Ethiopia | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

14 - 25 September 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

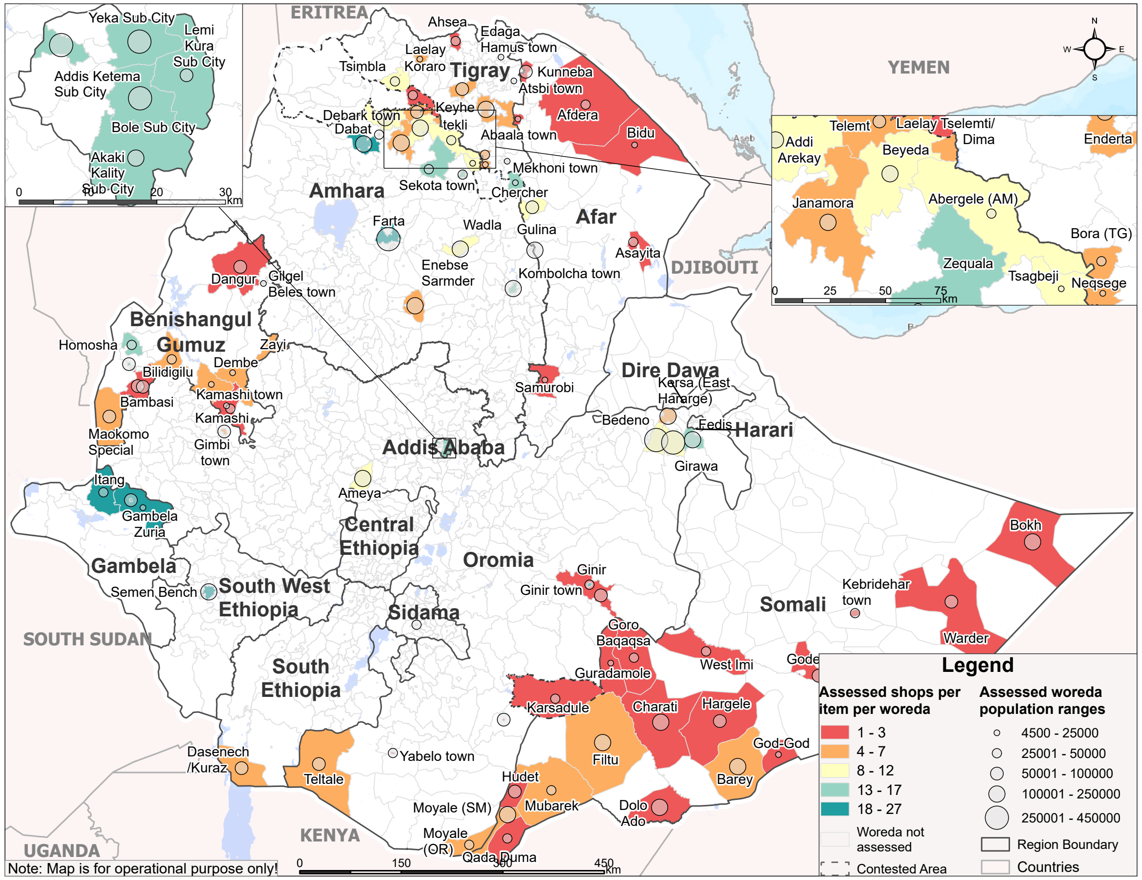
24	Participating agencies
11	Assessed regions
83	Assessed woredas
174	Assessed Marketplaces
708	Key informant interviews (KIIs)
58	Commodities assessed

In September 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	Median Cost of MEB Food Basket	Median Cost of NFI Basket
19,206 ETB	17,661 ETB	1544 ETB
135.3 USD[1]	124.4 USD[1]	10.9 USD[1]
▲ ETB 287 ▲2%	▲ ETB 317 ▲2%	▼ ETB 30 ▼2%

Map 1: Assessed Marketplaces, By Woreda



Key Messages

- Between August and September 2025, the cost of both the **national food and full Minimum Expenditure Baskets (MEBs) increased by 2%**. This trend was reflected in most regional baskets and was likely driven by seasonal factors (particularly low agricultural production), ongoing security issues in Amhara and Oromia, holidays, and a rise in the exchange rate.
- The most significant increases in the **full MEB cost were recorded in Afar (14%) and Somali (9%)**. Despite relative stability within these regions, their supply chains are vulnerable to disruptions in other regions. As these regions import a majority of goods from neighboring countries, the exchange rate hike has a direct and pronounced impact on local MEB costs. Additionally, low agricultural production due to the rainy season could also have direct implication on the prices of commodities.[2]
- Overall, the security situation in Amhara and Oromia, key supply sources, could obstruct inter-regional trade and contribute to price rises.
- **Half (51%) of assessed markets were found to have poor functionality**. This score was heavily influenced by security and production levels, indicating that the ongoing conflict in Amhara and Oromia, low agricultural output, holiday seasons (Mawlid, Ethiopian new year and Meskel) and other supply chain issues were likely the primary drivers of this market deterioration. However, it is important to note that "poor functionality" does not mean markets were fully dysfunctional, as they continued to serve local communities.

1. Exchange rates are taken from the United Nations (UN) Operational Rates of Exchange.
2. FAO - Country Brief - Ethiopia (2025).

