



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Somalia

2025/26 Post Deyr IPC Analysis A Briefing Presentation for All Stakeholders

24 February 2025, Mogadishu

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Somalia 2025/26 Post *Deyr* IPC Acute Food Insecurity and IPC Acute Malnutrition Analysis

Participating Institutions



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

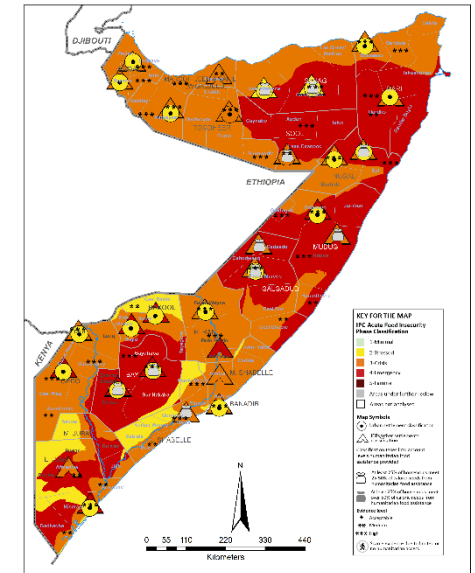
- ❑ **IPC Analysis process:** The 2025/26 Post *Deyr* IPC AFI/AMN analysis was organized by the IPC TWG. The IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) provided technical support throughout the analysis.
- ❑ **Participation:** **204** participants drawn from Government Institutions (FGS, FMSs and Somaliland) – **65**, UN (Agencies, Funds and Programmes) – **68**, Local and International NGOs – **51**, IASC Clusters - **5**, and other Technical Partners (FEWS NET, REACH , IPC GSU) – **13**
- ❑ **Unit of analysis:** Livelihoods zones in rural areas, internally displaced population groups and urban populations groups across Somalia
- ❑ **Analysis period** was determined considering seasonality of food security and nutrition outcomes in Somalia:
 - IPC AFI Current: January 2026 and IPC AMN Current: November 2025-January 2026
 - IPC AFI and IPC AMN First Projection: February-March 2026
 - IPC AFI and IPC AMN Second Projection: April-June 2026
- ❑ **Population Analysed** - **19,442,156** total population of Somalia, used of humanitarian planning purposes for 2026
Source: OCHA

Data Sources:

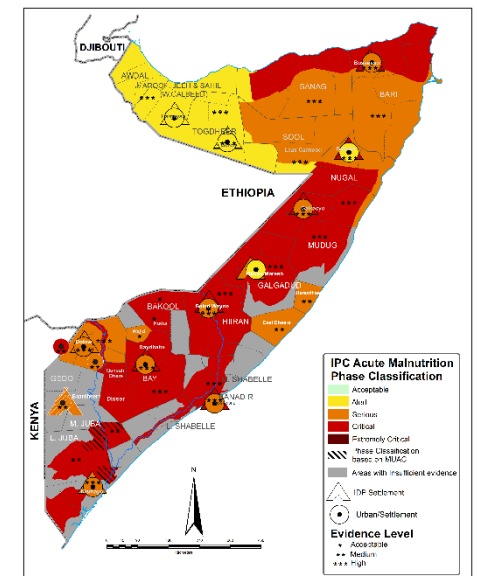
- FSNAU, WFP, FEWS NET/USGS, FAO SWALIM, IGAD/ICPAC, Food Security Cluster, Nutrition Cluster, UNHCR, IOM, OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, ACLED, Save the Children, SNBS, and REACH.

- As of January 2026 (current), **4.8 million people** are in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 & 4), including **1.2 million** in Emergency (IPC 4)
- In the first projection period from February to March 2026, food security is expected to rapidly deteriorate, with **6.5 million people** facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 & 4), including **2 million** in Emergency (IPC 4)
- In the second projection period from April to June 2026, near average Gu rains are expected to lead to some improvement in the food security situation. However, **5.5 million people** still face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 & 4), including **1.6 million** in Emergency (IPC 4)
- Close to **1.84 million children** under the age of five years face acute malnutrition during 2026, including **483 000** who are likely to be severely malnourished.
- The key drivers for the deteriorating food security and nutrition situation in Somalia are worsening drought conditions leading to failed crop harvest in agropastoral and riverine livelihoods, rapid depletion of pasture & water in pastoral areas, sharp increase in prices, and drought, insecurity and conflict causing increased population displacement and disrupted livelihood activities and market access. These impacts are exacerbated by a major reduction in humanitarian assistance since early 2025.

