

## INTRODUCTION

Five consecutive below-average rainy seasons have led to severe water shortages, widespread displacement, and rising food prices throughout Somalia. With the country facing continued below-average rainfall, 8.25 million people are estimated to be in need of assistance in 2023.<sup>1</sup>

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI) is a joint initiative from the Somalia WASH, Shelter, and Education clusters, and REACH. It aims to address an information gap in Somalia in terms of regular and updated monitoring of market functionality on a broad range of non-food items (NFIs), while contributing to existing supply chain and price monitoring of the main Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) items.

The aim of the JMIMI is to harmonise market monitoring, avoid duplications and overlaps in data collection, maximise geographic coverage and ensure a regular and predictable output to inform cluster programming and cash responses. It is a model that REACH has supported to set up and coordinate in [several countries](#).

The assessed items are selected based on needs of the three clusters and their members, currently implementing or planning to implement Market-Based Programming (MBP) and Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). On the supply side, MBP supports traders to expand their products, for example through providing non-refundable cash grants for business development. On the demand side, CVA is provided to increase access to WASH, shelter, and education commodities.

Data collection takes place on a quarterly basis. The pilot round of the JMIMI in Somalia took place in June 2020 in 6 locations. The August 2020 round was the first full round of the JMIMI<sup>1</sup>, which covered more than 50 items from the WASH and Shelter clusters, in 12 different locations.

The current round of data collection took place between the 14th to 27th of November, 2022.

## SUMMARY FROM THE CURRENT ROUND

12	participating agencies
12	assessed locations
73	assessed items
565	interviews conducted

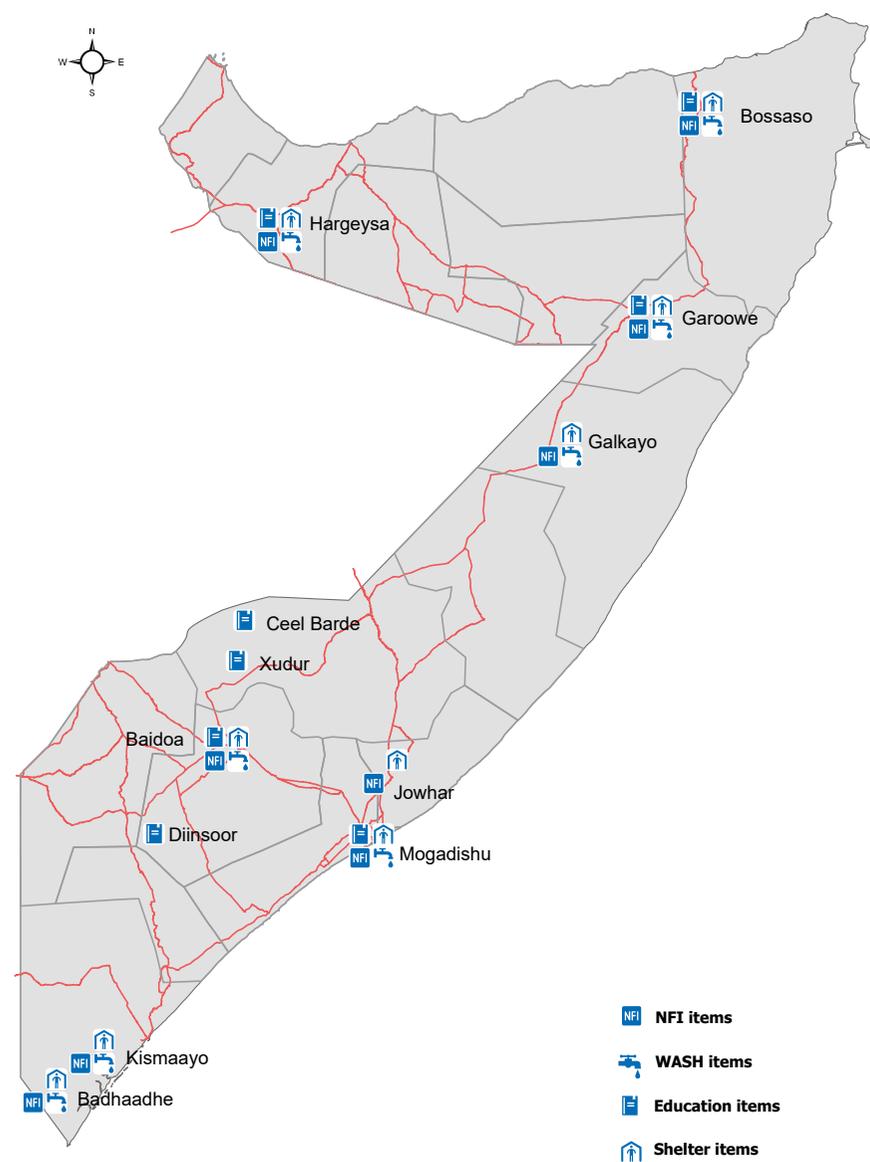
## BREAKDOWN OF INTERVIEWS PER LOCATION

58	Badhadhe
108	Baidoa
47	Bossaso
21	Ceel Barde
52	Diinsoor
52	Galkayo
38	Garoowe
55	Hargeysa
30	Xuudur
41	Jowhar
19	Kismayo
39	Mogadishu
5	Other*

## BREAKDOWN OF INTERVIEWS PER VENDOR TYPE

94	Construction
188	General NFIs
211	Stationery
72	Water

Locations assessed per cluster items, and main roads



\*Janale, Dhobley, Marka

## OVERVIEW

This factsheet presents data collected by JMMI partners through key informant interviews with local vendors. Findings are presented at the district level and should be considered indicative rather than representative. Hence, the narrative only summarises general trends and particular outliers.

## PAYMENT METHOD

Vendors reported the United States Dollar (USD), Somali Shilling (SOSH), Somaliland Shilling (SLSH), and the Ethiopian Birr (ETB) as the currencies primarily accepted in their shops. In most locations, and particularly in the larger cities, the USD was reportedly the main currency accepted by vendors interviewed (10 locations from a total of 12 assessed), the Somali and Somaliland shilling was primarily used in two locations (Mogadishu (82%) and Hargeisa (91% respectively).

Among all the interviewed vendors across the assessed locations, 95% reported accepting mobile payment, 70% reported accepting cash payment and 9% accepting voucher. The vast majority of interviewed vendors in Badhadhe, Bossaso, and Galkayo reported accepting only mobile money as the payment method.

## PRICES<sup>2</sup>

The tables on the following pages present the median reported prices of assessed items in all assessed locations, converted to USD using the exchange rate reported by each vendor. For the aggregated prices, labeled as "All", the methodology used is the "medians-of-medians" approach, whereby the median prices for each of all assessed items are calculated first within each assessed location and then the median of all of those location medians is calculated to derive aggregated prices.

The tables also include the aggregated values for the first and third quartiles, which represent the distribution of the 50% most common prices (25% below and 25% above the median, respectively). These boundaries, combined with the particular distribution of prices (standard deviation<sup>3</sup>), are used to calculate outliers (crossed with a red line).

Changes in prices were noted for all items with sufficient price quotations from both the current and previous rounds. The changes are categorised as: large increase (> 100%, or current price more than doubled since the previous round), medium increase (31% to 100%), small increase (5% to 30%), minor change (-5% to 5%), small decrease (-5% to -30%), medium decrease (-31% to -100%), and large decrease (< -100%, or current price less than half of the previous round<sup>4</sup>).

As the locations covered by the JMMI differ between rounds, price changes are not noted for aggregated global level prices, and are presented only for those locations that were included in both the current and most recent previous round.

Belet Weyne (WASH and shelter items) Dhobley (WASH and shelter items) and Dollow (Education items) were the only districts not included in the November 2022 round that had been included in the previous round of the JMMI in August 2022.

Interviews from Dhobley (2), Marka (2) and Janale (1) were included in the overall totals, but were too few to provide market-level breakdowns.

## % of interviewed vendors by main currency they reported using in their shop, per location.

Location	USD	SOSH	SLSH	ETB
All	92%	7%	1%	0%
Badhadhe	100%	0%	0%	0%
Baidoa	98%	2%	0%	0%
Bossaso	100%	0%	0%	0%
Ceel Barde	95%	0%	0%	5%
Diinsoor	100%	0%	0%	0%
Galkayo	100%	0%	0%	0%
Garoowe	100%	0%	0%	0%
Hargeysa	89%	0%	9%	0%
Xuudur	100%	0%	0%	0%
Jowhar	100%	0%	0%	0%
Kismayo	74%	26%	0%	0%
Mogadishu	18%	82%	0%	0%

## Payment methods interviewed vendors reported accepting in their shops, by % of interviewed vendors per location.

Location	Cash	Mobile	Voucher
All	70%	95%	9%
Badhadhe	47%	100%	0%
Baidoa	52%	96%	2%
Bossaso	2%	100%	0%
Ceel Barde	100%	100%	14%
Diinsoor	98%	94%	0%
Galkayo	37%	100%	0%
Garoowe	98%	89%	36%
Hargeysa	100%	100%	0%
Xuudur	98%	100%	0%
Jowhar	64%	100%	52%
Kismayo	73%	80%	2%
Mogadishu	87%	52%	33%

