SOMALIA JOINT MONITORING REPORT

Biannual update on food and nutrition security crisis risks (June 2026 – REPORT #5)

KEY MESSAGES

- This Joint Monitoring Report (JMR) for Somalia, which uses data up to May 2026 and statistical modeling to highlight food and nutrition security risks at the district level, recorded 132 critical and 51 heightened risk alerts in May compared to 14 critical and 52 heightened risk alerts recorded in the last year. It is estimated that 3,906,000 people (19.66% of the population)[1] 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, Bay, Bari, Gedo, and Middle Shabelle. The top 10 districts at risk are Jowhar, Bu'aale, Kurtunwaarey, Baraawe, Diinsoor, Buur Hakaba, Balcad, Qansax Dheere, Afgooye, and Afmadow.

- In May 2026 an IPC projection update indicated that 6 million people in Somalia (30% of the population) experienced Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse food insecurity between April and June representing an increase of about 509,000 people in IPC Acute Food Insecurity (AFI) Phase 3 or above, as the situation is expected to worsen driven by interlinked factors including the poor performance of the Gu season , escalating food prices due to the conflict in middle east , conflict and insecurity

- The IPC Projection update identified a Risk of Famine in the agropastoral areas of Buurhakaba District in Bay Region under a plausible worst-case scenario involving failed Gu rains, further increases in food prices, and inadequate humanitarian assistance. Buurhakaba is already classified in IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase 5 (Extremely Critical), with a Global Acute Malnutrition rate of 37.1 percent. The situation highlights the severe vulnerability of drought-affected agropastoral communities and underscores the need for continued monitoring and timely humanitarian response in high-risk areas.

- The 2026 Gu harvest is expected to be below average following delayed rainfall onset, prolonged dry spells, and uneven rainfall distribution that affected crop establishment and development in several agricultural areas. Crop production prospects remain particularly concerning in parts of Bay and Bakool, where persistent rainfall deficits are expected to reduce cereal yields and agricultural labour opportunities. As a result, seasonal improvements in food availability and household incomes are likely to be limited during the Hagaa period.

- In May 2026, the JMR recorded 60 critical and 8 heightened fuel price alerts across 17 regions. Between November 2025 and May 2026, the average fuel price indicator increased by 24.2%, Between January and February 2026, fuel prices remained relatively stable across the country. However, since March 2026 Petrol, diesel, and kerosene prices have increased by 18.86%, 12.76% and 4% respectively. Continued increases in fuel costs are expected to raise transportation, water trucking, and food distribution costs, reducing household purchasing power.

- In May, the water price indicator recorded 9 critical and 6 heightened water price alerts, concentrated in Bari, Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, and Gedo regions. In Kurtunwaarey district of Lower Shabelle region, the cost of a 200-litre water drum increased by 316.67% at approximately SOS 25,800 between November 2025 and May 2026. In Caluula district the average price of a 20-litre jerrycan increased by 135%. Sharp increases in the cost of purchased water were observed in several districts, reflecting continued pressure on water resources and growing reliance on commercial water trucking.

- Regarding food prices, 18 critical and 10 heightened risk alerts were recorded in May 2026. Between November 2025 and May 2026, the average price of wheat flour In Wanla-weyn and Qoryooley increased by 65.63% and 42.41% respectively. Rising prices of sorghum, maize, wheat flour, vegetable oil, and milk were observed in Bay, Lower Shabelle, Gedo, Hiraan, and other regions. Increasing transport costs, reduced domestic production, and disruptions in international trade routes continue to place upward pressure on food prices.

- The displacement indicator recorded 19 critical and 26 heightened displacement alerts recorded in May 2026. Nearly half of all districts recorded either critical or heightened displacement risks. Continued livelihood deterioration, reduced access to water and pasture, and limited economic opportunities are driving migration toward urban centres and displacement sites.

- The drought (NDVI) indicator recorded 26 critical NDVI alerts and one heightened alert, concentrated in Lower Shabelle, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Bari, Mudug, and Sanaag regions. The persistence of below-average vegetation conditions reflects the cumulative impacts of the failed Deyr 2025 season, the harsh Jilaal dry period, and the delayed and uneven performance of the Gu rains. As a result, pasture regeneration and water recharge remain

[1] The projected increase in IPC Phase 4 caseloads is primarily driven by observed food price increases associated with the Middle East crisis, particularly in urban centres. However, these projections should be interpreted with caution, as IPC estimates derived from observed outcome data may differ substantially for the same locations

insufficient in many areas, constraining livestock productivity, reducing milk availability, and limiting recovery opportunities for drought-affected households. These conditions are consistent with IPC findings that livestock body conditions, herd sizes, and household incomes remain below average despite recent rainfall improvements.

- According to the ministry of Health as of Epi-week 23 (1–7 June 2026), five active disease outbreaks were being monitored nationally, including measles, diphtheria, AWD/cholera, influenza, and dengue fever. More than 5,500 disease alerts were reported during the reporting period, reflecting the elevated public health risks facing vulnerable populations.

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 May, higher fuel prices in 17 regions raised nearly (45%) of critical alerts and over (15.6 %) of heightened risk alerts. Similarly, the NDVI indicator raised (20%) of critical alerts. Localized increases in food and water prices also raised both critical and heightened risk alerts, while displacement drove (50%) of heightened risk alerts. In comparison, in the previous JMR based on data up to April 2025, the model recorded 14 critical and another 52 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 May 2026 countrywide by indicator

INDICATOR	CRITICAL RISK ALERT	HIGH TENED RISK ALERT	REGION
MAY 2026			
Fuel prices	60	8	Bakool, Banadir, Bari, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiiraan, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed
Drought – normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) (vegetation)	26	1	Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Mudug, Bay, Nugaal, Middle Juba, Sool, Bari, Galgaduud, Lower Juba
Displacement	19	26	Gedo, Mudug, Sanaag, Bay, Lower Juba, Bari, Sool, Nugaal, Middle Juba, Galgaduud, Middle Shabelle, Hiiraan
Food prices	18	10	Lower Shabelle, Bay, Sanaag, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, Gedo. Hiiraan, Lower Juba, Sool, Bakool
Water prices	9	6	Bari, Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Hiiraan, Awdal , Bay, Middle Shabelle, Gedo
Drought - combined drought index (CDI) (rainfall and temperature)	0	0	
Total	132	51	

According to the JMR modeling[1] for May 2026, approximately 3.9 million 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.

