

Suuq Bulletin

ISSUE 03 · DAILY MARKET PRICES · NATIVE MEASURES

29 August – 11 September 2026
Afgooye · Baidoa · Bakaaro

PERIOD	MARKETS	PRICE RECORDS	COLLECTION	CROPS	NEXT ISSUE
29 Aug – 11 Sep 2026	3	678	Daily	18	25 Sep

The jerry can is back at \$10: tomatoes doubled in a fortnight while maize found its floor

Between 29 August and 11 September a Jirgaan of cherry tomatoes went from \$5.50 to \$10 in Afgooye and from \$6 to \$11 in Bakaaro — the same can that sold for \$12 on 4 August and \$3.50 eight days later. White maize at Afgooye, which halved last issue, held between \$25 and \$30 all fortnight. Sesame fell a fifth to a quarter as its harvest arrived. This issue reads the tomato round-trip, checks Bay against the river and against last year, and follows the Shabelle to the market it feeds — and floods.

THE TWO-WEEK READ

×2

TOMATO, AFGOOYE & BAKAARO

\$5.50 to \$10 and \$6 to \$11 per Jirgaan in fourteen days. Baidoa rose 40% to \$7.

\$25–30

MAIZE, AFGOOYE

A Loor stayed inside a five-dollar band for the whole fortnight. The August fall has stopped.

–20%

SESAME, BOTH FARMS

\$1.50 to \$1.20 a kg at Afgooye, \$1.60 to \$1.20 at Baidoa (–25%). The sesame harvest is arriving.

\$1.00

PULSES, THREE MARKETS

Cowpea and mung bean closed at exactly \$1.00 a Koombo in Afgooye, Baidoa and Bakaaro alike.



Photo: Ben Khatri / Pexels

"The river is our life. But it is also the thing we fear most."

— Hussien Ali, cereal trader, Afgooye market · feature story, pages 7–9



PRICES THIS PERIOD

First and latest observation inside 29 August – 11 September, plus the full range. Never a period average. All prices US\$ in the measure the market actually trades. Bakaaro cereals now carry a full fortnight, and Afgooye horticulture enters the tables on page 3 as promised in Issue 02.

AFGOOYE — SUUQA BADARKA · CEREALS & PULSES · 29 AUG – 11 SEP

CROP	MEASURE	FIRST	LATEST	CHANGE	RANGE IN PERIOD
Maize (Galleey), white	Loor	26.00	25.00	▼ -3.8%	25.00 – 30.00
Sorghum (Moordi), red	Loor	25.00	21.60	▼ -13.6%	21.60 – 27.00
Cowpea (Digir)	Koombo	0.75	1.00	▲ +33.3%	0.75 – 1.00
Mung bean (Salbuko)	Koombo	1.00	1.00	0.0%	0.75 – 1.00
Sesame (Sisin)	kg	1.50	1.20	▼ -20.0%	1.20 – 1.60
Wheat (Qamadi)	Koombo	0.60	0.60	0.0%	0.55 – 0.70

BAIDOA CITY MARKET — CEREALS & PULSES · 29 AUG – 11 SEP

CROP	MEASURE	FIRST	LATEST	CHANGE	RANGE IN PERIOD
Maize (Galleey), white	Loor	28.80	32.40	▲ +12.5%	28.80 – 32.40
Sorghum (Moordi), red	Loor	25.20	25.20	0.0%	21.60 – 25.20
Cowpea (Digir)	Koombo	0.75	1.00	▲ +33.3%	0.75 – 1.00
Mung bean (Salbuko)	Koombo	1.00	1.00	0.0%	1.00 – 1.30
Wheat (Qamadi)	Koombo	0.90	1.00	▲ +11.1%	0.70 – 1.00
Sesame (Sisin)	kg	1.60	1.20	▼ -25.0%	1.20 – 1.60

BAKAARO MARKET, MOGADISHU — CEREALS & PULSES · 29 AUG – 11 SEP

CROP	MEASURE	FIRST	LATEST	CHANGE	RANGE IN PERIOD
Maize (Galleey), white	Loor	32.00	28.00	▼ -12.5%	28.00 – 32.00
Sorghum (Moordi), red	Loor	34.00	29.00	▼ -14.7%	28.00 – 34.00
Cowpea (Digir)	Koombo	1.20	1.00	▼ -16.7%	0.75 – 1.20
Mung bean (Salbuko)	Koombo	1.20	1.00	▼ -16.7%	1.00 – 1.60
Wheat (Qamadi)	Koombo	1.00	1.00	0.0%	1.00 – 1.00

Bakaaro sesame was quoted on four days only (1–11 September, \$1.30/kg throughout) and is not tabled.

