SOMALIA JOINT MONITORING REPORT

Biannual update on food and nutrition security crisis risks (December 2025 – REPORT #4)

KEY MESSAGES

- This Joint Monitoring Report (JMR) for Somalia, which uses data up to November 2025 and statistical modelling to highlight food and nutrition security risks at the district level, recorded 41 critical and 61 heightened risk alerts in November compared to 31 critical and 68 heightened risk alerts recorded in October last year. It is estimated that 1,729,000 people (9.07% of the population) lived in areas at risk of experiencing 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 Lower Shabelle, Gedo, Bay, Sanaag, and Lower Juba. The top 10 districts at risk are Qoryooley, Wanla Weyn, Doolow, Buurhakaba, Ceerigaabo, Baydhabo, Diinsoor, Afgooye, Adan Yabaal and Baardheere.

- According to the September 2025 IPC analysis 3.42 million people (18% of the population) experienced Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse food insecurity between July and September. At least 4.4 million people or more than one-fifth of the population were projected to face high levels of food insecurity from October to December, with conditions expected to worsen due to an increased likelihood of severe drought across the country.

- The drought conditions in Somalia are widespread and are severely affecting both crops and livestock, aggravating an already the challenging acute food insecurity situation. The severity of the drought has led the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia to declare a national drought emergency on November 11, 2025.

- As of December 10, 2025, Somalia faces worsening drought driven by below-normal Deyr rains and above normal temperatures. Limited, and poorly distributed November rainfall offered no real relief, leaving rainfall deficits and agricultural stress especially in Lower and Middle Shabelle persisting. Water levels in both the Juba and Shabelle Rivers continue to fall, with all stations now far below flood-risk thresholds.

- The January–March Jilaal season is expected to be hot and dry following the poor October–December Deyr rains. Limited rainfall is result in rapid depletion of rangeland resources, leading to worsening livestock body conditions and reduced milk availability. In agropastoral areas, the below-average Deyr harvest will also reduce food stocks and incomes from seasonal labour. As water and pasture become increasingly scarce, competition over these resources is also expected to intensify, leading to a seasonal rise in clan-related tensions.

- In November 2025, the JMR recorded 13 critical and 16 heightened risk alerts for fuel prices across 13 districts. These increases are likely to raise the cost of water trucking, a critical water source for Somali rural communities and IDP camps—thereby worsening the existing challenges created by ongoing drought conditions, with over 38% of the critical alerts concentrated in the vulnerable districts of Sool and Gedo.

- In November, the water price indicator recorded 11 critical and 13 heightened risk alerts in Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, and Bay, Nationally, the average water prices remained the same as they were last year this time, the cost of a 20L jerrycan has been unstable with sharp price increase of 8.38 during October and November, in Baydhabo the cost of 20L jerrycan increased by 300% from 1000 to 4000 Shilling .

- Regarding food prices, four critical risk alerts were recorded in November for areas in Bay, Gedo and Sanaag regions, while seven heightened risk alerts were recorded for other areas in Galgaduud, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle and Middle Jubba regions. In Bay region, red sorghum and white sorghum prices in Baydhabo district rose by 66.58% and 47.68%, respectively

- In November, the displacement indicator recorded three critical risk alerts and 7 heightened risk alerts related to drought-driven displacement compared to previous months.

- In November 2025, the drought (CDI) recorded 2 critical risk alerts and 18 heightened risk alerts. The districts with critical drought risk alerts were Lughaye in Awdal region and Caluula in Bari region, while 83% of heightened risk alerts were recorded in the regions of Bay, Gedo and Lower Shebelle.

- The drought (NDVI) indicator recorded eight critical risk alerts and one heightened risk alerts based on NDVI (vegetation cover) across the regions of Lower Shebelle, Middle Shebelle and Mudug.

- Between January–November, the Health Cluster in Somalia recorded a total of 8,559 suspected AWD/cholera cases with 9 associated deaths, resulting in a case fatality rate of 0.10%...

AGGREGATED CRISIS RISK INDICATOR ALERTS AND RISK SEVERITY

This section provides a summary of 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 November, higher fuel prices in some regions accounted for the majority (32%) of critical alerts and over a quarter (26%) 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 2025, the model recorded 66 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 November 2025 countrywide by indicator

INDICATOR	CRITICAL RISK ALERT	HIGH TENED RISK ALERT	REGION
November 2025			
Fuel prices	13	16	Sool, Gedo, Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Bakool, Galgaduud, Middle and Lower Shebelle, Sanaag and Nugaal
Water prices	11	13	Awdal, Bay, Lower Shabelle, Lower and Middle Juba, Middle Shebelle, Gedo, Bakool and Nugaal
Drought – normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) (vegetation)	8	1	Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Bay and Mudug
Food prices	4	6	Sanaag, Gedo, Bay, Galgaduud, Lower Juba, Lower Shebelle and Middle Juba
Displacement	3	7	Sanaag, Bay, Bari, Bakool, Sool, Gedo, Mudug, and Hiraan
Drought - combined drought index (CDI) (rainfall and temperature)	2	18	Awdal, Bay, Bakool, Bari , Gedo, Lower Shebelle, Middle Juba and Middle Shebelle.
Total	41	61	

According to the JMR modelling[1] for November 2025, more one million people resided in areas vulnerable to declining 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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[1] 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 analysing 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 analyses the factors triggering the heightened or critical risk alerts summarized in the previous section.

