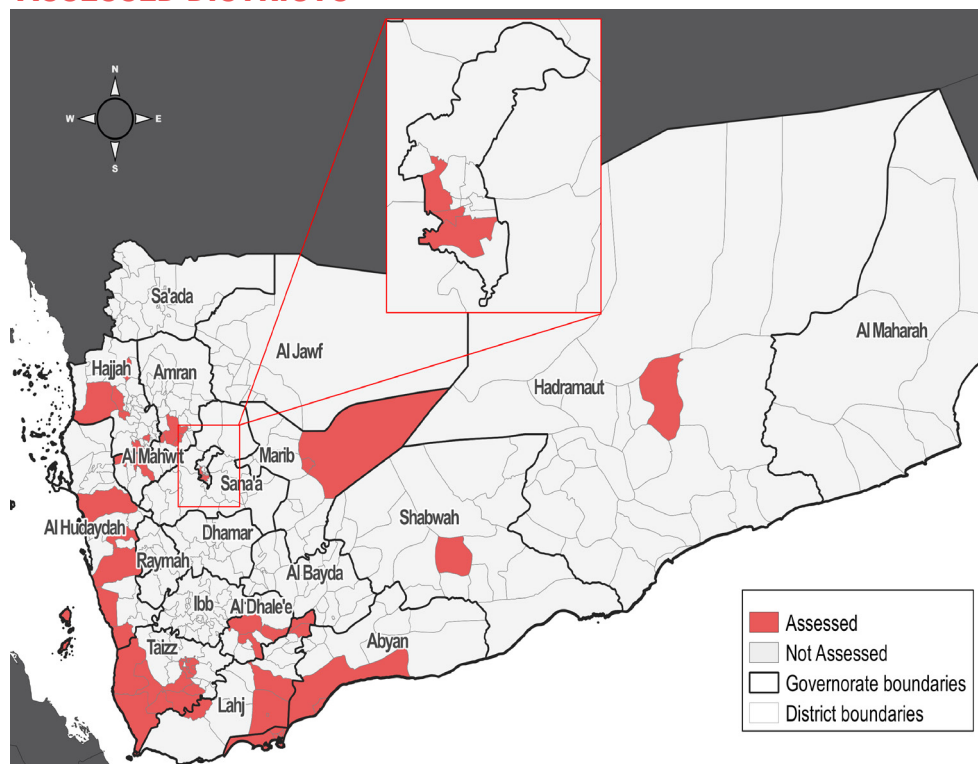


INTRODUCTION

The Yemen Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) is led by REACH in collaboration with the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster and the Cash and Market Working Group (CMWG) since 2018. The objective of the JMMI is to support humanitarian actors with the harmonisation of market monitoring and to produce information products for evidence-based Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and market-based programming (MBP).

The JMMI tracks the price and availability of all components of the WASH and food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), as well as other food and non-food items. In addition, the JMMI monitors the functionality of the markets by assessing the supply chain and vendors' perceptions of the market and their businesses. This JMMI Situation Overview presents the findings of July 2023, collected between 9 - 13 July from 144 markets.

ASSESSED DISTRICTS



KEY FINDINGS

MEB - Total

248,580 YER IRG¹ ▶ 0%

118,833 YER DFA¹ ▼ -1%

MEB - Food

123,607 YER IRG ▼ -1%

48,234 YER DFA ▶ 0%

MEB - WASH

34,514 YER IRG ▲ +14%

13,638 YER DFA ▼ -4%

Petrol

1,050 YER IRG ▲ +2%

450 YER DFA ▼ -5%

Exchange rates (USD/YER)

530 ▶ 0%

DFA

Parallel market

1,430 ▲ +8%

IRG

Parallel market

530

Official market

(Central Bank of Yemen, Aden)

DATA COLLECTION

- 17 Participating partners
- 13 Governorates
- 53 Districts
- 828 Vendor Key informants (KIs)
- 101 Markets in IRG-controlled areas
- 43 Markets in DFA-controlled areas

Access the findings of specific districts or governorates, download data and visualizations, and conduct your own analysis via the

[Interactive JMMI Dashboard](#)

- In markets assessed in **Internationally Recognized Government (IRG)-controlled areas**, the price of the food component of the MEB has slightly decreased compared to the previous month at a median of 123,607 YER. It is important to mention that the **price of onion and potatoes jumped** due to the end of their season, leading to shortage in sale and increase in demand. While in **the De-facto Authorities (DFA)-controlled areas**, the cost of the food component of the MEB remained stable, with a median price of 48,234 YER. **Same as in IRG-controlled areas, the price of onion is increased** % at a median of 500 YER due to the ended season.
- In comparison with the previous month, **the median cost of the WASH component of the MEB in DFA controlled areas witnessed decrease** of 4% reaching 13,638 YER. This decrease was primarily driven by a significant **drop in the cost of treated water by 41%** due to the dependency of the community on wells that caused low demand on the item. Also the 12% decrease in **soap** price contributed to this change.
- In contrast, **in IRG-controlled areas, the median price of WASH MEB component experienced an increase of 14%** reaching 34,514 YER. This was largely due to an increase in the reported price of

- sanitary napkins by 20% and water trucking 8%.**
- In this reporting month, **exchange rate volatility in IRG-controlled areas played a role in price jumps of food and WASH items** such as **onions** that had the most significant increase by 60% followed by salt (50%), **sanitary napkins (20%) and rice (19%)**.
- **In the assessed markets in DFA-controlled areas, the median prices of petrol and diesel have slightly decreased in this reporting month.** While in **IRG-controlled areas**, petrol has slightly increased by 2% and stood at 1,050 YER. Diesel price was found decreased by 4% at a median of 1,100 YER.
- The price of cooking gas in **IRG-controlled areas** continues to be influenced by the DFA's decision to ban imports of domestic gas from Marib. The price decreased by 17% to a median of 9,938 YER. In contrast, in **DFA-controlled areas**, there was no change in the price compared to the previous month.
- WASH and food vendor KIs saw that price inflation, electricity outage and high fuel prices were the main challenges encountered in maintaining business operations and sufficient inventory.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

Data for the JMMI is collected at the beginning of each month through structured surveys with Key Informants (KIs) in urban and rural marketplaces. KIs are purposefully selected and enumerators are instructed to visit at least three different vendors per monitored item. The interviews are conducted by partner organisations using a harmonised data collection tool after receiving training from REACH. Following data collection, REACH compiles and cleans the data through detailed follow-up with partners.

REACH presents district level prices using data from the KIs within that district. Governorate, IRG-controlled areas, DFA-controlled areas and national level data (including MEBs) are aggregated from the district medians of the respective assessed districts. In disputed districts, the median of IRG and DFA controlled areas lumpsum is used to calculate the total MEB in that district (=47.300). Details on the MEB calculation can be found below.² On a monthly basis, REACH calculates the price of each item across the assessed markets using medians. The market functionality indicators are analysed using frequency percentages. Findings are **indicative** of the assessed locations and time frame in which the data was collected. Districts represented in the JMMI are subject to change depending on the capacity and availability of the data collection partners; therefore, the markets and the districts included in the JMMI will vary on a monthly basis, which ultimately influences longitudinal analysis. Please refer to page 12 for additional information on the methodology and the limitations.

THE MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET (MEB)

The MEB is composed of essential commodities and services, provided by the relevant clusters and the CMWG. Since September 2022, REACH calculates the cost of the MEB following the updated CMWG guidance from 2022.¹ The price of the food component, also referred to as minimum food basket (MFB), is calculated using data collected in the JMMI. The WASH component is calculated using JMMI data plus a lump sum amount for water treatment tablets. The cost of the total MEB is calculated by adding the cost of the WASH and food MEB components, the cost of 1 cylinder of cooking gas, and the lump sum values for shelter, health and services. The cost of cooking gas is added to total MEB since last CMWG guidance note on September 2022. Starting in June 2023, the cost of cooking gas cylinder will be calculated using medians per AOR from the current round instead of calculating the median from September 2022 until the current round. Before September 2022, the 2020 guidance note was applied, in which the MEB was called 'survival minimum expenditure basket' (SMEB).² The market price of cooking gas was not included in the total MEB calculation, water treatment tablets were not included in the WASH component, and the lump sum values for shelter, health and services were different. As a result, changes in the price of the total MEB and WASH component between these periods may be attributed to changes in the MEB composition.

MEB components

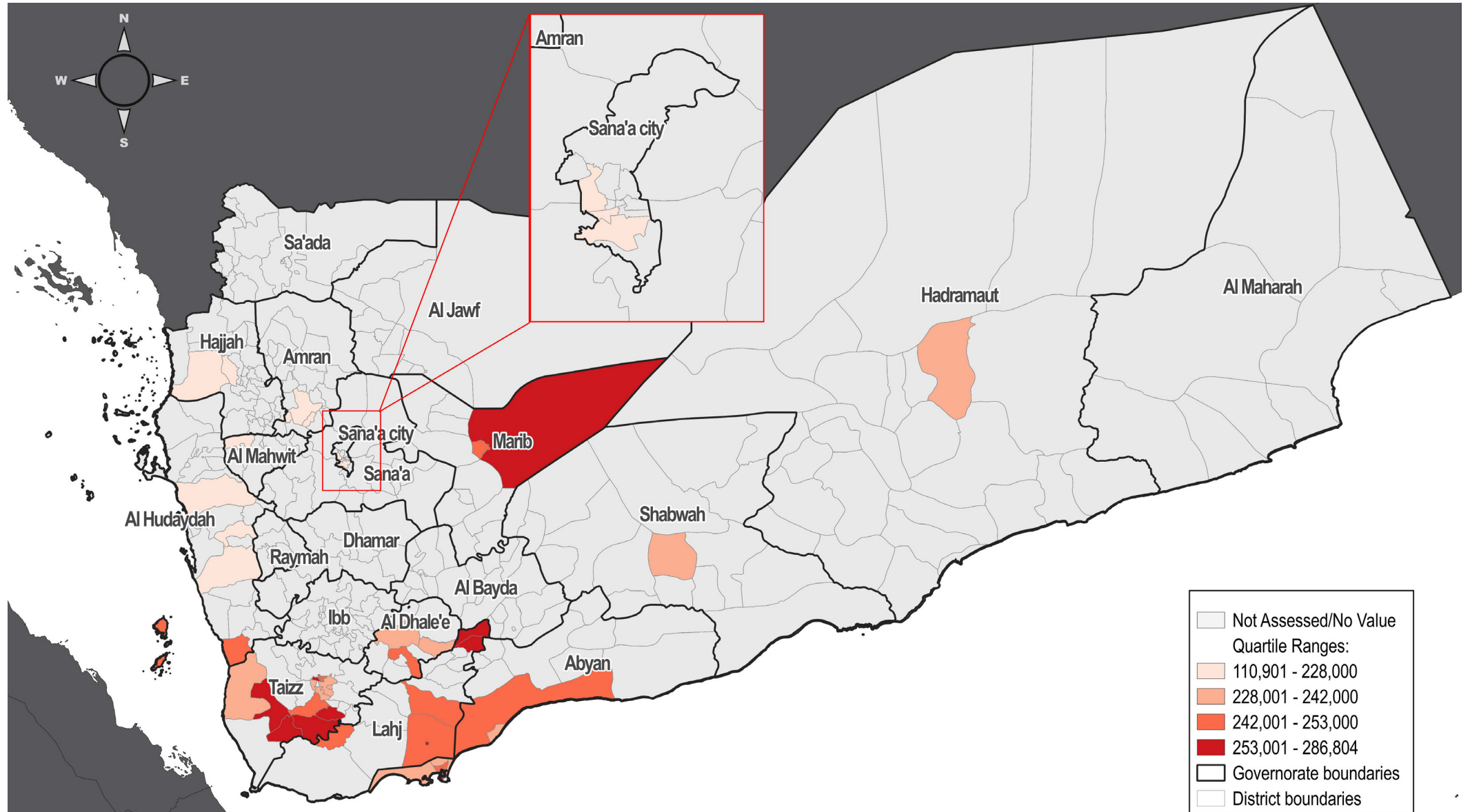
	Item	Quantity
Food	Wheat flour	75 kg
	Kidney beans ³	10 kg
	Vegetable oil	8 L
	Sugar	2.5 kg
	Iodised salt	1 kg
WASH	Soap	1050 g
	Laundry powder	2000 g
	Sanitary napkins	50 pieces
	Water ⁴	3150 L
	Water treatment tablets	lump sum ¹
Shelter/non food	Cooking fuel	1 cylinder
	Rent subsidy	lump sum ¹
	Shelter maintenance	lump sum ¹
Health	Medication	lump sum ¹
Services	Communication	lump sum ¹
	Transportation	lump sum ¹

Median prices of items assessed in YER, July 2023

Assessed items	IRG	Monthly change	DFA	Monthly change
Soap (100g)	400	0%	150	-12%
Laundry powder (100g)	300	0%	140	-7%
Sanitary napkins (pack of 10)	1,200	+20%	600	0%
Water trucking (1 m3)	5,000	+8%	1,600	-4%
Bottled water (0.75 L)	200	0%	100	0%
Treated water (10 L)	200	0%	100	-41%
Bleach (1 L)	1,600	-11%	900	-9%
MEB - WASH	34,514	+14%	13,638	-4%
Petrol (1 L)	1,050	+2%	450	-5%
Diesel (1 L)	1,100	-4%	475	-5%
Cooking gas (1 cylinder)	9,938	-17%	9,275	0%
Wheat flour (1 kg)	900	0%	350	0%
Rice (1 kg)	2,000	+19%	875	-3%
Canned kidney beans (15 oz)	875	-3%	350	0%
Dry kidney beans (1 kg)	2,500	0%	1,000	0%
Lentils (1 kg)	2,000	-4%	800	-14%
Vegetable oil (1 L)	2,800	0%	1,000	+1%
Sugar (1 kg)	1,250	+4%	500	0%
Salt (1 kg)	300	+50%	150	0%
Potatoes (1 kg)	900	+12%	400	0%
Onions (1 kg)	800	+60%	500	+25%
MEB - Food (dry beans)	117,750	-1%	46,050	-5%
MEB - Food (canned beans)	123,607	-1%	48,234	0%
MEB - Total (canned beans)	248,580	0%	118,833	-1%

MEDIAN COST OF THE MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET (MEB)

This map visualises the cost of the items in the total MEB in Yemeni Rial (YER), calculated for districts with available price data in this month's JMMI round. Darker colours indicate a relatively higher cost while lighter colours indicate a lower cost. See page 2 for the components of the total MEB.



FOOD ITEMS

MEB - Food (median)

IRG: 123,607YER ▼ -1%

DFA: 48,234 YER ▶ 0%

- The difference between the median price of the food component of the MEB in the assessed locations IRG and DFA controlled areas was **75,373 YER**. The median DFA-controlled areas price in YER is **61% lower** than the cost of the food MEB measured in IRG. A major contributing factor is the parallel exchange rates (page 6).
- Of the food prices monitored in DFA- controlled areas, the price of **onion** changed the most compared to the previous month. It **increased** by **25%** and the median price this month was **500 YER** per 1 kg. In IRG-controlled areas, **onion** prices also changed the most compared to the previous month. Its price **increased** by **60%** in the assessed markets and it was reported at a median of **800 YER** per 1 kg due to its unavailability in the marked coupled with the end of onion plantation season.
- Of the governorates assessed, the highest median

price of the food MEB component (with canned beans) in DFA-controlled areas, was **Al Hudaydah** governorate (61,150 YER). In IRG-controlled areas, **Marib** governorate had the highest food MEB price at 136,233 YER.

- Vendors in IRG-controlled areas see that high electricity costs, exchange rate volatility, taxes, and checkpoints have driven the increase of food item prices.
- Prices of monitored food items per assessed district can be found on page 10.

Availability of monitored food items

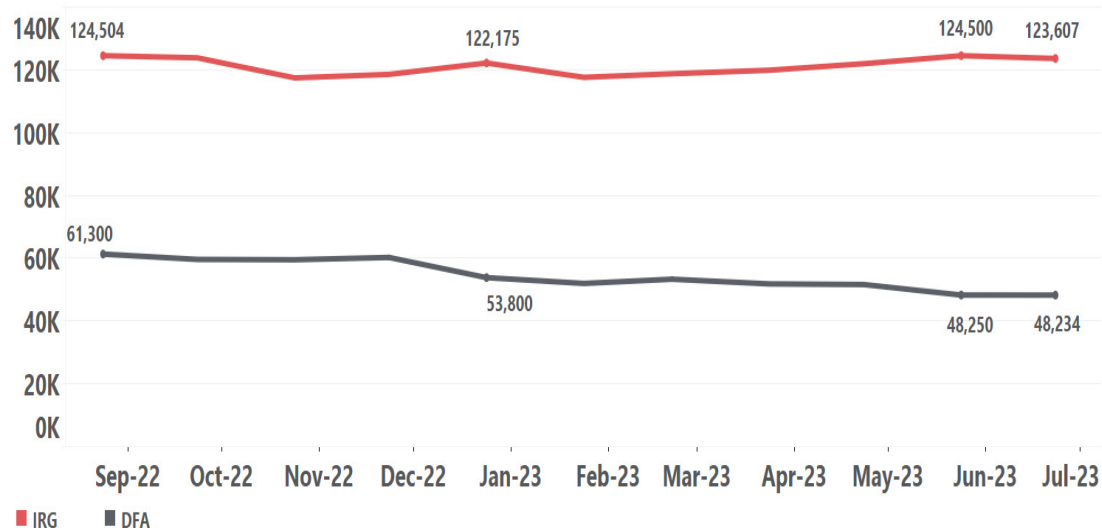
- **15%** (37) of food vendor KIs reported being unable to meet a 50% increase of consumer demand for food items.
- **4%** (10) of food vendor KIs reported a shortage of food items in the last 2 weeks prior to data collection. Most commonly reported items were:
 - Sugar (5 KIs)
 - Dry kidney beans (3 KIs)
 - Lentils (3 KIs)

Constraints reported by food vendors (233 KIs)

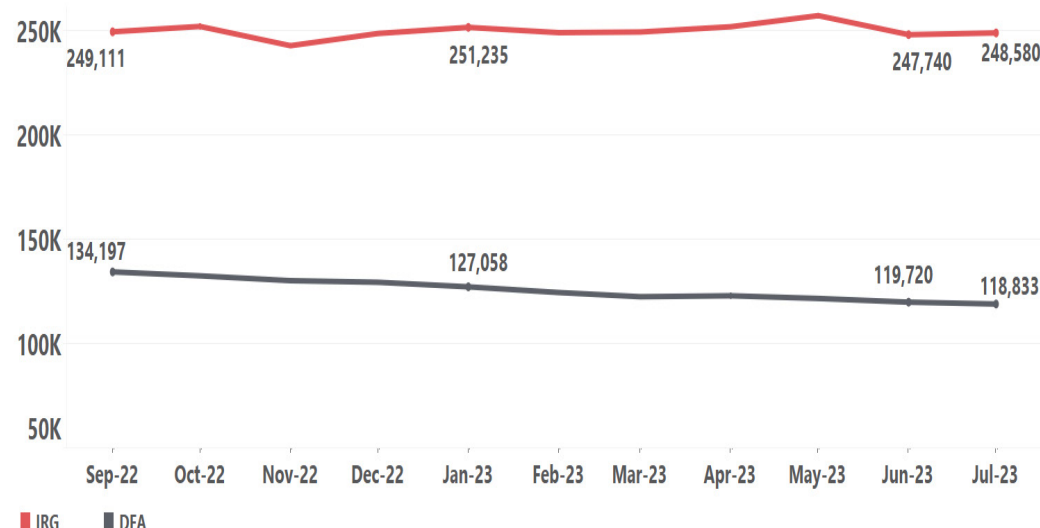
59% of the interviewed food vendors reportedly face constraints in keeping their business operational and well-stocked. During the previous month, this proportion was 63%. In July 2023, most commonly reported constraints were:¹

	1st choice	2nd choice	3rd choice
Price inflation	59%	24%	5%
Electricity outage	24%	9%	6%
Liquidity shortage	4%	11%	4%
Decline of consumer demand	2%	9%	7%
Other	2%	1%	1%
Fuel shortage	1%	2%	1%
Insecurity and instability	1%	0%	3%
Regulations from authorities	1%	1%	8%
Movement restrictions	1%	2%	2%
Damage on the road	0%	7%	11%
Damage at the marketplace	0%	2%	4%

Median cost of the food MEB component in IRG and DFA controlled areas, in YER



Median cost of the total MEB in IRG and DFA controlled areas, in YER²



WASH ITEMS

MEB - WASH (median)

IRG: 34,514 YER ▲ +14%
 DFA: 13,638 YER ▼ -4%

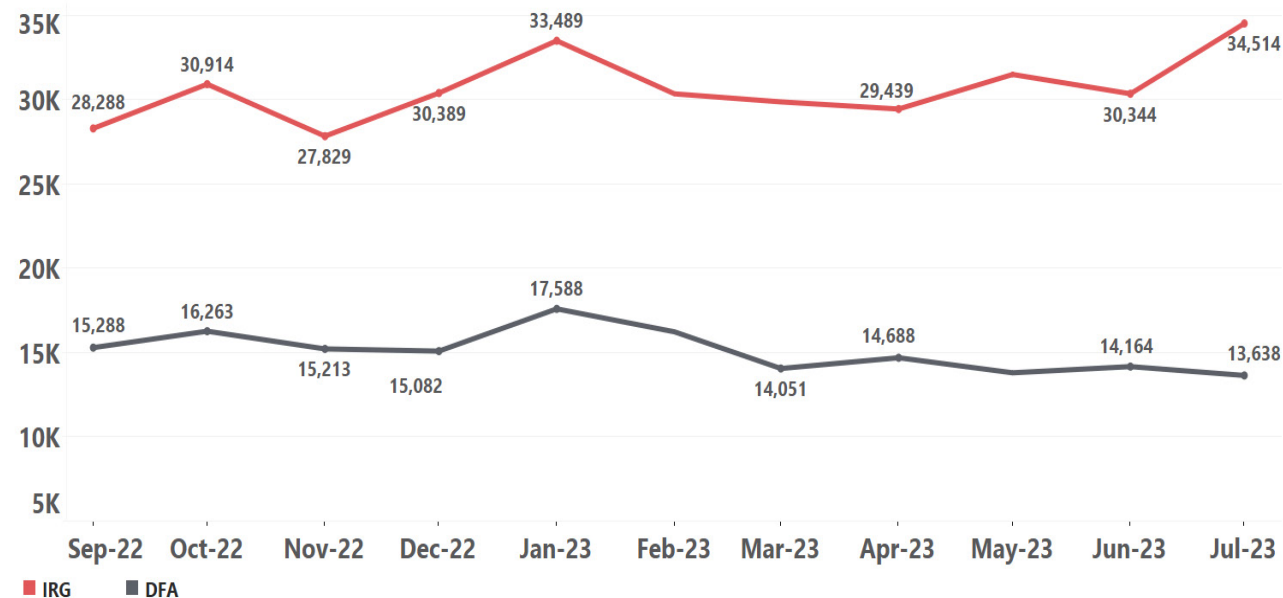
- In the reporting period, the median price of the WASH component of the MEB in the assessed locations in DFA-controlled areas was **60% lower** than the median of the assessed locations in IRG-controlled areas. The price difference was **20,876 YER**. A major contributing factor to this difference is the parallel exchange rates (page 6).
- Of the WASH prices monitored in DFA-controlled areas, the most significant price change was observed in **treated water** which **decreased** to a median of **100 YER** per 10 liters, representing a **41% increase** compared to the previous month.
- For the assessed IRG-controlled areas, the median price of **sanitary napkins** (1,200 YER per 10 packit) increased by 20% compared to the previous month.

- The governorate with the **highest WASH MEB** in DFA-controlled areas was in **Al Hudaydah** at 16,398 YER. In IRG-controlled areas, it was **Hadramaut** governorate at 42,234 YER.
- Prices of monitored WASH items per assessed district can be found on page 10.

Availability of monitored WASH items

- **15%** (36) of WASH vendor KIs reported being unable to meet a 50% increase of consumer demand for WASH items.
- **13%** (23) of trucked water vendor KIs reported being unable to meet a 50% increase of consumer demand for water trucking.
- **1%** (2) of WASH vendor KIs reported a shortage of treated water in the last 2 weeks prior to data collection.

Median price of the WASH MEB component in IRG and DFA controlled areas, in YER



Constraints reported by WASH vendors (236 KIs)

55% of the interviewed WASH vendors reportedly face constraints in keeping their business operational and well-stocked. During the previous month, this proportion was 55%. In July 2023, most commonly reported constraints were:¹

	1st choice	2nd choice	3rd choice
Price inflation	64%	12%	12%
Electricity outage	20%	6%	4%
Fuel shortage	1%	2%	0%
High fuel prices	7%	25%	21%
Decline of consumer demand	2%	12%	5%
Damage at the marketplace	2%	1%	2%
Other	2%	1%	0%
Insecurity and instability	1%	2%	1%
Regulations from authorities	1%	3%	7%
Damage on the road	1%	6%	9%

Trucked water (1 m³)

IRG: 5,000 YER ▲ +8% DFA: 1,600 YER ▼ -4%

Chlorination rate	Percentage	Water source	Percentage
Not chlorinated	67%	Pumping Station or Borehole	75%
Chlorinated	30%	Treatment Station	18%
Do not know	3%	Water Spring	7%
		Other	0%

Constraints reported by water truckers (172 KIs)

55% of the interviewed water truckers reportedly face constraints in keeping their business operational and well-stocked. During the previous month, this proportion was 58%. In July 2023, most commonly reported constraints were:¹

	1st choice	2nd choice	3rd choice
High fuel prices	40%	23%	16%
Price inflation	36%	16%	2%
Electricity cuts	6%	4%	2%
Damage on the road	4%	22%	21%
Fuel shortage	3%	5%	1%
Decline of consumer demand	2%	9%	5%
Increase of consumer demand	2%	2%	2%
Other	2%	1%	2%
Liquidity shortage	1%	3%	2%
Difficulty finding supplies	1%	0%	0%
Insecurity and instability	0%	1%	0%

EXCHANGE RATE

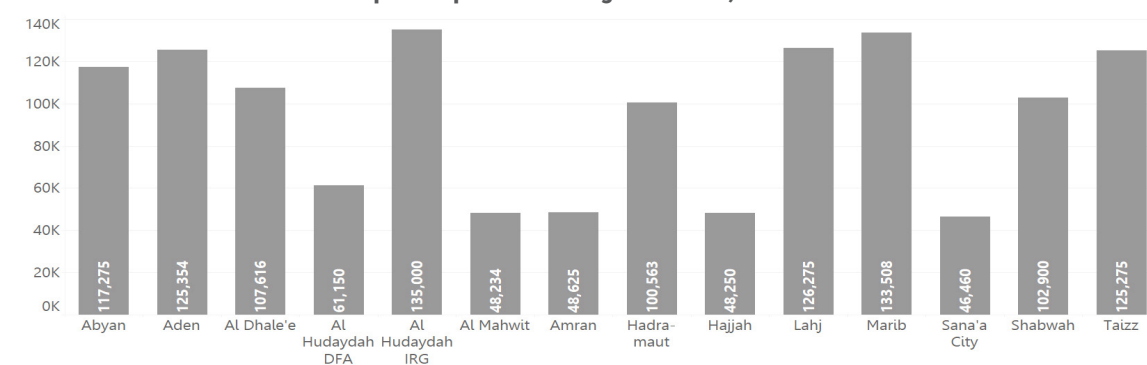
Price of 1 USD/YER (median)

IRG: 1,430 YER ▲ +8%

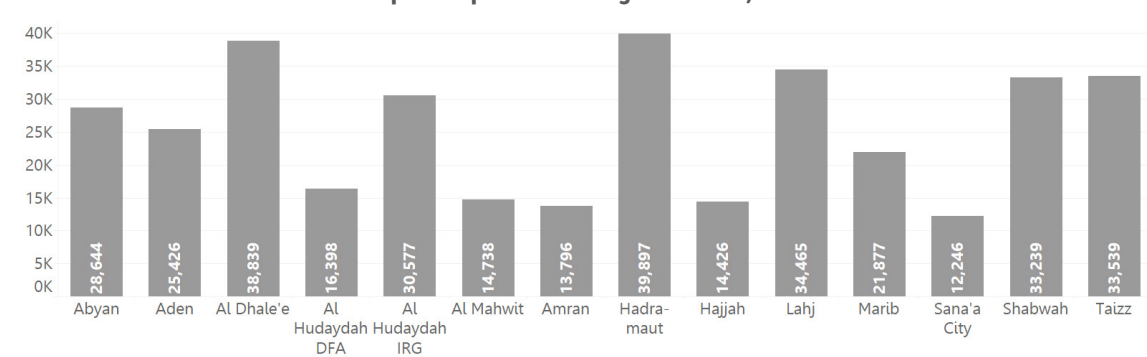
DFA: 530 YER ► 0%

- Exchange rates in IRG-controlled areas were reported at median price of **1,430 YER/USD**. This was an **appreciation** of **+8%** compared to the previous month.
- The governorate with the highest recorded exchange rate was **Marib** governorate (1,485 YER/USD).
- The parallel exchange rate in DFA-controlled areas was reported at a median of **530 YER/USD**, **no change** compared to the previous month.

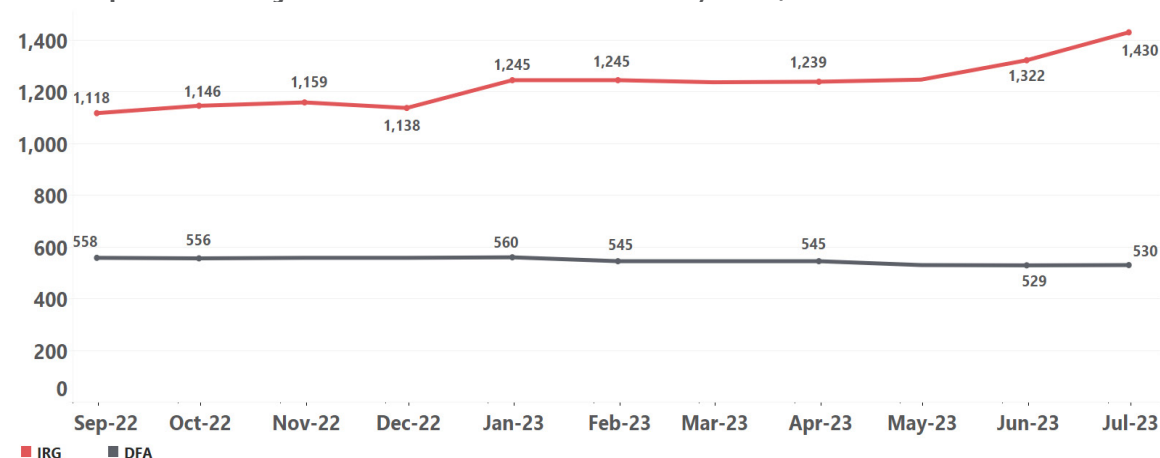
Median cost of the food MEB component per assessed governorate, in YER



Median cost of the WASH MEB component per assessed governorate, in YER



Trend of parallel exchange rates in IRG and DFA controlled areas, in YER/USD



FUELS

- Of the conducted (200 KI) interviews this month, **25%** were held at stations affiliated with the Yemen Petroleum Company (YPC) or the Yemen Gas Company (YGC), **73%** at commercial stations, and **2%** on the black market.¹
- The **difference** between median fuel prices in the assessed districts in IRG and DFA controlled areas was **600 YER** for 1 L of **petrol**, **625 YER** for 1 L of **diesel** and **663 YER** for 1 cylinder of **cooking gas**.
- Of the assessed governorates, **Al Dhale'e** had the highest median price of **cooking gas** (12,282 YER). The **lowest** median price per governorate was found in **Marib** (6,625 YER).
- Refer to page 10 for fuel prices per assessed district.

Availability of monitored items

- **47%** of fuel vendor KIs (93) reported being unable to meet a 50% increase of consumer demand for fuel items.
- The ban of selling Marib originated cooking gas in DFA-controlled areas still contributing to the price decrease of cooking gas in IRG-controlled areas which has led to the large supply and sale in the market.²
- **10%** (19) of fuel vendor KIs reported a shortage of fuel items in the last 2 weeks prior to data collection. Reported items were:
 - Diesel (15 KIs)
 - Petrol (13 KIs)
 - Cooking gas (10 KIs)

Petrol (1 L)

IRG: 1,050 YER ▲ +2%
DFA: 450 YER ▼ -5%

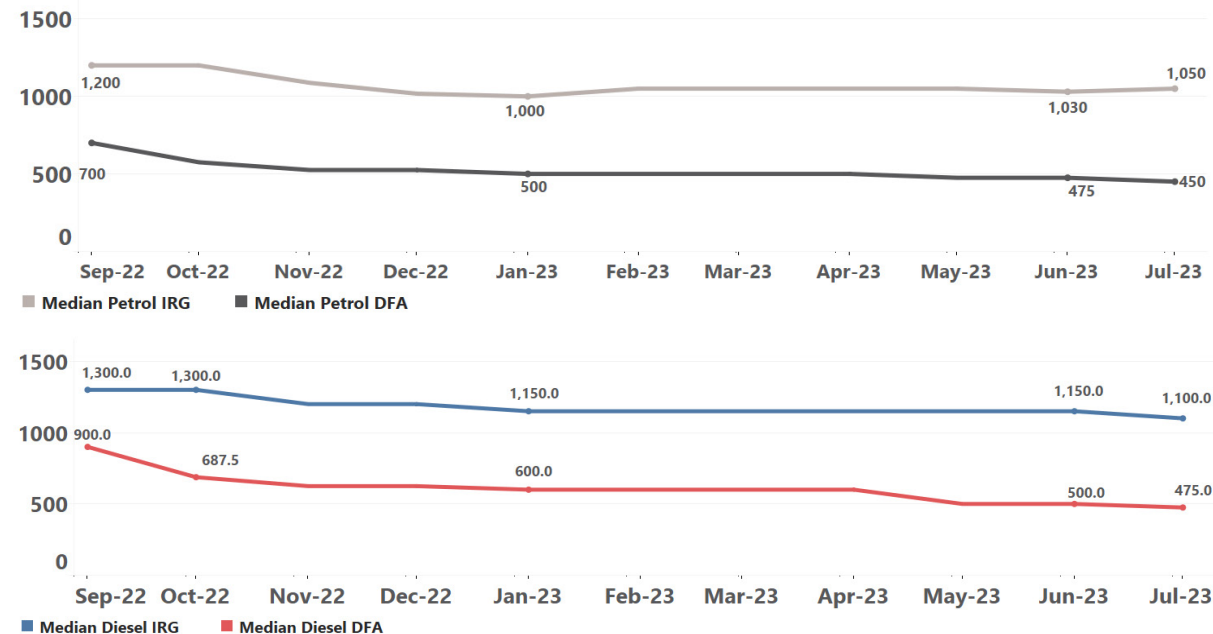
Diesel (1 L)

IRG: 1,100 YER ▼ -4%
DFA: 475 YER ▼ -5%

Cooking gas (1 cylinder)

IRG: 9,938 YER ▼ -17%
DFA: 9,275 YER ► 0%

Median price of diesel and petrol in IRG and DFA controlled areas, in YER



Constraints reported by fuel vendors (199 KIs)

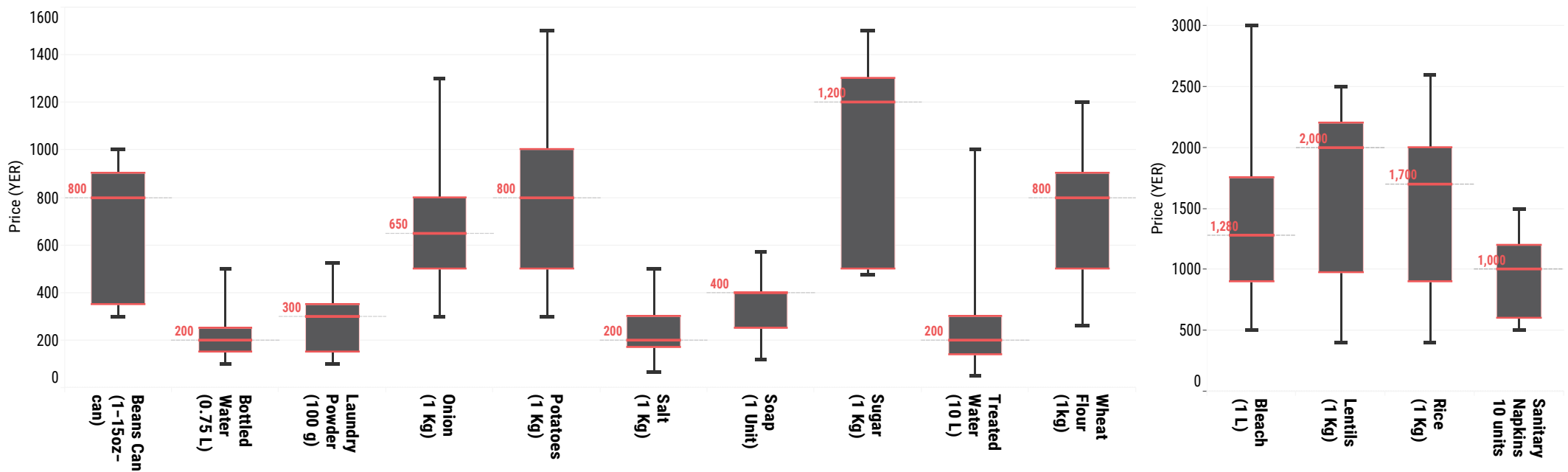
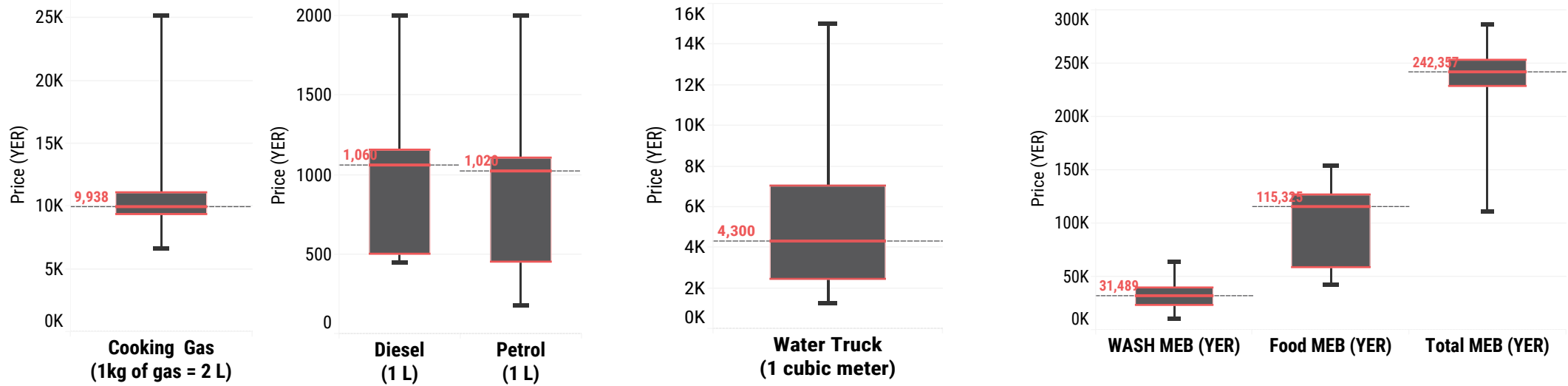
54% of the interviewed fuel vendors reportedly face constraints in keeping their business operational and well-stocked. During the previous month, this proportion was 54%. In July 2023, most commonly reported constraints were:³

	1st choice	2nd choice	3rd choice
Price inflation	52%	15%	4%
High fuel prices	16%	13%	18%
Other	14%	5%	6%
Fuel shortage	7%	4%	1%
Damage on the road	3%	14%	14%
Movement restrictions	3%	10%	7%
Liquidity shortage	2%	7%	2%
Insecurity and instability	1%	6%	1%
Decline of consumer demand	1%	0%	2%
Difficulty finding supplies	1%	15%	4%
Increase of consumer demand	0%	4%	0%

Median price of fuel items in YER, per station type

	Fuel item	YPC/YGC	Commercial	Informal economy
IRG	Petrol (1 L)	1,035	1,050	1,250
	Diesel (1 L)	1,100	1,100	1,200
	Cooking gas (1 cylinder)	9,275	9,938	9,938
DFA	Petrol (1 L)	450	450	500
	Diesel (1 L)	500	450	600
	Cooking gas (1 cylinder)	9,275	9,275	9,938

PRICE DISTRIBUTION ACROSS ASSESSED DISTRICTS (NATIONAL LEVEL)

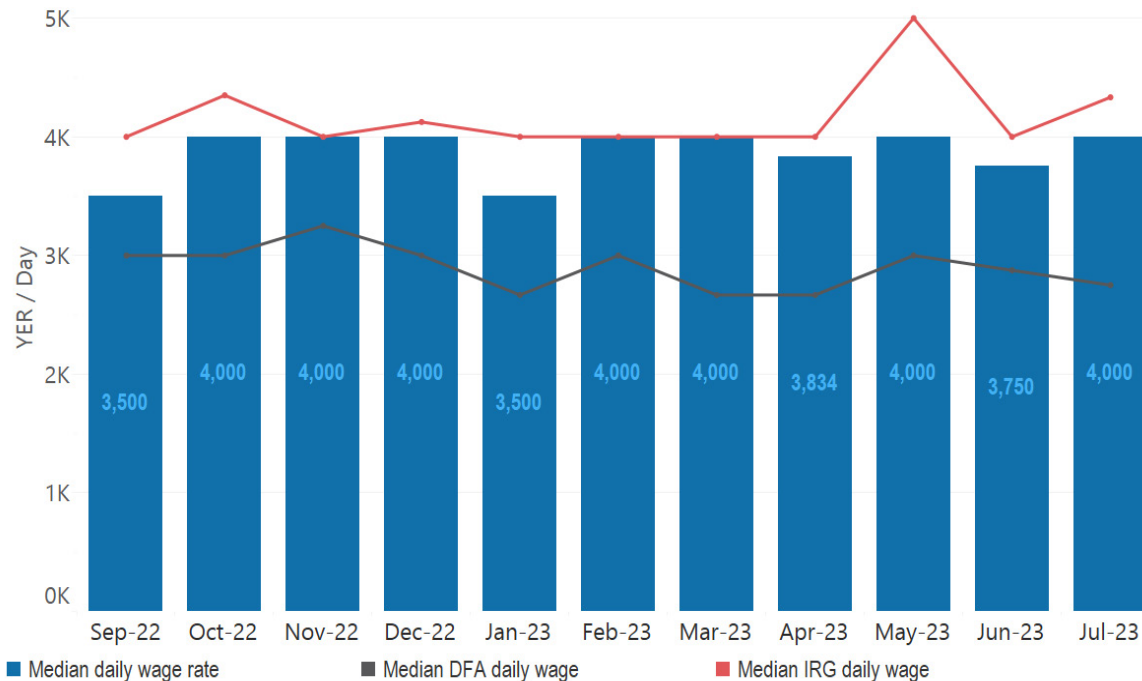


MINIMUM DAILY WAGE (unskilled work)

Vendors were asked to estimate the daily wage of casual labourers in their community. These labourers usually perform basic jobs that do not require formal schooling, and are employed on a day-to-day basis without a contract. Three out of four Yemeni households depend on daily casual labour as a main income source.¹ The JMMI aims to measure the typical wage of the lowest earning casual labourer in the area. Nonetheless, the daily wage of casual labourers will differ depending on the nature of the work, area, and whether services (e.g., food or transportation) are included in the remuneration.

- The median minimum wage reported by KIs was **4,000 YER per day**.
- Comparing wages and the price of basic items provides insight into the **relative purchasing power** of these labourers. This month, a casual labourer would need to work for **29 days** to afford the median price of the food component of the MEB² in **IRG-controlled areas**, if earning the median wage reported by the KIs in this area.
- In comparison, a casual labourer would need to work for **18 days** to afford the median price of the food component of the MEB² in **DFA-controlled areas**, if earning the median reported daily wage.

Trend of minimum wage prices



PAYMENT MODALITIES

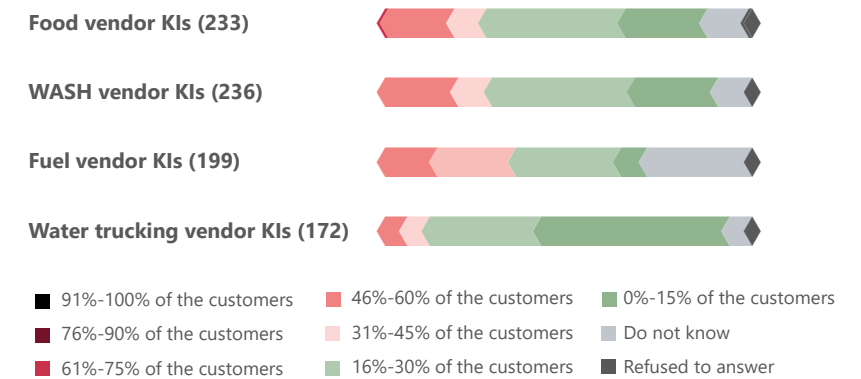
Accepted payment modalities, per vendor type

Modality	Food	WASH	Fuel	Water trucking
Cash	100%	100%	100%	100%
Informal credit provided by vendor	49%	47%	7%	19%
Credit cards/debit cards	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bartering	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mobile money	6%	6%	0%	2%
Prepaid cards	2%	2%	0%	0%

Purchases on credit

Vendor KIs were asked if they allow purchase on credit and what proportion of their customers have an outstanding debt with KIs due to purchasing on credit, at the time of data collection. A high proportion of customers with outstanding debts at the vendor suggests financial stress on customers. A vendor offering credit purchases, as shown in the table above, is suggestive of a business with financial capacity to offset (part of) the financial stress of customers.

Proportion of customers with an outstanding debt, reported by the vendor KIs:³



DISTRICT LEVEL PRICES OF MONITORED COMMODITIES

District	Governorate	MEB - WASH	MEB - Food (dry beans)	MEB - Food (canned beans)	MEB - Total (canned beans)	Petrol 1 L	Diesel 1 L	Cooking gas 1 cylinder	Water Trucking 1 m3	Exchange Rate (YER/1 USD)
Abs	Hajjah	13,638	NA	52,800	122,233	450	500	9,275	1,500	530
Ad Dhalee	Al Dhale'e	43,539	102,916	107,616	239,203	1,088	1,125	12,282	9,000	1,419
Al Buraiqeh	Aden	25,299	111,050	112,350	229,097	1,020	1,020	8,612	2,400	1,417
Al Had	Lahj	39,888	117,750	120,550	250,386	2,000	2,000	9,938	7,333	1,438
Al Hawtah	Lahj	63,489	111,750	115,550	267,987	1,020	1,020	8,612	15,000	1,438
Al Khabt	Al Mahwit	14,738	45,700	48,300	116,233	450	450	9,938	2,500	525
Al Khawkhah	Al Hudaydah	30,814	113,400	124,000	236,962	1,040	1,025	11,262	4,000	1,445
Al Maafer	Taizz	34,539	104,325	115,325	231,612	1,150	1,100	10,931	5,000	1,412
Al Mahwait	Al Mahwit	NA	45,067	48,167	NA	450	450	NA	NA	525
Al Mansura	Aden	35,109	110,700	114,500	238,557	1,020	1,020	7,950	6,000	1,447
Al Maqatirah	Lahj	38,789	116,300	121,100	247,837	1,100	1,200	9,275	7,000	NA
Al Mawasit	Taizz	33,886	129,450	134,850	256,084	1,150	1,075	11,262	5,000	1,413
Al Milah	Lahj	25,799	128,450	130,250	246,997	1,040	1,040	9,275	2,400	1,450
Al Misrakh	Taizz	26,559	121,750	122,550	241,057	1,150	1,200	9,938	2,800	1,410
Al Mualla	Aden	31,489	118,200	130,200	242,437	1,000	1,150	9,275	5,000	1,400
Al Mudhaffar	Taizz	34,989	133,200	135,400	260,937	1,150	1,200	14,722	5,000	1,420
Al Mukha	Taizz	40,264	NA	104,500	237,512	1,040	1,025	11,262	7,000	1,447
Al Qahirah	Taizz	32,125	123,800	126,200	248,673	1,175	1,250	13,250	4,250	1,433
Al Wahdah	Sana'a City	10,799	46,550	45,070	111,664	450	450	9,275	1,375	530
Al Waziiyah	Taizz	58,689	NA	135,367	286,804	1,050	1,065	11,925	13,000	1,470
Amran	Amran	12,587	46,050	45,850	114,232	450	450	9,275	1,333	528
As Sabain	Sana'a City	10,300	46,286	44,806	110,901	450	450	9,275	1,250	530
As Sukhnah	Al Hudaydah	15,488	47,138	55,738	118,421	450	500	10,600	2,500	528
Ash Shaghadirah	Hajjah	NA	34,900	41,500	NA	450	450	10,600	NA	525
Ash Shaikh Outhman	Aden	29,682	118,550	122,350	240,980	1,020	1,020	8,612	4,300	1,418
Ash Shamayatayn	Taizz	44,512	108,930	119,930	246,190	1,150	1,100	10,600	7,000	1,414
Ash Shuayb	Al Dhale'e	37,756	NA	99,320	229,824	1,088	1,100	9,275	7,334	1,474
Aslem	Hajjah	15,213	NA	52,800	123,808	450	500	9,275	2,000	530
At Tuhayat	Al Hudaydah	NA	NA	146,800	NA	1,100	1,200	25,175	NA	1,410
Ataq	Shabwah	34,489	87,500	106,300	214,737	1,000	1,150	10,306	5,000	1,390
Attawahi	Aden	31,489	118,200	130,200	242,437	1,000	1,150	9,275	5,000	1,400
Bajil	Al Hudaydah	16,398	54,550	61,150	126,743	450	500	10,600	3,000	530
Bayt Al Faqiah	Al Hudaydah	16,398	54,550	61,150	126,743	450	500	10,600	3,000	530
Craiter	Aden	NA	118,200	130,200	NA	1,000	1,150	9,275	NA	NA
Dar Sad	Aden	25,552	105,700	110,000	224,000	1,020	1,100	8,612	3,750	1,430
Dhubab	Taizz	NA	NA	153,500	NA	1,100	1,200	25,175	NA	1,409
Hajjah City	Hajjah	NA	47,250	49,850	NA	450	500	9,275	NA	532
Jabal Iyal Yazid	Amran	13,428	42,300	42,100	111,323	450	450	9,275	1,600	528
Khanfir	Abyan	35,310	118,286	124,686	246,344	1,075	1,090	8,432	4,500	1,400
Khur Maksar	Aden	24,299	119,507	123,607	236,554	1,020	1,020	8,612	2,400	1,425
Maain	Sana'a City	12,193	45,050	43,070	111,058	450	450	9,275	1,500	527
Marib	Marib	25,490	134,833	138,833	253,071	175	1,100	6,625	1,667	1,500

CONT.

District	Governorate	MEB - WASH	MEB - Food (dry beans)	MEB - Food (canned beans)	MEB - Total (canned beans)	Petrol 1 L	Diesel 1 L	Cooking gas 1 cylinder	Water Trucking 1 m3	Exchange Rate (YER/1 USD)
Marib City	Marib	22,964	131,233	133,633	246,945	175	1,100	6,625	1,500	1,470
Mawza	Taizz	49,239	NA	134,567	276,554	1,030	1,060	11,925	10,000	1,475
Qaatabah	Al Dhale'e	39,740	104,566	108,204	237,054	1,100	1,150	15,288	8,000	1,437
Qafil Shamer	Hajjah	NA	36,850	43,450	NA	470	500	9,275	NA	530
Sabir Al Mawadim	Taizz	23,696	121,675	125,275	238,119	1,150	1,100	10,600	2,050	1,413
Salh	Taizz	32,151	124,788	126,288	249,687	1,200	1,300	11,042	4,417	1,445
Tarim	Hadramaut	42,234	102,275	102,475	237,257	950	950	10,600	8,000	1,463
Tuban	Lahj	42,214	111,000	113,400	245,962	1,020	1,020	8,612	8,000	1,425
Washhah	Hajjah	NA	NA	58,270	NA	500	550	11,042	NA	530
Yafaa	Lahj	39,888	117,750	127,750	250,386	2,000	2,000	9,938	7,333	1,438
Zingibar	Abyan	25,552	111,550	118,950	229,850	1,050	1,150	11,925	3,750	1,450

ENDNOTES

PAGE 1

1. IRG refers to areas under nominal control of the Internationally Recognized Government, including the Southern Transitional Council. DFA refers to areas under nominal control of the De-facto Authorities (Ansar Allah).

PAGE 2

1. CMWG. 2022. [Yemen Minimum Expenditure Basket: Operational Guidance Note](#). Lump sum values in YER are in IRG: 53,500 (shelter), 20,410 (health), 2,300 (transport), 7,935 (communication), 539 (water treatment tablets). In DFA: 27,825 (shelter) 10,878 (health), 1,650 (transportation), 6,958 (communication), 288 (water treatment tablets).
2. CMWG. 2020. [Guidance Note: The survival minimum expenditure basket and setting transfer values](#). Lump sum value was in total 50,600 YER in IRG and 44,000 YER in DFA.
3. Unless indicated otherwise, REACH utilizes the price of canned beans.
4. REACH utilizes the price of trucked water.

PAGE 4

1. Part of the change in the price of the total MEB between August and September 2022 is due to the change in MEB components. See page 2 for more information on this change.
2. Not all vendors facing constraints reported up to three constraints.

PAGE 5

1. Not all vendors facing constraints reported up to three constraints.

PAGE 6

1. Not all vendors facing constraints reported up to three constraints.

PAGE 7

1. Not all vendors facing constraints reported up to three constraints.
2. Sana'a Recourse centre. June 2023. [Houthis Ban Locally Produced Cooking Gas](#).
3. Enumerators are instructed to only visit the informal market if there is no other fuel station available.

PAGE 9

1. OCHA. Yemen Multi-Cluster Location Needs Assessment. 2022.
2. The food MEB serves the basic food needs of a household of 7 people for one month, see also page 2.
3. The number of KIs providing informal credit to customers was below 30 in some cases, therefore the number of KIs is provided in brackets.

ADDITIONAL METHODOLOGY NOTES

To be assessed by the JMMI, marketplaces must be either a single permanent market, or a local community where multiple commercial areas are located in close proximity to one another. When possible, marketplaces are selected where there is at least one wholesaler operating in the market. Participating organisations are trained on the JMMI methodology and survey by REACH. Data collection takes five days and usually starts on the first Sunday of every month. Enumerators purposefully select vendor KIs for an interview, obtaining the price of the cheapest brand on sale. Enumerators aim to interview at least three vendor KIs per monitored item, per district. This month 1005 vendors were interviewed. Interviewed vendors do not provide price quotations for all monitored items due to the different nature of the monitored items and difference in inventories.

Following data collection, REACH compiles and cleans all partner data and checks for entry errors and outliers. For triangulation purposes, REACH requires a minimum of three price quotations for each item, per district. District medians are aggregated using data from the key informants within that district. Governorate, IRG controlled areas, DFA-controlled areas, and national level data (including MEBs) are aggregated from the district medians of the respective districts assessed in a given month. Percentage changes of prices are calculated by comparing the two medians of the relevant time series and aggregation level. However, the districts assessed may differ between the time series, see also 'limitations'. The cleaned data sets are available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).

LIMITATIONS

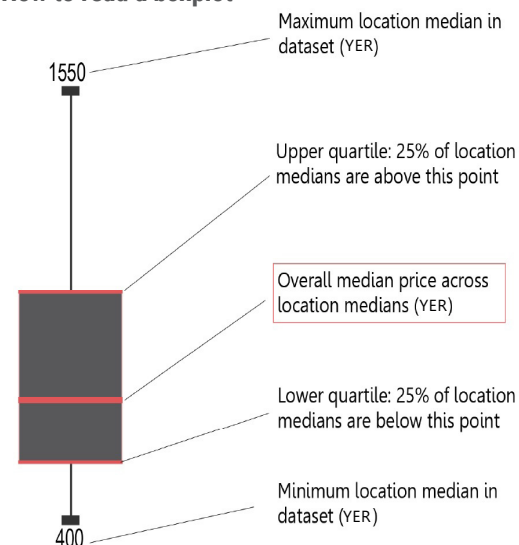
- Due to issues of access, security and partner capacity, the districts included in the JMMI vary on a monthly basis. Consequentially, there is a limited number of districts for which trends can be consistently assessed over time and part of the reported month-to-month price percentage variation may be attributed to changes in monthly coverage. While enumerators are instructed to collect at least three prices per monitored item, this is not always possible due to less available vendors, items and markets in assessed districts.
- MEB components are dependent on the MEB guidance from the CMWG and the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC). In consequence of a new CMWG MEB guidance note, part of the change in total MEB and WASH MEB between August and September 2022 is due to a change in MEB components and lump sum values. See also the MEB information on page 2.
- Findings are indicative for the locations assessed and not geographically representative for the whole of Yemen.
- It is recommended to refer to the [Interactive JMMI Dashboard](#) for longitudinal trends and historic data, as adjustments to the data or methodological improvements are updated there and not always in the previous situation overviews.
- The market monitoring process has been coordinated remotely by REACH, which presents some challenges in terms of coordination and follow-up with partners.

Contact impact.yemen@impact-initiatives.org for inquiries about this product.

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS



How to read a boxplot



ABOUT REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information please visit our website. You can sign up to REACH Yemen mailing list or our IMPACT quarterly newsletter and contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter: [@REACH_info](#).