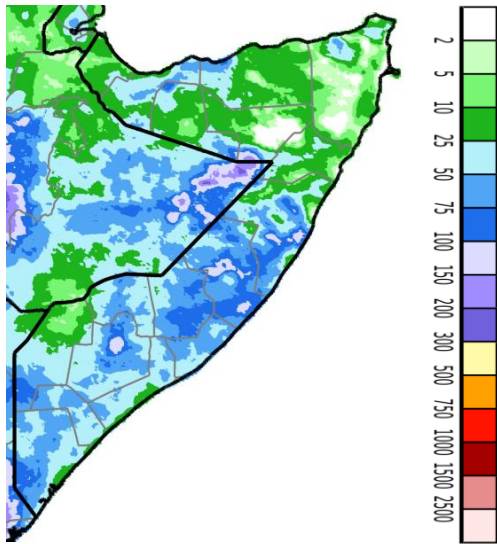
Food Security Outcomes: Feb-Mar 2026



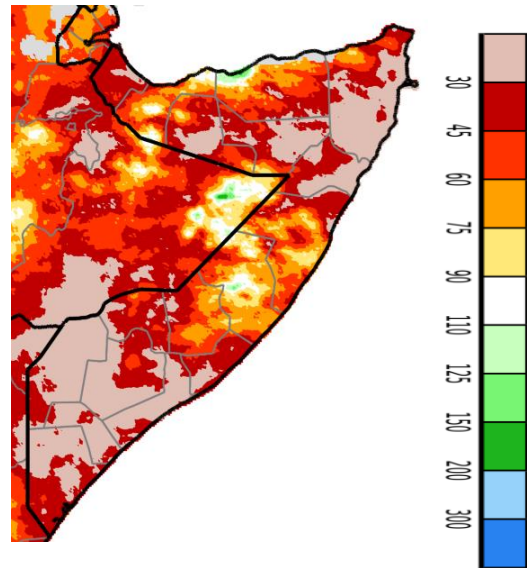
Nutrition Outcomes: Feb-Mar 2026



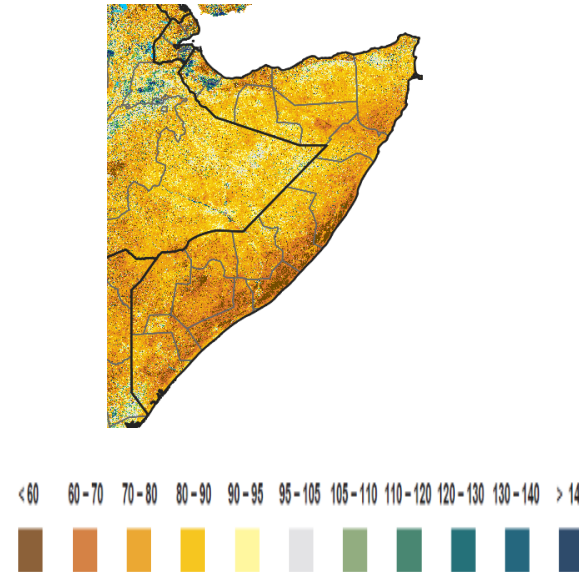
**CHIRPS 2025 Deyr (Oct-Dec)
Rainfall Totals (mm)**



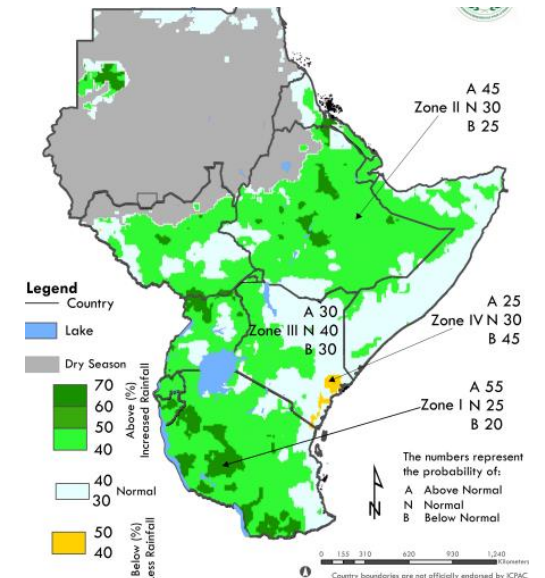
**CHIRPS 2025 Deyr (Oct-Dec)
Rainfall as Percent of Average**



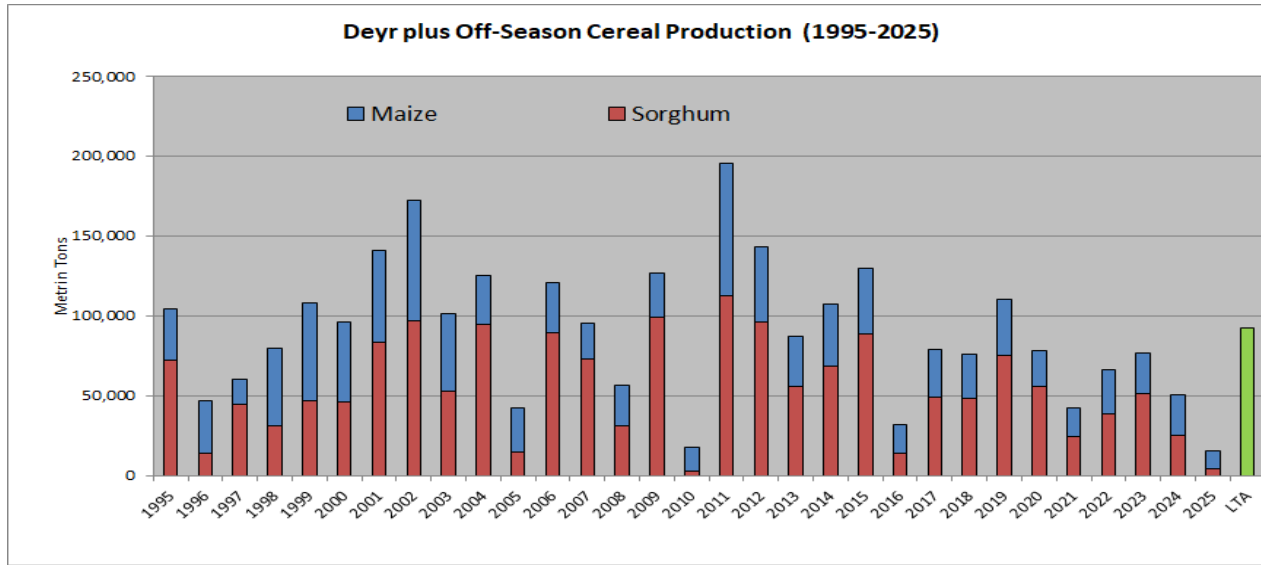
**Percent of Mean NDVI
6-15 Feb 2026**



**IGAD/ICPAC (GHACOF72) Rainfall
Forecast for March-May 2026 (Gu)**

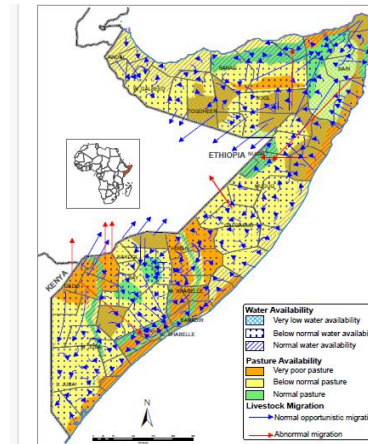


- The 2025 Deyr seasonal rains failed across most of Somalia, with amounts substantially below average. Significant rainfall deficit across the country with largest deficits observed in northern and central regions,
- Below normal Xeyis rains (Dec 2025–Jan 2026) in northern coastal areas (Guban Pastoral and East Golis Pastoral)
- Driest conditions observed southern regions and Bari and Nugal and parts of Sool.
- Drought conditions are intensifying over most regions in southern and central regions and are expected to worsen during the hot and dry Jilaal (February-March 2026)
- Consensus forecasts indicate a likely average April to June 2026 Gu season rainfall across most parts of the country. Surface temperatures will likely be warmer than normal.

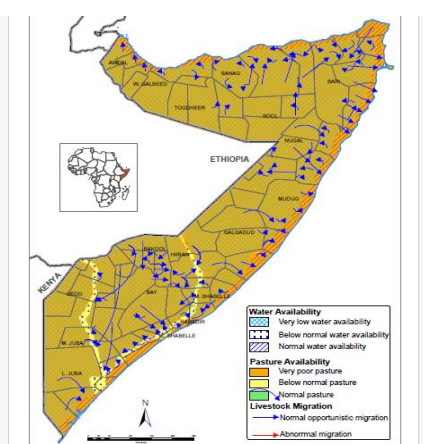


- In southern Somalia, the 2025 Deyr season cereal production is estimated at **15,600 tons** (including **3,000** tons off-season harvest). This is **83** percent lower than the long-term average for 1995-2024 and the lowest Deyr cereal output since 1995.
- Main reasons for the poor 2025 Deyr production include poor and erratic rainfall, reduced availability and high costs of inputs, and insecurity.
- For northwest regions, the 2025 Gu/Karan cereal production harvest estimated at **2,700 tons**, **65%** below the average and the lowest Gu/Karan cereal harvest since 1995. Main reason include; poor Gu/Hagaa rains, long dry spells, delayed and localized Karan rains, and high input prices.

December 2025



January-March 2026



- Rangelands condition deteriorated sharply nationwide, with most pastoral and agropastoral areas reporting below-average to very poor pasture and water conditions.
- Livestock conception and birth rates are low, resulting in very limited milk production for both consumption & sale.
- Poor pastoral households generally maintained their large ruminant herds, with only slight declines observed in some areas. Small ruminant holdings showed a significant reduction since mid-2025.
- Due to anticipated livestock deaths, distress sales, and abortions during harsh Jilaal season, poor households' livestock holdings are expected to remain below baseline levels through mid-2026.

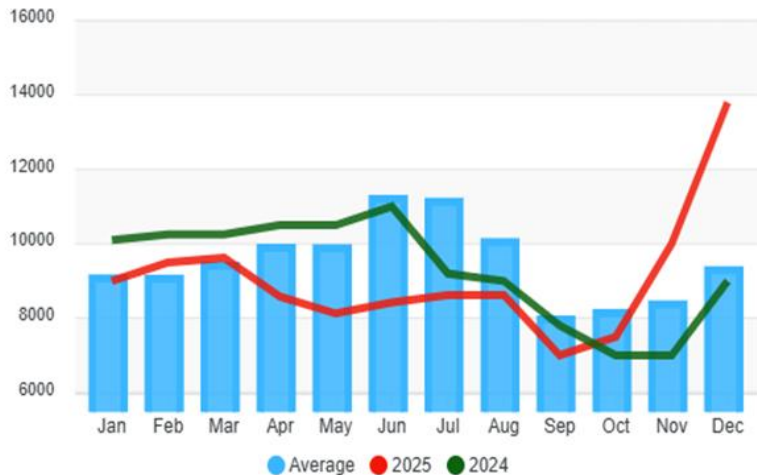
January-March 2026

- Somali shilling moderately depreciated; strong depreciation in Somaliland; dollarization in central & Puntland
- Due to ample global supplies, imported commodity prices have decreased but remain above average due to high transport costs and weak local currency
- Local cereals prices of maize & sorghum are significantly due to tight supplies; Northwest zone far above average due to crop failure & currency depreciation
- CPI/MEB: CPI increased in most zones, notably South & North
- Livestock Prices remain average to above average due to lower supplies as a result of the ongoing drought.

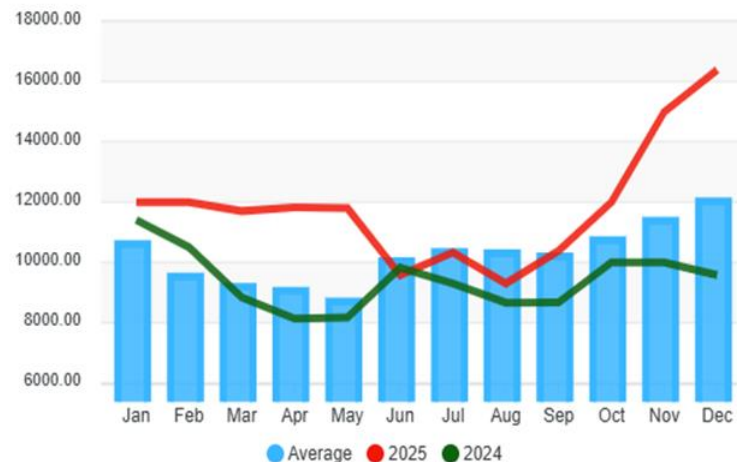
April-June 2026 (Projection)

- The SOS/SLS exchange rate against USD likely to be stable in most markets, boosted by increased livestock exports during Ramadan and Hajj (March-May).
- Staple food prices will likely stay above average due to dwindling stocks.
- Imported food prices are expected to be stable or decrease slightly due to ample global supplies. However, prices are expected to remain above average due to weak local currencies, taxes and insecurity .
- Livestock prices are expected to be close to or above the average in most markets, driven by somewhat improved livestock condition during Gu season, as well as increased demand during Ramadan and Hajj (March-May)

Qorioley White Maize (Kg)



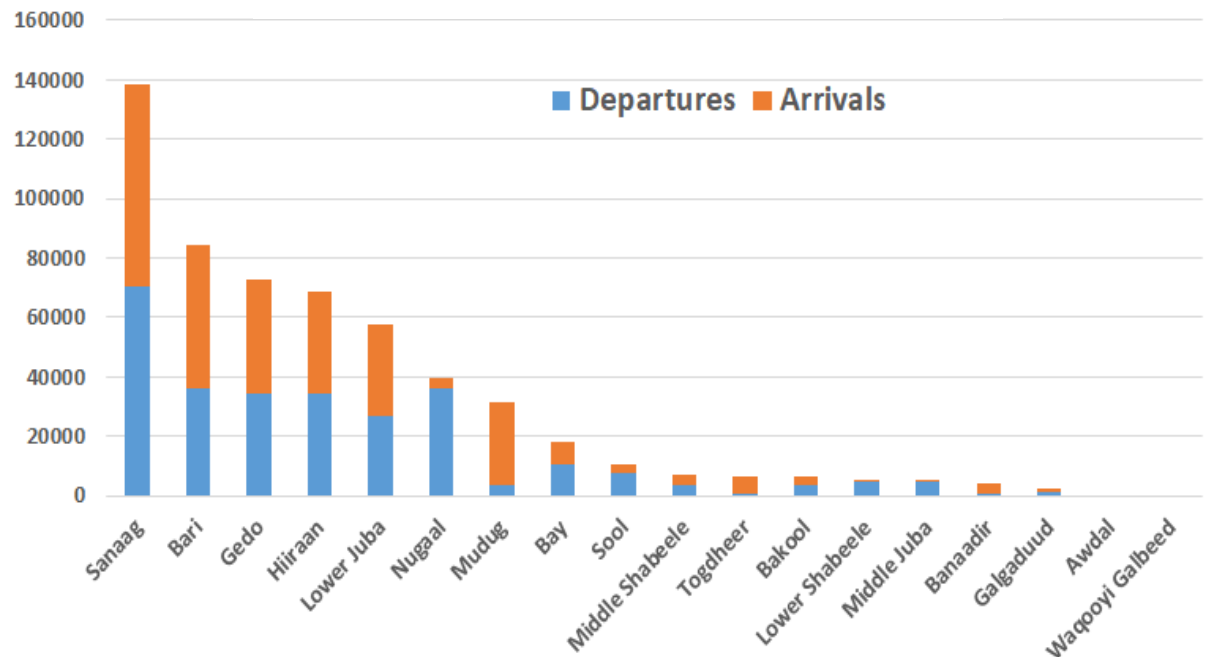
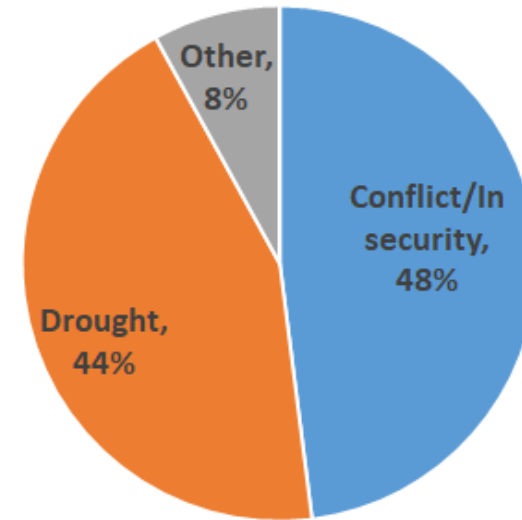
Baidoa Red Sorghum (Kg)



Conflict/Insecurity and Population Displacement

- Based on UNHCR/PRMN data, approximately **278 000** people were displaced, mainly due to conflict (48 percent) and drought (44 percent) between July and December 2025.
- Most of the displacements were concentrated in Sanaag, Bari, Hiiraan, Lower Juba, Nugaal and Mudug regions.
- Insecurity and conflict significantly disrupted agricultural activities, community mobility, market access and access to humanitarian assistance.
- Insecurity and conflict are expected to persist in most parts of central and southern Somalia, leading to population displacement, disruption to agricultural production, market access, and humanitarian aid delivery.
- Approximately **212,000** people are projected to be internally displaced between 1 December 2025 and 31 March 2026 across Somalia, according to IOM. Of these, 64 percent are expected to be displaced due to drought, and 36 percent due to conflict.

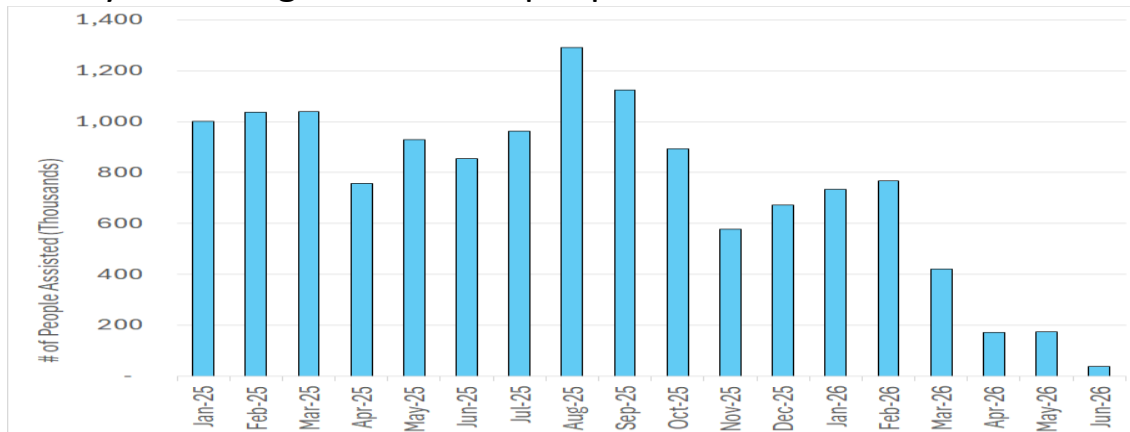
Reasons for displacement July-December 2025



- In 2025, substantial funding cuts compelled humanitarian partners to scale back or suspend critical lifesaving programmes, including food security, health, nutrition, and WASH.

Food Security

- Due to severe funding constraints, humanitarian food assistance (HFSA) decreased from 1.3 million people in August 2025 to 803,000 people in January 2026 (covering only 17% of needs in January).
- HFSA duration dropped from 6 to 3 months, and cash transfer values reduced to 56% of the daily calorific needs.
- During Feb-Mar 2026, HFSA will reach an average of 595,000 people per month or 9% of needs.
- During Apr-Jun 2026, humanitarian food assistance will reach only an average of 123,000 people/month or 2% of needs.



Nutrition

- In 2025, 477,000 children received treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM); 697,000 children were treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- 559,000 children received preventive support through blanket supplementary feeding program (BSFP).
- 145,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) were treated for acute malnutrition.
- Due to funding constraints, there has been a significant reduction in nutrition treatment services in 2025. Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) sites decreased from 775 to 650 (Jan- Dec), with 115 sites closed. Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) sites declined from 617 to 257 (Jan-Dec), indicating major gaps in prevention and treatment capacity.
- In 2026, existing plans indicate that only 1.3 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) will be targeted through life-saving interventions for treatment.

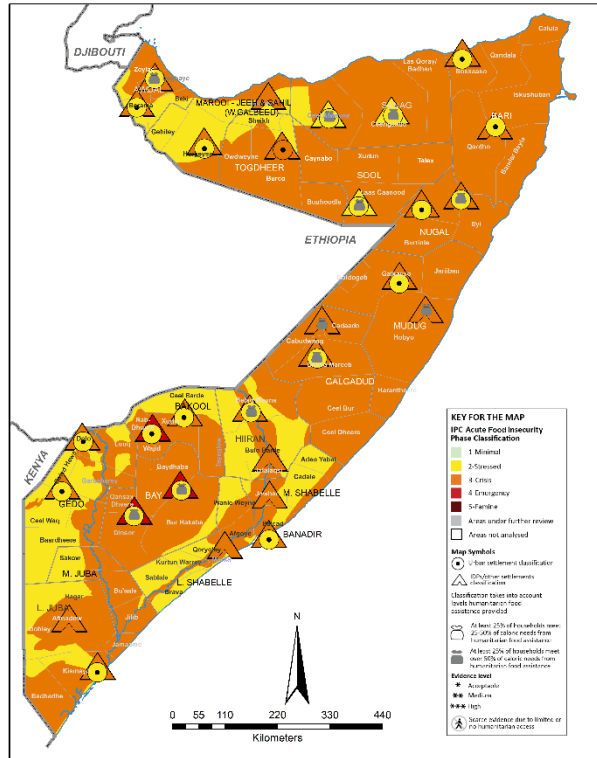
Food Security

- Hot & dry conditions likely; accelerated depletion of pasture & water expected in most areas (Feb-Mar)
- Declining milk availability, deteriorating livestock body condition and increased livestock deaths expected (Feb-Mar); Milk availability will likely increase marginally
- Income from livestock/products will be limited (Feb-Jun)
- Local and imported food prices will likely trend above the five-year average (Feb-Jun).
- Insecurity in central, parts of northwest and southern Somalia will likely persist (Feb-Jun).
- Worsening drought conditions and insecurity are expected to lead to increased population displacement (Feb-Mar).
- There will likely be increase in livestock demand (Mar) and Hajj (Jun).
- Gu rains are expected to be average. River levels expected to increase. Pasture, water and livestock body conditions and demand for agricultural labor expected to improve (Apr-Jun).
- Due to funding constraints, food assistance will be limited (Feb-Jun)

