

SOMALIA JOINT MONITORING REPORT

UPDATE ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY CRISIS RISKS

JULY 2024 - REPORT #1

KEY MESSAGES

- The [Joint Monitoring Report \(JMR\)](#) for Somalia, which uses data up to April 2024 and statistical modeling to highlight food and nutrition security risks at the district level, recorded 56 critical and 56 heightened risk alerts¹ in April and estimated that 620,000 people (3.31% of the population) lived in areas at risk of deteriorating into Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or worse food insecurity conditions across several regions.
- The five regions with the highest risk of experiencing food and nutrition security deterioration were Galgaduud, Gedo, Sanaag, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed. The ten districts with the highest risk were Beledxaawo, Berbera, Cabudwagg, Ceel Afweyn, Ceel Buur, Ceeriggabo, Doolow, Garbahaarrey, Hargeysa, and Lasqorey.
- An [IPC report](#) published in February 2024 projected that four million people in Somalia (21% of the population) would experience Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse food security levels between January–March. The food security situation was expected to improve after March, with increased rainfall from the Gu season (April–June) providing relief to drought-prone areas, replenishing water and pasture sources, and supporting agricultural activities in pastoral and agropastoral areas. The number of people projected to experience IPC 3 or worse levels was expected to decline by 15% to 3.4 million during that season. An estimated 1.7 million children ages 6–59 months are expected to face [acute malnutrition](#) between January–December 2024, with 430,000 likely to be severely malnourished.
- In June, [dry conditions and light rains](#) are expected across most parts of the country, indicating the end of the Gu rainy season. While the reduced risk of flooding would allow previously flood-affected families to return to their homes, below-average rains between May–June are expected to result in a delayed and reduced Gu harvest.
- Above-normal Hagaa conditions (June–October) in regions like Awdal and Lower Juba will support good rangeland and crop production with low agropastoral risk. Normal Hagaa conditions in regions such as Bakool and Bari will support moderate rangeland and fodder.
- The [Climate Prediction Centre](#) forecasts a 65% chance of La Niña developing from July to September, leading to below-normal 2024 Deyr conditions (October–December) in Somalia. This could result in up to a 50% chance of below-normal rains from September to November and an 85% chance of La Niña persisting into January, potentially causing a multi-season drought and threatening agropastoral gains.
- In April 2024, the JMR recorded 36 critical and 21 heightened risk alerts for fuel prices in several regions across Somalia, including Awdal, Bakool, Banadir, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed. This indicates that fuel supply chain disruptions and price hikes affect both urban and rural communities. Notably, 20 of the critical alerts were in Gedo and Awdal districts, where severe fuel shortages have disrupted transportation, energy supplies, and economic activities.
- In April, 13 critical risk alerts were recorded for the food price indicator for areas in Gedo, Sanaag, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed regions, while eight heightened risk alerts were recorded for other areas in Galgaduud, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Mudug, and Sool regions.
- The water price indicator recorded seven critical and 13 heightened risk alerts in April. The alerts were recorded in the regions of Galgaduud, Gedo, and Hiran. While water prices in Galgaduud and Hiran decreased between March–April, they remained elevated and above the critical alert threshold. In Gedo, the cost of a 200L water drum increased by nearly 5% from March–April, also remaining well above the critical alert threshold.
- The displacement indicator recorded 14 heightened risk alerts in April, following high displacement numbers in October as a result of flooding from heavy rains and high river levels during the Deyr season (October–December).
- No drought alerts were recorded in April as the Gu rains started earlier (at the end of March) in the northern parts of the country.
- Between January–May, the Health Cluster in Somalia recorded a total of 13,814 cholera and acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases, with 122 associated deaths resulting in a case fatality rate of 1%. Timely and targeted

¹ Critical alerts identify areas where a deterioration in food security is almost certain based on historical trends. These areas should be considered high priority for decision makers. Heightened alerts identify areas where there is a high chance of deterioration in food and nutrition security and give decision makers a good overview of current food and nutrition security trends countrywide. More info can be found in the [Somalia Preparedness Plan for Food and Nutrition Crises report](#).

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- health interventions, such as preventive programs, are crucial to control the risk factors facilitating disease transmission and mitigate the health-related risks contributing to acute malnutrition.
- According to [OCHA](#), the 2024 Gu rains caused intensified flash floods from April 19. Until end of May, the floods affected over 268,000 people, with ten deaths. By the beginning of June, the total number of displaced people had reached 81,000. Areas along Shabelle and Juba Rivers have experienced substantial flood-related damage and population displacement.

AGGREGATED CRISIS RISK INDICATOR ALERTS AND RISK SEVERITY

This section provides a summary of the heightened and critical risk alerts recorded based on the JMR key indicators used to signal a deterioration in the food and nutrition security situation. In April, higher fuel prices raised the majority (64%) of critical alerts and over a third (37%) of heightened alerts. Food and water price increases also raised both critical and heightened risk alerts, while displacement increased heightened risk alerts in April. For a more detailed breakdown of indicator alerts per region and district, please refer to Annexes I and II. Table 1 shows a countrywide summary of heightened and critical food and nutrition security risk alerts by indicator.

Table 1. Number of heightened and critical food security risk alerts countrywide by indicator in April 2024

INDICATORS	CRITICAL RISK ALERTS	HEIGHTENED RISK ALERTS	REGION
Fuel prices	36	21	Awdal, Bakool, Banadir, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed
Food prices	13	8	Gedo, Sanaag, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed
Water prices	7	13	Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiran
Displacement	0	14	Bakool, Bari, Bay, and Gedo
Drought – normalized difference vegetation index or NDVI (vegetation)	0	0	-
Drought – combined drought indicator or CDI (rainfall and temperature)	0	0	-

According to the April 2024 JMR modeling,² there were 620,000 people residing in areas vulnerable to a decline in food and nutrition security classified under IPC 4 or worse food security levels. For a comprehensive historical overview of the population living in areas at risk of experiencing a deterioration in food and nutrition security, please refer to Annex IV.

² The JMR uses a statistical model (generalized linear model) to calculate the risk of food and nutrition insecurity in different districts. It does so by analyzing various risk alerts and their importance in predicting a deterioration in food and nutrition security. A confidence score of the likelihood of a deterioration is then multiplied by the district's population to estimate the expected number of people living in areas at risk of experiencing a deterioration in food and nutrition security (e.g. transitioning to IPC 4 or worse). Please note that this is a prediction, and the JMR does not formally classify IPC phases for districts.

SELECTED CRISIS RISK INDICATOR ANALYSIS

This section provides contextual information in relation to each crisis risk indicator. It analyzes the factors triggering the heightened or critical risk alerts summarized in the previous section.

