SOMALIA

POOR RAINS, RISING PRICES, CONFLICT AND FLOOD RISK DRIVE ALARMING LEVELS OF FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION AS RISK OF FAMINE LOOMS IN BURHAKABA DISTRICT

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND ACUTE MALNUTRITION ANALYSIS
APRIL-JUNE 2026
Issued on 14 May 2026

UPDATED PROJECTION ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY: APRIL – JUNE 2026

6M
31% of the population analysed

People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	1,876,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	4,154,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	7,726,000 People Stressed
Phase 1	5,686,000 People in food security

UPDATED PROJECTION ACUTE MALNUTRITION: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2026

1.88M cases of children aged 6-59 months acutely malnourished

IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	493,000
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	1,385,000

Overview

An updated IPC analysis confirms that acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition in Somalia remain extremely concerning and continue to deteriorate, with a risk of Famine in one location. The update takes into consideration the impacts of volatile weather patterns, price increases due to the 2026 conflict in the Middle East, and flood risks on conditions previously projected for April to June 2026. By providing a real-time assessment, the analysis results underscore the urgent need to increase and sustain multisectoral humanitarian assistance to prevent further deterioration and loss of life and livelihoods.

Between April and June 2026, an estimated 6 million people (31 percent of the analysed population) across Somalia are facing high levels of acute food insecurity, representing an increase of about 509,000 people in IPC Acute Food Insecurity (AFI) Phase 3 or above

Key Drivers of Acute Food Insecurity

Poor rainfall

The previous analysis assumed average-to-above-average April to June 2026 *Gu* season rainfall, however, the actual performance and latest forecasts reflect a delayed start and below-average performance. This has led to the further persistence of drought conditions and extended impacts in many areas that were precipitated by the failure of the October-to-December 2025 *Deyr* season and the subsequent January-to-March 2026 harsh and dry *Jilaal* season.

High food prices

The failed 2025 *Deyr* harvest, limited carry-over stock from previous seasons, and an increase in fuel prices, transport costs and imported food prices associated with the 2026 conflict in the Middle East have contributed to sharper than previously anticipated increases in food prices across Somalia, undermining the purchasing power of most poor households.

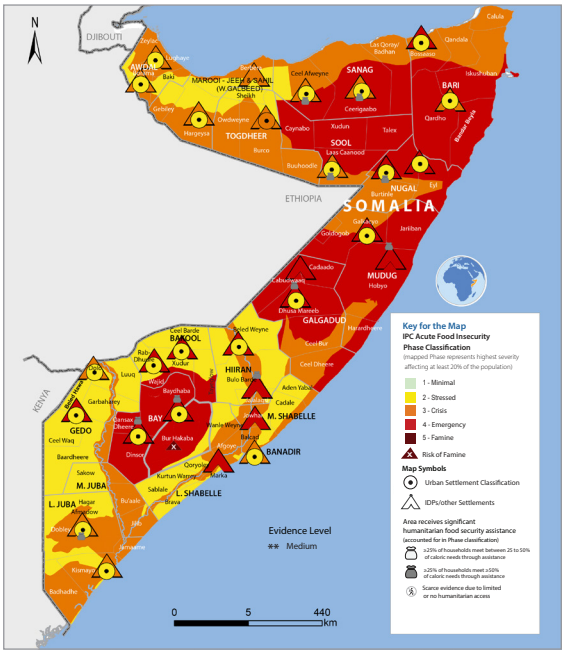
Conflict and insecurity

Ongoing conflict and insecurity in many parts of Somalia disrupts agriculture, markets and people's ability to access food and humanitarian assistance and is a major cause of population displacement.

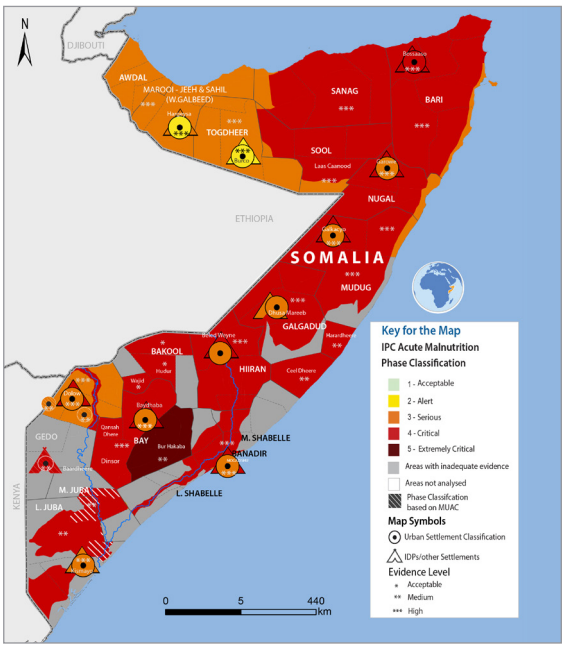
Displacement

Extended drought impacts, continued insecurity, conflict and flooding are expected to trigger an additional internal displacement of 304,000 people across Somalia between April and June 2026.

Updated Projection Acute Food Insecurity: April – June 2026



Updated Projection Acute Malnutrition: April – June 2026



compared to the previous projection. The updated estimate includes close to 1.9 million people (10 percent of the population analysed) in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency).

The deterioration is driven by interlinked factors: the poor performance of the ongoing April-to-June 2026 *Gu* season rainfall, escalating food prices exacerbated by the 2026 conflict in the Middle East, the rejection of Somali Shillings by traders and service providers that led to a decline in its value in southern regions, conflict and insecurity causing livelihood disruptions and displacement, and heightened flood risks in riverine areas , exacerbated by limited humanitarian assistance which is only covering a small fraction of the needs in many areas. Crucially, this worse-than-expected food insecurity situation follows a trend of concerning deterioration, as the number of people in IPC AFI Phase 3 or above in the first projection period—February to March 2026—already reflected a near doubling in severity compared to the first quarter of 2025.

The nutrition situation has also worsened in most parts of Somalia compared to the January 2026 analysis. The updated analysis finds approximately 42,000 more children are expected to need treatment for acute malnutrition in 2026 than previously expected, rising to a total of nearly 1.88 million children. This increase is driven by the worsening acute food insecurity, increased disease burden, sub-optimal child feeding practices, inadequate health, nutrition and water and sanitation services. It is exacerbated by severe funding constraints.

Of the 35 hotspot areas analysed, 23 will likely deteriorate or remain stable within IPC Acute Malnutrition (AMN) Phase 4 (Critical), while nine will deteriorate or remain stable within IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious). Two areas are projected to deteriorate from IPC AMN Phase 3 to IPC AMN Phase 4, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Baardhere and communities in rural areas of Xarardhere and Ceeldher districts. However, Belet-Hawa Urban will likely improve from IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical) to IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious).

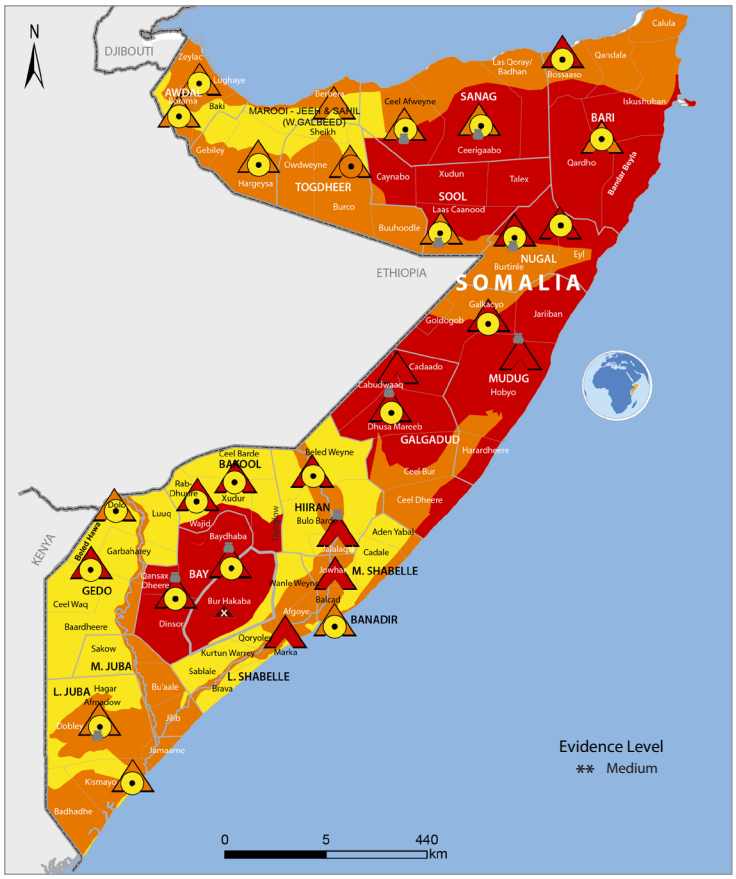
The deterioration is particularly alarming in Bay Agropastoral Livelihood Zone, which is in IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical) with a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 25.2 percent. Within this region, Burhakaba district is classified in IPC AMN Phase 5 (Extremely Critical) with an alarming 37.1 percent GAM rate. When an area is in IPC AMN Phase 5, at least one out of three children are expected to be acutely malnourished, with many more children expected to die from preventable diseases due to complications.

Even more worryingly, the IPC analysis found Burhakaba District to be at risk of Famine under a plausible worst-case scenario of failing *Gu* rains, soaring food prices and below expected delivery of humanitarian food security assistance (HSFA). As such, scale up of multisectoral food security, nutrition, health and WASH interventions is urgently needed to avert extreme food gaps and rising mortality, particularly for young children.

Humanitarian assistance remains the critical lifeline for saving lives and livelihoods and addressing acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Somalia. Compared to the previous projection, Humanitarian Food Security Assistance (HFSA) for April to June 2026 has increased significantly and now reaches nearly 700,000 people per month. Despite these efforts, the planned assistance falls far short of meeting urgent needs. It covers only 12 percent of 6 million people in IPC phase 3 or above, and only 37 percent of those in IPC Phase 4.

Life-saving humanitarian assistance needs to be scaled up and sustained urgently with a particular focus on hotspot areas, including Burhakaba District of Bay Region.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY UPDATED PROJECTION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (APRIL - JUNE 2026)



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

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

Map Symbols

- Urban Settlement Classification
- IDPs/other Settlements

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

- ≥25% of households meet between 25 to 50% of caloric needs through assistance
- ≥25% of households meet ≥50% of caloric needs through assistance
- Scarce evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access

Population table for the updated projection period | April - June 2026

Region	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Awdal	661,373	211,498	32	295,725	45	121,106	18	33,044	5	0	0	154,150	23
Bakool	564,958	176,331	31	241,876	43	105,579	19	41,172	7	0	0	146,751	26
Banadir	3,289,438	1,550,321	47	1,217,657	37	355,069	11	166,391	5	0	0	521,460	16
Bari	1,281,189	162,621	13	555,887	43	387,155	30	175,526	14	0	0	562,681	44
Bay	1,297,550	139,376	11	429,050	33	431,629	33	297,495	23	0	0	729,124	56
Galgaduud	844,925	153,379	18	304,282	36	257,769	31	129,496	15	0	0	387,265	46
Gedo	1,014,335	350,162	35	409,234	40	192,003	19	62,936	6	0	0	254,940	25
Hiraan	524,876	155,412	30	200,080	38	121,187	23	48,196	9	0	0	169,384	32
Lower Juba	1,204,269	484,548	40	444,365	37	209,476	17	65,881	5	0	0	275,357	23
Lower Shabelle	1,656,402	544,378	33	676,093	41	342,760	21	93,171	6	0	0	435,931	26
Middle Juba	447,217	166,915	37	197,985	44	57,503	13	24,814	6	0	0	82,317	18
Middle Shabelle	1,053,608	343,694	33	413,263	39	224,183	21	72,468	7	0	0	296,651	28
Mudug	1,528,722	291,153	19	533,595	35	457,355	30	246,619	16	0	0	703,974	46
Nugaal	656,910	89,272	14	250,048	38	192,128	29	125,463	19	0	0	317,591	48
Sanaag	445,736	77,036	17	148,564	33	134,102	30	86,034	19	0	0	220,136	49
Sool	570,788	102,917	18	203,196	36	156,922	27	107,753	19	0	0	264,675	46
Togdheer	894,874	241,750	27	454,132	51	159,306	18	39,686	4	0	0	198,992	22
Woqooyi Galbeed	1,504,986	445,340	30	750,754	50	249,092	17	59,800	4	0	0	308,892	21
Total	**19,442,156**	**5,686,102**	**29**	**7,725,784**	**40**	**4,154,323**	**21**	**1,875,946**	**10**	0	0	**6,030,270**	**31**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action. IPC analyses produce estimates of populations by IPC Phase at area level. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY UPDATED PROJECTION OVERVIEW AND KEY DRIVERS (APRIL - JUNE 2026)

The IPC analysis projection update for April–June 2026 was conducted due to several key factors: uncertainty surrounding long-range *Gu* season rainfall forecasts; the impact of the ongoing Middle East conflict on fuel and fertilisers prices, driving up transportation costs and disrupting national and international supply chains, with knock-on effects on food prices in Somalia; increased flood risk in riverine areas; updated estimates on HFSA; population displacement and conflict. The analysis is based on new data on food security outcomes from follow-up assessments carried out in April 2026—by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS), and the World Food Programme (WFP)—across 10 of the 35 hotspot areas identified in January 2026 as well as updated data on key drivers.

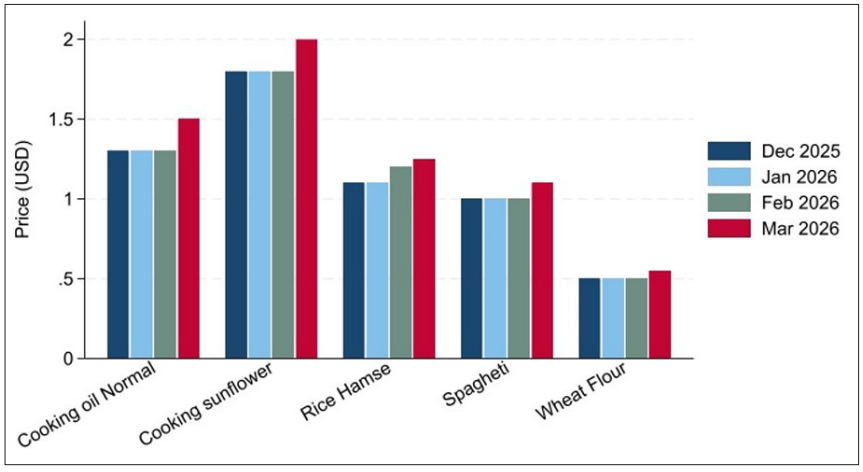
The analysis findings show that the scale of the seasonal improvement in food security conditions for the April–June 2026 second projection period that was anticipated in the January 2026 analysis will not materialise. The initial analysis of the second projection period forecasted a reduction of around 1 million people in IPC Phase 3 or above during April–June 2026, down from 6.5 million in February–March 2026. The update of the second projection period indicates that the decline will be more limited, with levels stabilising at approximately 6 million people facing Crisis or worse (Phase 3 or above), including nearly 1.9 million in Emergency (IPC 4). This reflects a nearly 10 percent increase compared to the previous forecast of 5.5 million people in Phase 3 or above. The expected improvements for the April–June period in the previous projection was based on anticipated average to above-average *Gu* season rainfall, reduction in expenditure on water and feed purchases, relatively high but stable food prices, and improved access to agricultural employment, milk, and green harvest, among others. These are not expected to materialise to the extent that was previously anticipated.

The key drivers of rising acute food insecurity include poor performance of the April–June 2026 *Gu* season rainfall, escalating food prices exacerbated by the ongoing Middle East conflict, and a rejection of the Somali Shillings by traders, transport handler, and service providers in southern regions, further accelerating its consequent loss of value. Contrary to previous forecasts, *Gu* rains have been delayed and performed poorly in many parts of the country. Cumulative rainfall, including preliminary forecasts through mid-May, indicate below average amounts in most areas. This has limited pasture and water regeneration, leaving livestock body conditions below average. Poor and erratic *Gu* rainfall has also constrained land preparation and planting for agropastoral livelihoods and consequently, access to and income from agricultural labour among poor households is lower than previously foreseen. Even with improved rainfall in May, the 2026 *Gu* season harvests expected in July are likely to remain well below average. With water levels already rising sharply along the Shabelle River in April and increased rainfall expected in May, flood risks have increased in riverine areas, particularly where river embankments are weak or where river breakages have occurred. Flash floods are also likely in low-lying areas.

Food prices were expected to remain above average albeit stable in most parts of Somalia during the April-to-June 2026 projection period. However, the current conflict in the Middle East has caused a sharp rise in fuel prices, affecting transport costs and disrupting supply chains in Somalia, which depends largely on food imports to meet internal food requirements. These increases are driving higher prices for essential food commodities, weakening market functionality, and fuelling inflation. Local and imported food prices have risen across most regions beyond earlier expectations, further eroding household purchasing power.

According to the SNBS, Consumer Price Index (CPI) food price comparison between December 2025 and March 2026 for Mogadishu, prices remained stable until February, with March increases particularly evident for cooking oils (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Selected Food Prices in Mogadishu (December 2025 - March 2026)



Conflict and insecurity across many regions remains a key driver in livelihood disruptions, causing displacement, reduced market and humanitarian access, and rising food insecurity. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), approximately 304,000 newly displaced people are projected across Somalia between April and June 2026, primarily driven by drought (41 percent), flooding (36

percent) and conflict (23 percent).

In conclusion, rural households, in many parts of Somalia, face high levels of acute food insecurity due to the prolonged impact of drought, high food prices, and continued conflict and insecurity. Crisis and Emergency conditions persist across central and northern pastoral zones, southern riverine areas, and Bay–Bakool Agropastoral Zones, where repeated shocks have eroded coping capacity.

Following the failed October-to-December 2025 *Deyr* season rainfall, the January-to-March 2026 *Jilaal* season was characterised by worsening drought conditions in pastoral areas leading to faster deterioration and depletion of rangeland resources, forcing households to depend on costly supplementary feed and water purchases. Most livestock species exhibited poor body conditions, increased diseases, weakened reproduction, and mortality of 5–10 percent of livestock in some areas (mostly young and lactating small ruminants), and up to 5 percent mortality in large ruminants. Water scarcity worsened as berkads, shallow wells, and surface catchments dried up, heightening reliance on expensive water trucking. In rural markets, water prices surged due to limited supply and long transport distances. As expected, rangeland conditions improved slightly since late March 2026 following the start of *Gu* rains in some areas, thereby partially recharging water sources, regenerating pasture, reducing reliance on trucked water with modest price declines, and easing rural household expenditure. Opportunistic livestock migration to areas with improved pasture and water has been reported.

Off-season maize harvests in riverine areas of Gedo, Middle Shabelle, and Lower and Middle Juba regions were 21percent lower than previously forecasted, caused by high temperatures, moisture stress, and use of crop stocks as livestock feeding during the harsh *Jilaal*, leaving cereal stocks depleted and driving price increases. Local cereal prices have trended upward during the first quarter of 2026, reflecting limited availability. Imported food prices showed mild-to-moderate increases, reflecting stable but narrowing access. Imported rice and wheat flour rose moderately in Juba (7–19 percent), while other regions saw mild increases of less than 10 percent. Sugar and vegetable oil showed mixed trends, with relatively low rises (under 10 percent) in most markets. Fuel prices registered sharp increases, with diesel and petrol prices surging 30–60 percent across Banadir, Shabelle, Juba, and the Sorghum Belt, while northern and central regions recorded moderate increases under 15 percent, driven by disrupted maritime trade linked to the conflict in the Middle East. Higher transport and input costs continue to exert upward pressure on food prices and access.

Across agropastoral and riverine zones in southern regions, seasonal farming activities remained limited, with dry planting and land preparation constrained by erratic and delayed rains, seed shortages, and high fuel costs for tractor tillage. In Gedo, late March rains improved soil moisture, enabling land preparation and early planting, while crop planting in Juba remained near normal, supported by riverine irrigation despite low rainfall amounts. In contrast, Hiran, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle experienced inadequate Gu season rainfall and critically low river levels early in the season, delaying planting and keeping labour demand and incomes far below average. Poor Gu season rainfall in central and parts of northwest regions have restricted crop cultivation, with only early maize planting in the northwest with minimal land preparation and dry planting of cowpea in central crop growing areas.

Forecasts indicate normal-to-above-normal rainfall in May. While this is expected to further improve rangeland conditions in pastoral areas, agropastoral areas will not benefit much due to later arrival of the rains for increased crop cultivation. Residual drought and heat stress will continue straining rural livelihoods in key pastoral and agropastoral communities. Shabelle river levels which have already increased rapidly during April could trigger flooding during the month of May in areas with weak embankments and river breakages. Upstream flood alerts from neighbouring Ethiopia signal potential river surges that could trigger destructive flooding in Belet Weyne town and harm riverine livelihoods and urban populations in Hiiran and other populated areas downstream along the Shabelle river.

Across Somalia, an estimated 3.4 million people are internally displaced, most living in settlements spread across urban areas throughout the country. With limited livelihood and income earning opportunities and widespread poverty, IDPs remain highly vulnerable to shocks. According to IOM projections, 304,000 people are expected to be newly displaced during the period from April to June 2026, primarily due to drought, flooding, and conflict.

The food security situation among IDPs in Somalia remains highly precarious. Updated analysis shows deterioration of the food security situation among IDPs in Bossaso, Baydoa, Doolow, Belet Weyne, Gaalkacyo, and Garoowe. This is driven by high food prices and the projected influx of new IDPs, exacerbated by inadequate HSFA despite recent increases. Food security among IDPs in Dhusa-mareb is expected to improve from Phase 4 to Phase 3, primarily due to significant humanitarian support. Overall, 5 out of the 11 main IDP settlements analysed are classified in in Phase 4 and face large food consumption gaps. This includes IDPs in Bossaso, Baidoa, Belet Weyne, Gaalkacyo, and Garoowe. IDPs in the other main settlements face moderate food consumption gaps and are classified in Phase 3.

PROJECTION UPDATE ASSUMPTION

Acute Food Insecurity

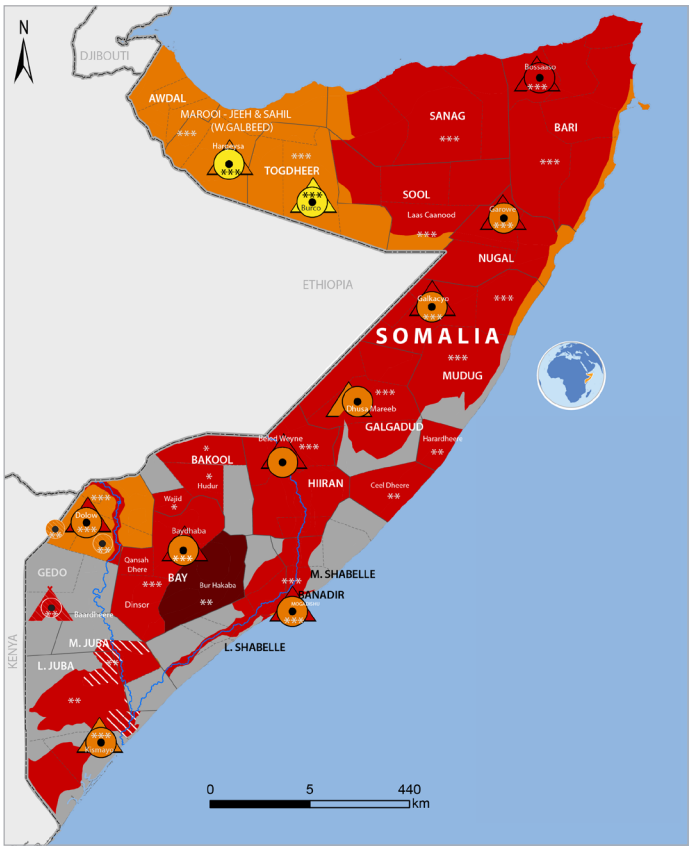
Compared to the January 2026 analysis projection update:

- The previous analysis assumed average-to-above-average April to June 2026 *Gu* season rainfall, however, the actual performance and latest forecasts reflect a delayed start and below-average performance.
- Both local and imported food prices are expected to trend above the five-year averages.
- Insecurity in central, parts of northwest and southern Somalia will likely persist.
- Social support for poor households is expected to improve during *Hajj* (June 2026).
- Demand for agricultural labour will be limited due to delayed start and erratic performance of *Gu* rains.
- River levels are expected to increase flooding expected in several areas along the Shabelle River.
- Some improvement is expected in pasture, water and livestock body conditions starting in late April.
- Low conception and livestock births are expected during the 2026 *Gu* season due to the extended impact of drought.
- Milk availability will remain low but will increase marginally from April onwards.
- Household income from livestock and livestock product sales will be limited due to low herd sizes.
- There will likely be a seasonal increase in livestock demand and livestock prices in the lead up to and during *Hajj* (May 2026) festivities.
- More than 304,000 people are expected to be displaced during Apr-Jun 2026, primarily driven by drought, flooding and conflict.
- Due to severe funding constraints, HSFA will likely be largely insufficient compared to increasing needs of population being in IPC Phase 3 or above between April and June 2026.

Acute Malnutrition

- The number of children being admitted for treatment of acute malnutrition is expected to increase significantly in the *Gu* season—the country's peak malnutrition season.
- Childhood morbidities and disease outbreaks will likely increase, especially among rural and displaced populations
- Weak supply pipelines, poor road access and insecurity will likely hinder service delivery for nutrition programs.
- Risks of waterborne diseases and malaria are expected to increase, particularly in riverine and low-lying areas.
- Access to nutrition and health services are likely to decline due to funding constraints.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION UPDATED PROJECTION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (APRIL - JUNE 2026)



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 not analysed

- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

Evidence Level

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

Updated acute malnutrition population table | January - December 2026

Region	Number of Children 6-59 months (2026)	No. of Children (6-59 Months) in Need of Treatment		
		Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)
Awdal	132,275	10,240	29,240	39,480
Woqooyi Galbeed	300,997	32,840	67,230	100,070
Togdheer	178,975	24,480	37,230	61,710
Sool	114,158	18,430	40,280	58,710
Sanaag	89,147	12,380	34,960	47,340
Bari	256,238	36,590	109,690	146,280
Nugaal	131,382	15,040	53,370	68,410
Mudug	305,744	28,690	127,830	156,520
Galgaduud	168,985	15,500	67,690	83,190
Hiraan	104,975	16,150	48,920	65,070
Middle Shabelle	210,722	22,180	87,180	109,360
Banadir	657,888	58,480	226,460	284,940
Lower Shabelle	331,280	34,510	139,450	173,960
Bay	259,510	92,770	126,300	219,070
Bakool	112,992	19,580	44,460	64,040
Gedo	202,867	22,200	63,130	85,330
Middle Juba	89,443	11,590	24,530	36,120
Lower Juba	240,854	21,250	57,050	78,300
Total	**3,888,431**	**492,900**	**1,385,000**	**1,877,900**

Note: The expected number of cases of acute malnutrition (total acute malnutrition burden) was calculated by multiplying the population of children under five by the prevalence of acute malnutrition and the respective incidence correction factor (3.6 for severe acute malnutrition - SAM and 2.6 for moderate acute malnutrition - MAM). Somalia's total population in 2026 is estimated at 19,442,156, with children under five comprising 20 percent of this total. On the prevalence, the combined GAM and SAM from the results of the SMART nutrition survey carried out in November and December 2025 and updated using five recent SMART assessments conducted in April 2026, was used.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION UPDATED PROJECTION OVERVIEW AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS (APRIL - JUNE 2026)

The acute malnutrition projection update covered a total of 35 areas in Somalia, including: 26 livelihood zones and 9 IDP settlements. This includes five population groups where integrated surveys on food security, nutrition, and mortality were conducted in April 2026 through collaboration between FSNAU and WFP: Bay Agropastoral, Baidoa IDPs, Beletweyne IDPs, Galkacyo IDPs, and Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP) of northeast and northwest.

Due to worsening acute food insecurity, the estimated burden of acute malnutrition among children 6–59 months has increased from 1.84 million cases in the previous projection to 1.88 million cases, including approximately 493,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Compared with the January projection, the total number of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) cases has risen by 42,400 (2.3 percent), while the SAM caseload has increased by 9,700 (2 percent), and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases have increased by 32,680 (2.5 percent). This reflects a slight but worrying deterioration in the nutrition situation, with an elevated risk of adverse outcomes, including a heightened risk of excess mortality among young children. Sixty-four percent of the total 1.88 million acute malnutrition burden is concentrated in rural areas.

The nutrition situation continues to deteriorate across most parts of Somalia compared to the January 2026 analysis. The severity of acute malnutrition (GAM prevalence) remains particularly high in the Bay Agropastoral Livelihood Zone (25.2 percent GAM which is IPC AMN Phase 4 - Critical), and Burhakaba within Bay Agropastoral Livelihood which recorded 37.1 percent GAM (IPC AMN Phase 5 - Extremely Critical) and is at risk of Famine under a plausible worst-case scenario of failing *Gu* rains and other aggravating factors. The main reason for AMN Phase 5 is the high burden of childhood morbidity, with 36.7 percent of children reported to be ill in the two weeks preceding the survey, limited access to essential water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services where 97 percent of people have no access to safe drinking water while 98 percent have no access to improved sanitation facilities, aggravating exposure to diarrhoea diseases. Suboptimal availability of food aggravates the manifestation of disease and acute malnutrition thus requires integrated health and nutrition interventions to prevent mortality.

Of the 35 hotspot areas analysed, 23 will likely deteriorate or remain stable within IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical), while nine will deteriorate or remain stable within IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious). Two areas are projected to deteriorate from IPC AMN Phase 3 to IPC AMN Phase 4, including Baardhere IDPs and rural areas of Xarardhere and Ceeldher Districts. However, Belet-Hawa Urban will likely improve from IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical) to IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious).

The deterioration in the above areas is driven by a convergence of aggravating factors, including worsening acute food insecurity, elevated disease burden, sub-optimal infant and young child feeding practices, and reduced access to essential health, nutrition, and WASH services. These factors are further compounded by limited humanitarian access and funding shortfalls, which constrain service delivery and response capacity, thereby increasing the risk of further deterioration and excess morbidity and mortality.

Weak nutrition supply pipelines, poor access to health services, and insecurity will likely continue to hinder service delivery for nutrition programs in rural and hard-to-reach areas. There has already been a further reduction in nutrition service availability during the first quarter of 2026, following the closure of 155 nutrition program sites.

Contributing Factors to Acute Malnutrition

High childhood disease burden: increased disease prevalence (measles, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections (ARI), and malaria), which is driving rises in acute malnutrition in many areas. Total measles cases across Somalia increased more than two-and-a-half-fold from 2,300 in the first quarter of 2025 to 5,900 from January to March 2026, with Bay Region reporting the highest number of cases (1,600). Survey results indicate high levels of morbidity among children in Bay Agropastoral (36.4 percent) and among IDPs in Beledweyne (25.5 percent) and Baidoa (23.4 percent). ARI have increased by 58 percent, while diarrhoea cases have increased by 34 percent compared to the same period (January to March 2025). Bay Agro-pastoral reported the highest diarrhoea prevalence (20 .5 percent), followed by Baidoa IDPs (10 percent).

Limited access to health and nutrition services: Reduced humanitarian funding has strained access to health and nutrition services. Funding shortfalls have left many children with acute malnutrition without the proper treatment from pipeline breaks and closure of more health facilities that include closure of 54 OTP sites between February and March 2026. Vitamin A supplementation, and measles vaccination levels remain below the recommended SPHERE standard in majority of the areas.

Poor Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services: Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities remain inadequate, with rural populations particularly affected. This has been aggravated by flooding in the riverine areas. Poor WASH remains a major risk factor to high prevalence of acute watery diarrhoea and frequent cholera outbreaks.

Suboptimal infant and young childcaring and feeding practices: Childcare and feeding practices remain persistently below recommended standards across the five hotspot areas assessed, with the median proportion of children meeting the minimum meal frequency at 55.3 percent, minimum dietary diversity at 0.0 percent consumed minimum recommended diversified diets (MDD) and frequency of feeding per day. These factors exhibit overreliance on inadequate carbohydrate sources among children and contribute to acute malnutrition.

SPECIAL FOCUS ON BURHAKABA: IPC AMN PHASE 5 (EXTREMELY CRITICAL)

Both acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition are at emergency levels in Burhakhaba where about 102,000 people are in IPC AFI Phase 3 or above with more than 20 percent facing IPC AFI Phase 4 (Emergency). The total collapse in livelihoods and soaring market prices widen the food gaps at the household level. This reflects inadequate food consumption among children, exacerbated by the lack of milk. The nutrition situation in Burhakaba Rural is Extremely Critical (IPC AMN Phase 5), with a prevalence of GAM estimated at 37.1 percent, with SAM at 10.2 percent. The situation is driven by the large food gaps coupled with a high burden of childhood morbidity, with 36.7 percent of children reported to be ill in the two weeks preceding the survey. Access to essential WASH services is extremely limited, with only 13 percent of households having access to safe drinking water and 2.2 percent having access to improved sanitation facilities, significantly increasing exposure to diarrhoea diseases (16.7 percent) and further aggravating malnutrition. The convergence of extreme malnutrition prevalence, high levels of food insecurity, high disease burden, and severely constrained access to safe water and sanitation indicates a heightened risk of excess morbidity and mortality. Access to health and nutrition services is extremely limited in Burhakaba in 2026 with an average of three sites compared to the levels reported in 2023-2024 of 16 sites, which has left many children without access to treatment for diseases and malnutrition, leading to the low admissions and generally rapid deterioration of nutritional status, as shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4 below.

