

Overview

Nearly 3.4 million people or 17 percent of Somalia’s population are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity, classified in IPC AFI Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) driven by floods, conflict, and poor rainfall. This includes 2.9 million people (15 percent) in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and around 442,000 (2 percent) in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). Malnutrition analysis also indicates that 1.7 million children aged 6–59 months suffering from acute malnutrition through December 2025.

Poor rainfall has led to low crop yields and rapid depletion of pasture and water sources, while localised flooding has damaged food crops and displaced riverine communities. Conflict and insecurity in central and southern Somalia, as well as parts of the northern regions, have continued to displace communities, disrupt farming and livestock livelihood activities as well as restrict market access.

Compared to the same period last year, when 4 million people were in IPC Phase 3 or above due to prolonged drought, the current figure reflects a 15 percent reduction in acute food insecurity. This improvement is largely due to better rainfall over earlier seasons, which has supported livelihoods, and ongoing humanitarian assistance, though at a lower level than before.

Between April and June 2025, Gu season rainfall is expected to be below average. Combined with a likelihood of high food prices, conflict, insecurity, and further localised flooding, food insecurity is projected to deepen, with 4.4 million people (23 percent of the population) expected to be in IPC Phase 3 or above.

An estimated 1.7 million children aged 6–59 months are suffering from or expected to suffer from acute malnutrition and require urgent treatment between January and December 2025 (total burden). This includes approximately 466,000 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 1.2 million cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Around 64 percent of the total burden is concentrated in southern Somalia. Compared to the same period last year, the projected burden reflects a 4 percent increase in Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and a 9 percent rise in SAM.

Between April and June 2025, a period associated with increased disease outbreaks and reduced food access, acute malnutrition is expected to worsen. In ten areas, including West Golis, Northern Inland Pastoral (Northwest and Northeast), Hawd Pastoral (Northwest, Northeast, and Central), East Golis, Garowe IDPs, Shabelle Agropastoral, and Bakool Southern Inland Pastoral (Elberde), conditions are likely to deteriorate.

In 31 other areas, malnutrition is expected to worsen but remain within the same IPC Phase. This includes ten locations in IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical): Bossaso IDPs, Galkacyo IDPs, Beletweyne Rural, Shabelle Riverine, Mogadishu IDPs, Bay Agropastoral, Juba Cattle Pastoral, Juba Riverine, Buloburte, and Mataban (Hiran). The remaining areas will likely stay within IPC AMN Phase 3 and 4.

The deterioration is mainly driven by increased childhood illnesses during the Gu season, poor feeding and care practices, and reduced access to safe water and sanitation. Flooded roads are expected to hinder humanitarian assistance, while reduced funding will likely limit mobile outreach efforts, further exacerbating acute



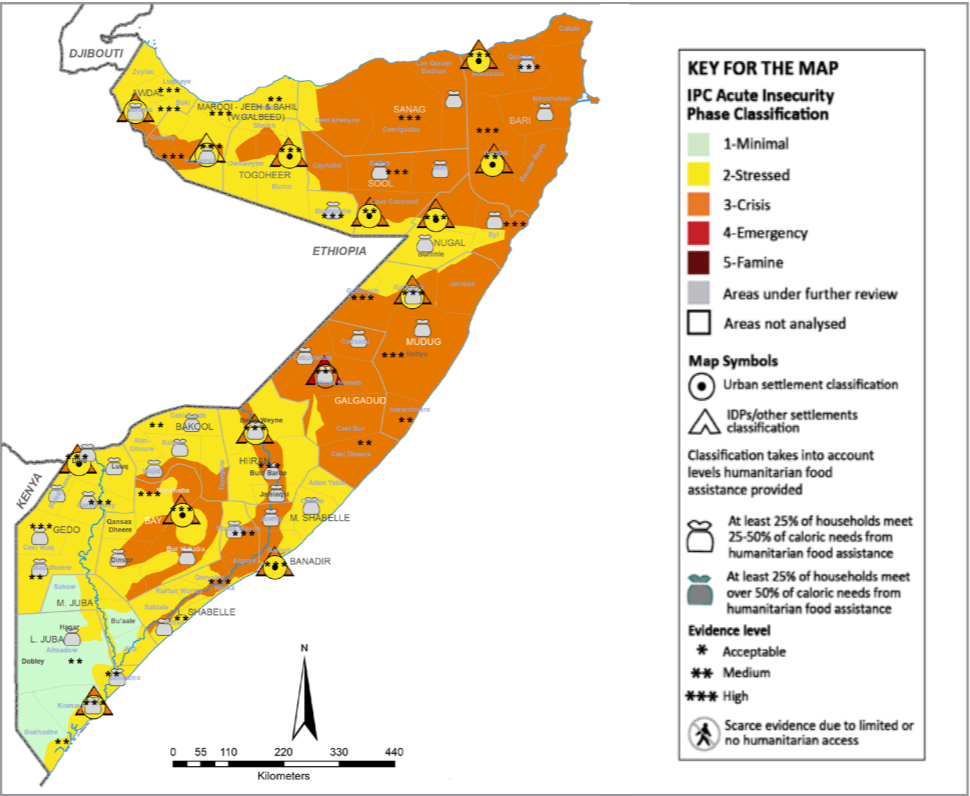
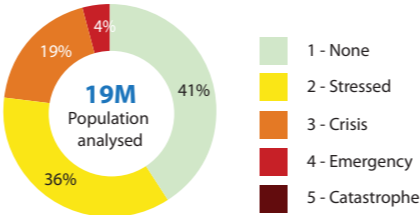
Projection Acute Food Insecurity | April - June 2025