Every price in this bulletin is quoted in the measure the market actually trades in — the Loor, the Koombo, the Jirgaan, the Xirmo bac. These are the measures farmers and traders buy and sell in every day, and prices quoted in them compare directly across markets.



VEGETABLES & FRUIT THIS PERIOD

SELECTED HORTICULTURE · 29 AUG – 11 SEP · AFGOOYE ENTERS THE TABLES

CROP	MARKET	MEASURE	FIRST	LATEST	CHANGE
Cherry tomato (Yaanyo)	Afgooye	Jirgaan	5.50	10.00	▲ +81.8%
Cherry tomato (Yaanyo)	Bakaaro	Jirgaan	6.00	11.00	▲ +83.3%
Cherry tomato (Yaanyo)	Baidoa	Jirgaan	5.00	7.00	▲ +40.0%
Watermelon (Qare)	Afgooye	piece	4.00	4.00	0.0%
Watermelon (Qare)	Baidoa	piece	3.00	1.50	▼ -50.0%
Spinach (Isbinaash)	Afgooye	Xirmo bac	1.50	0.50	▼ -66.7%
Spinach (Isbinaash)	Baidoa	Xirmo bac	1.00	2.00	▲ +100.0%
Potato (Baradho)	Baidoa	kg	1.00	0.50	▼ -50.0%
Potato (Baradho)	Bakaaro	kg	0.50	0.75	▲ +50.0%
Onion (Basal), red	Baidoa	kg	0.85	1.00	▲ +17.6%
Carrot (Karooto)	Bakaaro	Xirmo bac	1.50	0.75	▼ -50.0%

First and Latest are the recorded closing price on the first and last day of the window; Range is the lowest and highest quote inside it. ▲ green marks a price that rose; ▼ red marks a price that fell. Read the colour from your side of the trade: a rising price favours the farmer or trader with produce to sell, and a falling price favours the buyer stocking up.

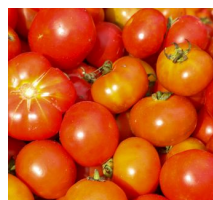
THE BASKET



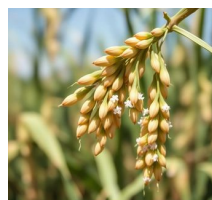
Maize · \$25.00 /Loor
Afgooye



Sorghum · \$25.20
/Loor Baidoa



Tomato · \$10.00
/Jirgaan Afgooye



Sesame · \$1.20 /kg
Afgooye



Cowpea · \$1.00
/Koombo all three



Banana · \$0.11 /piece
Bakaaro

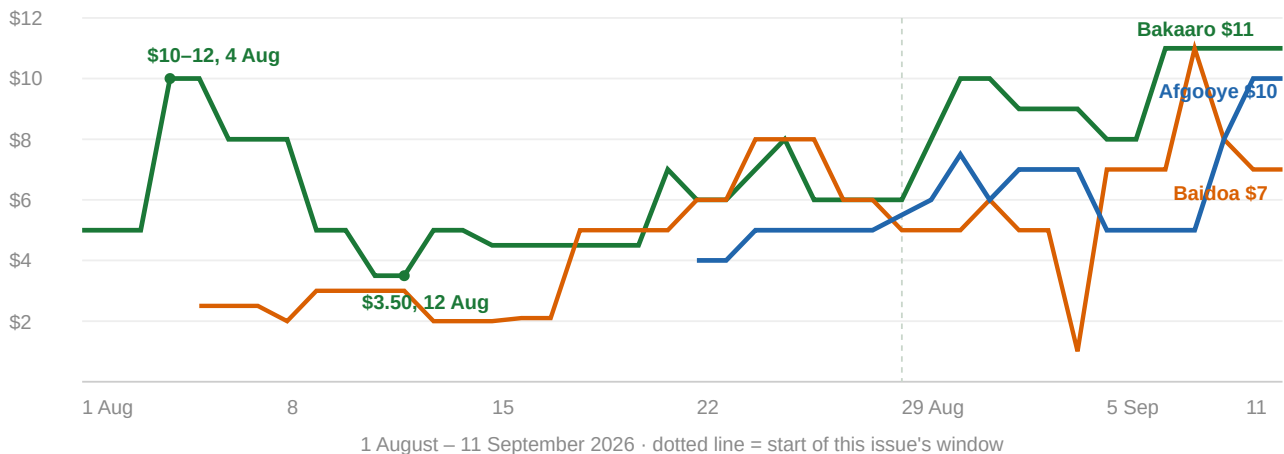
The reading that matters: the harvest fall has moved from maize to sesame

