



# Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

*Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions*

## Somalia

2026 *Jilaal*-Impact IPC Analysis:  
Projection Updated for Apr-Jun 2026  
*A Briefing Presentation to All Stakeholders*

14 May 2026, Mogadishu



FSNAU and WFP funding for the 2026 *Jilaal* Impact assessments and subsequent IPC analyses was provided by: UK, Sweden and Switzerland

# Somalia 2026 *Jilaal* Impact IPC Acute Food Insecurity and IPC Acute Malnutrition Analyses: Apr-Jun 2026 Projection Update

## Participating Institutions

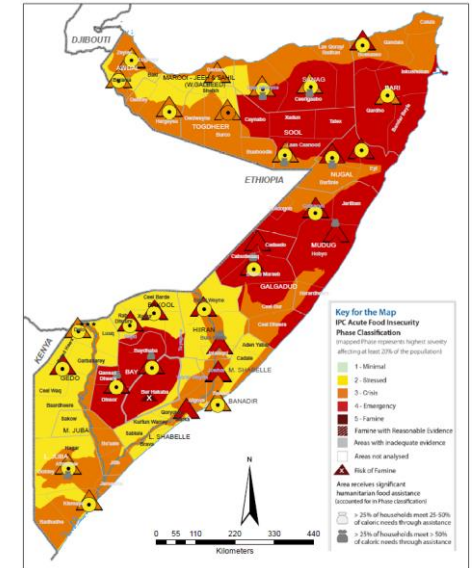
Government	IASC Clusters	NGO	Technical Partner	UN
FGS Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Nutrition Cluster	SNC	FEWS NET	FSNAU/FAO
FGS Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range	Nutrition Cluster Hirshabelle	SCI	IPC GSU	WFP-VAM
Somali National Bureau of Statistics	SWA/FSC Puntland	CISP	Uganda - IPC TWG	WHO
Somalia Disaster Management Agency	Food Security Cluster	SORAC		UNICEF
Ministry of Agriculture Somaliland		ACF		WFP
NADFOR		REACH		FAO
MoLAH-Puntalnd		Y-PEER		
MOPIED Puntland		CWW		
Ministry of Interior Puntalnd		CARE		
MoHADM Galmudug		SOS		
MOH-Hirshabelle				

- 86 Technical experts from Government (14), UN (42), NGO (14), IASC Clusters (6), and Technical Partners (10) participated in the IPC analysis from 26 April to 5 May 2026

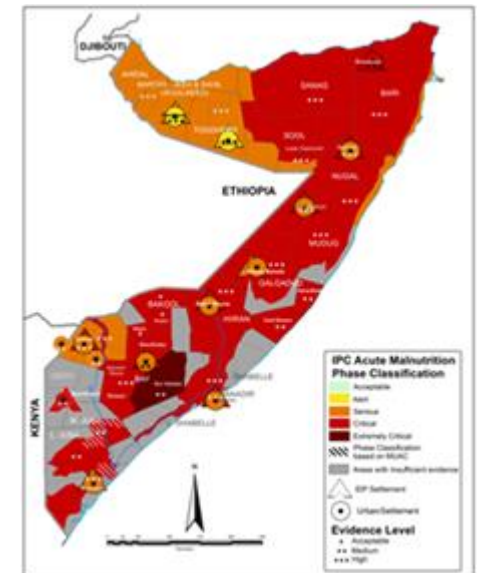
Somalia IPC TWG Members: FGS Ministries/Institutions (Agriculture, Livestock, Health, Disaster Management, Statistics), FSNAU/FAO, FEWS NET, WFP/VAM, UNICEF, WHO, Action Against Hunger, REACH, Food Security Cluster, Nutrition Cluster, Health Cluster, WASH Cluster

