

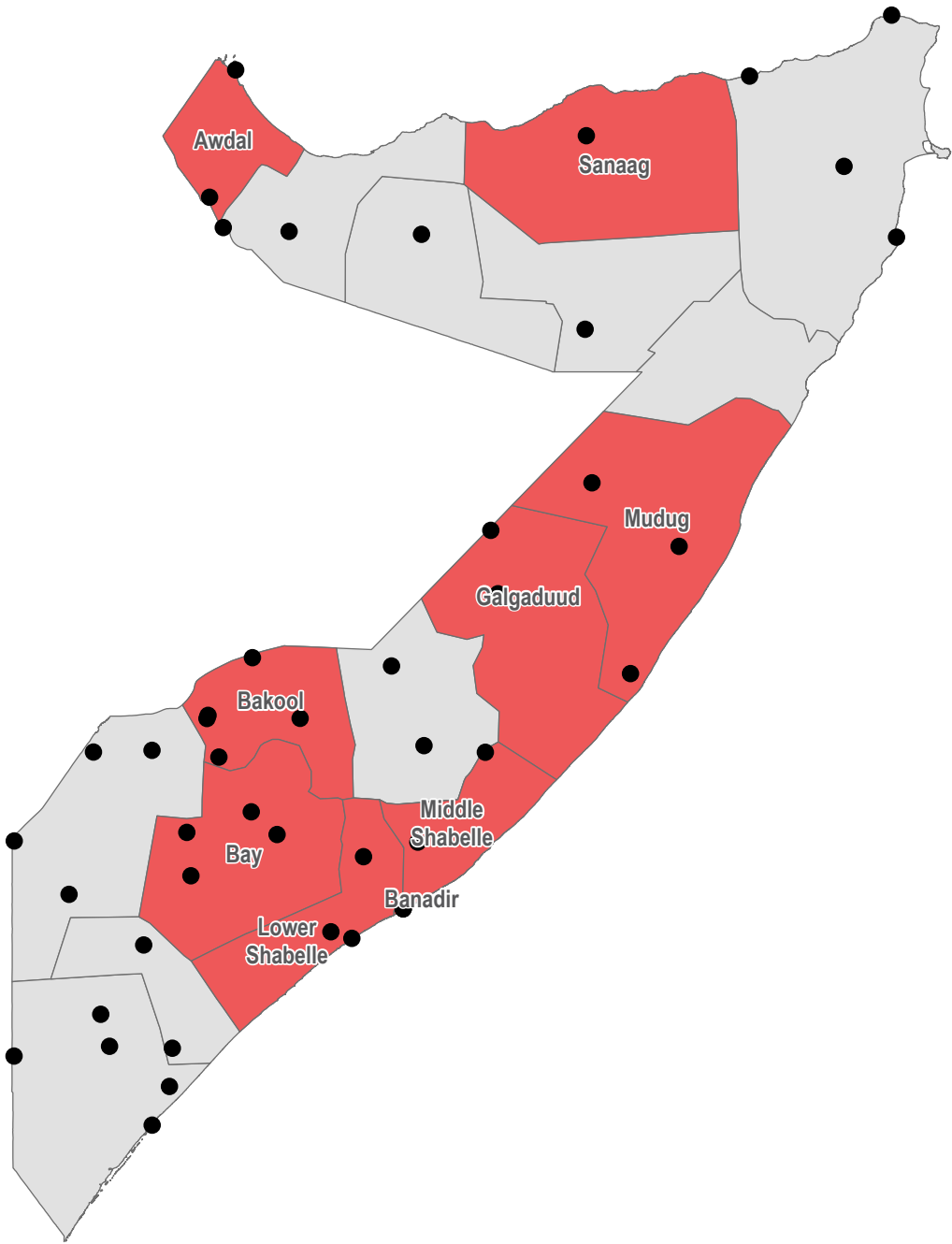
INTRODUCTION

Cash-based interventions have been used by humanitarian organisations in Somalia since 2003¹. Initially, significant variations in transfer values were occasionally implemented by different organisations leading to different transfer values in the same locations. It was against this backdrop, and as a response to the increasing number of agencies using cash-based interventions to respond to the 2016-2017 drought, that the Somalia Cash Working Group (CWG) started convening in February 2017. The aim of the CWG is to streamline the design, development, and implementation of cash-based interventions in Somalia.

Pursuant to these aims, the CWG provides quarterly changes to the cost of the Somalia's full minimum expenditure basket (MEB) and market performance to humanitarian organisations implementing cash-based intervention in Somalia.