Fuel prices

In November 2025, the JMR identified 13 critical risk alerts and 16 heightened risk alerts for the fuel price indicator (based on the average prices of diesel, petrol, kerosene, and firewood), compared to 17 critical risk alerts and 25 heightened risk alerts recorded In October 2024 across 14 districts in Awdal, Bakool, Gedo, Galgaduud, Lower Shabelle, Nugaal, Sool, and Woqooyi Galbeed.

The average fuel price indicator increased by 0.78% between April and November 2025 and decreased by 2.22% compared to November 2024. The average fuel price increased during this period, mostly driven by increases in kerosene and firewood. Fuel prices have stayed broadly stable across most of the country since the start of 2025.

Despite this overall stability, price fluctuations occurred in specific regions, often directly linked to localized supply dynamics. In Nugaal region, the average fuel price increased by 12.93%, driven by a 35.48% increase in Diesel prices. In Boorama district, fuel prices remained well above the critical alert threshold in November. In Galgaduud region, the average fuel price increased by 6.77% between October and November 2025 in Caabudwaaq district, remaining above the critical alert threshold since the beginning of 2025 because of very high Kerosene prices. In Bakool, the average fuel price increased by 5.91% during this period, mostly driven by increases in petrol and diesel prices in Tayeeglow district. In the Sool region, the average fuel price increased by 4.10%, driven by increases in Diesel prices in Caynabo and Taleex districts. In the Middle Shabelle region, the average fuel price increased by 3.5% due to an increase of Kerosene prices remaining well above the critical threshold in November.

Poor households particularly smallholder farmers and agropastoral communities in food deficit regions remain highly exposed to rising fuel costs. Their limited earnings make it difficult for them to cope with these price increases. Ensuring a consistent, reliable flow of fuel imports is therefore critical. Moreover, strengthening import logistics and related infrastructure will reduce vulnerabilities to supply chain disruptions and help maintain essential services.

Figure 1. Diesel, firewood, kerosene, and petrol prices between January–November 2025
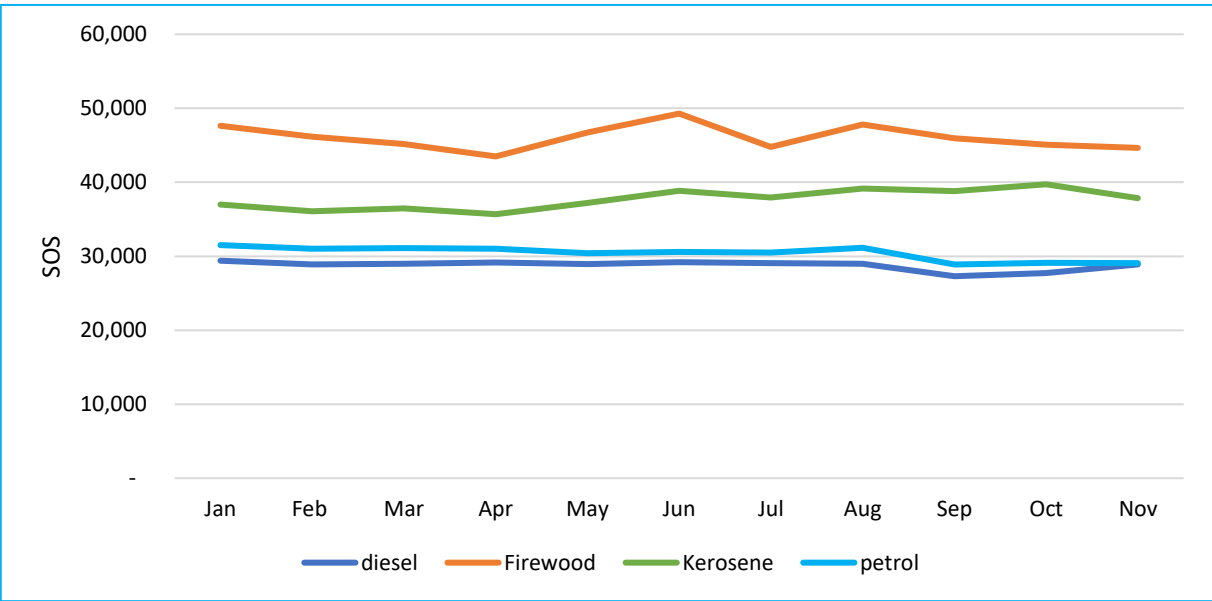
Source: FSNAU

Water prices

In November 2025, 11 critical and 13 heightened risk alerts were recorded for water prices, compared to seven critical and 20 heightened risk alerts recorded In October 2024. These alerts were issued in regions of Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Gedo, Middle Juba, and Lower Juba.

In Lower Shabelle, three critical risk alerts were recorded in Marka, Qoryooley, and Wanla Weyn districts. In Qoryooley, the price of a 20-liter jerrycan increased by 16.67%, to 7000 SOS remaining above the critical risk level. A similar increase of 16.67% was recorded in Marka.

Between October and November, average water prices rose significantly in Bay region. In Baydhaba district, the cost of a 20-liter jerrycan increased by 300% from 1,000 to four 4,000 Shilling. In Buurhakaba district, the prices increased by 66.67% remaining above the critical risk threshold in both districts.

In Tayeeglow district of Bakool region and Adan Yabaal district of Middle Shabelle region, the average price for a 20-liter jerrycan increased by 150% and 100%, respectively. Separately, in Nugaal region, the average price rose by 13.10%.

