



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Somalia

2024/25 Post *Deyr* IPC Analysis *A Briefing Presentation for All Stakeholders*

24 February 2025, Mogadishu

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Somalia 2024/25 Post *Deyr* Food Security and Nutrition Outcomes and Projections

Participating Institutions



Somalia IPC Core Group Members: FGS Ministries/Institutions (Agriculture, Livestock, Health, Disaster Management, Statistics), FSNAU/FAO, FEWS NET, WFP/VAM, UNICEF, WHO, Action Against Hunger, REACH, Food Security Cluster, Nutrition Cluster, Health Cluster, WASH Cluster

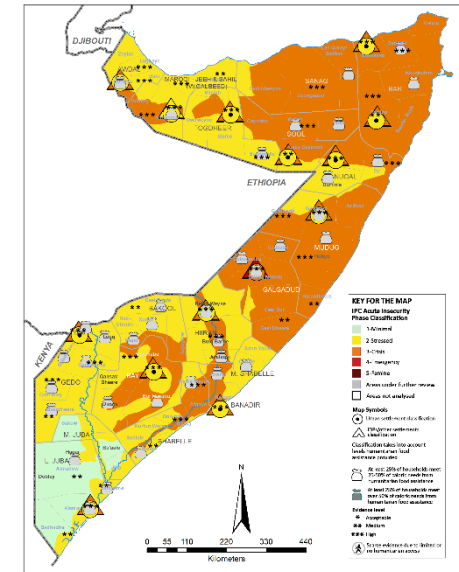
- ❑ **IPC Analysis process:** The 2024/25 Post *Deyr* IPC AFI/AMN analysis was organized by the IPC Core Group. The IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) provided technical support throughout the analysis.
- ❑ **Participation:** **234** participants drawn from **99** institutions: Government Institutions (FGS, FMSs and Somaliland) – **67** , Local Universities – **3**, UN (Agencies, Funds and Programmes) – **63**, Local and International NGOs – **77**, and other Technical Partners (FEWS NET, REACH , IPC GSU) – **15**
- ❑ **Unit of analysis:** Livelihoods zones in rural areas, internally displaced population groups and urban populations groups across Somalia
- ❑ **Analysis period** was determined considering seasonality of food security and nutrition outcomes in Somalia:
 - IPC AFI and IPC AMN Current: January-March 2025 (*Jilaal*)
 - IPC AFI and IPC AMN Projection: April-June 2025 (*Gu*)
- ❑ **Population Analysed** - **19,280,850** total population of Somalia, used of humanitarian planning purposes for 2025
Source: OCHA

Data Sources:

- FSNAU, WFP, FEWS NET/USGS, FAO SWALIM, IGAD/ICPAC, Food Security Cluster, Nutrition Cluster, UNHCR, OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, ACLED, SCI, and REACH

Projected Food Security Outcomes (Apr-Jun 2025)

- Driven by poor rainfall, localized flooding, conflict/insecurity, high food prices, disease and poor health access, levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition remain high in many parts of Somalia.
- **3.4 million people (17%)** of the population are in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and higher) between January and March 2025
- In the projection period from April to June 2025, food security is expected to deteriorate further, with **4.4 million people (23%)** of the total population facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and higher)
- Approximately **1.7 million children** under the age of five years face acute malnutrition between January and December 2025 (total acute malnutrition burden), including **466 000** who are likely to be severely malnourished.



Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification
- IDP/other settlements classification

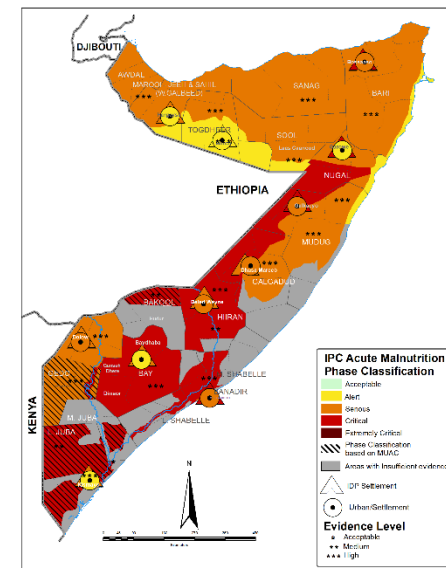
Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)

- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
- > 50% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

Evidence Level

- * Acceptable
- ** Medium
- *** High

Projected Nutrition Outcomes (Apr-Jun 2025)



IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

- Acceptable
- Alert
- Serious
- Critical
- Extremely Critical

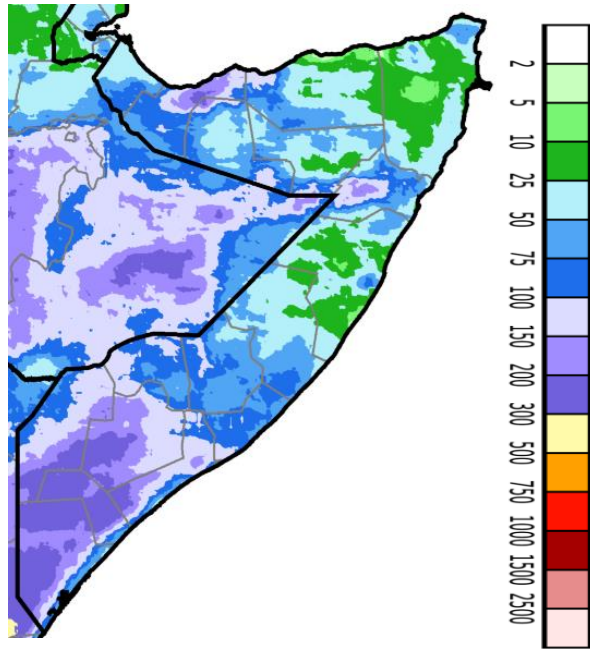
Phase Classification based on MUAC

- Areas with Insufficient evidence
- Areas not analyzed
- IDP Settlement
- Urban/Settlement

