IPC

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Results of the October 2026 Baidoa IDPs Follow-Up Assessment and IPC Analyses

A Briefing Presentation to for All Stakeholders

25 November 2026, Mogadishu

FSNAU Managed by: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FSNAU Technical Partners: FEWS NET, World Food Programme, World Health Organization, SWALIM, unicef, JRC, UNHCR

FSNAU Resource Partners: UKaid, SWEDEN, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

FSNAU funding for the October 2026 Baidoa IDPs follow-up assessment was provided by Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF)

SHF Somalia Humanitarian Fund

Baidoa IDP IPC Acute Food Insecurity and IPC Acute Malnutrition Analyses Oct-Dec 2026 Projection Update

Participating Institutions

21 Technical experts from Government, UN, NGO, Clusters, and Technical Partners participated in the IPC analyses from 9 to 11 November 2026 (virtually)

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 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

General Findings of Baidoa IDP Analysis Update

- An IPC analysis in August 2026 indicated that, under the most likely scenario, Baidoa IDPs face IPC Phase 4 acute food insecurity and malnutrition outcomes during Oct-Dec 2026. It also indicated a plausible worst-case scenario where Baidoa IDPs faced a Risk of Famine during Oct-Dec 2026.

- The latest analysis confirms that Baidoa IDPs face IPC Phase 4 acute food insecurity and malnutrition outcomes between during Oct-Dec 2026, but they no longer face a Risk of Famine (RoF), even under a plausible worst-case scenario. Elsewhere across the country, high levels of acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition are expected to persist through the end of the year.

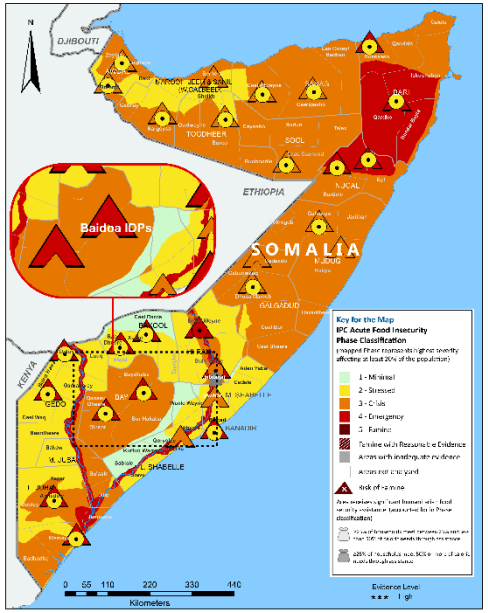
- During Oct-Dec 2026, **5.3 million** people face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 & 4), including **1.5 million** in Emergency (IPC 4) but no population in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). The slight reduction (**77,000** fewer people in IPC 3+) reflects the expected moderate improvement among Baidoa IDPs compared to the previous projection.

- More than **1.92 million** children under the age of five years face acute malnutrition between July 2026 and June 2027, including **437 000** who are likely to be severely malnourished. The new total reflects **7,000** more children in need of treatment for acute malnutrition compared to the previous estimates.

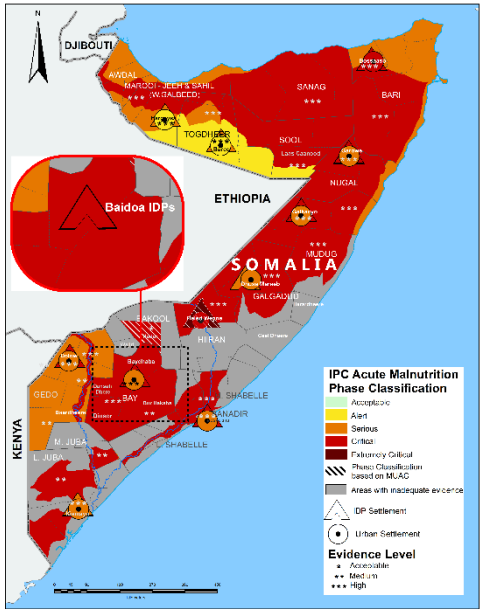
- Levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Baidoa IDPs are expected to remain high through December 2026. Assistance needs to be scaled up and maintained to prevent deterioration.

- Life-saving humanitarian assistance needs to be scaled up and sustained urgently, focusing on Baidoa IDPs and other hotspot areas to mitigate worsening of food insecurity and acute malnutrition.

Food Security Outcomes: Oct-Dec 2026



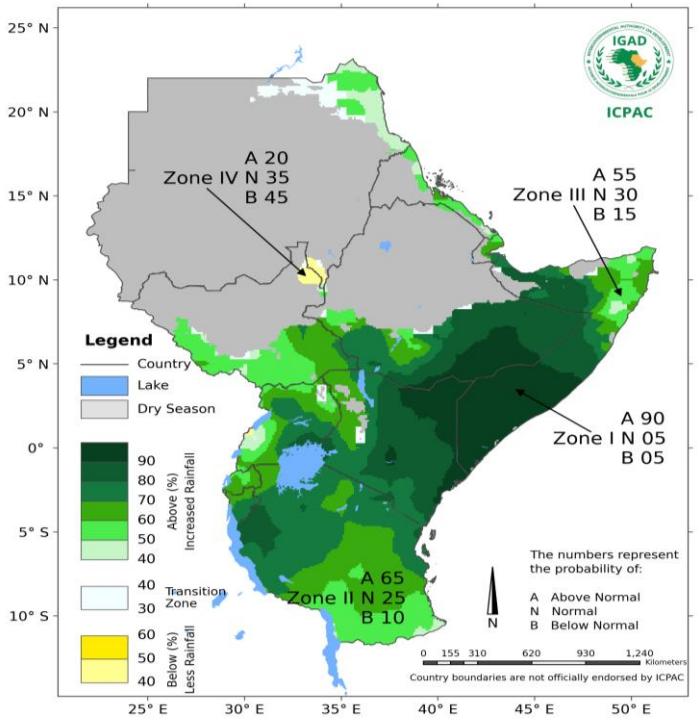
Nutrition Outcomes: Oct-Dec 2026



IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

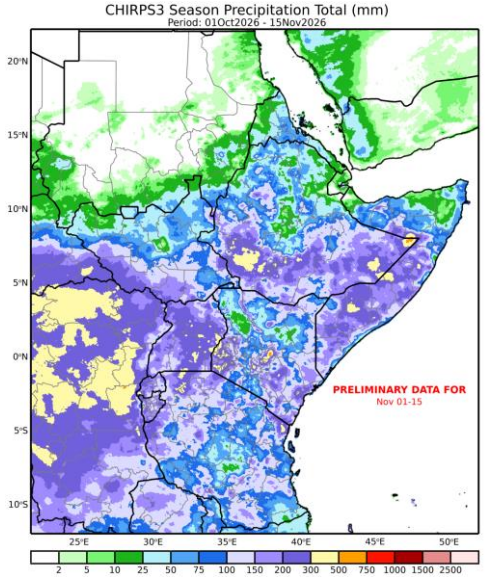
Deyr Season Outlook and Rainfall Performance

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

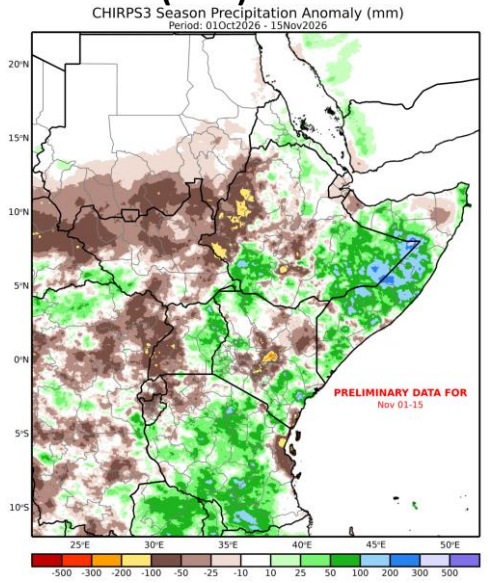


- Above average rainfall expected across most parts of Somalia
- Most pastoral livelihoods will likely benefit
- Increased flood damage and displacement likely in riverine and low- lying areas

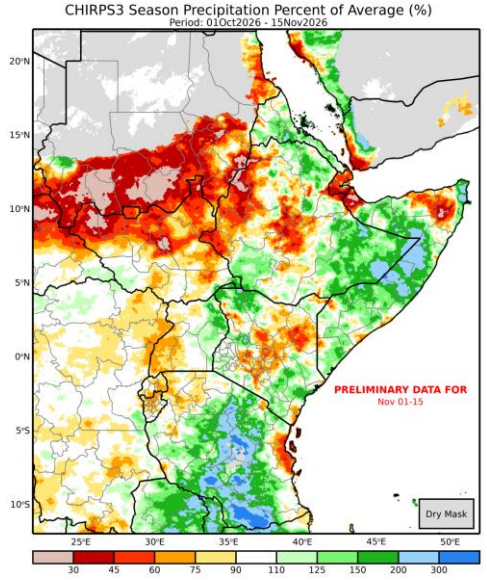
Total Rainfall (MM): 1 Oct-15 Nov 2026



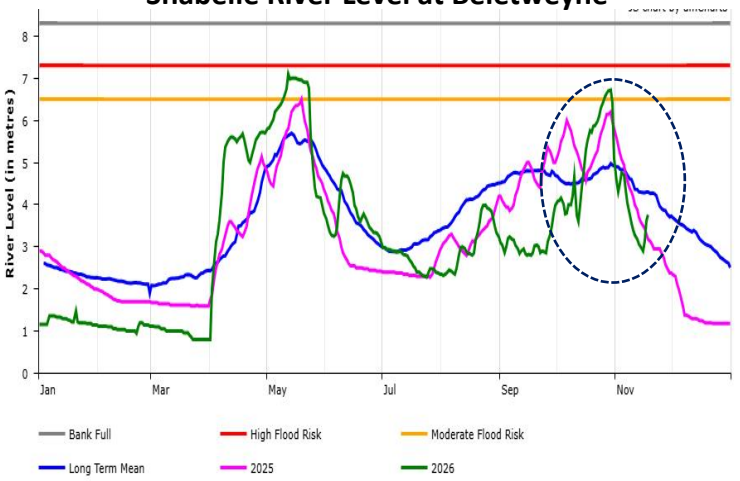
Total Rainfall Deviation from Normal (MM) : 1 Oct-15 Nov 2026



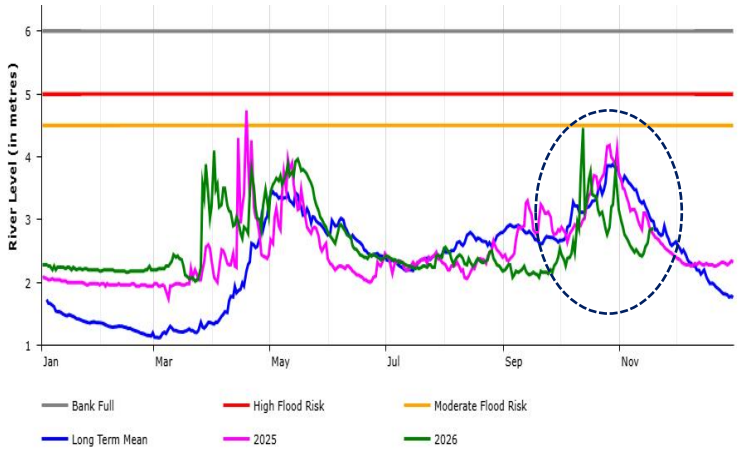
Total Rainfall as Percent of Average: 1 Oct-15 Nov 2026



Shabelle River Level at Beletweyne



Juba River Level at Dollow

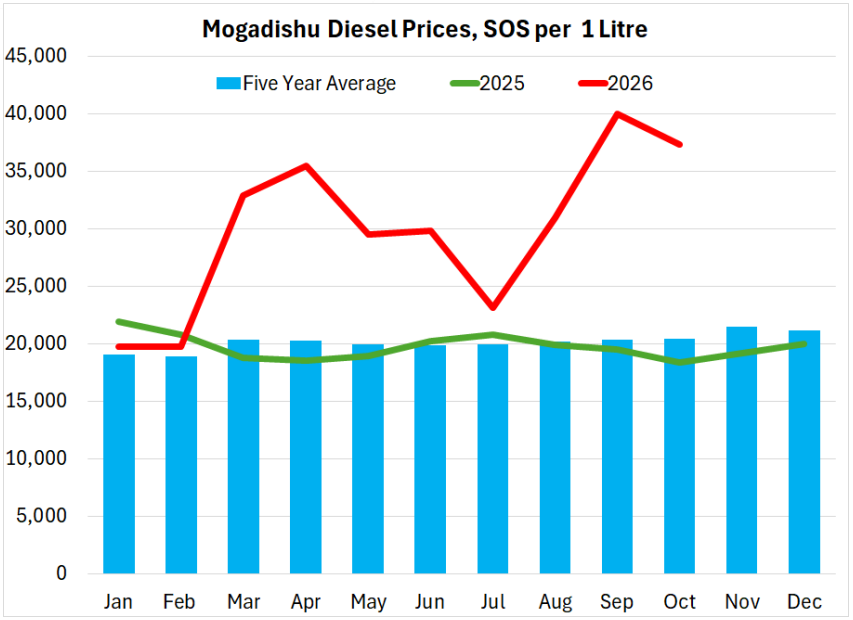


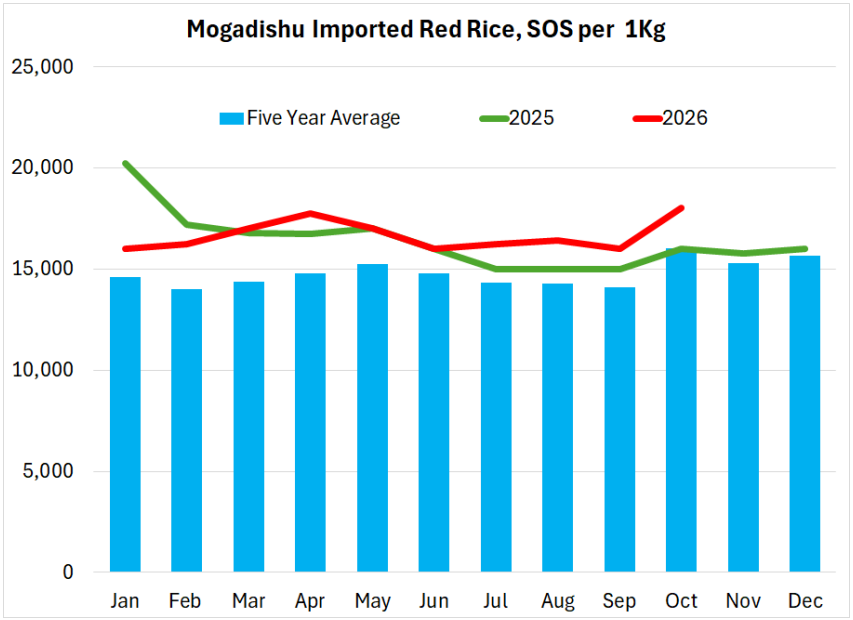
- Rainfall through mid-November was average to above average in most areas; however, flooding has been limited and localized. Flooding is still possible between now and the end of December 2026.

IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

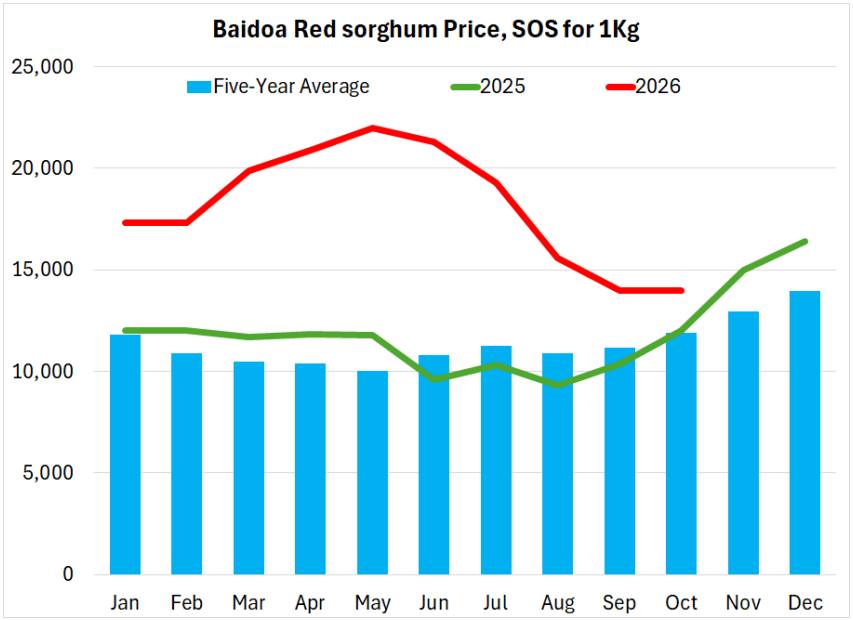
Key Drivers, Exacerbating Factors: National

- Despite recent declines in local staple food prices, local and imported food prices are expected to remain above average in most parts of the country through December 2026.
- UN-led estimates (used in the previous analysis): More than **1 million** people projected to be displaced due to flooding (Jun-Dec 2026).



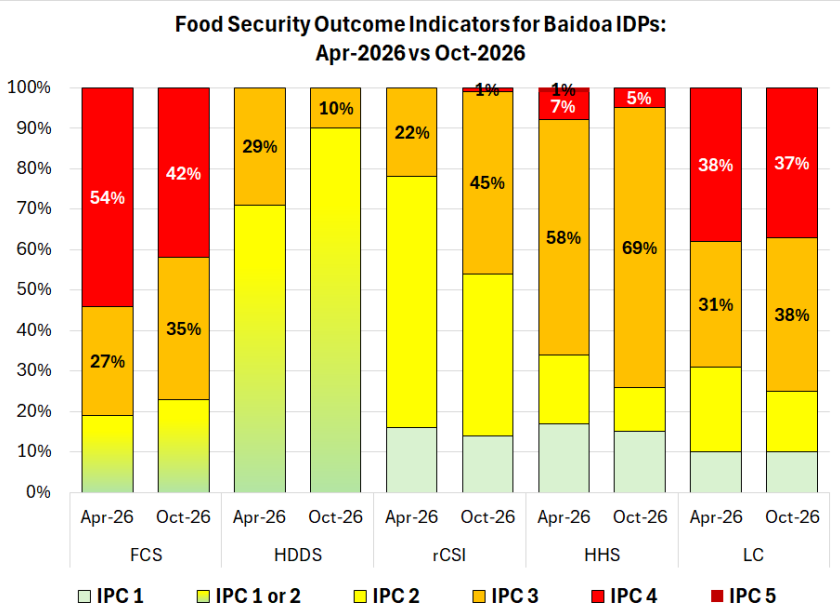


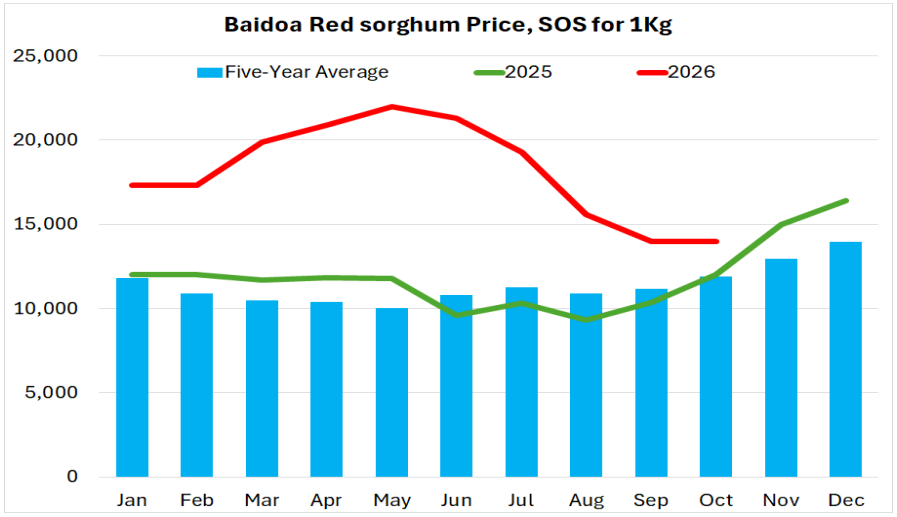
- Latest IOM-DRC projection: More than **874,000** people projected to be displaced during Oct-Dec 2026, primarily driven by flooding (**92%**) , followed by and conflict (7%) and drought (1%).
- Flood-related displacement expected mostly in riverine and low-lying areas.
- Conflict and insecurity persist in central and southern Somalia, driving population displacement, disrupting access to markets, livelihood opportunities and humanitarian assistance.
- Due to funding constraints, planned HFSA will only reach **70,000** people per month (**1.3%** of **5.3 million** people in need).



IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Key Food Security Outcomes and Risk Factors Among Baidoa IDPs



