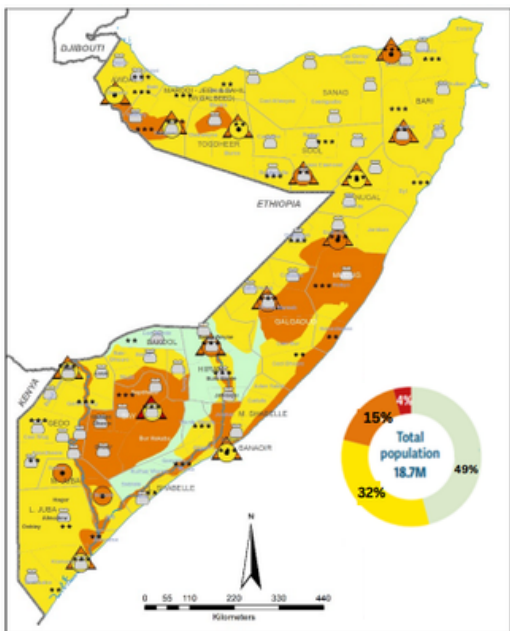
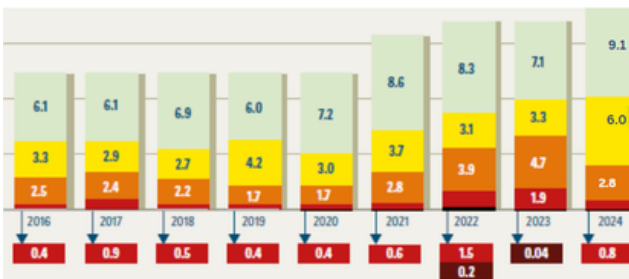


## CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

**3.6 M** people, or 19% of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity.



Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2016–2024



## GU' SEASON CEREAL PRODUCTION IN SOMALIA

The 2024 Gu season crop production in southern Somalia is estimated 64,400 metric tons, including 14,100 metric tons of off-season in late September/October 2024, 45 percent lower compared to the long-term average for 2019-2023. This level of poor crop production is attributed to a combination of factors including erratic rainfall patterns, and a lack of necessary farming inputs. Similarly, in the Northwest Somalia, the 2024 Gu cereal harvest is estimated 12,500 metric tons, 62 percent lower than the average for 2010-2023, mainly due to poor and erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells and pests.

## MAIZE PRODUCTION IN SOMALIA (2013-2023)

Maize production in Somalia over the decade (2013–2022) displayed considerable fluctuations, influenced by climatic conditions, agricultural practices, and socio-economic challenges. Production began at 111,000 MT in 2013 but declined to 92,000 MT in 2014, followed by a recovery to 99,000 MT in 2015. Between 2016 and 2018, yields fluctuated, with production peaking at 112,000 MT in 2018, likely due to improved

farming practices and favorable weather conditions. However, the period from 2019 to 2021 saw a sharp decline, with production dropping to 77,000 MT in 2019 and 2020 and further decreasing to 69,000 MT in 2021. This decline can be attributed to prolonged droughts, pest infestations, and socio-political instability. In 2022, maize production surged to a record 132,000 MT, primarily driven by a significant improvement in the rainy season, which provided much-needed irrigation for agricultural activities. This demonstrates the critical role of climate in influencing maize yields and highlights the sector's capacity to rebound under favorable conditions. These trends emphasize the importance of building climate resilience and investing in agricultural infrastructure to ensure consistent production levels.

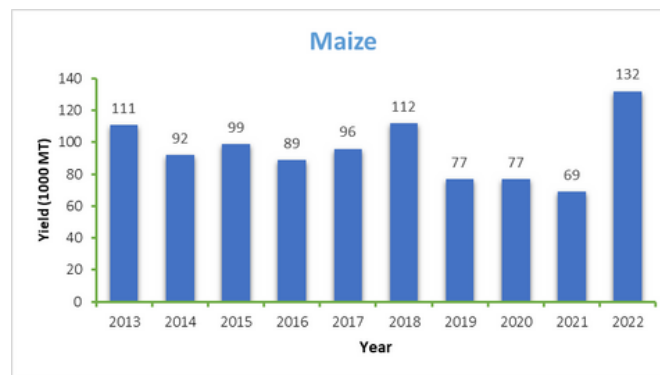


Fig. 1. Maize Production in Somalia (2013-2023)



## SOMALIA VULNERABILITIES

Somalia is facing an ongoing food security crisis due to a combination of longstanding vulnerabilities and the growing impacts of climate change. The country's agriculture, livestock, and food production system are highly dependent on seasonal rains, which have become increasingly unpredictable.

**Somalia ranks** second on the list of countries with the highest exposure to hazards, with severe droughts affecting one in every two seasons over the past seven years. The country faces challenges such as weak development capacity, low and unequal incomes, and scarce financial resources. However, in recent years, the Somali government has been striving to improve its economy and governance.

## Market Trends Overview

The analysis of red sorghum pricing trends in Mogadishu from 2019 to 2024, based on six years of data, highlights both short-term variations and long-term trends. The prices show pronounced seasonal fluctuations, with significant peaks during harvest gaps and lean seasons. Notably, in 2022, prices deviated substantially from the six-year average, reflecting severe disruptions. These peaks often correspond with adverse climatic events such as droughts, which reduce harvests, and floods, which disrupt supply chains and reduce market availability.

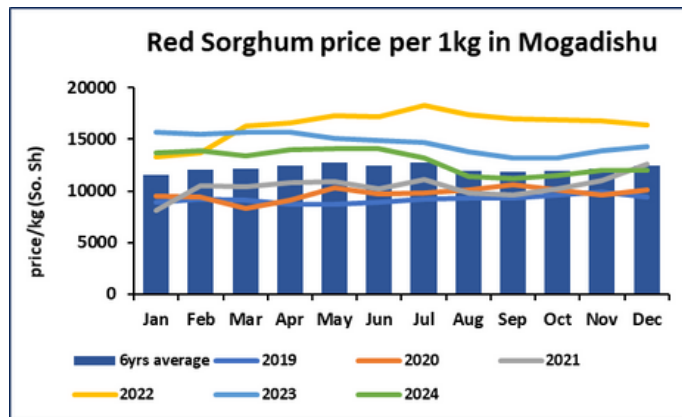
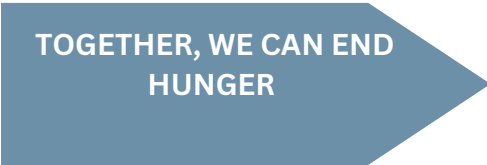


Fig. 2. Red sorghum pricing trends in Mogadishu



## DRIVERS OF THE FOOD INSECURITY

- **Droughts:** Recurrent droughts and changing rainfall patterns disrupt agriculture and livestock, leading to food shortages.
- **Flooding:** Riverine and flash floods caused damages population displacement, crop losses, and disruptions to market access in some parts of Somalia.
- **Conflict and Instability:** conflict and insecurity hinder food production, distribution, and access, displacing many people.
- **Economic Challenges:** Widespread poverty, high unemployment, and inflation limit the ability of people to afford food.
- **Health and Malnutrition:** lack of Sufficient nutritious food and health care

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Promote Climate-Resilient Agriculture:** Use drought-resistant crops and modern farming techniques.
- **Infrastructure Development :** Invest in infrastructures like dams, flood barriers, Build and maintain roads and storage facilities
- **Improving Health care and Nutrition**
- **Strengthening Education and Awareness:** Training programs for farmers and Public awareness campaigns
- **Support Livelihoods:** Create economic opportunities, especially for youth and women
- **Promote peacebuilding and conflict resolution:** ensuring safer environments for farming, trade, and food distribution.

### Contact for further information:-

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