SOMALIA JOINT MONITORING REPORT

UPDATE ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY CRISIS RISKS **JUNE 2025 - REPORT #3**

KEY MESSAGES

- The Joint Monitoring Report (JMR) for Somalia, which uses data available up to April 2025 and statistical modelling to highlight food and nutrition security (FNS) risks at the district level, recorded 14 critical and 52 heightened risk alerts[1] in April. It also estimated that approximately 702,000 people (3.7% of the population) live in areas at risk of deteriorating into Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or worse food insecurity conditions across several regions. This compares to April 2024, when 56 critical and 56 heightened risk alerts were recorded, affecting an estimated 620,000 people.
- The top five regions in Somalia at risk of experiencing a food and nutrition security deterioration are Sanaag, Middle Shebelle, Sool, Awdal, Galgaduud, and Bay. The top 10 districts at risk are Ceerigaabo, Las qorey, Adan Yabal, Cadale, Balcad, Lascanod, Caynabo, Taleex, Baki, and Diinsoor.
- An IPC report published in February 2025 indicated that 3.4 million people in Somalia (17% of the population) were experiencing IPC AFI Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse between January and March 2025. It was expected that the food security situation would deteriorate after March, mainly due to anticipated below normal Gu season rainfall, potentially leading to substantial reduction in crop production in agro-pastoral and riverine livelihoods, and faster pasture and water depletion in pastoral areas. The number of people projected to experience IPC AFI Crisis (Phase 3) or worse was expected to increase to 4.4 million people (23% of the population) between April and June 2024. An estimated 1.7 million children aged 6 to 59 months were expected to suffer from acute malnutrition between January and December 2025, with 466,000 likely to be severely malnourished.
- In late March, the IPC Technical Working Group in Somalia conducted an update of their analysis released in February 2025. The updated analysis indicated that nearly 4.6 million people will likely experience high levels of acute food insecurity – IPC AFI Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) – between April and June 2025. This update reflected the likely impact of the major reduction in humanitarian assistance funding announced recently and also a likely further increase in population displacement due to drought and conflict.
- Between June and August, above-normal Karan rains are forecast in northern regions, particularly in Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed, which may bring some reprieve. However, the rains are unlikely to fully alleviate the lingering drought conditions.
- In the current analysis (April 2025), the JMR identified 10 critical risk alerts and 7 heightened risk alerts compared to 36 critical risk alerts and 21 heightened risk alerts recorded in April 2024 for the fuel price indicators (based on the average of diesel, petrol, kerosene and firewood) Across Middle Shebelle, Sool, Awdal, Galgaduud, and Lower Juba, reflecting the effect of fuel supply chain disruptions and price hikes in both urban and rural communities. In April, average fuel prices increased by 32.28% and 17.21% in Awdal and Middle Shebelle regions, respectively.
- In April 2025, 2 critical risk alerts and 8 heightened risk alerts were reported in relation to food prices compared to 13 critical risk alerts and 8 heightened risk alerts reported in April 2024, for the regions of Sanaag, Togdheer, Gedo, Lower Shebelle, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sanaag region saw the highest food prices increase by 5.35% in April compared to March (based on the average percentage change in its districts) recording 2 critical risk alerts.
- The water prices indicator also recorded 2 critical and 7 heightened risk alerts in April 2025. The alerts were recorded in the regions of Bay, Sanaag, Middle Shebelle, Mudug and Gedo. In Ceerigaabo district in Sanaag Region, the cost of 20L water jerrycan increased by 100% from March to April remaining well above the critical alert threshold at around SLS 8,000.
- The displacement indicator recorded only 4 heightened risk alerts in April 2025. However, high numbers of displacement movements in Adan Yabal District were reported, primarily driven by intensified clashes between the Somali National Army and non-state armed groups.

[1] Critical alerts identify areas where a deterioration in food security issecurity and give decision makers a good overview of current food and almost certain based on historical trends. These areas should benutrition security trends countrywide.
considered high priority for decision makers. Heightened alerts identify
areas where there is a high chance of deterioration in food and nutrition

- In April 2025, Drought indicators based on NDVI (vegetation) and CDI (rainfall and temperature) recorded 13 heightened risk alerts each. across the regions of Lower Shebelle, Middle Shebelle, Bay, Galgaduud, and Lower Juba for NDVI, and Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Lower Shebelle, Sanaag, Sool, and Togdheer for CDI. The observed drought stress is likely attributed to a lagged effect of earlier dry spells and elevated temperatures.
- According to OCHA „ since mid-April, flash floods caused by heavy seasonal rains have killed 17 people and affected over 84,000 people in several areas, especially in Jubaland, Hirshabelle, South West, Galmudug, Puntland states and Banadir region. Critical infrastructure has been damaged.

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.

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[2] countrywide by indicator in April 2025

INDICATORS[3]	CRITICAL RISK ALERTS	HEIGHTENED RISK ALERTS	REGION
	April 2025		
Fuel prices	10	7	Awdal, Galgaduud, Middle Shebelle, Lower Shebelle, Sool, Lower Juba
Food prices	2	8	Sanaag, Togdheer, Gedo, Lower Shebelle, Woqooyi Galbeed
Water prices	2	7	Middle Shebelle, Bay, Gedo, Sanaag, Mudug
Displacement	0	4	Hiiran, Middle Shebelle, Sool,
Drought NDVI (Vegetation)	0	13	Lower Shebelle, Middle Shebelle, Bay, Galgaduud, Lower Juba
Drought CDI (rainfall and temperature)	0	13	Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Lower Shebelle, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer

According to JMR modelling for April 2025, the number of people residing in areas vulnerable to decline in food and nutrition security classified under IPC Emergency (Phase 4) or worse is 702,000. 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 2025 the JMR identified 10 critical risk alerts and 7 heightened risk alerts compared to 36 critical risk alerts and 21 heightened risk alerts recorded in April 2024 for the fuel price indicators (based on the average of diesel, petrol, kerosene and firewood) across Middle Shebelle, Sool, Awdal, Galgaduud, and Lower Juba.

From June to November 2024, fuel prices experienced moderate fluctuations. After a peak in May 2024, prices generally decreased through July and August and remained mostly below the heightened risk alert threshold, despite slight increases in September and October, before dropping again in November.

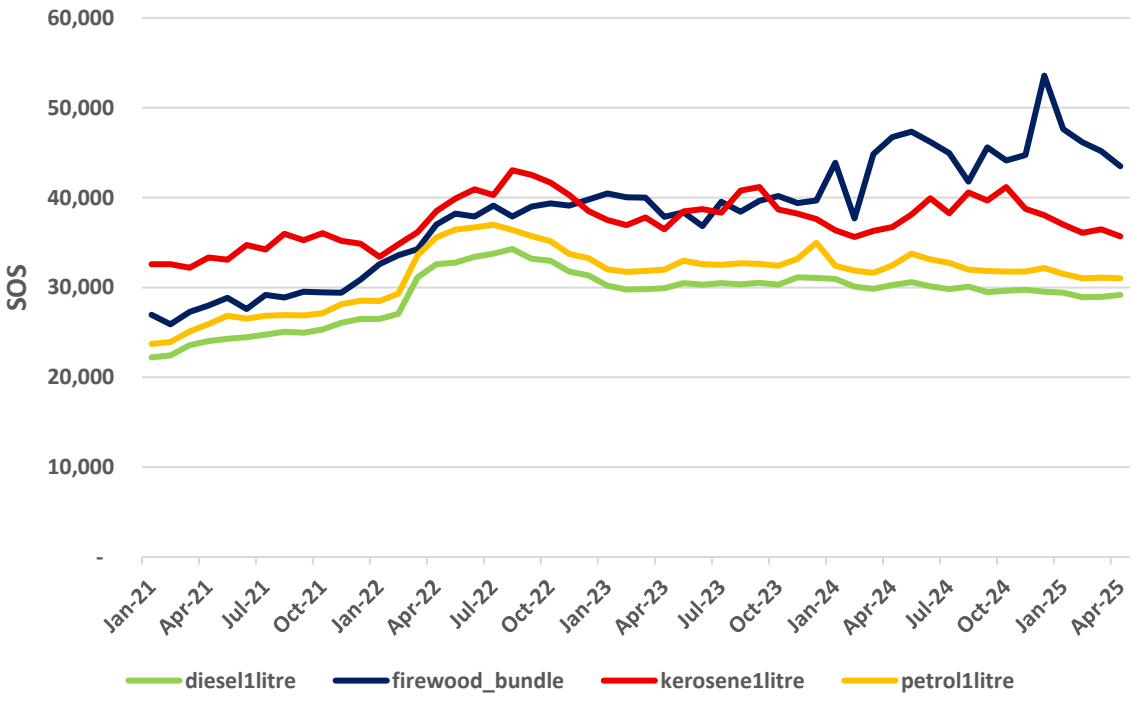
In January 2025, fuel prices showed a sharp decline, falling back below heightened thresholds. This downward trend continued into February 2025, when prices reached levels similar to the lows observed in February 2024. While a slight rebound was noted in March 2025, fuel prices remained relatively low and well below the alert thresholds. This suggests a return to more stable or perhaps more manageable fuel price levels after the significant volatility at the end of 2024.

In April, the alerts were mostly driven by an increase in the price of diesel by 0.70 percent compared to March, while firewood and kerosene prices decreased slightly (by 3.7% and 2.12%, respectively). In April, petrol prices also decreased by 0.31 percent compared to March 2025.

In April, average fuel prices increased by 32.28% and 17.21% in Awdal and Middle Shebelle regions, respectively, while in Lower Juba region, the average fuel price increased by 8%. In Awdal, firewood prices increased by more than 131% in Borama District in April 2025. This is particularly concerning given its widespread use as a primary energy source for cooking and heating in many households in the region, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations. In Middle Shebelle, diesel prices increased by 49 percent in the district of Balcad.

The continued high prices of firewood and diesel in some regions—even with lower prices nationally—highlight a persistent affordability issue for essential energy sources, underscoring the need for sustainable and accessible energy alternatives for different population groups.

Figure 1. Diesel, firewood, kerosene, and petrol prices between January 2021 and April 2025



Source: FSNAU

Food prices

In April 2025, 2 critical risk alerts and 8 heightened risk alerts were reported in relation to food prices [3] compared to 13 critical risk alerts and 8 heightened risk alerts reported in April 2024. for the regions of Sanaag, Togdheer, Gedo, Lower Shebelle, and Woqooyi Galbeed, Sanaag region saw the highest food prices increase by 5.35% in April compared to march (based on the average percentage change in its districts), and recorded 2 critical risk alerts.