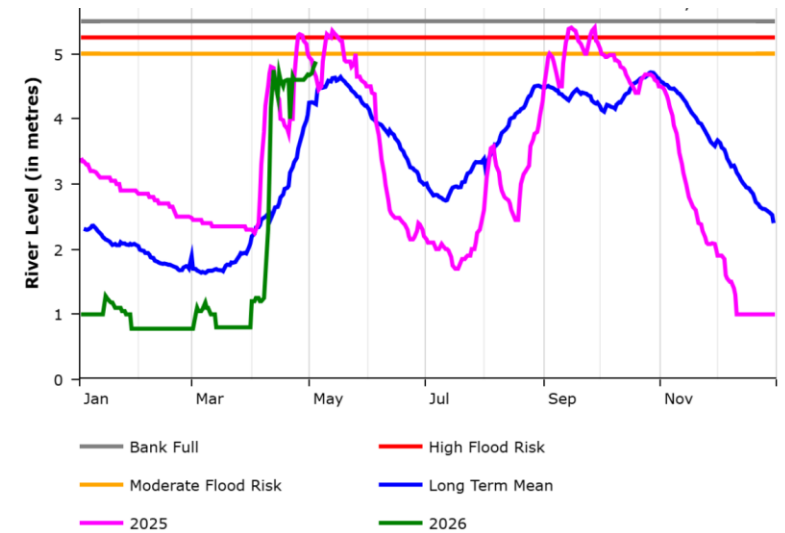
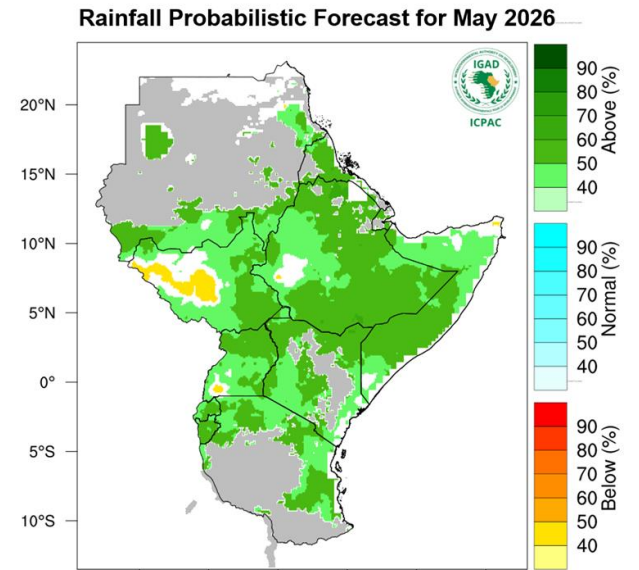
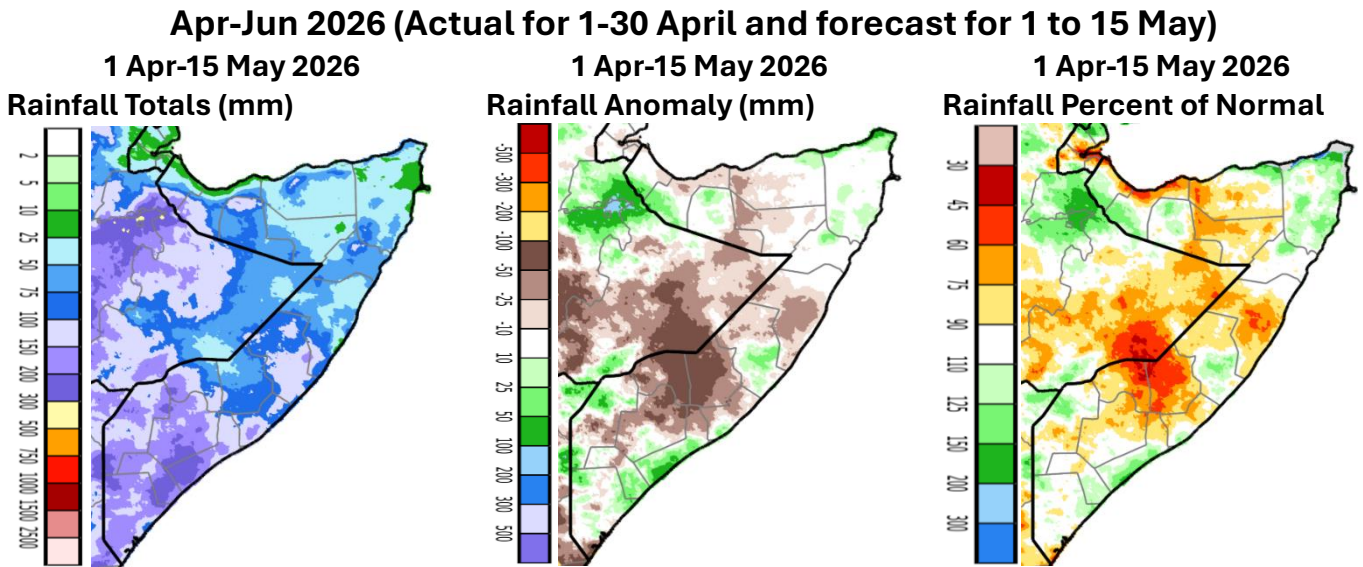
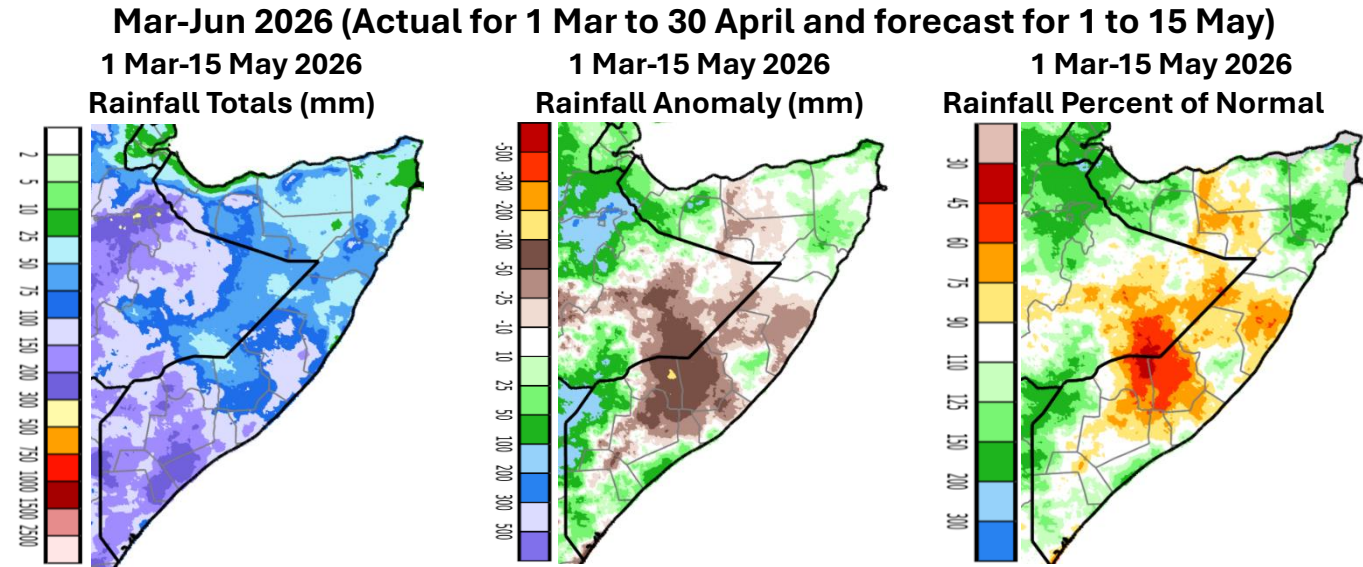
## Food Security Outcomes: Apr-Jun 2026

