FACTSHEET

KENYA JOINT MARKET MONITORING INITIATIVE (JMMI) REFUGEE CAMPS

Q2 2023 (April - June)

Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camps

KEY MESSAGES

- The **Minimum Expenditure Basket** (MEB)[1] cost for **Kakuma refugee camp increased** from 18,185 KES in Q1 2023 to 18,627 KES in Q2, while the **Dadaab camp MEB cost decreased** from 20,229 KES in Q1 2023 to 18,111 KES at the end of Q2 2023. The MEB values for both camps were relatively comparable.

- **About two-thirds of all interviewed vendors (66%) reported difficulties in keeping their stores operational and well-stocked** at the time of data collection. The main reported challenge by vendors experiencing difficulties was the price charged by suppliers (62% all interviewed vendors).

- **Affordability remained a key issue**, with **73% of vendors reporting that customers experienced financial challenges** when travelling to the markets and paying for goods.

- **Markets were found to be relatively accessible,** as more than half of the interviewed vendors (53%) reported that they and their customers did not face any issues with physically accessing the marketplaces in the three months prior to data collection.

- Out of the 10 markets assigned a market functionality classification, four were classified as having limited functionality, while six were found to have poor functionality.

ABOUT THE REFUGEE MEB

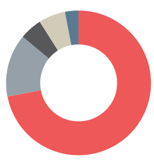
Refugee MEB[1] is composed of essential commodities and services and is used as an operational tool to identify and quantify the average minimum cost of the culturally adjusted basic items required to support a five-person household for one month. Developed by the Kenya Cash Working Group (KCWG) through the MEB workstream, it differs from the rural MEB[1] by considering refugee needs.

The refugee MEB[1] cost was calculated using monitored food and non-food items (NFIs) that are incurred monthly. Fixed amounts are used for health, transportation, and lighting energy costs. The cost of the refugee MEB[1] can be used as a proxy for their financial burdens. *For more information on the refugee MEB components, please refer to page 2.*

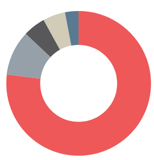
PROPORTION OF REFUGEE MEB COST ACROSS SECTORS

	Dadaab	Kakuma
Food	72%	77%
NFIs	15%	11%
Energy	5%	5%
Transport	6%	5%
Health	3%	3%

Dadaab Camp



Kakuma Camp



CONTEXT & RATIONALE

The Kenya Cash Working Group (KCWG) through the MEB workstream in January 2023, launched the JMMI for refugee camps in Kenya in an effort to understand the degree to which the refugee camps markets are functional, integrated, and responsive to the needs of vulnerable refugees.

As of 30th June 2023, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) statistics indicated that the refugee and asylum-seeker population in Kenya reached 623,865 persons. Among them, 266,857 (43%) were in the Kakuma refugee camp and 261,486 (41%) in the Dadaab refugee camp.[2] This represents an increase of 24,745 new refugees and asylum seekers, up from 599,120 people on 30th April, 2023, due to the scarce resources, insecurity and conflict within the Horn of Africa.[3]

Both counties that host the refugee camps, Turkana and Garissa, recorded positive impacts, such as vegetation regeneration from the March to May rainfall season. The June 2023 drought classification by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) classified these two counties as normal drought phase classification.[4]

METHODOLOGY:

The JMMI in Kenya is conducted on a quarterly basis (Q1-March, Q2-June, Q3-September, and Q4-December). Data for Q2 was collected between the 22nd and 30th of June 2023, by partners through key informant interviews with market vendors within the camps. For each assessed market, enumerators recorded at least three prices for each assessed food and non-food items (NFIs) as well as other market indicators. Findings are presented at the camp level and should be considered indicative of the assessed location and the time frame in which the data was collected. *For more information on the methodology, please refer to page 9.*

Q2 2023 REFUGEE CAMPS COVERAGE

204	Vendors interviewed
67	Food and Non-Food Items assessed
14	Markets covered
2	Participating agencies
2	Assessed camps

Cost of the MEB in KES[1] and change since previous round (Q1 2023)

Camp	Food MEB	Change	NFIs MEB	Change	MEB	Change
Dadaab	12,964	11% ▼	5,148	9% ▼	18,111	10% ▼
Kakuma	14,280	3% ▲	4,347	2% ▲	18,627	2% ▲

- Kakuma camp had the most costly food MEB[2], while Dadaab camp had the most costly NFI MEB. Most food prices in Kakuma increased, with the largest change being 1 Kg of sugar from 170 KES to 220 KES. The prices of dried beans, maize grain, and vegetable oil all experienced an increase of 20 KES per kilogram and per litre respectively. The food price increases contributed to the overall increase in the cost of the food MEB. However, the price of cattle milk decreased in both Dadaab and Kakuma by 120 KES and 40 KES respectively.
- On the other hand, NFI prices in the camps remained stable, except for toothpaste and school materials, which decreased in price in Dadaab but increased in Kakuma camp. Additionally, the price of a bundle of firewood remained unchanged in Kakuma but decreased from 130 KES to 100 KES in Dadaab.