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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 September 2025, **half (51%) of assessed markets nationally were reported as having poor functionality**. It is important to note that "poor functionality" does not mean markets were fully dysfunctional, as they continued to serve local communities.
- The prevalence of **poor market functionality was highest in Afar (88%), Tigray (75%), Amhara (71%), Oromia (50%), Benishangul Gumuz (42%), and Somali (39%)**.
- The primary drivers of this poor performance were likely **escalating conflict, particularly in Amhara and Oromia, fuel shortages, and high transportation costs (notably in Tigray), compounded by seasonal challenges** like rains and low production.

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

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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 Region[2]

Region	Full basket median price in Sep. (ETB)	Full basket median price in Sep. (USD)	Full basket median price in Aug (ETB)	Full basket median price in Aug (USD)	Change since Aug 2025(ETB)
Tigray	19,281	135.8	18,457	134.6	▲ 5%
Afar	25,944	182.8	22,738	165.8	▲ 14%
Amhara	13,096	92.3	12,800	93.3	▲ 4%
Oromia	16,370	115.3	16,453	120	0%
Somali	20,452	144.2	19,383	141.3	▲ 9%
Benishangul-Gumuz	14,719	103.7	15,283	111.4	▼ 4%
South Ethiopia	25,679	180.9	25,557	186.4	0%
SWE[4]	21,924	154.5	22,769	166	▼ 4%
Gambela	29,403	207.1	29,034	211.7	▲ 1%
Addis Ababa	19,372	136.6	18,842	137.4	▲ 3%
Sidama	24,438	172.2	23296	169.9	▲ 5%

National MEB full basket[5]	19,206 ETB	**135.3 USD[1]**	▲ 287 ETB	▲ 2 %
National MEB food basket	17,661 ETB	**124.4 USD[1]**	▲ 317 ETB	▲ 2 %

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. 43% Mobile money
3. 42% Mobile transfer

USD/ETB official exchange rate[3]
140.704 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] The changes in Table 1 represent the difference between August and September 2025 prices.

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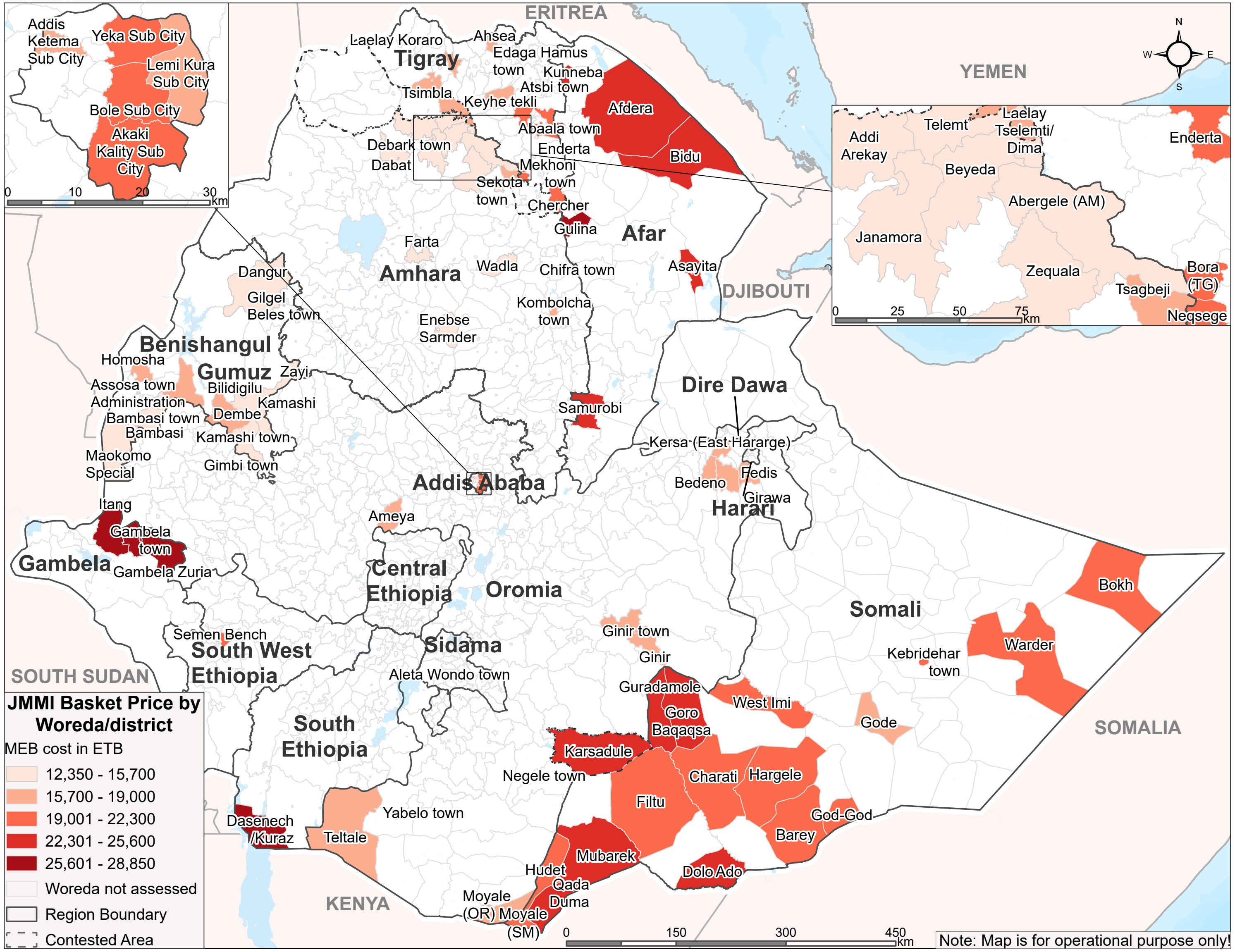
Key Messages

- The cost of both the **national food and full MEBs increased by 2% (each) between August and September 2025**. This rise was likely attributed to seasonal factors (mainly the rainy and holiday seasons), ongoing security issues, and increased demand during the Ethiopian New Year, Mawlid, and Meskel holidays, all celebrated in September.
- This trend was consistent across most regions (7 out of 11 assessed). **Afar (14%) and Somali (9%) saw the most notable price increases**, likely exacerbated by holiday demand and security incidents in Amhara and Oromia, which disrupted inter-regional trade and supply chains.
- While the foreign exchange rate hike in September may not directly affect locally sourced food items, it has an indirect, multiplicative effect on their prices, contributing to overall inflation.
- These dynamics highlight the critical need for **integrating continuous market monitoring and flexible response strategies**, such as targeted CVA, into project design to effectively adapt to fluctuating costs and ensure program alignment.

Map 3: Cost of JMMI Full Basket, By Woreda



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Key Findings

- Between August and September 2025, the prices of most items increased, which could be attributed to security issues, seasonal factors, religious and public holidays, and an exchange rate hike, while some items saw declines.
- The most significant price surges were recorded for mangoes (107%), tomatoes (46%), fresh fish (33%), pasta (22%), onions (21%), bananas (19%), niger (19%), and potatoes (17%).
- In contrast, most pulses experienced price stability or declines during the same period.
- Despite the general increase in vegetable prices, the price of pumpkins fell by 77%, which can be attributed to high seasonal supply as its harvest typically begins in September.
- Most household and non-food items experienced slight decrease in prices.

Table 2: National and Regional Median Prices Per Item[6]

Item[7]	National change since August	National	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul Gumuz	Gambela	Oromia	Sidama	South Ethiopia	Somali	SWE	Tigray
Cereals[8]													
Maize	▲ 10%	55	60	80	46	38	60	45	45	34	86	35	46
Sorghum	▲ 4%	75.5	105	40	50.5	36	80	52.5	NA	N/A	100	40	67
Teff	0%	125	140	150	103.75	121	140	91.25	120	N/A	-	140	130
Wheat	▲ 5%	100	100	-	92.5	100	130	75	77.5	N/A	-	120	80
Barley	▼ 6%	85	-	-	75	105	130	-	92.5	N/A	-	80	75
Rice	▼ 3%		125	143.75	-	120	150	120	-	-	137.5	-	160
Pasta	▲ 22%	210	220	180	-	230	200	185	-	-	232.5	-	220
Macaroni	▲ 7%	150	150	145	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat flour	▲ 4%	127.5	124	120	-	130	130	120	-	-	137.5	-	130
Pulses[8]													
Garden peas	0%	180	180	-	152.5	200	190	100	NA	220	-	80	175
Faba beans	▲ 1%	184	210	-	145	184.5	200	N/A	N/A	200	170	80	182
Lentils	▼ 2%	275	350	-	300	250	270	250	N/A	280	240	120	280
Haricot bean	▼ 2%	200	220	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-
Chickpea bean	0%	160	150	-	-	220	180	100	N/A	N/A	217.5	N/A	150
Red kidney bean	▼ 13%	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	70	-
Ground nut	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	250	-	N/A	-
Sunflower	0%	200	200	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	▲ 19%	285	285	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Meat and animal product[8]													
Beef[8]	▲ 5%	1050	1000	-	900	1200	1400	1200	1200			900	1200
Goat meat[8]	▼ 2%	1400	2050	1000	-	-	-	1400	-	N/A	1525	1200	-
Camel meat[8]	▲ 3%	1390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1390	-	-
Egg	▲ 10%	22	22	N/A	20	24	25	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	22
Cow milk	▲ 4%	120	150	175	120	150	120	127.5	N/A	N/A	120	100	100
Fresh fish	▲ 33%	600	-	-	-	700	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables[8]													
Green leafy	0%	50	50	40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	50	55
Tomatoes	▲ 46%	87.5	80	-	90	90	100	87.5	-	-	-	-	80
Onions	▲ 21%	145	130	150	160	162.5	160	122.5	110	120	-	80	140
Potatoes	▲ 17%	70	35	-	55	63.75	70	50	25	-	82.5	40	75
Carrot	▲ 5%	100	90	62.5	120	-	-	65	50	N/A	270	40	70
Lettuce	▲ 13%	87.5	-	87.5	-	59.25	250	-	-	-	100	-	-
Kale	▼ 20%	80	-	-	-	50	N/A	-	-	-	120	-	80
Cabbage	▲ 5%	52.5	50	80	65			60				50	47.5
Pumpkins	▼ 77%	30	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	30
Cassava	0%	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	-
Sweet Potato	0%	80	97.5	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	40	65
Enset	0%	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	150	-
Chilli	▼ 1%	185	180	200	-	-	-	250	N/A	N/A	-	150	-
Boye	0%	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 JMMI basket., except coffee.
9. In September 2025, items were only partially assessed in SWE, South Ethiopia and Sidama.

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Item[7]	National change since August 2025	National	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul Gumuz	Gambela	Oromia	Sidama	South Ethiopia	Somali	SWE	Tigray
Fruits[8]													
Banana	▲ 20%	120	-	132.5	140	117.5	100	-	N/A	N/A	-	30	107.5
Avocado	-	107.5	-	200	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	15	-
Mango	▲ 107%	145	-	150	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	20	-
Orange	▲ 4%	202.5	-	-	202.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papaya	▲ 4%	125	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beverage & Condiments[8]													
Coffee		1400	1400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar	▲ 3%	165	155	160	170	165	180	155	N/A	175	150	160	170
Salt	0%	50	55	35	47.5	60	50	50	N/A	60	80	40	40
Cooking Oil	▲ 3%	340	350	340	337.5	340	400	300	N/A	300	300	300	350
Butter	▼ 9%	1000	1400	800	1050	790	1000	1200	N/A	N/A	800	600	1500
Pepper	0%	800	900	825	775	700	680	N/A	N/A	N/A	750	720	800
Household & Non-Food Items[8]													
Bath Soap	0%	100	128	110	60	97.5	120	55		85	120	50	85
Laundry Soap	▼ 7%	70	82	80	70	63.75	60	67.5		110	70	60	85
Charcoal	▲ 11%	775	900	N/A	400	742.5	800	525		N/A	1000	N/A	775
Firewood	▼ 2%	560	550	N/A	325	312.5	1500	700		N/A	762.5	N/A	800

Table 3: Regional service prices per Item in ETB[10]

Region	Item			
	Health price /month	**Communication**	**Water price/m³**	**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 Goverment & Ethiopian Electric Utility

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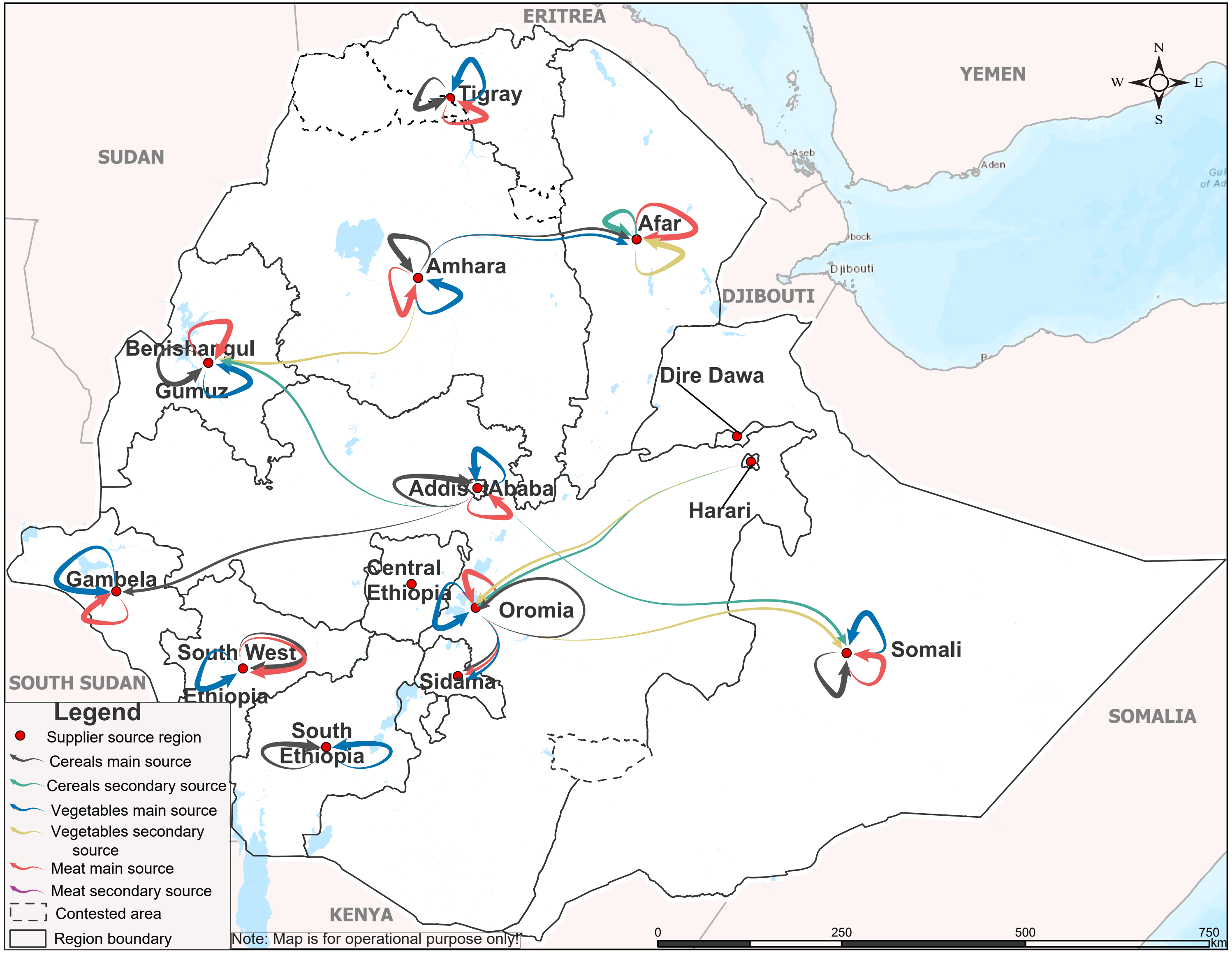
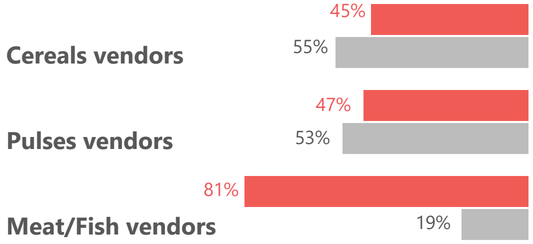
SUPPLY CHAIN AND MARKET ACCESSIBILITY

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 September 2025, the assessed cereal vendors in Afar (69%) and Benishangul Gumuz (11%) sourced cereals from Amhara. All (100%) the interviewed vendors in Sidama, 10% in Addis Ababa, 10% in Somali accessed cereals from Oromia.
- Of the interviewed pulse vendors in Somali, 50% reported they have got pulse supplies from Oromia. While, 27% and 18% of the assessed vendors in Benishangul Gumuz sourced pulses from Addis Ababa and Amhara, respectively.

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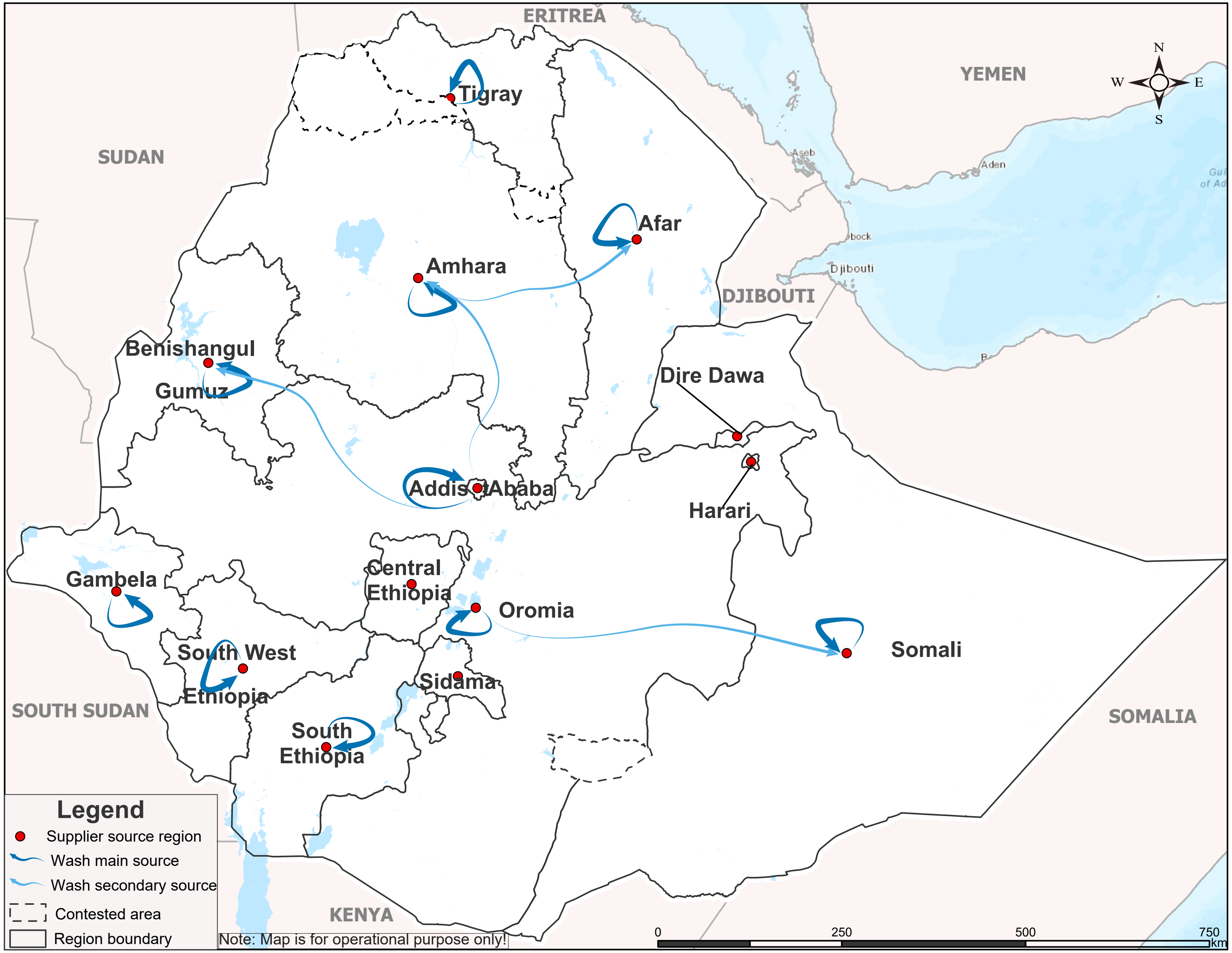
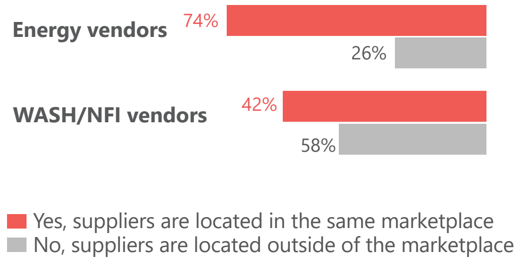
Map 5: NFI Supply Route



LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS

Location of main suppliers of NFIs, by vendor type:



Key Findings

- In September 2025, the majority of assessed WASH items vendors in Afar (67%) and Benishangul Gumuz (13%) sourced WASH items from Amhara. Similarly, a crucial number of vendors in Benishangul Gumuz (20%) and Somali (14%) reported Oromia as their primary source for these items.
- Addis Ababa also served as a key source of WASH items for vendors in Benishangul Gumuz (33%), Afar (11%), and Somali (11%).
- For energy items, all interviewed vendors (100%) in Addis Ababa reported that their supplies obtained from Afar.

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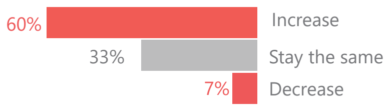
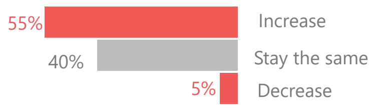
VENDOR AND CUSTOMER DYNAMICS, PREDICTED PRICE CHANGES AND MARKET ACCESS

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= 221. Out of those vendors predicting an increase in food prices, the most frequently cited reasons were[10]:

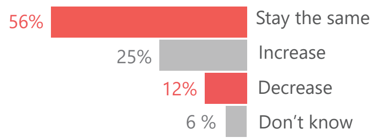
1. 65% Rising exchange rate
2. 34% Customers demanding more of these items
3. 27% Customer running out of these items
4. 19% Vendors cannot obtain items

N= 35. Out of those vendors predicting an increase in non-food item prices, the most frequently cited reasons were[10]:

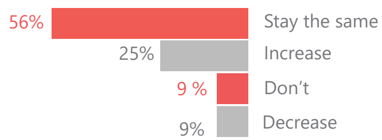
1. 87% Rising exchange rate
2. 53% Unstable Market
3. 24% Customers will run out of these items

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.



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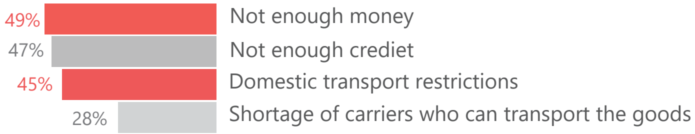
DIFFICULTIES IN MEETING DEMAND AND TRANSPORTING OR PROCURING SUPPLIES

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 were[10]:

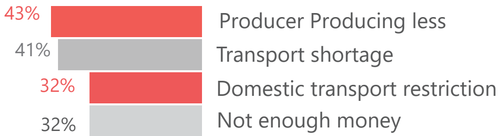


49% (n=20) of WASH items vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough WASH items to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were[10]:

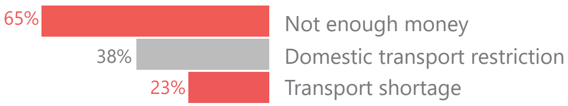
31% (n=20) of vegetables vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough vegetables to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were[10]



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 were[10]:



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. 57% Women
2. 49% Children
3. 36% 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 collection[10]:

1. 5% Fear of robbery
2. 4% Fear of looting
3. 4% Danger on the route to the market place

10. Percentages do not add up to 100% as vendors were allowed to give multiple answers.

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Table 4: Availability of Items in the Market, Available Stock and Time Needed to Restock in September 2025[11]

Item	Availability			Stock and Restock	
	Available (% KIs)	Limited Available	Not available	Days stock available	Days needed to restock
Cereals					
Maize	68%	29%	2%	15	5
Sorghum	55%	35%	8%	15	4
Teff	52%	26%	11%	14	5
Wheat	50%	28%	16%	15	4
Barley	42%	39%	12%	10	3
Rice	69%	19%	5%	16	3
Pasta	69%	23%	3%	16	3
Macaroni	71%	22%	1%	15	2
Wheat Flour	68%	24%	3%	15	3
Legumes and Pulses					
Fava bean	58%	37%	4%	15	2
Green pea	59%	35%	4%	15	2
Lentils	51%	40%	7%	14	2
Haricot bean	80%	20%		17	2
Chickpeas	41%	36%	7%	14	2
Sun flower	94%	6%		14	2
Niger	94%	6%		19	2
Meat and Fish					
Beef	74%	18%	8%	2	1
Lamb	10%	21%	48%		
Goat Meat	63%	31%		1	1
Camel meat	81%	16%	2%	1	1
Fish(Fresh)	66%	34%		3	1
Egg	77%	23%		5	5
Cow Milk	82%	18%		1	1
Vegetables					
Leafy Green	46%	32%	14%	2	1
Tomatoes	67%	29%	2%	3	2
Carrot	49%	41%	6%	3	2
Onion	71%	27%	1%	5	2
Potato	70%	28%	1%	4	2
Sweet potato	7%	33%	39%	4	2
Cassava	7%	22%	60%	2	2
Lettuce	20%	12%	38%	2	1
Kale	4%	7%	52%	3	2
Cabbage	46%	37%	8%	3	2
Pumpkin	5%	26%	31%	7	7
Garlic	72%	22%		8	3
Boye	20%	40%	40%	1	1
Enset	60%	40%		2	1
Chili	48%	25%	13%	3	2

Key Messages

Availability is a crucial determinant of the MFS. For humanitarian CVA, understanding what is available and for how long is essential to ensure transfers can be used effectively without harming the market..

- In September 2024, markets demonstrated robust functionality for staple categories. Cereals, pulses, meat, vegetables, and non-food items were widely available. This wide availability could be driven by relative stability in some parts of the country, particularly Oromia.
- The limited availability of 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.

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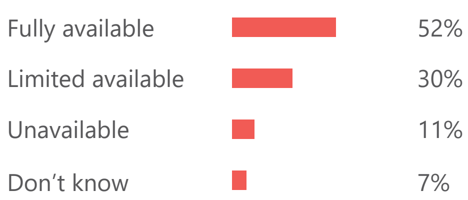
Item	Availability			Stock and Restock	
	Available (% KIIs)	Limited available(% KIIs)	Not available(%KIIs)	Days stock available	Days needed to restock
Fruits					
Banana	41%	40%	9%	3	1
Avocado	27%	23%	32%	1	1
Mango	16%	12%	57%	4	3
Orange	11%	55%	18%	4	3
Papaya	18%	37%	26%	3	2
Beverage and Condiments					
Coffee	100%			18	2
Sugar	75%	25%		17	2
Salt	82%	18%		20	2
Cooking Oil	77%	23%		15	2
Pepper	50%	29%	9%	10	2
None Food Items(NFI)					
Bath soap(125gm)	77%	22%	1%	19	2
Loundary soap(200gm)	75%	25%		16	2
Firewood	72%	22%	4%	7	1
Charcoal	86%	11%	1%	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

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Methodology

JMMI data was collected through key informant interviews with retailers in target markets, focusing on the 30 days prior. For September 2025, interviews in woreda capitals from September 14 - 25 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 September 2025, 24 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 87 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 Adminstration 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
- ASDEPO (Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization)
- Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia
- Caritas Switzerland
- CIFA ETS (Centro Internazionale per L'Infanzia e la Famiglia ETS)
- DCA (DanChurchAid)
- EECMY DASSC
- ERCS (Ethiopian Red Cross Society)
- FHE (Food for the Hungry Ethiopia)
- Gayo Pastoral Development Initiative (GPDI)
- HEKS - Swiss Church Aid (Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz)
- IRC (International Rescue Committee)
- Islamic Relief Ethiopia
- LWF (Lutheran World Federation)
- NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)
- Oxfam
- Pastoralist Concern (PC)
- PIN (People in Need)
- Plan International
- Save the Children
- World Vision International
- Young Africans for Peace and Development

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.

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.

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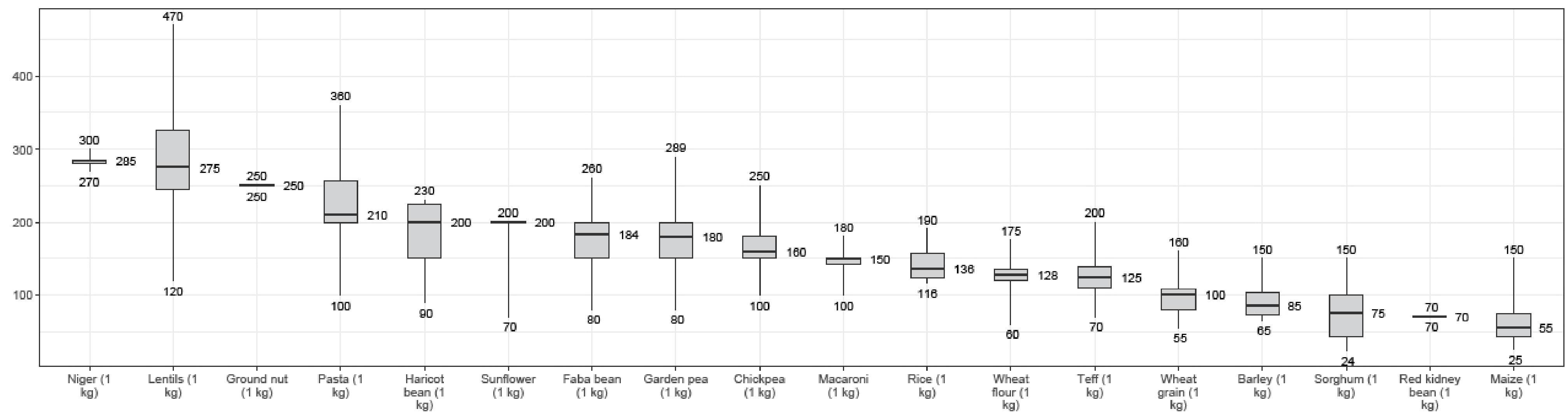
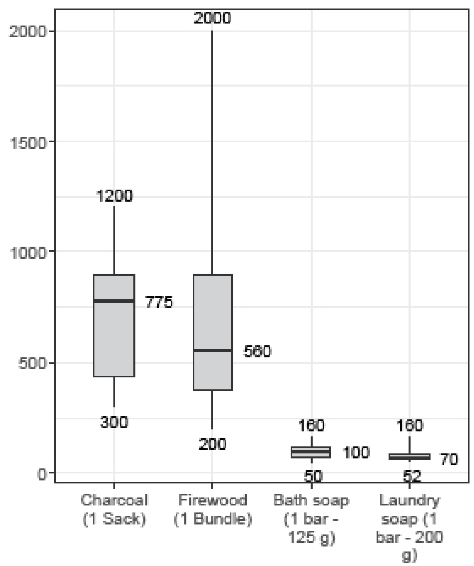
ANNEX 1: Distribution of Prices

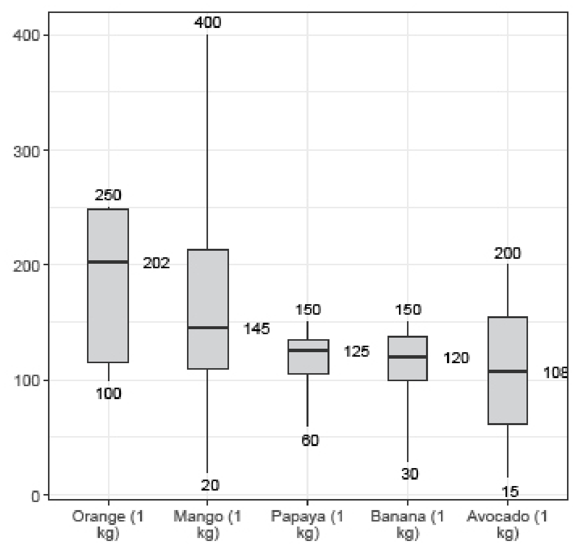
Cereals and Legumes



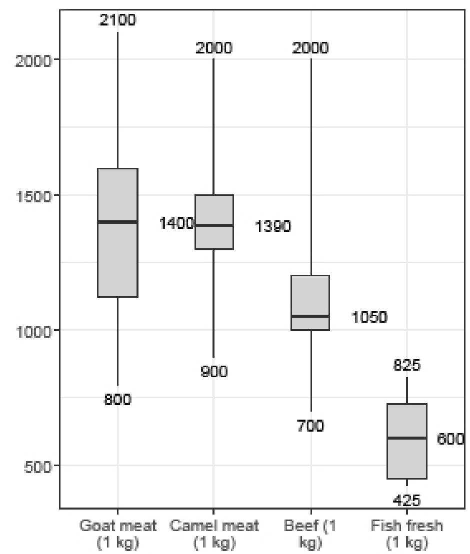
NFIs



Fruits



Meat and Fish Items



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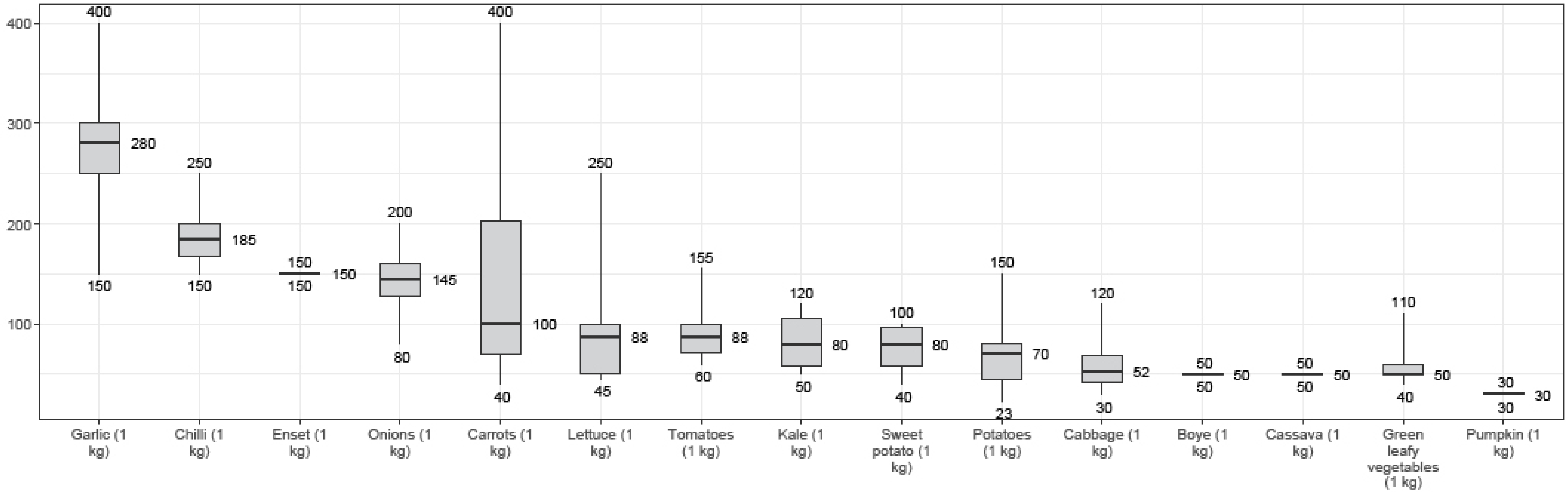
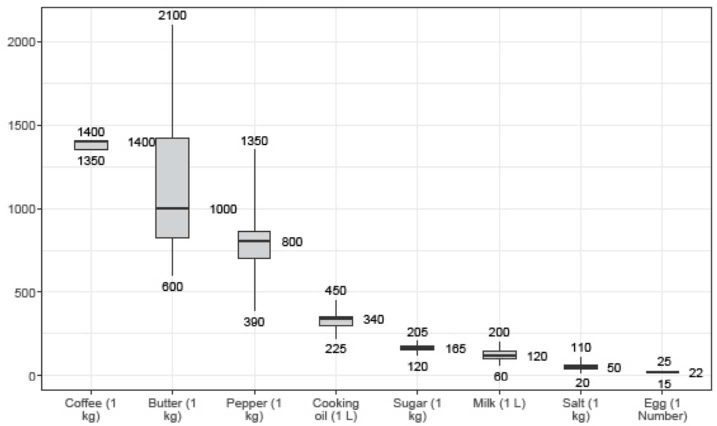
Vegetables Items



Other Items



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