Last issue, maize halved at Afgooye while sesame rose a third. This fortnight the roles swapped: maize held \$25–30 a Loor for fourteen days, and sesame — planted with the Gu and cut in late August — fell 20% at Afgooye and 25% at Baidoa as it reached the market. Both production markets, both directions, the same mechanism: supply arriving in one crop at a time. Wheat, imported, moved 0% at Afgooye and Bakaaro.

THE TOMATO LINE

Six weeks of the Jirgaan: \$12, then \$3.50, then \$11

All three markets quote cherry tomatoes by the Jirgaan, the 20-litre jerry can, so the lines compare directly. Bakaaro (green) opened Issue 01 at \$12 on 4 August, crashed to \$3.50 by the 12th, and has now climbed back to \$11. Afgooye (blue), in collection since 22 August, doubled from \$5 to \$10 in the last week of the window. Baidoa (orange) has been the volatile line throughout — \$2 in mid-August, \$11 on 8 September, \$7 at the close.



Closing price per Jirgaan, US\$. Bakaaro 1 Aug – 11 Sep; Baidoa 5 Aug – 11 Sep; Afgooye 22 Aug – 11 Sep. Lines join observed days only. The 4 August Bakaaro quote ranged \$10–12; Issue 01 published the \$12.

Why this matters to a grower, not a trader. The Gu tomato crop that flooded Bakaaro in early August is finished; what reaches the market now is the tail of it, and the price has climbed back to where it started in six weeks. A grower who plants for the Deyr is planting into the high side of this cycle — and, on the river, into an October–December forecast that names 2023 as its analogue year. Both facts belong in the same decision, which is why this issue's story is about the river.

BETWEEN MARKETS

SAME DAY, SAME MEASURE · 11 SEPTEMBER

CROP	MEASURE	AFGOOYE	BAIDOA	BAKAARO	READ
Maize (Galleey), white	per Loor	25.00	32.40	28.00	Baidoa dearest, 1.3×
Sorghum (Moordi), red	per Loor	21.60	25.20	29.00	Bakaaro 1.15× Baidoa
Cherry tomato (Yaanyo)	per Jirgaan	10.00	7.00	11.00	Baidoa cheapest
Cowpea (Digir)	per Koombo	1.00	1.00	1.00	level
Mung bean (Salbuko)	per Koombo	1.00	1.00	1.00	level
Wheat (Qamadi)	per Koombo	0.60	1.00	1.00	Afgooye cheapest

Two spreads closed this fortnight. On 22 August Bakaaro sorghum stood 81% above Baidoa; on 11 September it stood 15% above, because the terminal market fell from \$39 to \$29 while Baidoa held. And Baidoa maize, at \$32.40, is now the dearest of the three — a rain-fed production market priced above the Mogadishu terminal, which is what a thin Bay harvest looks like written as a price.



AGAINST LAST YEAR

This fortnight against the last published 2025 prices

Reference: *Sicirka Suuqa ee Dalaga Beeraha*, Warbixin 5.6, Wasaaradda Beeraha iyo Waraabka (FGS Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation), 8–14 August 2025 — the last weekly issue published, and now four weeks earlier in the season than our window. Cereal comparisons converted at the register's grain Loor. Jowhar is the riverine reference for Afgooye; the Ministry series does not cover Afgooye or Marka.

