

# Ethiopia | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

02 -16 June 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 Voucher Assistance(CVA) implementing organizations by providing continuous market price information to inform project design and planning. Its primary goal is to support cash and voucher assistance (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

28	Participating agencies
11	Assessed regions
89	Assessed woredas
772	Key informant interviews (KIIs)
39	Commodities assessed

In June 2025, data collection was limited due to lack of partners and USAID project suspension, reducing data received compared to previous months.

For instance, no surveys were conducted in Harari, Dire Dawa, the Central Ethiopian regions, or other areas that previously had higher coverage, as many CWG partners

### KEY INDICATORS

#### Median Cost of JMMI Full Basket

14,543 ETB

109.07 USD<sup>1</sup>

▲ ETB 654 ▲5 %

#### Median Cost of JMMI Food Basket

13,643 ETB

102.32 USD<sup>1</sup>

▲ ETB 474 ▲4 %

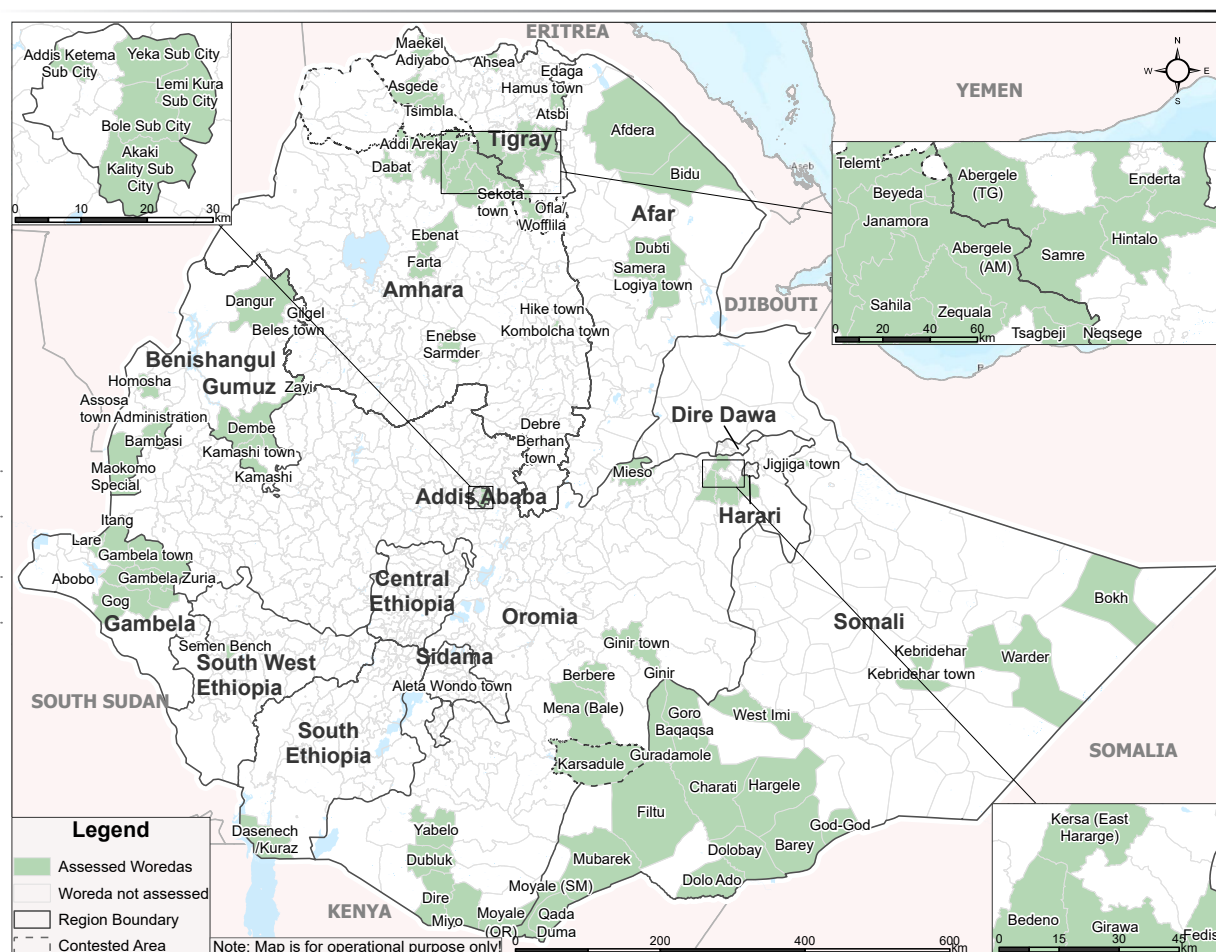
#### Median Cost of NFI Basket

900 ETB

6.73 USD<sup>1</sup>

▲ ETB 180 ▲25%

### Map 1: Assessed Marketplaces, By Woreda



### Key Findings

- The prices of the national JMMI full and food baskets increased by 5% and 4%, respectively, between May 2025 and June 2025, while the NFI increased by 25%.
- Compared to May, several items experienced significant price changes in June. Notably, the prices of goat meat (+23%), onion (+43%), dried fish (+33%), bath soap (+25%), washing basin (+20%), and milk (+20%) increased substantially. Conversely, prices of faba beans (-11%), tomato (-17%), and ruler (-13%) decreased. These fluctuations reflect varying market dynamics across the period.
- CVA implementers should monitor the significant June price fluctuations, with notable increases in goat meat, onion, dried fish, and soap, and decreases in faba beans, tomato, and ruler, **to effectively address market dynamics and support vulnerable populations.**
- In June 2025, over half of the assessed markets reported limited functionality, while less than half reported poor functionality. This reflects an increase in market functionality compared to May 2025, when a smaller proportion of markets experienced poor functionality. The issues affecting market functionality are likely related to availability and resilience challenges, which could impact the implementation of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA).

