



## Joint Market and Supply Chain Update

29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021— 05<sup>th</sup> September, 2021.

### Key messages

- ◆ Water scarcity continues in parts of Puntland, Galmudug, Jubaland and South-west States of Somalia.
- ◆ Scarcity of fruits and vegetables continues in Puntland and prices remain high due to low supply from Southern and Central production regions.
- ◆ Light to moderate rains continued in some districts in the northwest regions, all roads are accessible and transport services are normal.

#### Banadir and Hirshabelle

- Fuel prices, both diesel and petrol remain the same in major markets throughout Banadir region except Jowhar where diesel and petrol increased slightly <5% compared to last week. In addition, exchange rate of the local currency against the USD remains the same.
- In Jowhar there is low availability of food stocks due to access challenges in the main road linking Jowhar and Mogadishu due to recent floods.
- In Warsheikh, militants erected an illegal check point between Elman and Warsheikh. This is likely to affect transport services along the supply corridor.
- In Mahas, there is limited availability of vegetables due to reduced supply from Beletweyne.
- In BuloBurte, availability of food commodities is normal in the Market. In addition, prices remain the same for two weeks in a row.
- In Beletweyne and Bakara, prices of local cereals, imported food items and fuel remain the same as last week.
- The cross border trade between Somalia and Ethiopia through Beletweyne town is normal and goods are moving smoothly from both sides.

#### Galmuduug

- Throughout Galmudug, most roads are accessible and transport services are normal, except Adado-Hobyro road that is inaccessible due to the ongoing clashes between Galmudug forces and insurgents (A.S). In addition, cross-border trade with Ethiopia is open and goods are moving smoothly from both sides despite civil unrest in Ethiopia.
- There is water scarcity and pasture availability is poor in most locations, leading to price increases. For instance, in Hobyro prices of water increased from \$0.20 to \$0.35 per 20 Litres container.
- In Galkaacyo South, prices of imported food items such as rice, pasta, wheat flour, vegetable oil and sugar are increasing compared to last week. For instance, wheat flour increased from \$26 to \$28 per 50 Kg bag and vegetable oil increased from \$15 to \$17 per 10 litres container. This is associated with low supply from Bossaso.
- In Herale town, prices of red sorghum is increasing compared to last week due to low supply and diminishing stocks. The prices increased from \$1.2 to \$1.4 per Kg. In addition, vegetable oil prices increased slightly from \$1.8 to \$1.9 per litre.
- In Guriel and Dhuusamareb, the prices of imported commodities remain the same as last week. In Saaxo, the prices of 25kg of sugar and rice have increased from \$16 to \$17 and \$15 to \$16 respectively due to low supply from Bossaso.

### Somaliland

- Cross border between Ethiopia and Somaliland is ongoing, and supply of Khat is normal, prices of fruits and vegetables either decreased or remained the same compared to last week except carrots that increased. Onions and tomatoes decreased from 6,300 to 6,200 and 8,000 to 6,500 SL SH respectively per Kg. Garlic and Potatoes remained the same at 15,000 and 5,000 SL SH respectively per Kg. Carrots increased from 5,000 SL SH to 6,000 SL SH per Kg and medium sized watermelon decreased from 35,000 SL SH to 30,000 SL SH per piece due to increased supply.
- Moderate rains were reported in Hargeisa, Gebiley, Borama and Burco districts with no major impacts into corridor movements between the towns.
- In Owdweyne, the prices of imported food items are increasing compared to last week. For Instance, rice, pasta and wheat flour increased from \$0.63 to \$0.7, \$ 0.9 to \$1, \$0.58 to \$ 0.6. respectively per Kg. In addition, vegetable oil increased from \$1.4 to \$2 per litre due to increase in prices at the source market (Berbera) and high transport costs due to poor road infrastructure along the supply corridor.
- In Burco, the price of camel milk increased from 5,000 SL SH to 8,000 SO SH per litre due to reduced supply.
- The exchange rate of local currency against USD remain the same for four weeks in a row in major markets. For instance, in Hargeisa, the exchange rate between local currency and USD is 8,530 per USD.
- Fuel prices are regulated by authorities and remain the same throughout Somaliland. For instance in Hargeisa price of diesel and petrol is trading at 5,800 SL SH and 6,400 SL SH respectively per litre.

### South West

- In Xudur, there is scarcity of fruits and vegetables such as bananas, mangoes, tomatoes, onions and potatoes due to insecurity limiting transportation from farms to the markets. In addition there is scarcity of charcoal, wood and camel milk due to road blockades by insurgents (A.S)
- In Rabdhure, water levels in the boreholes and reservoirs are very low, however prices remain the same for two weeks in a row at 6,000 So SH per 20 litre container. In addition, there is scarcity of fruits and vegetables due to insecurity limiting transportation from farms to the markets.
- In Qansaxdhere town, there is scarcity of water and prices are increasing. For instance, water increased from 3,000 to 5,000 So SH per 20 litres container. In addition, there is scarcity of fuel (diesel and petrol) due to insecurity limiting movement and supply.
- In Baidoa, prices of local cereals, imported food items and fuel remained the same as last week. In addition, Camel milk, fruits and vegetables decreased slightly by <5%.

### Puntland

- Clan clashes in Saxo-maygaag in Boocame erupted last week and is affecting the supply corridor along the border between Boocame in Sool region and Nugaal region. Commercial vehicles from Bossaso to Boocame are passing through Sanaag region as an alternative resulting in increased lead time and transportation costs.
- Water prices are increasing in most locations especially in the Northern Inland Pastoral and East Golis livelihoods that depend on water reservoirs. For instance, prices increased from 6,000 to 8,000 SO SH (33%) per 20-litre container due to scarcity. Water prices are likely to continue increasing until the onset of the Deyr seasonal rainfall in October.
- Prices of fruits remain the same as last week in most markets but high. However, watermelon prices decreased by (-17%) due to improved supply.
- Cowpea prices are increasing across all Puntland markets for two weeks in a row due to low supply from central production areas. For instance, in Garowe prices increased from \$1.8 to \$2.0 per Kg.
- Prices of vegetables are increasing due to low availability in most markets of Puntland. For instance, the price of potatoes and onions increased by 20% to 33% compared to last week in Garowe and Bossaso.
- In Garowe and Bossaso, prices of local goat increased from \$65 to \$70 (8%) per head compared to last week.
- Camel milk prices remain the same as last week but high, this is due to water scarcity and poor pasture.
- Cross-border trade with Ethiopia and Puntland is ongoing and goods are moving smoothly from both sides despite civil unrest in Ethiopia.

### Jubaland

- In Doolow, prices of some imported food items are increasing compared to last week. For instance, sugar and vegetable oil increased by 6% and 13% per 25 Kg bag and three litres respectively.
- There is water and camel milk scarcity in parts of Gedo and lower Juba and prices are increasing especially in villages far from the river. For instance, in Afmadow water increased from 9,000 to 10,000 SOSH per 10 Litres container. Water prices are likely to continue increasing due to scarcity and drier than average conditions.
- Light rains were reported in the coastal areas of Kismayo with no impact on transport corridors. Movement from Kismayo to downstream markets is ongoing smoothly.
- In Afmadow livestock prices are increasing due to movement of livestock to either Kismayo or Middle Juba in search of water and pasture. Contrary, In Kismayo livestock and camel milk prices are decreasing due to concentration of livestock in the area.
- Supply routes in Luuq, Doolow, Belethawa of Gedo region are accessible, transport services are normal. In addition, informal cross-border trade between Kenya and Somalia in Belethawo, Elwaq and Dhobley is ongoing and goods are moving from both sides.
- In Kismayu, due to influx of people especially pastoral communities from Gedo and Lower Juba searching for pasture, there is limited availability of food commodities due to supply demand imbalance.

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