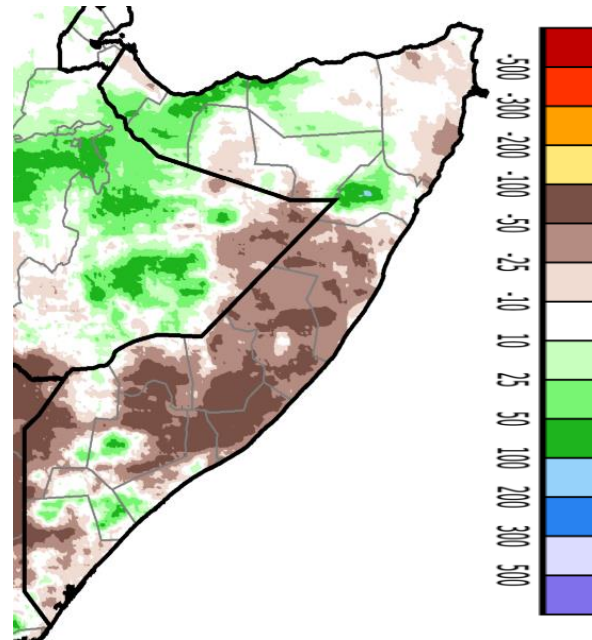
Evidence Level

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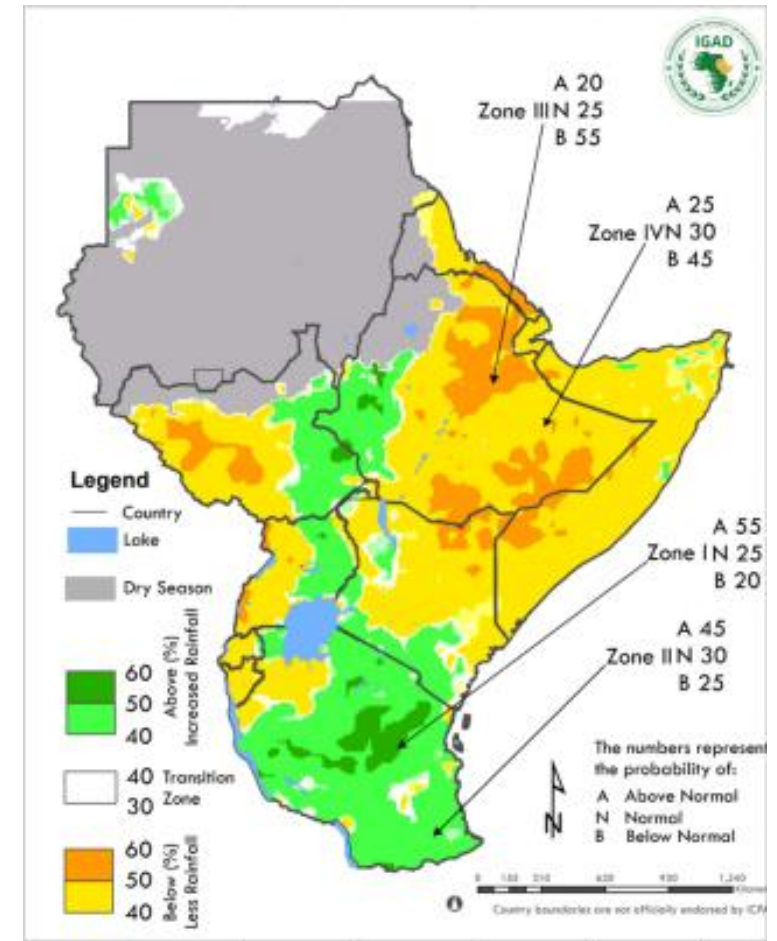
**CHIRPS 2024 Deyr (Oct-Dec)
Rainfall Totals (mm)**