CROP	MARKET (2026)	11 SEP 2026 \$/KG	REFERENCE (AUG 2025)	AUG 2025 \$/KG	CHANGE
Maize, white	Afgooye	0.33	Jowhar	0.43	▼ -23%
Maize, white	Baidoa	0.45	Beydhabo	0.27	▲ +67%
Maize, white	Bakaaro	0.37	Muqdisho	0.60	▼ -38%
Sorghum, red	Baidoa	0.35	Beydhabo	0.24	▲ +46%
Sorghum, red	Bakaaro	0.39	Muqdisho	0.60	▼ -36%
Sesame	Afgooye	1.20	Jowhar	0.86	▲ +40%
Sesame	Baidoa	1.20	Beydhabo	1.30	▼ -8%
Onion, red	Baidoa	1.00	Beydhabo	1.00	0%
Potato	Baidoa	0.50	Beydhabo	0.58	▼ -14%
Potato	Bakaaro	0.75	Muqdisho	1.00	▼ -25%

How to read it — and a second opinion

The split by zone is now a month old and has not closed. On the river and at the terminal market, maize sits a quarter to a third under last August; in Bay it sits two-thirds above. FEWS NET's 31 August update, from its own collection, puts Baidoa sorghum 68% and maize 42% above August 2025. Two independent series, same direction, comparable size: Bay is paying far more than last year, the river and Mogadishu are paying less.

The farm-gate reference

The same 2025 bulletin published farm-gate maize at 756,000 SOS per Loor (100 madaal). Afgooye's market price of \$25 a Loor on 11 September still sits at or below that level once converted — five weeks after the harvest fall, the river's market price has not climbed back above last year's farm-gate.

WHERE WE ARE IN THE SEASON

FEWS NET's 31 August update records *better-than-anticipated* Xagaa rains in July–August and puts the riverine Gu harvest in Shabelle and Juba at average to above average — total cereal output above the 1995–2025 long-term average, maize the main contributor — while the sorghum zones of Bay, Gedo and Lower Juba came in below average and Bay-Bakool low-potential areas exceptionally poor. Poor households' cereal stocks are expected to last two to three months, to the start of the Deyr.

Security context, Baidoa: renewed clashes on the outskirts of Baidoa on 3 September, with residents leaving homes and casualties reported at the city's hospital, fell inside the first week of this window. Baidoa's readings span that day: a maize price rising through a disrupted market reflects thin supply and constrained trade together, not the season alone, and is not a planning signal.

Looking forward: ICPAC's 18 August outlook gives a 90% chance of enhanced October–December rainfall over central and southern Somalia as El Niño strengthens, with 2023 as the analogue year and an early to normal onset. FEWS NET warns that extreme, widespread flooding in the southern riverine and agropastoral zones would carry a credible risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) from October. On 12 September the Somali Disaster Management Agency named 29 districts at high flood risk — Afgooye, Marka, Balcad, Jowhar, Baidoa and Mogadishu among them. The feature story on page 7 follows that warning to the riverbank.

WHAT TO DO WITH THIS, IF YOU FARM

- ♦ **Vegetable growers, riverine:** the Jirgaan is back at \$10 in Afgooye and \$11 in Bakaaro because the Gu crop is finished and Xagaa supply is thin. Whatever you plant now for the Deyr is planted into a forecast wet season: keep nurseries and low-lying plots away from the bank and the known breach points, and be ready to move seedlings.
- ♦ **Cereal growers, riverine:** maize has held \$25–30 a Loor for two weeks — the August fall is over. If you are holding grain in a compound near the river, the flood forecast now matters more than the price. Move stored grain to higher ground before October, and sell only the share a payment forces you to sell.
- ♦ **Cereal growers, Bay:** Baidoa maize is the dearest in our three markets at \$32.40 — but trade around the city was disrupted again on 3 September. Treat Baidoa's prices as unsettled; do not hold stock in the city on the strength of them. Household needs and safety first.
- ♦ **Sesame growers:** the price is falling in both production markets as the harvest lands — exactly what maize did in August. Selling into the arrival week is the worst timing of the year; if you can store dry and safe, hold.
- ♦ **Pulse traders:** cowpea and mung bean sit at \$1.00 a Koombo in all three markets. There is no margin in moving pulses between them this fortnight.

