

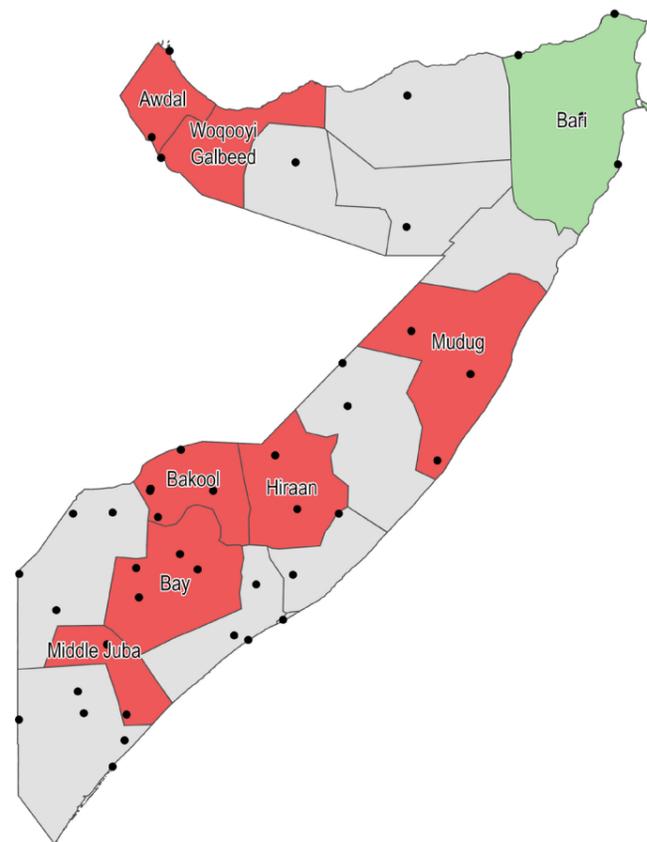
INTRODUCTION

Cash-based interventions have been used by humanitarian organisations in Somalia since 2003¹. Initially, significant variations in transfer values were implemented by different organisations, occasionally 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 transfer value recommendations, based on Somalia's standard minimum expenditure basket (MEB), to humanitarian organisations implementing cash-based interventions in Somalia.

This dashboard presents the CWG's transfer value recommendations for populations classified in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phases 3 ('acute') and 4 ('emergency'), in addition to an overview of market performance for the period of April-June 2021. 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 and negative changes in the recommended transfer values for either multi-purpose and/or food assistance



KEY
 ▲ increase in recommended transfer value
 ▼ decrease in recommended transfer value
 ● monitored markets

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

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

EXCHANGE RATES³

44,067	25,293	8,500
USD/SoSh	USD/SoSh	USD/SiSh
+2%	0%	0%
Bossaso	Mogadishu	Hargeisa

SUPPLY CHAINS²

Throughout the first two weeks of April, water trucking was ongoing in northeast, northwest, and central parts of the country due to continued water scarcity, whereas some locations in the south had received Gu rains. Towards the end of April, moderate to heavy Gu rains were reported in most locations throughout the country. By the end of May, water prices in Puntland, which had increased by more than 50% in the first quarter of 2021, were normal in most livelihood zones due to Gu rains. In some regions in the northeast, which received poor Gu rains, water prices increased by the end of June.

Notably, throughout the second quarter of 2021, Gu rains disrupted transport services by causing flooding in Jowhar, Bari, Dhobley, and Galdogob. In early May, heavy rains also affected supply corridors in Awdal, Woqooyi-Galbeed and Togdheer regions.

By the first week of June, rains subsided in most parts of the country, although river flooding was still affecting accessibility and usability of some major roads - including the road linking Jowhar and Mogadishu, and Mogadishu and Kismayo.

Throughout the country, food prices (especially of dates, meat, and dairy) increased throughout the last two weeks of April and the first two weeks of May due to increased demand for Ramadan (14 April to 12 May 2021). Prices appeared to moderate in late May and early June, due to decreased demand following Ramadan and improved pasture and water availability (reducing meat and dairy prices).