These severe price increases for a 20-liter jerrycan place an extreme burden on poor households, forcing impossible trade-offs between water, food, and other essentials. Water availability across many regions of Somalia is severely constrained by prolonged drought, which is a critical driver of the escalating humanitarian crisis. This crisis particularly affects food security and nutrition outcomes and leaves millions without access to safe water. Below-average Gu rains, combined with a further below-average Deyr rainfall (October–December 2025), have substantially reduced water availability, worsening already severe drought conditions. Rural areas across the country are facing extensive failures of wells and boreholes, while urban water systems are also under increasing strain. In Southern Somalia, the drying of key rivers, such as the Juba and Shabelle, has aggravated shortages, directly leading to the market price shocks recorded above.

Food prices

In November 2025, four critical risk alerts and six heightened risk alerts were reported for food prices. This compares to seven critical risk alerts and ten heightened risk alerts in October 2024 across the regions of Bay, Gedo, Sanaag, Galgaduud, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, and Lower Shebelle. In the Sanaag region, average prices increased by 0.36% from October to November. Ceerigaabo and Laasqorey districts, recorded two critical risk alerts. This increase was driven by sharp rises in sorghum prices by 54.9% and 47.94%, respectively.

In the Bay region, average prices increased by 13.57%, driven by a rise in red sorghum and white sorghum prices in Baydhabo district by 66.58% and 47.68%, respectively. Additionally, prices in Diinsoor district increased by 29.30% due to a 31.72% rise in cowpea prices, resulting in one critical risk alert. In the Gedo region, average prices increased by 3.54% in Doolow district, with increases of 3.44% driven by a 19.23% rise in the cost of white sorghum, remaining above the critical threshold.

In Ceelbuur District of Galgaduud region, average prices increased by 1.67% due to an 11% rise in rice prices. Meanwhile, the average retail prices of imported foods including rice, wheat flour, and sugar decreased slightly by 1.57% in Berbera, and increased by 0.54% and 0.17%, respectively, in port markets at Bossaso and Mogadishu. Additionally, the price of red maize and white sorghum in Baidoa and Beledweyne increased by 56% and 20%, respectively, while decreasing in Jowhar by 44.6%.

Household access to food remains critically constrained, primarily due to severe local price shocks that outpace household purchasing power. While the overall number of critical price alerts has decreased compared to the previous year, intense pressure persists in key agricultural regions like Bay and Hiraan, where local sorghum prices have risen by over 40–50%, indicating harvest failures and forcing greater reliance on imported foods. However, the slight decrease in prices for some imported staples in port cities offers little relief to vulnerable populations, as high transportation costs and insecurity prevent these benefits from reaching most poor households. With limited income opportunities, especially in rural and conflict affected areas, families are unable to absorb these drastic price increases, pushing them deeper into food insecurity and dependence on unstable global markets. Immediate market intervention and longer-term investment in domestic food production are essential to break this cycle of price volatility and acute need.

Displacement

The displacement indicator in the JMR model only counts drought-related displacement. In November 2025, the JMR recorded three critical risk alerts and seven heightened risk alerts, compared to 11 heightened risk alerts in October 2024 in the regions of Bari, Bay, Sool, Sanaag, Gedo, Hiraan and Mudug. Sanaag region recorded two critical risk alerts for Ceel Afweyn and Ceerigaabo districts, while Bari region recorded one critical risk alert for Iskushuban district.

In November 2025, the UNHCR-PRMN reported 29,900 new internal displacements, drought-driven displacement accounted for around 93 percent of all movements, and 21% percent across the year, indicating its growing role as a key driver of population movement.

As of December, most regions of Somalia remained dry with the Deyr totals well below normal. Dry conditions are expected to persist across most areas driving a new wave of drought-induced displacement across Somalia. The poor performance of this crucial rainy season has eroded the remaining pasture and water sources available to pastoralist and agropastoral communities, forcing many households to abandon their homes and livelihoods. As a result, rising displacement is intensifying the humanitarian crisis in reception areas, overwhelming urban centres and existing informal settlements. The influx of new arrivals into cities such as Mogadishu, and already strained camps in areas such as Baidoa, is exacerbating overcrowding and increasing competition for critically scarce resources, including water and food.
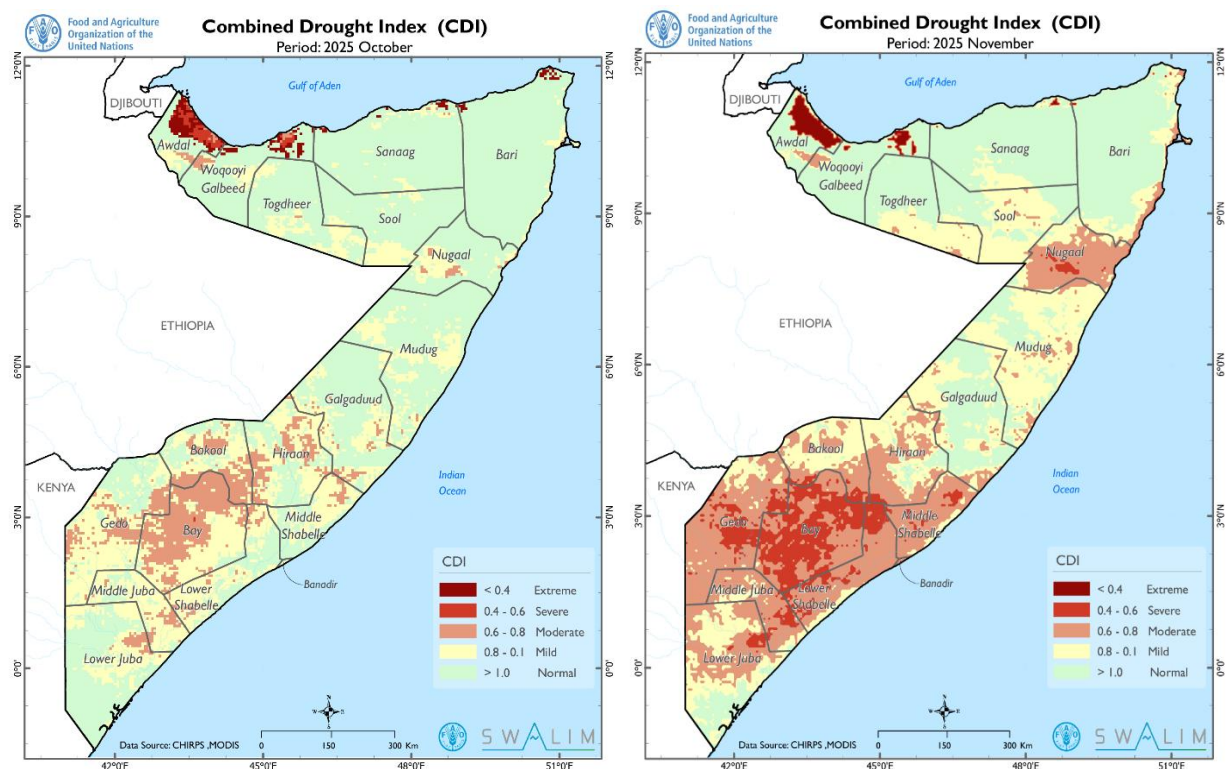
Drought CDI