Based on price observation only. Not agronomic advice; not reviewed by an agronomist. Flood guidance follows the Somali Disaster Management Agency's 12 September advice; monitor official SWALIM and SoDMA alerts.

THE MEASURES

Common Markets Measures (Bakaara, Afgooye & Baidoa Market)

MEASURE	BASIS	HOLDS / CAPACITY	TYPICALLY USED FOR	VISUAL GUIDE
Loor (Sack)	Weight	72 or 75 kg	Sack – cereals, onions, lemon, bottle gourd	   
Koombo (Cup)	Weight	1 kg	Cup – grain and pulses at retail	 
Jirgaan (Tanag)	Weight	12 or 15 kg	20-litre jerry can – tomatoes	
Xirmo bac (Maas)	Weight	1 kg	Bagged bundle – salad, spinach, carrot	  
Maas (Bundle)	Weight	0.5 kg	Basket bundle – leafy vegetables	
Sakeel / Baaldi (Bucket)	Weight	7.5 kg	Bucket – bell pepper, chilli	 
Butacow (Small cup)	Weight	0.25 kg	Small cup measure	

Coming next

The September measurement study is in the field: every container weighed in Afgooye, Bakaaro and Baidoa, plus trader interviews on where each measure comes from, so that from October every price series can also carry a verified kilogram equivalent. Collection points at Marka and Balcad are being set up to follow.



Photo: M-tacab



When the River Gives and Takes Away

Photo: Abdulkadir Hiraabe / Pexels — the Shabelle at Balcad, Middle Shabelle

In Afgooye the Shabelle is the harvest, the road and the thing that can take both in a night. On 12 September the disaster agency put the district on its flood list for the coming Deyr. Hussien Ali has sold the river's grain for twenty years. This is what he knows — and the distance between a published warning and a farmer on the bank.

"The river is our life. But it is also the thing we fear most."

— Hussien Ali, cereal trader, Afgooye market

Hussien Ali has sold cereals from the same corner of Afgooye's market for more than twenty years. Behind him, stacked in neat rows, are sacks of maize, sesame and cowpea — the crops his customers grow along the riverbank, and the crops priced on page 2 of this issue. At 47 he has watched the Shabelle rise and fall so many times that he reads its moods the way other men read the weather. "The river is our life," he says, wiping dust from a sack of maize. "But it is also the thing we fear most."

Afgooye sits some thirty kilometres south-west of Mogadishu, in the heart of the riverine belt. For generations, families here have farmed on the Shabelle's water, cutting hand-dug canals to carry it onto maize, sesame and cowpea that would never survive on rain alone. This year the river delivered: FEWS NET's August assessment puts the riverine Gu harvest above the long-term average, maize the main contributor, while the rain-fed zones around Baidoa came in below. It is a relationship built on a fragile trust. The river gives — if it is not provoked.

That trust breaks often. Hussien names the villages closest to the water — Aaytir, Baalguri and Dambaley — where the overflow has become, in his words, "the norm", and Raqeyle, Siigaale and Dhagahtuur, which flood almost every time the river bursts its banks. "When the river overflows, the agro-pastoral families in those villages are displaced almost immediately. They lose their farms. They lose their animals. It has happened so many times that people have learned to live with it — but it never stops hurting."

He is not exaggerating. On 23 August 2024 the Shabelle flooded Baalguri, Raqeyle and Dambaley. A humanitarian partner reported at least 1,200 people displaced, 130 shelters and 20 community latrines damaged, and an education facility hit, according to OCHA's bulletin for that month. A rapid needs assessment by ACTED in the weeks after found more than 500 households affected across eleven villages; a multi-sector assessment by iMMAP found 83 percent of educational facilities in the affected villages damaged and 38 percent of people without safe drinking water.