4.4M

An estimated 4.4M people in Somalia will likely experience high levels of acute food insecurity - IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) - between April and June 2025.

23% of the analysed population or 4.4M people are likely to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) between April and June 2025.



Key Drivers | Acute Food Insecurity



Poor rainfall

Below-average 2024 Deyr season (October–December) rainfall has affected agropastoral areas, with further impacts expected due to anticipated below-average 2025 Gu season (April–June) rainfall.



Flooding

Riverine floods during the 2024 Deyr season displaced populations and caused crop losses in parts of southern Somalia. Localised flooding during the 2025 Gu season is expected to cause additional damage.



Conflict and insecurity

Persistent conflict and insecurity are likely to displace communities, disrupt markets, and limit access to livelihoods and humanitarian assistance.



High food prices

Both local and imported food prices are expected to trend above five-year averages due to poor Deyr harvests, limited carryover stocks, and high shipping costs.

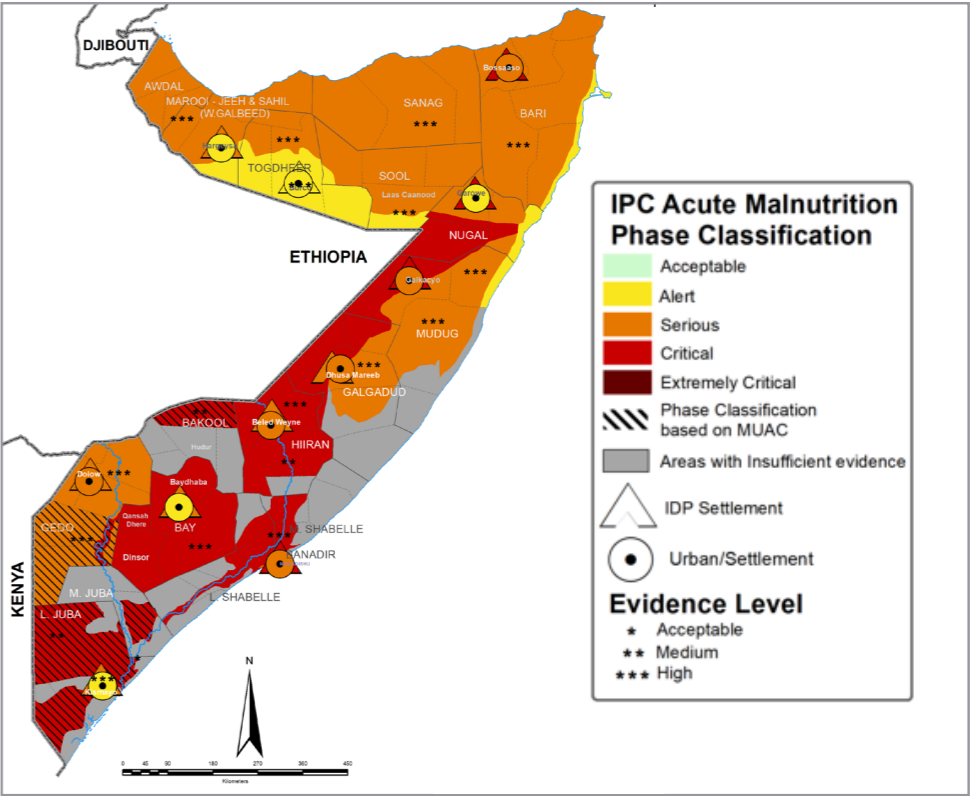
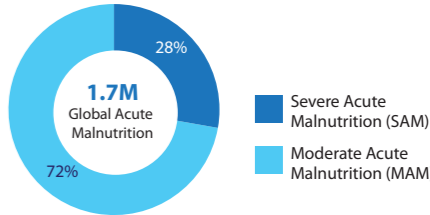


Projection Acute Malnutrition | April - June 2025



1.7M

About 1.7M children aged 6-59 months in Somalia will likely suffer from acute malnutrition through December 2025, including 466,000 children who are likely to be severely malnourished.



Contributing Factors | Acute Malnutrition



Morbidity

High disease burden persists, with 20 population groups reporting morbidity rates above 20 percent. The highest rates are in Howd Pastoral Central (38 percent), Bay Agropastoral (36.8 percent), and Juba Cattle Pastoral (33.3 percent). Limited healthcare access and low immunisation rates heighten malnutrition risks.



Poor WASH services

Inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services remain a major challenge, particularly in rural areas. Only 28 percent of households use improved water sources, while sanitation access is 51 percent. Flood-damaged infrastructure worsens waterborne diseases, leading to frequent cholera outbreaks and worsening nutrition outcomes.



Suboptimal infant and young child feeding

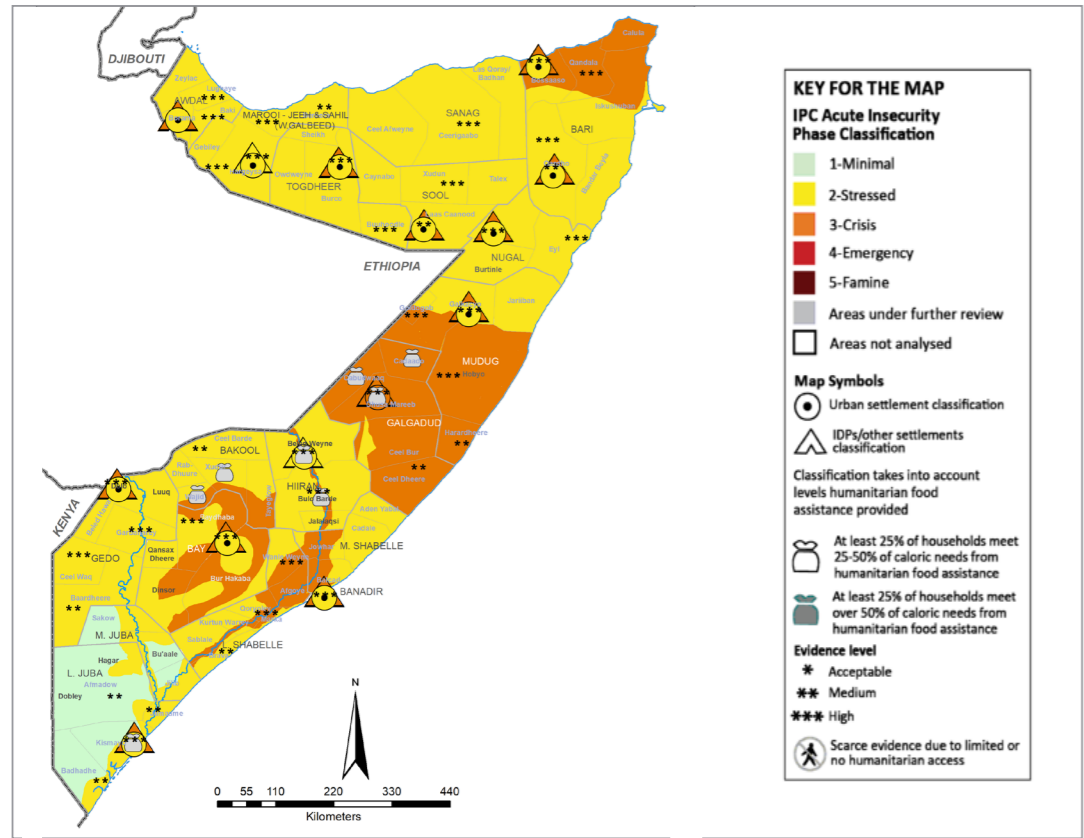
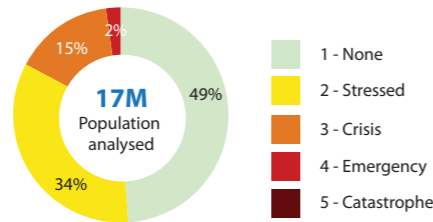
Poor child feeding practices contribute to acute malnutrition. Less than 10 percent of children meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), and under 50 percent reach Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF), highlighting widespread nutritional deficiencies across the country.

Current Acute Food Insecurity | January - March 2025

3.4M

An estimated 3.4 million people in Somalia are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity - IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) - between January and March 2025.

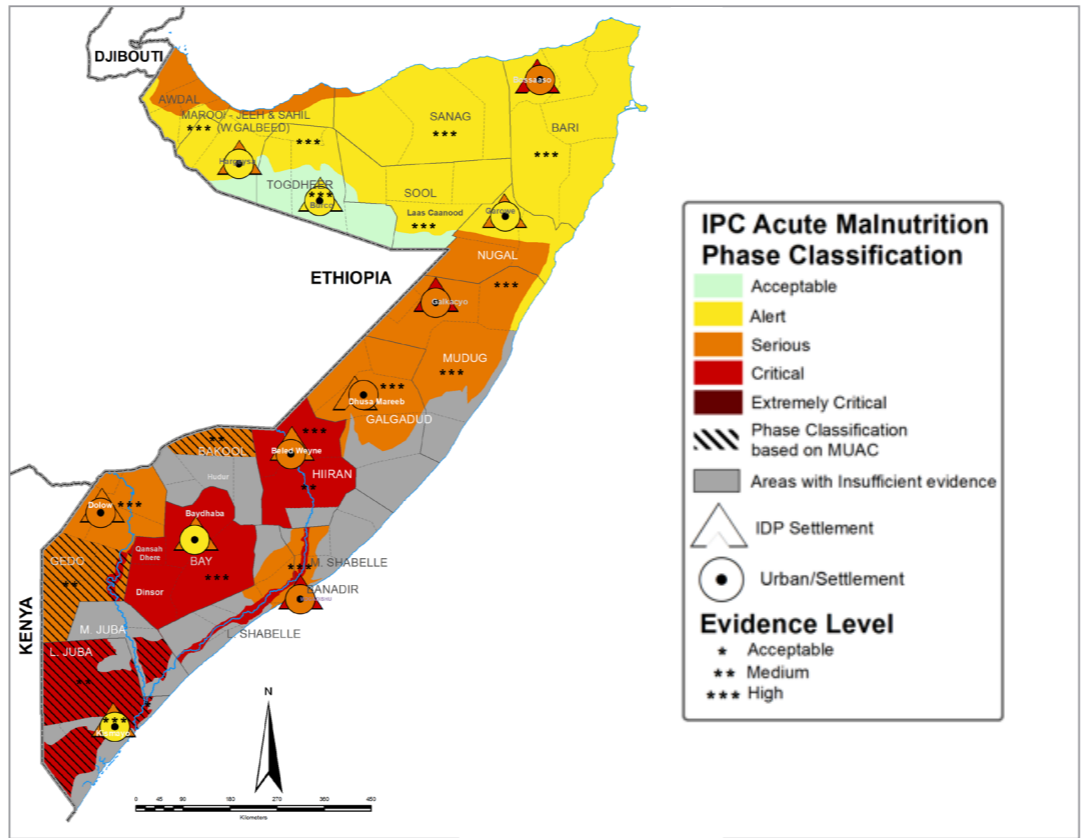
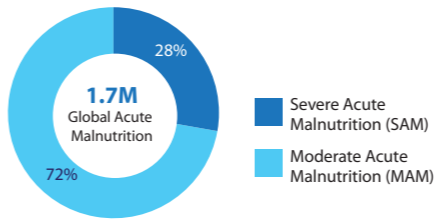
17% of the analysed population (3.4M people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) between January and March 2025.



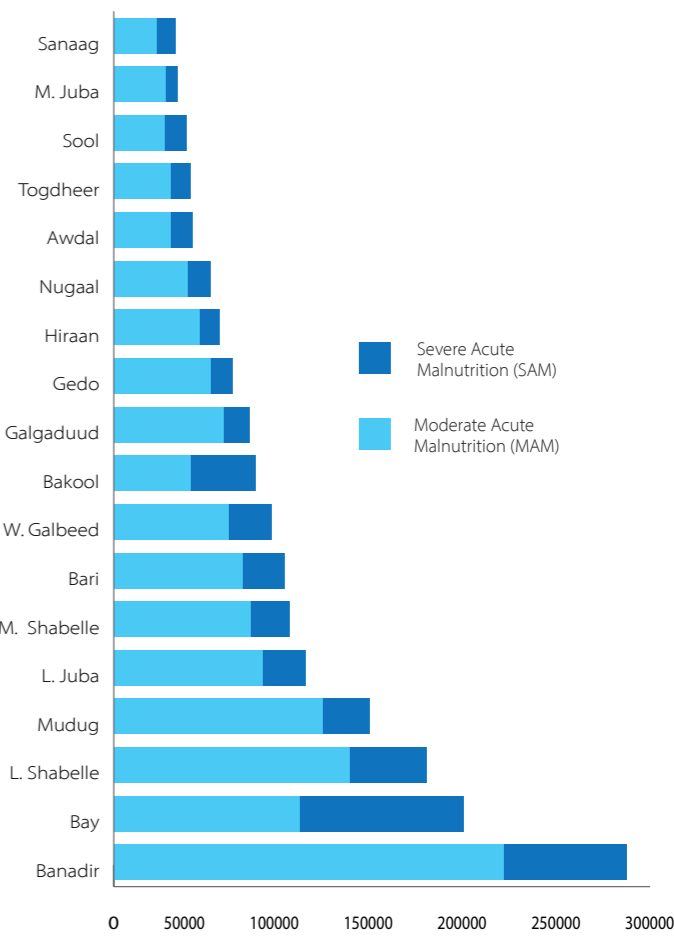
Current Acute Malnutrition | January - March 2025

1.7M

About 1.7 million children aged 6-59 months in Somalia who are likely to suffer acute malnutrition through December 2025, including 466,000 children who are likely to be severely malnourished.



SAM and MAM Estimates by Region | Jan - Dec 2025



Recommended Actions



Sustained Life-Saving and Life-Sustaining Assistance

Urgent funding required to maintain multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance in Food Security, Nutrition, Health, and WASH programmes. These interventions are essential to prevent further deterioration among the most vulnerable populations.



Urgent Advocacy and Resource Mobilisation

Strengthen high-level advocacy and funding efforts to ensure adequate resources for populations classified in IPC Phase 3 and above.



Risk-Based Programming

Enhance anticipatory action (AA), preparedness, and early response to help vulnerable communities adapt to climate change impacts and recurrent shocks, including droughts and floods.



Scaling Up Integrated Programmes

Expand cross-sector collaboration across Food Security, Nutrition, Health, and WASH to break the cycle of food and nutrition insecurity, prioritising communities in IPC Phase 3 or above.



Enhancing Humanitarian Assistance Efficiency

Improve targeting mechanisms through Vulnerability-Based Targeting (VBT) and registration systems to prioritise marginalised and hard-to-reach populations.



Bridging Humanitarian and Development Efforts

Strengthen the link between emergency aid and long-term development to implement livelihood-based interventions, address root causes of food insecurity, and promote stability and resilience.



Expanding Social Protection Programmes

Scale up shock-responsive social protection and human capital development initiatives in urban and rural areas to support the most vulnerable households.

IPC Analysis Partners:

