

INTRODUCTION

The humanitarian response system in Somalia has mechanisms in place for rapid scale-up and sustained programming, including Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). Despite the challenging context of COVID-19, 224.8 million United States Dollar (USD) was dispursed through CVA in Somalia by the end of November 2020. The use of CVA, through multi-purpose cash assistance and sectoral cash, is expected to rise throughout 2021, as it remains an effective means of delivering aid.¹

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) is a joint initiative from the Somalia Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Shelter, and Education clusters and REACH. It aims to address an information gap in Somalia in terms of regular and updated monitoring of market functionality and a broad range of non-food items (NFIs), while contributing to existing² supply chain and price monitoring of the main Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) items.

The aim of the JMMI is to harmonize market monitoring, avoid duplications and overlaps in data collection, maximize geographic coverage and ensure a regular and predictable output to inform cluster programming and cash responses. It is a model that REACH has supported to set up and coordinate in [several countries](#).

The assessed items are selected based on needs of the three clusters and their members, currently implementing or planning to implement Market-Based Programming (MBP) and CVA. On the supply side, MBP supports traders to expand their products, for example through providing non-refundable cash grants for business development. On the demand side, CVA is provided to increase access to WASH, shelter, and education commodities.

Data collection takes place on a quarterly basis. The pilot round of the JMMI in Somalia took place in June 2020, in 6 locations with a reduced list of assessed items. The August 2020 round was the first full round of the JMMI, which covered more than 50 items from the WASH and Shelter clusters, in 12 different locations. Atypical circumstances due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, have increased both the demand for an updated monitoring of a broad range of NFIs, and the limitations faced when collecting primary data.

Twenty additional items were added to the JMMI in November 2020, in collaboration with the Somalia Education cluster, to respond to persisting information gaps on education-related expenses. As of the most recent round in November 2021, the JMMI continues to adapt and improve, with partners working together, learning from experience, while delivering the best possible data with transparency and accuracy.

SUMMARY FROM THE CURRENT ROUND

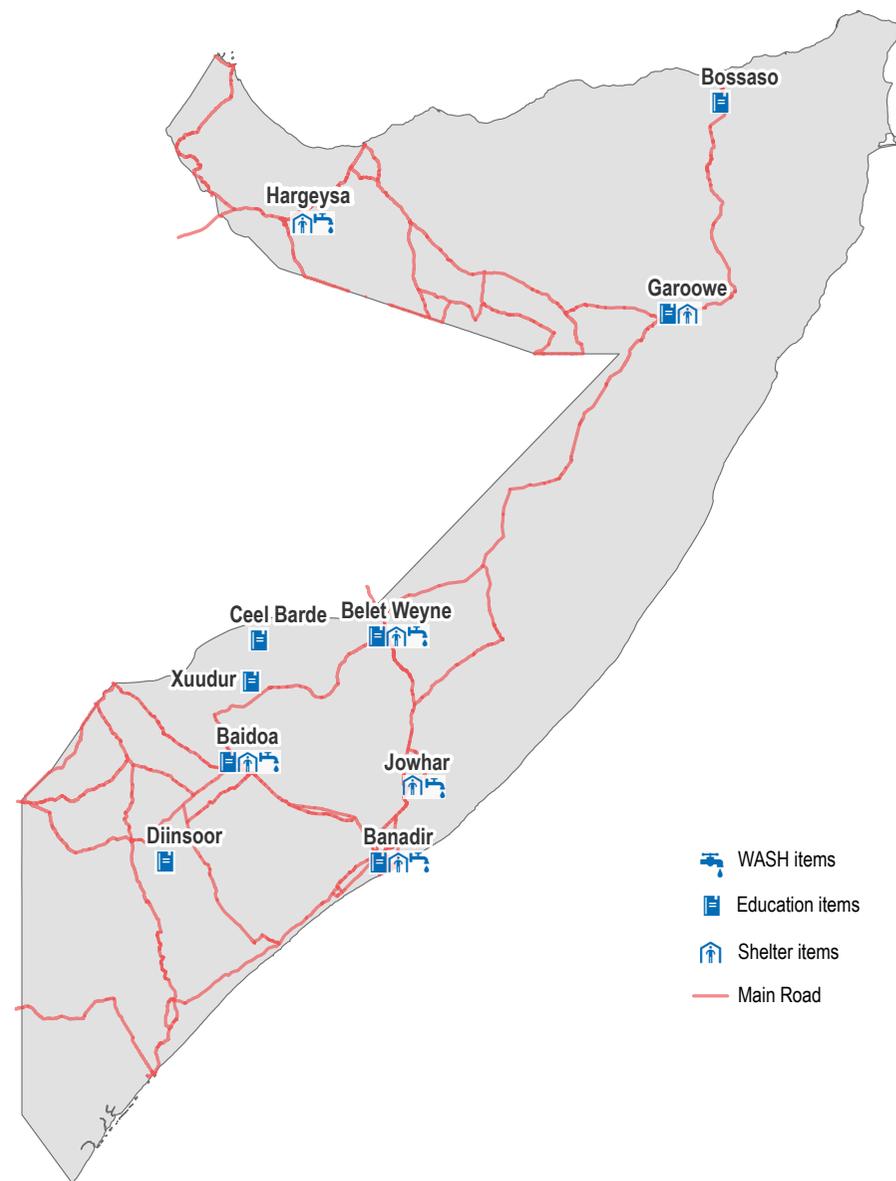
12	participating agencies
10	assessed locations
73	assessed items
406	interviews conducted

ON-LINE DASHBOARD

To facilitate the interaction with the JMMI, an interactive dashboard is available on-line. The dashboard is designed to allow users to navigate more easily and draw geographical and temporal comparisons, and filter on particular items. The development of the interactive dashboard started in September 2020.

To use the on-line interactive dashboard, access bit.ly/

Locations assessed in November 2021, per cluster items, and main roads



OVERVIEW

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

PAYMENT METHOD

Vendors reported the USD, Somali Shilling (SOSH), Somaliland Shilling (SLSH), and the Ethiopian Birr (ETB) as the currencies primarily accepted in their shops. In most locations, and particularly in the largest cities, the USD was reportedly the main currency accepted by vendors interviewed (6 locations from a total of 10 assessed), followed by the SOSH (3 locations), the SLSH (1 location) and the ETB (1 location).

The vast majority of vendors reported accepting mobile money and cash as payment methods.

PRICES

The tables on the following pages present the median reported prices in all assessed locations, converted to USD using the exchange rate reported by each vendor. For the aggregated prices, labelled as "All", the methodology used is "medians-of-medians," whereby the median prices for each of all assessed items are calculated first within each assessed location and then the median of all of those location medians is calculated to derive aggregated prices.

The tables also include the aggregated values for the first and third quartiles, which represent the distribution of the 50% most common prices (25% below and 25% above the median, respectively). These boundaries, combined with the particular distribution of prices (standard deviation³), are used to calculate outliers (crossed with a red line).

The items with reported prices presenting a higher standard deviation (>10 USD) are, in order: whiteboards, blackboards, gravel. Another 4 items presented a standard deviation higher than 4 USD: wheelbarrows, face masks, vent pipes, and gumboots. These differences could be a sign of large differences of prices across locations, variation in quality or brands, or a misinterpretation of the targeted specifications. This is a strong indication that these items need clearer specifications and a closer follow up in future rounds.

Changes in prices are noted for all items with sufficient price quotations from both the current and previous rounds. The changes are categorized as: large increase (> 100%, or current price more than doubled since the previous round), medium increase (31% to 100%), small increase (5% to 30%), minor change (-5% to 5%), small decrease (-5% to -30%), medium decrease (-31% to -100%), and large decrease (< -100%, or current price less than half of the previous round).

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

Hargeysa (WASH and shelter) was the only district included in November 2021 round that had not been included in the previous round of the JMMI in August 2021.

Districts that were not included in the November 2021 round of the JMMI, but that were included in the August 2021 round are Marka (education), Kismayo (WASH and shelter), Dollow (WASH and shelter), and Janale (all items).

Currencies interviewed vendors reporting primarily accepting in their shops, per location

Location	USD	SOSH	SLSH	ETB
All	96%	31%	5%	12%
Baidoa	96%	4%	0%	0%
Belet Weyne	100%	0%	0%	0%
Bossaso	100%	0%	0%	0%
Ceel Barde	24%	0%	0%	76%
Diinsoor	83%	17%	0%	0%
Garoowe	100%	0%	0%	0%
Hargeysa	30%	0%	70%	0%
Xuudur	100%	0%	0%	0%
Jowhar	78%	22%	0%	0%
Mogadishu	93%	7%	0%	0%

KEY

(both tables above)

0%  100%

Payment methods interviewed vendors reported accepting in their shops, per location

Location	Cash	Mobile	Voucher
All	100%	100%	0%
Baidoa	74%	100%	0%
Belet Weyne	100%	100%	0%
Bossaso	100%	100%	20%
Ceel Barde	100%	100%	0%
Diinsoor	100%	100%	0%
Garoowe	7%	100%	0%
Hargeysa	100%	91%	30%
Xuudur	100%	91%	0%
Jowhar	91%	95%	0%
Mogadishu	69%	91%	2%

GENERAL NFIs

Median price of basic NFI kit (USD) - November 2021

Item	Overall median, per assessed item spec.	Quantity per kit, per household	Median item cost per kit/ household	Baidoa, cost per kit	Belet Weyne, cost per kit	Garoowe, cost per kit	Hargeysa cost per kit	Jowhar, cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	7.50	3	22.50	31.80	9.00	30.00	60.00	15.00	10.50
Bowl 1 liter	1.00	5	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	3.75
Cooking Pot 5 liters	5.50	1	5.50	8.00	3.00	6.00	8.00	5.00	3.75
Cooking Pot 7 liters	6.13	1	6.13	9.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	5.30	6.25
Cup 250ml	0.95	5	4.75	4.50	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	3.50
Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	1.50	2	3.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	2.00
Kettle 2 liters	4.43	1	4.43	5.10	2.50	3.00	5.00	4.62	4.25
Knife medium	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.70
Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	5.50	1	5.50	2.50	4.00	7.00	9.50	7.00	2.00
Mug unit	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	1.00	1.00	0.75
Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	10.00	1	10.00	10.00	11.50	0.00	0.00	10.00	6.00
Plate 25cm diameter	1.25	5	6.25	7.50	5.00	12.50	5.00	10.00	5.00
Serving Spoon 125ml	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.75
Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	7.02	2	14.04	20.00	8.00	12.00	20.00	16.08	5.00
Solar Lamp unit	4.25	1	4.25	4.50	4.00	6.00	11.00	3.85	3.50
Spoon unit	1.00	5	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	1.25	5.00	2.75
Total basic NFI kit cost	NA	NA	99.35	118.90	71.50	98.40	146.75	103.84	60.45
Rounded basic NFI kit cost*	NA	NA	100.00	120.00	70.00	100.00	145.00	105.00	60.00

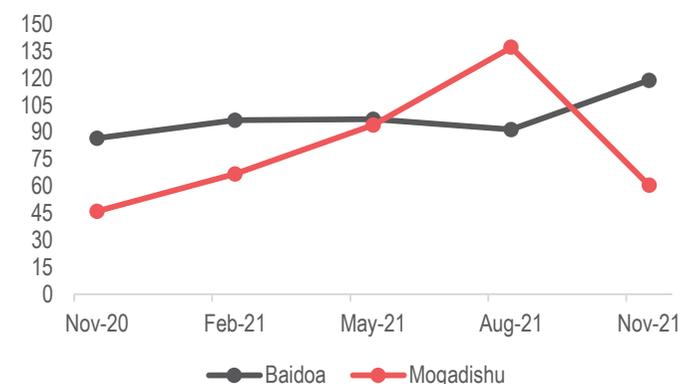
The table above contains the items that should be included in a basic NFI kit, as determined by the Somalia Shelter cluster's Sustainable Solutions Technical Working Group. It should be noted that the median price of the kit varies by location and not all items included in the kit were available at the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

When prices could not be collected for a particular item in an assessed location, the overall aggregate median price has been included as a substitute. The graphs to the right show changes to the

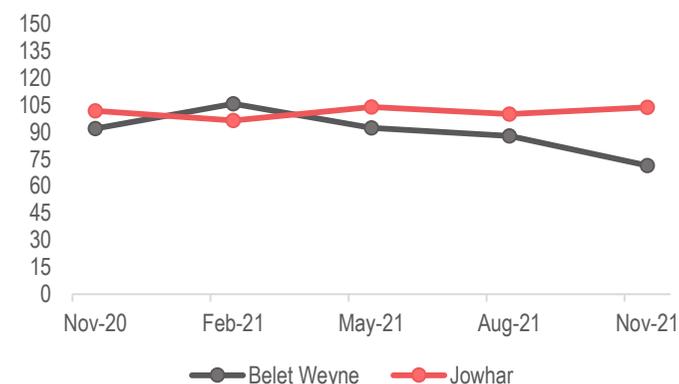
median price of a basic NFI kit over time for those locations for which data has been collected in the past four rounds of the JMIMI.

The largest increase over time in the median reported price of a basic NFI kit can be observed in Mogadishu in the all previous quarters, followed by a decrease between August 2021 and November 2021. In Baidoa, findings suggest prices have increased slightly between August and November 2021. Reported prices appear to have remained relatively stable over time in Belet Weyne and Jowhar.

Median price of basic NFI kit over time (USD) - Southwest State



Median price of basic NFI kit over time (USD) - Hirshabelle State



KEY

(table above)

*Substitute price - no price data available for this item in this location. The overall median price for this round of data collection has been substituted.

*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.⁴

Median prices of monitored items (USD)⁵ in November 2021 compared to previous round in August 2021 - General NFIs

Item	Total Number of Vendors interviewed	Overall Median	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Baidoa	Belet Weyne	Garoowe	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Mogadishu	
Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	53	7.50	3.88	10.45	10.60 ▲	3.00▲	10.00	20.00	5.00	3.50 ▼	
Bowl 1 liter	51	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 ▼	1.00 ▼	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.75 ▲	
Bucket 10 liters	67	2.80	2.53	3.94	2.60 ▲	2.00 ▲	4.25	11.00	3.00	2.50 ▲	
Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	52	0.35	0.25	0.80	0.30 ▼	0.40 ▼	NA	NA	2.00	0.10 ▼	
Cooking Pot 5 liters	46	5.50	4.06	7.50	8.00 ▼	3.00 ▲	6.00	8.00	5.00	3.50 ●	
Cooking Pot 7 liters	46	6.13	5.48	8.31	9.00 ▼	5.00 ▲	6.00	10.00	5.30	6.25 ▼	
Cup 250ml	61	0.95	0.83	1.00	0.90 ▼	1.00 ▲	0.80	1.00	1.00	0.70 ●	
Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	50	1.50	1.13	1.88	1.50 ●	1.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.00 ▲	
Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	41	1.50	1.00	2.00	NA	1.00 x	2.00	1.50	2.00	0.70 ●	
Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	50	2.00	1.63	2.00	2.00▲	2.00▲	2.00	1.50	2.00	0.70 ▲	
Kettle 2 liters	69	4.43	3.31	4.90	5.10▲	2.50▲	3.00	5.00	4.62	4.25 ▲	
Knife medium	71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 x	1.00 x	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.70 ▼	
Lock unit	35	2.00	1.00	2.30	2.30 ▲	2.50 ▲	1.00	NA	2.00	1.00 ▲	
MHM ⁷ disposable, pack 10-14 units	34	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00 x	3.00 ▼	NA	NA	1.00	1.00 ●	
MHM reusable, 5 units	27	1.00	0.70	1.75	NA	2.50 x	NA	NA	1.00	0.40	
Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	26	5.50	2.88	7.00	2.50 ▼	4.00 ▼	7.00	9.50	7.00	2.00 ●	
Mug unit	55	1.00	0.93	1.00	1.00 ●	1.00 ▲	0.90	1.00	1.00	0.75 ●	
Face Mask box, 50 units	51	5.00	5.00	10.00	4.50 ▼	5.00 ▲	10.00	NA	10.00	5.00 ▼	
Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	33	8.00	6.88	8.88	8.50 ▲	10.00 ▲	7.50	NA	5.00	NA	
Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	19	10.00	9.00	10.38	10.00 ▲	11.00 ▲	NA	NA	10.00	6.00 ▲	
Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	18	9.00	9.00	9.75	10.50 ▼	9.00 ●	NA	NA	9.00	NA	
Plate 25cm diameter	59	1.25	1.00	1.88	1.50 ▼	1.00 ▲	2.50	1.00	2.00	1.00 ▲	
Rake unit	29	2.50	1.25	3.00	3.20 ▼	2.00 ▲	0.80	1.00	3.00	3.00 ▼	
Serving Spoon 125ml	47	1.00	0.81	1.00	1.00 ▼	0.50 x	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.75 ▼	
Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	55	7.02	4.50	9.51	10.00 ▼	4.00 ▲	6.00	10.00	8.04	2.50 ▲	
Soap 3 small bars (150g)	77	1.00	1.00	1.75	1.00 x	1.00 ●	1.00	8.00	2.00	0.72 ▲	
Solar Lamp unit	34	4.25	3.88	5.63	4.00 ▲	4.00 ▲	6.00	11.00	3.85	3.50 ▲	
Spoon unit	40	1.00	0.55	1.00	1.00 x	1.00 ▲	NA	0.25	1.00	0.55 ●	
Washing Powder 100 grams	74	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20 ▼	0.20 ▲	0.40	NA	0.20	0.16 ▼	
Water 1 liter bottle	50	0.80	0.58	0.80	30.0 ▲	0.80 ▲	0.30	3.63	0.50	0.80 ▼	

- PRICE CHANGE KEY**
- ▲ Large increase (> 100%)
 - ▲ Medium increase (31% to 100%)
 - ▲ Small increase (5% to 30%)
 - Minor change (-5% to 5%)
 - ▼ Small decrease (-5% to -30%)
 - ▼ Medium decrease (-31% to -100%)
 - ▼ Large decrease (< -100%)
 - x Inconclusive change⁶
 - x Inconclusive price, based on only one quote
 - ‡ Price outliers: prices with strong deviation (+2) to the overall median price

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

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

Item	Baidoa	Belet Weyne	Garowe	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Mogadishu
Blanket	0%	0%	75%	0%	38%	0%
Bowl	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%
Bucket	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%
Chlorine Tabs	0%	0%	21%	0%	N/A	N/A
Cooking Pot	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%
Cup	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%
Jerry Can	13%	0%	0%	0%	36%	0%
Kettle	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%
Knife	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%
Lock	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	N/A
MHM	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	N/A
Mosquito Net	0%	0%	100%	0%	42%	0%
Mug	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%
Face Mask	8%	0%	50%	22%	0%	0%
Plastic Gloves	20%	0%	50%	N/A	56%	0%
Plastic Sheet	0%	0%	0%	N/A	60%	0%
Plate	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%
Rake	0%	0%	50%	0%	67%	0%
Serving Spoon	0%	0%	100%	0%	21%	0%
Sleeping Mat	0%	0%	33%	0%	67%	0%
Soap	0%	0%	0%	0%	34%	0%
Solar Lamp	0%	0%	50%	0%	30%	0%
Spoon	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%
Washing Powder	0%	0%	0%	N/A	29%	0%
Water	0%	0%	33%	0%	46%	0%



The table to the left illustrates the percentage of interviewed general NFI vendors reporting difficulties restocking each item by their location. At the aggregate level, the items most commonly reported to be difficult to restock were plastic gloves (20% of vendors reported experiencing difficulty restocking this item), jerry cans (12%) and face mask (8%). It should be noted that vendors were only asked about restocking difficulties for items that they currently had in stock, not for items that were reportedly unavailable.

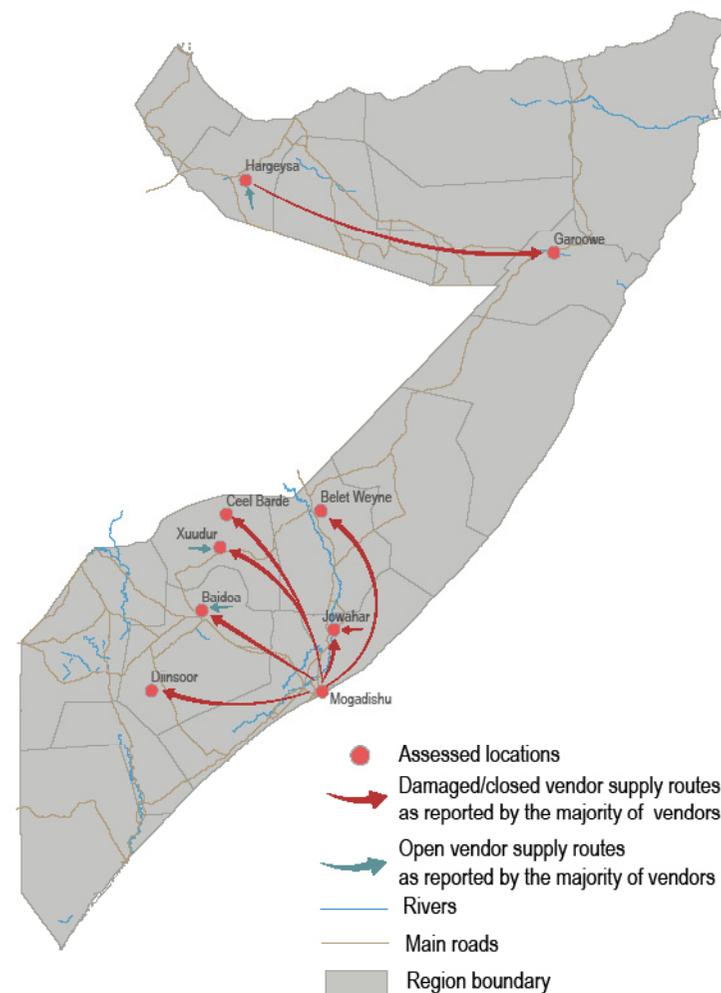
Mosquito nets, which were reportedly unavailable in the shops assessed in Garowe were reported by 100% of interviewed general NFI vendors in Garowe as being difficult to restock, and by 40% of vendors in Jowhar. In addition, serving spoons were also reportedly difficult to restock in Garowe, with all interviewed vendors reporting being unable to restock this item.

Interviewed vendors in Jowhar, where roads reportedly flooded following heavy Deyr rains, damaging supply roads between Jowhar and Mogadishu, leading to deteriorating conditions of the supply roads from Jowhar to Mogadishu, particularly commonly reported restocking difficulties for all the assessed general NFIs available in their shop. The impact of the rains on supply routes appears to be reflected further in the common reporting of damage to the roads from Mogadishu to Jowhar, which was reported by 35% of interviewed vendors (see supply route map on the right).

Twenty-one percent (21%) of interviewed general NFI vendors in Baidoa reported that the main supply route between Mogadishu and Baidoa was damaged.

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

Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors⁸ in November 2021 - General NFIs



Median price (USD) of basic hygiene kit and minimum household water supply - November 2021

Item	Overall median, per assessed item spec.	Quantity per kit, per household	Median item cost per kit/ household	Baidoa, cost per kit	Belet Weyne, cost per kit	Garoowe, cost per kit	Hargeysa cost per kit	Jowhar, cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Bucket 10 liters	2.80	1	2.80	2.60	2.00	4.25	11	3.00	2.50
Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	2.00	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.5	2.00	0.70
MHM disposable, pack 10-14 units	1.00	2	2.00	2.00	6.00	NA	NA	2.00	2.00
Soap 3 small bars (150g)	1.00	1000 g	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	5.3	13.30	4.50
Washing Powder 100 grams	0.20	300 g	0.69	0.30	0.30	1.20	NA	0.60	0.48
Basic hygiene kit cost	NA	NA	13.47	13.27	16.67	12.92	17.80	20.30	9.70
Rounded basic hygiene kit cost	NA	NA	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	10.00
Communal water 20 liters	0.30	2790 l	11.16	8.05	0.976	NA	0.6	0.22	NA
Piped water 1000 liters	1.50	2790 l	4.19	4.19	27.9	NA	19.53	3.766	3.63
Trucked water 1000 liters	7.00	2790 l	19.53						

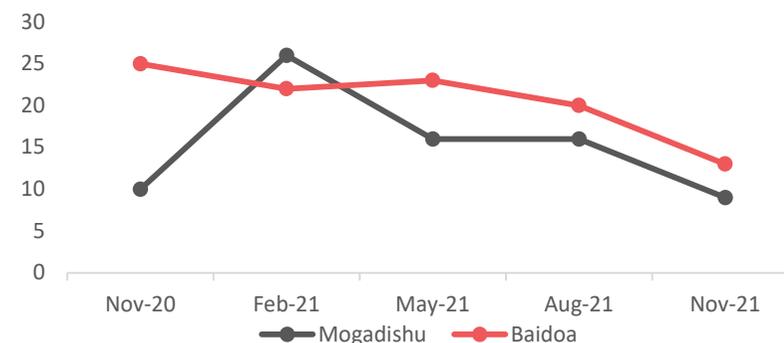
The table above contains the items that should be included in a basic hygiene kit, as determined by the guidance of the WASH cluster Somalia. The frequency with which these items should be distributed varies, as consumable items like soap, menstrual hygiene products, and washing powder would need to be distributed more frequently than 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 liters x 31 days).

It should be noted that the median price of the kit varies by location and not all items included in the kit were available at the time of the assessment in all assessed markets. When prices could not be collected for a particular item in an assessed location, the overall median price has been included as a substitute.

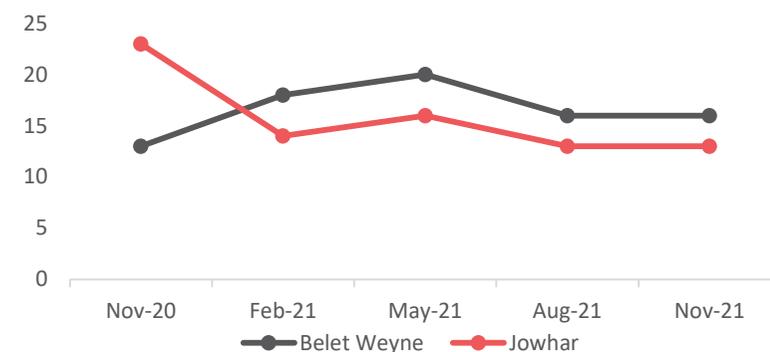
However, this estimate/substitution may not always accurately reflect the cost of said item in said location.

Findings suggest that the median price of the basic hygiene seems to have increased in Mogadishu between November 2020 and February 2021, after which it decreased to roughly the same levels as in November 2020. The median reported hygiene kit price seemed to have remained fairly stable over time in Jowhar and Belet Weyne while it seems to have decreased in Baidoa, similar to trends observed in Mogadishu since February 2021.

Median price of hygiene kit over time (USD) - Southwest State



Median price of hygiene kit over time (USD) - Hirshabelle State



KEY

(table above)

*Substitute price - no price data available for this item, in this location, during this round of data collection. The overall median price for this round of data collection has been substituted.

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

CONSTRUCTION ITEMS

Median prices of monitored items (USD) in November 2021 compared to previous round in August 2021 - Construction items and water suppliers

Item	Total Number of vendors interviewed	Overall Median	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Baidoa	Belet Weyne	Garroowe	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Mogadishu
Brick 20cm x 20cm	33	0.50	0.46	0.81	0.50 ▼ ▼ ▲	0.50 ▲	NA	0.50	0.70	1.00
Cement 50kg	47	10.50	8.00	10.17	10.60 ▲	10.50 ●	NA	7.50	10.50	8.00 ▲
Gravel cubic meter	25	45.00	36.00	50.48	80.00 ▲	45.00 ▲	NA	15.00	38.00	145.00 x
Gumboots one pair	23	8.25	3.38	10.01	5.90 ▲	3.00 ▲	9.00	12.00	11.00	7.50 x
Hammer 0.5kg	46	3.00	3.15	3.75	3.50 ▼	2.00 ▲	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00 ▲
Hinges 4 inches	29	9.00	8.75	13.38	3.00 ▼	8.00 ▼	7.00	14.00	10.00	7.00 ▲
Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	53	4.90	4.00	4.70	4.90 ▲	4.00 ▲	NA	8.00	5.50	5.00 ▼
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	31	8.00	4.10	6.39	3.50 ▲	8.00 ▼	NA	11.00	9.00	7.00 ▲
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	30	8.95	6.50	7.59	8.95 ▲	10.00 ▲	NA	8.25	8.50	11.00 x
Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	51	1.78	1.35	2.00	1.55 ▼	1.50 ▲	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.00 x
Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	51	2.00	1.48	2.30	2.20 ▼	2.00 ▲	2.00	1.50	2.20	2.00 ▼
Sand cubic meter	22	37.50	38.08	48.08	45.00 ▲	30.0 ▲		NA	12.00	70.00 x
Spade unit	29	3.28	3.00	3.47	3.40 ●	2.00 ▲	3.50	4.00	3.15	3.00 ●
Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	36	5.50	5.13	10.48	3.35 ▼	8.00 ▼	NA	26.00	4.30	5.50 ▲
Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	36	6.00	4.00	6.63	4.60 x	8.00 x	NA	21.00	4.30	6.00 ▼
Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	34	8.00	5.25	8.50	11.45 x	8.00 ▲	NA	30.00	4.50	5.50 ▼
Vent Pipe 4m long	24	7.00	6.04	16.00	10.00 ●	6.00 ▲	NA	13.00	7.00	6.00 x
Wheelbarrow unit	27	26.50	26.50	29.48	26.50 ▼	25.00 ▲	NA	40.00	20.00	35.00 ▼
Wooden Pole 6m long	25	4.75	3.00	4.10	4.00 ▲	NA	NA	16.00		5.00 x
Wood Saw 10 inches long	35	4.00	3.00	4.00	2.00 ▲	3.00 ●	5.00	26.00	4.00	4.00 x
Communal water 20 liters	8	0.08	0.06	0.13	1.50 ▲	0.35 ▲	NA	0.25	0.08	NA
Piped water 1000 liters	32	1.76	1.51	2.50	1.50 ▼	10.00 x	NA	7	1.35	3.63
Trucked water 1000 liters	35	5.25	2.75	7.69	0.60 ▲	10.00 ▼	NA	7		NA

PRICE CHANGE KEY

- ▲ Large increase (> 100%)
- ▲ Medium increase (31% to 100%)
- ▲ Small increase (5% to 30%)
- Minor change (-5% to 5%)
- ▼ Small decrease (-5% to -30%)
- ▼ Medium decrease (-31% to -100%)
- ▼ Large decrease (< -100%)
- x Inconclusive change
- x Inconclusive price, based on only one quote
- † Price outliers: prices with strong deviation (+2) to the overall median price

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

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

Item	Baidoa	Belet Weyne	Garroowe	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Mogadishu
Brick	0%	0%	NA	0%	60%	0%
Cement	7%	22%	NA	0%	38%	0%
Gravel	0%	0%	NA	0%	50%	0%
Gumboots	0%	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%
Hammer	0%	30%	NA	0%	43%	0%
Hinges	0%	36%	NA	0%	33%	0%
Iron Sheet	0%	25%	NA	0%	40%	0%
Metal Bar	11%	27%	NA	0%	0%	0%
Nails	0%	33%	NA	0%	11%	1%
Sand	0%	0%	NA	0%	67%	0%
Spade	0%	0%	NA	0%	33%	0%
Timber	0%	29%	NA	0%	0%	0%
Vent Pipe	0%	43%	NA	0%	0%	0%
Wheelbarrow	17%	22%	NA	0%	0%	0%
Wooden Pole	27%	11%	NA	0%	0%	0%
Wood Saw	0%	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%



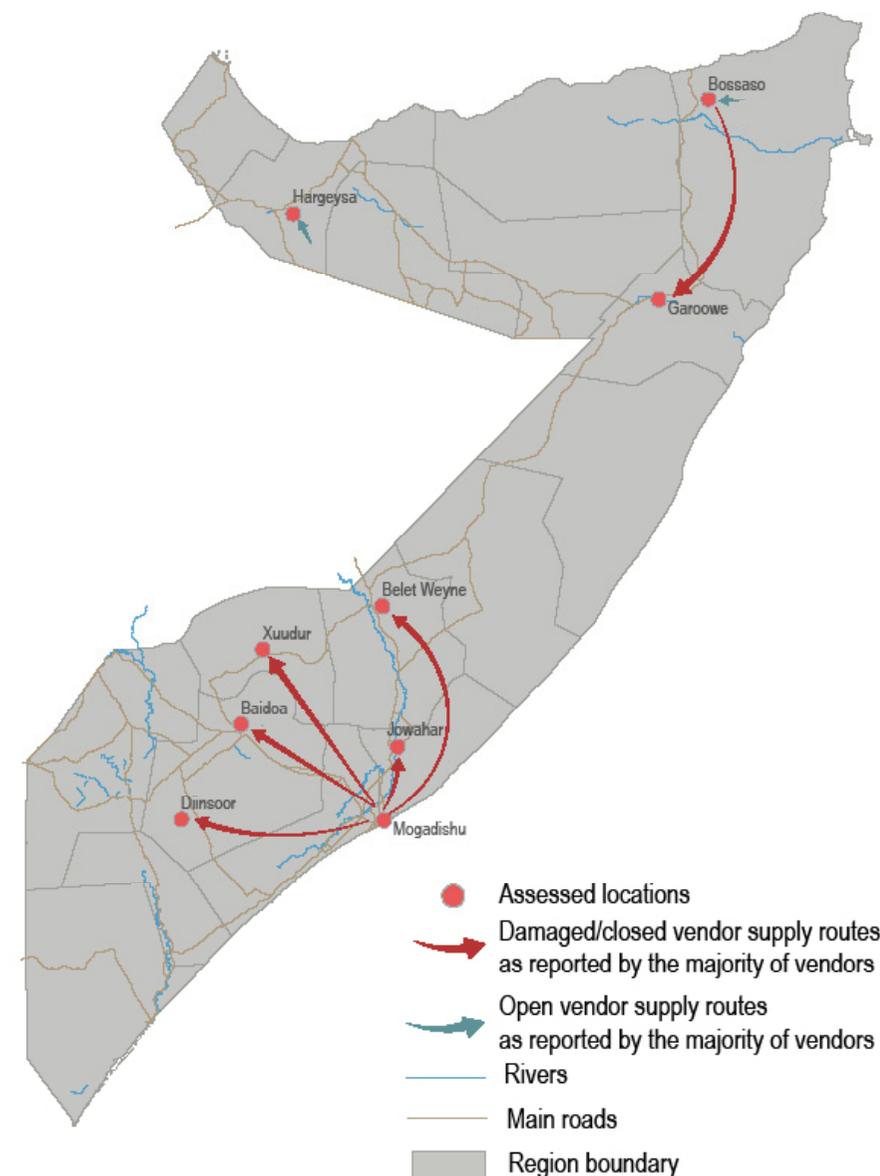
The table to the left illustrates the percentage of construction vendors reporting difficulties restocking each item by their location. It should be noted that vendors were only asked about restocking difficulties for items that they currently had in stock, not for items that were reportedly unavailable.

A number of construction items were reported by vendors in multiple locations as being unavailable at the time of data collection. The assessed construction items most commonly reported to be difficult to restock were cement (in 3 locations), hammers (2), iron sheets (2), hinges (2), and wooden poles (2).

The map to the right visualizes the conditions of supply routes, as reported by the interviewed construction vendor KIs. Supply routes are shown as either damages/closed or open based on the response provided by the majority of vendors reliant on a particular supply route. Although this information might help to provide context to restocking difficulties and supply barriers reported by vendors, it should be considered indicative in nature.

One-hundred percent (100%) of construction vendors interviewed in Jowhar reported that the main supply route from Mogadishu to Jowhar was open only irregularly. The supply route from Mogadishu to Belet Weyne was reported to be damaged by 33% of construction vendors, and the route from Mogadishu to Xuudur was reported to be closed by 67% of construction vendors reliant on this route.

Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in November 2021 - Construction Items



STATIONARY ITEMS

Median price (USD) of basic learning kit - Education cluster November 2021

Item	Overall median, per assessed item spec.	Quantity per kit, per learner	Median item cost per kit/per learner	Baidoa, cost per kit	Bossaso, cost per kit	Ceel Barde, cost per kit	Diinsoor, cost per kit	Garoowe, cost per kit	Xuudur, cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Bag unit, polyester	6.00	1	6.00	4.00	5.50	9.10	8.00	6.00	6.00	5.00
Crayons packet, 24 units	1.45	1	1.45	2.00	1.74	1.45	1.00	0.80	1.50	1.40
Exercise Book 100 pages, A5 size	0.75	6	4.50	6.00	4.50	3.00	3.78	4.50	3.60	4.56
Math Set set	1.00	1	0.92	1.00	2.31	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.50
Pencils pack, 24 units	1.82	4	7.28	8.00	3.60	7.36	12.00	5.00	4.80	7.20
Pens 10 units	1.56	2	3.12	4.00	2.50	3.14	3.00	3.20	3.20	2.50
Rubber unit	0.10	4	0.40	0.40	0.70	0.32	0.40	0.40	0.32	0.44
Ruler unit, 30 cm long	0.40	1	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.76	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.40
Sharpener unit	0.10	1	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.08	0.12
Total basic education kit cost	NA	NA	24.17	26.00	21.375	26.21	29.48	21.33	23.00	23.12
Rounded basic education kit cost	NA	NA	25.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	20.00	25.00	25.00

The table on the left contains the items that should be included in a basic learning kit, as determined by Education cluster Somalia. The quantities listed in the kit are to be included per learner, per school term (twice per year). 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.

When prices could not be collected for a particular item in an assessed location, the overall median price has been included as a substitute. However, this estimate/substitution may not always accurately reflect the cost of said item in said location.

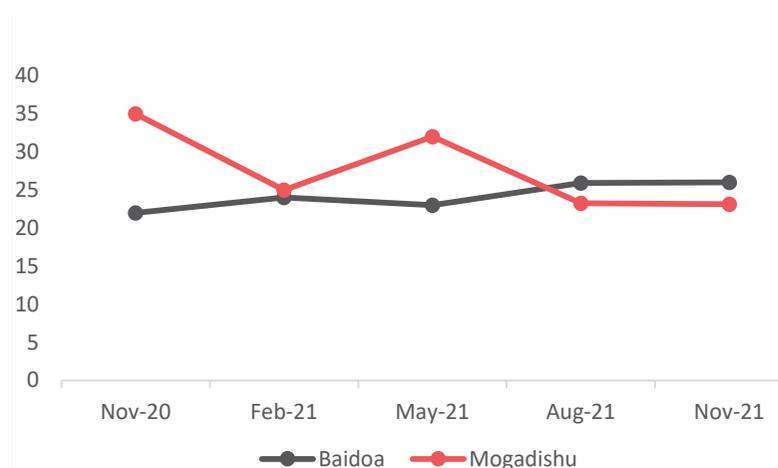
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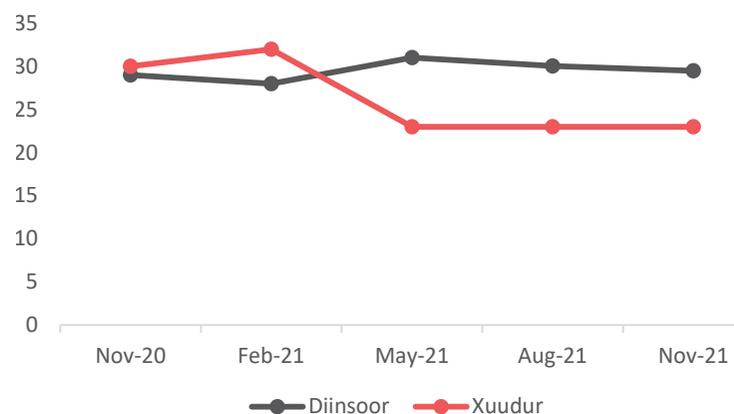
*Substitute price - no price data available for this item in this location. The overall median price for this round of data collection has been substituted.

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

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



Median price of education kit over time (USD)
- Xuudur and Diinsoor



Median prices of monitored items (USD) in November 2021 compared to previous round in August - Stationary items

Item	Total Number of Vendors interviewed	Overall Median	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Baidoa	Bossaso	Ceel Barde	Diinsoor	Garoowe	Xuudur	Mogadishu
Bag unit, polyester	58	6.0	5.9	6.8	4.00 ▼	6.00 ▲	5.65 ▼	7.50 ▼	6.00 ▼	8.00 ▲	6.00 ▲
Blackboard Drawing set	44	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.00 ▼	2.00 ▼	NA	NA	1.50 x	NA	5.00 ▲
Blackboard plywood	35	13.0	8.8	21.0	5.00 ▼	40.00 ▲	NA	15.00 x	8.00 ▲	NA	23.00 ▲
Calculator unit	48	12.0	11.5	12.2	11.00 ●	12.00 ●	12.00 ▲	NA	11.00 x	12.50 ▲	12.00 ▲
Chalk box, 10 units	61	3.0	2.0	4.6	2.00 ●	5.00 ▲	5.00 ▲	1.10 ▲	4.50 ▲	4.00 ●	2.00 ▼
Crayons packet, 24 units	59	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.50 ▼	NA	NA	1.00 x	1.00 x	0.50 ▼	1.50 ●
Duster unit	71	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.00 ▲	1.00 ●	0.90 ▼	0.30 ▼	1.00 ▼	1.80 ▲	1.00 ●
Exercise Book 100 pages, A5 size	107	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.50 ▲	0.75 ●	0.50 ●	0.55 ●	1.00 ▼	0.50 ▼	0.85 ▲
Maps set	35	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.00 ▲	5.00 ▼	NA	NA	5.00 x	NA	5.00 ▲
Marker unit	70	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.00 ●	1.00 ▲	0.50 ▼	0.30 ▼	1.00 ▼	0.90 ●	0.70 ▲
Math Set set	49	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.04 ▲	1.00 ●	1.94 ▼	NA	1.00 x	1.9 ▼	2.00 ▲
Paper pack, 500 sheets A4 size	60	5.0	4.3	6.5	4.00 ●	4.50 ▼	NA	10.00 x	5.00 ▼	8.00 ▼	4.00 ●
Pencils pack, 24 units	99	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.00 ●	NA	NA	2.00 x	2.00 ▼	0.08 ▼	2.00 ▲
Pens 10 units	98	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.00 ●	NA	1.67 ▲	1.40 ▲	1.60 ▼	0.30 ▼	1.50 ▲

PRICE CHANGE KEY

- ▲ Large increase (> 100%)
- ▲ Medium increase (31% to 100%)
- ▲ Small increase (5% to 30%)
- Minor change (-5% to 5%)
- ▼ Small decrease (-5% to -30%)
- ▼ Medium decrease (-31% to -100%)
- ▼ Large decrease (< -100%)
- x Inconclusive change
- x Inconclusive price, based on only one quote
- ‡ Price outliers: prices with strong deviation (+2) to the overall median price

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

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

Item	Baidoa	Bossaso	Ceel Barde	Diinsoor	Garoowe	Xuudur	Mogadishu
Bag	0%	0%	0%	86%	0%	100%	47%
Blackboard Drawing	0%	0%	0%	NA	27%	NA	39%
Blackboard	0%	0%	0%	100%	25%	NA	75%
Calculator	0%	0%	0%	NA	0%	100%	50%
Chalk	0%	0%	0%	79%	10%	100%	69%
Crayons	0%	0%	0%	NA	9%	100%	29%
Duster	0%	0%	0%	86%	0%	100%	34%
Exercise Book	0%	0%	0%	80%	6%	100%	25%
Maps	0%	0%	0%	NA	14%	100%	50%
Marker	0%	0%	0%	82%	0%	100%	38%
Math Set	0%	0%	0%	NA	0%	100%	24%
Paper	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	35%
Pencils	0%	0%	0%	79%	0%	100%	21%
Pens	0%	0%	0%	80%	7%	100%	32%
Register	11%	0%	0%	100%	13%	100%	31%
Rubber	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	21%
Ruler	0%	0%	0%	80%	0%	100%	38%
Scissor	0%	0%	0%	79%	0%	100%	13%
Sharpener	0%	0%	0%	87%	7%	100%	28%
White Board	0%	0%	0%	NA	0%	NA	60%

KEY

(table above)

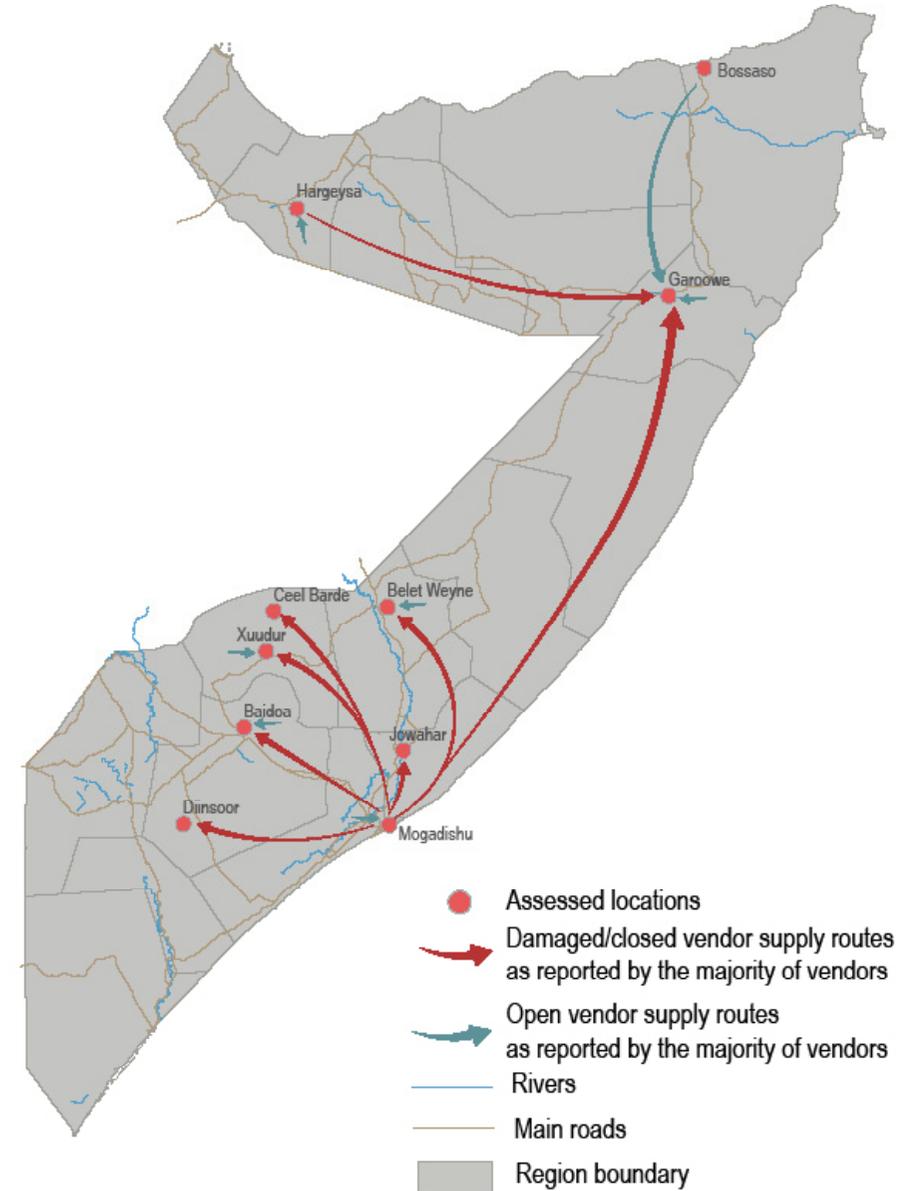


During the November 2021 round of the JMIMI, vendors most commonly reported experiencing restocking difficulties of stationary items. Interviewed stationary vendors in both Diinsoor and Xuudur, where road blockades by insurgents have been ongoing throughout 2021,⁹ particularly commonly reported difficulties restocking all assessed stationary items usually available in their shop. In addition, a number of items were reported to be unavailable at the time of data collection in these locations. All (100%) stationary vendors interviewed in these locations reported that their main supply routes (originating from Mogadishu and Baidoa) were closed.

Although vendors in Mogadishu and Garoowe also reported difficulties restocking most stationary items, this was observed to a somewhat lesser extent. In Diinsoor, 50% of interviewed stationary vendors reported that their main supply route from Mogadishu was closed, while in Ceel Barde 22% of vendors reported that their main supply route (also originating from Mogadishu) had been damaged. These findings are supported by the specific supply barriers reported in more detail on pages 12-14.

The map on the right visualizes the flow of transported stationary items, as reported by the interviewed vendor KIs. Supply routes are shown as damaged/closed or open based on the response provided by the majority of vendors reliant on a particular supply route. Although this information might help to provide context to restocking difficulties reported by vendors, it should be considered indicative in nature.

Supply route conditions reported by interviewed vendors in November 2021 - Stationary items



MARKET ENVIRONMENT

To provide context to the restocking difficulties reported by vendors in certain locations, it is important to understand the overall market environment in which they operate, and any potential supply barriers. The aggregated results indicated a relatively high prevalence of transportation barriers (reported by 86% of interviewed vendors), followed by financial barriers (80%), non-security barriers (61%) and security barriers (59%). Seasonality was reported by 65% of vendors to be affecting their supply.

It is important to note how these barriers reportedly affected vendors from different locations. Some barriers were particularly commonly reported in some locations, but not in others, suggesting location-specific concerns from vendors. For a more detailed breakdown of the percentage of vendors reporting experiencing each barrier to supply, refer to pages 13 and 14.

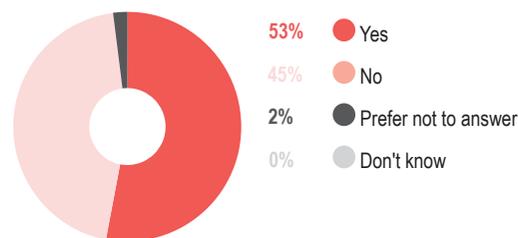
Poor quality of roads emerged as the most commonly reported barrier affecting vendors in Belet Weyne and Ceel Barde (reported by 95% and 78% respectively). In Jowhar 56% of vendors reported flooded roads following reports of heavy Deyr rains in Jowhar town and the surrounding villages, leading to deteriorating conditions of the supply roads from Jowhar to Mogadishu. Findings suggest that detention impacted supply in Mogadishu, where 57% of interviewed vendors reported transportation theft being a barrier to supply — a slight decrease from 68% of Mogadishu vendors who had reported the same in August 2021.

In Xuudur, where a high proportion of interviewed vendors reported difficulties restocking stationary items, road blockades by insurgents have been reported throughout the first two quarters of 2021 and were reportedly ongoing at the time of data collection; 64% of interviewed vendors in Xuudur reported informal road closures as a main transportation supply barrier. As a result, some vendors reported having to rely on airplanes for supply.

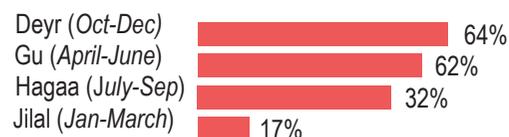
While road closures were indeed also commonly reported in August (74%), findings suggest they might have increased in Xuudur since earlier this year, as 38% of interviewed vendors reported informal road closures as a transportation barrier in May 2021. In addition to road closures, vendors in Xuudur also commonly reported facing financial barriers, with 100% of vendors reporting low purchasing power as a main financial barrier, similar to findings from May and August 2021.

Low purchasing power was also the most commonly reported supply barrier at the aggregate level, reported by 56% of all interviewed vendors across the assessed locations. Other commonly reported supply barriers at the aggregate level were risk of theft during transport (reported by 45% of all vendors), poor quality of roads (24%), and risk of theft from the market/shop (16%).

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



Of those, particular seasons in which they reported facing greater supply issues¹⁰



Percentage of interviewed vendors reportedly affected by each season

Location	Deyr	Gu	Haggaa	Jilal
All	63%	62%	32%	17%
Baidoa	60%	61%	20%	15%
Belet weyne	79%	84%	21%	0%
Bossaso	0%	0%	100%	0%
Ceel Barde	67%	33%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	13%	5%	95%	19%
Garowe	0%	0%	0%	100%
Hargeysa	18%	64%	6%	36%
Xuudur	100%	100%	100%	100%
Jowhar	95%	95%	80%	3%
Mogadishu	50%	71%	41%	17%

KEY

(table above)



Percentage of interviewed vendors reportedly affected by each barrier type, compared with the previous round, in August 2021

Location	Financial	Transportation	Non-security	Security
All	71%	67%	48%	43%
Baidoa	91%	79%	78%	58%
Belet weyne	55%	79%	21%	79%
Bossaso	0%	100%	0%	20%
Ceel Barde	90%	100%	100%	0%
Diinsoor	100%	43%	0%	4%
Garowe	79%	55%	55%	59%
Hargeysa	22%	7%	2%	0%
Xuudur	100%	93%	54%	46%
Jowhar	71%	71%	62%	44%
Mogadishu	76%	69%	42%	69%

KEY

(table above)

- Increase from previous round
- Decrease from previous round
- No change from previous round
- No comparative data available

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

Location	Financial Barriers											Transportation Barriers									
	None	Banks closed	Banks limited cash	Banks limited loan	Hawala ¹ closed	Hawala limited cash	Hawala limited movement	Limited cash	Low purchasing power	Don't know	Prefer not to answer	None	Risk of bombing (transport)	Detention	Road closures	Poor quality of roads	Flooded Roads	Supplier no auth movement	Risk of theft (transport)	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
All	15%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	56%	0%	0%	15%	10%	6%	8%	25%	3%	0%	16%	0%	0%
Baidoa	9%	2%	0%	4%	0%	0%	2%	26%	81%	0%	0%	14%	16%	24%	19%	60%	4%	1%	11%	0%	0%
Belet weyne	100%	7%	0%	4%	2%	0%	0%	29%	50%	0%	45%	11%	0%	51%	35%	78%	16%	0%	14%	0%	0%
Bossaso	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	49%	60%	0%	20%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%
Ceel Barde	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	86%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	54%	43%	4%	4%	26%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%
Garoowe	14%	18%	11%	43%	7%	4%	0%	21%	29%	4%	0%	32%	26%	0%	10%	25%	4%	0%	6%	11%	0%
Hargeysa	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	20%	4%	0%	77%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	25%	14%	0%
Xuudur	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	100%	0%	0%	7%	7%	0%	49%	14%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%
Jowhar	24%	1%	4%	17%	0%	9%	14%	37%	54%	24%	1%	15%	11%	4%	4%	60%	56%	0%	33%	4%	0%
Mogadishu	16%	18%	18%	8%	2%	2%	2%	20%	58%	19%	0%	24%	8%	21%	12%	5%	2%	0%	57%	2%	0%

KEY



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

Location	Non-security Barriers													Security Barriers								
	None	Contamination	Expiration*	Rotting	Carry from storage*	Govt restrictions	Supplier curfew	Supplier limited supply	Supplier unwilling	Supplier out stock	Supplier none	Don't know	Prefer not to answer	None	Theft	Risk of bombing (market)	Detention	Risk of gun attack*	Popular tension	Shop or market closure	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
All	45%	3%	4%	15%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	46%	7%	15%	7%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%
Baidoa	22%	22%	40%	20%	3%	0%	0%	2%	10%	10%	10%	0%	0%	39%	2%	18%	30%	9%	2%	8%	0%	2%
Belet weyne	100%	2%	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	36%	12%	45%	36%	10%	43%	5%	0%	0%
Bossaso	79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ceel Barde	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	67%	4%	0%	0%	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	4%	0%	4%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Garoowe	36%	4%	11%	21%	14%	25%	11%	0%	4%	0%	0%	7%	0%	32%	54%	14%	7%	0%	7%	4%	7%	0%
Hargeysa	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Xuudur	46%	43%	4%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	54%	43%	43%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Jowhar	29%	32%	14%	41%	4%	18%	1%	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%	4%	37%	42%	15%	6%	0%	2%	1%	4%	15%
Mogadishu	44%	20%	11%	20%	2%	20%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	13%	0%	29%	51%	22%	18%	13%	4%	2%	2%	0%

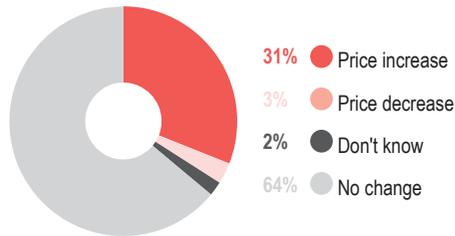
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*The short form "carry from storage" is used here for "difficult to carry commodities from storage to shop for sale" and the short form "expiration" is used here for "expiration of commodities due to length of storage." "Risk of gun attack" refers to a perceived risk of an attack where guns are used as a weapon, for a purpose other than robbery.

ANTICIPATED CVA EFFECT

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



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

CREDIT

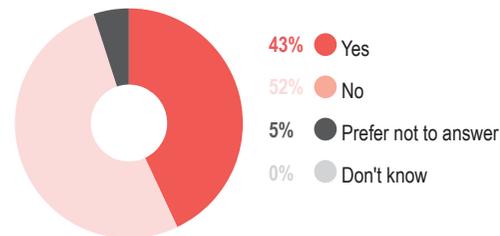
Vendors were asked which sources of credit (if any) would be available to them if they were to need extra capital to conduct their business. They most commonly reported suppliers (30%), banks (25%), and family living in the same district (20%) to be their most likely sources of credit in such situations.

Conversely, just over one fifth (7%) of the vendors interviewed reported not having access to any source of credit. The highest proportion of vendors who reported having no access to credit was observed in Diinsoor (100%). This was followed by Hargeysa, where 50% of vendors reported having no access to credit.

Forty-three percent (43%) of vendors at the aggregated level reported having offered credit to at least one of their customers in the 30 days prior to data collection, which indicates a financial risk for vendors in cases of non-payment.

Vendors from Bossaso (100%), Diinsoor (74%), Belet Weyne (57%), and Xuudur (50%) particularly commonly reported having offered credit to customers. The locations where the lowest percentages of vendors reporting offering credit to their customers were observed were Mogadishu (42%), Ceel Barde (33%), Garoowe (18%), and Hargeysa (4%).

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



50 USD is the median maximum amount that vendors reported allowing in credit for a single customer. 50% of values reported were between 10 - 80 USD.

The highest median maximum amount of credit provided by vendors to a single customer was 81 USD in Ceel Barde, followed by 80 USD in Belet Weyne and Mogadishu.

100 USD is the median reported estimated value of credit that vendors had offered to customers and were still expecting to be paid back. 50% of values reported were between 80 - 200 USD.

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

Location	None	Supplier	Bank	Family (same district)	Family (different district)	Micro-finance	Community	Association	Hawala (Remittance)	SACCO	Prefer not to answer	Don't know
All	7%	30%	25%	20%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baidoa	7%	27%	12%	28%	29%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Belet weyne	0%	12%	88%	12%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bossaso	22%	80%	60%	12%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ceel Barde	0%	76%	0%	76%	48%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Garoowe	4%	21%	75%	11%	7%	7%	0%	0%	14%	4%	0%	4%
Hargeysa	50%	35%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%
Xuudur	4%	14%	0%	96%	71%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jowhar	10%	59%	17%	0%	0%	4%	3%	5%	7%	3%	9%	4%
Mogadishu	7%	33%	56%	47%	18%	9%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	4%

KEY

(table above)



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 maximize efficacy, certain markets are prioritized to reflect the areas in which cash transfer programs, particularly focused on NFIs, are planned or ongoing, as well as key supply chains for the main NFIs assessed. Key target locations are Baidoa, Belet weyne, Bossaso, Dhobley, Dolow, Dusamareb, Galkacyo, Garoowe, Hargeysa, Jowhar, Kismayo, and Mogadishu.

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

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

Primary data is collected through key informant interviews (KIIs) with market vendors. In line with

the purpose of the JMMI, only the prices of the cheapest available types are recorded for each item. In each assessed location, at least three prices per item need to be collected from different vendors to ensure the quality and consistency of the collected data. Considering water suppliers are less numerous, at least two prices need to be collected for communal, piped, and trucked water. Vendors should be retailers selling directly to consumers and are purposively selected based on the items sold, until the minimum number of prices is collected, or up to a maximum of 20-25 vendors per shop type (general NFIs, construction items, stationary items), and 5 water suppliers per location.

The data is collected by field staff from the cluster partners, trained on the methodology and tools by REACH. Data collection is conducted through the ODK Collect mobile application. Market data is published quarterly, stratified by location. During emergencies, rapid assessments are carried and published based on agreed necessity.

DATA PROCESSING

REACH performs data checks with the partners during and after the main data collection. These checks include duplicate interviews (same vendor interviewed more than once), unusually short interviews (according to the agreed minimal duration), various numerical outliers (particularly item prices), and translating and standardizing text fields.

The methodology used for price analysis and other numeric indicators is “location medians” or “medians-of-medians,” 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 minimize the effects of outliers and differing amounts of data

among assessed locations. Quartiles and outliers are reported only where relevant.

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

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

As vendors are selected purposively, findings are not statistically representative. All findings are **indicative only** for the time frame within which data was collected, and specifications may vary slightly between locations according to different brands available.

LIMITATIONS

In this round of the JMMI, data was collected partially remotely (30% of interviews) to prevent the spread of COVID-19, using vendor contact information collected prior to the data collection by the partners.

Market monitoring can be challenging, especially through remote interviews. While questions are standardized across all locations, different variables might interfere with the quality of the data collected. It is important to keep in mind that some vendors might feel more or less inclined to share their actual experiences (fearing that the information shared might be used by competitors or otherwise against their business), while others might adjust their answers based on the expected effect that they will have on humanitarian programming. Similarly, even though all enumerators received the same training, some might have more previous experience and might therefore be better able to produce higher

quality data. As the JMMI gradually manages to establish a stronger internal coordination and external relation with vendors, and longitudinal data becomes available, the accuracy of findings is expected to increase.

The interaction with market vendors is a key element affecting the quality of the data. Starting with remote interviews limited the capacity of partners to establish a relationship and explain to these vendors the goals of the JMMI in more detail. This could have also limited the enumerators' capacity to ensure that vendors felt that their concerns were observed and addressed.

Conducting remote interviews with preselected vendors also limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors, according to the specific items sold. In that regard, item availability could have been reported with a degree of false negatives. In other words, items may wrongfully appear to be unavailable because enumerators had a limited pool of vendors to interview. On top of that, vendors were often not available for clarifications after the initial data collection period, which might have resulted in slightly skewed results.

As the subsequent rounds continue to shift back to face-to-face interviews, these limitations are expected to be minimised. Concurrently, as the JMMI evolves, a longitudinal perspective can offer steadier trends, which may help targeting specific points of contention.

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

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

NOTES

In all multiple choice questions, respondents could choose not to answer (Prefer not to answer) or report as not knowing the answer (Don't know). These responses were recorded and are reported separately, unless specified otherwise.

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

Seasons are referred to using their names in Somali, as they are normally referred to in other publications. This is because the seasons are observed in accordance to meteorological events and might not coincide with the Western seasons. A rough equivalence with the seasons in the northern hemisphere would be Hagaa (summer), Deyr (autumn), Jilal (winter), and Gu' (spring). The two rainy seasons are Deyr and Gu'.

To access the complete terms of reference, access [this link](#).

FEEDBACK

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

ENDNOTES

1. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). [Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan 2022](#). December 2021.

2. World Food Programme (WFP). [Joint Market and Supply Chain Update](#) (weekly); Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). [Market Update](#) (monthly); Cash Working Group (CWG). [Quarterly Dashboard](#) (quarterly).

3. Considering a normal distribution of prices, the standard deviation can be understood as the range within which 68% of prices are located. For example, if prices of one item present a standard deviation of 10 USD, then 68% of prices collected were within a 20 USD range. This could be 100-120 USD or 10-30 USD, so it is understandable that more expensive items are more prone to a higher standard deviation.

4. See Quarterly Dashboard (Endnote #2)

5. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general", "construction", and "stationary" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers.

6. Inconclusive due to limited data available. In most cases, less than three prices are available from the current and/or the previous round of data collection.

7. Menstrual hygiene management (MHM)

8. 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 8 and 11) represent the most commonly reported road condition for each supply route.

9. Supply chain issues due to blocked roads and other transportation barriers, particularly in Diinsoor and Xuudur, have been documented throughout January and February of 2021 in the WFP weekly (see Endnote #2)

10. The seasons listed here are referred to using their names in Somali, as they are observed in occurrence with meteorological events. See "notes" for more detail.

11. The hawala system is an informal and popular money transfer system, based on trust between a network of brokers.

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	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

Co-leads:



Participating agencies (November 2021):



Donor:

