SOMALIA JOINT MONITORING REPORT

UPDATE ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY CRISIS RISKS   **DECEMBER 2024 - REPORT #2**

KEY MESSAGES

- This Joint Monitoring Report (JMR) for Somalia, which uses data up to October 2024 and statistical modeling to highlight food and nutrition security risks at the district level, recorded 31 critical and 68 heightened risk alerts[1] in October and estimated that 500,500 people (2.82% 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 districts at the highest risk of experiencing food and nutrition security deterioration, in order of severity from highest to lowest, are Sanaag, Gedo, Lower Juba, Galgaduud and Woqooyi Galbeed. The top 10 districts at risk are Ceerigaabo, Laasqoray Beledxaawo, Afmadow, Ceel-buur, Ceel-Afweyn, Zeylac, Badhaadhe, Kismayo, and Buuhoodle.

- A September 2024 IPC report indicated that 3.6 million people in Somalia (19% of the population) experienced Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse food insecurity between July–September. The food security situation was expected to deteriorate between November–December, with increased chances of La Niña-driven dry conditions throughout the country.

- Recent rains in November 2024, however, provided temporary relief, especially in improving vegetation health and water availability in southern regions, deficits persist, with the delayed and poorly distributed Deyr rains exacerbating agricultural stress, particularly in Lower Shebelle and Middle Shebelle regions.

- During the Jilaal dry season between December–March, La Niña typically brings drier-than-normal conditions across the country. Reduced rainfall is likely to lead to lower groundwater recharge rates, worsening water scarcity and putting further pressure on shallow wells and boreholes, which are critical for both domestic and agricultural water supply.

- In October 2024, the JMR recorded 17 critical risk alerts and 25 heightened risk alerts for fuel prices in several regions, including Awdal, Galgaduud, Lower and Middle Juba, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, and Woqooyi Galbeed. Notably, over 40% of the critical alerts were from Sanaag and Lower Juba districts. Such an increase in fuel prices will likely lead to a higher cost of water trucking, a critical source of water in Somalia's rural areas and IDP camps, and worsen existing challenges.

- In October, the water price indicator recorded seven critical and 20 heightened risk alerts in the regions of Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiran, Lower Juba, and Sanaag. Nationally, water prices remained at similar levels compared to April but saw significant fluctuations, reaching the lowest value since August 2021 in June before peaking again in September.

- Regarding food prices, seven critical risk alerts were recorded in October for areas in Awdal, Gedo, Sanaag, and Togdheer regions, while ten heightened risk alerts were recorded for other areas in Awdal, Galgaduud, Gedo, Lower Juba, and Togdheer regions.

- In October, the displacement indicator recorded 11 heightened risk alerts related to drought-driven displacement from the previous months.

- The drought indicator recorded only two heightened risk alerts in the districts of Iskushuban (Bari) and Wanla Weyn (Lower Shabelle).

- Between May–September, the Health Cluster in Somalia recorded a total of 7,450 cases of cholera and acute watery diarrhea (AWD), with 37 associated deaths resulting in a case fatality rate of 0.5%.

- According to OCHA, since July, escalating clan violence has forced at least 5,000 families – approximately 30,000 people – to flee their homes. Many of these families have settled across 28 locations, with 16 families experiencing repeated displacement, further disrupting their access to basic resources and livelihoods.

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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, giving decision makers a good overview of current food and nutrition security trends countrywide.

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 that signal a deterioration in food and nutrition security. For a more detailed breakdown of indicator alerts per region and district, please refer to Annexes I and II.

In October, higher fuel prices in some areas raised the majority (55%) of critical alerts and over a third (36%) of heightened risk alerts. Localized increases in food and water prices also raised both critical and heightened risk alerts, while displacement drove additional heightened risk alerts. In comparison, in the previous JMR based on data up to April, the model recorded 56 critical and another 56 heightened risk alerts, mostly in relation to fuel prices, followed by food prices, water prices, and displacement. Table 1 below 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 in October 2024 countrywide by indicator

INDICATOR	CRITICAL RISK ALERT	HEIGHTENED RISK ALERT	REGION
	October 2024		
Fuel prices	17	25	Awdal, Galgaduud, Lower and Middle Juba, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, Woqooyi Galbeed
Water prices	7	20	Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiran, Lower Juba, Sanaag
Food prices	7	10	Awdal, Gedo, Sanaag, Togdheer
Displacement	0	11	Bay, Bakool, Bari, Gedo, Hiran, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Togdheer
Drought - combined drought index (CDI) (rainfall and temperature)	0	2	Bari, Lower Shabelle
Drought – normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) (vegetation)	0	0	
Total	31	68	

According to the JMR modeling[2] for October 2024, 500,505 people resided in areas vulnerable to a decline in food and nutrition security and were likely to face IPC 4 or worse conditions. For a comprehensive historical overview of the population living in areas at risk of food and nutrition security deterioration, please refer to Annex IV.

