

Ethiopia | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

11 -22 August 2025

MARKET OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Ethiopia Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) provides regular, reliable data on market prices and functionality using standardized methods, led by REACH in collaboration with the Ethiopia Cash Working Group (ECWG).

Since September 2021, this initiative has supported Cash and Voucher Assistance(CVA) implementing organizations by providing continuous market price information to inform project design and planning. Its primary goal is to support CVA programs by monitoring market dynamics and enabling informed decision-making. This ensures that interventions are based on accurate and timely market data, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of aid delivery.

Coverage

23	Participating agencies
11	Assessed regions
83	Assessed woredas
169	Assessed Marketplaces
644	Key informant interviews (KIIs)
58	Commodities assessed

In August 2025, coverage declined due to fewer partners and the suspension of USAID projects, leading to reduced data collection. No surveys were conducted in Harari, Dire Dawa, and Central Ethiopia. Support from CWG partners in other areas also decreased, further affecting data collection.

KEY INDICATORS

Median Cost of MEB Full Basket

18,936 ETB

138.1USD¹

▲ ETB 233

▲ 1%

Median Cost of MEB Food Basket

17,361 ETB

126.60 USD¹

▲ ETB 157

▲ 1%

Median Cost of NFI Basket

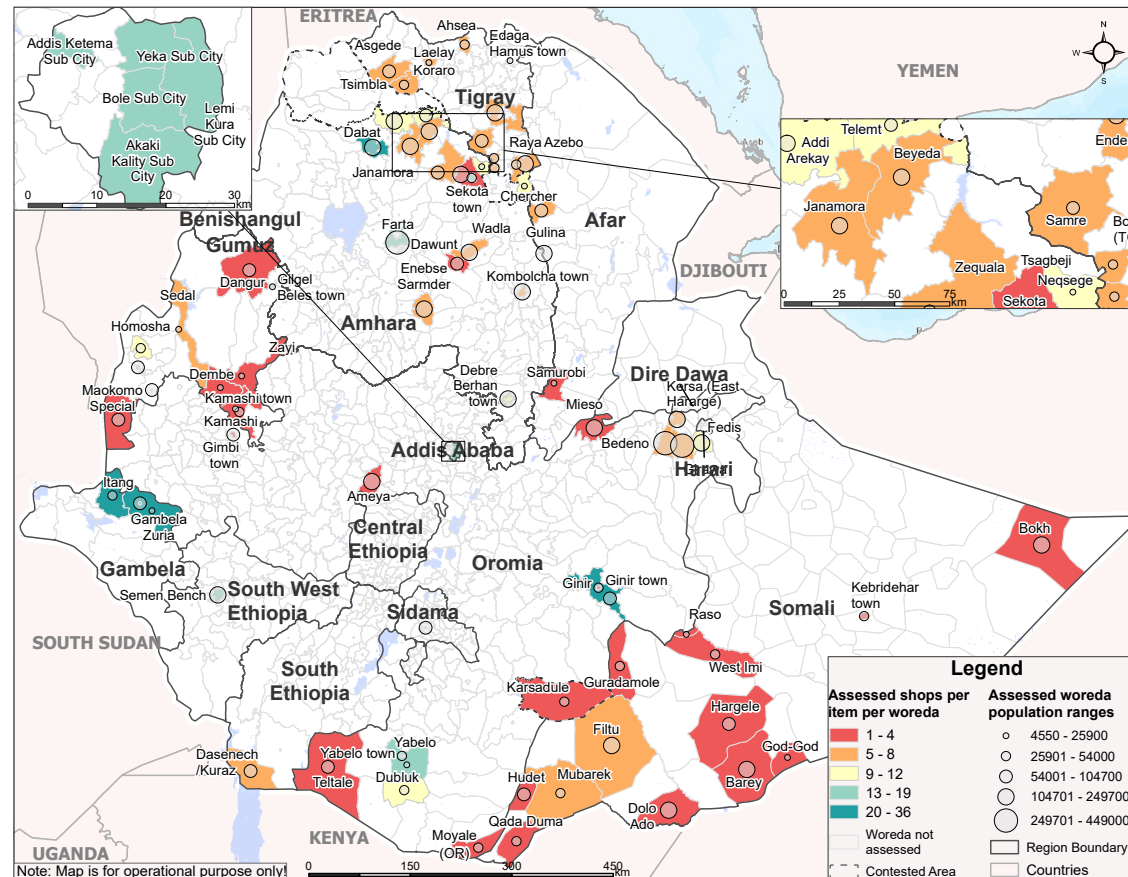
1,574ETB

11.5USD¹

▲ ETB 75

▲ 5%

Map 1: Assessed Marketplaces, By Woreda



Key Messages

- The national MEB cost saw a 1% increase from July to August 2025. This rise could primarily be attributed to seasonal effects of the ongoing rainy season (June-September). **Heavy rains damage road infrastructure and obstruct transportation**, limiting the movement of goods, particularly in the countryside where there is poor road infrastructure and network. Furthermore, fuel price rise could also be another contributing factor.
- The highest MEB cost increases were reported in Benishangul Gumuz and Gambella. This surge was likely driven by ongoing insecurity within and in the surrounding regions. For instance, the protracted conflict in the Amhara region, a primary source of food items for Benishangul Gumuz during the previous months, may have impacted this supply chain. In August 2025, the region sourced food items mostly from Addis Ababa, **which is a significantly longer distance**, and its associated transport costs could be a key driver of price increases. The rainy season could be a further contributing factor, depressing local and national production.
- In August, assessed markets nationwide experienced limited (52%) or poor (48%) functionality. This was likely due to a combination of seasonal and security-related factors. The rainy season hampers movement and disrupts market activities, which are often held in open-air fields. Concurrently, **ongoing insecurity** in regions such as Amhara, Oromia, Benishangul Gumuz, and Gambella could hamper intra- and inter-regional trade.

1. Exchange rates are taken from the United Nations (UN) Operational Rates of Exchange.

Map 2: Market Functionality Score (MFS), By Woreda

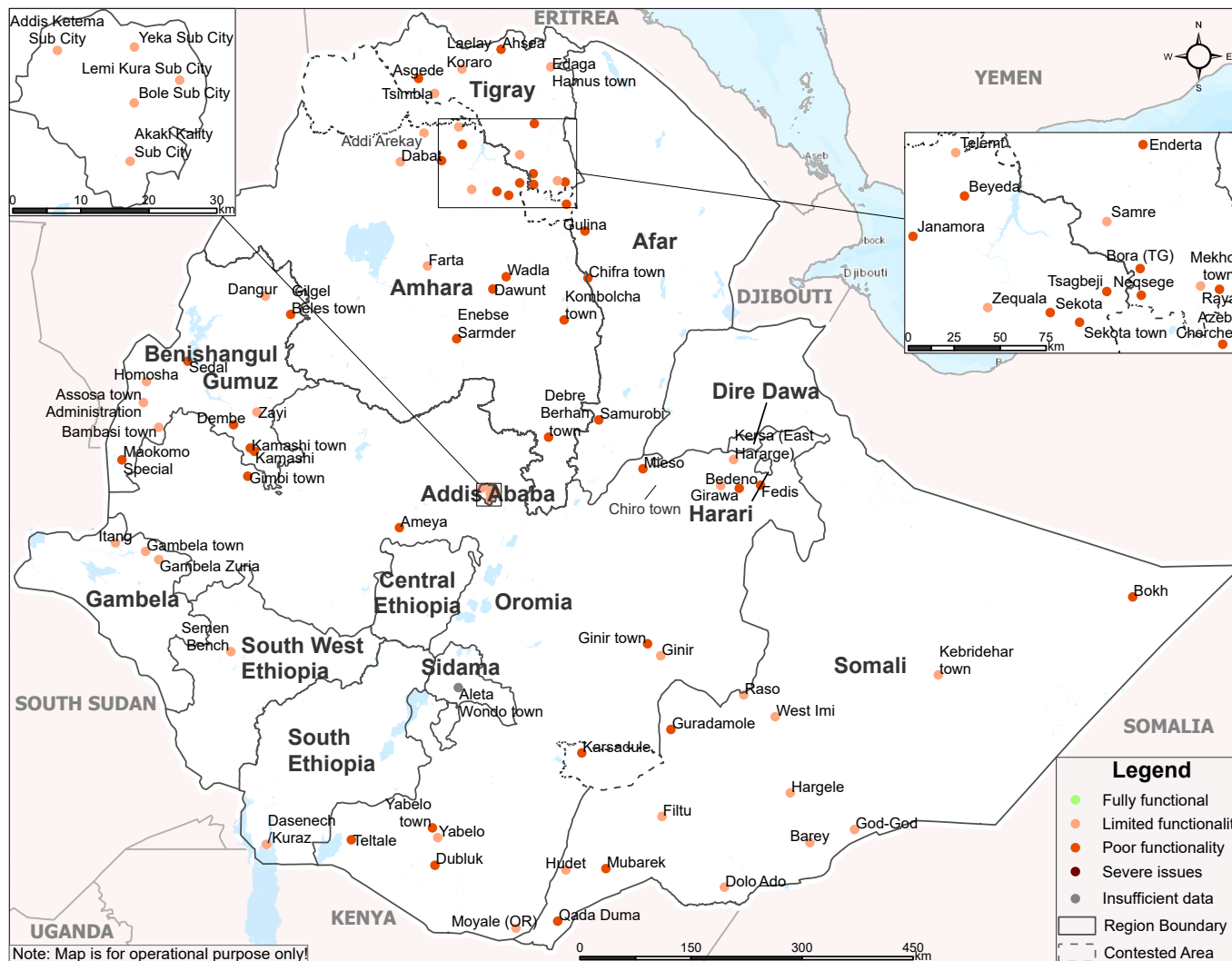
Market Functionality Score (MFS)

The Market Functionality Score (MFS) is a method of classifying markets based on their level of functionality, helping aid actors understand which markets function well enough to support cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and which may require alternative interventions. The MFS is divided into five dimensions:

- **Accessibility (25%):** physical and social access to markets
- **Availability (30%):** ability of markets to consistently supply core commodities
- **Affordability (15%):** financial access to markets and price volatility
- **Resilience (20%):** vulnerability of supply chains and ease of restocking
- **Infrastructure (10%):** state of markets' physical and financial infrastructure

Key Messages

- In August 2025, more than half (52%) of the assessed markets exhibited poor functionality, likely due to the ongoing security situation and seasonal factors like heavy rains. However, this finding should not necessarily be translated as markets were dysfunctional, as they still served the local communities despite the constraints.
- The percentage of assessed markets with poor functionality was highest in Amhara (25%), Tigray (18%), and Benishangul Gumuz (15%). This poor performance was likely attributable to conflict in Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz, and fuel shortages and high transportation costs in Tigray.



MEB Basket

The MEB full basket is designed to represent a comprehensive package of essential food and non-food items (NFIs) that a typical six-person Ethiopian household consumes each month. Its purpose is to serve as a practical tool for understanding household expenditure needs across different regions of Ethiopia, reflecting local consumption patterns and priorities. The food component includes a variety of staple crops, vegetables, fruits, and condiments, all regionally tailored to account for diverse dietary habits and preferences throughout the country. This regional customization ensures that the basket accurately captures the types and quantities of foods that households typically purchase.

In addition to food items, the basket encompasses key non-food essentials necessary for daily life and household hygiene. These include hygiene products such as soap and sanitary items, energy sources like charcoal, firewood, and electricity, as well as water for drinking, cooking, and sanitation. Including these non-food items highlights their importance in household budgets and overall well-being, ensuring the basket reflects the full spectrum of basic household needs.

The MEB aims to define the minimum costs households need to meet their basic needs, serving as a key reference for social protection programs, humanitarian response, and policy planning. By aligning with these standards, the MEB basket seeks to provide a comprehensive and standardized measure of core monthly expenditures for households across Ethiopia.

Furthermore, the basket is developed through systematic market price monitoring across various regions, ensuring it remains up-to-date and reflective of current market conditions. Regular price data collection allows for timely adjustments, making the MEB basket a relevant and reliable tool for assessing household living costs. Its use supports informed decision-making by policymakers, development agencies, and humanitarian actors working to improve household welfare, plan interventions, and allocate resources effectively throughout Ethiopia.

Table 1: MEB Full Basket Median Price Per Region²

Region	Full basket median price in Aug. (ETB)	Full basket median price in Aug. (USD)	Full basket median price in July (ETB)	Full basket median price in July (USD)	Change since July 2025(ETB)
Tigray	18,457	134.6	16,013	117.8	▲ 15%
Afar	22,738	165.8	24,647	181.3	▼ 8%
Amhara	12,800	93.3	11,966	88.0	▲ 7%
Oromia	16,453	120.0	15,752	115.9	▲ 4%
Somali	19,383	141.3	17,126	126.0	▲ 13%
Benishangul-Gumuz	15,283	111.4	11,942	87.9	▲ 28%
South Ethiopia	25,557	186.4	23,299	171.4	▲ 10%
SWE ⁴	22,769	166.0	20,402	150.1	▲ 12%
Gambela	29,034	211.7	23,881	175.7	▲ 22%
Addis Ababa	18,842	137.4	17,137	126.1	▲ 10%

National MEB full basket⁵	18,936 ETB	138.1USD¹	▲ 233 ETB	▲ 1 %
National MEB food basket	17,361 ETB	126.60 USD¹	▲ 157 ETB	▲ 1 %

Accepted Payment Modalities

Proportion of vendors reporting accepting different types of payment in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- 1 99% Cash (ETB)
- 2 44% Mobile money
- 3 40% Mobile transfer

USD/ETB official exchange rate³

138.587 ETB

² Minimum Expenditure Basket for Somali Region Guidance Note, June 2020. Additional sources consulted from ECWG to assemble the JMMI Basket include the Ethiopia Food Security and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors, World Food Programme (WFP) vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), and publications by the Global WASH Cluster, Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

³ Exchange rates are taken from the United Nations (UN) Operational Rates of Exchange.

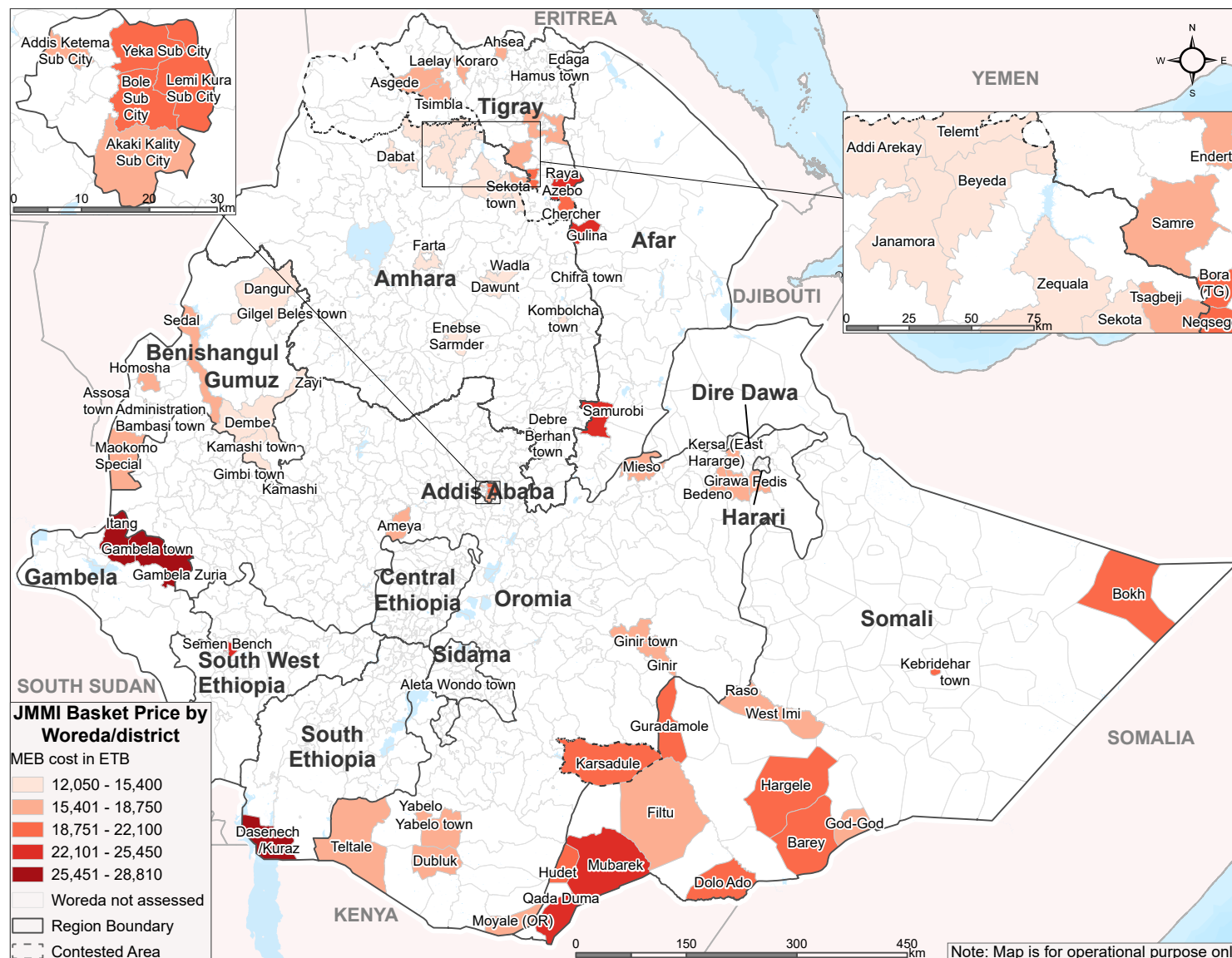
⁴ South West Ethiopia.

⁵ National JMMI full and food basket prices in August 2024 and 2025 were 12,273.54ETB and 18,936 ETB respectively. The changes in Table 1 represent the difference between July and August 2025 prices.

Map 3: Cost of JMIMI Full Basket, By Woreda

Key Messages

- The cost of the National MEB showed a slight rise in August compared to July 2025, likely due to seasonal factors, fuel price rise, and security situations in some parts of the country.
- Most regions experienced an upward trend in the full basket cost, with notable exceptions such as Afar, which saw a decline.
- Regions including Tigray, Benshangul Gumuz, Gambella, and Somali regions faced significant price increases which could be due to factors like fuel shortages, fuel price rise, security challenges, and seasonal issues.
- These dynamics underscore the importance of integrating market monitoring and flexible response strategies into project design, including targeted CVA programming, to effectively address fluctuating costs and ensure vulnerable populations' needs are met.



Key Findings

- In August 2025, market analysis reveals a notable increase in the prices of most cereals, pulses, and meat products, while vegetable prices experienced a decline compared to July 2025.
- The most significant rise was observed in pumpkin prices, which surged by approximately 160%, followed by kale with an increase of about 43%.
- Other vegetables such as tomatoes and potatoes each saw a 25% price rise, whereas Boye vegetables experienced a substantial 50% increase.
- Cereal prices, including wheat and its derivatives like pasta, grew by 27%, indicating rising demand or supply constraints.
- Legumes and pulses also saw upward movement, with haricot beans increasing by 15% and chickpeas by 14%.
- These fluctuations are largely attributed to a combination of factors, including reduced production linked to seasonal variations, disruptions in transportation due to shortages, domestic transport restrictions caused by security issues, and fuel supply shortages.
- These cumulative factors have contributed to the overall escalation in prices for cereals, pulses, and select vegetables during this period.

Table 2: National and Regional Median Prices Per Item⁶

Item ⁷	National change since July 2025	National	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul Gumuz	Gambela	Oromia	Sidama	South Ethiopia	Somali	SWE	Tigray
Cereals⁸													
Maize	▼6%	50	60	72.5	45	40	60	45	44	45	89	70	49
Sorghum	▲3%	72	100	-	60	35	75	69	N/A	N/A	110	50	78
Teff	▲4%	125	132	150	105	140	137.5	100	90	N/A	-	135	135
Wheat	▲12%	95	100	-	75	100	105	71.25	72.5	N/A	-	120	92.5
Barley	▼2%	90	-	-	80	103	115	-	87.5	N/A	-	80	92.5
Rice	▲12%	140	123.5	170	-	94.25	150	130.5	-	-	138	-	160
Pasta	▲27%	172.5	218	105	-	162.5	215	125.5	-	-	170	-	180
Macaroni	▲7%	140	145	150	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat flour	▲11%	122.5	125	150	-	130	130	105	-	-	120	-	120
Pulses⁸													
Garden peas	▲7%	182	180	-	144	180	200	100	N/A	N/A	-	80	182.5
Faba beans	▲7%	180	200	-	147	190	200	N/A	N/A	N/A	190	80	180
Lentils	0%	280	350	-	288	283	280	200	N/A	N/A	140	120	280
Haricot bean	▲15%	205	210	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
Chickpea bean	▲14%	160	165	-	-	195	180	80	N/A	N/A	-	100	146
Red kidney bean	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	80	-
Ground nut	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	80	-
Sunflower	▲11%	200	200	-	-	-	-	139	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	▲10%	240	240	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Meat and animal product⁸													
Beef ⁹	0%	1000	1000	-	800	1000	1400	1000	1000	N/A	-	900	1000
Goat meat ⁸	▲13%	1425	1950	900	-	-	-	1425	N/A	N/A	1450	-	-
Camel meat ⁸	▲6	1345	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	1345	N/A	-
Egg	0%	20	19	N/A	16	24	25	20	N/A	N/A	-	20	20
Cow milk	▼5%	140	140	N/A	100	125	120	110	N/A	N/A	100	N/A	110
Fresh fish	▲13%	450	-	-	-	550	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables⁸													
Green leafy	▼3%	50	55	-	-	-	-	50	N/A	N/A	-	50	50
Tomatoes	▼25%	60	55	-	70	85	100	70	-	-	-	-	60
Onions	▲20%	120	110	120	100	150	150	105	90	110	-	90	120
Potatoes	▼25%	60	35	-	50	60	70	45	25	-	-	50	65
Carrot	▼5%	95	110	95	80	-	-	85	50	-	200	40	60
Lettuce	▼23%	77	N/A	50	-	55	255	-	-	-	120	-	-
Kale	▲43%	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	90
Cabbage	0%	50	-	60	73	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	50	45
Pumpkin	▲160%	130	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	80	-	95
Cassava	0%	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	50	-
Sweet Potato	0%	80	-	-	-	155	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	-	40	100
Enset	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	150	-
Chilli	-	188	188	-	-	-	-	200	N/A	N/A	-	100	-
Boye	▼50%	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	50	-

6. The blank spaces represent item that are not part of the basket in that region.

7. The 'NA' means data for certain items prices is not available for this month.

8. These items are included in the JMIMI basket, except coffee.

9. In August 2025, items were only partially assessed in SWE, South Ethiopia and Sidama.

Item ⁷	National change since July 2025	National	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul Gumuz	Gambela	Oromia	Sidama	South Ethiopia	Somali	SWE	Tigray
Fruits⁸													
Banana	▼2%	100	-	100	120	150	90	-	N/A	N/A	-	20	90
Avocado	0%	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	15	-
Mango	▼2%	70	-	-	-	120	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-	20	-
Orange	▲3%	195	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papaya	0%	120	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beverage & Condiments⁸													
Coffee	▲16%	1400	1400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar	0%	160	160	165	160	162	180	145	NA	170	160	170	165
Salt	0%	50	30	44	43	70	50	50	NA	60	80	60	40
Cooking Oil	0%	330	330	335	365	350	325	350	NA	320	300	300	350
Butter	▼8%	1100	1350	-	750	825	1100	1350	NA	N/A	900	650	1463
Pepper	-	800	750	850	775	925	640	950	N/A	N/A	1375	600	900
Household & Non-Food Items⁸													
Bath Soap	▼11%	100	130	58	60	100	120	100	NA	100	125	50	75
Laundry Soap	▼11%	-	-	78	80	60	55	70	N/A	110	70	60	85
Charcoal	-	700	900	N/A	400	825	800	738	NA	NA	NA	N/A	680
Firewood	-	570	-	N/A	375	725	1500	450	NA	NA	600	N/A	500

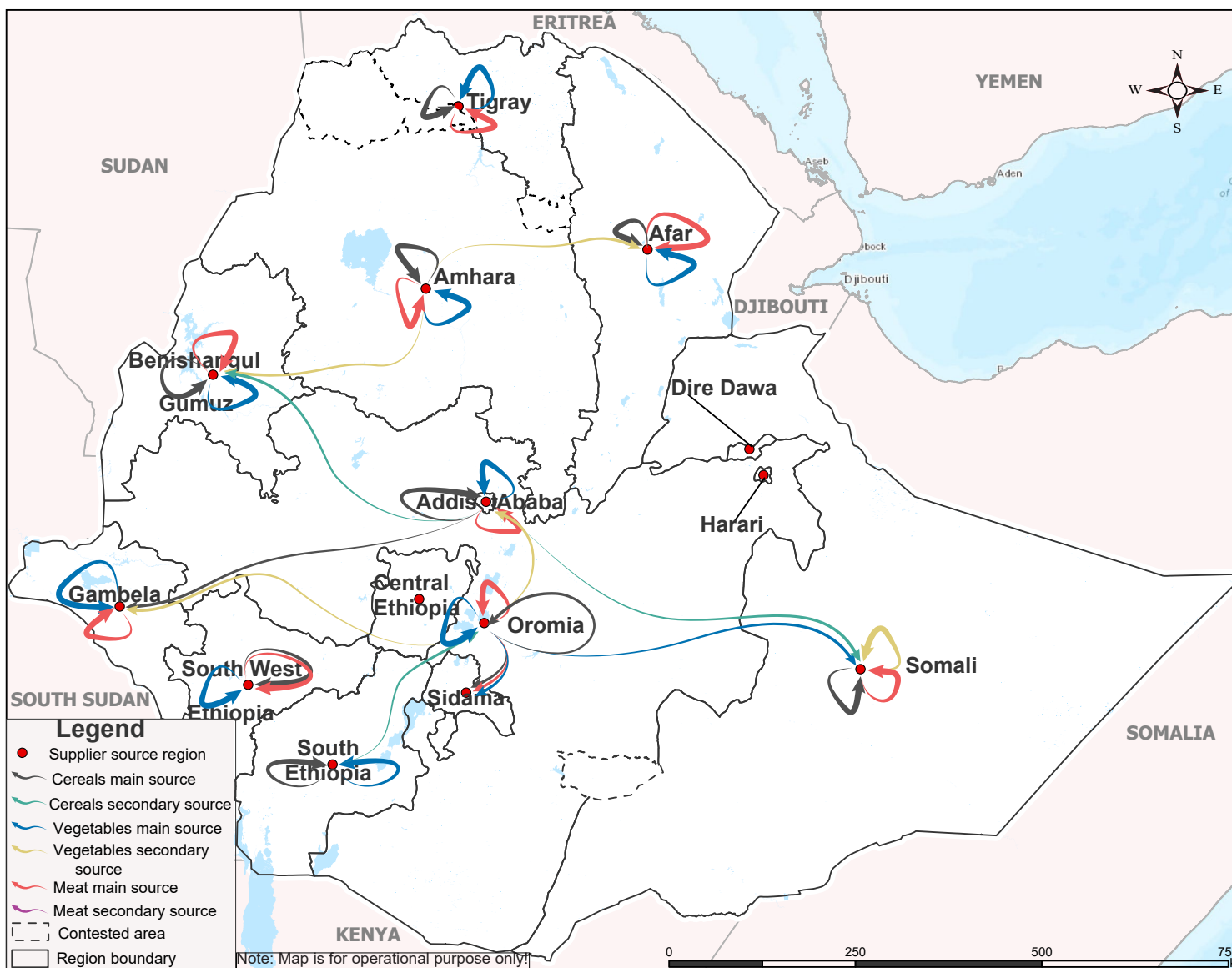
Table 3: Regional service prices per Item in ETB¹⁰

Region	Item			
	Health price /month	Communication	Water price/m ³	Electricity price/ KW
National	142	139	20	5
Tigray	142	154	20	5
Afar	142	306	19	5
Amhara	142	110	16	5
Oromia	142	138	35	5
Somali	142	144	75	5
Benshangul-Gumuz	142	128	50	5
South Ethiopia People	142	105	13	5
SWE	142	105	13	5
Gambela	142	128	20	5
Addis Ababa	142	138	35	5
Sidama	142	105	13	5

¹⁰ Source of prices -Regional Government & Ethiopian Electric Utility

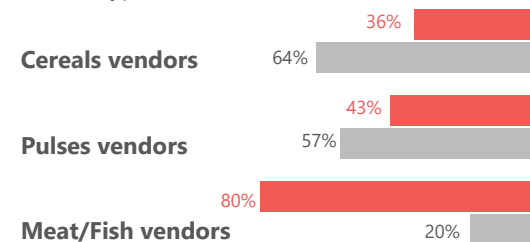
SUPPLY CHAIN AND MARKET ACCESSIBILITY

Map 4: Food Items Supply Route



LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR FOOD ITEMS

Location of main suppliers of food items, by vendor type:

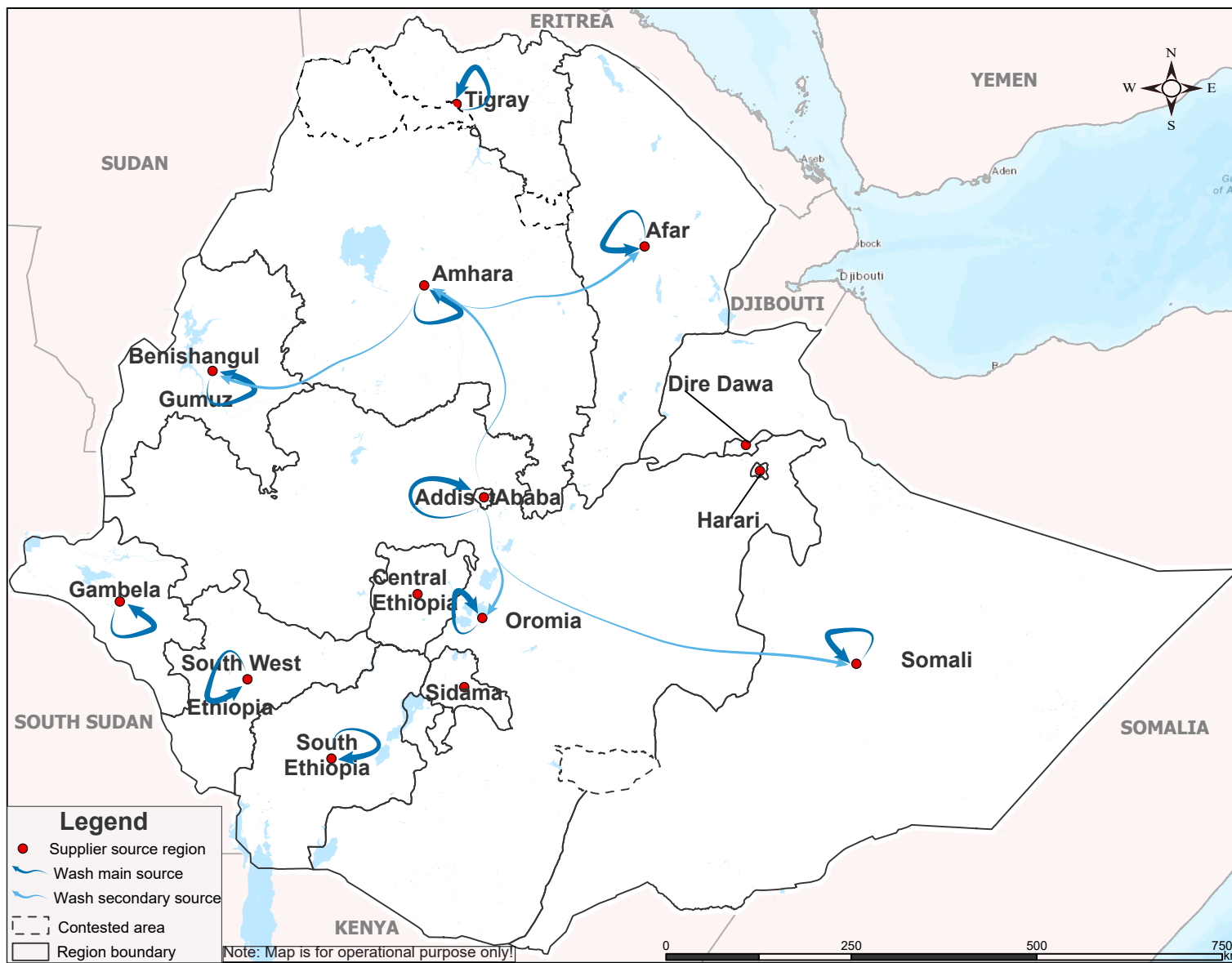


■ Yes, suppliers are located in the same marketplace
 ■ No, suppliers are located outside of the marketplace

Key Findings

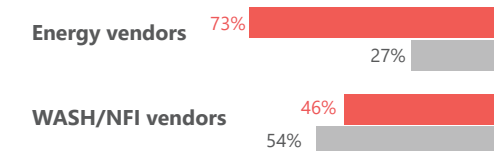
- In August 2025, legumes showed a high supply, with significant regional interconnections in the supply chain. For example, Oromia sourced 33% of its legumes from Addis Ababa; Somali sourced 41% from Oromia and 41% from Addis Ababa; and Benshangul-Gumuz sourced 48% from Addis Ababa.
- Regarding meat, all eleven assessed regions primarily relied on local suppliers, with no imports from other regions.
- For fresh produce, Addis Ababa sourced 25% from Oromia; Benshangul-Gumuz sourced 20% from Addis Ababa; and Gambela sourced 14%, indicating regional supply dependencies within the supply chain network.