MEB[2] REFUGEE COMPONENTS

Sector	Item	Quantity
Food items	Maize grain, white	21 Kg
	Rice	21 Kg
	Wheat flour	21 Kg
	Dried beans	7.5 Kg
	Vegetable oil	5.25 L
	Cow milk, whole, not fortified	15 L
	Leafy vegetables, dark green	15 Kg
	Salt, Iodized	0.75 Kg
	Sugar	0.75 Kg
WASH*	Water	3,000 L
	Multi-purpose soap	2.75 Kg
	Toothpaste	0.140 L
	Toilet paper	8 pcs
	Sanitary pads (8 pads)	4 packs
	Toothbrush	10 pcs
	Inner wear	10 pcs
	Water storage containers (20 L)	5 pcs
	10 L bucket	3 pcs
	Sleeping mats	5 pcs
	Blankets	5 pcs
	Mosquito nets	5 pcs
	Water purification supply	150 tablets
Energy	Firewood /Charcoal	1.5 bundles
	Jiko - medium size	1 pc
	Matchbox	2 Boxes
	Lighting cost	800 KES
Health	National health insurance fund	500 KES
Transport	Public transportation	1,000 KES

Sector	Item	Quality
Shelter*	Construction costs	7,000 KES
	Irons sheets - Corrugated and Uncorrugated (2.5m long, gauge 30) sheets	20 pcs
	Pine Timber/ Cyprus rafters	700 ft
	Eucalyptus poles	10 pcs
	Pine Timber/ Cyprus rafters	700 ft
	Eucalyptus poles	10 pcs
	Wood preservatives	20 L
	Tower and pad bolts	4 pcs
	Plastic sheets (5m by 4m)	6 pcs
	Ridge cap for roofing (2.5m long, gauge 30) sheets	4 pcs
	Eucalyptus/ Blue Gum poles 3m	10 pcs
	Hoop iron	2 Kg
	Butt hinges	3 pairs
	Nails	10 Kg
	Roofing nails	7 Kg
	Sealing nails	1 Kg
Education*	School material (pen, pencil, book, rubber, ruler, and sharpener)	1 kit
	Text books	30 pcs
	Geometrical set	3 sets
	School shoes	3 pairs
	School Uniform	5 pcs
	School bag	3 pcs
Kitchen ware*	Cooking pots	2 pcs
	Frying pan	1 pc
	Cutlery	13 pcs
	Cups	5 pcs
	Plates	5 pcs
	Wooden spoon	1 pc
	Jug	1 pc
	Washing pad	1 pc

*: The Refugee MEB computation excludes non-recurring expenditures, such as kitchenware and shelter components. It also excludes specific WASH items (i.e., sleeping mats, inner wear, blankets, mosquito nets, water, and water storage containers) and Education items (i.e., textbooks, geometrical sets, uniform, school bag, and school shoes). Water is provided in kind within the camps; therefore, it is not factored into the computation of the Refugee MEB.

Median price of items per Camp in KES[1]

Category	Item	Unit	Overall	Daadab	Kakuma
FOOD	White maize	1 Kg	85	70	100
	Maize flour	1 Kg	100	100	100
	Rice (local)	1 Kg	120	100	140
	Spaghetti	1 Kg	90	80	100
	Beans	1 Kg	190	180	200
	Cowpeas	1 Kg	175	150	200
	Cowpea leaves	1 Kg	50	*	50
	Yellow split peas	1 Kg	130	110	150
	Sugar	1 Kg	185	150	220
	Vegetable oil	1 L	280	260	300
	Salt	1 Kg	97.50	75	120
	Cattle milk	1 L	160	180	140
	Camel milk	1 L	200	150	250
	Goat meat	1 Kg	600	600	600
	Camel meat	1 Kg	525	550	500
	Onions	1 Kg	135	120	150
	Tomatoes	1 Kg	95	70	120
	Kale	1 Kg	100	100	100
	Wheat flour	1 Kg	110	110	110
WASH	Bar soap	200 g	50	50	50
	Jerrycans (20 L)	1 pc	170	140	200
	Buckets (10 L)	1 pc	187.50	200	175
	Sanitary pads (8 pack)	1 pc	100	100	100
	Tooth Brush	1 pc	40	50	30
	Underwear for girls	1 pc	150	150	150
	Underwear for Female Adults	1 pc	200	200	200
	Sleeping mat	1 pc	1,250	1,000	1,500
	Mosquito net	1 pc	500	350	650
	Tooth Paste	50 g	90	100	80
	Tissue Paper	1 pc	65	100	30
	Blanket	1 pc	650	400	900
ENERGY	Firewood	1 bundle	75	100	50
	Charcoal	2 Kg	115	200	30
	Matchbox	1 pc	7.50	10	5

Category	Item	Unit	Overall	Daadab	Kakuma
EDUCATION	School shoes - boy/girl (<5yrs)	1 pair	325	300	350
	School shoes – boy/girl (5-12yrs)	1 pair	500	500	500
	Uniform for Girls	1 set	900	1,000	800
	Uniform for Boys	1 set	927	975	879
	Pencils	1 pc	10	10	10
	Pens	1 pc	15	20	10
	Exercise books	1 pc	22.50	25	20
	Rubbers	1 pc	10	10	10
	Socks	1 pair	75	100	50
	School Bag	1 pc	600	500	700
	Ruler (30cm)	1 pc	30	30	30
	Geometric Set	1 pc	225	250	200
	Sharpener	1 pc	10	10	10
KITCHENWARE	Cooking pans	1 pc	775	1,100	450
	Knife	1 pc	100	100	100
	Spoon	1 pc	72.50	125	20
	Cup	1 pc	75	100	50
	Plate	1 pc	142.50	150	135
SHELTER	Hoop Iron	1 Kg	212.50	225	200
	Tower Bolt 4”	1 pc	225	200	250
	Tower Bolt 6”	1 pc	300	300	300
	Pad Bolts	1 pc	250	200	300
	Butt hinge 2”	1 pc	115	80	150
	Butt hinge 4”	1 pc	165	100	230
	Nails 2”	1 Kg	200	200	200
	Nails 3”	1 Kg	200	200	200
	Nails 4”	1 Kg	200	200	200
	Roofing nails	1 Kg	250	250	250
	Sealing nails	1 Kg	250	250	250
	Eucalyptus poles	1 pc	500	500	*
	Pine Timber	1 ft	92.50	130	55
	Cement	50 kg	975	950	1,000
	Wood preservative	1 L	387.50	175	600
	Corrugated sheets		*	*	*
	Uncorrugated sheets		*	*	*

Among the food items monitored, onions saw the highest price increase at the overall level (35%), followed by sugar (17%). Other noticeable price increases in food items were beans, and cowpeas, both at 15%. On the other hand, prices decreased for spaghetti and cattle milk by 42% and 33% respectively.

* : no data available.

AVAILABLE STOCK, TIME NEEDED TO RESTOCK, AND CURRENT AVAILABILITY OF ITEMS IN THE MARKET IN DADAAB CAMP

Category	Item	Remaining stock (days)	Days needed to restock	Wide availability (% KIs)[1]	Limited availability (% KIs)[1]
FOOD	White maize	14	3	20%	80%
FOOD	Maize flour	14	2	100%	0%
FOOD	Rice (local)	14	2	100%	0%
FOOD	Spaghetti	13	2	100%	0%
FOOD	Beans	10	2	73%	27%
FOOD	Cowpeas	10	3	0%	100%
FOOD	Cowpea leaves	*	*	*	*
FOOD	Yellow split peas	11	3	33%	67%
FOOD	Sugar	13	2	100%	0%
FOOD	Vegetable oil	15	2	100%	0%
FOOD	Salt	21	2	100%	0%
FOOD	Cattle milk	1	1	33%	67%
FOOD	Camel milk	1	1	67%	33%
FOOD	Goat meat	1	1	83%	17%
FOOD	Camel meat	1	1	100%	0%
FOOD	Onions	10	2	89%	11%
FOOD	Tomatoes	1	1	67%	33%
FOOD	Kale	12	1	67%	33%
FOOD	Wheat flour	*	*	*	*
WASH	Bar soap	17	18	60%	40%
WASH	Jerrycans (20 L)	24	17	67%	33%
WASH	Buckets (10 L)	23	22	67%	33%
WASH	Sanitary pads (8 pack)	26	25	56%	44%
WASH	Tooth Brush	28	22	56%	44%
WASH	Underwear for girls	40	35	37%	63%
WASH	Underwear for female adults	31	34	43%	57%
WASH	Sleeping mat	22	16	67%	33%
WASH	Mosquito net	21	17	67%	33%
WASH	Tooth Paste	22	15	56%	44%
WASH	Tissue Paper	23	11	71%	29%
WASH	Blanket	30	25	87%	13%
ENERGY	Firewood	5	3	100%	0%
ENERGY	Charcoal	8	3	0%	100%
ENERGY	Matchbox	28	2	100%	0%

Category	Item	Remaining stock (days)	Days needed to restock	Wide availability (% KIs)[1]	Limited availability (% KIs)[1]
EDUCATION	School shoes - boy/girl (<5yrs)	28	20	80%	20%
EDUCATION	School shoes – boy/girl (5-12yrs)	29	10	80%	20%
EDUCATION	Uniform for Girls	41	155	38%	63%
EDUCATION	Uniform for Boys	34	38	50%	50%
EDUCATION	Pencils	18	2	100%	0%
EDUCATION	Pens	19	6	89%	11%
EDUCATION	Exercise books	21	2	100%	0%
EDUCATION	Rubbers	20	2	100%	0%
EDUCATION	Socks	21	24	56%	44%
EDUCATION	School Bag	29	24	67%	33%
EDUCATION	Ruler	19	2	100%	0%
EDUCATION	Geometric Set	21	3	89%	11%
EDUCATION	Sharpener	22	2	100%	0%
KITCHENWARE	Cooking pans	27	3	100%	0%
KITCHENWARE	Knife	28	20	62%	38%
KITCHENWARE	Spoon	21	20	75%	25%
KITCHENWARE	Cup	20	27	62%	38%
KITCHENWARE	Plate	35	7	60%	40%
SHELTER	Hoop Iron	18	2	50%	50%
SHELTER	Tower Bolt 4"	20	4	100%	0%
SHELTER	Tower Bolt 6"	17	4	57%	43%
SHELTER	Pad Bolts	16	4	86%	14%
SHELTER	Butt hinge 2"	16	4	71%	29%
SHELTER	Butt hinge 4"	17	4	71%	29%
SHELTER	Nails 2"	20	4	100%	0%
SHELTER	Nails 3"	18	4	86%	14%
SHELTER	Nails 4"	18	4	86%	14%
SHELTER	Roofing nails	18	4	86%	14%
SHELTER	Sealing nails	20	4	67%	33%
SHELTER	Eucalyptus poles	17	4	80%	20%
SHELTER	Pine timber	19	5	57%	43%
SHELTER	Cement	31	4	86%	14%
SHELTER	Wood preservative	14	4	83%	17%
SHELTER	**Corrugated sheets**	*	*	*	*
SHELTER	**Uncorrugated sheets**	*	*	*	*

The average number of days required for restocking food items (2 days) was less than the average reported remaining stock (10 days) suggesting a low likelihood of commodity shortages. White maize was noted to have limited availability (80% of vendors) among the monitored food items within the Dadaab camp. Charcoal was reported to have limited availability by all interviewed vendors.

