**KEY HIGHLIGHTS**

**Prices:** Overall, there was a mixed price trend for most food and non-food items, except in Somaliland and Jubaland where prices remained unchanged.

Local cereals (white maize and red sorghum) experienced a mild to moderate increase (1-2%) in Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Southwest, and Puntland due to reduced local supplies caused by poor production and areas early affected by flooding during planting.

Prices for imported food commodities (rice, wheat flour, and sugar) slightly increased (1-3%) in Hirshabelle and Southwest due to limited supplies.

Camel milk prices remained largely unchanged compared to the previous week, with a slight decrease (2%) in Hirshabelle and an increase (1%) in Southwest. Goat prices fluctuated (±1%) in Hirshabelle and Southwest due to a drop in supply in monitored markets.

Diesel prices increased (1-3%) in Hirshabelle and Southwest, slightly decreased (2%) in Galgudud and remained relatively stable in other locations of the country. The labour wage rates also remained relatively stable, with a slight change (3%) in Hirshabelle and Puntland.

**Availability:** The majority of retailers have enough commodities to meet a sustained demand. However, in Bosasso and Qansax Dheere, there is a notable decrease in the quantities of essential items such as rice, vegetable oil, pasta, and wheat flour. Additionally, there is some level of scarcity observed for pasta, cowpeas, split peas, sorghum and vegetables.

**Assortment:** Assortment remained robust in nearly all marketplaces, with ample quantities and varieties. However, in Bosasso and Qansax Dheere, there is a notable decrease in the quantities of essential items such as rice, vegetable oil, pasta, and wheat flour. Additionally, there is some level of scarcity observed for pasta, cowpeas, split peas, sorghum and vegetables.

**Quality:** The quality of commodities is generally robust across all commodities and locations. However, there is an isolated issue with sorghum noted in a few markets in Jowhar, Eyl, and Garoowe.

**Resilience:** The commodity flow has been steady and continued, with no major hindrances reported for the distribution channels across the country.

**Logistics:** Major roads and movement corridors are passable. However, there are exceptions in a few isolated hinterland roads that have limited accessibility or pose difficulties. These include Gaalkacyo - Bacaad Weyne, Kismaayo - Baidoa [Baydhaha], Afmadow - Dhobley, Bosasso - Xaal fuun, Ceel doox - Ceerigaabo, Bosasso - Taleex - Garoowe, Garoowe - Buu hoodle - Talex and Burco - Laas Caanood roads.

**IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY**

- Poor households in Hirshabelle are likely to face limited access to food supply, both locally produced and imported. This is attributed to a combination of issues, including a mild increase in prices, decreasing livestock prices, a potential decrease in commodity flow and rising fuel prices.

- The economic access to food for households predominately engaged in pastoral and wage labour activities in Puntland is expected to slightly improve. This is due to a slight increase in the local quality goat price, which can positively impact the income and purchasing power of these households. The improved goat prices may enhance the ability of households to meet their food needs.

**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.