Nutrition

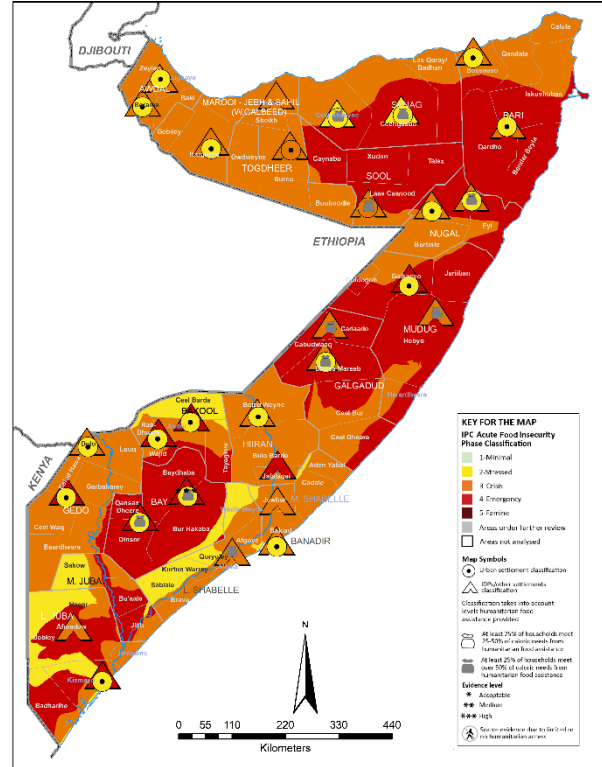
- Increased admissions of acutely malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women expected in drought affected areas, especially during Gu.
- Childhood morbidities and disease outbreaks are expected to remain likely increase, especially among rural and displaced populations (Feb-Jun).
- Risks of waterborne diseases and malaria expected to increase in riverine and low-lying areas (Apr-Jun)
- Access to nutrition and health services likely to be overwhelmed with increased admissions (Feb-Jun).
- Food consumption among children expected to decline due to atypically low milk availability during (Feb-Mar).
- Weak supply, poor road access and insecurity likely to hinder delivery of nutrition programs (Apr-Jun).
- Access to nutrition and health services is likely to decline due to funding constraints (Feb-Jun)

Current: Jan 2026



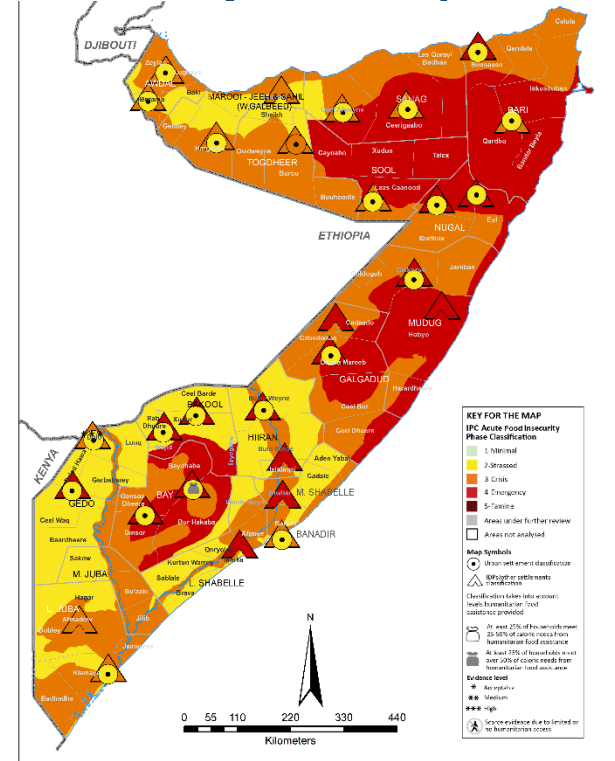
CURRENT SITUATION: JANUARY 2026		
4.8M 25% of the population People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	1,163,000 people in Emergency
	Phase 3	3,634,000 people in Crisis
	Phase 2	7,397,000 people in Stressed
	Phase 1	7,248,000 people in food security

