

Ethiopia | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

6 - 16 October 2025

MARKET OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Ethiopia Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) provides regular, reliable data on market prices and functionality using standardized methods, led by REACH in collaboration with the Ethiopia Cash Working Group (ECWG).

Since September 2021, this initiative has supported Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) implementing organizations by providing continuous market price information to inform project design and planning. Its primary goal is to support CVA programs by monitoring market dynamics and enabling informed decision-making. This ensures that interventions are based on accurate and timely market data, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of aid delivery.

Coverage

25	Participating agencies
11	Assessed regions
85	Assessed woredas
187	Assessed Marketplaces
654	Key informant interviews (KIIs)
58	Commodities assessed

In October 2025, coverage declined due to fewer partners and the suspension of USAID projects, leading to reduced data collection. No surveys were conducted in Harari, Dire Dawa, and Central Ethiopia. Support from CWG partners in other areas also decreased, further affecting data collection.

KEY INDICATORS

Median Cost of MEB Full Basket

18,970 ETB

132 USD¹

▼ ETB 252

▼ 1%

Median Cost of MEB Food Basket

17,336 ETB

121.3 USD¹

▼ ETB 342

▼ 2%

Median Cost of NFI Basket

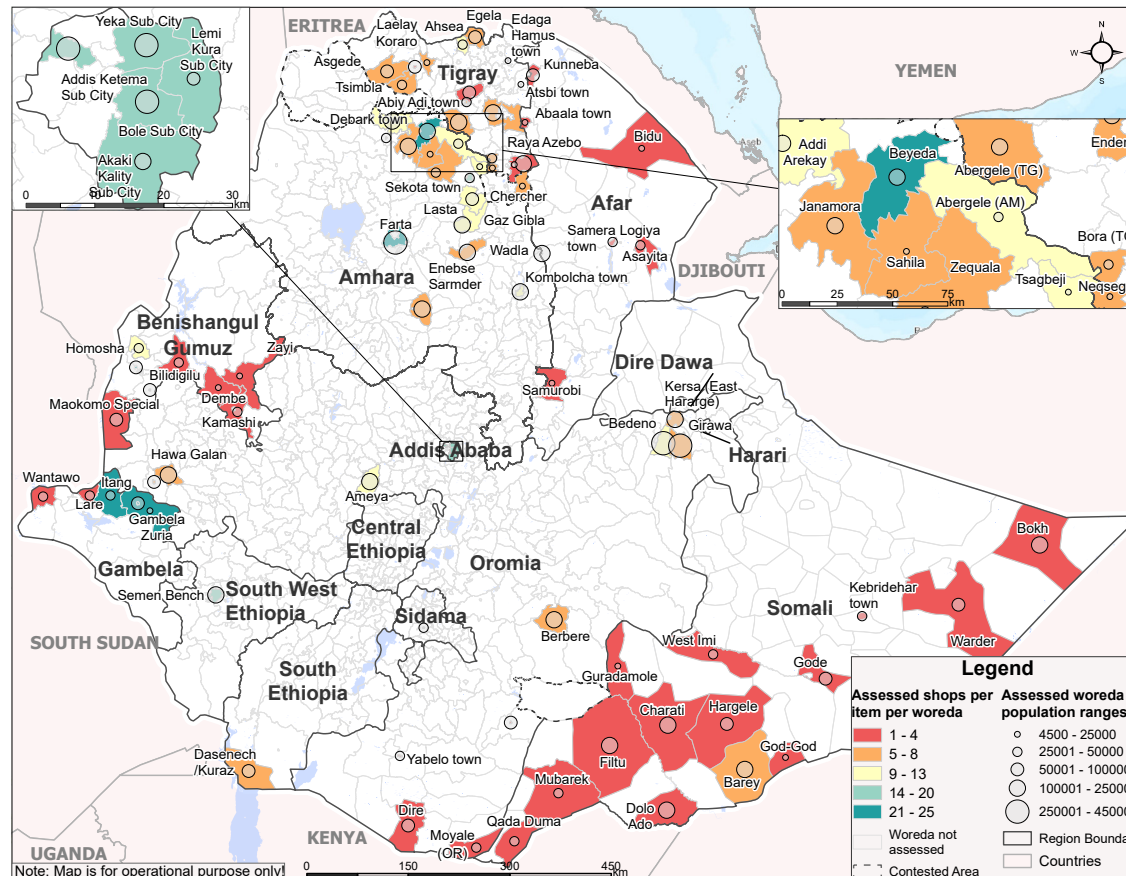
1634 ETB

11.44 USD¹

▲ ETB 90

▲ 6%

Map 1: Assessed Marketplaces, By Woreda



Key Messages

- Between September and October 2025, the cost of both the national food and full expenditures decreased by 1% and 2%. While the NFI basket expenditure baskets increased by 6%. This trend was reflected in most regional baskets and was likely driven by harvesting seasonal factors (increased supply for food items). While, ongoing security issues in Amhara, Tigray and Oromia, and a rise in the exchange rate were the attribute for NFI price increased.
- The most significant decreases in the full MEB cost were recorded in Sidama (8%) and Southwest Ethiopia (7%). Despite relative stability within these regions, their supply chains remain vulnerable to disruptions elsewhere. The harvest season in most parts of the country, which increased supply sources, could contribute to further decreases in MEB food basket costs.
- Half (51%) of assessed markets were found to have poor functionality. This score was heavily influenced by security levels, indicating that the ongoing conflict in Amhara, Tigray, and Oromia, as well as other supply chain issues, were likely the primary drivers of this market deterioration. However, it is important to note that "poor functionality" does not mean markets were fully dysfunctional, as they continued to serve local communities by providing essential goods and services.

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

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

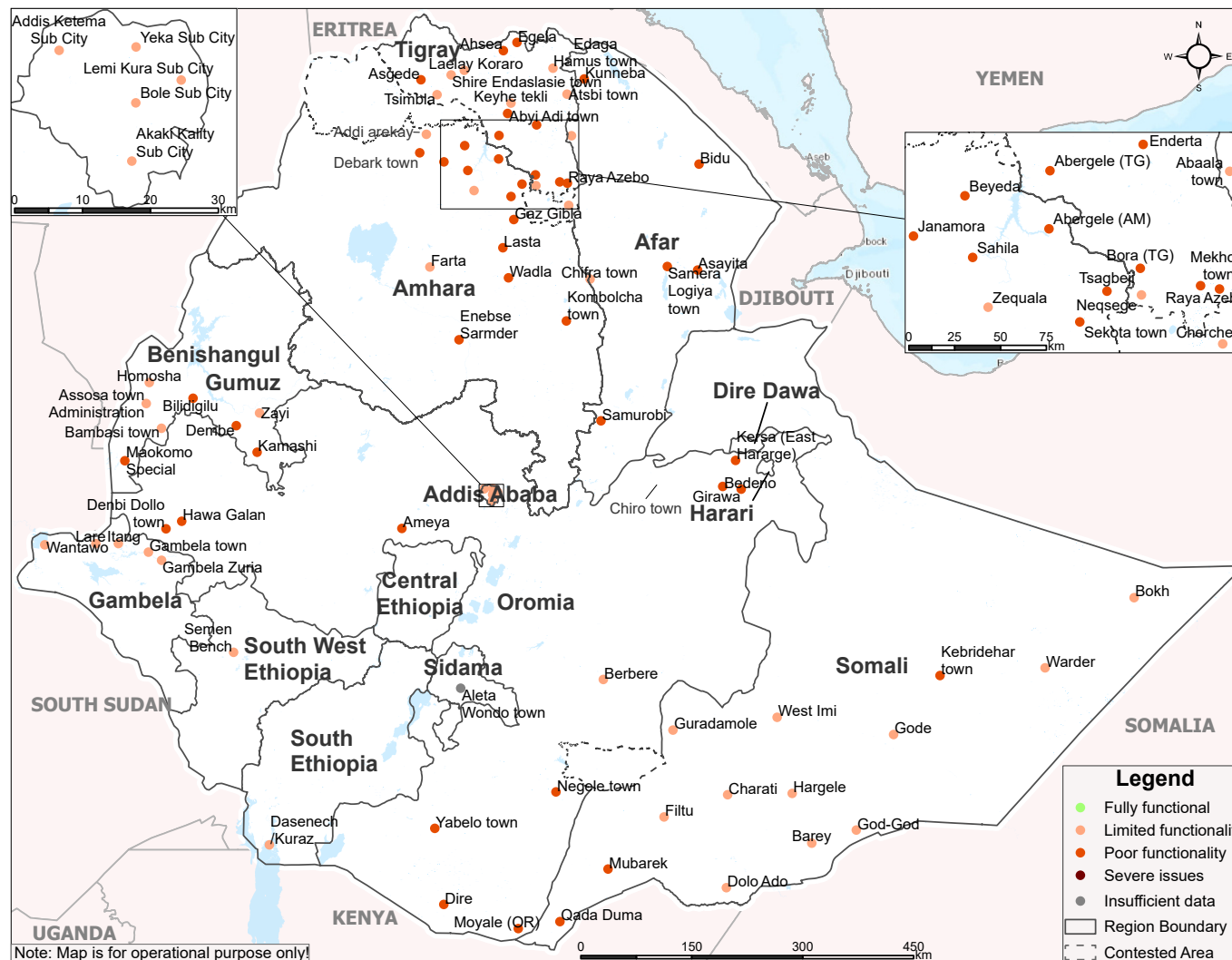
Market Functionality Score (MFS)

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

- **Accessibility (25%):** physical and social access to markets
- **Availability (30%):** ability of markets to consistently supply core commodities
- **Affordability (15%):** financial access to markets and price volatility
- **Resilience (20%):** vulnerability of supply chains and ease of restocking
- **Infrastructure (10%):** state of markets' physical and financial infrastructure

Key Messages

- In October 2025, half (51%) of assessed markets nationally were reported as having poor functionality. Even with poor functionality, markets still served local communities by providing goods and services.
- The prevalence of poor market functionality was highest Oromia(91%), Amhara (80%), Afar (71%), Tigray(53%), Benishangul Gumuz (50%), and Somali (21%).
- The primary drivers of this poor market functionality were likely escalating conflict, particularly in Amhara and Oromia, severe fuel shortages, and high transportation costs, notably in Tigray.



MEB Basket

The MEB full basket is designed to represent a comprehensive package of essential food and non-food items (NFIs) that a typical six-person Ethiopian household consumes each month. Its purpose is to serve as a practical tool for understanding household expenditure needs across different regions of Ethiopia, reflecting local consumption patterns and priorities. The food component includes a variety of staple crops, vegetables, fruits, and condiments, all regionally tailored to account for diverse dietary habits and preferences throughout the country. This regional customization ensures that the basket accurately captures the types and quantities of foods that households typically purchase.

In addition to food items, the basket encompasses key non-food essentials necessary for daily life and household hygiene. These include hygiene products such as soap and sanitary items, energy sources like charcoal, firewood, and electricity, as well as water for drinking, cooking, and sanitation. Including these non-food items highlights their importance in household budgets and overall well-being, ensuring the basket reflects the full spectrum of basic household needs.

The MEB aims to define the minimum costs households need to meet their basic needs, serving as a key reference for social protection programs, humanitarian response, and policy planning. By aligning with these standards, the MEB basket seeks to provide a comprehensive and standardized measure of core monthly expenditures for households across Ethiopia.

Furthermore, the basket is developed through systematic market price monitoring across various regions, ensuring it remains up-to-date and reflective of current market conditions. Regular price data collection allows for timely adjustments, making the MEB basket a relevant and reliable tool for assessing household living costs. Its use supports informed decision-making by policymakers, development agencies, and humanitarian actors working to improve household welfare, plan interventions, and allocate resources effectively throughout Ethiopia.

Table 1: MEB Full Basket Median Price Per Region²

Region	Full basket median price in Oct. (ETB)	Full basket median price in Oct. (USD)	Full basket median price in Sep. (ETB)	Full basket median price in Sep. (USD)	Change since Sep. 2025(ETB)
Tigray	19,271	134.86	19,281	135.8	▼ 1%
Afar	24,536	171.70	25,944	182.8	▼ 5%
Amhara	13,489	94.39	13,096	92.3	▲ 1%
Oromia	15,723	110.03	16,370	115.3	▼ 4%
Somali	20,478	143.31	20,452	144.2	▼ 3%
Benishangul-Gumuz	14,996	104.94	14,719	103.7	▼ 2%
South Ethiopia	24,879	174.11	25,679	180.9	▼ 3%
SWE ⁴	20,465	143.21	21,924	154.5	▼ 7%
Gambela	28,694	200.80	29,403	207.1	▼ 2%
Addis Ababa	19,288	134.98	19,372	136.6	0%
Sidama	22,437	157.01	24,438	172.2	▼ 8%

National MEB full basket⁵	18,970 ETB	132 USD¹	▼ 252 ETB	▼ 1 %
National MEB food basket	17,336 ETB	121.3 USD¹	▼ 342 ETB	▼ 2 %

Accepted Payment Modalities

Proportion of vendors reporting accepting different types of payment in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- 1 99% Cash (ETB)
- 2 46% Mobile transfer
- 3 44% Mobile money

USD/ETB official exchange rate³

146.704 ETB

² Minimum Expenditure Basket for Somali Region Guidance Note, June 2020. Additional sources consulted from ECWG to assemble the JMIMI Basket include the Ethiopia Food Security and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors, World Food Programme (WFP)

Vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), and publications by the Global WASH Cluster, Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

³ Exchange rates are taken from the United Nations (UN) Operational Rates of Exchange.

