KEY HIGHLIGHTS

**Prices:** Weekly comparison indicates that prices of most food and non-food commodities exhibited mixed trends in most states except for Jubaland and Galmudug where prices of most food and non-food items remained relatively stable.

Local cereal (white maize and red sorghum) declined in Southwest (1-2%), Hirshabelle (3%), Somaliland (5-7%) and Mogadishu (11-14%) as the local harvest season continues and the supply to markets increases. However, during the same period, Puntland had a small (2-5%) increase in local cereal prices. Similarly, a decline for imported items price in Southwest (1-6% for sugar, wheat flour and rice), Hirshabelle (2-3% for wheat flour, pasta, sugar, and vegetable oil), Mogadishu (11% for vegetable oil). Imported price decline is due to a modest increase in supply with new stock's arrival and easing access to the Bay and Bakool. Contrarily, in Puntland, imported food items (such as rice and sugar) marginally increased (1%) resulting from supply drop resulting from unpaid wages tension.

Camel milk price mildly increased (1-2%) in Somaliland, Puntland and Southwest with a declining availability attributed due prolonged protracted drought, seasonal trend, and low conception rates from the past seasons. However, mild declines in milk price were recorded in Hirshabelle (1%) and Mogadishu (8%). Local quality goat prices in most states dropped by (1-6%) as livestock supply continues to increase. Diesel price remained relatively stable in most states except a mild increase (2-3%) in Puntland and Southwest. Daily labour wage rates remained relatively stable in most states.

**Availability:** Most retailers had sufficient stocks to meet demand. However, the ongoing Xagaa season particularly in Northwest resulting shortage of camel milk, hence a slight price increase. In Doolow, Luuq and Qansax Dhere some basic commodities like camel milk, vegetable oil and milk powder had insufficient inventories. This hinted towards impeded transport or border crossings. It is important noting that most of the other did not experience shortage.

**Assortment:** Except for a few of Galmudug and Hirshabelle markets, where less variety appeared on shelves due to monsoon, security concerns and social unrest impeding transit of goods and services, assortment remained robust.

**Quality:** In Jowhar and Mogadishu’s (Bakaara and Xamar Weyne), there were three isolated instances of market-level quality issues mainly related to the quality of cowpeas, split peas and spinach.

**Resilience:** Regular and steady flow of items noted for the monitored markets especially for food supply chains.

**Logistics:** Over major and minor corridors, movement was consistent. Every port has some level of accessibility. A delay reopening of the eagerly anticipated border with Kenya and Ethiopia continued. Most roads were passable, however Laas Caanood’s roads continue to witness restricted flow because of the social unrest.

**IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY**

- In Puntland, the economic food access for market-dependent households likely declined as price increase for local cereal, some imported items and diesel.
- Market dependent households in Southwest, Hirshabelle and Mogadishu likely to experience improved economic food access following declining prices of food commodities mainly local produced as they continue flowing to markets.

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