KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Prices: Overall, week-on-week comparison showed a mixed trend of prices for most food and non-food items except in Mogadishu, Hirshabelle and Jubaland, where prices remained relatively stable or unchanged.

Price of local cereals (white maize and red sorghum) remained steady or experienced mild to moderate level decreases (3-10%) in Galmudug, Somaliland and Puntland as supplies from the local harvest continued to receive to the markets. Similarly, the average prices of imported food commodities slightly declined in Somaliland and Puntland (1-2%) due to increased supply. The price of camel milk remained stable compared to the last week, with a mild fluctuation (±1%) in Galmudug, Puntland and Southwest. Additionally, goat prices slightly increased (1-2%) in Galmudug and Southwest due to the supply decrease observed in the monitored markets.

Diesel prices increased (2-3%) in Puntland and Southwest but remained relatively stable in other locations of the country. The labour wage rates remained relatively stable or unchanged in the country compared to a week ago.

Availability: Most of the retailers had sufficient/plentiful stock to meet demand. However, stockouts were experienced by some retailers in Bosasso, Eyl, Baardheere, and Belet Weyne for some essential commodities such as rice, vegetable oil, pasta and wheat flour. Further, in Baardheere and Qansax Dheere, some level of scarcity for rice, sugar, milk powder, goat meat, vegetables and fruits was recorded.

Assortment: Assortment remained robust in nearly all marketplaces, with the exception of Bosasso, Baardheere, Eyl and Qansax Dheere with slight stockouts/scarcity noted.

Quality: No major quality issues were reported in most markets in the country during the week.

Resilience: With a steady and continued commodity flow with no major hindrances noted for the distribution channels across the country.

Logistics: Major roads and movement corridors were largely passable other than a few hinterland roads in the southern (e.g. Jowhar to Jalalaqi, Baidoa [Baydhaba] to Garbaharey through Qansax Dheere, Kismaayo to Baidoa through Baardheere, Baidoa to Buur Hakaba through Garbaharey, Baidoa to Doolow, Baidoa to Luuq, Baraawe to Marka) that were accessible with difficulties as a result of poor road conditions. Additionally, some isolated roads in Somaliland (Borama to Lughaye, Borama-Lawaydco, Burco-Laas caanood), and in Puntland (Bosasso to Taleex, Garoowe-Buuhoodle) were only accessible with some restrictions and difficulties.

IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY

þ Poor households in the southwest may experience limited access and affordability to food, especially for imported items, driven by multiple reasons, including decreased commodity flow and weak supply availability, mild rising prices, limited stock availability and rising fuel prices.

þ The markets in northern Somalia continue to receive supplies of locally produced cereals, and therefore, the food availability is likely to increase except in the isolated areas facing slight supply challenges.

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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