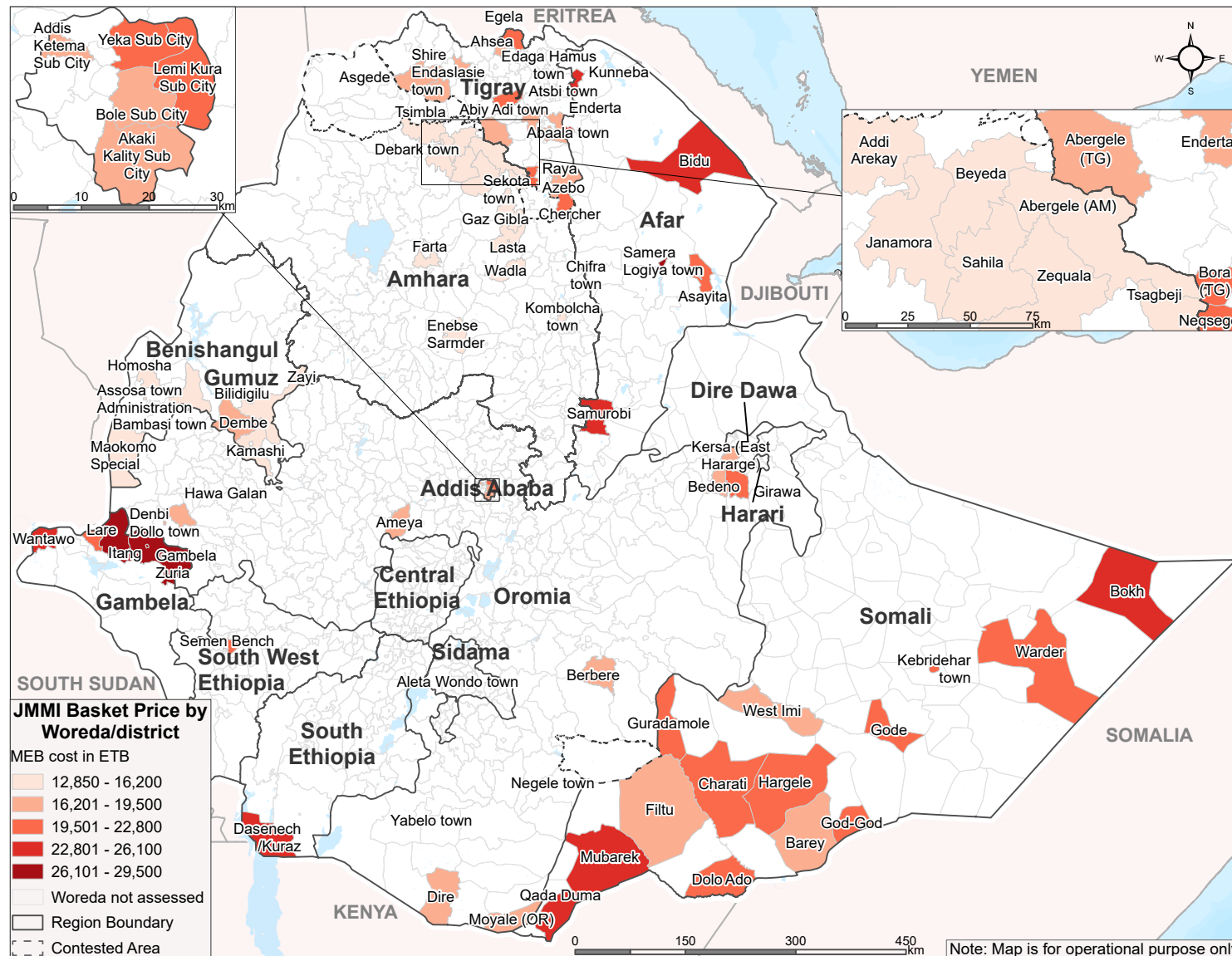
⁴ South West Ethiopia.

⁵ The changes in Table 1 represent the difference between August and September 2025 prices.

Map 3: Cost of JMIMI Full Basket, By Woreda

Key Messages

- The cost of both the national food and full MEBs decreased by 1% and 2%, respectively, between September and October 2025. This decline was likely attributed to seasonal factors, the crop production season, and increased supply of major food staples to the market.
- This trend was consistent across most regions (10 out of 11). Sidama (8%), Southwest Ethiopia (7%), and Afar (5%) experienced the most notable price decreases, while in the Amhara region, prices increased by 1%, likely exacerbated by security incidents in Amhara, which disrupted inter-regional trade and supply chains.
- While the foreign exchange rate hike in October may not directly affect locally sourced food items, it has a direct, multiplicative effect on NFI prices, contributing to an overall increase in the prices of NFI items.
- These dynamics highlight the critical need for integrating continuous market monitoring and flexible response strategies, such as targeted CVA, into project design to



Key Findings

- Between September and October 2025, the prices of most items decreased, which could be attributed to seasonal factors, as suppliers release their stocks before the market fully saturates. However, some items, like pulses, tomatoes and NFI, saw an increase.
- The most significant price decreases were recorded for avocados (86%), fresh fish (25%), carrots (10%), kale (12%), wheat (10%), and mangoes (10%).
- In contrast, most vegetables experienced price stability or declines during the same period.
- Despite the general decrease in vegetable prices, the price of pumpkins increased by 66%, and tomatoes by 25%, which can be attributed to high seasonal supply as its harvest typically begins in October.
- Most household and non-food items experienced slight increases in prices, such as bath soap (20%).

Table 2: National and Regional Median Prices Per Item⁶

Item ⁷	National change since September 2025	National	Tigray	Afar	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul-Gumuz	South Ethiopia	SWE	Gambela	Addis Ababa	Sidama
Cereals⁸													
Maize	▼ 9%	50	46	65	45	48	90	40	50	35	60	60	30
Sorghum	▼ 6%	70	65	N/A	50	42	115	45	N/A	40	75	100	N/A
Teff	▲ 2%	128	130	172.5	110	90	-	130	N/A	140	138	136	113
Wheat	▼ 10%	90	90	-	80	70	-	88	N/A	120	130	95	90
Barley	▲ 2%	87	89	-	80	-	-	124	N/A	80	130	-	N/A
Rice	▲ 3%	140	150	140	-	130	130	140	-	-	150	140	-
Pasta	▼ 5%	200	210	200	-	200	150	120	-	-	215	200	-
Macaroni	0%	150	-	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-
Wheat flour	▼ 3%	125	125	125	-	120	120	135	-	-	130	135	-
Pulses⁸													
Garden peas	0%	180	180	150	165	-	-	190	225	80	190	190	N/A
Faba beans	▲ 3%	190	178	-	133	-	80	200	225	80	200	200	N/A
Lentils	▲ 2%	280	300	140	256	255	240	250	280	120	280	340	N/A
Haricot bean	▲ 13%	225	-	-	-	113	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	230	N/A
Chickpea bean	0%	160	160	200	-	140	-	180	N/A	N/A	180	150	N/A
Sunflower	▼ 1%	200	-	-	-	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	200	N/A
Niger	▲ 19%	280	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	280	N/A
Meat and animal product⁸													
Beef ⁹	▼ 5%	1000	1100	-	1000	1100	-	1000	N/A	900	1200	1000	1000
Goat meat ⁹	▲ 12%	1570	-	1000	-	1500	1570	-	N/A	1200	-	2300	-
Camel meat ⁹	▲ 1%	1400	-	-	-	-	1400	-	N/A	-	-	-	-
Egg	0%	22	25	-	18	20	-	25	N/A	22	25	22	-
Cow milk	▲ 6%	128	120	150	100	105	150	148	N/A	100	110	150	-
Fresh fish	▼ 25%	450	-	-	-	-	-	700	N/A	-	450	-	-
Vegetables⁸													
Green leafy	▼ 7%	57.5	80	55	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	55	-
Tomatoes	▲ 25%	110	115	-	123	80	-	85	-	-	140	105	-
Onions	▼ 4%	140	145	150	143	110	-	155	110	80	160	90	75
Potatoes	▼ 7%	65	65	-	63	60	95	60	-	40	70	35	25
Carrot	▼ 10%	140	145	150	143	110	144	155	110	80	160	90	75
Lettuce	▲ 14%	100	-	80	-	-	-	70	N/A	-	250	-	-
Kale	▼ 12%	70	80	-	-	-	-	50	N/A	-	-	-	-
Cabbage	▼ 5%	50	47.5	77	60	40	-	-	N/A	50	-	45	-
Pumpkins	▲ 66%	50	35	-	-	50	-	-	N/A	-	-	60	-
Cassava	0%	70	80	-	-	-	-	50	N/A	-	-	-	-
Sweet Potato	0%	80	100	-	-	70	-	-	N/A	40	-	97	-
Enset	0%	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	150	N/A	-	N/A
Chilli	▲ 2%	190	-	120	-	-	-	-	N/A	150	-	92.5	-
Boye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Garlic	▲ 7%	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	N/A	-	-	280	-

6. The blank spaces represent item that are not part of the basket in that region.

7. The 'NA' means data for certain items prices is not available for this month.

8. These items are included in the JMMI basket, except coffee.

9. In September 2025, items were only partially assessed in SWE, South Ethiopia and Sidama.

Item ⁷	National change since September 2025	National	Tigray	Afar	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul-Gumuz	South Ethiopia	SWE	Gambela	Addis Ababa	Sidama
Fruits⁸													
Banana	▼ 2%	15	-	-		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	-	N/A
Avocado	▼ 86%	130	-	132.5		N/A	N/A	-	N/A	20	-	-	N/A
Mango	▼ 10%	203	-	-	203	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A
Orange	0%		-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papaya	▼ 10%	135	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beverage & Condiments⁸													
Coffee	0%	1400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1400	N/A
Sugar	▲ 3%	170	175	180	170	185	139	180	160	160	200	170	N/A
Salt	0%	50	40	35	50	55	80	55	60	40	50	55	N/A
Cooking Oil	0%	340	348	350	334	350	282.5	345	300	300	325	340	N/A
Butter	▲ 15%	1150	1200	800	1000			875		700	1050	1300	N/A
Pepper	0%	800	825	1025	800	500	1600	775		480	680	850	N/A
Household & Non-Food Items⁸													
Bath Soap	▲ 20%	120	110	120	74	50	130	120	60	50	120	130	N/A
Laundry Soap	▲ 7%	75	85	100	73	66	90	60	100	60	60	84	N/A
Charcoal	▼ 3%	750	850	N/A	450	300		750	N/A	N/A	775	850	N/A
Firewood	▼ 5%	533	650	N/A	337.5	N/A	950	500	N/A	N/A	1500	540	N/A

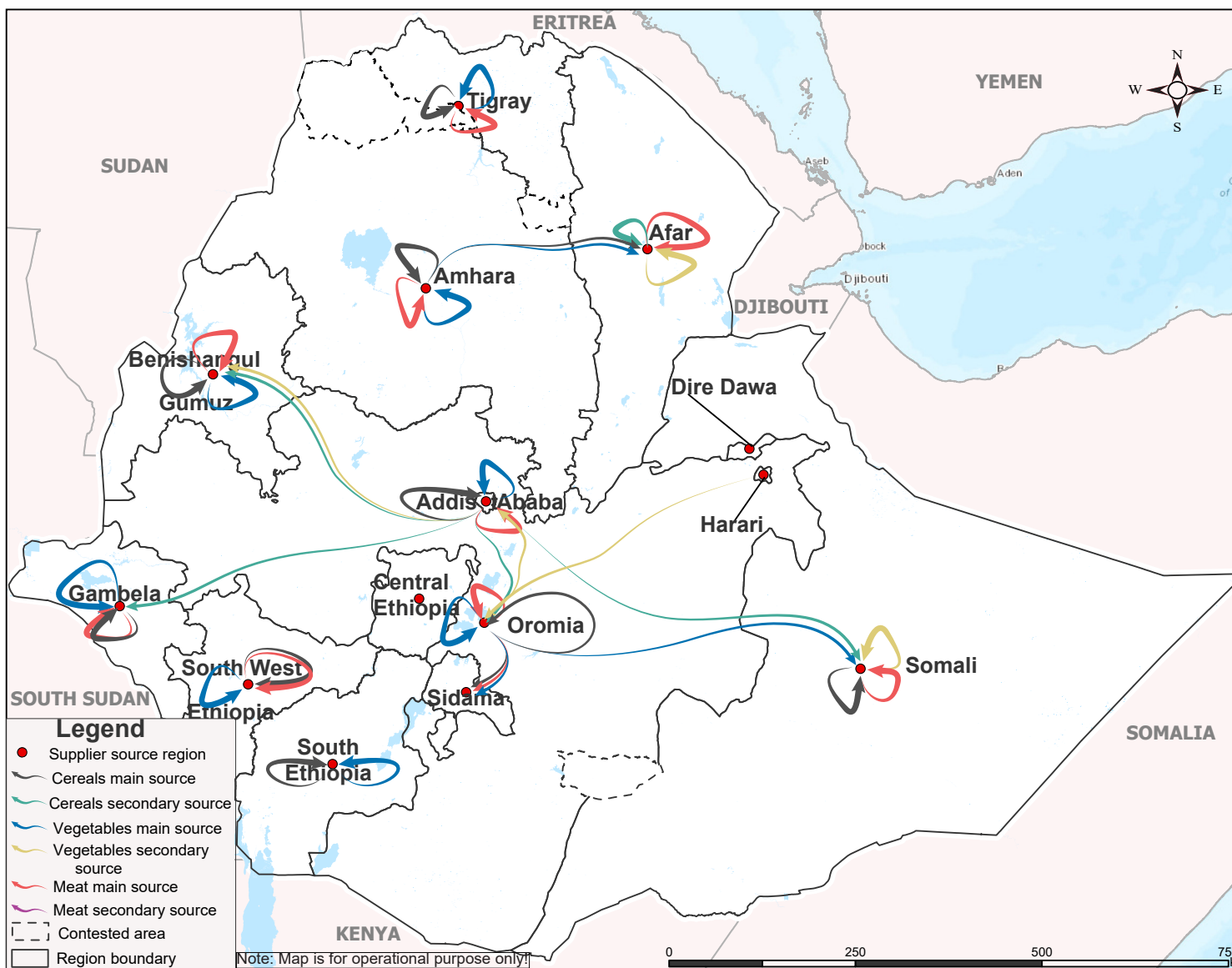
Table 3: Regional service prices per Item in ETB¹⁰

Region	Item			
	Health price /month	Communication	Water price/m ³	Electricity price/ KW
National	142	139	20	5
Tigray	142	154	20	5
Afar	142	306	19	5
Amhara	142	110	16	5
Oromia	142	138	35	5
Somali	142	144	75	5
Benshangul-Gumuz	142	128	50	5
South Ethiopia People	142	105	13	5
SWE	142	105	13	5
Gambela	142	128	20	5
Addis Ababa	142	138	35	5
Sidama	142	105	13	5

¹⁰ Source of prices -Regional Government & Ethiopian Electric Utility

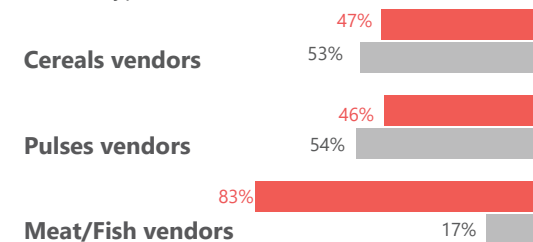
SUPPLY CHAIN AND MARKET ACCESSIBILITY

Map 4: Food Items Supply Route



LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR FOOD ITEMS

Location of main suppliers of food items, by vendor type:

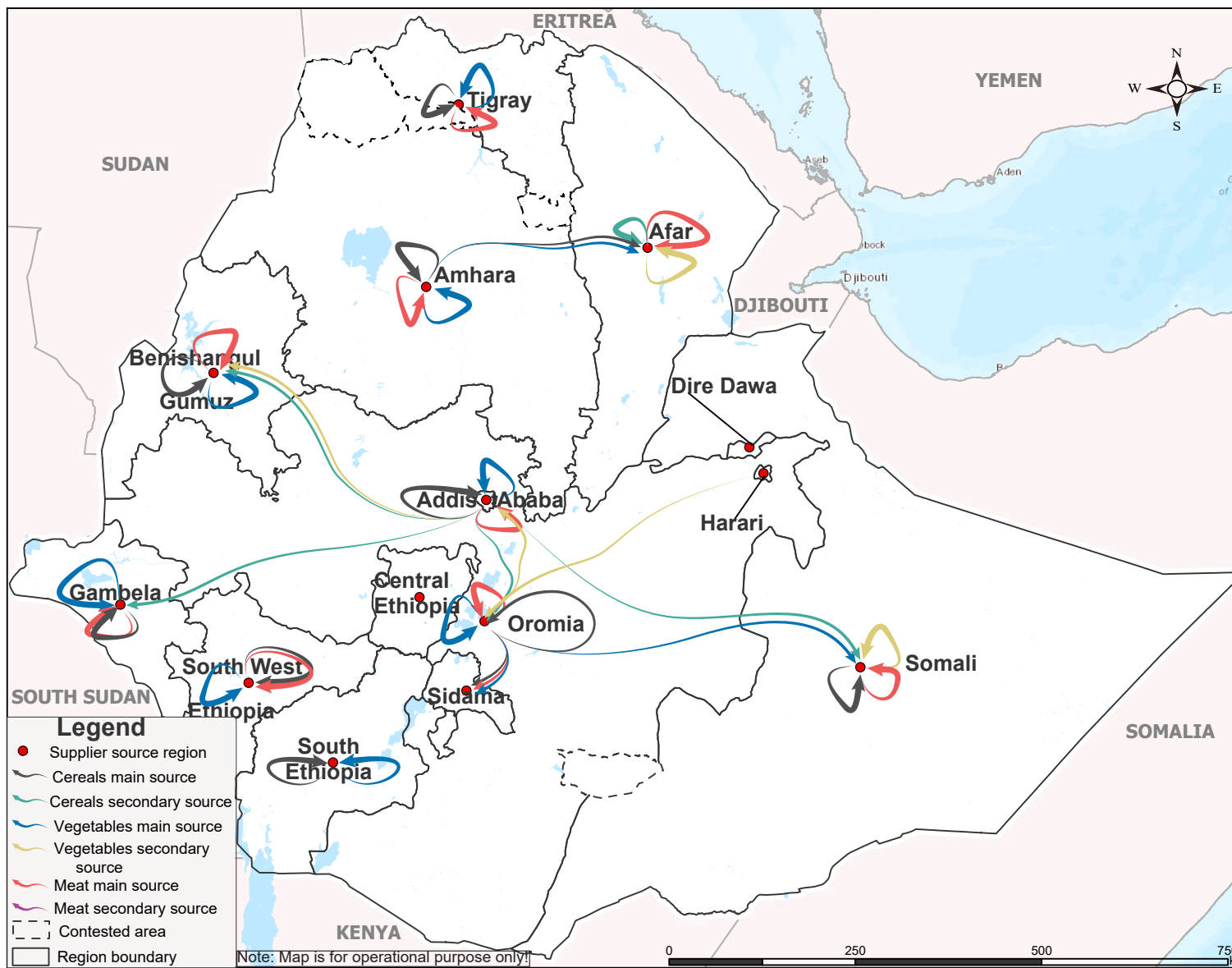


■ Yes, suppliers are located in the same marketplace
 ■ No, suppliers are located outside of the marketplace

Key Findings

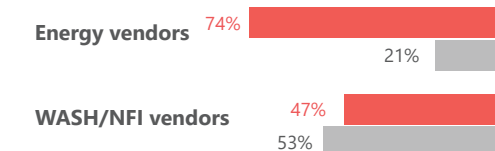
- In October 2025, the assessed cereal vendors in Afar (70%) and Benishangul Gumuz (11%) sourced cereals from Amhara. Among the interviewed vendors, those in Oromia (24%), Benishangul Gumuz (30%), and Gambella (86%) accessed cereals from Addis Ababa.
- Of the interviewed pulse vendors in Somali, half (50%) reported that they obtained pulse supplies from Oromia and (37%) from Addis Ababa. Meanwhile, (45%) of the assessed vendors in Benishangul Gumuz sourced pulses from Addis Ababa, and (20%) of those interviewed in Addis Ababa sourced pulses from Oromia.

Map 5: NFI Supply Route



LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS

Location of main suppliers of NFIs, by vendor type:



■ Yes, suppliers are located in the same marketplace
 ■ No, suppliers are located outside of the marketplace

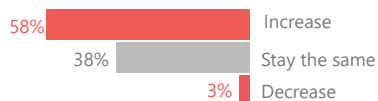
Key Findings

- In October 2025, the majority of assessed WASH item vendors in Afar (67%) and Benishangul Gumuz (13%) sourced WASH items from Amhara.
- Similarly, a significant number of vendors in Benishangul Gumuz (40%), Amhara (14%), and Oromia (66%) reported Addis Ababa as their primary source for these items.
- For energy items, all interviewed vendors (100%) sourced them from their own local sources, while in Addis Ababa, 90% of the interviewed vendors reported obtaining their supplies from Afar.

VENDOR AND CUSTOMER DYNAMICS, PREDICTED PRICE CHANGES AND MARKET ACCESS

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

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



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



N= 159. Out of those vendors predicting an increase in food prices, the most frequently cited reasons were¹⁰:

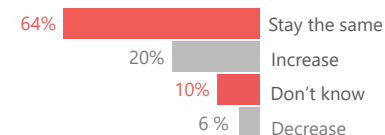
- 1 72% Rising exchange rate
- 2 28% Customers demanding more of these items
- 3 25% Customer running out of these items
- 4 19% Unstable Market

N= 59. Out of those vendors predicting an increase in non-food item prices, the most frequently cited reasons were¹⁰:

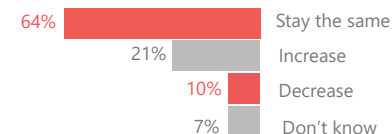
- 1 64% Rising exchange rate
- 2 24% Unstable Market
- 3 22% Customers demanding more of these items

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS AND VENDORS

The percentage of vendors who said the number of customers visiting their shop has changed compared to the previous month.



The percentage of vendors who said there was a change in the number of active traders in their marketplace compared to the previous month.



DIFFICULTIES IN MEETING DEMAND AND TRANSPORTING OR PROCURING SUPPLIES

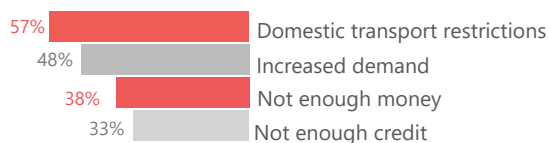
24% (n=51) of cereals vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough cereal items to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were¹⁰:



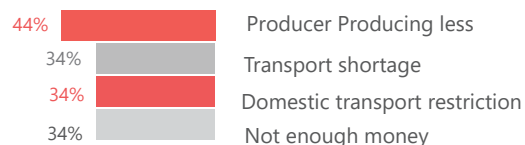
13% (n=21) of WASH items vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough WASH items to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were¹⁰:



17% (n=32) of vegetables vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough vegetables to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were¹⁰:



14% (n=20) of meat and fish vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough meat and fish to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were¹⁰:



BARRIERS TO MARKET ACCESS FOR CUSTOMERS

Customer groups that were reported to have faced difficulties visiting markets in the 30 days prior to data collection, by proportion of vendors (e.g., due to movement restrictions)¹⁰:

- 1 44% Women
- 2 34% Children
- 3 51% Ederly people over the age of 60

Proportion of the vendors reporting having observed or heard of any safety or security incidents in their market place in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰:

- 1 6% Fear of robbery
- 2 6% Danger on the route to the market place
- 3 4% Fear of looting

Table 4: Availability of Items in the Market, Available Stock and Time Needed to Restock in September 2025¹¹

Item	Availability			Stock and Restock	
	Available (% KIIs)	Limited Available	Not available	Days stock available	Days needed to restock
Cereals					
Maize	67%	30%		15	3
Sorghum	56%	34%	5%	15	3
Teff	46%	34%	10%	15	4
Wheat	48%	30%	14%	15	3
Barley	42%	38%	15%	13	3
Rice	63%	17%	11%	16	3
Pasta	63%	22%		15	2
Macaroni	69%	13%		15	1
Wheat Flour	63%	22%		15	3
Legumes and Pulses					
Fava bean	56%	37%		12	2
Green pea	48%	41%		14	2
Lentils	54%	41%		13	3
Haricot bean	73%	23%		17	2
Chickpeas	39%	40%		14	2
Sun flower	94%	6%		18	2
Niger	94%	6%		18	2
Meat and Fish					
Beef	74%	21%		2	1
Lamb	15%	11%			
Goat Meat	61%	36%		1	1
Camel meat	88%	13%		1	1
Fish(Fresh)	77%	23%		2	1
Egg	75%	25%		5	1
Cow Milk	75%	25%		1	1
Vegetables					
Leafy Green	47%	31%		2	1
Tomatoes	60%	38%		3	2
Carrot	46%	41%		3	2
Onion	72%	27%		5	2
Potato	69%	28%		5	2
Sweet potato	9%	39%		5	2
Cassava	13%	17%		2	1
Lettuce	23%	15%		2	1
Kale	6%	15%		2	2
Cabbage	46%	38%		3	2
Pumpkin	6%	32%		7	3
Garlic	84%	8%		8	2
Boye	27%			-	-
Enset	36%	18%		1	1
Chili	25%	39%		2	2

Key Messages

Availability is a crucial determinant of the MFS. For humanitarian CVA, understanding what is available and for how long is essential to ensure transfers can be used effectively without harming the market..

- In October 2025, markets demonstrated robust functionality for staple categories. Cereals, pulses, meat, vegetables, and non-food items were widely available. This wide availability could be driven by relative stability in some parts of the country, particularly Oromia.
- The limited availability of fruits was a notable exception which was likely caused by seasonal factors and the inherent perishability of these items. This reflects a category-specific vulnerability rather than an indicator of broader market failure.

¹¹ Red numbers in this table indicate the percentage of KIIs reporting the unavailability of items in the market.

Item	Availability			Stock and Restock	
	Available (% KIIs)	Limited available(% KIIs)	Not available(%KIIs)	Days stock available	Days needed to restock
Fruits					
Banana	44%	44%	5%	4	2
Avocado	39%	17%	28%	1	1
Mango	13%	13%	57%	4	2
Orange	21%	54%	14%	3	2
Papaya	14%	39%	32%	2	2
Beverage and Condiments					
Coffee	100%			17	1
Sugar	73%	27%		18	2
Salt	81%	19%		20	2
Cooking Oil	70%	28%		15	3
Pepper	45%	35%	10%	12	2
None Food Items(NFI)					
Bath soap(125gm)	75%	24%		16	2
Loundary soap(200gm)	78%	22%		16	2
Firewood	66%	34%		7	2
Charcoal	72%	21%		14	2

Vendors reported on the availability of food and non-food items during the 30-day data collection, indicating the proportion of available items at the national level.

Food items availability



Non-food items availability



Methodology

JMMI data was collected through key informant interviews with retailers in target markets, focusing on the 30 days prior. For October 2025, interviews in woreda capitals from October 6 - 16 involved at least three vendors per commodity. Median prices and stock levels were calculated per woreda and aggregated regionally and nationally.

The largest urban marketplace in each woreda is prioritized for data collection, with expansion to rural areas based on partner availability. A marketplace is defined as an area with a dense concentration of nearby traders. Field teams identify traders who sell directly to consumers, offer at least one item from the JMMI Basket, and are patronized by average consumers. They aim to collect at least three price quotes per item per woreda.

Once data has been collected, it is uploaded to a secure KoBo server for cleaning and analysis. As the data is collected at the KI level, the following steps are undertaken to aggregate the trader level data to the location level:

- Availability is defined categorically (available, limited, unavailable) for each item
- Commodity prices and stock levels are collected from individual traders and median prices/stock levels are calculated for each item within each assessed woreda
- National and regional medians are then calculated using a “median of medians” approach, i.e. by calculating a new median from all woreda-level medians
- All vendors are asked about their ability to restock and whether a trader has restocked in the last month. If any given trader states they are able to restock an item or, if at least one trader restocked in the last month, respectively, then those abilities are assumed for that woreda.

In October 2025, 25 of the Ethiopia Cash Working Group (CWG) JMMI partners conducted a total of 654 KIIs.

This round covered 187 marketplaces sampled by partners nationwide, based on their access and existing areas of intervention. A total of 85 out of 1,142 woredas in Ethiopia were included in this round.

Challenges and limitations

- The Central Ethiopia Region, Harari region and Dire Dawa City Administration were not assessed due to the unavailability of data collection partners.
- In October 2025, data for some items in Sidama, Afar, South Ethiopia and Southwest Ethiopia were not collected, likely affecting the reported price changes. Also, monthly price changes haven't been calculated since some items were collected in October.
- All findings are indicative and not statistically generalisable at any level.

Participating agencies

CIFA ETS (Centro Internazionale per L'Infanzia e la Famiglia ETS)
LWF (Lutheran World Federation)
ACF (Action Against Hunger)
ACTED
Actionaid
Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia
Caritas Switzerland
Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance Concern
DCA (DanChurchAid)
EECMY DASSC

About the CWG

The Ethiopia Cash Working Group (ECWG) is a forum of technical professionals dedicated to enhancing the quality of CVA. Established in 2021, the ECWG serves as an inter-agency and inter-sectoral platform providing strategic and technical support on cash programming across sectors and clusters, social-protection mechanisms and development and resilience-based response. The CWGs support includes both technical functions that focus on process and strategic functions that focus more on results and impact.

ERCS (Ethiopian Red Cross Society)

FH - Food for the Hungry (Ethiopia)

Gayo Pastoral Development Initiative (GPDI)

HELVETAS Ethiopia

IRC (International Rescue Committee)

NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)

Oxfam

Pastoralist Concern (PC)

People In Need

Plan International

REACH

Save the Children

World Vision International

Young Africans for Peace and Development Association (YAPADA)

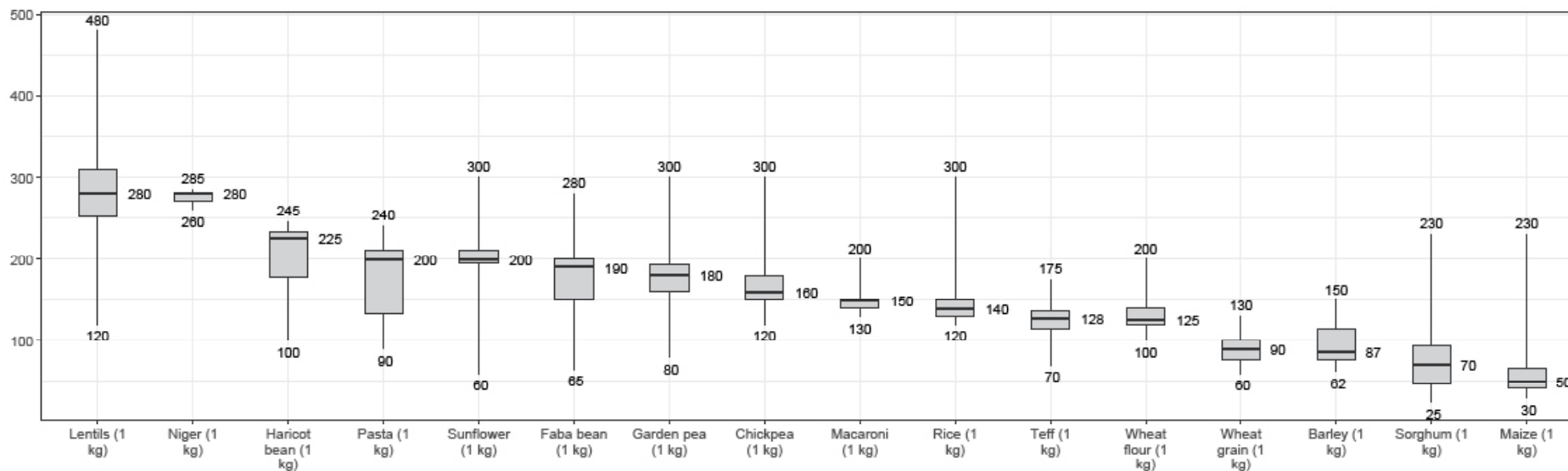
About REACH

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 contact us directly at geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.

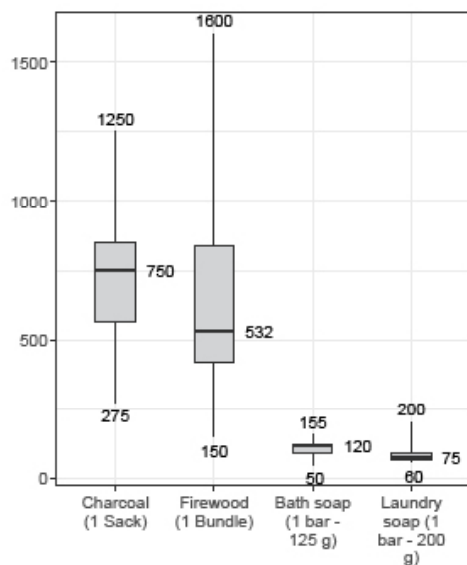
All the Ethiopia JMMI and other assessment outputs, including factsheets and datasets, are openly available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).

ANNEX 1: Distribution of Prices

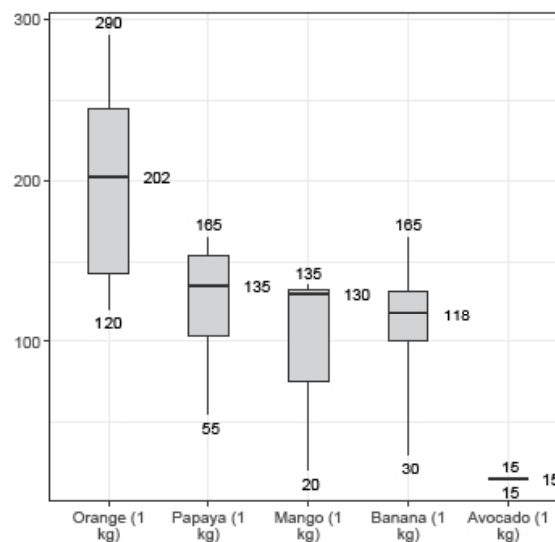
Cereals and Legumes



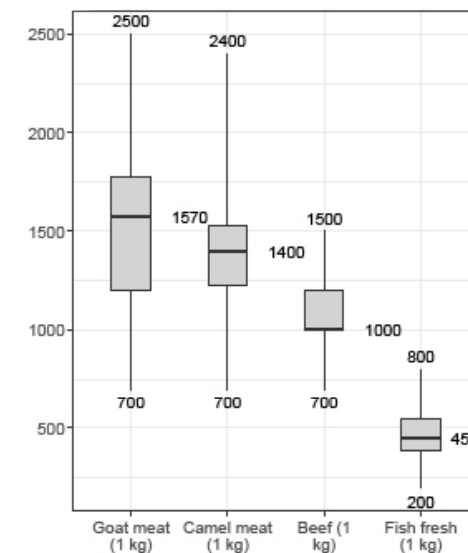
NFIs



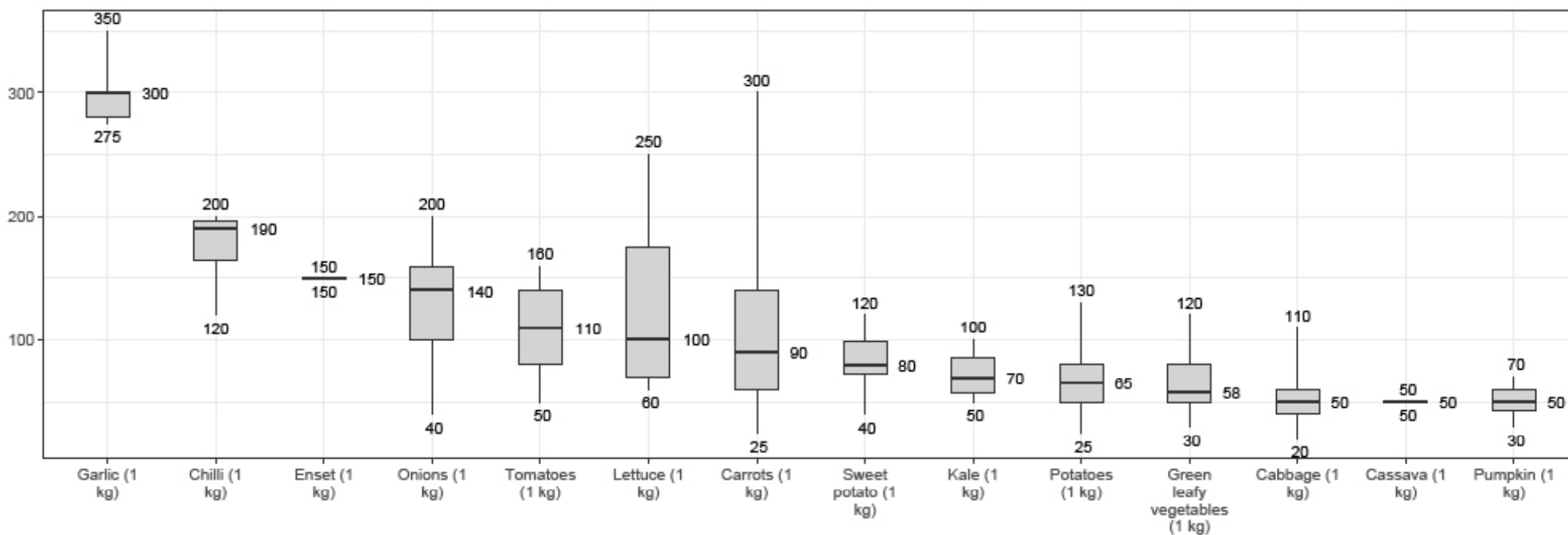
Fruits



Meat and Fish Items



Vegetables Items



Other Items