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



Funded by  
the European Union



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

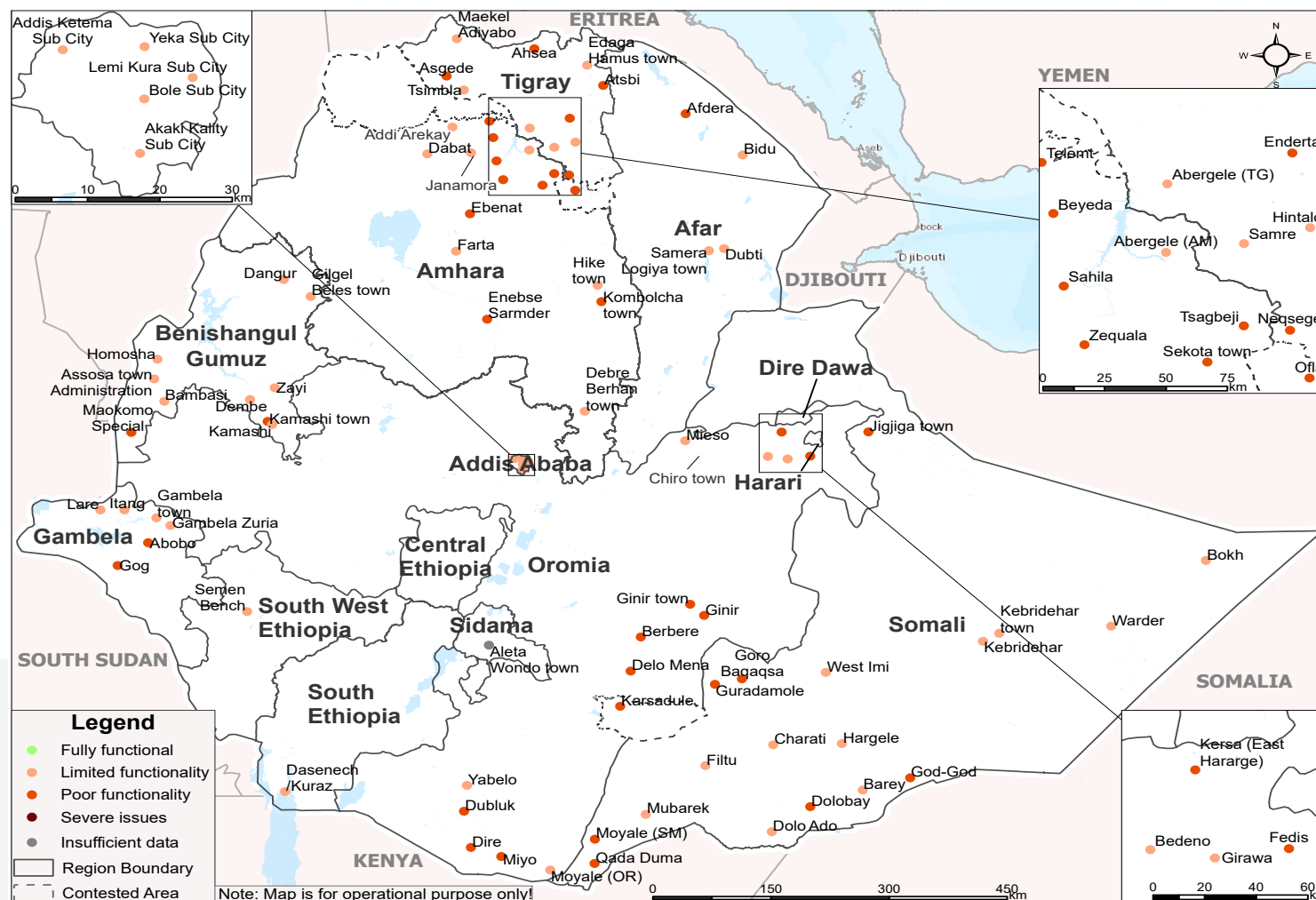
**Market Functionality Score (MFS)**

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 Findings**

- During the June 2025 round, more than half (58%) of the assessed markets reported limited functionality, while the remaining 42% reported poor functionality.
- Out of the 42% of poor market functionality, the Amhara region (24%), Oromia region (24%), and Somali region (22%) have contributed significantly.
- This reflects a relative improvement compared to the May 2025 findings, when 49% of markets were reported to have poor functionality.



JMMI Basket

The JMMI full basket is a set of food and hygiene items that represent some of the core monthly expenditures incurred by an average Ethiopian household (6 persons) in an average month (30 days). The food basket is designed to incorporate different sets of four staple crops in each region in order to reflect consumption patterns in the regions while the NFI basket consists of two hygiene items. The JMMI basket is based in part on the Ethiopia Cash Working Group’s effort to develop a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for the Somali region in 2020<sup>2</sup>, it is not a complete MEB itself and does not reflect the full spectrum of regular household expenditures in Ethiopia. It can, however, be tracked over time to understand how household financial burdens are evolving.

Food Items

Cereals & root crops (maize, sorghum, wheat, teff, Barley, rice & enset)	72 kg	Tomatoes	5 kg
Meat	2.7 kg	Potatoes	3 kg
Green leafy vegetables	5 kg	Onions	5 kg
		Egg	18 pieces
		Cooking oil	5.86 L

Non-Food Items

Bath soap	0.375 kg (3* 125g bars)
Laundry soap	1.2 kg (6* 200g bars)

USD/ETB official exchange rate<sup>3</sup>  
134.43 ETB

Food basket composition according to regional consumption patterns:

Beef	Addis Ababa, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, South Ethiopia, Harari, Dire Dawa, Sidama, SWE <sup>4</sup>
Beef and goat meat	Afar
Camel and goat meat	Somali
Maize, sorghum, teff, wheat	Addis Ababa, Gambela, Oromia, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Harari, Dire Dawa
Maize, sorghum, wheat, rice	Somali
Maize, sorghum, teff, barley	Afar
Maize, teff, barley, enset	South Ethiopia, Sidama, SWE

Accepted Payment Modalities

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

- 1

97%

Cash (ETB)
- 2

39%

Mobile money
- 3

32%

Mobile transfer

Table 1: JMMI Full Basket Median Price Per Region

Region	Full basket median price in June(ETB)	Full basket median price in June (USD)	Full basket median price in May (ETB)	Full basket median price in May(USD)	Change since May 2025(ETB)
Addis Ababa	13362	100.21	12856	97.77	▲ 4%
Afar	22423	168.16	19460	147.99	▲ 15%
Amhara	10699	80.24	10580	80.46	▲ 1%
Benishangul Gumuz	11615	87.11	10708	81.44	▲ 8%
Dire Dawa	-	-	-	-	N/A
Gambela	12665	94.98	13808	105.01	▼ 8%
Harari	-	-	11721	89.14	N/A
Oromia	12091	90.68	11312	86.03	▲ 7%
Sidama	15800	118.50	14513	110.37	▲ 9%
Somali	20301	152.25	19248	146.38	▲ 5%
South Ethiopia	15522	116.41	15033	114.32	▲ 3%
SWE	15615	117.11	15744	119.73	▼ 1%
Tigray	12281	92.11	11705	89.02	▲ 5%
National JMMI full basket <sup>5</sup>	14,543 ETB		109.07 USD <sup>1</sup>	▲ 654 ETB	▲ 5%
National JMMI food basket <sup>5</sup>	13,643 ETB		102.32 USD <sup>1</sup>	▲ 474 ETB	▲ 4%

Key Findings

- While the JMMI full basket prices increased in 9 out of 11 regions, the overall national JMMI full basket price only rose by 5 % between May and June 2025.
- This suggests that regional disparities are influencing overall trends, with some regions experiencing significantly higher increases.
- For instance, Afar, Sidama, and Benishangul Gumuz saw the largest regional jumps at 15%, 9%, and 8%, respectively, highlighting localized factors impacting prices.
- Compared to May 2024, the national median price of the JMMI full basket increased by 27%, indicating a notable upward trend in median household expenses over the year. This underscores the importance of examining regional drivers behind these changes to better inform targeted interventions.

<sup>2</sup> Minimum Expenditure Basket for Somali Region Guidance Note, June 2020. Additional sources consulted to assemble the JMMI 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).

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

<sup>4</sup> South West Ethiopia.

<sup>5</sup> National JMMI full and food basket prices in June were 14543 ETB and13,643 ETB respectively. The changes in Table 1 represent the difference between May and June 2025 prices.





Map 3: Cost of JMMI Full Basket, By Woreda

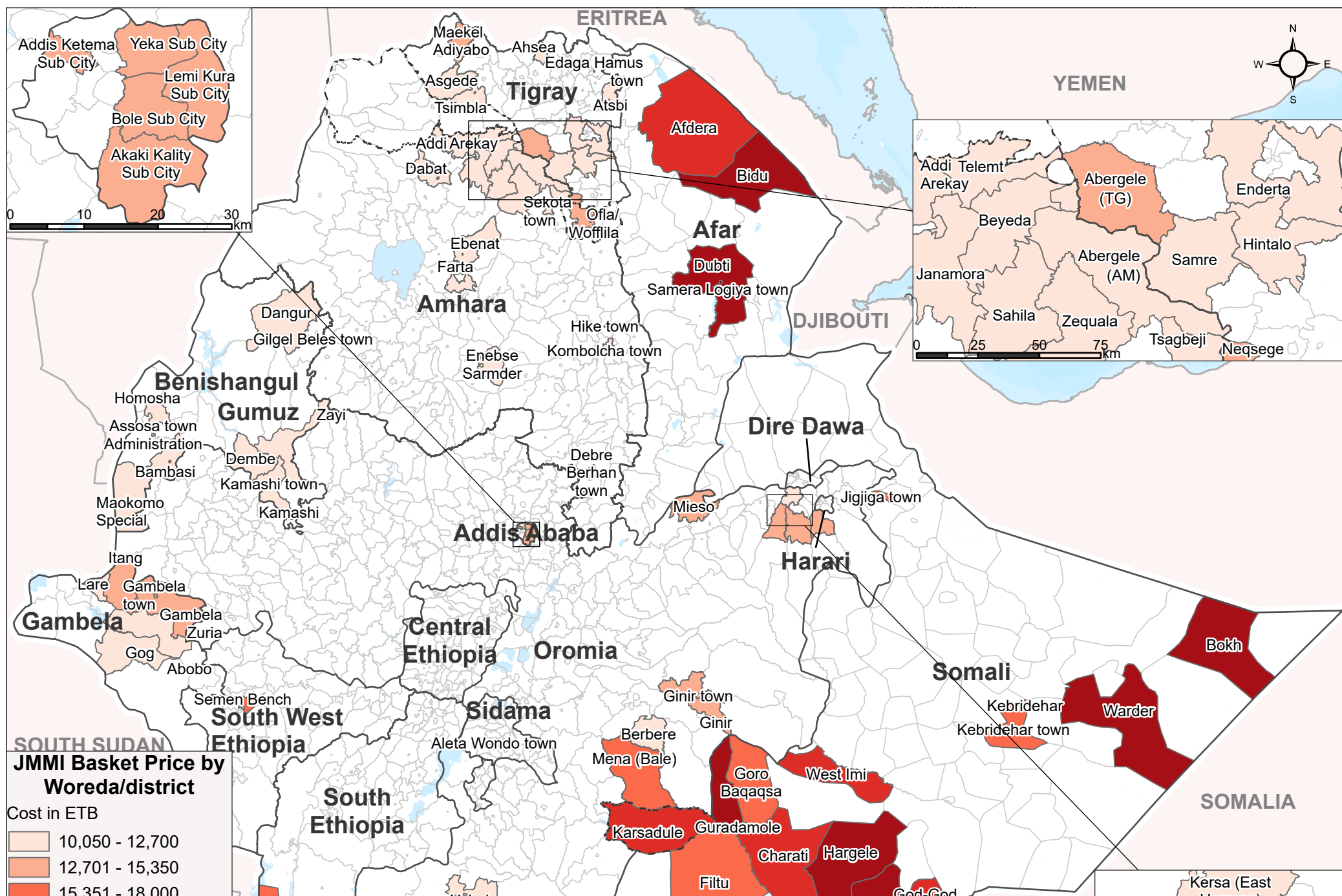




Table 2: National and Regional Median Prices Per Item<sup>6</sup>

- In November 2023, the monitoring items were updated to include a wider variety of indicators based on REACH and ECWG guidance. They kept the existing items and developed a new MEB, which was finalized in May 2025 and will be used starting from July 2025. Although shelter and education prices were not part of the June JMMI basket, their trends are still monitored to help CVA actors make informed decisions.
- Between May and June 2025, cereal prices saw their highest monthly increase: maize 3%, teff 5%, wheat 7%, barley 6%, while rice decreased by 7%.
- Pulses showed mixed changes: green peas down 3%, fava beans down 11%, lentils up 1%.
- Meat prices varied: beef down 8%, goat meat up 23%, camel unchanged.
- Vegetable prices shifted significantly: onions up 43%, leafy greens down 8%, okra down 13%, tomatoes up 17%.
- In wash items, bath soap rose 25%, water containers 20%, buckets 9%, sanitary pads 8%, laundry soap stable.
- Education items varied: rubber up 33%, rulers down 13%, notebooks and pens unchanged.
- Other essentials increased: vegetable oil by 3%, milk by 20%, eggs by 5%, salt by 13%, and sugar by 2%.

Item <sup>7</sup>	National change since	National	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul Gumuz	Gambela	Oromia	Sidama	Somali	South Ethiopia <sup>9</sup>	SWE	Tigray
<b>Cereals<sup>8</sup></b>													
Maize	▲ 3%	47	55	85	38	30	43	48	43	100	55	60	44
Sorghum	0%	60	90	94	47	35	45	47	N/A	100	N/A	70	60
Teff	▲ 5%	126	135	163	100	123	140	110	110	-	N/A	135	131
Wheat	▲ 7%	80	80	80	80	120	64	78	80	115	N/A	120	75
Barley	▲ 6%	90	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	90	-	N/A	N/A	-
Enset	0%	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	150	-
Rice	▼ 7%	130	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	130	N/A	N/A	-
<b>Pulses</b>													
Garden peas	▼ 3%	175	170	-	185	190	168	300	N/A	N/A	200	80	218
Faba beans	▼ 11%	160	170	-	119	188	168	150	N/A	-	N/A	80	153
Lentils	▲ 1%	270	280	-	253	285	275	203	N/A	-	280	120	250
<b>Meat and Fish</b>													
Beef <sup>8</sup>	▼ 8%	925	900	-	900	680	1000	1200	1200	-	N/A	900	1000
Goat meat <sup>8</sup>	▲ 23%	1350	-	925	-	-	-	-	-	1350	-	-	-
Camel meat <sup>8</sup>	0%	1200	-	1300	-	-	-	-	-	1200	-	-	-
Dry fish	▲ 33%	400	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vegetables</b>													
Green leafy <sup>8</sup>	▼ 8%	60	50	93	36	45	70	48	-	100	-	25	61
Tomatoes <sup>8</sup>	▼ 17%	70	40	75	48	80	90	65	25	143	60	70	55
Onions <sup>8</sup>	▲ 43%	100	90	105	70	110	120	90	90	130	180	100	90
Potatoes <sup>8</sup>	0%	60	50	75	60	60	65	50	40	89	65	50	68
Okra	▼ 13%	130	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>WASH</b>													
Bath soap <sup>8</sup>	▲ 25%	100	126	N/A	55	70	100	66	N/A	120	50	50	70
Laundry soap <sup>8</sup>	0%	70	76	N/A	69	50	64	100	N/A	60	70	60	75
Sanitary pads	▲ 8%	70	65	N/A	60	75	65	80	N/A	125	100	60	78
Water purification	0%	45	45	25	N/A	N/A	48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	120	36
<b>Shelter NFIs</b>													
Plastic bucket	▲ 9%	290	270	400	250	235	275	350	N/A	627	N/A	150	250
Washing basin	▲ 20%	300	260	N/A	218	N/A	250	325	N/A	700	N/A	200	370
<b>Education NFIs</b>													
Exercise book	0%	50	50	75	50	50	55	68	N/A	54	50	50	50
Pen/pencil	0%	15	12	24	23	25	20	25	N/A	26	20	30	20
Rubbers	▲ 33%	20	12	N/A	16	10	20	16	N/A	50	N/A	15	20
Rulers	▼ 13%	35	30	N/A	28	30	44	40	N/A	50	N/A	15	43
<b>Other</b>													
Cooking oil <sup>8</sup>	▲ 3%	330	350	-	333	335	335	305	N/A	300	300	300	330
Milk	▲ 20%	120	130	235	118	150	120	125	N/A	80	N/A	100	100
Eggs <sup>8</sup>	▲ 5%	21	21	24	15	25	23	20	N/A	33	14	20	20
Salt	▲ 13%	45	28	N/A	40	55	45	30	N/A	80	50	40	35
Sugar	▲ 2%	154	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	-	-	-

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

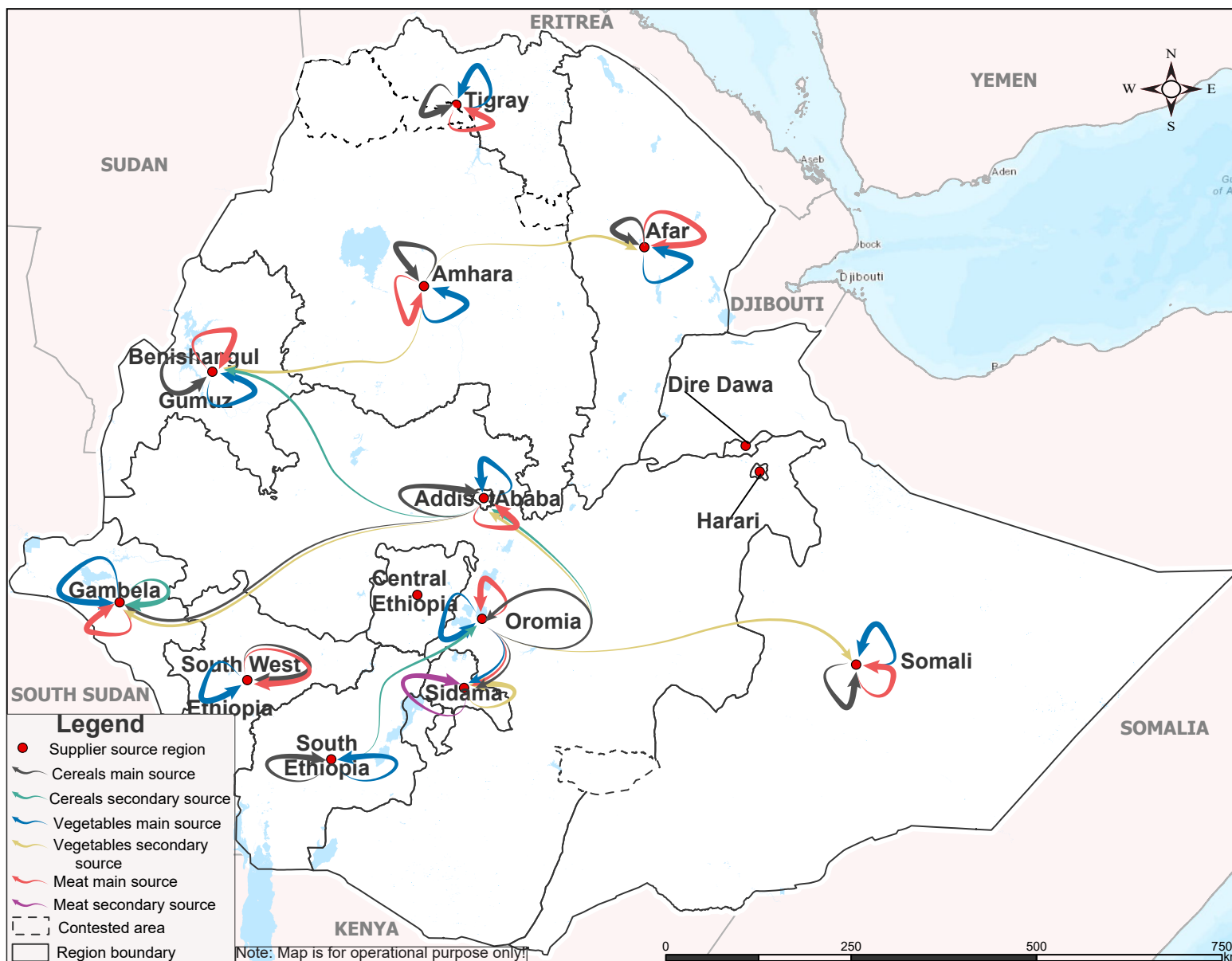
7. The 'NA' means data for certain items prices is not available for this month.

8. These items are included in the JMMI basket. The remaining items are monitored monthly, but not included in the basket

9. In June 2025, data was not collected in Central Ethiopia, Harar and Dire Dawa due to the unavailability of data collection partners. Additionally, items were only partially assessed in South Ethiopia and Sidama.

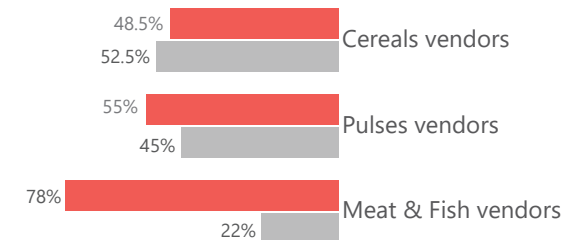
## SUPPLY CHAIN AND MARKET ACCESSIBILITY

Map 4: Food Items Supply Route



## LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR FOOD ITEMS

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

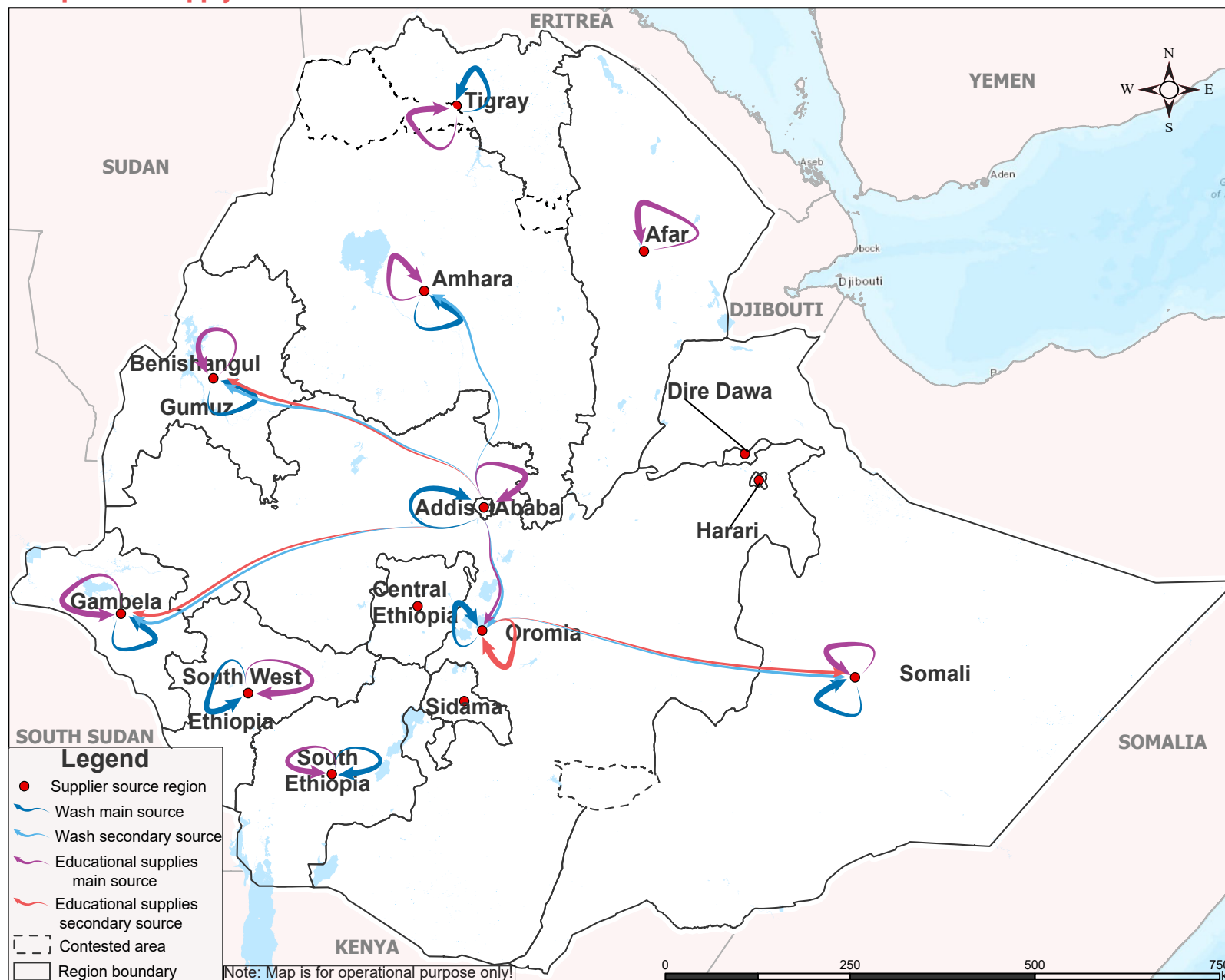


■ Yes, suppliers are located in the same marketplace  
 ■ No, suppliers are located outside of the marketplace

## Key Findings

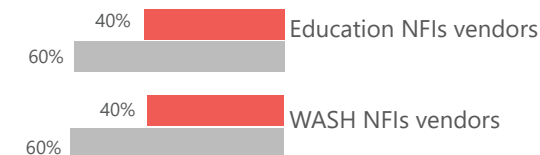
- In June 2025, cereals exhibited a high level of regional interconnection. For example: Oromia sourced 24% of its cereals from Southwest Ethiopia; Benshangul-Gumuz sourced 29% from Addis Ababa; Gambela sourced 80% from Addis Ababa; and Addis Ababa sourced 23% from Oromia.
- Regarding pulses, 80% of vendors in the Somali region sourced from Oromia; 50% of Benshangul-Gumuz pulses were sourced from Addis Ababa; 47% of Gambela pulses were sourced from Addis Ababa; and 35% of pulses in Addis Ababa were sourced from Oromia.
- For meat, 10 out of 11 assessed regions did not source from other regions and were fully supplied by their own regional providers, except for Sidama, where 67% was sourced 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

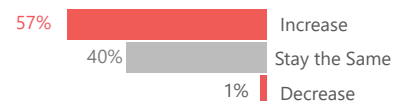
- In June 2025, Education NFI vendors in Addis Ababa were the primary source for Oromia (47%), Gambela (42%), and Benshangul-Gumuz (15%). Additionally, WASH NFI vendors: 50% of supplies in Oromia originated from Addis Ababa; 33% of Benshangul-Gumuz supplies came from Addis Ababa; 47% of Gambela supplies were sourced from Addis Ababa; and 16% of Somali region supplies came from Oromia.
- These dependencies indicate that disruptions in key sourcing regions could significantly impact the availability of essential educational and WASH supplies across multiple areas. This highlights the importance of diversifying supply sources to improve resilience.



## 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= 297.** Out of those vendors predicting an increase in food prices, the most frequently cited reasons were<sup>10</sup>:

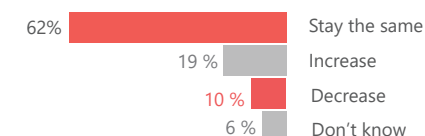
- 1 55% Rising exchange rate
- 2 29 % Customer running out of these items
- 3 29 % Customers demanding more of these items

**N= 153.** Out of those vendors predicting an increase in non-food item prices, the most frequently cited reasons were<sup>10</sup>:

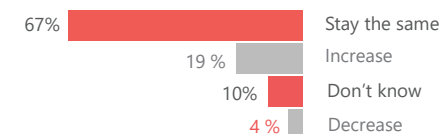
- 1 58 % Rising exchange rate
- 2 36 % Customers demanding more of these items
- 3 11% Customer running out of these items

### 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.



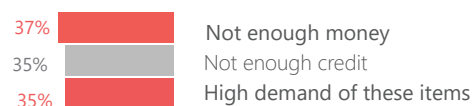
The percentage of vendors who said there was a change in the number of active traders in their marketplace compared to the previous month.