In April, prices also increased by 3.5% and 3% in Lower Shebelle, and Woqooyi Galbeed regions respectively, compared to March. In Woqooyi Galbeed, the increase reached the threshold for heightened alerts. In Mudug, food prices increased by 8% on average in April compared to March. In Sool region, prices rose by 2.3%, but did not exceed alert thresholds.

Overall, persistent food access challenges plague Somalia, largely due to widespread poverty and a structural dependence on imports for 60-70% of its food requirements because of low agricultural production and productivity. This leaves many households, especially in rural and conflict zones, struggling to afford essentials and exposed to volatile global food prices and scarce income opportunities. The situation has recently deteriorated; after a seasonal dip, food prices climbed well above the five-year average. This spike is attributed to depletion of 2024 Gu stocks, a poor Deyr harvest, high shipping costs, supply chain issues including the Red Sea crisis, where attacks on commercial vessels in the vital Bab al-Mandab Strait and surrounding waters have forced ships to reroute, significantly increasing freight costs and transit times for essential imports to Somalia and increasing prices for imported foods like rice, wheat, sugar and vegetable oil. Furthermore, diminished agricultural labor income from the subpar Deyr harvest in early 2025 has adversely affected purchasing power among agropastoral regions.

Water prices

In April 2025, 2 critical and 7 heightened risk alerts were recorded in relation to water prices, compared to 7 critical and 13 heightened risk alerts were recorded in April 2024, the alerts were recorded in the regions of Bay, Sanaag, Middle Shebelle, Mudug and Gedo. In Diinsoor district in the Bay water prices increase on average by 44.10% in April compared to March remaining above the critical alert threshold, with a 20L water jerrycan averaging 6,083 Somali shillings (SOS). In Ceerigaabo district in Sanaag Region, the cost of 20L water jerrycan increased by 100% from March to April remaining well above the heightened alert threshold at around 8,000 Somaliland shillings (SLS). The remaining risk alert was recorded in Balcad district in Middle Shebelle region, where water prices increased by 17.1% after a period of stable prices recorded between May 2024 to March 2025 with a 200L drum averaging 22,375 SOS and a 20L jerrycan around 2,000 SOS.

