

Ethiopia | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

05 -16 May 2025

MARKET OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Ethiopia JMMI provides regular, reliable data on market prices and functionality using standardized methods, led by REACH in collaboration with the ECWG. It aims to support cash and voucher assistance (CVA) by monitoring market dynamics and facilitating informed discussions. This initiative helps ensure that interventions are based on accurate and timely market information to improve aid effectiveness.

Participation is voluntary, with ECWG members collecting data within their operational areas. Coverage varies monthly depending on their capacity to gather information consistently. Despite this variability, the data collected plays a crucial role in understanding local market conditions and trends.

For the May 2025 round, data was collected through key informant interviews (KIIs) conducted in woreda capitals between 5-16 May 2025. In each woreda, at least three vendors were interviewed for each assessed commodity. Median prices and stock levels were calculated for each item within each woreda, and these woreda-level medians were aggregated at regional and national levels to generate overall median prices and stock levels.

KEY INDICATORS

Median Cost of JMMI Full Basket

13,889 ETB

105.62 USD¹

▲ ETB 578 ▲4%

Median Cost of JMMI Food Basket

13,169 ETB

100.15 USD¹

▲ ETB 488 ▲4%

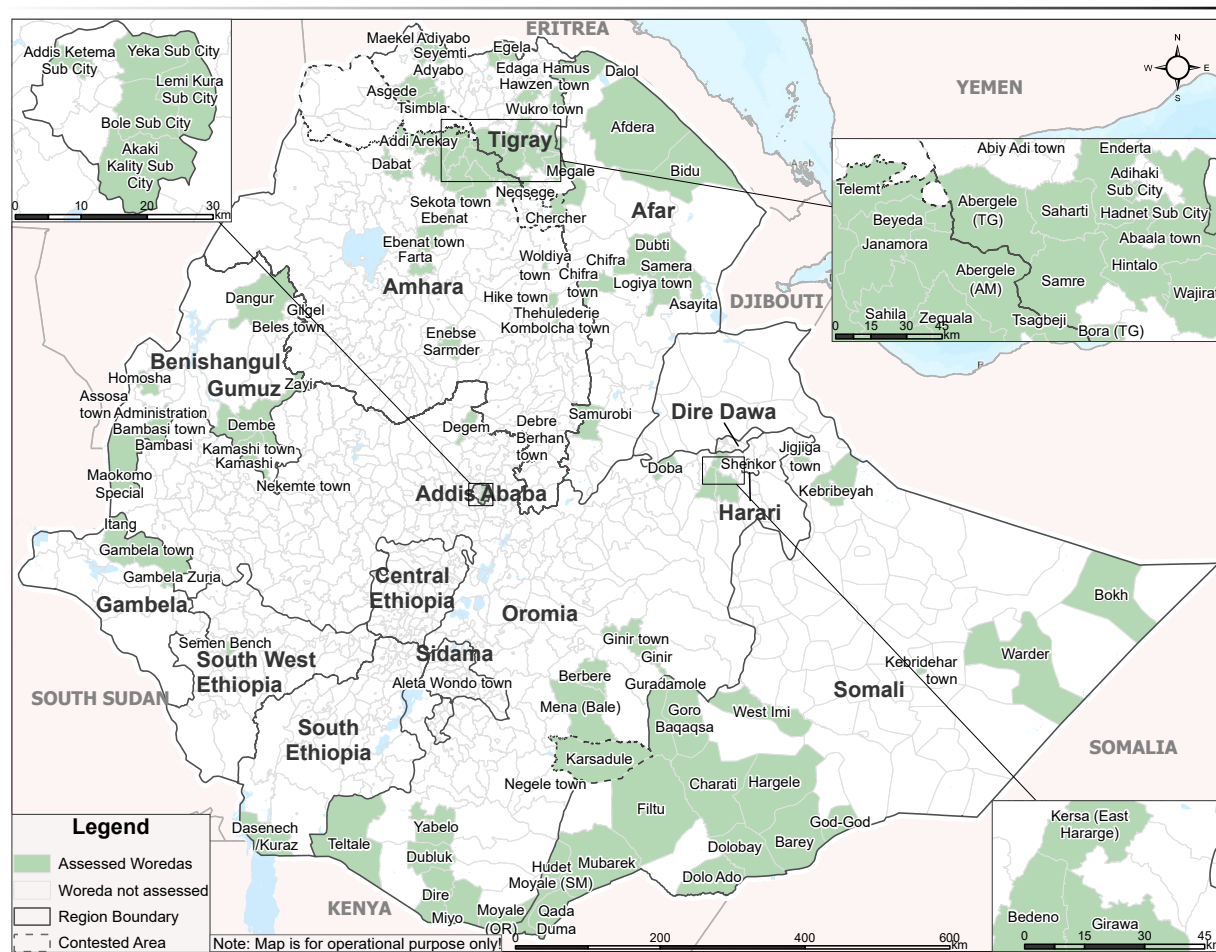
Median Cost of NFI Basket

720 ETB

5.48 USD¹

▲ ETB 90 ▲14%

Map 1: Assessed Marketplaces, By Woreda



Key Messages

- The prices of the national JMMI full and food baskets increased by 4% each between April 2025 and May 2025, while the NFI increased by 14%.
- In comparison to April 2025, individual item prices exhibited varied trends: maize increased significantly, garden peas and faba beans both increased notably, beef saw a substantial rise, goat meat experienced a moderate increase, camel meat and okra prices doubled, eggs increased by about a third, and salt saw a modest rise. Conversely, the prices of onset and dry fish decreased considerably.
- In May 2025, over half of the assessed markets reported limited functionality, while nearly half reported poor functionality. This reflects a decline in market functionality compared to April 2025, when a smaller proportion of markets had poor functionality. The issues affecting market functionality are likely related to availability and resilience challenges, which could impact the implementation of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA).
- Both the price escalation and market functionality challenges may be connected to the security situation in various regions of the country, notably Gambela, Amhara, and Oromia. Furthermore, ongoing fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, low production levels, and cash shortages are likely to hinder market operations and disrupt the supply chain overall.

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



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

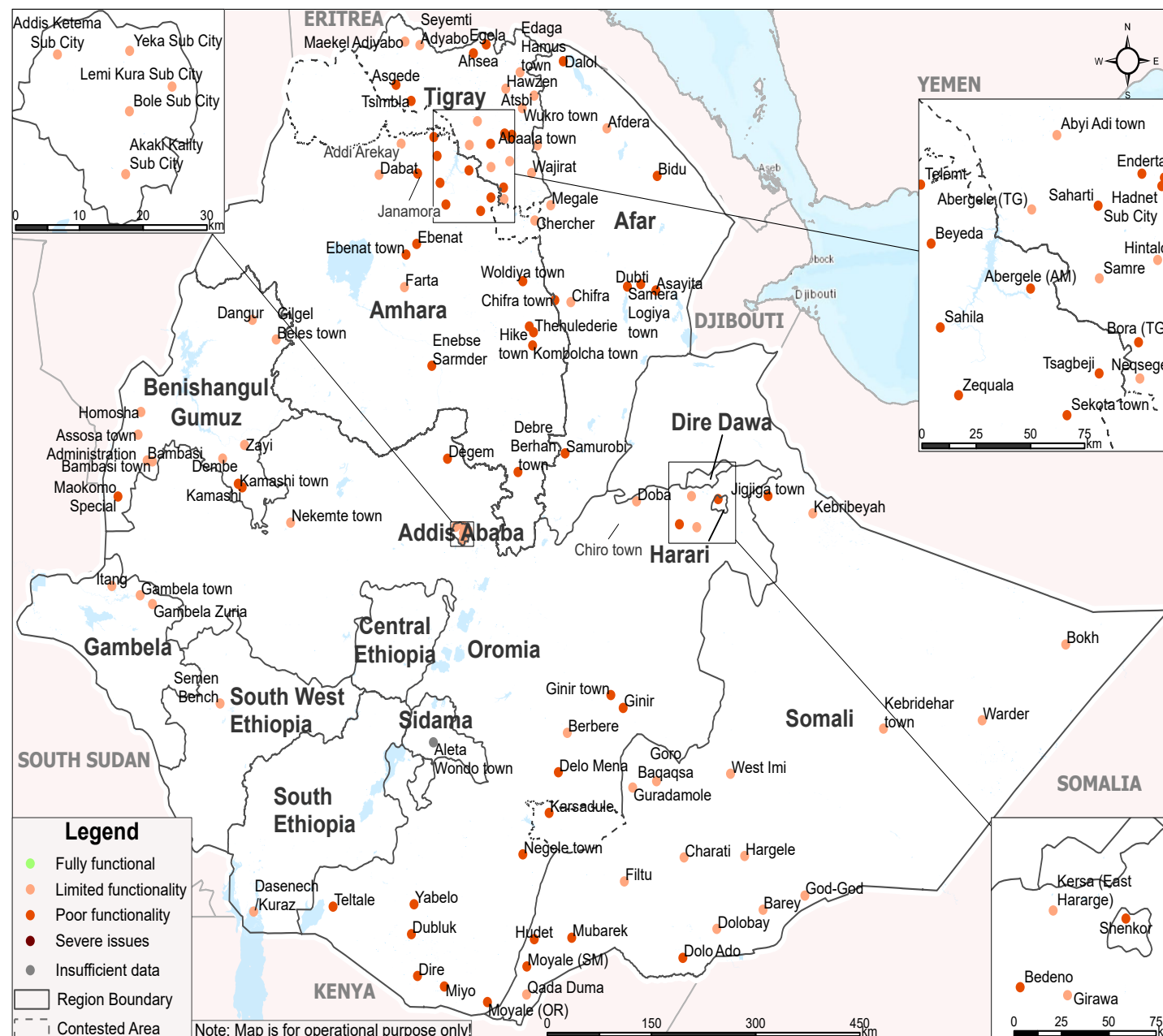
Market Functionality Score (MFS)

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 Findings

- During the May 2025 round, more than half (51%) of the assessed markets reported limited functionality, while the remaining 49% reported poor functionality.
- This reflects a relative improvement compared to the April 2025 findings, when 42% of markets were reported to have poor functionality.



JMMI Basket

The JMMI full basket is a set of food and hygiene items that represent some of the core monthly expenditures incurred by an average Ethiopian household (6 persons) in an average month (30 days). The food basket is designed to incorporate different sets of four staple crops in each region in order to reflect consumption patterns in the regions while the NFI basket consists of two hygiene items. The JMMI basket is based in part on the Ethiopia Cash Working Group’s effort to develop a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for the Somali region in 2020², it is not a complete MEB itself and does not reflect the full spectrum of regular household expenditures in Ethiopia. It can, however, be tracked over time to understand how household financial burdens are evolving.

Food Items

Cereals & root crops (maize, sorghum, wheat, teff, Barley, rice & enset)	72 kg	Tomatoes	5 kg
Meat	2.7 kg	Potatoes	3 kg
Green leafy vegetables	5 kg	Onions	5 kg
		Egg	18 pieces
		Cooking oil	5.86 L

Non-Food Items

Bath soap	0.375 kg (3* 125g bars)
Laundry soap	1.2 kg (6* 200g bars)

USD/ETB official exchange rate³
131.25 ETB

Food basket composition according to regional consumption patterns:

Beef	Addis Ababa, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, South Ethiopia, Harari, Dire Dawa, Sidama, SWE ⁴
Beef and goat meat	Afar
Camel and goat meat	Somali
Maize, sorghum, teff, wheat	Addis Ababa, Gambela, Oromia, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Harari, Dire Dawa
Maize, sorghum, wheat, rice	Somali
Maize, sorghum, teff, barley	Afar
Maize, teff, barley, enset	South Ethiopia, Sidama, SWE

Accepted Payment Modalities

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

- 198%Cash (ETB)
- 238%Mobile money
- 330%Mobile transfer

Table 1: JMMI Full Basket Median Price Per Region

Region	Full basket median price in May (ETB)	Full basket median price in May (USD)	Full basket median price in April(ETB)	Full basket median price in April(USD)	Change since April
Addis Ababa	12856	97.77	11819	93.53	▲ 9%
Afar	19460	147.99	17166	135.84	▲ 13%
Amhara	10580	80.46	9200	72.80	▲ 15%
Benishangul Gumuz	10708	81.44	9964	78.85	▲ 7%
Dire Dawa	-	-	-	-	NA
Gambela	13808	105.01	12145	96.11	▲ 14%
Harari	11721	89.14	-	-	NA
Oromia	11312	86.03	10992	86.98	▲ 3%
Sidama	14513	110.37	15237	120.58	▼ 5%
South Ethiopia	15033	114.32	-	-	NA
Somali	19248	146.38	18153	143.65	▲ 4%
SWE	15744	119.73	14515	114.86	▲ 8%
Tigray	11705	89.02	11481	90.85	▲ 2%
National JMMI full basket ⁵	13,889 ETB		105.62 USD ¹	▲ ETB 578	▲ 4%
National JMMI food basket ⁵	13,169 ETB		100.15 USD ¹	▲ ETB 488	▲ 4%

Key Findings

- While the JMMI full basket prices increased in 9 out of 10 regions, the overall national JMMI full basket price only rose by 4% between April and May 2025.
- This suggests that regional disparities are influencing overall trends, with some regions experiencing significantly higher increases.
- For instance, Amhara, Gambela, and Afar saw the largest regional jumps at 15%, 14%, and 13%, respectively, highlighting localized factors impacting prices.
- Compared to May 2024, the national median price of the JMMI full basket increased by 11%, indicating a notable upward trend in median household expenses over the year. This underscores the importance of examining regional drivers behind these changes to better inform targeted interventions.

² Minimum Expenditure Basket for Somali Region Guidance Note, June 2020. Additional sources consulted 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 May were 13,889 ETB and 13,169 ETB respectively. The changes in Table 1 represent the difference between April and May 2025 prices.



Map 3: Cost of JMMI Full Basket, By Woreda

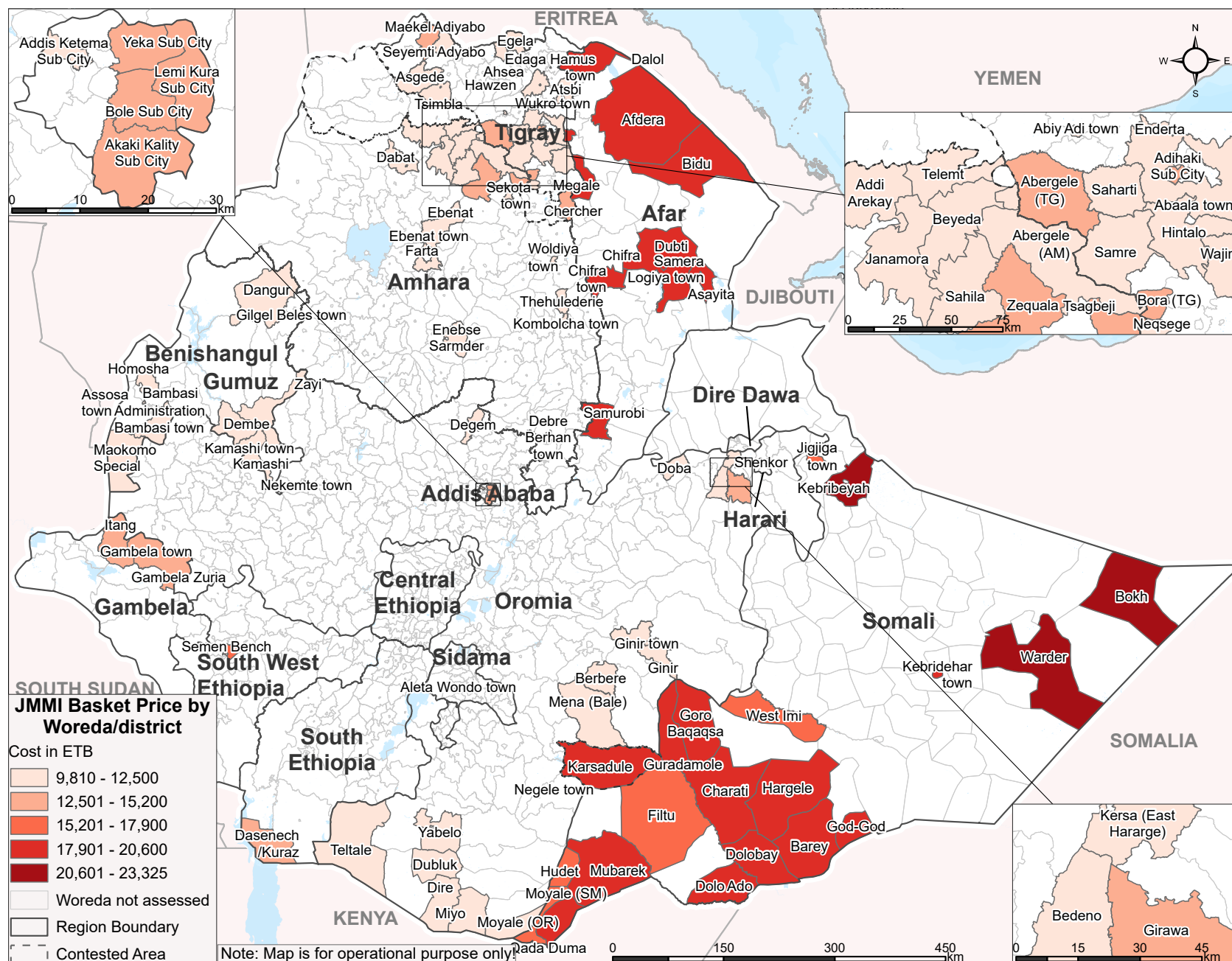


Table 2: National and Regional Median Prices Per Item⁶

- In November 2023, we revised the monitored items to diversify them, following guidance from REACH and ECWG to keep the existing basket unchanged while developing the MEB. Although delayed, the MEB was finalized in May 2025, and from July, its item lists will be used for monthly monitoring. In May, shelter and education prices were not included in the JMMI basket, but their trends are still monitored to inform CVA actors.
- Between April and May 2025, the highest monthly cereal price increases were observed for maize (15%) and sorghum (9%), while enset prices declined by 25%.
- In May 2025, surges were reported in the prices of garden peas (20%), lentils (13%), and faba beans (20%). A similar trend was observed for these items in April 2025.
- Among meat products, camel meat experienced the highest price increase at 50%, followed by beef at 25%, while dried fish declined by 25%.
- Water purification prices rose by 50%, and a 14% increase was reported in bath soap prices between April and May 2025.
- In May 2025, prices increased by 7% for cooking oil, 33% for egg, 14% for salt, and 7% for sugar compared to April 2025.

Item ⁷	National change since April 2025	National	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul Gumuz	Gambela	Harari ⁹	Oromia	Sidama	South Ethiopia ⁹	Somali	SWE	Tigray
Cereals⁸														
Maize	▲ 15%	46	50	50	40	28	48	N/A	40	38	50	93	65	40
Sorghum	▲ 9%	60	90	N/A	60	33	75	N/A	45		N/A	110	70	56
Teff	0%	120	130	139	100	127	140	N/A	105	110	N/A		135	125
Wheat	0%	75	75	80	80	68	70	N/A	64	75	N/A	110	120	71
Barley	▼ 6%	85	-	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	-	85	N/A	-	-	-
Enset	▼ 25%	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	150	-
Rice	▼ 1%	140	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-
Pulses														
Garden peas	▲ 20%	180	180	-	119	185	185	N/A	130	N/A	200	N/A	70	270
Faba beans	▲ 20%	180	170	-	110	193	185	N/A	98	N/A	120	-	80	183
Lentils	▲ 13%	268	280	-	260	270	285	N/A	200	N/A	290	-	80	230
Meat and Fish														
Beef ⁸	▲ 25%	1000	900		850	680	1100	N/A	1150	1000	N/A	-	900	1000
Goat meat ⁸	▲ 16%	1100	N/A	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1250	-	-
Camel meat ⁸	▲ 50%	1200	-	1150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1200	-	-
Dry fish	▼ 25%	300	-		-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables														
Green leafy ⁸	▲ 4%	65	50	85	40	75	65	N/A	53	N/A	N/A	115	50	63
Tomatoes ⁸	▲ 9%	60	45	63	50	65	95	N/A	60	25	N/A	125	80	50
Onions ⁸	0%	70	60	65	58	70	105	N/A	78	40	N/A	118	80	55
Potatoes ⁸	▲ 9%	60	55	60	50	65	60	N/A	55	40	N/A	86	50	64
Okra	▲ 50%	150	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASH														
Bath soap ⁸	▲ 14%	80	118	61	50	78	100	50	60	N/A	50	88	50	70
Laundry soap ⁸	▲ 5%	70	75	65	70	60	73	60	65	N/A	65	60	60	80
Sanitary pads	0%	65	55	60	60	70	60	N/A	60	N/A	80	140	60	75
Water purification	▲ 50%	45	45	30	N/A	60	45	N/A	50	N/A	N/A	53	120	30
Shelter NFIs														
Plastic bucket	▲ 20%	265	250	250	250	300	270	N/A	200	N/A	N/A	600	150	250
Washing basin	▲ 25%	250	230	262.5	225	500	250	N/A	400	N/A	N/A	600	120	235
Education NFIs														
Exercise book	0%	50	47	75	50	50	55	N/A	70	N/A	50	53	50	50
Pen/pencil	0%	25	10	25	23	25	20	N/A	25	N/A	20	20	30	20
Rubbers	0%	15	10	N/A	10	10	20	N/A	15	N/A	N/A	20	15	20
Rulers	0%	40	30	N/A	35	35	45	N/A	30	N/A	N/A	50	30	38
Other														
Cooking oil ⁸	▲ 7%	320	350	350	300	350	370	N/A	310	N/A	N/A	291	300	330
Milk	0%	100	140	200	80	138	120	140	90	N/A	N/A	73	100	100
Eggs ⁸	▲ 33%	20	18	20	16	25	25	15	18	N/A	N/A	20	18	18
Salt	▲ 14%	40	30	35	36	43	60	N/A	38	N/A	N/A	84	40	35
Sugar	▲ 7%	150	150	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-

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

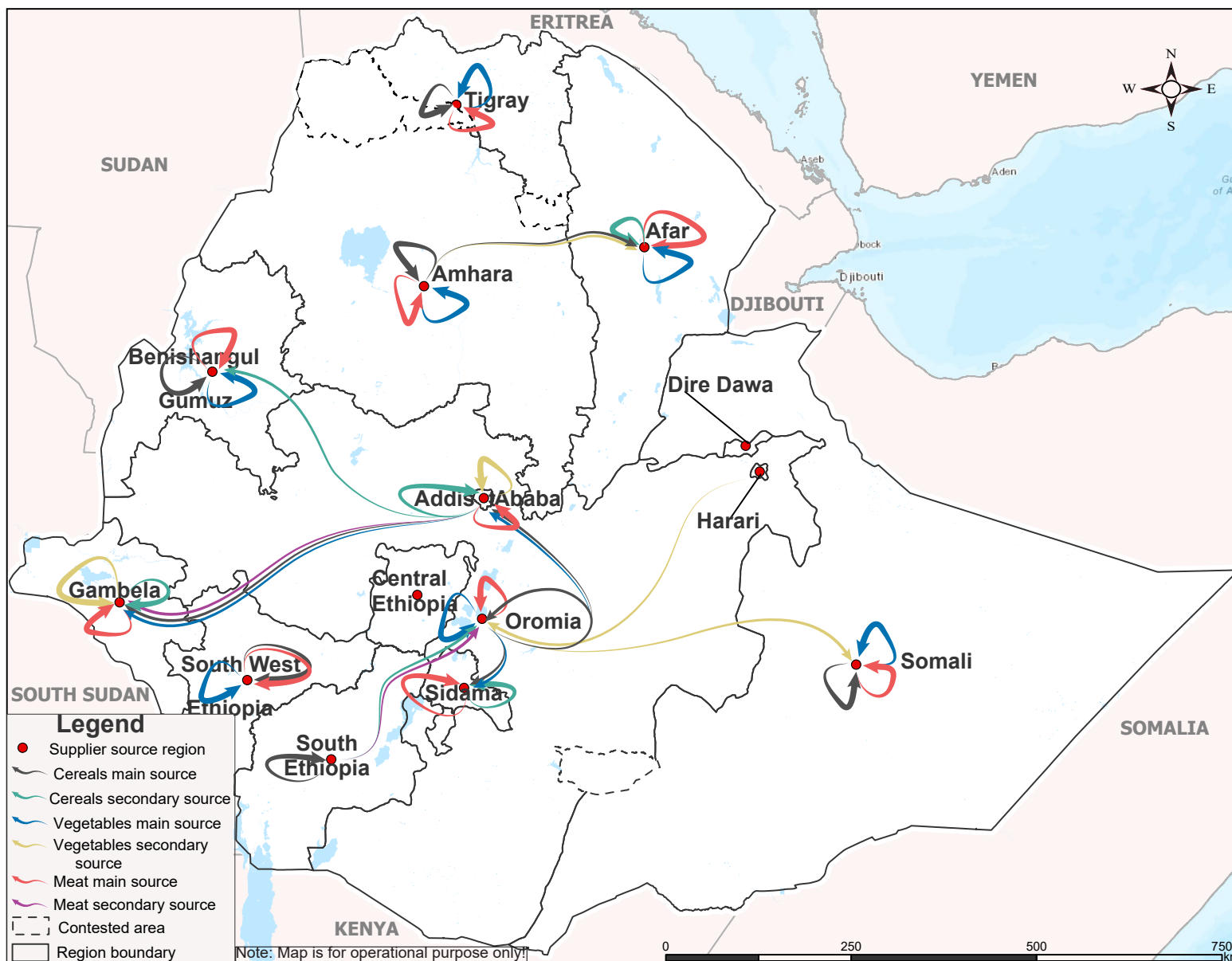
7. The 'NA' means data for certain items prices is not available for this month.

8. These items are included in the JMMI basket. The remaining items are monitored monthly, but not included in the basket

9. In May 2025, data was not collected in Central Ethiopia and Dire Dawa due to the unavailability of data collection partners. Additionally, items were only partially assessed in South Ethiopia, Sidama, and Harari regions.

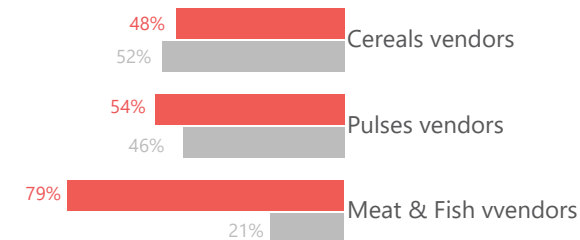
SUPPLY CHAIN AND MARKET ACCESSIBILITY

Map 4: Food Items Supply Route



LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR FOOD ITEMS

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

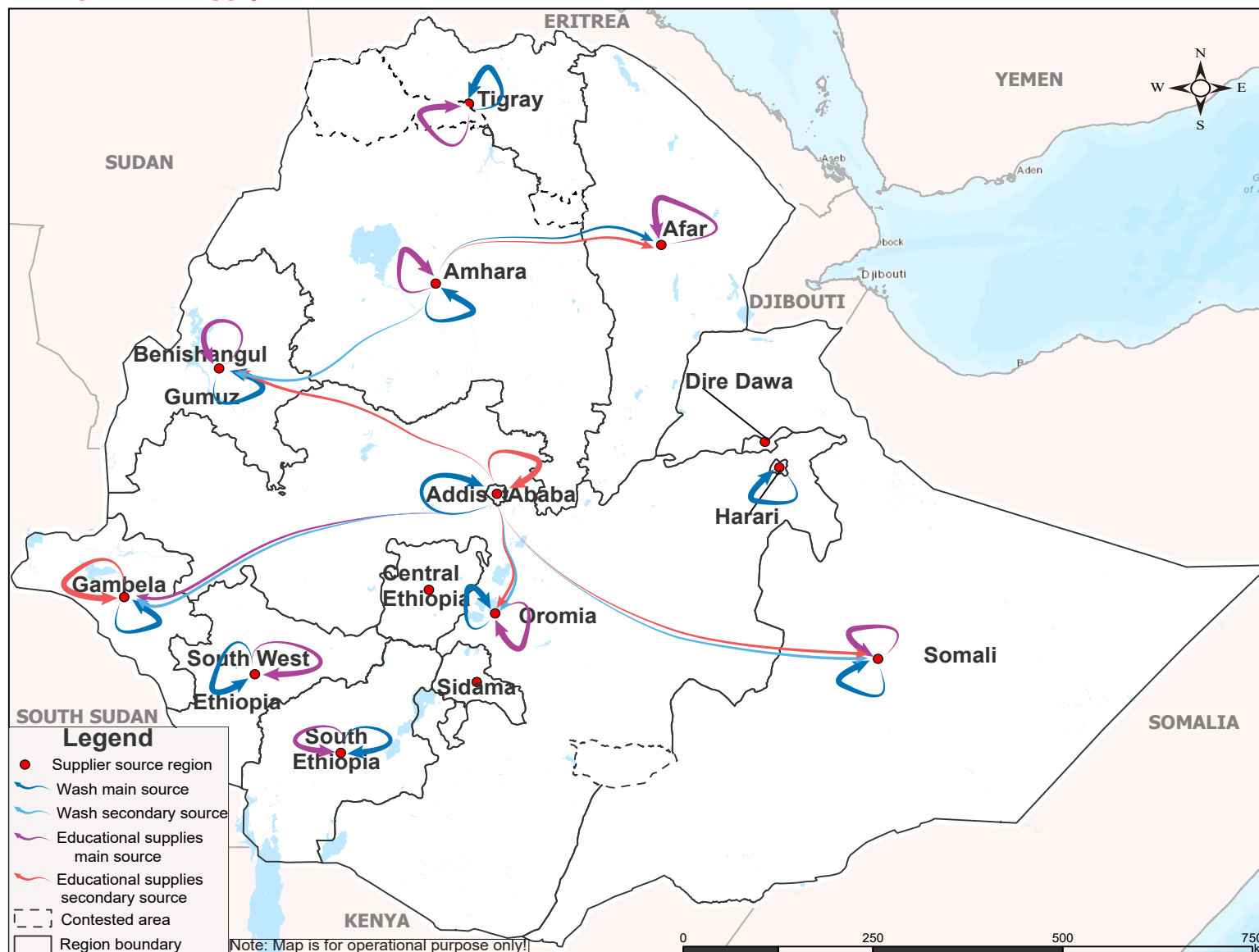


■ Yes, suppliers are located in the same marketplace
 ■ No, suppliers are located outside of the marketplace

Key Findings

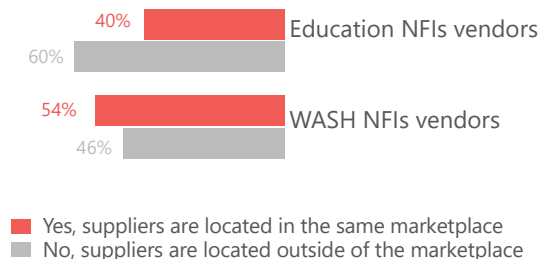
- In May 2025, the high reliance of vendors on cross-regional sourcing—such as 22% of Oromia's meat vendors sourcing from South Ethiopia, 80% of Afar's cereal vendors sourcing from Amhara, and 76% of Gambela's cereal vendors sourcing from Addis Ababa—indicates a tightly interconnected supply chain.
- This interconnectedness can heighten vulnerability to regional disruptions, potentially affecting food security and market stability across multiple areas.
- Recognizing these supply linkages is essential for designing targeted strategies to strengthen supply resilience.

Map 5: NFI Supply Route



LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS

Location of main suppliers of NFIs, by vendor type:



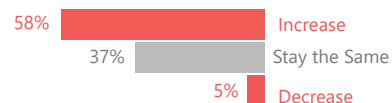
Key Findings

- In May 2025, the data shows notable cross-regional sourcing of Education NFIs and WASH supplies, with 25% of vendors in Afar sourcing from Amhara, and substantial proportions of vendors in Oromia (44%), Benshangul-Gumuz (18%), and Gambela (45%) sourcing from Addis Ababa for Education NFIs.
- Additionally, 42% of Oromia vendors and 18% of Benshangul-Gumuz vendors sourcing WASH items from Addis Ababa and Amhara, respectively, highlight the interconnected supply networks. These dependencies suggest that disruptions in key sourcing regions could significantly impact the availability of essential educational and WASH supplies across multiple areas, emphasizing the importance of diversifying supply sources to enhance resilience.

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:



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

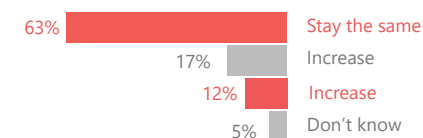
- 1 53% Rising exchange rate
- 2 45% Customers demanding more of these items
- 3 17% Unstable market

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

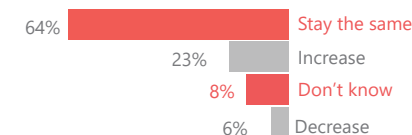
- 1 85% Rising exchange rate
- 2 18% Customers demanding more of these items
- 3 13% Unstable market

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS AND VENDORS

Proportion of vendors reporting perceived changes in the number of customers coming to their shop as compared to previous month:



Proportion of vendors reporting perceived changes in the number of active traders in their marketplace as compared to previous month:



DIFFICULTIES IN MEETING DEMAND AND TRANSPORTING OR PROCURING SUPPLIES

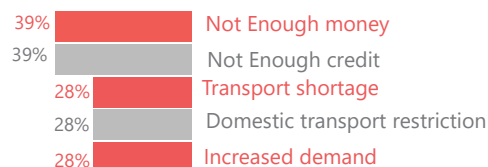
17% (n=20) of cereals vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough cereal items to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were¹⁰:



12% (n=3) 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:



18% (n=16) 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:



12% (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 41% Women
- 2 39% Children
- 3 31% Men

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% Curfew
- 2 2% Fear of robbery
- 3 1% Fear of looting
- 4 1% Fear of harrasment

Customer groups reported to have faced difficulties visiting markets in the 30 days prior to data collection due to transport barriers, expressed as a proportion of vendors:

- 1 27% Transport shortage
- 2 18% Domestic transport restriction

Table 3: Availability of Items in the Market, Available Stock and Time Needed to Restock in May 2025¹¹

Item	Availability			Stock and Restock	
	Available (% KIs)	Limited Available	Not available	Days stock available	Days needed to restock
Cereals					
Maize	65%	32%	2%	14	4
Sorghum	48%	40%	6%	14	4
Teff	52%	40%	6%	15	6
Wheat	50%	33%	13%	14	5
Barley	27%	9%	64%	15	7
Enset	56%	11%	33%	1	1
Rice	81%	19%	0%	10	5
Pulses					
Garden peas	64%	23%	8%	14	3
Faba beans	68%	23%	7%	14	3
Lentils	61%	32%	7%	14	3
Meat and Fish					
Beef	81%	18%	1%	2	1
Goat meat	80%	20%		1	1
Camel meat	76%	22%	2%	1	2
Dry fish	93%	7%		13	3
Vegetables					
Green leafy	52%	33%	10%	2	2
Tomatoes	71%	29%	0%	4	3
Onions	72%	26%	1%	6	3
Potatoes	69%	29%	2%	5	3
Okra	85%	15%		2	1
WASH					
Bath soap	81%	19%	0%	15	3
Laundry soap	83%	16%	0%	18	3
Sanitary pads	64%	25%	7%	17	2
Water purification	51%	24%	22%	18	7
Shelter					
Plastic bucket	68%	29%		20	3
Washing basin	69%	29%	1%	20	3
Education					
Exercise book	80%	20%		30	3
Pen/pencil	83%	17%		30	4
Rubber	48%	32%	14%	30	3
Ruler	48%	31%	14%	30	2
Other					
Cooking oil	82%	18%		14	4
Milk	84%	16%		1	1
Egg	76%	24%		5	2
Salt	83%	16%	1%	18	2
Sugar	92%	8%		16	5

Key Findings

- In May 2025, certain commodities showed high availability rates, with Sugar (92%), Okra (85%), Bath soap (81%), Laundry soap (83%), and Rice (81%) being the most accessible, indicating consistent supply and demand for these essentials.
- Conversely, some items experienced limited availability: Sorghum and Teff were limited in about 40% of markets, Potatoes and Tomatoes in 29%, Sanitary pads in 25%, Rubber in 32%, and Water purification items in 24%, reflecting supply challenges or seasonal fluctuations for these products.
- Additionally, some commodities faced high unavailability rates—Enset had a 33% unavailability, Barley 64%, and Water purification items 22%—highlighting significant gaps that could impact household nutrition and hygiene. These differences suggest that while basic food and hygiene supplies are generally available, certain key items remain scarce, potentially affecting livelihoods and well-being.

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

Methodology

JMMI data is collected in the form of key informant interviews (KIIs), with retailers in target markets serving as the key informants (KIs). KIs were asked for information encompassing the 30 days prior to data collection. Findings represent KIs' understanding of the situation in their markets and therefore are indicative only.

A woreda's largest urban marketplace(s) devoted to retail is/are prioritised for data collection, with expansion to rural areas depending on the availability of contributing partners. For the purposes of the Ethiopia JMMI, a market place is defined as an area with a relatively sizable concentration of traders in close proximity to each other. Within each target market place, field teams are responsible for identifying a sufficient number of traders to interview those who sell directly to consumers, who sell at least one item of that region's JMMI Basket and who are patronised by average consumers in the area. Field teams aim to collect a minimum of three prices per assessed item per assessed 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.

Data collection for this round took place between 5-16 May 2025. In May 2025, 32 of the Ethiopia Cash Working Group (CWG) JMMI partners conducted a total of 823 KIIs. This round covered 239 marketplaces, which were sampled by partners nationwide based on their access and existing areas of intervention. This round includes 112 out of 1142 woredas in Ethiopia.

Challenges and limitations

- The Central Ethiopia Region and Dire Dawa City Administration were not assessed due to the unavailability of data collection partners.
- In May 2025, The prices for cereals in the Harari and South Ethiopia Regions, pulses and meat in the Harari Region, vegetables in South Ethiopia and Harari Regions, washing items in Sidama and Harari Regions, Shelter NFI in Harari and Sidama Regions, Education NFI in Harari, region and other items in Harari, South Ethiopia, and Sidama regions were not collected. These factors likely affected the monthly price changes reported in

Participating agencies

- ACF – Action Contre le Faim
- AAE – Action Aid Ethiopia
- ACTED – Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
- Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia
- CARE
- Caritas Switzerland
- CIFA ETS – Centro Internazionale per L'Infanzia e la Famiglia ETS
- Concern
- DCA – Danish Church Aid

About the CWG

The Ethiopia Cash Working Group (ECWG) is a forum of technical professionals dedicated to enhancing the quality of CVA. Established in 2016, 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.

- EECMY DASSC – The Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus-Development and Social Services Commission
- ERCS – Ethiopian Red Cross Society
- FH – Food for the Hungry Ethiopia
- FIDO -Fayyaa Integrated Development Organization
- GOAL
- GPDI – Gayo Pastoral Development Initiative
- Generation for African Relief and Development Organization
- IRC – International Rescue Committee
- IRE – Islamic Relief Ethiopia
- LWF – Lutheran World Federation
- NRC – Norwegian Refugee Council
- ORDA Ethiopia
- Oxfam GB
- PC – Pastoralist Concern
- PiN – People in Need
- Plan International
- REACH
- RHSPDO – Renaissance for Health and Socioeconomic Progress Development Organization
- SCI – Save the Children
- Self Help Africa
- UNICEF
- WHH – WeltHungerHilfe
- WVI – World Vision International

32	Participating agencies
12	Assessed regions
112	Assessed woredas
823	Key informant interviews (KIIs)
38	Commodities assessed

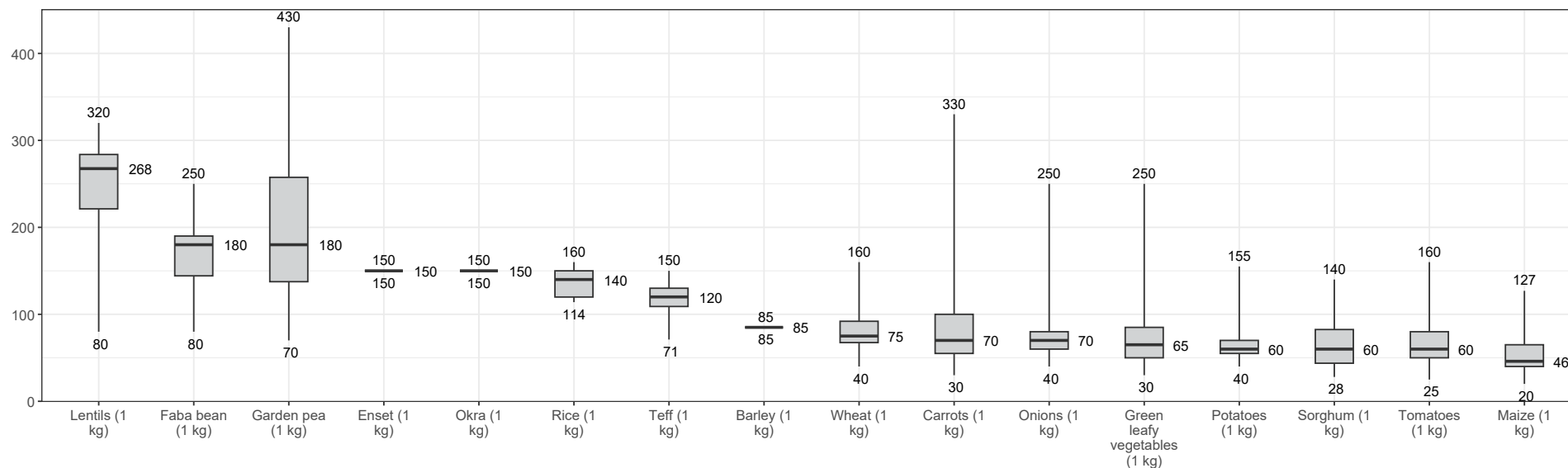
About REACH

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.

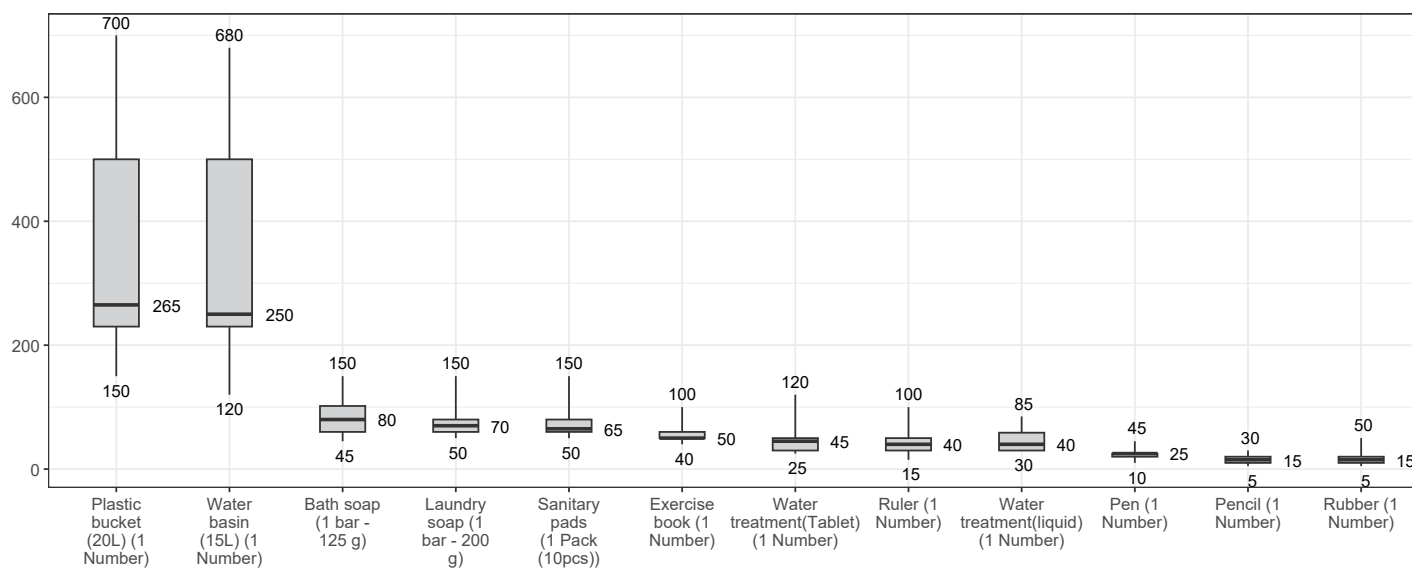
All the Ethiopia JMMI and other assessment outputs, including factsheets and datasets, are openly available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).

ANNEX 1: Distribution of Prices

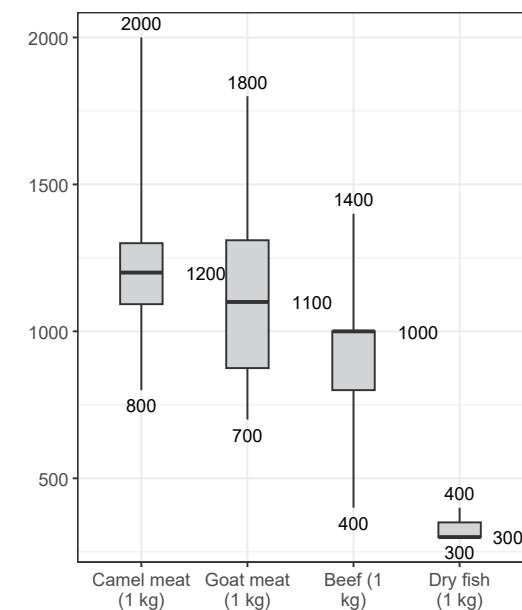
Food Items



NFIs



Meat and Fish Items



Other Food Items