This dashboard presents an overview of the changes in prices for food and non food items and market performance for the period of January-March 2022. The primary data sources used are datasets and briefs from the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), which provides price data, and the World Food Programme (WFP), which provides supply chain and port data. When available, data from other CWG partners is also used.

Regions with positive changes in the recommended transfer values for either multi-purpose cash transfer and/or food assistance.



KEY
●monitored markets

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

- 55 assessed districts
- 71 assessed markets (46 main, 25 rural)
- 44 assessed items

EXCHANGE RATES³

42,000	25,511	8,500
USD/SoSh	USD/SoSh	USD/SISh
-1%	0%	0%
Bossaso	Mogadishu	Hargeisa

SUPPLY CHAINS²

Beginning in the second week of February, and continuing throughout the month of March, livestock and meat prices in the country decreased significantly due to anticipation of a harsh upcoming Jilaal season and decreased export volumes were considered normal. In addition, prices of the local quality livestock decreased in most markets due to deteriorating livestock body conditions and scarcity of saleable animals.

In the first week of January, water availability was reportedly low in some areas in the Northwest regions, although prices remained the same and were considered normal. By the last week of February, water trucking was reportedly ongoing in the most affected locations of Hawd plateau, northern inland pastoral of Sool and Sanaag and pockets of Guban, coastal strip of Awdal and Waqooyigalbeed, Hiran, and Southwest region. However, in Qansaxdheere, where water availability in shallow wells was reportedly limited, water trucking was not ongoing.

While, in February, prices in most of the northwest regions did not rise considerably, water price increases were observed in Hargeisa, where the price for a 200-litre tank reportedly increased from 11,000 SL SH to 14,000 SL SH due to an increase of diesel prices.

Throughout of the first quarter of 2022, imported food items and non-food commodities in Qansaxdheere remained scarce with many items reportedly out of stock due to insecurity, with insurgents reportedly having intensified their activities by increasing road blockades to restrict the supply of goods into town. Scarcity of vegetables and fruits were also reported in Xudur due to road blockades by insurgents limiting supply from production areas and the effects of drought.

Towards the first week of March, fuel prices increased in the country leading to increased transport costs. In Galmudug, the fuel price reportedly increased by 19% in the second week of March. In addition, a temporary suspension in the last week of March on fuel exports from Ethiopia has reportedly led to a shortage of fuel, particularly in border towns such as Caabudwaaq and Gur'iel.

NOTES

1. C.M. Daniels and G. Anderson, [Evaluation of the 2017 Somalia Humanitarian Cash-Based Response](#), 1 August 2018.
2. Import/export data and supply chain analysis provided by WFP on a weekly basis, January through March 2022.
3. Reported exchange rates are averages for this quarter and are derived from monthly FSNAU exchange rate data. The percentage change in exchange rates is based on the average for this quarter compared to the average for the previous quarter.
4. MEB calculations performed by FSNAU.
5. Difference is calculated with the month before previous. Eg. March 2022 prices are compared with January 2022 prices.
6. Price data is collected by FSNAU. Price changes represent the percentage change in the average price of a commodity this quarter compared to the previous quarter. Following consensus by CWG members, trend analysis has focused on Baidoa, Bossaso, Hargeisa, Jowhar, Kismayo, and Mogadishu districts given their regional significance when it comes to markets and trade.
7. Import/export Bosasso port data provided by WFP on a weekly basis, January through March 2022.

FULL COST OF THE MEB FOR THE QUARTER (USD)⁴

Region	January 2022	February 2022	March 2022
Awdal	125	124	133
Bakool	137	148	157
Banadir	106	110	122
Bari	131	132	139
Bay	118	118	134
Galgaduud	143	144	148
Gedo	119	120	125
Hiraan	101	102	108
Lower Juba	116	115	125
Lower Shabelle	93	95	101
Middle Juba	110	92	102
Middle Shabelle	108	111	120
Mudug	116	118	123
Nugaal	157	159	162
Sanaag	121	125	135
Sool	151	159	158
Togdheer	125	121	123

METHODOLOGY

The MEB represented the minimum culturally adjusted set of basic food items (comprising 2,100 kilocalories per person per day of basic energy) and non-food items (NFIs) required to support an average-sized household of 6-7 members in Somalia for one month until a new MEB¹ composition that took place in April where transfer values were revised applying the recommendations from the HEA study.

CWG uses FSNAU's MEB values as the basis for determining transfer value recommendations. These recommendations focus on the needs of populations in IPC Phase 3 and Phase 4.

