

Ethiopia | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

1 - 13 November 2025

MARKET OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Ethiopia Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) provides regular, reliable data on market prices and functionality using standardized methods, led by REACH in collaboration with the Ethiopia Cash Working Group (ECWG).

Since September 2021, this initiative has supported Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) implementing organizations by providing continuous market price information to inform project design and planning. Its primary goal is to support CVA programs by monitoring market dynamics and enabling informed decision-making. This ensures that interventions are based on accurate and timely market data, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of aid delivery.

Coverage

23	Participating agencies
11	Assessed regions
98	Assessed woredas
191	Assessed Marketplaces
775	Key informant interviews (KIIs)
58	Commodities assessed

In November 2025, coverage has increased, but due to fewer partners and the suspension of USAID projects, it was not achieved in all regions. For instance, surveys were not conducted in Harari, Dire Dawa, and Central Ethiopia. Support from CWG partners in other areas also decreased, further affecting data collection.

KEY INDICATORS

Median Cost of MEB Full Basket

17,972 ETB
120 USD¹

▼ ETB 998 ▼ 5%

Median Cost of MEB Food Basket

16,412 ETB
109 USD¹

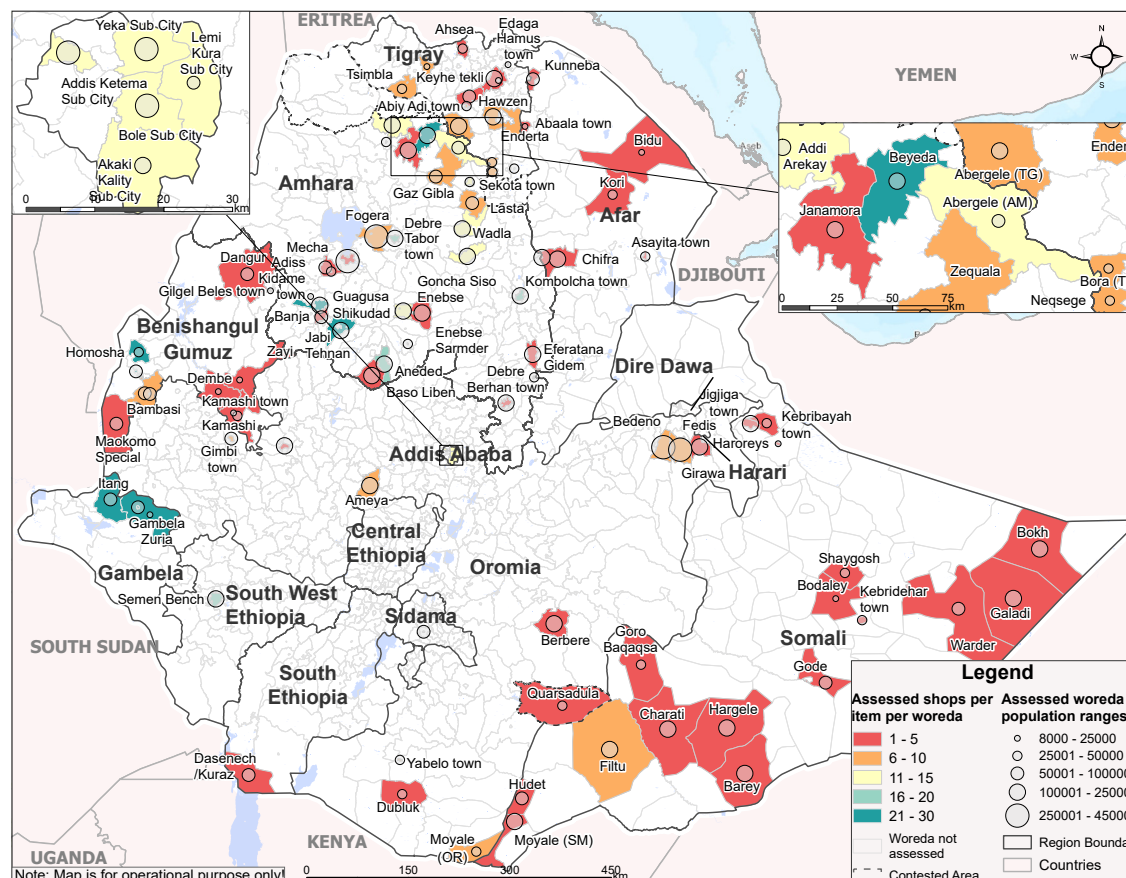
▼ ETB 924 ▼ 5%

Median Cost of NFI Basket

1561 ETB
10 USD¹

▼ ETB 73 ▼ 4%

Map 1: Assessed Marketplaces, By Woreda



Key Messages

- Between October and November 2025, the cost of both national food and full expenditures decreased by 5%. Meanwhile, the NFI basket expenditure decreased by 4%. This trend was reflected in most regional baskets and was likely driven by harvesting seasonal factors (increased supply for food items).
- While ongoing security issues, the high influx of refugees in Benshangul Gumuz, Amhara, Tigray, and Oromia, and a rise in the exchange rate contributed to the increase in MBE prices at the regional level.
- The most significant increases in the full MEB cost were recorded in Benshangul-Gumuz (14%), Afar and Oromia (11%), and the Somali region (10%). Despite the relative stability within these regions, their supply chains remain vulnerable to disruptions elsewhere, which could contribute to a further increase in MEB food basket costs.
- Half (53%) of assessed markets were found to have poor functionality. This score was heavily influenced by security levels, indicating that the ongoing conflict in Amhara, Tigray, and Oromia, as well as other supply chain issues, were likely the primary drivers of this market deterioration. However, it is important to note that "poor functionality" does not mean markets were fully dysfunctional, as they continued to serve local communities by providing essential goods and services.