Map 5: NFI Supply Route



LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS

Location of main suppliers of NFIs, by vendor type:



■ Yes, suppliers are located in the same marketplace
 ■ No, suppliers are located outside of the marketplace

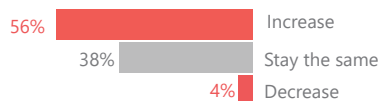
Key Findings

- In August 2025, the supply routes for WASH and NFI are as follows: 33% sourced from the Afar region via Amhara, 28% sourced from Amhara via Addis Ababa, and 22% sourced from Benshangul Gumuz via Oromia.
- Regarding energy supplies, all regions predominantly source charcoal and firewood from local regional suppliers, except for Addis Ababa, where 90% of vendors obtain these fuels from the Afar region. The Afar regional state encourages charcoal production from invasive plants, which has become a main source of charcoal.
- These supply routes are dependent on specific regions, so disruptions could significantly impact essential energy and WASH supplies. Diversifying sources is crucial to improve resilience and reduce vulnerability.

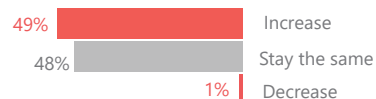
VENDOR AND CUSTOMER DYNAMICS, PREDICTED PRICE CHANGES AND MARKET ACCESS

REPORTED PREDICTED CHANGE IN PRICE OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of vendors reporting predicted price changes for food items in the 30 days following data collection:



% of vendors reporting predicted price changes for NFIs in the 30 days following data collection:



N= 135. Out of those vendors predicting an increase in food prices, the most frequently cited reasons were¹⁰:

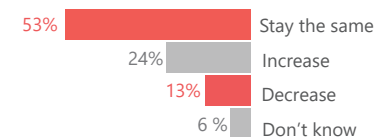
- 1 73% Rising exchange rate
- 2 28 % Customers demanding more of these items
- 3 27% Customer running out of these items
- 4 26% Vendors cannot obtain items

N= 40. Out of those vendors predicting an increase in non-food item prices, the most frequently cited reasons were¹⁰:

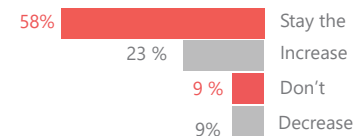
- 1 85 % Rising exchange rate
- 2 47 % Unstable Market
- 3 42% Customers demanding more of these items

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS AND VENDORS

The percentage of vendors who said the number of customers visiting their shop has changed compared to the previous month.



The percentage of vendors who said there was a change in the number of active traders in their marketplace compared to the previous month.



DIFFICULTIES IN MEETING DEMAND AND TRANSPORTING OR PROCURING SUPPLIES

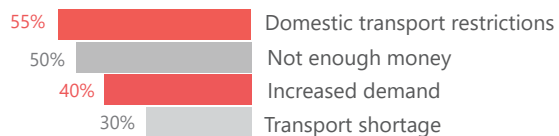
55% (n=40) of cereals vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough cereal items to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were¹⁰:



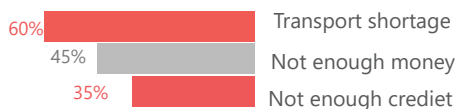
49% (n=20) of WASH items vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough WASH items to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were¹⁰:



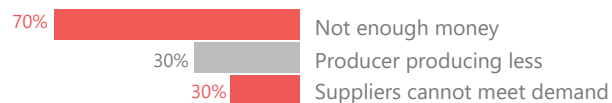
31% (n=20) of vegetables vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough vegetables to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were¹⁰:



17% (n=10) of meat and fish vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough meat and fish to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were¹⁰:



BARRIERS TO MARKET ACCESS FOR CUSTOMERS

Customer groups that were reported to have faced difficulties visiting markets in the 30 days prior to data collection, by proportion of vendors (e.g., due to movement restrictions)¹⁰:

- 1 50% Women
- 2 31% Children
- 3 29% People with chronic disease

Proportion of the vendors reporting having observed or heard of any safety or security incidents in their market place in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰:

- 1 3% Danger on danger on route
- 2 2% Fear robbery
- 3 2% Fear of violence

Table 4: Availability of Items in the Market, Available Stock and Time Needed to Restock in August 2025¹¹

Item	Availability			Stock and Restock	
	Available (% KIs)	Limited Available	Not available	Days stock available	Days needed to restock
Cereals					
Maize	66%	32%		15	5
Sorghum	50%	40%	4%	15	4
Teff	53%	26%	13%	14	5
Wheat	47%	31%		15	4
Barley	43%	38%	11%	10	3
Rice	57%	25%	4%	16	3
Pasta	57%	25%	4%	16	3
Macaroni	62%	27%	1%	15	2
Wheat Flour	47%	31%	9%	15	3
Legumes and Pulses					
Fava bean	57%	41%	2%	15	2
Green pea	57%	41%		15	2
Lentils	57%	36%	6%	14	2
Haricot bean	84%	16%		17	2
Chickpeas	40%	44%	13%	14	2
Sun flower	94%	6%		14	2
Niger	94%			19	2
Meat and Fish					
Beef	63%	29%	6%	2	1
Lamb	9%	29%	44%		
Goat Meat	51%	32%	8%	1	1
Camel meat	72%	28%		1	1
Fish(Fresh)	75%	25%		3	1
Egg	72%	28%		5	5
Cow Milk	76%	24%		1	1
Vegetables					
Leafy Green	46%	30%	8%	2	1
Tomatoes	70%	29%		3	2
Carrot	52%	40%	3%	3	2
Onion	74%	25%		5	2
Potato	74%	26%		4	2
Sweet potato	8%	38%	34%	4	2
Cassava	7%	18%	62%	2	2
Lettuce	18%	18%	37%	2	1
Kale	5%	21%	49%	3	2
Cabbage	45%	39%	5%	3	2
Pumpkin	11%	32%	35%	7	7
Garlic	66%	17%	3%	8	3
Boye	33%	33%	33%	1	1
Enset	33%	33%	33%	2	1
Chili	46%	24%		3	2

Key Messages

Timely availability and restocking of basic commodities are vital for the successful implementation of humanitarian CVA.

- The wide availability of most monitored food and nonfood items in August 2025 was a primary positive indicator for market functionality. This suggests that supply chains for essential goods are intact, allowing traders to stock and replenish items. Consequently, CVA can be considered a viable response option, as beneficiaries will be able to find goods in the market.
- The limited availability of vegetables and fruits was a notable exception which was likely caused by seasonal factors and the inherent perishability of these items. This reflects a category-specific vulnerability rather than an indicator of broader market failure.

¹¹ Red numbers in this table indicate the percentage of KIs reporting the unavailability of items in the market.

Item	Availability			Stock and Restock	
	Available (% KIIs)	Limited available(% KIIs)	Not available(%KIIs)	Days stock available	Days needed to restock
Fruits					
Banana	47%	42%	2%	3	1
Avocado	35%	24%	6%	1	1
Mango	4%	20%	46%	4	3
Orange	40%	44%	16%	4	3
Papaya	48%	40%	12%	3	2
Beverage and Condiments					
Coffee	100%			18	2
Sugar	69%	31%		17	2
Salt	76%	23%		20	2
Cooking Oil	63%	34%		15	2
Pepper	48%	34%	11%	10	2
None Food Items(NFI)					
Bath soap(125gm)	78%	22%		19	2
Loundary soap(200gm)	81%	18%		16	2
Firewood	68%	21%	10%	7	1
Charcoal	86%	14%		8	3

Vendors reported on the availability of food and non-food items during the 30-day data collection, indicating the proportion of available items at the national level.

Food items availability



Non-food items availability



Methodology

JMMI data was collected through key informant interviews with retailers in target markets, focusing on the 30 days prior. For August 2025, interviews in woreda capitals from August 11-22 involved at least three vendors per commodity. Median prices and stock levels were calculated per woreda and aggregated regionally and nationally.

The largest urban marketplace in each woreda is prioritized for data collection, with expansion to rural areas based on partner availability. A marketplace is defined as an area with a dense concentration of nearby traders. Field teams identify traders who sell directly to consumers, offer at least one item from the JMMI Basket, and are patronized by average consumers. They aim to collect at least three price quotes per item per woreda.

Once data has been collected, it is uploaded to a secure KoBo server for cleaning and analysis. As the data is collected at the KI level, the following steps are undertaken to aggregate the trader level data to the location level:

- Availability is defined categorically (available, limited, unavailable) for each item
- Commodity prices and stock levels are collected from individual traders and median prices/stock levels are calculated for each item within each assessed woreda
- National and regional medians are then calculated using a “median of medians” approach, i.e. by calculating a new median from all woreda-level medians
- All vendors are asked about their ability to restock and whether a trader has restocked in the last month. If any given trader states they are able to restock an item or, if at least one trader restocked in the last month, respectively, then those abilities are assumed for that woreda.

In August 2025, 23 of the Ethiopia Cash Working Group (CWG) JMMI partners conducted a total of 644 KIIs.

This round covered marketplaces sampled by partners nationwide based on their access and existing areas of intervention. A total of 79 out of 1,142 woredas in Ethiopia were included in this round.

Challenges and limitations

- The Central Ethiopia Region, Harari region and Dire Dawa City Administration were not assessed due to the unavailability of data collection partners.
- In August 2025, data for some items in Sidama, Afar, South Ethiopia and Southwest Ethiopia were not collected, likely affecting the reported price changes. Also, monthly price changes haven't been calculated since some items were collected for the first time in August
- All findings are indicative and not statistically generalisable at any level.

Participating agencies

- ACF (Action Against Hunger)
- ACTED
- Actionaid
- Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia
- CIFA ETS (Centro Internazionale per L'Infanzia e la Famiglia ETS)
- Concern
- DCA (DanChurchAid)
- EECMY DASSC
- ERCS (Ethiopian Red Cross Society)
- Gayo Pastoral Development Initiative (GPDI)
- Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz
- IRC (International Rescue Committee)

About the CWG

The Ethiopia Cash Working Group (ECWG) is a forum of technical professionals dedicated to enhancing the quality of CVA. Established in 2021, the ECWG serves as an inter-agency and inter-sectoral platform providing strategic and technical support on cash programming across sectors and clusters, social-protection mechanisms and development and resilience-based response. The CWGs support includes both technical functions that focus on process and strategic functions that focus more on results and impact.

- Islamic Relief Ethiopia
- LWF (Lutheran World Federation)
- NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)
- Oxfam
- Pastoralist Concern (PC)
- People In Need, Ethiopia
- Plan International
- REACH
- Save the Children
- World Vision International
- Young Africans for Peace and Development

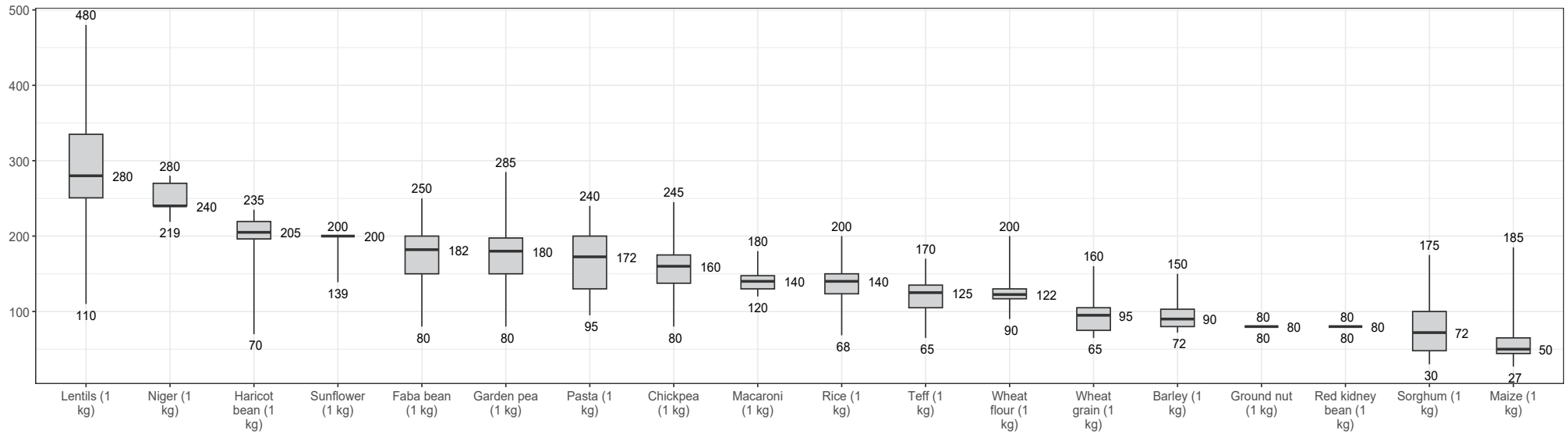
About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information, please visit [our website](#). You can contact us directly at geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.

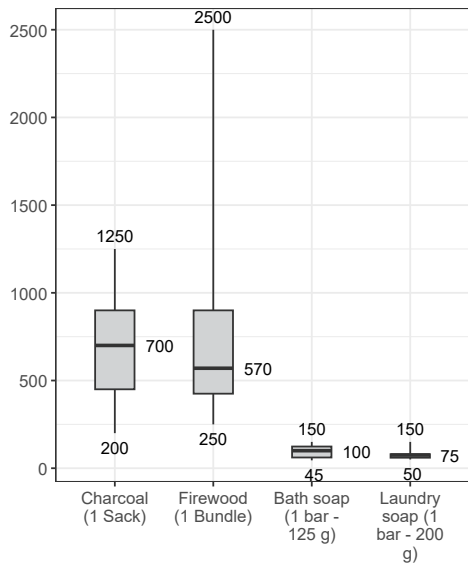
All the Ethiopia JMMI and other assessment outputs, including factsheets and datasets, are openly available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).

ANNEX 1: Distribution of Prices

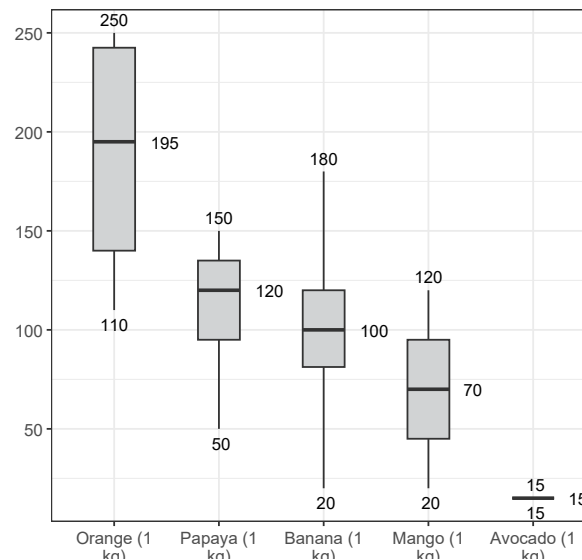
Cereals and Legumes



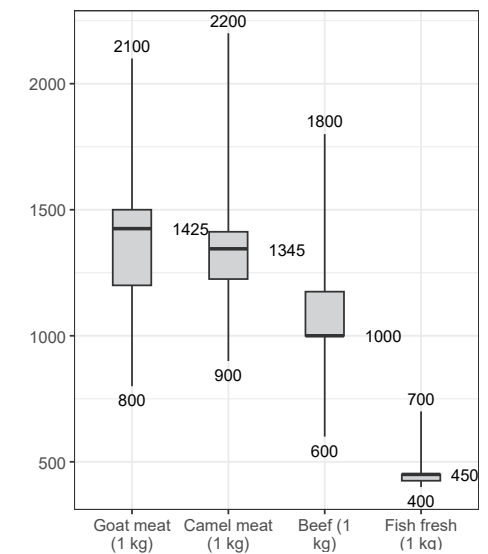
NFIs



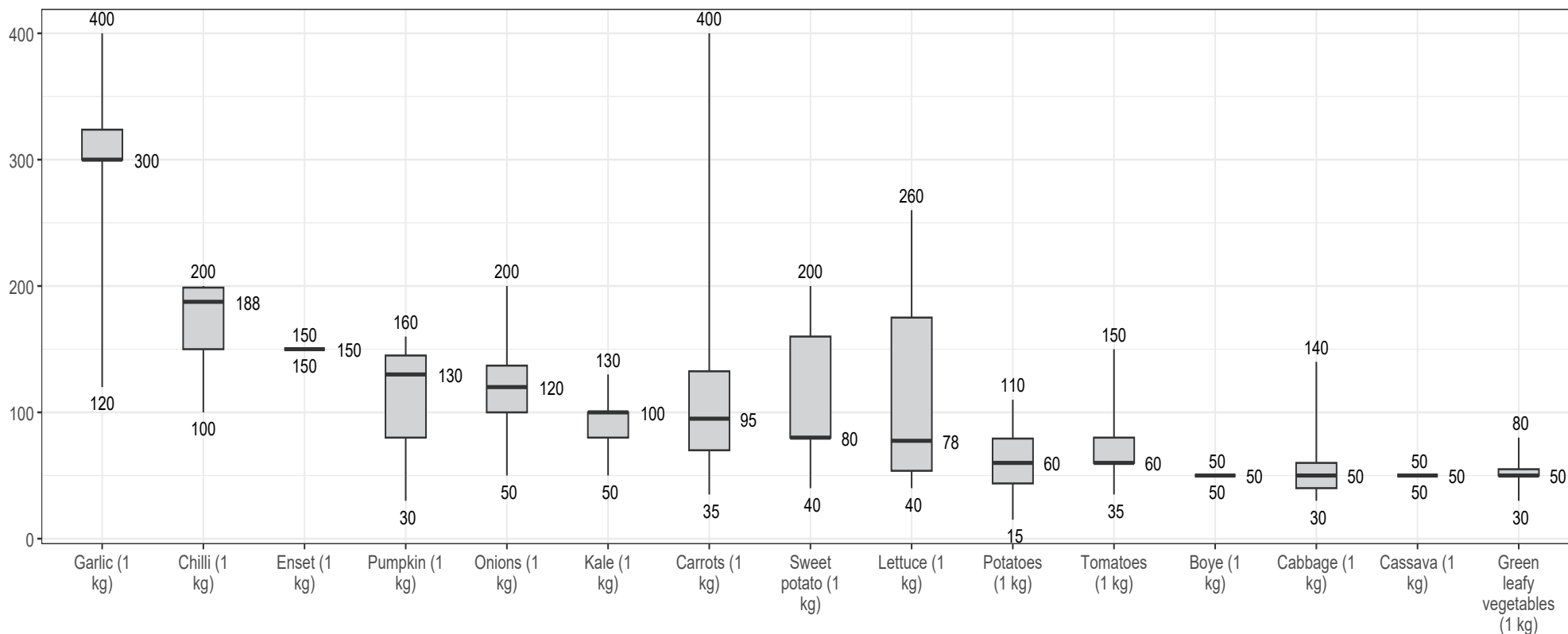
Fruits



Meat and Fish Items



Vegetables Items



Other Items