- IPC analysis projection update for April to June 2026 was conducted because of: (1) uncertainties about long-range Gu season rainfall forecasts, (2) the impact of the ongoing conflict in the Middle East on fuel prices, transportation costs, supply disruptions and food prices in Somalia, (3) increased risk of flooding in riverine areas, (4) availability of new data on outcome indicators from recent surveys, and (5) updated data on other contributing factors (population displacement, etc.)
- Analysis results indicate that food security is expected to deteriorate further than previously anticipated during April to June 2026, with **6 million** people face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 & 4), including close to **1.9 million** in Emergency (IPC 4)
- Approximately **1.9 million** children under the age of five years face acute malnutrition during 2026, including **493 000** who are likely to be severely malnourished.
- Levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Somalia will likely remain very high through late-2026, including due to increased risk of flooding associated with strengthening of El Nino.
- Life-saving humanitarian assistance needs to be scaled up and sustained urgently with a particular focus on hotspot areas where both acute food insecurity and malnutrition are IPC 3 or higher.
- ***Risk of Famine Analysis:*** *Under a worst-case scenario where the current April to June 2026 Gu season rains fail, food prices continue to rise sharply and humanitarian assistance is not scaled up to reach the most vulnerable populations, agropastoral areas of Burhakaba district of Bay Region face a risk of Famine through June 2026, due to further worsening of acute malnutrition, food insecurity and increased mortality.*



## Nutrition Outcomes: Apr-Jun 2026

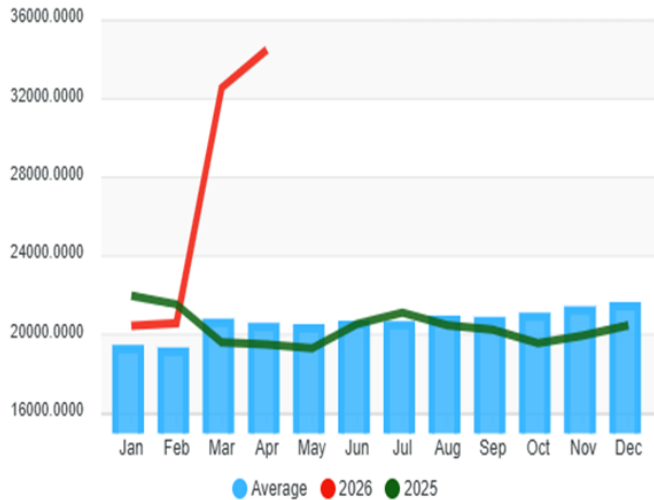




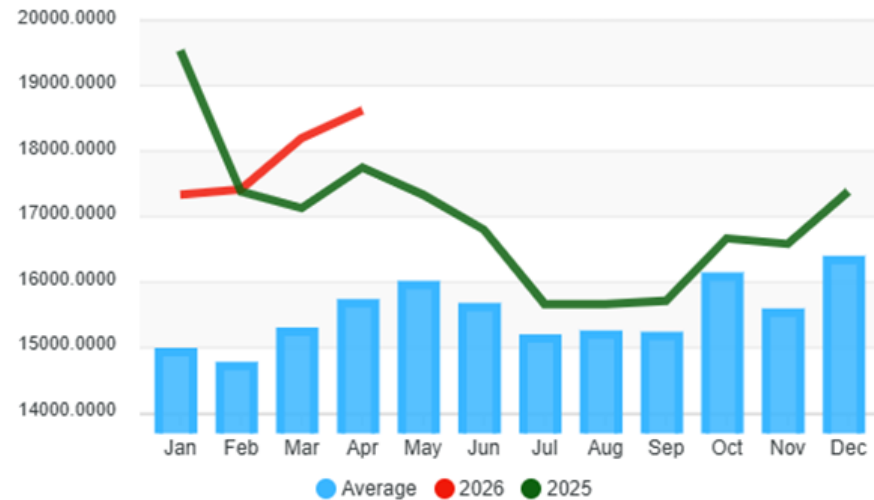
- Delayed start and below-average Gu season rainfall in many areas

- Increased flood risk in riverine and low-lying areas

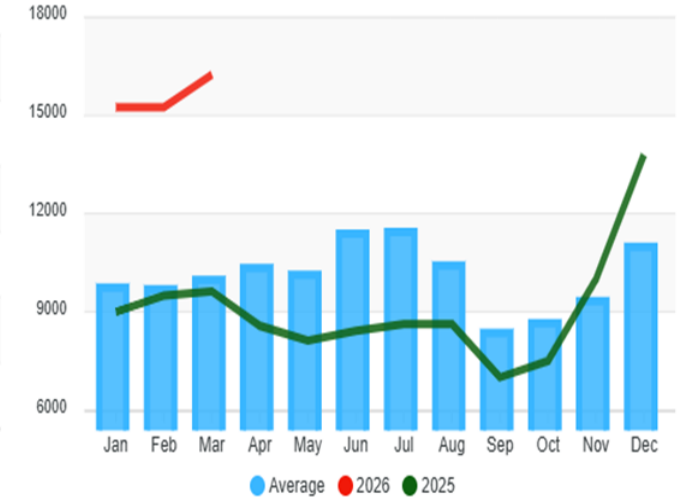
**Mogadishu Diesel prices SOS per Litre**