## DIFFICULTIES IN MEETING DEMAND AND TRANSPORTING OR PROCURING SUPPLIES

**25%** (n=22) 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 were<sup>10</sup>:



**25%** (n=4) 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 were<sup>10</sup>:



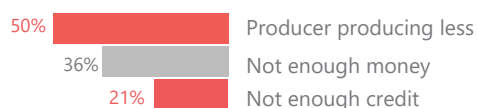
**22%** (n=18) of vegetables vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough vegetables to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were<sup>10</sup>:



**20%** (n=19) 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 were<sup>10</sup>:



## 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)<sup>10</sup>:

- 1 77% Men
- 2 63% Women
- 3 22% Children

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 collection<sup>10</sup>:

- 1 4% Curfew
- 2 3% Fear of robbery
- 3 2% Fear of looting
- 4 2% Fear of violence

**Table 3: Availability of Items in the Market, Available Stock and Time Needed to Restock in June 2025<sup>11</sup>**

Item	Availability			Stock and Restock	
	Available (% KIs)	Limited Available	Not available	Days stock available	Days needed to restock
<b>Cereals</b>					
Maize	70%	29%		15	4
Sorghum	56%	33%	5%	14	3
Teff	57%	32%	9%	15	5
Wheat	51%	36%	8%	14	3
Barley	18%	9%	36%	15	7
Enset	50%	10%	40%	2	1
Rice	89%	11%		15	4
<b>Pulses</b>					
Garden peas	68%	30%	2%	15	2
Faba beans	70%	26%	4%	15	2
Lentils	67%	27%	5%	15	3
<b>Meat and Fish</b>					
Beef	84%	16%		2	1
Goat meat	91%	9%		1	1
Camel meat	91%	9%		1	1
Dry fish	96%	4%		9	2
<b>Vegetables</b>					
Green leafy	56%	27%	9%	2	2
Tomatoes	77%	23%		3	2
Onions	77%	21%		5	2
Potatoes	74%	23%	2%	5	2
Okra	57%		40%	4	2
<b>WASH</b>					
Bath soap	84%	16%		17	2
Laundry soap	80%	18%	2%	16	2
Sanitary pads	57%	16%		16	2
Water purification	50%	29%	21%	30	3
<b>Shelter</b>					
Plastic bucket	79%	21%		25	5
Washing basin	77%	20%	1%	30	3
<b>Education</b>					
Exercise book	86%	14%		30	3
Pen/pencil	86%	14%		30	2
Rubber	53%	29%	9%	30	2
Ruler	44%	33%	11%	30	2
<b>Other</b>					
Cooking oil	77%	23%		5	3
Milk	84%	16%		1	1
Egg	80%	20%		5	2
Salt	84%	16%		20	2
Sugar	93%	7%		19	3

**Key Findings**

- In June 2025, some commodities showed high availability, such as sugar (93%), goat meat (91%), dry fish (96%), laundry soap (84%), and rice (89%), indicating a steady supply. However, others like sorghum and teff were limited in about 33% of markets, while potatoes, tomatoes, garden peas, rubber, and water purification items faced shortages in around 23-30% of markets.
- High unavailability was observed for enset (40%), barley (36%), and okra (40%), which could impact household nutrition and hygiene.
- These differences suggest that while basic food and hygiene supplies are generally available, certain key items remain scarce, potentially affecting livelihoods and well-being.
- The shortages may lead to increased prices or reliance on less nutritious alternatives. Addressing these gaps is essential to ensure consistent access and support the health and economic stability of communities.

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



## Methodology

JMMI data was collected through key informant interviews with retailers in target markets, focusing on the 30 days prior. For June 2025, interviews in woreda capitals from June 2-16 involved at least three vendors per commodity. Median prices and stock levels were calculated per woreda and aggregated regionally and nationally.

A woreda's largest urban marketplace(s) devoted to retail is/are prioritised for data collection, with expansion to rural areas depending on the availability of contributing partners. For the purposes of the Ethiopia JMMI, a market place is defined as an area with a relatively sizable concentration of traders in close proximity to each other. Within each target market place, field teams are responsible for identifying a sufficient number of traders to interview those who sell directly to consumers, who sell at least one item of that region's JMMI Basket and who are patronised by average consumers in the area. Field teams aim to collect a minimum of three prices per assessed item per assessed 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.

Data collection for this round took place between 2-16 June 2025. In June 2025, 39 of the Ethiopia Cash Working Group (CWG) JMMI partners conducted a total of 772 KIIs. This round covered 92 marketplaces, which were sampled by partners nationwide based on their access and existing areas of intervention. This round includes 89 out of 1142 woredas in Ethiopia.

## 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 June 2025, data for items—such as cereals, pulses, vegetables, washing items, Shelter NFI, and Education NFI in various regions—Sidama, Afar and Southwest Ethiopia were not collected, likely affecting the reported price changes in Tables 1 and 2.
- All findings are indicative and not statistically generalisable at any level.

## Participating agencies

- ACF (Action Against Hunger)
- ACTED
- Actionaid
- Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia
- CIFA ETS (Centro Internazionale per L'Infanzia e la Famiglia ETS)
- 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 2016, 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)
- GOAL Ethiopia
- Gayo Pastoral Development Initiative (GPDI)
- Generation for African Relief and Development Organization
- IRC (International Rescue Committee)
- LWF (Lutheran World Federation)
- NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)
- ORDA Ethiopia
- Oxfam
- PIN
- Pastoralist Concern (PC)
- Plan International
- REACH
- Save the Children
- Self Help Africa
- UNICEF
- World Vision International

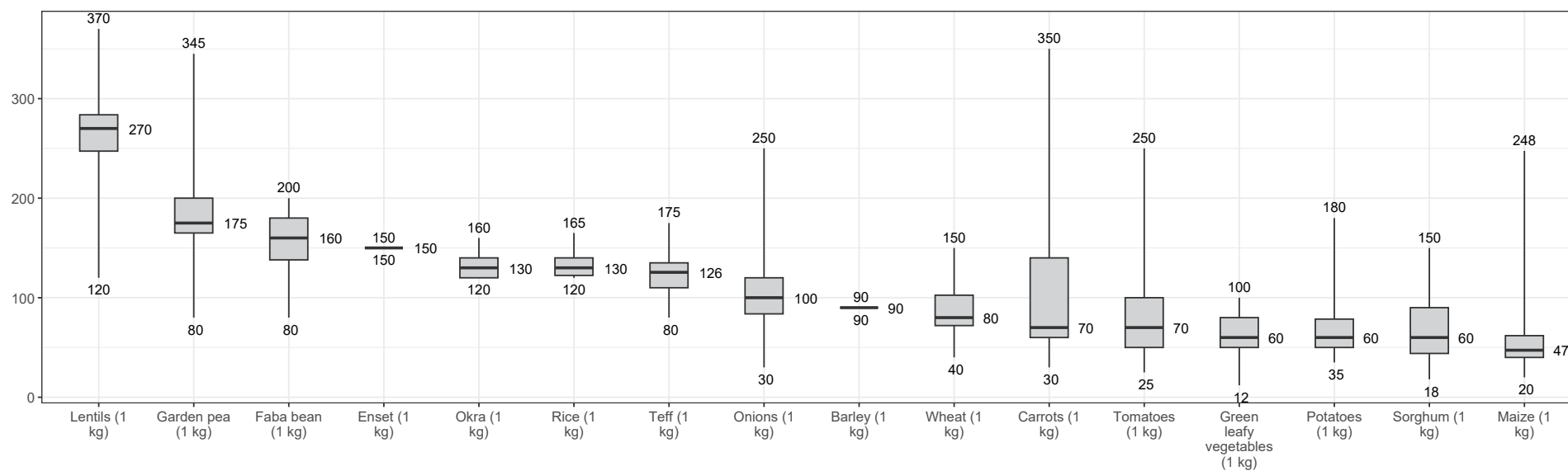
## About REACH

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](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org) and follow us on Twitter @REACH\_info.

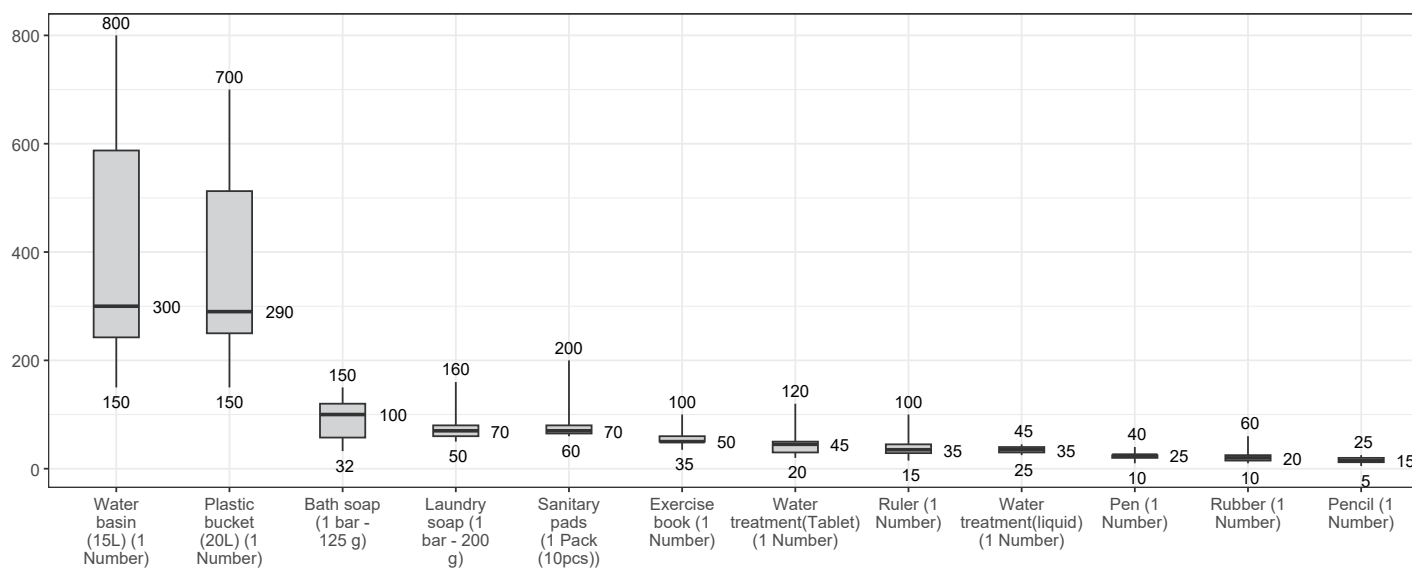
All the Ethiopia JMMI and other assessment outputs, including factsheets and datasets, are openly available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).

## ANNEX 1: Distribution of Prices

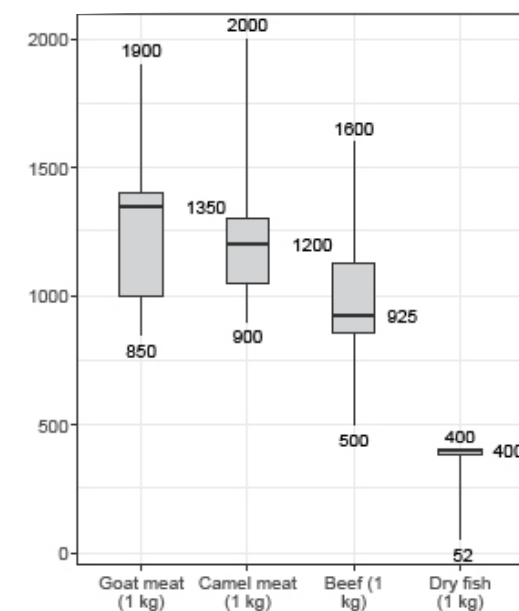
## Food Items



## NFIs



## Meat and Fish Items



Other Food Items

