

# Ethiopia | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

05 - 13 February, 2024

## MARKET OVERVIEW

### INTRODUCTION

The aim of the Ethiopia JMMI is to provide regular and reliable information on prices and market functionality through the use of harmonised tools and validated analysis. The Ethiopia JMMI is a joint exercise led by REACH in close collaboration with Ethiopia Cash Working Group (ECWG) 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 a uniform methodology, ECWG members collect data from their respective areas of operation on a voluntary basis. The geographical coverage of the exercise depends on the ability of ECWG members to consistently collect data and thus the coverage varies from month to month.

Data has been collected using key informant interviews (KIIs) in woreda capitals. A minimum of three vendors were interviewed for each assessed commodity in each woreda. For commodity prices and stock levels, the median prices/stock levels are calculated for each item within each assessed woreda. The national and regional median prices are aggregated results of the woreda median prices.

21	Participating agencies
13	Assessed regions
111	Assessed woredas
879	Key informant interviews (KIIs)
35	Commodities assessed

### KEY INDICATORS

#### Median Cost of JMMI Full Basket

11,308.01 ETB

201.00 USD\*

▲ 514 ETB +5%

#### Median Cost of JMMI Food Basket

10,791.01 ETB

191.93 USD\*

▲ 514 ETB +5%

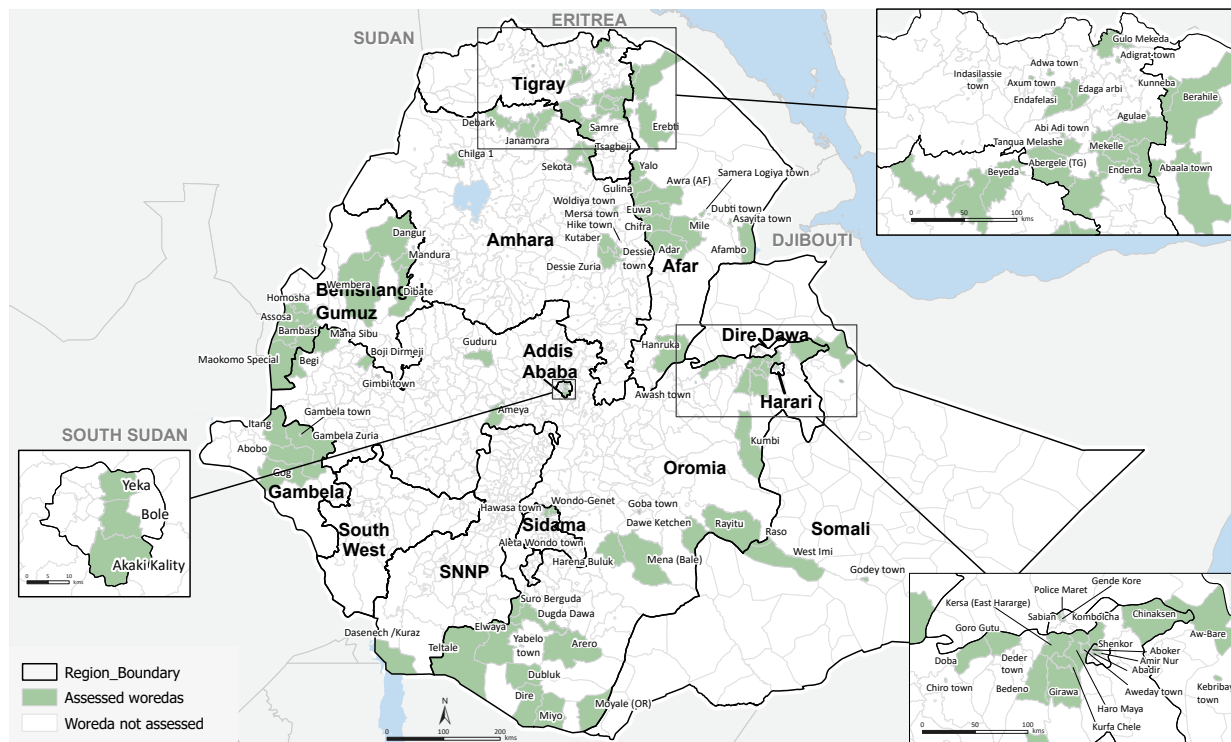
#### Median Cost of NFI Basket

510.00 ETB

9.07 USD\*

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Map 1: Assessed Marketplaces, By Woreda



### Key Messages

- The national JMMI full basket median price increased by 5% since January 2024.
- Among cereals, teff (+4%) and rice (+4%) were observed to have the largest increase in median prices at the national level since January 2024.
- Among vegetables, green leafy (+9%) was observed to have the highest increase in February 2024.
- The price of water treatment (+24%) showed the highest rise among all monitored commodities.
- About half of interviewed retailers reported that camel meat (50%), green leafy (47%), teff (43%) and potatoes (43%) had limited availability in February 2024.
- The market functionality score indicates that 69% of assessed markets in February had poor functionality. Poor availability and resilience were the biggest contributors to this poor market functionality.

## Market Functionality Score (MFS)

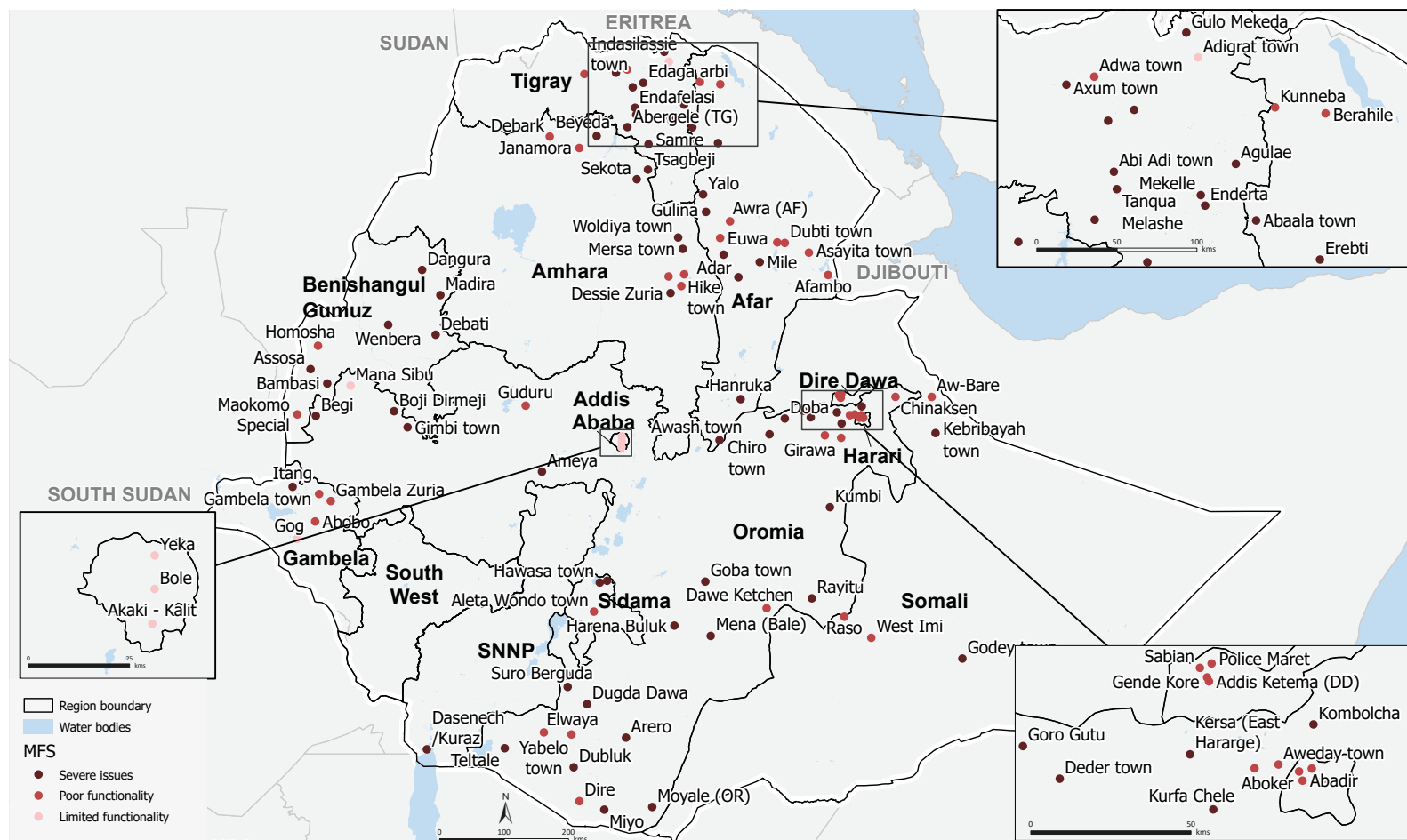
The Market Functionality Score (MFS) is a method of classifying markets based on their level of functionality, helping aid actors understand which markets function well enough to support cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and which may require alternative interventions. The MFS is divided into five dimensions:

- **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

- 69% of markets assessed in February were found to have poor functionality.
- More than 40% of assessed markets in Oromia region had severe market functionality issues, which is the highest compared to markets in other regions.
- Markets in Amhara had the lowest accessibility compared to other regions in February 2024. This could be linked to the ongoing conflict in the region.
- In February, Dire Dawa and Somali regions experienced severe availability issues.
- 86% of the assessed markets had supply chain and restocking issues in February. This is likely due to the ongoing security issues in Amhara and Oromia regions, the two largest crop producing regions in the country.

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



## JMMI Basket

The JMMI basket is a selection 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). It is designed to incorporate a different set of four staple crops in each region in order to reflect consumption patterns in the regions. While the JMMI basket is based in part on the Ethiopia Cash Working Group effort to develop a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for the Somali region in 2020,<sup>1</sup> 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 rate<sup>2</sup>

**56.259 ETB**

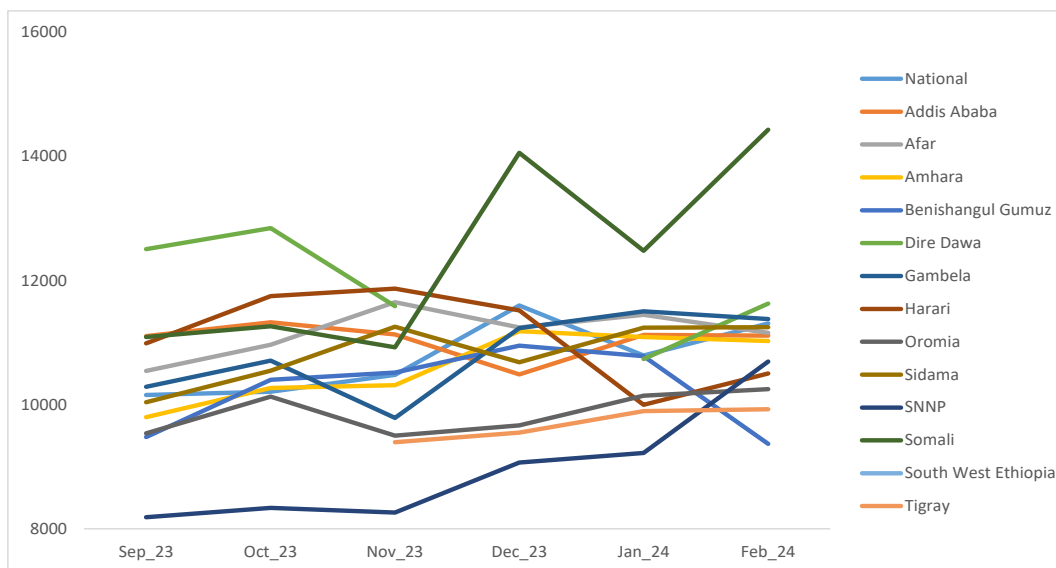
The food basket composition according to the regional consumption patterns:

Beef	Addis Ababa, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, SNNP <sup>3</sup> , Harari, Dire Dawa, Sidama, SWE <sup>4</sup>
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	SNNP, Sidama, SWE

**Table 1: JMMI Full Basket Median Price Per Region**

Region	Full basket median price in Feb (ETB)	Full basket median price in Feb (USD)	Full basket median price in Jan ETB	Full basket median price in Jan (USD)	Change since Jan 2024
Addis Ababa	11,111.63	197.51	11,124.18	199.11	-
Afar	11,159.04	198.35	11,447.29	204.90	▼ 3%
Amhara	11,025.24	195.97	11,090.94	198.52	▼ 1%
Benishangul Gumuz	9,371.00	166.57	10,779.95	192.95	▼ 13%
Dire Dawa	11,628.91	206.70	10,736.11	192.17	▲ 8%
Gambela	11,378.60	202.25	11,506.29	205.95	▼ 1%
Harari	10,503.06	186.69	9,997.74	178.95	▲ 5%
Oromia	10,250.77	182.21	10,144.29	181.57	▲ 1%
Sidama	11,249.77	199.96	11,239.40	201.17	-
SNNP	10,695.91	190.11	9,229.49	165.06	▲ 16%
Somali	14,430.48	256.50	12,480.83	223.39	▲ 16%
SWE	8,770.44	155.89			NA
Tigray	9,925.14	176.42	9,897.23	177.15	-
<b>JMMI full basket</b>	<b>11,308.01 ETB</b>		<b>201.00 USD<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>▲ ETB 514</b>	<b>▲ 5%</b>
<b>JMMI food basket</b>	<b>10,791.01 ETB</b>		<b>191.93 USD<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>▲ ETB 514</b>	<b>▲ 5%</b>

**Figure 1: National and Regional JMMI Full Basket Median Prices**



- In February, 5 of the 13 assessed regions experienced JMMI full basket median price rise.
- The highest JMMI full basket median price increases were observed in SNNP (16%), Somali (16%) and Dire Dawa (8%) compared to regional median prices in January 2024.

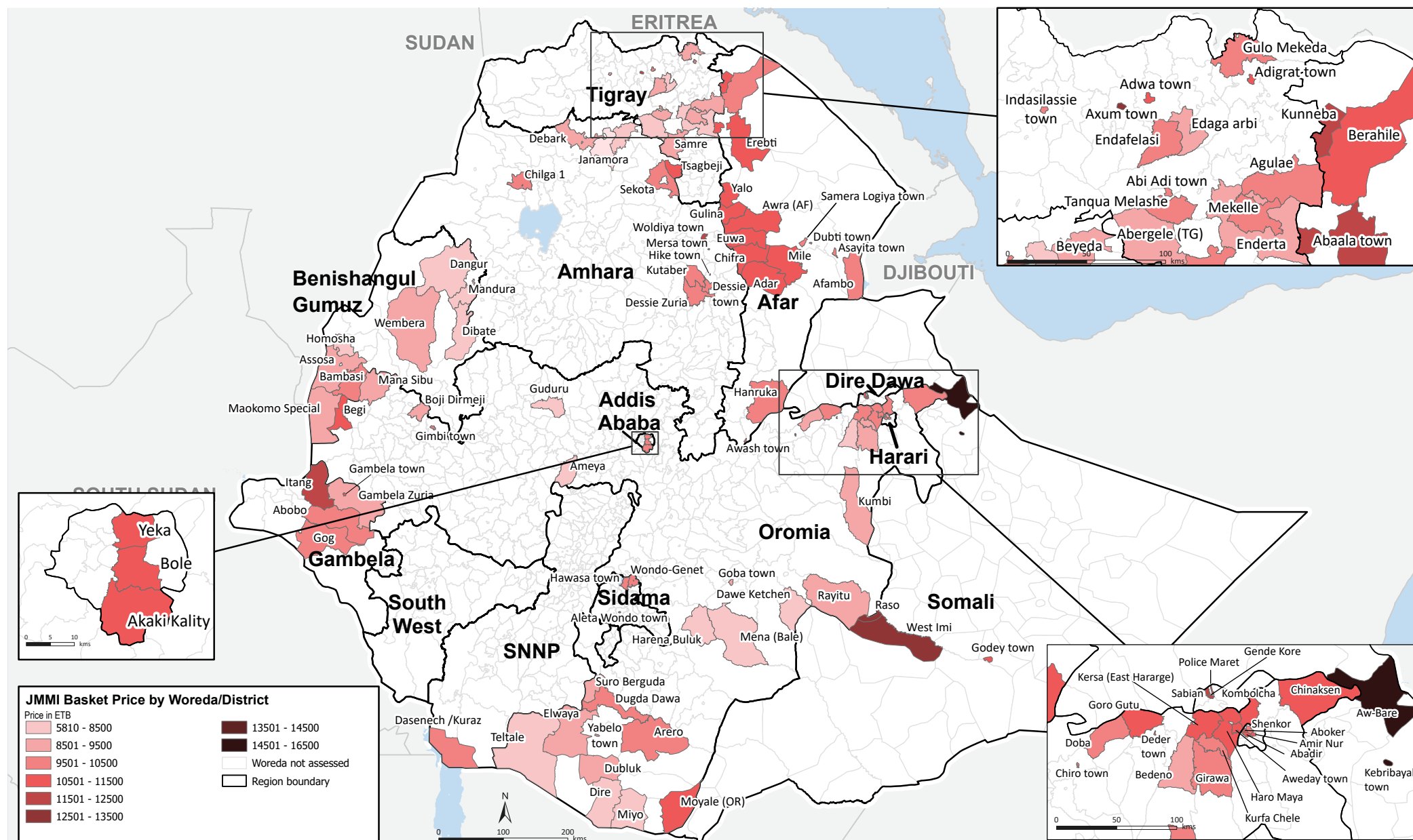
1. Minimum Expenditure Basket for Somali Region Guidance Note, June 2020. Additional sources consulted to assemble the JMMI Basket include the Ethiopia Food Security and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors, World Food Programme (WFP) vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), and publications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

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

3. Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region

4. South West Ethiopia

Map 3: Cost of JMMI Full Basket, By Woreda





All items listed under the shelter and education sections are not included in the JMMI basket. Additionally, water treatment and CBHI<sup>4</sup> are also not in the JMMI basket. These items are assessed solely to inform humanitarian actors involved in CVA about the price evolution of the items.

- Among cereals, teff and rice were observed to have the largest increase (both +4%) in median prices at the national level since January 2024.
- In February, the highest increase on pulses' prices was recorded on faba beans (+8%).
- The price of dry fish showed highest increase (+57%) since January 2024.
- Among vegetables, green leafy was observed to have the highest increase (+9%) in February 2024.
- The price of water treatment showed the highest rise (+24%).
- The price of rubber also increased by 16%.

Table 2: National and Regional Median Prices Per Item<sup>5</sup>

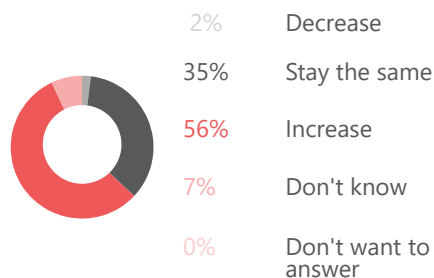
Item	National change since Jan 2024	National	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benihsangul Gumuz	Dire Dawa	Gambela	Harari	Oromia	Sidama	SNNP	Somali	SWE	Tigray
<b>Cereals</b>															
Maize	▼ 3%	47	55	60	46.5	33	60	50	55	43	45	51	100	25	43
Sorghum	▼ 4%	60	95	65	67.5	36	95	61.25	65	51.25			130	19	60
Teff	▲ 4%	125	120	130	130	131.25	140	165	125	119	120	132.5		100	130
Wheat	▼ 6%	65.5	80		67.5	50	90	57.5	70	65			120		65.75
Barley	▼ 9%	75		80							55	NA		NA	
Enset	0	100									100	NA			
Rice	▲ 4%	135											130		
<b>Pulses</b>															
Garden pea	0	100	100	145	150	75	NA	100	NA	95	NA	NA	NA		66.5
Faba bean	▲ 8%	97.5	85	110	167.5	115	NA	100	NA	120	80	NA	NA		70
Lentils	0	150	145	145	160	161.25	NA	170	NA	145	NA	180	NA		130
<b>Meat and Fish</b>															
Beef	0	650	700		800	500	600	625	700	700	800			NA	600
Goat meat	0	600		600											
Camel meat	-	700											700		
Dry fish	▲ 57%	180						180							
<b>Vegetables</b>															
Green leafy	▲ 9%	60	55	55	60	60	NA	65	NA	55	100	NA	65	NA	40
Tomatoes	▼ 24%	55	55	80	50	85	60	95	30	62.5	42.5	NA	105	NA	30
Onions	▼ 7%	130	110	130	130	135	150	148.75	100	135	125	NA	170	NA	100
Potatoes	0	50	40	55	50	50	50	56.5	35	40	30	NA	90	NA	50
Okra	▼ 6%	93.75						93.75							
<b>WASH</b>															
Bath soap	▼ 5%	50	45	45	60	50	45	60	45	60	47.5	32.5	130	50	70
Laundry soap	0	60	65	60	56	57.5	55	60	75	60	50	42.5	80	50	58.75
Sanitary pads	0	60	45	60	60	55	120	63.5	NA	60	50	NA	200	NA	50
Water treatment	▲ 24%	52.5	105	120	NA	75	NA	20	NA	55	NA	NA	50	NA	30
<b>Shelter</b>															
Plastic bucket	▼ 5%	180	160	225	180	170	NA	211.25	NA	180	NA	NA	200	NA	177.5
Washing basin	▼ 4%	200	160	275	200	175	NA	208.75	NA	210	NA	NA	85	NA	200
<b>Education</b>															
Exercise book	▼ 2%	50	50	60	50	36.25	45.8	43.75	NA	50	37.5	54	48	NA	50
Pen/pencil	▼ 4%	15	10	15	17	19	NA	17.5	NA	19.5	15	20	13	NA	14.5
Rubber	▲ 16%	14.25	30	10	12.5	10	NA	20	NA	10	25	NA	22.5	NA	15
Ruler	▼ 20%	20	35	12.5	22.5	20	NA	25	NA	22.5	15	NA	45	NA	30
<b>Other</b>															
Cooking oil	▼ 5%	200	165	200	200	20.5	160	180	183.75	210	210	130	150	NA	191.25
Milk	▼ 20%	80	100	85	60	94	NA	132.5	NA	90	NA	NA	87.5	NA	80
Egg	0	13	11	15	11.5	15	14	20	12	12	12	NA	19	NA	13
Salt	0	30	60	30	30	28.75	NA	37.5	NA	32.5	50	70	NA	NA	27.5

4. Community Based Health Insurance.

5. The blank spaces represent the item is not part of the basket in that region.

## REPORTED PREDICTED CHANGE IN PRICE OF FOOD ITEMS

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

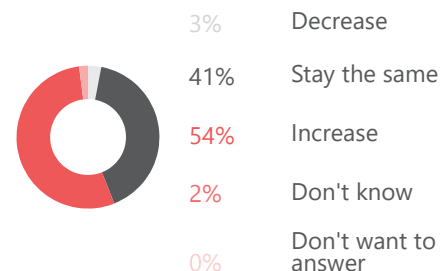


Out of those vendors predicting an increase in food prices, the most frequently cited reasons were:<sup>6</sup>

- 1 19% Rising exchange rate
- 2 15% Road blockage
- 3 13% Customers will demand more of these items

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

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



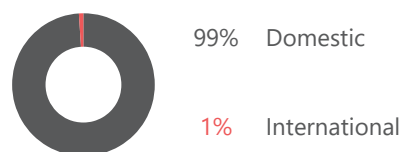
Out of those vendors predicting an increase in hygiene item prices, the most frequently cited reasons were:<sup>6</sup>

- 1 23% Customers will run out of these items
- 2 20% Rising exchange rate
- 3 18% Customers will demand more of these items

## LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR FOOD ITEMS

**58%** of vendors reported that their main supplier of food items was located in the same woreda.

Proportion of vendors by reported origin of their main supplier for food items (out of the 41% of the vendors whose suppliers were not located in the same woreda):



**41%** of vendors reported that their main supplier of food items was not located in the same woreda as them.

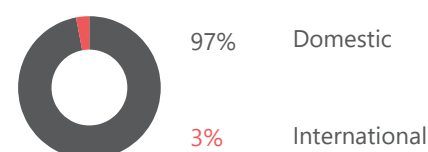
Proportion of vendors whose main food items supplier was not located in the same woreda by reported region where the supplier is located:<sup>6</sup>

- |     |                   |
|-----|-------------------|
| 34% | Oromia            |
| 17% | Amhara            |
| 15% | Tigray            |
| 12% | Addis Ababa       |
| 5%  | Benishangul Gumuz |

## LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS

**45%** of vendors reported that their main supplier of NFIs was located in the same woreda.

Proportion of vendors by reported origin of their main supplier for NFI items (out of the 54% of the vendors whose suppliers were not located in the same woreda):



**54%** of vendors reported that their main supplier of NFIs was not located in the same woreda as them.

Proportion of vendors whose main NFIs supplier was not located in the same woreda by reported region where the supplier is located:<sup>6</sup>

- |     |             |
|-----|-------------|
| 22% | Amhara      |
| 20% | Addis Ababa |
| 20% | Oromia      |
| 18% | Tigray      |
| 5%  | Gambela     |

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

## DIFFICULTIES IN MEETING DEMAND AND TRANSPORTING OR PROCURING SUPPLIES

**25%** (n= 151) 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 for shortage of food items supply were:<sup>6</sup>

- 1 18% (n=27) Not enough credit
- 2 18% (n= 27) Producers producing less
- 3 16% (n= 24) Not enough money

**17%** (n= 24) of vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough NFIs to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

## 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):<sup>6</sup>

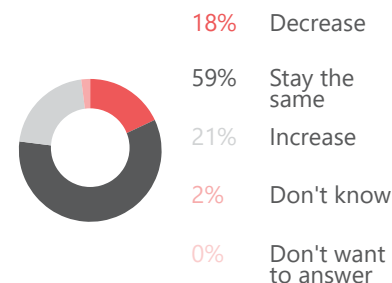
- 1 6% Women
- 2 4% Children
- 3 4% Chronically ill people

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.<sup>6</sup>

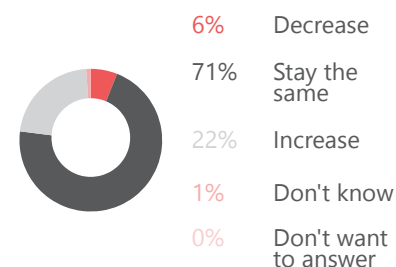
- 1 9% Fear of violence
- 2 6% Fear of looting
- 3 5% Curfew
- 4 4% Fear of robbery

## 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:



## TYPES OF PAYMENT MODALITIES

Proportion of vendors reporting accepting different types of payment in the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

- 1 96% Cash (ETB)
- 2 18% Mobile money
- 3 13% Money transfer

**Table 3: Availability of Items in the Market, Available Stock and Time Needed to Restock in February 2024**

Item <sup>7</sup>	Availability			Stock and Restock	
	Available (% Kls)	Limited Available (% Kls)	Not available (% Kls)	Days stock available	Days needed to restock
<b>Cereals</b>					
Maize	53%	42%	3%	15	4
Sorghum	47%	40%	8%	15	4
Teff	49%	43%	6%	14	5
Wheat	39%	40%	16%	15	5
Barley	30%	32%	25%	21	3
Enset	12%	17%	54%	2	2
Rice	40%	40%	15%	12	2
<b>Pulses</b>					
Garden pea	100%	0%	0%	30	3
Faba bean	100%	0%	0%	20	3
Lentils	100%	0%	0%	18	3
<b>Meat and Fish</b>					
Beef	58%	25%	13%	2	1
Goat meat	67%	33%	0%	1	1
Camel meat	50%	50	0%	2	1
Dry fish	75%	0%	0%	3	1
<b>Vegetables</b>					
Green leafy	44%	47%	8%	3	2
Tomatoes	60%	39%	1%	4	2
Onions	58%	42%	0%	6	2
Potatoes	56%	43%	1%	5	3
Okra	60%	20%	0%	2	1
<b>WASH</b>					
Bath soap	79%	20%	1%	15	3
Laundry soap	79%	19%	2%	15	3
Sanitary pads	63%	21%	13%	15	3
Water treatment	28%	19%	40%	11	3
<b>Shelter</b>					
Plastic bucket	45%	28%	22%	15	4
Washing basin	44%	27%	22%	15	3
<b>Education</b>					
Exercise book	66%	29%	2%	23	3
Pen/pencil	70%	27%	2%	20	3
Rubber	46%	17%	27%	11	3
Ruler	45%	22%	22%	15	2
<b>Other</b>					
Cooking oil	68%	32%	0%	15	3
Milk	42%	33%	17%	1	1
Egg	56%	33%	8%	5	2
Salt	82%	18%	0%	20	3

- All interviewed retailers reported the availability of garden peas, faba beans, lentils, and okra in February 2024.
- Camel meat (50%), green leafy (47%), teff (43%) and potatoes (43%) were reported to have limited availability in February 2024.

7. Red numbers in this table flag the rate of unavailability of items.



## 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 market place(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 and 13 February 2024. In February, 21 of the JMMI partners conducted a total of 879 KIIs. This round covered 244 market places, which were sampled by partners nationwide based on their access and existing areas of intervention. This round includes 111 out of 1040 woredas in Ethiopia.

## Challenges and limitations

- The South west region was not assessed due to the unavailability of data collection partners.
- In February 2024, prices for all vegetable items, beef, barley and cooking oil were not collected in SWE, while enset and all vegetable items prices were not collected in SNNP, which can be one factor for the monthly price change reported in Table 2.
- The JMMI methodology specifies that three prices should be collected per commodity, per woreda. For this round of data collection, less than three prices were collected per woreda for fababean, lentils, plastic bucket, rubber, ruler, washing basin and water treatment items.
- All findings are indicative and not statistically generalisable at any level.

## 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.

## Participating agencies

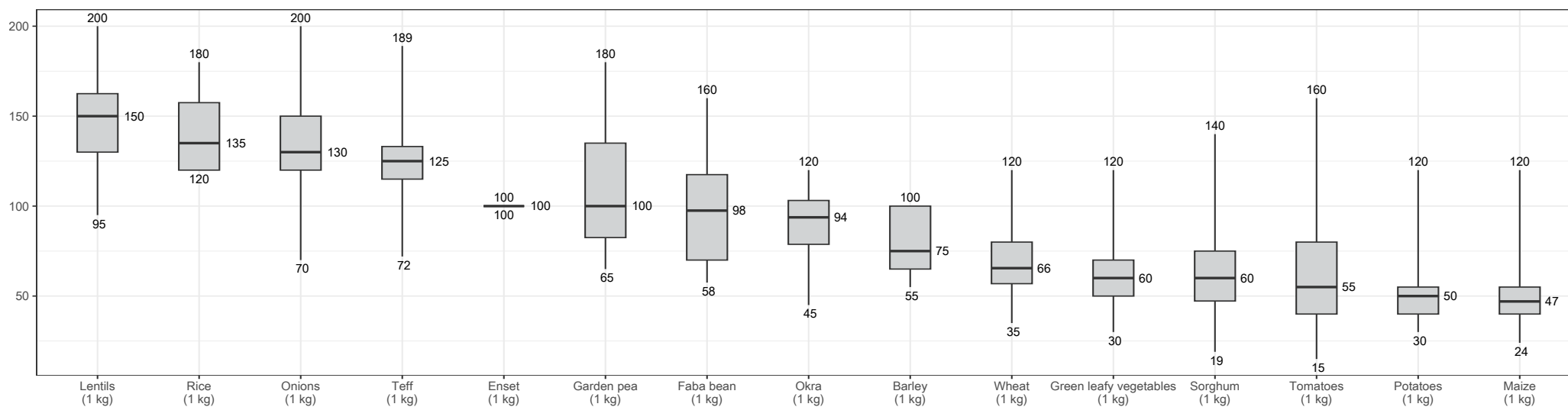
- ACF – Action Contre le Faim
- ACTED – Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
- ASDEPO – Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization
- AIE – Action Aid Ethiopia
- Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia
- CARE
- Caritas Switzerland
- Christian Aid
- Concern Worldwide
- COOPI – Cooperazione Internazionale
- DCA – Danish Church Aid
- EECMY DASSC
- FRC – Finish Refugee Council
- GOAL
- IRC – International Rescue Committee
- Mercy Corps
- NRC – Norwegian Refugee Council
- Oxfam
- Plan International
- SCI – Save the Children
- WVI – World Vision International

## About REACH

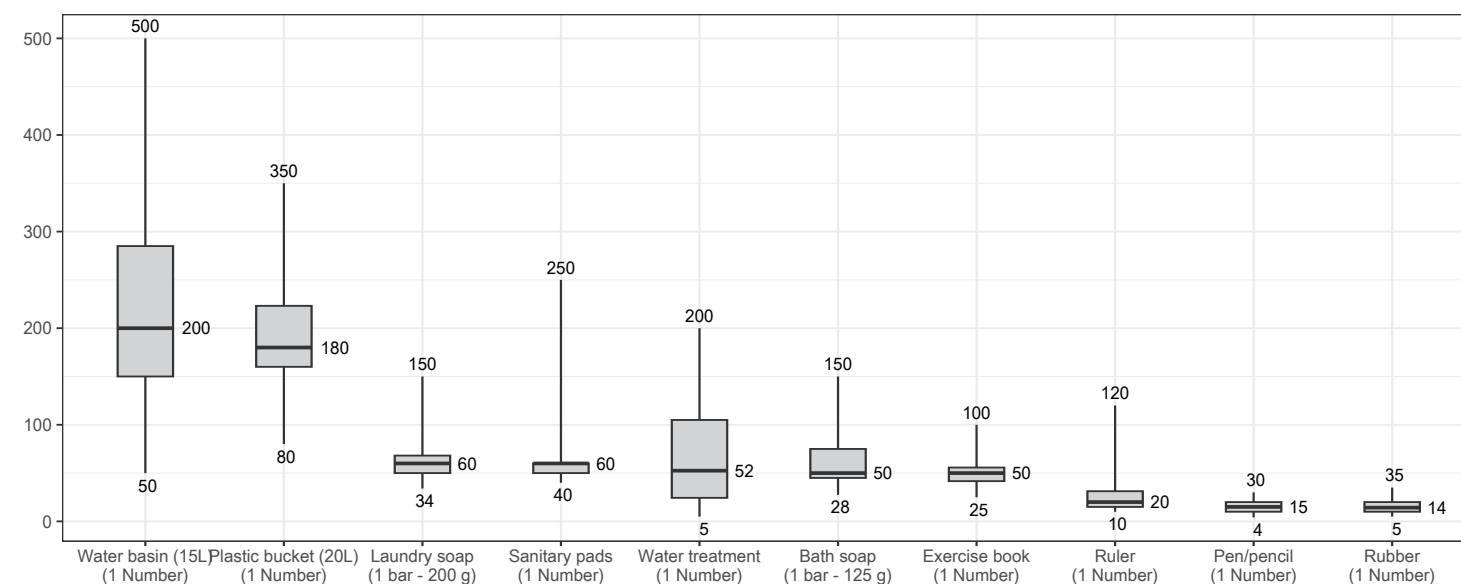
REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities 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).

## ANNEX 1: Distribution of Prices

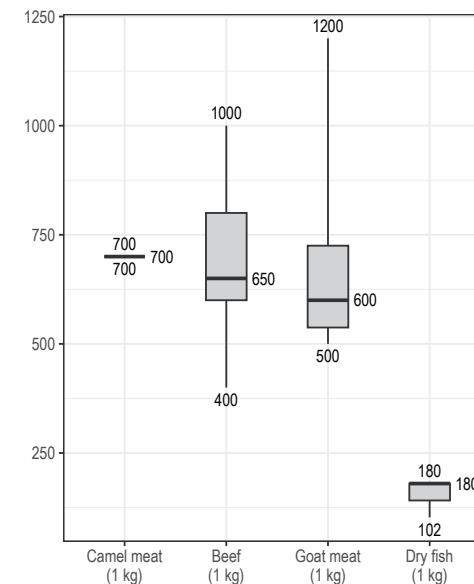
### Food Items 1



### NFIs



### Meat Items



Other Food Items