[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 May 2026, the JMR recorded 60 critical risk alerts and 8 heightened risk alerts for the fuel price indicator (based on the average prices of diesel, petrol, kerosene, and firewood), compared to 10 critical risk alerts and 7 heightened risk alerts recorded last year across 60 districts in Bakool, Banadir, Bari, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed

In May 2026. The average fuel price indicator increased by 24.20% mostly driven by an increase in Petrol and Diesel which increased by 50.87% and 40%, respectively, compared to November 2025. Significant increases were recorded across several regions, particularly in Gedo and Galgaduud. In Gedo region, the average fuel price indicator increased by 52.24% between November 2025 and May 2026, driven largely by increases in petrol prices in Belet-Xaawo and Garbahaarey districts which increased by 463% and 118% respectively. In Ceelbuur district the average price of patrol increased by 248%, while in Cadaado average petrol prices increased by 44.16%. remaining well above the critical alert threshold. Similarly, in Burco petrol prices increased by 47%.

Similar upward trends were also observed in several districts across Bari, Bay, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Sanaag, and Sool regions, contributing to the large number of critical alerts recorded nationally.

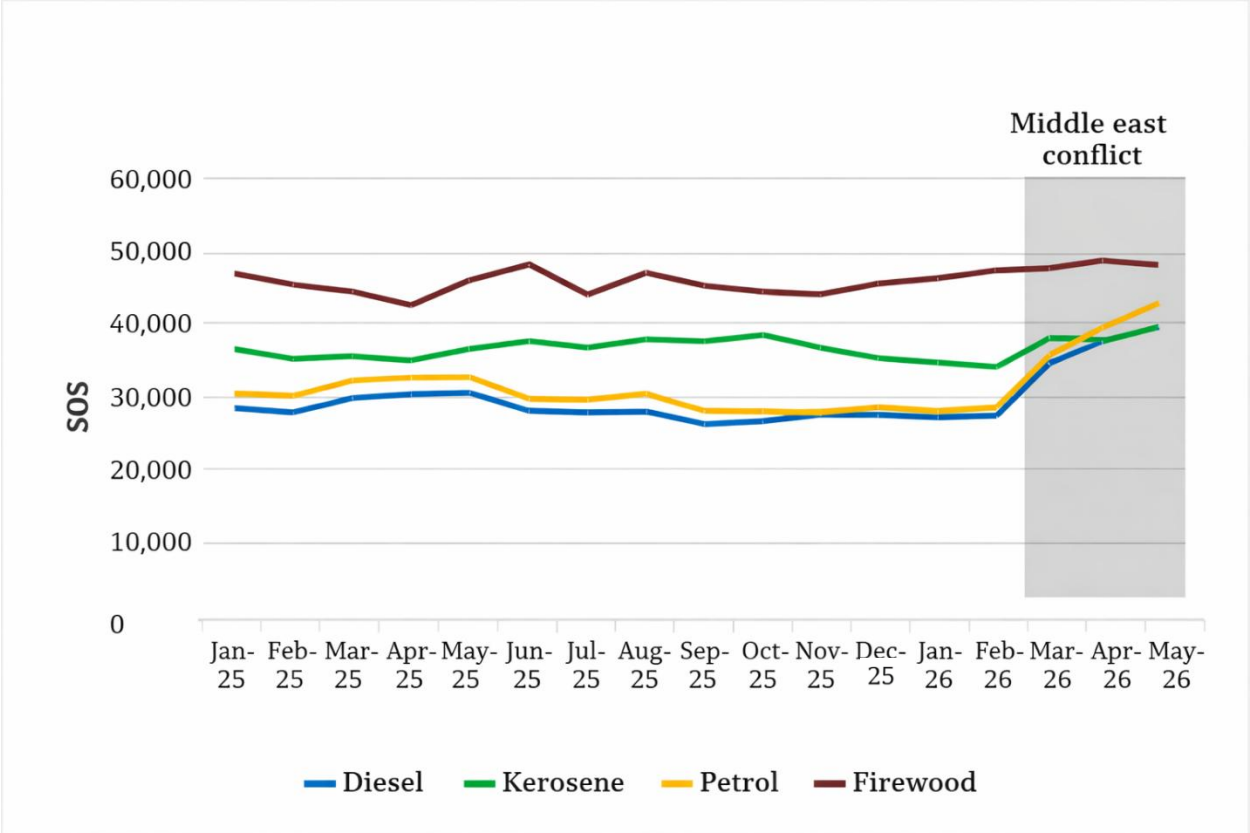
Between January and February 2026, fuel prices remained relatively stable across the country. However, beginning in March, fuel prices increased sharply, with diesel, kerosene, and petrol prices all recording substantial month-on-month increases. This upward trend continued through April and May, with May recording the highest fuel prices observed since the beginning of the year. Compared to January 2026, diesel, kerosene, and petrol prices increased by 41.0 percent, 13.9 percent, and 48.6 percent, respectively, reflecting sustained upward pressure on energy costs across the country.

The increase in fuel prices from March onwards was largely driven by disruptions in global energy markets linked to tensions in the Middle East. The conflict affected major oil supply routes and contributed to sharp increases in international oil prices during March. Although global oil prices eased slightly in April following temporary reductions in tensions, market uncertainty remained high, keeping fuel prices elevated through May.

Somalia is particularly vulnerable to such external shocks because it relies almost entirely on imported fuel and petroleum products. As a result, increases in international oil prices are quickly transmitted to domestic markets through higher import and transportation costs. The recent increase in fuel prices observed across Somalia reflects these global market developments and is likely to continue affecting the cost of food transportation, water trucking, and other essential goods and services.

Higher fuel prices are expected to increase the cost of economic activities across the country, particularly in areas that depend on long-distance transportation of goods and services. Increased transportation costs may contribute to higher prices for food, water, and other essential commodities, further reducing the purchasing power of vulnerable households. The impact is likely to be most pronounced among low-income households, pastoral and agropastoral communities, and displaced populations that are already facing significant livelihood challenges.

Figure 1. Diesel, firewood, kerosene, and petrol prices between January 2025- May 2026



Source: FSNAU

Water prices

In May 2026, the JMR model recorded 9 critical and 6 heightened risk alerts related to water prices, compared to two critical and seven heightened alerts recorded during the same period in 2025. The alerts were concentrated in Bari, Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Awdal and Gedo regions, reflecting worsening water scarcity conditions across drought-affected areas.

Bari region recorded five critical alerts in the districts of Bossaso, Caluula, Iskushuban, Qandala, and Qardho. The sharpest increases were observed in Caluula district, where the average price of a 20-litre jerrycan increased by 135% between November 2025 and May, 2026 while Qandala recorded an increase of 133.78% over the same period. These increases indicate growing pressure on household access to water, particularly in areas dependent on purchased water supplies.