Figure 2: Trends in GAM Prevalence (2022-2026)

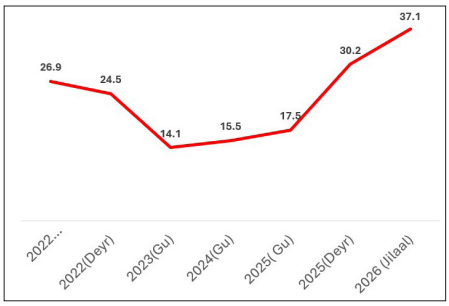


Figure 3: Admission trends: SAM and MAM

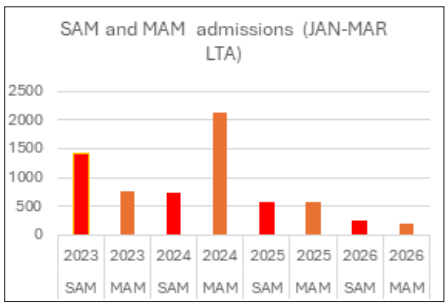
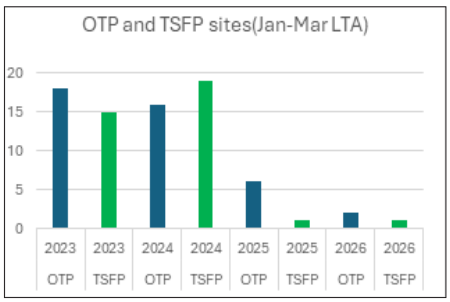


Figure 4: OTP and TSFP sites



Note: The number of assessed clusters for Burhakhaba during 2025 Deyr was 4 with 63 children screened and thereby this data point should be interpreted with caution as it does not meet the IPC analysis requirements of at least 5 clusters and 100 children.

HUMANITARIAN FOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE

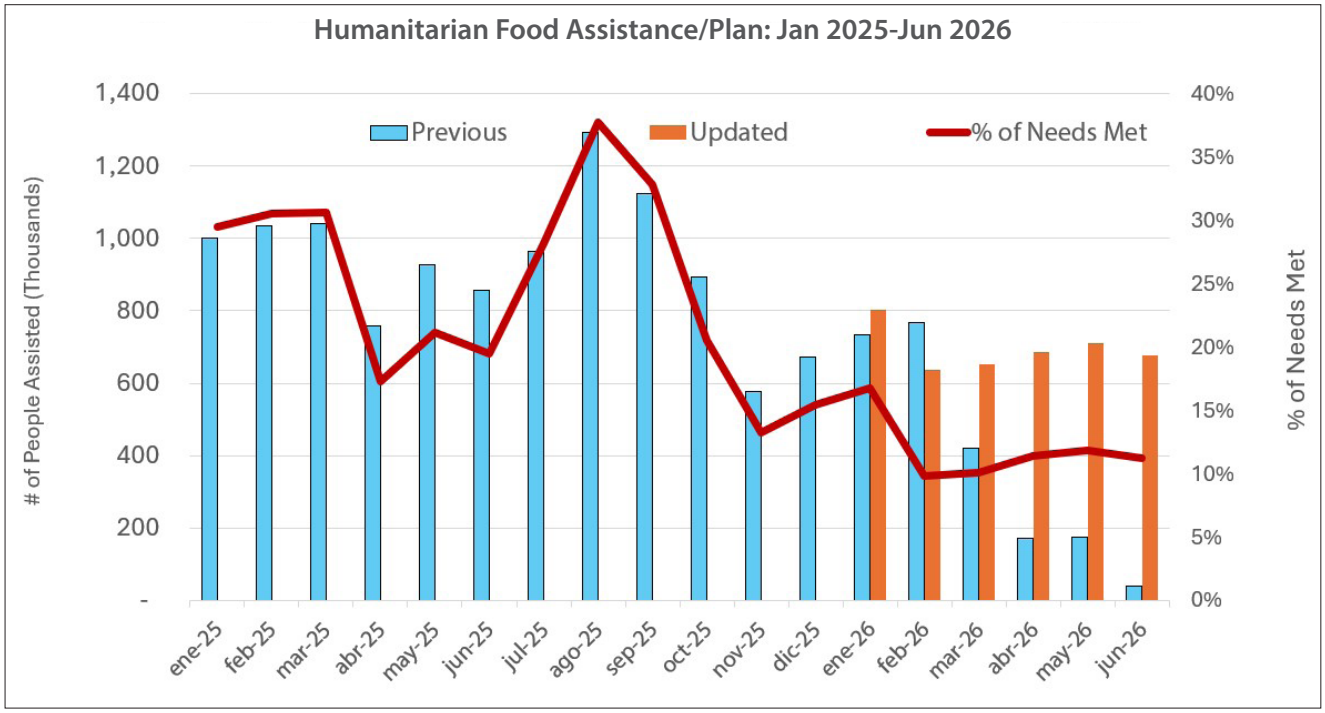
Humanitarian assistance remains the vital lifeline for saving lives, sustaining livelihoods, and addressing acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Somalia.

Humanitarian food security assistance (HFSA) that is planned, funded, and likely to be delivered during the April to June 2026 period has been factored into the analysis as a mitigating factor on food insecurity. Compared to earlier projections, HFSA for April to June has increased from an average of 128,000 people to be assisted per month to an average of close to 692,000 people per month. The HFSA includes both food security sector specific assistance and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA). Despite the five-fold increase compared to the previously expected levels, HFSA still only covers 12 percent of the approximately 6 million people in urgent need and just above one third of those in Phase 4, leaving most acute food insecurity and malnutrition needs unmet.

Preparations are currently being finalised for additional drought response by the Federal Government of Somalia with the support of the World Bank. This includes:

- USD 3.5 million in insurance payouts to livestock herders (already being implemented).
- USD 35 million in cash transfers through vertical and horizontal expansion of the Baxnano safety net program.
- USD 15 million for nutrition supplies in priority districts to be delivered through government clinics.

Details on the timing and allocation of the above listed government drought response were not available and, therefore, were not considered during the IPC analysis update. The bulk of the government assistance will likely occur outside of the April to June projection period. However, when it materialises, it is expected to prevent the further worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes in the priority districts where it will be provided.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response priorities

Driven by the lingering impacts of drought, sharp increase in prices, and risk of flooding in riverine areas, nearly 1 in 3 Somalis require urgent humanitarian assistance through at least June 2026. The humanitarian situation remains precarious and unstable, particularly among populations classified in IPC Phase 3 or above. Specific recommended actions are outlined below.

Immediate (April - June 2026):

- Strengthen high-level advocacy to ensure the immediate mobilisation of adequate resources to meet critical needs in priority areas.
- 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 or above, including those facing a risk of Famine.
- Prioritise scaling up of humanitarian assistance in hotspot areas where both acute food insecurity and malnutrition are classified in IPC Phase 3 or above.
- Scale up humanitarian assistance in underserved and hard-to-reach rural areas.
- Ensure adequate funding for follow-up assessment and risk monitoring – nationally as well as in priority hotspot areas, including Burhakaba District. This includes cross-sectional food security-nutrition-WASH and health joint assessment.

Short-term (April - December 2026):

- Enhance humanitarian assistance efficiency to reach the highest number of people within the shortest time in areas of high concern.
- Enhance anticipatory action in preparation for forecasted floods stemming from rapidly rising river levels and the emerging El Niño.

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The Somalia 2026 *Jilaal* impact projection update analysis was conducted virtually, bringing together analysts from Hargeisa, Garowe, and Mogadishu. A total of 82 technical experts participated, including representatives from government (13), UN agencies (39), NGOs (14), IASC clusters (6), and technical partners (10). The analysis, carried out from 26 April to 5 May 2026, covered 33 areas for Acute Food Insecurity (AFI) and 35 areas for Acute Malnutrition (AMN). Hotspot areas were prioritised based on recurrent conflict-related shocks, displacement, and exposure to flooding. The process followed IPC protocols and standards, ensuring convergence of evidence from multiple data sources, including updated information on conflict, markets and prices, rainfall, and other sectoral indicators.

Both analyses drew on coordinated data collection led by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS). FSNAU conducted five integrated household surveys (two in rural livelihood zones and three in IDP settlements), while SNBS, in collaboration with WFP, carried out six additional assessments (three rural and three in IDP settlements). Population estimates for sampling units were based on the UNFPA 2014 census, complemented by updated CCCM Detailed Site Assessments and related sources. The AFI analysis and total AMN burden estimates were calculated using the 2026 Somalia population figure of 19,442,156 provided by OCHA.

A Risk of Famine (RoF) analysis was also conducted in agropastoral areas of Burhakaba District in Bay Region, which was confirmed to be at risk of Famine according to IPC protocols and available evidence. The AFI analysis achieved a medium level of evidence (**).

Data Sources

The projection update used information from various sources. The sources in the AFI analysis included FSNAU, WFP, SNBS, FSL Cluster, market analyses and price projections, FEWSNET rainfall estimates and forecasts, population movement data (IOM), and humanitarian assistance records of WFP and FSL Cluster. Sources in the AMN analysis also used FSNAU, WFP/SNBS, routine health data, disease surveillance data, contextualised qualitative information and program admission trends.

What are the IPC, IPC Acute Food Insecurity and IPC Acute Malnutrition?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition are defined as any manifestation of food insecurity or malnutrition found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. The IPC Acute Food Insecurity Classification is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact the determinants of food insecurity. The IPC Acute Malnutrition Classification's focus is on identifying areas with a large proportion of children acutely malnourished preferably by measurement of Weight for Height Z-Score (WHZ) but also by Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC).

Contact for further Information

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This analysis has been conducted under the patronage of FAO. It has benefited from the technical and financial support of the UK, European Union, Sweden, Switzerland and African Development Bank.

Classification of food insecurity was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), CILSS, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IFPRI, IGAD, IMPACT, Oxfam, SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNDP, UNICEF, the World Bank, WFP and WHO.

IPC Analysis Partners:

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.*

ANNEX 1: BURHAKABA DISTRICT (BAY, SOMALIA) RISK OF FAMINE (APRIL-JUNE 2026)

In Agropastoral areas of Burhakaba District (Bay Region), in the most likely scenario, there are no people expected to be in Catastrophe (IPC AFI Phase 5) between April and June 2026. However, these populations now face a risk of Famine between April and June 2026, meaning that further worsening of acute malnutrition, food insecurity and increased mortality could lead to Famine (IPC AFI Phase 5) with a reasonable chance of occuring under a worst-case scenario where (i) the current April to June 2026 *Gu* season rains fail, (ii) food prices continue to rise sharply and, (iii) HFSA is not scaled up to reach the most vulnerable populations. The risk of Famine in the agropastoral areas of Burhakaba is predicated on the following key conditions:

Risk of Famine refers to the reasonable probability of an area facing Famine in the projection period. While this is not considered the most likely scenario, it is a scenario where Famine has a realistic chance of occurring, should conditions evolve in a manner worse than anticipated. It complements the Famine and Famine Likely projections of the most likely scenario by providing insight into the potential for Famine. For additional information, see the Famine Fact Sheet.

Food security (food consumption and livelihood change): Early cessation of rainfall in May and continuing dry spells in June 2026 lead to a failed *Gu* season harvest. Further decline in herd size (50 percent) due to increased off-take leaving most poor households with no remaining saleable animals, including limited or no milk access for consumption and sales. Coupled with lack of seasonal agricultural employment, this leads to reduction of income among poor agropastoral households (more than 50 percent below average). Further increase in local cereal prices well above the five-year average will continue to trend upward (>20percent further increase). Further increase in imported food prices well above the five-year average due to worsening conflict in the Middle East leading to supply disruptions, further increases in fuel, transport and food costs and consequent increase in the prices of imported food commodities on the domestic market (>20 percent further increase); widespread rejection of local currency as a form of payment. Agropastoral livelihood of Burhakaba would be classified in IPC AFI Phase 5 (Famine) with at least 20 percent of households facing extreme food consumption gaps due to near-total collapse of income from main livelihood sources and soaring market prices.

Nutrition: IPC AMN Phase 5 (Extremely Critical) classification among agropastoral livelihood of Burhakaba would 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: Thresholds for IPC AMN Phase 5 classification for both Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rates (U5DR) in agropastoral livelihood of Burhakaba would be breached due to a combination of large food consumption gaps, increased acute malnutrition, inadequate HFSA and health and nutrition services will lead to excess mortality.

Planned HFSA (particularly in-kind food, cash/voucher transfers, nutrition, WASH, and health-related assistance) to agropastoral areas of Burhakaba will not be adequate to prevent a worsening of food security outcomes (i.e. it will not reach at least 25percent of the population).

While the above conditions are considered the key drivers of the risk of Famine scenario, there are additional factors that could result from or interact with the above conditions to lead to Famine (IPC AFI Phase 5):

(i) Worsening insecurity and conflict causing further disruption to livelihoods, access to market and humanitarian assistance and leading to increased population displacement; political instability leading to suspension or cancelation of elections; intensified clan-based and other conflicts, including between government and non-state actors.

ii) 100 percent increase in the number of people displaced, mainly due to worsening drought, conflict and flash floods.

It is imperative that follow-up integrated food security, nutrition, and mortality assessments are conducted in the agropastoral areas of Burhakaba facing the risk of Famine.

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

- Food, water and livestock prices, wage rates, and terms of trade.
- 2026 *Gu* season rainfall performance and impacts on crop production, pasture and water availability, and livestock body conditions, births, deaths, and milk availability.
- Insecurity, conflict, and population displacement.
- Admission of acutely malnourished children to treatment and feeding centers.
- Disease outbreaks, including AWD/cholera and measles.
- Coverage of and access to HFSA, including food security, nutrition, WASH and health.

ANNEX 2: REGIONS AFFECTED BY THE CHANGES

Acute Food Insecurity

Livelihood Zones	Previous Projection (April - June 2026)	Likely change	Updated Projection (April - June 2026)
Bakool Southern Agro-Pastoral	2	→	2
Bakool Urban IDPs (Ceel Barde, Rab Dhuure, Tayeeglow and Wajid)	4	→	4
Bakool Urban IDPs (Xudur)	4	→	4
Banadir Urban IDPs (Mogadishu)	3	→	3
Bari Urban IDPs (Bossaso)	4	→	4
Bay Urban IDPs (Baydhaba)	4	↓	4
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential (Bay and Bakool)	4	↓	4
Bay Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral (Bay)	3	↓	4
Central Addun pastoral (Mudug and Galgaduud)	4	↓	4
Central Coastal Deeh Pastoral (Mudug and Galgadud)	4	↓	4
Central Hawd Pastoral (South Mudug, Galgadud)	3	→	4
Galgaduud Urban (Dhuusamarreeb)	2	→	2
Galgaduud Urban IDPs (Dhuusamarreeb)	4	↑	4
Gedo Riverine Pump Irrigation	3	↓	3
Gedo Urban (Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Garbahaarey and Luuq)	2	→	2
Gedo Urban IDPs (Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Garbahaarey and Luuq)	4	→	4
Gedo Urban IDPs (Doolow)	3	↓	3
Hiraan Hawd Pastoral	2	→	2
Hiraan Riverine Pump and Gravity Irrigation	3	↓	3
Hiraan Southern Agro-Pastoral	3	↓	3
Hiraan Urban IDPs (Belet Weyne)	4	↓	4
Juba Pastoral (M Juba and L Juba)	3	↓	3
Juba Riverine Gravity Irrigation (L Juba & M Juba)	3	→	3
Juba Riverine Pump and Gravity Irrigation (M Juba)	3	→	3
Juba Southern Agro-Pastoral (M Juba and L Juba)	2	→	2
Juba Southern Rainfed (M Juba and L Juba)	3	→	3
Lower Juba Urban IDPs (Kismaayo)	3	↓	3
Mudug Urban (Gaalkacyo)	2	→	2
Mudug Urban IDPs (Gaalkacyo)	4	↓	4
NE Addun Pastoral (Mudug, Nugaal)	3	↑	4
NE Coastal Deeh Pastoral (Bari, Mudug and Nugal)	4	↓	4
NE East Golis Pastoral (Bari)	3	↓	3
NE Hawd Pastoral (North Mudug and Nugaal)	3	→	3
NE Northern Inland Pastoral (Bari and Nugaal)	4	↓	4
Nugaal Urban (Garoowe)	2	→	2
Nugaal Urban IDPs (Garoowe)	4	↓	4
NW East Golis Pastoral (Sanaag)	3	↓	3
NW Guban Pastoral (Awdal, Sanaag and W. Galbeed)	3	↓	3

Livelihood Zones	Previous Projection (April - June 2026)	Likely change	Updated Projection (April - June 2026)
NW Hawd Pastoral of NW (W. Galbeed, Toghdeer and Sool)	3	↓	3
NW Northern Inland Pastoral (Sanaag and Sool)	4	↓	4
NW Northwest Agro-pastoral (Awdal, W. Galbeed & Togdheer)	3	→	3
NW Toghdeer Agro-pastoral (Toghdeer)	3	→	3
Shabelle Riverine Gravity Irrigation (L Shabelle & M Shabelle)	3	↓	3
Shabelle Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral (M Shabelle and L Shabelle)	3	→	3
Woqooyi Galbeed Urban IDPs (Hargeysa)	3	→	3

Likely Change: ↓= Deterioration; → Remain similar; ↑= Improvement

Food security outcomes are expected to deteriorate from IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) to IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) in Bay Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral, Howd Pastoral of Central Regions and Addun Pastoral of Northeast. Most of the changes in other areas are deteriorations within the same IPC Phase. Exceptions are Galgaduud Urban IDPs (Dhuusamarreeb) where improvement from IPC Phase 4 to IPC Phase 3 is expected primarily because of the mitigating impact of significant humanitarian assistance planned for April to June 2026.

Acute Malnutrition

Livelihood Zone/Population Group	Previous Projection (April - June 2026)	Likely change	Updated Projection (April - June 2026)
Northern Inland Pastoral of NW & NE	4	↓	4
Beletweyne IDP (Hiraan)	4	↓	4
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	4	↓	4
Bay Agropastoral	4	↓	4
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	4	→	4
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	3	↓	3
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	4	↓	4
Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	4	↓	4
Addun Pastoral	4	↓	4
Beletweyne Rural (Riverine & Agropastoral)	4	↓	4
Baardhere Urban & IDPs	3	↓	4
Shabelle Riverine	4	↓	4
Shabelle Agropastoral	4	↓	4
Northwest Agropastoral	3	↓	3
Hawd Pastoral of Northwest	3	↓	3
Jubba Agropastoral and Riverine	4	↓	4
Xarardhere and Ceeldheere/Ceelbur	3	↓	4
Jalalasqui and Buluburte	4	↓	4
Xudur District (Bakool)	4	→	4
Wajid District (Bakool)	4	↓	4
Elberde District (SIP, Urban & IDPs)	4	→	4
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	3	→	3
Dhusamareb Urban (Galgadud)	3	→	3
Beletxawo Urban	4	↑	3
Guban Pastoral	3	↓	3

Livelihood Zone/Population Group	Previous Projection (April - June 2026)	Likely change	Updated Projection (April - June 2026)
Hargeisa IDPs	3	↓	3
Coastal Deeh Pastoral of Northeast	3	↓	3
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	4	↓	4
North Gedo Riverine	4	→	4
Juba Cattle Pastoral	4	↓	4
Gaarbaharey Urban (Gedo)	3	↓	3
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	4	↓	4
East Golis Pastoral	4	↓	4
Hawd Pastoral of Central and Northeast	3	↓	4
Mataban District (Hiraan)	4	↓	4

Likely Change: ↓= Deterioration; → Remain similar; ↑= Improvement

Most of the changes are deteriorations within the same IPC AMN Phase. Exceptions are rural Xarardhere and Ceeldheere/Ceelbur districts and Baardhere Urban & IDPs which will likely deteriorate from IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious)to IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical). On the other hand, improvement from IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical) to IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious)is expected in Beletxawo Urban.

ANNEX 3: POPULATION TABLE FOR THE UPDATED PROJECTED PERIOD (APRIL - JUNE 2026) BY LIVELIHOOD ZONE

Region	Livelihood Zone	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Awdal	Northwest Agro-pastoral	155,028	62,011	40	62,011	40	23,254	15	7,751	5	0	0	31,006	20
	West Golis Pastoral	139,524	34,881	25	83,714	60	20,929	15	-	-	0	0	20,929	15
	Guban Pastoral	15,503	2,325	15	4,651	30	6,201	40	2,325	15	0	0	8,527	55
	Guban Pastoral	2,795	419	15	839	30	1,118	40	419	15	0	0	1,537	55
	Northwest Agro-pastoral	8,388	3,355	40	3,355	40	1,258	15	419	5	0	0	1,678	20
	West Golis Pastoral	44,739	11,185	25	26,843	60	6,711	15	-	-	0	0	6,711	15
	Guban Pastoral	55,447	8,317	15	16,634	30	22,179	40	8,317	15	0	0	30,496	55
	West Golis Pastoral	3,080	770	25	1,848	60	462	15	-	-	0	0	462	15
	Guban Pastoral	55,043	8,256	15	16,513	30	22,017	40	8,256	15	0	0	30,274	55
	West Golis Pastoral	2,293	573	25	1,376	60	344	15	-	-	0	0	344	15
Woqooyi Galbeed	Northwest Agro-pastoral	208,083	83,233	40	83,233	40	31,212	15	10,404	5	0	0	41,617	20
	West Golis Pastoral	249,698	62,425	25	149,819	60	37,455	15	-	-	0	0	37,455	15
	Hawd Pastoral	374,547	93,637	25	187,274	50	74,909	20	18,727	5	0	0	93,637	25
	Guban Pastoral	70,415	10,562	15	21,125	30	28,166	40	10,562	15	0	0	38,728	55
	West Golis Pastoral	105,622	26,406	25	63,373	60	15,843	15	-	-	0	0	15,843	15
	Northwest Agro-pastoral	149,202	59,681	40	59,681	40	22,380	15	7,460	5	0	0	29,840	20
	West Golis Pastoral	29,847	7,462	25	17,908	60	4,477	15	-	-	0	0	4,477	15
Togdheer	Hawd Pastoral	356,915	89,229	25	178,458	50	71,383	20	17,846	5	0	0	89,229	25
	Togdheer Agro-pastoral	25,493	8,923	35	11,472	45	3,824	15	1,275	5	0	0	5,099	20
	West Golis Pastoral	25,493	6,373	25	15,296	60	3,824	15	-	-	0	0	3,824	15
	Hawd Pastoral	78,618	19,655	25	39,309	50	15,724	20	3,931	5	0	0	19,655	25
	Hawd Pastoral	71,514	17,879	25	35,757	50	14,303	20	3,576	5	0	0	17,879	25
	West Golis Pastoral	7,151	1,788	25	4,291	60	1,073	15	-	-	0	0	1,073	15
	Northwest Agro-pastoral	1,789	716	40	716	40	268	15	89	5	0	0	358	20
	Togdheer Agro-pastoral	8,940	3,129	35	4,023	45	1,341	15	447	5	0	0	1,788	20
	West Golis Pastoral	123,520	30,880	25	74,112	60	18,528	15	-	-	0	0	18,528	15
	Togdheer Agro-pastoral	19,293	6,753	35	8,682	45	2,894	15	965	5	0	0	3,859	20

Region	Livelihood Zone	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Sool	Hawd Pastoral	114,920	28,730	25	57,460	50	22,984	20	5,746	5	0	0	28,730	25
	Northern Inland Pastoral	114,920	11,492	10	28,730	25	40,222	35	34,476	30	0	0	74,698	65
	Northern Inland Pastoral	67,427	6,743	10	16,857	25	23,599	35	20,228	30	0	0	43,828	65
	West Golis Pastoral	2,247	562	25	1,348	60	337	15	-	-	0	0	337	15
	Hawd Pastoral	5,245	1,311	25	2,623	50	1,049	20	262	5	0	0	1,311	25
	Northern Inland Pastoral	65,476	6,548	10	16,369	25	22,917	35	19,643	30	0	0	42,559	65
	Northern Inland Pastoral	90,127	9,013	10	22,532	25	31,544	35	27,038	30	0	0	58,583	65
Sanaag	East Golis	72,266	14,453	20	21,680	30	25,293	35	10,840	15	0	0	36,133	50
	Northern Inland Pastoral	70,585	7,059	10	17,646	25	24,705	35	21,176	30	0	0	45,880	65
	West Golis Pastoral	12,321	3,080	25	7,393	60	1,848	15	-	-	0	0	1,848	15
	Northern Inland Pastoral	41,070	4,107	10	10,268	25	14,375	35	12,321	30	0	0	26,696	65
	East Golis	24,641	4,928	20	7,392	30	8,624	35	3,696	15	0	0	12,321	50
	Guban Pastoral	4,107	616	15	1,232	30	1,643	40	616	15	0	0	2,259	55
	Northern Inland Pastoral	102,399	10,240	10	25,600	25	35,840	35	30,720	30	0	0	66,559	65
	East Golis	32,741	6,548	20	9,822	30	11,459	35	4,911	15	0	0	16,371	50
Bari	East Golis	521,959	52,196	10	234,882	45	182,686	35	52,196	10	0	0	234,882	45
	Northern Inland Pastoral	92,111	4,606	5	36,844	40	27,633	30	23,028	25	0	0	50,661	55
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	7,235	362	5	2,171	30	2,894	40	1,809	25	0	0	4,703	65
	Northern Inland Pastoral	40,998	2,050	5	16,399	40	12,299	30	10,250	25	0	0	22,549	55
	East Golis	81,842	8,184	10	36,829	45	28,645	35	8,184	10	0	0	36,829	45
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	5,707	285	5	1,712	30	2,283	40	1,427	25	0	0	3,710	65
	Northern Inland Pastoral	25,684	1,284	5	10,274	40	7,705	30	6,421	25	0	0	14,126	55
	East Golis	25,684	2,568	10	11,558	45	8,989	35	2,568	10	0	0	11,558	45
	East Golis	52,931	5,293	10	23,819	45	18,526	35	5,293	10	0	0	23,819	45
	Northern Inland Pastoral	5,882	294	5	2,353	40	1,765	30	1,471	25	0	0	3,235	55
	Northern Inland Pastoral	145,242	7,262	5	58,097	40	43,573	30	36,311	25	0	0	79,883	55
Nugaal	Hawd Pastoral	92,703	18,541	20	32,446	35	27,811	30	13,905	15	0	0	41,716	45
	Northern Inland Pastoral	188,217	9,411	5	75,287	40	56,465	30	47,054	25	0	0	103,519	55
	Hawd Pastoral	121,071	24,214	20	42,375	35	36,321	30	18,161	15	0	0	54,482	45
	Addun pastoral	26,380	5,276	20	7,914	30	7,914	30	5,276	20	0	0	13,190	50
	Northern Inland Pastoral	52,758	2,638	5	21,103	40	15,827	30	13,190	25	0	0	29,017	55
	Hawd Pastoral	35,163	7,033	20	12,307	35	10,549	30	5,274	15	0	0	15,823	45
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	43,946	2,197	5	13,184	30	17,578	40	10,987	25	0	0	28,565	65

Region	Livelihood Zone	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Mudug	Addun pastoral	151,679	30,336	20	45,504	30	45,504	30	30,336	20	0	0	75,840	50
	Addun pastoral	151,679	15,168	10	45,504	30	60,672	40	30,336	20	0	0	91,007	60
	Hawd Pastoral	185,384	37,077	20	64,884	35	55,615	30	27,808	15	0	0	83,423	45
	Hawd Pastoral	185,384	27,808	15	64,884	35	55,615	30	37,077	20	0	0	92,692	50
	Hawd Pastoral	155,388	31,078	20	54,386	35	46,616	30	23,308	15	0	0	69,925	45
	Cowpea Belt	35,904	10,771	30	14,362	40	8,976	25	1,795	5	0	0	10,771	30
	Addun pastoral	100,531	10,053	10	30,159	30	40,212	40	20,106	20	0	0	60,319	60
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	43,084	4,308	10	12,925	30	17,234	40	8,617	20	0	0	25,850	60
	Addun pastoral	119,240	23,848	20	35,772	30	35,772	30	23,848	20	0	0	59,620	50
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	27,802	1,390	5	8,341	30	11,121	40	6,951	25	0	0	18,071	65
	Hawd Pastoral	24,324	4,865	20	8,513	35	7,297	30	3,649	15	0	0	10,946	45
	Cowpea Belt	48,650	14,595	30	19,460	40	12,163	25	2,433	5	0	0	14,595	30
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	20,393	2,039	10	6,118	30	8,157	40	4,079	20	0	0	12,236	60
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral	172,331	17,233	10	51,699	30	68,932	40	34,466	20	0	0	103,399	60
	Hawd Pastoral	10,056	1,508	15	3,520	35	3,017	30	2,011	20	0	0	5,028	50
	Cowpea Belt	3,952	1,186	30	1,581	40	988	25	198	5	0	0	1,186	30
	Southern Inland Pastoral	11,181	4,472	40	4,472	40	2,236	20	-	-	0	0	2,236	20
	Hawd Pastoral	164,845	24,727	15	57,696	35	49,454	30	32,969	20	0	0	82,423	50
	Hawd Pastoral	62,518	9,378	15	21,881	35	18,755	30	12,504	20	0	0	31,259	50
	Addun pastoral	56,413	5,641	10	16,924	30	22,565	40	11,283	20	0	0	33,848	60
	Addun pastoral	53,163	5,316	10	15,949	30	21,265	40	10,633	20	0	0	31,898	60
	Cowpea Belt	28,354	8,506	30	11,342	40	7,089	25	1,418	5	0	0	8,506	30
	Southern Inland Pastoral	4,431	1,772	40	1,772	40	886	20	-	-	0	0	886	20
	Hawd Pastoral	2,659	399	15	931	35	798	30	532	20	0	0	1,330	50
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	32,874	3,287	10	9,862	30	13,150	40	6,575	20	0	0	19,724	60
	Cowpea Belt	63,103	18,931	30	25,241	40	15,776	25	3,155	5	0	0	18,931	30

Region	Livelihood Zone	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Hiraan	Southern Agro-Pastoral	120,436	42,153	35	30,109	25	36,131	30	12,044	10	0	0	48,174	40
	Hawd Pastoral	45,378	20,420	45	18,151	40	4,538	10	2,269	5	0	0	6,807	15
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	23,658	7,097	30	9,463	40	5,915	25	1,183	5	0	0	7,097	30
	Southern Inland Pastoral	23,658	9,463	40	10,646	45	2,366	10	1,183	5	0	0	3,549	15
	Southern Agro-Pastoral	44,020	15,407	35	11,005	25	13,206	30	4,402	10	0	0	17,608	40
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	13,208	3,962	30	5,283	40	3,302	25	660	5	0	0	3,962	30
	Cowpea Belt	2,510	753	30	1,004	40	628	25	126	5	0	0	753	30
	Hawd Pastoral	1,673	753	45	669	40	167	10	84	5	0	0	251	15
	Southern Inland Pastoral	22,231	8,892	40	10,004	45	2,223	10	1,112	5	0	0	3,335	15
	Southern Agro-Pastoral	18,478	6,467	35	4,620	25	5,543	30	1,848	10	0	0	7,391	40
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	2,125	638	30	850	40	531	25	106	5	0	0	638	30
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	5,419	1,626	30	2,168	40	1,355	25	271	5	0	0	1,626	30
	Southern Inland Pastoral	27,107	10,843	40	12,198	45	2,711	10	1,355	5	0	0	4,066	15
Middle Shabelle	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	127,484	31,871	25	44,619	35	38,245	30	12,748	10	0	0	50,994	40
	Southern Inland Pastoral	7,649	4,589	60	2,295	30	765	10	-	-	0	0	765	10
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	101,987	25,497	25	40,795	40	30,596	30	5,099	5	0	0	35,695	35
	Cowpea Belt	17,848	8,032	45	7,139	40	1,785	10	892	5	0	0	2,677	15
	Cowpea Belt	46,569	20,956	45	18,628	40	4,657	10	2,328	5	0	0	6,985	15
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	50,531	15,159	30	15,159	30	15,159	30	5,053	10	0	0	20,212	40
	Southern Inland Pastoral	1,982	1,189	60	595	30	198	10	-	-	0	0	198	10
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	138,210	34,553	25	48,374	35	41,463	30	13,821	10	0	0	55,284	40
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	57,588	17,276	30	17,276	30	17,276	30	5,759	10	0	0	23,035	40
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	57,588	14,397	25	23,035	40	17,276	30	2,879	5	0	0	20,156	35
	Cowpea Belt	34,552	15,548	45	13,821	40	3,455	10	1,728	5	0	0	5,183	15
	Cowpea Belt	32,104	14,447	45	12,842	40	3,210	10	1,605	5	0	0	4,816	15
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	42,808	12,842	30	12,842	30	12,842	30	4,281	10	0	0	17,123	40
	Southern Inland Pastoral	1,528	917	60	458	30	153	10	-	-	0	0	153	10
Banadir	Peri-urban Agropastoral	445,736	312,015	70	111,434	25	22,287	5	-	-	0	0	22,287	5
Lower Shabelle	Southern Rainfed	15,932	7,966	50	5,576	35	2,390	15	-	-	0	0	2,390	15
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	111,501	27,875	25	44,600	40	33,450	30	5,575	5	0	0	39,025	35
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	4,777	1,194	25	1,672	35	1,433	30	478	10	0	0	1,911	40
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	3,184	955	30	955	30	955	30	318	10	0	0	1,274	40
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	72,036	18,009	25	28,814	40	21,611	30	3,602	5	0	0	25,213	35

Region	Livelihood Zone	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Lower Shabelle	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	264,128	66,032	25	92,445	35	79,238	30	26,413	10	-	-	105,651	40
Lower Shabelle	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	6,860	2,058	30	2,058	30	2,058	30	686	10	-	-	2,744	40
Lower Shabelle	Southern Rainfed	39,448	19,724	50	13,807	35	5,917	15	-	-	-	-	5,917	15
Lower Shabelle	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	4,384	1,096	25	1,754	40	1,315	30	219	5	-	-	1,534	35
Lower Shabelle	Southern Rainfed	7,295	3,648	50	2,553	35	1,094	15	-	-	-	-	1,094	15
Lower Shabelle	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	40,461	10,115	25	16,184	40	12,138	30	2,023	5	-	-	14,161	35
Lower Shabelle	Southern Inland Pastoral	5,562	3,337	60	1,669	30	556	10	-	-	-	-	556	10
Lower Shabelle	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	72,805	18,201	25	29,122	40	21,842	30	3,640	5	-	-	25,482	35
Lower Shabelle	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	15,586	3,897	25	5,455	35	4,676	30	1,559	10	-	-	6,234	40
Lower Shabelle	Southern Inland Pastoral	10,570	6,342	60	3,171	30	1,057	10	-	-	-	-	1,057	10
Lower Shabelle	Southern Rainfed	2,098	1,049	50	734	35	315	15	-	-	-	-	315	15
Lower Shabelle	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	59,226	14,807	25	23,690	40	17,768	30	2,961	5	-	-	20,729	35
Lower Shabelle	Southern Inland Pastoral	3,228	1,937	60	968	30	323	10	-	-	-	-	323	10
Lower Shabelle	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	264,984	66,246	25	92,744	35	79,495	30	26,498	10	-	-	105,994	40
Lower Shabelle	Southern Inland Pastoral	66,246	39,748	60	19,874	30	6,625	10	-	-	-	-	6,625	10
Bay	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	161,914	16,191	10	56,670	35	56,670	35	32,383	20	-	-	89,053	55
Bay	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	69,393	6,939	10	24,288	35	24,288	35	13,879	20	-	-	38,166	55
Bay	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	87,813	8,781	10	30,735	35	30,735	35	17,563	20	-	-	48,297	55
Bay	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	87,813	8,781	10	30,735	35	30,735	35	17,563	20	-	-	48,297	55
Bay	Southern Inland Pastoral	19,514	11,708	60	5,854	30	1,951	10	-	-	-	-	1,951	10
Bay	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	86,844	8,684	10	30,395	35	30,395	35	17,369	20	-	-	47,764	55
Bay	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	57,896	5,790	10	20,264	35	20,264	35	11,579	20	-	-	31,843	55
Bay	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	43,814	4,381	10	15,335	35	15,335	35	8,763	20	-	-	24,098	55
Bay	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	23,591	2,359	10	8,257	35	8,257	35	4,718	20	-	-	12,975	55
Bakool	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	26,938	2,694	10	9,428	35	9,428	35	5,388	20	-	-	14,816	55
Bakool	Southern Agro-Pastoral	26,938	10,775	40	12,122	45	4,041	15	-	-	-	-	4,041	15
Bakool	Southern Inland Pastoral	71,449	39,297	55	28,580	40	3,572	5	-	-	-	-	3,572	5
Bakool	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	71,782	7,178	10	25,124	35	25,124	35	14,356	20	-	-	39,480	55
Bakool	Southern Agro-Pastoral	71,782	28,713	40	32,302	45	10,767	15	-	-	-	-	10,767	15
Bakool	Southern Inland Pastoral	5,983	3,291	55	2,393	40	299	5	-	-	-	-	299	5
Bakool	Southern Agro-Pastoral	43,449	17,380	40	19,552	45	6,517	15	-	-	-	-	6,517	15
Bakool	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	32,777	3,278	10	11,472	35	11,472	35	6,555	20	-	-	18,027	55
Bakool	Southern Agro-Pastoral	60,530	24,212	40	27,239	45	9,080	15	-	-	-	-	9,080	15
Bakool	Southern Inland Pastoral	15,133	8,323	55	6,053	40	757	5	-	-	-	-	757	5

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Gedo	Southern Agro-Pastoral	14,743	6,634	45	5,897	40	2,211	15	-	-	-	-	2,211	15
Gedo	Southern Inland Pastoral	58,975	26,539	45	23,590	40	8,846	15	-	-	-	-	8,846	15
Gedo	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	1,966	197	10	688	35	688	35	393	20	-	-	1,081	55
Gedo	Riverine Pump Irrigation	22,608	9,043	40	7,913	35	4,522	20	1,130	5	-	-	5,652	25
Gedo	Southern Agro-Pastoral	4,538	2,042	45	1,815	40	681	15	-	-	-	-	681	15
Gedo	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	27,233	2,723	10	9,532	35	9,532	35	5,447	20	-	-	14,978	55
Gedo	Riverine Pump Irrigation	18,981	7,592	40	6,643	35	3,796	20	949	5	-	-	4,745	25
Gedo	Southern Inland Pastoral	31,772	14,297	45	12,709	40	4,766	15	-	-	-	-	4,766	15
Gedo	Southern Agro-Pastoral	21,086	9,489	45	8,434	40	3,163	15	-	-	-	-	3,163	15
Gedo	Southern Inland Pastoral	147,684	66,458	45	59,074	40	22,153	15	-	-	-	-	22,153	15
Gedo	Southern Inland Pastoral	85,904	38,657	45	34,362	40	12,886	15	-	-	-	-	12,886	15
Gedo	Southern Agro-Pastoral	868	391	45	347	40	130	15	-	-	-	-	130	15
Gedo	Southern Agro-Pastoral	8,288	3,730	45	3,315	40	1,243	15	-	-	-	-	1,243	15
Gedo	Riverine Pump Irrigation	5,527	2,211	40	1,934	35	1,105	20	276	5	-	-	1,382	25
Gedo	Southern Inland Pastoral	38,671	17,402	45	15,468	40	5,801	15	-	-	-	-	5,801	15
Gedo	Southern Agro-Pastoral	14,183	6,382	45	5,673	40	2,127	15	-	-	-	-	2,127	15
Gedo	Riverine Pump Irrigation	10,641	4,256	40	3,724	35	2,128	20	532	5	-	-	2,660	25
Gedo	Southern Inland Pastoral	39,006	17,553	45	15,602	40	5,851	15	-	-	-	-	5,851	15
Middle Juba	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	12,698	3,809	30	5,714	45	1,905	15	1,270	10	-	-	3,175	25
Middle Juba	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	27,889	4,183	15	12,550	45	6,972	25	4,183	15	-	-	11,156	40
Middle Juba	Southern Inland Pastoral	3,286	1,972	60	986	30	329	10	-	-	-	-	329	10
Middle Juba	Southern Agro-Pastoral	5,000	2,250	45	2,000	40	750	15	-	-	-	-	750	15
Middle Juba	Riverine Pump Irrigation	3,749	562	15	1,687	45	937	25	562	15	-	-	1,500	40
Middle Juba	Juba Pastoral	9,867	2,960	30	3,453	35	1,973	20	1,480	15	-	-	3,453	35
Middle Juba	Juba Pastoral	26,633	7,990	30	9,322	35	5,327	20	3,995	15	-	-	9,322	35
Middle Juba	Southern Rainfed	26,621	13,311	50	6,655	25	5,324	20	1,331	5	-	-	6,655	25
Middle Juba	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	47,341	7,101	15	21,303	45	11,835	25	7,101	15	-	-	18,936	40
Middle Juba	Southern Inland Pastoral	11,827	7,096	60	3,548	30	1,183	10	-	-	-	-	1,183	10
Middle Juba	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	20,139	6,042	30	9,063	45	3,021	15	2,014	10	-	-	5,035	25
Middle Juba	Southern Agro-Pastoral	8,633	3,885	45	3,453	40	1,295	15	-	-	-	-	1,295	15
Middle Juba	Riverine Pump Irrigation	19,182	2,877	15	8,632	45	4,796	25	2,877	15	-	-	7,673	40
Middle Juba	Southern Inland Pastoral	12,785	7,671	60	3,836	30	1,279	10	-	-	-	-	1,279	10

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			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Lower Juba	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	20,540	6,162	30	8,216	40	5,135	25	1,027	5	-	-	6,162	30
Lower Juba	Southern Rainfed	41,095	20,548	50	10,274	25	8,219	20	2,055	5	-	-	10,274	25
Lower Juba	Southern Inland Pastoral	61,635	36,981	60	18,491	30	6,164	10	-	-	-	-	6,164	10
Lower Juba	Juba Pastoral	30,817	9,245	30	10,786	35	6,163	20	4,623	15	-	-	10,786	35
Lower Juba	Southern Agro-Pastoral	52,016	23,407	45	20,806	40	7,802	15	-	-	-	-	7,802	15
Lower Juba	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	41,601	12,480	30	16,640	40	10,400	25	2,080	5	-	-	12,480	30
Lower Juba	Southern Inland Pastoral	60,315	36,189	60	18,095	30	6,032	10	-	-	-	-	6,032	10
Lower Juba	Juba Pastoral	43,695	13,109	30	15,293	35	8,739	20	6,554	15	-	-	15,293	35
Lower Juba	Southern Rainfed	32,070	16,035	50	8,018	25	6,414	20	1,604	5	-	-	8,018	25
Lower Juba	Southern Inland Pastoral	13,455	8,073	60	4,037	30	1,346	10	-	-	-	-	1,346	10
Lower Juba	Juba Pastoral	32,070	9,621	30	11,225	35	6,414	20	4,811	15	-	-	11,225	35
Lower Juba	Southern Rainfed	149,272	74,636	50	37,318	25	29,854	20	7,464	5	-	-	37,318	25
Lower Juba	Juba Pastoral	2,654	796	30	929	35	531	20	398	15	-	-	929	35
Lower Juba	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	113,448	34,034	30	45,379	40	28,362	25	5,672	5	-	-	34,034	30
Awdal	IDPs	34,542	12,090	35	13,817	40	5,181	15	3,454	10	-	-	8,636	25
Awdal	IDPs	11,160	1,116	10	6,138	55	2,790	25	1,116	10	-	-	3,906	35
Awdal	IDPs	9,700	970	10	5,335	55	2,425	25	970	10	-	-	3,395	35
Awdal	IDPs	150	15	10	83	55	38	25	15	10	-	-	53	35
Woqooyi Galbeed	IDPs	122,473	24,495	20	61,237	50	24,495	20	12,247	10	-	-	36,742	30
Woqooyi Galbeed	IDPs	1,860	465	25	930	50	279	15	186	10	-	-	465	25
Woqooyi Galbeed	IDPs	2,130	533	25	1,065	50	320	15	213	10	-	-	533	25
Togdheer	IDPs	98,287	19,657	20	49,144	50	19,657	20	9,829	10	-	-	29,486	30
Togdheer	IDPs	8,325	1,665	20	4,163	50	1,665	20	833	10	-	-	2,498	30
Togdheer	IDPs	7,170	1,434	20	3,585	50	1,434	20	717	10	-	-	2,151	30
Togdheer	IDPs	1,800	360	20	900	50	360	20	180	10	-	-	540	30
Sool	IDPs	7,197	1,080	15	4,318	60	1,439	20	360	5	-	-	1,799	25
Sool	IDPs	12,080	2,416	20	6,644	55	3,020	25	-	-	-	-	3,020	25
Sool	IDPs	14,946	2,989	20	8,220	55	3,737	25	-	-	-	-	3,737	25
Sool	IDPs	2,214	443	20	1,218	55	554	25	-	-	-	-	554	25
Sanaag	IDPs	10,510	2,628	25	4,730	45	2,102	20	1,051	10	-	-	3,153	30
Sanaag	IDPs	13,020	3,255	25	7,161	55	1,953	15	651	5	-	-	2,604	20
Sanaag	IDPs	1,050	263	25	578	55	158	15	53	5	-	-	210	20

Region	Livelihood Zone	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Bari	IDPs	96,457	4,823	5	38,583	40	28,937	30	24,114	25	-	-	53,051	55
Bari	IDPs	16,372	2,456	15	6,549	40	4,912	30	2,456	15	-	-	7,367	45
Nugaal	IDPs	51,925	2,596	5	23,366	45	15,578	30	10,385	20	-	-	25,963	50
Nugaal	IDPs	6,156	-	-	2,770	45	2,155	35	1,231	20	-	-	3,386	55
Mudug	IDPs	121,596	12,160	10	42,559	35	42,559	35	24,319	20	-	-	66,878	55
Mudug	IDPs	9,152	458	5	4,576	50	2,288	25	1,830	20	-	-	4,118	45
Mudug	IDPs	642	32	5	321	50	161	25	128	20	-	-	289	45
Galgaduud	IDPs	34,627	5,194	15	13,851	40	12,119	35	3,463	10	-	-	15,582	45
Galgaduud	IDPs	43,890	2,195	5	21,945	50	10,973	25	8,778	20	-	-	19,751	45
Galgaduud	IDPs	7,566	378	5	3,783	50	1,892	25	1,513	20	-	-	3,405	45
Hiraan	IDPs	80,003	4,000	5	28,001	35	32,001	40	16,001	20	-	-	48,002	60
Hiraan	IDPs	1,884	188	10	754	40	565	30	377	20	-	-	942	50
Hiraan	IDPs	3,486	349	10	1,394	40	1,046	30	697	20	-	-	1,743	50
Middle Shabelle	IDPs	52,464	7,870	15	18,362	35	15,739	30	10,493	20	-	-	26,232	50
Middle Shabelle	IDPs	570	86	15	200	35	171	30	114	20	-	-	285	50
Middle Shabelle	IDPs	27,830	4,175	15	9,741	35	8,349	30	5,566	20	-	-	13,915	50
Middle Shabelle	IDPs	504	76	15	176	35	151	30	101	20	-	-	252	50
Banadir	IDPs	1,109,273	110,927	10	499,173	45	332,782	30	166,391	15	-	-	499,173	45
Lower Shabelle	IDPs	17,722	1,772	10	7,975	45	4,431	25	3,544	20	-	-	7,975	45
Lower Shabelle	IDPs	54,297	5,430	10	24,434	45	13,574	25	10,859	20	-	-	24,434	45
Lower Shabelle	IDPs	19,262	1,926	10	8,668	45	4,816	25	3,852	20	-	-	8,668	45
Lower Shabelle	IDPs	4,713	471	10	2,121	45	1,178	25	943	20	-	-	2,121	45
Bay	IDPs	515,291	25,765	5	154,587	30	180,352	35	154,587	30	-	-	334,939	65
Bay	IDPs	3,114	467	15	779	25	1,090	35	779	25	-	-	1,868	60
Bay	IDPs	23,760	3,564	15	5,940	25	8,316	35	5,940	25	-	-	14,256	60
Bay	IDPs	49,495	7,424	15	12,374	25	17,323	35	12,374	25	-	-	29,697	60
Bakool	IDPs	52,155	2,608	5	26,078	50	13,039	25	10,431	20	-	-	23,470	45
Bakool	IDPs	6,600	990	15	1,980	30	1,980	30	1,650	25	-	-	3,630	55
Bakool	IDPs	11,166	1,675	15	3,350	30	3,350	30	2,792	25	-	-	6,141	55
Gedo	IDPs	8,990	899	10	3,596	40	2,697	30	1,798	20	-	-	4,495	50
Gedo	IDPs	85,044	8,504	10	34,018	40	25,513	30	17,009	20	-	-	42,522	50
Gedo	IDPs	876	88	10	350	40	263	30	175	20	-	-	438	50
Gedo	IDPs	13,656	1,366	10	5,462	40	4,097	30	2,731	20	-	-	6,828	50
Gedo	IDPs	134,672	26,934	20	53,869	40	33,668	25	20,201	15	-	-	53,869	40
Gedo	IDPs	61,473	6,147	10	24,589	40	18,442	30	12,295	20	-	-	30,737	50

Region	Livelihood Zone	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Lower Juba	IDPs	197,293	39,459	20	78,917	40	49,323	25	29,594	15	-	-	78,917	40
Lower Juba	IDPs	64,818	32,409	50	16,205	25	16,205	25	-	-	-	-	16,205	25
Awdal	Urban	104,145	57,280	55	41,658	40	5,207	5	-	-	-	-	5,207	5
Awdal	Urban	1,657	663	40	911	55	83	5	-	-	-	-	83	5
Awdal	Urban	6,568	2,627	40	3,612	55	328	5	-	-	-	-	328	5
Awdal	Urban	11,611	4,644	40	6,386	55	581	5	-	-	-	-	581	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Urban	132,237	52,895	40	72,730	55	6,612	5	-	-	-	-	6,612	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Urban	19,590	7,836	40	10,775	55	980	5	-	-	-	-	980	5
Woqooyi Galbeed	Urban	39,282	15,713	40	21,605	55	1,964	5	-	-	-	-	1,964	5
Togdheer	Urban	34,895	19,192	55	13,958	40	1,745	5	-	-	-	-	1,745	5
Togdheer	Urban	14,315	7,873	55	5,726	40	716	5	-	-	-	-	716	5
Togdheer	Urban	5,292	2,911	55	2,117	40	265	5	-	-	-	-	265	5
Togdheer	Urban	6,064	3,335	55	2,426	40	303	5	-	-	-	-	303	5
Sool	Urban	37,578	20,668	55	15,031	40	1,879	5	-	-	-	-	1,879	5
Sool	Urban	13,006	3,902	30	7,804	60	1,301	10	-	-	-	-	1,301	10
Sool	Urban	16,090	4,827	30	9,654	60	1,609	10	-	-	-	-	1,609	10
Sool	Urban	7,315	2,195	30	4,389	60	732	10	-	-	-	-	732	10
Sanaag	Urban	31,041	10,864	35	17,073	55	3,104	10	-	-	-	-	3,104	10
Sanaag	Urban	1,496	449	30	898	60	150	10	-	-	-	-	150	10
Sanaag	Urban	28,489	8,547	30	17,093	60	2,849	10	-	-	-	-	2,849	10
Bari	Urban	114,478	51,515	45	51,515	45	11,448	10	-	-	-	-	11,448	10
Bari	Urban	3,913	1,565	40	1,957	50	391	10	-	-	-	-	391	10
Bari	Urban	17,501	7,000	40	8,751	50	1,750	10	-	-	-	-	1,750	10
Bari	Urban	5,477	2,191	40	2,739	50	548	10	-	-	-	-	548	10
Bari	Urban	8,151	3,260	40	4,076	50	815	10	-	-	-	-	815	10
Bari	Urban	13,565	5,426	40	6,783	50	1,357	10	-	-	-	-	1,357	10
Nugaal	Urban	11,918	5,363	45	5,959	50	596	5	-	-	-	-	596	5
Nugaal	Urban	8,170	3,677	45	4,085	50	409	5	-	-	-	-	409	5
Nugaal	Urban	18,503	8,326	45	9,252	50	925	5	-	-	-	-	925	5
Mudug	Urban	60,118	30,059	50	27,053	45	3,006	5	-	-	-	-	3,006	5
Mudug	Urban	27,039	10,816	40	14,871	55	1,352	5	-	-	-	-	1,352	5
Mudug	Urban	15,246	6,098	40	8,385	55	762	5	-	-	-	-	762	5
Mudug	Urban	29,375	11,750	40	16,156	55	1,469	5	-	-	-	-	1,469	5
Mudug	Urban	16,112	6,445	40	8,862	55	806	5	-	-	-	-	806	5

Region	Livelihood Zone	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Galgaduud	Urban	28,430	14,215	50	12,794	45	1,422	5	-	-	-	-	1,422	5
Galgaduud	Urban	11,750	5,288	45	5,288	45	1,175	10	-	-	-	-	1,175	10
Galgaduud	Urban	14,982	6,742	45	6,742	45	1,498	10	-	-	-	-	1,498	10
Galgaduud	Urban	24,361	10,962	45	10,962	45	2,436	10	-	-	-	-	2,436	10
Galgaduud	Urban	13,439	6,048	45	6,048	45	1,344	10	-	-	-	-	1,344	10
Hiraan	Urban	60,485	15,121	25	36,291	60	6,049	10	3,024	5	-	-	9,073	15
Hiraan	Urban	19,182	4,796	25	11,509	60	1,918	10	959	5	-	-	2,877	15
Hiraan	Urban	9,935	2,484	25	5,961	60	994	10	497	5	-	-	1,490	15
Middle Shabelle	Urban	142,201	63,990	45	71,101	50	7,110	5	-	-	-	-	7,110	5
Middle Shabelle	Urban	5,969	2,686	45	2,985	50	298	5	-	-	-	-	298	5
Middle Shabelle	Urban	95,428	42,943	45	47,714	50	4,771	5	-	-	-	-	4,771	5
Middle Shabelle	Urban	10,214	4,596	45	5,107	50	511	5	-	-	-	-	511	5
Banadir	Urban	1,734,429	1,127,379	65	607,050	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lower Shabelle	Urban	150,509	67,729	45	75,255	50	7,525	5	-	-	-	-	7,525	5
Lower Shabelle	Urban	182,969	82,336	45	91,485	50	9,148	5	-	-	-	-	9,148	5
Lower Shabelle	Urban	4,217	1,898	45	2,109	50	211	5	-	-	-	-	211	5
Lower Shabelle	Urban	25,902	11,656	45	12,951	50	1,295	5	-	-	-	-	1,295	5
Lower Shabelle	Urban	56,544	25,445	45	28,272	50	2,827	5	-	-	-	-	2,827	5
Lower Shabelle	Urban	13,224	5,951	45	6,612	50	661	5	-	-	-	-	661	5
Lower Shabelle	Urban	56,732	25,529	45	28,366	50	2,837	5	-	-	-	-	2,837	5
Bay	Urban	16,206	8,103	50	7,293	45	810	5	-	-	-	-	810	5
Bay	Urban	14,091	5,636	40	7,046	50	1,409	10	-	-	-	-	1,409	10
Bay	Urban	12,180	4,872	40	6,090	50	1,218	10	-	-	-	-	1,218	10
Bay	Urban	24,821	9,928	40	12,411	50	2,482	10	-	-	-	-	2,482	10
Bakool	Urban	13,476	6,738	50	6,064	45	674	5	-	-	-	-	674	5
Bakool	Urban	9,619	3,367	35	5,290	55	962	10	-	-	-	-	962	10
Bakool	Urban	22,144	7,750	35	12,179	55	2,214	10	-	-	-	-	2,214	10
Bakool	Urban	5,753	2,014	35	3,164	55	575	10	-	-	-	-	575	10
Bakool	Urban	17,284	6,049	35	9,506	55	1,728	10	-	-	-	-	1,728	10
Gedo	Urban	46,836	21,076	45	21,076	45	4,684	10	-	-	-	-	4,684	10
Gedo	Urban	44,122	19,855	45	19,855	45	4,412	10	-	-	-	-	4,412	10
Gedo	Urban	10,469	4,711	45	4,711	45	1,047	10	-	-	-	-	1,047	10
Gedo	Urban	7,210	3,245	45	3,245	45	721	10	-	-	-	-	721	10
Gedo	Urban	26,751	12,038	45	12,038	45	2,675	10	-	-	-	-	2,675	10
Gedo	Urban	21,562	9,703	45	9,703	45	2,156	10	-	-	-	-	2,156	10

Region	Livelihood Zone	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Middle Juba	Urban	92,784	41,753	45	46,392	50	4,639	5	-	-	-	-	4,639	5
Middle Juba	Urban	63,217	28,448	45	31,609	50	3,161	5	-	-	-	-	3,161	5
Middle Juba	Urban	55,566	25,005	45	27,783	50	2,778	5	-	-	-	-	2,778	5
Lower Juba	Urban	21,825	9,821	45	10,913	50	1,091	5	-	-	-	-	1,091	5
Lower Juba	Urban	24,517	11,033	45	12,259	50	1,226	5	-	-	-	-	1,226	5
Lower Juba	Urban	10,096	4,543	45	5,048	50	505	5	-	-	-	-	505	5
Lower Juba	Urban	191,037	85,967	45	95,519	50	9,552	5	-	-	-	-	9,552	5
TOTAL		**19,442,156**	**5,686,102**	**29**	**7,725,784**	**40**	**4,154,323**	**21**	**1,875,946**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**6,030,270**	**31**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action. IPC analyses produce estimates of populations by IPC Phase at area level. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.