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

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

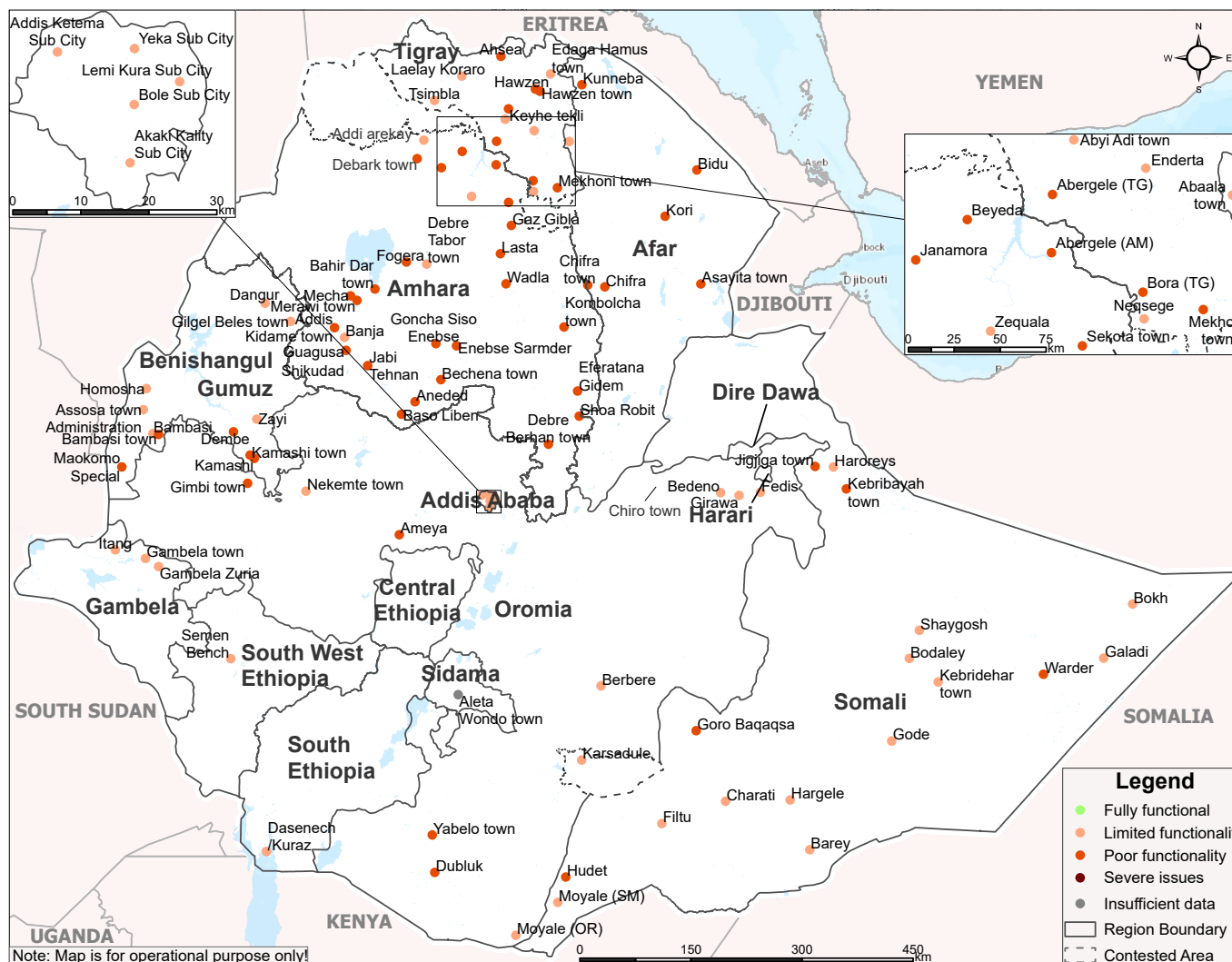
Market Functionality Score (MFS)

The Market Functionality Score (MFS) is a method of classifying markets based on their level of functionality, helping aid actors understand which markets function well enough to support cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and which may require alternative interventions. The MFS is divided into five dimensions:

- **Accessibility (25%):** physical and social access to markets
- **Availability (30%):** ability of markets to consistently supply core commodities
- **Affordability (15%):** financial access to markets and price volatility
- **Resilience (20%):** vulnerability of supply chains and ease of restocking
- **Infrastructure (10%):** state of markets' physical and financial infrastructure

Key Messages

- In November 2025, half (53%) of assessed markets nationally were reported as having poor functionality. Even with poor functionality, markets still served local communities by providing goods and services.
- The prevalence of poor market functionality was highest Amhara (85%), Afar (85%), Tigray(53%), Benishangul Gumuz (46%), Oromia(40%),and Somali (27%).
- The primary drivers of this poor market functionality were likely escalating conflict, particularly in Amhara and Oromia, severe fuel shortages, and high transportation costs, notably in Tigray.



MEB Basket

The MEB full basket is designed to represent a comprehensive package of essential food and non-food items (NFIs) that a typical six-person Ethiopian household consumes each month. Its purpose is to serve as a practical tool for understanding household expenditure needs across different regions of Ethiopia, reflecting local consumption patterns and priorities. The food component includes a variety of staple crops, vegetables, fruits, and condiments, all regionally tailored to account for diverse dietary habits and preferences throughout the country. This regional customization ensures that the basket accurately captures the types and quantities of foods that households typically purchase.

In addition to food items, the basket encompasses key non-food essentials necessary for daily life and household hygiene. These include hygiene products such as soap and sanitary items, energy sources like charcoal, firewood, and electricity, as well as water for drinking, cooking, and sanitation. Including these non-food items highlights their importance in household budgets and overall well-being, ensuring the basket reflects the full spectrum of basic household needs.

The MEB aims to define the minimum costs households need to meet their basic needs, serving as a key reference for social protection programs, humanitarian response, and policy planning. By aligning with these standards, the MEB basket seeks to provide a comprehensive and standardized measure of core monthly expenditures for households across Ethiopia.

Furthermore, the basket is developed through systematic market price monitoring across various regions, ensuring it remains up-to-date and reflective of current market conditions. Regular price data collection allows for timely adjustments, making the MEB basket a relevant and reliable tool for assessing household living costs. Its use supports informed decision-making by policymakers, development agencies, and humanitarian actors working to improve household welfare, plan interventions, and allocate resources effectively throughout Ethiopia.

Table 1: MEB Full Basket Median Price Per Region²

Region	Full basket median price in Nov. (ETB)	Full basket median price in Nov. (USD)	Full basket median price in Oct. (ETB)	Full basket median price in Oct. (USD)	Change since Oct. 2025(ETB)
Tigray	18835	126	19,271	134.86	▼ 2%
Afar	27302	182	24,536	171.70	▲ 11%
Amhara	12722	85	13,489	94.39	▼ 6%
Oromia	17489	117	15,723	110.03	▲ 11%
Somali	22577	151	20,478	143.31	▲ 10%
Benishangul-Gumuz	17029	114	14,996	104.94	▲ 14%
South Ethiopia	23746	158	24,879	174.11	▼ 5%
SWE ⁴	19237	128	20,465	143.21	▼ 6%
Gambela	28470	190	28,694	200.80	▼ 1%
Addis Ababa	19192	128	19,288	134.98	0%
Sidama	21801	145	22,437	157.01	▼ 3%

National MEB full basket⁵	17,972 ETB	120 USD¹	▼ 998 ETB	▼ 5%
National MEB food basket	16,412 ETB	109 USD¹	▼ 997 ETB	▼ 5%

Accepted Payment Modalities

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

- 1 99% Cash (ETB)
- 2 48% Mobile money
- 3 39% Mobile transfer

USD/ETB official exchange rate³

151.94 ETB

² Minimum Expenditure Basket for Somali Region Guidance Note, June 2020. Additional sources consulted from ECWG to assemble the JMIMI Basket include the Ethiopia Food Security and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectors, World Food Programme (WFP)

Vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), and publications by the Global WASH Cluster, Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

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

⁴ South West Ethiopia.

