

Somalia | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

November, 2024

MARKET OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The **Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)** was launched by the **Somali Cash Working Group (CWG)** in June 2020. Its purpose is to enhance cash-based interventions in Somalia and improve understanding of market dynamics. **The JMMI implementation is supported by the Somalia Cash Working Group (CWG), WASH, Shelter, and Education clusters.** Assessments are conducted quarterly in key urban areas. The JMMI monitors Non-Food Items (NFIs) to fill information gaps, contributing to supply chain and price monitoring of essential items in the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB).

The Somalia CWG members collect data voluntarily from their respective areas of operation. The geographical coverage of the exercise varies each quarter depending on the ability of CWG members to collect data consistently. The data is collected through key informant interviews (KIIs), with a minimum of three vendors being interviewed for each assessed commodity for each district assessed. 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.

Data collection for the Q4 2024 round was conducted from 17 November to 9 December 2024 covering 11 districts.

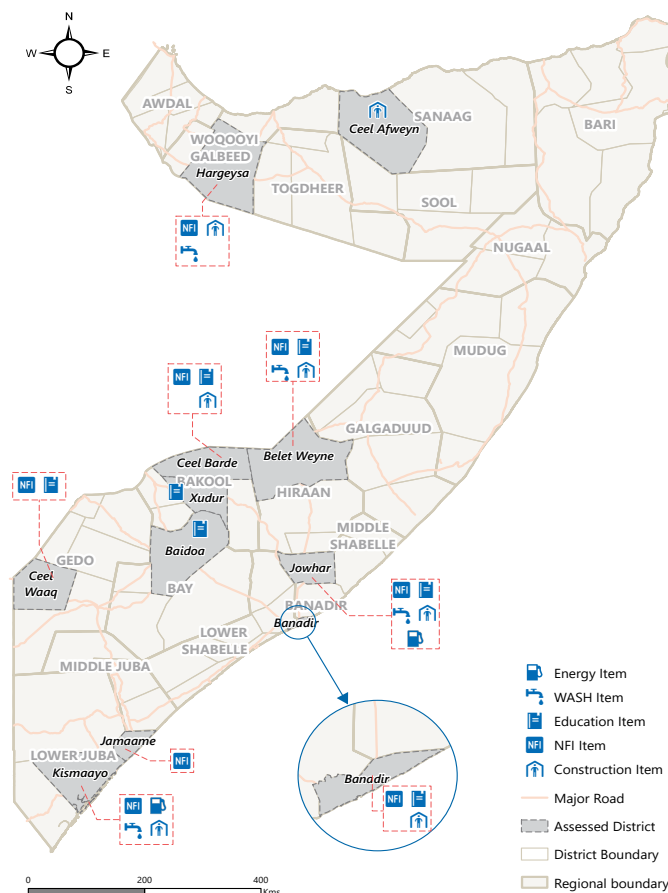
BREAKDOWN OF INTERVIEWS

168	General NFIs
141	Stationery
80	Construction
43	Water
23	Energy

KEY INDICATORS

<p>Median Cost of JMMI GNFI¹ Basket</p> <p>115 USD⁴</p> <p>Quarterly change since August 2024</p> <p>● 0 USD (0%)²</p>	<p>Median Cost of JMMI Hygiene Basket</p> <p>15 USD⁴</p> <p>Quarterly change since August 2024</p> <p>● 0 USD (0%)²</p>	<p>Median Cost of JMMI Stationery Basket</p> <p>25 USD⁴</p> <p>Quarterly change since August 2024</p> <p>▼ 5 USD (17%)²</p>
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Map 1: Locations assessed per cluster items



All the districts in Mogadishu and Guriceel were excluded in the map because they're not listed as official Districts in the official OCHA shapefiles.

KEY FINDINGS

- At the national level, the cost of the **General Non-Food Items (GNFI)¹ and hygiene baskets remained stable** compared to **Q3 2024²**, with no recorded changes, at 115 USD and 15 USD respectively. However, the **stationary basket recorded a 17% decrease**, drop to 25 USD, indicating a shift in the cost of education-related items at the national level.
- Vendors encountered obstacles in their supply chains.³** Three-quarters (75%) of vendors reported significant transportation barriers affecting their ability to restock, hindering the safe and timely movement of goods. These challenges not only delay supply chains but also contribute to increased costs and potential stockouts.
- Two-thirds (66%) of vendors cited financial challenges**, with limited vendor cash (50%) and low purchasing power (46%) emerging as key constraints, reflecting liquidity shortages and reduced consumer demand. These barriers weaken vendor resilience and efficiency, posing challenges to maintaining stable supply chains and consistent stock availability.

Q4 2024 COVERAGE

458	Vendors interviewed
67	Commodities assessed
15	Participating agencies
11	Assessed districts

JMMI Basket

The JMMI basket in Somalia is a selection of general non-food and hygiene items. It also includes stationery items. This represents typical monthly expenses for an average household of six people over 30 days. While the basket aids in monitoring non-food items to address information gaps and assist in supply chain and price monitoring of essential items, it is not a comprehensive Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and does not encompass the entirety of household expenditures in Somalia. However, tracking it over time provides insights into evolving financial burdens for households.

General Non-Food Items (GNFI)

Blanket	1.5m x 2.0m, polyester
Bowl	1 litre
Cooking Pot 1	5 litres
Cooking Pot 2	7 litres
Cup	250ml
Jerry Can	20 litres, plastic
Kettle	2 litres
Knife	Medium
Mosquito Net	Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m
Mug	Unit
Plastic Sheet	4m x 5m
Plate	25cm diameter
Serving Spoon	125ml
Sleeping Mat	1.8m x 0.9m
Solar Lamp	Unit
Spoon	Unit

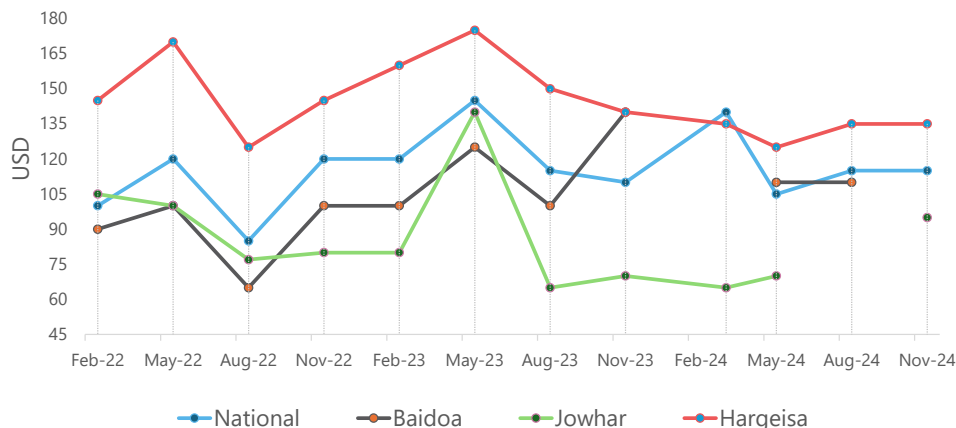
WASH Items

Bucket	10 litres
Jerry Can	10 litres, non-collapsible
Menstrual Hygiene Management	Disposable, pack 10-14 units
Soap	3 small bars (150g)
Washing Powder	100 grams
Water Communal	20 litres
Water Piped	1000 litres
Water Truck	1000 litres

Stationery Items

Bag	Unit, polyester
Crayons	Packet, 24 units
Exercise Book	100 pages, A5 size
Math Set	Set
Pencil	Pack, 24 units
Pens	10 units
Rubber	Unit
Ruler	Unit, 30 cm long
Sharpener	Unit

Figure 1: National and District JMMI GNFI Basket Over time



Q4 2024 TAKEAWAYS

- **The overall cost of the basic general non-food items and hygiene basket remained stable**, from August to November 2024. **The stationary basket decreased** compared to the previous quarter.
- Between Q3 and Q4 2024, **a mixed trend in prices was observed across monitored items** affecting the various household baskets. In the General NFI basket, notable price increases were recorded for jerrycans (+50%), serving spoons (+35%), and plastic sheets (+24%), while kettles (-33%) and sleeping mats (-16%) saw price declines. Items such as bowls, mugs, and spoons remained stable.
- In the basic hygiene kit, the most significant increase was observed in washing powder (+25%) and buckets (+14%), suggesting rising demand or higher input costs. In contrast, bar soap prices declined sharply (-40%). Communal water (20 litres) dropped slightly by 2% to 0.24 USD, while piped and trucked water prices remained stable.
- For stationery items, substantial price drops were noted for pencils (-45%), pens (-26%), and exercise books (-22%), while bags increased significantly (+43%). Minor declines were seen for items like sharpeners (-6%).
- In the construction sector, sharp price increases were reported for bricks (+33%) and wooden poles (+33%), possibly reflecting supply chain constraints or increased demand. Meanwhile, price decreases in 4-inch hinges (-50%), metal bars (-29%), and cement (-25%) may indicate improved supply or reduced construction activity in certain areas.
- **These price increases can be partly attributed to supply chain variability**, as different districts source their goods from various areas affected by supply chain disruptions.

Table 1: JMMI MEDIAN BASKET PRICE AND CHANGE SINCE Q3 2024

Location	GNFI ¹ Basket (USD) ⁴	Change ²
Jamaame	145	NA*
Hargeysa	135	0%
Kismayo	100	▼ 26%
Jowhar	95	NA*
National	115	0%

Location	Hygiene Basket (USD) ⁴	Change ²
Hargeysa	15	NA*
Kismayo	25	▲ 67%
Jowhar	25	NA*
National	15	0%

Location	Stationary Basket (USD) ⁴	Change ²
Baidoa	35	0%
Ceel Barde	25	0%
Mogadishu	25	NA*
Wadajir	25	NA*
Jowhar	25	NA*
Xudur	20	▲ 33%
National	25	▼ 17%

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.

* NA - Not Available - denotes areas that were not assessed in the previous assessment, thereby precluding the calculation of price changes.

Table 2: National and District Median Prices in USD⁴ Per Item General NFI Kit

Items	National Price in USD	Change ²	Hargeysa	Belet Weyne	Ceel Barde	Ceel Waaq	Jamaame	Kismayo	Jowhar
Blanket (1.5m x 2.0m, polyester)	10.00	▲ 11%	11.00	2.00	NA	7.00	18.50	5.00	5.00
Bowl (1 litre)	2.00	0%	2.25	NA	NA	NA	1.50	2.00	2.00
Cooking Pot 1 (5 litres)	7.00	0%	11.50	NA	NA	NA	7.00	5.00	5.50
Cooking Pot 2 (7 litres)	7.50	▲ 15%	13.50	NA	NA	NA	7.50	5.00	7.00
Cup (250ml)	1.00	0%	1.00	NA	NA	NA	1.00	1.00	1.25
Jerry Can (10 litres, non-collapsible)	3.00	▲ 50%	4.00	NA	2.31	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00
Kettle (2 litres)	4.00	▼ 33%	8.00	NA	NA	8.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
Knife (Medium)	1.00	0%	1.00	NA	NA	NA	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mosquito Net (Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m)	6.08	▲ 15%	6.00	NA	6.15	NA	4.00	9.70	6.08
Mug (Unit)	1.00	0%	1.00	NA	NA	NA	3.00	0.90	1.00
Plastic Sheet (4m x 5m)	9.75	▲ 24%	9.75	NA	NA	NA	9.75	9.50	10.25
Plate (25cm diameter)	1.50	▼ 25%	1.20	NA	NA	NA	2.50	1.25	1.61
Serving Spoon (125ml)	1.35	▲ 25%	1.45	NA	NA	NA	1.35	1.25	1.25
Sleeping Mat (1.8m x 0.9m)	7.00	▼ 14%	8.50	3.00	9.23	6.00	7.00	9.50	6.00
Solar Lamp (Unit)	3.00	▼ 10%	3.00	8.00	NA	NA	3.00	4.00	3.00
Spoon (Unit)	0.50	0%	0.25	NA	NA	NA	1.00	0.50	0.50

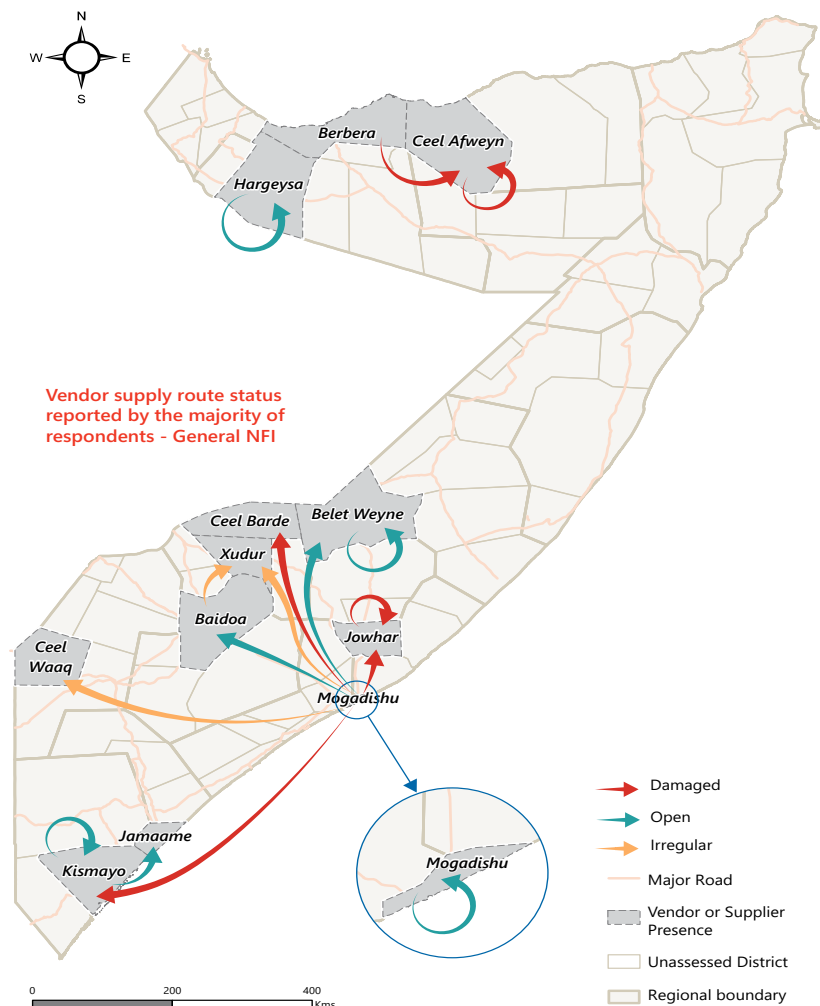
The analysis of road conditions from suppliers to various locations in Somalia suggests a notable variability in accessibility. **Around one-third (34%) of the interviewed vendors indicated that routes were open but damaged, particularly in areas like Ceel barde (100%) district and Jowhar (76%) district, implying ongoing challenges that could potentially hinder supply chains.** Conversely, a substantial proportion (44%) reported that routes were open normally, especially in Baidoa (100%) and Hargeysa (97%).

The supply route map to the left visualizes 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.

Top 4 items reported as difficult to restock by vendors for General NFIs:

- 1 36% Plastic sheet
- 2 33% Plate
- 3 29% Solar lamp
- 4 24% Blanket

Map 2: Supply routes⁵ reported by interviewed vendors in Q4 2024-GNFI



ENERGY

In Q3 2024, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) broadened its scope to incorporate energy price monitoring, following a request from the Somalia Cash Working Group (CWG). This initiative aims to monitor the costs of essential energy sources, including gasoline, kerosene, and diesel. It seeks to address the gap in understanding how fuel price fluctuations impact the prices of commodities, such as non-food items (NFI). Disruptions in fuel availability can significantly affect transportation, energy, and economic activities, especially for urban and rural populations that rely on petrol and kerosene for their daily needs.

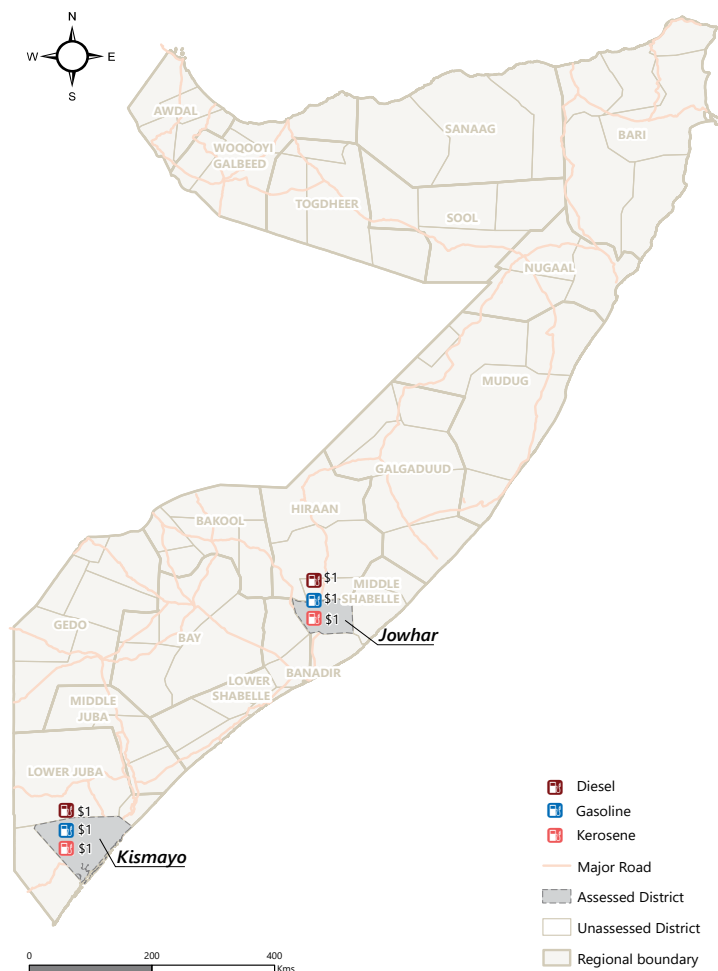
Energy Items

Gasoline	1 litre
Kerosene	1 litre
Diesel	1 litre

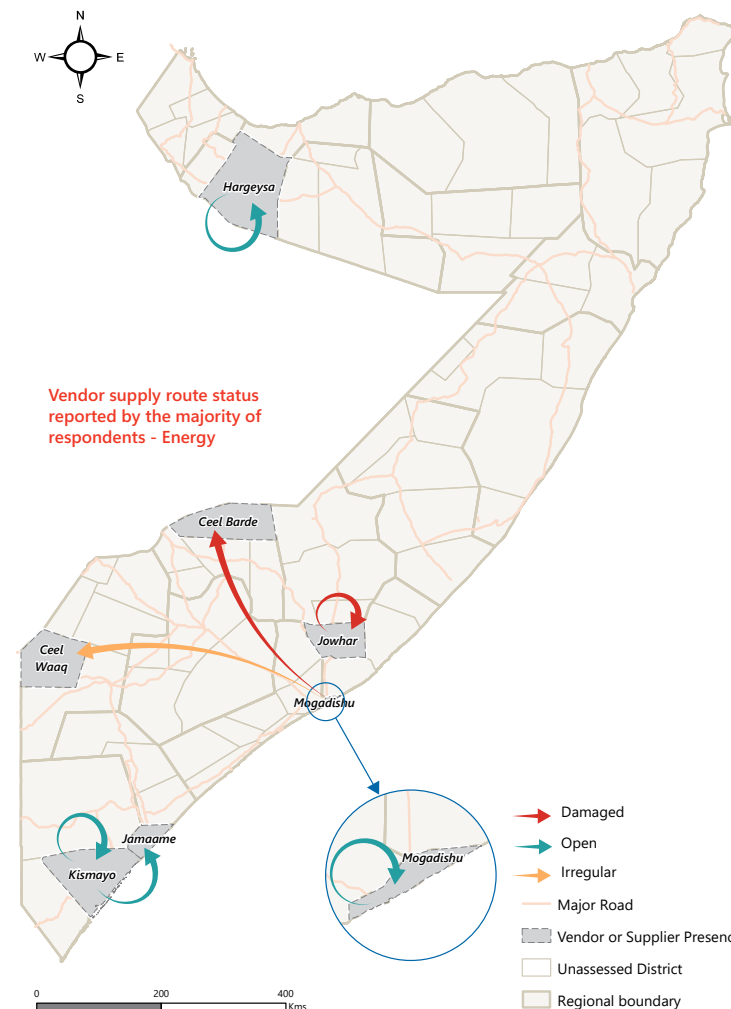
In both Jowhar and Kismayo districts, the prices of commonly used fuel items monitored including diesel, gasoline, and kerosene remained consistent, with each fuel type priced at 1 USD per litre.

This indicates price stability across these two locations for essential fuel commodities. Such uniform pricing may reflect consistent supply chains and market access for fuel.

Map 3: Energy price map



Map 4: Supply routes⁵ reported by interviewed vendors in Q4 2024- Energy



The supply route map to the right visualizes the supply flow of energy items 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.

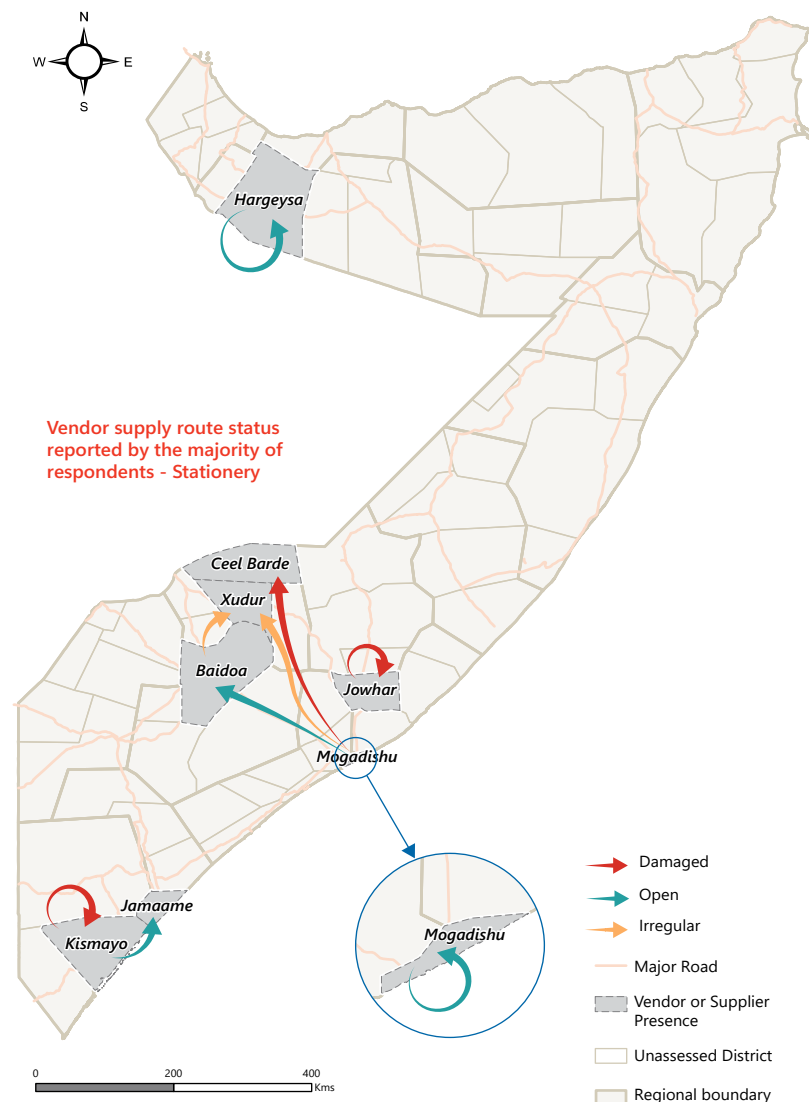
Table 3: National and District Median Prices in USD⁴ of Basic Hygiene kit and Minimum Household Water

Items	National Price in USD	Change ²	Belet Weyne	Hargeisa	Kismayo	Ceel Barde	Jamaame	Jowhar
Bucket (10 litres)	4.00	▲ 14%	NA	4.00	2.00	NA	8.00	3.50
Jerry Can (10 litres, non-collapsible)	2.50	▲ 25%	NA	3.50	2.50	2.31	NA	2.50
MHM (Disposable, pack 10-14 units)	1.13	▲ 8%	NA	1.13	1.25	NA	NA	1.00
Soap 3 small bars (150g)	0.60	▼ 40%	0.8	0.50	2.50	NA	NA	1.00
Washing Powder (100 grams)	0.25	▲ 25%	0.20	0.20	0.30	NA	NA	3.00
Water Communal (20 litres)	0.24	▼ 2%	0.30	0.11	0.50	NA	NA	0.51
Water Piped (1000 litres)	2.50	0%	20.00	2.00	3.00	NA	NA	4.50
Water Truck (1000 litres)	7.25	0%	32.50	7.00	3.00	NA	NA	54.25

Table 4: National and District Median Prices in USD⁴ Per Item Stationery Kit

Items	National Price in USD	Change ²	Baidoa	Ceel Barde	Jowhar	Xudur	Mogadishu Wadajir
Bag (Unit, polyester)	10.00	▲ 43%	12.00	5.38	10.00	10.00	5.00
Crayons (Packet, 24 units)	1.00	0%	1.25	1.00	1.00	0.40	1.24
Exercise Book (100 pages, A5 size)	0.70	▼ 22%	0.60	1.00	0.70	0.60	1.00
Math Set (Set)	2.00	▲ 10%	2.50	2.12	2.00	2.00	1.06
Pencil (Pack, 24 units)	1.00	▼ 45%	1.50	1.54	0.25	0.12	2.00
Pens (10 units)	1.48	▼ 26%	5.00	1.54	1.35	0.14	1.50
Rubber (Unit)	0.15	▼ 15%	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.18
Ruler (Unit, 30 cm long)	0.50	0%	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.20	0.35
Sharpener (Unit)	0.19	▲ 6%	0.25	0.15	0.25	0.12	0.19

Map 5: Supply routes⁵ reported by interviewed vendors in Q4 2024-Stationery



The table 3 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 are usually 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 litres of water per person per day (6 persons x 15 litres x 31 days).

Table 5: National and District Median Prices in USD⁴ Per Construction Items

Items	National Price in USD	Change ²	Ceel Afweyn	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Kismayo
Brick 20cm x 20cm	0.80	▲ 33%	NA	0.50	1.10	0.50
Cement 50kg	7.00	▼ 25%	7.50	6.50	9.50	7.00
Gumboots one pair	10.00	▲ 23%	NA	14.50	NA	10.00
Hammer 0.5kg	4.00	▲ 18%	3.50	4.00	NA	3.00
Hinges 4 inches	3.00	▼ 50%	NA	3.00	5.15	10.00
Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	6.00	▲ 20%	7.00	6.25	NA	3.50
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	4.00	▼ 33%	NA	4.00	NA	6.00
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	6.00	▼ 14%	NA	6.00	1.30	6.00
Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	2.00	0%	2.50	2.50	1.40	2.00
Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	2.00	0%	2.50	2.50	10.00	2.00
Spade unit	4.00	0%	5.50	4.90	1.95	4.75
Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	5.00	▼ 29%	7.35	32.00	3.05	5.00
Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	5.25	▼ 25%	6.00	18.00	3.80	5.00
Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	6.00	▼ 14%	7.00	40.00	4.55	6.00
Vent Pipe 4m long	10.00	0%	12.00	NA	NA	11.50
Wheelbarrow unit	35.00	▲ 17%	NA	NA	NA	35.00
Wooden Pole 6m long	6.00	▲ 33%	6.00	4.00	3.00	6.00
Wood Saw 10 inches long	4.00	▲ 8%	6.00	5.00	NA	3.00

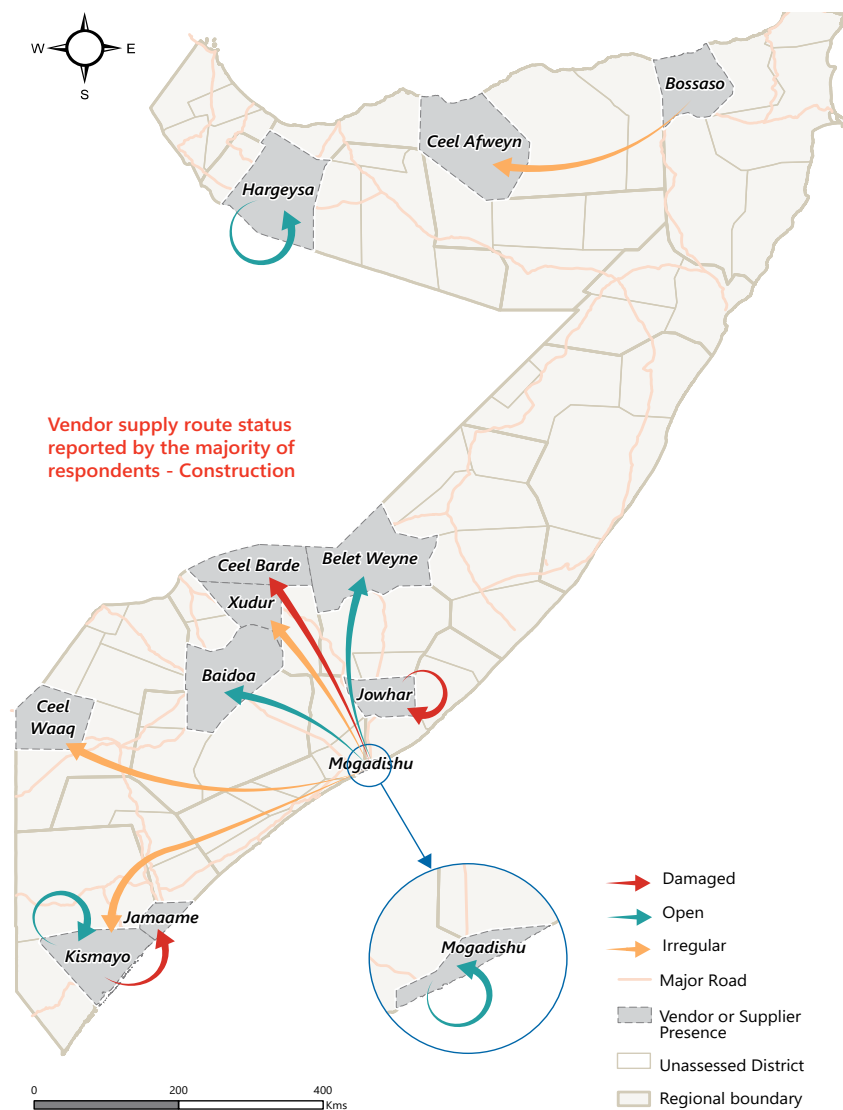
The construction supply route map on the right shows the status of routes for construction items, indicated as either open, damaged or closed based on feedback from vendors who heavily rely on those routes. While this information can offer some insight into restocking challenges and supply obstacles reported by vendors, it should be regarded as indicative only.

These difficulties can impede infrastructure projects, fluctuate material availability and pricing, disrupt local economies reliant on construction activities, and undermine investor confidence.

Top 4 items reported as difficult to restock by vendors for Construction:

- 1 35% Wooden pole
- 2 31% Timber
- 3 29% Iron sheet
- 4 26% Metal bar

Map 6: Supply routes⁵ reported by interviewed vendors in Q4 2024-Construction



MARKET ENVIRONMENT

Most reported mode of transport commonly used by vendors when restocking commodities:

- 1 33% Using my own vehicle
- 2 27% Using a hired vehicle
- 3 15% Wholesaler delivers them
- 4 11% Motorcycle

Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting supply issues due to particular seasons:



Among the 50% of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in particular seasons, % of vendors per season they reportedly faced greater supply issues:⁶



**The two rainy seasons in Somalia are Deyr and Gu.

Top 4 Transportation barriers for reported by vendors:⁶

- 1 34% Risk of bombing
- 2 32% Arbitrary detention
- 3 22% Closure of roads by authorities
- 4 22% Poor quality of roads

Top 4 Financial barriers reported by vendors:⁶

- 1 50% Vendor has limited cash
- 2 46% Low purchasing power/inflation
- 3 11% Banks are closed
- 4 7% Banks have limited cash

Top 4 Security barriers reported by vendors:⁶

- 1 37% Risk of theft
- 2 22% Risk of bombings
- 3 21% Arbitrary detention
- 4 19% Risk of gun attacks (for purposes other than robbery)

Top 4 Non-Security barriers reported by vendors:⁶

- 1 33% Government restrictions
- 2 22% Rotting of commodities in shop
- 3 22% Contamination of commodities in shop
- 4 10% Expiry of commodities (due to length of storage time)

ANTICIPATED CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE EFFECT

Percentage of vendors reporting different anticipated effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population:



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



Most frequently reported currency used in shops:

- 1 88% USD
- 2 7% SOSH⁷
- 3 4% ETB⁸
- 4 1% SLSH⁹

Types of payment modalities:

- 1 100% Mobile
- 2 69% Cash
- 3 15% Voucher

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. 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 structured 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. **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.

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 Kobo Collect mobile application. Market data is published quarterly, stratified by location.

Using the purposive sampling method, 458 vendors were interviewed as KIIs. The interviews were conducted both face-to-face (93%) and remotely (7%) with vendors. Findings presented in this factsheet are based on the JMMI conducted from 17 November to 9 December 2024 covering 11 districts. The production of this factsheet was paused following the communication on the USAID funding and stop work order. Activities resumed later, resulting in the delayed publication of the Q4 2024 factsheet.

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

Limitations

- All findings are indicative and not statistically representative at any level.
- As the JMMI continues to expand its coverage, the reported changes in the overall median prices may be driven by shifts in coverage rather than actual price changes
- Instances where less than three prices are available from the current and/or the previous round of data collection.
- The current coverage, data is primarily collected mainly from urban markets, which may not accurately represent rural areas.
- Non-food items (NFIs) are particularly challenging to standardize due to their significant variations in types, brands, and specifications.
- Vendors' willingness to share accurate information can be influenced by concerns about competition or perceived impacts on humanitarian efforts.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance
CWG	Cash Working Group
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
GNFI	General Non-Food Item
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

Endnotes

- ¹ General NFIs -The basic non-food item (NFI) kit, as recommended by the [Somalia Shelter Cluster's Sustainable Solutions Technical Working Group](#). They include 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.
- ² Change since the last round of JMMI data collection in August 2024 ([Q3 2024](#)).
- ³ [Gaps and Needs Analysis \(GNA\), Somalia Logistics Cluster, February 2025](#).
- ⁴ USD - United States Dollar
- 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 represents the most commonly reported road condition for each supply route.
- ⁶ For multiple answer questions, respondents could select multiple options hence the findings may exceed 100%.
- ⁷ SOSH - Somali Shilling
- ⁸ ETB - Ethiopian Birr
- ⁹ SLSH - Somaliland Shilling

JMMI OUTPUT 2024

Factsheets	Datasets
Q1	Quarter one data-set
Q2	Quarter two data-set
Q3	Quarter three data-set
Q4	Quarter four data-set

JMMI Somalia can be accessed through the JMMI [Dashboard](#) and visiting the following link: <https://dashboards.impact-initiatives.org/som/jmmi/>

Participating agencies

- Active in Development Aid (ADA)
- Action for Reform and International Development (ARID)
- Finn Church Aid (FCA)
- Horn of African Human Right Defenders
- Polish Humanitarian Aid(pah),
- Irman foundation
- MCAN
- Somali Advocacy and Relief organization (SARO)
- Somali Children and Women Advocacy (SCAWA)
- Somali Weyn Development Organization (SOWDO)
- TAAKULO
- UNHCR
- Zamzam Foundation

About REACH

REACH Initiative 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).

Participating agencies



Somali Advocacy & Relief Organization



THE HORN OF AFRICA HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS



DIFAACAYAASHA XUQUUQDA AADANAHA EE GEESKA AFRIKA