* : no data available.

AVAILABLE STOCK, TIME NEEDED TO RESTOCK, AND CURRENT AVAILABILITY OF ITEMS IN THE MARKET IN KAKUMA CAMP

	Item	Remaining stock (days)	Days needed to restock	Wide availability (% KIs) [1]	Limited availability (% KIs) [1]
FOOD	White maize	9	2	68%	32%
	Maize flour	9	2	86%	14%
	Rice (local)	10	1	95%	5%
	Spaghetti	10	2	97%	3%
	Beans	11	3	67%	33%
	Cowpeas	9	3	67%	33%
	Cowpea leaves	3	3	100%	0%
	Yellow split peas	7	4	35%	65%
	Sugar	10	2	92%	8%
	Vegetable oil	9	2	94%	6%
	Salt	16	1	100%	0%
	Cattle milk	7	2	88%	12%
	Camel milk	6	3	33%	67%
	Goat meat	1	1	100%	0%
	Camel meat	1	1	100%	0%
	Onions	7	3	74%	26%
	Tomatoes	6	2	73%	27%
	Kale	38	3	78%	22%
	Wheat flour	*	*	*	*
WASH	Bar soap	14	2	99%	1%
	Jerrycans (20 L)	31	4	67%	33%
	Buckets (10 L)	30	3	90%	10%
	Sanitary pads (8 pack)	26	2	97%	2%
	Tooth Brush	20	2	99%	1%
	Underwear for girls	15	2	89%	11%
	Underwear for female adults	27	2	89%	11%
	Sleeping mat	19	2	100%	0%
	Mosquito net	23	3	87%	13%
	Tooth Paste	18	2	99%	0%
	Tissue Paper	26	1	98%	0%
	Blanket	37	3	56%	44%
ENERGY	Firewood	9	2	73%	27%
	Charcoal	7	2	63%	37%
	Matchbox	20	1	100%	0%

	Item	Remaining stock (days)	Days needed to restock	Wide availability (% KIs) [1]	Limited availability (% KIs) [1]
EDUCATION	School shoes - boy/girl (<5yrs)	22	3	100%	0%
	School shoes – boy/girl (5-12yrs)	20	3	100%	0%
	Uniform for Girls	14	3	86%	14%
	Uniform for Boys	15	3	87%	13%
	Pencils	29	1	100%	0%
	Pens	23	1	100%	0%
	Exercise books	20	1	77%	20%
	Rubbers	24	1	100%	0%
	Socks	19	2	95%	5%
	School Bag	35	2	93%	7%
	Ruler	27	2	95%	5%
	Geometric Set	25	1	94%	6%
	Sharpener	25	1	94%	6%
KITCHENWARE	Cooking pans	31	4	76%	24%
	Knife	36	3	100%	0%
	Spoon	31	3	83%	17%
	Cup	27	2	83%	17%
	Plate	33	4	64%	36%
SHELTER	Hoop Iron	13	3	20%	80%
	Tower Bolt 4”	13	2	40%	60%
	Tower Bolt 6”	9	2	40%	60%
	Pad Bolts	11	2	40%	60%
	Butt hinge 2”	14	3	40%	60%
	Butt hinge 4”	11	5	40%	60%
	Nails 2”	18	4	90%	10%
	Nails 3”	26	4	90%	10%
	Nails 4”	20	4	90%	10%
	Roofing nails	17	4	90%	10%
	Sealing nails	19	5	89%	11%
	Eucalyptus poles	*	*	*	*
	Pine timber	19	4	43%	57%
	Cement	20	4	57%	43%
	Wood preservative	30	4	0%	100%
	Corrugated sheets	*	*	*	*
	Uncorrugated sheets	*	*	*	*

The average number of days required for restocking both food and NFI (3 days) items was less than the average reported remaining stock (18 days). This, coupled with the widespread availability of most food and non-food items, suggests a low likelihood of shortages.

* : no data available.

RESTOCKING CHALLENGES FACED BY VENDORS

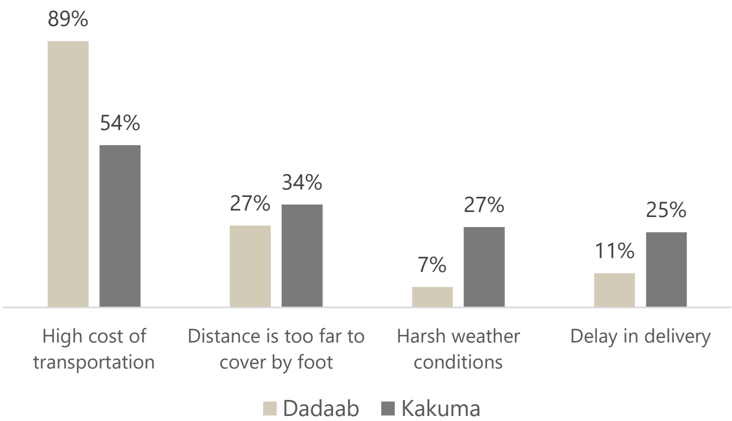
A higher proportion of vendors (78%)[1] reported that suppliers delivered commodities directly to their shops when they needed to restock compared to the previous round (67%)[1]. However, 53%[1] of vendors reported that they had to travel to get some commodities from the suppliers.

The most common means of transport reportedly used by vendors were vehicles (64%) followed by motorcycles (18%). It is worth noting that the use of motorcycles was more common in Kakuma camp as reported by 22% of vendors compared to Dadaab camp (2%).

Only 10% of vendors in the Kakuma and 5% in the Dadaab camp reported that they or their suppliers did not face challenges when transporting commodities to the market.

Similar to Q1, the high cost of transport was the most cited challenge in both camps, therefore transportation costs were likely among the factors contributing to an increase in the price of certain goods.

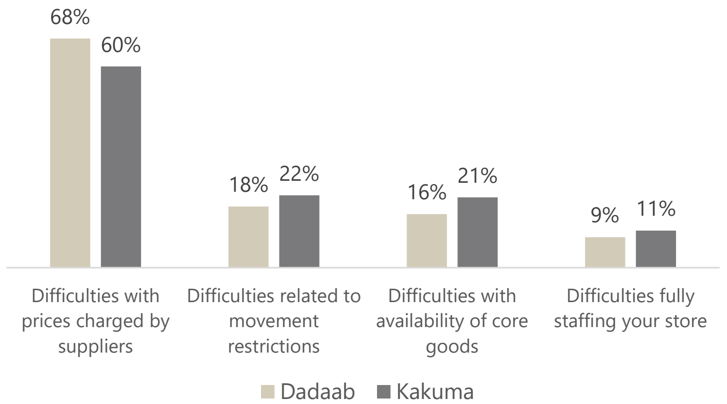
Figure 1: Most reported transportation challenges by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:[1]



A majority of vendors (67%) reported having access to a locked or secured facility within the marketplace in the 3 months prior to data collection. Of those, 58% reported having a storage facility within their own business premise.

The majority of vendors in the Dadaab camp (70%) and Kakuma camp (65%) reported that they faced difficulties in keeping their businesses operational and well-stocked. The main concern among vendors in both of the assessed camps was the difficulty with the high prices charged by suppliers, which was similar to findings from the Q1 2023 assessment.

Figure 2: Most reported restocking challenges by vendors at the time of data collection, per camp:[1]



CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS AND VENDORS

In addition to the challenges reported, most interviewed vendors (66%) reported changes in the number of customers buying from their shops in the three months prior to data collection. In Kakuma camp, 76% of the 66% of vendors who reported a change indicated a decrease in customers, while 40% of all vendors interviewed reported an increase in the number of businesses within the marketplace.

In contrast, of the 66% of vendors who reported a change in the number of customers in the Dadaab camp, 93% reported an increase in the number of customers. More than half of the vendors interviewed in the Dadaab camp (64%) observed an increase in the number of vendors operating in the marketplace compared to three months before data collection. All vendors in Dadaab camp noted an increase ranging from very few (1%-10%) to a few vendors (11%-25%).

These findings can be considered in reference to Q1 2023 findings, that showed among the vendors citing the number of customers buying from the shops had changed in the 3 months prior to data collection, most vendors in the Dadaab camp (93%) reported that the number of customers had increased while in Kakuma more than half (52%) reported a decrease.

Proportion of vendors reporting on changes in the number of vendors operating in their marketplace in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:

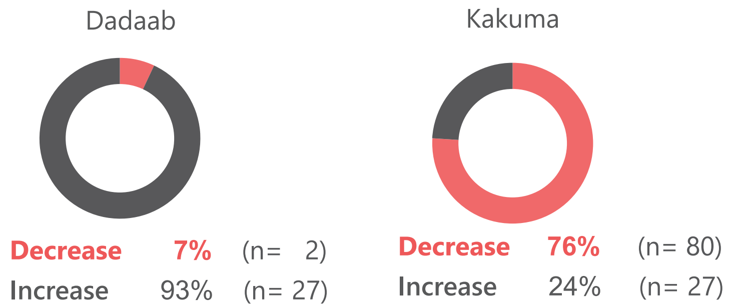
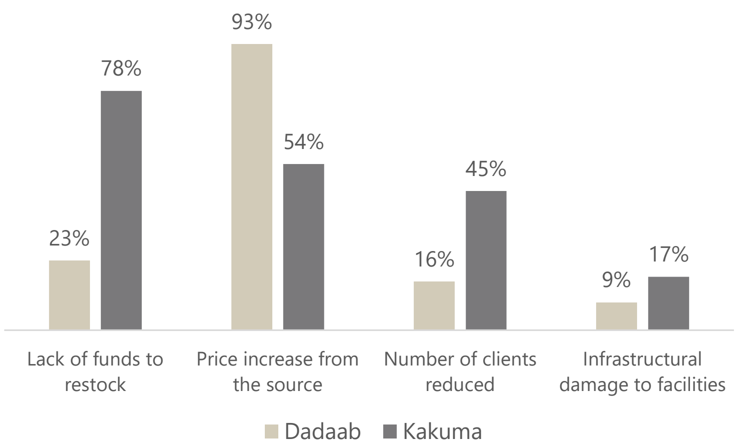


Figure 3: Most reported challenges by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:[1]



The most reported challenge faced by vendors in the Dadaab camp was price increase from source (93%)[1], while in the Kakuma camp, lack of funds to restock (78%) was the most common challenge.

Vendors lack of funds to restock, along with price increases from the source, affects their ability to purchase additional stock and compromises the profitability of the business.

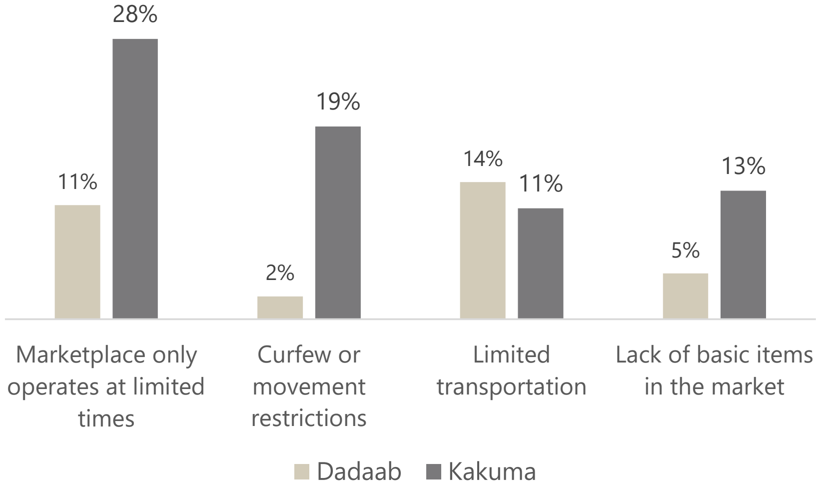
ACCESS TO MARKETPLACES

Physical access to marketplaces

Most vendors (Dadaab 77% and Kakuma 47%) reported that neither customers nor vendors faced physical challenges when accessing the marketplace in the 3 months prior to data collection.

There was an increased proportion of vendors reporting on challenges faced by vendors or customers accessing the marketplace within Kakuma camp by 30%. Major contributors include limited marketplace operating hours (28%) and curfew or movement restrictions (19%), whereas in Q1 2023, only 7% of vendors reported limited marketplace operating hours and no vendor reported curfews as a challenge within the Kakuma camp.

Figure 4: Most reported physical barriers to accessing the marketplace by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:[1]

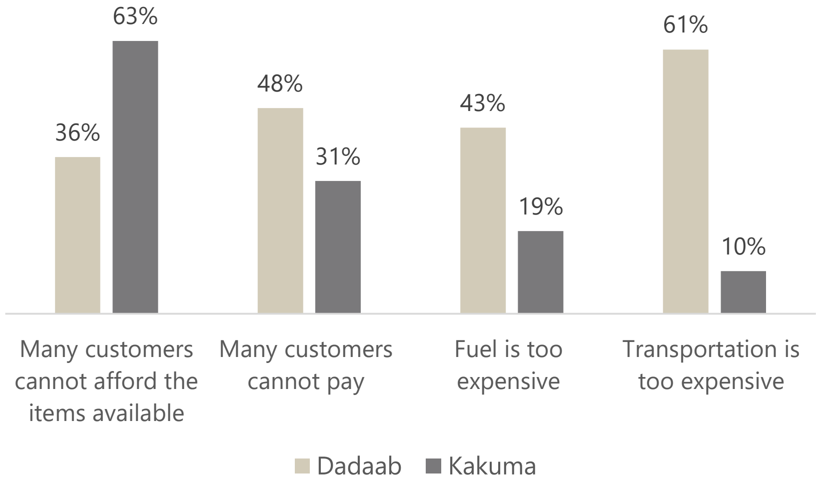


Financial barriers to accessing marketplaces

Similar to the Q1 2023 findings, the most reported financial barrier in Kakuma camp was that customers were not able to afford the items available (63%)[1], while in the Dadaab camp, transportation being expensive was the most reported financial challenge (61%)[1].

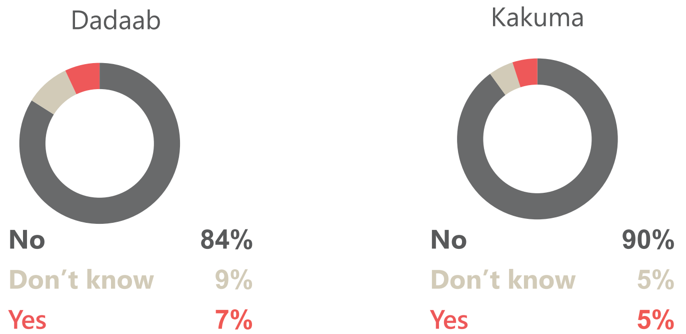
The costly transportation and high fuel prices reported in the Dadaab camp may adversely affect 84% of vendors in the camp who reported using motor vehicles as the main mode of transport when travelling to restock their commodities.

Figure 5: Most reported financial barriers to accessing the marketplace by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:[1]



Social barriers to accessing the marketplaces

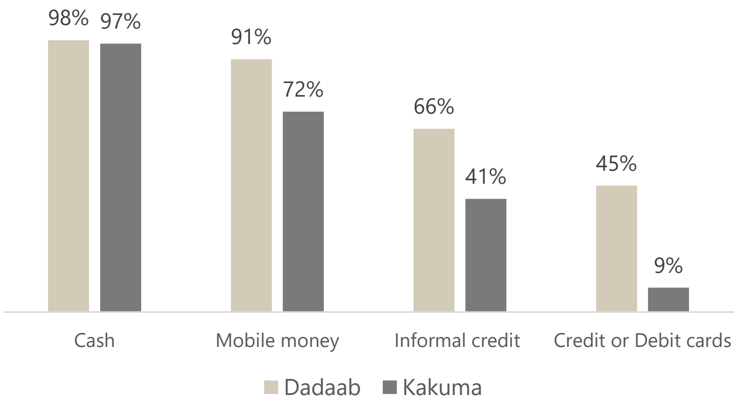
% of vendors reporting groups of people who sometimes avoided going to the marketplace due to discrimination, exclusion, or feeling unwelcome in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:



TYPES OF PAYMENT MODALITIES

Cash and the use of mobile money remained prevalent modes of payment in both camps. Notably, the use of both informal credit and debit cards was more common in the Dadaab camp as opposed to the Kakuma camp.

Figure 6: Most commonly reported acceptable payment modalities, per camp:[1]



MARKET FUNCTIONALITY

Market functionality, as an extension of the JMMI, is a recurring assessment process. The Market Functionality Score (MFS)[1] assesses markets across five key dimensions: accessibility, availability, affordability, resilience, and infrastructure. The markets are categorized into "full functionality", "reduced functionality", "limited functionality", or "poor functionality" based on the MFS score.

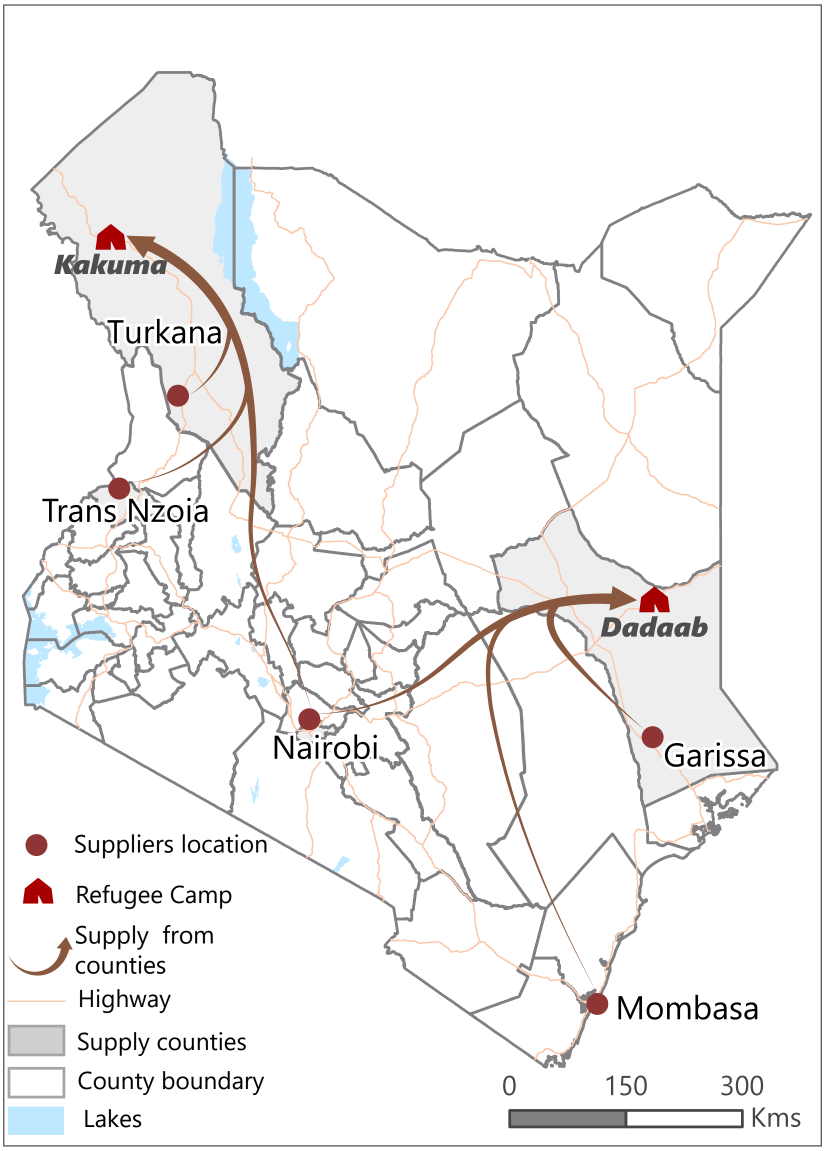
Out of the 14[2] markets assessed, four were classified as having limited functionality, while six were found to have poor functionality. The remaining markets were not assigned market functionality scores, given the markets were jointly assessed due to their close proximity. Liz Ahua and Bantu markets were jointly assessed, while Ethiopia and Somali markets were assessed together.

The weakest-performing attribute compared to other dimensions was affordability. Affordability is informed by the customers' ability to afford core items. The best-performing indicator was infrastructure, which assesses whether the physical infrastructure in the markets is in good condition and whether the financial infrastructure supports alternative payment methods beyond cash and informal credit.

Compared to Q1, three markets showed improved classifications from poor to limited functionality. In the Dadaab camp, one market, namely Hagadera improved. Village 2 and Village 3 markets, both in the Kalobeyei settlement classification improved from poor functionality to limited functionality. Only one market, the Reception centre, saw a deterioration in classification from limited to poor functionality, attributed to the poorer performance in availability and accessibility dimension compared to the previous quarter (Q1).

SUPPLY

Map 1: Map of main supply route of assessed camps



The JMMI assessment sought to determine the supply routes of the commodities. The insights and analytics into the supply routes are important to determine the resilience of markets.

The map shows the supply route of commodities from the main supplier as reported by the interviewed vendors. Almost all vendors (99%) noted that their main supplier was located within the country.

Additionally, a majority of vendors from Dadaab and Kakuma camps, reported their main suppliers were primarily located within their respective counties.

At the time of data collection, only 15% of vendors in the Kakuma camp and 7% of vendors in the Dadaab camp reportedly relied on a single supplier for food items.

In regards to the NFIs, 14% of vendors in both the Dadaab camp and the Kakuma camp reportedly relied on a single supplier for NFIs. Vendors who rely on a single supplier are likely to experience supply interruptions.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The JMMI is conducted jointly with KCWG partners. The geographic coverage was determined by the access and capacity of participating partners. The participating agencies collectively developed and reviewed the data collection tools, and trained their enumerators on the JMMI methodology and data collection tools. Primary data was collected through interviews with vendors (vendors who sell directly to customers) in the targeted marketplaces. Enumerators were asked to record three prices per item in each targeted marketplace. Data was collected through the Kobo collect mobile application and was uploaded to a secure server for cleaning and analysis.

For each item, the median prices per marketplace were calculated, after which the median of all those locations was calculated to derive the aggregated median prices presented in this factsheet. This methodology is derived to minimise the effects of outliers and differing amounts of data among assessed locations. Outliers are reported only where relevant. Non-numeric indicators of categorical values are calculated as proportions.

Using the purposive sampling method, 204 vendors were interviewed as key informants (160 from Kakuma and 44 from Dadaab). At least three prices per item in each of the camps were collected for a total of 67 basic food and NFIs. The interviews were conducted both face-to-face and remotely with vendors selling food and non-food items. Data was collected between the 22nd and 30th of June across 14 markets in the camps.

REACH performed daily data quality checks with the partners during and after data collection. This process includes checking for duplicate interviews and numerical outliers (particularly item prices). Data was analysed at the camp level using R statistical software. All findings are indicative and only apply to the period within which data was collected. Moreover, item specifications may vary slightly between locations according to the different brands available, and comparability between the locations assessed is limited.

ENDNOTES

Page 1

[1] The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is defined as what a household requires to meet basic needs on a regular or seasonal basis - and its average cost.

[2] Refugee and asylum-seekers in Kenya by UNHCR, June 2023

[3] Kenya Humanitarian Situation Report No. 6 by Unicef, June 2023

[4] National Drought Early Warning Bulletin by NDMA, June 2023.

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[1] USD-141.9 KES in August 2023.

[2] The Minimum Expenditure Basked (MEB) is defined as what a household requires to meet basic needs on a regular or seasonal basis - and its average cost.

Page 3

[1] USD-141.9 KES in August 2023.

Page 4

[1] The total percentages may not add up to 100% due to respondents choosing "prefer not to answer" or indicating "I do not know".

Page5

[1] The total percentages may not add up to 100% due to respondents choosing "prefer not to answer" or indicating "I do not know".

Page 6

[1] For multiple answer questions, respondents could select multiple options hence the findings may exceed 100%.

Page 7

[1] For multiple answer questions, respondents could select multiple options hence the findings may exceed 100%.

Page 8

[1] Market functionality score consists of a collection of indicators, drawn from a single vendor-focused assessment for ease of analysis, that capture data on the five different dimensions of market functionality.

[2] The markets assessed in the Dadaab camp include Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera. In Kakuma camp, they include Reception Centre, Somali, Liz Ahua, Ethiopia, Hong Kong, Clinic 04, Fuji, Gambela, Village 1, Village 2, and Village 3 markets.

LIMITATIONS

For some questions, vendors were asked to recall events over a 3-month period. This is a long period of time, which might impact the accuracy of answers.

The JMMI data collection tool requests the cheapest available type of each item to be recorded, as availability varies across regions. Therefore price comparisons across the camps may be based on slightly varying products.

Some vendors lacked weighing scales and owing to this an estimation of how much forms a kilogram was done. This was for commodities such as vegetables, onions, and tomatoes. In some cases, the estimation may differ.

About the Kenya Cash Working Group

The KCWG is a multi-agency, inter-cluster technical working group set up to ensure that cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in Kenya is coordinated, harmonised, and context-specific, and is undertaken in a manner that does not inflict harm or exacerbate vulnerabilities of the affected population. The working group was established to provide an enabling environment for collective learning, operational and technical collaboration. In January 2023, the KCWG through the MEB workstream, launched the JMMI for refugee camps in Kenya. The KCWG is currently co-chaired by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), and the MEB work stream is co-chaired by the World Food Programme (WFP) and REACH Initiative.

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS, April -June 2023

During the Q2 2023 Refugee camp JMMI, 2 organisations participated in the data collection. These organisations trained their enumerators on the Refugee JMMI methodology and data collection tools to collect the data. REACH was responsible for data processing and developing the outputs.