

# Somalia | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

August, 2024

## MARKET OVERVIEW

### INTRODUCTION

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

The Somalia CWG members collect data voluntarily from their respective areas of operation. The geographical coverage of the exercise varies each quarter depending on the ability of CWG members to collect data consistently. The data is collected through key informant interviews (KIIs), with a minimum of three vendors being interviewed for each assessed commodity for each district assessed. Findings are presented at the district level and should be considered indicative rather than representative. Hence, the narrative only summarises general trends and particular outliers.

The assessments are conducted quarterly in key urban areas across Somalia. The current 18th round of JMMI data collection took place between the 4th and 22nd of August 2024, covering 22 districts.

### SUMMARY OF THE CURRENT ROUND

15	Participating agencies	216	Construction
22	Assessed locations	371	General NFIs
1014	Interviews conducted	255	Stationery
67	Assessed items	71	Water
		101	Energy

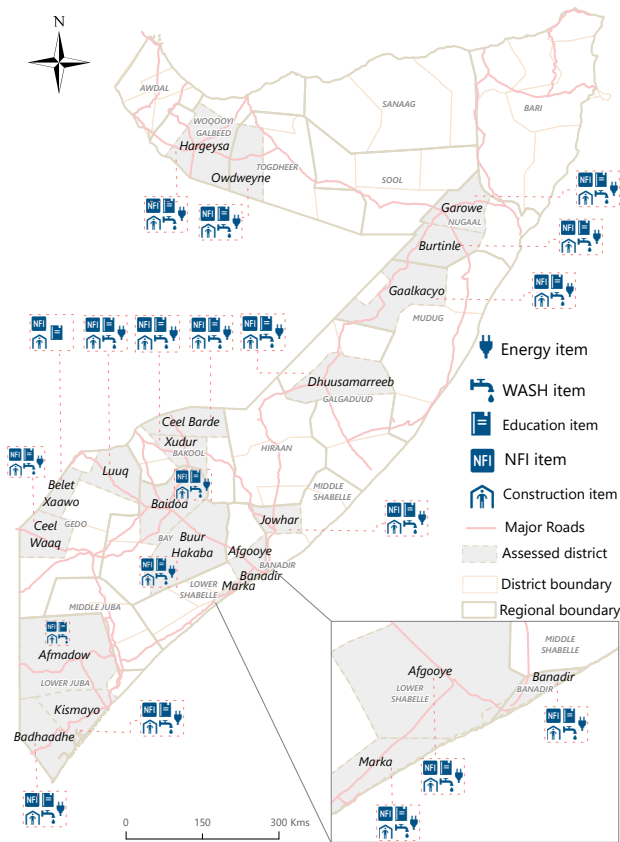
\*General NFIs - are any non-food items or tools that contribute to the physical and/or psychological health of populations affected by a significant deterioration in their environment which threatens their survival.

\*\*United States Dollar

### KEY INDICATORS

Median Cost of JMMI GNFI* Basket	Median Cost of JMMI Hygiene Basket	Median Cost of JMMI Stationery Basket
115 USD**	15 USD**	30 USD**
Quarterly change since May 2024	No Quarterly change since May 2024	No Quarterly change since May 2024
▲ 10 USD* 10%		

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



All the districts in Mogadishu, Dhooblee and Guriceel were excluded from appearing on the map because they are not recognized as official Districts in the official OCHA shapefiles. They are rather part of Banadir, Afmadow and Dhuusamarreeb respectively.

### KEY FINDINGS

- Between May and August 2024, the median cost of the **General Non-Food Items (GNFI)** basket in Somalia **increased by 10%, potentially** due to **supply chain disruptions, higher transport costs from damaged roads, logistical barriers, and arbitrary taxes and detentions**. Findings indicate that vendors also **faced financial constraints**, including **limited cash flow** and **restricted access to banking services**, compounding these challenges.
- The data suggests that **national WASH and stationery basket prices** remained generally **stable** between Q2 and Q3, with **minimal fluctuations across districts**. **WASH basket price reductions**, possibly due to **strong WASH interventions in JMMI Q3 areas** seem to have helped **maintain a steady supply of hygiene items**, supporting **price stability**. However, **water service costs** reportedly **rose**, impacting **water truck, piped water, and communal water prices**. The **stability in stationery prices** may be **linked to reduced demand** during the **school off-season**.
- In Q3 2024, JMMI's **pilot round of energy price monitoring** suggests **notable fuel price variations** across Somalia. **Dhuusamarreeb and Xudur** appear to have **high kerosene prices**, while **diesel and gasoline prices** seem **elevated** in districts such as **Ceel Waaq**.

## JMMI Basket

The JMMI basket in Somalia comprises a selection of general non-food, hygiene, and stationery items, representing typical monthly expenses for an average household of six people over 30 days. While the basket aids in monitoring non-food items to address information gaps and assist in supply chain and price monitoring of essential goods, it is not a comprehensive Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and does not encompass the entirety of household expenditures in Somalia. A full MEB typically includes costs related to food, shelter, water, healthcare, education, and transportation, among other necessities. However, tracking the JMMI basket over time provides valuable insights into the evolving financial burdens faced by households.

## General Non-Food Items (GNFI)

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

## WASH Items

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

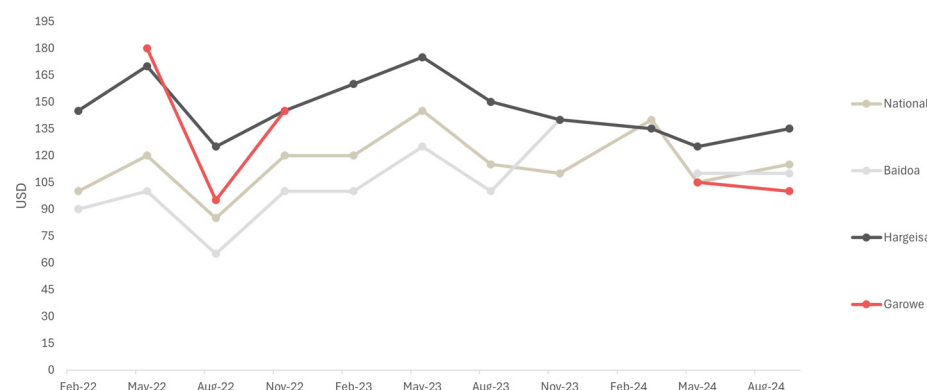
## Stationery Items

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

**TABLE 1: JMMI FULL BASKET MEDIAN PRICE PER DISTRICT\***

Location	GNFI basket (USD)	Change since May 2024	Stationery basket (USD)	Change since May 2024	WASH basket (USD)	Change since May 2024
Buur Hakaba	95	NA	NA	NA	10	NA
Owdweyne	155	24%▲	NA	NA	20	100%▲
Hargeysa	135	8%▲	NA	NA	15	0%
Baidoa	110	0%	35	17%▲	NA	NA
Dhuusamarreeb	125	19%▲	25	-17%▼	15	0%
Marka	90	NA	NA	NA	20	NA
Garowe	100	-5%▼	30	-33%▼	15	0%
Afmadow	105	-45%▼	NA	NA	NA	NA
Luuq	110	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kismayo	135	NA	25	NA	15	NA
Ceel Barde	NA	NA	25	0%	NA	NA
Xudur	NA	NA	15	0%	NA	NA
<b>National basket</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>10%▲</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Figure 1: National and District JMMI GNFI Basket**



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

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

## Q3 2024 JMMI FULL BASKET TAKEAWAYS

- The median price of the GNFI basket in Somalia rose by 10% nationally from May to August 2024, with notable district-level variations. The most significant price reduction was observed in Afmadow, where prices dropped by 45%, followed by Garowe with a 5% decrease. In contrast, Owdweyne experienced the largest price increase at 24%, followed by Dhuusamarreeb with a 19% increase. Additionally, Hargeysa saw a smaller but notable rise of 8%. Prices remained stable in Baidoa and Luuq, reflecting no change during this period. These price fluctuations were consistent with the WFP Joint Markets and Supply Chain Update (August 2024)<sup>1</sup>, which highlighted localized market disruptions, particularly in areas impacted by insecurity and poor transport infrastructure, further exacerbating price changes.
- The national WASH basket price remained stable from Q2 to Q3 2024, with no overall change observed. However, there were significant regional variations. Owdweyne saw a substantial 100% increase in WASH basket costs, while Hargeysa and Garowe remained stable with no price change. This stability at the national level is likely a result of effective WASH interventions in key areas, which helped maintain a consistent supply of essential hygiene items, ensuring availability in the market and mitigating potential price fluctuations.
- The national stationery basket prices remained stable throughout Q3, with minimal fluctuations across districts. This stability is likely due to Q3 coinciding with the school off-season, reducing demand for school supplies. However, notable district-level variations were observed: Baidoa experienced a 17% increase in stationery prices, while Garowe saw a significant 33% decrease.

## ENERGY

In Q3 2024, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) broadened its scope to incorporate energy price monitoring, following a request from the Somalia Cash Working Group (CWG). This initiative aims to monitor the costs of essential energy sources, including gasoline, kerosene, and diesel. It seeks to address the gap in understanding how fuel price fluctuations impact the prices of commodities, such as non-food items (NFI). Disruptions in fuel availability can significantly affect transportation, energy, and economic activities, especially for urban and rural populations that rely on petrol and kerosene for their daily needs.

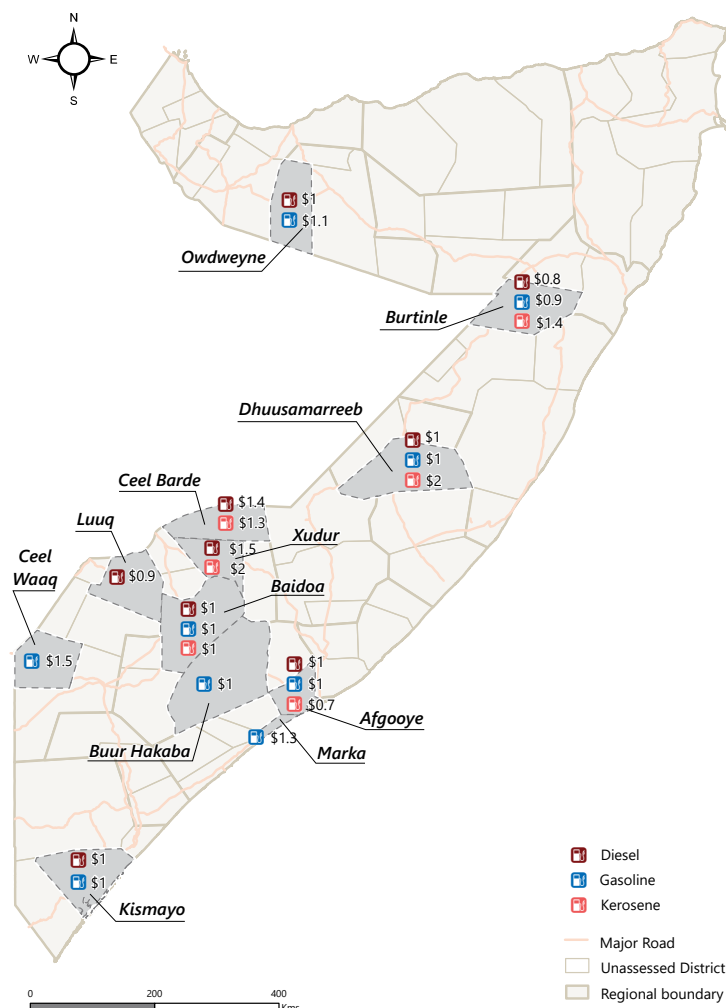
### Energy Items (GNFI)

Gasoline	1 litre
Kerosene	1 litre
Diesel	1 litre

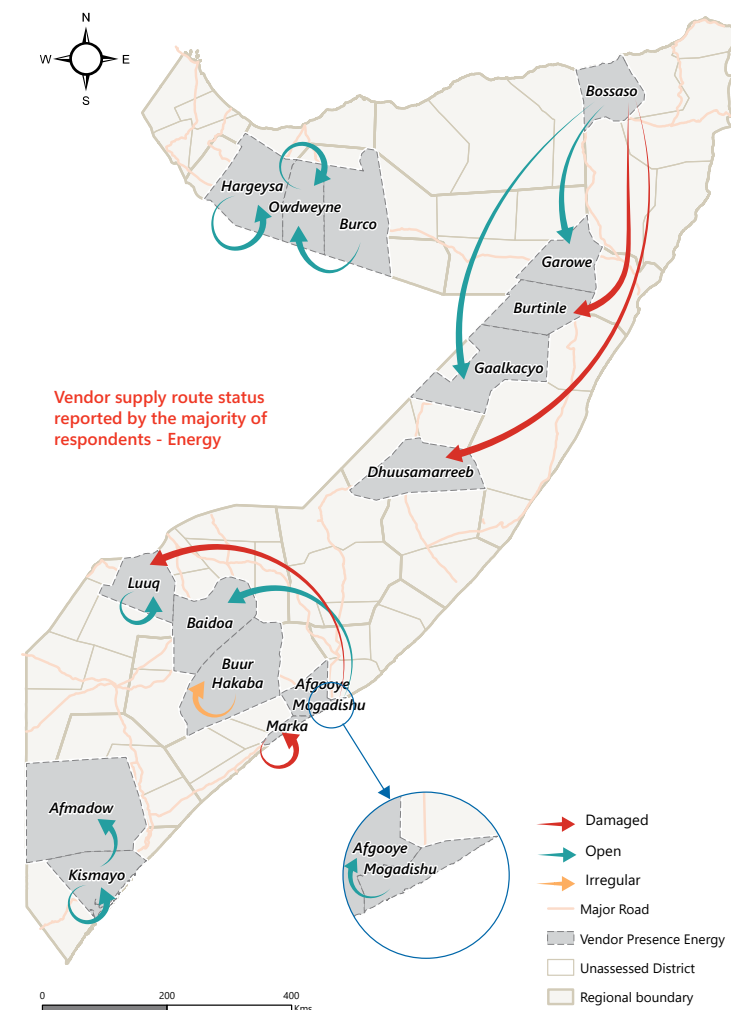
In the pilot round of fuel price monitoring, diesel prices were highest in Xudur at \$1.50, while Burtinle had the lowest at \$0.80. For gasoline, Ceel Waaq reported the highest price of \$1.50, and Burtinle the lowest at \$0.90. Kerosene prices were highest in Dhuusamarreeb and Xudur, both at \$2.00, with the lowest price recorded in Afgooye at \$0.71.

Furthermore, vendors in Luuq and Marka reported difficulties in accessing and restocking energy supplies due to damaged roads affecting their supply routes from Mogadishu. Similarly, vendors in Dhuusamarreeb and Burtinle, who obtained their fuel from Bossaso, faced similar logistical challenges. These disruptions in the supply chain are impacting market prices and the availability of energy resources.

