INTRODUCTION

Five consecutive below-average rainy seasons have led to severe water shortages, widespread displacement, and rising food prices throughout Somalia. With the country facing continued below-average rainfall, 8.25 million people are estimated to be in need of assistance in 2023.¹

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) is a joint initiative from the Somalia WASH, Shelter, and Education clusters, and REACH. It aims to address an information gap in the country in terms of regular and updated monitoring of market functionality on a broad range of non-food items (NFIs), while contributing to the existing supply chain and price monitoring of the main Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) items.

The aim of the JMMI is to harmonise market monitoring, avoid duplications and overlaps in data collection, maximise geographic coverage and ensure a regular and timely output to inform cluster programming and cash responses. It is a model that REACH has supported setting up and coordinates in several countries.

The assessed items are selected based on the needs of the three clusters and their members, currently implementing or planning to implement Market-Based Programming (MBP) and Cash and Voucher Assistance (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, shelter, and education commodities.

Data collection takes place on a quarterly basis. The pilot round of the JMMI in Somalia took place in June 2020 in 6 locations. The August 2020 round was the first full round of the JMMI¹, which covered more than 50 items from the WASH and Shelter clusters, in 12 different locations.

The current round of data collection took place between the 17th May to 1st June, 2023.

SUMMARY FROM THE CURRENT ROUND

12	Participating agencies
12	Assessed locations
73	Assessed items
584	Interviews conducted

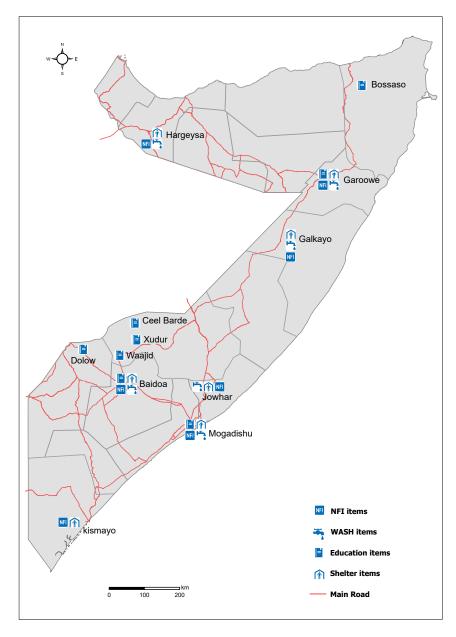
BREAKDOWN OF INTERVIEWS PER LOCATION

33	Waajid
124	Baidoa
4	Dolow
20	Ceel Barde
29	Kismayo
38	Galkayo
51	Garoowe
59	Hargeysa
18	Xudur
48	Jowhar
159	Mogadishu
8	Bossaso

BREAKDOWN OF INTERVIEWS PER VENDOR

141	Construction
170	General NFIs
205	Stationery
68	Water

Locations assessed per cluster items, and main roads















OVERVIEW

This factsheet presents data collected by JMMI partners through key informant interviews with local vendors. Findings are presented at the district level and should be considered indicative rather than representative. Hence, the narrative only summarises general trends and particular outliers.

PRICES²

The tables on the following pages present the median reported prices of assessed items in all assessed locations, converted to USD using the exchange rate reported by each vendor.

For the aggregated prices, labelled as "All", the methodology used is the "medians-of-medians" approach, 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 locations' medians is calculated to derive aggregated prices.

The tables also include the aggregated 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). These boundaries, combined with the particular distribution of prices (standard deviation³), are used to calculate outliers (crossed with a red line).

Changes in prices were noted for all items with sufficient price quotations from both the current and previous rounds. The changes are categorised as: large increase (> 70, or current price more than doubled since the previous round), medium increase (15 to 70), small increase (5 to 15),

minor change (-5 to 5), small decrease (-5 to -15), medium decrease (-15 to -70), and large decrease (< -70, or current price less than half of the previous round⁴).

As the locations covered by the JMMI differ between rounds, price changes are not noted for aggregated global level prices, and are presented only for those locations that were included in both the current and most recent previous round.

Interviews from Bosasso were included in the overall totals, but were too few to provide market-level breakdowns.

PAYMENT METHOD

The majority of the vendors reported that the main currency used in their shop is the United States Dollar—USD (93%). Other vendors reported Ethiopian Birr—ETB (4%), Somali shilling—SoSH (1%) and Somaliland shilling—SLSH (1%).

Vendor in Hargeysa used the American dollar as their main currency (86%) and the Somaliland shilling as their secondary currency (14%).

Vendors in Jowhar (8%) and Waajid (6%) used the Somali shilling. Vendors in Ceel Barde and Dolow are the only ones that used Ethiopian Birr (100%). Most vendors interviewed in all locations accepted mobile payment (99%). Cash (55%) and Vouchers (9%) were also accepted by some vendors as payment.

Only vendors in Kismayo (93%) and Hargeysa (46%) accepted vouchers as a mode of payment.

% of interviewed vendors by currency they reported using most frequently in their shop, per location.

Location	USD	SOSH	SLSH	ETB
All	93	1	1	4
Hargeysa	86	0	14	0
Waajid	94	6	0	0
Ceel Barde	0	0	0	100
Xudur	100	0	0	0
Kismayo	100	0	0	0
Baidoa	100	0	0	0
Dolow	0	0	0	100
Jowhar	92	8	0	0
Galkayo	100	0	0	0
Garoowe	100	0	0	0
Mogadishu	100	0	0	0
Bossaso	100	0	0	0

Payment methods interviewed vendors reported accepting in their shops, by % of interviewed vendors per location.

of lifter viewed	vendo	is per i	ocation.
Location	Cash	Mobile	Voucher
All	55	99	9
Hargeysa	100	95	46
Waajid	100	100	0
Ceel Barde	100	100	0
Xudur	100	100	0
Kismayo	97	100	93
Baidoa	72	98	0
Dolow	100	100	0
Jowhar	100	100	0
Galkayo	11	100	0
Garoowe	6	100	0
Mogadishu	11	98	0
Bossaso	0	100	0

^{*}Respondents could choose multiple answers, results may exceed 100%

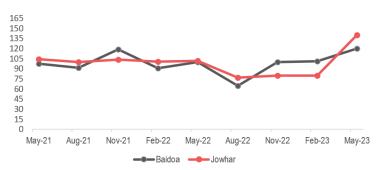
GENERAL NFIs

Median price of basic NFI kit (USD) - May 2023

Item	Overall median, per assessed item spec (USD).	Median change (USD) since previous round	Quantity per kit, per household	Median item cost	Baidoa, cost per kit	Hargeysa, cost per kit	Jowhar, cost per kit	Kismayo cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	10.00	-2.00	3	30.00	35.25	30.00	20.55	36.00	0.00
Bowl 1 litre	1.71	0.00	5	8.55	11.00	7.50	9.50	0.00	10.00
Cooking Pot 5 litres	8.00	2.00	1	8.00	5.75	10.00	5.50	6.75	5.00
Cooking Pot 7 litres	8.50	2.00	1	8.50	7.75	12.00	6.70	10.40	4.00
Cup 250ml	0.80	0.00	5	4.00	2.75	3.00	4.50	0.00	0.00
Jerry Can 10 litres, non-collapsible	2.50	0.00	2	5.00	3.00	5.00	5.12	9.80	4.00
Kettle 2 litres	5.00	0.00	1	1.80	1.95	1.50	1.80	2.50	2.00
Knife medium	1.00	0.00	1	5.00	4.75	5.00	4.00	4.25	4.00
Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	8.50	1.00	1	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.52	0.00	1.00
Mug unit	1.00	0.00	1	1.50	1.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.00
Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	8.50	-1.00	1	6.00	3.00	3.00	12.98	0.00	11.00
Plate 25cm diameter	1.25	0.00	5	42.50	30.00	70.00	37.83	52.50	0.00
Serving Spoon 125ml	1.50	0.00	1	1.25	1.85	1.00	2.00	6.00	2.00
Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	10.00	3.00	2	8.00	9.00	12.00	7.20	0.00	8.00
Solar Lamp unit	4.30	-1.00	1	10.00	4.25	10.00	10.00	8.50	7.00
Spoon unit	0.40	0.00	5	5.50	3.50	3.00	7.68	6.00	10.00
Total basic NFI kit cost	72.96	3.70	NA	147.10	125.8	174.50	138.37	142.70	69.00
Rounded basic NFI kit cost	75.00	5.00	NA	145.00	125.00	175.00	140.00	145.00	70.00

The table on the left contains the items that should be included in a basic NFI kit, as guided by the <u>Somalia Shelter cluster's Sustainable Solutions Technical Working Group</u>. It should be noted that the median price of the kit varies by location and not all items included in the kit were available at the time of the assessment in all assessed markets.

Median price of basic NFI kit over time (USD) - Baidoa & Jowhar



The price of the cost of NFI kit in Baidoa increased slighly. The average kit price in Jowhar increased from \$80 (in February) to \$140 in May 2023 as illustrated in the graph above.

^{*}Rounding has been done to the nearest 5 USD for ease of implementation at the programmatic level, following the methodology used in the Quarterly Cash and Markets Dashboard MEB Revisions.

^{*}General NFIs - are any non-food items or tools that contribute to the physical and/or psychological health of populations affected by a significant deterioration in their environment which threatens their survival.

Median prices of monitored items (USD)¹ in May 2023 compared to previous round in February 2023 - General NFIs

Item	Total Number of Vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Price change (USD)	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Baidoa	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Kismayo	Mogadishu
Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	46	10.00	-2.00	7.00	11.38	11.75	10.00	6.85	12.00	NA
Bowl 1 litre	48	1.71	0.00	1.30	2.00	2.20	1.50	1.90	NA	2.00
Bucket 10 litres	51	4.00	0.00	3.35	4.00	3.45	4.00	3.40	5.00	4.00
Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	33	2.67	1.00	0.30	2.93	0.20	0.30	2.80	NA	NA
Cooking Pot 5 litres	43	8.00	2.00	5.75	10.00	5.75	10.00	5.50	6.75	5.00
Cooking Pot 7 litres	43	8.50	2.00	6.75	12.00	7.75	12.00	6.70	10.40	4.00
Cup 250ml	46	0.80	0.00	0.60	1.00	0.55	0.60	0.90	NA	NA
Jerry Can 20 litres, plastic	52	2.50	0.00	2.45	2.60	1.50	2.50	2.56	4.90	2.00
Jerry Can 10 litres, collapsible	35	1.90	0.00	1.80	2.00	1.80	2.00	1.85	NA	2.00
Jerry Can 10 litres, non-collapsible	47	1.80	0.00	1.55	2.00	1.80	2.00	1.85	2.50	2.00
Kettle 2 litres	52	5.00	0.00	4.00	5.13	1.95	1.50	1.80	4.25	4.00
Knife medium	48	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	4.75	5.00	4.00	NA	1.00
Lock unit	29	2.50	0.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	2.00
MHM³ disposable, pack 10-14 units	41	1.50	0.00	1.10	1.58	2.50	3.00	1.50	NA	1.00
MHM reusable, 5 units	25	1.50	0.00	1.40	1.59	1.00	0.00	1.50	NA	1.00
Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	46	8.50	1.00	6.63	10.00	1.00	1.50	1.52	6.50	4.00
Mug unit	41	1.00	0.00	0.90	1.00	1.00	NA	1.50	NA	1.00
Face Mask box, 50 units	36	6.00	1.00	3.00	12.24	4.00	12.00	8.65	NA	11.00
Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	38	7.00	1.00	6.25	7.29	0.70	1.00	0.90	NA	5.00
Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	43	8.50	-1.00	7.00	12.50	3.00	3.00	12.98	10.50	NA
Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	42	11.98	4.00	11.00	14.75	5.50	7.00	7.25	13.75	NA
Plate 25cm diameter	48	1.25	0.00	1.00	2.00	6.00	14.00	7.57	6.00	2.00
Rake unit	42	4.00	1.00	3.61	6.00	12.60	21.00	11.00	NA	4.00
Serving Spoon 125ml	41	1.50	0.00	1.30	1.50	1.85	1.00	2.00	NA	NA
Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	50	10.00	3.00	8.00	10.00	4.50	6.00	3.60	8.50	7.00
Soap 3 small bars (150g)	51	1.10	0.00	0.60	1.54	3.00	1.50	1.30	1.20	NA
Solar Lamp unit	37	4.30	-1.00	3.50	24.00	4.25	10.00	10.00	4.00	2.00
Spoon unit	40	0.40	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.70	0.60	1.54	NA	NA
Washing Powder 100 grams	49	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.30	4.75	24.00	4.00	0.26	0.20
Water 1 litre bottle	41	0.55	0.00	0.40	0.80	0.50	0.28	0.53	0.53	0.50

^{*}General NFIs are any non-food items or tools that contribute to the physical and/or psychological health of populations affected by a significant deterioration in their environment which threatens their survival.