First Projection: Feb-Mar 2026



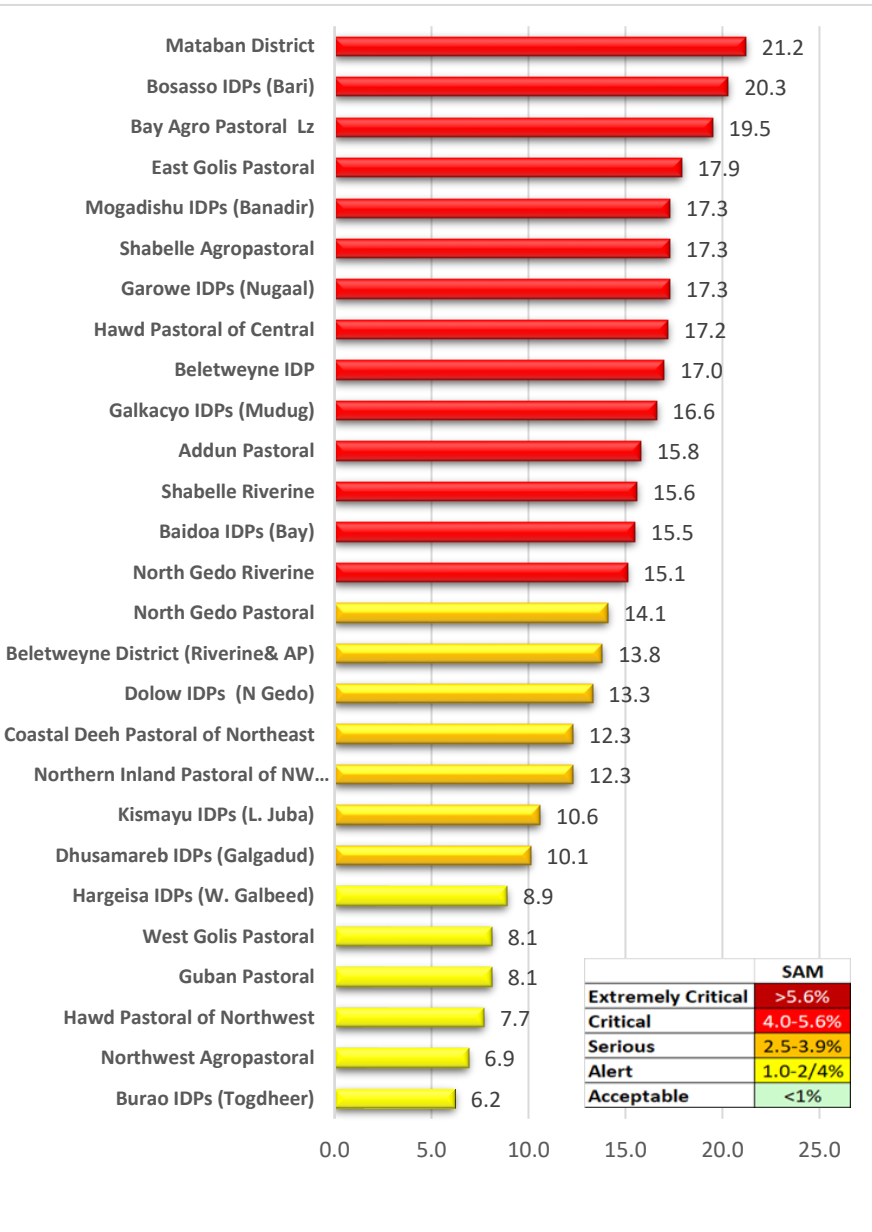
FIRST PROJECTION: FEBRUARY-MARCH 2026		
6.5M 33% of the population People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	2,033,000 people in Emergency
	Phase 3	4,457,000 people in Crisis
	Phase 2	7,751,000 people in Stressed
	Phase 1	5,202,000 people in food security

Second Projection: Apr-Jun 2026



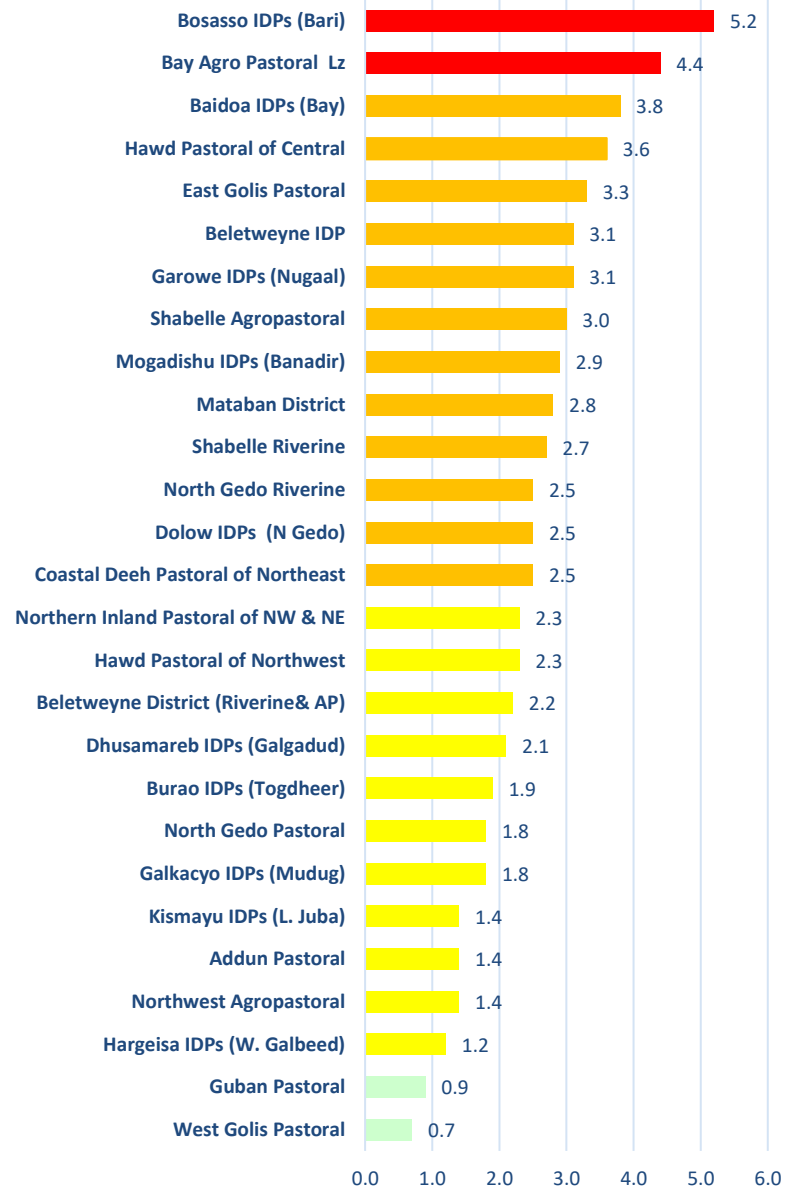
SECOND PROJECTION: APRIL-JUNE 2026		
5.5M 28% of the population People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	1,593,000 people in Emergency
	Phase 3	3,929,000 people in Crisis
	Phase 2	7,608,000 people in Stressed
	Phase 1	6,312,000 people in food security

GAM (%)



- The 2025 Post Deyr assessment results indicate a Critical level of acute malnutrition, with the national median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence at 15.1%. This reflects a deterioration from 12.6% GAM during the 2024 Post Deyr (excluding urban areas).
- Critical levels of acute malnutrition were recorded in 18 out of 48 assessed population groups- up from 11 areas in the 2024 Post Deyr.
- There was significant deterioration (P<0.05) in the nutrition situation since 2024 Post Deyr was observed among IDPs in Garowe, Beletweyne and Baidoa and among the rural populations in Hawd pastoral in Northwest, East Golis pastoral, and Coastal Deah Pastoral.

SAM (%)

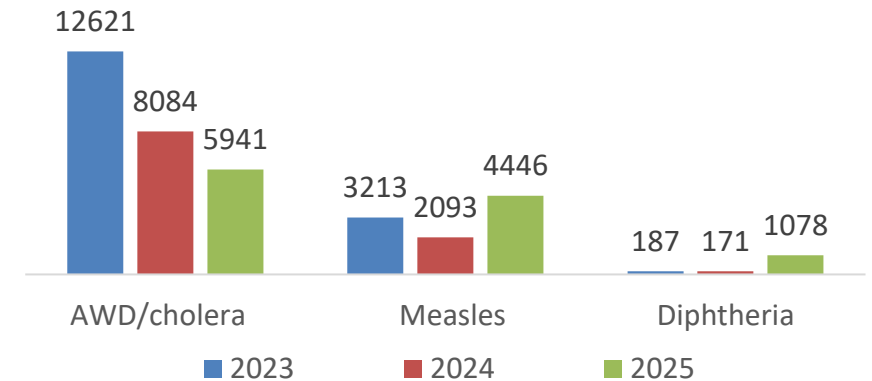


Population Groups	Acute Malnutrition Prevalence	
	Children Under-Five	
	MUAC < 12.5 CM (%)	MUAC < 11.5 CM (%)
Jubba Agropastoral/Riverine	5.2%	2.8
Beletxawo Urban	18.3%	0.0
Baardhere Urban & IDPs	0.9%	0.2
Gaarbaharey Urban	5.8%	0.0

- Out of the four areas screened using MUAC, and analyzed using IPC AMN protocol, two are classified as Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4): Juba Riverine/Agropastoral and Beletxawo urban.
- A Serious nutrition situation (IPC AMN Phase 3) was observed in two areas, including Baardhere Urban and IDPs and among Gaarbaharey urban population.

- Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most of the assessed population groups. Exceptions were among the Baidoa IDPs that recorded a Serious level of U5DR of 1.1 deaths/10,000/day
- National median childhood illness prevalence was 24.5% with 19 out of the 26 assessed areas recording a high morbidity prevalence ($\geq 20\%$)
- Coverage of vitamin A supplementation and measles vaccination remains low, falling below 80% in many of the assessed areas.
- Access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities remains inadequate, especially in rural areas.
- All Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices remain sub-optimal across the country, constituting an additional high-risk factor for acute malnutrition.

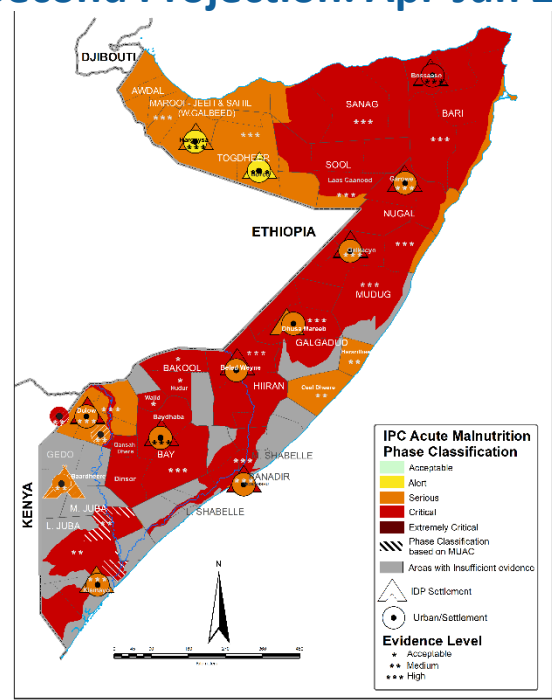
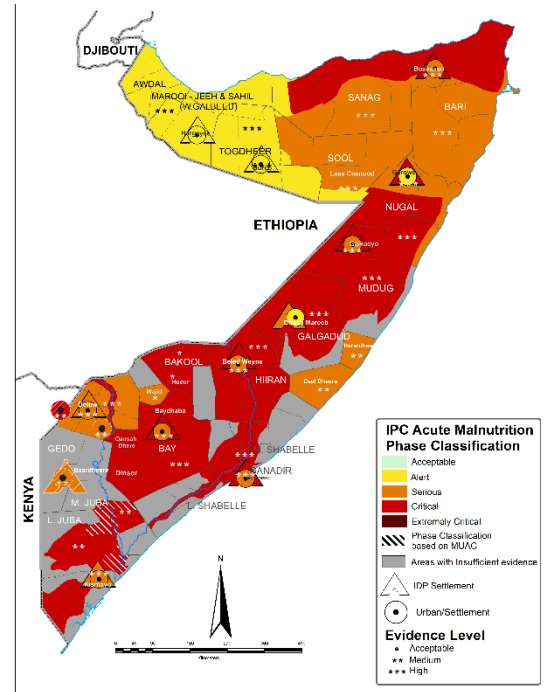
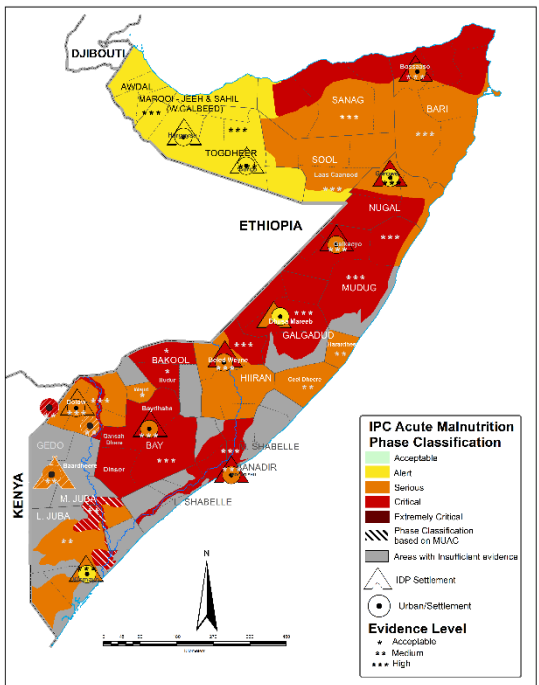
Trends in Disease Outbreaks: Number of Cases (2023-2025)



Current: Nov 2025-Jan 2026

First Projection: Feb-Mar 2026

Second Projection: Apr-Jun 2026



- Areas in IPC AMN Phase 3 and 4: 37 during the Current analysis period; 38 during First Projection, and 45 during the Second Projection.
- Between Current and the First Projections:
 - 3 areas deteriorate from IPC AMN Phase 3 to IPC AMN Phase 4
 - 1 area deteriorates from IPC AMN Phase 2 to IPC AMN Phase 3
- Between the First and Second Projections:
 - 4 areas deteriorate from IPC AMN Phase 3 to IPC AMN Phase 4
 - 7 area to deteriorate from IPC AMN Phase 2 to IPC AMN Phase 3

ACUTE MALNUTRITION: JANUARY-DECEMBER 2026		
<p>1.84M cases of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59</p> <p>IN NEED OF TREATMENT</p>	Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	483,000
	Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	1,352,000

- Areas that are classified in IPC Phase 3 or above for both acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition are considered hotspots.
- In the first projection (Feb-Mar 2026), there are 30 hotspot areas (9 IDPs, 2 Urban and 19 Rural).
- In the second projection (Feb-Mar 2026), there are 35 hotspot areas (10 IDPs, 4 Urban and 21 Rural).
- The above areas require urgent humanitarian support to prevent further deterioration and saving of lives by provision of multi-sectoral response and integration with resilience programming.

Population Groups	First Projection (Feb-Mar 2026)		Livelihood Zones	Second Projection (Apr-Jun 2026)	
	AMN	AFI		AMN	AFI
Northern Inland Pastoral of NW and NE	3	4	Guban Pastoral	3	3
East Golis Pastoral (Bari and Sanaag)	4	3	Northwest Agropastoral	3	3
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	4	3	Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	3	3
Hawd Pastoral of Central and North East	4	3	Northern Inland Pastoral of NW and NE	4	4
Addun Pastoral	4	3	Hawd Pastoral of Northwest	3	3
Coastal Deeh Pastoral of Northeast	3	4	East Golis Pastoral (Bari and Sanaag)	4	3
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	4	3	Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	4	3
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	4	3	Hawd Pastoral of Central and North East	4	3
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	3	3	Addun Pastoral	4	3
Beletweyne District (Riverine& AP)	4	3	Coastal Deeh Pastoral of Northeast	3	4
Beletweyne Urban (IDP)	4	4	Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	4	3
Shabelle Riverine	4	3	Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	4	3
Shabelle Agropastoral	4	3	Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	3	3
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	4	3	Dhusamareb Urban (Galgadud)	3	3
Bay Agro Pastoral Lz	4	4	Beletweyne District (Riverine& AP)	4	3
Bakool (Xudur District)	4	4	Beletweyne Urban (IDP)	4	4
Bakool (Wajid-Agropastoral, Urban, IDPS)	3	4	Shabelle Riverine	4	3
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	4	4	Shabelle Agropastoral	4	3
Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	3	3	Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	4	3
North Gedo Riverine	4	3	Bay Agro Pastoral Lz	4	4
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	3	3	Bakool (Xudur District)	4	4
Mataban District	4	3	Bakool (Wajid-Agropastoral, Urban, IDPS)	4	4
Jalalasqui and Buluburte	4	3	Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	4	4
Juba Cattle Pastoral	4	3	Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	4	3
Jubba Agropastoral/Riverine	4	3	North Gedo Riverine	4	3
Beletxawo Urban	4	3	Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	3	3
Baardhere Urban & IDPs	3	3	Mataban District	4	3
Gaarbaharey Urban	3	3	Jalalasqui and Buluburte	4	3
Xarardhere and Ceeldheere	3	4	Juba Cattle Pastoral	4	3
Elberde District(SIP, Urban & IDPs)	4	4	Jubba Agropastoral/Riverine	4	3
			Beletxawo Urban	4	3
			Baardhere Urban & IDPs	3	3
			Gaarbaharey Urban	3	3
			Xarardhere and Ceeldheere	3	4
			Elberde District(SIP, Urban & IDPs)	4	4

Key Drivers of Acute Malnutrition and Food Insecurity

Key Drivers for Acute Food Insecurity



Poor rainfall: Failed 2025 Deyr rainfall led to failed crop production and poor livestock production, severely impacting agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods in many areas.



Conflict and insecurity: Persistent conflict and insecurity causing population displacement, disruption of market access and functionality, and hindered households' access to livelihood opportunities, and humanitarian assistance.



Displacement: Worsening drought conditions, continued insecurity and conflict are expected to trigger additional population displacement.



High food prices: High local and imported food prices in most parts of the country keep constraining household food access

Contributing Factors to Acute Malnutrition



High childhood disease burden: Childhood illness is high across the country, exacerbating acute malnutrition. Additionally, outbreaks of acute watery diarrhea, cholera, measles, and diphtheria remain active in southern and central regions.



Limited access to health and nutrition services: Reduced humanitarian funding has strained access to health and nutrition services.



Poor Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services: access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities remain inadequate.



Suboptimal infant and young child caring and feeding practices: Childcare and feeding practices are persistently below recommended standard across the country, further increasing risk factors for acute malnutrition.

Acute Food Insecurity

- Urgently scale up and sustain lifesaving humanitarian assistance to locations with high levels of acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition intersect (hotspot areas)
- Scale up humanitarian assistance in rural and underserved areas to mitigate population displacement, including livelihood protection
- Scale up social safety nets, shock-responsive social protection programs, and human capital development programmes in both urban and rural areas to address predictable needs
- Improve targeting of humanitarian assistance to ensure it reaches those most in need, using enhanced Vulnerability-Based Targeting (VBT) and registration mechanisms
- Strengthen area-based coordination to facilitate integrated response to maximize efficiencies while increasing impact
- Enhance Early Warning and Anticipatory Action as a cost-effective way to mitigate the impact of predictable shocks (like drought and floods) before they escalate into full-scale disasters

Acute Malnutrition

- Sustain and expand lifesaving nutrition assistance, ensuring consistent treatment of acute malnutrition and supplementation in rural and internally displaced communities.
- Advocate for nutrition interventions that address both immediate and underlying causes of acute malnutrition, with emphasis on promoting optimal infant and young child feeding practices.
- Adopt a multi-sector approach, linking nutrition with food security, health, and WASH programmes to address underlying causes of malnutrition.
- Continue to rationalize health and nutrition services to reduce duplication, improve efficiency, coordination and ensure equitable coverage across urban, rural, and underserved areas.

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

- Drought conditions during *Jilaal* (February-March 2026) and *Gu* (April-June 2026) season rainfall onset and performance, including impact on crop and livestock production
- Track local and imported food prices, milk and water costs, livestock prices, wage labour rates, and terms-of-trade for livestock-to-cereal and labour wage-to-cereal exchanges to understand household purchasing power.
- Monitor conflict and insecurity and their humanitarian impact, including population displacement.
- Monitor flood risks and actual impacts, particularly in riverine areas, focusing on livelihood disruptions and population displacement.
- Monitor childhood morbidities (acute respiratory infections, diarrhea), disease outbreaks such as diphtheria, measles, AWD/cholera.
- Monitor the trend of admissions of acutely malnourished children across all the nutrition sites.
- Monitor population displacement due to drought, conflict and other factors.
- Monitor hygiene practices and reliance on unsafe water sources.
- Monitor the food security and nutrition situation, with a focus on areas classified in IPC Phase 4
- Monitor funding for humanitarian and actual coverage of lifesaving interventions in food security, nutrition, health and WASH.



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Additional information on the 2025/26 Post *Deyr* seasonal food security and nutrition assessment 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