Insecurity continued to create transportation barriers in some locations. In the fourth week of May and continuing into June, road blockades by insurgents restricted movement from rural farms into Xudur town, causing scarcity and high prices of fresh fruits and vegetables in markets. In Qansaxdhere, insurgents intensified their activities and closed all roads into the town. This created scarcity of food items and non-food commodities, with many items reportedly out of stock.

Due to a wave of COVID-19, operations in Kismayo port remained low throughout April, and Jubaland authorities reduced the number of port workers in an attempt to curb COVID-19 cases. By the last week of June, normal operations resumed in Kismayo port, although it is expected that activities may decrease due to upcoming monsoon winds.

A new port terminal was inaugurated in Berbera port at the end of June, which is expected to improve operations and increase the capacity of the port.

RECOMMENDED TRANSFER VALUES (USD)

Region	Multi-purpose	Food
Awdal	95 ▲	85 ▲
Bakool	95 ▲	90 ▲
Banaadir	70	60
Bari	85	85 ▼
Bay	65 ▲	50 ▲
Galgaduud	110	100
Gedo	85	75
Hiraan	75	70 ▲
Lower Juba	90	70
Lower Shabelle	60	45
Middle Juba	75 ▲	60 ▲
Middle Shabelle	80	65
Mudug	85 ▲	85 ▲
Nugaal	125	80
Sanaag	85	60
Sool	115	85
Togdheer	90	75
W. Galbeed	110 ▲	95 ▲

NOTES

- C.M. Daniels and G. Anderson, [Evaluation of the 2017 Somalia Humanitarian Cash-Based Response](#), 1 August 2018.
- Import/export data and supply chain analysis provided by WFP on a weekly basis, April through June 2021.
- 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.
- MEB calculations performed by FSNAU
- Difference is calculated with the month before previous. Eg. June 2021 prices are compared with April 2021 prices
- 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.
- Import/export data and supply chain analysis provided by WFP on a weekly basis, April through June 2021.

FULL MEB FOR THE QUARTER (USD)⁴

Region	Apr 21	May 21	Jun 21
Awdal	111	120	117
Bakool	107	109	120
Banaadir	97	93	95
Bari	111	107	108
Bay	77	79	83
Galgaduud	130	133	130
Gedo	102	103	105
Hiraan	96	96	99
Lower Juba	107	107	107
Lower Shabelle	71	74	74
Middle Juba	86	89	91
Middle Shabelle	97	98	100
Mudug	108	108	109
Nugaal	152	148	147
Sanaag	116	114	113
Sool	145	133	140
Togdheer	117	117	121
W. Galbeed	131	132	135

TRANSFER VALUES CHANGES (USD)

Region	Type of transfer	Current value	Previous value
Awdal	Multi	95 ▲	85
Awdal	Food	85 ▲	75
Bakool	Multi	95 ▲	75
Bakool	Food	90 ▲	65
Bari	Food	85 ▼	95
Bay	Multi	65 ▲	60
Bay	Food	50 ▲	40
Hiraan	Food	70 ▲	60
Middle Juba	Multi	75 ▲	65
Middle Juba	Food	60 ▲	50
Mudug	Multi	85 ▲	80
Mudug	Food	85 ▲	75
W. Galbeed	Multi	110 ▲	95
W. Galbeed	Food	95 ▲	80

METHODOLOGY

The MEB represents 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.

The 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.

As per the decision of the CWG, transfer values should be based on urban MEB rates only. This is because:

- Rural MEB rates are not available in all regions;
- In some regions, large differences between the rural and urban rates have been difficult for partners to explain;
- The thresholds of 'rural' and 'urban' are not always clear to partners, which would open the possibility that different transfer values may be applied in the same location.

Further, the food transfer value recommendations should

correspond to 100% of the food MEB, while the multi-purpose transfer value recommendations should correspond to 80% of the full MEB, both rounded to the nearest 5 USD to ease implementation at the field level.