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Map 1. Combined Drought Index (CDI) in October and November 2025
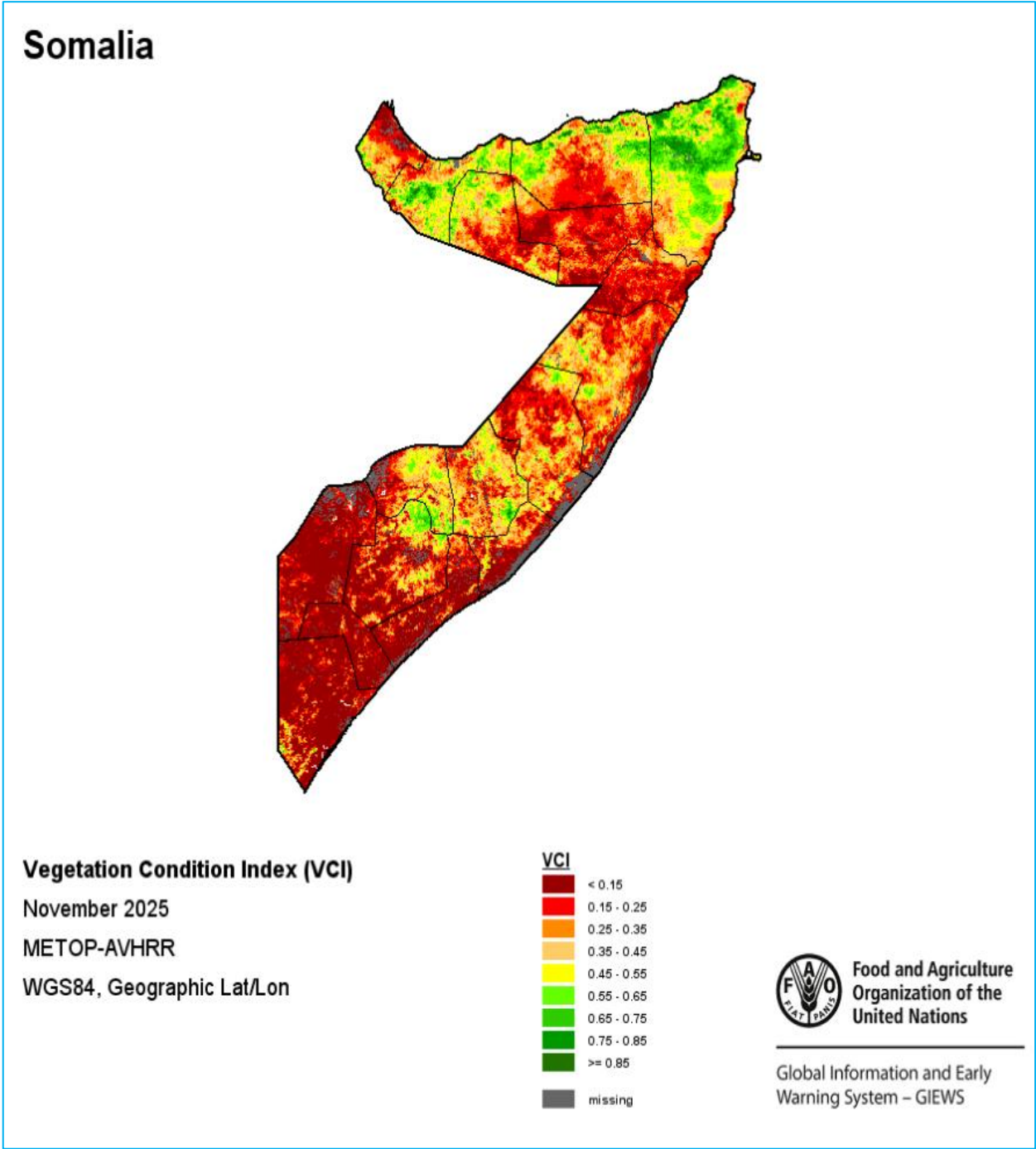

Source: SWALIM

Drought NDVI

In November 2025, the JMR model recorded eight critical risk alerts and one heightened risk alerts for the drought indicator based on NDVI (vegetation cover) across the regions of Lower Shabelle, Bay, Middle Shabelle, and Mudug. The districts that the model flagged for drought were Qoryooley, Wanlaweyn, Baraawe, Afgooye, and Kurtunwaarey in the Lower Shabelle region; Buurhakaba in the Bay region; Balcad in the Middle Shabelle region; and Xarardheere in the Mudug region.