⁵ The changes in Table 1 represent the difference between October and November 2025 prices.

Map 3: Cost of MEB Full Basket, By Woreda

Key Messages

- The cost of both the national food and full MEBs decreased by 5% , between October and November 2025. This decline was likely attributed to seasonal factors, the crop production season, and increased supply of major food staples to the market.
- This trend was consistent across most regions (6 out of 11). Benshangul-Gumuz (14%), Afar (11%), Oromia (11%), and Afar (11%) experienced the most notable price increases, while in the Amhara region, prices decreased by 6%. The decline in Amhara was likely influenced by cereal production, but security incidents in other regions disrupted inter-regional trade and supply chains.
- The foreign exchange rate hike in November appears to have not directly affected locally sourced food items. Additionally, the price of Non Food Items also declined in November due to reliance on cheaper locally sourced Non Food Items
- These dynamics highlight the critical need for integrating continuous market monitoring and flexible response strategies, such as targeted CVA, into project design to effectively adapt to fluctuating costs

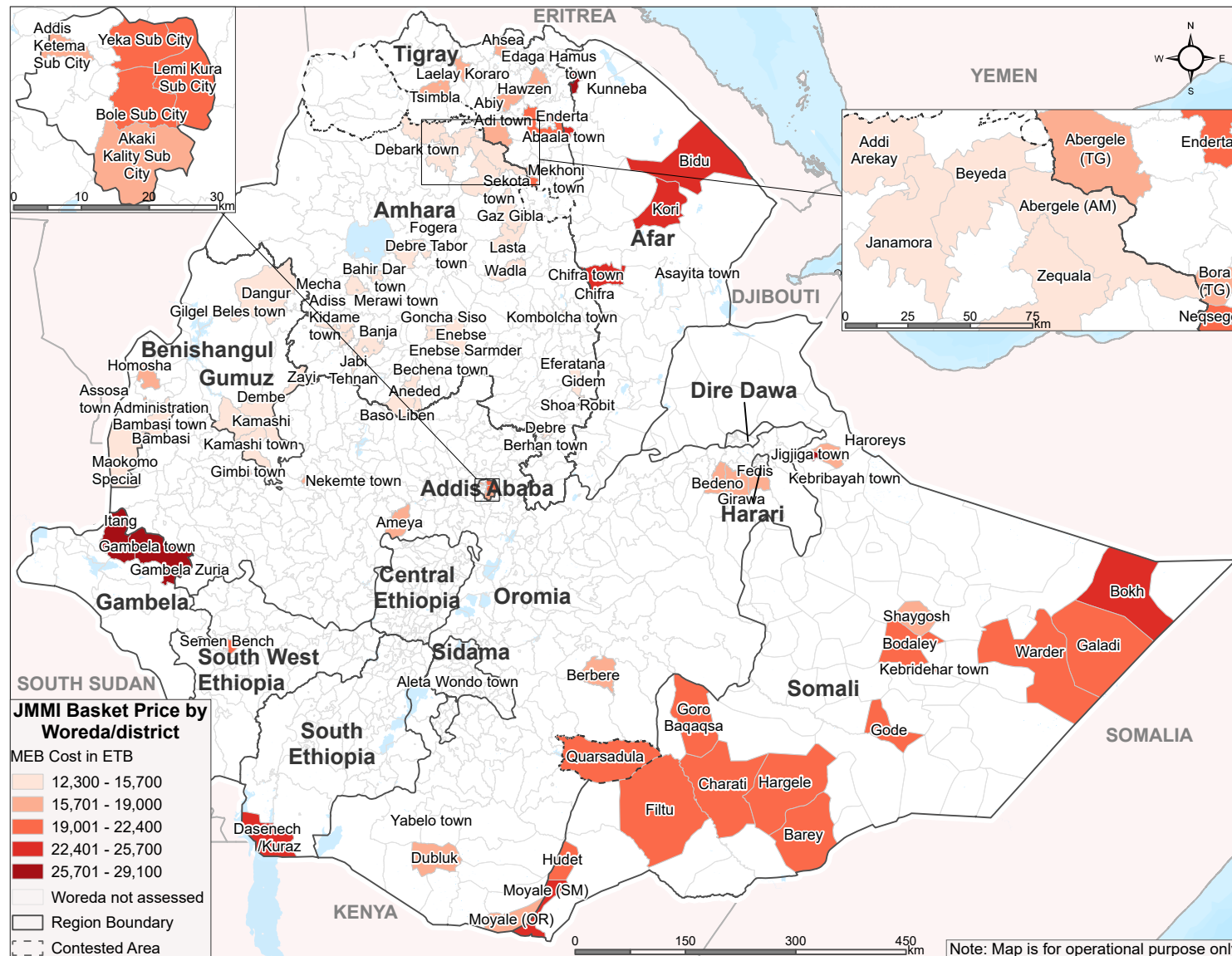


Table 2: National and Regional Median Prices Per Item⁶

Key Findings

- Between October and November 2025, the prices of most items decreased, which could be attributed to seasonal factors, as suppliers release their stocks before the market fully saturates.
- However, some items, like pumpkins, avocados, mangos and NFI, saw an increase.
- The most significant price decreases were recorded for onions (50%), lettuce (30%), potatoes (18%), teffs (11%), cabbage (10%), and coffees (5%).
- In contrast, most vegetables experienced price stability or declines during the same period.
- Despite the general decrease in vegetable prices, the prices of pumpkins increased by 50%, and sweet potatoes by 12%, which can be attributed to high seasonal supply, as their harvest typically declines in November in the area where the data was collected.
- Most household and non-food items experienced slight increases in prices, such as bath soap (18%).

Item ⁷	National change since July 2025	National	Tigray	Afar	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benshangul-gumuz	South Ethiopia	SWE	Gambela	Addis Ababa	Sidama
Cereals⁸													
Maize	▼6%	47	46	63	40	48	112	34	60	35	60	60	40
Sorghum	▼7%	65	65	-	63	65	125	38	N/A	20	75	100	N/A
Teff	▼11%	113	123	165	98	105	-	130	N/A	135	140	140	105
Wheat	▲4%	84	83	120	76	98	-	90	N/A	120	130	94	N/A
Barley	▼2%	85	80	-	80	-	-	113	N/A	80	130	-	N/A
Rice	0%	140	140	140	-	145	145	140	-	-	160	135	-
Pasta	0%	200	210	210	-	200	180	100	-	-	210	210	-
Macaroni	0%	150	-	160	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	150	-
Wheat flour	▼7%	130	120	130	-	145	123	135	-	-	135	120	-
Pulses⁸													
Garden peas	▼7%	168	148	-	160	165	-	173	200	80	200	185	N/A
Fava beans	▼10%	171	148	-	146	N/A	150	180	210	80	200	200	N/A
Lentils	▼9%	255	273	290	225	250	200	280	280	160	260	335	N/A
Haricot bean	▲6%	240	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	250	-
Chickpea bean	▼6%	150	140	-	-	160	130	200	N/A	120	190	150	N/A
Sunflower	0%	200	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	200	-
Niger	▼4%	270	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	270	-
Meat and animal product⁸													
Beef ⁹	▲4%	1040	1050	-	1000	1200	-	1000	N/A	900	1400	1000	1200
Goat meat ⁸	▼4%	1500	-	1000	-	1500	1500	-	N/A	1200	-	2500	N/A
Camel meat ⁹	▲5%	1480	-	-	-	-	1480	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egg	▼9%	20	22	-	19	21	-	24	N/A	20	26	20	N/A
Cow milk	▲1%	130	110	188	80	120	140	160	N/A	100	130	150	N/A
Fresh fish	▲11%	500	-	-	-	-	-	663	-	-	450	-	-
Vegetables⁸													
Green leafy	▼4%	55	43	110	-	150	-	-	N/A	50	-	60	N/A
Tomatoes	▼4%	90	103	-	-	90	-	90	-	-	150	80	-
Onions	▼50%	69	70	100	59	69	-	120	120	80	150	50	50
Potatoes	▼18%	53	65	-	140	45	90	60	N/A	40	70	30	23
Carrot	▼11%	80	80	150	60	70	120	-	N/A	40	-	100	62
Lettuce	▼30%	70	-	-	-	-	70	88	-	-	N/A	-	-
Kale	▲7%	75	-	-	44	-	70	80	-	-	N/A	-	-
Cabbage	▼10%	45	50	90	-	90	-	-	N/A	50	-	30	N/A
Pumpkin	▲50%	75	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
Sweet Potato	▲12%	90	-	-	-	95	-	30	N/A	40	N/A	95	N/A
Enset	0%	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	150	-	185	N/A
Chilli	▼3%	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	150	-	275	N/A
Garlic	▼3%	290	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A

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

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

8. These items are included in the JMMI basket., except coffee.

9. In November 2025, items were only partially assessed in SWE, South Ethiopia and Sidama.

Item ⁷	National change since October 2025	National	Tigray	Afar	Amhara	Oromia	Somali	Benishangul-Gumuz	South Ethiopia	SWE	Gambela	Addis Ababa	Sidama
Fruits⁸													
Banana	▲ 2%	120	100	140	120	-	-	132.5	N/A	30	110	-	N/A
Avocado	▲ 33%	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	20	-	-	N/A
Mango	▲ 34%	85	-	150	-	-	-	-	N/A	20	-	-	N/A
Orange	▲ 6%	190	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papaya	▲ 22%	105	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beverage & Condiments⁸													
Coffee	▼ 5%	1325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1325	-
Sugar	▲ 5%	180	186.25	175	180	175	170	190	200	160	200	165	N/A
Salt	0%	50	36.25	30	50	55	80	60	50	40	50	55	N/A
Cooking Oil	▲ 1.5%	345	357.5	342.5	350	350	300	345	300	300	350	340	N/A
Butter	0%	1150	1450	-	800	900	1400	850	-	600	1200	1300	N/A
Pepper	▲ 6%	850	850	850	750	1200	1500	825	700	400	720	850	N/A
Household & Non-Food Items⁸													
Bath Soap	▼ 18%	97.5	102.5	120	70	52.5	100	67.5	80	50	120	127	N/A
Laundry Soap	▼ 1%	74	100	76.25	74.5	75	65	60	95	60	60	80	N/A
Charcoal	▲ 8%	812.5	1000	N/A	450	500	1800	950	N/A	N/A	900	850	N/A
Firewood	▼ 3%	517.5	875	N/A	325	N/A	1050	2675	N/A	N/A	1500	510	N/A

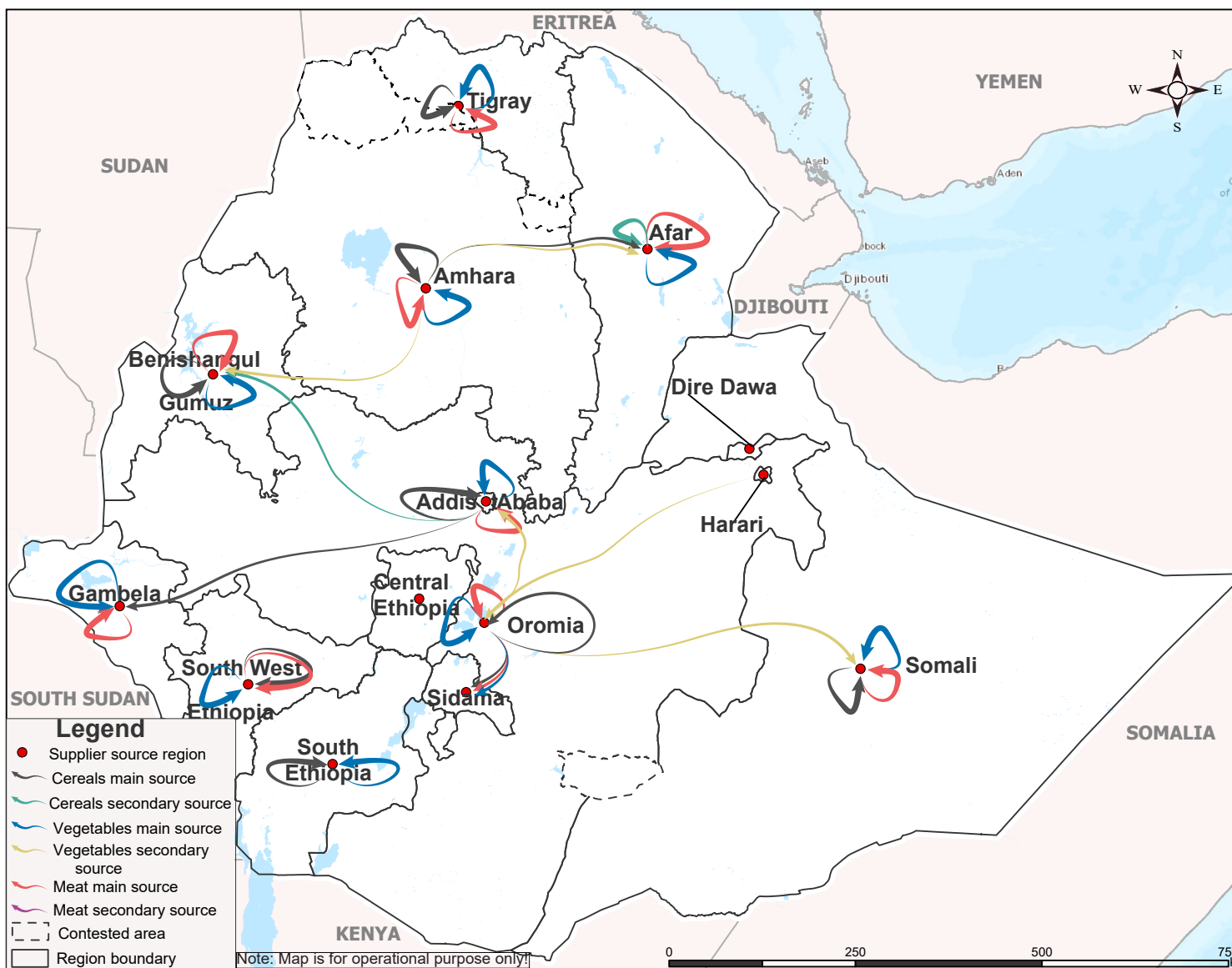
Table 3: Regional service prices per Item in ETB¹⁰

Region	Item			
	Health insurance fee/month	Communication	Water price/m ³	Electricity price/ KW
National	142	139	20	5
Tigray	142	154	20	5
Afar	142	306	19	5
Amhara	142	110	16	5
Oromia	142	138	35	5
Somali	142	144	75	5
Benshangul-Gumuz	142	128	50	5
South Ethiopia People	142	105	13	5
SWE	142	105	13	5
Gambela	142	128	20	5
Addis Ababa	142	138	35	5
Sidama	142	105	13	5

¹⁰ Source of prices -Regional Government & Ethiopian Electric Utility

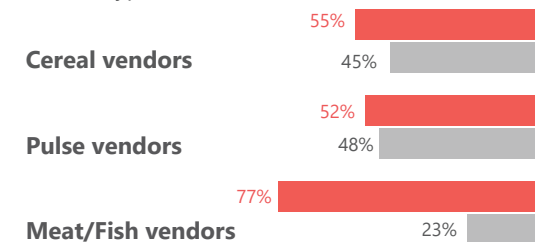
SUPPLY CHAIN AND MARKET ACCESSIBILITY

Map 4: Food Items Supply Route



LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR FOOD ITEMS

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

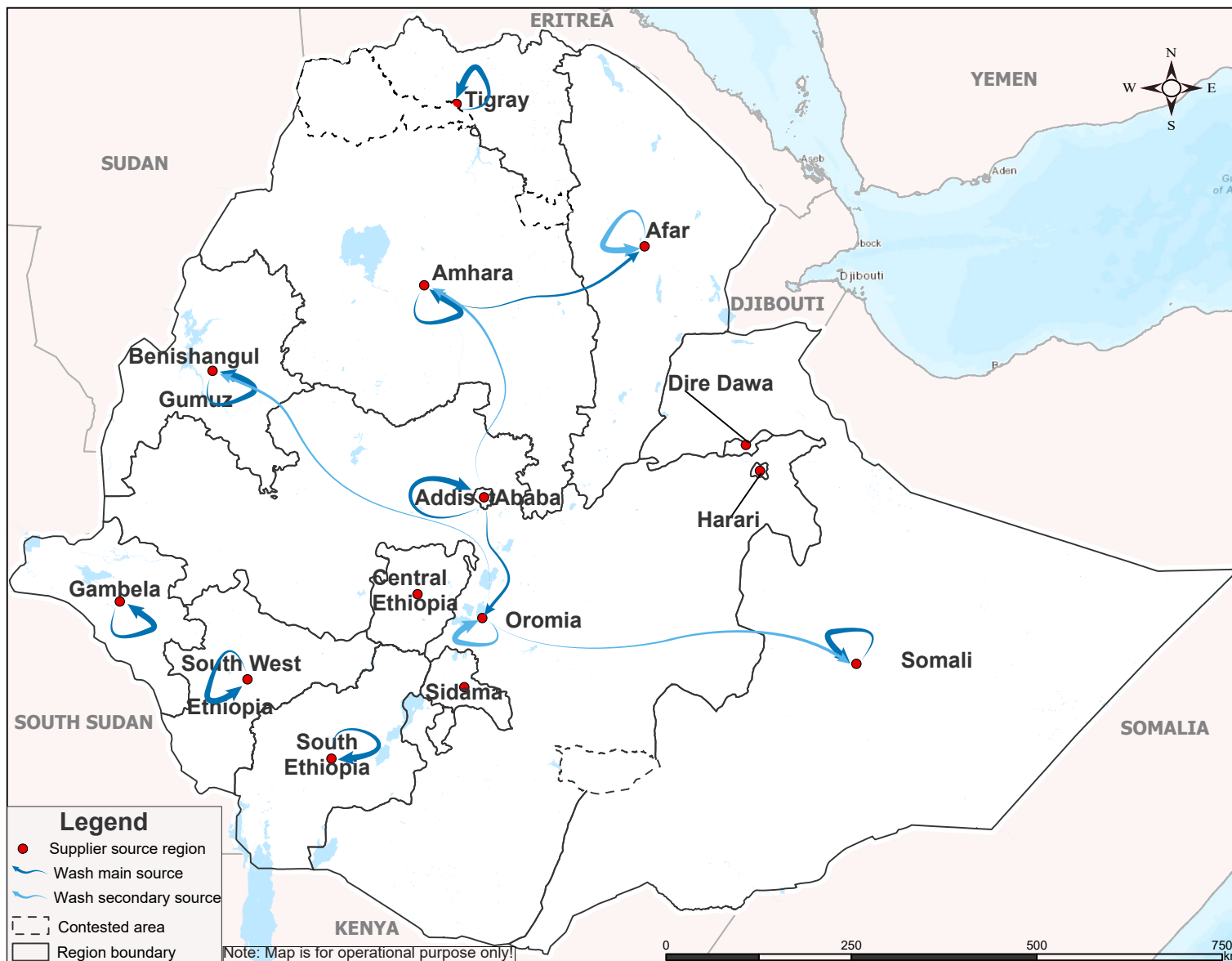


■ Yes, suppliers are located in the same marketplace
 ■ No, suppliers are located outside of the marketplace

Key Findings

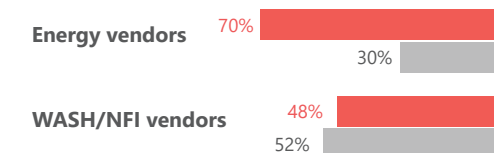
- The Amhara region was a significant source of cereals, with 50% of vendors interviewed in Afar having access to cereals from Amhara, and 13% of vendors in Benshangul Gumuz sourcing cereals from the same region.
- In Addis Ababa, 10% of vendors had access to cereals from Oromia, while in Southeast Ethiopia, 13% of vendors accessed cereals from Oromia.
- Regarding pulses, in Somali, 50% of vendors interviewed had access to pulses from Oromia, and 37% sourced pulses from Addis Ababa.
- In Afar, 50% of pulse vendors had access to pulses from Tigray, and another 50% sourced pulses from Amhara.

Map 5: NFI Supply Route



LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS

Location of main suppliers of NFIs, by vendor type:



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

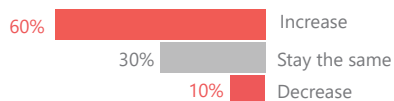
Key Findings

- In November, in Afar, the majority of WASH item vendors, 80%, sourced their products from Amhara, while 23% obtained theirs from Addis Ababa.
- In Oromia, a significant 67% of vendors relied on Addis Ababa as their main source for WASH items. Additionally, vendors in Afar (23%), Amhara (23%), and Oromia (10%) reported Addis Ababa as their primary supplier for these items.
- Regarding energy items, all interviewed vendors, 100%, sourced their supplies from local sources within their own regions. However, in Addis Ababa, 77% of energy vendors reported obtaining their energy supplies from Afar, highlighting regional interdependence for energy resources.

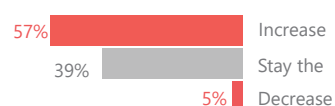
VENDOR AND CUSTOMER DYNAMICS, PREDICTED PRICE CHANGES AND MARKET ACCESS

REPORTED PREDICTED CHANGE IN PRICE OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

% Of vendors reporting predicted price changes for food items in the 30 days following data collection:

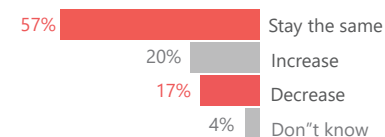


% Of vendors reporting predicted price changes for NFIs in the 30 days following data collection:



CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS AND VENDORS

The percentage of vendors who said the number of customers visiting their shop has changed compared to the previous month.



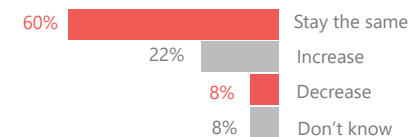
N= 162. Out of those vendors predicting an increase in food prices, the most frequently cited reasons were¹⁰:

- 1 71% Rising exchange rate
- 2 24% Customers demanding more of these items
- 3 24% Customer running out of these items
- 4 22% Unstable Market

N= 50. Out of those vendors predicting an increase in non-food item prices, the most frequently cited reasons were¹⁰:

- 1 80% Rising exchange rate
- 2 22% Unstable Market
- 3 20% Customers demanding more of these items

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



DIFFICULTIES IN MEETING DEMAND AND TRANSPORTING OR PROCURING SUPPLIES

14% (n=19) of cereals vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough cereal items to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were¹⁰:



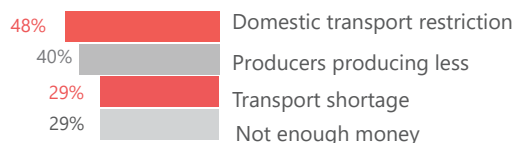
11% (n=21) of WASH items vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough WASH items to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were¹⁰:



14% (n=13) of vegetables vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough vegetables to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were¹⁰:



21% (n=17) of meat and fish vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough meat and fish to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The main reasons cited by the vendors were¹⁰:



BARRIERS TO MARKET ACCESS FOR CUSTOMERS

Customer groups that were reported to have faced difficulties visiting markets in the 30 days prior to data collection, by proportion of vendors (e.g., due to movement restrictions)¹⁰:

- 1 39% Elderly people over the age of 60
- 2 39% Children under 18
- 3 39% People with chronic diseases
- 4 37% Men

Proportion of the vendors reporting having observed or heard of any safety or security incidents in their market place in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰:

- 1 8% Fear of robbery
- 2 6% Fear of looting
- 3 4% Curfew
- 4 4% Fear of harassment

Table 4: Availability of Items in the Market, Available Stock and Time Needed to Restock in September 2025¹¹

Item	Availability (% KIIs)			Stock and Restock	
	Available	Limited Available	Not available	Days stock available	Days needed to restock
Cereals					
Maize	72%	26%	3%	15	3
Sorghum	55%	34%	9%	15	3
Teff	58%	30%	8%	15	4
Wheat	60%	27%	8%	15	3
Barley	59%	34%	7%	14	3
Rice	71%	17%	6%	15	2
Pasta	69%	21%	5%	14	2
Macaroni	67%	24%	1%	17	1
Wheat Flour	67%	19%	7%	14	2
Legumes and Pulses					
Fava bean	61%	32%	5%	10	2
Green pea	63%	31%	6%	15	2
Lentils	60%	32%	7%	13	2
Haricot bean	94%	6%		16	2
Chickpeas	50%	36%	12%	15	2
Sun flower	94%	6%		17	2
Niger	94%	0%	6%	17	2
Ground nut		63%	38%		
Red kidney bean		63%	38%		
Meat and Fish					
Beef	84%	13%	2%	2	2
Lamb	12%	12%	28%		
Goat Meat	59%	39%		1	1
Camel meat	69%	28%	3%	1	1
Fish(Fresh)	79%	17%	4%	5	1
Egg	83%	17%		5	1
Cow Milk	79%	21%		1	1
Vegetables					
Leafy Green	54%	24%	8%	1	2
Tomatoes	69%	30%		3	2
Carrot	49%	43%	4%	5	2
Onion	77%	22%	1%	5	2
Potato	69%	29%	1%	5	2
Sweet potato	16%	39%	32%	5	2
Cassava	5%	23%	33%		
Lettuce	12%	17%	46%	3	1
Kale	11%	11%	53%	5	2
Cabbage	54%	34%	6%	3	2
Pumpkin	17%	35%	30%	11	2
Garlic	71%	19%	3%	7	2
Boye	33%	11%	56%		
Enset	67%	11%	22%	1	1
Chili	19%	46%	11%	3	2

Key Messages

Availability is a crucial determinant of the MFS. For humanitarian CVA, understanding what is available and for how long is essential to ensure transfers can be used effectively without harming the market..

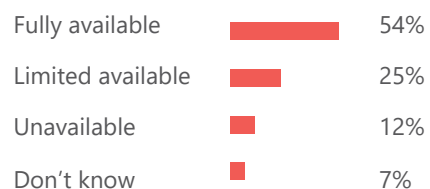
- In November 2025, markets demonstrated robust functionality for staple categories. Cereals, pulses, meat, vegetables, and non-food items were widely available. This wide availability could be driven by relative stability in some parts of the country, particularly Oromia.
- The limited availability of fruits was a notable exception which was likely caused by seasonal factors and the inherent perishability of these items. This reflects a category-specific vulnerability rather than an indicator of broader market failure.
- Respondents indicated that markets are generally accessible and supported by adequate physical infrastructure.
- However, they identified key challenges related to affordability and resilience. While the infrastructure was considered sufficient at present, concerns about the markets’ ability to withstand future shocks remain.
- Therefore, it is essential for humanitarian implementers to focus on strengthening market resilience and building the capacity to adapt, as these are key to ensuring more effective and sustainable Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA).

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

Item	Availability			Stock and Restock	
	Available (% KIIs)	Limited available(% KIIs)	Not available(%KIIs)	Days stock available	Days needed to restock
Fruits					
Banana	52%	36%	6%	5	3
Avocado	44%	13%	25%	1	1
Mango	8%	17%	63%	8	3
Orange	21%	54%	13%	10	4
Papaya	27%	42%	17%	6	3
Beverage and Condiments					
Coffee	100%			18	1
Sugar	79%	21%		15	2
Salt	84%	16%		21	2
Cooking Oil	77%	22%		15	2
Butter	44%	22%	18%	5	2
Pepper	56%	26%	9%	15	2
None Food Items(NFI)					
Bath soap(125gm)	79%	21%		19	2
Laundry soap(200gm)	83%	17%		15	2
Firewood	78%	21%		14	3
Charcoal	71%	27%		15	6

Vendors reported on the availability of food and non-food items during the 30-day data collection, indicating the proportion of available items at the national level.

Food items availability



Wash items availability



Energy items availability



Methodology

JMMI data was collected through key informant interviews with retailers in target markets, focusing on the 30 days prior. For November 2025, interviews in woreda capitals from November 1- 13 involved at least three vendors per commodity. Median prices and stock levels were calculated per woreda and aggregated regionally and nationally.

The largest urban marketplace in each woreda is prioritized for data collection, with expansion to rural areas based on partner availability. A marketplace is defined as an area with a dense concentration of nearby traders. Field teams identify traders who sell directly to consumers, offer at least one item from the JMMI Basket, and are patronized by average consumers. They aim to collect at least three price quotes per item per woreda.

Once data has been collected, it is uploaded to a secure KoBo server for cleaning and analysis. As the data is collected at the KI level, the following steps are undertaken to aggregate the trader level data to the location level:

- Availability is defined categorically (available, limited, unavailable) for each item
- Commodity prices and stock levels are collected from individual traders and median prices/stock levels are calculated for each item within each assessed woreda
- National and regional medians are then calculated using a “median of medians” approach, i.e. by calculating a new median from all woreda-level medians
- All vendors are asked about their ability to restock and whether a trader has restocked in the last month. If any given trader states they are able to restock an item or, if at least one trader restocked in the last month, respectively, then those abilities are assumed for that woreda.

In November 2025, 23 of the Ethiopia Cash Working Group (CWG) JMMI partners conducted a total of 775 KIIs.

This round covered 191 marketplaces sampled by partners nationwide, based on their access and existing areas of intervention. A total of 98 out of 1,142 woredas in Ethiopia were included in this round.

Challenges and limitations

- The Central Ethiopia Region, Harari region and Dire Dawa City Administration were not assessed due to the unavailability of data collection partners.
- In November 2025, data for some items in Sidama, Afar, South Ethiopia and Southwest Ethiopia were not collected, likely affecting the reported price changes. All findings are indicative and not statistically generalisable at any level.

Participating agencies

CIFA ETS (Centro Internazionale per L’Infanzia e la Famiglia ETS)

LWF (Lutheran World Federation)

ACF (Action Against Hunger)

ACTED

Actionaid

Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia

DCA (DanChurchAid)

EECMY DASSC

ERCS (Ethiopian Red Cross Society)

FH - Food for the Hungry (Ethiopia)

Generation for African Relief and Development Organization

Gayo Pastoral Development Initiative (GPDI)

About the CWG

The Ethiopia Cash Working Group (ECWG) is a forum of technical professionals dedicated to enhancing the quality of CVA. Established in 2021, the ECWG serves as an inter-agency and inter-sectoral platform providing strategic and technical support on cash programming across sectors and clusters, social-protection mechanisms and development and resilience-based response. The CWGs support includes both technical functions that focus on process and strategic functions that focus more on results and impact.

Swiss Church Aid (HEKS)

IRC (International Rescue Committee)

NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)

Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church, Development and Inter Church Aid Commission (EOTC-DICAC) Oxfam

Pastoralist Concern (PC)

People In Need

Plan International

REACH

Save the Children

World Vision International

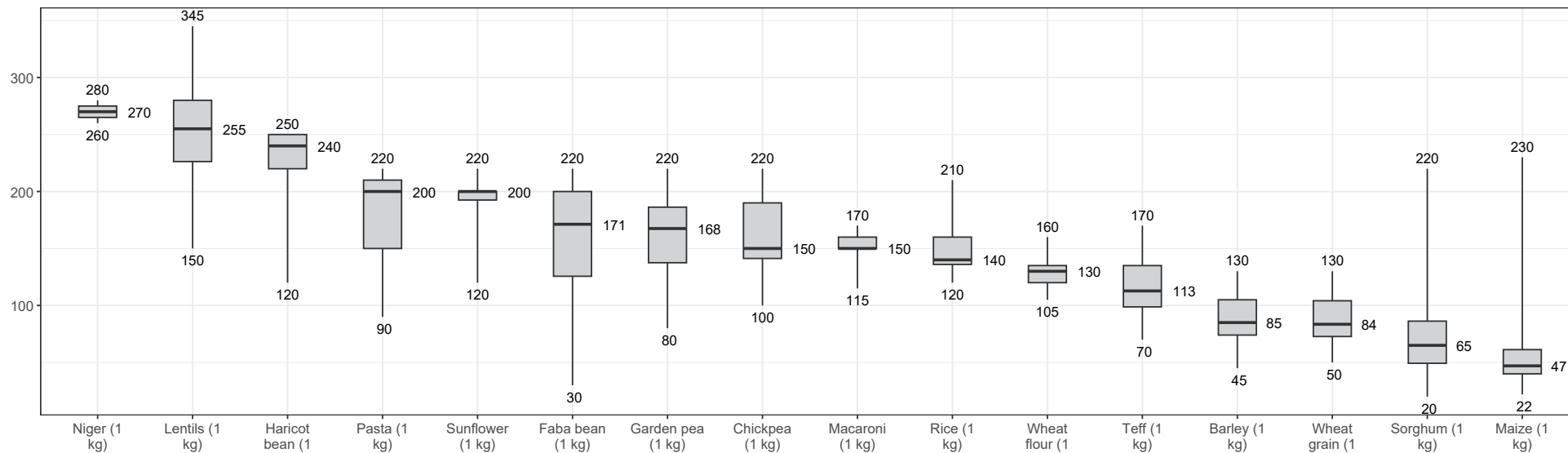
About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information, please visit [our website](#). You can contact us directly at geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.

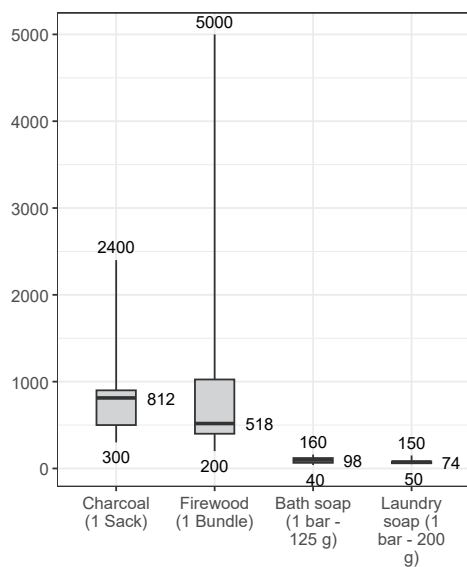
All the Ethiopia JMMI and other assessment outputs, including factsheets and datasets, are openly available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).

ANNEX 1: Distribution of Prices

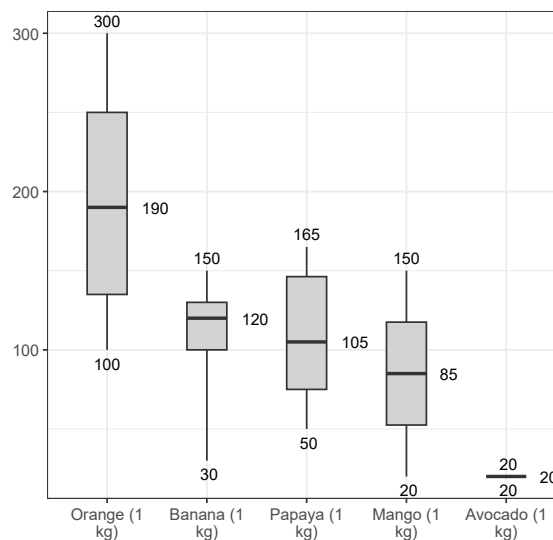
Cereals and Legumes



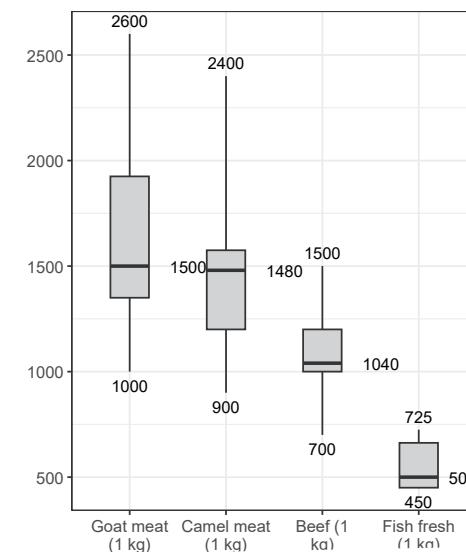
NFIs



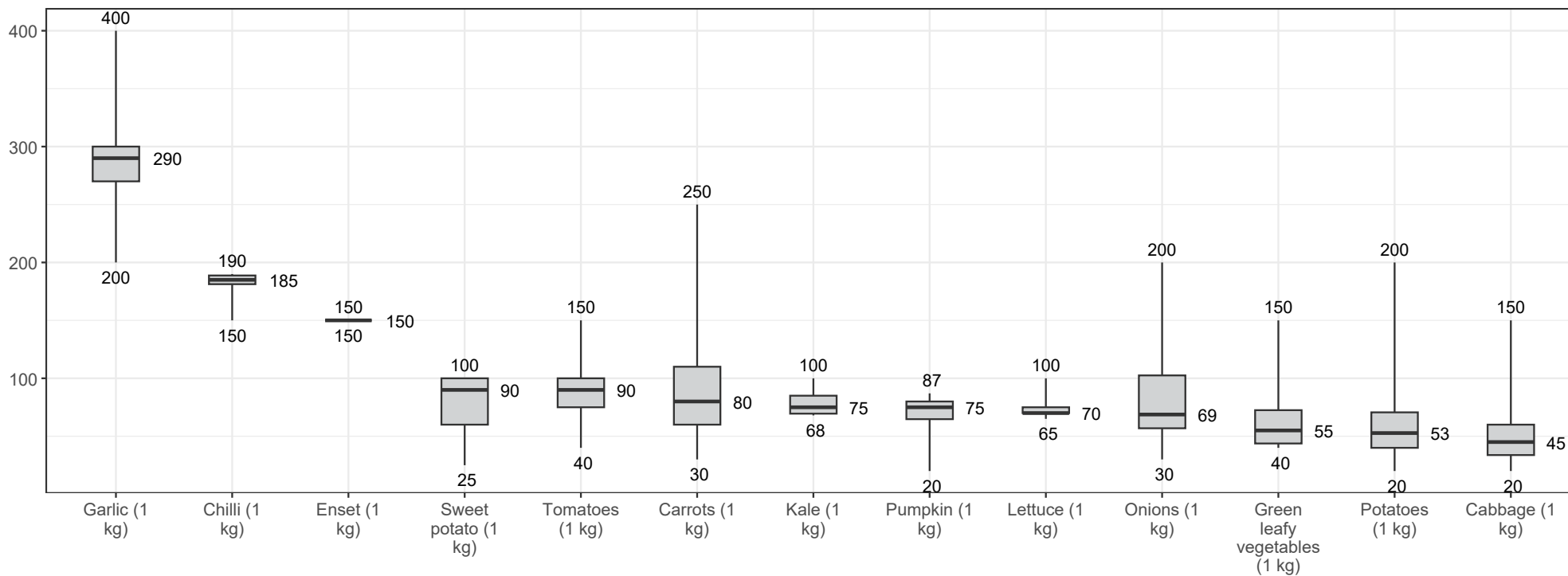
Fruits



Meat and Fish Items



Vegetables Items



Other Items