The CWG also determined that transfer value recommendations are based on the gap analysis per region to meet the overall needs of a HH as defined by the basic/full MEB and did not provide gap analysis

¹The Household Economy Analysis Study- [Review and Redesign of the Minimum Expenditure Basket in Somalia](#).

specifically for the food basket/food component of the basic MEB and should only be subject to change if the value of either the full or the food MEB in any particular region changes by more than 10%.

This dashboard considers the changes in price of the commodities and market dynamics from January to March 2022.

CHANGES TO THE COST OF THE FULL MEB OVER TIME⁵

Region	Apr 21	May 21	Jun 21	Jul 21	Aug 21	Sep	Oct 21	Nov 21	Dec 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22
Awdal	+2%	+13%	+5%	-2%	-9%	-8%	0%	+1%	+5%	+15%	+8%	+6%
Bakool	+13%	+11%	+12%	+15%	+5%	0%	+2%	0%	+2%	+10%	+18%	+14%
Banadir	+6%	-3%	-2%	+9%	+1%	+1%	+3%	+3%	+4%	+3%	+4%	+15%
Bari	+7%	-3%	-3%	+4%	+5%	-2%	+8%	+13%	+5%	+3%	+3%	+6%
Bay	+2%	+5%	+8%	+12%	+3%	+3%	+11%	+11%	+22%	+23%	+9%	+13%
Galgaduud	+5%	+3%	0%	-3%	+3%	-6%	+2%	+2%	+1%	2%	+2%	+4%
Gedo	+3%	+3%	+3%	+4%	+3%	0%	+5%	+5%	+8%	+5%	+2%	+5%
Hiraan	+11%	+4%	+3%	+3%	+1%	0%	+6%	+5%	+7%	-4%	-4%	+8%
Lower Juba	+6%	0%	0%	+1%	+5%	-6%	+8%	+7%	+1%	-5%	-4%	+8%
Lower Shabelle	+1%	+1%	+5%	+13%	+8%	+8%	+8%	+8%	+19%	10%	+5%	+9%
Middle Juba	+16%	+8%	+6%	+8%	+6%	-3%	+7%	+7%	+5%	+4%	-14%	-7%
Middle Shabelle	+2%	0%	+3%	+9%	+5%	+6%	+5%	+5%	-1%	+2%	+4%	-11%
Mudug	+18%	+12%	+1%	0%	+1%	-2%	-1%	-1%	+2%	+5%	+4%	+7%
Nugaal	+8%	-1%	-3%	-1%	-2%	+3%	+4%	+4%	+3%	+7%	+7%	+3%
Sanaag	+15%	0%	-3%	-2%	+5%	-5%	-6%	-6%	+7%	+10%	+6%	+11%
Sool	+2%	-8%	-4%	+7%	+2%	-3%	+4%	+4%	+1%	-1%	+11%	+5%
Togdheer	+2%	+1%	+3%	+5%	0%	+2%	-1%	-1%	+4%	+5%	-1%	-1%
Woqooyi Galbeed	+5%	+4%	+3%	+2%	+7%	0%	-2%	-3%	+1%	+4%	+4%	+5%

MAIN CHANGES IN MEB PRICES

In the first quarter of 2022, prices in Awdal, Bakool, Banadir, Bay, Galgaduud, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Mudug and Sanaag were relatively higher than those observed in the previous quarter, leading to an adjustment of the recommended transfer value in those regions. Slight decreases in prices were also noted in Middle Juba, but this did not trigger an adjustment of the recommended transfer value in the region.

KEY

- Large increase (> 20%)
- Medium increase (11% to 20%)
- Small increase (1% to 10%)
- No change
- Small decrease (-1% to -10%)
- Medium decrease (-11% to -20%)
- Large decrease (< -20%)

MEB CONTENTS

The below basic food and non-food items are the old basket and transfer values no longer calculated based on this as part of the MEB henceforth,the dashboard will be updated to include the prices to reflect the new MEB composition.