THE SAME RIVER, ONE DISTRICT UP

Three weeks earlier and one district up the river, a reservoir at Hawadley in Balcad had broken its banks, flooding sixteen villages, displacing about 42,000 people and damaging an estimated 17,000 hectares of crops — in the same month, on the same river, a few weeks before harvest.

None of this surprises the river's engineers. FAO's water and land unit, SWALIM, has mapped **20 open or weak points on the Shabelle's banks in Afgooye district alone**, some spilling as far as a kilometre before anything stops them. Across the Jowhar–Balcad–Afgooye corridor it counted 93 such points, with 10,474 households affected and about 72,000 hectares of cropland under water at the time of its survey, some of it for months. Its own analysis finds flood frequency and intensity on the Shabelle rising over the past decade — a trend Hussien feels long before it appears in a report.



Photo: Kaybee Photography / Pexels

A cereal stall at an open-air market. Photo for illustration; not the trader quoted in this story.

"THE PROBLEM HAS NOT BEEN SOLVED — ONLY SLOWED"

"After the last big flood, agencies came — FAO and others," Hussien recalls. "They built structures. They brought soil to hold the river back." It is true: FAO and its partners have spent years reinforcing embankments and rehabilitating canals along the Shabelle. But Hussien adds what the reports rarely capture from the ground. "The water still finds a way. It passes under the structure. The river's force is too strong. The problem has not been solved — only slowed."

THE NEXT TEST IS WEEKS AWAY

This Deyr is not an ordinary one. On 18 August the regional climate centre ICPAC gave a 90 percent chance of enhanced October–December rainfall over central and southern Somalia, with El Niño strengthening and 2023 — the year the Shabelle drowned Beledweyne — as its analogue. FEWS NET's 31 August update warns of extreme, widespread flooding in the southern riverine and agropastoral zones and keeps a credible risk of Famine on the table if it comes. On Saturday 12 September the Somali Disaster Management Agency named 29 districts at high risk of Deyr flooding. Afgooye is on the list, with Marka, Balcad, Jowhar, Baidoa and Mogadishu. SoDMA asked residents along the Shabelle to monitor river levels and official

And in the same breath he defends the river he blames. When the Shabelle runs steady and low within its banks, it is the reason Afgooye exists at all. Farmers cut small canals from its edge into their fields and guide the water by hand to maize and sesame that could never survive on rainfall. It is slow, unglamorous work, repeated season after season, and it is the only reason the market Hussien sells in has anything to sell. "Despite the river being a threat, it gives life and takes life away. That is the truth we live with here."

alerts — and asked businesses and the media to help carry the warnings.

That last request is the gap this story is about. The warnings exist. SWALIM publishes river levels and flood advisories; SoDMA publishes district lists; FEWS NET and ICPAC publish outlooks. What does not yet exist is a reliable way for those warnings to reach a farming household in Aaytir or Dhagahtuur, in Somali, on the phone it already owns, in time to move grain, animals and people. The flood wave takes days to travel from Beledweyne to Afgooye. A text message takes seconds. The last mile — from a published advisory to a farmer's phone — is the part nobody yet owns.

WHAT THE RIVER COSTS

What a flood costs is visible in this bulletin's own tables. The maize on Hussien's corner is \$25 a Loor because the riverine harvest came in. The 200 hectares Beledweyne lost in a day in August 2024, the 17,000 hectares Balcad lost that same month, were the same crop in the same soil a few weeks before harvest. A price series that shows the harvest arriving can also show what it looks like when the river takes it.

As Hussien packs up his sacks for the evening he offers the assessment that only comes from decades of watching a river up close. "The soil they brought will help. But until the whole embankment is strong from end to end, the water will always find its way. We will keep farming. We will keep losing. That is Afgooye." For the people of Afgooye, the question this Deyr is whether, when the river gives, it can give more — and when it rises, it takes less.