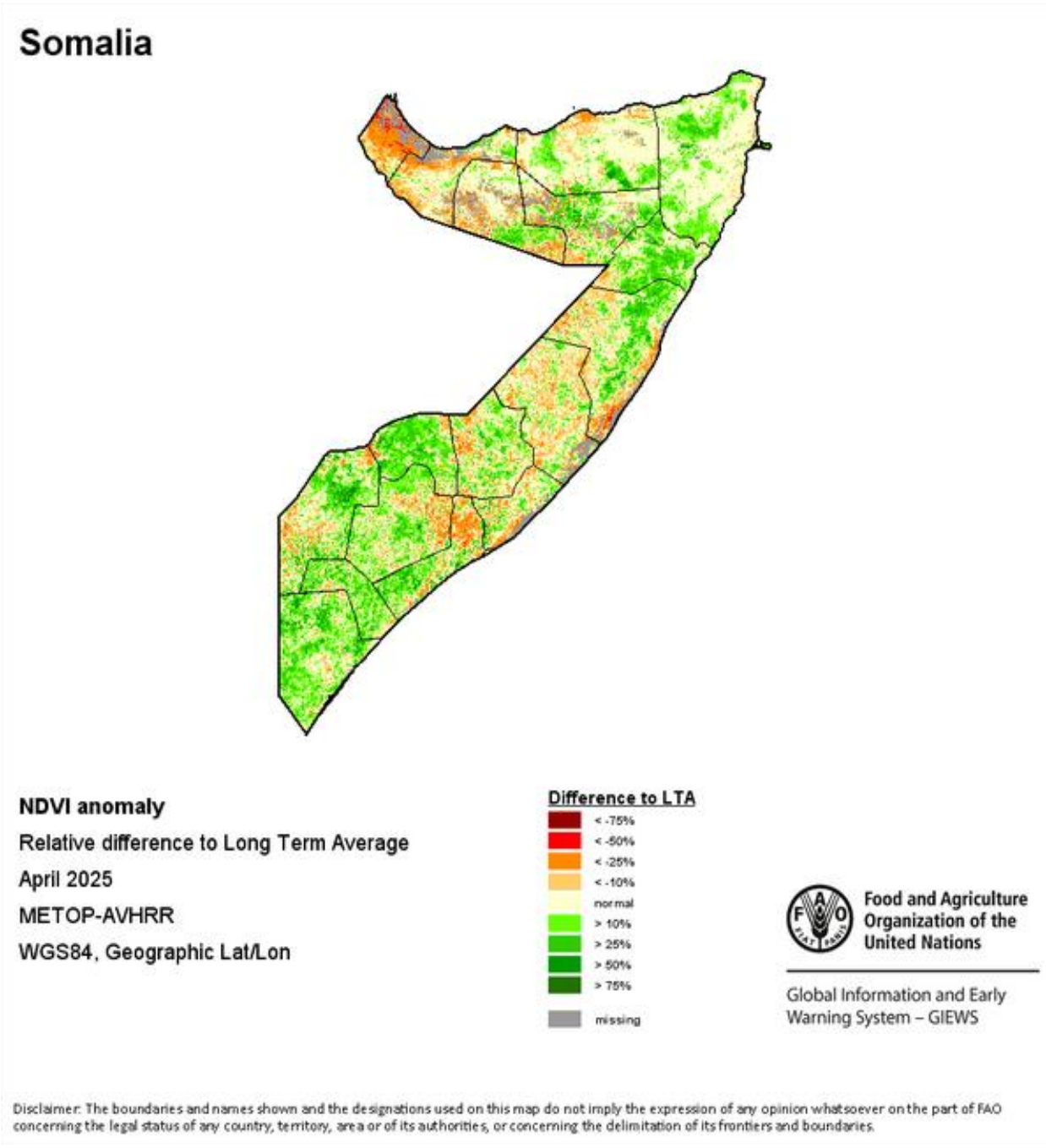
Displacement

The displacement indicator in the JMR model only counts drought-related displacement. In April 2025, the JMR recorded 4 heightened risk alerts compare to 14 heightened risk alerts recorded in the same period last year in the regions of Hiiran, Middle Shebelle and Sool. The alerts were mostly related to conflict related displacement in Adan Yabal District, primarily driven by intensified clashes between the Somali National Army and non-state armed groups. In Middle Shabelle and Hiiran these clashes forced over thousands of individuals to flee from the nearby villages, with many seeking refuge within Middle Shabelle and in Mogadishu.

Drought (NDVI)

In April 2025, the JMR model recorded 13 heightened risk alerts for the drought indicator based on NDVI (vegetation cover) across the regions of Lower Shebelle, Middle Shebelle, Bay, Galgaduud, and Lower Juba. The districts that the model flagged for drought were Buur Hakaba in Bay region, Ceel Dheer in Galgaduud region, Kismaayo in lower Juba region, Afgooye, Baraawe, Qoryooley, and Wanla Weyn in Lower Shebelle region, Jilib in Middle Juba region and Adan Yabaal and Balcad in Middle Shebelle. These alerts were largely driven by signs of vegetation stress detected through NDVI data. The observed drought stress is likely attributed to a lagged effect of earlier dry spells in central and northern regions and unusually high temperatures, both of which have disrupted normal growing conditions and slowed down vegetation recovery across the affected areas.

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.



Source: FAO (accessed 06/09/2025).

Drought (CDI)

In April 2025, the Combined Drought Index (CDI) recorded 13 heightened risk alerts across the regions of Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Lower Shebelle, Sanaag, Sool, and Togdheer. The 2025 Gu season rainfall in Somalia began in the second half of March with light to moderate rains in the southern parts of the country, while most of Somaliland and Puntland remained dry. Early rains were light and scattered, with stations in Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal reporting less than 50 mm. However, April marked a notable intensification in rainfall across southern and central regions, especially in Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle. By mid-April, cumulative rainfall in some areas exceeded 150 mm, with heavy rainfall recorded at stations such as Bulo Burte (134.5 mm), Baidoa (100.8 mm), and Wanla Weyn (107.8 mm). These rains triggered a rise in river levels, notably along the Shabelle River, and caused flash floods in parts of Hiraan and Bay.

The most intense rains were observed in the month of May, particularly in southern Somalia, where two – three days rainfall totals exceeded 300 mm in many regions, including Banadir, Hiraan, and Middle Shabelle. Mogadishu recorded an exceptional 168.9 mm in one week—nearly 40% of its annual average—causing severe flash floods, infrastructure damage, and displacement. Although moderate rainfall was observed in some areas of Somaliland and Puntland, most of these northern regions remained significantly below normal in terms of seasonal totals. Floodwaters affected thousands of hectares of farmland and displaced numerous households, particularly in Banadir, Hirshabelle, and Baidoa.

By late May, as the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) migrated northward, rainfall shifted to the northern regions. Moderate rains were observed in parts of Sool, Bari, and Togdheer, while central and southern Somalia began drying out. Uusgure in Bari recorded 139.2 mm, indicating the northward progression of the rains. Despite these improvements, total seasonal rainfall in Somaliland and Puntland remained below normal, and drought conditions persisted. The Gu season concluded with above-normal rainfall in the south, while the north awaits the onset of the Karan rains (June–September), which are forecasted to be above average and may help mitigate existing deficits.
High temperatures persisted across Somalia throughout the month of May. Daytime maximums frequently surpassed 40°C in Awdal, Bari, Sanaag, and parts of Woqooyi Galbeed, while coastal and central areas also experienced warm nighttime temperatures due to coastal warming effects. Inland regions such as Mudug, Galgaduud, and Gedo faced intense heat, which increased evapotranspiration, limited vegetation recovery, and added to the challenges faced by communities in water-stressed areas.

OTHER INDICATORS

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

Floods

The 2025 Gu seasonal) rains in southern and central regions of Somalia have caused devastating flash floods and breakage-induced riverine flooding. As of 20 May 2025, the heavy rains and flooding have affected more than 84,000 people across Somalia since mid-April when the rains began. Tragically, at least 17 people have died due to the seasonal heavy rains induced flash floods. The flooding has led to significant displacement, with at least 16,200 people displaced in Jowhar district, particularly impacting displacement sites and damaging shelters and sanitation facilities. In Banadir region, flash floods in Kahda and Daynille districts affected over 22,500 people, displacing 2,580 households (over 2,500 people). Damage to shelters was also reported in Baardheere district, and in Buurdhuubo district, shelters for over 2,000 households were severely damaged. About 273 households have been affected in villages near Afgooye due to critical Shabelle River levels, with damage to homes and infrastructure. Flash floods in Baidoa have impacted IDPs in 78 sites, affecting 760 households (3,193 people). Widespread infrastructure damage has been reported, hindering access to people in need. In Mogadishu, six major roads were submerged, and operations at the international airport were temporarily disrupted. Movement disruptions were also reported along key supply corridors in Belet Weyne, Baidoa, Doolow, and the Mogadishu – Kismayo coastal route. The Shabelle river has burst its banks in various locations, including near Jowhar, flooding farmland, and in Balcad, inundating the Xawaadley area and cutting off the road to Jowhar/Balcad. The floods have also disrupted learning for an estimated 18,128 children due to wind and water damage in several schools.

Despite the negative impacts, the rains have significantly improved water and pasture availability in many areas, thereby supporting agricultural activities and pastoralism, as well as mitigating the effects of recent prolonged dry conditions. This is particularly important in areas like Puntland where over 70 per cent of livelihoods depend on nomadic pastoralism and good rainfall. However, the floods have also resulted in the loss of livelihoods and property for affected populations. Rainfall patterns have varied across regions. Above normal rains have primarily been observed in southern and central areas, with unusually heavy showers noted in Banadir region and very heavy rains in Middle Shabelle and Hiraan. Conversely, the rains have not extended to all areas. Dry conditions have been observed in parts of Puntland, Somaliland, and Galmudug, Much of Puntland has remained dry, though flash floods in Bari and Nugaal in mid-April affected 27,000 people briefly. Additionally, Most of Somaliland has received limited or below-normal rainfall, with no rains reported since 13 May.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY OUTCOMES

New food and nutrition security outcome data has not been collected since the 2024 post-Deyr seasonal assessment that was conducted across Somalia between October and December 2024. The below section summarizes key findings from the 2024 post-Deyr assessment and from the IPC analysis report issued in February 2025 and subsequent update issued in April 2025.

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

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 2024 post-Deyr assessment indicated that in 11 of the 45 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 Dhusamereeb, and Northern Inland pastoral communities.

In the assessment, 20 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 32 population groups had 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 highlighted in this report, along with the ongoing risk of more floods in farming areas, could make it even harder for families to access and use enough food—especially if prices keep going up

Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)

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 2025, approximately 18 of the 63 population groups had 20% or more households using crisis-type consumption coping strategies (with an rCSI score of 19 or more), signalling an IPC 3 classification. These groups include the Baidoa IDP, Beledweyne district, Dhuusamareeb IDP and urban, Gaalkacyo IDP, Gedo riverine, Juba pastoral, Kismayo IDP, Mogadishu IDP, and Shabelle agropastoral and riverine communities. In contrast,

7 out of 63 population groups had 20 Percent or more households employed food-related coping strategies with stressed outcomes. 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.

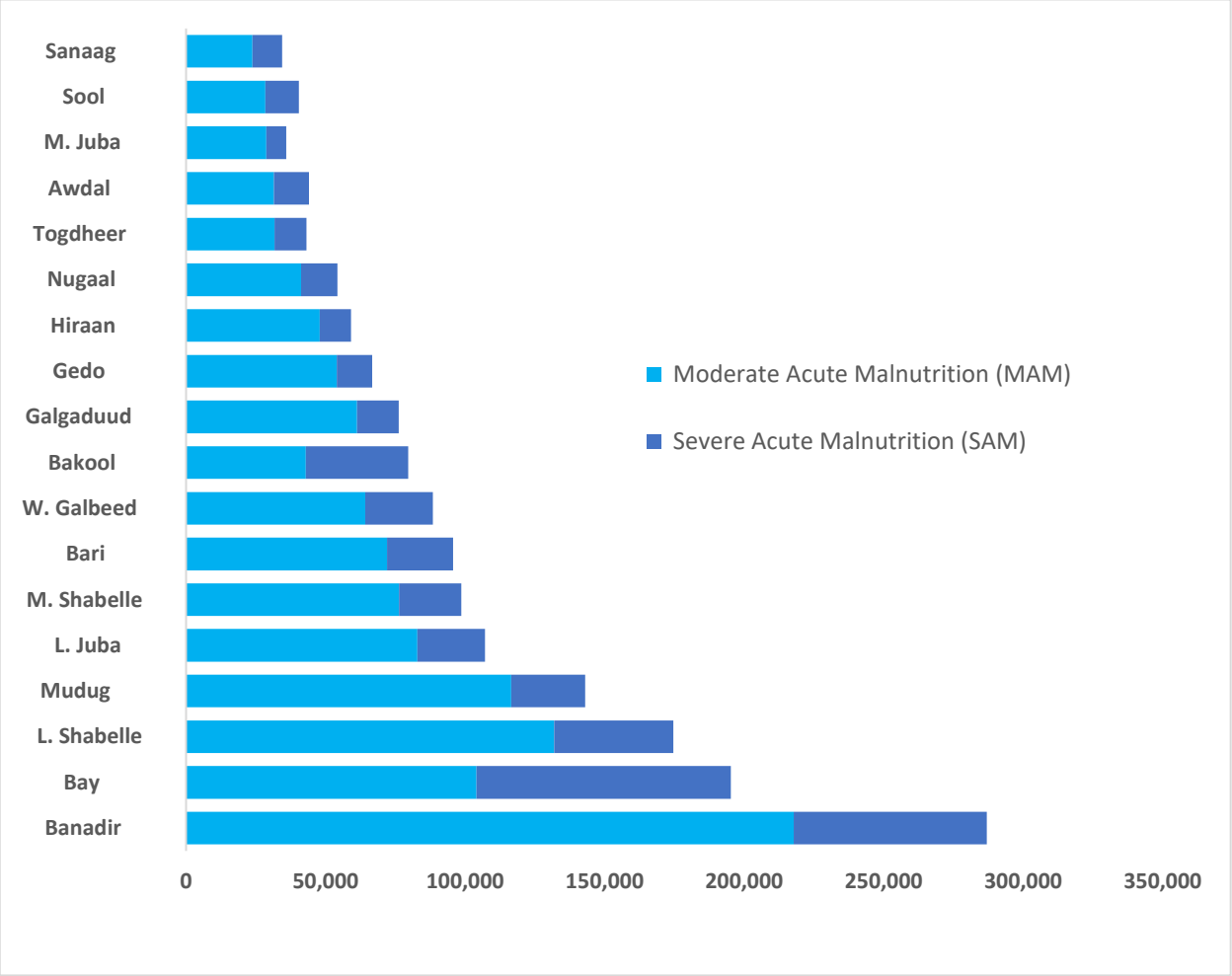
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

An estimated 1.8 million children ages 6–59 months are expected to face acute malnutrition between January–December 2025, with 479,000 likely to be severely malnourished. The analysis indicates that high acute malnutrition levels will remain widespread in many areas.

Based on the February 2025 IPC report and subsequent April 2025 update, on acute malnutrition prevalence (based on weight-for-height z-scores), 13 population groups out of 45 faced an indicative IPC 4 (Critical) classification, with Gaalkacyo, Bossaso and Mogadishu IDPs, Belet Wayne rural, Shabelle Riverine, (Banadir) and Bay agropastoral communities reporting the highest proportions of acutely malnourished children. 19 population groups were in an indicative IPC 3 (Serious) situation, while only 13 population groups pointed to an indicative IPC 2 condition. During mid-upper arm circumference screenings, 3 population groups showed a nutrition status indicative of IPC 4 levels, while the remaining three showed an indicative IPC 3 classification.

High disease burden—including prevalent fever, diarrhea, and outbreaks of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and measles—exacerbates malnutrition, particularly in areas with critically low healthcare access (measles vaccination coverage as low as 6.4% in some regions). Poor WASH conditions further compound the crisis, with only 28% of households accessing clean water and 51% having basic sanitation, fuelling waterborne diseases like cholera. Additionally, suboptimal infant and young child feeding practices—where fewer than 10% meet minimum dietary standards and under 50% achieve adequate meal frequency—severely undermine children's nutritional status.

SAM and MAM Estimates by Region | Jan - Dec 2025



OUTLOOK

Food Security situation

The food and nutrition security situation is expected to remain precarious but stable between May – June 2025. Despite earlier forecasts of below-average rainfall, the Gu season (April to June) has brought better-than-expected rains in many southern and central regions albeit its erratic distribution. This has improved pasture, water access, and crop growing conditions, offering some relief to agro-pastoral and pastoral communities. The upcoming Eid al-Adha season is expected to stimulate livestock sales and trade, which may temporarily boost household incomes and improve food access in pastoral areas. Additionally, between June and September, seasonal improvements in food security are anticipated in these areas due to livestock births, improved milk production, and stronger livestock market value and some crop harvest in agropastoral areas.

However, significant food insecurity and malnutrition levels will persist, particularly in areas affected by conflict, displacement, and cuts in humanitarian assistance. Ongoing funding shortfalls and flood-related access constraints have already disrupted food, nutrition, and WASH services in several regions. According to the Subsequent IPC communication report update of April 2025, these disruptions have led to deterioration in food and nutrition outcomes in at least 21 districts.

Without immediate action and more funding, the situation is likely to get worse—especially for vulnerable groups like children, pregnant women, and displaced families. Urgent support is needed to restore lifesaving humanitarian assistance and services.

Rainfall forecasts

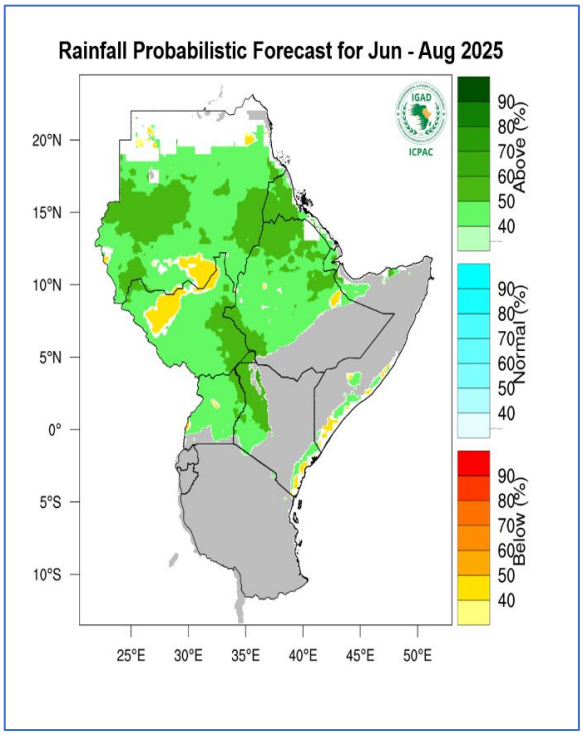
In June, the anticipated rainfall cessation in most southern and central regions of the country may pause the recovery observed earlier in the Gu season. Pasture and water stress are expected to persist in the north where rainfall remains below average. The erratic nature of rains poses risks to both rangeland and water resource replenishment.

