

SOMALIA

Joint Market Monitoring Initiative

Factsheet Booklet

August 2020



WASH Cluster
Somalia



Shelter Cluster Somalia
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

REACH

Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



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Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance	MBP	Market-Based Programming	SLSH	Somaliland Shilling
CWG	Cash Working Group	MMH	Menstrual Hygiene Management	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit	MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket	USD	United States Dollar
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	NFI	Non-Food Item	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
JMMI	Joint Market Monitoring Initiative	SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization	WFP	World Food Programme
KII	Key Informant Interviews	SOSH	Somali Shilling		

INTRODUCTION

The number of internally displaced people in Somalia has been increasing for the last several years¹. The humanitarian response system in Somalia has mechanisms in place for rapid scale-up and sustained programming, including cash and voucher assistance (CVA). In 2020, 32% of the total requirement by clusters in Somalia is planned for CVA totaling 332 million United States Dollars (USD). Multi-purpose cash, shelter, and food security represent 84% of the total amount, with a budget of 280 million USD dedicated to CVA².

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) is a joint initiative from the Somalia Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Shelter clusters and REACH. It aims to address an information gap in Somalia in terms of regular and updated monitoring of market functionality and a broad range of non-food items (NFIs), while contributing to existing³ supply chain and price monitoring of the main minimum expenditure basket (MEB) items.

The aim of the JMMI is to harmonize market monitoring, avoid duplications and overlaps, maximize geographic coverage and ensure a regular and predictable output to inform cluster programming and cash responses. It is a model that REACH has supported to set up and coordinate in [several countries](#).

The assessed items are selected largely based on needs of the two clusters and their members, currently implementing or planning to implement Market-Based Programming (MBP) and CVA. On the supply side, MBP supports traders to expand their products, for example through providing non-refundable cash grants for business development. On the demand side, CVA is provided to increase access to WASH and shelter commodities.

The pilot round of the JMMI in Somalia happened in June 2020, in 6 locations with a reduced list of assessed items. The pilot served to fine tune the methodology and the data collected has not been published and is not included in this document.

The August 2020 round is the first “comprehensive” round of the JMMI. The onset coincided with atypical circumstances derived from the COVID-19 pandemic, which have increased both the demand for an updated monitoring of a broad range of NFIs, and the limitations faced when collecting primary data. In that regard, JMMI partners aim to continue improving together, learning from experience, while delivering the best possible data with transparency and accuracy.

Locations assessed in August 2020



METHODOLOGY

The WASH and Shelter 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, leads on technical data management and data cleaning, data analysis, and output production.

The geographic coverage area is determined by the access and capacity of partners. In order to maximize efficacy, certain markets are prioritized to reflect the areas in which cash transfer programs, particularly focused on NFIs, are planned or ongoing, as well as key supply chains for the main NFIs assessed. As of August 2020, the target locations were Baidoa, Belet Weyne, Bosasso, Dhobley,

Dhuusamarreeb, Doolow, Gaalkacyo, Garowe, Hargeysa, Jowhar, Kismaayo, and Mogadishu (see map above).

A market mapping is conducted yearly in each of the selected locations, aiming to identify markets that are key to the clusters' programming. 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 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 numbered, 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, or up to a maximum of 20 vendors selling construction items, 20-25 vendors selling general household NFIs, and 5 water suppliers per location.

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 ODK Collect mobile application. Market data is published quarterly, stratified by location. During emergencies, rapid assessments are carried and published based on agreed necessity.

FIRST ROUND - AUGUST 2020

In this first round of the JMIMI, data was collected remotely to prevent the spread of COVID-19 using contact information from market vendors gathered in early June by the partners. This condition emphasized limitations that are expected when launching a coordinated initiative such as the JMIMI.

A total of 491 interviews were conducted in August with vendors in the 12 selected locations. The number was lower than the target, to a great extent due to limitations inherent to remote data collection. While the effect of a lower number of interviews is noted in some locations, aggregated results can give a reliable background for comparisons.

DATA PROCESSING

REACH performs data checks with the partners during and after the main data collection. These checks include duplicate interviews (same vendor interviewed more than once), unusually short interviews (according to the agreed minimal duration), various numerical outliers (particularly item prices), and translating and standardizing text fields.

The methodology used for price analysis and other numeric indicators is "location medians" or "medians-of-medians," 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. This methodology is designed to minimize 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%.

LIMITATIONS

Market monitoring can be challenging, especially through remote interviews. While questions are standardized across all locations, different variables might interfere with the quality of the data collected. It is important to keep in mind that some vendors might feel more or less inclined to share their actual experiences, while others might adjust their answers based on the expected effect that they will have in humanitarian programming. Similarly, even though all enumerators received the same training, some might have more previous experience and be therefore more able to produce higher quality data. As the JMIMI gradually manages to establish a stronger internal coordination and external relation with vendors, and longitudinal data becomes available, the accuracy of findings is expected to increase.

The interaction with market vendors is a key element affecting the quality of the data. Starting with remote interviews limited the capacity of partners to establish a relationship and explain to these vendors the goals of the JMIMI in more detail. This could have also limited the enumerators' capacity to ensure that vendors felt that their concerns were observed and addressed.

Conducting remote interviews with preselected vendors also limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors, according to the specific items sold. In that regard, item availability could have been reported with a degree of false negatives. In other words, items may wrongfully appear to be unavailable because enumerators had a limited pool of vendors to interview. On top of that, vendors were often not available for clarifications after the initial data collection period, which might have resulted in slightly skewed results.

As the subsequent rounds start shifting back to face-to-face interviews, these limitations are expected to be minimized. Concurrently, as the JMIMI evolves, a longitudinal perspective can offer steadier trends, which may help targeting specific points of contention.

NFIs are particularly challenging to standardize as they vary significantly in terms of types, brands, and specifications. The JMIMI methodology aims to balance consistency and comparability considerations (precise definition needed) with geographical variations in availability (loose definition needed).

The markets selected by the partners are mostly large main markets, which may not be representative of rural areas. The names of

the markets assessed in this round are next to each locations' introduction page.

Some indicators⁴ 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 vendors are selected purposively, findings are not statistically representative. All findings are *indicative only* for the time frame within which data was collected, and specifications may vary slightly between locations according to different brands available.

At least three retailers need to be interviewed per item to ensure quality and consistency of data (two for water suppliers); the prices and stock conditions of items with insufficient interviews are highlighted in light red in the respective tables. Such findings could be inconsistent and the low number of interviews could indicate low availability of these items. Prices that are more than double or less than half of the domestic median are marked with a red line.

NOTES

In all multiple choice questions, respondents could choose not to answer (Prefer not to answer) or report as not knowing the answer (Don't know). These responses were recorded and are reported separately.

Some words, particularly "items" and "commodities" are used interchangeably. Moreover, to avoid misunderstanding, the aggregated results of all locations assessed are referred to as domestic results. For example, aggregated prices of all locations assessed are referred to as domestic prices in this report.

Seasons are referred to using their names in Somali, as they are normally referred to in other publications. This is because the seasons are observed in accordance to meteorological events and might not coincide with the Western seasons⁵. A rough equivalence with the seasons in the northern hemisphere would be Hagaa (summer), Deyr (autumn), Jilal (winter), and Gu' (spring). The two rainy seasons are Deyr and Gu'.

To access the complete terms of reference, access bit.ly/som-jmimi-tor

DOMESTIC RESULTS

The following three pages present the main indicators at the domestic level, offering some insight at the overall results, and sets the ground for the findings from the specific locations.

PRICES

The table below presents the median prices across all locations assessed, converted to USD using the reported exchange rate by each vendor. These prices were used as a baseline for comparing the prices from each location. The methodology used is “medians-of-medians,” whereby the median prices for each of all assessed items are calculated first within each assessed location and then the median of all of those location medians is calculated to derive aggregated prices.

The table also includes the values for the first and third quartiles, which represent the

distribution of the 50% most common prices (25% below and 25% above the median, respectively). The reported prices of most items assessed present some variability, particularly for solar lamps, blankets, spoon, serving spoon, timber, sleeping mat, and soap.

Considering the range from the minimum and maximum median prices across all locations assessed, the items with most variation (marked with a red dot) are: solar lamps (USD 1.00-15.75), wooden poles (USD 2.74-54), metal bars (USD 3.50-75.00), trucked water (USD 3.20-50.00), communal water (USD 0.03-10.00), timber (USD 2.50-44.25), piped water (USD 1.00-45.00), and spoons (USD 0.20-1.50).

These differences could be a sign of large differences of prices across locations, quality, brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications.

PAYMENT METHOD

While vendors accept the local currencies, the Somali Shilling (SOSH) and the Somaliland Shilling (SLSH), the USD was reportedly accepted by nearly all vendors interviewed (92%). Virtually all vendors report accepting mobile payment (99%) and cash (97%). While charging an extra fee depending on the payment method is not uncommon, the majority (64%) of vendors reported not charging more for a specific payment method.

BARTER

As an experimental question, a random subset of vendors were asked about bartering. While these results will not be reported disaggregated by location, the domestic data suggests that bartering is uncommon. When asked about whether customers offered barter as payment, 13% of vendors interviewed reported “yes” and 25% “don’t know”. From those reporting “yes”, 58% reported not accepting such offers.

Domestic median prices of monitored items (USD)⁶

	Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart		Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart
General Household Items	Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	\$7.00	\$5.13	\$10.64	Construction Items	Brick 20cm x 20cm	\$0.48	\$0.47	\$0.48
	Bowl 1 liter	\$1.96	\$1.78	\$2.58		Cement 50kg	\$9.02	\$7.50	\$9.52
	Bucket 10 liters	\$2.82	\$2.40	\$3.00		Gravel cubic meter	\$39.75	\$35.13	\$48.00
	Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	\$1.75	\$1.70	\$1.88		Gumboots one pair	\$6.63	\$6.56	\$7.38
	Cooking Pot 5 liters	\$8.00	\$6.00	\$8.00		Hammer 0.5kg	\$3.50	\$3.00	\$4.00
	Cooking Pot 7 liters	\$8.35	\$6.50	\$10.15		Hinges 4 inches	\$12.00	\$11.20	\$14.00
	Cup 250ml	\$0.96	\$0.54	\$1.00		Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
	Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	\$2.20	\$2.13	\$2.53		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	\$12.00	• \$8.25	• \$12.00
	Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	\$1.80	\$1.50	\$1.90		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	\$7.50	• \$6.35	• \$7.50
	Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	\$1.92	\$1.82	\$2.00		Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	\$2.00	\$1.88	\$2.25
	Kettle 2 liters	\$4.40	\$4.00	\$5.44		Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	\$2.30	\$2.06	\$2.50
	Knife medium	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.27		Sand cubic meter	\$36.00	\$31.00	\$36.25
	Lock unit	\$1.71	\$1.44	\$2.00		Spade unit	\$3.92	\$3.86	\$3.92
	MHM ⁷ disposable, pack 10-14 units	\$1.15	\$1.00	\$1.38		Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$5.35	• \$4.25	• \$7.30
	MHM reusable, 5 units	\$1.27	\$1.16	\$1.34		Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	\$6.08	• \$5.25	• \$6.63
	Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	\$4.25	\$3.13	\$4.38		Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$7.00	• \$6.25	• \$8.41
	Mug unit	\$0.95	\$0.69	\$1.00		Vent Pipe 4m long	\$12.00	\$10.50	\$12.00
	Face Mask box, 50 units	\$21.00	\$17.92	\$23.00		Wheelbarrow unit	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$30.75
	Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	\$6.21	\$5.13	\$6.34		Wooden Pole 6m long	\$11.00	• \$11.00	• \$11.00
	Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	\$12.50	\$10.00	\$13.00		Wood Saw 10 inches long	\$3.63	\$3.50	\$3.75
	Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	\$14.50	\$13.25	\$15.75	Water	Communal water 20 liters	\$0.08	• \$0.07	• \$0.09
	Plate 25cm diameter	\$1.96	\$1.43	\$2.08		Piped water 1000 liters	\$1.50	• \$1.50	• \$2.21
	Rake unit	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$4.50		Trucked water 1000 liters	\$7.50	• \$7.06	• \$10.00
	Serving Spoon 125ml	\$1.03	\$0.89	\$1.53					
	Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	\$7.00	\$5.02	\$8.88					
	Soap 3 small bars (150g)	\$1.20	\$0.88	\$1.54					
	Solar Lamp unit	\$3.50	• \$3.25	• \$10.00	[*] Price diverges from domestic median [†] Insufficient quotations [‡] No quotations, noted price is domestic median				
	Spoon unit	\$0.50	• \$0.48	• \$0.80					
	Washing Powder 100 grams	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.22					
	Water 1 liter bottle	\$0.60	\$0.50	\$0.63					

Aggregated stock conditions reported by vendors (key below)

	Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty		Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty
General Household Items	Blanket	15	6	43%	Construction Items	Brick	18	5.5	50%
	Bowl	15	7	33%		Cement	18.5	8	50%
	Bucket	17	6	28%		Gravel	6	4.5	0%
	Chlorine Tabs	9	4	33%		Gumboots	22.5	5	75%
	Cooking Pot	24	6.5	33%		Hammer	14	10	25%
	Cup	17.5	6	33%		Hinges	30	7	38%
	Jerry Can	13	7	20%		Iron Sheet	30	7	57%
	Kettle	15	7	24%		Metal Bar	30	10	67%
	Knife	19	6	50%		Nails	20	8.5	35%
	Lock	20	6	50%		Sand	6	4.5	33%
	MHM	15	6	43%		Spade	19	8.5	44%
	Mosquito Net	16	4.5	18%		Timber	29	10	45%
	Mug	18	7	50%		Vent Pipe	36	9	50%
	Face Mask	16	4.5	50%		Wheelbarrow	30	10	50%
	Plastic Gloves	20	4.5	32%		Wooden Pole	14	5.5	29%
	Plastic Sheet	14	7	50%		Wood Saw	15	9	33%
	Plate	19	6	50%	Water	Communal water	5	5	42%
	Rake	15	7	50%		Piped water	4	4	50%
	Serving Spoon	20	6.5	38%		Trucked water	7.5	3	50%
	Sleeping Mat	19.5	7	38%					
	Soap	10	5.5	35%					
	Solar Lamp	15	7	55%					
	Spoon	16.5	7	33%					
	Washing Powder	8.5	5.5	48%					
	Water	11.5	3	14%					

• Indication of possible shortage

KEY

Stock duration: Median number of days reported by vendors, that current stock of each item sold will last, assuming that the rate of purchase remains consistent.

Restocking time: Median number of days reported by vendors, that it would take to restock each item sold, from ordering to delivery in the shop.

Stocking difficulty: Percentage of vendors reporting having difficulty to restock each item sold, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

STOCK AND CREDIT

While these domestic results indicate low risk of shortages, with stock durations generally above restocking time, results disaggregated by location indicate that some markets and items are more at risk. Comparing the stock conditions from all locations assessed, washing powder was found to be at risk of shortage (restocking time is longer or equal to stock duration) in half (6) of the locations assessed. Other key items found to be at risk of stock depletion are chlorine tabs (4 locations), soap (4 locations), bottled water (3 locations), MHM⁹ (3 locations), and many construction items such as hammer (5 locations) and nails (4 locations). In addition, soap was found to be potentially at risk of shortage (stock duration is 7 days longer or less than restocking time) in another 5 locations assessed.

The number of suppliers serves as a baseline for comparing each location. Those locations with a relatively higher median number of suppliers are considered to be relatively more resilient against shocks and disruptions.

Next, seasonality was reported by half of the vendors as not affecting their supply. However, this can only be taken as a baseline for comparing each location. In general, locations with immediate access to major ports, such as Bossaso, Mogadishu, and Kismaayo, were found to not have greater supply issues in one particular season. This could be an indication that NFI vendors in locations more dependent on roads might be more affected by seasonality due to seasonal flooding.

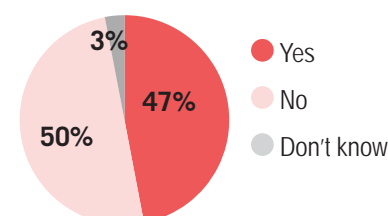
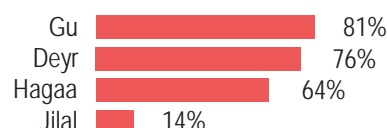
Sources of credit seemingly vary considerably by location. Domestic results indicate family, supplier, and bank, as the most common sources. Conversely, nearly one quarter (24%) of the vendors interviewed reported not having access to any source of credit. Finally, 3 in 5 vendors reported offering credit to at least one of their customers in the 30 days prior to data collection, which indicates a financial risk for vendors in cases of non-payment.

Median number of suppliers vendors reported regularly dealing with, by type of vendor

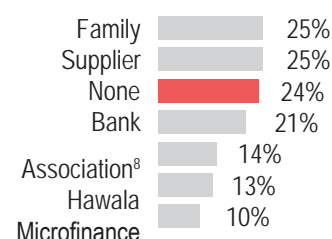
3.25 🏠 General household NFI vendors

4.50 🏗️ Construction item vendors

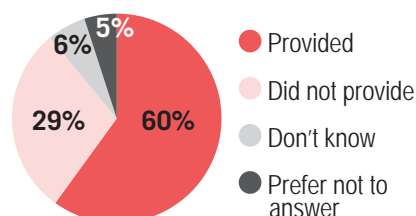
Percentage of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season

Of those, particular seasons¹⁰ in which they reported facing greater supply issues

Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business (>10%)



Percentage of vendors reportedly providing credit to any of their customers, in the 30 days prior to data collection



86 USD is the median maximum amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to a single customer.

438 USD is the median amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to customers but have not yet been repaid.

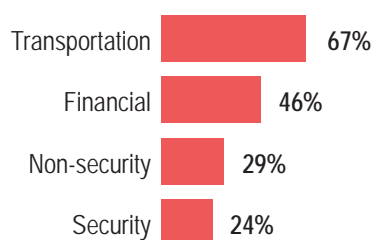
MARKET ENVIRONMENT

The domestic results indicate a prevalence of transportation barriers, followed by financial barriers. Poor quality of roads is the most commonly reported barrier, affecting 54% of vendors interviewed, followed by low purchasing power (32%), flooding affecting roads (27%), and bombing during transportation (18%).

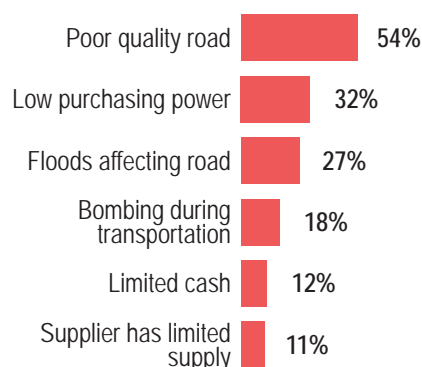
It is important to note how these barriers reportedly affected vendors from different locations. A higher proportion of vendors interviewed in Jowhar reported being affected by transportation and non-security barriers than in the other locations assessed. Jowhar is also among the five locations with a higher proportion of vendors reporting being affected by financial and security barriers. Dhobley also appears among the five locations with a higher proportion of vendors reporting being affected by the four types of barriers.

Some locations, like Kismaayo, appear high on the list of a particular barrier and not in others, suggesting location-specific concerns from vendors. In this case, vendors interviewed in Kismaayo more commonly reported being affected by financial barriers than vendors interviewed in other locations assessed. Likewise, in Garowe, a higher proportion of vendors reported being affected by transportation barriers than in other locations, but a lower proportion than in most locations with regard to security and non-security barriers.

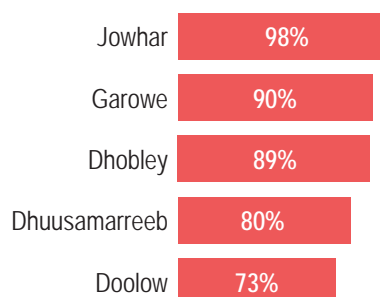
Percentage of vendors reporting facing each type of barrier



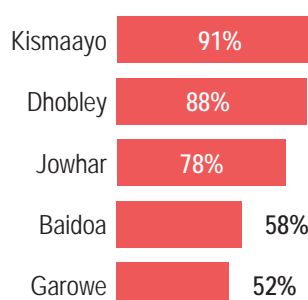
Most commonly reported barriers overall (reported by at least 10% of vendors)



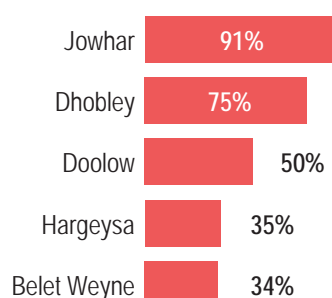
Five locations with the highest percentages of vendors interviewed reporting transportation barriers



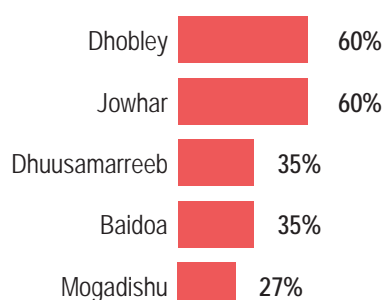
Five locations with the highest percentages of vendors interviewed reporting financial barriers



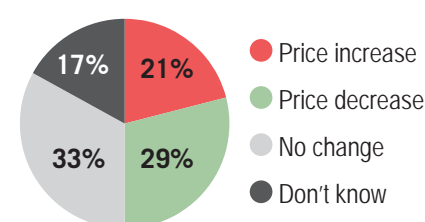
Five locations with the highest percentages of vendors interviewed reporting non-security barriers



Five locations with the highest percentages of vendors interviewed reporting security barriers



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



When asked about the possible effect of CVA on prices, the largest portion of vendors interviewed reported expecting no change in prices. However, when asked about other expectations, a handful of vendors reported expecting a decrease in the number of customers. This expectation was not broadly observed, but could be further explored in future rounds.

RESOURCES

To facilitate the interaction with the JMMI, an interactive dashboard is available on-line. The dashboard is designed to allow users to navigate more easily and draw geographical and temporal comparisons, and filter on particular items. The development of the interactive dashboard started in September 2020 and is expected to roll out during the following months. To use the on-line interactive dashboard, access bit.ly/som-jmmi

ENDNOTES

1. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). [Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan 2020](#). January 2020.
2. Ibid.
3. World Food Programme (WFP). [Joint Market and Supply Chain Update](#) (weekly); Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). [Market Update](#) (monthly); Cash Working Group (CWG). [Quarterly Dashboard](#) (quarterly).
4. The only experimental questions reported in this report are the practice of barter and vendors' perception of the impact of CVA to prices (asked to 50% of the sample). Other questions not included here, due to the limited amount of data, are: items sold more frequently, currencies used by vendors with suppliers, condition of the route from their suppliers, and vendors' perception of gender-based consumer patterns.
5. FSNAU. [Climate](#). Last access Sep 17, 2020.
6. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general" and "construction" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers. Items marked in red did not have enough data to draw a median.
7. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM).
8. Vendor associations.
9. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM).
10. Seasons are reported in Somali, as they do not entirely coincide with Western seasons. Refer to ["NOTES on page 4"](#) for an explanation on Somali seasons.

PRICES AND PAYMENT

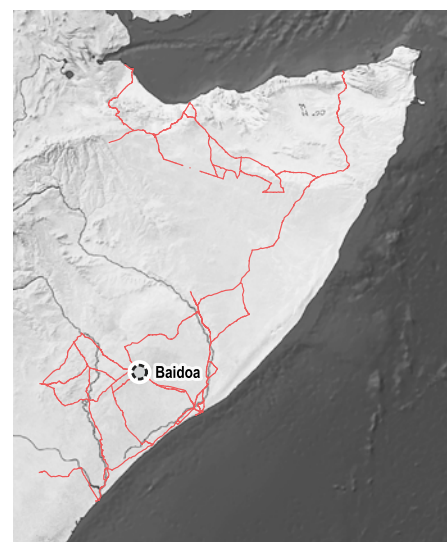
In Baidoa, 55 vendors were interviewed at Suuq Wayne. The main currency reportedly used by these vendors in their shops was the Somali Shilling (89%) and the United States Dollar (USD, 11%). All vendors reported accepting mobile payment (100%) and nearly all reportedly accepted cash (98%). The majority (64%) reported not charging more for a specific payment method.

Of the 53 items monitored, interviewed vendors in Baidoa reported sufficient quotations for 49 items. Only collapsible jerry cans, plastic sheets, and trucked water presented insufficient quotations (highlighted in light red in the table below).

Median prices diverging¹ from the domestic median are marked with a red line. Baidoa had minimal instances of this, with only bricks and MHM (reusable), under and above the domestic median, respectively.

The distribution of reported prices suggests that, for most of the items assessed, prices present a low variability. Exceptions were bowls, gravel, reusable sanitary pads, solar lamps, and timber. Such difference could be a sign of differences in terms of quality, brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications.²

Assessed location and main domestic roads



Median prices of monitored items (USD)³

	Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart		Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart
General Household Items	Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	\$5.80	\$5.25	\$6.10	Construction Items	Brick 20cm x 20cm	\$0.20*	\$0.20	\$0.28
	Bowl 1 liter	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$3.00		Cement 50kg	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
	Bucket 10 liters	\$2.00	\$1.60	\$3.00		Gravel cubic meter	\$28.00	\$23.00	\$64.00
	Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	\$2.78	\$2.52	\$3.75		Gumboots one pair	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.20
	Cooking Pot 5 liters	\$4.90	\$3.64	\$6.00		Hammer 0.5kg	\$3.00	\$2.94	\$3.10
	Cooking Pot 7 liters	\$8.20	\$5.36	\$10.30		Hinges 4 inches	\$12.00	\$11.20	\$15.00
	Cup 250ml	\$0.50	\$0.48	\$1.00		Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	\$2.52	\$2.48	\$2.76
	Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$2.56		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	\$11.50	\$11.50	\$12.00
	Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	\$1.80†	\$1.70	\$1.90		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	\$7.50	\$7.36	\$7.50
	Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	\$1.60	\$1.55	\$1.70		Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$3.10
	Kettle 2 liters	\$4.51	\$4.00	\$5.38		Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	\$2.48	\$2.28	\$2.70
	Knife medium	\$1.00	\$0.80	\$1.00		Sand cubic meter	\$48.00	\$37.00	\$49.00
	Lock unit	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$2.00		Spade unit	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.40
	MHM ⁴ disposable, pack 10-14 units	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.44		Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$7.34	\$2.00	\$7.48
	MHM reusable, 5 units	\$4.48*	\$1.75	\$5.00		Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	\$4.40	\$4.40	\$4.65
	Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$6.40		Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$7.49	\$2.80	\$7.70
	Mug unit	\$0.68	\$0.49	\$0.78		Vent Pipe 4m long	\$7.12	\$6.56	\$11.06
	Face Mask box, 50 units	\$25.50	\$17.08	\$29.84		Wheelbarrow unit	\$23.00	\$22.80	\$23.00
	Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	\$4.10	\$3.63	\$4.80		Wooden Pole 6m long	\$2.74	\$2.40	\$3.05
	Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	\$12.50†	\$10.00	\$13.00	Water	Wood Saw 10 inches long	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
	Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	\$14.50†	\$13.25	\$15.75		Communal water 20 liters	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.06
	Plate 25cm diameter	\$2.00	\$1.42	\$2.00		Piped water 1000 liters	\$1.48	\$1.48	\$1.48
	Rake unit	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$6.00		Trucked water 1000 liters	\$10.00†	\$10.00	\$10.00
	Serving Spoon 125ml	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$2.00					
	Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	\$3.48	\$3.00	\$10.20					
	Soap 3 small bars (150g)	\$1.00	\$0.77	\$1.75					
	Solar Lamp unit	\$3.50	\$3.25	\$19.55					
	Spoon unit	\$0.50	\$0.48	\$1.00					
	Washing Powder 100 grams	\$0.16	\$0.16	\$0.20					
	Water 1 liter bottle	\$0.72	\$0.60	\$0.80					

* Price diverges from domestic median

† Insufficient quotations

‡ No quotations, noted price is domestic median

Stock conditions reported by vendors (key below)

	Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty		Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty
General Household Items	Blanket	30	8	43%	Construction Items	Brick	6	3	0%
	Bowl	30	7	7%		Cement	14.5	7	36%
	Bucket	30	7	24%		Gravel	30	7	0%
	Chlorine Tabs	30	7	33%		Gumboots	30	5	0%
	Cooking Pot	30	7	7%		Hammer	30	5	9%
	Cup	30	5	0%		Hinges	30	4	14%
	Jerry Can	30	7	0%		Iron Sheet	20	7	67%
	Kettle	30	7	0%		Metal Bar	20	7	0%
	Knife	30	7	0%		Nails	30	4	27%
	Lock	30	5	0%		Sand	30	7	0%
	MHM	20	7	0%		Spade	30	5	23%
	Mosquito Net	25	7	7%		Timber	30	7	25%
	Mug	25	7	0%		Vent Pipe	30	7	33%
	Face Mask	20.5	10.5	30%		Wheelbarrow	30	7	38%
	Plastic Gloves	25	7	0%		Wooden Pole	30	5.5	25%
	Plastic Sheet [†]	14	7	50%		Wood Saw	30	3	23%
	Plate	30	7	0%	Water	Communal Water	30	1	0%
	Rake	25	7	11%		Piped Water	60	1	0%
	Serving Spoon	30	7	0%		Trucked Water [†]	30	3	0%
	Sleeping Mat	30	7	9%					
	Soap	17.5	6	0%					
	Solar Lamp	30	14	33%					
	Spoon	20	8	0%					
	Washing Powder	21	4	0%					
	Water	20	2	6%					

[†] Insufficient quotations[‡] No quotations, stock indication is domestic median

● Indication of possible shortage

KEY

Stock duration: Median number of days reported by vendors, that current stock of each assessed item is expected to last, assuming that the rate of purchase remains consistent.

Restocking time: Median number of days reported by vendors, that it would take to restock each item assessed, from ordering to delivery in the shop.

Stocking difficulty: Percentage of vendors reporting having experienced difficulty to restock each item assessed, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

STOCK AND CREDIT

The majority of assessed items were reported to have enough stock to last at least two weeks, with the exception of bricks. Vendors reported taking around a week to restock most items, which indicates no sign of possible shortage for most items. However, vendors reported having difficulties to restock certain items, particularly in construction, such as iron sheets, wheelbarrows, and cement, as well as blankets.

At the same time, construction vendors reported regularly dealing with around seven suppliers, a number above the domestic median, which could indicate a relatively higher resilience to shortages. General household NFI vendors reported dealing with around three suppliers, which is only slightly lower than the domestic median.

Stock conditions might have been affected by seasonality. The majority (85%) of vendors reported facing greater supply issues in a particular season.

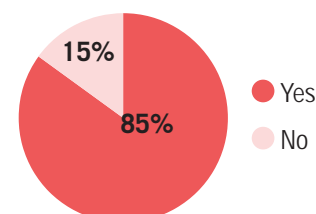
When asked if they have access to any sources of credit when in need of extra capital

Median number of suppliers vendors reported regularly dealing with, by type of vendor

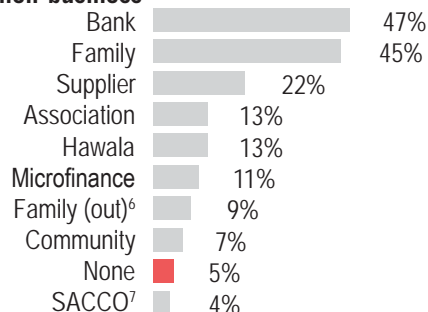
3 🏠 General household NFI vendors

7 🏠 Construction item vendors

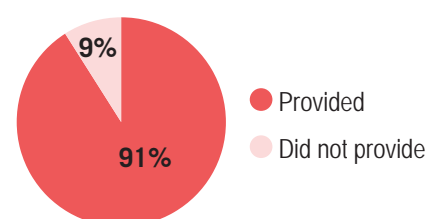
Percentage of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season

Of those, particular seasons⁵ in which they reported facing greater supply issues

Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business



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



40 USD is the median maximum amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to a single customer.

700 USD is the median amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to customers but have not yet been repaid.

to conduct business, approximately half of the vendors interviewed in Baidoa reported having access to banks (47%) and/or family (45%), which is relatively high compared to other assessed locations. On the other hand, a lower proportion of vendors interviewed (22%) reported access to credit from their suppliers, compared to in other locations assessed.

Regarding customer credit, the majority of vendors interviewed in Baidoa (91%) reported having provided credit to at least one customer in the 30 days prior to data collection. Vendors commonly reported having offered relatively low amounts of credit (40 USD, median), which could add up to 700 USD.

MARKET ENVIRONMENT

A higher proportion of vendors interviewed in Baidoa reported being affected by financial (58%) and security (35%) barriers than most of the other locations assessed.

Transportation barriers seem to be common, affecting 70% of vendor interviewed. Poor quality of roads was the most commonly reported barrier, affecting 64% of all vendors.

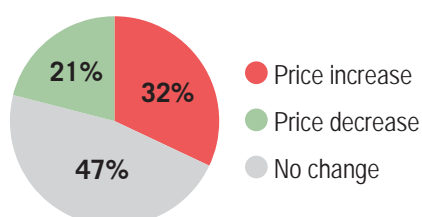
Among all vendors interviewed in Baidoa, 58% reported facing at least one financial barrier, such as low purchasing power (35%) and/or limited cash (15%).

Security barriers in the market or shop reportedly affected one third of vendors interviewed in Baidoa (35%), with the most commonly reported being armed violence (11%).

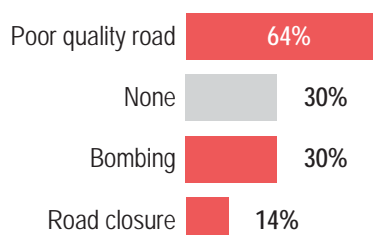
Finally, among non-security barriers in the market or shop, limited supply from the suppliers was the most commonly reported issue, affecting 18% of vendors interviewed in Baidoa.

The proportion of interviewed vendors reporting a price increase as an expected effect of a potential CVA distribution (32%) was higher than in most other locations assessed.

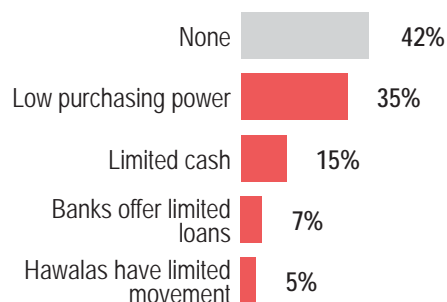
Percentage of vendors reporting different expected effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population



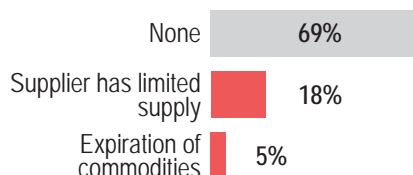
Most commonly reported^a transportation barriers faced by interviewed vendors



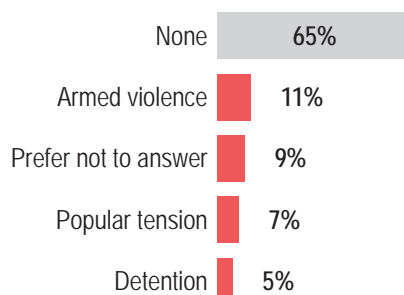
Most commonly reported financial barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported non-security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



METHODOLOGY NOTE

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) is a joint initiative from the WASH and Shelter clusters and REACH. It is focused on non-food items (NFIs). Primary data is collected through interviews with market vendors selected purposively from the targeted markets. The clusters' partners are responsible for data collection.

In Baidoa, The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) collected 55 interviews from vendors at Suuq Wayne, in the period between 9-12 August 2020. As vendors were selected purposively, findings are not statistically representative. All findings are indicative only, and only apply to the time frame within which data was collected. Moreover, item specifications may vary slightly between locations according to different brands available.

This is the first round of the JMMI in Somalia. To prevent spread and contraction of COVID-19, data was collected remotely, using contact information collected in early June 2020. This situation limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors. In addition, it limited possibilities of follow up with vendors, which might have impacted the accuracy of reported price quotations.

Refer to the [introduction](#) for the complete methodology section.

To use the on-line interactive dashboard, access bit.ly/som-jmmi

ENDNOTES

1. A median price that is more than double, or less than half, of the domestic median, is considered to be divergent
2. Refer to the [introduction](#) for further information on the limitations.
3. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general" and "construction" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers. Items marked in red either have their median price calculated from less than the minimum number of reported prices, or draw from the domestic median.
4. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM).
5. Seasons are reported in Somali, as they do not entirely coincide with Western seasons. Refer to the [introduction](#) for an explanation on Somali seasons.
6. Family residing outside of the location assessed.
7. Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization (SACCO)
8. Reported by at least 5% of vendors interviewed in this location.

PRICES AND PAYMENT

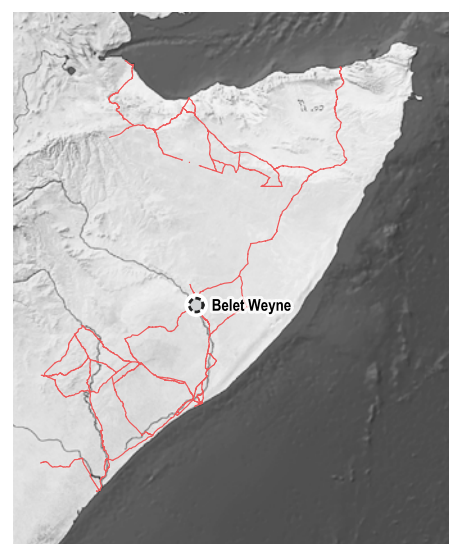
In Belet Weyne, 91 interviews were collected from vendors at Yobsan market. The main currency reportedly used by these vendors in their shops was the United States Dollar (USD, 100%). Virtually all vendors reportedly accept mobile payment (99%), but only half reported accepting cash (48%). The majority of vendors (69%), however, reported charging an extra fee for mobile payments.

Of the 53 items monitored, vendors interviewed in Belet Weyne reported sufficient price quotations for 34 items. Several items presented insufficient quotations (highlighted in light red in the table below), particularly construction items.

Median prices for the water items diverge¹ from the domestic median, and are marked with a red line. These items were available but prices reported might not reflect the targeted item specification.

The distribution of reported prices suggests that, for most of the items assessed with the exception of sleeping mats, prices do not vary greatly. Such difference could be a sign of differences in terms of quality, brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications.²

Assessed location and main domestic roads



Median prices of monitored items (USD)³

	Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart		Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart
General Household Items	Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	\$7.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	Construction Items	Brick 20cm x 20cm	\$0.40 [†]	\$0.40	\$0.40
	Bowl 1 liter	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00		Cement 50kg	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
	Bucket 10 liters	\$2.50	\$2.00	\$3.00		Gravel cubic meter	\$39.75 [†]	\$35.13	\$48.00
	Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.50		Gumboots one pair	\$6.63 [†]	\$6.56	\$7.38
	Cooking Pot 5 liters	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.00		Hammer 0.5kg	\$3.50	\$3.00	\$4.00
	Cooking Pot 7 liters	\$8.50	\$7.00	\$12.00		Hinges 4 inches	\$12.00 [†]	\$11.20	\$14.00
	Cup 250ml	\$1.00	\$0.50	\$1.13		Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$5.00
	Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.00
	Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	\$2.50 [†]	\$2.25	\$2.75		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	\$12.00 [†]	\$12.00	\$12.00
	Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	\$3.00	\$2.75	\$3.00		Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
	Kettle 2 liters	\$4.00	\$2.50	\$5.00		Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$2.00
	Knife medium	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.50		Sand cubic meter	\$36.00 [†]	\$31.00	\$36.25
	Lock unit	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$2.00		Spade unit	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00
	MHM ⁴ disposable, pack 10-14 units	\$1.00 [†]	\$1.00	\$1.00		Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$9.00	\$4.50	\$10.00
	MHM reusable, 5 units	\$1.00 [†]	\$1.00	\$1.00		Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	\$7.75 [†]	\$6.13	\$9.38
	Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.50		Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$9.25 [†]	\$8.38	\$10.13
	Mug unit	\$1.00	\$0.60	\$1.00		Vent Pipe 4m long	\$12.00 [†]	\$10.50	\$12.00
	Face Mask box, 50 units	\$24.00	\$23.00	\$24.00		Wheelbarrow unit	\$25.00 [†]	\$25.00	\$25.00
	Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00		Wooden Pole 6m long	\$11.00 [†]	\$11.00	\$11.00
	Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	\$12.50 [†]	\$10.00	\$13.00	Water	Wood Saw 10 inches long	\$2.25 [†]	\$1.88	\$2.63
	Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	\$14.50 [†]	\$13.25	\$15.75		Communal water 20 liters	\$0.20 [*]	\$0.20	\$0.20
	Plate 25cm diameter	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$2.13		Piped water 1000 liters	\$3.00 [*]	\$3.00	\$3.00
General Household Items	Rake unit	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$3.00		Trucked water 1000 liters	\$40.00 [*]	\$40.00	\$40.00
	Serving Spoon 125ml	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$1.50					
	Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	\$8.00	\$3.00	\$10.63					
	Soap 3 small bars (150g)	\$0.90	\$0.80	\$1.50					
	Solar Lamp unit	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.88					
	Spoon unit	\$1.00	\$0.50	\$1.00					
	Washing Powder 100 grams	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20					
	Water 1 liter bottle	\$0.70	\$0.60	\$0.80					

^{*} Price diverges from domestic median

[†] Insufficient quotations

[‡] No quotations, noted price is domestic median

Stock conditions reported by vendors (key below)

	Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty		Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty
General Household Items	Blanket	15	7	17%	Construction Items	Brick [†]	20	5	0%
	Bowl	15	2.5	14%		Cement	12	15	20%
	Bucket	12	3	8%		Gravel [‡]	6	4.5	0%
	Chlorine Tabs	2.5	2.5	25%		Gumboots [‡]	22.5	5	75%
	Cooking Pot	10	5	5%		Hammer	6	11.5	0%
	Cup	5.5	3.5	0%		Hinges [‡]	30	7	38%
	Jerry Can [†]	10	7	18%		Iron Sheet	20	10	0%
	Kettle	15	3	4%		Metal Bar	30	10	0%
	Knife	20	3	14%		Nails	15	10	0%
	Lock	20	3	10%		Sand [‡]	6	4.5	33%
	MHM [†]	1	1	0%		Spade	20	7	0%
	Mosquito Net	4	2	7%		Timber	22.5	15	17%
	Mug	3	2	0%		Vent Pipe [‡]	36	9	50%
	Face Mask	10	2	12%		Wheelbarrow [†]	25	3	0%
	Plastic Gloves	4	3.5	0%		Wooden Pole [‡]	14	5.5	29%
	Plastic Sheet [‡]	14	7	50%		Wood Saw [†]	16.5	8.5	0%
	Plate	14.5	2.5	6%	Water	Communal Water [†]	30	5	100%
	Rake	15	7	11%		Piped Water	4	5	50%
	Serving Spoon	20	5	0%		Trucked Water [†]	30	7	100%
	Sleeping Mat	15	7	6%					
	Soap	5	5	6%					
	Solar Lamp	3	2	60%					
	Spoon	30	2.5	30%					
	Washing Powder	5	5	16%					
	Water	2	2	14%					

[†] Insufficient quotations[‡] No quotations, stock indication is domestic median

● Indication of possible shortage

KEY

Stock duration: Median number of days reported by vendors, that current stock of each assessed item is expected to last, assuming that the rate of purchase remains consistent.

Restocking time: Median number of days reported by vendors, that it would take to restock each item assessed, from ordering to delivery in the shop.

Stocking difficulty: Percentage of vendors reporting having experienced difficulty to restock each item assessed, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

STOCK AND CREDIT

Among the reported items, stock conditions vary considerably. For some key items, such as MHM, drinking water, chlorine, and soap, vendors commonly reported having stock that would last them less than a week. Items found to be at a higher risk of shortages were hammer, cement, piped water, chlorine tabs, MHM, soap, and drinking water, among others. For these items, the median reported stock duration is often lower than the median reported restocking time, indicating a likelihood of future shortages.

For some of the items assessed, vendors reported having faced difficulties restocking in the three months prior to data collection, including solar lamps, spoons, chlorine tabs, and all three water items.

At the same time, construction vendors reported regularly dealing with around four suppliers, a number just under the domestic median, which could indicate some resilience to shortages.

A slight majority of vendors (58%) reported that there was no particular season in which their

supply issues were elevated as compared to other seasons.

When asked if they have access to any sources of credit when in need of extra capital to conduct business, one third of vendors interviewed in Belet Weyne reported having access to credit from their suppliers (34%), and one quarter to banks (27%). On the other hand, 24% of vendors interviewed reported not having access to any sources of credit.

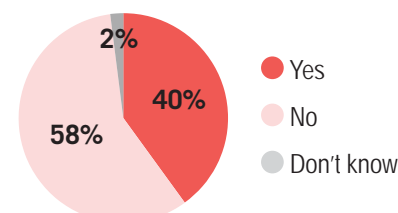
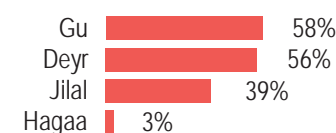
Regarding customer credit, the majority of vendors interviewed in Belet Weyne (79%) reported having offered credit to at least one customer in the 30 days prior to data collection. When compared to other locations, the median maximum amount of credit vendors reported having offered per customer was relatively high (120 USD).

Median number of suppliers vendors reported regularly dealing with, by type of vendor

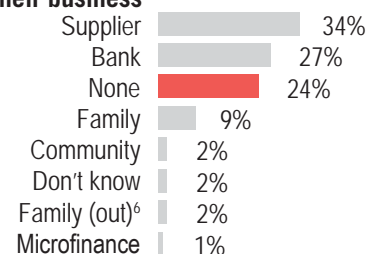
3 🏠 General household NFI vendors

4 🏠 Construction item vendors

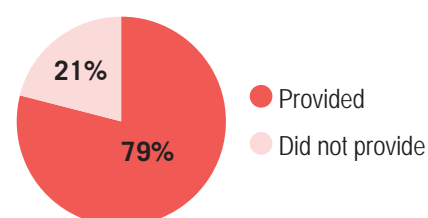
Percentage of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season

Of those, particular seasons⁵ in which they reported facing greater supply issues

Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business



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



120 USD is the median maximum amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to a single customer.

600 USD is the median amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to customers but have not yet been repaid.

MARKET ENVIRONMENT

Vendors interviewed in Belet Weyne reported being affected by barriers roughly as commonly as vendors from other locations assessed.

Transportation barriers were reportedly less common than the domestic median, affecting 59% of vendors interviewed. Poor quality of roads was the most commonly reported barrier, affecting 36% of all vendors.

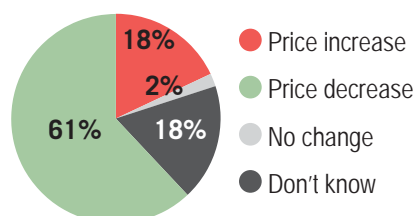
As Belet Weyne was the most affected district in Somalia by the May 2020 Shabelle river flooding⁷, it is surprising that the proportion of vendors interviewed in Belet Weyne reporting facing issues with flooded roads (27%) is lower than in four other locations assessed.

Among all vendors interviewed in Belet Weyne, 46% were reportedly affected by at least one financial barrier, such as low purchasing power (12%) and/or limited cash (10%). Security barriers in the market or shop reportedly affected one quarter of vendors interviewed in Belet Weyne (22%), with the most commonly reported being theft (6%).

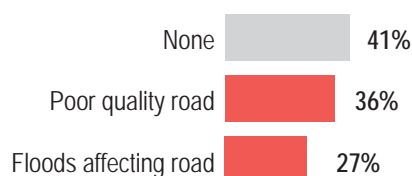
Finally, among non-security barriers in the market or shop, contamination (10%) and expiration (9%) of commodities as well as damage from water (4%) were the most commonly reported issues in Belet Weyne.

The proportion of interviewed vendors reporting a price decrease as an expected effect of an eventual CVA distribution (61%) was higher than in most other locations assessed.

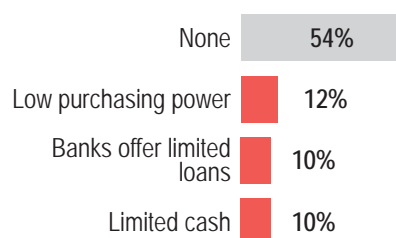
Percentage of vendors reporting different expected effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population



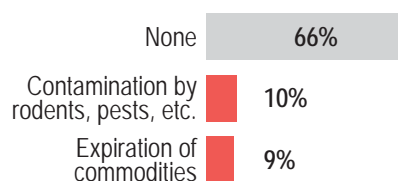
Most commonly reported⁸ transportation barriers faced by interviewed vendors



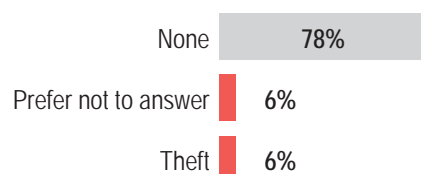
Most commonly reported financial barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported non-security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



METHODOLOGY NOTE

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) is a joint initiative from the WASH and Shelter clusters and REACH. It is focused on non-food items (NFIs). Primary data is collected through interviews with market vendors selected purposively from the targeted markets. The clusters' partners are responsible for data collection.

In Belet Weyne, CESVI and WARDI collected 91 interviews from vendors at Yobsan, in the period between 9-12 August 2020. As vendors were selected purposively, findings are not statistically representative. All findings are indicative only, and only apply to the time frame within which data was collected. Moreover, item specifications may vary slightly between locations according to different brands available.

This is the first round of the JMMI in Somalia. To prevent spread and contraction of COVID-19, data was collected remotely, using contact information collected in early June 2020. This situation limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors. In addition, it limited possibilities of follow up with vendors, which might have impacted the accuracy of reported price quotations.

Refer to the [introduction](#) for the complete methodology section.

To use the on-line interactive dashboard, access bit.ly/som-jmmi

ENDNOTES

1. A median price that is more than double, or less than half, of the domestic median, is considered to be divergent
2. Refer to the [introduction](#) for further information on the limitations.
3. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general" and "construction" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers. Items marked in red either have their median price calculated from less than the minimum number of reported prices, or draw from the domestic median.
4. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM)
5. Seasons are reported in Somali, as they do not entirely coincide with Western seasons. Refer to the [introduction](#) for an explanation on Somali seasons.
6. Family residing outside of the location assessed.
7. OCHA. [Flood Response Plan](#). June 2020.
8. Reported by at least 5% of vendors interviewed in this location.

PRICES AND PAYMENT

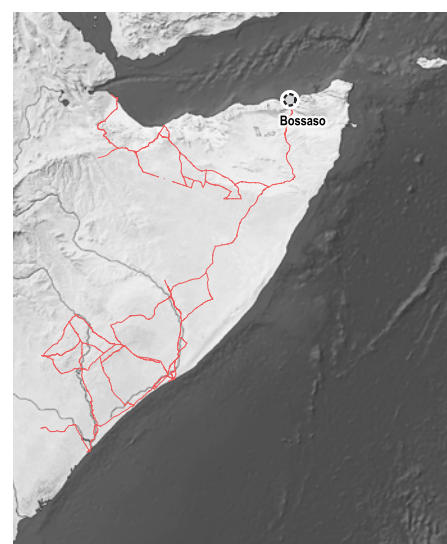
In Bossaso, 29 interviews were collected from vendors at Suuq Wayn. The main currency reportedly used by these vendors in their shops was the United States Dollar (USD, 92%) and the Somali Shilling (8%). All vendors reported accepting cash (100%) and nearly all reportedly accepted mobile payment (92%). The majority (96%) reported not charging more for a specific payment method..

Of the 53 items monitored, vendors interviewed in Bossaso reported sufficient price quotations for 25 items. Several items presented insufficient quotations (highlighted in light red in the table below), including many general and construction items.

Median prices diverging¹ from the domestic median are marked with a red line, including chlorine tabs, nails, and the water items. These items were available but prices reported might not reflect the targeted item specification.

The distribution of reported prices suggests that, for most of the items assessed, prices do not vary greatly. Exceptions were kitchen appliances such as knife and serving spoon. Such difference could be a sign of differences in terms of quality, brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications.²

Assessed location and main domestic roads



Domestic median prices of monitored items (USD)³

	Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart		Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart
General Household Items	Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$15.00	Construction Items	Brick 20cm x 20cm	\$0.48 [†]	\$0.47	\$0.48
	Bowl 1 liter	\$1.20	\$1.00	\$1.85		Cement 50kg	\$6.00	\$5.73	\$6.25
	Bucket 10 liters	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$5.00		Gravel cubic meter	\$39.75 [†]	\$35.13	\$48.00
	Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	\$30.00 [*]	\$30.00	\$30.00		Gumboots one pair	\$6.63 [†]	\$6.56	\$7.38
	Cooking Pot 5 liters	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$7.25		Hammer 0.5kg	\$3.50 [†]	\$3.00	\$4.00
	Cooking Pot 7 liters	\$4.00 [*]	\$4.00	\$4.50		Hinges 4 inches	\$12.00 [†]	\$11.20	\$14.00
	Cup 250ml	\$1.00	\$0.53	\$1.00		Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	\$5.00 [†]	\$4.00	\$5.00
	Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	\$2.20 [†]	\$2.13	\$2.53		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.26
	Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	\$1.80 [†]	\$1.50	\$1.90		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	\$6.50	\$6.35	\$6.60
	Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	\$1.92 [†]	\$1.82	\$2.00		Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	\$9.00 [*]	\$8.25	\$11.50
	Kettle 2 liters	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00		Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	\$11.50 [*]	\$10.50	\$13.75
	Knife medium	\$0.60	\$0.50	\$2.00		Sand cubic meter	\$36.00 [†]	\$31.00	\$36.25
	Lock unit	\$1.71 [†]	\$1.44	\$2.00		Spade unit	\$3.92 [†]	\$3.86	\$3.92
	MHM ⁴ disposable, pack 10-14 units	\$1.24	\$1.20	\$1.45		Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$5.20 [†]	\$5.20	\$5.20
	MHM reusable, 5 units	\$1.28	\$1.20	\$1.30		Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	\$6.40 [†]	\$6.40	\$6.40
	Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	\$4.25 [†]	\$3.13	\$4.38		Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$6.50 [†]	\$6.50	\$6.50
	Mug unit	\$1.00	\$0.85	\$1.75	Water	Vent Pipe 4m long	\$12.00 [†]	\$10.50	\$12.00
	Face Mask box, 50 units	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00		Wheelbarrow unit	\$25.00 [†]	\$25.00	\$30.75
	Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	\$10.00	\$8.50	\$11.00		Wooden Pole 6m long	\$11.00 [†]	\$11.00	\$11.00
	Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	\$12.50 [†]	\$10.00	\$13.00		Wood Saw 10 inches long	\$3.63 [†]	\$3.50	\$3.75
	Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	\$14.50 [†]	\$13.25	\$15.75		Communal water 20 liters	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.09
	Plate 25cm diameter	\$2.50	\$2.38	\$3.00		Piped water 1000 liters	\$1.43	\$1.36	\$2.21
	Rake unit	\$5.00 [†]	\$5.00	\$5.00		Trucked water 1000 liters	\$3.21 [*]	\$2.32	\$4.11
	Serving Spoon 125ml	\$1.05	\$0.48	\$1.48					
	Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$8.25					
	Soap 3 small bars (150g)	\$1.40	\$1.19	\$1.63					
	Solar Lamp unit	\$3.50 [†]	\$3.25	\$10.00					
	Spoon unit	\$0.20	\$0.18	\$0.30					
	Washing Powder 100 grams	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.40					
	Water 1 liter bottle	\$0.40	\$0.35	\$0.45					

^{*} Price diverges from domestic median

[†] Insufficient quotations

[‡] No quotations, noted price is domestic median

Stock conditions reported by vendors (key below)

	Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty		Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty
General Household Items	Blanket	2	3	0%	Construction Items	Brick [†]	18	5.5	50%
	Bowl	2	2.5	0%		Cement	2	3	0%
	Bucket	2	3	0%		Gravel [‡]	6	4.5	0%
	Chlorine Tabs [†]	1	2	0%		Gumboots [‡]	22.5	5	75%
	Cooking Pot	2	3	0%		Hammer [‡]	14	10	25%
	Cup	2	3	0%		Hinges [‡]	30	7	38%
	Jerry Can [‡]	13	7	20%		Iron Sheet [‡]	30	7	57%
	Kettle	2	3	0%		Metal Bar	2	3	0%
	Knife	2	3	0%		Nails	2	3	0%
	Lock [‡]	20	6.25	50%		Sand [‡]	6	4.5	33%
	MHM	2.5	2.5	0%		Spade [‡]	19	8.5	44%
	Mosquito Net [‡]	16	4.5	18%		Timber [‡]	2	3	0%
	Mug	2.5	3.5	0%		Vent Pipe [‡]	36	9	50%
	Face Mask	2	4	0%		Wheelbarrow [‡]	30	10	50%
	Plastic Gloves	2	4	0%		Wooden Pole [‡]	14	5.5	29%
	Plastic Sheet [‡]	14	7.25	50%		Wood Saw [‡]	15	9.25	33%
	Plate	2	3	0%	Water	Communal Water	0.5	1	50%
	Rake [‡]	1	1	0%		Piped Water	1	1	50%
	Serving Spoon	2	3	0%		Trucked Water	0.5	1	50%
	Sleeping Mat	2	3	0%					
	Soap	2.5	2.5	0%					
	Solar Lamp [‡]	15	7	55%					
	Spoon	2.5	2.5	0%					
	Washing Powder	2	2	0%					
	Water	2	2	0%					

[†] Insufficient quotations[‡] No quotations, stock indication is domestic median

● Indication of possible shortage

KEY

Stock duration: Median number of days reported by vendors, that current stock of each assessed item is expected to last, assuming that the rate of purchase remains consistent.

Restocking time: Median number of days reported by vendors, that it would take to restock each item assessed, from ordering to delivery in the shop.

Stocking difficulty: Percentage of vendors reporting having experienced difficulty to restock each item assessed, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

STOCK AND CREDIT

Among the reported items, stock conditions seem to be precarious. Vendors reported have enough stock to last between one and three days. It is possible, however, that the question was misinterpreted, leading to such results. At the same time, all vendors reported not having difficulties to restock any item, which despite being possible, it could also indicate that answers given were arbitrary.

Conversely, construction vendors reported regularly dealing with around 3 suppliers, a number slightly below the domestic median. Vendors selling general household NFIs reported dealing with around 4 suppliers, which is slightly higher than the domestic median. These numbers could indicate a relatively normal resilience to shortages, contradicting the reported stocks.

Seasonality reportedly has a minimal interference to supply in Bossaso, since the majority of vendors (84%) reported not facing greater supply issues in a particular season. This could be related to its port and less dependency on roads, which may flood and

become impassable during the rain seasons.

When asked if they have access to any sources of credit when in need of extra capital to conduct business, the majority of vendors interviewed in Bossaso (68%) reported having no access to any sources of credit. This is the highest percentage across all locations assessed. For the few vendors who reportedly have access to credit, their family in Bossaso (8%) and outside of the city (4%) was their main source.

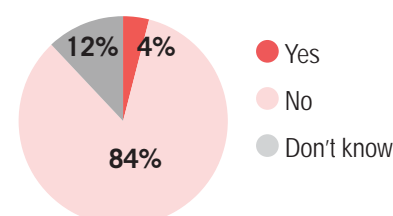
Regarding customer credit, the majority of vendors interviewed in Bossaso (72%) reported not offering credit to customers, which could indicate that vendors have less financial risk of not being paid back.

Median number of suppliers vendors reported regularly dealing with, by type of vendor

4 🏠 General household NFI vendors

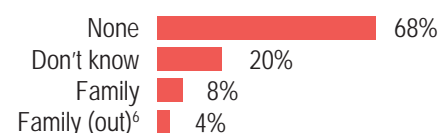
3.5 🏠 Construction item vendors

Percentage of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season

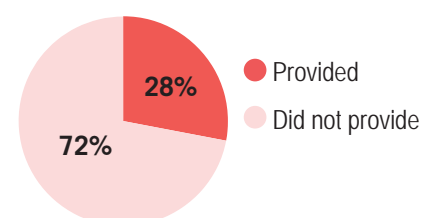
Of those, particular seasons⁵ in which they reported facing greater supply issues

Jilal 100%

Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business



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



100 USD is the median maximum amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to a single customer.

200 USD is the median amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to customers but have not yet been repaid.

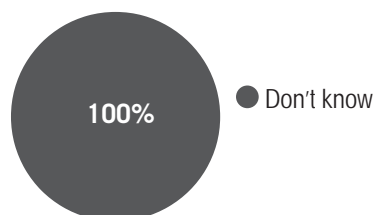
MARKET ENVIRONMENT

According to the data, none of the vendors interviewed have a clear expectation of the effect of a possible CVA distribution. The range among all other locations for vendors reporting “don’t know” was between 8% and 39%.

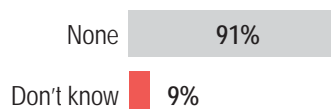
When asked about transportation barriers, 91% of vendors reported facing none and 9% reported not knowing. The same can be identified among financial barriers. While it is expected that vendors interviewed in Bossaso would have less transportation barriers than other locations, due to the port. However, the numbers reported are particularly atypical, and strongly suggest a that results are skewed.

Among non-security barriers at the shop and market, one vendor reported supplier curfew, and among security barriers two vendors reported theft.

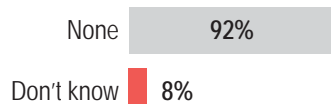
Percentage of vendors reporting different expected effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population



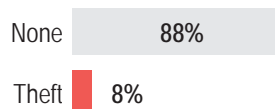
Most commonly reported⁷ transportation barriers faced by interviewed vendors



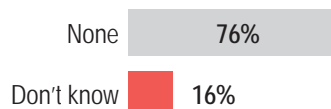
Most commonly reported financial barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported non-security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



METHODOLOGY NOTE

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This is the first round of the JMMI in Somalia. To prevent spread and contraction of COVID-19, data was collected remotely, using contact information collected in early June 2020. This situation limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors. In addition, it limited possibilities of follow up with vendors, which might have impacted the accuracy of reported price quotations.

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4. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM)
5. Seasons are reported in Somali, as they do not entirely coincide with Western seasons. Refer to the [introduction](#) for an explanation on Somali seasons.
6. Family residing outside of the location assessed.
7. Reported by at least 5% of vendors interviewed in this location.

PRICES AND PAYMENT

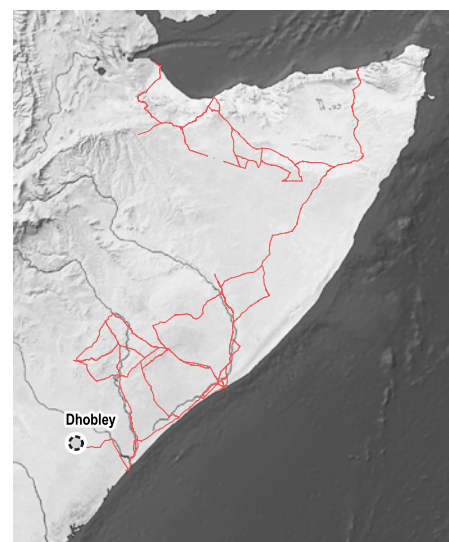
In Dhobley, 40 interviews were collected from vendors at the livestock market and the Suuq Weeyn. The majority of vendors reported using the Somali Shilling in their shops (85%), while some (15%) reported using the United States Dollar (USD). Virtually all vendors reported accepting cash (98%), the majority reportedly accepted mobile payment (88%), and 3% voucher. The majority (70%) reported charging more for cash payments.

Of the 53 items monitored, vendors interviewed in Dhobley reported sufficient price quotations for 24 items. Several items presented insufficient quotations (highlighted in light red in the table below), particularly general items.

Median prices diverging¹ from the domestic median are marked with a red line, including blankets, gravel, sand, and timber, all of which were particularly challenging to standardize due to the variety and quantification of certain items. These items were available but prices reported might not reflect the targeted item specification.

The distribution of reported prices suggests that, for most of the items assessed, prices present considerable variability. Notably variable seem to be blankets, hinges, and soap. Such difference could be a sign of differences in terms of quality, brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications.²

Assessed location and main domestic roads



Domestic median prices of monitored items (USD)³

	Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart		Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart
General Household Items	Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	\$34.80*	\$19.90	\$37.40	Construction Items	Brick 20cm x 20cm	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$1.00
	Bowl 1 liter	\$1.80†	\$1.80	\$1.80		Cement 50kg	\$9.00	\$8.00	\$10.00
	Bucket 10 liters	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$2.20		Gravel cubic meter	\$5.00*	\$5.00	\$5.00
	Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	\$1.75‡	\$1.70	\$1.88		Gumboots one pair	\$6.25†	\$6.13	\$6.38
	Cooking Pot 5 liters	\$8.00†	\$8.00	\$8.00		Hammer 0.5kg	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$5.00
	Cooking Pot 7 liters	\$8.35‡	\$6.50	\$10.15		Hinges 4 inches	\$12.00	\$2.00	\$12.00
	Cup 250ml	\$0.66†	\$0.63	\$0.69		Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	\$8.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
	Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	\$2.20‡	\$2.13	\$2.53		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	\$12.50	\$12.50	\$12.75
	Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	\$1.80‡	\$1.50	\$1.90		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	\$7.50	\$7.50	\$7.75
	Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	\$1.92‡	\$1.82	\$2.00		Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	\$2.00	\$1.70	\$2.75
	Kettle 2 liters	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$6.00		Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$3.10
	Knife medium	\$1.20†	\$1.20	\$1.20		Sand cubic meter	\$23.00*	\$23.00	\$23.00
	Lock unit	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.40		Spade unit	\$7.00*	\$7.00	\$7.00
	MHM ⁴ disposable, pack 10-14 units	\$1.15‡	\$1.00	\$1.38		Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$3.10	\$3.00	\$3.20
	MHM reusable, 5 units	\$1.25‡	\$1.16	\$1.34		Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	\$3.20	\$3.00	\$5.00
	Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	\$4.25‡	\$3.13	\$4.38		Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$3.00*	\$3.00	\$5.00
	Mug unit	\$0.90	\$0.75	\$1.00	Water	Vent Pipe 4m long	\$12.00	\$9.00	\$12.00
	Face Mask box, 50 units	\$21.00‡	\$17.92	\$23.00		Wheelbarrow unit	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$31.25
	Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	\$6.21‡	\$5.13	\$6.34		Wooden Pole 6m long	\$4.00	\$3.90	\$4.75
	Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	\$12.50‡	\$10.00	\$13.00		Wood Saw 10 inches long	\$8.00*	\$5.80	\$9.00
	Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	\$14.50‡	\$13.25	\$15.75		Communal water 20 liters	\$0.08‡	\$0.07	\$0.09
	Plate 25cm diameter	\$1.70†	\$1.35	\$2.05		Piped water 1000 liters	\$1.48	\$1.14	\$1.48
	Rake unit	\$4.00‡	\$3.50	\$4.50		Trucked water 1000 liters	\$4.00†	\$4.00	\$4.00
	Serving Spoon 125ml	\$1.03‡	\$0.89	\$1.53					
General Household Items	Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	\$9.00	\$8.40	\$10.00					
	Soap 3 small bars (150g)	\$0.98	\$0.96	\$2.40					
	Solar Lamp unit	\$3.50‡	\$3.25	\$10.00					
	Spoon unit	\$0.60†	\$0.60	\$0.60					
	Washing Powder 100 grams	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20					
	Water 1 liter bottle	\$0.80	\$0.80	\$0.80					

* Price diverges from domestic median

† Insufficient quotations

‡ No quotations, noted price is domestic median

Stock conditions reported by vendors (key below)

	Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty		Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty
General Household Items	Blanket	30	14	67%	Construction Items	Brick	7	6	50%
	Bowl [†]	45	14	100%		Cement	22.5	11	50%
	Bucket	7	7	100%		Gravel [†]	7	7	0%
	Chlorine Tabs [‡]	9	4	33%		Gumboots [†]	7	5	100%
	Cooking Pot [†]	30	7	0%		Hammer	10.5	6	50%
	Cup [†]	24	10.5	50%		Hinges	7	7	80%
	Jerry Can [†]	13	7	20%		Iron Sheet	30	7	57%
	Kettle	40	14	67%		Metal Bar	7	5	100%
	Knife [†]	17.5	7	50%		Nails	7	7	71%
	Lock	20	7	60%		Sand [†]	7	7	33%
	MHM [†]	15	6	43%		Spade	10.5	6	50%
	Mosquito Net [†]	16	4.5	18%		Timber	30	7	57%
	Mug	30	10.5	75%		Vent Pipe	7	5	67%
	Face Mask [†]	16	4.5	50%		Wheelbarrow	10.5	6	50%
	Plastic Gloves [†]	20	4.5	32%		Wooden Pole	14	7	40%
	Plastic Sheet [†]	14	7.25	50%		Wood Saw	14	7	71%
	Plate [†]	25	10.5	100%	Water	Communal Water [†]	5	5	42%
	Rake [†]	15	7	50%		Piped Water	5	12	75%
	Serving Spoon [†]	20	6.5	38%		Trucked Water [†]	3.5	8	0%
	Sleeping Mat	30	12	33%					
	Soap	14.5	7	44%					
	Solar Lamp [†]	15	7	55%					
	Spoon [†]	20	14	0%					
	Washing Powder	7	7	54%					
	Water	15	7	42%					

[†] Insufficient quotations[‡] No quotations, stock indication is domestic median

● Indication of possible shortage

KEY

Stock duration: Median number of days reported by vendors, that current stock of each assessed item is expected to last, assuming that the rate of purchase remains consistent.

Restocking time: Median number of days reported by vendors, that it would take to restock each item assessed, from ordering to delivery in the shop.

Stocking difficulty: Percentage of vendors reporting having experienced difficulty to restock each item assessed, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

STOCK AND CREDIT

Among the reported items, stock conditions seem relatively stable, with the exception of a few construction items which reportedly have stock for only a week. Water suppliers reported having water available for the next three or five days, however, it is possible that the question was misinterpreted.

Vendors reported relatively long restocking times for a few items, including blankets and a few kitchen items. At the same time, vendors reported having faced difficulties to restock many items, such as bowl, plate, bucket, and others, in the three months prior to data collection.

Concurrently, both construction and general item vendors reported regularly dealing with around two suppliers, a number lower than the domestic median. This could partially explain the difficulties with stocking, as well as the long restocking times, and indicates a relatively lower resilience to shortages. Stock conditions might have been affected by seasonality. The vast majority (95%) of vendors reported facing greater supply issues in

a particular season. This could be explained by Dhobley's dependency on roads, which typically become impassable during the rainy seasons⁵.

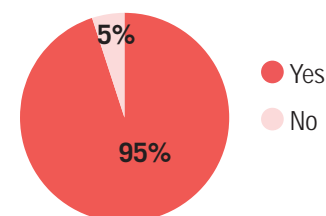
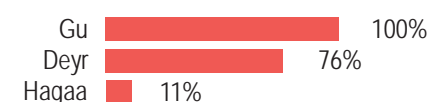
When asked if they have access to any sources of credit when in need of extra capital to conduct business, about half of vendors interviewed in Dhobley reported having access to credit from their suppliers (48%) and/or family residing in Dhobley (30%), both among the highest percentages across all locations assessed. On the other hand, none of the vendors reported having access to banks.

Regarding customer credit, the majority of vendors interviewed in Dhobley (75%) reported having offered credit to at least one customer in the 30 days prior to data collection.

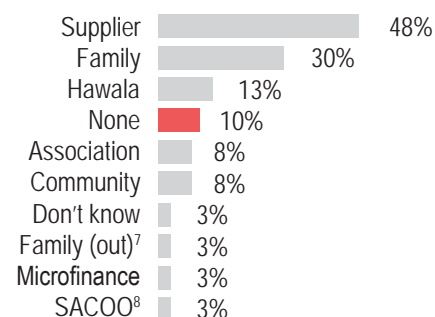
Median number of suppliers vendors reported regularly dealing with, by type of vendor

- 2 🏠 General household NFI vendors
- 2 🏠 Construction item vendors

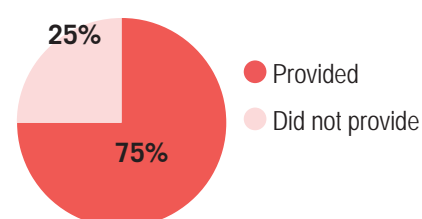
Percentage of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season

Of those, particular seasons⁶ in which they reported facing greater supply issues

Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business



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



80 USD is the median maximum amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to a single customer.

240 USD is the median amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to customers but have not yet been repaid.

MARKET ENVIRONMENT

Vendors interviewed in Dhobley reported facing financial, transportation, security, and non-security barriers, considerably more than most locations assessed.

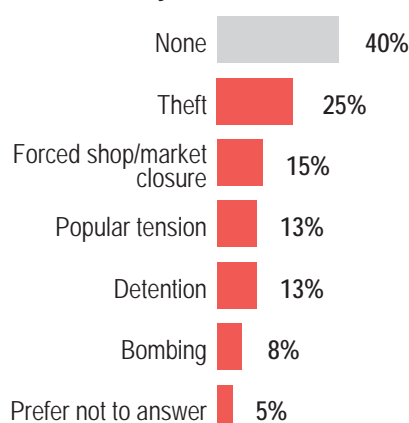
Transportation barriers were commonly reported, affecting 89% of vendors interviewed. Poor quality of roads was the most commonly reported barrier, affecting 63% of all vendors interviewed.

Among all vendors interviewed in Dhobley, 87% reported facing at least one financial barrier, such as low purchasing power (60%) and/or limited cash (40%). Security barriers in the market or shop reportedly affected two thirds of vendors interviewed in Dhobley (60%), with the most commonly reported being theft (25%).

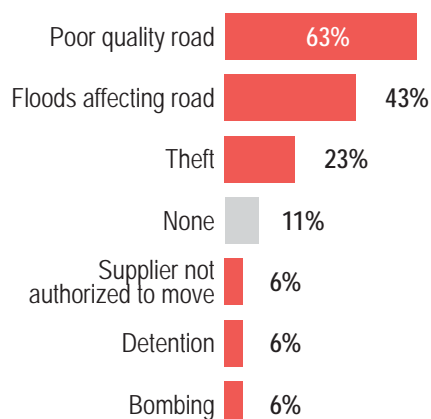
Finally, among non-security barriers in the market or shop, contamination of commodities by rodents, pests, etc. was the most commonly reported issue, affecting 35% of vendors interviewed in Dhobley.

Approximately half of the vendors interviewed (54%) reported expecting that prices would not change, were CVA to take place.

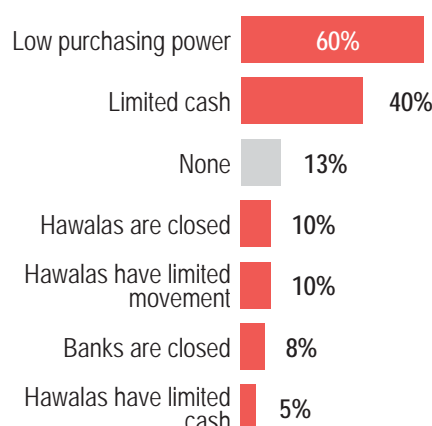
Most commonly reported security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



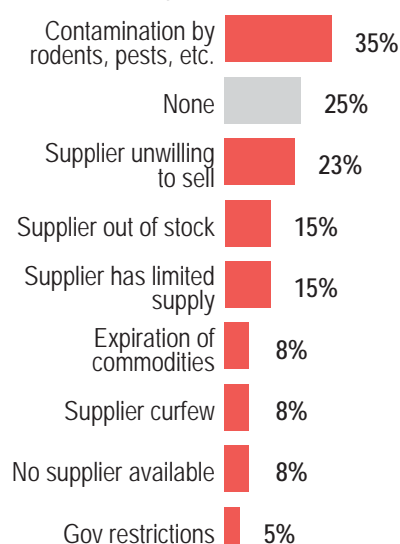
Most commonly reported⁹ transportation barriers faced by interviewed vendors



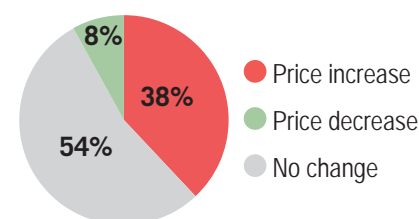
Most commonly reported financial barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported non-security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



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



METHODOLOGY NOTE

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) is a joint initiative from the WASH and Shelter clusters and REACH. It is focused on non-food items (NFIs). Primary data is collected through interviews with market vendors selected purposively from the targeted markets. The clusters' partners are responsible for data collection.

In Dhobley, Alight (formerly ARC Relief) collected 40 interviews from vendors at the Livestock market and the Suuq Weeyn, in the period between 9-12 August 2020. As vendors were selected purposively, findings are not statistically representative. All findings are indicative only, and only apply to the time frame within which data was collected. Moreover, item specifications may vary slightly between locations according to different brands available.

This is the first round of the JMMI in Somalia. To prevent spread and contraction of COVID-19, data was collected remotely, using contact information collected in early June 2020. This situation limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors. In addition, it limited possibilities of follow up with vendors, which might have impacted the accuracy of reported price quotations.

Refer to the [introduction](#) for the complete methodology section.

To use the on-line interactive dashboard, access bit.ly/som-jmmi

ENDNOTES

1. A median price that is more than double, or less than half, of the domestic median, is considered to be divergent.
2. Refer to the [introduction](#) for further information on the limitations.
3. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general" and "construction" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers. Items marked in red did not have enough data to draw a median.
4. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM)
5. Cash Working Group (CWG). [Somalia Cash and Markets Quarterly Dashboard - April to June 2020](#)
6. Seasons are reported in Somali, as they do not entirely coincide with Western seasons. Refer to the [introduction](#) for an explanation on Somali seasons.
7. Family residing outside of the location assessed.
8. Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization (SACCO)
9. Reported by at least 5% of vendors interviewed in this location.

PRICES AND PAYMENT

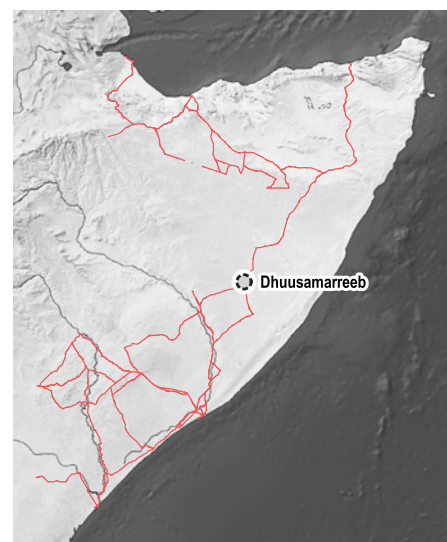
In Dhuusamarreeb, 20 interviews were collected from vendors at the Main Market. All vendors (100%) reported the main currency used in their shop was the United States Dollar (USD). All vendors reported accepting mobile payment (100%), about half reportedly accepted cash (55%) and 5% voucher. The majority (90%) reported not charging more for a specific payment method.

Of the 53 items monitored, interviewed vendors in Dhuusamarreeb reported sufficient quotations for 37 items. Several items presented insufficient quotations (highlighted in light red in the table below), particularly general items.

Median prices diverging¹ from the domestic median are marked with a red line, including solar lamps and metal bars, both particularly challenging to standardize due to the variety and quantification of certain items. These items were available but prices reported might not reflect the targeted item specification.

The distribution of reported prices suggests that, for most of the items assessed with the exception of sleeping mats, prices do not vary greatly. Such difference could be a sign of differences in terms of quality, brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications.²

Assessed location and main domestic roads



Median prices of monitored items (USD)³

	Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart		Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart
General Household Items	Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	\$7.00	\$4.63	\$9.75	Construction Items	Brick 20cm x 20cm	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.60
	Bowl 1 liter	\$2.50	\$1.90	\$2.75		Cement 50kg	\$10.00	\$9.50	\$10.25
	Bucket 10 liters	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$4.50		Gravel cubic meter	\$47.50	\$45.00	\$50.00
	Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	\$1.75 [†]	\$1.70	\$1.88		Gumboots one pair	\$6.00	\$4.63	\$7.75
	Cooking Pot 5 liters	\$10.00	\$8.00	\$12.50		Hammer 0.5kg	\$3.75	\$2.88	\$4.00
	Cooking Pot 7 liters	\$17.50 [†]	\$15.25	\$19.75		Hinges 4 inches	\$15.00	\$14.50	\$15.88
	Cup 250ml	\$2.00	\$1.25	\$2.25		Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00
	Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	\$3.00 [†]	\$3.00	\$3.00		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	\$43.50 [*]	\$2.50	\$80.25
	Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	\$1.80 [†]	\$1.50	\$1.90		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	\$40.75 [*]	\$5.00	\$80.25
	Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	\$2.50 [†]	\$2.50	\$2.50		Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$2.50
	Kettle 2 liters	\$7.00	\$5.75	\$7.50		Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	\$1.30	\$1.00	\$2.50
	Knife medium	\$0.90	\$0.65	\$0.95		Sand cubic meter	\$57.50	\$48.75	\$60.00
	Lock unit	\$2.25	\$1.88	\$2.63		Spade unit	\$4.00	\$3.88	\$4.13
	MHM ⁴ disposable, pack 10-14 units	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.50		Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$2.50	\$2.45	\$2.88
	MHM reusable, 5 units	\$1.27 [†]	\$1.16	\$1.34		Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	\$5.75	\$4.88	\$6.50
	Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$5.50		Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.50
	Mug unit	\$0.90 [†]	\$0.85	\$0.95	Water	Vent Pipe 4m long	\$14.00	\$13.00	\$15.25
	Face Mask box, 50 units	\$22.50 [†]	\$18.75	\$26.25		Wheelbarrow unit	\$29.50	\$26.50	\$30.75
	Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	\$5.50 [†]	\$5.25	\$5.75		Wooden Pole 6m long	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$5.25
	Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	\$12.50	\$10.00	\$13.00		Wood Saw 10 inches long	\$4.25	\$4.00	\$4.88
	Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	\$14.50	\$13.25	\$15.75		Communal water 20 liters	\$0.08 [†]	\$0.07	\$0.09
	Plate 25cm diameter	\$2.25 [†]	\$2.13	\$2.38		Piped water 1000 liters	\$1.50 [†]	\$1.50	\$2.21
	Rake unit	\$4.75 [†]	\$4.63	\$4.88		Trucked water 1000 liters	\$7.50 [†]	\$7.06	\$10.00
	Serving Spoon 125ml	\$2.25 [*]	\$2.13	\$2.38					
	Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	\$8.00	\$7.75	\$8.25					
	Soap 3 small bars (150g)	\$2.00	\$1.20	\$2.75					
	Solar Lamp unit	\$15.75 [*]	\$11.13	\$20.38					
	Spoon unit	\$0.40	\$0.30	\$0.45					
	Washing Powder 100 grams	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.30					
	Water 1 liter bottle	\$0.35	\$0.28	\$0.43					

^{*} Price diverges from domestic median

[†] Insufficient quotations

[‡] No quotations, noted price is domestic median

Stock conditions reported by vendors (key below)

Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty	Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty
Blanket	20	5	60%	Brick	60	7	0%
Bowl	50	7	33%	Cement	32.5	8.5	75%
Bucket	25	7	33%	Gravel	5	1	0%
Chlorine Tabs [†]	9	4	33%	Gumboots	75	8.5	50%
Cooking Pot	30	7	33%	Hammer	62.5	10	25%
Cup	50	7	33%	Hinges	62.5	12	25%
Jerry Can [†]	20	7	100%	Iron Sheet	62.5	12.5	50%
Kettle	50	7	33%	Metal Bar	62.5	8.5	50%
Knife	60	7	33%	Nails	62.5	12	38%
Lock	25	5.5	50%	Sand	5	1	0%
MHM	30	6	100%	Spade	62.5	10	38%
Mosquito Net	30	4	40%	Timber	62.5	12.5	88%
Mug [†]	45	7	50%	Vent Pipe	62.5	10	25%
Face Mask [†]	25	4	50%	Wheelbarrow	62.5	10	50%
Plastic Gloves [†]	25	4	50%	Wooden Pole	60	5	29%
Plastic Sheet	47.5	4.5	50%	Wood Saw	62.5	10	17%
Plate [†]	60	7	50%	Communal Water [‡]	5	5	42%
Rake [†]	45	7	50%	Piped Water [‡]	4	4	50%
Serving Spoon [†]	60	7	50%	Trucked Water [‡]	7.5	3	50%
Sleeping Mat	20	4	38%				
Soap	10	4	43%				
Solar Lamp [†]	25	6	50%				
Spoon	60	7	33%				
Washing Powder	10	3	80%				
Water	7	1	25%				

[†] Insufficient quotations

[‡] No quotations, stock indication is domestic median

● Indication of possible shortage

KEY

Stock duration: Median number of days reported by vendors, that current stock of each assessed item is expected to last, assuming that the rate of purchase remains consistent.

Restocking time: Median number of days reported by vendors, that it would take to restock each item assessed, from ordering to delivery in the shop.

Stocking difficulty: Percentage of vendors reporting having experienced difficulty to restock each item assessed, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

When asked if they have access to any sources of credit when in need of extra capital to conduct business, the vast majority of vendors interviewed in Dhuusamarreeb reported having access to credit from their suppliers (80%) and community (40%), both the highest percentages across all locations assessed. On top of that, it is the only location with 100% vendors reporting access to at least one source of credit.

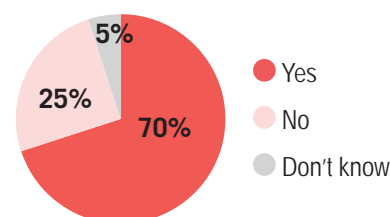
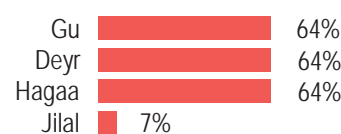
Regarding customer credit, the majority of vendors interviewed in Dhuusamarreeb (75%) reported having offered credit to at least one customer in the 30 days prior to data collection. The median maximum reported value offered to a single customer as credit, as well as the total amount offered, were unusually high compared to the other assessed locations, and the values could not be verified.

Median number of suppliers vendors reported regularly dealing with, by type of vendor

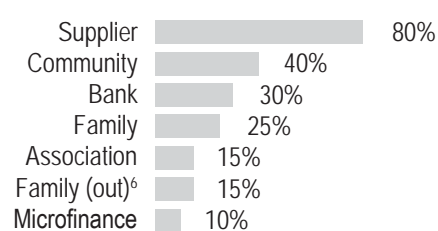
3.5 🏠 General household NFI vendors

5.5 🏠 Construction item vendors

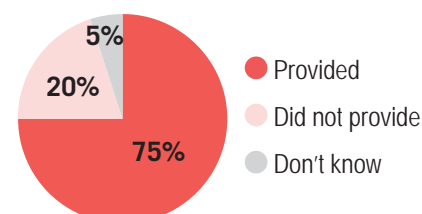
Percentage of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season

Of those, particular seasons⁵ in which they reported facing greater supply issues

Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business



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



STOCK AND CREDIT

While the majority of reported items seemed to have enough stock to last at least three weeks, key items such as water and soap were found to have a narrower margin between stock duration and restocking time. This reduced margin could indicate a higher risk of shortages. Other items, such as MHM and jerry cans, have reportedly been difficult to stock in the three months prior to data collection, which is also an indication of potential shortages.

Construction vendors reported regularly dealing with around 5 suppliers, a number above the domestic median, which could indicate a relatively higher resilience to shortages. Vendors selling general household NFIs reported dealing with around 3 suppliers, which is only slightly higher than the domestic median.

Stock conditions might have been affected by seasonality. The majority (70%) of vendors reported facing greater supply issues in a particular season, most notably the two rainy seasons.

MARKET ENVIRONMENT

Vendors interviewed in Dhuusamarreeb more commonly reported facing security and transportation-related barriers than vendors in most other assessed locations.

Transportation barriers were commonly reported, affecting 80% of vendors interviewed. Theft (60%) and road closures (60%) were commonly reported, followed by bombings (40%) and poor quality of roads (40%).

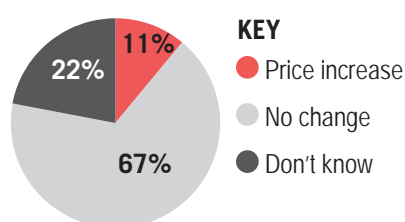
Among all vendors interviewed in Dhuusamarreeb, 40% reported facing at least one financial barrier, including low purchasing power (40%).

Security barriers in the market or shop reportedly affected one third of vendors interviewed in Dhuusamarreeb (35%), with the most commonly reported being forced closure of shop or market by authorities (30%) and theft (20%).

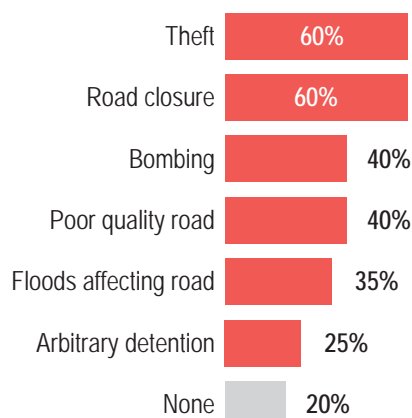
Only 15% of vendors reported being affected by non-security barriers in the market or shop.

Finally, the majority of vendors interviewed in Dhuusamarreeb (67%) reported expecting no price changes if CVA distributions would commence in their location. This is one of the highest proportions when compared across assessed locations

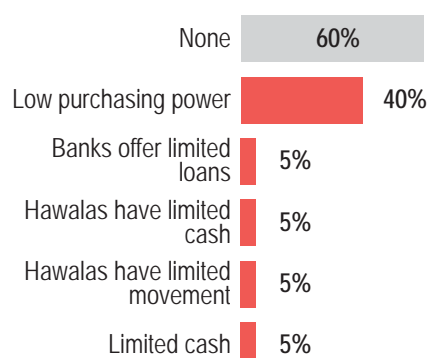
Percentage of vendors reporting different expected effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population



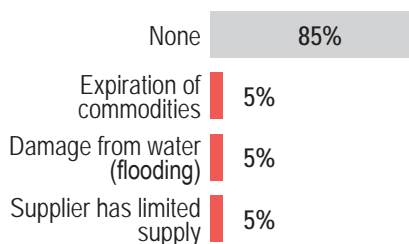
Most commonly reported⁷ transportation barriers faced by interviewed vendors



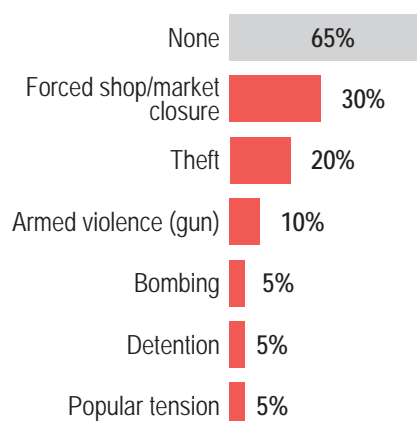
Most commonly reported financial barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported non-security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



METHODOLOGY NOTE

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) is a joint initiative from the WASH and Shelter clusters and REACH. It is focused on non-food items (NFIs). Primary data is collected through interviews with market vendors selected purposively from the targeted markets. The clusters' partners are responsible for data collection.

In Dhuusamarreeb, Centre for Peace and Democracy (CPD) collected 20 interviews from vendors at Yobsan, in the period between 9-12 August 2020. As vendors were selected purposively, findings are not statistically representative. All findings are indicative only, and only apply to the time frame within which data was collected. Moreover, item specifications may vary slightly between locations according to different brands available.

This is the first round of the JMMI in Somalia. To prevent spread and contraction of COVID-19, data was collected remotely, using contact information collected in early June 2020. This situation limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors. In addition, it limited possibilities of follow up with vendors, which might have impacted the accuracy of reported price quotations.

Refer to the [introduction](#) for the complete methodology section.

To use the on-line interactive dashboard, access bit.ly/som-jmmi

ENDNOTES

1. A median price that is more than double, or less than half, of the domestic median, is considered to be divergent
2. Refer to the [introduction](#) for further information on the limitations.
3. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general" and "construction" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers. Items marked in red either have their median price calculated from less than the minimum number of reported prices, or draw from the domestic median.
4. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM)
5. Seasons are reported in Somali, as they do not entirely coincide with Western seasons. Refer to the [introduction](#) for an explanation on Somali seasons.
6. Family residing outside of the location assessed.
7. Reported by at least 5% of vendors interviewed in this location.

PRICES AND PAYMENT

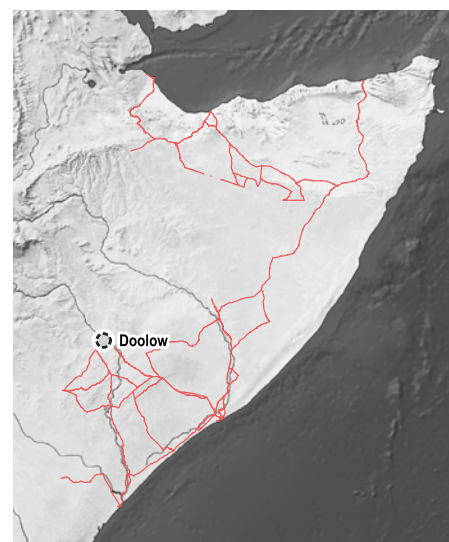
In Doolow, 29 interviews were collected from vendors at the Garboolow and Kabasa markets. All vendors interviewed (100%) reported the United States Dollar (USD) to be the main currency used in their shops. Virtually all vendors reported accepting mobile payment (96%) and cash (96%), and the majority reportedly accepted vouchers (68%). The majority (64%) reported not charging more for a specific payment method.

Of the 53 items monitored, interviewed vendors in Doolow reported sufficient quotations for 34 items. Several items presented insufficient quotations (highlighted in light red in the table below), particularly construction items.

Median prices diverging¹ from the domestic median are marked with a red line, including face masks, solar lamps, and the water items, all of which were particularly challenging to standardize due to the variety and quantification of certain items. These items were available but prices reported might not reflect the targeted item specification.

The distribution of reported prices suggests that, for most of the items assessed, prices present high variability. Washing powder and communal water were notable examples, with prices varying more than tenfold. Such difference could be a sign of differences in terms of quality, brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications.²

Assessed location and main domestic roads



Domestic median prices of monitored items (USD)³

	Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart		Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart
General Household Items	Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$12.75	Construction Items	Brick 20cm x 20cm	\$0.48 [†]	\$0.47	\$0.48
	Bowl 1 liter	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$2.88		Cement 50kg	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
	Bucket 10 liters	\$5.00	\$2.75	\$5.00		Gravel cubic meter	\$60.00 [†]	\$60.00	\$60.00
	Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	\$1.75 [†]	\$1.63	\$1.88		Gumboots one pair	\$5.00 [†]	\$5.00	\$5.00
	Cooking Pot 5 liters	\$8.00	\$6.00	\$12.00		Hammer 0.5kg	\$4.00	\$3.75	\$4.00
	Cooking Pot 7 liters	\$10.00	\$7.50	\$14.00		Hinges 4 inches	\$12.00 [†]	\$11.20	\$14.00
	Cup 250ml	\$1.00	\$0.50	\$1.00		Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	\$7.50	\$4.63	\$10.00
	Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.75		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	\$5.00 [†]	\$4.50	\$5.50
	Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$2.00		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	\$5.00 [†]	\$4.50	\$5.50
	Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	\$1.75	\$1.50	\$2.00		Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	\$5.00*	\$2.00	\$5.00
	Kettle 2 liters	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$6.38		Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	\$5.00*	\$2.00	\$5.00
	Knife medium	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$2.00		Sand cubic meter	\$25.00 [†]	\$25.00	\$25.00
	Lock unit	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$2.25		Spade unit	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$5.75
	MHM ⁴ disposable, pack 10-14 units	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$2.25		Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$10.00 [†]	\$10.00	\$10.00
	MHM reusable, 5 units	\$1.00 [†]	\$1.00	\$1.00		Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	\$10.00 [†]	\$10.00	\$10.00
	Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$10.00		Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$10.00 [†]	\$10.00	\$10.00
	Mug unit	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$1.00		Vent Pipe 4m long	\$12.00 [†]	\$10.50	\$12.00
	Face Mask box, 50 units	\$9.00*	\$8.00	\$25.00	Water	Wheelbarrow unit	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$40.00
	Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	\$7.00	\$4.50	\$11.75		Wooden Pole 6m long	\$10.00*	\$10.00	\$10.00
	Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	\$15.50	\$12.75	\$16.00		Wood Saw 10 inches long	\$4.00 [†]	\$4.00	\$4.00
	Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	\$18.00	\$15.38	\$18.00		Communal water 20 liters	\$5.56*	\$2.83	\$8.28
	Plate 25cm diameter	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$2.00		Piped water 1000 liters	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$2.75
	Rake unit	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$5.00		Trucked water 1000 liters	\$50.00*	\$45.00	\$55.00
	Serving Spoon 125ml	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$2.00					
	Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$9.50					
	Soap 3 small bars (150g)	\$1.50	\$1.45	\$1.50					
	Solar Lamp unit	\$9.00 [†] *	\$8.00	\$10.00					
	Spoon unit	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50					
	Washing Powder 100 grams	\$0.50*	\$0.25	\$2.00					
	Water 1 liter bottle	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50					

* Price diverges from domestic median

[†] Insufficient quotations

[‡] No quotations, noted price is domestic median

Stock conditions reported by vendors (key below)

	Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty		Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty
General Household Items	Blanket	14	10	0%	Construction Items	Brick [†]	18	5.5	50%
	Bowl	14.5	10	0%		Cement	10	10	0%
	Bucket	14	10	0%		Gravel [†]	60	12.5	0%
	Chlorine Tabs [†]	9	14	0%		Gumboots [†]	6	15	0%
	Cooking Pot	20	10	0%		Hammer	4	10	0%
	Cup	17.5	10	0%		Hinges [†]	30	7	38%
	Jerry Can	14	7	0%		Iron Sheet	4	10	0%
	Kettle	11	8.5	0%		Metal Bar [†]	7	12.5	0%
	Knife	15	8	0%		Nails	5	10	0%
	Lock	14	8	0%		Sand [†]	25	12.5	0%
	MHM	12	7	13%		Spade	4.5	12.5	0%
	Mosquito Net	12	7	11%		Timber [†]	10	12.5	0%
	Mug	16	8.5	0%		Vent Pipe [†]	36	9	50%
	Face Mask	12	5	20%		Wheelbarrow	40	10	0%
	Plastic Gloves	15	7	14%		Wooden Pole [†]	10	10	0%
	Plastic Sheet	12.5	10	0%		Wood Saw [†]	4	15	0%
	Plate	21	10	0%	Water	Communal Water	11	17.5	0%
	Rake	21	7	0%		Piped Water	2.5	17.5	0%
	Serving Spoon	16.5	10	0%		Trucked Water	50	17.5	0%
	Sleeping Mat	14	9	0%					
	Soap	14	10	0%					
	Solar Lamp [†]	15.5	8.5	0%					
	Spoon	13.5	8.5	0%					
	Washing Powder	14.5	14.5	0%					
	Water	11	7	0%					

[†] Insufficient quotations[‡] No quotations, stock indication is domestic median

● Indication of possible shortage

KEY

Stock duration: Median number of days reported by vendors, that current stock of each assessed item is expected to last, assuming that the rate of purchase remains consistent.

Restocking time: Median number of days reported by vendors, that it would take to restock each item assessed, from ordering to delivery in the shop.

Stocking difficulty: Percentage of vendors reporting having experienced difficulty to restock each item assessed, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

seasonality. Half (50%) of vendors reported facing greater supply issues in a particular season, most notably the two rainy seasons.

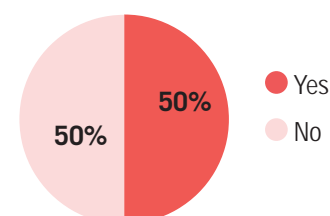
When asked if they have access to any sources of credit when in need of extra capital to conduct business, about one third of vendors interviewed in Doolow reported having no access to credit (36%). For those who reported having access, credit was accessed through a wide variety of sources. Notably, vendors interviewed in Doolow more commonly reported accessing credit from Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCOs) than vendors interviewed in other assessed locations.

About half of vendors (53%) reported having provided customer credit, but the reported values offered were unusually high, and the exact values could not be verified.

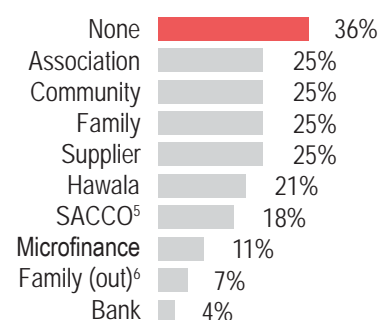
Median number of suppliers vendors reported regularly dealing with, by type of vendor

- 3 🏠 General household NFI vendors
6 🏠 Construction item vendors

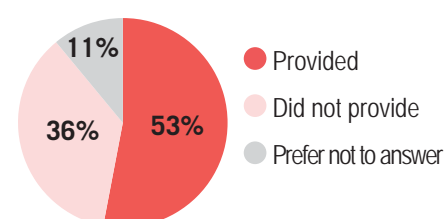
Percentage of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season

Of those, particular seasons⁷ in which they reported facing greater supply issues

Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business



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



STOCK AND CREDIT

Among the reported items, stock conditions vary considerably. While the majority of general items seemed to have enough stock for over 12 days, reported restocking times remained relatively long. Items found to be at a higher risk of shortages were piped and communal water, and most construction items. For these items, the median reported stock duration is often lower than the median reported restocking time, indicating a likelihood of future shortages.

Vendors reported not having difficulties to restock most items, with the exception of MHM and COVID-19 related items like face masks and plastic gloves.

Conversely, construction vendors reported regularly dealing with around six suppliers, a number above the domestic median, which could indicate a relatively higher resilience to shortages. Vendors selling general household NFIs reported dealing with around three suppliers, which is along the domestic median.

Stock conditions might have been affected by

MARKET ENVIRONMENT

Vendors interviewed in Doolow more commonly reported facing non-security and transportation-related barriers than vendors interviewed in most other assessed locations.

Transportation barriers were commonly reported, affecting 73% of vendors interviewed in Doolow. Poor quality of roads was the most commonly reported barrier, affecting 54% of all vendors, followed by flooding impacting the roads (35%).

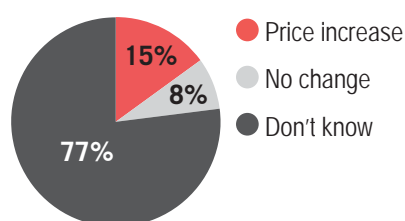
Among all vendors interviewed in Doolow, 46% reported facing at least one financial barrier, such as limited cash (21%), and/or low purchasing power (18%).

Security barriers in the market or shop reportedly affected one quarter of vendors interviewed in Doolow (25%), with another 11% of vendors interviewed preferring not to answer this question.

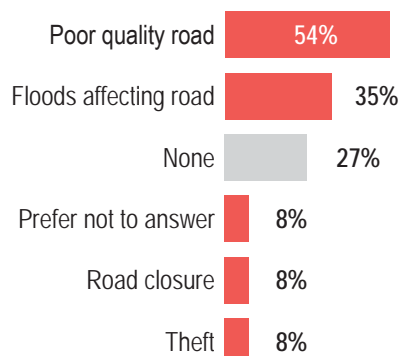
Finally, half of the vendors interviewed (50%) in Doolow reported facing at least one non-security barrier in the market or shop, the third highest percentage among all locations assessed. The most commonly reported barriers were related to supplier issues, with supplier out of stock reportedly affecting one quarter (25%) of vendors, followed by suppliers having limited supply (18%).

When asked about their expected effect of an eventual CVA distribution to prices, the proportion of interviewed vendors reporting not knowing (77%) was considerably higher than in most other locations assessed.

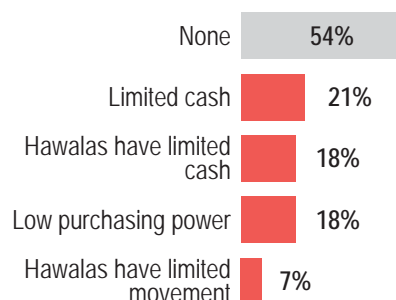
Percentage of vendors reporting different expected effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population



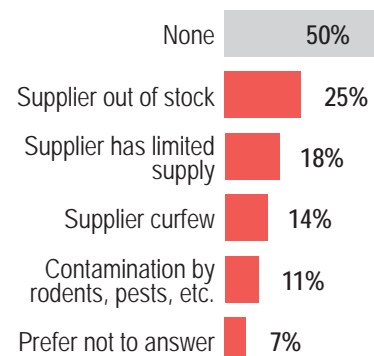
Most commonly reported⁸ transportation barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported financial barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported non-security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



METHODOLOGY NOTE

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) is a joint initiative from the WASH and Shelter clusters and REACH. It is focused on non-food items (NFIs). Primary data is collected through interviews with market vendors selected purposively from the targeted markets. The clusters' partners are responsible for data collection.

In Doolow, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) collected 29 interviews from vendors at the Garboolow and Kabasa markets, in the period between 9-12 August 2020. As vendors were selected purposively, findings are not statistically representative. All findings are indicative only, and only apply to the time frame within which data was collected. Moreover, item specifications may vary slightly between locations according to different brands available.

This is the first round of the JMMI in Somalia. To prevent spread and contraction of COVID-19, data was collected remotely, using contact information collected in early June 2020. This situation limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors. In addition, it limited possibilities of follow up with vendors, which might have impacted the accuracy of reported price quotations.

Refer to the [introduction](#) for the complete methodology section.

To use the on-line interactive dashboard, access bit.ly/som-jmmi

ENDNOTES

1. A median price that is more than double, or less than half, of the domestic median, is considered to be divergent
2. Refer to the [introduction](#) for further information on the limitations.
3. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general" and "construction" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers. Items marked in red did not have enough data to draw a median.
4. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM)
5. Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization (SACCO)
6. Family residing outside of the location assessed.
7. Seasons are reported in Somali, as they do not entirely coincide with Western seasons. Refer to the [introduction](#) for an explanation on Somali seasons.
8. Reported by at least 5% of vendors interviewed in this location.

PRICES AND PAYMENT

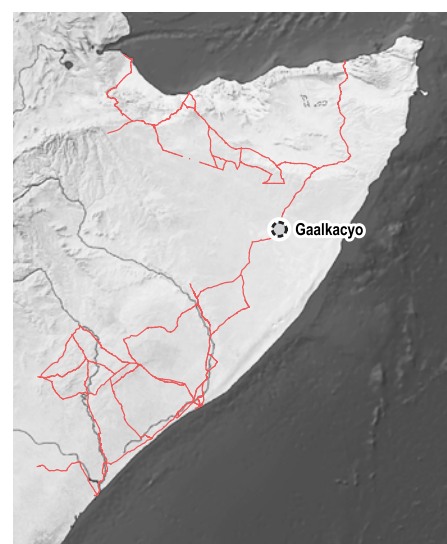
In Gaalkacyo, 26 interviews were collected from vendors at Central South market. The main currency reportedly used by these vendors in their shops was the United States Dollar (USD, 100%). All vendors reported accepting mobile payment (100%) and nearly all reportedly accepted cash (92%). It was unclear if vendors charge more for a specific payment method.

Of the 53 items monitored, interviewed vendors in Gaalkacyo reported sufficient quotations for 22 items. Several items presented insufficient quotations (yellow) or no quotations (red).

Median prices diverging¹ from the domestic median are marked with a red line, including plastic sheets and the water items, all of which were particularly challenging to standardize due to the variety and quantification of certain items. These items were available but prices reported might not reflect the targeted item specification.

The distribution of reported prices suggests that, for most of the items assessed, prices do not vary greatly. Exceptions were again the water items. Such difference could be a sign of differences in terms of quality, brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications.²

Assessed location and main domestic roads



Domestic median prices of monitored items (USD)³

	Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart		Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart
General Household Items	Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	\$4.00 [†]	\$3.50	\$4.50	Construction Items	Brick 20cm x 20cm	\$4.50 [*]	\$4.50	\$4.50
	Bowl 1 liter	\$2.00 [†]	\$2.00	\$2.00		Cement 50kg	\$9.50	\$7.00	\$12.25
	Bucket 10 liters	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$3.00		Gravel cubic meter	\$39.75 [‡]	\$35.13	\$48.00
	Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	\$1.75 [‡]	\$1.70	\$1.88		Gumboots one pair	\$6.63 [‡]	\$6.56	\$7.38
	Cooking Pot 5 liters	\$8.00 [‡]	\$6.00	\$8.00		Hammer 0.5kg	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$5.00
	Cooking Pot 7 liters	\$8.35 [‡]	\$6.50	\$10.15		Hinges 4 inches	\$12.00 [‡]	\$11.20	\$14.00
	Cup 250ml	\$0.96 [‡]	\$0.54	\$1.00		Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	\$5.00	\$4.25	\$5.00
	Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	\$2.40	\$2.35	\$2.45		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	\$8.00	\$5.00	\$10.00
	Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	\$1.50 [†]	\$1.50	\$1.50		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	\$6.00 [†]	\$5.00	\$7.00
	Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	\$2.00 [†]	\$2.00	\$2.00		Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
	Kettle 2 liters	\$3.00	\$2.88	\$3.50		Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$2.75
	Knife medium	\$1.40 [†]	\$1.40	\$1.40		Sand cubic meter	\$36.00 [‡]	\$31.00	\$36.25
	Lock unit	\$1.50	\$1.38	\$1.63		Spade unit	\$3.92 [‡]	\$3.86	\$3.92
	MHM ⁴ disposable, pack 10-14 units	\$1.00 [†]	\$1.00	\$1.00		Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$5.50	\$4.63	\$7.13
	MHM reusable, 5 units	\$5.00 [*]	\$5.00	\$5.00		Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	\$7.00	\$5.50	\$7.50
	Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	\$3.00	\$2.88	\$3.13		Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$7.50
	Mug unit	\$0.65 [†]	\$0.48	\$0.83	Water	Vent Pipe 4m long	\$14.00 [†]	\$14.00	\$14.00
	Face Mask box, 50 units	\$21.00 [‡]	\$17.92	\$23.00		Wheelbarrow unit	\$25.00 [†]	\$25.00	\$25.00
	Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	\$6.21 [‡]	\$5.13	\$6.34		Wooden Pole 6m long	\$11.00 [‡]	\$11.00	\$11.00
	Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	\$3.00 [*]	\$3.00	\$3.00		Wood Saw 10 inches long	\$4.50 [†]	\$4.50	\$4.50
	Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	\$5.00 [*]	\$5.00	\$5.00		Communal water 20 liters	\$10.00 [*]	\$5.15	\$10.00
	Plate 25cm diameter	\$6.00 [*]	\$6.00	\$6.00		Piped water 1000 liters	\$25.00 [*]	\$4.00	\$45.25
	Rake unit	\$2.75	\$1.93	\$3.75		Trucked water 1000 liters	\$30.00 [*]	\$30.00	\$30.00
	Serving Spoon 125ml	\$0.90 [†]	\$0.90	\$0.90					
	Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	\$6.00	\$4.50	\$6.25					
	Soap 3 small bars (150g)	\$0.90	\$0.80	\$1.13					
	Solar Lamp unit	\$12.00 [*]	\$12.00	\$12.00					
	Spoon unit	\$1.50 [*]	\$1.20	\$2.00					
	Washing Powder 100 grams	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.26					
	Water 1 liter bottle	\$1.60	\$0.50	\$1.60					

^{*} Price diverges from domestic median

[†] Insufficient quotations

[‡] No quotations, noted price is domestic median

Stock conditions reported by vendors (key below)

	Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty		Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty
General Household Items	Blanket [†]	7.5	6	0%	Construction Items	Brick [†]	20	7	0%
	Bowl [†]	10	7	0%		Cement	11.5	7	50%
	Bucket	20	7	14%		Gravel [‡]	6	4.5	0%
	Chlorine Tabs [‡]	9	4	33%		Gumboots [‡]	22.5	5	75%
	Cooking Pot [‡]	24	6.5	33%		Hammer	20	7	40%
	Cup [‡]	17.5	6	33%		Hinges [‡]	30	7	38%
	Jerry Can	3	2	33%		Iron Sheet	20	7	0%
	Kettle	11	7	0%		Metal Bar [†]	4	7	67%
	Knife [†]	30	15	100%		Nails	11.5	7	33%
	Lock	20	7	13%		Sand [‡]	6	4.5	33%
	MHM [†]	30	7	0%		Spade [‡]	19	8.5	44%
	Mosquito Net	11	5	25%		Timber	13	7	33%
	Mug [†]	11	4.5	0%		Vent Pipe [†]	3	2	100%
	Face Mask [‡]	16	4.5	50%		Wheelbarrow [†]	4	4	0%
	Plastic Gloves [‡]	20	4.5	32%		Wooden Pole [‡]	14	5.5	29%
	Plastic Sheet [†]	3	4	0%		Wood Saw [†]	4	12	100%
	Plate [†]	1	5	100%	Water	Communal Water	5	5	33%
	Rake	15	7	50%		Piped Water	4.5	4	25%
	Serving Spoon [†]	20	7	0%		Trucked Water [†]	7.5	11	50%
	Sleeping Mat	19	7	57%					
	Soap	5.5	5	25%					
	Solar Lamp [†]	7	7	0%					
	Spoon	6	7	33%					
	Washing Powder	15	7	0%					
	Water	12	7	11%					

[†] Insufficient quotations[‡] No quotations, stock indication is domestic median

● Indication of possible shortage

KEY

Stock duration: Median number of days reported by vendors, that current stock of each assessed item is expected to last, assuming that the rate of purchase remains consistent.

Restocking time: Median number of days reported by vendors, that it would take to restock each item assessed, from ordering to delivery in the shop.

Stocking difficulty: Percentage of vendors reporting having experienced difficulty to restock each item assessed, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

STOCK AND CREDIT

Among the reported items, stock conditions vary considerably. While key items, including soap and jerry can, were reported to have enough stock to last less than a week, other items were reported to have longer stocks. As vendors reported taking around a week to restock most items, these key items with relatively shorter stock were at an elevated risk of shortages.

Construction vendors reported regularly dealing with around five suppliers, a number slightly above the domestic median, which could indicate a relatively higher resilience against shocks. Vendors selling general household NFIs reported dealing with around four suppliers, which is also slightly higher than the domestic median.

All vendors reported not facing greater supply issues in a particular season.

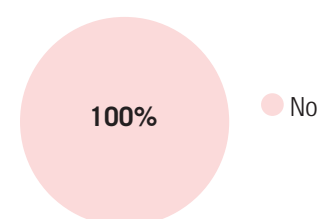
Vendors interviewed in Gaalkacyo reportedly rely heavily on banks. When asked if they have access to any sources of credit when in need of extra capital to conduct business,

Median number of suppliers vendors reported regularly dealing with, by type of vendor

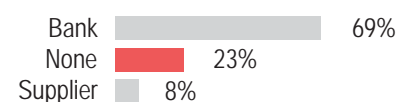
4 🏠 General household NFI vendors

5 🏠 Construction item vendors

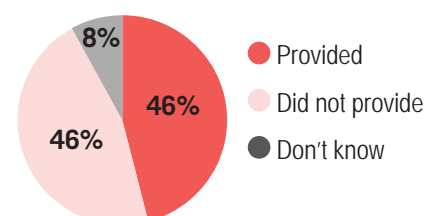
Percentage of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season



Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business



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



about two thirds of vendors interviewed in Gaalkacyo reported having access to banks (69%), the highest percentage across all locations assessed. Only 8% have credit from their supplier, and 23% do not have access to any source of credit.

While customer credit seems to be a divisive issue, among the vendors that reportedly offer customer credit (46%), the median maximum amount was 40 USD. These vendors also estimate that the total amount that they were still waiting to be paid was around 300 USD.

40 USD is the median maximum amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to a single customer.

300 USD is the median amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to customers but have not yet been repaid.

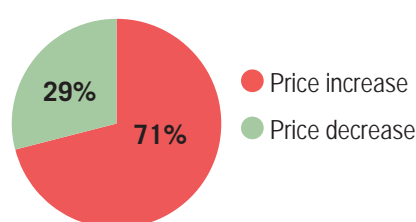
MARKET ENVIRONMENT

When asked about financial barriers, 92% of vendors reported facing none and 8% reported not knowing. While Gaalkacyo was reportedly the location where vendors were found to have the highest percentage of access to banks, reporting virtually inexistent financial barriers seems an unlikely scenario.

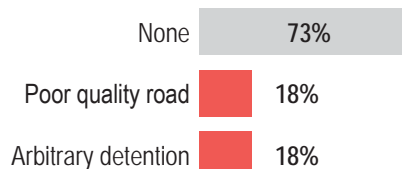
Among transportation barriers, the only two reported by vendors were poor quality roads (18%) and arbitrary detention (18%). For other barriers, one vendor reported contamination of items sold (8%), limited supply (8%), and theft (8%).

Finally, nearly three quarters of the vendors interviewed in Gaalkacyo (71%) reported an expected price increase as an effect of CVA. This was the highest percentage across all locations assessed, but many other locations have also a similar percentage of vendors reportedly expecting a price increase.

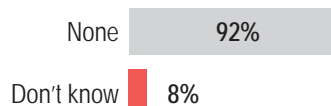
Percentage of vendors reporting different expected effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population



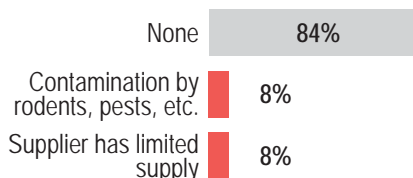
Most commonly reported⁵ transportation barriers faced by interviewed vendors



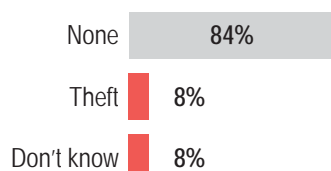
Most commonly reported financial barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported non-security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



METHODOLOGY NOTE

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) is a joint initiative from the WASH and Shelter clusters and REACH. It is focused on non-food items (NFIs). Primary data is collected through interviews with market vendors selected purposively from the targeted markets. The clusters' partners are responsible for data collection.

In Gaalkacyo, the partner initially responsible for data collection could not engage at the last minute. CESVI was able to give support and collected 13 full interviews from vendors at Central South market, in the period between 9-12 August 2020. REACH then conducted 13 additional interviews focused on prices and stock conditions, in the subsequent days, to supplement the data on key items.

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

This is the first round of the JMMI in Somalia. To prevent spread and contraction of COVID-19, data was collected remotely, using contact information collected in early June 2020. This situation limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors. In addition, it limited possibilities of follow up with vendors, which might have impacted the accuracy of reported price quotations.

Refer to the [introduction](#) for the complete methodology section.

To use the on-line interactive dashboard, access bit.ly/som-jmmi

ENDNOTES

1. A median price that is more than double, or less than half, of the domestic median, is considered to be divergent
2. Refer to the [introduction](#) for further information on the limitations.
3. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general" and "construction" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers. Items marked in red did not have enough data to draw a median.
4. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM)
5. Reported by at least 5% of vendors interviewed in this location.

PRICES AND PAYMENT

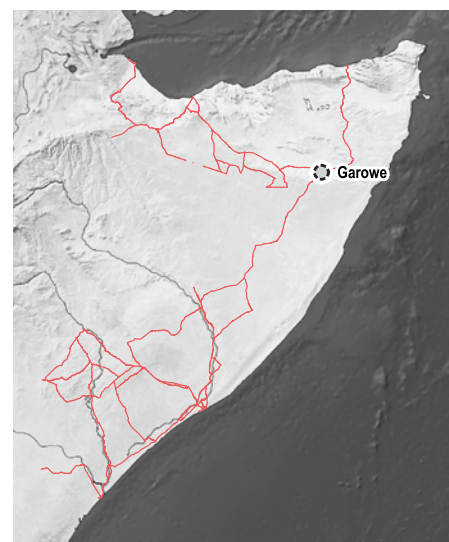
In Garowe, 30 interviews were collected from vendors at Enji market. The main currency reportedly used by these vendors in their shops was the United States Dollar (USD, 100%). All vendors reported accepting mobile payment (100%) and cash (100%). The majority (100%) reported not charging more for a specific payment method.

Of the 53 items monitored, interviewed vendors in Garowe reported sufficient quotations for 27 items. Several items presented insufficient quotations (highlighted in light red in the table below).

Median prices diverging¹ from the domestic median are marked with a red line, including metal bar and trucked water, both particularly challenging to standardize due to the variety and quantification of certain items. These items were available but prices reported might not reflect the targeted item specification.

The distribution of reported prices suggests that, for most of the items assessed, prices do not vary greatly. Two examples were plastic gloves and soap prices, which vary fourfold. Such difference could be a sign of differences in terms of quality, brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications.²

Assessed location and main domestic roads



Domestic median prices of monitored items (USD)³

	Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart		Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart
General Household Items	Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	\$13.00 [†]	\$13.00	\$13.00	Construction Items	Brick 20cm x 20cm	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.45
	Bowl 1 liter	\$3.00 [†]	\$3.00	\$3.00		Cement 50kg	\$6.50	\$6.48	\$6.50
	Bucket 10 liters	\$3.50	\$2.33	\$4.38		Gravel cubic meter	\$39.75 [†]	\$35.13	\$48.00
	Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	\$1.70 [†]	\$1.70	\$1.70		Gumboots one pair	\$20.00 [*]	\$20.00	\$20.00
	Cooking Pot 5 liters	\$10.00 [†]	\$10.00	\$10.00		Hammer 0.5kg	\$3.25	\$3.00	\$3.88
	Cooking Pot 7 liters	\$6.00 [†]	\$6.00	\$6.00		Hinges 4 inches	\$12.00 [†]	\$11.20	\$14.00
	Cup 250ml	\$0.96 [†]	\$0.54	\$1.00		Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	\$6.75	\$6.50	\$7.00
	Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.75		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	\$3.50 [*]	\$2.00	\$3.50
	Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	\$1.80 [†]	\$1.50	\$1.90		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	\$5.00	\$4.25	\$5.00
	Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	\$1.92 [†]	\$1.82	\$2.00		Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
	Kettle 2 liters	\$7.00 [†]	\$7.00	\$7.00		Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
	Knife medium	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$1.00		Sand cubic meter	\$36.00 [†]	\$31.00	\$36.25
	Lock unit	\$2.75	\$2.38	\$3.00		Spade unit	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$3.50
	MHM ⁴ disposable, pack 10-14 units	\$1.15 [†]	\$1.08	\$1.23		Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$5.00	\$4.00	\$5.25
	MHM reusable, 5 units	\$1.25 [†]	\$1.16	\$1.34		Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
	Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	\$5.00 [†]	\$5.00	\$5.00		Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$6.00
	Mug unit	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.20	Water	Vent Pipe 4m long	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$7.00
	Face Mask box, 50 units	\$17.00	\$12.00	\$18.50		Wheelbarrow unit	\$25.00	\$23.00	\$35.00
	Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	\$7.50	\$6.00	\$16.25		Wooden Pole 6m long	\$45.00 [*]	\$45.00	\$45.00
	Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	\$12.50 [†]	\$10.00	\$13.00		Wood Saw 10 inches long	\$3.25	\$3.00	\$3.50
	Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	\$14.50 [†]	\$13.25	\$15.75		Communal water 20 liters	\$0.08 [†]	\$0.07	\$0.09
	Plate 25cm diameter	\$1.00	\$0.70	\$1.50		Piped water 1000 liters	\$1.50 [†]	\$1.50	\$1.50
	Rake unit	\$2.00 [†]	\$2.00	\$2.00		Trucked water 1000 liters	\$5.50 [*]	\$4.25	\$6.75
	Serving Spoon 125ml	\$1.03 [†]	\$0.89	\$1.53					
	Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	\$6.00 [†]	\$6.00	\$6.00					
	Soap 3 small bars (150g)	\$1.50	\$0.50	\$1.50					
	Solar Lamp unit	\$3.50 [†]	\$3.25	\$10.00					
	Spoon unit	\$0.20 [*]	\$0.20	\$0.20					
	Washing Powder 100 grams	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20					
	Water 1 liter bottle	\$0.50	\$0.35	\$0.50					

^{*} Price diverges from domestic median

[†] Insufficient quotations

[‡] No quotations, noted price is domestic median

Stock conditions reported by vendors (key below)

	Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty		Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty
General Household Items	Blanket [†]	15	6	43%	Construction Items	Brick	37.5	15	0%
	Bowl [†]	15	7	33%		Cement	30	20	0%
	Bucket	30	2	0%		Gravel [†]	6	4.5	0%
	Chlorine Tabs [†]	40	4	0%		Gumboots	30	30	0%
	Cooking Pot [†]	24	6.5	33%		Hammer	47.5	22.5	0%
	Cup [†]	17.5	6	33%		Hinges [†]	30	7	38%
	Jerry Can	60	3	0%		Iron Sheet	30	30	0%
	Kettle [†]	15	7	24%		Metal Bar	30	25	0%
	Knife	40	2.5	0%		Nails	60	30	0%
	Lock	42.5	3	0%		Sand [†]	6	4.5	33%
	MHM [†]	55	4	0%		Spade	60	30	0%
	Mosquito Net [†]	30	3	0%		Timber	45	22.5	0%
	Mug	30	2	0%		Vent Pipe	60	30	0%
	Face Mask	30	3	0%		Wheelbarrow	30	30	0%
	Plastic Gloves	30	3	0%		Wooden Pole [†]	14	5.5	29%
	Plastic Sheet [†]	14	7.25	50%		Wood Saw	30	15	0%
	Plate	32.5	2.5	0%	Water	Communal Water [†]	5	5	42%
	Rake [†]	60	4	0%		Piped Water [†]	89	1	0%
	Serving Spoon [†]	20	6.5	38%		Trucked Water	80	1	0%
	Sleeping Mat [†]	30	3	0%					
	Soap	30	2	0%					
	Solar Lamp [†]	15	7	55%					
	Spoon [†]	16.5	7	33%					
	Washing Powder	25	2	0%					
	Water	30	2	0%					

[†] Insufficient quotations[‡] No quotations, stock indication is domestic median

● Indication of possible shortage

KEY

Stock duration: Median number of days reported by vendors, that current stock of each assessed item is expected to last, assuming that the rate of purchase remains consistent.

Restocking time: Median number of days reported by vendors, that it would take to restock each item assessed, from ordering to delivery in the shop.

Stocking difficulty: Percentage of vendors reporting having experienced difficulty to restock each item assessed, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

STOCK AND CREDIT

The majority of reported items, however, were reported to have enough stock to last at least one month. Vendors reported taking around three days to restock general items and about three weeks to restock construction items, which indicates little sign of possible shortage for most items. Vendors reported having no difficulties to restock any items.

The reported number of suppliers for both general and construction item vendors was considerably higher than the domestic median, but it is possible that the question was misinterpreted. Regardless, from the stock conditions reported by the vendors, there seems to be little issues restocking the items that were normally sold.

Conversely, the majority (78%) of vendors reported facing greater supply issues in a particular season, mainly the two rainy seasons.

When asked if they have access to any sources of credit when in need of extra capital to conduct business, about half of vendors interviewed in Garowe reported having

access to credit through their supplier (70%) and family residing in Garowe (61%), one of the highest percentages across all locations assessed. While vendors reported barely any access to banks (4%), Garowe is reportedly one of the locations where vendors have most access to credit.

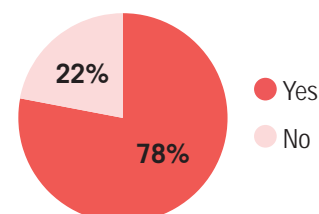
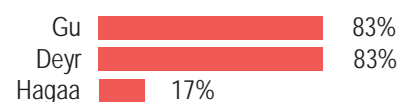
While the majority of vendors interviewed in Garowe (52%) reported not offering credit to any of their customers in the 30 days prior to data collection, the 39% of vendors who reportedly do so offer relatively low amounts of credit (20 USD, median), and very sporadically (only adding up to 40 USD, median).

Median number of suppliers vendors reported regularly dealing with, by type of vendor

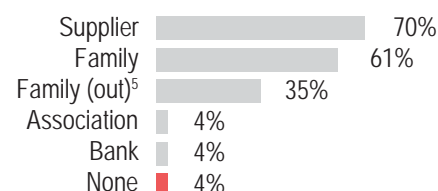
20 🏠 General household NFI vendors

20 🏠 Construction item vendors

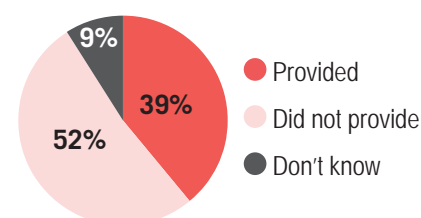
Percentage of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season

Of those, particular seasons⁶ in which they reported facing greater supply issues

Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business



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



20 USD is the median maximum amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to a single customer.

40 USD is the median amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to customers but have not yet been repaid.

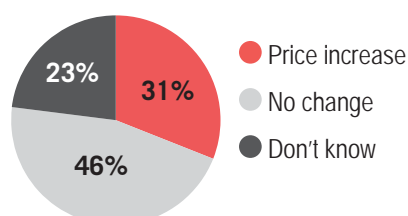
MARKET ENVIRONMENT

When asked about transportation barriers, 90% of vendors reported the poor quality of the roads, which was also one of the main barriers reported across all regions. Among financial barriers, 30% of vendors reported low purchasing power.

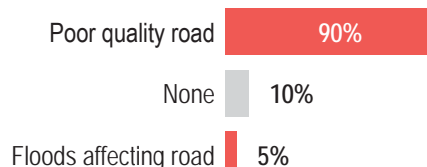
However, when asked about non-security barriers, 83% of vendors reported no barriers and an additional 13% reported not knowing. Only one vendor (4%) reported difficulty to carry items from storage. All vendors (100%) reported facing no security barriers.

Finally, regarding the effect of CVA, nearly half of vendors (46%) expect no changes while about a third (31%) expect a price increase.

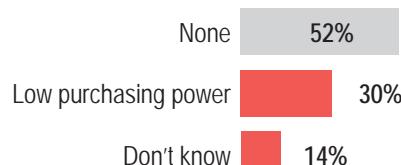
Percentage of vendors reporting different expected effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population



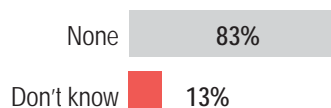
Most commonly reported⁷ transportation barriers faced by interviewed vendors



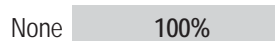
Most commonly reported financial barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported non-security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



METHODOLOGY NOTE

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI) is a joint initiative from the WASH and Shelter clusters and REACH. It is focused on non-food items (NFIs). Primary data is collected through interviews with market vendors selected purposively from the targeted markets. The clusters' partners are responsible for data collection.

In Garowe, Islamic Relief collected 30 interviews from vendors at Enji, in the period between 9-12 August 2020. REACH then conducted 11 additional interviews focused on prices and stock conditions, in the subsequent days, to supplement the data on key items.

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

This is the first round of the JMIMI in Somalia. To prevent spread and contraction of COVID-19, data was collected remotely, using contact information collected in early June 2020. This situation limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors. In addition, it limited possibilities of follow up with vendors, which might have impacted the accuracy of reported price quotations.

Refer to the [introduction](#) for the complete methodology section.

To use the on-line interactive dashboard, access bit.ly/som-jmimi

ENDNOTES

1. A median price that is more than double, or less than half, of the domestic median, is considered to be divergent
2. Refer to the [introduction](#) for further information on the limitations.
3. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general" and "construction" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers. Items marked in red did not have enough data to draw a median.
4. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM)
5. Family residing outside of the location assessed.
6. Seasons are reported in Somali, as they do not entirely coincide with Western seasons. Refer to the [introduction](#) for an explanation on Somali seasons.
7. Reported by at least 5% of vendors interviewed in this location.

PRICES AND PAYMENT

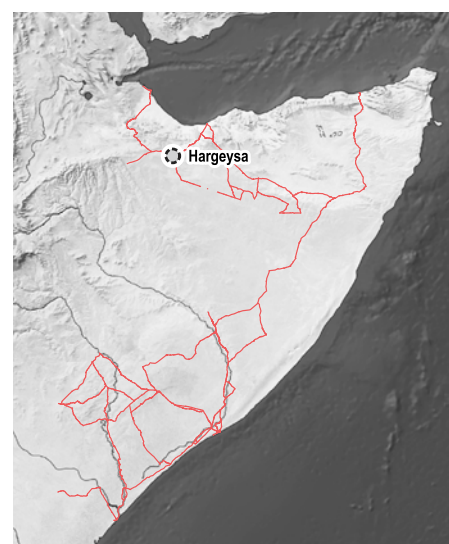
In Hargeysa, 35 interviews were collected from vendors at Waaheen market. The main currency reportedly used by these vendors in their shops was the United States Dollar (USD, 74%) and the Somaliland Shilling (26%). All vendors reported accepting mobile payment (100%), nearly all reportedly accepted cash (91%), and about half reported accepting vouchers (44%). The majority (76%) reported not charging more for a specific payment method.

Of the 53 items monitored, interviewed vendors in Hargeysa reported sufficient quotations for 37 items. Several items presented insufficient quotations (highlighted in light red in the table below), particularly general items.

Median prices diverging¹ from the domestic median are marked with a red line, including mosquito net and a number of construction items such as sand and metal bars, which were particularly challenging to standardize due to the variety and quantification of certain items. These items were available but prices reported might not reflect the targeted item specification.

The distribution of reported prices suggests that, for most of the items assessed, prices present low variability. A notable exception was the metal bar and a few kitchen items like cup, mug, and spoon. Such difference could be a sign of differences in terms of quality, brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications.²

Assessed location and main domestic roads



Domestic median prices of monitored items (USD)³

	Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart		Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart
General Household Items	Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	\$12.24	\$11.12	\$12.62	Construction Items	Brick 20cm x 20cm	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50
	Bowl 1 liter	\$1.50	\$1.07	\$2.47		Cement 50kg	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.30
	Bucket 10 liters	\$2.75	\$2.47	\$3.88		Gravel cubic meter	\$33.50 [†]	\$25.25	\$41.75
	Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	\$1.75 [†]	\$1.70	\$1.88		Gumboots one pair	\$15.00 [*]	\$14.00	\$15.00
	Cooking Pot 5 liters	\$10.00	\$7.25	\$11.19		Hammer 0.5kg	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
	Cooking Pot 7 liters	\$11.95	\$10.00	\$13.50		Hinges 4 inches	\$14.00	\$12.50	\$14.00
	Cup 250ml	\$0.91	\$0.55	\$2.00		Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.00
	Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$3.75		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	\$64.00 [*]	\$3.00	\$126.00
	Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$3.50		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
	Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$3.50		Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
	Kettle 2 liters	\$4.29	\$4.00	\$5.50		Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.50
	Knife medium	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.50		Sand cubic meter	\$13.50 [*]	\$11.75	\$15.25
	Lock unit	\$1.71 [†]	\$1.44	\$2.00		Spade unit	\$3.00 [†]	\$3.00	\$3.00
	MHM ⁴ disposable, pack 10-14 units	\$1.15 [†]	\$1.00	\$1.38		Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$13.50 [*]	\$13.00	\$22.75
	MHM reusable, 5 units	\$1.25 [†]	\$1.16	\$1.34		Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	\$24.50 [*]	\$17.75	\$25.00
	Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	\$2.00 [*]	\$2.00	\$2.00		Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$20.00 [*]	\$18.00	\$20.00
	Mug unit	\$1.00	\$0.58	\$3.00	Water	Vent Pipe 4m long	\$16.50	\$15.00	\$18.00
	Face Mask box, 50 units	\$19.00	\$14.00	\$19.50		Wheelbarrow unit	\$35.00	\$32.00	\$36.00
	Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	\$4.00 [†]	\$4.00	\$4.00		Wooden Pole 6m long	\$19.50 [*]	\$16.50	\$22.75
	Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	\$12.50 [†]	\$10.00	\$13.00		Wood Saw 10 inches long	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
	Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	\$14.50 [†]	\$13.25	\$15.75		Communal water 20 liters	\$0.08 [†]	\$0.07	\$0.09
	Plate 25cm diameter	\$2.47	\$1.82	\$3.63		Piped water 1000 liters	\$1.50 [†]	\$1.50	\$2.21
	Rake unit	\$4.00 [†]	\$3.50	\$4.50		Trucked water 1000 liters	\$7.06 [†]	\$7.06	\$7.06
	Serving Spoon 125ml	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.88					
	Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	\$9.00	\$5.04	\$9.75					
	Soap 3 small bars (150g)	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$1.57					
	Solar Lamp unit	\$3.50 [†]	\$3.25	\$10.00					
	Spoon unit	\$0.47	\$0.25	\$3.00					
	Washing Powder 100 grams	\$5.00 [*]	\$3.83	\$5.25					
	Water 1 liter bottle	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$1.00					

^{*} Price diverges from domestic median

[†] Insufficient quotations

[‡] No quotations, noted price is domestic median

Stock conditions reported by vendors (key below)

	Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty		Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty
General Household Items	Blanket	30	1	0%	Construction Items	Brick	15.5	1	0%
	Bowl	25	1	0%		Cement	30	2.5	13%
	Bucket	30	1	18%		Gravel [†]	1	1	0%
	Chlorine Tabs [‡]	9	4	33%		Gumboots	30	3	0%
	Cooking Pot	27.5	1	0%		Hammer	4	30	0%
	Cup	17.5	1	0%		Hinges	30	1	0%
	Jerry Can	12.5	13	0%		Iron Sheet	30	1	11%
	Kettle	30	1	8%		Metal Bar	30	15	9%
	Knife	15	1	0%		Nails	30	32.5	0%
	Lock [‡]	20	6.25	50%		Sand [‡]	1	1	0%
	MHM [‡]	15	6	43%		Spade [‡]	0	20	0%
	Mosquito Net [‡]	20	1	0%		Timber	30	30	0%
	Mug	20	1.5	0%		Vent Pipe	30	8	0%
	Face Mask	9	20	0%		Wheelbarrow	30	15.5	0%
	Plastic Gloves [‡]	4	20	0%		Wooden Pole	30	1	14%
	Plastic Sheet [‡]	14	7.25	50%		Wood Saw	5	4	0%
	Plate	17.5	1	10%	Water	Communal Water [‡]	5	5	42%
	Rake [‡]	0	0.5	0%		Piped Water [‡]	4	4	50%
	Serving Spoon	30	1	0%		Trucked Water [‡]	3	1	0%
	Sleeping Mat	30	1	0%					
	Soap	5	25	0%					
	Solar Lamp [‡]	15	7	55%					
	Spoon	20	1	0%					
	Washing Powder	5	30	0%					
	Water	45	6.5	0%					

[†] Insufficient quotations[‡] No quotations, stock indication is domestic median

● Indication of possible shortage

KEY

Stock duration: Median number of days reported by vendors, that current stock of each assessed item is expected to last, assuming that the rate of purchase remains consistent.

Restocking time: Median number of days reported by vendors, that it would take to restock each item assessed, from ordering to delivery in the shop.

Stocking difficulty: Percentage of vendors reporting having experienced difficulty to restock each item assessed, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

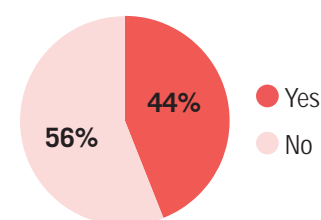
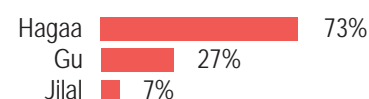
When asked if they have access to any sources of credit when in need of extra capital to conduct business, about two thirds of vendors interviewed in Hargeysa (65%) reported not having access any sources of credit. This is one of the highest percentages reported across all locations assessed. Bank was the most frequently reported source of credit, reported by 15% of vendors interviewed in Hargeysa. Other sources were barely mentioned, suggesting that vendors interviewed in Hargeysa were not able to access credit easily.

The majority of interviewed vendors (85%) reported having provided customer credit, but the reported values offered were unusually high, and the exact values could not be verified.

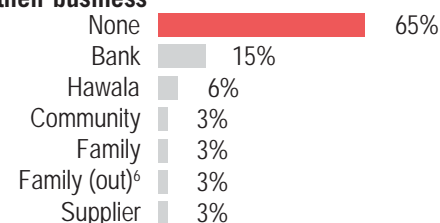
Median number of suppliers vendors reported regularly dealing with, by type of vendor

- 4 🏠 General household NFI vendors
3 🏠 Construction item vendors

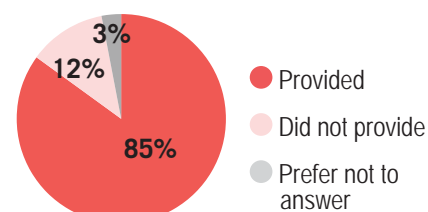
Percentage of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season

Of those, particular seasons⁵ in which they reported facing greater supply issues

Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business



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



STOCK AND CREDIT

Key items were found to be at risk of shortages, including soap, washing powder, jerry can, and COVID-19 related items. For such items, the restocking time reported by vendors was longer or equal to the reported stock duration. Other items were reported to have enough stock to last a few weeks. At the same time, vendors reported having difficulties to restock other items in the three months prior to data collection, including bucket, cement, and wooden pole.

Construction vendors reported regularly dealing with around three suppliers, a number under the domestic median, which could indicate a relatively lower resilience to shortages. Vendors selling general household NFIs reported dealing with around four suppliers, which is slightly higher than the domestic number.

Considering that 44% of vendors interviewed reported facing greater supply issues in a particular season, stock conditions might have been partially affected by seasonality.

MARKET ENVIRONMENT

Financial barriers were the most commonly reported among vendors interviewed in Hargeysa. While vendors interviewed in Hargeysa were reportedly not able to access credit easily, Hargeysa still has a relatively lower percentage of vendors reporting financial barriers, when compared with other locations assessed.

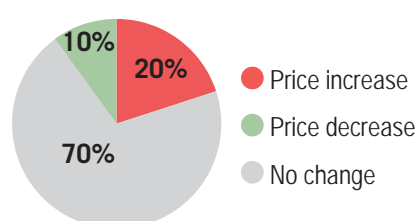
Transportation barriers were reportedly uncommon, affecting 36% of vendors interviewed in Hargeysa. Poor quality of roads was the most commonly reported barrier, affecting 33% of all vendors.

Among all vendors interviewed in Hargeysa, 35% reported facing at least one non-security barrier, making it one of the most affected locations by this type of barrier. The most commonly reported by vendors were difficulty to carry from storage (12%) and limited supply from the supplier (6%).

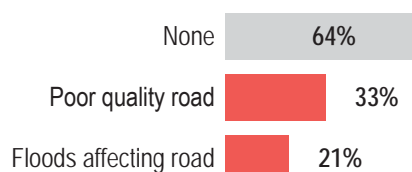
Security barriers were reportedly affecting only 6% of vendors interviewed, all of which could not specify the kind of security barrier faced.

Finally, when asked about the possible effect of CVA on prices, the majority of vendors interviewed (70%) reported expecting no change in prices.

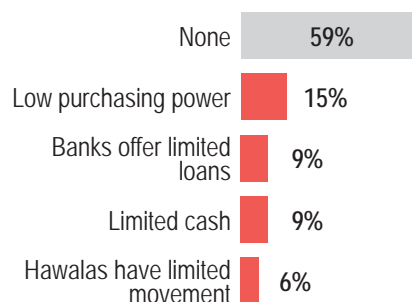
Percentage of vendors reporting different expected effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population



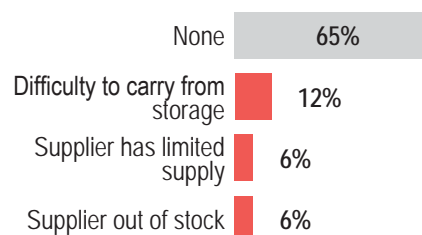
Most commonly reported⁷ transportation barriers faced by interviewed vendors



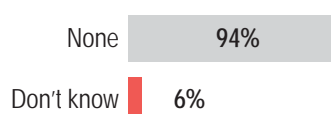
Most commonly reported financial barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported non-security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



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In Hargeysa, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and World Vision collected 35 interviews from vendors at Waaheen market, in the period between 9-12 August 2020. As vendors were selected purposively, findings are not statistically representative. All findings are indicative only, and only apply to the time frame within which data was collected. Moreover, item specifications may vary slightly between locations according to different brands available.

This is the first round of the JMIMI in Somaliland. To prevent spread and contraction of COVID-19, data was collected remotely, using contact information collected in early June 2020. This situation limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors. In addition, it limited possibilities of follow up with vendors, which might have impacted the accuracy of reported price quotations.

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7. Reported by at least 5% of vendors interviewed in this location.

PRICES AND PAYMENT

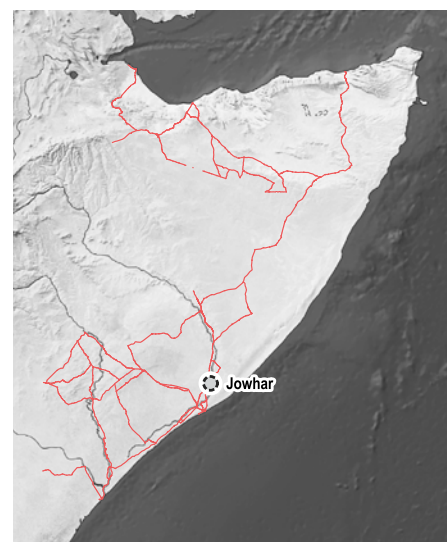
In Jowhar, 46 interviews were collected from vendors at Hantiwadag market. The main currency reportedly used by these vendors in their shops was the Somali Shilling (100%). All vendors reported accepting mobile payment (100%) nearly all reportedly accepted cash (98%) and vouchers was reported by 2%. The majority (78%) reportedly charges more for cash payments.

Of the 53 items monitored, interviewed vendors in Jowhar reported sufficient quotations for 22 items. Several items presented insufficient quotations (highlighted in light red in the table below), including all construction and water items.

Median prices diverging¹ from the domestic median are marked with a red line, including reusable sanitary pads and solar lamp. These items were available but prices reported might not reflect the targeted item specification.

The distribution of reported prices suggests that, for most of the items assessed, prices present low variability. Exceptions were lock, spoon, and serving spoon. Such difference could be a sign of differences in terms of quality, brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications.²

Assessed location and main domestic roads



Domestic median prices of monitored items (USD)³

	Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart		Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart
General Household Items	Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	\$9.62	\$6.35	\$11.54	Construction Items	Brick 20cm x 20cm	\$0.48 [†]	\$0.47	\$0.48
	Bowl 1 liter	\$1.92	\$1.92	\$2.69		Cement 50kg	\$9.04 [†]	\$9.04	\$9.04
	Bucket 10 liters	\$1.92	\$1.73	\$1.92		Gravel cubic meter	\$39.75 [†]	\$35.13	\$48.00
	Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	\$1.75 [†]	\$1.70	\$1.88		Gumboots one pair	\$7.00 [†]	\$7.00	\$7.00
	Cooking Pot 5 liters	\$8.00	\$6.25	\$8.00		Hammer 0.5kg	\$3.50 [†]	\$3.50	\$3.50
	Cooking Pot 7 liters	\$10.00	\$7.75	\$10.00		Hinges 4 inches	\$12.00 [†]	\$11.20	\$14.00
	Cup 250ml	\$0.77	\$0.58	\$0.98		Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	\$3.00 [†]	\$3.00	\$3.00
	Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	\$2.48	\$2.31	\$2.50		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	\$12.00 [†]	\$8.25	\$12.00
	Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	\$1.80 [†]	\$1.50	\$1.90		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	\$7.50 [†]	\$6.35	\$7.50
	Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	\$1.92	\$1.82	\$1.94		Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	\$2.00 [†]	\$2.00	\$2.00
	Kettle 2 liters	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00		Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	\$2.12 [†]	\$2.12	\$2.12
	Knife medium	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.30		Sand cubic meter	\$36.00 [†]	\$31.00	\$36.25
	Lock unit	\$1.92	\$1.92	\$4.71		Spade unit	\$3.85 [†]	\$3.85	\$3.85
	MHM ⁴ disposable, pack 10-14 units	\$1.08	\$1.00	\$1.15		Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$8.00 [†]	\$8.00	\$8.00
	MHM reusable, 5 units	\$0.01 [†] *	\$5.94	\$7.91		Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	\$10.00 [†]	\$10.00	\$10.00
	Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	\$7.00	\$1.20	\$1.83		Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$11.54 [†]	\$11.54	\$11.54
	Mug unit	\$1.44	\$0.69	\$1.00	Water	Vent Pipe 4m long	\$12.00 [†]	\$10.50	\$12.00
	Face Mask box, 50 units	\$21.00 [†]	\$17.92	\$23.00		Wheelbarrow unit	\$15.00 [†]	\$15.00	\$15.00
	Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	\$6.92 [†]	\$6.92	\$6.92		Wooden Pole 6m long	\$12.00 [†] *	\$12.00	\$12.00
	Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	\$12.50 [†]	\$10.00	\$13.00		Wood Saw 10 inches long	\$3.63 [†]	\$3.50	\$3.75
	Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	\$14.50 [†]	\$13.25	\$15.75		Communal water 20 liters	\$0.08 [†]	\$0.07	\$0.09
	Plate 25cm diameter	\$1.92	\$1.15	\$2.12		Piped water 1000 liters	\$1.50 [†]	\$1.50	\$2.21
	Rake unit	\$4.62	\$3.85	\$5.77		Trucked water 1000 liters	\$7.50 [†]	\$7.06	\$10.00
	Serving Spoon 125ml	\$1.13	\$0.67	\$1.56					
	Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	\$12.00	\$8.88	\$12.45					
	Soap 3 small bars (150g)	\$1.73	\$1.73	\$1.92					
	Solar Lamp unit	\$1.00 [†] *	\$1.00	\$1.00					
	Spoon unit	\$1.44 [†] *	\$0.91	\$1.97					
	Washing Powder 100 grams	\$0.23	\$0.23	\$0.23					
	Water 1 liter bottle	\$0.69	\$0.58	\$0.76					

* Price diverges from domestic median

[†] Insufficient quotations

[‡] No quotations, noted price is domestic median

Stock conditions reported by vendors (key below)

	Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty		Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty
General Household Items	Blanket	25	5	40%	Construction Items	Brick [†]	18	5.5	50%
	Bowl	25	7	100%		Cement [†]	30	5	0%
	Bucket	22.5	5	39%		Gravel [†]	6	4.5	0%
	Chlorine Tabs [‡]	9	4	33%		Gumboots [†]	15	4	0%
	Cooking Pot	30	6	100%		Hammer [†]	38	3	0%
	Cup	20	5	29%		Hinges [†]	30	7	38%
	Jerry Can	25	5.5	20%		Iron Sheet [†]	40	5	0%
	Kettle	30	7	78%		Metal Bar [†]	30	10	67%
	Knife	27.5	5	70%		Nails [†]	50	5	0%
	Lock	35	7	64%		Sand [†]	6	4.5	33%
	MHM	15	4	43%		Spade [†]	50	2	0%
	Mosquito Net	25	5	47%		Timber [†]	45	4	0%
	Mug	27.5	7	50%		Vent Pipe [†]	36	9	50%
	Face Mask [†]	16	4.5	50%		Wheelbarrow [†]	26	3	0%
	Plastic Gloves [†]	35	5	0%		Wooden Pole [†]	0	12	100%
	Plastic Sheet [†]	14	7.25	50%		Wood Saw [†]	15	9.25	33%
	Plate	25	7	67%	Water	Communal Water [†]	5	5	42%
	Rake	30	7	71%		Piped Water [†]	4	4	50%
	Serving Spoon	25	6	25%		Trucked Water [†]	7.5	3	50%
	Sleeping Mat	33.5	7	39%					
	Soap	20	4	35%					
	Solar Lamp	15	5	80%					
	Spoon [†]	16.5	4.5	50%					
	Washing Powder	20	4	48%					
	Water	25	4.5	29%					

[†] Insufficient quotations[‡] No quotations, stock indication is domestic median

● Indication of possible shortage

KEY

Stock duration: Median number of days reported by vendors, that current stock of each assessed item is expected to last, assuming that the rate of purchase remains consistent.

Restocking time: Median number of days reported by vendors, that it would take to restock each item assessed, from ordering to delivery in the shop.

Stocking difficulty: Percentage of vendors reporting having experienced difficulty to restock each item assessed, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

STOCK AND CREDIT

The majority of assessed items were reported to have enough stock to last at least two weeks, with the exception of wooden pole. Vendors reported taking up to a week to restock most items, which indicates no sign of possible shortage for most items, with the exception of face mask. However, vendors reported having difficulties to restock many of the general items, including the two mentioned above and bowl, cooking pot, solar lamp, kettle, and rake.

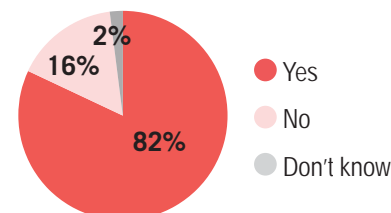
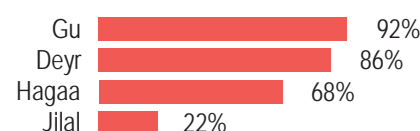
Construction vendors reported regularly dealing with only one supplier, a number well under the domestic median, which could explain the apparent already existing shortage of construction items. Vendors selling general household NFIs reported dealing with around three suppliers, which is only slightly lower than the domestic median.

Stock conditions might have been affected by seasonality. The majority (82%) of vendors reported facing greater supply issues in a particular season, particularly the two rainy seasons Gu and Deyr.

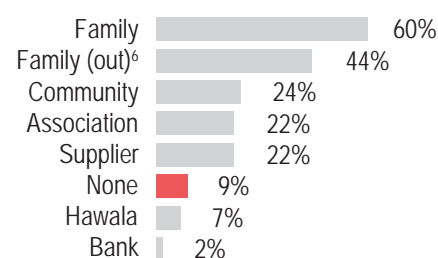
Median number of suppliers vendors reported regularly dealing with, by type of vendor

- 3 🏠 General household NFI vendors
1 🏠 Construction item vendors

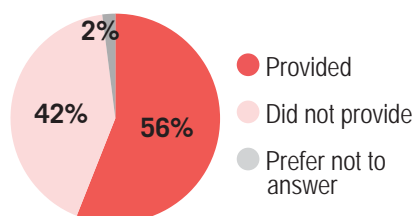
Percentage of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season

Of those, particular seasons⁵ in which they reported facing greater supply issues

Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business



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



92 USD is the median maximum amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to a single customer.

577 USD is the median amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to customers but have not yet been repaid.

MARKET ENVIRONMENT

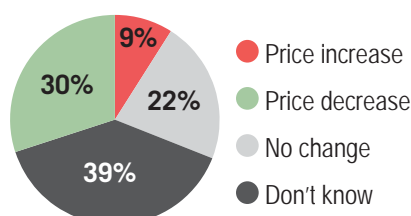
A higher proportion of vendors interviewed in Jowhar reported being affected by transportation (98%) and non-security (91%) barriers than in the other locations assessed. Jowhar was also among the five locations with a higher proportion of vendors reporting being affected by financial (78%) and security (60%) barriers.

The vast majority of interviewed vendors reported facing transportation barriers such as poor quality of roads (84%). Among financial barriers, 42% of vendors reported low purchasing power. Between non-security barriers, difficulty to carry items from storage (53%), limited supply from the supplier (24%) were the two most commonly reported.

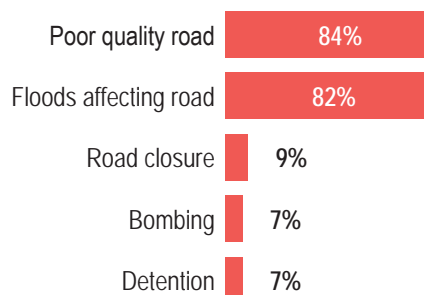
When asked about security barriers, 24% of vendors interviewed reported not knowing and 22% preferred not to answer.

Finally, when asked about the possible effect of CVA on prices, 39% vendors interviewed reported not knowing what to expect.

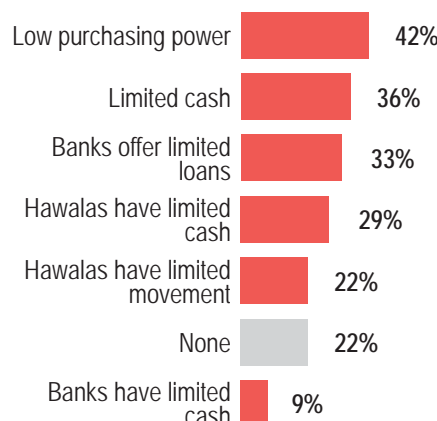
Percentage of vendors reporting different expected effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population



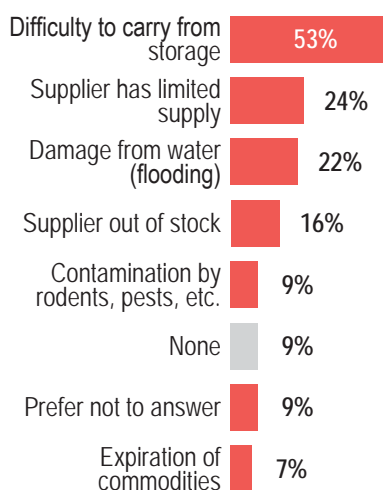
Most commonly reported⁷ transportation barriers faced by interviewed vendors



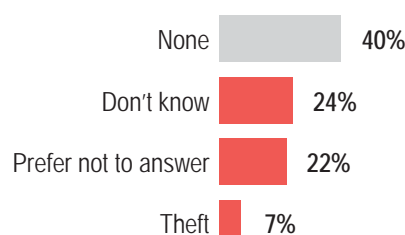
Most commonly reported financial barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported non-security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



METHODOLOGY NOTE

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) is a joint initiative from the WASH and Shelter clusters and REACH. It is focused on non-food items (NFIs). Primary data is collected through interviews with market vendors selected purposively from the targeted markets. The clusters' partners are responsible for data collection.

In Jowhar, Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH) and International Medical Corps (IMC) collected 46 interviews from vendors at Hantiwadag market, in the period between 9-12 August 2020. As vendors were selected purposively, findings are not statistically representative. All findings are indicative only, and only apply to the time frame within which data was collected. Moreover, item specifications may vary slightly between locations according to different brands available.

This is the first round of the JMMI in Somalia. To prevent spread and contraction of COVID-19, data was collected remotely, using contact information collected in early June 2020. This situation limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors. In addition, it limited possibilities of follow up with vendors, which might have impacted the accuracy of reported price quotations.

Refer to the [introduction](#) for the complete methodology section.

To use the on-line interactive dashboard, access bit.ly/som-jmmi

ENDNOTES

1. A median price that is more than double, or less than half, of the domestic median, is considered to be divergent
2. Refer to the [introduction](#) for further information on the limitations.
3. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general" and "construction" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers. Items marked in red did not have enough data to draw a median.
4. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM)
5. Seasons are reported in Somali, as they do not entirely coincide with Western seasons. Refer to the [introduction](#) for an explanation on Somali seasons.
6. Family residing outside of the location assessed.
7. Reported by at least 5% of vendors interviewed in this location.

PRICES AND PAYMENT

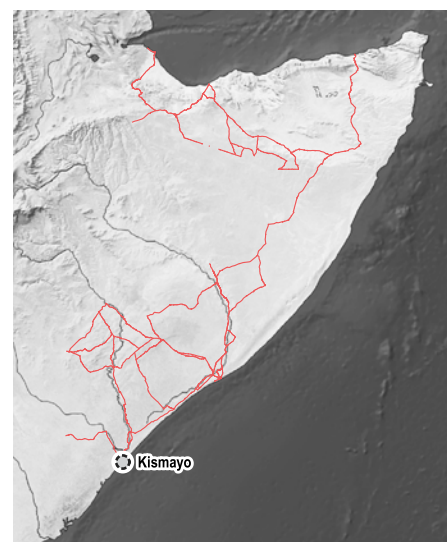
In Kismaayo, 39 interviews were collected from vendors at Dalxiiska and Weyne markets. The main currency reportedly used by these vendors in their shops was the United States Dollar (USD, 54%) and the Somali Shilling (46%). All vendors reported accepting cash (100%) and nearly all reportedly accepted mobile payment (94%). The majority (80%) reportedly charges a fee for cash payments.

Of the 53 items monitored, interviewed vendors in Kismaayo reported sufficient quotations for 33 items. Several items presented insufficient quotations (highlighted in light red in the table below).

Median prices diverging¹ from the domestic median are marked with a red line, including metal bar, vent pipe, and piped water, which were particularly challenging to standardize due to the variety and quantification of certain items. These items were available but prices reported might not reflect the targeted item specification.

The distribution of reported prices suggests that, for most of the items assessed, prices present low variability. Exceptions were the metal bar, timber, and water items. Such difference could be a sign of differences in terms of quality, brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications.²

Assessed location and main domestic roads



Domestic median prices of monitored items (USD)³

	Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart		Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart
General Household Items	Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	\$5.00 [†]	\$5.00	\$5.00	Construction Items	Brick 20cm x 20cm	\$0.48 [‡]	\$0.47	\$0.48
	Bowl 1 liter	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$3.25		Cement 50kg	\$5.50	\$5.45	\$5.50
	Bucket 10 liters	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50		Gravel cubic meter	\$39.75 [†]	\$35.13	\$48.00
	Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	\$2.00 [†]	\$2.00	\$2.00		Gumboots one pair	\$6.63 [‡]	\$6.56	\$7.38
	Cooking Pot 5 liters	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$7.50		Hammer 0.5kg	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.50
	Cooking Pot 7 liters	\$7.00	\$5.50	\$8.50		Hinges 4 inches	\$11.00	\$3.50	\$12.25
	Cup 250ml	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.88		Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	\$3.50	\$2.80	\$3.50
	Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	\$1.42	\$1.00	\$1.50		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	\$41.25 ^{†*}	\$26.38	\$56.13
	Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.88		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	\$39.00 ^{†*}	\$23.00	\$55.00
	Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.75		Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.50
	Kettle 2 liters	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.50		Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50
	Knife medium	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.25		Sand cubic meter	\$36.00 [‡]	\$31.00	\$36.25
	Lock unit	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.18		Spade unit	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
	MHM ⁴ disposable, pack 10-14 units	\$1.25 [†]	\$1.13	\$1.38		Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$4.75	\$3.38	\$6.50
	MHM reusable, 5 units	\$1.25 [†]	\$1.13	\$1.38		Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	\$4.50	\$3.00	\$6.75
	Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	\$3.50 [†]	\$3.25	\$3.75		Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$6.25	\$3.75	\$9.13
	Mug unit	\$0.84	\$0.64	\$1.00	Water	Vent Pipe 4m long	\$5.50 ^{†*}	\$4.75	\$6.25
	Face Mask box, 50 units	\$22.00 [†]	\$22.00	\$22.00		Wheelbarrow unit	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$36.25
	Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	\$6.21 [‡]	\$5.13	\$6.34		Wooden Pole 6m long	\$11.00 [‡]	\$11.00	\$11.00
	Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	\$12.50 [‡]	\$10.00	\$13.00		Wood Saw 10 inches long	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$3.00
	Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	\$14.50 [‡]	\$13.25	\$15.75		Communal water 20 liters	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.08
	Plate 25cm diameter	\$1.48	\$1.44	\$1.49		Piped water 1000 liters	\$45.00 ^{†*}	\$45.00	\$45.00
	Rake unit	\$3.50 [†]	\$3.25	\$3.75		Trucked water 1000 liters	\$7.50	\$5.25	\$33.75
	Serving Spoon 125ml	\$1.00	\$0.87	\$1.13					
	Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00					
	Soap 3 small bars (150g)	\$1.42	\$1.00	\$1.49					
	Solar Lamp unit	\$3.50 [‡]	\$3.25	\$10.00					
	Spoon unit	\$0.50	\$0.48	\$1.00					
	Washing Powder 100 grams	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.20					
	Water 1 liter bottle	\$0.49	\$0.32	\$0.50					

* Price diverges from domestic median

[†] Insufficient quotations

[‡] No quotations, noted price is domestic median

Stock conditions reported by vendors (key below)

	Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty		Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty
General Household Items	Blanket [†]	10	6	0%	Construction Items	Brick [‡]	18	5.5	50%
	Bowl	8.5	8.5	0%		Cement	25	10	75%
	Bucket	7	10	60%		Gravel [‡]	6	4.5	0%
	Chlorine Tabs [†]	5.5	3	50%		Gumboots [‡]	22.5	5	75%
	Cooking Pot	7	10	33%		Hammer	14	15	14%
	Cup	8.5	10	0%		Hinges	20	15	50%
	Jerry Can	6	10	14%		Iron Sheet	30	10	60%
	Kettle	7	10	14%		Metal Bar [†]	45	20	100%
	Knife	14	10	0%		Nails	25	10	0%
	Lock	15	10	0%		Sand [‡]	6	4.5	33%
	MHM [†]	7.5	20	0%		Spade	17.5	10	50%
	Mosquito Net [†]	3	6	0%		Timber	27.5	15	67%
	Mug	5.5	17	0%		Vent Pipe [†]	42.5	15	0%
	Face Mask [†]	30	7	100%	Water	Wheelbarrow	20	20	50%
	Plastic Gloves [‡]	20	4.5	32%		Wooden Pole [‡]	14	5.5	29%
	Plastic Sheet [‡]	14	7.25	50%		Wood Saw	20	10	33%
	Plate	15	14	33%		Communal Water	5	7	20%
	Rake [†]	9.5	18	50%		Piped Water [†]	4	7	0%
	Serving Spoon	6	12.5	0%		Trucked Water	2	2	33%
	Sleeping Mat	10	20	40%					
	Soap	10	7	0%					
	Solar Lamp [†]	15	7	55%					
	Spoon	10	10	0%					
	Washing Powder	6.5	6	6%					
	Water	4.5	6	13%					

[†] Insufficient quotations[‡] No quotations, stock indication is domestic median

● Indication of possible shortage

KEY

Stock duration: Median number of days reported by vendors, that current stock of each assessed item is expected to last, assuming that the rate of purchase remains consistent.

Restocking time: Median number of days reported by vendors, that it would take to restock each item assessed, from ordering to delivery in the shop.

Stocking difficulty: Percentage of vendors reporting having experienced difficulty to restock each item assessed, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

STOCK AND CREDIT

Among the reported items, the majority were found to be at risk of shortage, including MHM, bottled water, many kitchen utensils, and all three water items. From the remaining items, many have reportedly low stock when compared to the reported stocking time. Conversely, the items with longer stock duration were also among the items mentioned by most vendors when asked about difficulties to restock in the three months prior to data collection.

Concurrently, construction vendors reported regularly dealing with around two suppliers, and general item vendors reported regularly dealing with only one. These numbers are below the domestic median, which could indicate a relatively lower resilience to shortages.

Stock conditions were unlikely to have been severely affected by seasonality. The majority (71%) of vendors reported not facing greater supply issues in a particular season.

When asked if they have access to any sources of credit when in need of extra capital to conduct business, the majority of

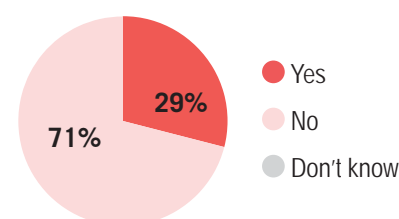
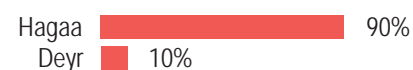
vendors interviewed in Kismaayo reported having access to credit from their suppliers (57%) while only 9% reported having access to banks. On top of that, 40% of vendors reported not having access to any source of credit.

Regarding customer credit, the majority of vendors interviewed in Kismaayo (74%) reported having offered credit to at least one customer in the 30 days prior to data collection. Vendors reportedly offer relatively low amounts of credit (18 USD), which can add up to 60 USD as the median amount currently credited to customers and awaiting payback. These are among the lowest amounts reported across all locations assessed.

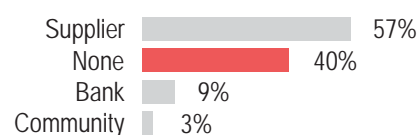
Median number of suppliers vendors reported regularly dealing with, by type of vendor

- 1 🏠 General household NFI vendors
- 2 🏠 Construction item vendors

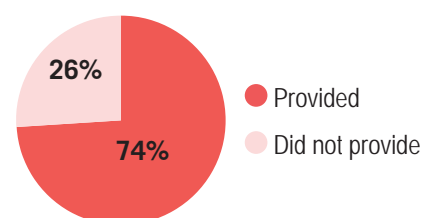
Percentage of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season

Of those, particular seasons⁵ in which they reported facing greater supply issues

Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business



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



18 USD is the median maximum amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to a single customer.

60 USD is the median amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to customers but have not yet been repaid.

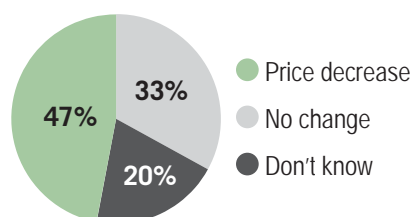
MARKET ENVIRONMENT

Vendors interviewed in Kismaayo reported being affected by financial barriers (91%) more than other kinds of barriers, more than any other assessed location. The main financial barriers reported were low purchasing power (86%), limited cash (40%), and banks offering limited loans (14%).

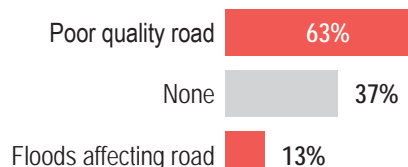
Transportation barriers reportedly affected 63% of vendors interviewed, all of which reported poor quality of roads. Non-security and security barriers only reportedly affected 20% and 6% of vendors, respectively.

Finally, when asked about the possible effect of CVA on prices, nearly half of vendors interviewed (47%) reported expecting prices to decrease.

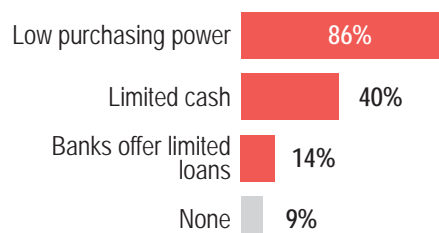
Percentage of vendors reporting different expected effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population



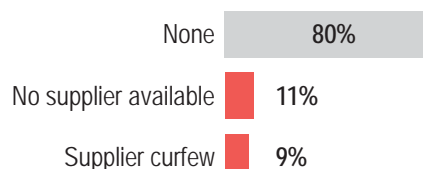
Most commonly reported⁶ transportation barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported financial barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported non-security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



METHODOLOGY NOTE

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) is a joint initiative from the WASH and Shelter clusters and REACH. It is focused on non-food items (NFIs). Primary data is collected through interviews with market vendors selected purposively from the targeted markets. The clusters' partners are responsible for data collection.

In Kismaayo, Alight (former ARC Relief) collected 39 interviews from vendors at Dalxiiska and Weyne markets, in the period between 9-12 August 2020. As vendors were selected purposively, findings are not statistically representative. All findings are indicative only, and only apply to the time frame within which data was collected. Moreover, item specifications may vary slightly between locations according to different brands available.

This is the first round of the JMMI in Somalia. To prevent spread and contraction of COVID-19, data was collected remotely, using contact information collected in early June 2020. This situation limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors. In addition, it limited possibilities of follow up with vendors, which might have impacted the accuracy of reported price quotations.

Refer to the [introduction](#) for the complete methodology section.

To use the on-line interactive dashboard, access bit.ly/som-jmmi

ENDNOTES

1. A median price that is more than double, or less than half, of the domestic median, is considered to be divergent
2. Refer to the [introduction](#) for further information on the limitations.
3. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general" and "construction" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers. Items marked in red did not have enough data to draw a median.
4. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM)
5. Seasons are reported in Somali, as they do not entirely coincide with Western seasons. Refer to the [introduction](#) for an explanation on Somali seasons.
6. Reported by at least 5% of vendors interviewed in this location.

PRICES AND PAYMENT

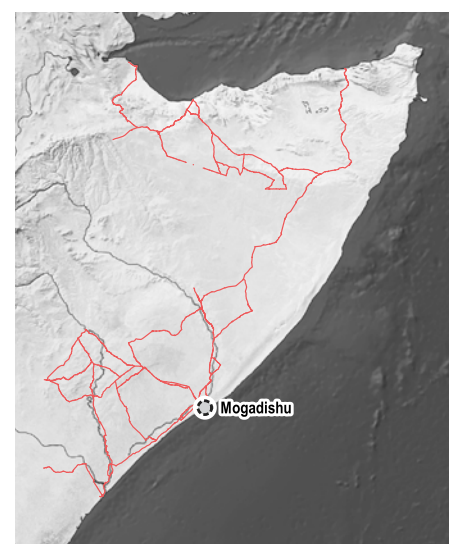
In Mogadishu, 51 interviews were collected from vendors at Baakara market. The main currency reportedly used by these vendors in their shops was the Somali Shilling (67%) and the United States Dollar (USD, 33%). Nearly all vendors reported accepting cash (90%) or mobile payment (88%). The majority (88%) reported not charging more for a specific payment method.

Of the 53 items monitored, interviewed vendors in Mogadishu reported sufficient quotations for 31 items. Several items presented insufficient quotations (highlighted in light red in the table below), particularly construction items.

Median prices diverging¹ from the domestic median are marked with a red line, including metal bar, timber, solar lamp, chlorine tabs and others. These items were available but prices reported might not reflect the targeted item specification.

The distribution of reported prices suggests that, for most of the items assessed, prices present low variability, with the exception of timber. Such difference could be a sign of differences in terms of quality, brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications.²

Assessed location and main domestic roads



Domestic median prices of monitored items (USD)³

	Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart		Item	Price	1st Quart	3rd Quart
General Household Items	Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	\$3.27*	\$3.00	\$4.25	Construction Items	Brick 20cm x 20cm	\$0.46	\$0.45	\$0.47
	Bowl 1 liter	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00		Cement 50kg	\$5.90	\$5.00	\$7.00
	Bucket 10 liters	\$2.88	\$1.63	\$2.97		Gravel cubic meter	\$46.00 [†]	\$46.00	\$46.00
	Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	\$0.10*	\$0.10	\$0.10		Gumboots one pair	\$8.00 [†]	\$8.00	\$8.00
	Cooking Pot 5 liters	\$3.29	\$2.81	\$4.13		Hammer 0.5kg	\$2.75	\$2.25	\$3.00
	Cooking Pot 7 liters	\$3.67*	\$3.38	\$4.88		Hinges 4 inches	\$12.00 [†]	\$11.20	\$14.00
	Cup 250ml	\$1.00	\$0.63	\$1.00		Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$5.00
	Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	\$1.00*	\$0.98	\$1.00		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	\$75.00*	\$63.50	\$75.00
	Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	\$1.00 [†]	\$1.00	\$1.00		Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	\$52.00*	\$28.15	\$52.00
	Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	\$1.00 [†]	\$1.00	\$1.00		Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	\$1.46	\$1.18	\$1.50
	Kettle 2 liters	\$3.00	\$2.88	\$3.25		Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	\$1.42	\$1.18	\$1.46
	Knife medium	\$0.96	\$0.75	\$1.00		Sand cubic meter	\$47.00 [†]	\$46.50	\$47.50
	Lock unit	\$2.00	\$1.92	\$2.00		Spade unit	\$4.00 [†]	\$4.00	\$4.00
	MHM ⁴ disposable, pack 10-14 units	\$1.15 [‡]	\$1.00	\$1.38		Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$3.50	\$2.75	\$10.25
	MHM reusable, 5 units	\$1.25 [‡]	\$1.16	\$1.34		Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	\$4.55 [†]	\$4.03	\$5.08
	Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	\$3.00	\$2.97	\$3.00		Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	\$44.25*	\$23.88	\$64.63
	Mug unit	\$1.00	\$0.88	\$1.00		Vent Pipe 4m long	\$12.00 [†]	\$12.00	\$12.00
	Face Mask box, 50 units	\$21.00 [‡]	\$17.92	\$23.00	Water	Wheelbarrow unit	\$19.00 [†]	\$19.00	\$19.00
	Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	\$6.21 [‡]	\$5.13	\$6.34		Wooden Pole 6m long	\$54.00*	\$37.00	\$71.00
	Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	\$12.50 [‡]	\$10.00	\$13.00		Wood Saw 10 inches long	\$2.94 [†]	\$2.91	\$2.97
	Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	\$14.50 [‡]	\$13.25	\$15.75		Communal water 20 liters	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05
	Plate 25cm diameter	\$1.19	\$1.00	\$1.50		Piped water 1000 liters	\$1.02	\$0.99	\$1.04
Construction Items	Rake unit	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$3.50		Trucked water 1000 liters	\$7.50 [‡]	\$7.06	\$10.00
	Serving Spoon 125ml	\$1.00	\$0.50	\$1.00					
	Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00					
	Soap 3 small bars (150g)	\$1.00	\$0.73	\$1.43					
	Solar Lamp unit	\$1.00*	\$1.00	\$1.00					
	Spoon unit	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.34					
	Washing Powder 100 grams	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.12					
	Water 1 liter bottle	\$0.48	\$0.46	\$0.50					

* Price diverges from domestic median

[†] Insufficient quotations

[‡] No quotations, noted price is domestic median

Stock conditions reported by vendors (key below)

	Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty		Item	Stock Duration	Restocking Time	Stocking Difficulty
General Household Items	Blanket	3	2	0%	Construction Items	Brick	4	2	0%
	Bowl	5	2	0%		Cement	7.5	2	0%
	Bucket	3.5	2.5	0%		Gravel [†]	5	2	0%
	Chlorine Tabs [‡]	15.5	24.5	0%		Gumboots [‡]	2	2	0%
	Cooking Pot	4	2	0%		Hammer	3	3	0%
	Cup	7	16	0%		Hinges [‡]	30	7	38%
	Jerry Can	3	2.5	0%		Iron Sheet	3.5	2	0%
	Kettle	3	2	0%		Metal Bar	45	25	0%
	Knife	5	2.5	0%		Nails	6	2	0%
	Lock	4	2	0%		Sand [‡]	2.5	2	0%
	MHM [‡]	15	6	43%		Spade [‡]	2	2	0%
	Mosquito Net	3	3	0%		Timber	2	2	0%
	Mug	7	16	0%		Vent Pipe [‡]	45	25	0%
	Face Mask [‡]	16	4.5	50%		Wheelbarrow [‡]	45	25	0%
	Plastic Gloves [‡]	20	4.5	32%		Wooden Pole [‡]	3	3	0%
	Plastic Sheet [‡]	14	7.25	50%		Wood Saw [‡]	2	3.5	0%
	Plate	6	5	0%	Water	Communal Water	2.5	2.5	0%
	Rake	7	25	0%		Piped Water	2	3	29%
	Serving Spoon	4	2	0%		Trucked Water [‡]	7.5	3	50%
	Sleeping Mat	3	2	0%					
	Soap	6	14	0%					
	Solar Lamp [‡]	14	14	0%					
	Spoon	3	2	0%					
	Washing Powder	6	14	0%					
	Water	3	2	0%					

[†] Insufficient quotations[‡] No quotations, stock indication is domestic median

● Indication of possible shortage

KEY

Stock duration: Median number of days reported by vendors, that current stock of each assessed item is expected to last, assuming that the rate of purchase remains consistent.

Restocking time: Median number of days reported by vendors, that it would take to restock each item assessed, from ordering to delivery in the shop.

Stocking difficulty: Percentage of vendors reporting having experienced difficulty to restock each item assessed, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

STOCK AND CREDIT

Among the reported items, many were found to be at risk of shortage, including chlorine tabs, soap, washing powder. From a handful of remaining items, most have reportedly short stocking time, which suggest a lower risk of shortages. Concurrently, the only item reported by vendors having difficulty to restock in the three months prior to data collection was piped water.

Conversely, construction vendors reported regularly dealing with around five suppliers, a number above the domestic median, which could indicate a relatively higher resilience to shortages. Vendors selling general household NFIs reported dealing with around 4 suppliers, which is also higher than the domestic median.

Stock conditions were unlikely to have been affected by seasonality. The majority (88%) of vendors reported not facing greater supply issues in a particular season.

When asked if they have access to any sources of credit when in need of extra capital to conduct business, about half of vendors interviewed in Mogadishu reported not having

access to any sources of credit (49%), one of the highest proportions across all locations assessed. About one quarter has access to banks (27%).

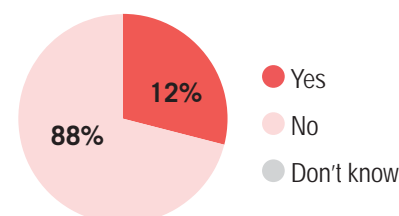
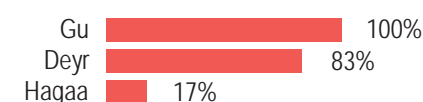
Regarding customer credit, the majority of vendors interviewed in Mogadishu (86%) reported not offering credit to any customer in the 30 days prior to data collection, the highest proportion domestically. Among the vendors reportedly offering credit, amounts of credit offered were relatively low (8 USD, median).

Median number of suppliers vendors reported regularly dealing with, by type of vendor

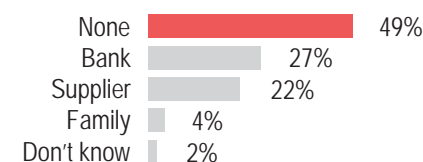
4.5 🏠 General household NFI vendors

5 🏠 Construction item vendors

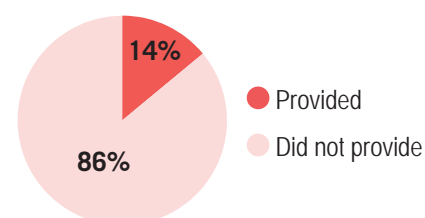
Percentage of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season

Of those, particular seasons⁵ in which they reported facing greater supply issues

Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business



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



8 USD is the median maximum amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to a single customer.

240 USD is the median amount of credit that vendors reportedly have extended to customers but have not yet been repaid.

MARKET ENVIRONMENT

Vendors interviewed in Mogadishu were reportedly less affected by transportation, financial, and non-security barriers than most of the other locations assessed.

Transportation barriers reportedly affected 37% of vendors interviewed. Unlike other locations, the main transportation barrier however was arbitrary detentions (16%).

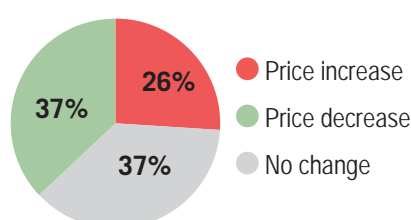
Among all vendors interviewed in Mogadishu, 37% reported facing at least one financial barrier. Also unlike most locations, the main financial barrier reported by vendors was the closure of hawala services (16%).

Non-security barriers in the market or shop reportedly affected 27% of vendors interviewed in Mogadishu, but most vendors facing such issues were not able to specify or preferred not to answer.

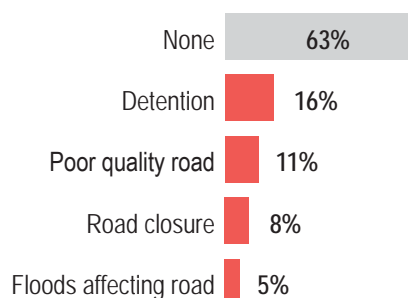
Among security barriers in the market or shop, arbitrary detention was the most commonly reported issue, affecting 18% of vendors interviewed in Mogadishu, followed by bombing (4%).

Finally, when asked about the possible effect of CVA on prices, vendors seemed to be divided. The same number of vendors (37%) reported expecting prices to decrease or not change, while 26% reported expecting a price increase.

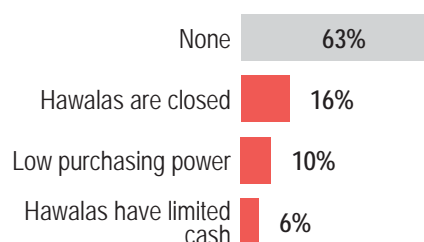
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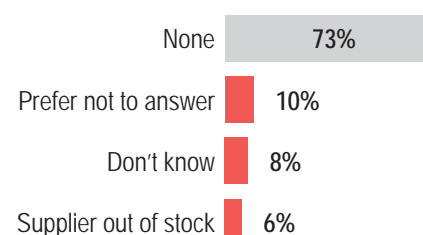
Most commonly reported⁶ transportation barriers faced by interviewed vendors



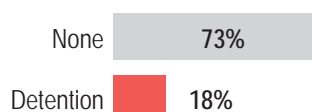
Most commonly reported financial barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported non-security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



Most commonly reported security barriers faced by interviewed vendors



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