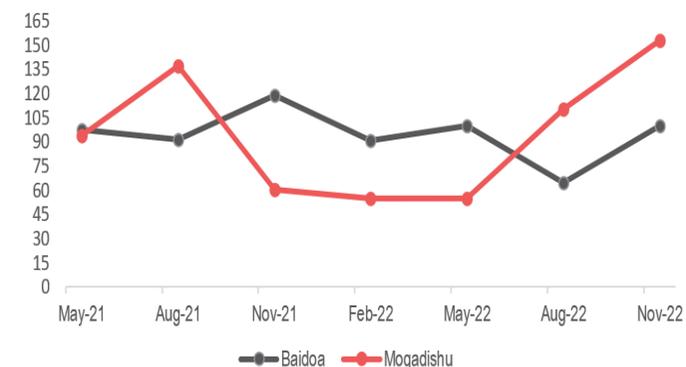
## GENERAL NFIs

### Median price of basic NFI kit (USD) - November 2022

Item	Overall median, per assessed item spec.	Median change %	Quantity per kit, per household	Median item cost	Badhadhe, cost per kit	Baidoa, cost per kit	Bossaso, cost per kit	Galkayo, cost per kit	Garowe, cost per kit	Hargeysa, cost per kit	Jowhar, cost per kit	Kismayo, cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	12.00	3%	3	36.00	36.00	36.00	43.50	30.00	54.00	36.00	16.50	54.75	30.00
Bowl 1 liter	1.78	0%	5	8.88	15.00	10.00	7.75	2.50	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	0.00
Cooking Pot 5 liters	6.90	1%	1	6.90	10.50	4.00	2.65	5.00	8.00	9.00	5.80	8.00	0.00
Cooking Pot 7 liters	7.25	1%	1	7.25	10.50	6.00	1.50	5.00	8.00	9.50	6.50	13.00	0.00
Cup 250ml	1.00	1%	5	5.00	7.50	2.50	5.00	3.75	10.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	38.46
Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	2.25	0%	2	5.00	4.00	3.00	6.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	4.10	5.00	38.46
Kettle 2 liters	5.00	0%	1	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.50	5.00	3.00	7.50	5.50	6.00	0.00
Knife medium	1.00	0%	1	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.90	1.00	0.70	1.50	1.05	1.00	0.00
Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	6.85	2%	1	6.85	10.00	3.90	5.70	0.00	5.00	9.00	5.00	8.00	11.54
Mug unit	1.00	0%	1	1.00	0.00	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.60	2.00	11.54
Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	5.00	-2%	1	5.00	0.00	6.50	0.00	0.00	5.00	4.75	6.20	3.25	0.00
Plate 25cm diameter	1.00	-1%	5	5.00	17.50	4.50	4.50	3.00	3.50	7.50	6.00	5.00	13.46
Serving Spoon 125ml	1.25	0%	1	1.25	2.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.70	1.60	0.55	1.00	0.00
Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	6.25	-1%	2	12.50	20.00	8.00	12.00	8.00	13.00	20.00	11.20	19.00	0.00
Solar Lamp unit	10.00	-1%	1	10.00	10.00	5.00	18.00	0.00	18.00	13.50	0.00	9.00	9.62
Spoon unit	0.50	0%	5	2.5	0.00	2.50	4.00	1.00	0.50	3.75	2.50	5.00	0.00
<b>Total basic NFI kit cost</b>	<b>119.13</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>119.13</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>100.15</b>	<b>116.00</b>	<b>69.25</b>	<b>144.90</b>	<b>144.60</b>	<b>79.50</b>	<b>155.00</b>	<b>153.08</b>
<b>Rounded basic NFI kit cost*</b>	<b>119.00</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>115.00</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>145.00</b>	<b>145.00</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>

The table on the left contains the items that should be included in a basic NFI kit, as guided by the [Somalia Shelter cluster's Sustainable Solutions Technical Working Group](#). It should be noted that the median price of the kit varies by location and not all items included in the kit were available at the time of the assessment in all assessed markets. When prices could not be collected for a particular item in an assessed location, the overall aggregate median price has been included as a substitute.

### Median price of basic NFI kit over time (USD)-Mogadishu & Baidoa



A steady increase of the cost of the kit was observed in Mogadishu as illustrated in the graph above.

#### KEY

\*Substitute price - no price data available for this item in this location. The overall median price for this round of data collection has been substituted.

\*Rounding has been done to the nearest 5 USD for ease of implementation at the programmatic level, following the methodology used in the Quarterly Cash and Markets Dashboard MEB Revisions.

\*General NFIs - are any non-food items or tools that contribute to the physical and/or psychological health of populations affected by a significant deterioration in their environment which threatens their survival.

## Median prices of monitored items (USD)<sup>1</sup> in November 2022 compared to previous round in August 2022 - General NFIs

Item	Total Number of Vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Price change %	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Badhadhe	Baidoa	Bossaso	Galkayo	Garoowe	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Kismayo	Mogadishu
Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	44	12.00 ▲	32%	5.63	12.00	12.00	12.00 ●	14.50 ▲	10.00 ▲	18.00 ▲	12.00 ●	5.50 ▲	18.00	10.00 ▲
Bowl 1 liter	31	1.78 ▼	-11%	1.50	3.00	3.00 ●	2.00 ●	1.53 ▲	0.50 ▼	1.00 ▲	2.00 ●	1.00 ▼	2.00 ▲	NA
Bucket 10 liters	39	3.50 ●	0%	3.20	5.00	5.00 ▼	2.85 ▼	3.00 ▼	2.25 ▼	3.50 ▼	5.00 ▲	4.00 ▲	3.00 ▲	5.00 ▲
Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	25	1.00 ●	0%	0.70	2.50	1.00	0.20 ●	NA	NA	1.00 ▲	2.00 ●	2.00 ▼	0.88	NA
Cooking Pot 5 liters	41	6.90 ▲	20%	5.25	7.65	10.50 ▲	4.00 ▼	2.65 ▼	5.00	8.00 ▲	9.00 ▼	5.80 ▲	8.00 ▼	NA
Cooking Pot 7 liters	41	7.25 ▲	12%	6.00	7.00	10.50 ▲	6.00 ●	1.50 ▼	5.00 ▼	8.00 ▲	9.50 ▼	6.50 ●	13.00	NA
Cup 250ml	46	1.00 ▲	67%	0.50	1.00	1.50 ▼	0.50 ●	1.00 ▲	0.75 ▼	2.00 ▲	1.00 ▲	0.60 ●	1.00 ●	7.69 ▲
Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	33	2.50 ●	0%	1.50	3.00	2.00 ●	1.50 ●	3.00 ●	2.50 ▼	5.00 ●	2.50 ●	2.05 ▼	2.50 ▲	19.23 ▲
Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	22	2.25 ▲	25%	1.00	3.00	1.50 ▲	1.95 ▲	4.40 ▲	2.50 ▼	5.00 ●	2.00 ●	1.20 ▼	2.50 ▲	15.38 ▲
Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	31	2.25 ▲	18%	1.10	2.75	1.50 ▲	2.00 ▲	2.50 ▼	2.50 ▼	5.50 ▲	1.70 ▲	1.30 ▼	3.00 ▲	NA
Kettle 2 liters	43	5.00 ●	0%	4.00	5.00	5.00 ●	5.00 ●	3.50 ▼	5.00 ●	3.00 ▼	7.50 ▲	5.50 ▲	6.00 ▲	NA
Knife medium	45	1.00 ●	0%	1.00	1.00	2.00 ▼	1.00 ●	0.90 ▼	1.00 ●	0.70 ▲	1.50 ▲	1.05 ▲	1.00 ▼	NA
Lock unit	29	2.38 ▼	-5%	1.50	2.80	3.00 ▲	2.75 ▲	3.00 ▲	2.00 ▲	2.00 ▼	2.00 ▼	NA	1.50 ●	7.69 ▲
MHM <sup>3</sup> disposable, pack 10-14 units	36	1.50 ▲	7%	1.10	1.50	2.00	1.00 ●	2.00 ▲	1.30 ▼	1.50 ●	1.90 ▲	1.25 ▲	NA	NA
MHM reusable, 5 units	24	1.75 ▲	17%	1.50	1.55	2.00	1.00 ▼	NA	1.30 ▼	1.50 ●	NA	2.30 ▲	NA	NA
Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	43	6.85 ▲	33%	4.38	7.13	10.00 ▲	3.90 ▲	5.70 ▲	NA	5.00 ●	9.00 ▲	5.00 ▼	8.00	11.54 ▲
Mug unit	39	1.00 ▲	33%	0.50	1.00	NA	0.75 ●	1.00 ●	NA	0.50 ●	1.00 ●	0.60 ▲	2.00 ▲	NA
Face Mask box, 50 units	34	3.13 ▼	-38%	3.33	6.81	1.00	5.25 ▲	1.70 ▼	2.25 ▼	1.00 ▼	4.00 ▲	6.25 ▼	0.50 ▼	14.00 ▲
Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	37	5.00 ▼	-29%	3.75	7.38	NA	6.50 ▲	NA	NA	5.00 ▼	4.75 ▼	6.20 ▼	3.25	NA
Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	25	10.00 ▲	45%	6.00	10.50	NA	6.00 ●	10.50	5.00 ▼	10.00 ▲	13.00 ▼	6.00 ●	18.00	NA
Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	24	10.00 ▲	11%	7.73	11.74	NA	13.00 ▲	10.00	5.00 ▼	10.00 ▲	12.00 ▼	7.00 ▼	15.00	NA
Plate 25cm diameter	47	1.00 ▼	-43%	1.20	2.00	3.50 ▲	0.90 ▼	0.90 ▼	0.60 ▼	0.70 ▼	1.50 ▼	1.20 ▼	1.00 ▼	2.69 ▲
Rake unit	20	5.00 ●	0%	3.38	7.75	5.00 ▼	3.75 ▲	NA	7.00 ▼	NA	6.00 ●	5.00 ▲	4.50	4.62 ▲
Serving Spoon 125ml	26	1.25 ▲	25%	0.94	1.50	1.50	1.50 ●	NA	NA	0.70 ▼	1.60 ▼	0.55 ▼	1.00 ●	NA
Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	43	6.25 ▼	-11%	5.50	9.94	10.00 ●	4.00 ●	6.00 ●	4.00	6.50 ▼	10.00 ●	5.60 ▲	9.50 ▲	NA
Soap 3 small bars (150g)	53	1.00 ●	0%	0.60	1.00	1.00 ●	1.00 ▲	0.75 ▼	0.40 ▼	1.00 ▲	0.60 ●	1.45 ▼	1.00 ▼	1.00 ▼
Solar Lamp unit	21	10.00 ▼	-7%	4.70	23.00	10.00 ▲	5.00 ▲	18.00	NA	18.00 ▲	13.50 ▼	NA	9.00 ▲	9.62 ▼
Spoon unit	31	0.50 ▼	-17%	0.38	0.97	NA	0.50 ▲	0.80 ▲	0.20 ▼	0.10 ▼	0.75 ▲	0.50 ▼	1.00 ▼	NA
Washing Powder 100 grams	57	0.35 ▼	-13%	0.20	1.00	1.00	0.20 ●	0.30 ▼	0.27 ▲	0.50 ▲	0.30 ●	0.50 ▼	0.35 ▼	0.69 ▲
Water 1 liter bottle	21	0.50 ●	0%	0.30	0.80	1.00 ●	0.80 ●	0.30 ▲	0.30 ●	0.60 ▲	0.30 ●	1.00 ▲	0.50 ●	0.46 ▲

