Joint Markets and Supply Chain Update | 25 June - 01 July 2023

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Prices: Compared to previous week, prices of most food and non-food items exhibited mild (≤±10%) to high (11-26%) changes in most states. Exceptions were in Galmudug, Somaliland and Jubaland where prices of most food and non -food items remained relatively stable.

Local cereal (white maize and red sorghum) prices remained relatively stable in most states with some increases (1-6%) exhibited in Mogadishu and Hirshabelle due the slight increase in demand during the Eid-al Adha festive celebrations.

Equally, prices of imported commodities mostly remained relatively stable for many states, except for some price declines in Hirshabelle due to slight increase in supply. Local quality goat prices increased (13-26%) compared to a week ago in most states as a result of increased demand due to Eid-al Adha festive celebration. Camel milk prices remained relatively stable across most states compared to previous week, although Mogadishu saw a mild decrease (5%) and Puntland noted a slight increase (3%) due to an increase in demand.

Notably, there was a decrease (8%) in labor wage rates compared to a week ago was recorded in Hirshabelle attributable to decreased labour opportunities during the period of Eid-al Adha festive. On the other hand diesel prices remained relatively stable in most states of the country.

Availability: Underpinning these prices were enough food on shelves and in stores to meet demand for days or in many cases even for weeks. However, there were shortages of cowpeas, sorghum and wheat flour in Baardheere.

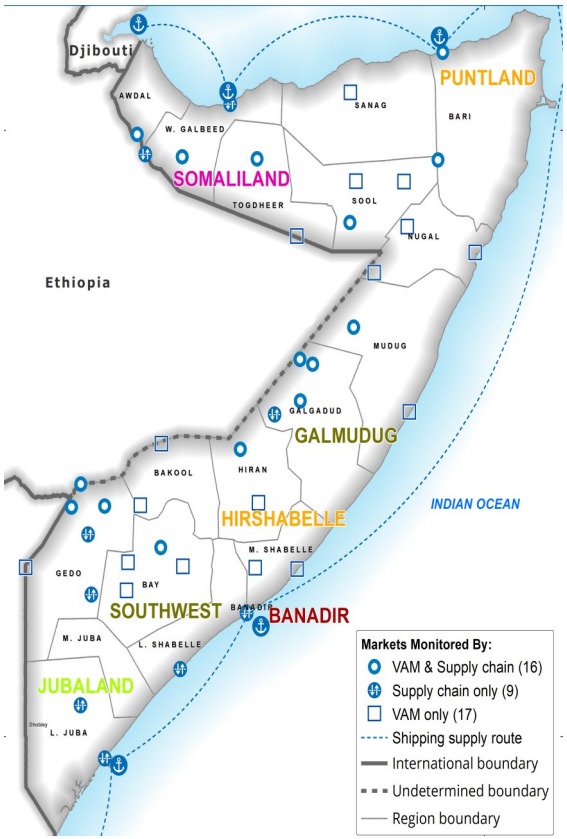
Assortment: A full range of food items were available to consumers, in general. Milk, meat, and fish products, as well as fresh fruits and vegetables, were available at markets nationwide.

Quality: There were no market-level quality issues reported.

Logistics: Trade remained active along the principle corridors. All ports were operational. Efforts to establish full-scale cross-border trade between Kenya and Somalia are ongoing. Social conflict is still disrupting standard trucking routes along Burco town to Laas Caanood town. Because of the ongoing operations, trucking from Bossaso town to Taleex town and Luuq town to Garbahaarey town was passable but with some difficulties.

WEEKLY MARKET PRICE VARIATIONS

	PRODUCT	MOGADISHU	HIRSHABELLE	GALMUDUG	SOMALILAND	PUNTLAND	SOUTHWEST	JUBALAND
% Weekly change of retail prices	White Maize (Kg)	↑ 6%	↑ 2%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↓ 4%	↑ 1%	↔ 0%
	Red Sorghum (Kg)	↑ 1%	↑ 3%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 1%	↓ 3%	↔ 0%
	Rice (Kg)	↔ 0%	↓ 2%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Wheat flour (Kg)	↑ 1%	↓ 4%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 1%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Pasta (Kg)	↔ 0%	↓ 3%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↓ 2%	↔ 0%
	Sugar (Kg)	↔ 0%	↓ 1%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Vegetable Oil (Litre)	↑ 7%	↓ 1%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 3%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Camel Milk (Litre)	↓ 5%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 3%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Goat (Local quality)	↑ 26%	↑ 10%	↑ 24%	↔ 0%	↑ 13%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Wage Labour	↔ 0%	↓ 8%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 2%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Diesel (Litre)	↔ 0%	↑ 1%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↓ 1%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
	Exchange rate	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 1%	↔ 0%
Supply Chain	Availability	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Prices	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	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



IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY

- The agropastoral/pastoral households in Mogadishu, Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Puntland are expected to have increased food access as they will be able to purchase more by selling one local quality goat following the increase in local quality goat price.
- Slight gains were experienced by farmers in Hirshabelle and around Mogadishu as prices of local produce (white maize and red sorghum) increased thereby improving their economic access to other essential items. Contrary to the households dependant on market for the local produce will be negatively impacted.

Resilience: Generally, shops experienced uninterrupted inbound flows of food, except for shops and markets served on inaccessible routes from Baidoa to Garbahaarey and from Mogadishu to Jowhar.

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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