Dry conditions persisted into late November and early December 2025, confirming that the Deyr season remained well below normal. Following a poor seasonal start, severe rainfall deficits of 50−200 mm were recorded across southern Somalia, with only minimal and localized rainfall observed during late November. The Vegetation Health Index (VHI) for November 2025 shows widespread extreme to severe vegetation stress, particularly across central, southern, and parts of northeastern Somalia, reflecting poor soil moisture, limited rainfall, and sustained high temperatures. These conditions indicate degraded pasture and poor rainfed crop performance, effectively marking a failed start of the season in rainfed areas of south-central Somalia.

Persistently high temperatures (35−40°C) accelerated soil moisture loss, while Juba and Shabelle river levels continued to decline, remaining below long-term averages. The impacts were further compounded by the combined influence of negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) and La Niña conditions during October−November 2025, which suppressed the short rains season across Somalia. As a result, water shortages, pasture degradation, livestock losses, and crop failure have intensified, with below-average Deyr yield prospects expected for the January 2026 harvest.

Map 2. Vegetation Health Index in November 2025

Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

November 2025

METOP-AVHRR

WGS84, Geographic Lat/Lon

VCI
- < 0.15
- 0.15 - 0.25
- 0.25 - 0.35
- 0.35 - 0.45
- 0.45 - 0.55
- 0.55 - 0.65
- 0.65 - 0.75
- 0.75 - 0.85
- >= 0.85
- missing

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Global Information and Early Warning System – GIEWS

Source: FAO-GWIES (accessed 07/12/2025)

OTHER INDICATORS

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

Health

Between January–November 2025, the [Health Cluster in Somalia](#) reported a total of 8,599 suspected AWD/cholera cases with 9 associated deaths, resulting in a case fatality rate of 0.10%. Continuing the outbreak that began in 2024. The rise in cases is driven by limited access to safe water due to the ongoing severe drought conditions, poor sanitation, and widespread child malnutrition. Currently the country is facing three active disease outbreaks: AWD/cholera, diphtheria and measles.

Diphtheria remains a major concern, with 3,129 suspected cases and 132 deaths reported by Epi-week 46, 2025, reflecting high fatality rates linked to low vaccination coverage and fragile health infrastructure. The most affected regions are Banadir (1,306 cases, 74 deaths; CFR 5.7%) and Puntland (1,136 cases, 39 deaths), while Galmudug and Southwest have reported 273 cases (8 deaths) and 306 cases (3 deaths), respectively. Measles transmission is also high, with 2,486 suspected cases reported by Epi-week 47, 2025, with more than 70% occurring among children. Vaccine-preventable and communicable diseases continue to pose major public health challenges across Somalia, with AWD/cholera and measles among the most frequently reported illnesses.

Access to healthcare remains critically constrained, especially in rural areas and displacement settlements, increasing the risk that ongoing outbreaks will overwhelm an already fragile health system. Persistent shortages of safe water, hygiene facilities, and sanitation services exacerbated by the ongoing severe drought further elevate the likelihood of continued disease transmission and new outbreaks.

More broadly, Somalia's health and WASH situation remains highly vulnerable due to protracted conflict, climate shocks, large-scale displacement, and chronic underfunding of essential services. These systemic challenges continue to weaken national capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to public health threats, underscoring the need for sustained investments in primary healthcare, immunization, and epidemic preparedness.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY OUTCOMES

The most recent comprehensive data on food and nutrition security outcome comes from the IPC post-Gu seasonal assessment conducted between June and July 2025 by the IPC technical working group. Since that time, no new outcome data has been collected. The analysis below summarises key findings from the September 2025 post-Gu assessment and compares them to the previous post-Deyr 2024 reporting period.

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.

FCS results in September2025, showed deterioration compared to the previous reporting period. Specifically, 21 of 124 population groups had over 20 percent of households with poor food consumption, indicating Emergency (Phase 4) conditions. Seven of these groups reported over 30 percent poor FCS, representing the most severely affected populations. This reflects a marked increase from post-Deyr 2024, when only 11 groups showed poor food consumption above 20 percent.

Additionally, 63 groups had 20 percent or more households with borderline food consumption (Phase 3), compared to 20 groups in the previous analysis—highlighting a broad expansion of Crisis-level outcomes. The remaining 41 groups fell into Minimal/Stressed categories (Phase 1/2), down from 32 groups previously, further underscoring the overall deterioration in consumption.

HDDS, measuring the number of food groups consumed over a 24-hour recall period, indicated relatively diverse diets in most areas despite food insecurity challenges across Somalia. However, significant pockets of extremely limited dietary diversity persist. Bossaso remains the only urban area reporting 26 percent of households consuming 1–2 food groups, indicative of Emergency conditions. More than 15 percent of households in several livelihood groups reported HDDS scores of 3–4 (Phase 3), and over 30 percent of households in Dhusamareeb IDPs, Galgaduud, and Gedo IDPs consumed only 3–4 food groups.

Meanwhile, 85 groups recorded HDDS scores of 5 or higher (Phase 1/2). Overall, HDDS outcomes remain broadly similar to the previous reporting period and suggest that while dietary diversity is maintained in many areas, food frequency and quantity remain critically constrained.

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS), based on a 30-day recall period, provides critical insights into the severity and frequency of hunger experiences across different population groups in Somalia. The HHS results reveal a rise in hunger severity. Four population groups showed Emergency-level hunger (Phase 4): Baidoa IDPs (21%), Dhusamareeb IDPs (18%), Xudur IDPs (24%), and Ceel Dheer & Xarardheere districts (21%). This marks deterioration from post-Deyr 2024, when only Baidoa IDPs (11%) and Matabaan (17%) recorded Phase 4 conditions. Moderate hunger (Phase 3) now affects 78 groups—nearly double the 41 groups recorded previously—indicating a significant widening of Crisis-level conditions. Slight hunger (Phase 2) and no-hunger outcomes (Phase 1) declined relative to the previous period, reflecting a shift toward more severe hunger.

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.

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 behaviours households had to engage in because of food shortage in the seven days prior to the survey.

The rCSI, in September 2025 showed that 39 of 124 population groups had 20% or more households using crisis-level consumption coping strategies (rCSI score ≥19), indicating Phase 3, compared to 18 groups previously. Three groups demonstrated particularly alarming levels of crisis coping: Baidoa IDPs (51 percent), Dhusamareeb IDPs (67 percent), and Ceel Dheer & Xarardheere districts (56 percent), all indicative of Phase 3 or above conditions.

The widespread adoption of crisis-level coping strategies across 31% of assessed population groups indicates severe stress on household food security. The particularly high rates among IDP populations underscore the compounded vulnerabilities faced by displaced communities, who lack traditional livelihood assets and social support networks.

Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS) Index

Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS) reflect the actions households take to address economic challenges and maintain their livelihoods in the face of food insecurity and economic stress.

In 22 of 124 population groups, 20 percent or more households reported extreme depletion or liquidation of livelihood assets, indicating Phase 4 emergency conditions, compared to 7 groups recorded in post-Deyr 2024.Around half of assessed areas are now in Phase 3 or above, up from 38 percent previously, indicating growing asset stripping and long-term resilience loss. The extensive use of extreme livelihood coping strategies has long-term implications for household resilience and recovery capacity. When households sell productive assets, deplete savings, or engage in asset stripping, they compromise their ability to recover from current shocks and become increasingly vulnerable to future crises.

Moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition

An estimated 1.85 million children ages 6–59 months are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition between July 2025 and June 2026 including 421,000 severely malnourished This represents an increase from the August 2024–July 2025 period, when an estimated 1.6 million children were acutely malnourished, including 403,000 severely malnourished.

The 2025 post-*Gu* IPC report findings of acute malnutrition prevalence (based on weight-for-height z-scores) indicate that Five IDP settlements had over 20 percent of children classified as extremely malnourished, indicating IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical) conditions: Baidoa IDPs, Bossaso IDPs, Dhusamareeb IDPs, Galkayo IDPs, and Beledweyne IDPs. Of 38 population groups assessed for acute malnutrition, 15 were classified as Phase 4 (Critical), 15 as IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious), and six in IPC AMN Phase 2 (Alert).

The concentration of critical malnutrition levels among IDP populations reflects the compounded challenges these communities face, including limited access to clean water, adequate sanitation, healthcare services, and diverse food sources. Current risks including ongoing severe drought conditions, persistent water and food price increase, and supply chain disruptions in agricultural regions may further worsen household food access and utilization. The convergence of these factors, combined with limited humanitarian access in some areas, creates conditions for continued deterioration of food and nutrition security outcomes

OUTLOOK

Food security situation

The food security situation is projected to deteriorate between October and December, with at least 4.4 million people more than one-fifth of the population projected to face high levels of food insecurity. The deteriorating food security conditions are anticipated to peak between December 2025 and March 2026. Following the poor Deyr season, the Jilaal dry season is anticipated to be dry and hot. These conditions are expected to result in a largely below-average main Deyr cereal harvest in January, limiting food stocks and agricultural labour income. In pastoral areas, depleted rangeland resources are expected to cause livestock body conditions to deteriorate rapidly through March, leading to unusually low milk availability and reduced income from livestock sales. This is likely to force poor households to adopt negative coping strategies, such as distress livestock sales and reducing meal frequency.

The humanitarian situation in Somalia is projected to remain critical and worsen further, driven by climate shocks, conflict, and severely constrained funding for assistance. As a result, humanitarian food assistance needs are expected to rise throughout the Jilaal period, with an estimated 5.0–5.99 million people likely to require support between February and April according to FEWS NET projections.

Rainfall forecasts and harvest

For several months, international climate model ensemble forecasts have indicated that the October-November-December 2025 season is likely be drier and warmer than normal, due to combined effects of forecasted La Niña conditions and a negative Indian Ocean Dipole with rainfall totals that could be among the lowest on record in some regions according to Climate Hazards Center (CHC). These risks were also highlighted by the 71st Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF 71).
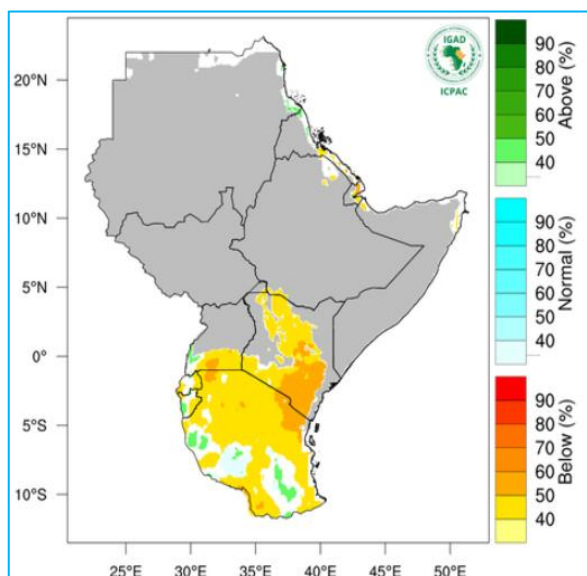
Forecasts for December 2025 to February 2026 suggest that southern Somalia, in particular key agricultural areas, will experience below-average rainfall (Map 3). The dry, hot conditions observed from September to November are expected to persist through the December–February period (Map 4).

The combination of poor rainfall and elevated temperatures across agricultural areas will likely delay or prevent the start of the planting season, hinder germination, and stunt crop development, resulting in poor sorghum and maize harvest outcomes by January. Similar to past years with La Niña patterns, the main Deyr cereal harvest in agropastoral areas is expected to be largely below average, with national sorghum and maize yields projected to be 25–30 percent and 22–25 percent below average, respectively.

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

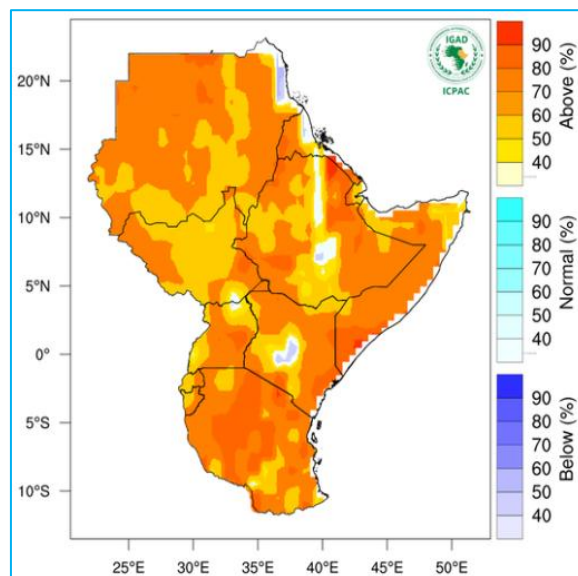Map 3. Rainfall probabilistic forecast for

December 2025 to February 2026

Source: ICPAC (accessed 27/11/2025)

Map 4. Temperature forecast for

December 2025 to February 2026

Source: ICPAC (accessed 27/11/2025)

ANNEXES

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

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[1]	Fuel prices		Food prices	Water prices		Displacement		Drought CDI		Drought NDVI		
	Critical	Heightened	Alert level	Critical	Heightened	Critical	Heightened	Critical	Heightened	Critical	Heightened	Critical	Heightened	Critical	Heightened
Lower Shabelle	9	12	30	1	4		1	3	2				5	5	
Gedo	3	12	18	2	2	1	1	0	4		1		4		
Bay	4	9	17		1	1	1	2	1		2		4	1	
Sanaag	4	2	10		2	2				2					
Lower Juba	3	3	9				1	3	1						1
Middle Shabelle	3	2	8	1				1	1				1	1	
Sool	3	1	7	3							1				
Middle Juba	2	3	7		1		1	2					1		
Awdal	2	2	6	1					1			1	1		
Bari	2	2	6						1	1	1	1			
Woqooyi Galbeed	2	1	5	2	1										
Bakool	1	3	5	1	1				1				1		
Nugaal	1	3	5	1	2				1						
Mudug	1	2	4		1						1			1	
Galgaduud	1	2	4	1	1		1								
Banadir	0	1	1										1		
Hiraan	0	1	1								1				
Togdheer	0	0	0												
Total	41	61	143	13	16	4	6	11	13	3	7	2	18	8	1

