

Somalia | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

May, 2024

MARKET OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) was launched by the Somali Cash Working Group (CWG) in June 2020. Its purpose is to enhance cash-based interventions in Somalia and improve understanding of market dynamics. The initiative is led by REACH in collaboration with the Somalia CWG. The JMMI monitors Non-Food Items (NFIs) to fill information gaps, contributing to supply chain and price monitoring of essential items in the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). It is a model that REACH has supported setting up and coordinates in [several countries](#).

The Somalia CWG members collect data voluntarily from their respective areas of operation. The geographical coverage of the exercise varies each quarter depending on the ability of CWG members to consistently collect data. The data is collected through key informant interviews (KIIs), with a minimum of three vendors being interviewed for each assessed commodity for each district assessed. 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.

The assessments are conducted quarterly in key urban areas across Somalia. The current 17th round of JMMI data collection took place between 7th and 31st of May 2024, covering 27 districts.

KEY INDICATORS

Median Cost of JMMI GNFI* Basket

105 USD**

Quarterly change since March 2024

▼ -35 USD* - 25%

Median Cost of JMMI Hygiene Basket

15 USD**

Quarterly change since March 2024

No change

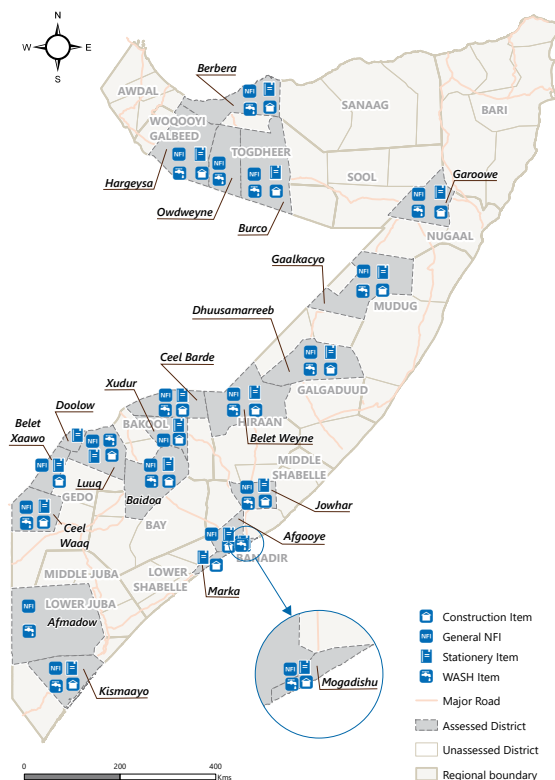
Median Cost of JMMI Stationery Basket

30 USD**

Quarterly change since March 2024

▲ 5 USD* +20%

Map 1: Locations assessed per cluster items, and main roads



All the districts in Mogadishu and Guriceel were excluded in the map because they're not listed as official Districts in the official OCHA shapefiles. They are considered part of Banadir and Dhuusamarreeb respectively.

KEY FINDINGS

- The median price for General Non-Food Items (GNFIs) decreased significantly by 25% between March and May 2024.** This reduction is largely attributed to an improved supply chain¹.
- The median basket of the stationery increased by 20%,** while the cost of hygiene items remained stable during the same period. This rise in school supply costs contributes to financial strain and higher dropout rates, as noted in the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for Somalia 2024⁴.
- Vendors encountered obstacles in their supply chains, including damaged routes, transportation barriers, and arbitrary detentions during transit.** Additionally, financial limitations and banking challenges within Somalia, such as limited cash flow and difficulties accessing loans and cash from banks, posed significant challenges, potentially leading to restocking difficulties for some assessed items.
- The USD is the most commonly used currency,** with mobile and cash payments being the preferred methods of transaction. Most vendors interviewed did not offer credit on goods to customers. **Interviewed vendors suggested that the distribution of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) to the local population would lead to price increases.**

15	Participating agencies	329	Construction items
27	Assessed locations	441	General NFIs items
1202	Interviews conducted	331	Stationery items
64	Assessed items	101	Water

*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.

**United States Dollar



JMMI Basket

The JMMI basket in Somalia is a selection of general non-food and hygiene items. It also includes stationery items. This represents typical monthly expenses for an average household of six people over 30 days. While the basket aids in monitoring non-food items to address information gaps and assist in supply chain and price monitoring of essential items, it is not a comprehensive Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and does not encompass the entirety of household expenditures in Somalia. However, tracking it over time provides insights into evolving financial burdens for households.

