



## Joint Market and Supply Chain Update

12<sup>th</sup> December, 2021— 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2021.

### Key messages

- ◆ Consumer Price Index (CPI) November 2021 report published by FGS, department of statistics indicates a monthly increase of 0.63% and annual inflation of 5.03%.
- ◆ Water scarcity continues in most South-Central regions, prices are high and water trucking was reported in Galmudug and Puntland.
- ◆ Livestock prices are decreasing in north east regions due to more supply in the markets resulting from scarcity of water and poor pasture.

#### Banadir

- Consumer Price Index (CPI) November 2021 report published by FGS, department of statistics indicates a monthly increase of CPI by (+0.64%). All Groups CPI was 127.27 in the month of November 2021, compared with 126.47 in the month of October 2021. In addition, the annual inflation rate over the twelve-month period, from November 2020 to November 2021 is 5.03%. The most significant monthly price increase was food (+1.35%).
- In Bakara market, wholesale prices of local cereals such as white maize, red and white sorghum increased by 11% to 25% per 50 Kg bag.
- In Bakara market, prices of fruits and vegetables remained the same as last week except onions that increased by 11% and carrots decreased by -35% per kg. In addition, prices of fresh fruits and vegetables is likely to increase due scarcity of rain and increase of fuel prices.
- In the capital, most roads are accessible and transport services are normal. Furthermore, port operations are ongoing normally in the port of Mogadishu.

#### Hirshabelle

- In Jowhar, there is low availability of cereal stocks and prices are increasing for commodities available in the market. This is due to low harvest and low carry over stocks from previous seasons. For instance, red sorghum and white maize increased by 30% and 20% respectively per 50 Kg bag.

- In Beletweyne and Buloburto prices of local cereals, imported food items and fuel (petrol and diesel) remained 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

- There are reports of water trucking across districts under Galmudug state. In addition, water prices are increasing in most locations due to scarcity and prices are very high. For instance, in South Mudug water is trading at \$2.5 per 200 litre tank.
- In Adado, prices of imported food items are increasing due to increased transport cost from the port of Bossaso. For instance, rice, wheat flour and sugar increased from, \$26 to \$ 28, \$22 to \$30 and \$26 to \$34 respectively per 50 Kg bag.
- Livestock prices are decreasing in Hawd and Addun livelihood zones of Galgaduud due to deteriorating body conditions of animals due to drought and water scarcity. For instance, the price of goat is between \$25 to \$30 per head. In addition, livestock deaths were reported in Hawd livelihood zone due to foot and mouth disease.
- Most roads in Galmudug are accessible, and transportation services are operating normally. In addition, cross border trade with Ethiopia is ongoing normally.

### Somaliland

- Cross-border trade between Ethiopia and Somaliland continues, despite conflict in the Ethiopian side. Prices of fruits and vegetables remain the same for three weeks in a row except watermelon that increased. Onions, garlic and potatoes remained at 7,000 SL SH, 30,000 SL SH and 5,000 SL SH respectively per Kg. Tomatoes and carrots remained at 6,000 SL SH and 7,000 SL SH respectively per Kg. A medium sized watermelon increased from 35,000 SL SH to 38,000 SL SH per piece.
- According to field reports from key informants, Somaliland regions are currently experiencing dry and cold weather conditions leading to a decline in rangeland resources. However, pasture, browse, and water conditions range from near to above normal levels across all pastoral livelihood zones.
- Supply Corridor linking Borama and Dharwanaje is under construction, once completed, it is expected to reduce the lead-time, transport cost, improve supply of commodities consequently commodity prices.
- Prices of local cereals and imported food items remain the same as last week but high. Poor households are stressed to cope up with the increased prices of essential food and non-food household essential items.
- Throughout Somaliland, most roads are accessible and transport services are normal, movement of commodities from upstream to downstream markets is ongoing smoothly. In addition, port operations in Berbera are ongoing normally.
- The exchange rate of local currency SLSH against the USD depreciated slightly against the USD. For instance, in Hargeisa, the exchange rate increased from 8,520 SL SH to 8,540 per USD.

### South West

- In Xudur, prices of local cereals and pulses such as red and white sorghum, millet, white maize, and beans slightly increased (<5%) due to scarcity resulting from prolonged drought conditions and limited carry over stocks.
- In Xudur, scarcity of vegetables and fruits such as tomatoes, potatoes, onions cabbages, bananas, lemon and mangoes continued due to road blockades by insurgents limiting supply from production areas.
- In Baidoa, prices of local cereals and imported food items remained the same as last week but fruits and vegetables decreased. For instance, tomatoes decreased from \$2.5 to \$1.5 per Kg.
- In Rabdhure, due to scarcity, water prices are increasing compared to last week. For instance, water increased from \$2.5 to \$5 per 200 litre container. In addition camel milk prices are high being sold at \$2.0 per litre due to scarcity resulting from poor pasture and water scarcity.
- In Qansaxdhere, few markets are operating due to insecurity, insurgents are blocking supply routes affecting the movement of supplies to the markets. There is influx of IDPs in town due to abnormal dry conditions. This has led to scarcity of camel milk, fruits and vegetables and prices are increasing.
- In addition, there is scarcity of water, only one out of the three boreholes is operational in the town. IDPs are the most affected, as they travel from camps on a daily basis and queue for long hours to buy water.

### Puntland

- Throughout Puntland, most roads are accessible and transport services are normal, movement of commodities from upstream to downstream markets is ongoing smoothly.
- Cross-border trade between Ethiopia and Puntland is ongoing despite conflict in Ethiopia. However, there is still limited movement of fuel from Ethiopia side due to shortages.
- Renovation of Jalam-Xarfo road is ongoing, once completed it is expected to reduce lead-time, improve supply of commodities consequently commodity prices.
- Water scarcity continues and prices are high across the Puntland regions due to drought conditions. According to the village elders interviewed in Nugaal and Mudug regions there is limited access of water for human consumption. Water from boreholes is salty which is unfit for human consumption and most water resources are dry. The price of water is fluctuating between \$0.3 and \$0.4 per 20 litre container.
- In Bossaso and Garowe, prices of goat and sheep are decreasing due to more supply in the markets. This is due to scarcity of water and pasture hence pastoralists are selling more livestock.
- In most markets, fruits and vegetables prices remain the same as last week but high except onions which decreased from \$1.5 to \$1 per Kg in Garowe.
- Camel milk prices are increasing in most markets compared to last week. For instance, in Garowe, prices increased from \$1.2 to \$1.4 per litre.

### Jubaland

- The areas which received rains recently are facing concentration of livestock from all the regions in Jubaland. There are worries that this might cause conflict among the clans because of limited resources.
- There are concerns of influx of both IDPs and refugees from Ethiopian side who are fleeing the drought coming to Doolow, this will likely affect food prices due to increased demand because the current stock in Doolow cannot sustain the increased demand.
- Recent rains in Bardhere district affected accessibility of some supply corridors.
- The port of Kismayo is operational however, livestock export volumes are declining, especially cattle due to poor livestock body conditions. This is affecting loaders who depend on loading as a source of income.
- Cross-border trade between Kenya/Somalia and Ethiopia/Somalia is ongoing normally however, volumes of potatoes and wheat flour which was coming from Ethiopia may decrease if the fighting in Ethiopian intensify and spreads to other parts of the country consequently increase of prices.

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