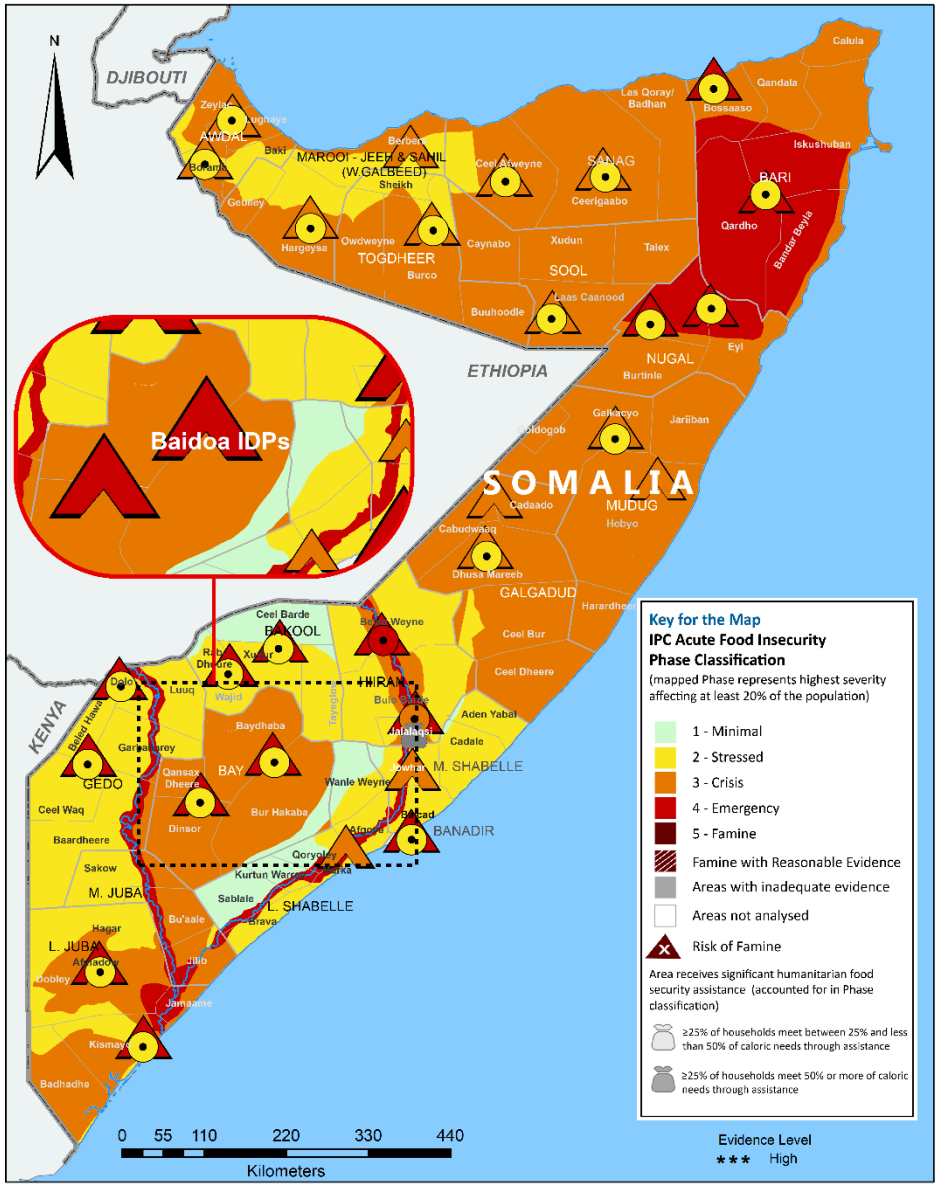


- Food Consumption Score (FCS): Proportion of households with poor FCS (indicative of Phase 4) declined from 54% in April to 42% in October.
- Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) Proportion of households in Phase 3+ increased from 22 in April to 46% in October.
- Proportion of households experiencing moderate to severe hunger (HHS: Phase 3+) increased from 66% in April to 74% in October .
- Although the Proportion of households using emergency (Phase 4) livelihood coping (LC) remained essentially the same (37%-38%), those using crisis livelihood coping (Phase 3) increased from 31% in April to 38% in October.
- **UN-led estimate:** In the August analysis, more than **89,000** people in Baidoa were projected to be displaced during Jun-Dec 2026 due to flooding (used in the August analysis). **IOM-DRC projection** (used in the current analysis): **44,000** people expected to be displaced during Oct-Dec 2026 (**42,000** due to flooding)
- Baidoa IDPs benefitting from improved access to agricultural employment and income, improved purchasing power due to declining, albeit above-average food prices.
- Baidoa IDPs projected to be in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) during Oct-Dec 2026 but no longer face a risk of Famine. Plausible worst-case scenario has not materialized to date and will likely not materialize through December 2026.
- Planned HFSA will only reach **30,000** people per month (**7%** of **412,000** people in need).

IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Acute Food Insecurity Projection Map and IPC Population Estimates

Acute Food Insecurity Projection: Oct-Dec 2026

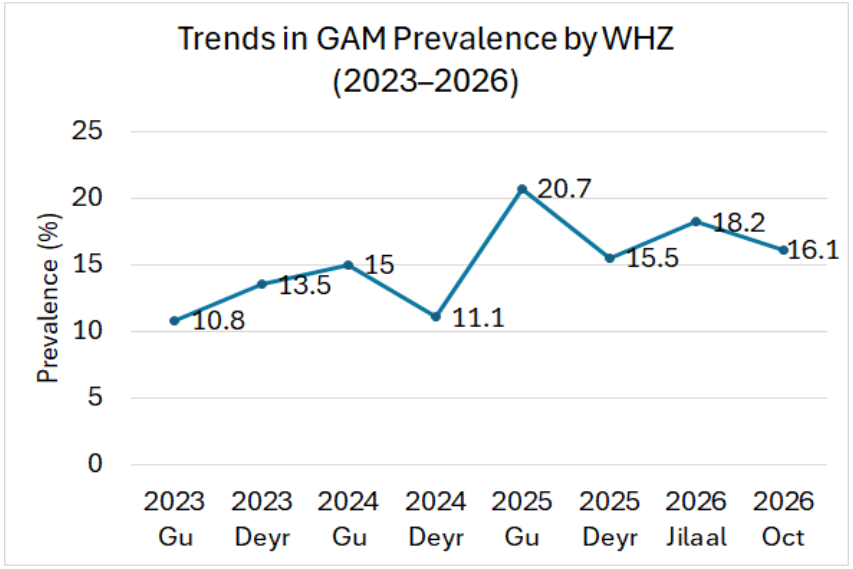


- Baidoa IDPs face IPC AFI Phase 4 (Emergency) food security outcomes during Oct-Dec 2026, consistent with the previous projection but at a reduced magnitude (less people in IPC 3+).
- Acute food insecurity projections for Oct-Dec 2026 for the rest of the country remain unchanged from the previous analysis.
- During Oct-Dec 2026, **5.3 million** people face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 & 4), including **1.5 million** in Emergency (IPC 4) but **no population** in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).
- The slight reduction (**77,000** fewer people in IPC 3+) reflects the expected moderate improvement among Baidoa IDPs compared to the previous projection.

		Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5		IPC 3+	
Population	IPC Analysis	Crisis	Emergency	Catastrophe	IPC 3+	Change (#)	Change (%)
Baidoa IDPs	Aug 2026 Analysis	232,000	155,000	26,000	413,000		
	Nov 2026 Analysis	206,000	129,000		335,000	(78,000)	-19%
National	Aug 2026 Analysis	3,909,000	1,483,000	26,000	5,418,000		
	Nov 2026 Analysis	3,883,000	1,457,000	-	5,340,000	(78,000)	-1%

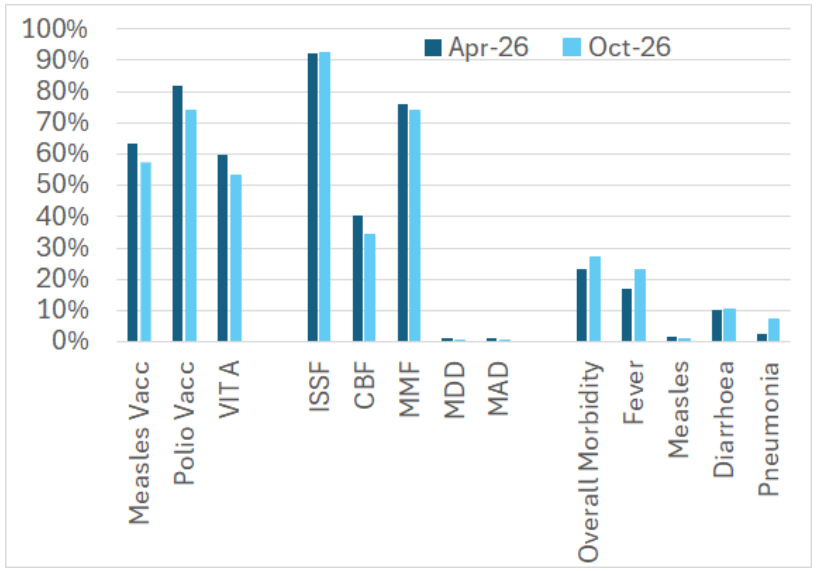
IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Key Nutrition Outcomes and Contributing Factors Among Baidoa IDPs



- GAM (WHZ) prevalence decreased slightly from 18.2% in April to 16.1% in October (both classified as AMN Phase 4/Critical).
- April results indicated 12 hotspot IDP sites reporting elevated GAM of 26.4%; no such extreme values in October.
- Mortality rates also declined slightly in October but remained within an Acceptable (AMN Phase 1) range

Baidoa IDPs: Comparison Of AMN Contributing Factors



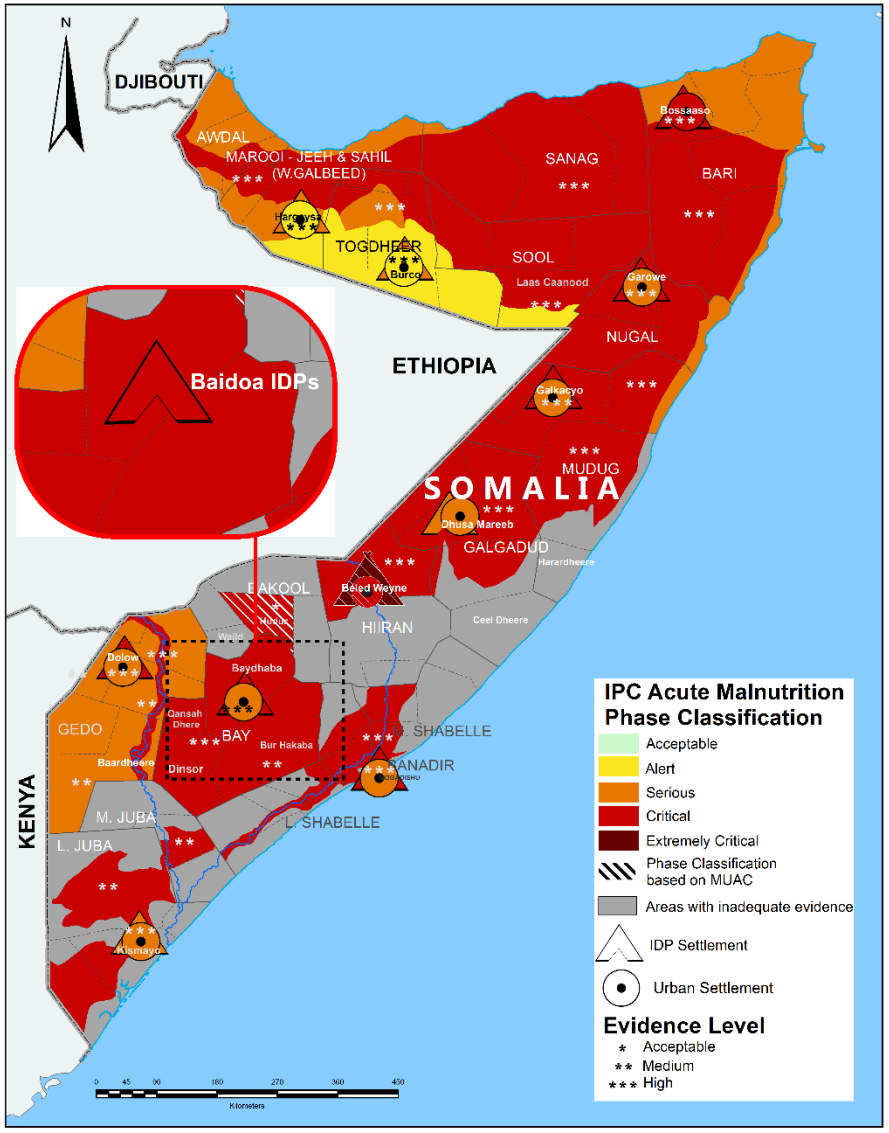
Contributing factors for Acute Malnutrition among Baidoa IDPs:

- Extremely poor child dietary intake: 99% of the children aged 6-23 months not able to meet daily nutrient requirements
- Acute Food Insecurity Phase 4 (Emergency): large household food consumption gaps; moderate to severe hunger, and use of negative coping strategies
- Poor childcare practices: 66 percent of children aged 6–23 months not currently breastfed
- High disease burden: 27.1% child morbidity
- Deteriorating WASH conditions: access to sanitation has deteriorated from 96% in April to 90% in October; access to protected water sources reduced from 95% in April to 77% in October

IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Acute Malnutrition Projection Map and Burden Estimates

Acute Malnutrition Projection: Oct-Dec 2026



- Baidoa IDPs face IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical) malnutrition outcomes during Oct-Dec 2026, consistent with the previous projection but with less severity than previously projected, in part, due to the scale-up of health and nutrition interventions beginning in October 2026, and lower flooding impact.
- Acute malnutrition projections for Oct-Dec 2026 for the rest of the country remain unchanged from the previous analysis.
- Acute malnutrition burden for Baidoa IDPs (and consequently at national level) has increased by about **7,000**; this increase is attributed to having a higher number of young children identified by MUAC as being malnourished, which correlates with the higher GAM by MUAC.

			Acute Malnutrition Burden Estimates (Jul 2026-Jun 2027)			
Population	**Group**	**AMN**	**August analysis**	**November analysis**	**Increase (%)**	**Increase (#)**
Baidoa IDPs	Children Under-Five	GAM	74,020	81,150	7,130	10%
		MAM	41,000	43,680	2,680	7%
		SAM	33,020	37,470	4,450	13%
	PBW	AMN	7,000	5,205	-1,795	-26%
National	Children Under-Five	GAM	1,915,120	1,922,250	7,130	0.4%
		MAM	1,482,350	1,485,030	2,680	0.2%
		SAM	432,770	437,220	4,450	1%
	PBW	AMN	156,559	154,764	-1,795	-1%

Key Messages and Recommendations

- Baidoa IDPs face IPC Phase 4 acute food insecurity and malnutrition outcomes between during Oct-Dec 2026, but they no longer face a Risk of Famine, even under a worst-case scenario. Elsewhere across the country, high levels of acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition are expected to persist **at least** through the end of the year.

- At the national level, food security is expected to worsen in several areas during October to December 2026, with **5.3 million** people facing high levels of acute food insecurity, including close to **1.5 million** people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) but **no population** in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe). In line with the August analysis, the expected deterioration is primarily due to the extended impact of previous droughts in pastoral areas, anticipated impacts of El Niño-related flooding, continued conflict and insecurity in central and southern Somalia, increased population displacement (due to flooding and conflict), and above –average food prices in many areas.

- More than **1.92 million** children under the age of five years face acute malnutrition during 2026 between July 2026 and June 2027, including **437 000** who are likely to be severely malnourished.

- Levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Baidoa IDPs are expected to remain high through December 2026. Ongoing and planned assistance among Baidoa IDPs need to be scaled up and maintained to prevent further deterioration.

- Life-saving humanitarian assistance needs to be scaled up and sustained urgently, focusing on Baidoa IDPs and other hotspot areas to mitigate the worsening of food insecurity and acute malnutrition.

IPC

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Additional information on the October 2026 Baidoa IDPs food security and nutrition assessment and subsequent IPC analyses results can be found at: https://fsnau.org/

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