

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON MARKETS

INTRODUCTION

The Afghanistan Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) was launched by the **Afghanistan Cash and Voucher Working Group (CVWG)** and **partners**, in collaboration with REACH Initiative (REACH), and funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). The objective is to provide regular updates on prices of key items and market functionality to inform Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). Data from the tenth round of the JMMI was collected between 10 and 22 February, in 29 provinces of Afghanistan.

19	participating agencies
29	assessed provinces
233	assessed market places
673	key informant interviews (KIs)
24	commodities assessed

JMMI PARTNERS

AADA
ACF
ACTD
ACTED
Caritas Germany (with RCDC and VOPOFA)
CRDSA
DRC
HAADAF
IOM
IRC
JACK
JIA
MEDIAIR
OHW
Save the Children International
WHH
World Vision

NATIONWIDE MEDIAN ITEM PRICE AND CHANGE SINCE JMMI 9TH ROUND¹

Item	Unit	Price in AFN	Change since 9th round
Food Items			
Wheat flour (local)	1 kg	34	▲ 3%
Wheat flour (imported)	1 kg	36	▲ 3%
Local rice	1 kg	50	no change
Vegetable oil	1 L	102	▲ 2%
Pulses ²	1 kg	60	no change
Salt	1 kg	11	▼ 16%
Sugar	1 kg	50	no change
Tomatoes	1 kg	30	▼ 25%
Potatoes	1 kg	21	▲ 5%
Onions	1 kg	19	▲ 6%
Eggs	1 pc	8	▼ 11%
NFIs			
Soft cotton cloth (2m ² piece)	1 pc	86	▼ 4%
Antiseptic soap (95-110g)	1 pc	30	no change
Toothpaste	1 pc	45	no change
Toothbrush (adult)	1 pc	25	no change
Sanitary pad	1 box	50	no change
Washing detergent	1 pc	50	no change
Bleach	1 L	55	▼ 8%
Other NFIs			
Safe (drinking) water	20 L	50	▼ 17%
Firewood	1 kg	13	no change
Kindling	1 kg	12	▼ 14%
Cooking fuel	1 kg	60	▲ 9%
Jerry can (calculated) ³	1 pc	120	▼ 29%

CHANGE IN DEMAND FOR ITEMS SINCE JMMI 9TH ROUND¹

Increase in demand (% KIs)	Same demand (% KIs)	Decrease in demand (% KIs)
Food Items		
36%	49%	15%
35%	51%	14%
37%	50%	11%
30%	58%	12%
39%	56%	13%
11%	83%	5%
29%	66%	5%
19%	30%	50%
39%	51%	8%
28%	65%	7%
49%	32%	19%
NFIs		
7%	72%	19%
25%	71%	3%
21%	71%	6%
18%	74%	7%
13%	78%	5%
19%	74%	5%
13%	77%	10%
Other NFIs		
15%	48%	34%
78%	16%	5%
71%	21%	7%
67%	31%	2%
N/A	N/A	N/A

PROPORTION OF KIs REPORTING A CHANGE IN DEMAND DUE TO COVID-19

- Similar to the last 3 rounds of data collection, **68%** of KIs reported that all shops in their marketplace were open.
- **83%** of KIs reported that the number of open shops had remained the same throughout the 30 days prior to data collection.

Median cost of MEB⁴
14,188 AFN

184.50 USD*

▲ 68 +0%**

Median cost of Food Basket
5,373 AFN

68.88 USD*

▲ 70 +1%**

* All AFN to USD conversions in this factsheet use a fixed exchange rate of 78.25 AFN to 1 USD, unless otherwise stated. This is taken from the standard exchange rate used by the Afghanistan CVWG in MEB calculations. The official exchange rate on the first day of data collection of the ninth round of the JMMI (10th February) was 76.90 AFN to 1 USD (cash sell rate) and 77.15 (cash buy rate) as reported by [the Afghanistan Bank](#).

** Percentage reflects the change between the price of the MEB recorded during the January 2021 and February 2021 rounds of data collection.

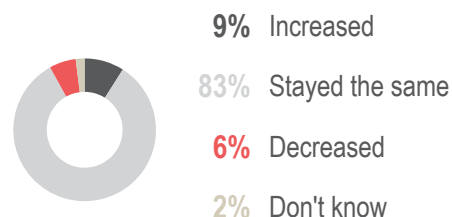
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TRADERS & BUSINESS

Proportion of KIs estimating the proportion of shops usually present in the marketplace to be open:

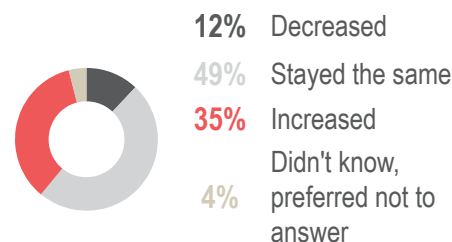


Proportion of KIs reporting on the perceived change in the number of shops that have been open in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Of the 14% of KIs that reported a change in the number of shops open, **53%** explicitly reported perceiving this to be a consequence of COVID-19.

Proportion of KIs reporting a change in their own reliance on purchasing commodities on credit due to COVID-19:



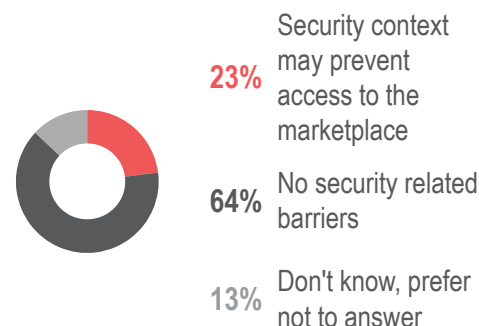
MARKET ACCESS & SAFETY

Proportion of KIs that reported COVID-19 to have impacted access to markets for certain population groups⁵



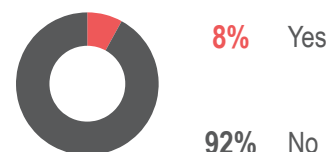
Overall, **61%** of KIs reported at least one population group whose ability to access markets had been impacted by COVID-19.

Proportion of KIs that reported **consumers faced security constraints** to accessing the market in the 30 days prior to data collection:



SUPPLY CHALLENGES

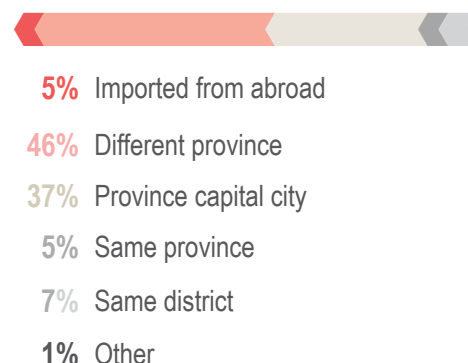
Proportion of KIs reporting having faced difficulties obtaining enough commodities to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection:



8% of KIs that reported difficulties in obtaining enough commodities to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection. **7%** explicitly reported perceiving this to be caused by reduced movement due to the imposed COVID-19 related restrictions.

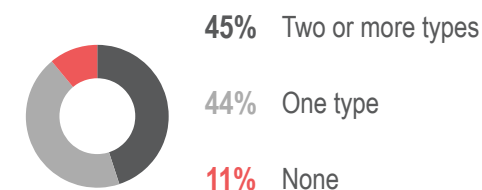
Overall, **27%** reported having faced difficulties in the road-based transportation of goods between suppliers and their business in the 30 days prior to data collection that were not present before.

Proportion of KIs by source of their main reported supplier of food items and NFIs:



PRESENCE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Proportion of KIs that reported on the presence of functional money transfer services in or near their market area:



In light of the current COVID-19 crisis in Afghanistan, many humanitarian actors are increasing the use of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in their response; the presence of money transfer services can be key to this.

REACH & COVID-19

As an initiative deployed in many vulnerable and crisis-affected countries, REACH is deeply concerned by the devastating impact the COVID-19 pandemic may have on the millions of affected people we seek to serve. REACH is currently working with Cash Working Groups and partners to scale up its programming in response to this pandemic, with the goal of identifying practical ways to inform humanitarian responses in the countries where we operate. COVID-19-relevant market monitoring and market assessments are a key area where REACH aims to leverage its existing expertise to help humanitarian actors understand the impact of changing restrictions on markets and trade. Updates regarding REACH's response to COVID-19 can be found in a [devoted thread](#) on the REACH website. Contact geneva@impact-initiatives.org for further information.

METHODOLOGY

Working through the Cash and Voucher Working Group (CVWG) and its partners, and funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), REACH facilitates the implementation of a partner-driven Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) in Afghanistan. The World Food Programme (WFP) provided support in the tool review and development.

Each KI was asked to report on general market functionality indicators, as well as prices for all relevant items that they trade. Depending on access and availability, partners conduct 4 KIIs per item with retail traders, and 2 KIIs per item for wholesale traders (for food and NFIs). KIIs were asked for information encompassing the 30 days prior to data collection. Findings represent KIIs' understanding of the situation in their markets and therefore are **indicative only**.

Data collection took place between 11 and 24 January 2020, and a total of 673 KIIs were conducted. This round covered 233 markets, which were sampled by partners nationwide based on their access and existing areas of intervention. This includes markets in 29 out of 34 provinces in Afghanistan. For more information on the methodology, please see the [general JMMI output](#).

ENDNOTES

1. The data collection of the 9th round of the JMMI took place between 10 and 23 January 2021.
2. Pulses in this table are calculated as the median (normalized) price of all three types of pulses monitored: lentils, beans, and split-peas.
3. In previous rounds, JMMI partners collected prices for safe water with and without the price of the jerrycan. Prices ranging between 15 to 120 AFN were found to be without the jerry can - either sold through refilling of jerry cans already owned by the customers, or customers having to return it. Higher prices (greater than 120 AFN) were reportedly due to the price of the jerry can. In this round, the price of the jerry can was included by subtracting the two median prices at national level.
4. The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) was calculated using the prices of the relevant food and non-food item prices monitored. For items where prices were not monitored, or for fixed amounts for the health and shelter components, calculations used the fixed price set by the CVWG.
5. Multiple options could be selected and findings may therefore exceed 100%.

About the Afghanistan Cash and Voucher Working Group and REACH Initiative

The Afghanistan Cash and Voucher Working Group (CVWG) is an inter-cluster technical working group set up to ensure cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in Afghanistan is coordinated, follows a common rationale, is context specific and is undertaken in a manner that does not inflict harm or exacerbate vulnerabilities of the affected population. The working group was initially established in 2012 under the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), but since 2014 it has become an inter-cluster working group which is overseen by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT). The working group is currently co-chaired by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the World Food Programme (WFP). For more information, please visit <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/afghanistan/cash-voucher>.

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). For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter [@REACH_info](https://twitter.com/REACH_info).

Challenges & Limitations

- Due to COVID-19 data collection continued to be difficult as enumerators faced challenges finding KIIs to interview at the markets.
- Despite having the tool shortened, the length of the questionnaire remained challenging as KIIs were unable to participate for too long whilst working.
- A total of 30 provinces were covered in the seventh round of the JMMI. Uruzgan was then no longer covered since the eighth round. Up to date, 29 provinces were consistently covered, but the full national coverage is yet to be achieved.
- Due to the aforementioned difficulties in data collection, data from this round of JMMI was disaggregated at the province-level. In the next rounds of JMMI, the aim of the JMMI is to have data at the district-level to allow for more precise, location-specific findings.

JMMI Partners

- **AADA** - Agency for Assistance and Development of Afghanistan
- **ACF** - Action Against Hunger
- **ACTD** - Afghanistan Center for Training and Development
- **ACTED**
- **Caritas Germany (with RCDC and VOPOFA)**
- **RCDC** - Rural Capacities Development Committee
- **VOPOFA** - Village of Peace Organization for Afghans
- **CRDSA** - Centre of Rehabilitation and Development Services for Afghanistan
- **DRC** - Danish Refugee Council
- **HAADAF** - Humanitarian Assistance And Development Association for Afghanistan
- **IOM** - International Organization for Migration
- **IRC** - International Rescue Committee
- **JACK** - Just for Afghan Capacity and Knowledge
- **JIA** - The Johanniter International
- **MEDAIR**
- **OHW** - Organization of Human Welfare
- **Save the Children**
- **WHH** - Welthungerhilfe
- **World Vision**

