A SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF MARKET SYSTEMS
in south central Somalia, north-eastern Kenya and southern Ethiopia

The International Labour Organisation Somalia Programme
14th March 2012
Monitored Markets

![Map of Monitored Markets](image)

**Legend**
- Monitored Markets
- Regional boundary
- River
- Major routes
- Regional markets (unmonitored)


Figure 1 - Monitored Markets (EMMA) (Sept 2011)
Figure 2

Markets Where Items Sold (core commodities) (Sept 2011)


Legend

- 150 traders selling items
- 10 traders selling items
- Regional boundary
- River
- Major routes
- Regional markets (unmonitored)
Figure 3

Markets Where Items Sourced (core commodities) (Sept 2011)

Figure 2
Markets Where Items Sold (core commodities)
(Sept 2011)

Figure 3
Markets Where Items Sourced (core commodities)

Trends
- Mohadishu supplies imported commodities for much of the trade basin.
- Markets are stronger than we think.
- Trade between markets in Gedo and the Kenyan and Ethiopian borders function amidst drought and conflict.
- Markets in Bay and Bakool receive a minor through-flow of goods from the border and are instead subservient to Mogadishu imports.

Legend
- Domestic Cereals
- Livestock
- Imported Goods
- Regional boundary
- River
- Major roads
- Direction of Trade

Key Market Centres
- Assembly, wholesale and retail
- Retail & wholesale
- Retail
- Wholesale
- Regional markets (unmonitored)

Flow of Imported Items to/from Mogadishu

Trends
- Two classifications of imported goods: those consumed in urban centres by higher earners (white rice and pasta), and those consumed across all income percentiles for which there are few domestically produced alternatives (sugar).
- Reverse flows and backward linkages.
- SIM cards representing the movement of currency?

Figure 5

- Two classifications of imported goods: those consumed in urban centres by higher earners (white rice and pasta), and those consumed across all income percentiles for which there are few domestically produced alternatives (sugar).
- Reverse flows and backward linkages.
- SIM cards representing the movement of currency?

Adapted from: EMMA Survey Data. (PAC, 2012).
Urban Areas Receiving IDPs (01 Dec 2011 – 17 Feb 2012)

Legend
- 1000 IDPs
- 2000 IDPs
- Regional boundary
- River
- Major routes
- Regional markets (unmonitored)

Legend:
- 1000 IDPs
- 2000 IDPs
- Regional boundary
- River
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Trends:
- Economic induced rural-urban migration
- Urbanisation of market towns & urban centres.
- Migrants not returning to pastoralism.
- Underdevelopment of the urban system.
- Urbanisation as an opportunity.

Figure 6

Adapted from: Mogadishu Movements 1 Dec 2011 to date (UNHCR, 2012).
Points of Origin
(01 Dec 2011 – 17 Feb 2012)

Adapted from: Mogadishu Movements 1 Dec 2011 to date (UNHCR, 2012).

Legend
- 1000 IDPs
- 2000 IDPs
- Regional boundary
- River
- Major routes
- Regional markets (unmonitored)
Mandera Urban Areas Receiving IDPs (01 Dec 2011 – 17 Feb 2012)

Ceel Waaq
Mogadishu Incorporating: Wadajir, Hodan, Dharkenley, Yaaqshiid and Hawl Wadaag

Figure 6
Legend
- 1000 IDPs
- 2000 IDPs
- Regional boundary
- River
- Major routes
- Regional markets (unmonitored)

Trends
- Economic induced rural-urban migration
- Urbanisation of market towns & urban centres.
- Migrants not returning to pastoralism.
- Underdevelopment of the urban system.
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Figure 7
Points of Origin
Legend
- 1000 IDPs
- 2000 IDPs
- Regional boundary
- River
- Major routes
- Regional markets (unmonitored)

Adapted from: Mogadishu Movements 1 Dec 2011 to date (UNHCR, 2012).
Problems & Opportunities

Credit

Transport

Energy

Work ethic
We need to understand markets so we invest where it makes sense to do so.

How do we make international trade benefit Somalis?

How do we best empower people through employment creation?

How do we work collectively to address problems and exploit opportunities?