**Banadir Imported Red Rice 1kg 1995 - 2026**

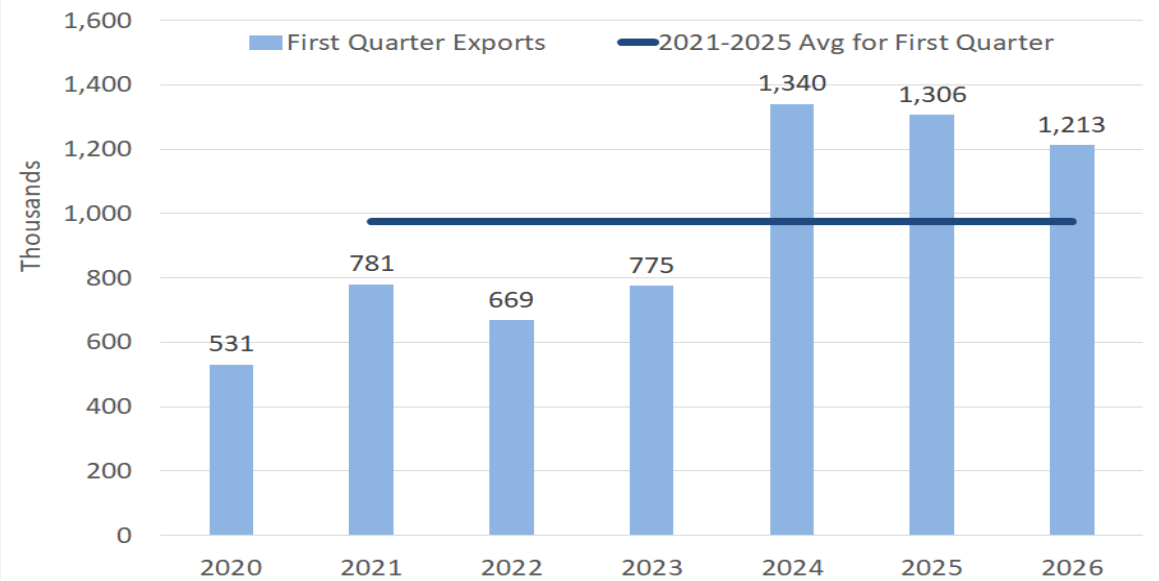


**Qorioley white maize**

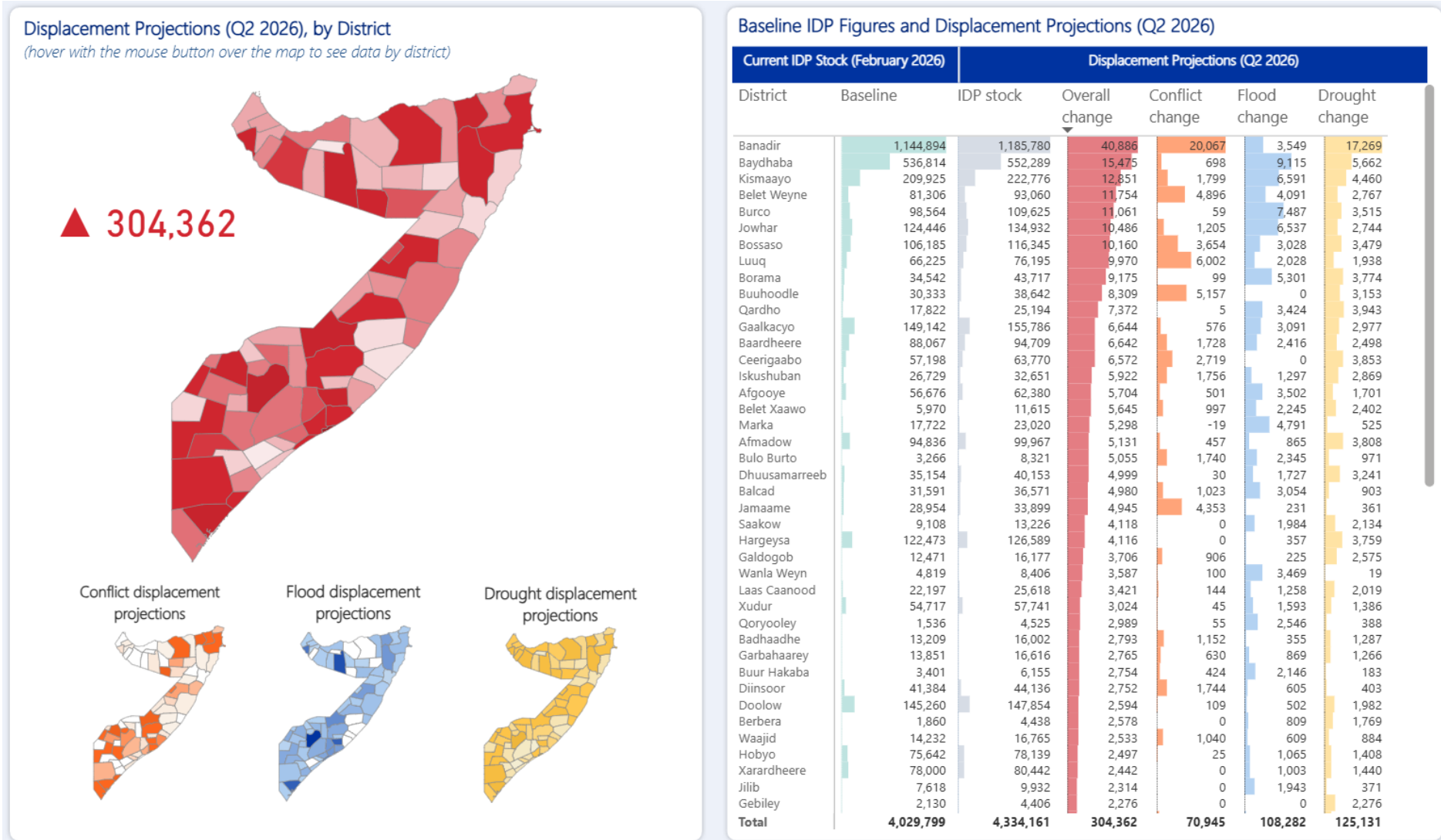


- Higher than previously anticipated increases in food prices across Somalia due to:
  - The failed 2025 Deyr harvest
  - Limited carry-over stock from previous seasons
  - Sharp increase in fuel prices, transport costs
  - Increase in imported food prices associated with the 2026 conflict in the Middle East
- These increases in prices have contributed to, undermining the purchasing power of most poor households.
- The Middle East conflict had little or no impact on livestock exports from Somalia

