Joint Markets and Supply Chain Update | 13 - 20 May 2023

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Prices: Prices of most food and non-food items remained relatively stable in Jubaland, Galmudug, Mogadishu, and Southwest states compared to the previous week. Mild (1-3%) to high (≥10%) scales of price changes were exhibited in other states.

Local cereals (white maize and red sorghum) prices remained relatively stable or changed at mild rates in most states. Specifically, white maize prices slightly increased (2-3%) in Galmudug, Puntland, and Southwest states, attributable to a slight decline in supplies of local cereals.

Similarly, prices of imported food items remained relatively stable in most states. Exceptions are in Hirshabelle and Puntland, where price increases (1-8%) were recorded due to a decline in supply as a result of witnessed floods in Hiran, especially in towns along the Shabelle river, and slight increase in taxation and reignition of Laascaanood conflict in the Puntland state.

Camel milk prices declined in Mogadishu (5%) and Somaliland (20%) due to increased supply as a result of improved availability of water and pasture due to Gu rains. Local quality goat prices remained stable in most states across the country except in Puntland where it experienced a mild drop by 4%, and in the Southwest state where goat prices increased (by 3%) attributable to improved body conditions due to improved availability of water and pasture.

Diesel prices remained relatively stable in most regions, except in Southwest and Puntland. Similarly, labor wage rates remained relatively stable in all states across the country.

Availability: There are currently sufficient supplies of essential food items in all the monitored markets to meet demand. Most of the businesses had plenty of the products needed for sustenance.

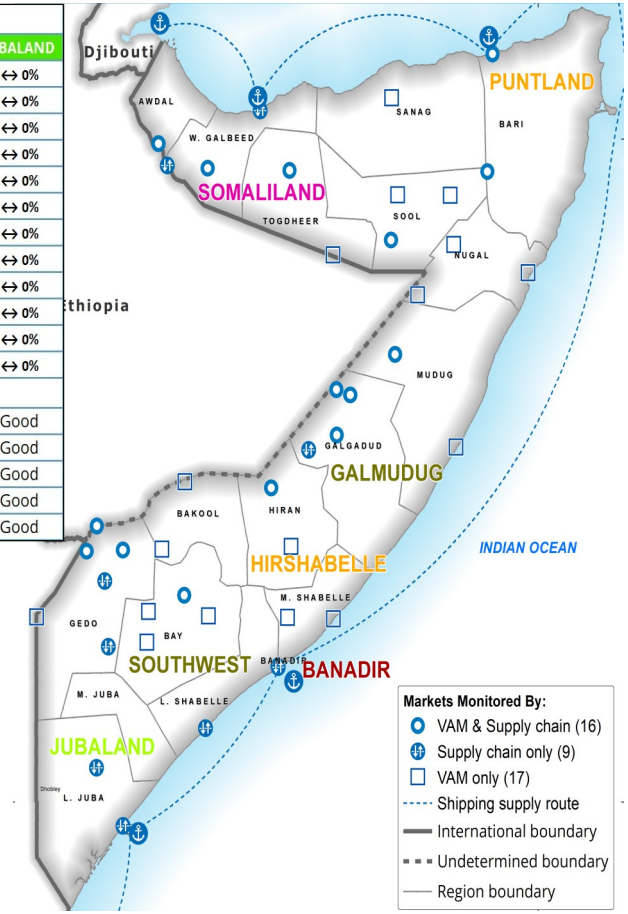
Supply Resilience: The majority of Somalia's regions have high supply chain resilience, with the exception of the flood-affected districts (i.e. Beletweyne, Xudur and Jalalaqsi towns) where the roads were impassable. Most traders are promptly restocking in order to meet demand and prevent supply chain inefficiencies.

WEEKLY MARKET PRICE VARIATIONS

	PRODUCT	MOGADISHU	HIRSHABELLE	GALMUDUG	SOMALILAND	PUNTLAND	SOUTHWEST	JUBALAND
% Weekly change of retail prices	White Maize (Kg)	↔ 0%	↓ 1%	↑ 2%	↓ 2%	↑ 2%	↑ 3%	↔ 0%
	Red Sorghum (Kg)	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↓ 3%	↓ 2%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Rice (Kg)	↔ 0%	↑ 3%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 7%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Wheat flour (Kg)	↔ 0%	↑ 1%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 4%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Pasta (Kg)	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 8%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Sugar (Kg)	↔ 0%	↓ 2%	↔ 0%	↓ 1%	↓ 3%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Vegetable Oil (Litre)	↔ 0%	↑ 1%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 3%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Camel Milk (Litre)	↓ 5%	↑ 2%	↔ 0%	↓ 20%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Goat (Local quality)	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↓ 4%	↑ 3%	↔ 0%
	Wage Labour	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 1%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Diesel (Litre)	↔ 0%	↓ 3%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 2%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Exchange rate	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
Supply Chain	Availability	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good
	Prices	Good	Fair	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

Trade logistics: Trade and the movement of products into Somalia were active due to the majority of the roads being passable and the efficient operation of the transportation infrastructure. However, the clashes in Laascaanood had started again and the impact to the supply corridor is high. All movements of vehicles from Somaliland to Sool region was reported as restricted and also the supply corridor that connects Southern Somalia to Somaliland through Buuhoodle was still closed.

Food Items Assortment: A broad range of food items was 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

- Mild to moderate price increases of food commodities in Hirshabelle and Puntland may reduce their affordability to market dependent households.
- In Somaliland, significant price drop in camel milk increased its affordability to households, leading to improved 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.

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