

INTRODUCTION

The aim of the Ethiopia JMMI is to provide regular, reliable information on prices and market functionality through the use of harmonised tools and validated analysis. The Ethiopia JMMI is a joint exercise delivered through Ethiopia Collaborative Cash Delivery (CCD) Network members. This initiative aims to collaboratively develop an evidence base for the wider use of cash and voucher assistance (CVA), as well as facilitate discussions of changes in critical market dynamics, which are an integral part of cash feasibility considerations.

With uniform methodology, CCD members collect data from their respective areas of operation on a voluntary basis. CCD members formed a JMMI taskforce which reviews and validates the collected data. The geographical coverage of the exercise depends on the access of CCD members to priority areas of the country and their ability to collect data from these areas consistently.

Information is collected via key informant interviews (KIIs) with retail vendors in markets frequented by average households. For commodity prices and stock levels, the median prices/stock levels are calculated for each item within each assessed woreda. National and regional medians are calculated by a second median across all of the woreda-level medians calculated across the country or region. Data for this JMMI round was collected between 6 and 16 December 2021 and is strictly indicative.²

For more information on the methodology and the JMMI taskforce, please refer to the methodology section in Annex 1 on page 6.

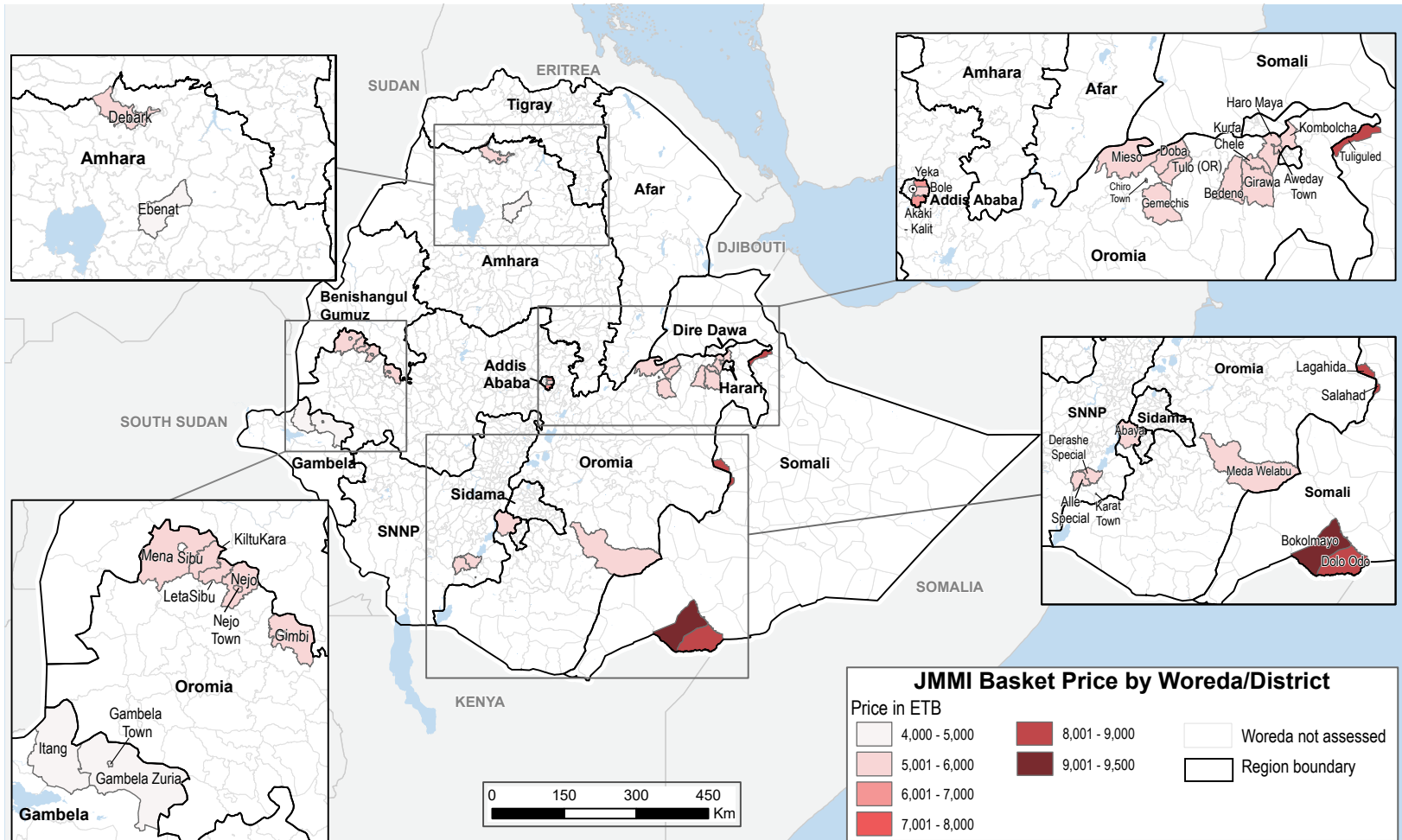
1. Exchange rates are taken from the [United Nations \(UN\) Operational Rates of Exchange](#)
2. Some data collected prior to this period has been included in this analysis (November 2021).

Median cost of JMMI basket
5654.86 ETB
119.1 USD¹

Median cost of Food JMMI basket
4904.86 ETB
103.31 USD¹

- 10** participating agencies
- 36** assessed woredas
- 81** assessed marketplaces
- 241** KIIs with vendors
- 15** commodities assessed

ASSESSED WOREDAS, DECEMBER 2021



Funded by European Union

ETHIOPIA JMMI BASKET CONTENTS

JMMI Food Basket

Cereals and root crops	72 kg	Cooking oil	5.86 L
Meat	2.7 kg	Vegetables	18 kg

Full JMMI Basket

Bath soap	3x 125 g bars
Trucked water ³	2700 L

The JMMI basket is a selection of food and hygiene items that represents some of the core monthly expenditures incurred by an average Ethiopian household (6 persons) in an average month (30 days). It is designed to incorporate a different set of four⁴ staple crops in each region in order to reflect consumption patterns in that region. While the JMMI Basket is based in part on the Ethiopia Cash Working Group's Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for the Somali region,⁵ it is not itself a MEB 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.

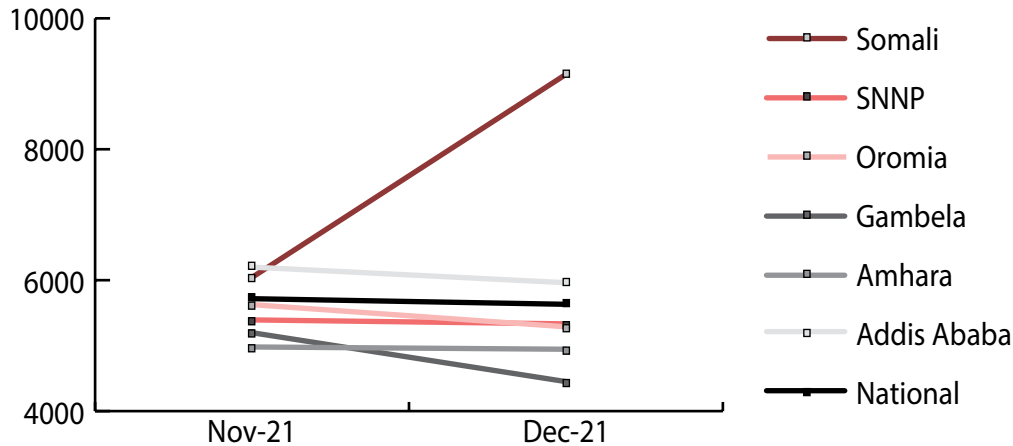
Assumptions:

- The meat component is equally distributed among beef, goat, and mutton (0.9 kg each).
- When calculating the national-level JMMI basket, the cereal and root crop component is equally distributed among all six staple cereals and root crops monitored (12 kg each). At regional, zone, and woreda levels, this component is equally distributed among the four specific staple cereals and/or root crops included in the basket for each region (18 kg each)⁷. KIs were queried about the cereal prices relative to their region as follows:

Maize, sorghum, teff, wheat	Addis Ababa, Gambella, Oromia, Amhara
Maize, sorghum, wheat, rice	Somali
Maize, teff, barley	SNNP ⁶

USD/ETB buy rate¹
47.479 ETB

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL JMMI BASKET PRICE (ETB)



3. Water amount was determined using the minimum Sphere standards for water (15 L per person per day).

4. We considered three crops specifically to SNNP as we were not able to collect for one of the crops.

5. 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).

TABLE 1: MEDIAN JMMI BASKET PRICE AT TIME OF INTERVIEW AT REGIONAL LEVEL

Region	JMMI basket in ETB	JMMI basket in USD	Change since Nov. round	JMMI basket (Nov.) in ETB	JMMI basket (Nov.) in USD
Addis Ababa	5975.94	125.86	▼ 4%	6222.49	133.80
Amhara	4931.27	106.52	▼ 2%	4966.93	110.67
Gambela	4437.94	93.47	▼ 15%	5192.72	111.66
Oromia	5272.14	111.04	▼ 6%	5616.21	120.77
SNNP	5317.58	87.36	▼ 14%	5378.24	103.23
Somali	9146.33	192.64	▲ 52% ⁸	6036.08	129.79

Median cost of JMMI basket

5654.86 ETB

119.1 USD¹

▼ 87 ETB 2%

Median cost of JMMI food basket

4904.86 ETB

103.31 USD¹

▼ 47 ETB 0.01%

TABLE 2: NATIONWIDE MEDIAN ITEM PRICES AT TIME OF INTERVIEW

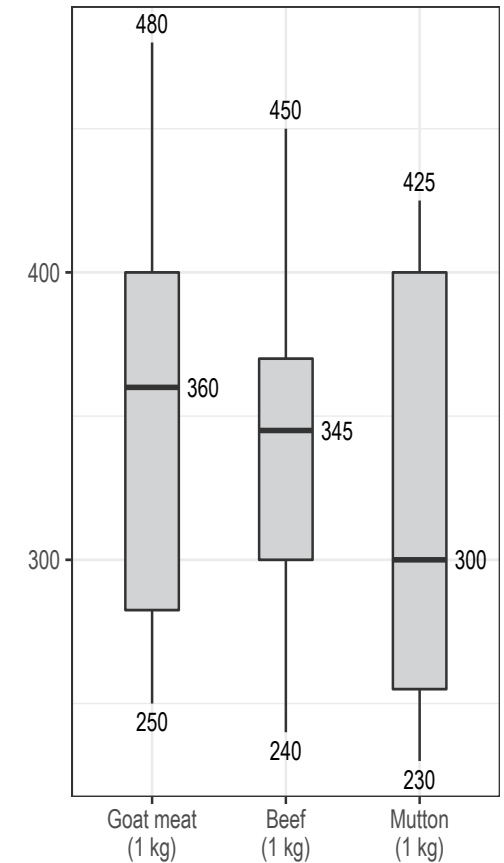
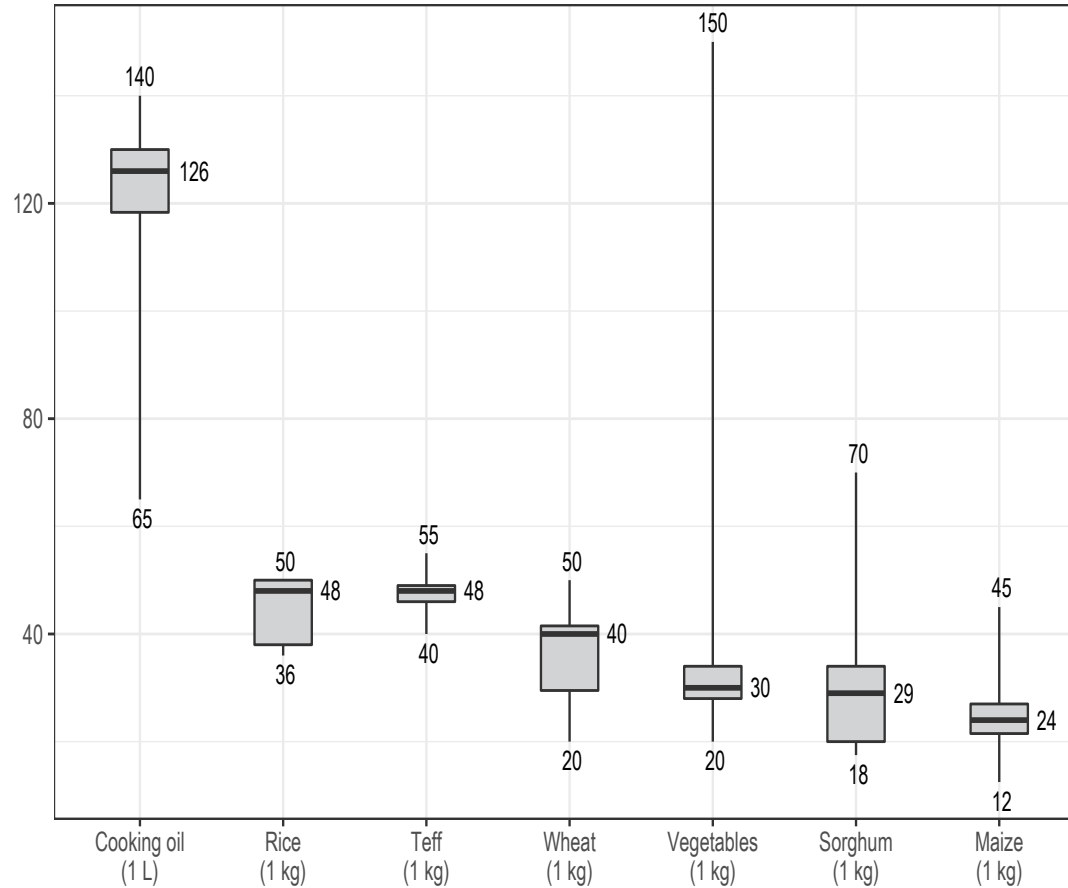
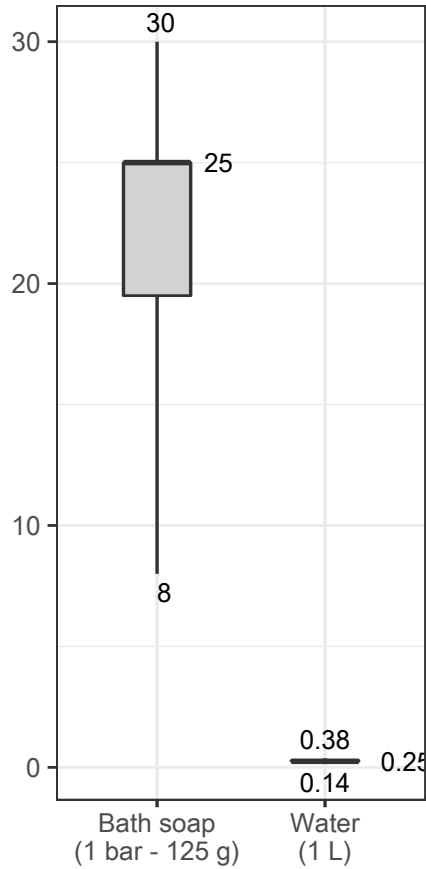
Item	Unit	Price in ETB	Price in USD	Change since Nov. round	Price (Nov.) in ETB	Price (Nov.) in USD
Food Items						
Maize	1 kg	24	0.51	▼ 4%	25	0.54
Sorghum	1 kg	29	0.61	▼ 3%	30	0.65
Teff	1 kg	48	1.01	▼ 2%	49	1.05
Wheat	1 kg	40	0.84	▲ 29%	31	0.67
Barley	1 kg	NA	NA	NA	35	0.76
Rice	1 kg	48	1.01	▲ 4%	46	0.99
Beef	1 kg	345	7.27	▼ 9%	380	8.17
Mutton	1 kg	300	6.32	▼ 25%	400	8.60
Goat meat	1 kg	360	7.58	▼ 10%	400	8.60
Leafy vegetables	1 kg	30	0.63	▲ 9%	28	0.59
Cooking oil	1 L	126	2.65	▲ 5%	120	2.58
Hygiene Items						
Water	1 L	0	0.01	▼ 17%	0.3	0.01
Bath soap	1 bar	25	0.53	0%	25	0.54

6. Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region

7. Sorghum and wheat prices were not collected in Amhara region. Therefore 36 kg was considered for each cereal

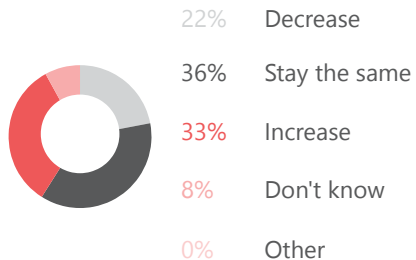
8. Vegetable prices were almost 4 times higher in December compared to November.

PRICE VARIATIONS FOR JMMI BASKET ITEMS (ETB)



REPORTED PREDICTED CHANGE IN PRICE OF FOOD ITEMS

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

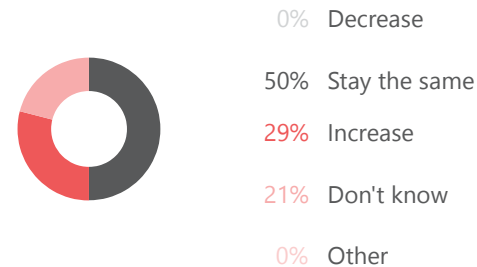


Out of those vendors predicting an increase in food prices, the most frequently cited reasons were:⁹

- 1** 49% Rising exchange rate
- 2** 32% Increased demand
- 3** 27% Customers will run out of items

REPORTED PREDICTED CHANGE IN PRICE OF HYGIENE ITEMS

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



Out of those vendors predicting an increase in hygiene item prices, the most frequently cited reasons were:⁹

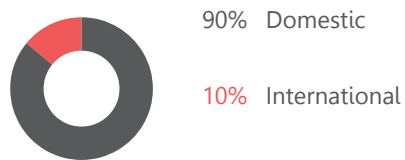
- 1** 33% Rising exchange rate
- 2** 25% Increased demand
- 3** 17% Customers will run out of items¹⁰

⁹ Percentages in this category do not add up to 100% because vendors were able to select multiple answers. ¹⁰ In addition, 42% of the vendors who predicted a price increase for hygiene items answered "don't know" to the question what they thought would drive this increase.

LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR FOOD AND HYGIENE ITEMS

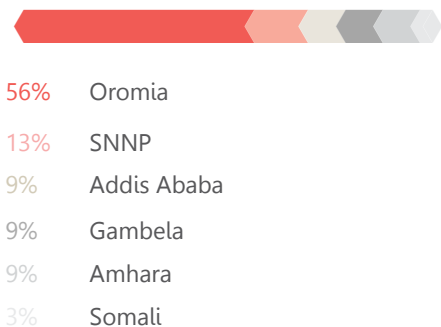
56% of vendors reported that their main supplier of food items is located in the same woreda as them.

Proportion of vendors whose main supplier is located in the same woreda by reported origin of their suppliers' food items:



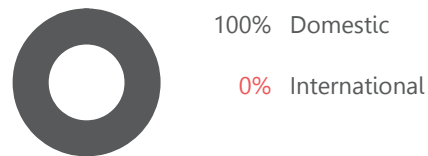
44% of vendors reported that their main supplier of food items is not located in the same woreda as them.

For vendors whose main supplier is not located in the same woreda, most commonly reported regions where their suppliers' food items are sourced:



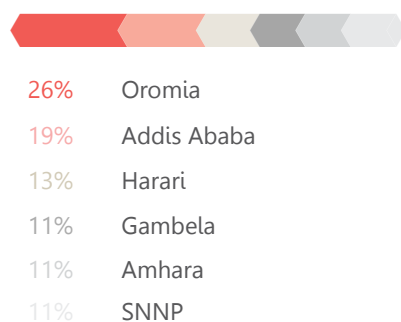
44% of vendors reported that their main supplier of hygiene items is located in the same woreda as them.

Proportion of vendors whose main supplier is located in the same woreda by reported origin of their suppliers' hygiene items:



56% of vendors reported that their main supplier of hygiene items is not located in the same woreda as them.

For vendors whose main supplier is not located in the same woreda, most commonly reported regions where their suppliers' hygiene items are sourced:



DIFFICULTIES TO MEET DEMAND AND TO TRANSPORT OR PROCURE SUPPLIES

6% of vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough food items to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The three most frequently cited reasons were:⁷

- 1 47% Not enough money
- 2 33% Increased demand
- 2 33% Producers producing less

7% of vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough hygiene items to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The three most frequently cited reasons were:⁷

- 1 50% Transport shortages
- 2 17% Suppliers cannot meet demand
- 2 17% domestic transport restrictions

The following food items were the most frequently reported as difficult to restock and obtain in the 30 days prior to data collection:

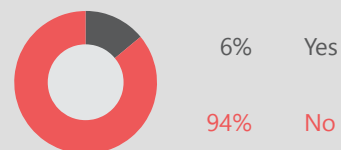
- 1 3% Sorghum
- 1 3% Maize
- 1 3% Wheat

BARRIERS TO MARKET ACCESS FOR CONSUMERS

Consumer groups reported to have faced the most difficulty accessing marketplaces in the 30 days prior to data collection, either due to movement restrictions or due to fear of catching COVID-19:⁹

- 1 16% Chronically ill
- 2 15% Persons with disabilities
- 3 13% Older people
- 4 6% Children¹¹

Proportion of the interviewed vendors reported having observed or heard of any safety and security incidents in their marketplace in the 30 days prior to data collection.



Top three security concerns reported by vendors:⁹

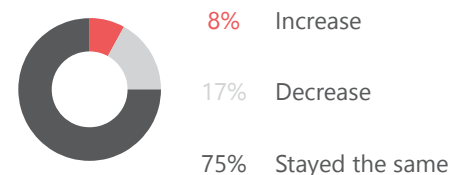
- 1 43% Armed group activity
- 2 43% Unsafe roads
- 3 14% Unsafe marketplace

TABLE 3: CURRENT AVAILABILITY OF ITEMS FROM SUPPLIERS, AVAILABLE STOCK AND TIME NEEDED TO RESTOCK

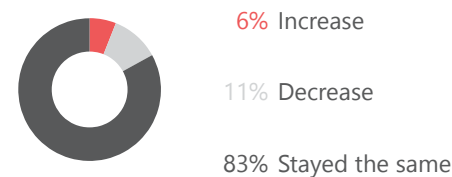
Item	Available (% KIs)	Limited (% KIs)	None (% KIs)	Item ¹³	Stock available for (days)	Restock in (days)
Food items¹²				Food items		
Maize	81%	8%	8%	Maize	20	5
Sorghum	75%	6%	14%	Sorghum	21	7
Teff	61%	25%	11%	Teff	25	5
Wheat	72%	11%	11%	Wheat	15	5
Barley	47%	14%	17%	Barley	5	1
Rice	67%	19%	8%	Rice	30	7
Beef	75%	3%	19%	Beef	1	3
Mutton	50%	17%	19%	Mutton	1	1
Goat meat	72%	8%	14%	Goat meat	1	3
Leafy vegetables	56%	11%	11%	Leafy vegetables	2	2
Cooking oil	86%	8%	3%	Cooking oil	15	3
Hygiene items				Hygiene items		
Water	37%	4%	19%	Water	N/A	N/A
Bath soap	96%	4%	0%	Bath soap	15	2

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS AND VENDORS

Proportion of vendors reporting on changes in the number of customers coming to their shop as compared to 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of KIs reporting changes in the number of active traders in their marketplace as compared to 30 days prior to data collection.



TYPES OF PAYMENT MODALITIES AVAILABLE TO CONSUMERS

Proportion of vendors reporting accepting different types of payment in the 30 days prior to data collection:⁹

- 1 100% Cash (ETB)
- 2 15% Informal credit
- 3 12% Mobile money
- 4 8% Cheque

11. In addition, 76% of the vendors answered "don't know" about consumer groups reported to have faced the most difficulty accessing marketplaces

12. Some of the percentages in this list may not add up to 100% either due to rounding or because there is no data for some locations.

13. Red numbers in this table flag restocking times that exceed the time that current stocks will last, thus indicating likely shortages.

About the Ethiopia JMMI and Ethiopia CCD

The Ethiopia JMMI is a joint initiative managed through Ethiopia CCD and in close collaboration with its 14 member organizations.

The Ethiopia CCD was mandated in 2018 with funding from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) to form a consortium testing an operational model to improve the efficiency and quality of CVA in Ethiopia through close, ongoing collaboration and harmonisation among cash actors.

In 2021, with funding from the European Union, the Ethiopia JMMI has been relaunched and consolidated in order to improve access to timely and accurate regional and nationwide data to inform the Ethiopia Cash response, through providing evolutions in prices, market functionality and supply chains.

Data collection for the Ethiopia JMMI is a joint exercise managed through Ethiopia CCD and in close collaboration with its members, who collect data from their respective areas of operation on a voluntary basis. To ensure activities are implemented with full consultation and buy-in and are to the benefit of CCD members, a JMMI Taskforce was formed in May 2020 to serve as the decision-making body guiding the initiative. The taskforce counts all partner organisations contributing to the initiative as members.

The JMMI Taskforce has agreed to adopt a common approach toward the key pillars of the initiative, such as methodology, data collection tools, item list, coverage, visibility, and ownership of data. The objectives of the Taskforce are to support the design and successful implementation of the JMMI and any further JMMI projects launched in Ethiopia, to develop an evidence base for the wider use of CVA, and to facilitate discussions of changes in critical market dynamics, which are an integral part of cash feasibility considerations.

Challenges & Limitations

- Partners were unable to collect data from the following regions of Ethiopia in this data collection round: Afar, Dire Dawa, Sidama, Harari, Benishangul Gumuz and Tigray.
- The JMMI methodology specifies that three prices are collected per commodity, per woreda. For this round of data collection, there were less than three prices collected per commodity, per woreda for some commodities.*
- All findings are indicative and not statistically representative at any level.

*For this reason, at regional level, there were less than 3 prices collected for specific items as the following: Amhara- all items except cooking oil; Oromia-vegetable leafy darkgreen, water, mutton; Somali-water; SNNP-teff, mutton, goat meat, water, maize; Gambela-water.

JMMI Partners

- ACF - Action contre le Faim¹⁴
- ACTED
- CARE¹⁴
- Concern Worldwide¹⁴
- CRS - Catholic Relief Services
- DCA - DanChurchAid¹⁴
- DRC - Danish Refugee Council¹⁴
- GOAL¹²
- IRC - International Rescue Committee¹⁴
- Mercy Corps
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Oxfam¹⁴
- SCI - Save the Children¹⁴
- WVI - World Vision International¹⁴

14. These JMMI partners participated in the December 2021 round of data collection.

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 are prioritised for data collection, with expansion to rural areas dependent on the availability of contributing partners with capacity in such locations. For the purposes of the Ethiopia JMMI, a marketplace is defined as an area with a relatively sizable concentration of traders in close proximity to each other. This definition is designed to encompass a wide variety of marketplaces and to enable each organisation to make judgments about the most valuable ones to monitor based on local realities.

Within each target marketplace, field teams are responsible for identifying a sufficient number of traders to interview who sell directly to consumers, who sell at least one item of that region's JMMI Basket (preferably, they will sell as many of these items as possible) 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;
- For commodity prices and stock levels, prices/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 calculated across the country or region.
- 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 6 and 16 December 2021. In December, 10 out of 14 of the JMMI partners conducted a total of 241 KIIs. This round covered 81 marketplaces, which were sampled by partners nationwide based on their access and existing areas of intervention. This includes markets in 36 out of 1040 woredas in Ethiopia.



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