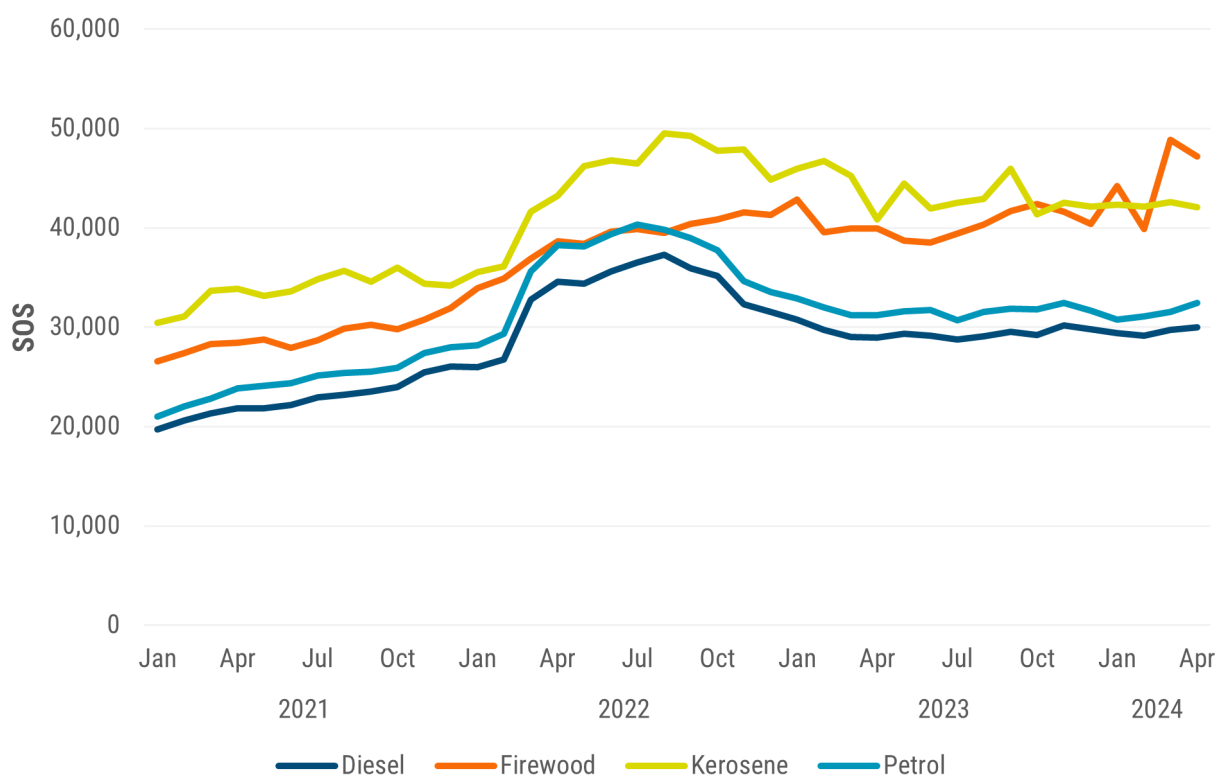
Fuel prices

In April 2024, the JMR identified 36 critical and 21 heightened risk alerts for the fuel price indicator (based on the average of diesel, petrol, kerosene, and firewood) across Awdal, Bakool, Banadir, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiran, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed. Fuel prices, as reported by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), have been above the JMR critical alert threshold since November 2021, significantly spiking between March–December 2022 before dropping in April 2023, although remaining very elevated and above the critical threshold. In April, an increase in petrol and diesel prices (by 3% and 1%, respectively) compared to March mostly drove the alerts. On the other hand, kerosene and firewood prices decreased slightly (by 1% and 3.5%, respectively) compared to March, although remaining very high. In April, firewood prices increased by nearly 18% year-on-year, while diesel, kerosene, and petrol prices increased between 3–4% during the same period.

Fuel availability disruptions have profound implications for transportations, energy, and economic activities. These disruptions are particularly challenging for both urban and rural populations relying on petrol and kerosene for their daily needs.

To address these issues, a stable and reliable supply of fuel imports is vital. Strengthening fuel import logistics and infrastructure will help mitigate the risks associated with supply chain disruptions and ensure that essential services remain operational.

Figure 1. Diesel, firewood, kerosene, and petrol prices between January 2021 and April 2024



Source: FSNAU

Food prices

In April 2024, 13 critical and eight heightened risk alerts were reported in relation to food prices³ for the regions of Galgaduud, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Mudug, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed. Based on data from FSNAU, Gedo region saw the highest **food prices**, with a 10% increase in April compared to March (based on the average percentage change in its districts), recording three critical and two heightened risk alerts. In April, prices also increased by 10% and 9%, respectively, in Bari and Middle Juba regions compared to March but without reaching alert thresholds. In Woqooyi Galbeed, food prices increased by an average of 4%, resulting in three critical risk alerts. Sanaag and Togdheer regions also recorded three and four critical alerts, respectively, as a result of very high prices, although average prices decreased by 6% and 0.3%, respectively, in April compared to March. According to FEWS NET, **the retail prices** of imported foods, including rice, wheat flour, and sugar, remained stable in the port markets of Berbera, Bossaso, and Mogadishu, although they remained higher than average because of elevated oil prices and rising international shipping costs related to the Red Sea crisis security concerns.

Overall, limited household access to food remains a significant challenge in Somalia through persistent income constraints and exposure to the volatility of global food prices with the country's high dependency on imports. Somalia imports an estimated **60–70%** of its yearly food consumption needs given its structurally low domestic agricultural productivity. Many families, particularly those in rural and conflict-affected areas, struggle to afford necessities. The lack of diverse income-generating opportunities aggravates this economic hardship, leaving households vulnerable to food insecurity.

Water prices

In April 2024, seven critical and 13 heightened risk alerts were recorded in relation to water prices. The alerts were recorded in the regions of Galgaduud, Gedo, and Hiran. According to FSNAU, in Galgaduud, **water prices** decreased by 11% on average in April compared to March, although they remained above the critical alert threshold. A 20L water jerrycan averaged SOS 5,000 (USD 0.15). In Doolow district in Gedo region, the cost of a 200L water drum increased by nearly 5% from March–April, remaining well above the critical alert threshold at around SOS 37,800 (USD 1.12). The remaining critical alert was recorded in Buulobarde district in Hiran region, where water prices are decreasing after a significant spike recorded in November 2023 but remain at the limit of the critical threshold. Specifically, a 200L drum averages SOS 14,000 (USD 0.41), while a 20L jerrycan costs around SOS 3,000 (USD 0.09). Water price stability is crucial for both urban and rural populations, ensuring that access to an essential resource remains affordable and reliable for all communities.

Displacement

In April 2024, the JMR recorded a total of 14 heightened risk alerts in the regions of Bakool, Bari, Bay, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Juba. The alerts were mostly related to **high displacement numbers** in October 2023, based on data from UNHCR, in response to the heavy rains and river flooding from the 2023 Deyr season. Besides displacement, floods also damaged infrastructure, raising the need for humanitarian aid. There is a pressing need for long-term strategies to rebuild and strengthen infrastructure, improve disaster preparedness, and enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities, especially in riverine regions.

Drought

No drought alerts were recorded in April 2024, based on data from the Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) and WFP. The Gu rainy season started earlier in some areas of Awdal, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed regions before spreading to other parts of the country. In late April, the Gu rains intensified in the southern regions, while light rains were reported in Puntland in the northeast. Two weeks of high temperatures and heat waves associated with winds preceded the start of the Gu rains.

As a result of above-average rainfall in April, vegetation conditions were generally good across the country during the reporting period. This marks a period of relative stability in terms of water scarcity and environmental stress, a positive sign for the country's overall climate resilience. The widespread greenery suggests that the recent weather patterns have been favorable for crop growth and ecosystem health, providing a hopeful outlook for the upcoming harvest season.

³ The Somalia JMR monitors ten food commodities: camel milk, cattle milk, cowpeas, red sorghum, rice, sugar, vegetable oil, wheat flour, white maize, and white sorghum.

OTHER INDICATORS

This section covers other contextual information about relevant indicators related to food and nutrition security in Somalia.

Health

Between January–May, the [Ministry of Health](#) recorded a total of 13,814 cholera and AWD cases with 122 associated deaths, resulting in a 1% case fatality rate. The outbreak mainly resulted from the growing number of people lacking access to safe water, high child malnutrition rates, and poor sanitation conditions. Afgooye district had the highest number of cases, followed by Banadir. The [heavy rains](#) since April have severely affected the WASH sector, destroying 644 latrines and extensively damaging 124 water points until May 30, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.

In March, the [Ministry of Health](#) received 1.4 million doses of the oral cholera vaccine to intensify the response against the persistent cholera outbreak. These vaccines will cover people ages one and above in six hotspot districts: Balcad, Bossaso, Buurhakaba, Garowe, Mahady, and Qardho. The Gu rainy season is likely to aggravate the situation.

Healthcare access is limited, especially in rural areas and among IDPs. AWD, measles, and malaria outbreaks are expected to overwhelm the healthcare system, particularly in flood-affected areas. High anemia and vitamin A deficiency rates resulting from insufficient diet and micronutrient supplementation are widespread.

Floods

According to SWALIM, the [Gu rains](#) have benefited agropastoral livelihoods by enhancing soil moisture for crops and replenishing surface and groundwater. On the other hand, the resulting heavy rains and localized floods have caused devastating impacts, affecting [over 268,000 people](#), with ten deaths, until June 4. By the beginning of June, the total number of people displaced had reached 81,000, after the Shabelle River broke its banks and flood in Belet Weyne district displaced nearly 43,000. Water levels in the river dropped significantly in the third week of May, allowing 9,000 displaced people to return home. Another 30,000 were expected to return by mid-June. Schools in Belet Weyne resumed by the end of May, but flooding risks and concerns about cholera and vector-borne diseases remain. The Gu-related floods and displacement come after the destructive Deyr season rains and floods that [displaced two million](#) people, killed 188, and caused USD 176 million in losses and damage, including to agriculture, water and sanitation, and education infrastructure.

Following the [above-average Gu rainfall](#) in April, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiran, Lower and Middle Juba, Mudug, and Nugaal regions received moderate rainfall in May. The regions of Bakool and Bay, the Shabelles, and most central and northern regions received moderate to no rainfall throughout the same month, considered atypical given that the peak of Gu season precipitation typically occurs between late April and early May.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY OUTCOMES

New food and nutrition security outcome data has not been collected since the [2023 countrywide post-Deyr seasonal assessment](#) conducted between October–December 2023. The section below summarizes key findings from the 2023 assessment and from the IPC analysis report issued in February 2024.

Food Consumption Score

The [Food Consumption Score \(FCS\)](#) is a composite score based on households' dietary diversity, food consumption frequency, and the relative nutritional value of different food groups. Data on household FCS is collected over a seven-day recall period. The results of the 2023 post-Deyr assessment indicated that in 6 of the 44 assessed population groups, over 20% of households were experiencing poor food consumption levels, indicating an IPC 4 classification. These critically affected groups include the IDPs in Baidoa, Bossaso, Burao, and Hargeysa, as well as the Guban and Coastal Deeh pastoral communities.

In the [assessment](#), 13 population groups also reported that 20% or more households had borderline food consumption levels, indicating an IPC 3 classification. These groups faced significant challenges in meeting their daily food requirements, putting them at heightened risk of deteriorating food security conditions without timely and adequate interventions. The remaining 19 population groups exhibited acceptable food consumption levels, reflecting a Minimal (IPC Phase 1) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2) classification. This means these groups were able to meet their food needs without resorting to coping strategies with severe outcomes despite some stress.

The high level of critical fuel and food price alerts, as identified in this JMR reporting period, and continuing risks of further flooding in agricultural regions may worsen already poor household food access and use, especially if the upward trend in fuel and global food prices continues.

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

The [reduced Coping Strategies Index \(rCSI\)](#) is an indicator used to compare the hardship that households face given a food shortage. The index measures the frequency and severity of the food consumption behaviors the households had to engage in because of a food shortage in the seven days prior to the survey. In [February 2024](#), approximately 11 of the 44 population groups had 20% or more households using crisis-type consumption coping strategies (with an rCSI score of 19 or more), signaling an IPC 3 classification. These groups include the Baidoa IDP, Belet Weyne district, Dhuusamareeb IDP and urban, Gaalkacyo IDP, Gedo riverine, Juba pastoral, Kismayo IDP, Mogadishu IDP, and Shabelle agropastoral and riverine communities. In contrast, for 25 population groups, 20% or more households employed food-related coping strategies with stressed outcomes (with an rCSI score of 4–18), indicating an IPC 2 classification. In the remaining four groups, over 80% displayed an rCSI score of 0–3, reflecting an IPC 1 classification.

In this JMR reporting period, any increase in the already high number of critical alerts for fuel and food prices, supply-side risks associated with the continued Gu flooding risk, and global food price volatility may further increase the number of households adopting crisis-type coping strategies.

Moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition

An estimated [1.7 million children](#) ages 6–59 months are expected to face acute malnutrition between January–December 2024, with 430,000 likely to be severely malnourished. The analysis indicates that high acute malnutrition levels will remain widespread in many areas.

In the [2023 post-Deyr IPC report](#) on acute malnutrition prevalence (based on weight-for-height z-scores), 14 population groups out of 44 faced an indicative IPC 4 classification, with Belet Weyne urban and IDP communities reporting the highest proportions of acutely malnourished children. 12 population groups were in an indicative IPC 3 situation, while a similar number pointed to an indicative IPC 2 condition. During mid-upper arm circumference screenings, two population groups showed a nutrition status indicative of IPC 4 levels, while the remaining three showed an indicative IPC 3 classification.

Flooding has significantly hampered [access to nutrition services](#) as caregivers encounter transportation difficulties. Many nutrition sites have been flooded, destroying supplies and disrupting services, particularly in rural areas. The flooding has also worsened the underlying causes of acute malnutrition, particularly AWD and cholera, intensifying the pressure on nutrition services in affected areas.

OUTLOOK

Food security situation

According to FAO's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FAO-FSNAU), the food security situation is expected to remain stable from May–June 2024. Increased livestock trade during Eid al-Adha providing a boost to the economy and supporting household incomes and favorable weather conditions will contribute positively to the overall food security outlook. Between [June–September](#), food security in pastoral areas is likely to improve as livestock births, livestock value, and milk productivity increase.

That said, significant acute food insecurity and malnutrition levels are expected to persist in many areas. Despite continuing efforts, limited funding and current flood-related accessibility issues significantly constrain the response. For example, mud makes roads impassable, hindering access to flood-affected villages. Flood-displaced people need cooking items and food and note considerable gaps related to accessing quality agricultural inputs and services, which are crucial to sustaining food security and livelihoods. Amid rising animal diseases, such as tick-borne illnesses, cough, and diarrhea, additional livestock veterinary support remains urgent.

Rainfall forecasts

In June, [dry conditions and light rains](#) are expected across most parts of the country, indicating the end of the Gu rainy season. According to IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), during the third week of June, [moderate temperatures](#) (20–32° C) are expected in most parts of the country, with temperatures above 32° C in parts of the northwestern regions.

The 2024 Gu harvest is expected to be delayed and below average because of erratic rainfall in May affecting cropping conditions. Residual 2023 Deyr floodwaters and above-average rains in April at the start of the Gu season impeded timely crop plantation. Severe flooding in the riverine areas of Gedo, Juba, and Middle Shabelle also destroyed many standing crops and inundated cropland. In many other agropastoral areas not affected by flooding, dry spells in May suppressed crop development. In Lower Shabelle region, cropping conditions are more favorable, and high river water levels support irrigated cropping.

As reported by SWALIM, above-normal [Hagaa season conditions](#) (June–October) in Awdal, Lower and Middle Juba, Lower and Middle Shabelle, and Woqooyi Galbeed regions are expected to sustain good rangeland, fodder, and crop production with low agropastoral risk. In Bakool, Bari, Galgaduud, Hiran, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, and Togdheer, normal Hagaa season conditions will also sustain rangeland and fodder, with moderate to low agropastoral risk. Specific regions such as Bakool, Galgaduud, and Hiran will see cowpea and sorghum production sustained with low risk.

The Climate Prediction Centre (CPC) indicates a 65% chance that [current El Niño-Southern Oscillation-neutral conditions](#) may develop into La Niña from July–September. Depending on other factors, such as the Indian Ocean Dipole, this could lead to below-normal 2024 Deyr conditions in Somalia. Despite uncertainties, CPC models suggest up to a 50% likelihood of below-normal rains from September–November in the central regions (Bakool, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiran, and Middle Shabelle) and the southern halves of Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed. The likely persistence of La Niña in November–January (85% chance) could trigger a multiseason drought, potentially reversing recent agropastoral gains.

According to SWALIM, below-normal [Deyr season conditions](#) may increase agropastoral risk and affect crop and fodder production. On the other hand, dry conditions in July will favor the drying and hardening of resin surfaces for frankincense harvest in Sanaag and Bari from August–January. In the coastal regions of Bari, Galgaduud, Mudug, and Sanaag, the southeastern monsoon winds during the Hagaa season are expected to aid coastal upwelling, favoring fish abundance.

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ANNEXES

Annex I. Number of JMR alerts by region in April 2024

Table 2 shows the number of JMR alerts for each indicator by region.

Table 2. Number of JMR alerts by region

REGION	TOTAL PER REGION		SUM OF ALERTS ⁴	FUEL PRICES		FOOD PRICES		WATER PRICES		DISPLACEMENT	
	CRITICAL	HEIGHTENED		CRITICAL	HEIGHTENED	CRITICAL	HEIGHTENED	CRITICAL	HEIGHTENED	CRITICAL	HEIGHTENED
Gedo	10	7	27	6		3	2	1	2		3
Togdheer	8		16	4		4					
Galgaduud	6	4	16	1	2		2	5			
Sanaag	6	3	15	3		3			3		
Woqooyi Galbeed	6	2	14	3		3			2		
Mudug	3	4	10	3	2		2				
Bari		10	10		6				1		3
Awdal	4		8	4							
Lower Shabelle		8	8		5		1				2
Nugaal	3	1	7	3					1		
Middle Juba	3	1	7	2						1	1
Hiran	2	3	7	1	1			1	2		
Bakool	1	5	7	1	3						2
Sool	2	1	5	2			1				
Middle Shabelle	1	2	4	1					2		
Bay		3	3								3
Banadir	1		2	1							
Lower Juba		2	2		2						
Total	56	56		35	21	13	8	7	13	1	14

Note: drought risk indicators did not record any alerts in April 2024, therefore they are not included

⁴ The critical risk alerts are counted as double. The order of the list is based on the sum of both critical and heightened risk alerts.

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Annex II. JMR alerts by district in April 2024: Top districts at risk of food and nutrition security deterioration

Table 3 shows the JMR alerts by district. The districts with the highest risk of food and nutrition security deterioration are highlighted. The table highlights **critical alerts (red)**, **heightened alerts (yellow)**, and **typical status (green)** per food security risk indicator by district.

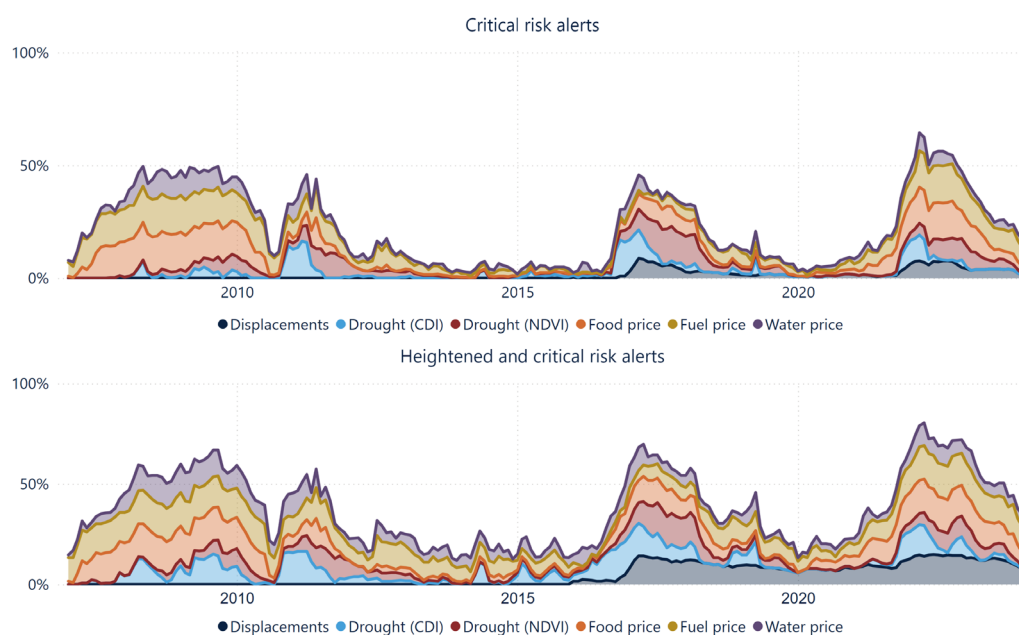
Table 3. Districts with a higher risk of food and nutrition security deterioration based on JMR alerts

REGION	DISTRICT	FUEL PRICES	FOOD PRICES	WATER PRICES	DISPLACEMENTS	DROUGHT (CDI)	DROUGHT (NDVI)
Gedo	Beledxaawo						
Gedo	Doolow						
Gedo	Garbahaarrey						
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn						
Sanaag	Ceeriggabo						
Sanaag	Lasqorey						
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera						
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa						
Galgaduud	Cabudwagg						
Galgaduud	Ceel Buur						
Gedo	Ceel Waaq						
Gedo	Luuq						
Togdheer	Burao						
Togdheer	Buhioodle						
Togdheer	Owdweyne						
Togdheer	Sheekh						
Togdheer	Gabiley						

Annex III. JMR historical critical and heightened risk alerts

Figure 2 shows the historical breakdown of JMR food and nutrition security risk alerts by indicator for all districts combined. The two graphs show the percentage of total possible heightened and critical food security risk alerts raised monthly. The higher the percentage, the higher the food insecurity.

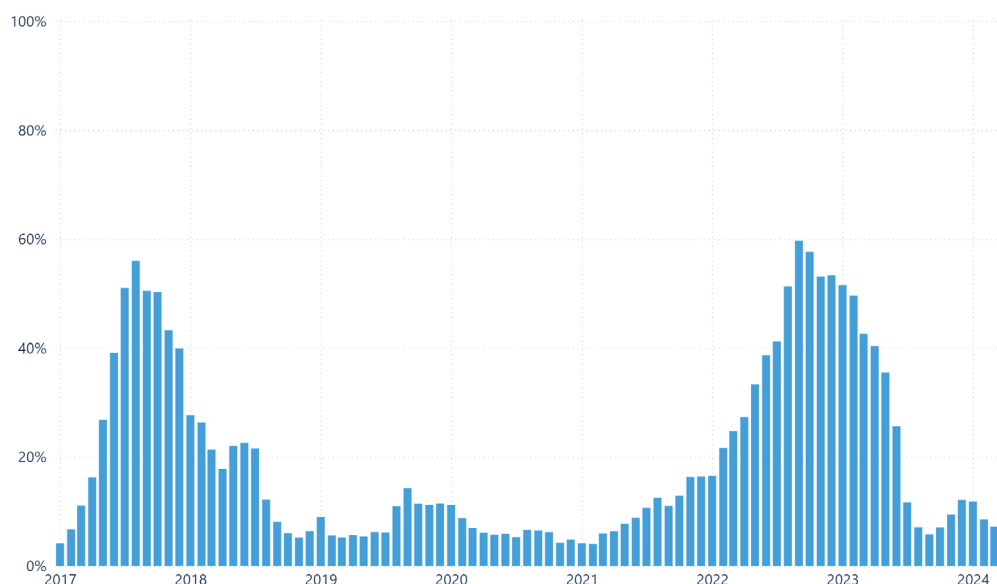
Figure 2. Historical JMR heightened and critical risk alerts



Annex IV. Historical overview of the population at risk of experiencing a deterioration in food and nutrition security into IPC 4 or worse (January 2017 to January 2024)

Figure 3 shows the population living in areas at risk of experiencing a deterioration in food security into IPC 4 or worse between January 2017 and April 2024. IPC data of the population in IPC 4 or worse conditions has been overlaid with JMR data to show similarities in the at-risk population estimated to be at risk based on JMR and IPC figures.

Figure 3. Percentage of population living in areas at risk of experiencing a deterioration in food and nutrition security into IPC 4 or worse



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Annex V. Sources and time frames of risk indicators, target variables, and food and nutrition outcome indicators

Table 4. Indicators' sources and time frames

	SOURCE	LINK	DATA FROM	DATA TO
RISK INDICATOR				
Displacement	UNHCR	https://unhcr.github.io/dataviz-somalia-prmn/data/UNHCR-PRMN-Displacement-Dataset.xlsx	Jan 2016	Apr 2024
Drought – combined drought indicator or CDI (rainfall and temperature)	SWALIM	https://cdi.faoswalim.org/outside/getcsv	Jan 2021	Apr 2024
Drought – normalized difference vegetation index or NDVI (vegetation)	WFP	https://data.humdata.org/dataset/f1e50c5b-304e-4e42-862b-cdc3d9016014/resource/169e1e88-1da9-48dc-afb6-21f467e96122/download/som-ndvi-adm2-full.csv	Jul 2002	Apr 2024
Food prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	Jan 2020	Apr 2024
Fuel prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	Jan 2020	Apr 2024
Water prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	Jan 2020	Apr 2024
TARGET VARIABLE				
FEWS NET	World Bank	https://datacatalogapi.worldbank.org/ddhext/ResourceFileData?resource_unique_id=DR0091743	Oct 2009	Oct 2023

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

The JMR combines quantitative modeling and qualitative analysis to provide robust six-monthly food and nutrition security monitoring to identify emerging food and nutrition security crisis risks. The report aims to complement IPC analyses and facilitate early recognition and coordinated responses to emerging major food and nutrition security crises among humanitarian and development stakeholders. The Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) produces the JMR with contributions from a core development team comprising members from FAO, FSNAU and SWALIM, WFP, and the World Bank.

A detailed explanation of the empirical foundation that the Somalia JMR uses is available in the [Policy Research Working Paper](#) by the World Bank. Further nutrition analysis is planned for future iterations of the JMR.

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