**First Quarter Livestock Exports (Berbera & Bossaso only)**

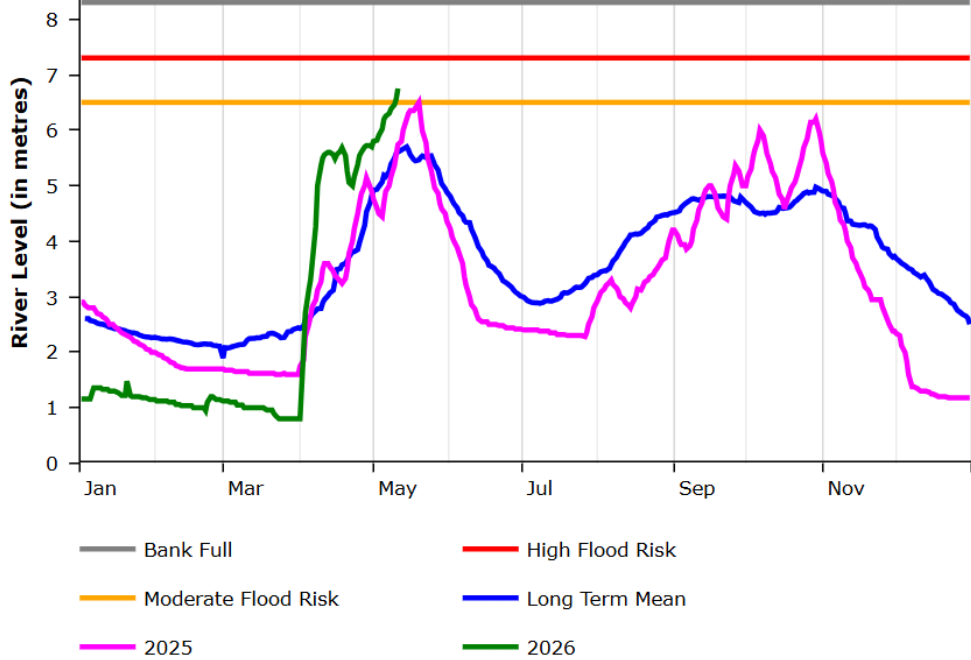


- Insecurity and conflict persist in many areas, disrupting livelihoods, access to markets and displacing people, especially in central and southern Somalia.
- Highest displacements during Jan-Mar 2026 occurred in Mudug (107,300), Lower Juba (40,100), Lower Shabelle (22,300), Bay (19,200), Middle Shabelle (15,893), and Gedo (12,710).
- According to IOM's projection, more than 304,000 people are expected to be displaced during Apr-Jun 2026, primarily driven by drought (41%), followed by flooding (36%) and conflict (23%).
- Highest displacement are expected in Banadir (41,900), Baydhaba (15,500) and Kismaayo (12,900). These areas already host very large IDP populations.

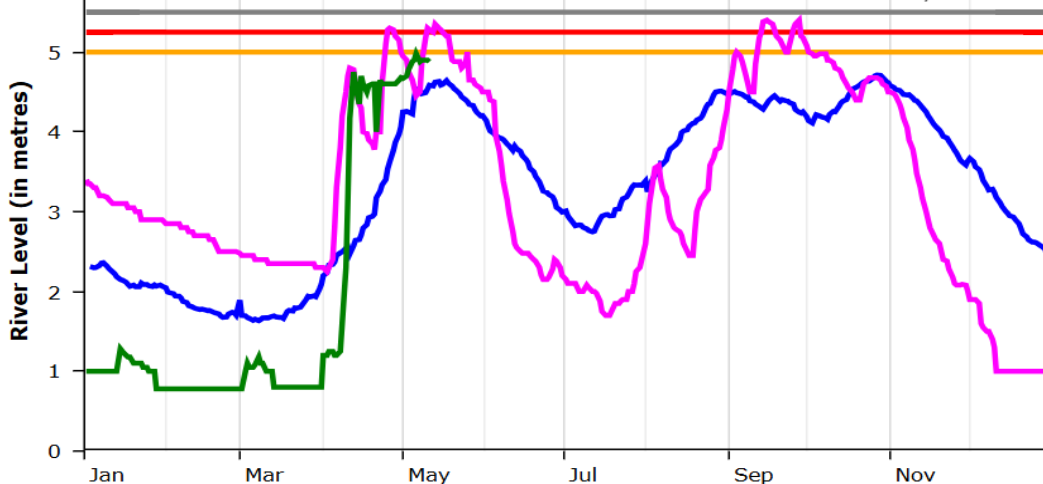


# Flood Risk

**Shabelle River Level at Beletweyne (Hiraan)**



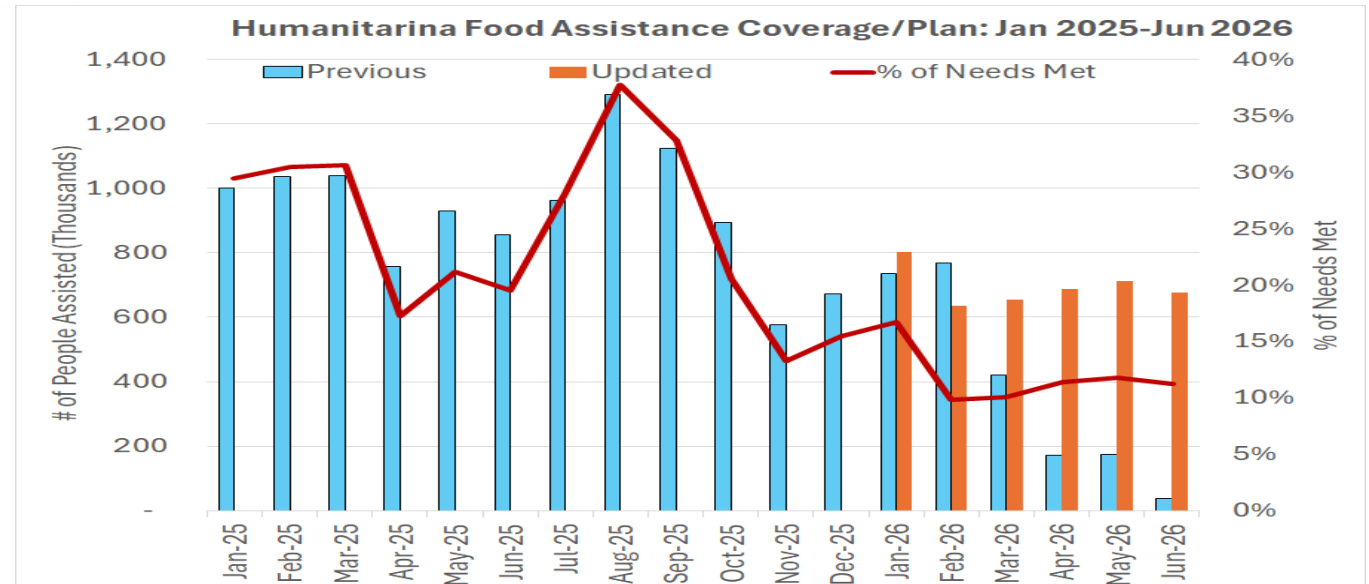
**Shabelle River Level at Jowhar (M Shabelle)**



- Flood risk is increasing in riverine and low-lying areas
- [According to data and analysis from SWALIM](#), recent rainfall over the Shabelle basin and upstream Ethiopian catchments has contributed to the sustained rise in river levels.
- The latest rainfall forecast indicates continued rainfall in May will likely sustain elevated flows, worsen flood risk, and trigger localized riverine flooding, especially in low-lying and weak riverbank areas.
- Immediate concern areas for riverine flood risk are:
  - Belet Weyne and surrounding low-lying areas, where the river has already exceeded the moderate flood-risk threshold.
  - Bulo Burte and downstream riverine settlements, where levels are rising and flood waters are propagating downstream.
  - Jowhar, Balcad and Afgooye, where river levels remain close to threshold and may respond to upstream flows, rainfall, canal overflow, and weak embankments
- Riverine and flash floods due to increased rainfall intensity in April through early May have been reported in several districts, causing damages and population displacements:
  - Dayniile (Banadir): 4,068 people displaced (25-26 Apr)
  - Jowhar (M Shabelle): 2,400 people displaced (1-1 May)
  - Buuhoodle (Togdheer) & Ceel-Afweyn (Sanaag): 1,620 people displaced (2-3 May)

## Humanitarian Assistance

- Humanitarian assistance is critical in preventing the worsening of acute food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Humanitarian food security assistance for Apr-Jun 2026:
  - 128,000 people/month (previous analysis)
  - 692,000 people/month (revised analysis)
- The increased assistance still falls far short of needs, covering only 12% of people in IPC Phase 3 and above



- Due to funding constraints, access to health and nutrition services are limited in many areas, negatively impacting the proper treatment of acute malnutrition due to pipeline breaks and closure of nutrition program facilities.
- Additional drought response planned by the Federal Government of Somalia with the support of the World Bank:
  - USD 3.5 million in insurance payouts to livestock herders
  - USD 35 million in cash transfers through expansion of the Baxnano safety net program.
  - USD 15 million for nutrition supplies in priority districts to be delivered through government clinics.
- Details on timing and allocation of the government drought response were not available and, therefore, were not considered during the IPC analysis. The bulk of the government assistance will likely occur outside of the April to June projection period and is expected to prevent the further worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes in areas where it will be provided.

## Key Nutrition Survey Findings

- Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence was Critical ( $\geq 15\%$ ) in all off the five populations assessed.
- The median GAM prevalence among assessed populations is (18.2%) indicating a sustained Critical situation since 2025 Deyr.

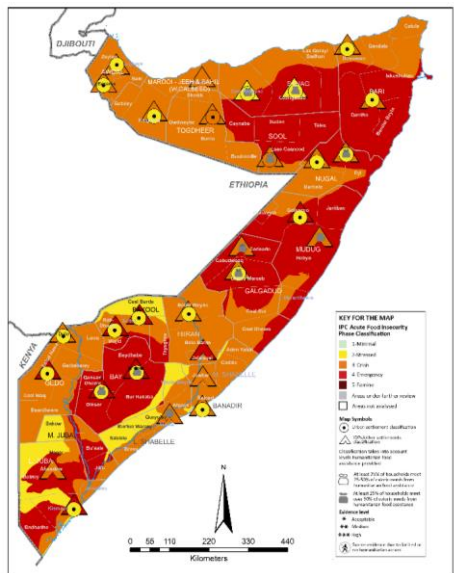
Population Group	Acute Malnutrition Prevalence				Per 10 000 per Day		Children Under-Five Morbidity (%)	Children Under-Five Coverage (%)	
	Children Under-Five		Mothers' MUAC		Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR)		Vit A Suppl.	Measles Vaccination
	GAM 95% CI	SAM 95% CI	(MUAC $\leq$ 23.0)	(MUAC $\leq$ 21.0)					
Northern Inland Pastoral of NW & NE	16.3%	3.0%	40.9%	8.6%	0.20	0.18	11.4	86.3	88.1
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	15.0%	2.7%	15.8%	2.6%	0.10	0.00	17.2	74.8	89.9
Beletweyne IDP	21.4%	4.7%	13.2%	3.1%	0.27	0.83	25.5	58.4	68.4
Bay Agro Pastoral Lz	25.2%	5.8%	19.2%	8.5%	0.40	0.51	36.4	25.3	31.0
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	18.2%	4.6%	27.3%	11.9%	0.54	0.48	23.4	59.9	63.5
Median	18.2%	4.6%	19.2%	8.5%	0.27	0.48	23.4	59.9	68.4

- Median Maternal undernutrition in assessed livelihoods was (19.2%) but 2 out of 5 livelihood recorded high ( $>20\%$ ) level of undernutrition among women of reproductive age.
- Morbidity prevalence was high ( $\geq 20\%$ ) in 3 out of 5 of the assessed population groups, and the highest morbidity ( $>30\%$ ) was reported in Bay Agropastoral.
- Median coverage of Measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation was low at 59.9% and 68.4%, respectively
- Infant and child feeding is suboptimal
- Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most assessed population groups

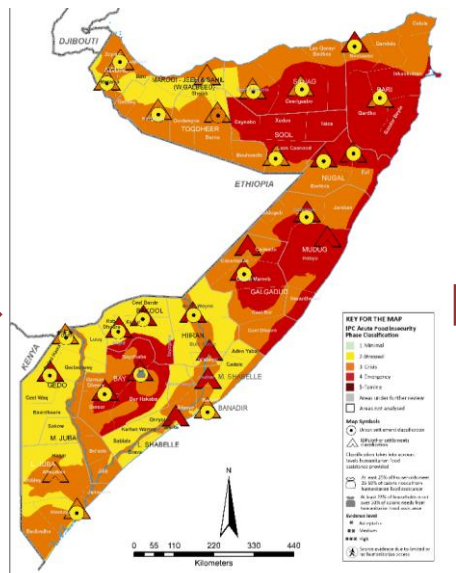
- Total measles cases across Somalia doubled from 2,300 to 5,900 during January to March 2026 compared to the first quarter of 2025, with Bay Region reporting the highest cases (1,600).
- Latest survey results indicate high levels of morbidity among children: 36.4% in Bay Agropastoral, 25.5% among Beletweyne IDPs, and 23.4% among Baidoa IDPs.
- Weak nutrition supply pipelines, poor health services access and insecurity will likely continue hindering service delivery for nutrition programs in rural and hard-to-reach areas. There has been a further reduction of nutrition service availability during the first quarter of 2026, following the closure of 155 nutrition program sites.
- Poor hygiene and sanitation, including limited access to improved toilets and safe drinking water continue to expose children to diseases, thereby contributing to acute malnutrition across all analysis areas.
- Inadequate infant and young child feeding practices remains a critical underlying driver to acute malnutrition.
- The main contributing factors to acute malnutrition are worsening acute food insecurity, increased disease burden, sub-optimal child feeding practices, inadequate health and nutrition services, water and sanitation services, exacerbated by severe funding constraints.

# Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

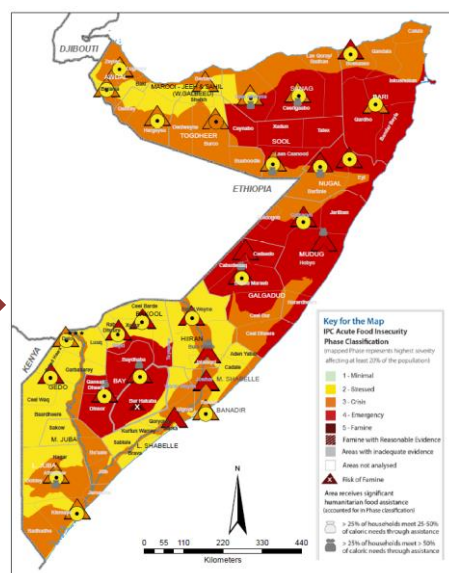
**AFI: Feb-Mar 2026**



**AFI: Apr-Jun 2026 (Previous)**

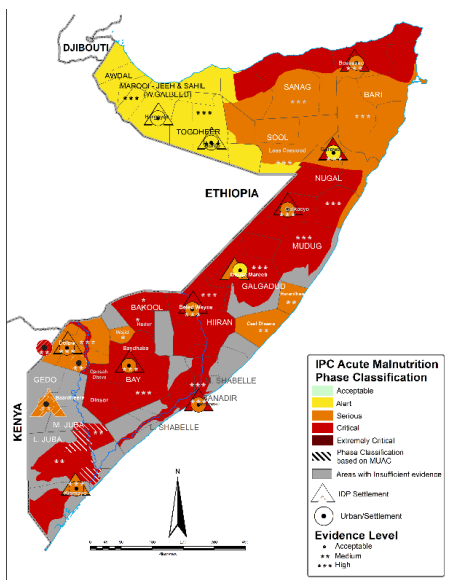


**AFI: Apr-Jun 2026 (Revised)**

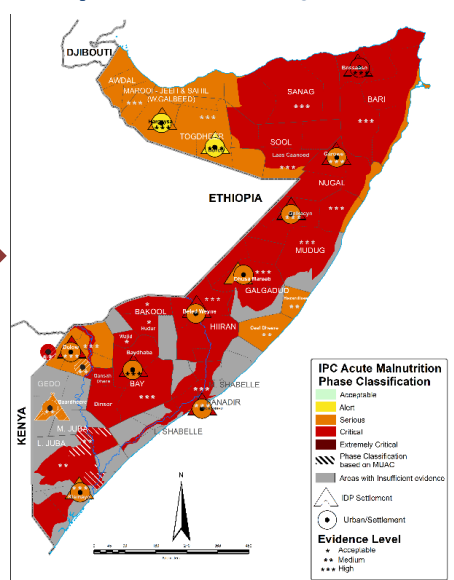


Acute Food Insecurity: January-June 2026					
Analysis Period	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	IPC 3+
Jan 2026	7.4	3.6	1.2	-	4.8
Feb-Mar 2026	7.8	4.5	2.0	-	6.5
Apr-Jun 2026 (Previous)	7.6	3.9	1.6	-	5.5
Apr-Jun 2026 (Revised)	7.7	4.2	1.9	-	6.0