According to SWALIM the forecast above normal Karan rains may however bring some reprieve in northern regions, particularly in Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed but may not be enough to offset the residual drought conditions.

In some agricultural areas in southern Somalia, dry spells during the critical stages of crop growth and development will likely affect yield and production potential. In the north both the potential spillover of Gu rains into June and the anticipated above-normal Karan season offers some optimism for pasture regeneration and water availability and although in agricultural areas, the positive impact on long-cycle crops planted during the Gu season will be limited due to the effect of below average rainfall and dry spells between April and June.

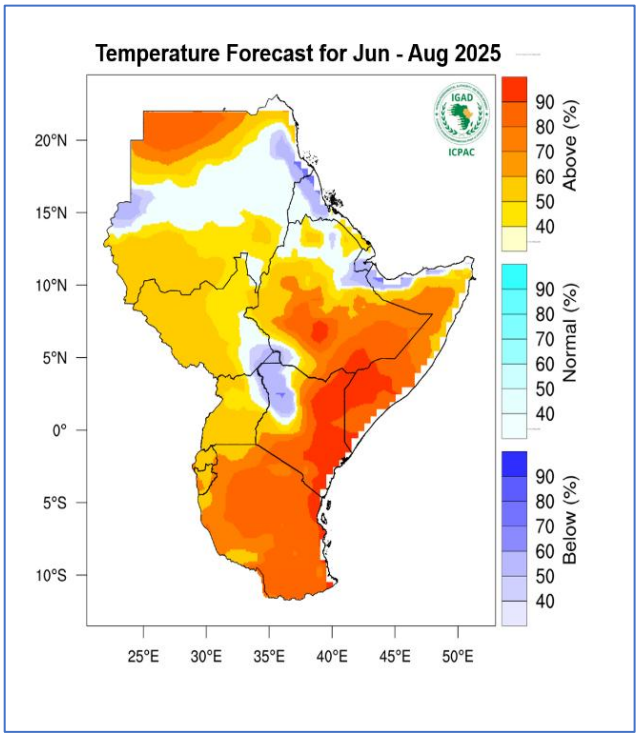
With high to very high temperatures expected across many parts of Somalia between June to September 2025, according to ICPAC Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum, increased evapotranspiration may reduce soil moisture and adversely affect crops and livestock. The elevated temperatures necessitate community sensitization on heat-related health risks and the need for efficient water resource management.

Map 1. Rainfall probabilistic forecast for June to August 2025



Source: ICPAC (accessed 17/06/2025)

Map 2. Temperature forecast for June to August 2025



Source: ICPAC (accessed 17/06/2025)

ANNEXES

Annex I. Number of JMR alerts by region in April 2025

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

Table 2. Number of JMR alerts by region

	Total per region	Sum of alerts[4]	Fuel prices	Food prices	Water prices	Displacement	Drought NDVI	Drought CDI
Region	Critical	Heightened	Alert level	Critical	Heightened	Critical	Heightened	Critical
Middle Shebelle	3	7	13	3				
Sool	3	3	9	3				
Awdal	2	1	5	2	1			
Sanaag	3	2	8			2		1
Galgaduud	1	2	4	1	1			
LowerJuba	1	3	5	1	2			
Bay	1	2	4					1
Mudug		5	5					
Lower Shabelle		8	8		1		1	
Togdheer		5	5				4	
Gedo		2	2				1	
Hiraan		2	2					
Woqooyi Galbeed		3	3		1		2	
Bari		2	2					
Nugaal		2	2					
Middle Juba		1	1					
Bakool		1	1		1			
Banadir		1	1					
Total	**14**	**52**		**10**	**7**	**2**	**8**	**2**

[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 April 2025 – top districts at 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.

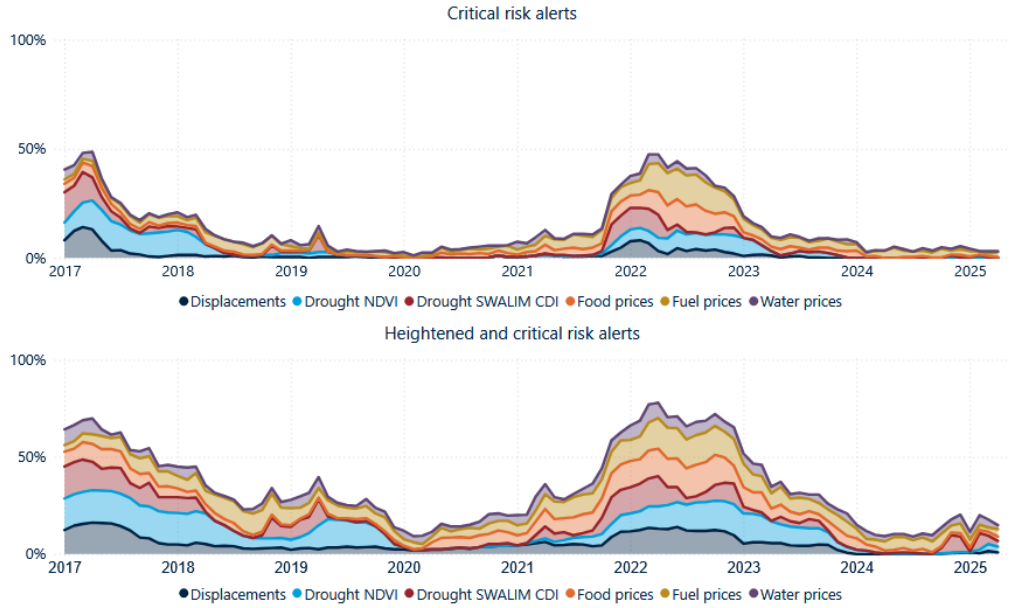
Table 3. Districts with a higher risk of food and nutrition security deterioration based on JMR alerts