In Kurtunwaarey district of Lower Shabelle region, the cost of a 200-litre water drum increased by 316.67% between November 2025 and May 2026, remaining well above the critical alert threshold at approximately SOS 25,800. In Tayeeglow District of Bakool region the cost of a 200-litre water drum increased by 270% between November 2025 and May 2026, remaining well above the critical alert threshold at approximately SOS 82,500. Similar upward price trends were observed in drought-affected districts where declining water availability has increased reliance on commercial water trucking and other costly alternative sources.

Food prices

In May 2026, the JMR model identified 18 critical alerts and 10 heightened alerts in relation to food prices, this compares to two critical alerts and 8 heightened alerts reported during the same period last year across the regions of Bay, lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Middle Juba, Hiiraan, Gedo, Bakool Sool and Sanaag. In Lower Shabelle, average prices increased by 4.29% from April to May, based on the average percentage change in the districts of Afgooye, Baraawe, Wanla-weyn, Qoryooley and Sablaale, recording 5 critical alerts. Between November 2025 and May 2026, the average price of wheat flour In Wanla weyn and Qoryooley increased by 65.63% and 42.41% respectively.

In the Bay region the average prices of red sorghum and white maize increased by 53.50% and 53.58% respectively. In Baydhaba district the average food prices increased by 21.33% driven by increase of Cowpeas and white maize, which increased by 60.66% and 26.15% respectively. In Belet-xaawo district of Gedo region the average food prices increased by 11.92% driven by 34.82% increase of Camel Milk, also in Jalalaqsi district of Hiraan region the prices of white sorghum

and white maize increased by 91.67% and 53.85% respectively. Between November 2025 and May 2026, the national average price of camel milk increased by 22.64%.

Since the beginning of 2026, average retail prices of imported food commodities have also shown an upward trend. In the port markets of Bossaso, Berbera, and Mogadishu, retail prices of sugar and wheat flour increased by 8.75%, and 5.93%, respectively.

Food prices are expected to remain above average in the coming months. In addition to the effects of below-average domestic production, emerging geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and instability affecting the Strait of Hormuz present additional risks to regional trade flows. Potential disruptions to global oil shipments, higher fuel prices, increased maritime insurance costs, and shipping delays could further raise import and transportation costs. Given Somalia's heavy dependence on imported food, fuel, and agricultural inputs, these pressures are likely to sustain elevated food prices and further reduce purchasing power among vulnerable households, particularly in drought-affected and food-deficit areas.

Displacement

In May 2026, the JMR recorded a total of 19 critical risk alerts and 26 heightened risk alerts related to displacement, compared to four heightened risk alerts recorded during the same period in 2025. The alerts were concentrated in Gedo, Mudug, Sanaag, Bay, Lower Juba, Bari, Sool, Nugaal, Middle Juba, Galgaduud, Middle Shabelle, and Hiraan regions, reflecting continued population movements driven by drought, conflict, and deteriorating livelihood conditions. Gedo region recorded four critical risk alerts in the districts of Belet-Xaawo, Ceel-waaq, Garbahaarey, and Luuq. Similarly, Mudug region recorded three critical risk alerts in Hobyo, Jariiban, and Galkacayo districts. Bay region recorded two critical alerts in Diinsoor and Qansaxdheere districts, while Cadaado district in Galgaduud region recorded one critical risk alert.

As of May 2026, displacement data indicated that, over 30,000 people were newly displaced, including nearly 8,000 people displaced due to drought-related factors. These observed population movements are consistent with the JMR model, which recorded increased displacement risk alerts across several regions. The continued deterioration of livelihood conditions, particularly in drought-affected pastoral and agropastoral areas, is expected to sustain displacement pressures in the coming months. Although localized Gu rainfall improved conditions in some areas, recovery has remained uneven and insufficient to reverse the cumulative impacts of the failed Deyr 2025 season, the harsh Jilaal dry season, livestock losses, and reduced income-earning opportunities. Consequently, displacement is likely to remain an important driver of humanitarian needs and food insecurity among vulnerable households.

Drought CDI

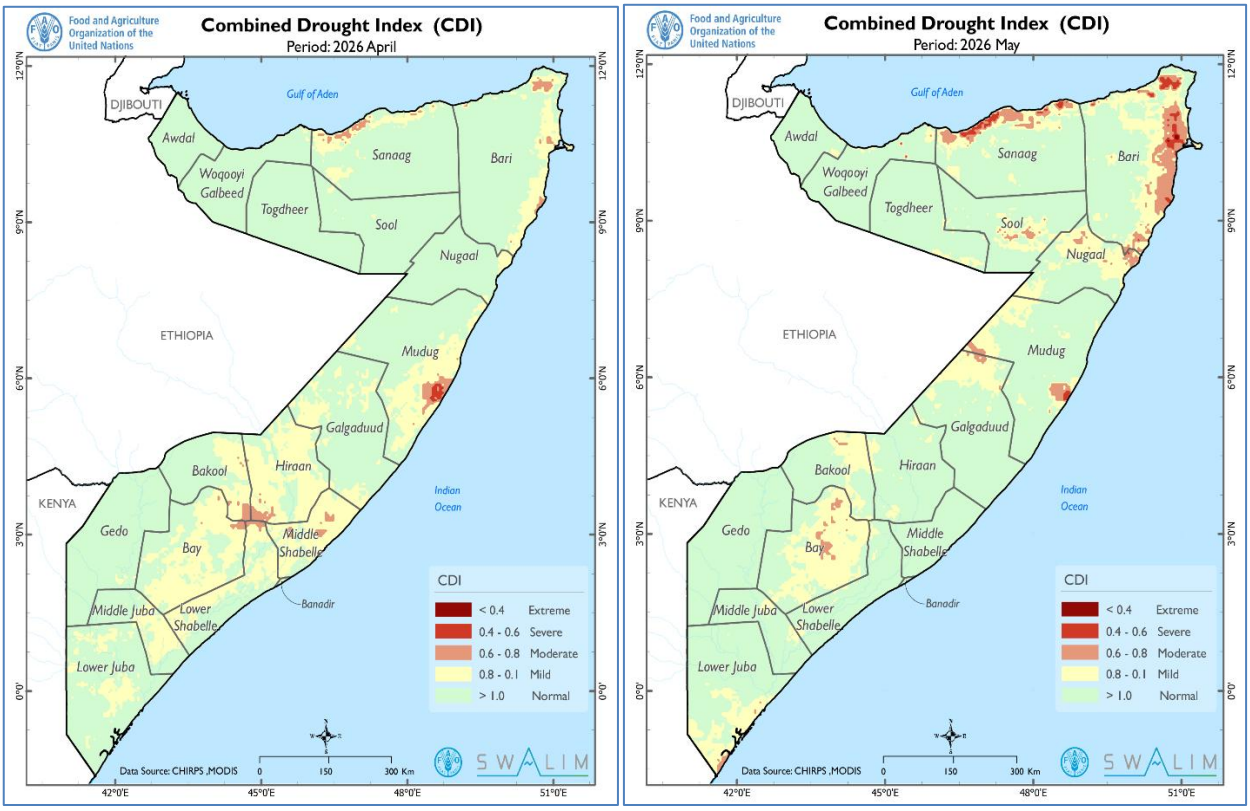
As of May 2026, the JMR risk monitoring model did not record any critical or heightened alerts for the Combined Drought Index. This reflects an improvement in meteorological drought conditions following the onset of Gu rains. However, the Rainfall performance remained uneven, and several areas continued to experience below-average vegetation conditions, water stress, weak livestock body conditions, crop stress, and slow livelihood recovery.

The season began in early April with moderate to heavy rainfall concentrated in northwestern Somalia, particularly Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed, where cumulative totals exceeded 250 mm in locations such as Boon, Xeego, Las Dacawo, and Harirad. By mid-April, rainfall expanded into parts of Bay, Gedo, Middle Juba, and Hiraan before becoming more widespread across southern and central Somalia between late April and mid-May. Significant seasonal accumulations were recorded in Baardheere (266 mm), Bu'aale (226 mm), Qansax Dheere (213.5 mm), Jowhar (193.8 mm), Doolow (166.7 mm), and Marka (155.5 mm). Localised heavy rainfall exceeding 100 mm was also recorded in Las Anod, Xeego, Gumburaha, and parts of Bay and Lower Shabelle.

The improved rainfall substantially reduced drought severity, with the April and May Combined Drought Index showing a widespread transition from severe drought to normal or mild conditions. Nevertheless, residual drought conditions persisted in localized hotspots, particularly parts of Bay, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Bari, and central Somalia where rainfall remained below seasonal averages.

Gu rainfall also generated substantial recharge of the Juba and Shabelle catchments, resulting in elevated river levels and localized flood risk along the Shabelle River, particularly around Beledweyne, Bulo Burte, Jowhar, and downstream areas during May. Despite the improved meteorological conditions, field reports continued to indicate water shortages, weak livestock conditions, crop pests, localized flooding, and slow livelihood recovery in drought-affected communities.

Map 1. Combined Drought Index (CDI) in April and May 2026



Source: SWALIM (Accesses in 13/06/2026)

Drought NDVI

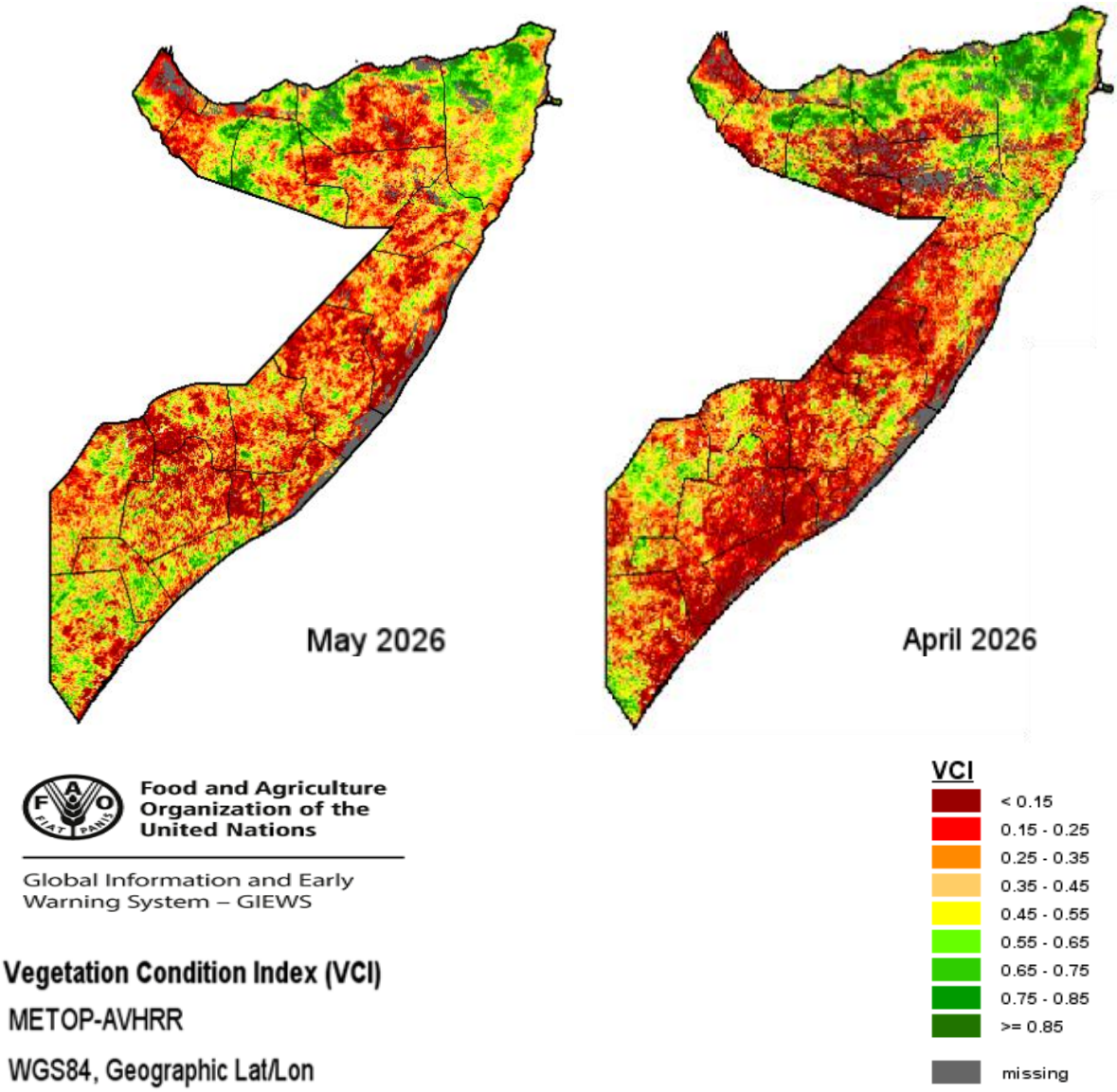
In May 2026, the JMR model recorded 26 critical risk alerts and one heightened risk alerts for the drought indicator based on NDVI (vegetation cover) across the regions of Bari, Bay, Bakool, Mudug, Sanaag, Galgaduud, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, and Middle Juba. The districts that the model flagged for drought were Baraawe, Qoryooley, Wanla-Weyn, Afgooye, and Kurtunwaarey, Sablaale in the Lower Shabelle region; Baydhaba, Buurhakaba, Diinsoor, and Qansaxdheere in the Bay region; Balcad and Jowhar in the Middle Shabelle region; Bu'aale, Kismayo, Afmadow in Lower Juba, Iskushuban and Bandarbeyla in Bari region, Jariiban in Mudug region and Ceerigaabo in Sanaag region

The negative NDVI anomalies observed in these districts were primarily driven by the cumulative effects of the failed Deyr 2025 season and the prolonged Jilaal dry period, which left vegetation conditions significantly below normal at the start of the Gu season. Although Gu 2026 rainfall was generally favourable, rainfall distribution remained uneven, with some districts receiving below-average seasonal totals or experiencing short-duration rainfall events that provided limited support for sustained vegetation recovery.

Several areas, including parts of Lower Shabelle, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Bari, and Mudug, continued to experience rainfall deficits relative to the long-term average.

Recovery was further constrained by above-normal temperatures, frequently ranging between 35°C and 40°C across southern and central Somalia during April and May, which increased evapotranspiration and soil moisture loss. In addition, degraded rangelands, poor pasture conditions, crop stress, and the lagged response of vegetation to rainfall contributed to the persistence of below-average vegetation conditions despite the overall improvement in rainfall, water availability, and drought indicators across much of the country.

Map 2. Vegetation Health Index in April and May 2026



Source: FAO-GWIES (accessed 15/06/2026)

OTHER INDICATORS

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

Health

Somalia continues to face significant public health challenges driven by recurrent climate shocks, displacement, limited access to safe water and sanitation, and a fragile health system. The Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) data indicate multiple concurrent outbreaks across the country, increasing pressure on already constrained health services. According to the ministry of Health as of Epi-week 23 (1–7 June 2026), five active disease outbreaks were being monitored nationally, including measles, diphtheria, AWD/cholera, influenza, and dengue fever. More than 5,500 disease alerts were reported during the reporting period, reflecting the elevated public health risks facing vulnerable populations.

Measles remains the largest outbreak by case count, with 9,155 suspected cases and 34 deaths reported between January and early June 2026. Approximately three-quarters of reported cases occurred among children under five years of age. Diphtheria also remains a major concern, with 2,407 reported cases and 64 deaths nationally, corresponding to a case fatality rate of 2.7 percent. Banadir and Puntland continue to account for the highest disease burden. AWD/cholera transmission persists in several districts affected by inadequate water and sanitation conditions, with 1,755 cases reported since the beginning of the year, although no associated deaths were recorded during the reporting period.

Respiratory illnesses have also increased, with more than 4,000 influenza-related cases reported during Epi-week 23 alone, while malaria cases have risen sharply with seasonal transmission conditions. In addition, surveillance data confirmed the continued circulation of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2), highlighting ongoing immunization and disease control challenges. Other communicable diseases, including typhoid and shigellosis, continue to contribute substantially to the national disease burden, reflecting persistent deficiencies in water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

Access to healthcare remains critically constrained, particularly in rural areas, agropastoral communities, and displacement settlements where drought, food insecurity, and poor sanitation conditions frequently overlap. The prolonged drought has reduced access to safe water in many areas, forcing households to rely on unsafe water sources and increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. Drought-related livestock losses, reduced household incomes, and worsening food insecurity have also contributed to increased vulnerability to disease, particularly among children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups. Persistent gaps in water, sanitation and hygiene services, combined with acute malnutrition, displacement, and limited healthcare capacity, continue to increase the risk of disease transmission and place additional strain on an already fragile health system.

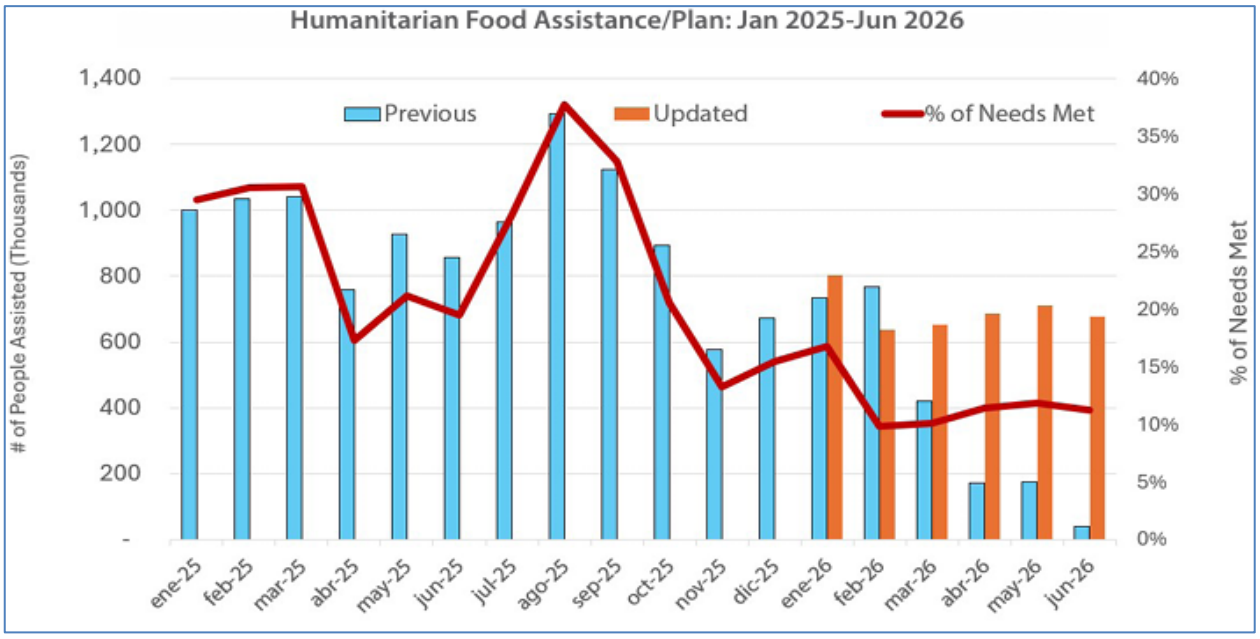
Humanitarian Food security Assistance

Humanitarian Food Security Assistance (HFSA) includes both food security sector specific assistance and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) delivered to vulnerable populations. As of May 2026, the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) was only 19.8 percent funded, with humanitarian partners reaching approximately 577,000 people between January and April against a target of 2.43 million people. Unless humanitarian assistance is significantly expanded, continued food and fuel price increases, displacement, disease outbreaks, and constrained livelihood opportunities are likely to increase humanitarian needs across several parts of the country.

To complement the humanitarian response, the Federal Government of Somalia, with support from the World Bank, has launched an additional drought response package. The package includes US$3.5 million in livestock insurance payouts for pastoral households, US$35 million in cash transfers through the expansion of the Baxnaano social safety net programme, and US$15 million for nutrition commodities and supplies to government health facilities in priority districts. These interventions are expected to strengthen national response capacity and improve support to vulnerable households. However, given the scale of humanitarian needs and the existing funding shortfall, additional humanitarian assistance will remain essential to prevent further deterioration in food security conditions.

Limited humanitarian coverage, combined with rising food and fuel prices, continued displacement, disease outbreaks, and constrained livelihood opportunities, is likely to increase pressure on vulnerable households and elevate food security risks in the coming months.

Figure 2 Humanitarian Food security Assistance between January 2025- June 2026



Souce: IPC projection update May 2026

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY OUTCOMES

The Following section summarises the key findings from comprehensive data on food and nutrition security outcome of the IPC Post-Deyr seasonal assessment conducted between November and December 2025 and the IPC analysis projection update for April–June 2026.

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 of February 2026 showed that 19 of the 62 assessed population groups had more than 30 percent of households experiencing poor food consumption, corresponding to an IPC Phase 4 classification. Notably, five rural livelihood groups and three IDP population groups reported that over half of households had poor food consumption, with some areas exceeding 80 percent. These findings indicate severe constraints on household food access and significant deterioration in food consumption outcomes across several parts of the country

HDDS, measuring the number of food groups consumed over a 24-hour recall period, indicated relatively diverse diets despite food insecurity challenges across Somalia. However, four population groups, including one rural livelihood group, one urban population group, and two IDP settlements, reported that more than 30 percent of households consumed only two or fewer food groups. This reflects poor dietary diversity and limited access to a balanced diet, largely associated with constrained purchasing power and restricted access to nutritious foods.

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.

Severe hunger was observed in several population groups, particularly among internally displaced households. The highest prevalence was recorded among Dhusamareeb IDPs (27 percent), Baydhaba IDPs (19 percent), and Caabudwaaq and Cadaado districts (16 percent). In addition, 42 areas of analysis reported that at least 20 percent of households experienced moderate hunger, consistent with IPC Phase 3 conditions. These findings point to widespread food consumption gaps and significant challenges in accessing sufficient food

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.

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 13 of the 62 assessed population groups, at least 30 percent of households reported engaging in emergency livelihood coping strategies, including the depletion of productive assets and liquidation of livelihood resources. Overall, more than 30 of the assessed population groups were classified in IPC Phase 3 or worse based on livelihood coping indicators, demonstrating the considerable pressure faced by households in sustaining their livelihoods.

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.

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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

The acute malnutrition projection update of April 2026 covered a total of 35 areas in Somalia, including: 26 livelihood zones and 9 IDP settlements, Due to worsening acute food insecurity, the estimated burden of acute malnutrition among children 6–59 months has increased from 1.84 million cases in the previous projection to 1.88 million children between January 2026 and December 2026, with 493,000 likely to be severely malnourished. The analysis indicates high levels of acute malnutrition compared to the January 2025 to December 2025 period, when around 1.7 million children faced acute malnutrition, including 466,000 severely malnourished.

The nutrition situation continues to deteriorate across most parts of Somalia compared to the January 2026 analysis. The severity of acute malnutrition (GAM prevalence) remains particularly high in the Bay Agropastoral Livelihood Zone (25.2 percent GAM which is IPC AMN Phase 4 - Critical), and Buurhakaba within Bay Agropastoral Livelihood which recorded 37.1 percent GAM (IPC AMN Phase 5 - Extremely Critical) and is at risk of Famine under a plausible worst-case scenario of failing Gu rains and other aggravating factors. The main reason for AMN Phase 5 is the high burden of childhood morbidity, with 36.7 percent of children reported to be ill in the two weeks preceding the survey.

OUTLOOK

Food security situation

The food security situation in Somalia is expected to remain highly concerning through the Hagaa season. According to the May 2026 IPC projection update, at least 6 million people, representing around 30 percent of the population, are projected to experience Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity during April–June 2026. The cumulative effects of the failed 2025 Deyr season, the harsh 2026 Jilaal dry season, and the uneven performance of the 2026 Gu rains have significantly weakened household resilience across many parts of the country.

Food prices are expected to remain above average in the coming months due to below-average Gu crop production, elevated transportation costs, and continued regional and global market pressures. Instability in the Middle East may continue to increase risks to fuel prices, maritime transport, and regional trade flows, particularly if ongoing efforts to de-escalate the conflict do not result in a sustained improvement in regional stability. These factors are likely to maintain upward pressure on imported food prices and reduce household purchasing power.

Water prices are also expected to remain elevated in several drought-affected areas where groundwater recharge has been limited and dependence on commercial water supply systems remains high despite localized rainfall improvements. Humanitarian needs are expected to remain high during the Hagaa season. Continued funding constraints, limited livelihood opportunities, disease outbreaks, and elevated food and fuel prices are likely to increase

pressure on vulnerable households. Particular concern remains for the agropastoral areas of Buurhakaba District, where the IPC identified a Risk of Famine under a plausible worst-case scenario.

Rainfall forecasts and harvest

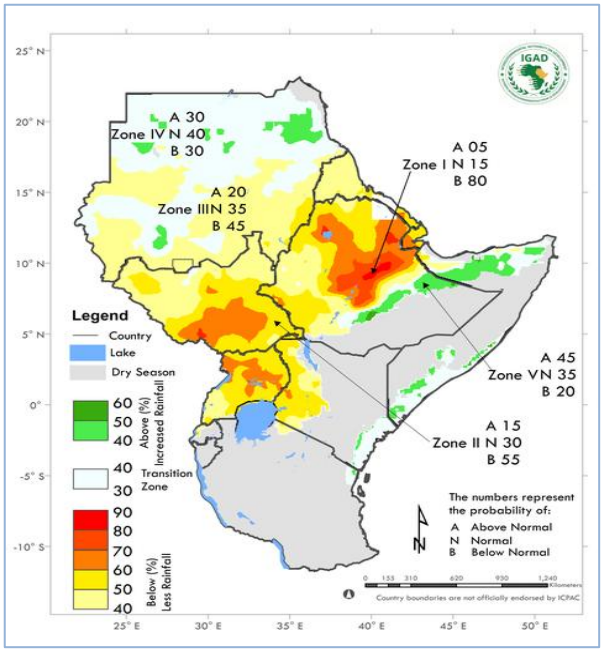
As Somalia enters the Hagaa dry season (June–September 2026), dry conditions are expected to prevail across most parts of the country following a below-average Gu season. According to the 73rd Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF 73), there is a 50–70 percent probability of below-normal rainfall across parts of the Greater Horn during the June–September period, including areas of Somalia. Forecasts also indicate a high likelihood of above-normal temperatures, which are expected to accelerate moisture loss, reduce pasture availability, and increase pressure on already stressed water resources.

Crop conditions are projected to remain poor following delayed rainfall onset, below-average seasonal totals, and prolonged dry spells that negatively affected land preparation, planting, seed germination, and crop establishment. Maize and sorghum crops currently in the vegetative and reproductive stages are expected to produce below-average yields, with some sorghum-producing areas potentially recording yield reductions exceeding 40 percent below normal.

As a result, the July–August Gu harvest is expected to be below average, limiting seasonal improvements in food availability and household income. Persistent rainfall deficits across Bay and Bakool have raised particular concerns regarding cereal production and agricultural labour opportunities, increasing pressure on agropastoral households that depend on crop production and seasonal employment.

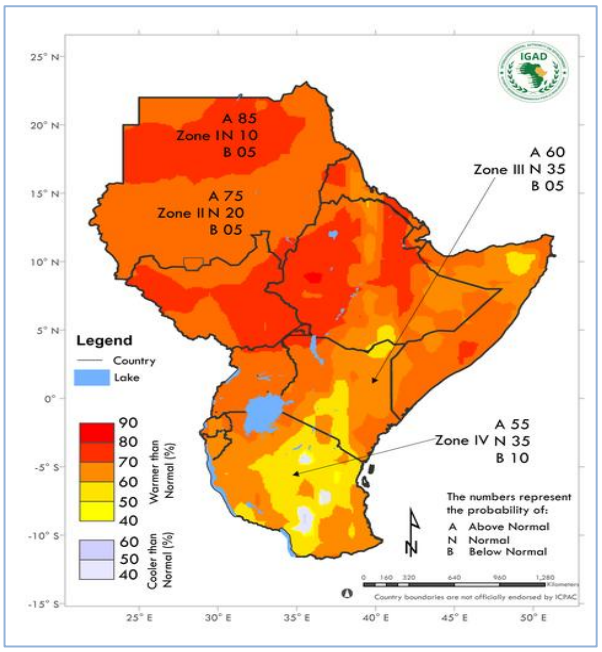
Looking ahead to the October–December 2026 Deyr season, climate forecasts indicate the continued development and strengthening of El Niño conditions. According to NOAA there is a high probability that El Niño will persist into early 2027. Historically, El Niño is associated with enhanced rainfall across Somalia during the Deyr season. Consequently, there is an increased likelihood of above-normal Deyr rainfall, which could support crop production, pasture regeneration, and water availability. However, above-average rainfall also raises the risk of flooding along the Juba and Shabelle river systems, particularly in flood-prone riverine areas where infrastructure and embankments remain vulnerable.

Map 3. Rainfall probabilistic forecast for
June to September 2026



Source: ICPAC (accessed 15/06/2026)

Map 4. Temperature forecast for
June to September 2026



Source: ICPAC (accessed 15/06/2026)

ANNEXES

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

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

	Total per region		Sum of alerts[1]	Displacement		Food Prices		Fuel Prices		NDVI		Water Prices	
Region	Critical Risk	Heightened Risk		Critical	Heightened	Heightened	Critical	Heightened	Critical	Heightened	Critical	Heightened	Critical
Lower Shabelle	21	5	**26**	0	4	5	1	7	0	7	0	2	0
Gedo	12	4	**16**	1	3	0	0	5	1	1	0	5	0
Bay	13	2	**15**	2	1	4	0	4	0	3	0	0	1
Sanaag	11	3	**14**	4	2	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1
Lower Juba	11	2	**13**	1	1	2	0	4	0	4	0	0	1
Middle Shabelle	7	5	**12**	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	0
Sool	6	6	**12**	1	1	0	4	3	1	2	0	0	0
Middle Juba	4	8	**12**	0	4	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	1
Awdal	9	2	**11**	3	1	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	0
Bari	8	1	**9**	1	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	5	4	**9**	0	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0
Bakool	5	3	**8**	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
Nugaal	7	0	**7**	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mudug	5	1	**6**	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Galgaduud	4	0	**4**	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Banadir	3	0	**3**	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hiraan	1	2	**3**	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Togdheer	0	3	**3**	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	**132**	**51**	**183**	**19**	**26**	**18**	**10**	**60**	**8**	**26**	**1**	**9**	**6**

Table 2. Number of JMR alerts by region

Annex II. JMR alerts by district in May 2026 – 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 (green) per food security risk indicator by district.

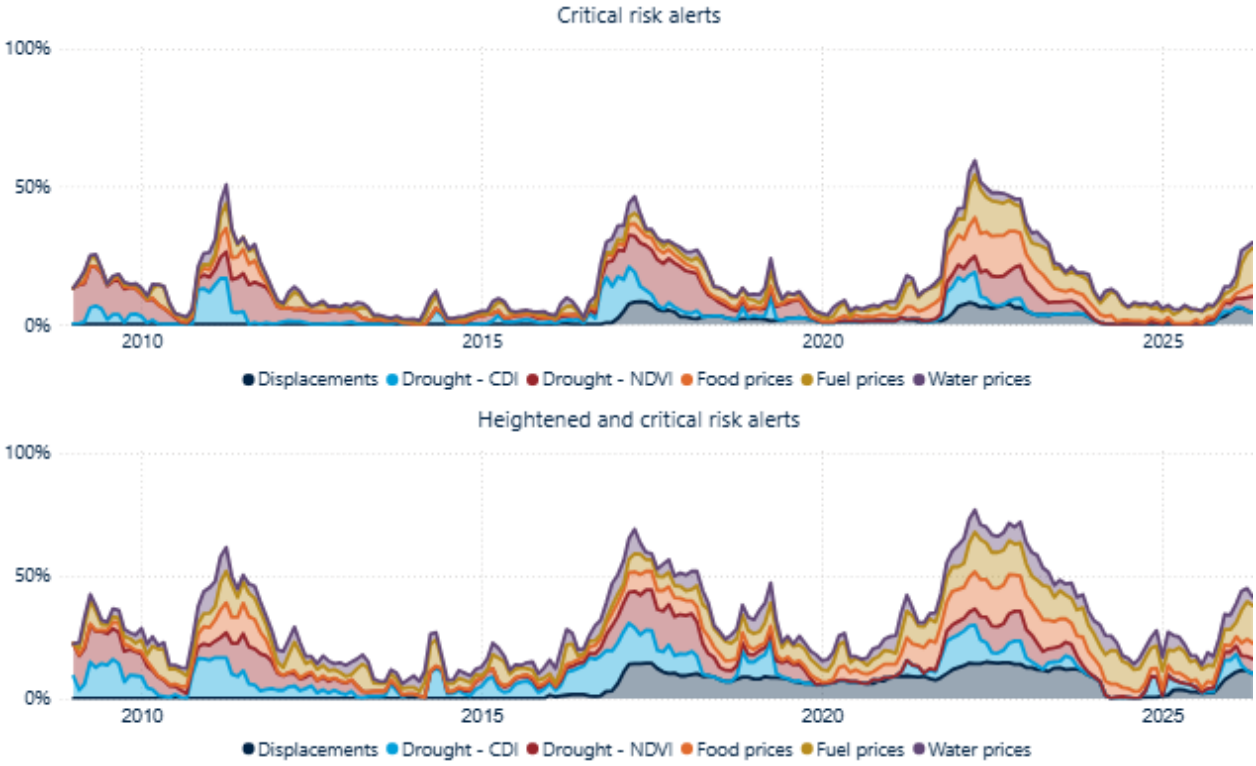
Table 3. Districts with a higher risk of food and nutrition security deterioration based on JMR alerts

Region	District	CDI	Displacement	Food Prices	Fuel Prices	NDVI	Water Prices
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar		1	1	1	1	
Middle Juba	Bu'aale		1	1	1	1	
Lower Shabelle	Kurtunwaarey		1	1	1	1	1
Lower Shabelle	Baraawe			1	1	1	1
Bay	Diinsoor		1	1	1	1	
Middle Shabelle	Balcad			1	1	1	1
Bay	Qansax Dheere		1	1	1		1
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye		1	1	1	1	
Lower Juba	Afmadow		1	1	1	1	
Lower Shabelle	Qoryooley		1	1	1	1	
Bay	Buur Hakaba		1	1	1	1	
Lower Shabelle	Wanla Weyn		1	1	1	1	
Bari	Iskushuban		1		1		1
Gedo	Doolow		1	1	1		1
Lower Shabelle	Sablaale			1	1	1	
Mudug	Jariiban		1		1	1	
Bay	Baydhaba			1	1	1	
Sanaag	Ceerigaabo		1	1	1		
Lower Juba	Kismaayo		1		1	1	
Sool	Xudun		1	1	1	1	
Bari	Qandala		1		1		1
Middle Shabelle	Cadale		1		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.

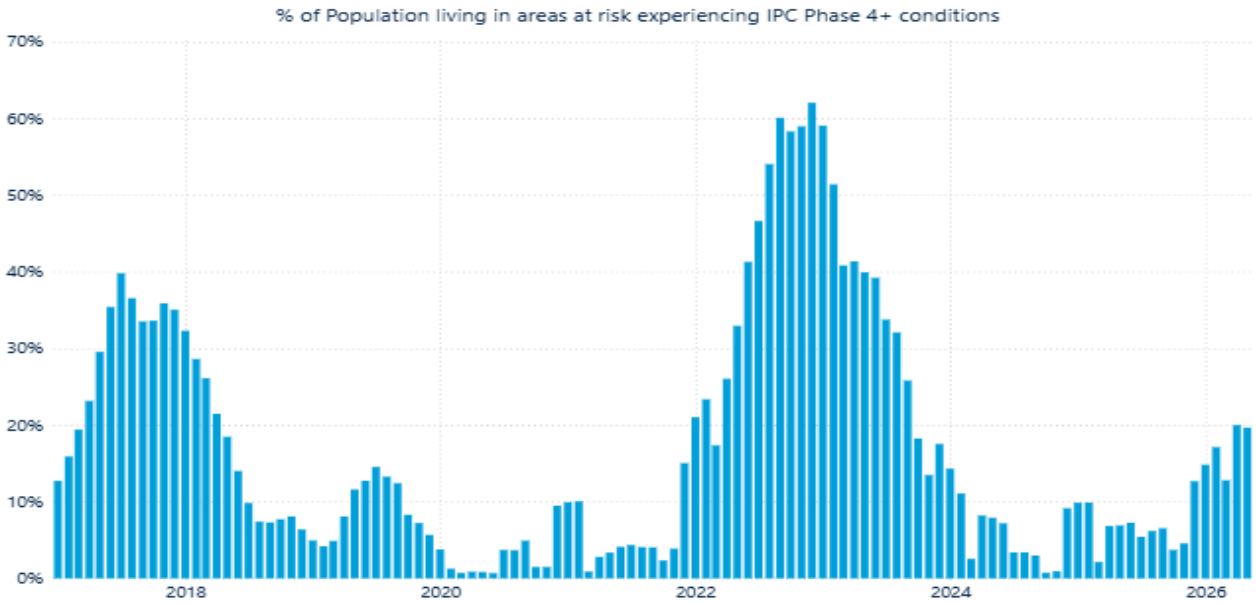
Figure 2. Historical JMR heightened and critical risk alerts



Annex IV. Historical overview of the population at risk of experiencing a deterioration in food and nutrition security into IPC 4 or worse (January 2017 to May 2026)

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 May 2026.

Figure 3. Percentage of population living in areas at risk of experiencing a deterioration in food and nutrition security into IPC 4 or worse (January 2017 to May 2026)



Annex V. Sources and time frames of risk indicators and target variable

Table 4. Indicators' sources and time frames

Category	Indicator	Source	Link	Data from	Data to
Risk indicator	Displacement	UNHCR	https://unhcr.github.io/dataviz-somalia-prmn/data/UNHCR-PRMN-Displacement-Dataset.xlsx	16-Jan	26-May
Risk indicator	Drought - Combined Drought Indicator (rainfall and temperature)	SWALIM	https://cdi.faoswalim.org	21-Jan	26-May
Risk indicator	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	2-Jul	26-May
Risk indicator	Food prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	20-Jan	26-May
Risk indicator	Fuel prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	20-Jan	26-May
Risk indicator	Water prices	FSNAU	https://api.fsnau.org/api/market_data	20-Jan	26-May
Target variable	FEWS NET	World Bank	https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0064614/harmonized-sub-national-food-security-data	9-Oct	25-Oct

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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