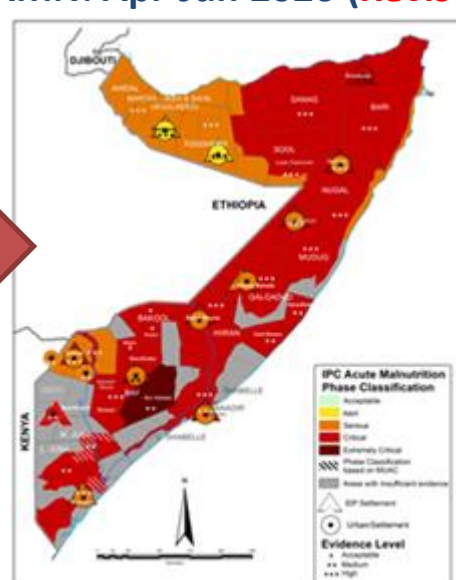
**AMN: Feb-Mar 2026**



**AMN: Apr-Jun 2026 (Previous)**



**AMN: Apr-Jun 2026 (Revised)**



Total Acute Malnutrition Burden for January to December 2026			
	Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)
Previous Projection	1,352,320	483,190	1,835,510
Revised Projection	1,385,000	492,900	1,877,900

## Burhakaba District:

- Acute Food Insecurity - **IPC Phase 4 (Emergency)**
- Acute Malnutrition - **IPC Phase 5 (Extremely Critical)**

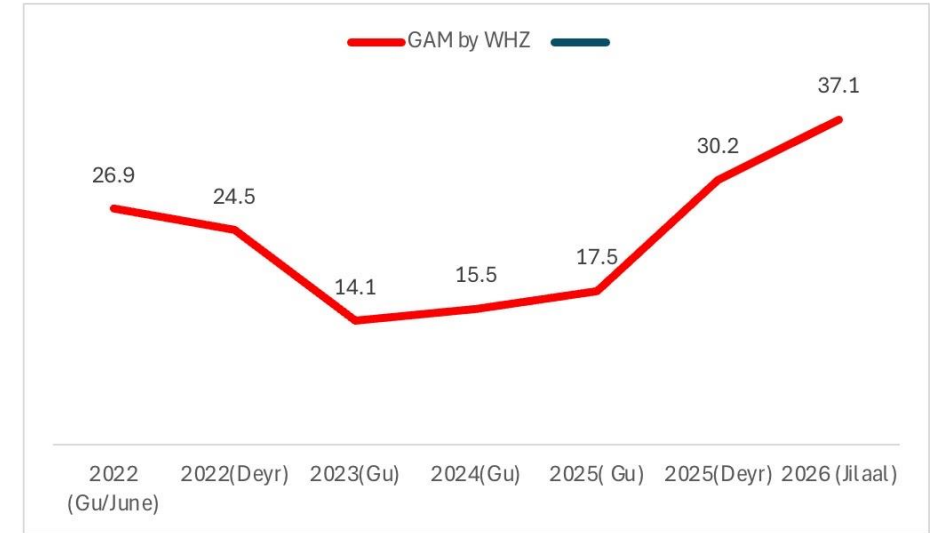
*Under a worst-case scenario where the current April to June Gu season rains fail, food prices continue to rise sharply and humanitarian assistance is not scaled up to reach the most vulnerable populations, agropastoral areas of Burhakaba district of Bay Region faces a risk of Famine through June 2026, due to further worsening of acute malnutrition, food insecurity and increased mortality.*

**Food security (food consumption and livelihood change):** Agropastoral livelihood of Burhakaba could deteriorate to IPC AFI Phase 5 (Famine) with at least 20% of households facing extreme food consumption gaps due to near total collapse of income from main livelihood sources; and soaring market price. Humanitarian food security assistance will not be adequately delivered to prevent a worsening of food security outcomes.

**Nutrition:** IPC AMN areas classification for Agropastoral livelihood of Burhakaba Phase 5 (Extremely Critical) will persist due to extreme deprivation gaps and lack of access to milk, further increases in morbidity among children, and extremely limited health and nutrition services.

**Mortality:** Mortality classifications for Agropastoral livelihood of Burhakaba could breach the thresholds for Phase 5 classification for both Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rates (U5DR) due to a combination of large food consumption gaps, increased acute malnutrition, inadequate humanitarian assistance and health and nutrition services will lead to excess mortality.

***Considerations for Response Planning: other rural areas and IDPs in Bay and Bakool Regions are also classified in IPC Phase 4 (both for food insecurity and acute malnutrition). Some of these areas have previous history of Famine and Risk of Famine.***



## Key Highlights:

- Between April and June 2026, food security is expected to deteriorate further than previously anticipated, with **6 million** people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 & 4), including nearly **1.9 million** in Emergency (IPC 4)
- Approximately **1.9 million** children under the age of five years face acute malnutrition during 2026, including **493 000** who are likely to be severely malnourished.
- **Under a worst-case scenario**, Burhakaba district of Bay Region **face a risk of Famine** through June 2026, due to further worsening of acute malnutrition, food insecurity and increased mortality.
- Levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Somalia will likely remain very high through late-2026

## Immediate (Apr-Jun 2026):

- Life saving multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance (food security, nutrition, health, and WASH) must be urgently scaled up and sustained for populations classified in IPC Phase 3 and above, including those facing a risk of Famine
- Prioritize scaling up of humanitarian assistance in hotspot areas where both acute food insecurity and malnutrition are IPC 3 or higher
- Ensure adequate funding for follow-up assessment and risk monitoring in priority hotspot areas, including Burhakaba District

## Short-term (Jul-Dec 2026):

- Enhance anticipatory action and shock response in preparation for forecasted floods stemming from rapidly rising river level and the emerging El Niño
- Enhance humanitarian assistance delivery and efficiency
- Strengthen the link and layering between emergency aid, resilience, and long-term development



# Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Additional information on the 2026 *Jilaal* impact food security and nutrition assessment and IPC analyses results can be found at: <https://fsnau.org/>



Somalia IPC TWG 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