Region	District	Fuel prices	Food prices	Water Price	Displacements	Drought (CDI)	Drought (NDVI)
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo						
Sanaag	Lasqorey						
Middle Shebelle	Adan Yabal						
Middle Shebelle	Balcad						
Middle Shebelle	Cadale						
Sool	Ceynabo						
Sool	Laascanod						
Sool	Taleex						
Awdal	Baki						
Awdal	Borama						
Bay	Diinsoor						
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq						
Lower Shebelle	Baraawe						

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 and nutrition insecurity risk.

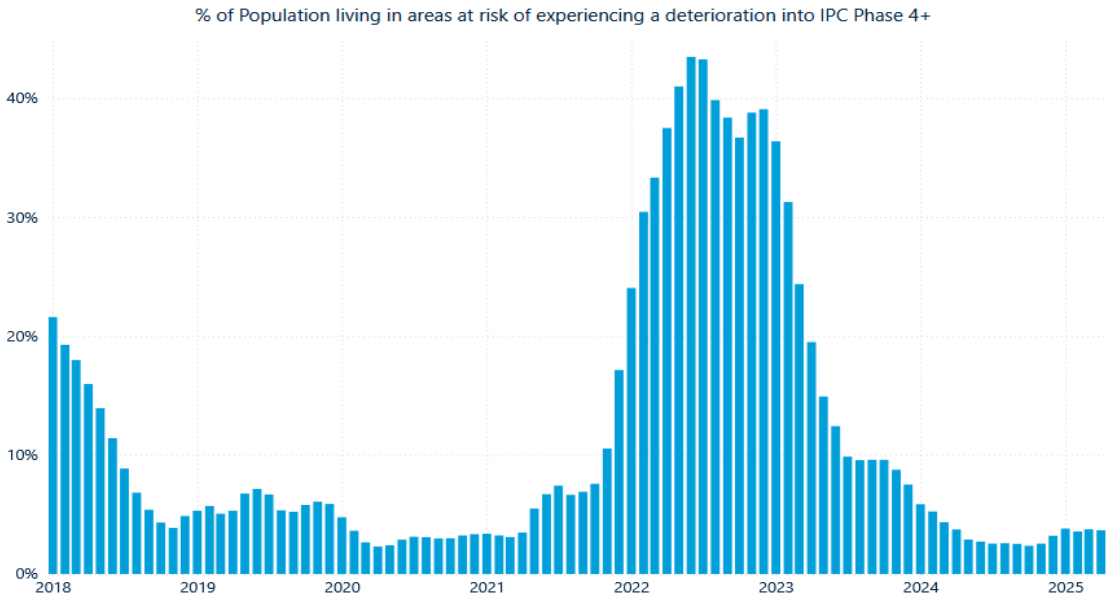
Figure 2. Historical JMR heightened and critical risk alerts



Annex IV. Historical overview of the population at risk of experiencing a deterioration in food and nutrition security into IPC 4+ (January 2018 to April 2025)

Figure 3 shows the population living in areas at risk of experiencing a deterioration in food security into IPC 4+ between January 2017 and April 2025. IPC data of the population in IPC 4+ has been overlaid with the JMR data to show similarities between the population estimated to be at risk from JMR and IPC population figures.

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



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 2025
Drought – combined drought indicator or CDI (rainfall and temperature)	SWALIM	https://cdi.faoswalim.org/index/cdi	Jan 2021	Apr 2025
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 2025
Food prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	Jan 2020	Apr 2025
Fuel prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	Jan 2020	Apr 2025
Water prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	Jan 2020	Apr 2025
Target variable				
FEWS NET	World Bank	https://datacatalogapi.worldbank.org/ddhxext/ResourceFileData?resource_unique_id=DR0091743	Oct 2009	Oct 2023

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The JMR combines quantitative modeling and qualitative analysis to provide robust bimonthly food and nutrition security monitoring to identify emerging food and nutrition security crisis risks. The report aims to complement Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses and facilitate early recognition and coordinated responses to emerging major food and nutrition security crises among humanitarian and development partners. The JMR is produced by a core development team consisting of members from SNBS, FSNAU, SWALIM, WFB and the World Bank.

A detailed explanation of how the model is built is available in the JMR implementation note and academic paper. The addition of further nutrition analysis is planned for future iterations of the JMR.

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