The CWG also determined that transfer value recommendations should remain fixed for three months at a time, 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 transfer value recommendations from March 2021 and compares them to the full and food MEB values from December 2020. In accordance with the methodology above, only when a 10% change in either value is observed will the transfer value change.

On this account, in regions where more than a 10% change in either the food or full MEB was recorded, an updated recommendation is provided in the 'Recommended Transfer Values' table. Note that the previous recommendations are provided only for comparative purposes and should not be applied in implementation.

CHANGES TO THE COST OF THE FULL MEB OVER TIME⁵

Region	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Feb 21	Mar 21	Apr 21	May 21	Jun 21
Awdal	-3%	-2%	-2%	0%	+1%	-1%	+2%	+13%	+5%
Bakool	-4%	-4%	-1%	+7%	+2%	-2%	+13%	+11%	+12%
Banaadir	-3%	-1%	+5%	+1%	0%	+6%	+6%	-3%	-2%
Bari	-2%	-1%	+13%	+1%	-12%	+5%	+7%	-3%	-3%
Bay	+6%	+10%	0%	+4%	+4%	-1%	+2%	+5%	+8%
Galgaduud	-3%	-1%	0%	-3%	-5%	+1%	+5%	+3%	0%
Gedo	-10%	+1%	0%	-2%	0%	+2%	+3%	+3%	+3%
Hiraan	-4%	+2%	+2%	-1%	-1%	+6%	+11%	+4%	+3%
Lower Juba	+3%	-2%	-5%	0%	+1%	+5%	+6%	0%	0%
Lower Shabelle	-7%	+1%	+4%	+3%	+7%	+8%	+1%	+1%	+5%
Middle Juba	-39%	-31%	-3%	+20%	+23%	+18%	+16%	+8%	+6%
Middle Shabelle	-3%	+3%	+1%	0%	+4%	+6%	+2%	0%	+3%
Mudug	-2%	-5%	-4%	-5%	+4%	+14%	+18%	+12%	+1%
Nugaal	+7%	+13%	+21%	+24%	-10%	-8%	+8%	-1%	-3%
Sanaag	-1%	-1%	+10%	+7%	-14%	-4%	+15%	0%	-3%
Sool	+2%	-2%	-5%	-2%	+14%	+9%	+2%	-8%	-4%
Togdheer	-4%	-1%	+4%	+1%	0%	+1%	+2%	+1%	+3%
Woqooyi Galbeed	+1%	+2%	+4%	+3%	0%	+1%	+5%	+4%	+3%

MAIN CHANGES

Prices in the first quarter of 2021 in Hiraan, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Mudug, and Sool were relatively higher than in the previous quarter, leading to an adjustment of the recommended transfer value in those regions. In Awdal, a relative decrease in prices compared to the previous quarter led to an adjustment of the multi-purpose transfer value. Slight decreases in prices were also noted in Bari, Gedo, Galgaduud, and Nugaal, but this was not reflected in a different recommendation of transfer values.

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

Below are the basic food and non-food items taken into account as part of the MEB in urban Somalia:

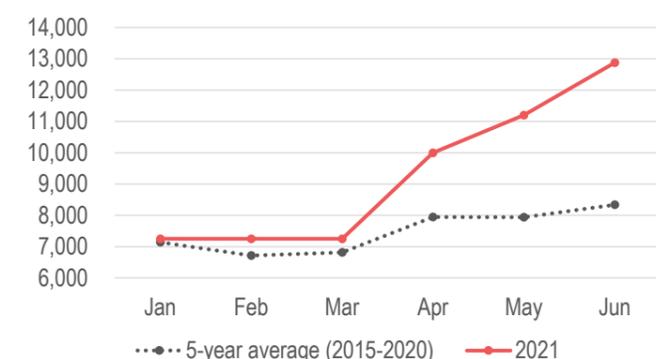
Food items	Quantity
Cereal	90 kg
Sugar	3 kg
Vegetable oil	6 L
Cowpeas	6 kg
Non-food items	Quantity
Kerosene	1.5 L
Soap (laundry)	4 pcs
Firewood (bundle)	30 pcs
Water (200-L drums)	9 drums
Human drugs	SoSh. 20,000
School fees	SoSh. 90,000
Grinding cost	30 kg of grain
Clothes	SoSh. 30,000
Social tax	SoSh.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

AVERAGE COMMODITY PRICES AND CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER⁶

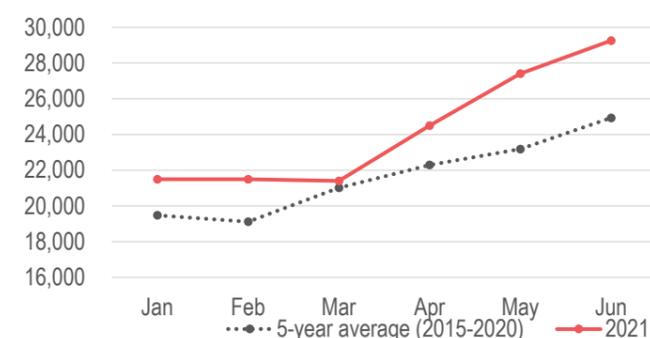
	Baidoa		Bossaso		Hargeisa		Jowhar		Kismayo		Mogadishu	
	Apr-Jun (SoSh)	Change (%)	Apr-Jun (SoSh)	Change (%)	Apr-Jun (SISh)	Change (%)	Apr-Jun (SoSh)	Change (%)	Apr-Jun (SoSh)	Change (%)	Apr-Jun (SoSh)	Change (%)
Local crops												
Cowpeas (1 kg)	27,050	+26%	60,233	-7%	15,167	+1%	21,233	-8%	14,750	+16%	29,633	-1%
White maize (1 kg)	8,687	+17%	-	-	6,000	0%	8,250	+2%	14,500	+24%	11,890	+5%
White sorghum (1 kg)	8,103	+14%	-	-	5,192	+12%	-	-	-	-	10,201	-2%
Red sorghum (1 kg)	7,028	+6%	37,917	+2%	3,608	+31%	11,358	+57%	9,000	0%	10,609	+8%
Imported food commodities												
Vegetable oil (1 L)	41,333	+9%	65,967	+25%	12,625	-3%	39,683	+13%	33,000	-11%	29,878	+8%
Wheat flour (1 kg)	16,767	+6%	23,467	+5%	6,158	+3%	16,267	+10%	14,250	-1%	12,216	+5%
Red rice (1 kg)	17,033	+6%	24,100	+2%	7,183	+3%	16,267	+6%	14,250	+1%	12,858	+4%
Sugar (1 kg)	17,150	-1%	25,700	+4%	5,075	+1%	17,750	+6%	19,500	+31%	14,160	+2%

NOTABLE SIX-MONTH TRENDS IN AVERAGE COMMODITY PRICES

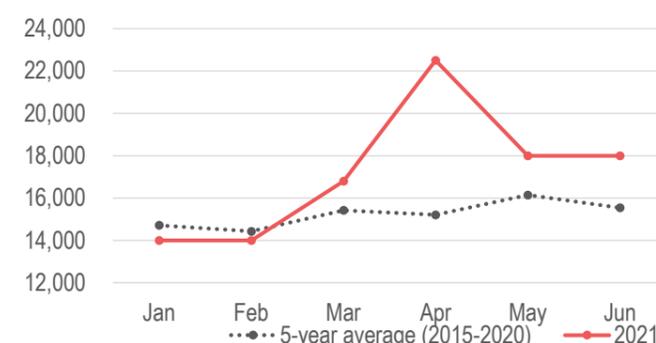
RED SORGHUM, JOWHAR



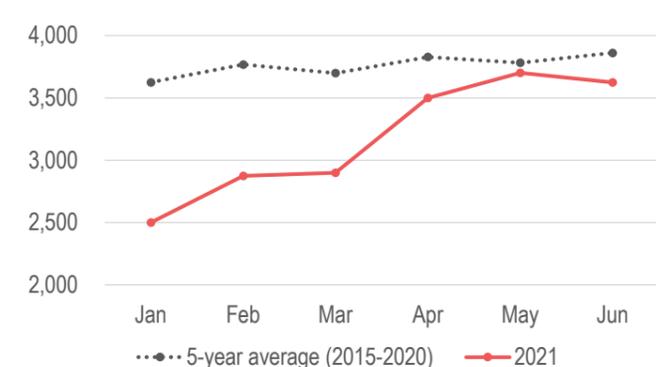
COWPEAS, BAIDOA



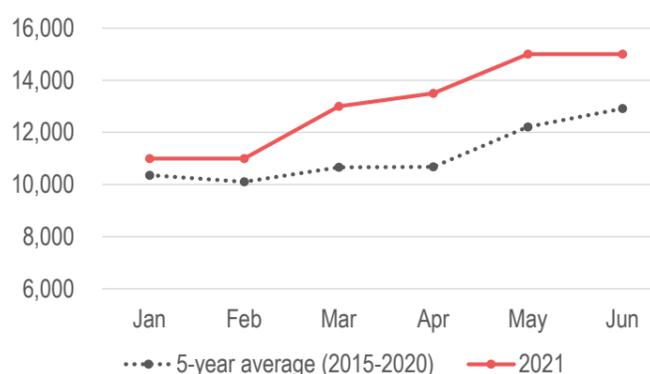
SUGAR, KISMAYO



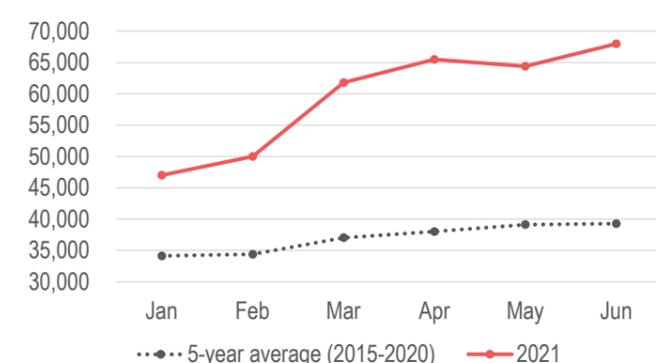
RED SORGHUM, HARGEISA



WHITE MAIZE, KISMAYO



VEGETABLE OIL, BOSSASO



MAIN CEREALS

In this quarter, cereal prices increased in 30 out of 42 assessed districts, and the average country-wide cereal prices increased by 8%. In 13 districts, the April–June 2021 average price of the main cereal consumed (red sorghum, white maize, or red rice depending on location) was 10% more expensive than the January–March 2021 average. The largest price increases were reported in Bu'aale (65%), Wanlaweyne (33%), Dhusamareb (31%), Adanyabal (28%) and Zeylac (25%). A price decline of 14% was reported in Dinsoor.

KEY LOCAL CROPS AND IMPORTED FOOD

The price of white maize did not change in Hargeisa, but increased by 24% in Kismayo. In Baidoa, the price of cowpeas increased by 26%, white maize increased by 17%, and white sorghum by 14%. The price of red sorghum increased by 57% in Jowhar, and 31% in Hargeisa.

Looking at imported food commodities, the price of vegetable oil increased in all major districts except Hargeisa, which saw a small decrease. The largest increase in vegetable oil prices took place in Bossaso (25%) and Jowhar (13%), while the price of vegetable oil decreased by 11% in Kismayo. Across all districts, reported price changes of wheat flour and red rice fell within ±10%. The price of sugar increased by 31% in Kismayo, but remained stable in all other districts (all reported prices fell within ±5%).

On the left are breakdowns of key commodity six-month trends.

PORT DATA⁷

In comparison with the last quarter of 2020, total imports in the Bossaso port appeared to increase throughout the first two quarters of 2021. Despite total imports in April 2021 being lower than total imports in April 2020, total imports in May and June of 2021 are considerably higher than the reported 5 year average and last year's imports for these months.