### PRICE CHANGE KEY

- ▲ Large increase (> 100%)
- ▲ Medium increase (31% to 100%)
- ▲ Small increase (5% to 30%)
- Minor change (-5% to 5%)
- ▼ Small decrease (-5% to -30%)
- ▼ Medium decrease (-31% to -100%)
- ▼ Large decrease (< -100%)
- x Inconclusive change<sup>2</sup>
- x Inconclusive price, based on only one quote
- ‡ Price outliers: prices with strong deviation (+2) to the overall median price

\*1st Quartile and 3rd Quartile: the prices listed here represent the aggregated value for the distribution of the 50% most common prices (25% of prices below and 25% of prices above the median, respectively)

Compared to the previous round in August 2022, the overall cost of the general NFI kit seems to have decreased slightly. However, in some locations, such as Garoowe and Mogadishu, prices increased for most of the items monitored. Perhaps this could be due to Somalia being largely export dependent. High oil prices affected energy supply, thus affecting the prices of exported items due to the heightened Russia-Ukraine conflict.<sup>4</sup>

The country recorded the highest inflation rate (9%) in 2022.<sup>5</sup> A record high compared to the last 5 years. Global price increases,<sup>6</sup> disrupted supply, drought, slow GDP growth and exacerbating poverty and income inequality affected the purchasing power of consumers in Somalia.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>General NFIs are any non-food items or tools that contribute to the physical and/or psychological health of populations affected by a significant deterioration in their environment which threatens their survival.

**Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting restocking difficulties, per location - General NFIs**

Item	All	Badhadhe (n=31)	Baidoa (n=19)	Bossaso (n=14)	Galkayo (n=28)	Garowe (n=24)	Hargeysa (n=25)	Jowhar (n=39)	Kismayo (n=7)
Blanket	11%	NA	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Bowl	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Bucket	21%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Chlorine Tabs	50%	NA	0%	0%	NA	0%	0%	100%	0%
Cooking Pot	20%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Cup	26%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Jerry Can	24%	0%	0%	50%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Kettle	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Knife	20%	0%	0%	33%	50%	0%	0%	NA	0%
Lock	21%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%	0%	100%	NA
MHM	36%	NA	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Mosquito Net	25%	0%	0%	33%	NA	100%	0%	100%	0%
Mug	23%	0%	0%	0%	NA	0%	0%	100%	0%
Face Mask	29%	NA	25%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Plastic Gloves	37%	NA	0%	NA	NA	0%	0%	100%	0%
Plastic Sheet	8%	33%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Plate	23%	0%	0%	33%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Rake	35%	0%	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%
Serving Spoon	8%	NA	0%	NA	NA	0%	0%	100%	0%
Sleeping Mat	13%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Soap	38%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Solar Lamp	5%	0%	0%	0%	NA	0%	0%	NA	0%
Spoon	28%	NA	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Washing Powder	19%	0%	0%	33%	50%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Water	2%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%



\*General NFIs\* are any non-food items or tools that contribute to the physical and/or psychological health of populations affected by a significant deterioration in their environment which threatens their survival. Please note that the difference in reporting on the supply route from Mogadishu to Galkayo could be due to the fact that general NFI vendors commonly reported preferring to supply from Bossaso Town rather than Mogadishu. Thus, the map might reflect the preference of one route over the other rather than route closure.

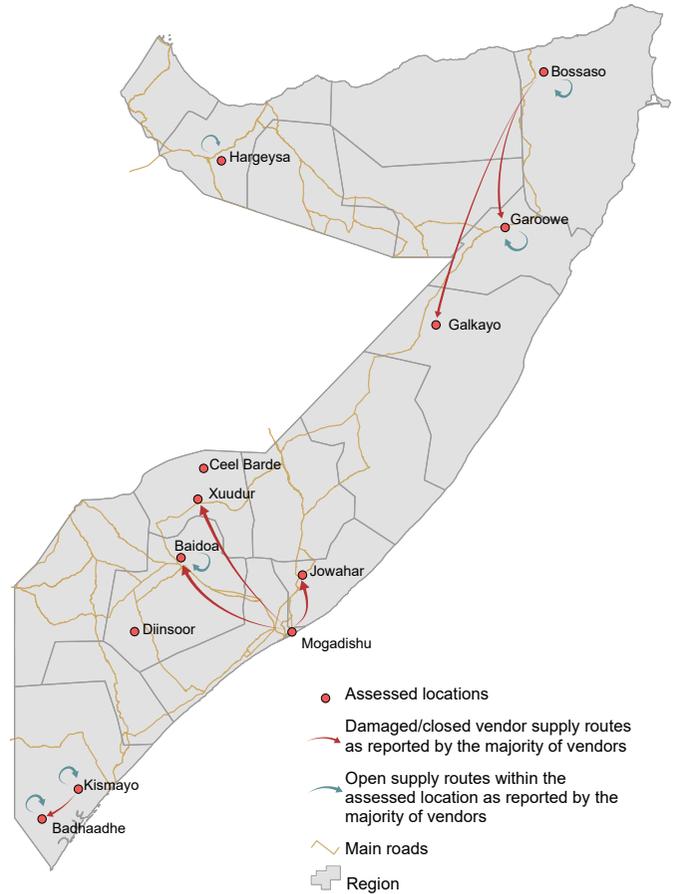
The table to the left illustrates the percentage of interviewed general NFI vendors reporting difficulties in restocking each item by their location.

At the aggregate level, the items most commonly reported as being difficult to restock were chlorine tablets (50%), soap (38%), plastic gloves (37%), menstrual materials (36%), rakes (35%), face mask (29%) and mosquito net (25%). It should be noted that vendors were only asked about restocking difficulties for items that they currently had in stock, not for items that were reportedly unavailable (indicated with N/A in the table).

Restocking challenges were most commonly reported by vendors in Jowhar; for each assessed general NFI, all (100%) of interviewed vendors reported difficulties. 44% of the interviewed general NFI vendors in Jowhar reported having supply issues in some seasons of the year. 98% of these vendors use a hired vehicle for transportation. Perhaps further reflective of the restocking difficulties reported by interviewed vendors in Jowhar, vendors commonly reported facing transportation barriers, most notably poor quality of roads (83% of interviewed vendors), perceived threat of bombings during transportation (49%), and risk of arbitrary detention (44%).

The map to the right visualises the supply flow of transported general NFIs as reported by the interviewed vendors. Supply routes are shown as either damaged/closed or open based on the response provided by most vendors reliant on a particular supply route. Although this information might help to provide context to restocking difficulties and supply barriers reported by vendors, it should be considered indicative in nature.

**Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors<sup>8</sup> in November 2022 - General NFIs**



## Median price (USD) of basic hygiene kit and minimum household water supply November 2022

Item	Overall median, per assessed item spec.	Quantity per kit, per household	Median item cost per kit/ household	Badhadhe, cost per kit	Baidoa, cost per kit	Bossaso, cost per kit	Galkayo, cost per kit	Garoowe, cost per kit	Hargeysa, cost per kit	Jowhar, cost per kit	Kismayo, cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Bucket 10 liters	3.50	1	3.25	NA	3.05	5.40	3.50	5.00	3.75	3.50	2.00	3.20
Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	2.25	1	1.73	2.00	1.50	3.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.00
MHM disposable, pack 10-14 units	1.50	2	3.00	NA	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.80	2.40	NA	2.00
Soap 3 small bars (150g)	1.00	1000 g	6.67	6.67	3.33	6.67	3.33	3.33	4.00	10.00	6.67	9.60
Washing Powder 100 grams	0.23	300 g	0.69	0.60	1.00	6.90	0.60	1.20	0.90	3.00	1.50	0.60
<b>Basic hygiene kit cost</b>	7.45	NA	14.65	15.67	9.88	18.07	14.83	16.33	13.05	18.40	10.17	15.80
<b>Rounded basic hygiene kit cost rounded*</b>	10.00	NA	15.00	15.00	10.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	10.00	15.00
Communal water 20 liters	0.38	2790 l	66.53	NA	11.16	34.88	NA	13.95	0.00	10.33	523.13	NA
Piped water 1000 liters	1.85	2790 l	12.75	NA	5.58	5.58	106.02	3.72	4.76	4.13	9.63	5.96
Trucked water 1000 liters	14.25	2790 l	15.35	NA	5.58	55.80	15.35	39.76	25.11	9.82	111.60	4.35

The table above contains the items that should be included in a basic hygiene kit as guided by the WASH cluster in Somalia. The frequency with which these items should be distributed varies, as consumable items like soap, menstrual hygiene products, and washing powder would need to be distributed more frequently than non-consumable items like buckets and jerry cans.

The quantity of water required per household is based on the average Somali household size of 6, and the Sphere Minimum Standard of 15 liters of water per person per day (6 persons x 15 liters x 31 days).

It should be noted that the median price of the kit varies by location and not all items included in the kit were available at the time of the assessment in all assessed markets. However, this estimate/substitution may not always accurately reflect the cost of said item in said location.

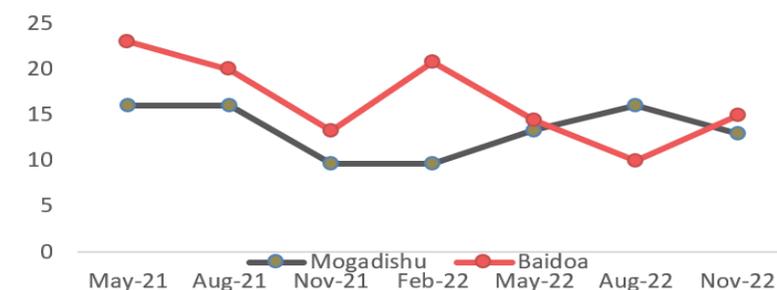
### KEY

(table above)

\*Substitute price - no price data available for this item, in this location, during this round of data collection. The overall median price for this round of data collection has been substituted.

\*Rounding has been done to the nearest 5 USD for ease of implementation at the programmatic level, following the methodology used in the Quarterly Cash and Markets Dashboard MEB revisions.

Median price of basic hygiene kit over time (USD) - Mogadishu & Baidoa



Findings suggest that the cost of basic hygiene kit were lower in November with a small margin compared to August most notably the prices of menstrual hygiene materials (price increase of 7%) and jerry cans (+18%). In addition, prices for trucked water appeared to have increased considerably more than in the previous round, while prices for communal and piped water were seemingly lower in August 2022 compared to data collection in May 2022.

In most of the locations where water prices were monitored, data showed prices increased, most notably the prices of trucked water for most of the assessed water points. Water price increases are likely related to increased demand and the below-average rainfall received in these areas during Gu rains. In accordance with [WFP \(31 July - 07 August 2022\) Joint Market and Supply Chain update](#)<sup>8</sup>, water scarcity continues throughout the country, water trucking was reportedly ongoing in most affected villages while prices were increasing in some locations.

Increases in hygiene item and water prices might exacerbate public health risks for people in vulnerable positions, particularly in light of the prevailing drought and subsequent displacement, further compounded by inadequate access to improved water sources and sanitation and hygiene infrastructure.

## CONSTRUCTION ITEMS

Median prices of monitored items (USD) in November 2022 compared to previous round in August 2022 - Construction items and water suppliers

Item	Total Number of vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Prices Change %	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Badhadhe	Baidoa	Bossaso	Galkayo	Garowe	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Kismayo
Brick 20cm x 20cm	26	0.60 ▼	-19%	0.50	0.78	NA	0.50 ●	0.70 ▼	0.80 ▼	0.50 ▼	0.50 ▼	0.50 ▼	NA
Cement 50kg	47	8.85 ▼	-20%	8.00	11.75	15.50 ▲	11.75 ▲	7.90 ▲	9.00 ▼	8.85 ▲	8.75 ▲	22.50 ▲	8.00 ▼
Gravel cubic meter	22	1.70 ▼	-45%	25.00	80.00	NA	80.00 ▲	NA	25.00 ▼	43.00 ▼	120.00 ▲	15.00 ▼	NA
Gumboots one pair	28	7.00 ▼	-26%	5.50	12.00	NA	4.00 ▼	NA	12.00 ▲	12.00 ●	18.00 ▲	6.00 ▼	5.00 ▼
Hammer 0.5kg	42	4.00 ▼	-11%	4.00	5.00	5.00 ▼	4.00 ▲	2.35 ▼	5.00 ●	4.00 ▼	4.00 ●	5.00 ▲	4.00 ▲
Hinges 4 inches	41	10.00 ▲	25%	3.00	12.00	13.00 ▲	12.00 ▼	12.00 ▲	7.00 ▲	10.00 ▲	1.00 ●	12.00 ▲	3.00 ▼
Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	53	6.00 ●	0%	5.00	7.00	6.00 ●	4.00 ●	6.20 ▲	7.00 ▼	7.50 ▼	9.00 ▲	5.50 ▲	4.00 ●
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	26	9.20 ▲	15%	6.50	11.38	14.00	8.00 ▲	NA	10.50 ●	10.40 ▲	3.50 ▼	7.00 ▼	18.50 ▲
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	26	9.00 ▲	1%	7.50	11.75	14.00	9.00 ▼	NA	11.00 ▲	9.00 ▲	5.75 ●	8.00 ▼	22.00 ▲
Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	49	2.00 ●	0%	2.00	2.50	4.00 ▲	2.00 ▲	2.00 ●	2.50 ▼	2.00 ▼	2.00 ●	2.00 ▲	4.00 ▲
Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	49	2.00 ●	0%	2.00	2.50	3.00 ▼	1.75 ▼	1.75 ▼	2.50 ▼	2.00 ▼	2.00 ●	2.50 ▲	4.00 ▲
Sand cubic meter	19	30.00 ▼	-40%	15.00	38.75	NA	45.00 ▼	NA	15.00	30.00 ▼	38.75 ▼	12.00	NA
Spade unit	30	4.50 ▲	13%	3.45	5.00	5.00	3.60 ▼	NA	4.00 ▼	3.00 ▼	5.00 ▲	6.00 ▼	3.00 ▲
Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	34	8.00 ▲	33%	6.81	11.38	12.50 ▲	11.00 ●	NA	8.00 ▲	7.15 ▼	33.00 ▼	5.80 ▲	4.00 ▼
Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	34	7.00 ▲	22%	6.59	9.50	12.50 ▲	8.50 ▲	NA	8.00 ▲	6.65 ▲	20.50 ▲	6.40 ▲	8.00 ▲
Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	31	6.00 ▼	-13%	7.00	12.63	12.50 ▲	5.50 ▲	NA	8.00 ▲	7.65 ▲	33.00 ▲	7.00 ▼	13.00 ▲
Vent Pipe 4m long	26	11.50 ▼	-2%	9.00	21.50	10.00	11.50 ▲	NA	35.00 ▲	8.00 ▲	20.00 ●	NA	27.50 ▼
Wheelbarrow unit	28	35.00 ▲	11%	26.50	35.00	NA	28.00 ●	NA	23.00 ▼	35.00 ▲	39.50 ▲	20.00 ▼	35.00 ▼
Wooden Pole 6m long	23	6.00 ▲	20%	6.00	7.50	NA	2.00 ▼	NA	12.00 ▲	8.00 ▼	6.00 ▲	6.00 ▲	NA
Wood Saw 10 inches long	29	4.50 ●	0%	4.00	5.50	NA	3.35 ▼	NA	6.00 ▼	4.00 ▼	6.00 ▲	4.50 ●	5.00 ▲
Communal water 20 liters	31	0.20 ▲	26%	0.16	0.29	1.00 ▼	0.15 ▲	0.30 ▲	0.20 ▼	0.30 ▲	0.20	NA	0.26 ▼
Piped water 1000 liters	67	1.35 ▲	160%	0.83	2.25	NA	2.00 ▼	0.30 ▼	0.20 ▼	1.00 ▼	1.71 ●	NA	5.00 ▲
Trucked water 1000 liters	42	12.20 ▲	100%	8.06	20.50	25.00	3.00 ▼	16.00 ▼	8.00	12.20 ▼	8.00 ▼	NA	30.00 ▼

### PRICE CHANGE KEY

- ▲ Large increase (> 100%)
- ▲ Medium increase (31% to 100%)
- ▲ Small increase (5% to 30%)
- Minor change (-5% to 5%)
- ▼ Small decrease (-5% to -30%)
- ▼ Medium decrease (-31% to -100%)
- ▼ Large decrease (< -100%)
- x Inconclusive change

\*1st Quartile and 3rd Quartile: the prices listed here represent the aggregated value for the distribution of the 50% most common prices (25% of prices below and 25% of prices above the median, respectively)

**Findings suggest prices increased for a considerable number of monitored construction items since the previous round of the JMMI in August 2022.** These findings are reflected by recent reporting from the [Somalia Shelter Cluster](#) (August 2022), which indicates that shelter commodity price increases negatively affected the delivery of shelter assistance, for instance cash programming.

[According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\) displacement report<sup>10</sup>](#), drought has displaced around 1.17 million people between January 2021 and September 2022. Another 1.01 million people have reportedly been displaced due to conflict. Among the displaced populations, shelter needs remained a priority need. However, the report highlights that prices of shelter commodities have increased sharply in the recent past affecting delivery of assistance e.g. through cash.<sup>11</sup>

Compared to the previous round August in 2022, items such as blanket, cup, cooking pot, mosquito net, plastic sheeting and serving spoon increased in price.

**Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting restocking difficulties, per location - Construction items**

Item	Badhaadhe ( n=58)	Baidoa ( n=108)	Bossaso ( n=47)	Galkayo ( n=52)	Garroowe ( n=38)	Hargeysa ( n=55)	Jowhar ( n=41)
Brick	NA	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Cement	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Gravel	NA	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%	100%
Gumboots	NA	0%	NA	100%	0%	0%	100%
Hammer	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Hinges	100%	0%	33%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Iron Sheet	38%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Metal Bar	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Nails	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	6%	100%
Sand	NA	0%	NA	100%	0%	0%	100%
Spade	0%	0%	NA	100%	0%	0%	100%
Timber	100%	0%	NA	0%	0%	10%	100%
Vent Pipe	0%	0%	NA	100%	0%	0%	0%
Wheelbarrow	NA	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%	100%
Wooden Pole	NA	0%	NA	100%	0%	0%	100%
Wood Saw	NA	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%	100%

**KEY**

(table above)



The table to the left illustrates the proportion of construction vendors reporting difficulties restocking each item by their location. It should be noted that vendors were only asked about restocking difficulties for items that they currently had in stock, not for items that were reportedly unavailable.

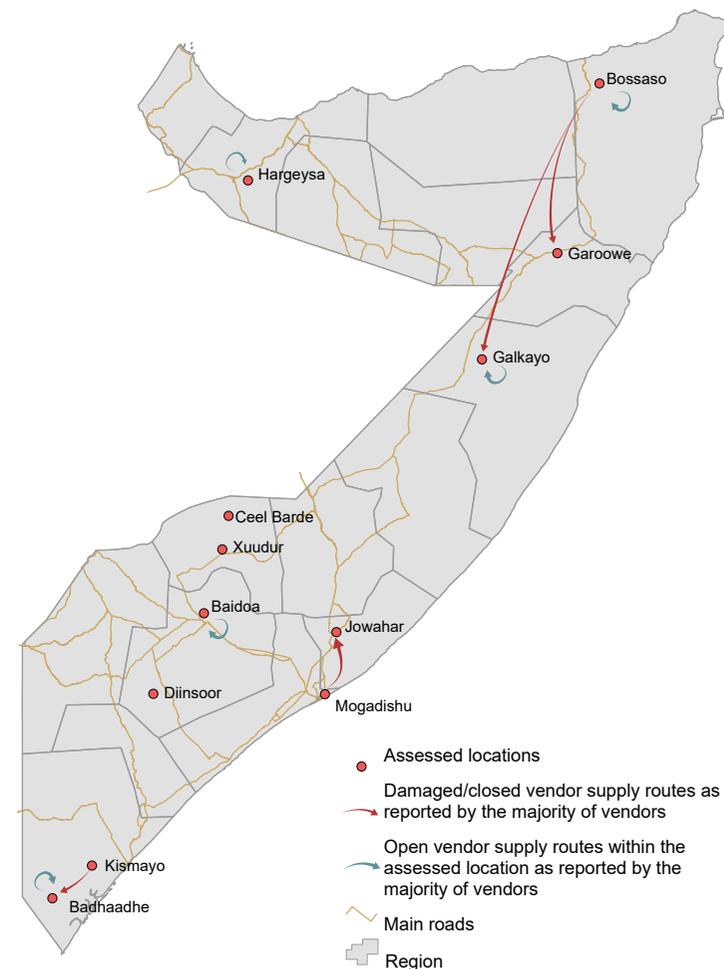
The map to the right visualises supply route conditions as reported by the interviewed construction vendor KIs. Most interviewed construction vendors in Jowhar (61%) reported that the main supply route was open only irregularly, which might explain why Jowhar stood out as the location with the highest proportion of vendors reporting restocking difficulties for most of construction items. Further, 36% of the interviewed construction vendors in Mogadishu reported their main supply route was open only irregularly.

Furthermore, 11% of the interviewed construction vendors in Baidoa reported that their main supply routes were damaged. Perhaps in line with this, 71% of interviewed construction vendors in Baidoa reported poor quality roads, and 18% reported arbitrary detention as a main transportation-related supply barrier.

In addition, 2% of interviewed vendors in Jowhar reported that their main supply route from Mogadishu was damaged. Perhaps reflective of this, 83% of interviewed vendors in Jowhar reported experiencing poor quality roads as a supply transportation barrier.

Supply routes are shown as either damaged/closed or open based on the response provided by most vendors reliant on a particular supply route. Although this information might help to provide context to restocking difficulties and supply barriers reported by vendors, it should be considered indicative in nature.

**Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in November 2022 - Construction Items**



## STATIONARY ITEMS

### Median price (USD) of basic learning kit - Education cluster August 2022

Item	Overall median, per assessed	Quantity per kit, per learner	Median item cost per kit/per	Baidoa, cost per kit	Bossaso cost per kit	Ceel Barde, cost per kit	Diinsoor, cost per kit	Doolow, cost per kit	Garowe, cost per kit	Xuudur, cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Bag unit, polyester	6.00	1	6.30	4.00	6.40	5.50	0.00	10.00	11.00	9.50	5.00
Crayons packet, 24 units	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1.00*	1.00*	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Exercise Book 100 pages, A5 size	0.63	6	4.20	4.80	29.70	2.50	3.00	6.00	4.80	3.60	3.00
Math set set	1.90	1	1.90	1.00	1.35	1.90	0.00	0.00	1.85	3.00	2.50
Pencils pack, 24 units	2.00	4	8.00	8.00	5.60	5.71	12.00	15.00	8.00	0.48	8.00
Pens 10 units	2.00	2	4.00	7.00	12.00	2.38	4.00	15.00	3.60	0.50	2.00
Rubber unit	0.20	4	0.80	0.40	4.80	0.24	0.40	2.25	1.20	0.48	0.80
Ruler unit, 30 cm long	0.41	1	0.41	0.20	0.40	0.43	0.00	0.88	0.35	0.50	0.37
Sharpener unit	0.12	1	0.12	0.10	1.13	0.07	0.10	0.69	0.25	0.12	0.10
<b>Total basic education kit cost</b>	<b>16.83</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>26.74</b>	<b>26.50</b>	<b>65.38</b>	<b>20.17</b>	<b>19.50</b>	<b>49.81</b>	<b>32.05</b>	<b>19.18</b>	<b>22.77</b>
<b>Rounded basic education kit cost</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>65.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>

The table on the left contains the items that should be included in a basic learning kit, as determined by Education Cluster Somalia. The quantities listed in the kit are to be included per learner per school term. The median price of the kit varies by location and not all items included in the kit were available at the time of the assessment in all assessed markets.

When prices could not be collected for a particular item in an assessed location, the overall median price has been included as a substitute. However, this estimate/substitution may not always accurately reflect the cost of said item in said location.

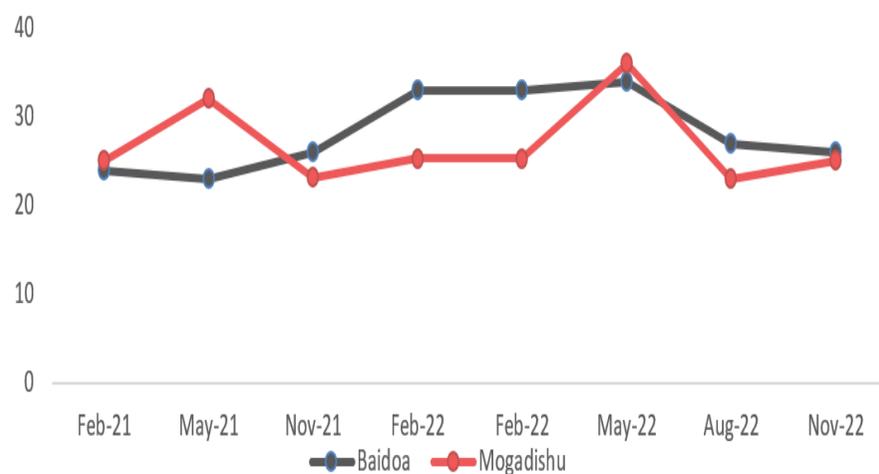
#### KEY

(table to the left)

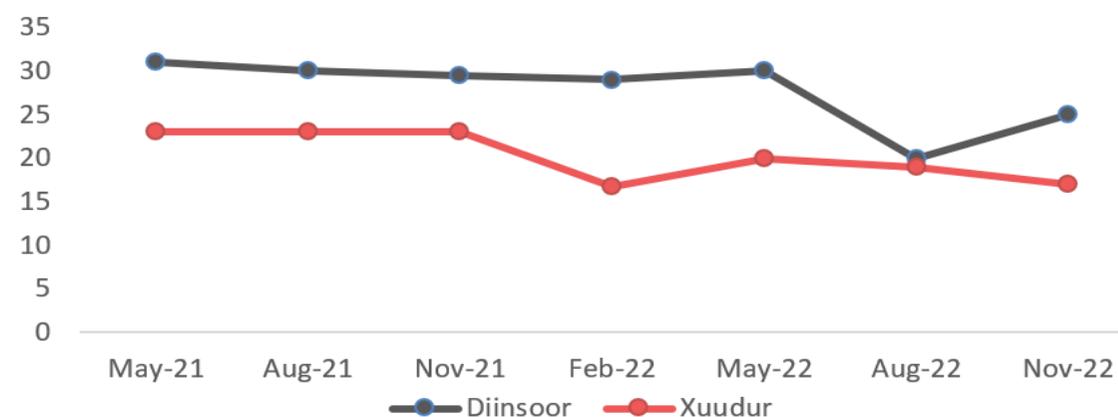
\*Substitute price - no price data available for this item in this location. The overall median price for this round of data collection has been substituted.

\*Rounding has been done upwards to the nearest 5 USD for ease of implementation at the programmatic level, following the methodology used in the Quarterly Cash and Markets Dashboard MEB revisions.

Median price of education kit over time (USD) - Mogadishu and Baidoa



Median price of education kit over time (USD) - Xuudur and Diinsoor



## Median prices of monitored items (USD) in November 2022 compared to previous round in August 2022 - Stationery items

Item	Total Number of Vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Price change %	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Baidoa	Bosaso	Ceel Barde	Diinsoor	Garoowe	Xuudur	Mogadishu
Bag unit, polyester	67	6.00 ▼	-5%	5.00	6.10	4.00 ●	6.08 ▲	6.00 ▲	6.10	8.00 ▲	8.00 ▼	5.00 ▼
Blackboard Drawing set	37	3.00 ▼	-74%	1.00	3.00	1.00 ▼	1.00 ▼	NA	NA	5.00 ▼	NA	3.00 ▲
Blackboard plywood	67	15.00 ▼	-14%	12.03	15.75	7.00 ●	16.00	NA	14.00 ▼	10.00 ▼	NA	17.00 ▲
Calculator unit	51	12.00 ●	0%	11.38	12.63	11.50 ▼	13.00 ▲	14.00 ▲	12.00	8.00 ▼	12.50 ▲	12.00 ●
Chalk box, 10 units	70	3.00 ●	0%	2.00	3.50	1.50 ●	1.20 ▼	2.00 ▼	3.00 ▼	3.00 ▼	4.50 ▲	3.00 ●
Crayons packet, 24 units	49	1.00 ●	0%	1.00	1.44	1.00 ●	0.65 ▼	1.00 ▼	NA	1.25 ▲	1.00 ●	1.00 ●
Duster unit	51	1.00 ●	0%	1.00	1.00	1.00 ●	1.40 ▼	1.00 ▲	1.00 ▲	1.00 ▲	1.00 ●	1.00 ▲
Exercise Book 100 pages, A5 size	113	0.63 ▼	-10%	0.50	1.00	0.50 ▼	0.55 ▼	0.27 ▼	0.65 ▲	0.45 ▼	0.70 ▲	1.00 ▲
Maps set	27	5.00 ▼	-20%	4.50	6.00	6.00 ●	7.00 ▲	NA	NA	5.00 ▼	NA	4.50 ▲
Marker unit	54	0.66 ▼	-3%	0.50	0.80	1.00 ●	0.70 ▼	0.50 ●	0.65 ▲	0.50 ▼	0.80 ▼	0.50 ●
Math set set	41	2.00 ▲	5%	1.15	2.00	1.00 ●	1.20 ▼	2.00 ▲	NA	1.00 ▼	2.00 ▼	2.00 ▼
Paper pack, 500 sheets A4 size	39	5.00 ▼	-7%	4.50	5.63	5.00 ▲	0.60 ▼	6.00 ▲	NA	5.00 ●	11.00 ▲	4.00 ▼
Pencils pack, 24 units	107	2.00 ●	0%	1.55	2.00	2.00 ●	0.20 ▼	2.00 ▲	2.60 ▼	2.00 ▲	0.12 ●	2.00 ●
Pens 10 units	111	1.00 ▼	-50%	0.85	1.85	4.00 ▲	0.40 ▼	1.00 ▼	1.80 ▼	2.00 ●	0.12 ▼	1.00 ●
Register unit, large	60	5.00 ▼	-2%	3.25	5.63	3.50 ▼	8.00 ▲	5.00 ●	NA	3.00 ▼	5.00 ▲	3.00 ●
Rubber unit	68	0.12 ▼	-40%	0.10	0.20	0.10 ●	0.20 ▲	0.11 ▲	0.10 ●	0.20 ▼	0.12	0.10 ▼
Ruler unit, 30 cm long	45	0.45 ▲	9%	0.25	0.55	0.20 ●	0.45 ▼	0.50 ▲	0.20	0.60 ▲	0.55 ▲	0.25 ▼
Scissor unit, medium	79	1.00 ▲	60%	0.92	1.00	1.00 ●	1.75 ▲	0.67 ▲	0.53 ▲	1.00 ▼	1.00 ▲	1.00 ▲
Sharpener unit	101	0.15 ▲	25%	0.10	0.20	0.10 ●	0.15 ▼	0.10 ▼	0.20 ▲	0.20 ▼	0.12 ●	0.10
Whiteboard aluminum	33	38.00 ▲	4%	27.00	40.00	40.00 ●	27.00 ▼	NA	NA	23.00 ▼	NA	40.00 ▲

### PRICE CHANGE KEY

- ▲ Large increase (> 100%)
- ▲ Medium increase (31% to 100%)
- ▲ Small increase (5% to 30%)
- Minor change (-5% to 5%)
- ▼ Small decrease (-5% to -30%)
- ▼ Medium decrease (-31% to -100%)
- ▼ Large decrease (< -100%)
- x Inconclusive change
- x Inconclusive price, based on only one quote
- ‡ Price outliers: prices with strong deviation (+2) to the overall median price

\*1st Quartile and 3rd Quartile: the prices listed here represent the aggregated value for the distribution of the 50% most common prices (25% of prices below and 25% of prices above the median, respectively)

**Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting restocking difficulties, per location - Stationery items**

Item	Baidoa ( n=55)	Bossaso ( n=5)	Ceel Barde ( n=21)	Diinsoor ( n=52)	Garroowe ( n=4)	Xuudur ( n=30)	Mogadishu ( n=32)
Bag	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	80%	50%
Blackboard Drawing	0%	0%	NA	NA	0%	NA	20%
Blackboard	0%	0%	NA	100%	0%	NA	50%
Calculator	0%	33%	0%	100%	0%	100%	25%
Chalk	0%	0%	0%	100%	13%	100%	13%
Crayons	0%	0%	0%	NA	13%	100%	20%
Duster	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Exercise Book	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	97%	0%
Maps	0%	0%	0%	NA	NA	NA	0%
Marker	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Math Set	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	33%
Paper	0%	0%	0%	NA	0%	100%	0%
Pencils	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	96%	0%
Pens	0%	33%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Register	0%	0%	0%	NA	0%	100%	33%
Rubber	4%	0%	0%	100%	0%	92%	0%
Ruler	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	25%
Scissor	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Sharpener	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
White Board	0%	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	60%

**KEY**

(table above)

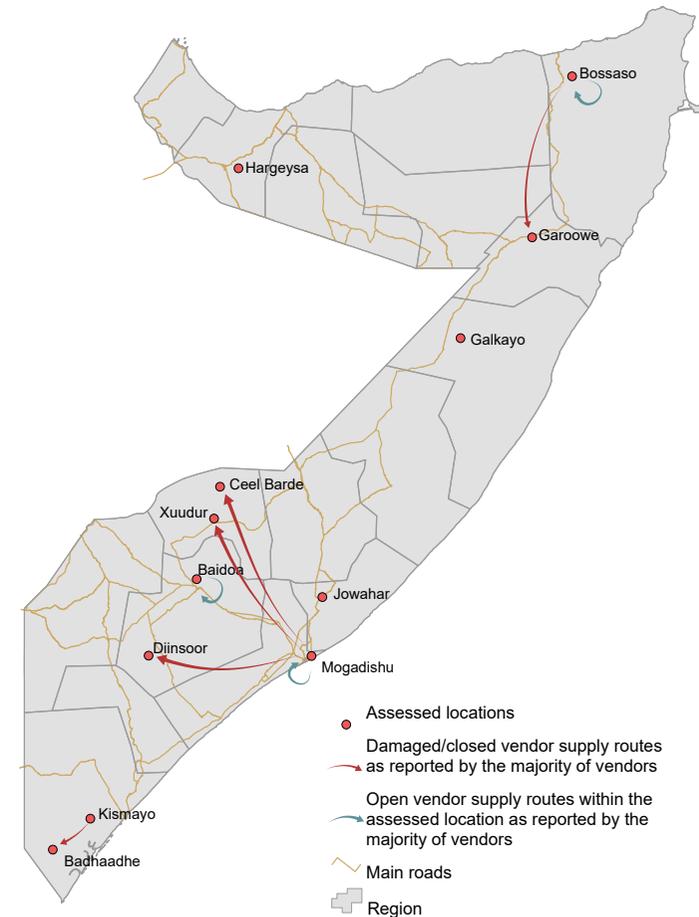


The table to the left illustrates the percentage of interviewed stationary vendors reporting difficulties in restocking each item by their location. Interviewed stationery vendors in Xuudur and Diinsoor most commonly reported restocking issues of stationery items. Most of the interviewed vendors in these locations continued to report experiencing road blockades by insurgents in the month prior to data collection, which appears to be substantiated by the WFP Joint Market and Supply Chain weekly update (30th of July 2022)<sup>8</sup>, insecurity remains a threat to trade, with insurgents constantly erecting road blockades that restricted the movement of suppliers into Xuudur and Diinsoor towns.

Perhaps reflective of the road blockades detailed in the WFP report and the high proportion of vendors experiencing restocking difficulties; 43% of interviewed vendors in Xuudur reported poor quality of roads as a transportation barrier they faced in the 3 months prior to data collection and 3% of Xuudur vendors in particular reported having road closure barriers affecting their main supply routes. As a result, some vendors (23%) reported having no road transportation barrier but rely on airplanes for supplies, further driving up the cost of purchasing supplies and the cost of goods in their stores.

Supply routes are shown as either damaged/closed or open based on the response provided by most vendors reliant on a particular supply route. Although this information might help to provide context to restocking difficulties and supply barriers reported by vendors, it should be considered indicative in nature.

**Supply route conditions reported by interviewed vendors in August 2022 - Stationery items**



## MARKET ENVIRONMENT

To provide context to the restocking difficulties reported by vendors in certain locations, it is important to understand the overall market environment in which they operate, including any potential supply barriers. Among all the interviewed vendors across the assessed markets, 48% reported having faced financial barriers in the 3 months prior to data collection, with "low purchasing power" emerging as the most reported financial barrier (34% of vendors).

In addition to financial challenges, interviewed vendors also commonly reported having faced barriers related to transportation (46%), security (25%), seasonality (42%), or other non-security related issues, such as expiration or contamination (12%).

Some barriers were particularly commonly reported in some locations, but not in others, suggesting location-specific concerns from vendors. For a more detailed breakdown of the percentage of vendors reporting experiencing each barrier to supply, refer to pages 13 and 14.

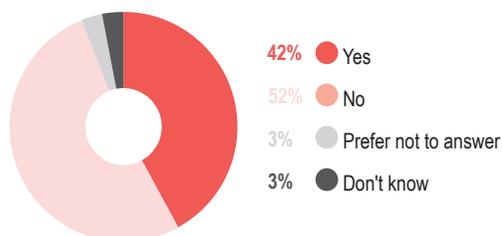
In some locations, all interviewed vendors (100%) reported particular barriers. For instance, 100% of vendors in Xuudur reported low purchasing power, while in Jowhar, all vendors reported risk of theft, and in Ceel Berde, poor quality roads was reported by 100% of interviewed vendors.

In Mogadishu, 42% of vendors reported risk of bombing, 39% reported road closure while 24% reported poor quality of roads leading to deteriorating conditions of the supply roads from upstream to downstream markets. This is reflected by 90% of vendors in Mogadishu reporting experiencing poor quality roads as supply barrier.

Findings suggest that poor quality of roads remain a prevalent supply barrier in Xuudur and Jowhar, with the proportion of interviewed vendors in Xuudur (43%) and Jowhar (83%) reporting poor quality of roads as a supply barrier.

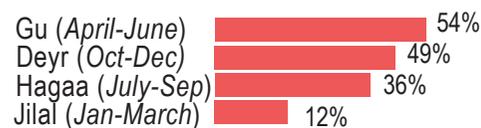
In addition to poor quality of roads, vendors in Xuudur also commonly reported facing financial barriers, with all vendors reporting low purchasing power as a main financial barrier, similar to findings in the previous rounds.

### Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season



The interviewed vendors (42%) reported facing greater supply barriers in a particular season. Stock conditions might have been partially affected by seasonality.

### Among the 42% vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in particular seasons, % of vendors per season they reportedly faced greater supply issues.



### Percentage of interviewed vendors reportedly affected supply issues by each season.

Location	Deyr	Gu	Hagua	Jilal
All	49%	54%	36%	12%
Badhadhe	77%	97%	0%	10%
Baidoa	82%	63%	0%	4%
Bossaso	13%	0%	100%	0%
Ceel Barde	0%	100%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	58%	39%	8%	3%
Galkayo	0%	0%	100%	0%
Garowe	0%	5%	100%	0%
Hargeysa	0%	15%	54%	31%
Xuudur	100%	100%	100%	100%
Jowhar	33%	61%	100%	0%
Kismayo	17%	67%	17%	67%
Mogadishu	43%	29%	71%	29%

### Proportion of vendors reporting having been affected by supply barriers, per type of barrier, compared with the previous round in August 2022.

Location	Financial	Transportation	Non-security	Security
All	48%	46%	28%	25%
Badhadhe	14%	3%	0%	2%
Baidoa	80%	81%	67%	29%
Bossaso	19%	2%	0%	0%
Ceel Barde	95%	100%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	4%	12%	0%	2%
Galkayo	10%	4%	2%	2%
Garowe	50%	32%	18%	40%
Hargeysa	22%	0%	0%	0%
Xuudur	100%	77%	93%	60%
Jowhar	100%	98%	51%	100%
Kismayo	26%	5%	11%	0%
Mogadishu	79%	74%	72%	77%

#### KEY

(table above)

- Increase from previous round
- No change from previous round
- Decrease from previous round
- No comparative data available

\*Non-security barriers are non-security, non-financial, non-transportation related challenges faced by vendors in their shop or in the market e.g. product expiration, rotting and contamination.

Percentage of interviewed vendors reportedly affected by each barrier, per location (part 1)

Location	Financial Barriers											Transportation Barriers									
	None	Banks closed	Banks limited cash	Banks limited loan	Hawala <sup>a</sup> closed	Hawala limited cash	Hawala limited movement	Limited cash	Low purchasing power	Don't know	Prefer not to answer	None	Risk of bombing (transport)	Detention	Road closures	Poor quality of roads	Flooded Roads	Supplier doesn't have proper authorization for movement	Risk of theft (transport)	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
All	44%	2%	4%	8%	1%	2%	1%	23%	34%	8%	1%	48%	9%	12%	6%	33%	2%	1%	0%	6%	1%
Badhadhe	81%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%	5%	0%	92%	0%	2%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Baidoa	20%	1%	4%	26%	1%	3%	1%	49%	46%	0%	0%	13%	11%	18%	11%	71%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Bossaso	32%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	17%	49%	0%	56%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%
Ceel Barde	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	10%	0%	81%	76%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	87%	0%	4%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Galkayo	85%	2%	4%	2%	0%	0%	0%	6%	4%	0%	0%	83%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%
Garoowe	24%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	34%	26%	0%	53%	0%	3%	3%	31%	13%	0%	0%	9%	0%
Hargeysa	73%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	18%	5%	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%
Xuudur	0%	0%	17%	7%	0%	7%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	23%	3%	0%	3%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jowhar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	85%	0%	0%	2%	49%	44%	2%	83%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kismayo	74%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	5%	21%	0%	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mogadishu	5%	28%	23%	28%	10%	8%	5%	54%	41%	8%	8%	0%	42%	52%	39%	24%	12%	6%	0%	3%	9%

KEY



Percentage of interviewed vendors reportedly affected by each barrier, per location (part 2)

Location	Non-security Barriers													Security Barriers								
	None	Contamination	Expiration*	Rotting	Carry from storage*	Restrictions	Supplier curfew	Supplier limited supply	Supplier unwilling	Supplier out stock	No Suppliers	Don't know	Prefer not to answer	None	Theft	Risk of bombing (market)	Detention	Risk of gun attack*	Popular tension	Shop or market closure	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
All	63%	12%	12%	6%	3%	4%	3%	0%	4%	1%	1%	8%	1%	67%	14%	13%	5%	2%	1%	3%	7%	1%
Badhadhe	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Baidoa	33%	19%	46%	12%	6%	1%	0%	2%	17%	0%	6%	0%	0%	71%	3%	18%	8%	2%	1%	6%	0%	0%
Bossaso	51%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	49%	0%	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	51%	0%
Ceel Barde	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Galkayo	87%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	2%	87%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	2%
Garoowe	76%	13%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	5%	0%	50%	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%
Hargeysa	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Xuudur	7%	80%	13%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	40%	7%	53%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Jowhar	41%	24%	5%	5%	10%	22%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	100%	39%	7%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kismayo	89%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mogadishu	5%	26%	21%	36%	18%	36%	0%	0%	5%	5%	0%	10%	13%	10%	44%	56%	38%	21%	8%	18%	3%	10%

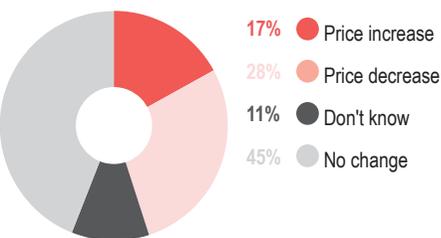
KEY

The short form "carry from storage" is used here for "difficult to carry commodities from storage to shop for sale" and the short form "expiration" is used here for "expiration of commodities due to length of storage." "Risk of gun attack" refers to a perceived risk of an attack where guns are used as a weapon, for a purpose other than robbery.

## ANTICIPATED CVA EFFECT

One of the main purposes of the JMIMI data is to provide updated information to humanitarian actors implementing or planning to implement CVA programming. A randomly chosen subset of 50% of vendors interviewed was asked about their perceptions of the possible effect of CVA on prices. It should be noted that the results presented for this question are indicative, and purely based on the subjective perception of the vendors interviewed.

### Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting different anticipated effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population (aggregated level)



Overall, 45% of interviewed vendors reported expecting no change in prices if CVA were to be distributed to the local population while about a quarter (28%) of the vendors reported expecting a price decrease.

## CREDIT

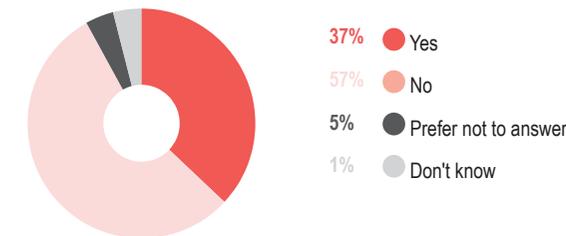
Vendors were asked which sources of credit (if any) would be available to them if they were to need extra capital to conduct their business. Vendors reported suppliers (25%), family members living outside (16%) family members living in the district (14%) and banks (8%) to be their most likely sources of credit.

Conversely, 51% of the interviewed vendors reported not having access to any source of credit. The highest proportion of vendors who reported having no access to credit was observed in Diinsoor (100%). This was followed by Badhadhe, where (95%) of vendors reported having no access to credit. On the other hand, all vendors interviewed in Ceel Barde, Doolow, and Mogadishu perceived being able to access at least one source of additional credit if needed.

More than one third (38%) of vendors at the aggregated level reported having offered goods on credit to at least one of their customers in the 30 days prior to data collection, which indicates a financial risk for vendors in cases of nonpayment.

Interviewed vendors from Mogadishu (96%), Badhadhe (70%), Diinsoor (62%), Bossaso (60%) and Xuudur (60%) particularly commonly reported having offered credit to customers. The locations where the lowest percentages of vendors reported offering credit to their customers were Galkayo (23%), Jowhar (13%) and Garoowe (10%).

### Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting having provided goods on credit to any of their customers in the 30 days prior to data collection



**50 USD** is the median maximum amount that vendors reported allowing in credit for a single customer. 50% of values reported were between 10 - 70 USD.

The highest median maximum amount of credit provided by vendors to a single customer was 80 USD in Jowhar, followed by 75 and 60 USD in Marka and Kismayo respectively.

**100 USD** is the median reported estimated value of credit that vendors had offered to customers and were still expecting to be paid back. 50% of values reported were between 80 - 200 USD.

### Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business

Location	None	Supplier	Bank	Family (same district)	Family (different district)	Micro-finance	Community	Association	Hawala (Remittance)	SACCO	Prefer not to answer	Don't know
All	51%	25%	8%	16%	14%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Badhadhe	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Baidoa	25%	30%	19%	32%	21%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bossaso	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	55%	0%
Ceel Barde	0%	95%	0%	95%	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Galkayo	88%	2%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Garoowe	55%	24%	34%	5%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Hargeysa	75%	18%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Xuudur	3%	0%	0%	90%	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jowhar	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kismayo	79%	16%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mogadishu	13%	64%	13%	18%	23%	5%	0%	3%	5%	3%	8%	8%

#### KEY

(table above)



## METHODOLOGY

The WASH, Shelter, and Education Clusters are responsible for the identification of partners, among cluster members, willing to contribute to the JMMI. The clusters also lead external coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) stakeholders and government actors.

Cluster members identified as partners provide data collection capacity according to their access and availability, and support the study with sector-specific expertise.

REACH is responsible for leading the tools and analysis framework design, training of partners and technical support for data collection, supporting focal points in managing the field data collection, leading on technical data management and data cleaning, data analysis, and output production.

The geographic coverage is determined by the access and capacity of partners. In order to maximise efficacy, certain markets are prioritised to reflect the areas in which cash transfer programmes, particularly focused on NFIs, are planned or ongoing, as well as key supply chains information for the main NFIs assessed. Key target locations are Baidoa, Belet Weyne, Bossaso, Dhobley, Doolow, Dusamareb, Galkacyo, Garoowe, Hargeysa, Jowhar, Kismayo, and Mogadishu.

Not all items are monitored in all locations listed above, and not all locations are included in each round (see map on page 1).

A market is defined in this case either as a single permanent market or as multiple shops located in close proximity to one another. Markets are selected in each location by partners, based on their size, location, and accessibility. While large, easily accessible, and centrally located markets are preferred in general, partners are free to select other markets to best inform their cash programming.

Primary data is collected through key informant interviews (KIIs) with market vendors. In line with the purpose of the JMMI, only the prices of the cheapest available types are recorded for each item. In each assessed location, at least three prices per item need to be collected from different vendors to ensure the quality and consistency of the collected data. Considering water suppliers are less numerous, at least two prices need to be collected for communal, piped, and trucked water. Vendors should be retailers selling directly to consumers and are purposively selected based on the items sold, until the minimum number of prices is collected, or up to a maximum of 20-25 vendors per shop type (general NFIs, construction items, stationery items), and 5 water suppliers per location.

The data is collected by field staff from the cluster partners, trained on the methodology and tools by REACH. Data collection is conducted through the ODK Collect mobile application. Market data is published quarterly, stratified by location. During emergencies, rapid assessments are carried and published based on agreed necessity.

## DATA PROCESSING

REACH performs data checks with the partners during and after the main data collection. Data processing includes conducting checks for duplicate interviews (same vendor interviewed multiple times), unusually short interviews, and various numerical outliers (particularly item prices), as well as translating and standardising the text fields.

The methodology used for price analysis and other numeric indicators is “location medians” or “medians-of-medians,” approach whereby the median prices for each of all assessed items are calculated as medians within each assessed location and then the median of all of those locations is calculated to derive aggregated prices. In locations with distinct markets (e.g. Mogadishu),

the location median is calculated before the overall median. This methodology is designed to minimise the effects of outliers and differing amounts of data among assessed locations. Quartiles and outliers are reported only where relevant.

Non-numeric indicators of categorical values are calculated as proportions (percentages). Indicators based on yes or no questions are reported for all options. For questions that allow respondents to select more than one option, the sum of the percentages may exceed 100%.

Some indicators are currently at an early experimentation phase, and were randomly included in a subset of interviews. They are based on a lower number of interviews, and should be considered only as indications for future rounds.

As vendors are selected purposively, findings are not statistically representative. All findings are **indicative only** for the time frame within which data was collected, and specifications may vary slightly between locations according to different brands available.

## LIMITATIONS

In this round of the JMMI, data was collected partially remotely (8% of interviews) to prevent the spread of COVID-19, using vendor contact information collected prior to the data collection by the partners.

Market monitoring can be challenging, especially through remote interviews. While questions are standardised across all locations, different variables might interfere with the quality of the data collected. It is important to keep in mind that some vendors might feel more or less inclined to share their actual experiences (fearing that the information shared might be used by competitors or otherwise against their business), while others might adjust their answers based on the expected effect that they will have on humanitarian programming. Similarly,

even though all enumerators received the same training, some might have more previous experience and might therefore be better able to produce higher quality data. As the JMMI gradually manages to establish a stronger internal coordination and external relation with vendors, and longitudinal data becomes available, the accuracy of findings is expected to increase.

The interaction with market vendors is a key element affecting the quality of the data. Starting with remote interviews limited the capacity of partners to establish a relationship and explain to these vendors the goals of the JMMI in more detail. This could have also limited the enumerators' capacity to ensure that vendors felt that their concerns were observed and addressed.

Conducting remote interviews with preselected vendors also limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors, according to the specific items sold. In that regard, item availability could have been reported with a degree of false negatives. In other words, items may wrongfully appear to be unavailable because enumerators had a limited pool of vendors to interview. On top of that, vendors were often not available for clarifications after the initial data collection period, which might have resulted in slightly skewed results.

As the subsequent rounds continue to shift back to face-to-face interviews, these limitations are expected to be minimised. Concurrently, as the JMMI evolves, a longitudinal perspective can offer steadier trends, which may help targeting specific points of contention.

NFIs are particularly challenging to standardise as they vary significantly in terms of types, brands, and specifications. The JMMI methodology aims to balance consistency and comparability considerations with geographical variations in availability.

The markets selected by the partners are mostly large urban markets, which may not be representative of rural areas.

## ONLINE DASHBOARD

To facilitate the interaction with the JMMI, an interactive dashboard is available online. The dashboard is designed to allow users to navigate more easily and draw geographical and temporal comparisons, and filter on particular items. The development of the interactive dashboard started in September 2020.

To use the online interactive dashboard, access [bit.ly/som-](http://bit.ly/som-)

## NOTES

In all multiple choice questions, respondents could choose not to answer (Prefer not to answer) or report as not knowing the answer (Don't know). These responses were recorded and are reported separately, unless specified otherwise.

Some words, particularly "items" and "commodities" are used interchangeably.

Seasons are referred to using their names in Somali, as they are normally referred to in other publications. This is because the seasons are observed in accordance to meteorological events and might not coincide with the Western seasons. A rough equivalence with the seasons in the northern hemisphere would be Hagaa (summer), Deyr (autumn), Jilal (winter), and Gu' (spring). The two rainy seasons are Deyr and Gu'.

To access the complete terms of reference, access [this link](#).

## FEEDBACK

We are devoted to improving our outputs, so that we can continue supporting our partners and all actors within the humanitarian response. Please share your feedback related to this factsheet using [this link](#).

## ENDNOTES

1. OCHA Somalia, [Humanitarian Needs Overview \(HNO\)](#), 2023.
2. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general", "construction", and "stationery" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers.
3. Considering a normal distribution of prices, the standard deviation can be understood as the range within which 68% of prices are located. For example, if prices of one item present a standard deviation of 10 USD, then 68% of prices collected were within a 20 USD range. This could be 100-120 USD or 10-30 USD, so it is understandable that more expensive items are more prone to a higher standard deviation.
4. Inconclusive due to limited data available. In most cases, less than three prices are available from the current and/or the previous round of data collection.
5. Vendors were asked to report on the condition of their main supply routes (irregularly open, closed, damaged, and open). The supply flow visualised in this map (and the maps on pages 8 and 11) represent the most commonly reported road condition for each supply route.
4. [Somalia Economic Outlook](#)
5. [Somalia: Inflation rate from 2017 to 2027](#)
6. [IMF blog](#)
7. [Somalia Economic Outlook](#)
6. World Bank, (April 2022), [Impact of the War in Ukraine on Commodity Markets](#)
7. Shelter Cluser (JSeptember 2022), [Factsheet](#)
8. WFP ( August 2022) [Joint Market and Supply Chain Update \(weekly\)](#)
9. WASH Cluster ( September 2022), [Drought Response Update](#)
10. UNHRC (September 2022), [Protection and Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#).
11. Shelter Cluser (September 2022), [Response Factsheet](#)
12. Supply chain issues due to blocked roads and other transportation barriers, particularly in Dinsoor and Xuudur, have been documented throughout April and May of 2022 in the WFP weekly (see Endnote #13)

## Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance
CWG	Cash Working Group
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
JMMI	Joint Market Monitoring Initiative
KII	Key Informant Interview
MBP	Market-Based Programming
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
NA	Not available
NFI	Non-Food Item
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisation
SOSH	Somali Shilling
SLSH	Somaliland Shilling
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

## Appendix

JMMI Previous Factsheets:

2020  
[August](#)  
[November](#)

2021  
[February](#)  
[May](#)  
[August](#)  
[November](#)

2022  
[February](#)  
[May](#)  
[August](#)

## Co-leads:



## Participating agencies (May 2022):



## Donor:

