IPC

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Somalia

2026 Post *Gu* IPC Analysis

A Briefing Presentation for All Stakeholders

23 September 2026, Mogadishu

FSNAU Managed by

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FSNAU Technical Partners

FEWS NET Famine Early Warning Systems Network

World Food Programme

World Health Organization

SWALIM

unicef

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

FSNAU Resource Partners

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FSNAU, WFP and REACH funding for the 2026 Post *Gu* seasonal assessments and subsequent IPC analyses was provided by: UK, Sweden, Switzerland and GCF

Somalia 2026 Post *Gu* 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

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2026 Post *Gu* IPC Analysis Overview

- IPC Analysis process: The 2026 Post *Gu* IPC AFI/AMN analysis was organized by the IPC TWG. The IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) provided technical support throughout the analysis. FAO and WFP provided financial support to the analyses.

- Participation: **153** participants (39 from Government Institutions: FGS, FMSs and Somaliland, **3** from Local Universities, **55** from UN: Agencies, Funds and Programmes, **42** from Local and International NGOs, **5** from Clusters, and **9** from other Technical Partners: FEWS NET, REACH , IPC GSU).

- 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: July-September 2026
  - IPC AMN Current: June-September 2026
  - IPC AFI and IPC AMN Projection: October-December 2026

- Population Analysed: **19,442,156** total population of Somalia, used of humanitarian planning purposes for 2026 (Source: OCHA)

- Data Coverage: Due to funding constraints, the 2026 Post Gu assessments covered fewer areas than previously. Results from similar livelihoods and previous assessments (April 2026) were used in accordance with IPC protocol.

- Data Sources: FSNAU, WFP, FEWS NET/USGS, FAO SWALIM, IGAD/ICPAC, Food Security Cluster, Nutrition Cluster, UNHCR, IOM/DRC, OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, ACLED, SNBS, and REACH.

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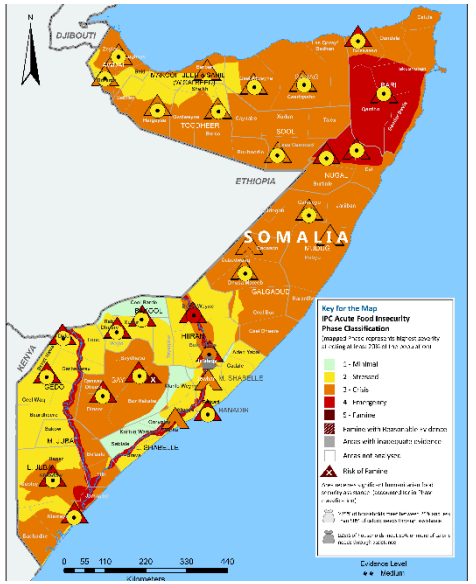
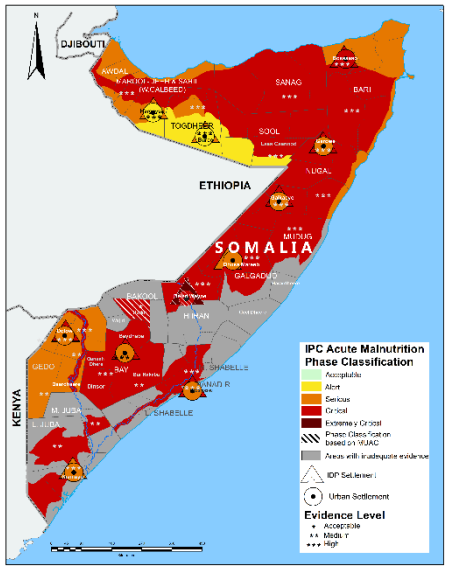
General Findings of the Analysis

- For the first analysis period (July-September 2026), **5.1 million people** are in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 & 4), including **1.4 million** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
- In the projection period from October to December 2026, food security is expected to deteriorate, with **5.4 million people** facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and above), including close to **1.5 million** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and **26,000** in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)
- Acute malnutrition remains high, with an estimated burden of **1.92 million** children aged 6-59 months expected to be malnourished and in need of treatment between July 2026 and June 2027, including **433,000** cases of severe acute malnutrition.
- The key drivers of acute food insecurity are: Poor rainfall, flooding, conflict and insecurity, and persistent high food prices.
- Contributing factors for acute malnutrition are: Large food consumption gaps, high disease burden, extremely poor child feeding and childcare practices, poor access to health and nutrition services, and limited access to sufficient, clean water and sanitation facilities.

Food Security Outcomes: Oct-Dec 2026



Nutrition Outcomes: Oct-Dec 2026



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Risk of Famine Analysis and Update

Baidoa IDPs Risk of Famine Analysis:

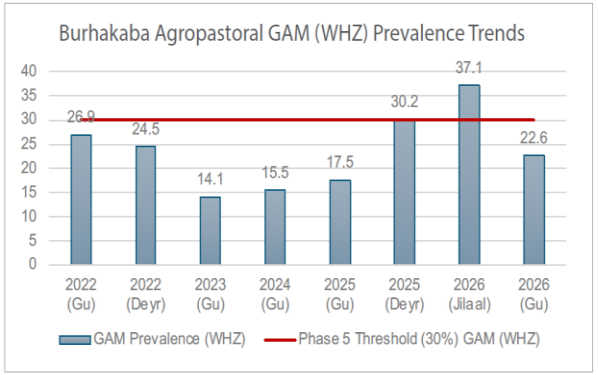
- *During April 2026, a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 18.2% (AMN Phase 4/Critical) was recorded. However, spatial analysis of the April 2026 FNSAU survey data indicated a high possibility of pockets of AMN Phase 5 (Extremely Critical); 12 out of 36 surveyed clusters had a GAM of **26.4%**. In the most likely scenario, where further deterioration is expected, Baidoa IDPs are classified as IPC AFI Phase 4 (Emergency) with **5%** population in IPC AFI Phase 5 (Catastrophe) and IPC AMN Phase 5 (Extremely Critical) during Oct-Dec 2026.*
- *Under a worst-case scenario where the (i) the Oct-Dec 2026 Deyr season rains lead to more massive flooding and population displacement than currently anticipated, (ii) prices of food increase further and wages remain low, reducing household purchasing power, and, (iii) HFSA is not scaled up to reach the most vulnerable populations, Baidoa IDPs face a risk of Famine during Oct-Dec 2026, due to further worsening of acute malnutrition, food insecurity and increased mortality.*

Baidoa IDPs, October-December 2026

AFI Phase	%	# of People
IPC Phase 5/Catastrophe	5%	25,765
IPC Phase 4/Emergency	30%	154,587
IPC Phase 3/Crisis	45%	231,881
IPC 3+	**80%**	**412,232**

An Update on Burhakab District (Bay Region):

- *In April 2026, agropastoral populations in Burhakaba district were assessed to be at risk of Famine due to high food insecurity and acute malnutrition that was observed in the district.*
- *In August 2026, the acute malnutrition situation among agropastoral populations in Burhakaba has shown significant improvement, with a GAM prevalence of **22.6%** (IPC AMN Phase 4/Critical), compared to the GAM of **37.1%** (IPC AMN Phase 5/Extremely Critical), reported in April 2026. This is attributed to the scale-up of humanitarian response in health, nutrition, food security, and some improvement in the food security situation (IPC AFI Phase 3).*



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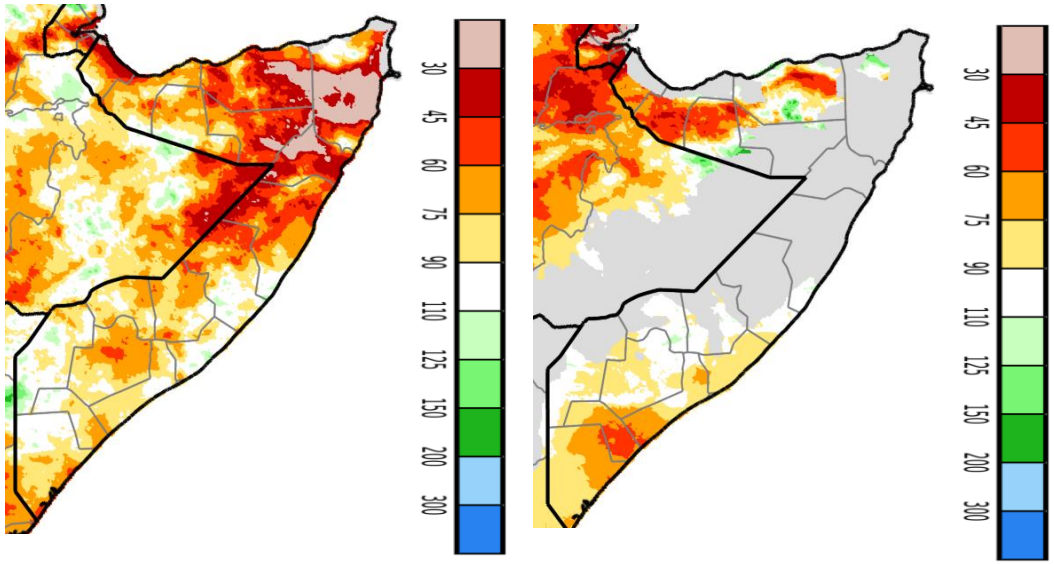
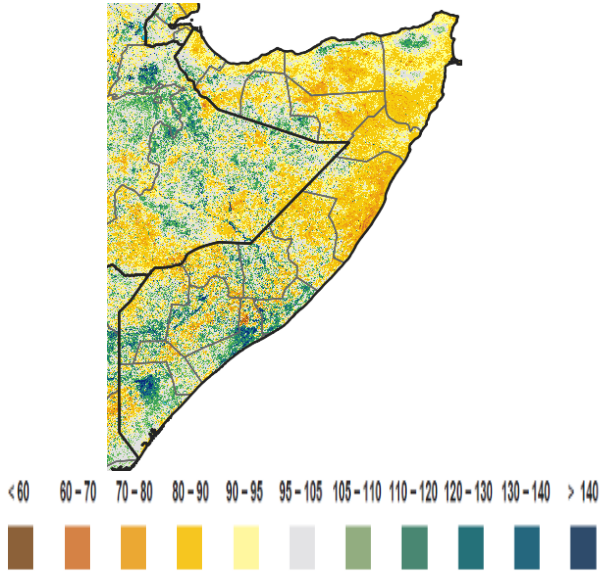
Seasonal Rainfall Performance and Forecast

CHIRPS 2026 Gu **(Apr-Jun) Rainfall as Percent of Average**

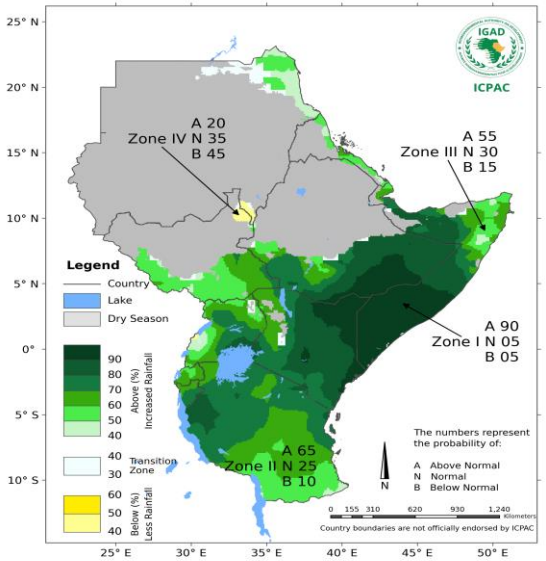


CHIRPS 2026 Hagaa/Karan **(Jun-Mid-Sep) Rainfall as Percent of Average**

Percent of Mean NDVI 21-30 Jun 2026



IGAD/ICPAC Rainfall Forecast for October-December 2026 (*Deyr*)



- The 2026 Gu season rainfall was substantially below average in northeastern and central regions and slightly below average in most parts of southern Somalia.
- Hagaa/Karan rains between June to mid-September were also below average in northwestern and coastal and adjacent parts of southern Somalia.
- The October to December 2026 Deyr season rainfall is expected to be 65-90% above average due to strengthening El Niño conditions and sustained positive Indian Ocean dipole (IOD). As a result, extreme flooding is likely in riverine and low-lying areas.

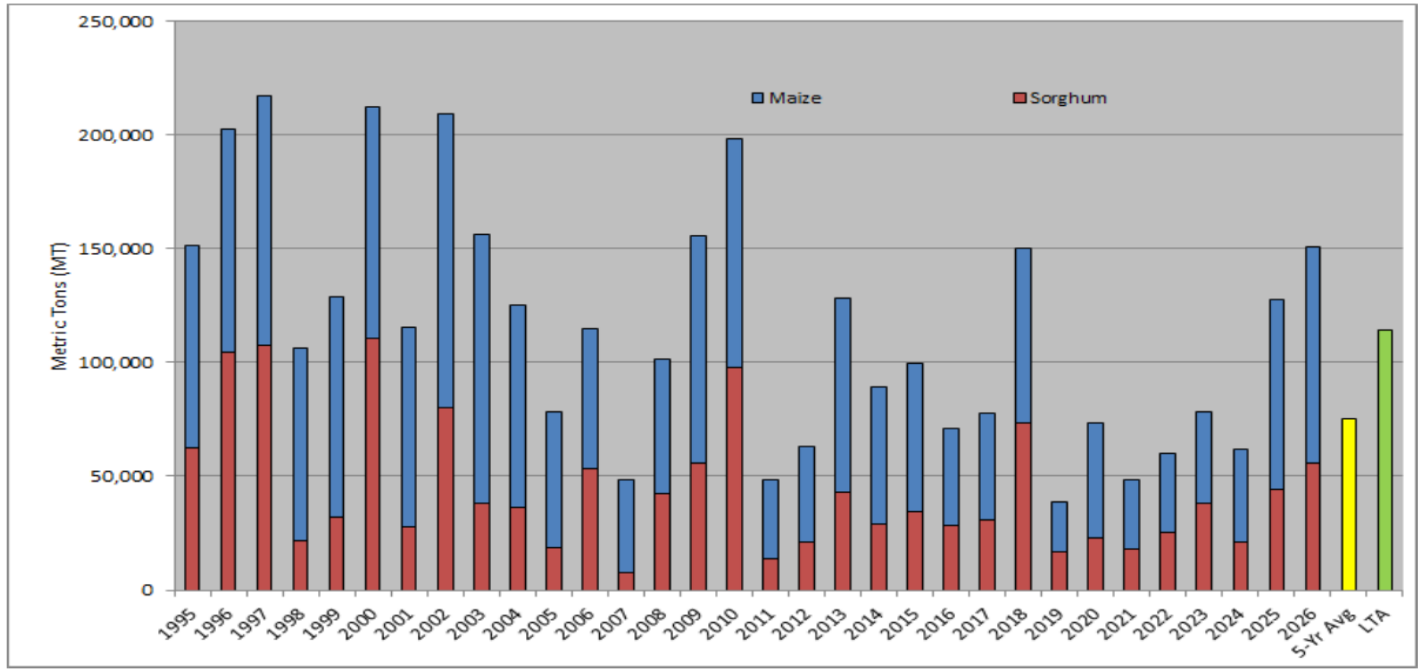
Impact on Agriculture

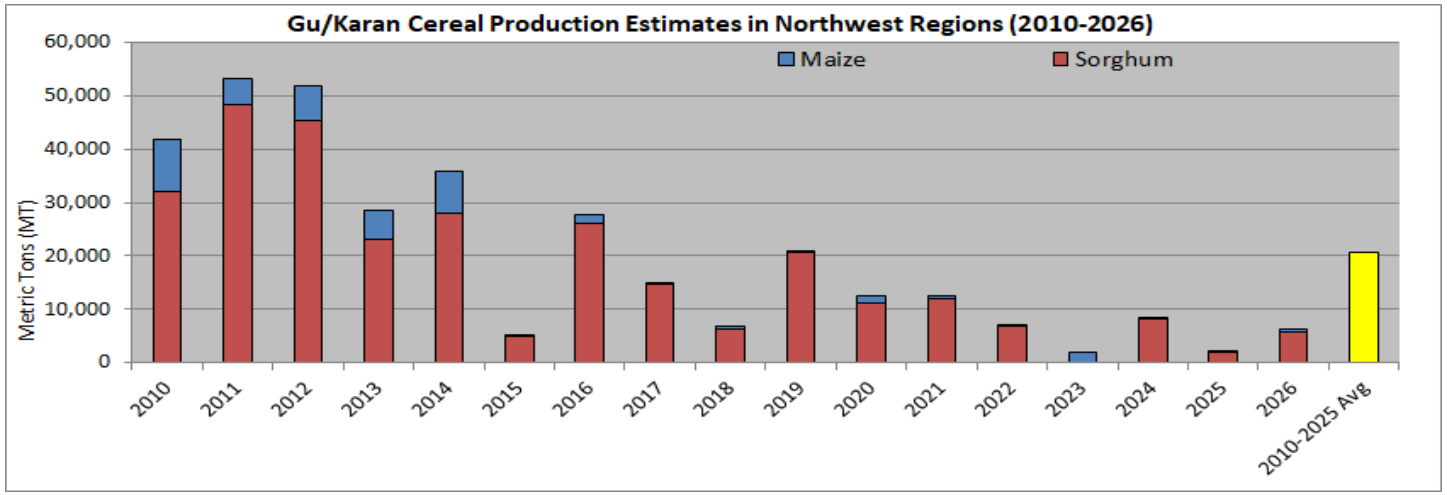
- In southern Somalia, the 2026 Gu season cereal production is estimated at **150,400** metric tons (including **12,240** metric tons off-season harvest). This is **32%** higher than the long-term average for 1995-2025.

- Main reasons for the above average production in southern Somalia during 2026 Gu include near-average and favorable Gu rainfall, beneficial Hagaa rains in the Shabelle and Juba regions, adequate river levels for irrigation, and low pest incidence which supported above-average yields

- In northwest regions, the 2026 Gu/Karan cereal production (expected to be harvested in October/November) is estimated at **10,020** metric tons**, 76%** below the average for 2010-2025. Poor production in northwest regions was driven by erratic and below-average rainfall, prolonged dry spells, delayed Karan rains, and pest infestations that reduced crop yields.

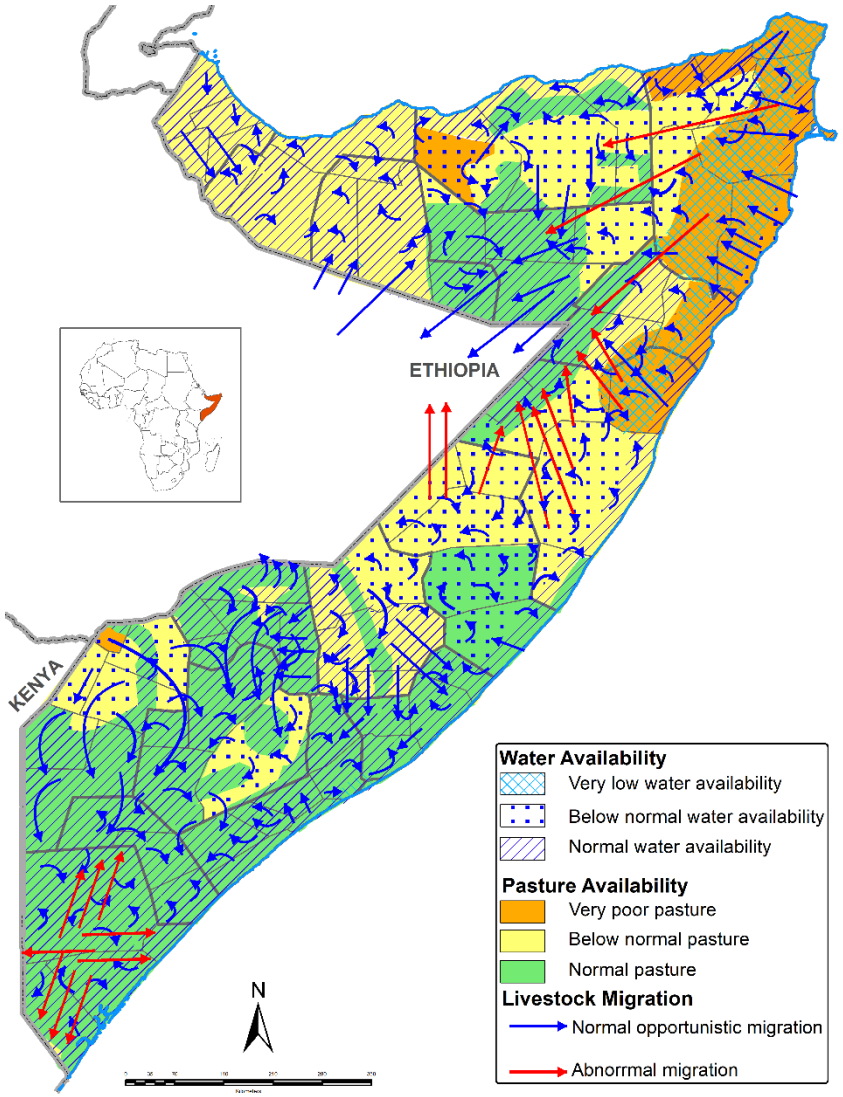
Trends in *Gu* Season Cereal Production in Southern Somalia (1995-2026)





Impact on Livestock

Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, August 2026



- Below-average 2026 Gu rainfall eased persistent drought in many regions.
- Southern regions had generally favorable pasture and water resources supporting livestock. While central and northern regions faced below-average to poor pasture, browse, and water conditions
- Due to the lingering effects of drought, livestock reproduction remains below average across most livelihood zones, with low calving, kidding, and lambing rates, resulting in limited milk availability
- As of July 2026, livestock holding among poor pastoralists declined due to high off-take and deaths.
- Above-average Deyr (Oct-Dec 2026) season rainfall is expected to have a mostly positive impact on pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods.
- Severe flooding during Oct-Dec 2026 could drown and kill livestock and trigger fatal waterborne diseases in some areas.

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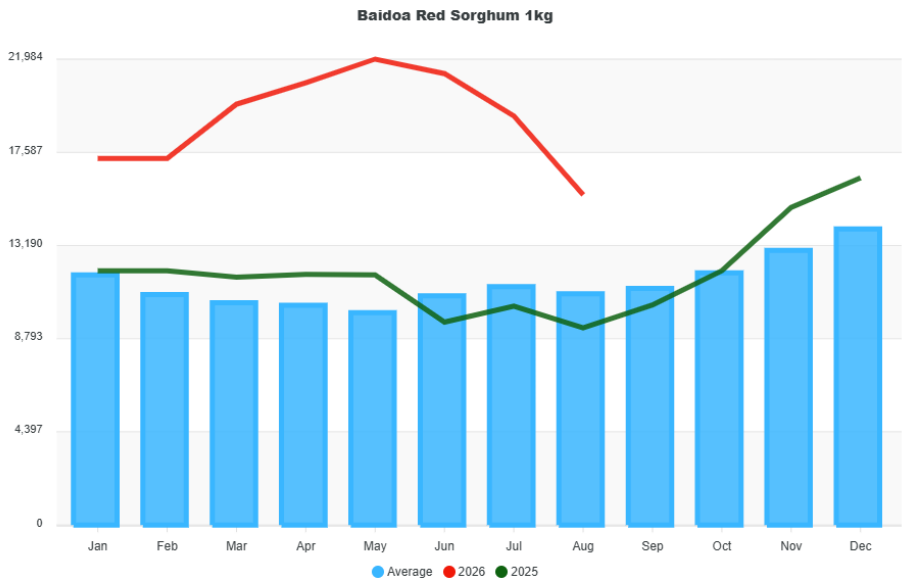
Market Price Trends

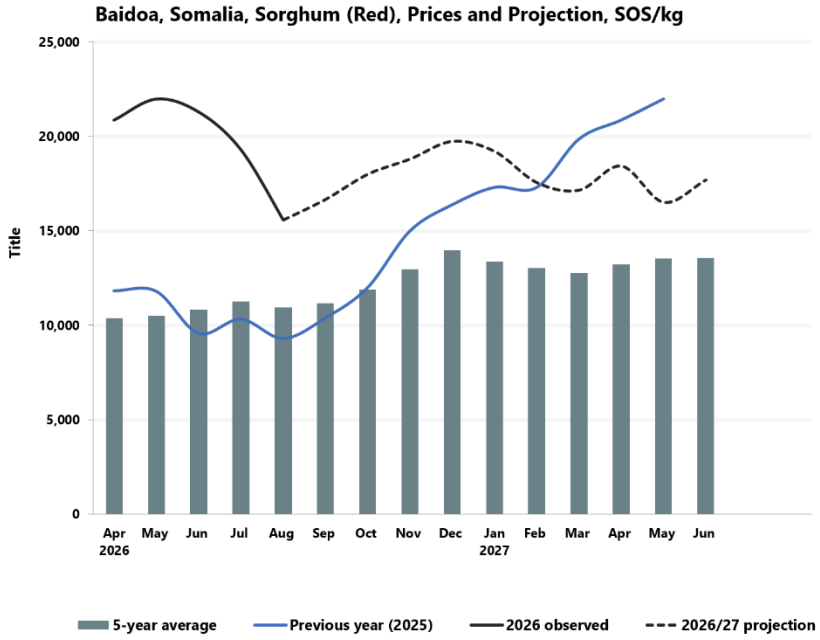
January-June 2026

- Stable exchange rate for Somaliland Shilling but significant depreciation of the Somali Shilling and increased dollarization in most markets. Rejection of the Somali Shilling in some regions in southern Somalia.
- Prices of maize and sorghum in July decreased slightly due to improved supplies from the 2026 Gu harvest. Exception is the Northwest where local cereal have increased and remain above average.
- Imported prices of major cereals are stable or increased due to increasing global prices.



July-December 2026 (Projection)

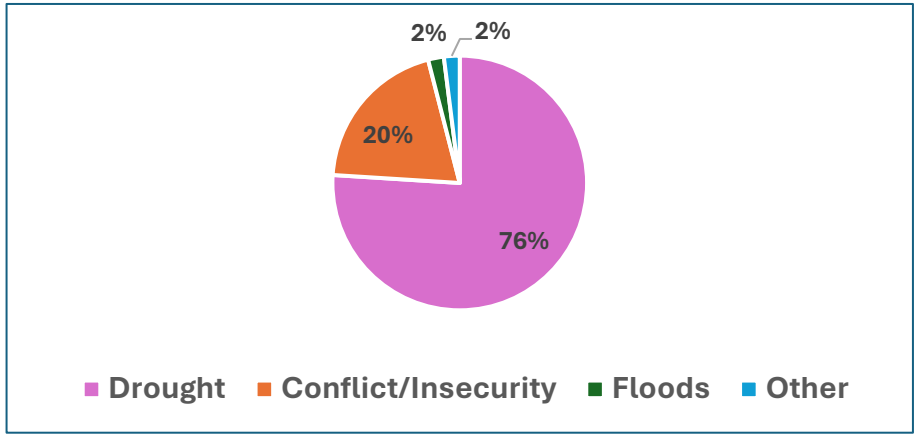
- Staple foods prices are expected to trend above average levels due to tight supply, high fuel prices and transportation costs.
- Global cereal prices are expected to remain moderately firm but not at crisis levels, supported by adequate global stocks despite a slight decline in world cereal production.
- However, ongoing conflict in the Middle East and disruption of main shipping routes is putting an upward pressure on food prices. The ongoing conflict could also significantly hamper Somalia's livestock exports to gulf countries.



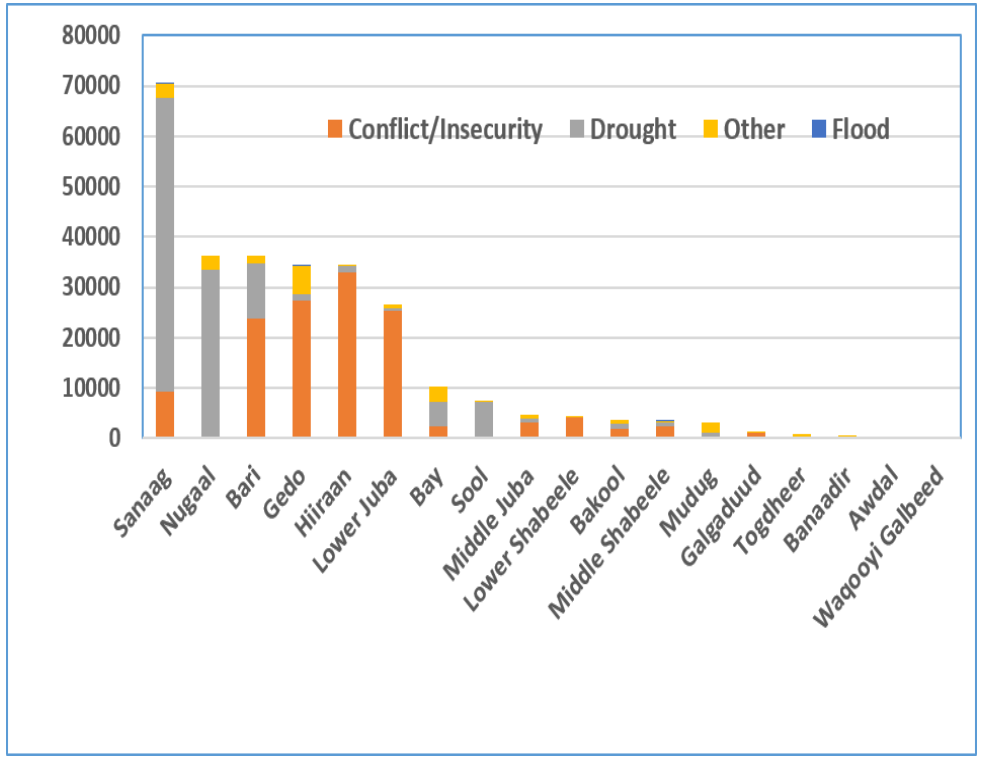
- Above average staple food prices will continue to undermine purchasing power, especially among poor households who are mostly dependent on purchases from the market.

Conflict/Insecurity and Population Displacement

- Based on UNHCR/PRMN data, approximately **729,000** people were displaced across Somalia between January and June 2026, mainly due to drought (**76%**), conflict/insecurity (**20%**).
- Insecurity/conflict related displacements have contributed to restricted to farming related activities, livestock migration options, access to water points and access to humanitarian assistance.
- Conflict/insecurity and other triggers of displacements are expected to continue through December 2026, exacerbating food insecurity across many regions, mostly in central and southern Somalia.
- According to IOM, approximately **198,000** individuals are expected to be displaced between 1 July and 30 September 2026, mainly due to flooding (**45%),** drought (**28%**), and conflict (**27%**).
- As El Niño strengthens, additional and more widespread flood-related displacements are expected during October to December 2026. According to FGS SODMA, **2.5 to 3.5 million** people could be exposed to floods, and **1 million** people are likely to be displaced.



Population Displacement and Main Reasons (Jan-Jun 2026)



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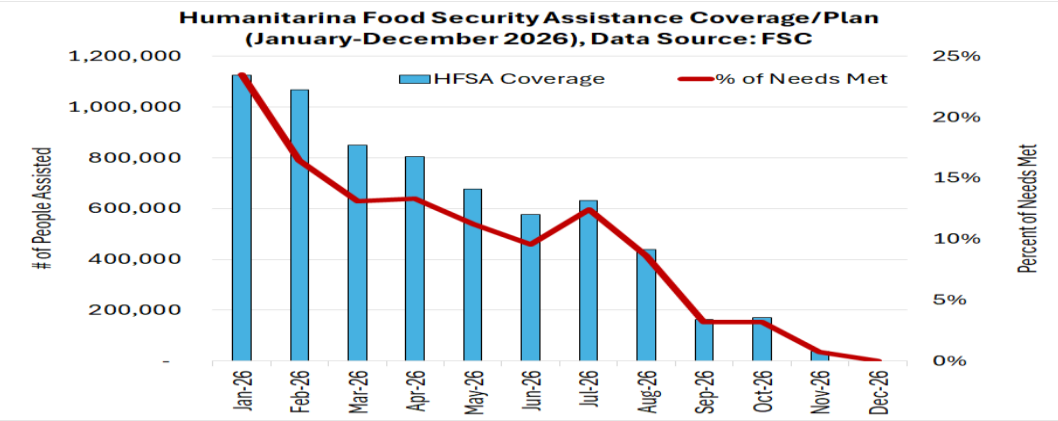
Humanitarian Assistance

- In 2026, substantial funding cuts compelled humanitarian partners to hyper-prioritize critical lifesaving programmes, including food security, health, nutrition, and WASH.

Food Security

- Due to severe funding constraints humanitarian food security assistance (HFSA) decreased by 49% from 1.13 million people in January 2026 to 0.6 million people in June 2026.
- Between July and September, HFSA coverage has declined and is reaching only an average of 411,500 people/month or **8%** of needs, with further reduction expected during October to December 2026 when HFSA coverage will reach only 70,400 people/month or **1.3%** of needs
- Current funding status: Food Security 19% of requirements in the 2026 Humanitarian Nees and Response Plan (HNRP)



Nutrition

- 1.1 million children and women missing out on critical treatment and preventive nutrition programs as result of closure of 233 nutrition sites.
- 90% of children with moderate acute malnutrition will miss out on support from October onwards.
- 3.2 million people are missing out on timely access to treatment for illness and vaccination for young children due to closure of 380 health centers.
- 672,000 children received nutrition support (Jan-Jul 2026)
- Cases in stabilization centres increased by 40% compared to 2025.
- 1.74 million people received support in primary healthcare.
- 1.3 million received emergency WASH support.
- Current funding status: Nutrition 13%, Health 25%, WASH 25% of requirements in the 2026 HNRP.

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Key Assumptions for IPC Projections (Oct-Dec 2026)

Food Security

- The Oct-Dec 2026 Deyr season rainfall is expected to be above average due to strengthening El Niño conditions and sustained positive Indian Ocean dipole (IOD).
- As a result, extreme flooding is likely in riverine and low-lying areas, leading to massive population displacement, damages to infrastructure and farms, and disrupting market access.
- Agricultural employment opportunities and wage levels are expected to improve in most agropastoral livelihood zones but limited in riverine and low-lying areas.
- Rangeland conditions will improve, leading to improved livestock body condition, conception, and milk availability.
- Staple food prices are expected to increase and remain above average due to declining stocks and high prices on the international market.
- Persistent civil insecurity and conflict in central and southern regions are expected to lead to population displacement, hamper livelihood activities and market access, and negatively affect food security and livelihood outcomes.
- Due to severe funding shortfalls, humanitarian cash and food assistance is expected to decline further to meet only 1.3 percent of people in need in Oct-Dec 2026.

Nutrition

- Access to safe water sources and sanitation will be significantly impacted due to anticipated flooding in riverine areas and low-lying agropastoral areas and IDP settlements prone to floods.
- Worsening of childhood morbidities (diarrhoea, ARI, malaria) and vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks such as measles are expected among riverine, and flood prone IDPs, and rural areas.
- Persistent inadequate child feeding and dietary intake remains a major driver for acute malnutrition.
- 380 health facilities and 233 nutrition sites continue to remain closed due to funding gaps.
- Reduced accessibility to health and nutrition services due to anticipated El Niño flooding in riverine, IDP, and flood-prone areas.
- Significant reduction (90%) in supplementation for moderately malnourished children.

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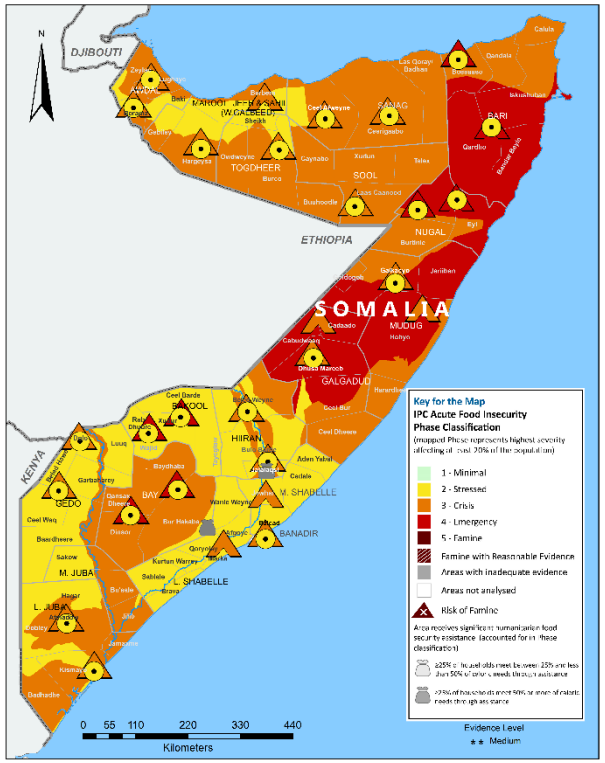
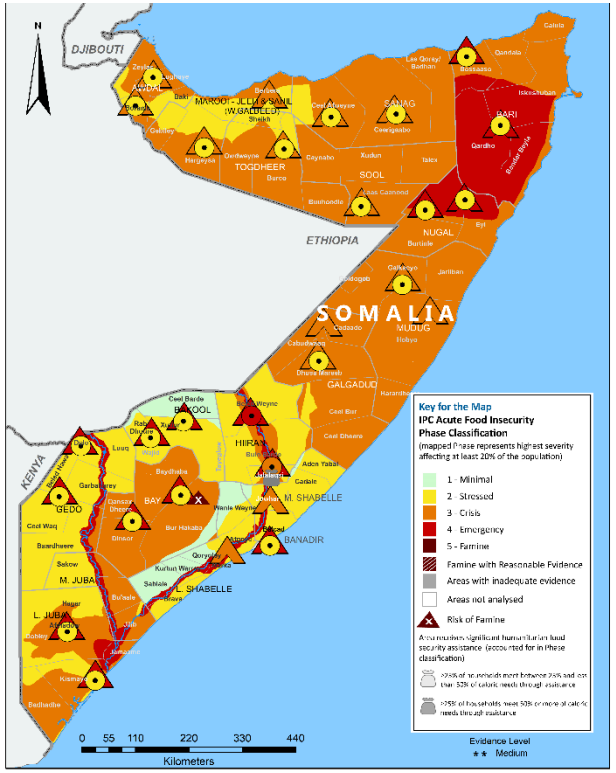
2026 Post *Gu* IPC AFI Key Findings

Current: July-September 2026



5.1M 26% of the analysed 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	1,397,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	3,699,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	6,805,000 People in Stressed
	Phase 1	7,541,000 People in food security

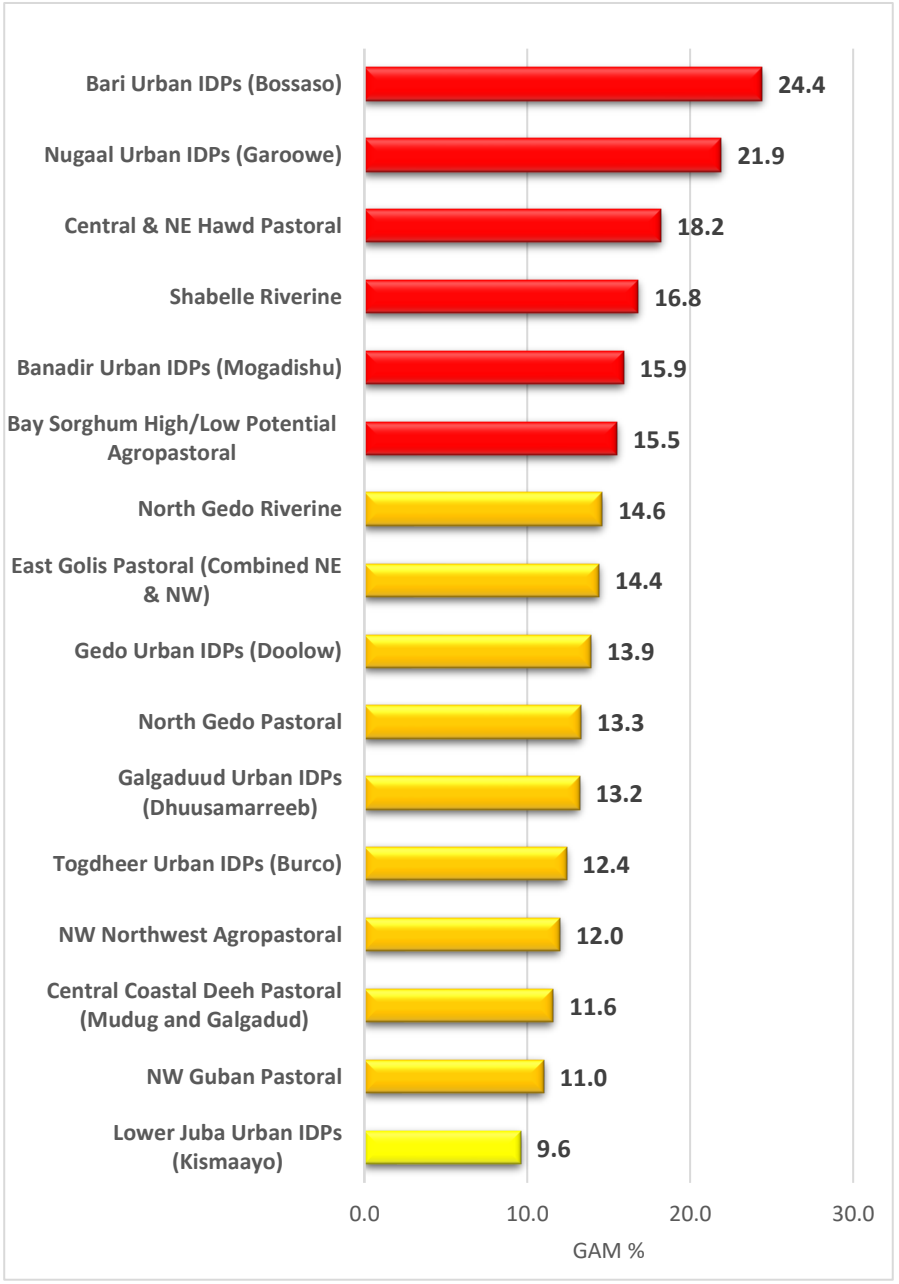
Projection: October-December 2026



5.4M 28% of the analysed population People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	26,000 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	1,483,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	3,909,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	6,849,000 People in Stressed
	Phase 1	7,175,000 People in food security

Nutrition Situation

- 19 population groups were classified as Critical (Phase 4), 19 as Serious (Phase 3), 5 in Phase 2, and 1 in Phase 1.
- Significant deterioration of acute malnutrition has been reported among Burco and Garowe IDPs. Significant improvements have also been noted in GAM prevalence among IDPs in Dhusamareb and Kismayo.
- Pockets in Baidoa IDPs are likely experiencing AMN Phase 5 (Extremely Critical) conditions.
- Compared to historical trends, 2026 Gu has recorded the highest number of population groups, 19 in Critical (Phase 4).
- Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most of the assessed population groups. However, Bay Agro-pastoral recorded Serious levels of U5DR (1.0 to 1.9)/10 000/day while Burhakaba recorded 2.29 which is Critical U5DR.
- IDPs had a GAM of 15% and account for 21% of the total burden. Rural populations had a GAM of 14.9% and account for 62% of the total burden. Urban populations had a GAM of 11.9% and accounted for 17% of the total burden.
- Median undernutrition for pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) was 13.5% (MUAC <23 cm), with Dolow IDPs recording 31.5%, North Gedo 28.6%, and East Golis Pastoral 24%.



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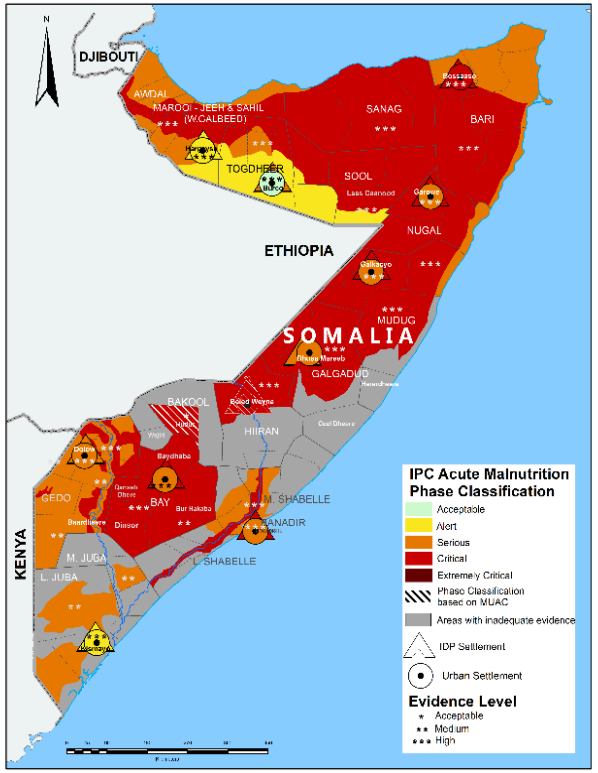
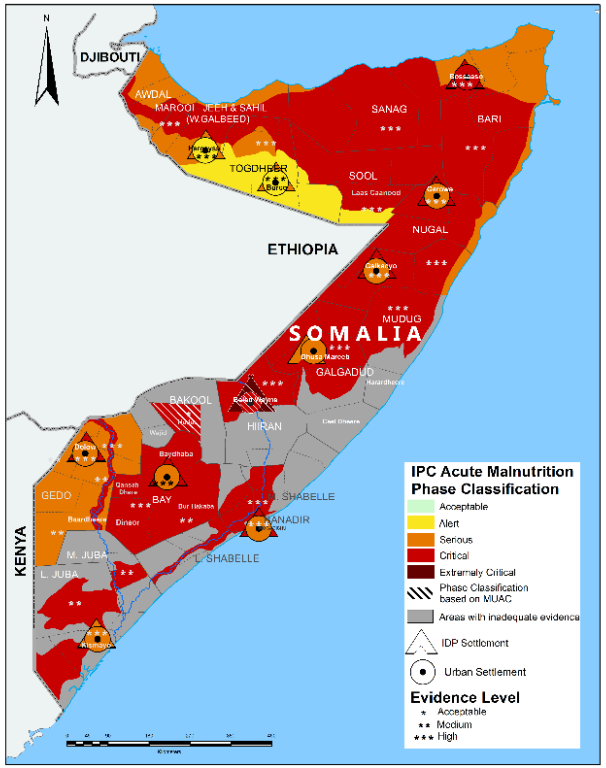
2026 Post *Gu* IPC AMN Key Findings

Current: Jun-Sep 2026



Current (Jun-Sep 2026)	
IPC AMN Phase	# of Units
Phase 5 (Extremely Critical)	0
Phase 4 (Critical)	19
Phase 3 (Serious)	19
Phase 2 (Alert)	5
Phase 1 (Acceptable)	1

Projection: Oct-Dec 2026



Projection (Oct-Dec 2026)	
IPC AMN Phase	# of Units
Phase 5 (Extremely Critical)	1
Phase 4 (Critical)	22
Phase 3 (Serious)	18
Phase 2 (Alert)	3
Phase 1 (Acceptable)	0

ACUTE MALNUTRITION: JULY 2026–JUNE 2027

1.92M

cases of children aged 6-59 months acutely malnourished

IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	433,000
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	1,482,000

157,000
cases of pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) acutely malnourished

IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Beleteweyne IDPs (Hiraan): AMN Phase 5 (Extremely Critical) and AFI Phase 4 (Emergency) during Oct-Dec 2026

- A Risk of Famine (RoF) for Beletweyne IDPs (Hiraan region) was carefully considered, but a RoF statement is not being issued because acute food insecurity and mortality are not expected to breach the thresholds for Famine, even under a worst-case scenario.
- In the current analysis period (Jun-Sep 2026), the IDP population in Beletweyne had a GAM by MUAC of 19.6%, (AMN Phase 4 to 5) and the area was classified as IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical) for acute malnutrition and IPC AFI Phase 3 (Crisis) for acute food insecurity.
- Flooding in projection period (Oct-Dec2026) is expected to cause widespread destruction of livelihoods, displacement, constrained access and reduced referrals to existing health and nutrition services. An estimated 213,700 people or more than 60 percent of the total population of Beletweyne district, are expected to be displaced due to flooding.
- Overcrowding in displacement sites, plus with contamination of water sources and poor sanitation, would most likely lead to increased rates of diarrhoeal disease and acute respiratory infections and worsen ongoing measles outbreaks.
- These combined effects of increased morbidity, poor WASH conditions, acute food insecurity, displacement, and reduced access to essential health and nutrition services are expected to severely worsen the nutritional status of children
- As a result, food security and nutrition outcomes are expected to deteriorate among Beletweyne IDPs during the Oct-Dec projection period to Extremely Critical (AMN Phase 5) for acute malnutrition and Emergency (AFI Phase 4) for acute food insecurity.

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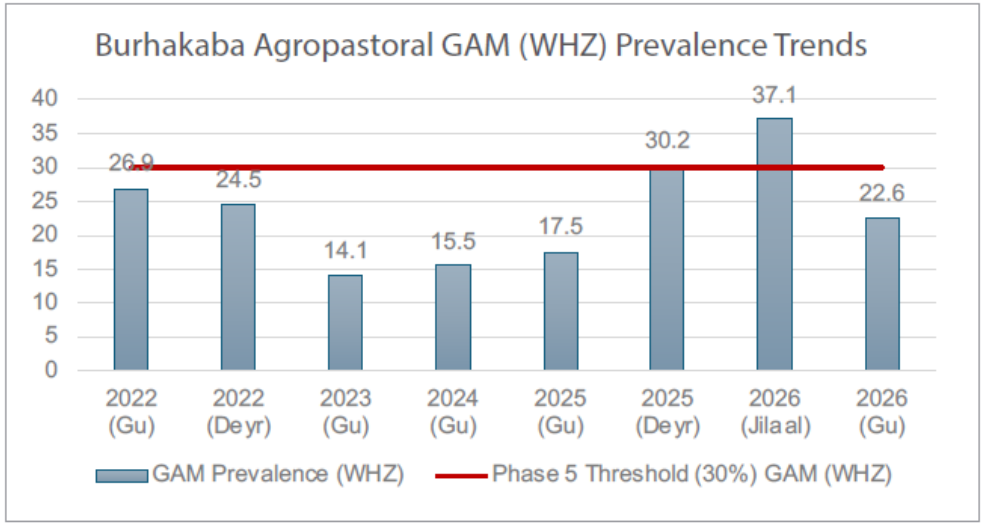
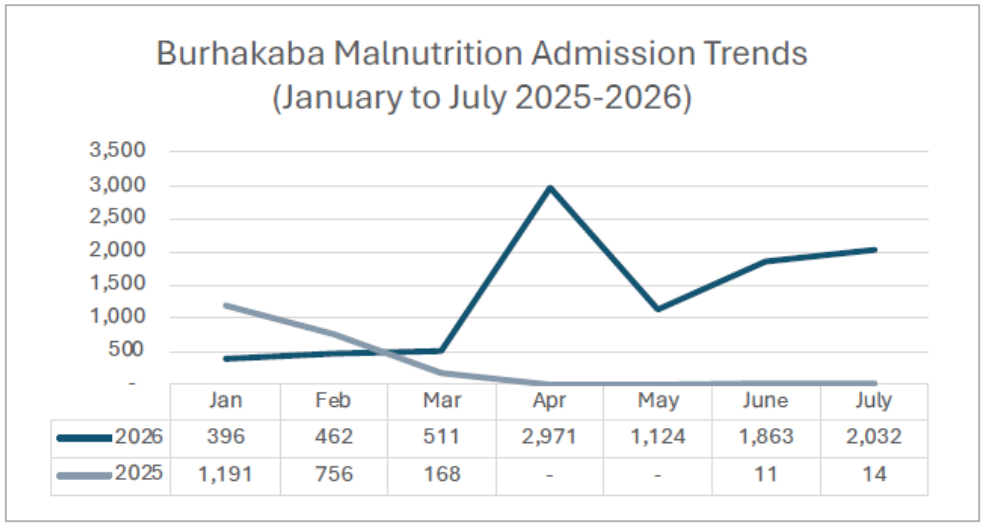
Burhakaba District (Bay) Risk of Famine Update

- In April 2026, agropastoral populations in Burhakaba district of Bay region were at risk of Famine between April to June 2026.
- In August 2026, acute malnutrition has shown significant improvements, with a GAM of 22.6%. There has also been a relative improvement in food security outcomes to IPC AFI Phase 3 (Crisis) from Phase 4 (Emergency).
- These improvements are mostly attributed to significant humanitarian scale-up response in health, nutrition, WASH, and Food Security (including multipurpose cash).
- The number of health and nutrition sites expanded from 1 in January to 12 in July 2026.
- However, health, nutrition, and WASH needs remain high in the district, and access to rural communities remains limited due to insecurity.
- Seven out of 10 households reported poor access to improved sanitation and water sources, which continues to be a major contributor to the high incidence of diarrhoeal diseases and malnutrition observed (129% of LTA).





	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
2026	396	462	511	2,971	1,124	1,863	2,032
2025	1,191	756	168	-	-	11	14

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Key Drivers of Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

Key Drivers for Acute Food Insecurity

Poor rainfall: Erratic and below-average rainfall during the April-to-June 2026 Gu season affected some agropastoral areas. Lingering impact of droughts persisted in most pastoral areas.

Flooding: Flooding is likely to displace nearly 198,000 people during Jul-Sep 2026 (IOM). Further population displacements are likely during the October-to-December 2026 Deyr season due to heavy rainfall and flooding.

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.

High food prices: food prices remain above average and are expected to remain above average in most parts of the country through the end of the year.

Contributing Factors to Acute Malnutrition

Large food consumption gaps: Households are unable to access enough food, especially among IDP communities and some pastoral livelihoods where milk availability and access are limited due to low livestock births.

Extremely poor child feeding practices: Child food consumption patterns remain at very high risk for acute malnutrition. Inadequate dietary quality and diversity across IDP and rural populations.

Poor childcare practices: Suboptimal breastfeeding practices persist

High disease burden: Childhood illness continues to remain high

Poor access to health and nutrition services: Vaccination coverage remains low. The closure of 233 nutrition sites and 380 health facilities significantly reduced access to essential services.

Limited access to sufficient, clean water and sanitation facilities

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Nutrition and Food Security Hotspots

- Areas that are classified in IPC Phase 3 or above for both acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition are considered hotspots.
- For the current analysis period (Jun/Jul-Sep2026), there are 24 hotspot areas (9 IDPs, 14 Rural and 1 Mixed).
- For the projection period (Oct-Dec 2026), there are 26 hotspot areas (11 IDPs, 14 Rural and 1 Mixed).
- The above hotspot areas require urgent humanitarian support to prevent further deterioration and saving of lives through the provision of multi-sectoral response.

	Current (Jun/Jul-Sep 2026)	
Area/Unit of Analysis	AMN	AFI
Banadir IDPs (Mogadishu)	4	3
NE Coastal Dee Pastoral (Bari, Mudug, Nugal)	3	4
NW East Golis Pastoral(Sanaag)	4	3
NW North West Agropastoral	3	3
Bay Agropastoral	4	3
NW North Inland pastoral (NW&NE)	4	4
North Gedo Riverine	3	3
Gedo IDPs(Doolow)	3	3
Togddeer IDPs (Burco)	3	3
Galgaduud IDPs (Dhuusamarreb)	3	3
NW Guban Pastoral	3	3
Beletweyne	4	3
South Gedo Riverine	3	3
Central and NE Hawd Patoral	4	3
Mudug IDPs(Gaalkacyo)	4	3
Nugaal IDPs (Garowe)	4	4
Xudur (IDPs, rural and Urban)	4	4
NE East Golis Pastoral (Bari)	3	3
Bay IDPs (Baydhaba)	4	4
Juba cattle pastoral	3	3
Hiraan IDPs (BelletWeyne)	4	3
Bari IDPs (Bossaso)	4	4
Buur Hakaba Agropastoral	4	3
Addun Pastoral	4	4

	Projection (Oct-Dec 2026)	
Area/Unit of Analysis	AMN	AFI
Lower Juba IDPs (Kismayo)	3	4
Banadir IDPs (Mogadishu)	4	3
NE Coastal Dee Pastoral (Bari, Mudug, Nugal)	3	3
NW East Golis Pastoral(Sanaag)	4	3
NW North West Agropastoral	3	3
Bay Agropastoral	4	3
NW North Inland pastoral (NW&NE)	4	4
North Gedo Riverine	4	4
Gedo IDPs(Doolow)	4	4
Togddeer IDPs (Burco)	3	3
Galgaduud IDPs (Dhuusamarreb)	3	3
NW Guban Pastoral	3	3
Woqooyi Galbeed IDPs (Hargeysa)	3	3
Beletweyne	4	4
South Gedo Riverine	4	4
Central and NE Hawd Patoral	4	4
Mudug IDPs(Gaalkacyo)	4	3
Nugaal IDPs (Garowe)	4	4
Xudur (IDPs, rural and Urban)	4	4
NE East Golis Pastoral (Bari)	3	3
Bay IDPs (Baydhaba)	4	4
Juba cattle pastoral	4	3
Hiraan IDPs (BelletWeyne)	5	4
Bari IDPs (Bossaso)	4	4
Buur Hakaba Agropastoral	4	3
Addun Pastoral	4	3

Response Priorities and Recommendations

- Urgently scale-up and sustain lifesaving multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance (food security and livelihoods, nutrition, health, and WASH) in hotspot areas for all populations classified in IPC AFI and AMN Phase 3 and above, including those facing a risk of Famine.
- Implement integrated early preparedness and anticipatory actions (AA) measures in high-risk flood-prone areas to mitigate the forecasted severe El Niño floods.
- Scale up humanitarian assistance in underserved and hard-to-reach rural areas and IDP populations which have the highest malnutrition burdens and severe levels of food insecurity.
- Adequate funding should be ensured for follow-up assessments and risk monitoring, including:
    - Conduct follow-up food security and nutrition assessments among Baidoa IDPs and other priority hotspot areas in Oct-2026.
    - Conduct an IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition projection update in late Oct/early Nov-2026 in case of significant deviations in assumptions used for the analysis, including flood impacts and HFSA plans
- Enhance coordination, strategic partnerships and humanitarian development peace collaboration to avert escalation in humanitarian needs.
- Strengthen preventive nutrition interventions by increasing funding for interventions that prevent acute malnutrition, especially in programs such as maternal, infant, young child and adolescent nutrition (MIYCAN)

Risk Factors to Monitor

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

- 2026 Deyr season rainfall performance and impacts on crop production, pasture and water availability, and livestock body conditions, births, deaths, and milk availability.
- El Nino floods and their impacts on population displacement and disruption to market access and livelihood activities
- Insecurity, conflict, and population displacement.
- Food and livestock prices, wage rates, and terms of trade.
- Admission of acutely malnourished children to treatment and feeding centres.
- Morbidity trends especially diarrhoea, AWD/cholera, malaria, ARI, measles, diphtheria.
- Access to health and nutrition facilities.
- Access to safe water and sanitation.
- Funding for and coverage of humanitarian assistance

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- Additional information on the 2026 Post *Gu* 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