FACTSHEET

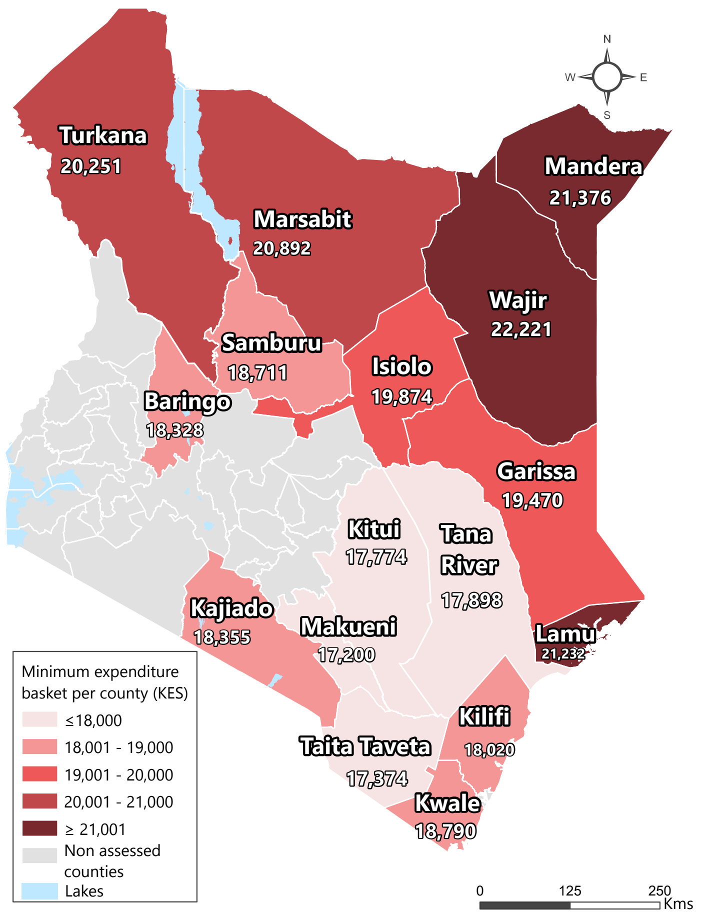
KENYA JOINT MARKET MONITORING INITIATIVE (JMMI)

Q2 2023 (April - June)

KEY MESSAGES

- The overall cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)[1] has increased from 18,455 KES at the end of Q1 2023 to 18,751 KES at the end of Q2 2023. **Wajir, Mandera and Lamu Counties (22,221 KES, 21,376 KES and 21,232 KES respectively) were found to have the highest cost of the MEB.**
- A considerably **high proportion of vendors (69%), reported facing difficulties keeping their businesses operational and well-stocked** at the time of data collection. Similar to Q1 2023, the top reported difficulty was the high prices charged by suppliers (58% of all interviewed vendors).
- Increase in the market prices (82%) and high transportation costs (64%) remained the top reported causes of commodity shortages by the 56% of vendors who reported experiencing shortages in the 3 months prior to data collection.
- Affordability remained a key issue, with 48% of vendors reporting that the cost of items was the main financial barrier facing their customer.
- Markets were found to be relatively accessible, as the majority of the interviewed vendors (75%) reported that they and their customers did not face any issues physically accessing the marketplaces.

ASSESSED COUNTIES AND MEDIAN MEB VALUES



Map 1: Map of Q2 2023 assessed counties and MEB values

CONTEXT & RATIONALE

In an effort to inform cash-based interventions and better understand market dynamics, the Kenya Cash Working Group (KCWG) initiated the JMMI in March 2022. The aim of the JMMI is to provide regular, reliable information on prices and market functionality using harmonised tools and validated analysis.

The arid and semi-arid (ASAL) counties recorded positive impacts from the concluded March to May rainfall season. There are 3 counties, namely Marsabit, Isiolo, and Kwale, in the drought recovery phase, while 19 are in the normal phase. However, Taita Taveta County remained in alert drought phase classification.[2]

Despite some improvement in the drought classification, prices of commodities remain above their five-year averages. This is due to rising fuel costs and below-average production following the protracted drought, incidents of livestock losses and supply chain disruptions from flash floods.[3]

According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), producer prices increased by 4.12% in June 2023 from March 2023, potentially causing businesses to transfer the burden to consumers by increasing the prices of commodities.[4]

METHODOLOGY:

The JMMI in Kenya is conducted on a quarterly basis (Q1-March, Q2-June, Q3-September, and Q4-December). Data was collected between 20th June 2023 and 5th July 2023 by partners through key informant interviews with market vendors. For each assessed market, enumerators recorded at least 3 prices for each assessed food and non-food items (NFI) as well as other market indicators. Findings are presented at the county level and should be considered indicative of the assessed locations and the time frame in which the data was collected. *For more information on the methodology, please refer to page* *10*.