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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 food and nutrition security deterioration. 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 (i.e. transitioning to IPC 4 or worse). Please note that this is a prediction and that the JMR does not formally classify IPC phases for districts.

SELECTED CRISIS RISK INDICATOR ANALYSIS

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

Fuel prices

In October 2024, the JMR identified 17 critical risk alerts and 25 heightened risk alerts for the fuel price indicator (based on the average prices of diesel, petrol, kerosene, and firewood) across ten districts in Awdal, Galgaduud, Lower and Middle Juba, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, and Woqooyi Galbeed regions. The critical alerts are described below.

After a significant spike in September 2023, the average price of fuel in Zeylac district (Awdal) has decreased and seen only minor variations while remaining well above the critical alert threshold also in October 2024. Between April–October 2024, fuel prices increased by 2.8%. In Cabudwagg district (Galgaduud), the average fuel price increased by 3.5% during this period, mostly driven by an increase in diesel and petrol prices since September. In Lower Juba, a spike in kerosene prices since August in Afmadow, Badhaadhe, Jamaame, and Kismayo districts, which pushed the indicator above the critical threshold in October, drove the critical alerts. In Middle Juba, the increase in the prices of kerosene and firewood triggered two alerts – one each in Jilib and Saakow districts. Nugaal district (Garowe) has recorded a critical alert for fuel prices every month since August 2023 because of very high firewood prices. In Sanaag region, the average fuel price increased by less than 3% between April–October 2024, but the three districts have remained above the critical alert threshold since the first half of 2021 because of very high kerosene prices in Ceel Afweyn and firewood prices in Ceeriggabo and Lasqorey districts. In Laas Caanood and Taleex districts (Sool), the average fuel price saw a significant spike between February–March 2024 – by 354% and 113%, respectively – surpassing the critical alert thresholds. The prices have remained largely stable at a very high level since then, with a further 4% and 2% increase on average between April–October. In Woqooyi Galbeed region, the average fuel price in all three districts increased by 4.5% between April–October while remaining above the critical alert threshold because of the very high price of firewood.

Somalia's 2024 kerosene price trend reflects significant volatility because of seasonal factors. Reduced demand or improved supply conditions may have influenced the decline in prices from January–May. On the other hand, kerosene prices spiked in June and August, likely owing to increased fuel demand during the critical agricultural season. After hitting a low in May, kerosene prices spiked dramatically, peaking at over SOS 43,500 in August. Following this peak, the average price of kerosene gradually declined from September–October, ending at approximately SOS 42,000, although it increased or remained high in certain districts as described above.

Poor populations, including smallholder farmers and agropastoralists living in food-deficit areas, are particularly vulnerable to rising fuel prices, as their income levels are low and the fuel price increases are not matched by timely increases in food prices. To address these issues, it is vital to ensure a stable and reliable supply of fuel imports. Strengthening the logistics and infrastructure for fuel imports 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–October 2024
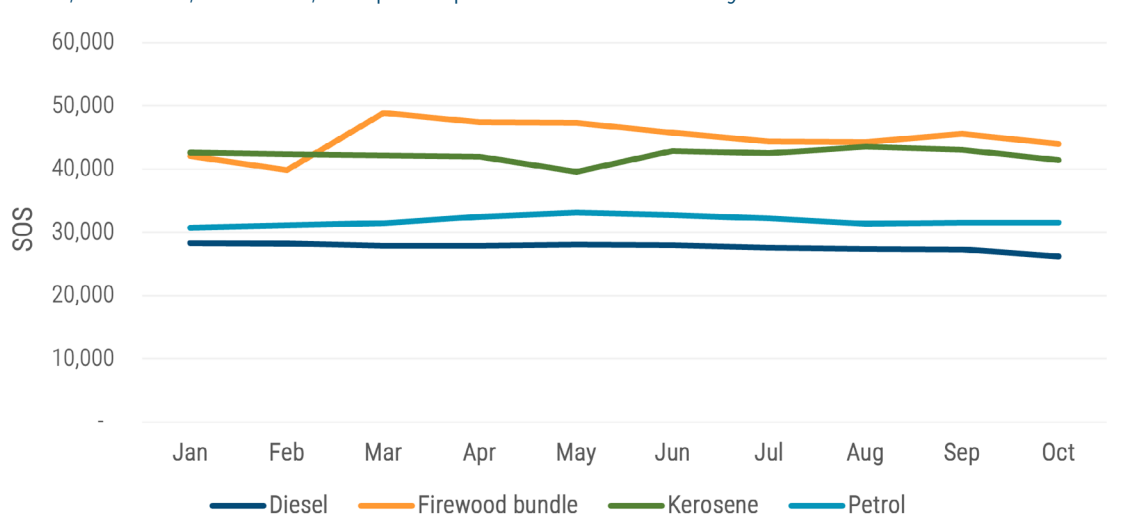
Water prices

In October 2024, seven critical and 20 heightened risk alerts were recorded in relation to water prices. The alerts occurred in the regions of Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiiran, Lower Juba, and Sanaag. One critical alert was recorded in Doolow district (Gedo), where prices increased by 9.8% between April–October. In Sanaag region, the two districts that recorded critical risk alerts (Ceeriggabo and Lasqorey) saw an increase in the price of water by 22% and 4.8%, respectively, in October compared to April, remaining well above the critical alert level. Afmadow district in Lower Juba, where water prices increased by 86% in October compared to April, also recorded a critical risk alert. . Water price stability is crucial for both urban and rural populations, ensuring that access to this essential resource remains affordable and reliable for all communities.

