

Joint Markets and Supply Chain Update | 30 April - 6 May 2023

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Prices: Overall, prices of most food and non-food items remained relatively stable in Mogadishu, Jubaland and Southwest States. Mixed price trends were exhibited in Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Puntland and Somaliland states.

Price of local cereals (white maize & red sorghum) increased at mild rates (by 3-5%) in Puntland generally driven by the limitations occurred in food transportation due Gu rains that damaged some roads connecting the producing areas. On the contrary, both white maize and red sorghum prices mildly declined (4-5%) in Hirshabelle due to sustained supply in the markets.

Prices of imported food items remained relatively stable in most states except in Galmudug and Puntland. In Galmudug, prices of wheat flour and sugar experienced moderate to significant increases compared to last week. However, mild price declines were recorded in Puntland due to slightly improved supply.

Price of camel milk declined in Hirshabelle (6%) and Somaliland (14%), attributable to increased availability as a result of improved pasture and water due to fairly better seasonal Gu rains. Goat prices were relatively stable compared to the previous week in most states except in Galmudug and Puntland, which recorded a mild increase (4%) due to slightly improved body conditions as a result of increased water and pasture availability.

Diesel prices remained relatively stable in most regions across the country. Similarly, the unskilled daily wage rate was relatively stable in most regions across the country except in Puntland where the rates mildly declined (by 4%) due to slightly increased competition for the available labor opportunities.

Availability: Currently, in all the monitored markets, there are enough supplies of necessary food items to meet demand. The majority of the stores had ample supplies of necessary sustenance items. Water and pasture were more readily available, which enhanced milk availability too.

| WEEKLY MARKET PRICE VARIATIONS | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| PRODUCT | MOGADISHU | HIRSHABELLE | GALMUDUG | SOMALILAND | PUNTLAND | SOUTHWEST | JUBALAND |
| White Maize (Kg) | ↔ 0% | ↓ 4% | ↓ 4% | ↓ 7% | ↑ 3% | ↑ 2% | ↔ 0% |
| Red Sorghum (Kg) | ↔ 0% | ↓ 5% | ↑ 3% | ↓ 1% | ↑ 3% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% |
| Rice (Kg) | ↔ 0% | ↑ 1% | ↓ 4% | ↔ 0% | ↑ 4% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% |
| Wheat flour (Kg) | ↔ 0% | ↑ 3% | ↑ 4% | ↔ 0% | ↓ 3% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% |
| Pasta (Kg) | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% | ↓ 5% | ↔ 0% | ↓ 3% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% |
| Sugar (Kg) | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% | ↑ 19% | ↔ 0% | ↓ 1% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% |
| Vegetable Oil (Litre) | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% | ↑ 1% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% |
| Camel Milk (Litre) | ↔ 0% | ↓ 6% | ↑ 4% | ↓ 14% | ↓ 1% | ↑ 2% | ↔ 0% |
| Goat (Local quality) | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% | ↑ 4% | ↔ 0% | ↑ 4% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% |
| Wage Labour | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% | ↑ 2% | ↔ 0% | ↑ 4% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% |
| Diesel (Litre) | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% | ↑ 2% | ↔ 0% | ↓ 3% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% |
| Exchange rate | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% | ↔ 0% |
| Supply Chain | | | | | | | |
| Availability | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good |
| Prices | Good | Good | Good | Good | Fair | Good | Good |
| Items Assortment | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good |
| Supply Resilience | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good |
| Trade Logistics | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good |

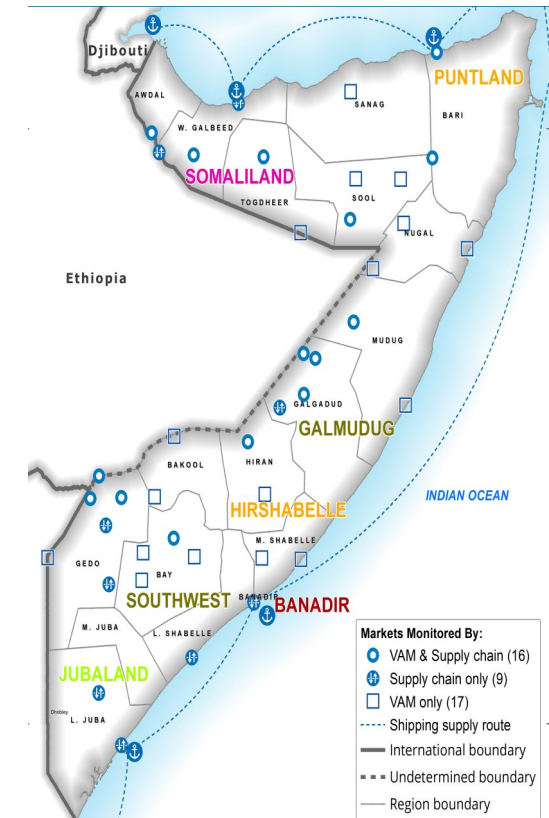
Supply Resilience: Most of Somalia's regions have strong supply chain resilience except for the isolated districts impacted by floods where the roads were impassable. To keep up with the demand and to avoid supply chain inefficiencies, most traders are restocking in a timely manner.

Trade logistics: With most of the roads being accessible and the transportation system operating well, trade and the transportation of goods into Somalia were brisk. Most parts of the country continue to experience light to moderate rainfall, with little reported consequences on the supply system.

Food Items Assortment: A broad range of food items were available for the consumers to choose from. Milk, meat, and fish products, as well as fresh fruits and vegetables, were readily available.

IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY

- The total earnings and the purchasing power of pastoral households (predominantly the households living in Galmudug and Puntland states) have slightly improved following a slight increase in local quality goat prices recorded in the two states.
- Drops in camel milk prices in some states will increase its affordability to market-dependent households, improving protein-rich food intake, especially among children.



HOW WE MONITOR MARKETS

WFP Somalia conducts weekly market and supply chain monitoring assessments and covers 42 locations per week. It also maintains a large pool of monitors through third-party and internal capacity collecting both quantitative and qualitative data. The data on Market Functionality Index (MFI) is being collected on a rolling basis and 9 dimensions of market functionality are being monitored and reported real-time.