THE GAP · ISSUE 03

- ♦ **What we observed.** Afgooye — the market this issue prices every day — is on SoDMA's 12 September list of 29 districts at high risk of Deyr flooding, under a 90% ICPAC probability of enhanced October–December rain. Its grain comes from the villages SWALIM maps as breach points. The warnings are published; no channel yet puts them, in Somali, on a riverside farmer's phone in time to act.
- ♦ **How big it is.** SWALIM: 20 open or weak bank points in Afgooye district, 93 across Jowhar–Balcad–Afgooye, 10,474 households affected and about 72,000 hectares of cropland under water at its last survey. August 2024 alone: 1,200 displaced from three Afgooye villages, and 42,000 displaced with 17,000 hectares damaged at Hawadley, Balcad (OCHA). The riverine Gu 2026 harvest is above the long-term average (FEWS NET) — that is the stock now sitting in compounds on the bank.
- ♦ **Who could close it.** On the banks: FAO and SWALIM, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, the Lower Shabelle administration and the donors funding embankment and breach-point works. On the last mile: SoDMA, SWALIM, telecom operators, local radio, and humanitarian partners with anticipatory-action funds who need a farmer-level channel before October, not after.
- ♦ **What M-tacab contributes.** SMS, USSD and IVR reach to 31,236 active subscribers on the phones farmers already hold, in Somali, by district. A weather page on mtacab.so that already shows live river-flow readings for the riverine hubs. Daily prices from Afgooye that will show what a flood does to the market the week it happens. A farmer register that can locate the households nearest the breach points. Any river warning we carry is issued from official SWALIM and SoDMA advisories, never our own.
- ♦ **To discuss this gap:** info@mtacab.so

The tragedy on the Shabelle is not that its farmers cannot grow food — this year they grew more than the long-term average. It is that the warning of what could take it away is already written, and has not yet been sent to them.

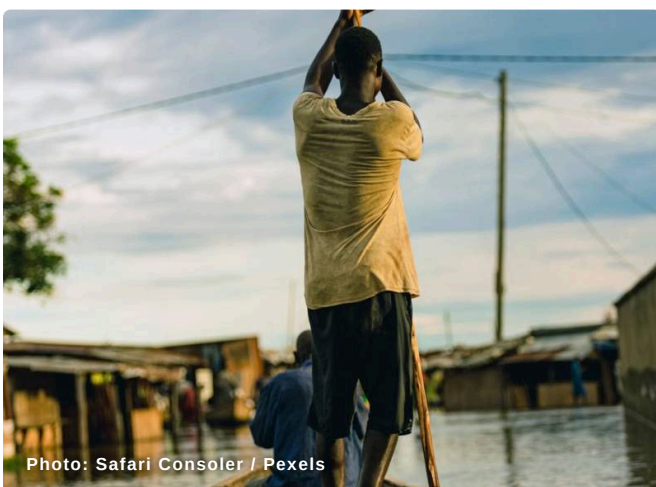


Photo: Safari Consoler / Pexels



Photo: Moh Dikko Photography / Pexels

HOW WE MEASURE

Prices are collected daily by M-tacab recorders at Suuqa Badarka Afgooye, Baidoa City Market and Bakaaro Market, Mogadishu, in the measures the markets trade in. Where a trader gave a low–high range, the closing quote is recorded and the range kept. Missing days are recorded as missing, never estimated. Afgooye horticulture, collected since 22 August, enters the tables from this issue. Comparisons to 2025 use the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's last published weekly bulletin (Warbixin 5.6, 8–14 August 2025) as the reference; the window mismatch is stated where it applies.

Sources this issue: M-tacab daily collection, 1 August – 11 September 2026 · Wasaaradda Beeraha iyo Waraabka JFS, *Sicirka Suuqa ee Dalaga Beeraha*, 8–14 August 2025 · FEWS NET, Somalia Food Security Outlook Update, 31 August 2026 · ICPAC, GHACOF 74 statement, 18 August 2026 · FAO Somalia, El Niño flood warning, 2 June 2026 · Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), Deyr flood-risk districts, 12 September 2026 · OCHA, Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin, August 2024 · ACTED, Rapid Needs Assessment, Afgooye, October 2024 · iMMAP, Rapid Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, Afgooye, September 2024 · FAO SWALIM, *Status and Impacts of Open River Points along the Shabelle River in Jowhar, Balcad and Afgooye Districts* · press reporting on the Baidoa clashes of 3 September 2026 · World Bank, Somalia Country Economic Memorandum.

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