

# SOMALIA | Fortnight Markets and Supply Chain Update

## 05 - 19 October 2025

### KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- In Jubaland:**
  - \* Increased demand ahead of the Deyr season and reduced local supply led to a rise of up to 3% in local cereal prices (white maize and red sorghum).
  - \* Supply disruptions caused by the closure of the Dollow-Luuq route and restrictions at the Mandera border crossing due to security concerns resulted in slight price increases, up to 3%, in imported cereals such as rice and wheat flour.
- In Galmudug:** Below-average local cereal harvests reduced food availability, prompting households to shift toward imported commodities. This increased demand drove price rises of 3-5% for some imported commodities.

### KEY MARKET FUNCTIONALITY DIMENSIONS

**Prices:** Overall, food and non-food commodity prices remained broadly stable across most states during the reporting period, with only minor localized variations observed.

Local cereals showed mixed trends. White maize was steady in several regions but rose by 1-3% in Hirshabelle, Southwest and Jubaland, while red sorghum increased slightly by 1% - 2% in Galmudug, Puntland and Jubaland due to seasonal demand ahead of the Deyr season.

Imported food prices remained mostly stable, with minor fluctuations. Rice declined by 3% in Hirshabelle but increased by 3% in Jubaland. Wheat flour prices changed marginally (1-3%) across Mogadishu, Puntland, Southwest, and Jubaland. Vegetable oil rose by 1-5% in Galmudug, Southwest, and Jubaland, while sugar increased by 3% in Galmudug. Pasta prices remained largely unchanged.

Prices of livestock and related products were generally stable, with minor increases of 2% - 4% in camel milk and goat prices in Galmudug. Wage labor and diesel prices showed minimal changes of only 1% in Galmudug and Jubaland, while exchange rates remained stable across all states.

**Availability:** Market stock levels remained sufficient to meet household demand across most regions. However, scarcity and unavailability of specific vegetables such as okra, spinach and pumpkin were observed in few markets in Somaliland, Hirshabelle, Puntland, Southwest, and Galmudug states. Additionally, few shortages and unavailability of stable commodities such as sorghum and split peas observed in some markets in Southwest state.

**Assortment:** Markets in Somalia continued to display a wide range of commodity brands, demonstrating resilience. However, shortages of camel milk, imported and domestic eggs and camel meat particularly in Hirshabelle, Somaliland, and Puntland states were observed, and shortage of certain vegetables persisted.

**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 of the major corridors remain accessible, though some restrictions persist. The Dollow-Luuq route is closed, and Mandera border crossing-at the Somalia-Kenya border-remains restricted, allowing only exceptional cargo due to security concerns. Recent Improvements have enhanced access along Mogadishu-Baidoa, Mogadishu-Jowhar, and Mogadishu-Warsheikh corridors, as well as within Southwest state and Baidoa-Qansaxdheere-Wajid routes.

### BI-WEEKLY MARKET PRICE VARIATIONS

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

Supply Chain	Availability	Mogadishu	Hirshabelle	Galmudug	Somaliland	Puntland	Southwest	Jubaland
Availability	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good
Prices	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair
Items Assortment	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good
Supply Resilience	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Trade Logistics	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair

### IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY

- ◆ Prices of food and non-food commodities remained broadly stable across most regions, with only minor fluctuations observed in selected markets. No significant impact on household food affordability is anticipated in the upcoming period. However, localized irregularities noted in Jubaland and Galmudug warrant close monitoring to ensure early detection of potential market pressures that could affect household food security.
- ◆ Market functionality and food quality remain generally adequate nationwide. However, localized access constraints and the limited availability of vegetables and other food items continue to restrict dietary diversity in some districts.

### 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.