PRICE CHANGE KEY

- ▲ Large increase (> 70)
- ▲ Medium increase 15 to 70)
- ▲ Small increase (5 to 15)
- Minor change (-5 to 5)
- ▼ Small decrease (-5 to -15)
- ▼ Medium decrease (-15 to -70)
- ▼ Large decrease (< -70)</p>
- x Inconclusive change²
- Inconclusive price, based on only one quote
- Price outliers: prices with strong deviation (+2) to the overall median price

The overall cost of general NFI items increased. Prices of 11 monitored items slightly increased while 6 items decreased slightly. No price changes for 6 monitored general NFI items.

Logistics across various trade routes were generally smooth, with open ports and borders facilitating the movement of goods. However, the border with Kenya remained closed, and there were disruptions in specific trucking routes due to local conflicts in Caynabo to Laascaanood and Garowe to Teleex, as well as difficulties in the Borama to Lughaye route.⁶

^{*1}st Quartile and 3rd Quartile: the prices listed here represent the aggregated value for the distribution of the 50% most common prices (25% of prices below and 25% of prices above the median, respectively)

Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting restocking difficulties, per location - General NFIs

ltem	All	Mogadishu (n = 23)	Garoowe (n = 25)	Jowhar (n = 39)	Baidoa (n = 16)	Galkayo (n = 15)	Kismayo (n = 22)	Waajid (n = 0)	Hargeysa (n = 30)
Kitchen bowl	2	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bucket	2	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Cooking pot	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jerry can	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Kettle	8	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Kitchen knife	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lock	3	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mosquito net	4	100	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
Face Mask	3	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kitchen plate	4	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kitchen serving spoon	2	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar lamp	5	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0

The table above illustrates the percentage of interviewed general NFI vendors reporting difficulties in restocking each item by their location.

Over the past 3 months, vendors in Kismayo and Mogadishu have had trouble restocking kettles (8%), solar lamps (5%), and mosquito nets (4%) respectively. The average stock time to restock the kettle was 5 days, the mosquito net (4 days) and the solar lamp (3 days)

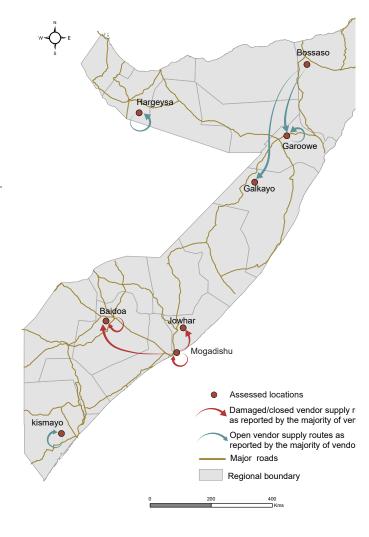
The vendors used different ways to transport supplies from the main supplier. They used hired vehicles, professional transporters, wholesalers, and other traders for transportation. Only 4% reported using their own vehicle for transportation.

The vendors in Kismayo had trouble restocking kettles while Mogadishu vendors had the most trouble restocking solar lamp and mosquito nets. Financial barriers affected both Mogadishu (92%) and Kismayo (21%). Limited cash was the major financial barrier for vendors in Mogadishu (57%) while restrictions on movements for hawalas for vendors in Kismayo (62%).

Vendors in Mogadishu reported the supply route from their supplier was open but damaged (44%). In Kismayo, supply route was not a major barrier. Majority of the vendors in Kismayo reported the supply route was open (47%)

The map to the right visualises the supply flow of transported general NFIs as reported by the interviewed vendors. Supply routes are shown as either damaged/closed or open based on the response provided by most vendors reliant on a particular supply route. Although this information might help to provide context to restocking difficulties and supply barriers reported by vendors, it should be considered indicative in nature.

Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in May 2023 - General NFIs



^{*}General NFIs* are any non-food items or tools that contribute to the physical and/or psychological health of populations affected by a significant deterioration in their environment which threatens their survival. Please note that the difference in reporting on the supply route from Mogadishu to Galkayo could be due to the fact that general NFI vendors commonly reported preferring to supply from Bossaso Town rather than Mogadishu. Thus, the map might reflect the preference for one route over the other rather than route closure.

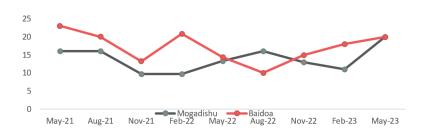
Median price (USD) of basic hygiene kit and minimum household water supply May 2023

ltem	Overall median, per assessed item spec.	Quantity per kit, per household	Median item cost per kit/household	Baidoa, cost per kit	Galkayo, cost per kit	Garoowe, cost per kit	Hargeysa, cost per kit	Jowhar, cost per kit	Kismayo, cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Bucket 10 litres	4.00	1	4.00	3.45	0.00	0.00	4.00	3.40	5.00	4.00
Jerry Can 10 litres, non-collapsible	1.90	1	1.90	1.80	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.85	0.00	2.00
MHM disposable, pack 10-14 units	2.50	2	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	3.00	10.00	4.00
Soap 3 small bars (150g)	1.50	1000 g	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Washing Powder 100 grams	4.30	300 g	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90
Basic hygiene kit cost	14.20	NA	33.80	33.15	22.9	22.90	34.90	31.15	37.90	32.90
Rounded basic hygiene kit cost	15.00	NA	35.00	35.00	25.00	25.00	35.00	30.00	40.00	35.00
Communal water 20 litres	0.11	2790 I	15.09	48.83	0	13.95	16.22	10.85	0	0
Piped water 1000 litres	2.00	2790 I	5.58	6.98	0	0	4.58	5.37	0	5.58
Trucked water 1000 litres	3.00	2790 I	8.37	10.46	0	34.88	20.93	7.23	0	8.37

The table above contains the items that should be included in a basic hygiene kit as guided by the WASH cluster in Somalia. The frequency with which these items should be distributed varies, as consumable items like soap, menstrual hygiene products, and washing powder would need to be distributed more frequently than nonconsumable items like buckets and jerry cans.

The quantity of water required per household is based on the average Somali household size of 6, and the Sphere Minimum Standard of 15 litres of water per person per day (6 persons x 15 litres x 31 days). It should be noted that the median price of the kit varies by location and not all items included in the kit were available at the time of the assessment in all assessed markets. However, this estimate/ substitution may not always accurately reflect the cost of said item in said location. Therefore, the overall median for the assessed items was used to determine the price of the kit.

Median price of basic hygiene kit over time (USD) - Mogadishu & Baidoa



According to UNICEF, more than 8 million people need an emergency water supply. Water insecurity continues to increase the risks of disease outbreaks. Water access in hard-to-reach districts is even constrained and could exacerbate vulnerability to waterborne disease.

The ongoing drought in Somalia remained one of the key drivers of water scarcity.9

Findings from May data collection indicates that the unprecendted humanitarian situation affected prices of hygiene kits. All kit costs increased from \$20 (in February) to \$35 (May 2023). The kit price increased in all locations. Vendors in Baidoa and Hargeysa reported a 43% increase in price. The price of soap remained unchanged at \$1.50. But the price of washing powder skyrocketed from \$0.30 in February 2023 to \$4.30 in May 2023.

The price of the hygiene kit went up from \$10 to \$15 in May 2023.

^{*}Rounding has been done to the nearest 5 USD for ease of implementation at the programmatic level, following the methodology used in the Quarterly Cash and Markets Dashboard MEB revisions.

CONSTRUCTION ITEMS

Median prices of monitored items (USD) in May 2023 compared to previous round in February 2023 - Construction items and water suppliers

ltem	Total Number of vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Prices Change (USD)	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Baidoa	Garoowe	Galkayo	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Mogadishu
Brick 20cm x 20cm	47	0.70	0.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.75	0.80	0.50	0.75	0.50
Cement 50kg	68	8.00	-1.00	7.50	9.13	10.90	6.70	7.90	8.00	9.25	7.75
Gravel cubic meter	31	42.00	2.00	38.00	80.50	80.00	30.00	120.00	38.00	40.50	NA
Gumboots one pair	52	11.00	-6.00	6.00	12.00	5.00	12.00	5.20	12.00	10.50	NA
Hammer 0.5kg	60	4.00	-1.00	3.33	5.00	5.00	3.00	4.80	4.50	3.75	4.00
Hinges 4 inches	56	6.00	1.00	1.90	7.25	12.00	6.43	1.78	2.00	8.50	6.00
Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	59	6.50	-1.00	5.00	7.85	3.85	6.35	7.20	8.00	4.50	5.00
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm	44	6.00	-1.00	3.52	7.05	8.50	6.00	7.00	3.50	7.25	8.00
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm	44	7.70	1.00	6.00	8.50	7.30	8.00	7.89	6.00	8.75	NA
Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	50	1.80	0.00	1.70	2.00	1.65	1.70	NA	2.00	1.90	NA
Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	50	2.00	-1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	NA	2.00	2.25	NA
Sand cubic meter	31	35.00	23.00	16.00	48.00	50.00	37.00	NA	12.00	22.50	3.00
Spade unit	50	4.00	-1.00	3.50	5.00	4.65	3.50	5.75	5.00	2.90	5.00
Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	35	7.00	-2.00	6.50	12.50	12.05	6.50	NA	32.00	4.75	6.00
Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	35	6.00	-1.00	5.00	8.00	7.75	5.00	NA	19.00	5.75	6.00
Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m	29	6.00	-1.00	6.00	7.00	5.50	6.25	NA	NA	6.25	NA
Vent Pipe 4m long	37	8.50	-3.00	8.00	12.00	11.40	8.00	NA	19.00	6.25	NA
Wheelbarrow unit	48	32.50	1.00	28.00	38.84	27.50	30.00	38.00	40.00	31.50	20.00
Wooden Pole 6m long	36	4.00	-1.00	3.50	6.00	3.00	6.00	NA	4.00	5.25	NA
Wood Saw 10 inches long	50	4.00	-1.00	3.60	4.00	3.30	4.00	4.80	4.00	3.25	3.25
Communal water 20 litres	14	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.18	0.35	0.10	NA	0.12	0.08	NA
Piped water 1000 litres	43	2.00	0.00	1.64	2.00	2.50	NA	NA	1.64	1.93	2.00
Trucked water 1000 litres	23	3.00	-1.00	3.00	7.00	3.75	12.50	NA	7.50	2.59	3.00

PRICE CHANGE KEY

- ▲ Large increase (> 70)
- ▲ Medium increase (15 to 70)
- ▲ Small increase (5 to 15)
- Minor change (-5 to 5)
- Small decrease (-5 to -15)
- ▼ Medium decrease (-15 to -70)
- ▼ Large decrease (< -70)
- x Inconclusive change

There was a slight decrease in the cost of construction items. The prices of 13 items increased slighly, but the prices of 4 items specifically increased significantly. There were no price changes for the three monitored construction items. The price of gravel decreased from \$16.63 to \$11 compared to February 2023. The price of sand increased from \$12 (round of February 2023) to \$35 compared to the results of quarter 2 (round of May 2023). Jowhar is one of the locations affected by increased prices. Vendors reported the sand price increased from \$4.5 to \$22.5.

According to the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), the second top humanitarian need of the displaced families was shelter (36%).¹⁰ In May, the effects of climate change coupled with conflict and insecurity made the operational environment in Somalia challenging.¹¹ According to REACH Detailed site assessment report, 34% of assessed sites reportedly had access challenges to markets selling NFIs/construction materials within or around (15 minutes radius) the site, depicting barriers to access for NFIs and/or construction materials.

7

^{*1}st Quartile and 3rd Quartile: the prices listed here represent the aggregated value for the distribution of the 50% most common prices (25% of prices below and 25% of prices above the median, respectively)

Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting restocking difficulties, per location - Construction items

ltem	All	Mogadishu (n = 52)	Jowhar (n = 4)	Baidoa (n = 26)	Hargeysa (n = 20)	Waajid (n = 0)	Ceel Barde (n = 0)	Xudur (n = 0)	Kismayo (n = 7)
		Mogad	lwoL	Baid	Harge	Waa	Ceel B	pnX	Kism
Brick	8%	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cement	11%	50%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gravel	13%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hammer	5%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hinges	5%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Iron Sheet	12%	83%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Metal Bar	11%	33%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sand	13%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spade	4%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Timber	8%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
Vent Pipe	5%	100%	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wheelbarrow	6%	100%	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wooden	17%	0%	100%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wooden	6%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

The table above illustrates the proportion of construction vendors reporting difficulties restocking each item by their location. It should be noted that vendors were only asked about restocking difficulties for items that they currently had in stock, not for items that were reportedly unavailable.

Supply routes are shown as either damaged/ closed or open based on the response provided by most vendors reliant on a particular supply route. Although this information might help to provide context to restocking difficulties and supply barriers reported by vendors, it should be considered indicative in nature.

The map to the right visualises supply route conditions as reported by the interviewed construction vendor KIs.

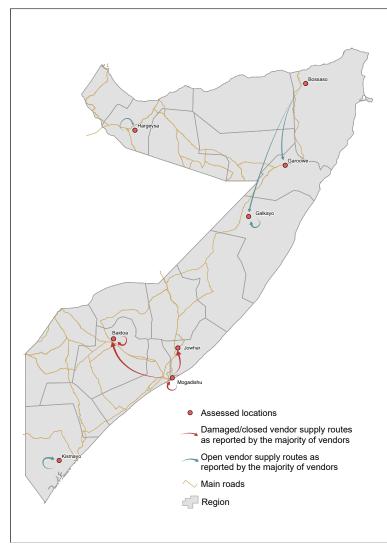
Vendors said it was hard to restock sand (13%), gravel (13%) in Jowhar, and iron sheet in Mogadishu and Jowhar (12%) in the last 3 months. The average stock time to restock sand was 6 days, iron sheet (6 days), and gravel (5 days). The majority (58%) of the vendors stated that they utilized a rented vehicle, while 12% relied on professional transporters. Only a small percentage (4%) mentioned using their own vehicle for transportation.

Vendors in Jowhar and Mogadishu had the most trouble restocking these three items. Vendors in Mogadishu said that their two main barriers to restocking were money (96%) and safety (92%).

Transportation-related barriers affected supply routes for vendors in Jowhar (94%) and Mogadishu (76%). Though vendors in Mogadishu reported an open supply route, it was still damaged (44%). This is a result of poor road quality (40%) and arbitrary detention (36%).

Vendors in Jowhar reported that the supply route from their supplier is open but damaged (100%). The roads were in bad condition (93%). This made major roads impossible to use in autumn and spring (93%).

Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in May 2023 - Construction Items

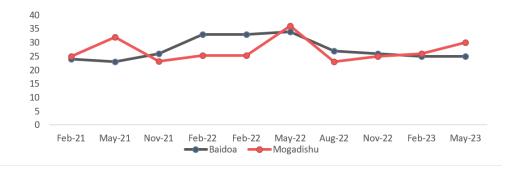


STATIONARY ITEMS

Median price (USD) of basic learning kit - Education cluster May 2023

ltem	Overall median, per assessed	Quantity per kit, per learner	Median item cost per kit/per	Baidoa, cost per kit	Ceel Barde, cost per kit	Waajid, cost per kit	Xudur, cost per kit	Dolow, cost per kit	Garoowe, cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Bag unit, polyester	6.00	1	6.00	4.00	3.70	10.00	10.00	0.00	6.00	0.00
Crayons packet, 24 units	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	0.35	0.60	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Exercise Book 100 pages, A5	1.00	6	6.00	6.00	2.70	6.00	6.00	0.00	5.10	6.00
Math set set	1.50	1	1.50	1.50	2.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Pencils pack, 24 units	2.00	4	8.00	8.00	8.20	8.80	11.52	10.00	6.80	8.00
Pens 10 units	2.00	2	4.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	15.00	4.40	4.00
Rubber unit	0.20	4	0.80	0.80	0.70	1.20	0.48	0.80	0.80	1.00
Ruler unit, 30 cm long	0.40	1	0.40	0.30	0.35	0.50	0.24	0.00	0.45	1.00
Sharpener unit	0.28	1	0.28	0.20	0.13	0.50	0.12	0.00	0.15	0.00
Total basic education kit cost	14.38	NA	27.98	25.8	20.775	28.60	31.36	25.80	25.70	20.00
Rounded basic education kit	15.00	NA	30.00	25.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	20.00

Median price of education kit over time (USD) - Baidoa and Mogadishu



The table on the left contains the items that should be included in a basic learning kit, as determined by Education Cluster Somalia. The quantities listed in the kit are to be included per learner per school term. The median price of the kit varies by location and not all items included in the kit were available at the time of the assessment in all assessed markets.

The price of the education kit increased from \$10 to \$15 compared to February 2023.

While most items saw a slight increase in cost, the mathematical set, for instance, dropped from \$1.77 to \$1.50. In Xudur, vendors reported a striking 50% price increase for the education kit when compared to the cost in February 2023 (\$15). Airplanes were the only means of transport goods (94%). The big increase was a result of disrupted supply.

This recent pricing update stands in contrast to the previous round in February 2023. In May 2023, the reported median cost of the was \$30 compared to the last round of February (\$20).

^{*}Rounding has been done upwards to the nearest 5 USD for ease of implementation at the programmatic level, following the methodology used in the Quarterly Cash

ltem	Fotal Number of Vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Price change (USD)	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Baidoa	Waajid	Ceel Barde	Xudur	Dolow	Garoowe	Mogadishu
Bag unit, polyester	95	6.00	2.00	4.00	10.00	4.00	10.00	3.70	10.00	NA	6.00	NA
Blackboard Drawing set	46	2.00	0.00	1.08	3.00	1.75	NA	1.85	NA	NA	3.00	3.00
Blackboard plywood	72	7.00	1.00	3.75	10.25	7.00	2.25	6.20	25.00	NA	45.50	NA
Calculator unit	92	9.50	-3.00	1.50	12.00	11.00	1.50	0.14	NA	NA	12.00	NA
Chalk box, 10 units	92	1.55	0.00	1.50	2.93	1.50	1.00	3.00	4.00	NA	5.50	NA
Crayons packet, 24 units	79	1.00	0.00	0.60	1.50	1.00	0.60	0.35	NA	NA	1.00	NA
Duster unit	78	1.00	0.00	0.50	1.43	1.00	0.50	0.20	NA	1.00	1.20	NA
Exercise Book 100 pages, A5 size	110	1.00	0.00	0.80	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.45	1.00	NA	0.85	1.00
Maps set	36	6.00	1.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	NA	0.45	NA	NA	5.50	NA
Marker unit	85	1.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.45	1.00	0.75	0.60	NA
Math set set	50	1.50	-1.00	1.00	2.00	1.50	NA	2.65	NA	NA	1.00	NA
Paper pack, 500 sheets A4 size	91	6.00	1.00	4.50	6.00	4.50	6.00	7.20	12.00	9.00	5.75	NA
Pencils pack, 24 units	94	2.00	1.00	1.73	53.25	2.00	72.00	2.05	2.88	2.50	1.70	2.00
Pens 10 units	109	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.20	2.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	7.50	2.20	2.00
Register unit, large	74	3.00	-1.00	2.00	4.00	2.75	NA	3.05	6.25	NA	5.25	3.00
Rubber unit	90	0.20	0.00	0.12	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.18	0.12	0.20	0.20	0.25
Ruler unit, 30 cm long	89	0.40	0.00	0.30	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.35	0.24	NA	0.45	1.00
Scissor unit, medium	84	1.00	0.00	0.95	1.28	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.60	1.50	1.00	0.10
Sharpener unit	88	0.28	0.00	0.12	0.50	0.20	0.50	0.13	0.12	NA	0.15	NA
Whiteboard aluminum	37	37.00	-4.00	20.00	39.00	37.00	0.20	6.40	NA	NA	40.00	NA

PRICE CHANGE KEY

- ▲ Large increase (> 70)
- ▲ Medium increase (15 to 70)
- ▲ Small increase (5 to 15)
- Minor change (-5 to 5)
- ▼ Small decrease (-5 to -15)
- ▼ Medium decrease (-15 to -70)
- ▼ Large decrease (< -70)
- x Inconclusive change
- Inconclusive price, based on only one quote
- Price outliers: prices with strong deviation (+2) to the overall median price

There was a slight increase in the cost of stationery items. The prices of nine monitored items increased slightly, while the prices of five items decreased slightly. No price changes for six monitored stationery items.

^{*1}st Quartile and 3rd Quartile: the prices listed here represent the aggregated value for the distribution of the 50% most common prices (25% of prices below and 25% of prices above the median, respectively)

Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting restocking difficulties, per location - Stationery items

ltem	All	Mogadishu (n = 48)	Waajid (n = 33)	Dolow (n = 4)	Ceel Barde (n = 20)	Xudur (n = 18)	Baidoa (n = 74)
Вад	36%	0%	94%	0%	0%	30%	3%
Blackboard Drawing	40%	33%	90%	0%	63%	0%	8%
Blackboard	45%	100%	100%	0%	50%	0%	7%
Calculator	42%	100%	94%	100%	0%	0%	10%
Chalk	42%	100%	100%	100%	20%	25%	5%
Crayons	47%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	3%
Duster	47%	50%	97%	100%	0%	0%	4%
Exercise Book	38%	67%	94%	100%	0%	20	7%
Maps	11%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	12%
Marker	48%	0%	94%	75%	25%	50%	10%
Math Set	41%	100%	94%	100%	25%	0%	0%
Paper	43%	0%	100%	67%	0%	0%	11%
Pencils	44%	100%	94%	100%	0%	24%	4%
Pens	33%	67%	96%	100%	25%	38%	0%
Register	20%	78%	100%	100%	38%	25%	2%
Rubber	44%	100%	94%	100%	0%	22%	4%
Ruler	42%	67%	97%	100%	0%	10%	0%
Scissor	50%	100%	97%	100%	0%	57%	0%
Sharpener	45%	33%	97%	100%	25%	29%	0%
White Board	17%	100%	100%	0%	40%	0%	0%

Supply routes are shown as either damaged/ closed or open based on the response provided by most vendors reliant on a particular supply route. Although this information might help to provide context to restocking difficulties and supply barriers reported by vendors, it should be considered indicative in nature.

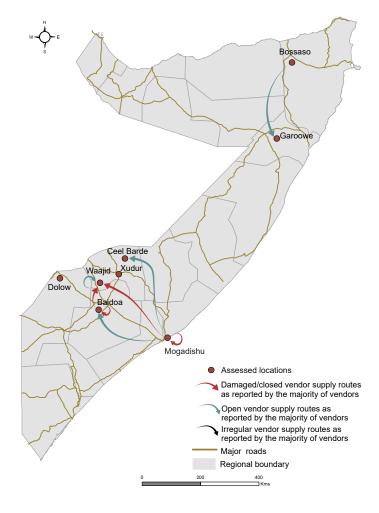
The table to the left illustrates the percentage of interviewed stationary vendors reporting difficulties in restocking each item by their location.

In the past three months, interviewed vendors encountered significant challenges in restocking. Scissors (50%), marker pens (48%), dusters, and colored crayons (47%) proved to be particularly difficult to restock. Colored crayons took 9 days to restock, scissors and dusters took 8 days, and marker pens took 7 days.

Vendors from Waajid, Xudur, Dolow, and Mogadishu reported these challenges. In Xudur, 94% of vendors relied on airplanes to transport their stock from suppliers. The siege on major districts in Bakool made it hard for vendors to restock on time.

In Waajid, almost all of the vendors (97%) relied on donkeys as their primary mode of transportation. However, this method proved to be slow and had limitations in terms of stock capacity. Additionally, 30% of vendors resorted to airplanes, despite the high cost involved. Closed supply routes (95%) affected the vendors in Waajid.

Supply route conditions reported by interviewed vendors in May 2023 - Stationary items



MARKET ENVIRONMENT

To provide context to the restocking difficulties reported by vendors in certain locations, it is important to understand the overall market environment in which they operate, including any potential supply barriers.

Among the interviewed vendors in the assessed markets, 39% reported open supply routes. Others (34%) noted that the routes were open but damaged, and some (11%) said they faced supply route closures. 6% reported irregular open routes, while the rest either didn't know or chose not to respond (10%).

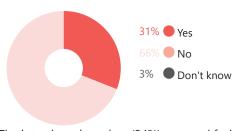
Vendors reported seasonal barriers contributed to a disrupted supply chain. Deyr (58%) and Gu (50%) were the two rainy seasons, causing supply challenges.

Furthermore, vendors reported they expereinced other transportation barriers. Interviewed vendors said they sometimes get detained for no reason (19%). They also mentioned the risk of bombings during transportation (16%). Closed by authorities (8%), and armed groups (6%) also played a great role.

Financial constraints further hindered vendors' ability to restock items. Vendors reported limited cash (41%) and low purchasing power or inflation (41%) as major financial constraints. Some reported issues with banks. They either provided limited loans (14%), or limited cash (8%). some vendors reported closed banks (5%), and hawala (4%). A few mentioned restrictions on hawala-related movements (2%).

Interviewed vendors reported security barriers in their business contexts, hindering the supply chain. These included the risk of theft (28%), arbitrary detentions (18%), and the threat of bombings (14%). The risk of gun attacks (10%), and tensions between population groups (3%) boosted further the supply chain challenges imposed by security barriers.

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



The interviewed vendors (34%) reported facing greater supply barriers in a particular season. Stock conditions might have been partially affected by seasonality.

Among the 34% of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in particular seasons, % of vendors per season they reportedly faced greater supply issues.



The percentage of vendors interviewed who reported being affected by supply issues varied with each season.

Proportion of vendors reporting having been affected by supply barriers, per type of barrier, compared with the previous round in February 2023.