Food prices

In October 2024, seven critical risk alerts and ten heightened risk alerts were reported in relation to food prices[3] for the regions of Awdal, Galgaduud, Gedo, Lower Juba, Sanaag, and Togdheer.

Sanaag region saw the highest increase in food prices at 10% from April–October (based on the average percentage change in its districts), recording three critical risk alerts. The average food price in Sanaag in October was the highest ever recorded for the region since at least 2009 (beginning of the available data). The commodities that increased the average food price in Sanaag were cowpeas, red and white sorghum, rice, and white maize. Awdal region recorded two critical risk alerts (in Baki and Zeylac districts) and one heightened risk alert (in Borama district). Between April–October, the average food price increased by 2% in Baki and 13% in Zeylac, but it decreased by 1.6% in Borama while remaining above the critical alert threshold after all districts saw a significant spike in food prices in August.

In October, prices also increased significantly in districts in Togdheer region, with one critical risk alert in Buuhoodle and two heightened risk alerts in Owdweyne and Sheekh districts. The average food price in these districts was the highest since August 2016 and marked an increase of nearly 5% compared to April and 15% compared to September. In Gedo region, prices went down by 1.4% in October compared to April despite remaining above the critical alert threshold in Beledxaawo and above the heightened alert threshold in Ceel Waaq and Luuq. From September–October, the retail prices of imported foods, including rice, wheat flour, and sugar, increased slightly by 1.4%, 6%, and 8.5%, respectively, in the port markets of Berbera, Bossaso, and Mogadishu. The prices of maize and sorghum increased by 5.1% and 13%, respectively, in the agricultural areas of Baidoa and Belet Weyne.

Household access to food continues to be a major issue in Somalia, largely driven by low income levels and the country's reliance on global food markets, which are often unstable. Somalia has become a major net food importer country because of the collapse of agricultural productivity in the country since the civil war, owing mainly to a lack of the operations and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure and the absence of extension services. Many households, especially in rural and conflict-affected areas, face difficulties in affording essential goods. Limited options for income-generating opportunities worsen the economic strain, heightening the risk of food insecurity for Somali families.

Displacement

The displacement indicator in the JMR model only counts drought-related displacement. In October 2024, the JMR recorded a total of 11 heightened risk alerts in the regions of Bakool, Bari, Bay, Gedo, Hiran, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, and Togdheer. In Bakool, the alert occurred in Ceelbarde district; however, it was in relation to a high number of displacements that occurred in October 2022, which brought the indicator significantly above the critical threshold, with the latest displacement recorded in November 2023. In Caluula district (Bari), displacement that occurred in August 2024 caused the heightened risk alert. Similarly, although Gedo region recorded four heightened risk alerts, there was no displacement recorded since November 2023, and the alerts occurred in response to a spike in displacement in April 2023. In Belet Weyne district (Hiran), displacement occurred between August–September, bringing the indicator above the heightened alert threshold. Displacement movements that occurred between November 2023 and April 2024 brought the indicator above the critical alert threshold in Kurtunwaarey district in Lower Shabelle, which remained above the heightened risk alert in May 2024. Similarly, Saakow district experienced a significant spike in the number of displacements in March, June, and October 2023, starting to decrease since November 2023 and bringing the indicator below the critical alert threshold but remaining slightly above the heightened alert threshold. Finally, Buuhoodle district experienced some displacement in September 2024 that caused the indicator to record a heightened risk alert in September and October after it had been below risk thresholds since February 2024.

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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.

Drought

In October 2024, the JMR model recorded two heightened risk alerts. The districts that the model flagged for drought were Iskushuban in Bari region and Wanla Weyn in Lower Shabelle region. By November 2024, Somalia had experienced varied rainfall patterns across its regions. The northern regions, such as Awdal, some parts of Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed, have received above-normal Gu and Karan rains since late April and are likely to experience a less severe situation. The cumulative effect, however, could lead to increased competition for water resources, the reduced availability of clean drinking water, and worse conditions for pastoralist communities relying on water for livestock.

As of November 29, rainfall observations indicate light to moderate rainfall in a number of regions, with notable improvements in these areas. Moderate cumulative rainfall exceeding 50 mm was recorded in Lower Juba, with Baardheere (64 mm) in Gedo and Caluula (61.3 mm) in Bari also experiencing significant rain. Other weather stations reported lighter rains, such as Bargaal (44 mm), Qardho (42 mm), and Murcaayo (40 mm) in Bari; Geedeeble (41 mm) and Allay-baday (34.5 mm) in Woqooyi Galbeed; and Xudun (34 mm) in Sool.

These rains have improved vegetation health and water availability in parts of Somalia, particularly in Somaliland, where croplands show reduced agricultural stress. These favorable conditions result from cumulative rainfall since October. However, severe agricultural stress continues in southern regions such as Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, and Bay due to prolonged rainfall deficits. While the rains have offered temporary relief, the delayed and unevenly distributed Deyr rains highlight the need for ongoing monitoring and potential interventions in drought-affected areas.

OTHER INDICATORS

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

Health

Between May–September 2024, the Health Cluster in Somalia recorded a total of 7,450 cases of cholera and AWD, with 37 associated deaths, resulting in a case fatality rate of 0.5%. This brings the cumulative number of cases since January to 19,777, with a total of 151 deaths.

The growing number of people lacking access to safe water, high child malnutrition rates, and poor sanitation conditions are the main drivers of the outbreak. Communicable and vaccine-preventable diseases continue to be the main cause of the outbreak in southwest districts. Cholera and measles are among the most reported diseases across many districts of Bay and Bakool regions. Access to healthcare remains critically limited, particularly in rural areas and among IDPs. The outbreaks of AWD, measles, and malaria are likely to overwhelm already fragile healthcare systems. Limited access to clean water, together with poor hygiene and sanitation conditions, poses a high risk of new outbreaks or an increase in the number of cases, further aggravating the fragile situation.

Conflict

Conflict and displacement, particularly in Luuq district, Gedo region, have significantly worsened food insecurity among affected populations. Since July, escalating clan violence has forced approximately 30,000 people to flee their homes. Many of these families have settled across 28 locations, with 16 families experiencing repeated displacement, further disrupting their access to basic resources and livelihoods. Displacement not only limits access to stable food sources but also disrupts agricultural activities, a critical livelihood for many households in the region.

The volatile security situation, compounded by the presence of non-state armed groups, has severely hindered humanitarian operations. Movement restrictions and heightened tensions have caused many responders to suspend assistance, leaving displaced people in urgent need of food, water, and other essentials. Although some international organizations have begun registering families for food and cash assistance, the challenging security environment has allowed responders to reach only a fraction of displaced people.

Approximately 3,000 displaced individuals rely on the nearby river for water, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases, including reported AWD cases among children under five. These health crises further strain vulnerable households, making it even more challenging to ensure food security. Limited access to humanitarian aid and the suspension of services in many areas leave displaced families struggling to meet their basic nutritional needs, deepening their reliance on unpredictable and insufficient support.

The conflict in Luuq underscores the critical link between insecurity and food insecurity, as violence disrupts livelihoods, displaces communities, and obstructs humanitarian efforts. Addressing the urgent food and nutrition needs of displaced populations requires strong mechanisms to provide safe passage for aid delivery to inaccessible areas due to insecurity such as Yurkut. Failure to address these barriers will leave thousands of families at heightened risk of hunger and malnutrition, further deepening Somalia's food security crisis.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY OUTCOMES

New food and nutrition security outcome data has not been collected since the 2024 post-Gu seasonal assessment conducted across Somalia between June–July 2024. The following section summarizes key findings from the 2024 post-Gu assessment by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit – Somalia (FSNAU) and its government and external technical affiliates, as well as from the IPC analysis report issued in September 2024.

Food consumption score

The food consumption score is a composite indicator based on households' dietary diversity, food consumption frequency, and the relative nutritional value of different food groups. Data is collected over a seven-day recall period. The 2024 post-Gu IPC analysis in Somalia incorporated data from collaborative efforts among Food Security and Nutrition Cluster responders. This included 42 FSNAU household surveys, 11 WFP assessments, data from REACH's Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessments (covering 27 locations), and targeted assessments by Concern Worldwide.

Findings revealed that in 33 of the 85 assessed population groups, over 20% of households experienced poor food consumption levels, indicative of IPC 4 food insecurity. Notably, five groups – Borama IDPs, Bossaso IDPs, Coastal Deeh pastoral communities, Guban pastoral communities, and Laas Caanood IDPs – reported that over 50% of their households faced poor food consumption. 25 population groups showed that 20% or more of their households had borderline food consumption, indicative of IPC 3 food insecurity. The remaining 26 population groups exhibited acceptable food consumption levels, corresponding to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2) classifications.

The household dietary diversity score (HDDS) measures the number of different food groups consumed over a 24-hour recall period. More than 20% of the households in certain groups reported an HDDS score of 3–4, indicative of an IPC 3 classification. Among these, 33 groups, including Borama IDPs, Laas Caanood IDPs, Saakow district members, and Saakow urban communities, reported that over 50% of their households consumed only three to four food groups. The remaining 78 groups showed that 20% or more of their households had an HDDS score of 5 or above, reflective of IPC 1 or 2 classifications.

The high level of critical fuel and food price alerts, as identified in this reporting period, and continuing risks of further anticipated drought conditions in agricultural regions may worsen already poor household access and food 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 in relation to food shortages. The index measures the frequency and severity of the food consumption behaviors of households in response to food shortages in the seven days prior to the survey. In September 2024, the analysis revealed that in 32 of the 85 population groups, 20% or more households engaged in crisis-level coping strategies (rCSI score of 19 or higher), indicative of an IPC 3 classification. Among these, Dhuusamareeb urban communities and Garowe IDPs recorded over 50% of households facing IPC 3 or worse.

Based on the household hunger scale, which measures the hunger levels that households experience over a 30-day recall period, 14% and 15% of households, respectively, among Saakow rural communities and Dhuusamareeb IDPs reported severe hunger, and 67 population groups had 20% or more households experiencing moderate hunger (IPC 3). In 30 groups, households reported slight hunger (IPC 2), while eight population groups exhibited over 80% of households with no hunger (IPC 1).

Moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition

An estimated 1.6 million children ages 6–59 months are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition between August 2024 and July 2025, with 403,000 likely to be severely malnourished. The analysis indicates high levels of acute malnutrition compared to the August 2023 to July 2024 period, when around 1.5 million children faced acute malnutrition, including 330,630 severely malnourished.

The 2024 post-Gu IPC report findings of acute malnutrition prevalence (based on weight-for-height z-scores) indicate that 9 population groups out of 34 are indicative of IPC 4, with Gaalkacyo IDPs reporting the highest proportions of acutely malnourished children. 19 population groups are indicative of IPC 3, while another 9 population groups are pointing toward IPC 2.

Flooding has significantly hampered access to nutrition services, making transportation difficult for caregivers. Many nutrition sites are also flooded, destroying supplies and disrupting services, particularly in rural areas. The flooding has aggravated underlying causes of acute malnutrition, particularly AWD and cholera, intensifying the pressure on nutrition services in affected areas.

OUTLOOK

Food security situation

According to FSNAU, the food security situation is expected to worsen in the upcoming months, peaking from December 2024 to February 2025. This trend aligns with the patterns of the Jilaal season. The anticipated impacts of La Niña are expected to result in below-average rainfall across most parts of the country, which is associated with drought conditions. Insufficient rainfall during the Deyr season means that agricultural employment opportunities and wages are projected to decline, particularly in riverine and agropastoral livelihood zones. Pasture conditions are likely to remain at least minimally sufficient to support livestock production and reproduction until December, although abnormal livestock migration is anticipated.

### Rainfall forecasts and harvest

Climate models consistently predict a transition to La Niña conditions between September–December 2024, signaling an increased likelihood of below-average seasonal rainfall across the eastern Horn of Africa, including Somalia. Forecasts for the December 2024 to February 2025 period indicate that southern Somalia, including critical agricultural regions, will likely experience below-average rainfall (Map 1). Dry, hot conditions observed from September–October 2024 as a result of a late onset of rains are expected to persist during the December–February period (Map 2). This prolonged dry spell will further strain agricultural activities and grazing conditions. Key southern regions of Somalia, such as Bay, Lower Juba, and Middle Juba, remain vulnerable, as drought has affected more than 50% of cropland areas in these regions, according to the SWALIM Combined Drought Index (CDI) (Map 3)

Map 1. Rainfall probabilistic forecast for December 2024 to February 2025
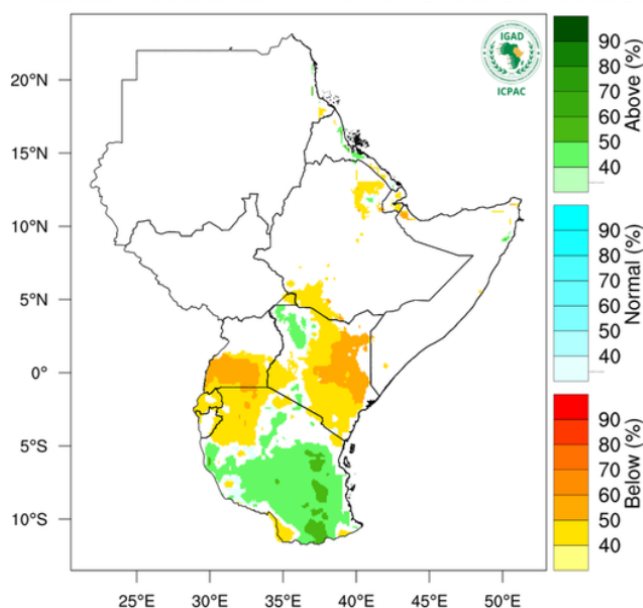
Source: ICPAC (accessed 28/11/2024)