General Non-Food Items (GNFI)

Blanket	1.5m x 2.0m, polyester
Bowl	1 litre
Cooking Pot 1	5 litres
Cooking Pot 2	7 litres
Cup	250ml
Jerry Can	10 litres, non-collapsible
Kettle	2 litres
Knife	Medium
Mosquito Net	Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m
Mug	Unit
Plastic Sheet	4m x 5m
Plate	25cm diameter
Serving Spoon	125ml
Sleeping Mat	1.8m x 0.9m
Solar Lamp	Unit
Spoon	Unit

WASH Items

Bucket	10 litres
Jerry Can	10 litres, non-collapsible
Menstrual Hygiene Management	Disposable, pack 10-14 units
Soap	3 small bars (150g)
Washing Powder	100 grams
Water Communal	20 litres
Water Piped	1000 litres
Water Truck	1000 litres

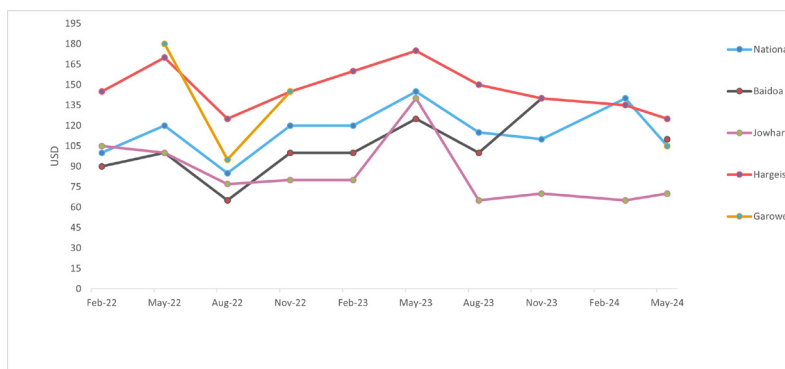
Stationery Items

Bag	Unit, polyester
Crayons	Packet, 24 units
Exercise Book	100 pages, A5 size
Math Set	Set
Pencil	Pack, 24 units
Pens	10 units
Rubber	Unit
Ruler	Unit, 30 cm long
Sharpener	Unit

TABLE 1: JMMI FULL BASKET MEDIAN PRICE PER DISTRICT*

Location	Median Price in USD	Change since March 2024
Berbera	125	25%▲
Owdweyne	125	0%
Hargeysa	125	-7%▼
Jowhar	70	8%▲
Belet Xaawo	160	-20%▼
Baidoa	110	NA
Dhuusamarreeb	105	-19%▼
Garowe	105	-19%▼
Guriceel	100	0%
Ceel waaq	105	NA
Afmadow	190	NA
Luuq	110	47%▲
Burco	95	NA
JMMI GNFI basket	105	-25%▼

Figure 1: National and District JMMI GNFI Basket Median Prices



- The median price of GNFI in Somalia decreased by 25% during Q2 2024 compared to Q1 2024. This improvement in supply can be largely attributed to the arrival of newly released consignments, which increased the stock available in the market¹. However, in contrast, Luuq district experienced a 47% increase in the GNFI basket price in Q2 2024 compared to Q1 2024, primarily due to ongoing conflict in the district, impacting supply chains and market access.
- Overall, the price of the WASH basket has remained stable, with no changes observed across all reported locations. In contrast, the Stationery basket saw a 20% increase, with the overall median basket rising by 5 USD. At the district level, significant price fluctuations were noted in Belet Xaawo (33% increase), Berbera (67% increase), Garowe (33% increase), and Baidoa (20% increase). These increases can be partly attributed to supply chain variability, as different districts source their goods from various areas affected by supply chain disruptions.

***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.

**N/A (Not Available) - denotes areas that were not assessed in the previous assessment, thereby precluding the calculation of price changes.

Location	Median Price in USD	Change since March 2024
Hargeysa	15	0%
Jowhar	15	NA
Gaalkacyo	15	NA
Garowe	15	0%
Owdweyne	10	NA
Dhuusamarreeb	15	0%
Afmadow	15	NA
Baidoa	15	NA
Belet Weyne	15	NA
Berbera	15	NA
Burco	10	NA
Ceel Waaq	10	NA
JMMI WASH basket	15	0%

Location	Median Price in USD	Change since March 2024
Baidoa	30	20%▲
Belet Xaawo	30	33%▲
Berbera	30	67%▲
Ceel Barde	25	20%▲
Ceel Waaq	30	NA
Garowe	45	33%▲
Belet Weyne	30	NA
Mogadishu Hawlwadaag	30	NA
Xudur	15	-33%▼
Gaalkacyo	30	NA
Burco	35	NA
Dhuusamarreeb	30	NA
Guriceel	25	NA
Jowhar	20	NA
JMMI Stationery basket	30	20%▲