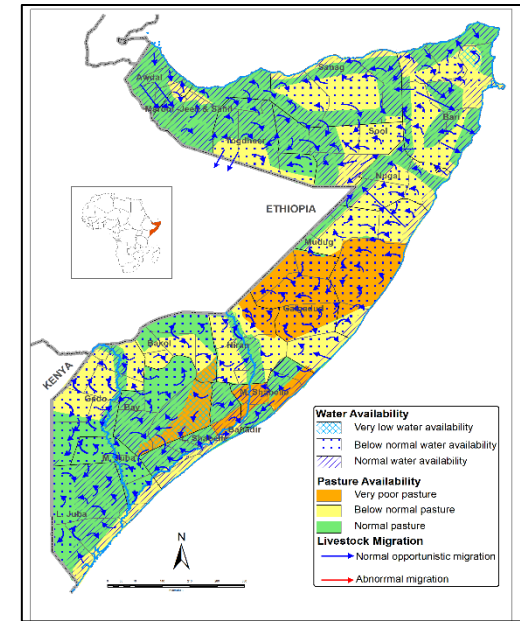
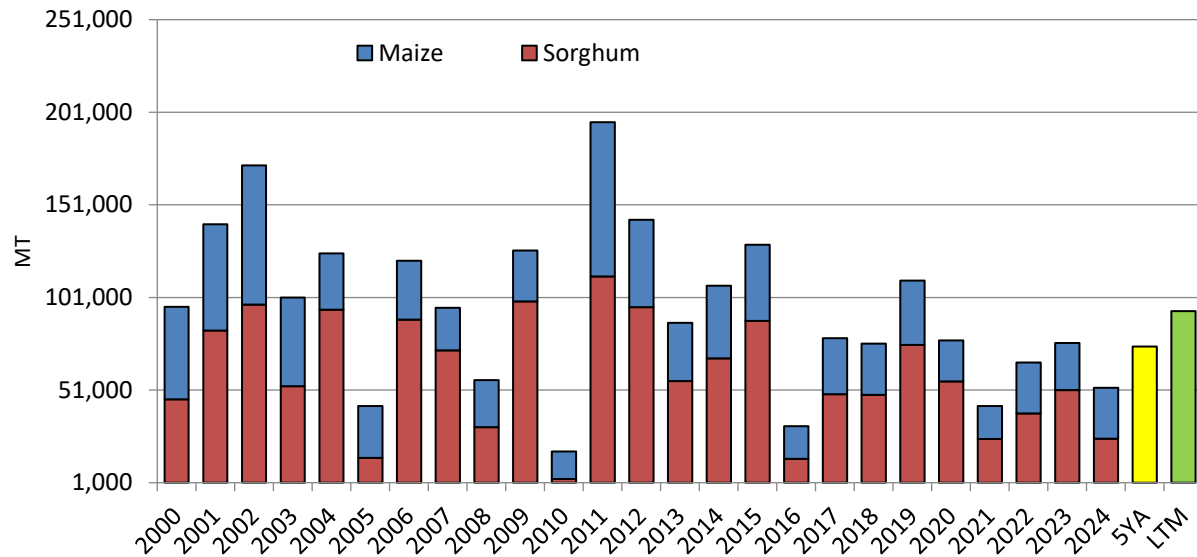
**CHIRPS 2024 Deyr (Oct-Dec) Rainfall
Deviation from Average (mm)**



**IGAD/ICPAC (GHACOF68) Probabilistic Rainfall
Forecast for March-May 2025 (Gu)**



- The October to December 2024 Deyr rains were below-average particularly over central and southern Somalia
- Devastating riverine flooding were reported in Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, and Hiiraan regions.
- According to ICPAC/IGAD forecast, the April to June 2025 Gu rains are likely to be below average despite the forecast of a weakening La Niña.
- River levels are expected to remain low but some localized flooding is expected in areas with open breakages and weak river embankments.



- The 2024 Dyer season crop production in southern Somalia is estimated to be **52 200** metric tons, including **44** percent below the long-term average for 1995-2023.
- Main reasons for the production decline are poor rainfall, insecurity, localized flooding, pest infestations, and lack of farm inputs.
- in the Northwest, the 2024 Gu/Karan cereal harvest is estimated at **10 600** metric tons, **62** percent lower than the average for 2010-2023, mainly due to poor and erratic rainfall, flash floods and pests.

- Due to below-average 2024 Deyr season rainfall, some pastoral areas of the country are experiencing poor pasture and water availability. Further deterioration is expected during the dry Jan-Mar 2025 Jilaal season.
- Milk production and availability are average but expected to decline as drought conditions worsen.
- Livestock holdings have been increasing among poor households in most pastoral livelihoods but remain below baseline levels in central regions and Gedo where the cumulative effects of previous droughts persist.

July-December 2024 (Current)

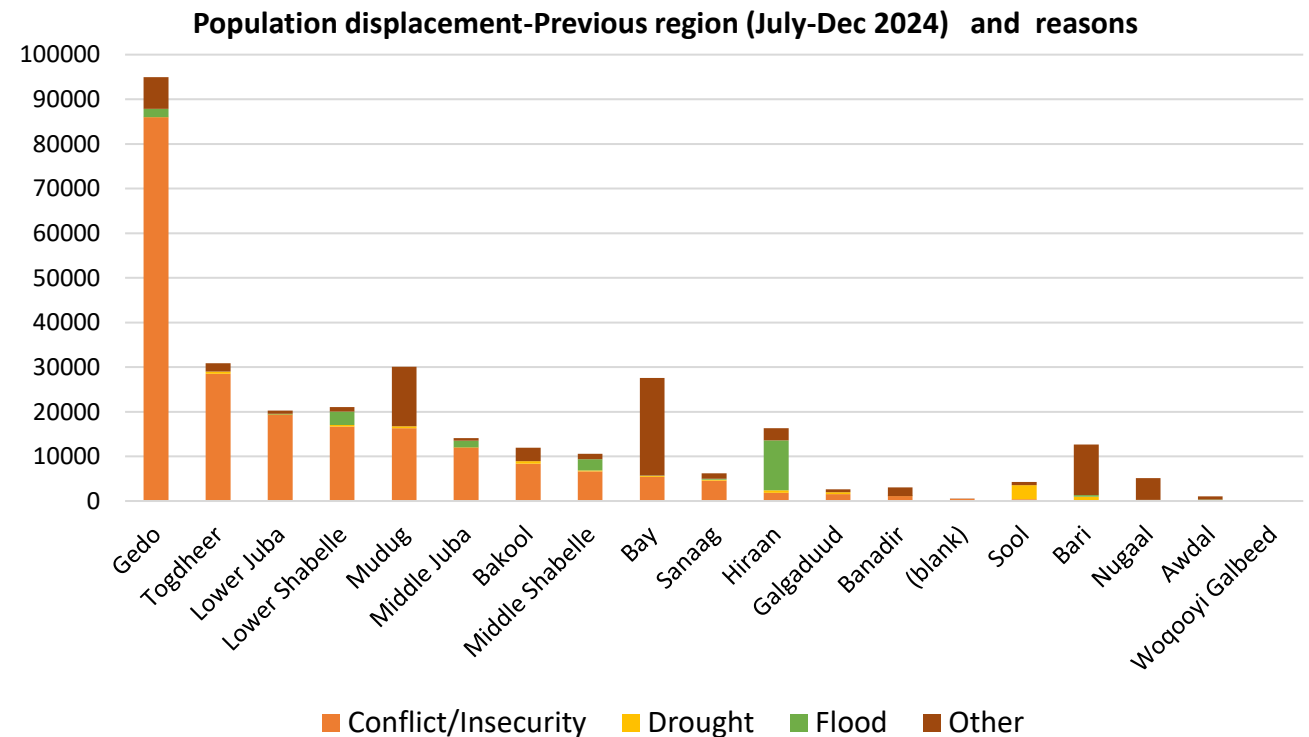
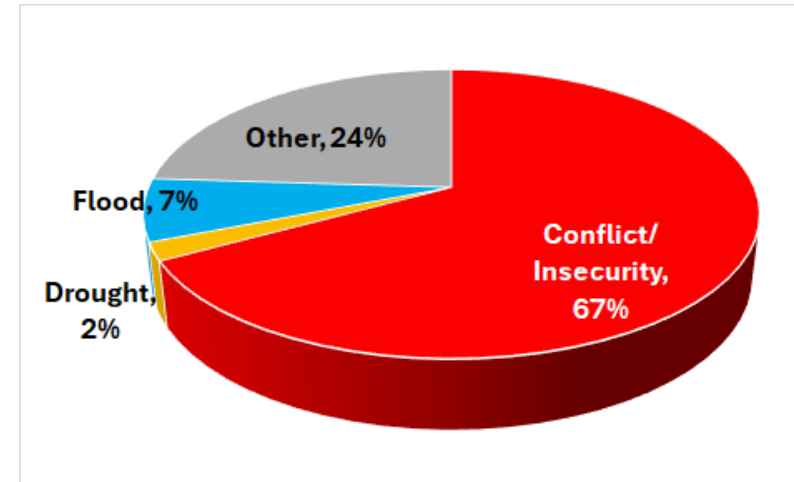
- The Somaliland Shilling depreciated due to increased supply around the election in November 2024.
- Due to limited carryover stocks from previous seasons and poor 2024 Deyr season harvest prospects, prices of local cereals in December 2024 showed mild to moderate increase compared to July 2024 and the five-year average.
- International prices of all major cereals increased in December 2024 compared to July 2024 and the five-year averages due to weak local currency, conflict and high transport costs.
- The Cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMB) has seen a moderate increase compared to the five-year average.
- Livestock prices increased between July to Dec 2024 compared to the five-year average.

January to June 2025 (Projection)

- The SOS/SLS exchange rate against USD is likely to remain depreciated especially in Somaliland due to the lingering effect of the increased supply of the local currency.
- Likely increase livestock export in the lead up to and during Ramadan and Hajj (March-May) will improve dollar supply and moderate the depreciation of local currencies.
- Both local and imported food prices are expected to trend above the five-year averages due to the poor Deyr harvest, limited carryover stocks from previous seasons and high shipping costs
- Livestock prices will likely be close to or above the average in most markets thorough mid-2025 due to improved livestock conditions and productivity as well as increased demand for Ramadhan and Hajj festivities

- Based on UNHCR/PRMN data, almost **313,400** individuals were displaced between July and Dec 2024, mainly due to insecurity/conflict (67%) but also flood, drought and other factors.
- Majority of the insecurity/conflict induced displacement occurred in Gedo, Togdheer, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Mudug and Middle Juba
- Insecurity/conflict related displacements have contributed to lower crop production in Hiran, Galgaduud, Middle and Lower Shabelle regions and restricted livestock migration options (Galgaduud, Mudug and parts of Hiran/Middle Shabelle border)
- Conflict/insecurity and other triggers of displacements are expected to continue through mid-2025, exacerbating food insecurity across many parts of Somalia, mainly in the central and southern Somalia

Conflict/Insecurity and Population Displacement



Food Security

- Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA) in Somalia has enabled sufficient and adequate food consumption by the most vulnerable households, mitigating loss of life and preventing the complete collapse of livelihoods.
- Due to insufficient funding, prioritization of response was done through a combination of reducing rations/cash transfer values and reducing the number of beneficiaries.
- Assistance has been prioritized to the most food-insecure locations where needs are most severe, and to the most vulnerable population groups.
- During the current period (January - March 2025), HFA is reaching an average of 1.3 million people per month (38% of people in IPC Phase 3 and above). Extreme access challenges continue to constrain the delivery of HFA in some districts.
- The planned HFA based on confirmed funding for the projection period (April – June 2025), will reach an average of 1.5 million per month (35% of people in IPC Phase 3 and above).


Nutrition

- With 60% funding in 2024, over 488 000 severely malnourished children and almost 737 000 moderately malnourished children received treatment
- Coverage for the treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was low in rural areas due to access and funding constraints
- Supplementation coverage for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) was classified as adequate in 25 out of 72 targeted districts. However, several districts in Somaliland and Puntland experienced a decline in treatment and supplementation coverage due to reduced funding
- Mobile and outreach services in rural areas were scaled down due to funding constraints. However, implementation of the iCCM+ approach is expected to slightly improve access to nutrition services in certain rural and hard-to-reach areas
- Preventive nutrition-sensitive interventions remain underfunded.
- Projections indicate resources will primarily be directed toward lifesaving nutrition services and prioritization of nutrition response


Key Assumptions for IPC AFI and IPC AMN Projections (Apr-Jun 2025)

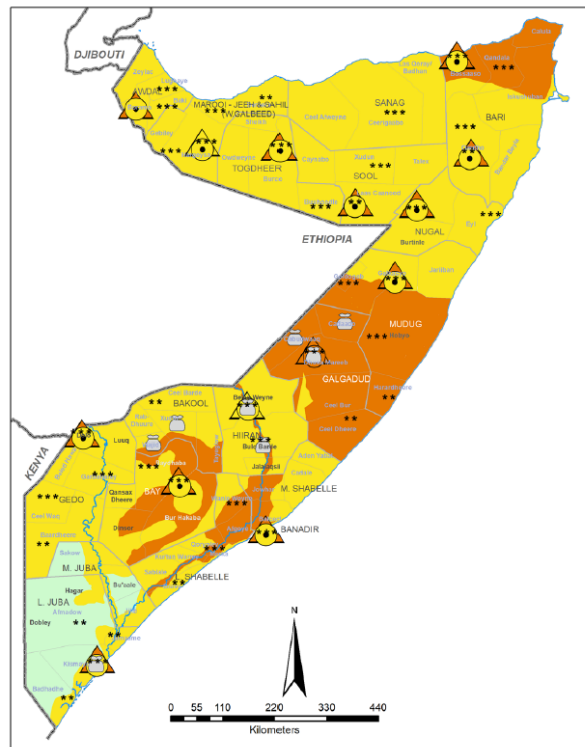
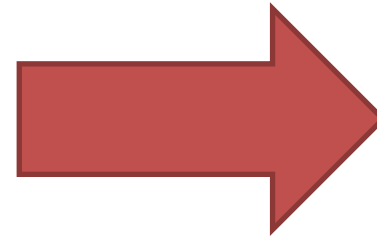
- The 2025 Gu (Apr-Jun) rains are likely to be below average despite a weakening La Niña. River levels are expected to remain low but some localized flooding is expected.
- Both local and imported food prices are expected to trend above the five-year averages.
- Conflict and insecurity in central, parts of northwest and southern Somalia will likely persist.
- Social supports for poor households are expected to increase during Ramadan and Hajj festivities
- Demand for agricultural labor will increase when Gu season land preparation starts but wages will likely remain below the five-year average
- Milk availability will likely decline seasonally through May 2025. Despite improvement in herd sizes, household income from sales will be limited due to below baseline herd sizes in many areas.
- Increased population displacement may overstretch access to health, nutrition, and WASH services
- Low access to adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene will increase diarrheal diseases and infections
- Low IYCF knowledge and reliance on undiversified diets will contribute to malnutrition
- Due to severe funding constraints, food and other forms of humanitarian assistance will be limited

Current (Jan-Mar 2025)

 <p>3.4 M 17 % of the analysed population</p> <p>People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)</p> <p>IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</p>	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	442,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	2,954,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	6,526,000 People in Stressed
	Phase 1	9,358,000 People in food security

Projection (Apr-Jun 2025)

 <p>4.4 M 23 % of the analysed population</p> <p>People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)</p> <p>IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</p>	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	741,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	3,649,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	6,947,000 People in Stressed
	Phase 1	7,945,000 People in food security



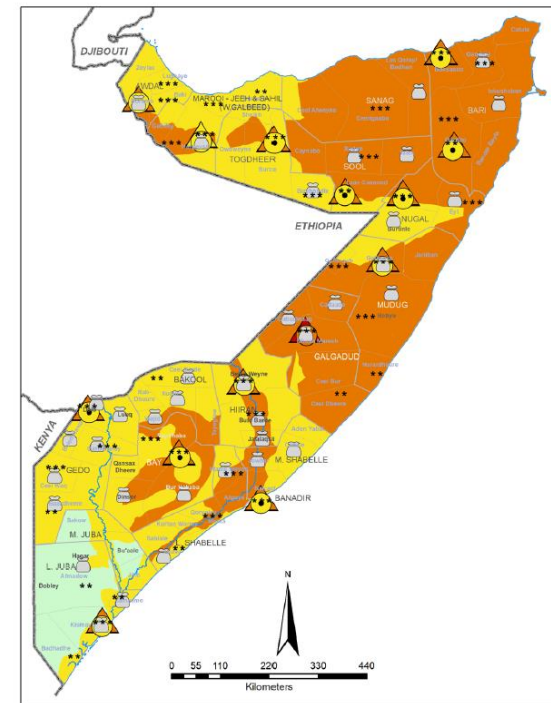
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- Map Symbols**
- Urban settlement classification
 - IDPs/other settlements classification

- Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance**
(accounted for in Phase classification)
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- Evidence Level**
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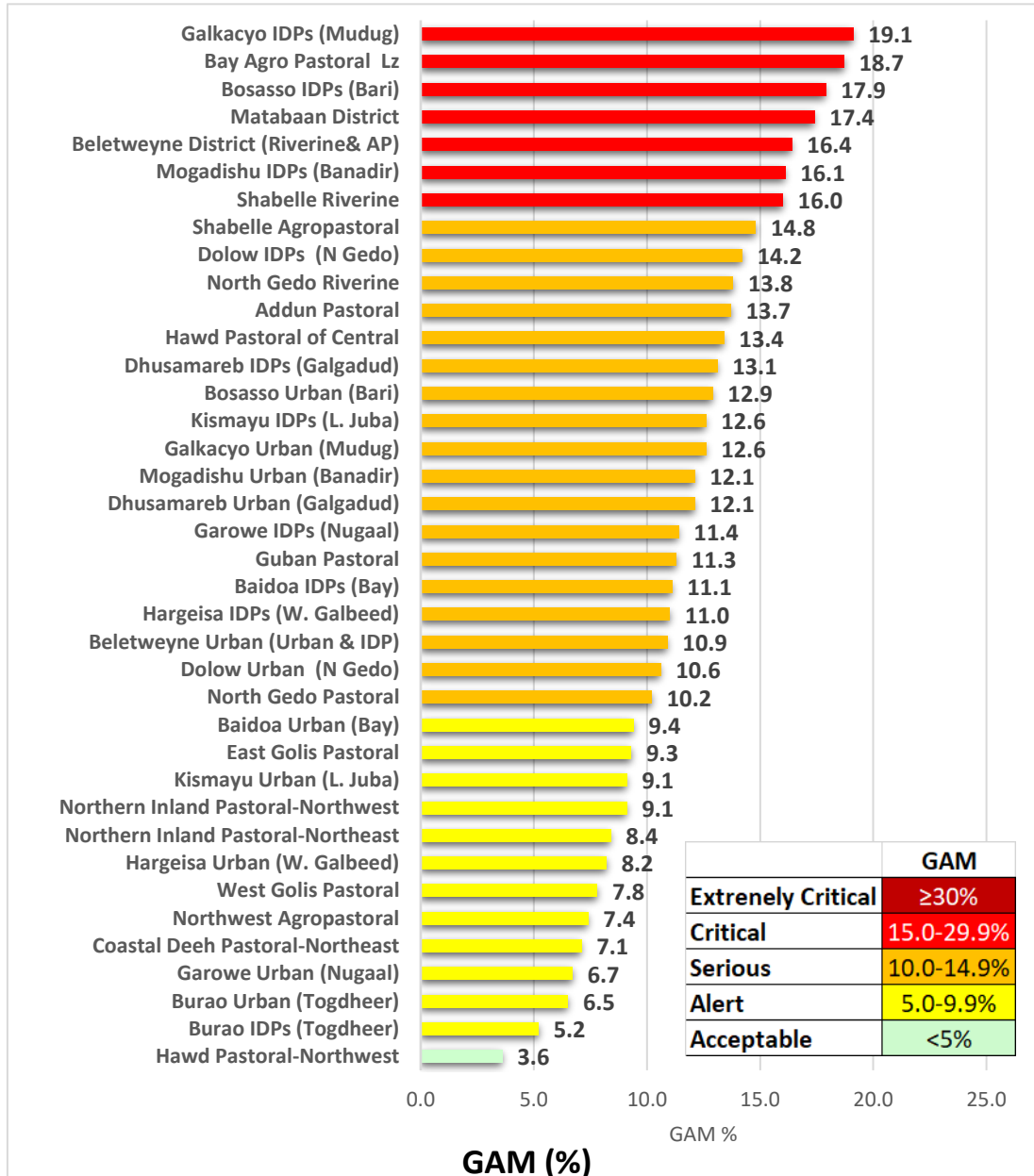
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- The 2024 Post Deyr 2024 assessment results indicate a persistent Serious level of acute malnutrition, with the national median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence at 11.4%. This is consistent with the 12.9% GAM (Serious) prevalence observed in the 2023 Deyr although the current figures reflect a slight improvement within the same phase
- Significant improvements in the nutrition situation have been observed since the 2023 Post Deyr among IDPs in Burao, Kismayo, and Beletweyne Urban/IDPs, as well as among rural populations in Hawd Pastoral of Northwest and Hawd Pastoral of Central regions.
- Guban Pastoral livelihood shows a deterioration of the nutrition situation from 5% in 2023 Deyr to 11.3% in the 2024 Deyr.
- There has been a consistent improvement in the nutrition situation among Baidoa IDPs over the past two years, with GAM prevalence decreasing from 21.2% in 2022 Deyr to 13.5% in 2023 Deyr, and 11.1% in 2024 Deyr.

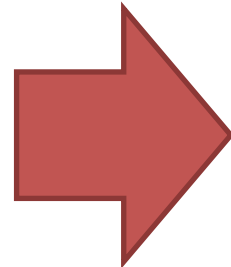
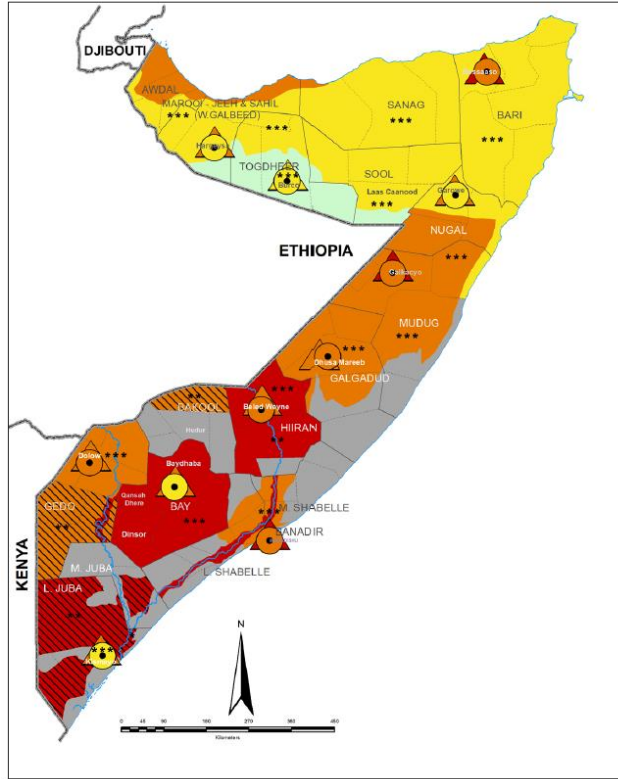
- Due to access constraints, nutrition assessment in hard-to-reach areas was conducted using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements of children

Population Groups	Acute Malnutrition Prevalence among Children Under-Five		Children Under-Five Morbidity (%)
	MUAC < 12.5 CM (%)	MUAC < 11.5 CM (%)	
Juba Cattle Pastoral	14.7	3.0	33.3
Lower Juba Riverine	16.1	1.4	21.9
Southern Inland Pastoral of South Gedo	8.8	0.8	16.4
Southern Agropastoral of South Gedo	9.2	0.7	24.4
Riverine of South Gedo	10.0	1.2	18.3
Southern inland Pastoral of Elberde (Bakool)	9.8	1.6	3.1

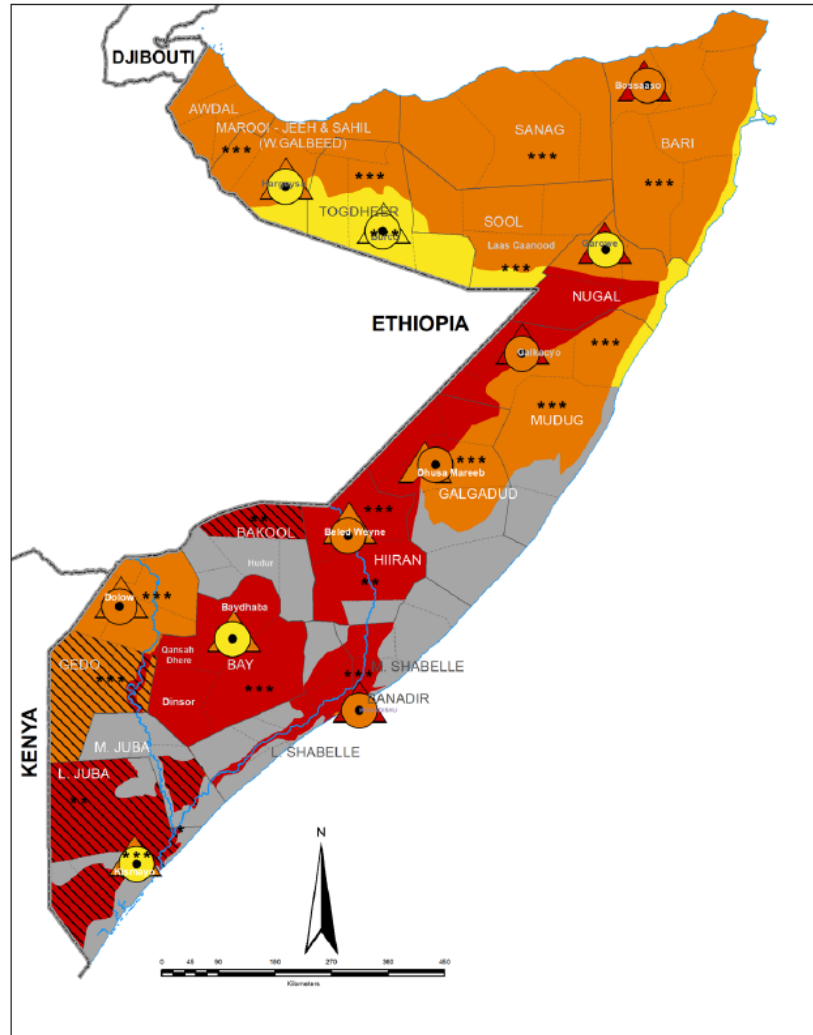
- Out of the six rural areas screened using MUAC, three are classified as Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4): Juba Cattle Pastoral, Lower Juba Riverine, and South Gedo Riverine livelihoods.
- A Serious nutrition situation (IPC AMN Phase 3) was observed in three other rural areas: Southern Inland Pastoral of Elberde (Bakool), Southern Inland Pastoral of South Gedo, and Southern Agropastoral of South Gedo.
- Among the six surveyed areas, three reported a high morbidity prevalence of over 20%: Juba Cattle Pastoral, Lower Juba Riverine, and Southern Agropastoral of South Gedo

- Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low in most of the assessed population groups.
- Exceptions are rural populations in West Golis Pastoral, Matabaan District, Bay Agro Pastoral, Northwest Hawd, Guban Pastoral, IDPs in Baidoa which had Serious levels of CDR (0.5 to $1/10\,000$/day).
- Beletweyne Urban & IDPs also recorded Serious levels of U5DR (1 to 1.9/10 000/day).
- A total of 21 assessed areas recording a high morbidity prevalence ($\geq 20\%$)
- Access to health and nutrition services remains low, with coverage of vitamin A supplementation and measles vaccination falling below 80% in many of the assessed areas
- Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities remains inadequate, especially in rural areas.
- All Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices remain suboptimal across the country, constituting an additional high-risk factor for acute malnutrition.

Jan-Mar 2025



Apr-Jun 2025



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

- 1 - Acceptable
- 2 - Alert
- 3 - Serious
- 4 - Critical
- 5 - Extremely critical
- Phase classification based on MUAC
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

Evidence Level

- * Acceptable
- ** Medium
- *** High

1.7M cases of children aged 6-59 months acutely malnourished
IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) **466,000**

Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) **1,257,000**

Three areas—South Gedo Riverine, Juba Riverine, and Juba Cattle Pastoral—showed two or more IPC Phase divergence in the current classifications, with Acute Malnutrition (AMN) generally classified at a higher phase than Acute Food Insecurity (AFI).

Livelihood Zones	AMN		AFI		Divergence
	Current January – March 2025	Projection April – June 2025	Current January – March 2025	Projection April – June 2025	
South Gedo riverine	4	4	2	2	2
Juba riverine	4	4	2	2	2
Juba Cattle pastoral	4	4	1	2	3

The high acute malnutrition in these areas were attributed to:

- Poor child feeding and caring practices,
- Inadequate nutrient intake – minimum acceptable diet, dietary diversity and meal frequency,
- Limited access to health services including outreaches and CMAM coverage.
- Limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and
- Limited access to humanitarian assistance.

Nutrition and Food Security Hotspots

Areas that are classified in IPC Phase 3 or above for both acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition are considered hotspots. 19 such areas have been identified in the 2024 Post Deyr IPC analyses. These are:

10 IDPs (Mogadishu, Hargeisa Kismayu, Baidoa, Dollow, Galkacyo, Dhusamareb, Beletweyne, Bosasso and Garowe), 7 rural areas (Hawd pastoral, Addun pastoral, Shabelle riverine, Shabelle agropastoral, Beletweyne riverine, Bay agropastoral, and Elberde), and 2 urban (Galkacyo and Dhusamareb).

Drivers of Acute Malnutrition in the Hotspot Areas:

- Sub optimal care and feeding practices
- Low rates of Minimum Acceptable Diet
- Diseases (diarrhea, ARI's and measles), coupled with low immunization rates
- Limited access to safe sources of water especially in rural areas and among IDPS
- Food consumption gaps among food insecure household and areas.
- Increased vulnerability to malnutrition due to conflict, displacement, and frequent evictions

Livelihood	AMN Phase		AFI Phase	
	Current	Projection	Current	Projection
Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	3	3	3	3
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	4	4	3	3
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	3	4	3	3
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	4	4	3	3
Galkacyo Urban(Mudug)	3	3	3	3
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	3	3	3	4
Dhusamareb Urban (Galgadud)	3	3	3	3
Addun Pastoral	3	3	3	3
Beletweyne Rural (riverine/AP)	4	4	3	3
Beletweyne urban/IDPs	3	3	3	3
Shabelle Riverine	4	4	3	3
Shabelle Agropastoral	3	4	3	3
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	4	4	3	3
Bay Agro Pastoral	4	4	3	3
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	3	3	3	3
Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	3	3	3	3
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	3	3	3	3
Matabaan	4	4	3	3
Buloburte	4	4	3	3



Poor rainfall: Below average 2024 Deyr season (October-December) rainfall affected agropastoral areas; additional impact expected due to anticipated below average 2025 Gu season (April-June) rainfall.



Flooding: Riverine floods caused population displacement and crop losses in some southern parts of Somalia during 2024 Deyr season and localized flooding expected to cause additional damage during 2025 Gu..



Conflict and insecurity: Persistent conflict and insecurity likely to result in population displacement, disrupt market access and functionality, hinder households' access to livelihood opportunities, and humanitarian assistance



High food prices: Both local and imported food prices are expected to trend above the five-year averages due to the poor Deyr harvest, limited carryover stocks and high shipping costs.



Diseases and poor health access : Low access to adequate water, sanitation, hygiene, immunization and other health services contributes to increased disease and malnutrition.

Acute Food Insecurity

- Sustained lifesaving and sustaining humanitarian assistance
- Urgent advocacy and resource mobilization
- Risk based programming to strengthen readiness, anticipatory action (AA), and early response to support vulnerable communities
- Scale up Integrated programs, including food security, nutrition, health, and WASH
- Enhance real-time monitoring of humanitarian food assistance
- Improved efficiencies in humanitarian assistance through Improved targeting to prioritize the most vulnerable groups and geographical areas
- Coordination and collaboration between humanitarian and development programs
- Expand social protection programmes to address predictable needs

Acute Malnutrition

- Adopt a Multi-Sectoral Approach for Nutrition Resilience for nutrition programs in IPC Phase 3 or worse areas
- Expand Integrated Community Management (ICCM+) to Improve access to underserved communities
- Prevent malnutrition through locally available nutrient-rich foods
- Enhance early detection and referral of malnutrition cases
- Improve WASH services to reduce malnutrition risks
- Promote Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) through social behavior change
- Strengthen the Integration of nutrition services into public health facilities
- Digitize nutrition records for real-time monitoring and decision-making

The following risk factors need to be closely monitored throughout the projection period:

- La Niña development, the 2025 Gu season rainfall performance and impact on crop and livestock production and WASH conditions.
- River levels, and flood risk and Impact on livelihood disruptions and population displacement.
- Food and nutrition security among vulnerable populations
- Market prices and related economic indicators
- Access and availability of nutrient-rich foods, including milk
- Insecurity and conflict and their impact on food security, nutrition, humanitarian access and displacement.
- Disease outbreaks and public health risks, including outbreaks of malaria, diarrhea, cholera, and measles
- Admission trends for malnutrition and immunization coverage
- Coverage and access to humanitarian assistance, including food security, health, nutrition, and WASH services
- 2025 HNRP funding



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Additional information on the 2024/25 Post *Deyr* seasonal food security and nutrition assessment results can be found at:
<https://fsnau.org/>

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