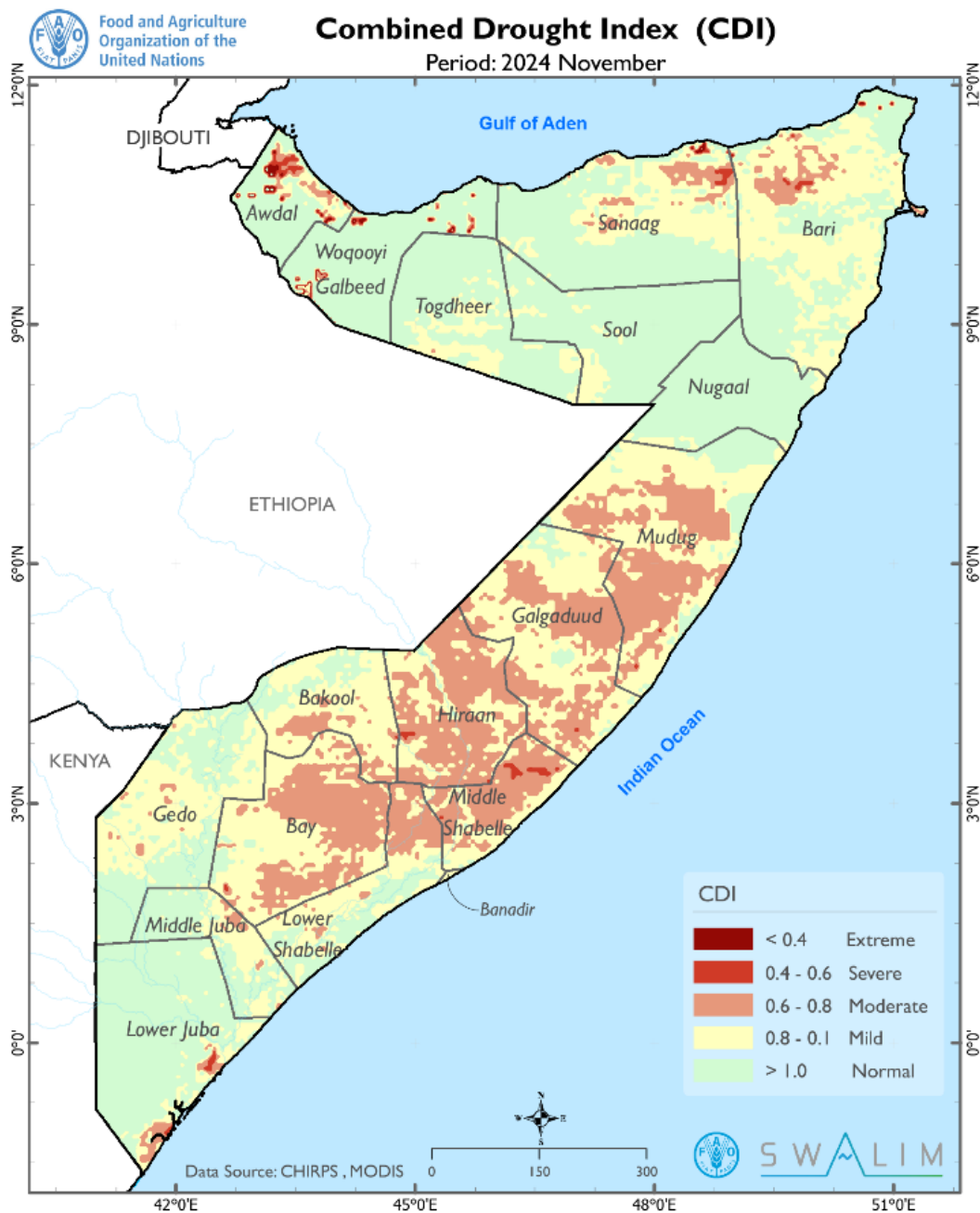Map 2. Temperature forecast for December 2024 to February 2025
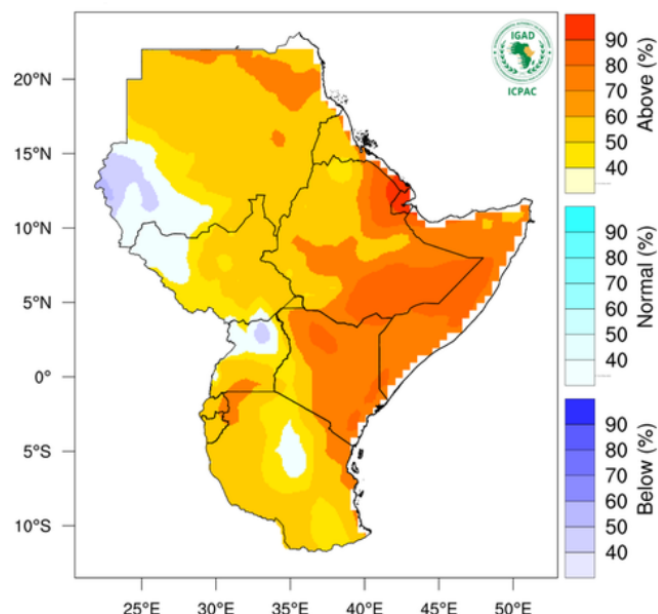
Source: ICPAC (accessed 28/11/2024)