TABLE 2: National and District Median Prices Per Item NFI Kit (USD) - May

Items	National Price in USD	National Price Change since March 2024 USD	Berbera	Hargeysa	Owdweyne	Baidoa	Jowhar	Guriceel	Ceel Waaq	Afmadow	Garowe	Gaalkacyo	Dhuusa marreeb	Luuq	Belet Xaawo	Burtinle	Burco	Afgoye	Belet weyne
Blanket (1.5m x 2.0m, polyester)	7.00	-50%▼	11.11	10.50	13.33	7.00	3.00	4.75	5.00	23.00	6.00	16.00	6.50	4.00	12.60	10.00	5.00	NA	15.00
Bowl (1 litre)	2.00	0%	1.33	1.50	2.13	2.00	1.20	2.00	1.90	2.50	2.00	NA	2.00	NA	NA	2.75	2.03	NA	NA
Cooking Pot 1 (5 litres)	5.50	-31%▼	5.00	7.50	8.99	7.00	4.20	5.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	NA	6.00	6.00	13.00	7.00	4.89	NA	5.50
Cooking Pot 2 (7 litres)	7.00	-30%▼	7.00	10.00	NA	6.00	5.00	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.00	NA	6.75	6.00	16.00	7.00	6.65	NA	6.00
Cup (250ml)	1.00	0%	0.61	1.00	0.79	1.00	0.60	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	NA	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.00	1.09	NA	NA
Jerry Can (10 litres, non-collapsible)	2.00	-33%▼	NA	3.00	2.81	2.00	1.25	2.10	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.40	2.40	NA	NA	NA	2.39	0.71	2.00
Kettle (2 litres)	5.00	-17%▼	4.89	6.00	5.59	5.00	3.50	5.00	5.00	12.00	5.00	NA	4.50	NA	10.60	5.50	5.50	NA	NA
Knife (Medium)	1.00	0%	1.09	1.00	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	NA	1.00	1.50	0.95	1.00	1.10	NA	0.50
Mosquito Net (Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m)	5.00	-17%▼	12.00	8.00	NA	4.00	2.50	4.75	5.00	8.50	8.00	7.00	5.00	9.50	4.90	9.00	4.89	2.63	NA
Mug (Unit)	1.00	0%	NA	1.00	0.79	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	NA	1.00	NA	NA	2.50	1.00	0.29	NA
Plastic Sheet (4m x 5m)	7.50	18%▲	NA	15.00	NA	6.50	6.00	7.00	8.25	11.00	8.00	5.00	7.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Plate (25cm diameter)	1.68	-16%▼	1.56	1.20	1.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	NA	2.00	2.50	3.80	1.25	1.11	NA	NA
Serving Spoon (125ml)	1.00	0%	2.00	1.50	1.22	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	NA	1.00	NA	1.00	1.50	1.11	0.20	12.00
Sleeping Mat (1.8m x 0.9m)	8.99	12%▲	11.56	8.00	8.99	11.00	4.00	3.50	10.70	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.75	11.00	11.60	7.00	7.73	NA	7.00
Solar Lamp (Unit)	4.50	-44%▼	2.44	3.00	NA	5.00	11.00	18.50	3.00	24.00	4.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spoon (Unit)	0.50	-50%▼	0.44	0.15	0.34	0.75	0.10	0.50	1.00	NA	1.00	NA	0.75	0.50	NA	NA	0.32	NA	NA

TABLE 3: National and District Median Prices of Basic Hygiene Kit and Minimum Household Water

Items	National Price in USD	National Price Change since March 2024 USD	Afmadow	Hargeysa	Owdweyne	Jowhar	Garowe	Gaalkacyo	Dhuusa marreeb	Belet Xaawo	Baidoa	Belet weyne	Berbera	Burco	Ceel Waaq
Bucket (10 litres)	3.50	-13%▼	4.00	4.00	NA	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.00	NA	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.80	3.80
Jerry Can (10 litres, non-collapsible)	1.80	-28%▼	2.00	3.00	NA	NA	2.50	2.00	2.00	NA	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Menstrual Hygiene Management (Disposable, pack 10-14 units)	1.11	-26%▼	1.50	1.75	1.69	NA	1.50	1.45	1.50	NA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.10	1.10
Soap 3 small bars (150g)	1.00	0%	1.00	0.40	0.45	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.00	NA	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.49	0.49
Washing Powder (100 grams)	0.22	-28%▼	0.20	0.25	0.11	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	1.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.11
Water Communal (20 litres)	0.12	70%▲	NA	0.11	NA	NA	0.11	NA	0.07	0.30	NA	NA	NA	0.22	2.00
Water Piped (1000 litres)	2.00	-15%▼	NA	1.50	NA	NA	1.33	NA	2.00	1.34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Water Truck (1000 litres)	25.00	-84%▼	NA	7.00	NA	NA	12.70	NA	2.50	12.50	NA	NA	7.87	NA	NA

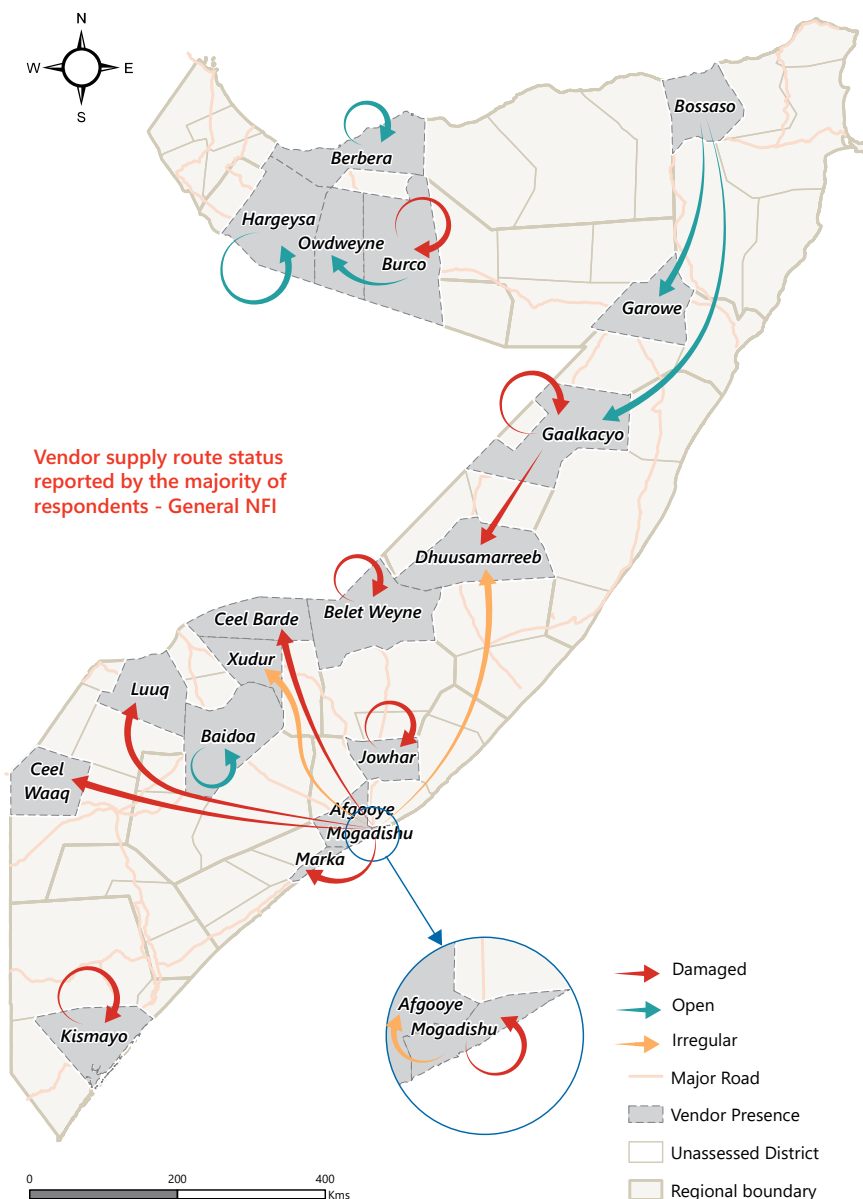
The Table 2 above contains the items that should be included in a basic NFI kit, as guided by the Somalia Shelter Cluster's Sustainable Solutions Technical Working Group². It should be noted that the median price of the kit varies by location and not all items included in the kit were available at the time of the assessment in all assessed markets.

- Most of the assessed GNFI items exhibited a decline in prices. Out of the 16 evaluated NFI items, 9 experienced a price decrease. The price reductions can be attributed to an improved supply of items in the market.

The Table 3 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 are usually distributed varies, as consumable items like soap, menstrual hygiene products, and washing powder would need to be distributed more frequently than non-consumable 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).

- The price of communal water (20 liters) increased by 70%, likely due to the heavy rains and floods during Somalia's 2024 Gu Season, which caused structural damage to communal water infrastructure³.

Map 2: Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in May 2024-GNFI



From the supply routes map, the routes are shown as either damaged/closed or open based on the response provided by most vendors reliant on a particular supply route. Although information on supply routes is important in contextualizing the restocking difficulties and supply barriers, it should be considered indicative in nature.

The status of supply routes, as reported by vendors who heavily rely on them, can be categorized as either damaged/closed or open. A "route open normally" refers to supply routes that are fully operational without any significant issues hindering transportation. A "route open irregularly" indicates that routes are sometimes accessible, but with inconsistent availability, possibly due to temporary obstacles or conditions such as poor quality of roads, closure of roads by floods, arbitrary detention, that intermittently restrict access. A "route open but damaged" describes routes that are accessible but have sustained damage, which may slow down transportation or require caution when used.

Banadir region display significant variation; Hodan and Wadajir districts report the highest of routes that are open irregularly (100%), this can be attributed to security checkpoints. Waaberi has a high percentage of damaged routes (54%) or routes that are open irregularly (35%), while Dharkenley has reported damaged routes (50%) and normal routes (25%).

The majority of vendors in Guriceel (92%), Belet Weyne (88%), Afmadow (80%), Luuq (79%), Jowhar (77%), and Ceel Barde (75%) had predominantly reported damaged routes. Xudur (88%), Afgooye (88%), Dhuusamarreeb (67%), Ceel Waaq(29%), Luuq (21%) and Afmadow (20%) were reported to have irregular routes.

It is worth mentioning that all vendors in Mogadishu (Khada), Owdweyne and Belet Xaawo reported normal routes. Additionally, a majority of vendors in Hargeysa and Berbera (both 88%) also reported normal routes. **The status of the supply routes had largely impeded the transportation of supplies across the country. This is likely due to lack of proper maintenance and repairs caused by the long period of conflict.**

Top 5 items reported as difficult to restock by % of assessed vendors for general NFIs

- 1 46% Solar lamp
- 2 45% Kitchen serving spoon
- 3 44% Kitchen bowl
- 4 43% Kitchen cup
- 5 41% Mosquito net

TABLE 4: National and District Median Prices Per Item Stationery Kit* (USD)-May 2024⁴

Items	National Price in USD	National Price Change since November 2023 USD	Berbera	Baidoa	Ceel Barde	Ceel Waaq	Garowe	Belet Weyne	Mogadishu Hawlwadaag	Xudur	Gaalkacyo	Dhuusa marreeb	Burco	Guriceel	Jowhar	Belet Xaawo
Bag (Unit, polyester)	7.00	0%	9.50	6.33	4.17	5.00	6.75	5.00	NA	9.50	7.50	7.50	13.04	5.25	7.00	7.90
Crayons (Packet, 24 units)	1.00	0%	NA	1.22	NA	NA	1.75	NA	1.50	0.50	NA	1.05	0.76	1.25	1.00	NA
Exercise Book (100 pages, A5 size)	0.67	-17%▼	NA	0.67	0.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	NA	0.60	0.75	1.00	0.54	0.75	0.50	NA
Math Set (Set)	1.50	-10%▼	NA	1.11	NA	2.00	1.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.98	1.00	NA	1.60
Pencil (Pack, 24 units)	1.96	24%▲	0.22	2.28	1.58	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.32	0.12	2.00	2.50	1.96	2.00	0.28	1.90
Pens (10 units)	2.67	59%▲	0.25	2.22	NA	NA	4.00	3.00	2.00	0.12	4.00	1.65	2.72	1.25	1.75	NA
Rubber (Unit)	0.20	20%▲	NA	NA	0.17	0.20	3.00	NA	0.60	0.12	0.23	0.15	NA	0.20	0.50	0.10
Ruler (Unit, 30 cm long)	0.33	-17%▼	0.45	0.33	NA	0.35	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.31	0.35	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.50	0.40
Sharpener (Unit)	0.20	33%▲	NA	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.20	1.00	0.60	0.12	NA	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.10	NA

- The overall cost of the basic stationery items slightly increased by 5% in this quarter. Of the 9 listed basic education supplies, exercise books, math sets and rulers, had price reductions, while pens, pencils, rubbers and sharpener prices increased. Crayons and bag prices remained stable. Burco, Berbera and Xudur had the highest prices of bags. Despite the national price increase in pens by 59%, Xudur, Guriceel and Dhuusamarreeb were found to have the lowest prices of pens compared to other districts.
- Burco reported the highest bag price at \$13 (**overall bag price at national level was \$7**), while Garowe and Gaalkacyo had the highest pen prices at \$4 per unit (**overall pen price at national level was \$3 per unit**). The high costs of essential school supplies worsen the financial strain on families. This exacerbates the primary reason for school dropout in Somalia, as outlined in the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for Somalia 2024⁴.

Top 5 items reported as difficult to restock by % of assessed vendors for stationery items**

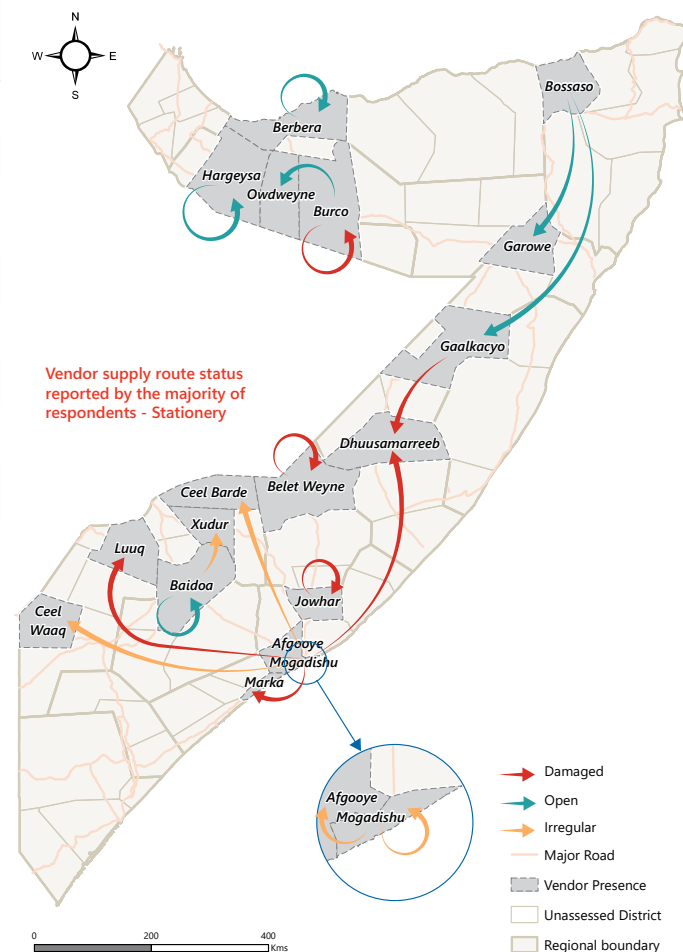
- 1 60% Rubber
- 2 58% Map
- 3 52% Scissors
- 4 47% Marker pens
- 5 47% Exercise book

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

*Kit: This term refers to the individual items that should be included in a basic learning kit, such as a bag, math set, crayons, etc.

Basket: This term describes the total quantities of these kits allocated per learner per school term. It encompasses the calculation of sufficient quantities of items like math sets, books, pencils, and bags for each student.

Map 3: Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in May 2024-Stationery items

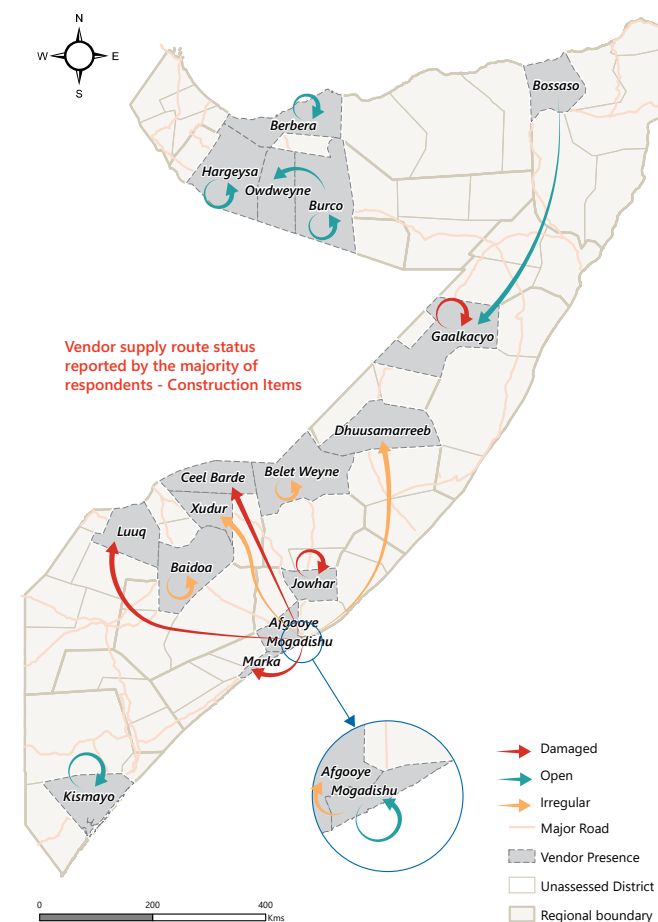


The map above shows the status of supply routes, for stationery items, routes are indicated as either damaged/closed or open, based on the feedback provided by vendors who heavily rely on those routes. While this information can offer some insight into restocking challenges and supply obstacles reported by vendors, it should be regarded as indicative only.

TABLE 5: National and District Median Prices Per Construction Items (USD)-May 2024*

Items	National Price in USD	National Price Change since March 2023 USD	Baidoa	Marka	Jowhar	Belet Weyne	Berbera	Burco	Ceel Waaq	Dhuusa marreeb	Gaalkacyo	Mogadishu Waaberi	Hargeysa	Guriceel	Garowe	Luuq	Belet Xaawo
Brick 20cm x 20cm	0.60	20%▲	0.60	0.50	1.05	NA	0.45	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.83	NA	NA
Cement 50kg	10.00	30%▲	11.50	10.00	10.50	5.00	6.07	5.98	10.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	6.50	9.00	6.85	13.95	10.80
Gravel cubic meter	2.30	-92%▼	NA	NA	2.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.00	NA	29.50	NA	NA
Gumboots one pair	10.11	-28%▼	7.50	NA	NA	7.00	11.57	27.83	10.00	9.00	NA	NA	18.50	6.00	12.10	NA	NA
Hammer 0.5kg	3.20	-20%▼	3.15	NA	2.60	NA	3.82	2.93	4.00	3.50	5.00	3.25	4.00	3.50	3.05	3.40	2.00
Hinges 4 inches	8.00	23%▲	10.00	8.00	NA	3.50	14.04	0.54	7.00	16.50	NA	NA	2.00	14.50	6.80	1.00	1.00
Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	5.22	-20%▼	5.50	3.50	2.90	3.50	6.18	5.98	7.00	3.50	6.00	NA	6.50	3.50	6.70	4.30	11.60
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	3.50	-13%▼	6.00	NA	2.00	14.00	3.37	1.96	9.00	2.00	NA	NA	3.50	7.00	6.23	NA	8.00
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	7.00	8%▲	7.50	NA	7.00	14.00	5.67	5.98	9.00	6.50	NA	NA	5.75	13.75	8.65	NA	10.00
Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	2.00	0%	2.45	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.91	1.85	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	2.50	2.00
Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	2.00	0%	2.50	2.00	1.50	2.30	2.36	1.85	2.25	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.20	2.50	2.20
Sand cubic meter	1.20	-97%▼	NA	NA	1.00	25.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38.00	25.00	NA
Spade unit	4.00	0%	3.50	NA	6.00	6.50	13.76	4.02	3.00	3.50	5.00	NA	4.00	3.90	3.65	4.00	6.00
Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	6.70	2%▲	5.00	5.00	5.50	3.00	14.04	25.00	5.50	7.25	4.00	NA	18.00	7.25	6.70	13.00	10.50
Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	6.00	-33%▼	6.00	5.00	2.50	4.50	11.24	13.23	6.50	7.50	5.00	NA	16.00	4.25	5.00	NA	15.00
Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	6.00	-25%▼	7.00	5.00	6.70	5.00	25.84	3.00	7.00	9.75	6.00	NA	5.50	7.75	6.00	NA	16.20
Vent Pipe 4m long	8.00	-20%▼	6.50	NA	7.00	NA	11.91	9.13	NA	7.25	NA	NA	8.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	NA
Wheelbarrow unit	30.00	0%	30.75	NA	15.00	NA	31.46	33.26	21.00	32.00	22.00	NA	35.00	36.00	30.00	0.00	35.00
Wooden Pole 6m long	4.75	16%▲	5.50	NA	10.00	2.00	NA	3.26	4.00	NA	NA	NA	4.00	3.75	5.75	NA	NA
Wood Saw 10 inches long	3.82	-12%▼	3.20	NA	3.00	3.50	3.48	4.89	NA	4.00	6.00	3.50	4.25	4.00	4.25	3.00	NA

Map 4: Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in May 2024-Construction items



The map above shows the status of supply routes, for construction items, routes are indicated as either damaged/closed or open, based on the feedback provided by vendors who heavily rely on those routes. While this information can offer some insight into restocking challenges and supply obstacles reported by vendors, it should be regarded as indicative only.

These difficulties can impede infrastructure projects, fluctuate material availability and pricing, disrupt local economies reliant on construction activities, and undermine investor confidence.

The overall construction basket in Q2 has decreased compared to [Q1](#). Of the 20 items assessed, 6 prices for construction items (**Brick (20cm x 20cm), Cement (50kg), Metal Bar (quintal, 8mm x 6m), Timber (5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long), Wooden Pole (6m long)**) increased, while 10 items saw price reduction. Prices for 4 items remained stable in Q2.

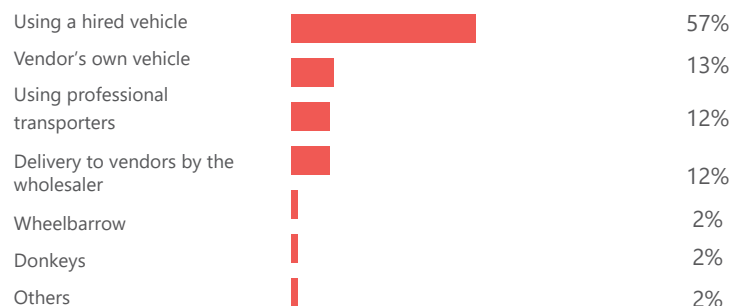
Top 5 items reported as difficult to restock in May 2024 by % of assessed vendors for construction items*

- 1 48% Gravel
- 2 46% Sand
- 3 38% Wooden pole
- 4 37% Brick
- 5 36% Cement

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

Market Environment

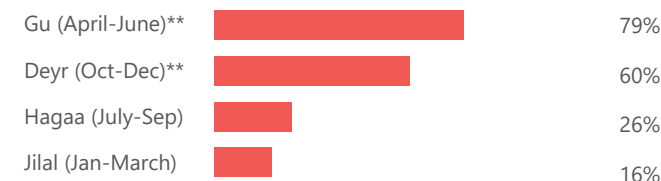
Mode of transport used to deliver goods from wholesaler to vendor



Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting supply issues due to particular seasons



Among the 32% of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in particular seasons, % of vendors per season they reportedly faced greater supply issues*



**The two rainy seasons in Somalia are Deyr and Gu.

Top 4 Transportation barriers reported by vendors*

- 48% Poor quality of roads
- 28% Closure of roads by floods
- 26% None
- 21% Arbitrary detention

Top 4 Financial barriers reported by vendors*

- 39% Low purchasing power/inflation
- 35% Vendor has limited cash
- 26% None
- 8% Banks restricting loans

Top 4 Security barriers reported by vendors*

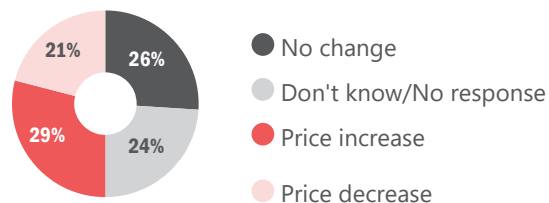
- 44% None
- 28% Risk of theft
- 17% Arbitrary detention
- 14% Risk of bombings

Top 4 Non-Security barriers reported by vendors***

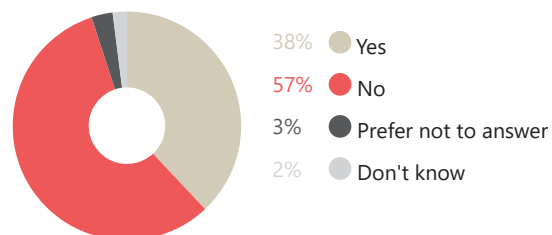
- 47% None
- 15% Rotting of commodities in shop due to water leakage, flooding etc.
- 13% Government restrictions on the sale of goods
- 11% Expiry of commodities (due to length of storage time)

ANTICIPATED CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE EFFECT

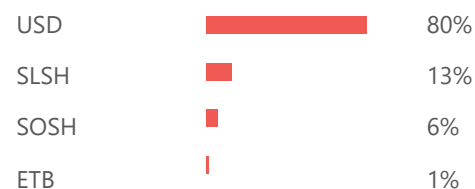
Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting different anticipated effects on prices, if CVA were to be distributed to the local population (aggregated level).



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



Most frequently reported currency used in shops



Types of payment modalities*

- 94% Mobile
- 67% Cash
- 10% Voucher

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

***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.

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

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. 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 structured 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.

JMMI BASKET CALCULATION

The JMMI basket for GNFI, hygiene, and education in Somalia is calculated using 16 general non-food items, 5 hygiene items, and 9 education items. Each item's price is multiplied by its usage unit to represent the typical monthly expenses for an average household of six people over 30 days. The final total is then rounded to the nearest \$5 to streamline program implementation, in line with the Quarterly Cash and Markets Dashboard MEB methodology.

In districts where data collection is incomplete, a 50% threshold is applied. If data is missing for fewer than 50% of items, the basket for that district will not be generated. However, if data is available for 50% or more of the items, national prices are used to fill in the remaining items. For example, if fewer than 8 of the 16 GNFI item prices are collected for a district, no basket will be generated. If 8 or more prices are collected, national prices will be used for the missing items to calculate the district's overall GNFI basket.

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," an 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 of the time frame within which data was collected, and specifications may vary slightly between locations according to the different brands available.

LIMITATIONS

- All findings are indicative and not statistically representative at any level.
- As the JMMI continues to expand its coverage, the reported changes in the overall median prices may be driven by shifts in coverage rather than actual price changes.
- The inability to conduct food price monitoring prevented the calculation of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). Without this key data, it was not possible to determine the basic cost of living accurately.
- The current coverage, data is primarily collected mainly from urban markets, which may not accurately represent rural areas.
- Non-food items (NFIs) are particularly challenging to standardize due to their significant variations in types, brands, and specifications.
- Vendors' willingness to share accurate information can be influenced by concerns about competition or perceived impacts on humanitarian efforts.

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
KII	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

Endnotes

- ¹ WFP Somalia, [Joint Markets and Supply Chain Update May 2024](#).
- ² [The basic non-food item \(NFI\) kit, as recommended by the Somalia Shelter Cluster's Sustainable Solutions Technical Working Group](#).
- ³ UN OCHA Somalia, [2024 Gu Season Heavy Rains and Floods](#).
- ⁴ [Humanitarian response plan Somalia 2024](#).
- ⁵ 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.
- ⁶ 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.
- ⁷ 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.

JMMI OUTPUT 2024

Factsheets	Datasets
Q1	Quarter one data-set
Q2	Quarter two data-set

JMMI Somalia can be accessed through the JMMI [Dashboard](#).

Participating agencies**About REACH**

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).