### Map 2: Energy price distribution



### Map 3: Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in August 2024- Energy



**TABLE 2: National and District Median Prices Per Item NFI kit (USD)**

Items	National Price in USD	National Price Change since May 2024 USD	Buur Hakaba	Hargeysa	Owdweyne	Baidoa	Jowhar	Guriceel	Ceel Waaq	Afmadow	Garowe	Dhuusa marreeb	Luuq	Belet Xaawo	Kismayo	Marka
Blanket (1.5m x 2.0m, polyester)	9.00	29%▲	7.86	10.00	14.00	4.50	NA	17.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	9.00	5.00	12.00	18.00	4.00
Bowl (1 litre)	2.00	0%	1.55	2.00	5.70	2.00	2.00	NA	NA	1.50	2.00	2.75	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cooking Pot 1 (5 litres)	7.00	27%▲	3.98	12.00	NA	7.25	NA	8.00	NA	6.57	4.00	11.50	6.00	15.50	4.00	12.50
Cooking Pot 2 (7 litres)	6.50	-7%▼	3.79	14.00	NA	6.50	NA	NA	NA	8.00	4.00	12.25	7.50	19.20	5.50	5.30
Cup (250ml)	1.00	0%	0.53	1.00	0.60	1.00	NA	3.00	NA	0.60	1.00	1.20	0.50	1.20	NA	0.48
Jerry Can (10 litres, non-collapsible)	2.00	0%	1.43	4.00	2.60	2.00	NA	2.00	NA	2.00	2.00	2.80	2.00	NA	2.50	1.00
Kettle (2 litres)	6.00	20%▲	5.00	5.00	8.00	6.00	NA	6.00	NA	5.50	4.00	7.00	7.50	10.40	4.25	3.48
Knife (Medium)	1.00	0%	0.71	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	NA	NA	1.50	1.00	1.00	2.00	NA	NA	1.00
Mosquito Net (Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m)	5.30	6%▲	5.12	7.00	7.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.50	10.00	NA	NA	4.60	4.00	4.00
Mug (Unit)	1.00	0%	0.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	NA	NA	1.00	1.00	1.35	NA	NA	1.50	2.00
Plastic Sheet (4m x 5m)	7.89	5%▲	7.86	NA	5.40	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.00	10.00	NA	NA	NA	12.50	8.00
Plate (25cm diameter)	2.00	19%▲	1.90	1.10	1.50	2.00	NA	NA	NA	2.00	2.00	2.25	NA	NA	2.50	NA
Serving Spoon (125ml)	1.00	0%	0.97	1.85	1.50	1.00	NA	NA	NA	1.25	1.00	1.25	NA	NA	1.50	0.80
Sleeping Mat (1.8m x 0.9m)	8.13	-10%▼	7.86	10.00	12.00	11.00	7.00	NA	11.00	8.00	8.00	5.30	13.00	NA	4.00	7.00
Solar Lamp (Unit)	3.35	-26%▼	1.72	3.00	NA	5.00	NA	NA	NA	3.50	4.00	NA	NA	NA	5.00	NA
Spoon (Unit)	0.50	0%	0.29	0.35	0.33	1.00	NA	NA	NA	0.60	1.00	0.40	NA	NA	0.20	0.24

**TABLE 3: National and District Median Prices of Basic Hygiene kit and Minimum Household Water (USD)**

Items	National Price in USD	National Price Change since March 2024 USD	Afmadow	Hargeysa	Owdweyne	Jowhar	Garowe	Buur Hakaba	Dhuusa marreeb	Marka	Baidoa	Kismayo	Ceel Waaq
Bucket (10 litres)	3.50	0%	5.00	4.00	4.60	2.00	3.00	2.14	5.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	NA
Jerry Can (10 litres, non-collapsible)	2.00	11%▲	NA	3.00	1.60	NA	2.00	2.41	NA	1.34	2.00	2.00	NA
MHM (Disposable, pack 10-14 units )	1.04	-7%▼	NA	1.90	NA	NA	1.50	1.00	NA	3.00	NA	1.50	NA
Soap 3 small bars (150g)	1.00	0%	1.10	0.50	1.40	NA	1.00	0.36	1.10	1.00	NA	NA	12
Washing Powder (100 grams)	0.20	-8%▼	0.20	0.25	0.20	NA	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.20	NA	0.50	NA
Water Communal (20 litres)	0.24	18%▲	0.13	0.11	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.20	NA	0.40	0.20	NA
Water Piped (1000 litres)	2.50	47%▲	5.00	1.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.25	3.00	2.50	2.50	NA
Water Truck (1000 litres)	7.25	81%▲	NA	7.00	6.75	NA	12.20	NA	4.35	NA	3.30	0.50	NA

Table 2 above contains the items that should be included in a basic NFI kit, as guided by the [Somalia Shelter Cluster's Sustainable Solutions Technical Working 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.

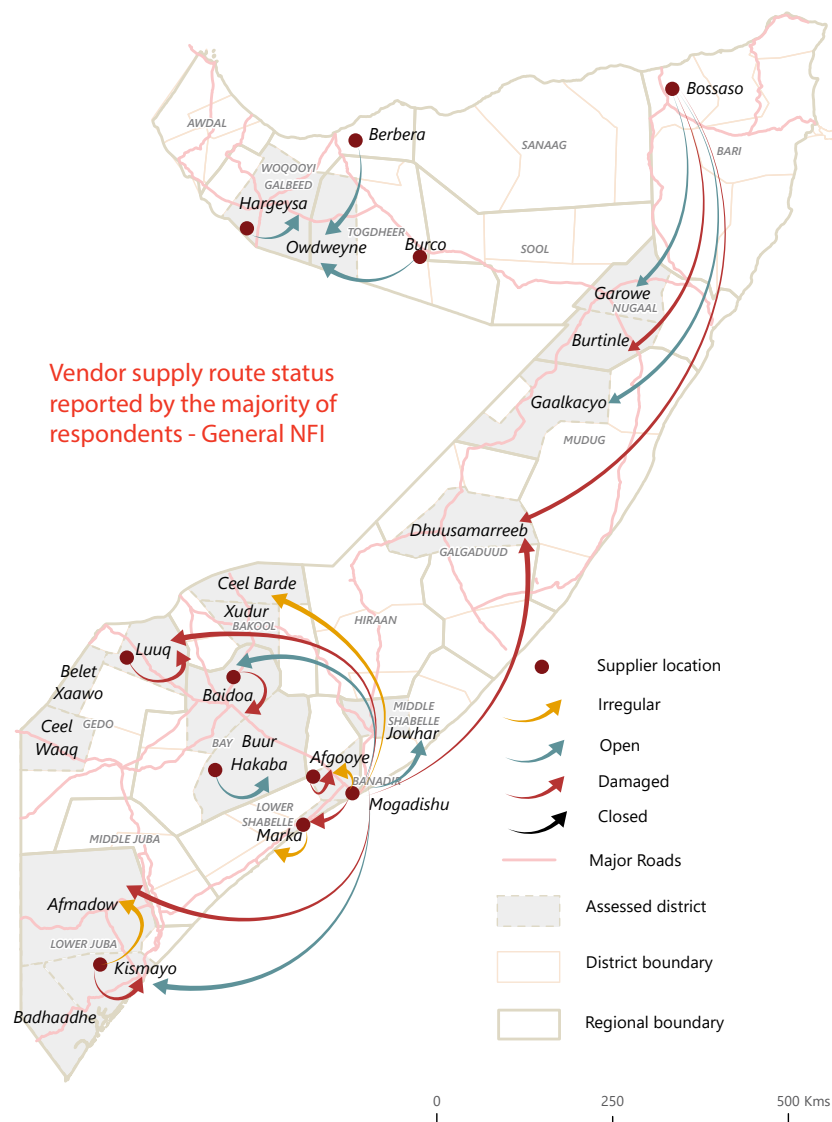
- Out of the 16 evaluated NFI items, 6 experienced price increases, 2 showed price decreases, and the remaining items remained stable between May and August 2024. Specifically, the blanket saw a 29% increase, and the 5-liter cooking pot experienced a 27% rise. Conversely, the sleeping mat saw a 10% decrease, while the 7-liter cooking pot also experienced a price decline.

The Table 3 above contains the items that should be included in a basic hygiene kit as guided by the WASH cluster in Somalia. The frequency with which these items are usually distributed varies, as consumable items like soap, menstrual hygiene products, and washing powder would need to be distributed more frequently than non-consumable items like buckets and jerry cans. The quantity of water required per household is based on the average Somali household size of 6, and the Sphere Minimum Standard of 15 litres of water per person per day (6 persons x 15 litres x 31 days).

- The most notable price changes in WASH items were substantial increases in water services: water truck services (1000 liters) rose by 81% to \$7.25, piped water (1000 liters) increased by 47% to \$2.50, and communal water (20 liters) went up by 18% to \$0.24. Other significant changes include an 11% rise in the jerry can (10 liters) to \$2.00 and an 8% decrease in washing powder (100 grams) to \$0.20.



## Map 4: Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in August 2024-GNFI



The map to the left visualizes the supply flow of transported general NFIs as reported by the interviewed vendors. Supply routes are shown as either damaged/closed or open based on the response provided by most 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.

The analysis of road conditions from suppliers to various locations in Somalia suggests a notable variability in accessibility. A significant portion of interviewed vendors (43%) indicated that routes were open but damaged, particularly in areas like Baidoa (46%) and Dhobley (50%), implying ongoing challenges that could potentially hinder supply chains. Conversely, a substantial percentage reported that routes were open normally (38%), especially in Garowe (79%) and Mogadishu (Hawl Wadaag) (82%). This trend may reflect Garowe's more secure trade route and political stability. Additionally, the presence of the internal port in Mogadishu (Hawl Wadaag) likely enhances trade facilitation and accessibility. However, the data also revealed concerns, as responses indicated some routes were open irregularly (15%), especially in Xudur (60%) and Afmadow (80%), suggesting sporadic access that could disrupt timely deliveries. Moreover, reports of completely closed routes were minimal (2% overall). The transportation challenges posed by these compromised routes could potentially impact the availability and accessibility of these goods and non-food items (GNFI), potentially driving up prices.

### Top 5 items reported as difficult to restock by vendors for General NFIs

- 1 34% Soap
- 2 29% Jerry can
- 3 29% Washing powder
- 4 28% Face mask
- 5 26% Lock

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

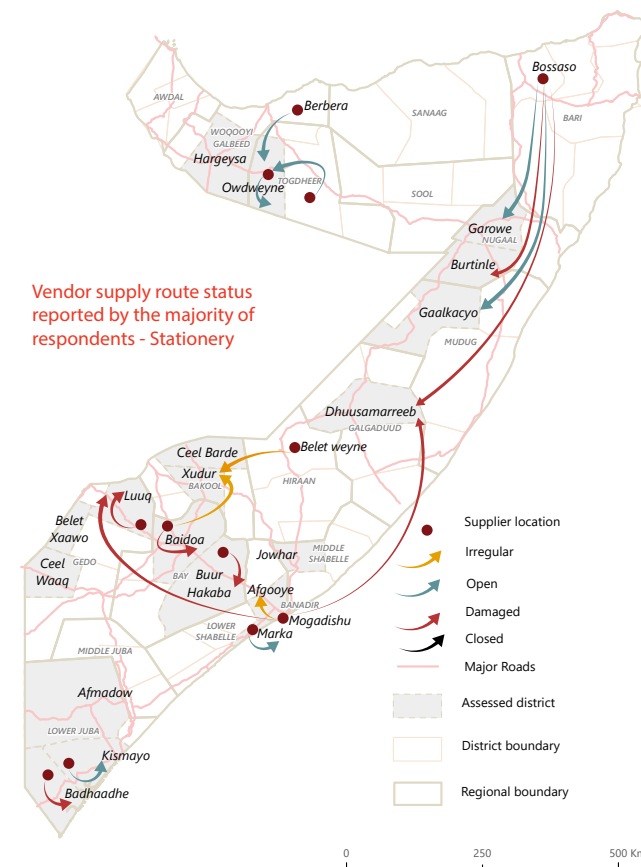
Items	National Price in USD	National Price Change since May 2024 USD	Afgooye	Baidoa	Ceel Barde	Ceel Waaq	Garowe	Afmadow	Kismayo	Xudur	Dhuusa marreeb	Marka	Belet Xaawo
Bag (Unit, polyester)	7.00	0%	7.00	8.50	5.45		6.50	1.50	5.00	8.00	1.00	1.00	7.20
Crayons (Packet, 24 units)	1.00	0%	NA	1.00	NA	NA	1.98	NA	1.00	0.40	NA	NA	NA
Exercise Book (100 pages, A5 size)	0.90	35%▲	NA	0.70	0.95	1.20	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.60	NA	NA	0.63
Math Set (Set)	1.82	21%▲	NA	1.50	NA	NA	1.26	NA	1.30	NA	4.00	NA	NA
Pencil (Pack, 24 units)	1.82	-7%▼	1.63	1.00	1.82	2.50	1.94	NA	2.00	0.12	NA	2.00	1.90
Pens (10 units)	2.00	-25%▼	0.71	4.50	NA	NA	2.35	1.30	1.85	0.12	2.00	2.00	NA
Rubber (Unit)	0.18	-9%▼	NA	1.50	0.18	NA	0.21	NA	0.15	0.12	NA	NA	0.12
Ruler (Unit, 30 cm long)	0.50	50%▲	NA	0.50	NA	NA	0.46	NA	0.30	0.45	0.30		NA
Sharpener (Unit)	0.18	-9%▼	NA	1.50	0.18	0.20	0.17	NA	0.13	0.12	0.35	0.10	NA

- The overall cost of the stationery basket remained stable between May and August 2024. Of the 9 listed basic education supplies, exercise books, math sets and rulers had price increases, while pen, pencil rubber and sharpener prices decreased. Crayons and bag prices remained stable.
- Baidoa and Xudur reported the highest bag prices, at \$8 and \$8.50 respectively. Additionally, Baidoa recorded the highest pen prices, with each unit costing \$4.5. The high costs of essential school supplies exacerbate the financial strain on families, contributing to the primary reasons for school dropouts in Somalia, as outlined in the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for 2024. This financial burden makes it increasingly difficult for families to prioritize education, potentially leading to a higher number of children leaving school prematurely<sup>3</sup>.

#### Top 5 items reported as difficult to restock by vendors for Stationery\*

- 1 66% Rulers
- 2 66% Crayons
- 3 64% Rubber
- 4 62% Marker pens
- 5 61% Attendance registers

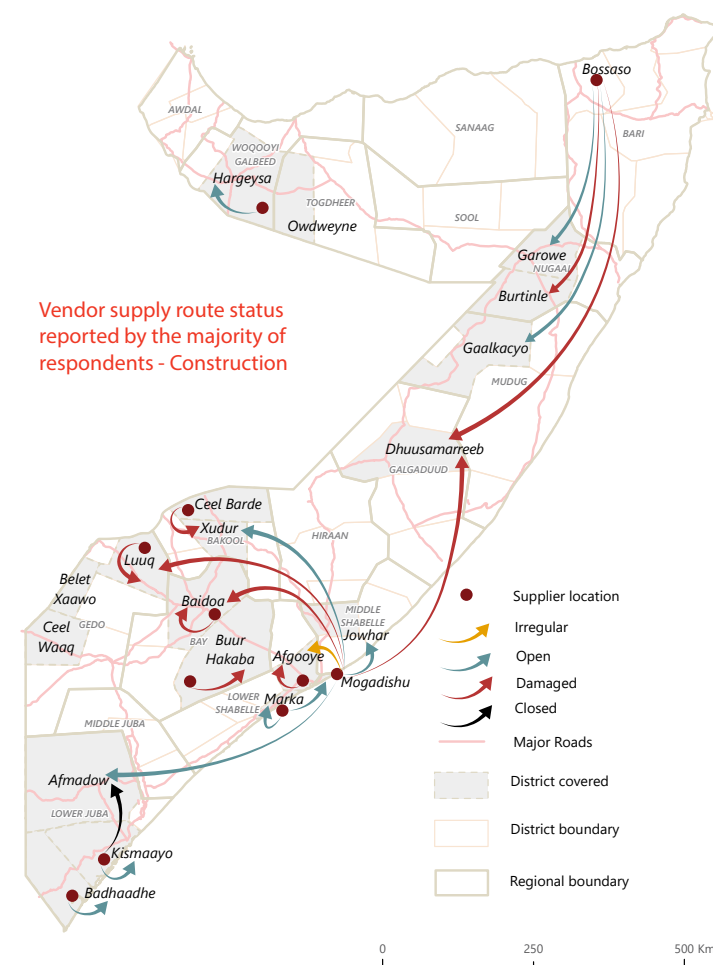
\*Respondents could choose multiple answers, results may exceed 100%

**Map 5: Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in August 2024-Stationery**

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

**TABLE 5: National and District Median Prices Per Construction Items**

Items	National Price in USD	National Price Change since May 2024 USD	Baidoa	Ceel Waaq	Dhuusa marreeb	Mogadishu Hawlwadaag	Hargeysa	Guriceel	Garowe	Luuq	Belet Xaawo	Afmadow	Kismayo
Brick 20cm x 20cm	0.60	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.50	NA	0.83	NA	NA	NA	0.60
Cement 50kg	9.30	-7%▼	10.00	NA	9.30	NA	6.25	9.00	7.00	14.00	10.78	10.00	7.75
Gumboots one pair	8.15	-19%▼	8.00	NA	NA	NA	17.00	NA	11.90	7.00	NA	8.30	5.50
Hammer 0.5kg	3.40	6%▲	4.00	NA	3.30	3.00	4.75	NA	3.30	NA	2.00	3.70	2.75
Hinges 4 inches	6.00	-25%▼	12.00	NA	14.75	6.00	1.00	NA	6.55	2.50	1.00	6.00	1.00
Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	5.00	-4%▼	5.00	7.00	3.80	4.00	6.00	3.50	6.63	4.00	11.40	5.00	3.50
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	6.00	71%▲	8.00	NA	2.00	6.00	3.50	9.00	6.00	12.00	8.10	6.80	4.00
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	7.00	0%	8.00	NA	7.00	6.00	6.00	NA	8.00		9.80	7.00	4.50
Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	2.00	0%	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	NA	1.80	2.00	1.98	2.00	1.00
Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	2.00	0%	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	NA	2.13	2.50	2.22	2.50	1.50
Spade unit	4.00	0%	4.00	NA	3.50	3.00	5.00	NA	3.85	4.50	6.00	NA	3.75
Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	7.00	4%▲	7.00	NA	7.25	4.00	25.00	NA	6.37	11.00	NA	NA	8.00
Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	7.00	17%▲	7.25	NA	5.00	4.00	20.50	NA	5.21	NA	NA	NA	7.00
Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	7.00	17%▲	8.00	NA	7.00	4.00	32.00	NA	6.53	NA	NA	NA	8.50
Vent Pipe 4m long	10.00	25%▲	8.50	NA	14.00	NA	17.00	NA	8.80	NA	NA	NA	13.00
Wheelbarrow unit	30.00	0%	30.00	NA	49.00	NA	35.00	NA	29.40	NA	35.00	NA	26.00
Wooden Pole 6m long	4.50	-5%▼	6.00	NA	NA	4.00	4.00	NA	4.74	NA	NA	NA	2.50
Wood Saw 10 inches long	3.70	-3%▼	3.00	NA	4.75	3.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	NA	NA	NA	2.50

**Map 6: Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in August 2024-Construction****Top 5 items reported as difficult to restock in August 2024 by vendors-Construction\***

- 1 21% Iron Sheet
- 2 19% Nails
- 3 16% Gumboots
- 4 14% Brick
- 5 14% Cement

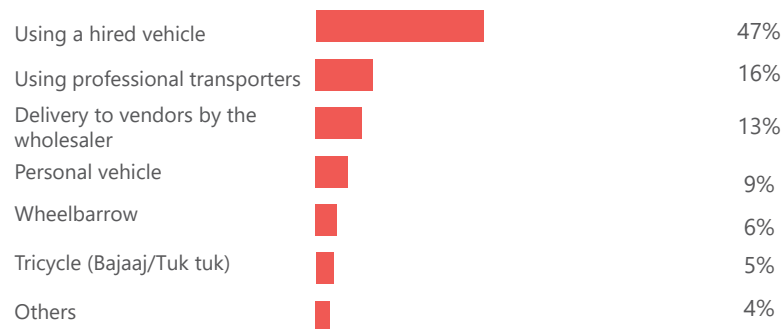
The map above shows the status of supply routes, for construction items, routes are indicated as either damaged/closed or open, based on the feedback provided by vendors who heavily rely on those routes. While this information can offer some insight into restocking challenges and supply obstacles reported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

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

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

## Market Environment

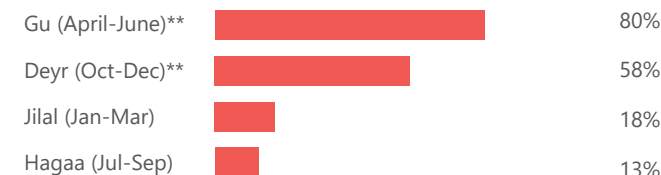
### Mode of transport used to transport goods from wholesaler to vendor



### Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting supply issues due to particular seasons



### Among the 46% of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in particular seasons, % of vendors per season they reportedly faced greater supply issues\*



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

### Top 4 Transportation barriers for wholesalers/transporters reported by vendors\*

- 1 44% Poor quality of roads
- 2 35% None
- 3 19% Arbitrary detention
- 4 18% Closure of roads by authorities

### Top 4 Financial barriers reported by vendors\*

- 1 41% None
- 2 40% Low purchasing power/inflation
- 3 22% Vendor has limited cash
- 4 11% Banks restricting loans

### Top 4 Security barriers reported by vendors\*

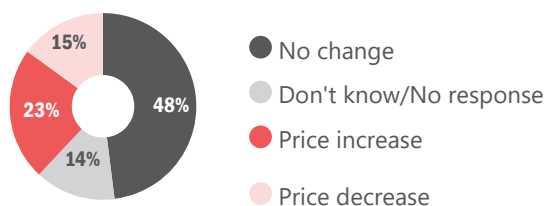
- 1 59% None
- 2 23% Risk of theft
- 3 18% Arbitrary detention
- 4 13% Risk of bombings

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

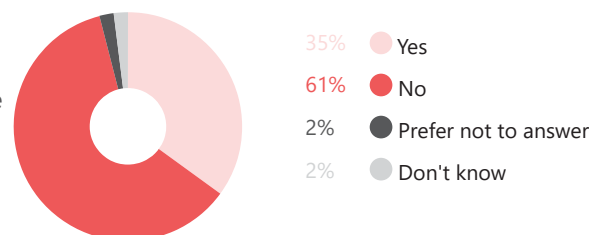
- 1 55% None
- 2 11% Rotting of commodities in shop due to water leakage, flooding etc.
- 3 11% Difficult in carrying commodities from storage to shop for sale
- 4 9% Supplier out of stock

## ANTICIPATED CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE EFFECT

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



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



### Most frequently reported currency used in shops



### Types of payment modalities\*

- 1 97% Mobile
- 2 71% Cash
- 3 4% Voucher

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

\*\*\*Non-security barriers are non-security, non-financial, non-transportation-related challenges faced by vendors in their shop or in the market e.g. product expiration, rotting and contamination.

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



## Methodology

The WASH, Shelter, and Education Clusters are responsible for the identification of partners, among cluster members, willing to contribute to the JMMI. The clusters also lead external coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) stakeholders and government actors.

Cluster members identified as partners provide data collection capacity according to their access and availability, and support the study with sector-specific expertise.

REACH is responsible for leading the tools and analysis framework design, training of partners and technical support for data collection, supporting focal points in managing the field data collection, leading on technical data management and data cleaning, data analysis, and output production.

The geographic coverage is determined by the access and capacity of partners. In order to maximise efficacy, certain markets are prioritised to reflect the areas in which cash transfer programmes, particularly focused on NFIs, are planned or ongoing, as well as key supply chains information for the main NFIs assessed. Not all items are monitored in all locations listed above, and not all locations are included in each round (see map on page 1).

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

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

### JMMI BASKET CALCULATION

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

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

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

### DATA PROCESSING

REACH performs data checks with the partners during and after the main data collection. Data processing includes conducting checks for duplicate interviews (same vendor interviewed multiple times), unusually short interviews, and various numerical outliers (particularly item prices), as well as translating and standardising the text fields.

The methodology used for price analysis and other numeric indicators is "location medians" or "medians-of-medians," an approach whereby the median prices for each of all assessed items are calculated as medians within each assessed location and then the median of all of those locations is calculated to derive aggregated prices. In locations with distinct markets (e.g. Mogadishu), the location median is calculated before the overall median. This methodology is designed to minimise the effects of outliers and differing amounts of data among assessed locations. Quartiles and outliers are reported only where relevant.

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

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

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

### LIMITATIONS

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

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance
CWG	Cash Working Group
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
JMMI	Joint Market Monitoring Initiative
KII	Key Informant Interview
MBP	Market-Based Programming
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
NA	Not available
NFI	Non-Food Item
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisation
SOSH	Somali Shilling
SLSH	Somaliland Shilling
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> WFP Somalia, [Joint Markets and Supply Chain Update August 2024](#).
- <sup>2</sup> [Somalia WASH Cluster Humanitarian Dashboard \(as of 31st August 2024\)](#)
- <sup>3</sup> [Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Somalia 2024](#).
- <sup>4</sup> Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for “general”, “construction”, and “stationery” items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers.
- <sup>5</sup> Considering a normal distribution of prices, the standard deviation can be understood as the range within which 68% of prices are located. For example, if the prices of one item present a standard deviation of 10 USD, then 68% of prices collected were within a 20 USD range. This could be 100-120 USD or 10-30 USD, so more expensive items are more prone to a higher standard deviation.
- <sup>6</sup> Vendors were asked to report on the condition of their main supply routes (irregularly open, closed, damaged, and open). The supply flow visualised in this map (and the maps on pages 5, 8 and 11) represent the most commonly reported road condition for each supply route.
- <sup>7</sup> 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.
- <sup>8</sup> SOSH-Somali Shilling
- <sup>9</sup> ETB- Ethiopian Birr

## JMMI OUTPUT 2024

Factsheets	Datasets
Q1	<a href="#">Quarter one data-set</a>
Q2	<a href="#">Quarter two data-set</a>
Q3	<a href="#">Quarter three data-set</a>

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

## Participating agencies



## About REACH

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