SOMALIA | Fortnight Markets and Supply Chain Update

03 – 15 August 2025

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

HIGHLIGHTS

- For the second consecutive week, a blockade linked to local disputes along the main Garowe–Galkayo route has disrupted cargo flows from Bosaaso port, delaying the delivery of essential goods to local communities. While these disruptions have affected the assortment of some imported items, no significant price changes have been observed in Galmudug so far.
- Goat prices declined sharply in Somaliland, driven by seasonal sales during the current trading period and compounded by poor livestock body conditions following below-average Gu rains and prolonged dry spells. These factors are weakening the Terms of Trade, reducing pastoralists' purchasing power.
- In northern Jubaland, prices of key imported staples including, rice, wheat flour, and sugar have increased. These rises are linked to earlier conflict-related disruptions along the supply corridors to Belet-Hawo, which continue to constrain the availability of imported goods for households in the affected areas.

Prices: Overall, market prices for food and non-food commodities remained broadly stable across most states in early August, although localized volatility was observed in areas affected by conflict and disruption.

White maize prices were stable across most regions, with slight declines of 1% in Hirshabelle and Somaliland, and a more notable drop of 5% in Jubaland. Red sorghum prices also remained steady, with only minor decreases of 1% in Hirshabelle and 4% in Jubaland. These reductions in local cereal prices are largely attributed to increased supplies from recent seasonal harvests (Gu 2025) and carryover stocks.

Imported food prices showed mixed trends. Rice declined slightly by 1% in Hirshabelle and Southwest, while wheat flour fell by 1–3% in Mogadishu, Hirshabelle, and Southwest. In contrast, Jubaland recorded notable increases across several items by 1% to 6% rice, wheat flour, sugar and pasta, largely due to supply chain disruptions and insecurity in Belet-Hawo. Elsewhere, sugar, vegetable oil, and pasta remained broadly stable with only minor fluctuations

Camel milk prices remained stable overall, with only a 2% decline in Jubaland due to increased supply following the Gu season. Goat prices decreased marginally in Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Jubaland and Southwest, as the current selling season increased supply, while prices fell more sharply in Somaliland by 8% due to poor livestock body conditions following dry spells in northern regions. Diesel prices were broadly stable, though minor increases 2% - 3% were observed in Puntland and Jubaland. Wage labor rates were unchanged, while exchange rates held steady across most regions except for a 4% depreciation in Mogadishu.

Availability: Market stocks were generally sufficient to meet household demand across most regions. Nonetheless, localized shortages were reported, including vegetables such as okra, spinach, and pumpkin in parts of Puntland, Southwest, Jubaland, Somaliland, and Galmudug, as well as key staples like maize, cowpeas, split peas, and sorghum in certain markets of Galmudug, Puntland, Hirshabelle, and Somaliland.

Assortment: Markets in Somalia generally maintained a broad assortment of commodities, reflecting resilience in supply chains. Nevertheless, gaps in diversity were observed, with shortages of camel milk, imported and domestic eggs, and camel meat in some markets in Hirshabelle, Somaliland, and Puntland.

Quality: Overall, commodity quality standards remained satisfactory across all regions.

Resilience: The movement of goods remained largely consistent, with some minor variations due to security challenges

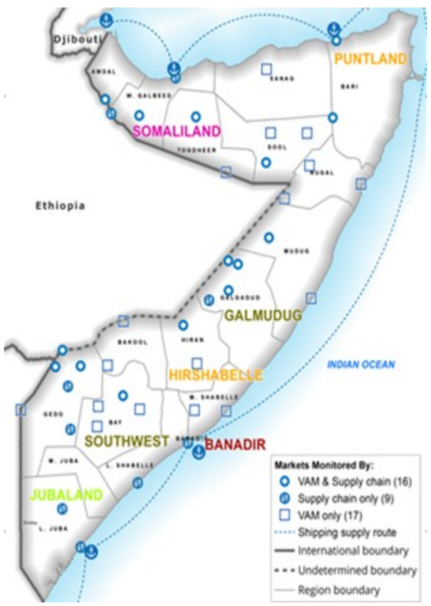
Logistics: Most major roads and corridors remained accessible, although specific routes encounter difficulties due to security concerns. These include routes like, Barawe-Jilib, Mogadishu-Marka-Barawe, Baydhaba-Luuq, Kismayo-Baardheere-Baydhaba, Kismayo-Afmadow-Dhobley, Gaalkacyo-Bacadwayne.

BI-WEEKLY MARKET PRICE VARIATIONS

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

IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY

- Overall, prices for food and essential non-food items remained stable across most regions. However, pastoral households in Somaliland face heightened vulnerability due to dry conditions and weaker terms of trade, while imported food price increases in Jubaland are constraining purchasing power. In other regions, prices were stable or slightly lower following the harvest, supporting short-term food access and easing stress on households in the reporting period.
- Market functionality remains generally adequate across the country. Localized constraints from insecurity in Gedo, dry weather in Somaliland, and supply disruptions in Galmudug are limiting access to diverse food in some districts. If these conditions persist, they may undermine dietary diversity, though some recovery is likely with the post-harvest period and as localized disruptions ease.



HOW WE MONITOR MARKETS

WFP Somalia conducts weekly market and supply chain monitoring assessments and covers 40 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.

For further information contact Somalia VAM and Supply Chain team: Laksiri NANAYAKKARA, laksiri.nanayakkara@wfp.org; Sahand Tahir, Sahand.tahir@wfp.org; Mohamed Muse, mohamedmuse.nur@wfp.org; Abdirahman Ali, abdirahmanahmed.ali@wfp.org; Abdulkadir DAHIR, Abdulkadir.dahir@wfp.org