Annex II. JMR alerts by district in November 2025 – 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)
Lower Shebelle	Qoryooley	1		1		1	1
Lower Shebelle	Wanlaweyn	1	1	1		1	1
Gedo	Doolow	1	1	1	1		
Bay	Buurhakaba			1		1	1
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	1	1		1		
Bay	Baydhabo	1	1	1		1	
Bay	Diinsoor		1	1	1	1	
Lower Shebelle	Afgooye	1		1		1	1
Middle Shebelle	Adan Yabaal	1		1			
Gedo	Barrdheere	1		1		1	
Middle Juba	Buaale	1		1		1	
Bakool	Tayeeglow	1		1			
Bari	Caluula			1		1	
Lower Shebelle	Kurtunwaarey					1	1
Lower Juba	Afmadow		1	1			
Lower Shebelle	Marka		1	1			
Middle Shelle	Balcad			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.
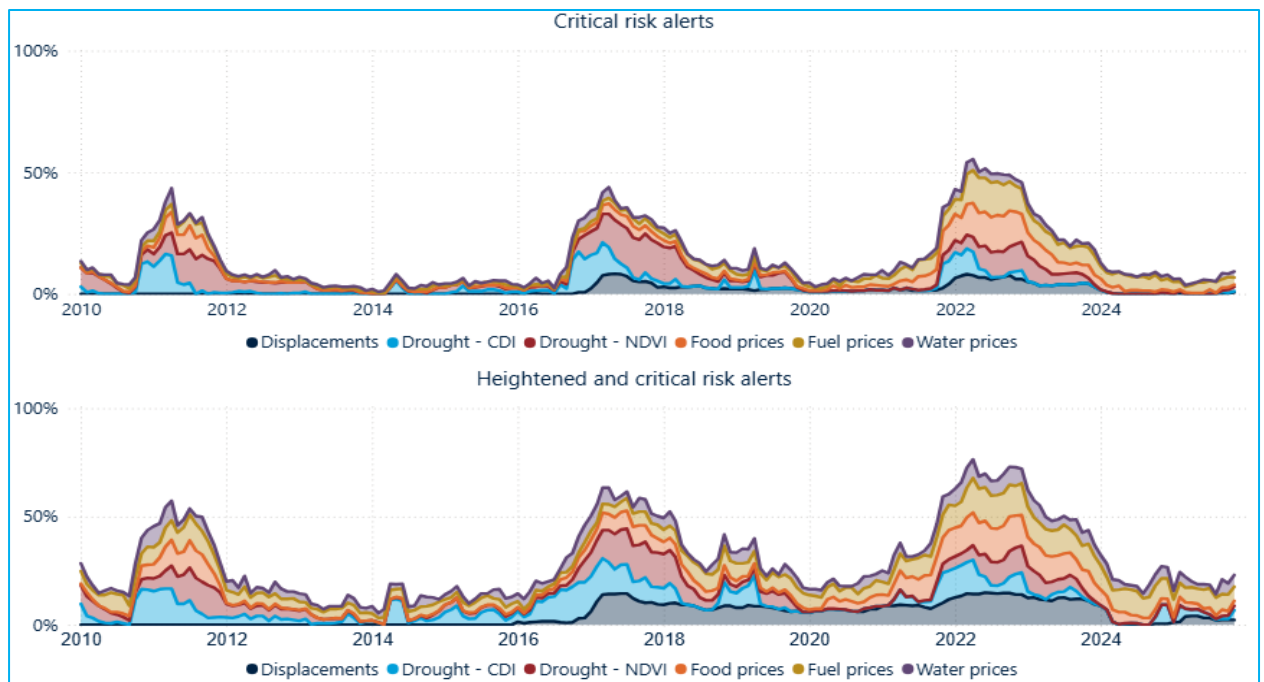

Figure 2. Historical JMR heightened and critical risk alerts

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 November 2025)

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 November 2025.

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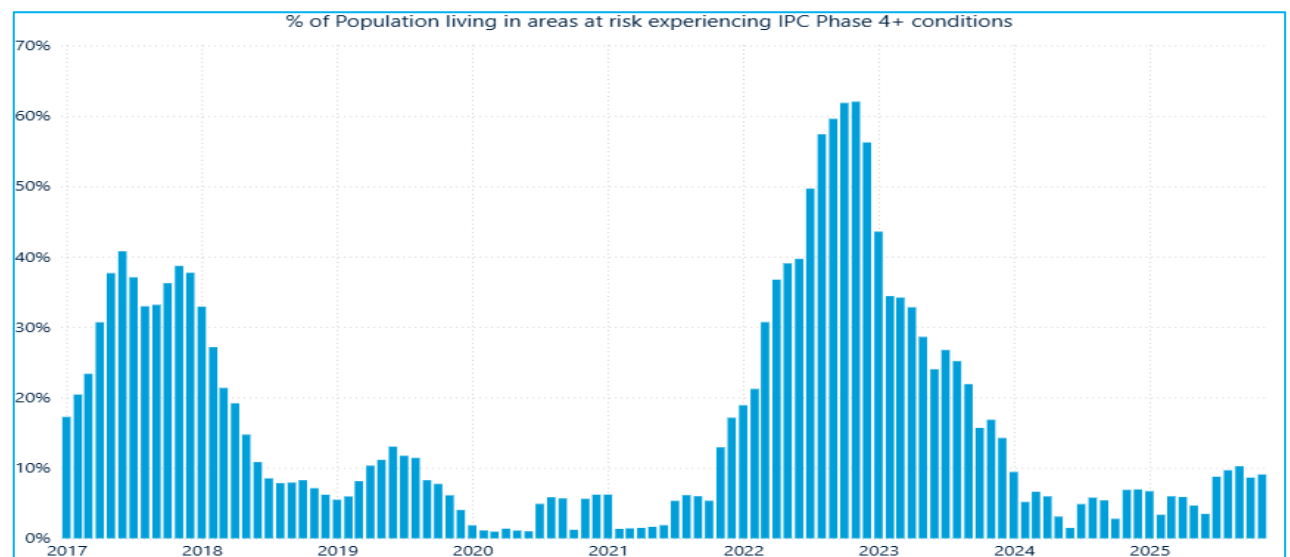
Annex V. Sources and time frames of risk indicators and target variable

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/UNHCR-PRMN-Displacement-Dataset.xlsx	Jan 2016	Nov 2025
Drought -Combined Drought Indicator (rainfall and temperature)	SWALIM	https://cdi.faoswalim.org	Jan 2021	Nov 2025
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	Nov 2025
Food prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	Jan 2020	Nov 2025
Fuel prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	Jan 2020	Nov 2025
Water prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	Jan 2020	Nov 2025
Target variable				
FEWS NET	World Bank	https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0064614/harmonized-sub-national-food-security-data	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.

DISCLAIMER

For questions or comments, please contact Abdullahi Kelly at abdullahi@nbs.gov.so.

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