Due to the combined effects of widespread and severe flooding, Desert Locust infestation, socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and the cumulative impacts of previous shocks, nearly 1.3 million people across Somalia were facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) or worse between July and September 2020.

Between October and December 2020, more than 2.1 million people across Somalia are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) or worse, in the absence of humanitarian assistance. Meanwhile, 3 million people are also expected to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

Sustained and large-scale humanitarian assistance and government support are currently preventing more severe outcomes in many areas. Humanitarian assistance must be sustained through December 2020 to prevent Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of acute food insecurity for 2.1 million people. Livelihoods support is also required for people that are in Stressed or worse (IPC Phase 2 or higher).

The following are areas of concern that are in need of urgent nutrition and health support interventions: East Golis Pastoral, Bosasso IDPs, Garowe IDPs, Galkacyo IDPs, Hiran rural, Beletweyne urban, Shabelle Riverine, Mogadishu IDPs, Bosasso IDPs, Baidoa IDPs and Juba Riverine.

**Over 2.1 million people in Somalia are expected to be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) or worse through December 2020.**

2.6m
The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia is 2.6 million**

850K
849,900 children under the age of five will likely be acutely malnourished through August 2021.

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**Displacement estimates are from UNOCHA Somalia.**

**Source:** FEWSNET