Location	Hagaa	Deyr	Jilal	Gu	Location	Transportation	Security	Non-security	Financial
All	26	58	16	49	All	53%	44%	49%	72%
Hargeysa	57	0	29	14	Baidoa	69%	42%	48%	73%
Waajid	50	0	50	0	Ceel Barde	75%	95%	80%	90%
Ceel Barde	57	71	57	43	Dolow	75%	25%	75%	100%
Xudur	100	100	100	100	Galkayo	3%	0%	0%	5%
Kismayo	50	75	50	25	Garoowe	10%	16%	2%	24%
Baidoa	3	69	13	57	Hargeysa	0%	0%	0%	63%
Dolow	0	0	25	75	Xudur	50%	0%	44%	100%
Jowhar	29	93	0	93	Jowhar	85%	0%	40%	100%
Galkayo	100	0	0	0	Kismayo	0%	0%	0%	21%
Garoowe	100	0	0	0	Mogadishu	76%	92%	92%	96%
Mogadishu	40	28	23	9	Waajid	94%	94%	94%	97%

KEY

(table above)

Increase from previous round

No change from previous Decrease from previous round

^{*}Non-security barriers are non-security, non-financial, non-transportation-related challenges faced by vendors in their shop or in the market e.g. product expiration, rotting and contamination

Percentage of interviewed vendors reportedly affected by each barrier, per location (part 1)

	Finan	cial Barri	ers									Transportation Barriers									
Location	Vendor has limited cash	Low purchasing power/inflation	Banks are closed	Banks have limited cash	Banks limiting loans	Hawalas are closed	Hawalas have limited cash	Restrictions on movement for hawalas	None	Don't know	Prefer not to answer	Risk of bombings during transportation	Arbitrary detention	Closure of roads by authorities	Closure of roads by armed groups	Poor quality of roads	Closure of roads by floods	Supplier does not have proper authorization for movement	None	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
All	41	41	5	8	14	4	3	2	23	4	1	16	19	8	6	37	20	1	33	6	1
Hargeysa	2	59	0	0	2	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Waajid	94	48	0	64	18	6	42	0	3	0	0	76	85	12	67	79	42	0	6	0	0
Ceel Barde	85	55	5	15	5	10	0	5	10	0	0	50	15	30	0	30	5	10	15	10	0
Xudur	6	94	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
Baidoa	53	44	2	2	10	2	0	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	21
Dolow	50	50	0	25	25	25	0	25	0	0	0	5	17	4	5	56	5	2	26	0	0
Jowhar	52	48	0	17	85	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	25	50	50	25	0	25	0	0
Galkayo	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	11	3	0	0	0	0	93	95	0	5	0	0
Garoowe	6	10	2	0	8	0	0	0	43	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	76	21	0
Mogadishu	57	45	15	7	10	11	1	3	4	1	0	2	7	5	0	0	0	0	43	45	0
Bossaso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	33	36	20	1	40	30	1	2	0	0
												0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

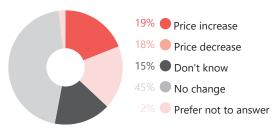
Percentage of interviewed vendors reportedly affected by each barrier, per location (part 2)

	Non-	security E	Barriers											Secu	Security Barriers							
Location	Government restrictions on the sale of goods	Contamination of commodities in shop by rodents, pests	Rotting of commodities in shop due to water leakage, flooding.	Expiry of commodities (due to length of storage time)	Difficult in carrying commodities from storage to shop for sale	Supplier unwilling to sell	Supplier on curfew	Supplier out of stock	Supplier limited supply	No suppliers	None	Don't know	Prefer not to answer	Risk of theft	Risk of gun attacks (for purposes other than robbery)	Risk of bombings	Arbitrary detention	Forced closure of shop or market by authorities	Tensions between population groups	Other (specify)	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
All	18	14	14	9	10	5	0	6	4	2	44	5	1	28	10	14	18	2	3	0	7	1
Hargeysa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waajid	21	18	30	9	82	0	0	3	27	0	6	0	0	94	70	82	94	0	3	0	0	0
Ceel Barde	60	15	5	0	10	20	0	45	10	0	20	0	0	95	35	20	5	0	0	0	0	0
Xudur	0	39	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kismayo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Baidoa	2	15	10	30	7	12	1	0	0	11	48	0	0	18	1	16	11	2	6	0	0	0
Dolow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Jowhar	0	25	35	0	10	0	0	21	10	0	44	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0
Galkayo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Garoowe	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	27	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Mogadishu	52	22	22	8	9	6	1	6	4	0	6	2	0	51	19	20	35	6	5	0	0	0
Bossaso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANTICIPATED CVA

One of the main purposes of the JMMI data is to provide updated information to humanitarian actors implementing or planning to implement CVA programming. A randomly chosen subset of 50% of vendors interviewed was asked about their perceptions of the possible effect of CVA on prices. It should be noted that the results presented for this question are indicative, and purely based on the subjective perception of the vendors interviewed.

Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting different anticipated effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population (aggregated level).



Vendors were interviewed about the perceived effect of CVA. 45% of the interviewed vendors reported expecting no change in prices. 19% of the vendors reported expecting a price increase. 15% of the vendors reported they did not know, while 2% preferred not to answer.

CREDIT

Interviewed vendors reported access to different sources of credit available to them.

Credit from wholesalers (48%) was their major source of credit. Vendors reported other sources, such as borrowing from friends and family in this town (27%). They also reported access to loans from banks (21%) and microfinance organizations (8%). Some had access to borrowing from friends and family outside this town (15%). People in the community (2%) and informal savings groups (8%) also provided loans.

Vendors in Waajid, Ceel Barde, and Jowhar had access to credit from wholesalers. All vendors in Bosaso had access to bank loans. Most of the

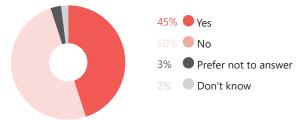
vendors in Galkayo had access to loans (70%).

45% of vendors offered goods on credit to at least one of their customers in the 30 days before data collection. Half of the vendors (50%) reported not providing any credit to customers.

Of all the vendors we interviewed, those in Waajid provided credit to 100% of their customers. In Ceel Barde, the percentage was 80%. In Xudur, it was 61%. And in Mogadishu, it was 60%.

Vendors in Baidoa (23%), Galkayo, and Garoowe (8%) siad they would offer credit to their customers. Interviewed vendors in Bosaso didn't provide any credit to their customers in the past 30 days.

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



The highest average amount of credit provided by vendors to customers was 140 USD in Hargeysa, followed by 128 and 119 USD in Waajid and Garoowe respectively.

76 USD was the average median credit that vendors offered to any of their customers and were still expecting to be paid back.

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

Location	Credit from wholesalers	Borrowing from friends and family in	Borrowing from friends and family	Loans from banks	Loans from microfinance	Loans from local money lending	Loans from SACCOs (Savings and	Loans from informal savings groups e.g.	Loans from other members of the	None	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
All	48	27	15	21	8	0	0	8	2	20	3	1
Hargeysa	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0
Waajid	100	85	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ceel Barde	80	85	55	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Xudur	6	61	44	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	0	0
Kismayo	34	0	0	24	17	0	0	0	0	38	0	14
Baidoa	42	26	14	31	2	0	0	2	2	17	0	0
Dolow	25	25	0	50	0	25	0	0	0	50	0	0
Jowhar	79	33	0	8	0	0	2	58	13	2	0	0
Galkayo	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	14	3
Garoowe	2	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	49	20	2
Mogadishu	55	33	14	36	26	1	1	9	0	1	0	0
Bossaso	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

METHODOLOGY

The WASH, Shelter, and Education Clusters are responsible for the identification of partners, among cluster members, willing to contribute to the JMMI. The clusters also lead external coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) stakeholders and government actors.

Cluster members identified as partners provide data collection capacity according to their access and availability, and support the study with sector-specific expertise.

REACH is responsible for leading the tools and analysis framework design, training of partners and technical support for data collection, supporting focal points in managing the field data collection, leading on technical data management and data cleaning, data analysis, and output production.

The geographic coverage is determined by the access and capacity of partners. In order to maximise efficacy, certain markets are prioritised to reflect the areas in which cash transfer programmes, particularly focused on NFIs, are planned or ongoing, as well as key supply chains information for the main NFIs assessed. Key target locations are Baidoa, Belet Weyne, Bossaso, Dhobley, Doolow, Dusamareb, Galkayo, Garoowe, Hargeysa, Jowhar, Kismayo, and Mogadishu.

Not all items are monitored in all locations listed above, and not all locations are included in each round (see map on page 1).

A market is defined in this case either as a single permanent market or as multiple shops located in close proximity to one another. Markets are selected in each location by partners, based on their size, location, and accessibility. While large, easily accessible, and centrally located markets are preferred in general, partners are free to select other markets to best inform their cash programming.

Primary data is collected through key informant interviews (KIIs) with market vendors. In line with the purpose of the JMMI, only the prices of the cheapest available types are recorded for each item. In each assessed location, at least three prices per item need to be collected from different vendors to ensure the quality and consistency of the collected data. Considering water suppliers are less numerous, at least two prices need to be collected for communal, piped, and trucked water. Vendors should be retailers selling directly to consumers and are purposively selected based on the items sold, until the minimum number of prices is collected, or up to a maximum of 20-25 vendors per shop type (general NFIs, construction items, stationery items), 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 out and published based on agreed necessity.

DATA PROCESSING

REACH performs data checks with the partners during and after the main data collection. Data processing includes conducting checks for duplicate interviews (same vendor interviewed multiple times), unusually short interviews, and various numerical outliers (particularly item prices), as well as translating and standardising the text fields.

The methodology used for price analysis and other numeric indicators is "location medians" or "medians-of-medians," approach whereby the median prices for each of all assessed items are calculated as medians within each assessed location and then the median of all of those locations is calculated to derive aggregated prices. In locations with distinct

markets (e.g. Mogadishu), the location median is calculated before the overall median. This methodology is designed to minimise the effects of outliers and differing amounts of data among assessed locations. Quartiles and outliers are reported only where relevant.

Non-numeric indicators of categorical values are calculated as proportions (percentages). Indicators based on yes or no questions are reported for all options. For questions that allow respondents to select more than one option, the sum of the percentages may exceed 100%.

Some indicators are currently at an early experimentation phase, and were randomly included in a subset of interviews. They are based on a lower number of interviews, and should be considered only as indications for future rounds.

As 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.

LIMITATIONS

In this round of the JMMI, data was collected partially remotely (36% of interviews), using vendor contact information collected prior to the data collection by the partners.

Market monitoring can be challenging, especially through remote interviews. While questions are standardised 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 (fearing that the information shared might be used by competitors or otherwise against their business), while others might adjust their answers based on the expected effect that they will have on humanitarian programming. Similarly, even

though all enumerators received the same training, some might have more previous experience and might therefore be better able to produce higher quality data. As the JMMI gradually manages to establish a stronger internal coordination and external relations 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 JMMI 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 continue to shift back to face-to-face interviews, these limitations are expected to be minimised. Concurrently, as the JMMI evolves, a longitudinal perspective can offer steadier trends, which may help target specific points of contention.

NFIs are particularly challenging to standardise as they vary significantly in terms of types, brands, and specifications. The JMMI methodology aims to balance consistency and comparability considerations with geographical variations in availability.

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

ONLINE DASHBOARD

To facilitate the interaction with the JMMI, an interactive dashboard is available online. 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.

To use the online interactive dashboard, access

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, unless specified otherwise.

Some words, particularly "items" and "commodities" are used interchangeably.

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 with meteorological events and might not coincide with the Western seasons. 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 this link.

FEEDBACK

We are devoted to improving our outputs, so that we can continue supporting our partners and all actors within the humanitarian response. Please share your feedback related to this factsheet using this link.

ENDNOTES

- 1. OCHA Somalia, Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2023.
- 2. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general", "construction", and "stationery" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers.
- 3. Considering a normal distribution of prices. the standard deviation can be understood as the range within which 68% of prices are located. For example, if the prices of one item present a standard deviation of 10 USD, then 68% of prices collected were within a 20 USD range. This could be 100-120 USD or 10-30 USD, so it is understandable that more expensive items are more prone to a higher standard deviation
- 4. Vendors were asked to report on the condition of their main supply routes (irregularly open, closed, damaged, and open). The supply flow visualised in this map (and the maps on pages 5, 8 and 11) represent the most commonly reported road condition for each supply route.
- 5. Inconclusive due to limited data available. In most cases, less than three prices are available from the current and/or the previous round of data collection.
- 6. WFP (June 2023) Joint Market and Supply Chain Update (weekly)
- 7. UNICEF Somalia Humanitarian Situation Report No.6: January - June 2023
- 8. Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (Published June 2023)
- 9. Somalia: Drought 2015-2023
- 10. UNHCR Somalia Dashboard: Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN)
- 11. UNHCR Somalia: Operational Update (1 31 May 2023)

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CVA Cash and Voucher Assistance

CWG Cash Working Group

ETB Ethiopian Birr

FSNAU Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit

HCT Humanitarian Country Team

JMMI Joint Market Monitoring Initiative

ΚII Key Informant Interview MBP Market-Based Programming

MHM Menstrual Hygiene Management

MEB Minimum Expenditure Basket

NA Not available NFI Non-Food Item

SACCO Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisation

SOSH Somali Shilling SLSH Somaliland Shilling

OCHA Office for the Coordination of

Humanitarian Affairs

USD United States Dollar

WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WFP World Food Programme

Appendix

JMMI Previous Factsheets:

2021

February

May

August

November

2022

February

May

August

November

2023 **February**

Co-leads:









Participating agencies (February 2023):























Donor:

