

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

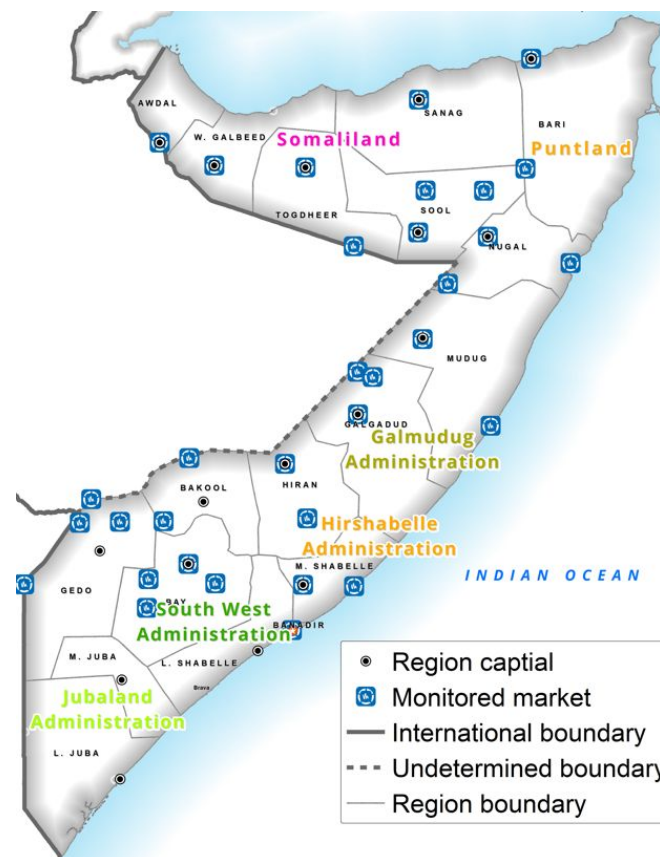
Prices: The prices of imported food items were relatively stable despite mild changes. The vegetable oil prices recorded decline in Jubaland, Southwest and Puntland by 9%, 5%, and 3% respectively per litre, but still high. Galmudug State experienced an upsurge of wheat flour, rice and pasta prices by 11%, 8% and 7% respectively per kg. Similarly, rice, sugar, and pasta also increased slightly by 2% per Kgs in Puntland. On the other hand, wheat flour and rice decreased by 7% and 3% respectively per kg in Southwest.

Fuel: Diesel prices either decreased or remained unchanged as from last week in most of the markets across the country. For example, prices decreased in Somaliland and Jubaland by 13% and 3% respectively while increase slightly in Puntland and Galmudug. However, prices remained unchanged as from last week in Banadir, Hirshabelle, and Southwest.

Availability: Overall, availability of imported food commodities and fuel in most markets were rated as good. Sufficient stocks and quantities of imported commodities reported throughout the monitored markets except some areas with security challenges. There is improved availability of vegetable oil in several markets leading to decreasing of prices.

Supply resilience: Overall, the supply chain resilience of most of the markets were rated as good. Supply chain of key commodities remained resilient in most markets except for the isolated restricted areas in Galmudug and Hiraan regions like Bulo Burto due to ongoing confrontations between authorities and insurgents. However, even in such areas, there is availability of food commodities and market activities are ongoing smoothly.

Trade logistics: the general status of trade logistics was rated as good. Smooth flow of commodities noted at the border closing points that includes commodities from Kenya, Djibouti, and Ethiopia except in Galmudug region where persistence of border limitations due to insurgent confrontations with Ethiopia. Additionally, in Galmudug, the main road is still blocked by clan militia and only trucks with livestock are allowed to proceed. Smooth flow of goods and services for all points on entry including the port of Kismaayo were reported

Joint Markets and Supply Chain Update | 26 September - 02 October 2022**MARKET PRICE CHANGES BY STATE**

	PRODUCT	BANADIR	HIRSHABELLE	GALMUDUG	SOMALILAND	PUNTLAND	SOUTHWEST	JUBALAND
Market Prices	White Maize (Kg)	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↓ 1%	↔ 0%	↑ 3%	↓ 1%	↓ 1%
	Red Sorghum (Kg)	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↓ 3%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 1%	↑ 8%
	Rice (Kg)	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 8%	↔ 0%	↑ 2%	↓ 3%	↓ 7%
	Wheat flour (Kg)	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 11%	↔ 0%	↑ 2%	↓ 7%	↓ 3%
	Pasta (Kg)	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 7%	↔ 0%	↑ 1%	↑ 1%	↓ 2%
	Sugar (Kg)	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 2%	↔ 0%	↓ 6%
	Vegetable Oil (Litre)	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 1%	↔ 0%	↓ 3%	↓ 5%	↓ 9%
	Camel Milk (Litre)	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↓ 3%	↔ 0%	↓ 2%	↑ 9%	↑ 15%
	Goat (Local quality)	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↓ 5%	↑ 2%	↑ 33%
	Diesel (Litre)	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↑ 2%	↓ 13%	↑ 3%	↔ 0%	↓ 3%
	Wage Labour	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↓ 11%	↓ 7%
	Exchange rate	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%	↔ 0%
Supply Chain	Availability	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Prices	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Items Assortment	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Supply Resilience	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Trade Logistics	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY

- The increased supply of imported food commodities such as wheat flour, rice, pasta, and vegetable oil with slight price decrease as noted in Southwest will minimally lead to improved food access. However, increase of prices in Galmudug will limit access of imported food and related substitute items.
- The slight increase of local food prices such as sorghum and maize in Jubaland and Puntland due to demand besides a reducing or stagnating wage labour will impact overall household commodity availability due to purchasing power.
- In Galmudug, the restricted flow of goods by the insurgents will interrupt the availability and access of food and if sustained it will lead to food insecurity.
- Jubaland Pastoralist will have an advantage as prices of goat increased by 33% averagely across major markets. Hence, the terms of trade (ToT) against cereals a goat will fetch higher volume of cereals.
- The continued scarcity due to prolonged drought and increased price of camel milk especially in Southwest, and Hirshabele, will limit access of camel milk, this will negatively affect urban families that source milk from these regions for consumption.