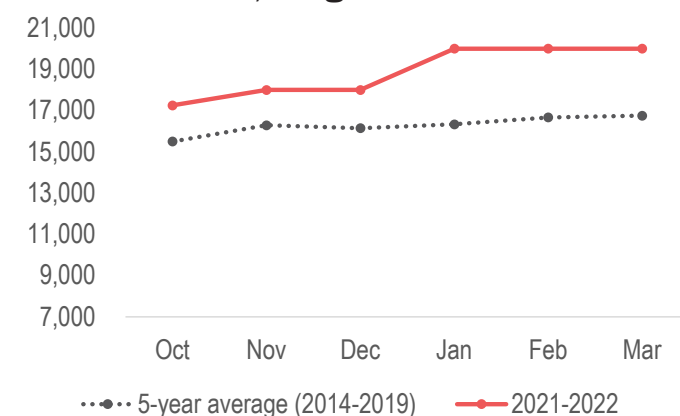
Food items	Quantity
Cereal	90 kg
Sugar	3 kg
Vegetable oil	6 L
Cowpeas	6 kg
Non-food items	Quantity
Kerosene	1.5 L
Soap (laundry)	4 pcs
Firewood (bundle)	30 pcs
Water (200-L drums)	9 drums
Human drugs	SoSh. 20,000
School fees	SoSh. 90,000
Grinding cost	30 kg of grain
Clothes	SoSh. 30,000
Social tax	SoSh. 12,500
Other core NFIs	SoSh. 30,000

AVERAGE COMMODITY PRICES AND CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER⁶

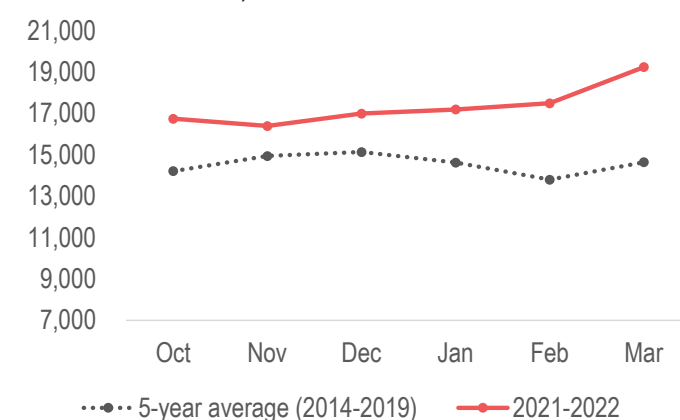
	Baidoa		Bossaso		Hargeisa		Jowhar		Kismayo		Mogadishu	
	Jan-Mar (SoSh)	Change (%)	Jan-Mar (SoSh)	Change (%)	Jan-Mar (SISh)	Change (%)	Jan-Mar (SoSh)	Change (%)	Jan-Mar (SoSh)	Change (%)	Jan-Mar (SoSh)	Change (%)
Local crops												
Cowpeas (1 kg)	37,000	+13%	71,700	0%	88,833	0%	32,217	+8%	21,183	+16%	36,194	0%
White maize (1 kg)	15,927	+16%	-	-	31,500	+4%	12,500	+33%	17,500	+2%	17,030	+25%
White sorghum (1 kg)	17,300	+27%	-	-	29,867	+18%	-	-	-	-	21,744	+37%
Red sorghum (1 kg)	15,833	+34%	48,000	+12%	31,600	+16%	12,433	+14%	13,000	+18%	14,402	+28%
Imported food commodities												
Vegetable oil (1 L)	59,100	+16%	88,833	+10%	20,000	+13%	53,317	+17%	65,200	+81%	51,672	+61%
Wheat flour (1 kg)	18,333	+7%	31,500	+11%	6,000	0%	17,983	+8%	15,817	-11%	15,711	+13%
Red rice (1 kg)	18,000	+7%	29,867	+5%	6,867	-1%	17,167	+4%	15,817	-11%	13,883	+4%
Sugar (1 kg)	20,933	+3%	31,600	+4%	7,000	+17%	20,167	+3%	20,000	0%	17,811	+6%

NOTABLE SIX-MONTH TRENDS IN AVERAGE COMMODITY PRICES

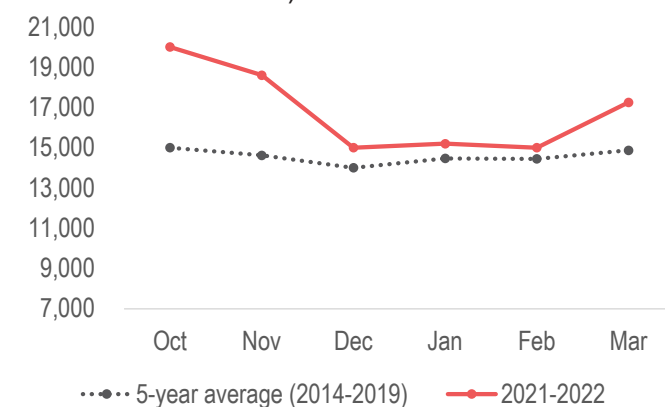
VEGETABLE OIL, HARGEISA



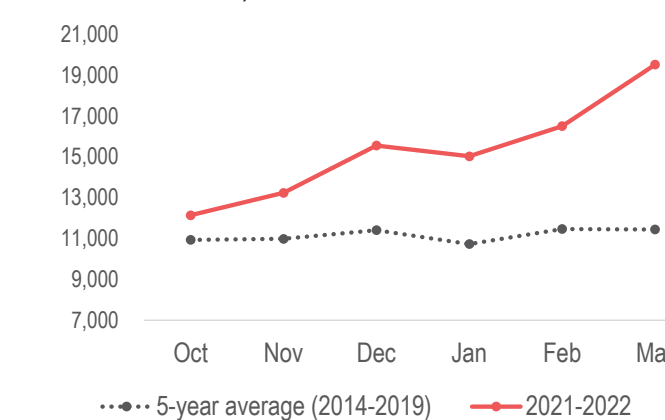
WHEAT FLOUR, JOWHAR



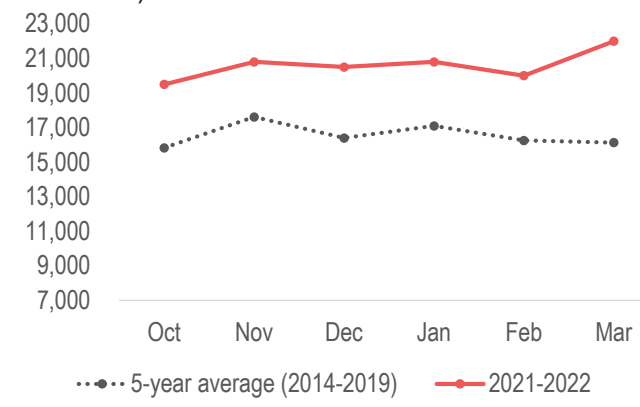
IMPORTED RICE, KISMAYO



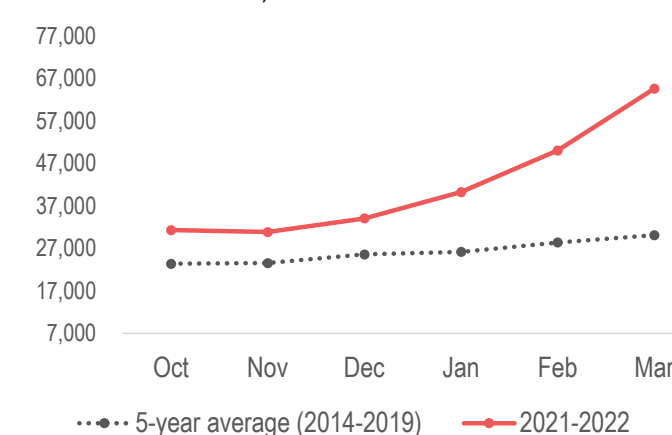
WHITE MAIZE, MOGADISHU



SUGAR, BAIDOA



VEGETABLE OIL, MOGADISHU



MAIN CEREALS

In this quarter, cereal prices increased in 27 out of 42 assessed districts, and the average country-wide cereal prices increased by 6%. In 15 districts, the January–March 2022 average price of the main cereal consumed (red sorghum, white maize, or red rice depending on location) was 10% higher than the October–December 2021 average price. The largest price increases were found in Qansadheere (53%), Jowhar (33%), Wanla weyne (23%), Marka and Qoryoley (22%). A relative price decrease of 11% was observed in Kismayo and 10% in Aden Yabal.

KEY LOCAL CROPS AND IMPORTED FOOD

In all of the locations where local crop prices were monitored, data suggests prices increased for almost all of the assessed local crops. Increases were particularly noticed in Mogadishu and Baidoa.

In terms of imported food commodities, prices also appear to have mostly increased, with some notable decreased in Kismayo (for wheat flour and red rice). Vegetable oil in particular seems to have gotten more expensive, with considerable increases observed in Kismayo and Mogadishu.

Breakdowns of the six-month trends of key commodity prices are displayed on the left.

PORT DATA⁷

In comparison with the last quarter of 2021, the total amount of food imports was observed to have increased in Bossaso port between January and February of 2022. Total food imports during the first quarter of 2022 remained considerably higher than the 5 year average and last year's imports for this quarter.

BOSSASO TOTAL FOOD IMPORTS