Map 3. Drought conditions in Somalia by 30 November 2024 based on Combined Drought Index (CDI)

Source: SWALIM (accessed 08/12/2024)

Looking ahead, the anticipated dry, hot conditions will likely cause vegetation to dry out rapidly, leaving little fodder for livestock through the extended dry season. This situation is expected to worsen food insecurity and limit livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities. The dry season is forecasted to last until March or April 2025, when the region may see a transition to the next seasonal rains, potentially influenced by changing west Pacific Ocean surface temperatures.

These forecasts highlight the urgent need for preparedness and mitigation measures to address the expected impacts on agriculture, grazing, and water availability, as well as to support affected populations during this challenging period.

ANNEXES

Annex I. Number of JMR alerts by region in October 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		DROUGHT CDI	
	CRITICAL	HEIGHTENED	ALERT LEVEL	CRITICAL	HEIGHTENED	CRITICAL	HEIGHTENED	CRITICAL	HEIGHTENED	CRITICAL	HEIGHTENED	CRITICAL	HEIGHTENED
Sanaag	8	1	17	3		3		2	1				
Gedo	2	13	17		5	1	2	1	2		4		
Lower Juba	5	5	15	4			3	1	2				
Woqooyi Galbeed	3	3	9	3			1		2				
Galga-duud	2	5	9	1	2		1	1	2				
Togdheer	1	7	9		4	1	2				1		
Bari		9	9		6				1		1		1
Awdal	3	1	7	1		2	1						
Middle Juba	2	2	6	2	1						1		
Hiran	2	1	5					2			1		
Bay		5	5						4		1		
Lower Shabelle		5	5		2				1		1		1
Mudug		5	5		4				1				
Sool	2		4	2									
Nugaal	1	2	4	1	1				1				
Middle Shabelle		2	2						2				
Bakool		1	1								1		
Banadir		1	1						1				
Total	31	68		17	25	7	10	7	20		11		2

Note: drought – normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) risk indicators did not record any alerts in October 2024.

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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.

Annex II. JMR alerts by district in October 2024 – districts at highest risk of food and nutrition security deterioration

Table 3 shows JMR alerts by district. The table includes districts with the highest alert levels, between three and six in this case, and highlights critical alerts (red), heightened alerts (yellow), and typical status (white) 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)
Sanaag	Ceeriggabo	1	1	1			
Sanaag	Lasqorey	1	1	1			
Gedo	Beledxaawo	1	1	1	1		
Lower Juba	Afmadow	1	1	1			
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	1	1	1			
Awdal	Zeylac	1	1				
Galgaduud	Ceel Buur	1	1	1			
Lower Juba	Badhaadhe	1	1	1			
Lower Juba	Kismayo	1	1	1			
Togdheer	Buuhoodle	1	1		1		
Woqooyi Gal-beed	Hargeysa	1	1	1			
Bari	Iskushuban		1	1	1		
Galgaduud	Cabudwagg	1		1			
Gedo	Doolow	1		1			
Gedo	Garbahaarrey	1		1	1		
Middle Juba	Saakow	1			1		
Nugaal	Garowe	1		1			
Woqooyi Gal-beed	Berbera	1		1			

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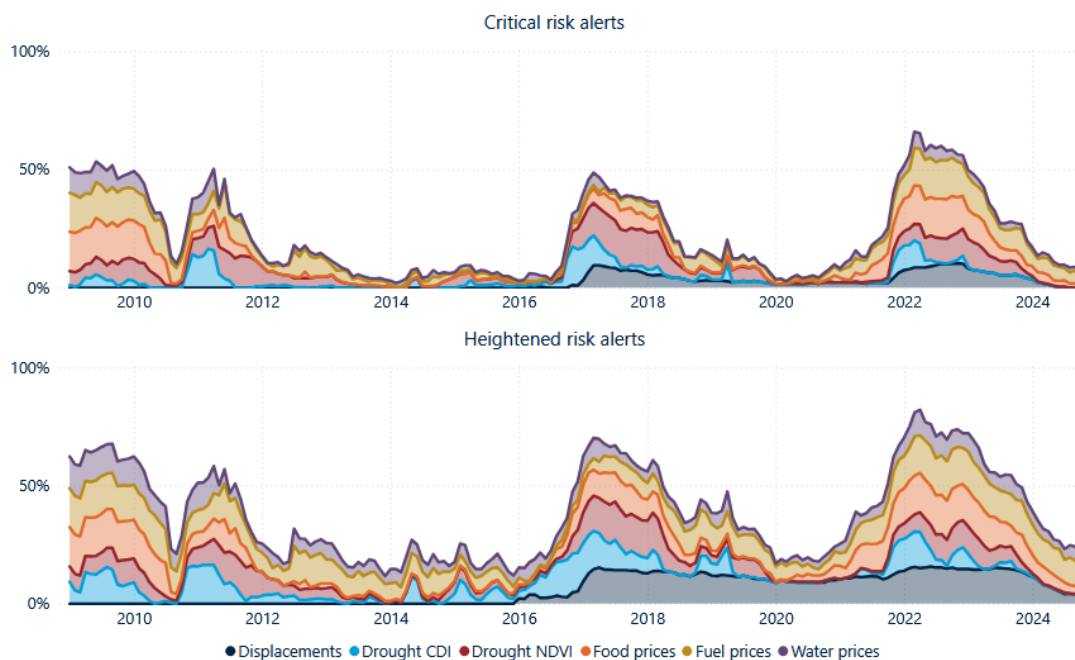
Annex IV. Historical overview of the population at risk of experiencing a deterioration in food and nutrition security into IPC 4 or worse (June 2017 to October 2024)

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 October 2024.

Figure 3. Percentage of population living in areas at risk of experiencing a deterioration in food and nutrition security into IPC 4 or worse
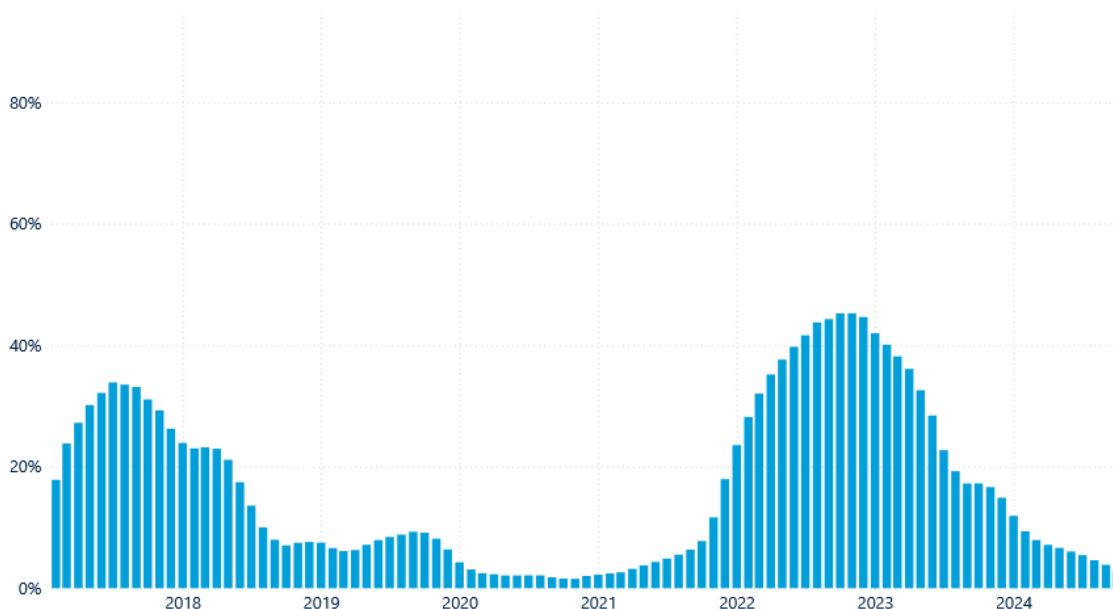
Annex V. Sources and time frames of risk indicators and target variable

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/UN-HCR-PRMN-Displacement-Dataset.xlsx	Jan 2016	Oct 2024
Drought -Combined Drought Indicator (rainfall and temperature)	SWALIM	https://cdi.faoswalim.org	Jan 2021	Oct 2024
Drought – Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (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	Oct 2024
Food prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	Jan 2020	Oct 2024
Fuel prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	Jan 2020	Oct 2024
Water prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	Jan 2020	Oct 2024
Target variable				
FEWS NET	World Bank	https://datacatalogapi.worldbank.org	Oct 2009	Jun 2024

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The JMR combines quantitative modeling and qualitative analysis to provide robust biannual food and nutrition security monitoring (every June and November) to identify emerging food and nutrition security crisis risks. The report aims to complement the more comprehensive and in-depth biannual IPC analyses (every February and September) and facilitate early recognition and coordinated responses to emerging major food and nutrition security crises among humanitarian and development responders. The JMR serves as a critical input to Somalia's Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan, supporting its objective of systematizing early responses to food and nutrition security crises. The Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) produces the JMR with contributions from FAO, FSNAU, SWALIM, WFP, and the World Bank.

A detailed explanation of how the model is built is available in this World Bank policy research working paper. Further nutrition analysis is planned for future iterations of the JMR.

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