Q2 2023 COVERAGE SUMMARY:

2,751	**Vendors interviewed**
235	**Markets covered**
34	**Food and NFI assessed items**
16	**Assessed counties**
11	**Participating agencies**

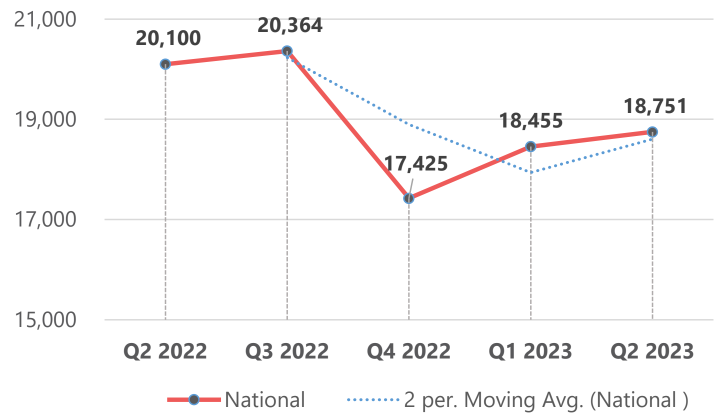
Cost of the MEB in KES[1] and change since previous round (Q4 2022 and Q1 2023)

County	Food MEB	NFI MEB	MEB	3 month Change (Q1 2023)	6 month Change (Q4 2022)
Wajir	16,219	6,002	22,221	*	36% ▲
Mandera	15,934	5,442	21,376	*	2% ▲
Lamu	16,010	5,223	21,232	*	13% ▲
Marsabit	15,365	5,528	20,892	2% ▼	18% ▲
Turkana	16,490	3,761	20,251	3% ▲	9% ▲
Isiolo	14,606	5,268	19,874	*	3% ▲
Garissa	14,958	4,512	19,470	7% ▼	4% ▲
Kwale	14,564	4,226	18,790	*	*
Samburu	13,174	5,538	18,711	8% ▼	17% ▲
Kajiado	13,350	5,005	18,355	5% ▲	4% ▲
Baringo	14,035	4,293	18,328	2% ▼	14% ▲
Kilifi	13,758	4,263	18,020	*	3% ▲
Tana River	13,349	4,549	17,898	8% ▲	8% ▲
Kitui	13,433	4,341	17,774	*	0%
Taita Taveta	13,377	3,996	17,374	*	9% ▼
Makueni	13,032	4,168	17,200	*	14% ▼

* : No price data available

- Turkana County was found to have the most costly food MEB (16,490 KES) and Wajir had the most costly NFI MEB (6,002 KES), while Makueni had both the cheapest food (13,032 KES) and NFI MEB (4,168 KES).
- The cost of the MEB has increased across most of the counties between Q4 2022 and Q2 2023, with a greater increase (36%) observed in Wajir county.
- Wajir was found to have the highest cost of the MEB (22,221 KES). The cost of 2 kg charcoal in Wajir (200 KES) and the price of a solar lamp (1,250 KES) were both almost twice their respective overall median costs.
- On the other side, Taita Taveta (17,374 KES) and Makueni (17,200 KES) were found to have the lowest cost of the MEB.

NATIONAL MEB (KES)



ONLINE DASHBOARD

An interactive dashboard is available online to facilitate the interaction and ease navigation with the data. For instance, compare the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in different ASAL Counties of Kenya. To use the online dashboard, click here.

ABOUT THE MEB

The MEB 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 six-person household for one month. The cost of the MEB can be used as a proxy for the financial burdens facing a six-person household for one month. Only the MEB's key elements (food and NFI) as defined by the KCWG were incorporated into computing the MEB.

MEB COMPONENTS

Sector	Item	Quantity
Food items	Maize flour	32.25 Kg
	Rice	22.5 Kg
	Cowpeas	7.5 Kg
	Dried beans	7.5 Kg
	Vegetable oil	5.25 L
	Cow milk, whole, not fortified	22.5 L
	Leafy vegetables, dark green	15 Kg
	Salt, Iodized	0.75 Kg
	Sugar	0.75 Kg
WASH	Water	1,125 L
	Multi-purpose soap	2.2 Kg
	Toothpaste	0.425 L
	Sanitary pads (8 pack)	2 packs
Education	School materials (pen, pencil, book, rubber and sharpener)	2 Kits
Energy	Charcoal	12 Kg
	Solar lamp	1 piece
Health	National health insurance fund	500 KES
Communication	Communication (airtime)	300 KES
Transport	Public transportation	200 KES

Median Prices of Items per County in KES

Item	Overall median cost	% Change**	Baringo	Garissa	Isiolo	Kajiado	Kilifi	Kitui	Kwale	Lamu
White maize (1 Kg)	100 ▲	20%	80	120	100	100	100	80	100	110
Maize flour (1 Kg)	113 ▲	9%	110	120	110	120	100	110	100	120
Beans (1 Kg)	190 ▲	19%	200	192.5	200	160	180	170	190	200
Cowpeas (1 Kg)	126 ●	-3%	147	110	140	100	140	100	160	140
Pigeon peas (1 Kg)	130 ▼	-6%	130	*	140	115	140	120	160	130
Rice (1 Kg)	120 ●	0%	120	152.5	160	120	100	100	110	130
Sugar (1 Kg)	200 ▲	25%	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Wheat flour (1 Kg)	118 ●	-2%	110	120	120	115	100	110	100	120
Vegetable oil (1 L)	258 ▼	-14%	240	350	300	255	240	240	250	270
Tea leaves (50 g)	30 ▲	20%	30	20	30	30	40	25	30	50
Salt (1 Kg)	38 ▼	-13%	50	50	45	55	30	40	35	30
Cattle milk (1 L)	115 ▼	-31%	120	100	60	80	140	120	140	130
Camel milk (1 L)	115 ▼	-23%	*	100	150	77.5	150	*	*	*
Onions (1 Kg)	103 ▲	28%	75	100	80	100	140	105	100	140
Tomatoes (1 Kg)	100 ●	0%	112.5	100	60	100	100	77.5	100	120
Kale (1 Kg)	100 ▲	25%	75	70	95	100	80	100	100	140
Spinach (1 Kg)	100 ▲	28%	70	80	115	100	80	100	120	150
Traditional vegetables (1 Kg)	100 ▲	8%	70	80	150	100	100	100	100	140
Cabbage (500 g)	80 ▼	-52%	45	150	50	80	100	70	80	60
Soap (200 g)	50 ●	0%	50	50	85	50	50	32.5	65	70
Jerry can (20 L)	150 ▼	-25%	175	200	200	100	100	100	120	100
Bucket (20 L)	200 ▼	-20%	200	250	200	175	200	250	150	190
Sanitary pads (8 pack)	79 ●	-2%	60	100	70	72.5	70	70	80	90
LPG 6KG refill	1,400 ●	0%	1,325	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,350
Firewood (1 bundle)	100 ●	0%	100	55	100	100	100	100	100	50
Charcoal (2 Kg)	75 ▲	7%	50	80	50	100	70	60	80	55
Kerosene (1 L)	170 ●	2%	220	110	200	155	161.5	180	170	180
Pencil (1 pc)	10 ●	0%	5	10	10	10	5	10	5	10
Pen (1 pc)	10 ●	0%	10	15	10	10	10	10	10	15
Exercise book (1 pc)	15 ●	0%	15	20	10	20	15	15	15	20
Rubber (1 pc)	10 ▲	67%	5	10	10	10	5	10	5	10
Water refill from borehole (20 L)	15 ▲	7%	10	15	27.5	15	10	15	5	10
Toothpaste (15 ml)	30 ●	0%	32.5	25	23.5	35	30	30	30	30
Solar lamp (1 pc)	600 ▲	20%	700	500	500	675	600	600	600	1,300

KEY

- ▲ Large increase (> 70%)
- ▲ Substantial increase (31% to 70%)
- ▲ Moderate increase (16% to 30%)
- ▲ Small increase (6% to 15%)
- ● Minor change (-5% to 5%)
- ▼ Small decrease (-6% to -15%)
- ▼ Moderate decrease (-16% to -30%)
- ▼ Substantial decrease (-31% to -70%)

* : no price data available.
** : Change of overall median cost since Q1 2023

Median Prices of Items per County in KES

Item	Overall median cost	% Change**	Makueni	Mandera	Marsabit	Samburu	Taita Taveta	Tana River	Turkana	Wajir
White maize (1 Kg)	100 ▲	20%	80	100	80	87.5	81.5	100	120	100
Maize flour (1 Kg)	113 ▲	9%	110	125	120	105	115	110	130	120
Beans (1 Kg)	190 ▲	19%	180	200	160	170	190	180	200	200
Cowpeas (1 Kg)	126 ●	-3%	100	140	130	140	120	122.5	120	110
Pigeon peas (1 Kg)	130 ▼	-6%	120	140	130	140	120	130	350	142.5
Rice (1 Kg)	120 ●	0%	100	175	100	125	120	100	140	180
Sugar (1 Kg)	200 ▲	25%	200	150	160	230	205	200	230	170
Wheat flour (1 Kg)	118 ●	-2%	110	130	120	120	110	110	120	120
Vegetable oil (1 L)	258 ▼	-14%	240	260	300	300	240	240	300	350
Tea leaves (50 g)	30 ▲	20%	30	50	25	40	30	25	30	25
Salt (1 Kg)	38 ▼	-13%	50	50	40	20	40	30	50	45
Cattle milk (1 L)	115 ▼	-31%	120	100	140	85	100	100	160	110
Camel milk (1 L)	115 ▼	-23%	*	120	150	120	110	100	*	100
Onions (1 Kg)	103 ▲	28%	100	135	150	100	100	120	120	120
Tomatoes (1 Kg)	100 ●	0%	100	120	130	80	100	120	120	120
Kale (1 Kg)	100 ▲	25%	60	120	150	55	70	100	100	100
Spinach (1 Kg)	100 ▲	28%	70	100	140	60	60	120	100	100
Traditional vegetables (1 Kg)	100 ▲	8%	75	*	155	80	60	100	80	*
Cabbage (500 g)	80 ▼	-52%	100	110	30	75	80	100	120	140
Soap (200 g)	50 ●	0%	35	50	50	50	50	50	30	50
Jerry can (20 L)	150 ▼	-25%	100	240	150	200	150	140	200	200
Bucket (20 L)	200 ▼	-20%	240	200	200	200	200	200	250	200
Sanitary pads (8 pack)	79 ●	-2%	70	100	100	80	70	77.5	100	100
LPG 6KG refill	1,400 ●	0%	1,400	1,800	1,400	1,400	1,350	1,375	1,500	1,500
Firewood (1 bundle)	100 ●	0%	100	150	40	150	900	150	100	100
Charcoal (2 Kg)	75 ▲	7%	60	200	100	120	57.5	80	50	200
Kerosene (1 L)	170 ●	2%	170	180	200	120	160	170	50	200
Pencil (1 pc)	10 ●	0%	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pen (1 pc)	10 ●	0%	10	20	10	15	15	10	10	20
Exercise book (1 pc)	15 ●	0%	15	30	15	15	20	15	20	15
Rubber (1 pc)	10 ▲	67%	5	10	10	10	10	5	10	10
Water refill from borehole (20 L)	15 ▲	7%	10	22.5	30	30	5	15	5	15
Toothpaste (15 ml)	30 ●	0%	30	20	30	30	30	30	30	25

* : no price data available.
** : Change of overall median cost since Q1 2023

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AVAILABLE STOCK, TIME NEEDED TO RESTOCK, AND CURRENT AVAILABILITY OF ITEM IN THE MARKET

Item	Wide availability (% KIs)•	Limited availability (% KIs)•	Complete unavailability (% KIs)•	Remaining stock (days)	Time needed to restock (days)
White maize	63%	36%	1%	18	2
Maize flour	77%	22%	0%	15	1
Beans	63%	36%	0%	21	3
Cowpeas	46%	50%	3%	19	4
Pigeon peas	39%	57%	4%	18	5
Rice	78%	22%	0%	18	3
Sugar	75%	24%	0%	18	3
Wheat flour	78%	21%	0%	17	3
Vegetable oil	80%	20%	0%	17	2
Tea leaves	86%	14%	0%	19	3
Salt	89%	11%	0%	26	3
Cattle milk	69%	30%	0%	8	2
Camel milk	61%	38%	1%	2	1
Onions	61%	39%	0%	9	2
Tomatoes	63%	37%	0%	5	2
Kale	58%	40%	2%	2	2
Spinach	49%	50%	1%	2	2
Traditional vegetables	42%	51%	7%	2	2
Cabbage	54%	46%	0%	5	2
Soap	83%	17%	0%	21	2
Jerry can	57%	42%	0%	27	4
Plastic bucket	59%	40%	1%	30	4
Sanitary pads	79%	21%	0%	26	3
LPG 6KG refill	48%	50%	2%	24	4
Firewood	59%	40%	1%	11	3
Charcoal	45%	53%	2%	15	3
Kerosene	50%	47%	2%	19	4
Pencil	81%	18%	0%	31	4
Pen	83%	17%	0%	31	4
Exercise book	79%	20%	0%	31	4
Rubber	82%	18%	0%	38	5
Toothpaste	80%	19%	0%	28	4
Solar lamp	40%	57%	1%	32	5

• : The total percentages may not add up to 100% due to respondents choosing "Prefer not to answer" or indicating "I do not know."

Among the food items monitored, spinach and onions saw the highest price increase at the national level (28%), followed by sugar and kale (25%). The NFIs with the highest price increases were rubber and solar lamps with 67% and 20%, respectively.

The average number of days required for restocking (3 days) was less than the average reported remaining stock (18 days) suggesting a low likelihood of commodity shortages.

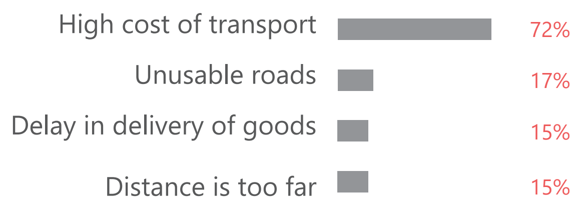
Pigeon peas and traditional vegetables were among the food items for which a higher proportion of vendors reported limited availability (57% and 51% respectively) and complete unavailability (4% and 7% respectively). Additionally, the absence of camel milk vendors led to gaps in price data in various counties. This is likely due to local dietary preferences.

Vendors were only asked about the items they had in stock at the time of data collection. In addition, they were asked about availability within the marketplace and beyond their own business.

The most common means of transport for both vendors and suppliers were vehicles (59%) and motorcycles (23%). Only 12% of vendors reported that they or their suppliers did not face challenges when transporting commodities to the market.

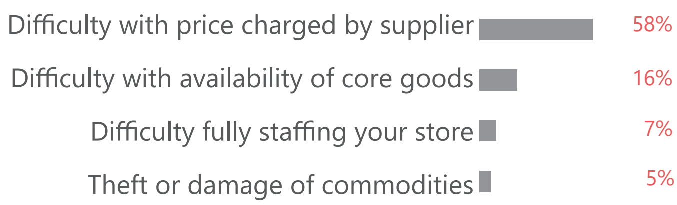
The high cost of transport (72%[1] of all vendors) was the most cited transport challenge across all counties, it is likely that transportation costs are among the factors driving up prices for some commodities.

Figure 1: Most reported transportation challenges in the 3 months prior to data collection, by % of all interviewed vendors:[1]



The majority (69%) of interviewed vendors reported having faced difficulties keeping their businesses operational and well-stocked. Difficulty with the high prices charged by suppliers was the main concern among vendors in all the assessed counties.

Figure 2: Most reported restocking challenges at the time of data collection, by % of all interviewed vendors:[1]

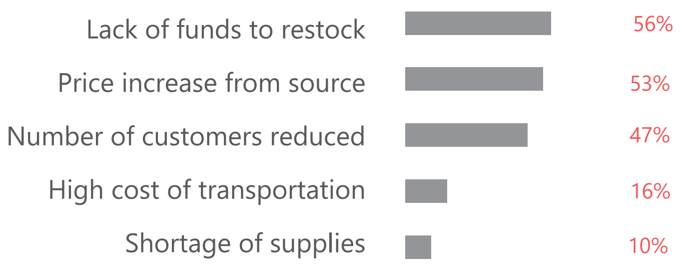


CHALLENGES FACED BY VENDORS

Vendors' lack of funds to restock (56%)[1], coupled with price increases from the source (53%)[1], posed a great challenge, placing considerable strain on the businesses. It affects their ability to ultimately purchase additional stock and compromises the profitability of the business.

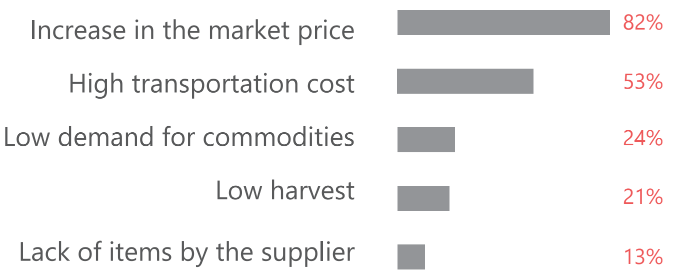
Additionally, most vendors citing issues with a reduction in the number of customers were found in Tana River (73%)[1].

Figure 3: Most reported challenges faced in the 3 months prior to data collection, by % of all interviewed vendors:[1]



A high proportion of vendors (82%) reported having access to a locked or secured facility within the marketplace in the 3 months prior to data collection. Of those, 76% reported having a storage facility within their own business premise.

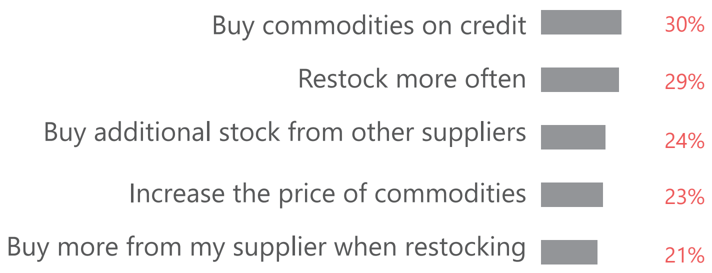
Figure 4: Most reported causes of shortages for commodities at the time of data collection, by % of vendors (56%) who reported limited availability or complete unavailability of some commodities:[1]



A leading cause of shortages, reported by a high proportion of vendors (82%) [1], was the increase in market prices of commodities, as indicated by vendors (56%) who reported limited or complete unavailability of some commodities. Subsequently, vendors (53%)[1] reported the high transportation costs as a common cause, which is potentially a contributor to driving up prices for some commodities.

The most common coping mechanism among vendors (56%) facing commodity shortages was restocking more frequently due to limited or complete unavailability of some commodities. Particularly, vendors buying commodities on credit in order to increase supply (30%)[1] was the most cited strategy. Only 5% of vendors did not have any coping mechanisms in place. Notably, among the vendors surveyed in Baringo County, half of them reported having no strategies in place.

Figure 5: Most reported strategies used by interviewed vendors to address unavailability of commodities at the time of data collection, by % of vendors (56%) who reported experienced shortages of some commodities:[1]



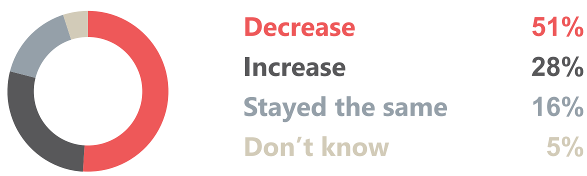
CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS AND VENDORS

In addition to the challenges reported, most interviewed vendors (79%) reported that the number of customers buying from their shops had changed in the 3 months prior to data collection, most of whom (85%) reported that this number had decreased.

These findings should be considered alongside the findings from last quarter that showed that 80% of vendors had reported that the number of customers buying from the shops had changed in the 3 months prior to data collection, most of whom (80%) reported that this number had decreased.

The largest proportion of vendors citing a decrease in the number of customers were found in Isiolo (100%), followed by Tana River (94%).

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



% of vendors estimating the proportion of businesses that had stopped operating in the 3 months prior to data collection among the vendors (51%) who reported a decrease:

Very Few (1%-10%)	30%
Few (11%-25%)	33%
Some (26%-50%)	27%
A Lot (51%-75%)	7%
Most (76%-100%)	2%

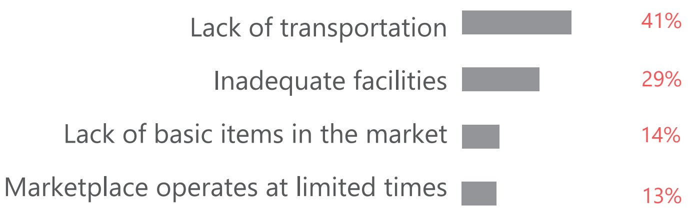
ACCESS TO MARKETPLACES

Physical access to marketplaces

Accessibility to the marketplaces appeared to have improved as 75% of interviewed vendors reported not facing any issues with physically accessing the marketplace

Only 20% (n = 563) of vendors reported having faced problems that prevented them or their customers from physically travelling to, working at, or shopping in the marketplaces in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Figure 6: Most reported physical barriers to accessing the marketplace in the 3 months prior to data collection, by vendors (20%) who reported facing challenges:[1]

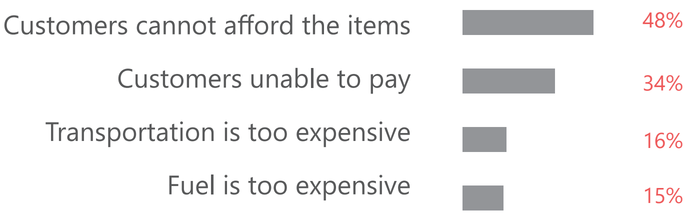


Financial barriers

A majority of vendors reported that the main financial challenge was that some customers could not afford the items available, and many customers could not pay using an acceptable method, which has likely contributed to the reduced number of customers noted by vendors.

Only 19% of vendors reported that most customers did not face any financial challenges to access the marketplace.

Figure 7: Most reported financial barriers to accessing the marketplace in the 3 months prior to data collection, by % of all interviewed vendors:[1]



Social barriers

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

Taita Taveta County had the highest proportion of vendors (16%) reporting social barriers, resulting in people avoiding going to the marketplace.

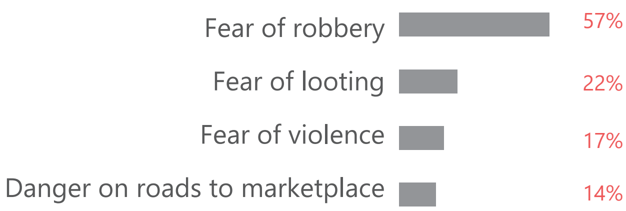
n - Sample size (n) refers to the total number of respondents (in this case vendors) in the sample under study.

Security barriers

A majority of vendors (72%) reported that they did not face any security issues which have a negative impact on their businesses. Only 25% (n = 679) of vendors reported that they or their customers faced security-related issues while accessing the marketplaces in the 3 months prior to data collection.

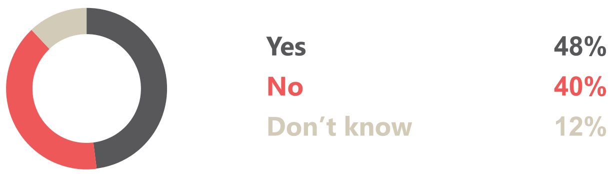
The most commonly reported security factor was the fear of robbery prevalent in the following markets; Sultan Hamud (n=62), Mtito Andei (n=50), and Kibwezi (n=46) which are all located within Makueni County.

Figure 8: Most reported security barriers to accessing the marketplace in the 3 months prior to data collection, by vendors (25%) who reported they or their customers faced challenges:[1]

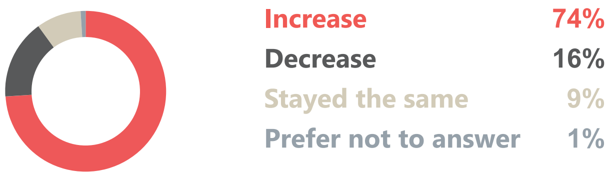


REPORTED PREDICTED CHANGE IN PRICE

Proportion of vendors reporting their ability to predict supplier price changes for popular commodities in the one month after data collection:**



% of vendors reporting expectation of supplier price changes for popular commodities one month after data collection among vendors who reported being able to predict supplier price changes (48%):



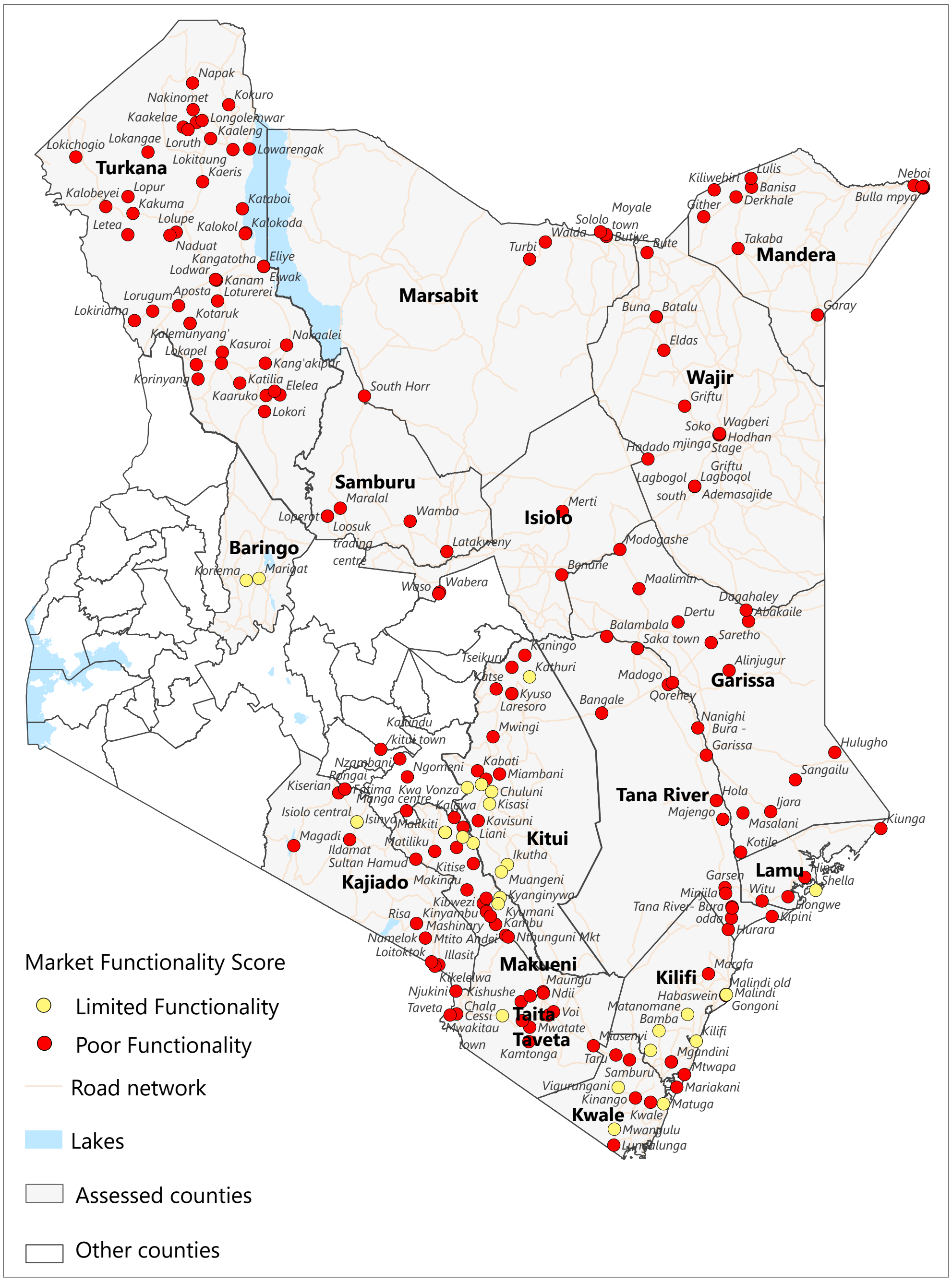
TYPES OF PAYMENT MODALITIES AVAILABLE TO CUSTOMERS

Different accepted payment methods by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection:[1]

1. 97% Cash
2. 66% Mobile money
3. 15% Informal credit (customers can borrow and pay later)
4. 9% Money transfers
5. 2% Credit/ Debit cards

** - This is a self-reported question by the vendors, and opinions may change from one vendor to another.

MARKET FUNCTIONALITY



Map 2: Map of market functionality of Q2 2023 assessed markets

The market functionality is an extension of the JMMI and is a recurring assessment. Markets will be tested in multiple rounds based on real data, comparing results to enhance accuracy and responsiveness to evolving market conditions, allowing aid actors to be more informed. Market Functionality Score (MFS)[1] spans five key dimensions: accessibility, availability, affordability, resilience, and infrastructure.

The majority **(86%)** of the 235 assessed markets were found to have **poor functionality,** while only **14%** (32) were found to have **limited functionality.**

The attribute with the weakest performance was availability followed by affordability. This can be inferred from 76% of vendors reporting financial barriers faced to accessing the marketplace. Additionally, out of the vendors who reported being able to predict supplier price changes (48% of all interviewed vendors), 74% predicted an increase in the price of commodities over the next month from the time of data collection.

On the other hand, the dimension with the overall best performance was infrastructure. Thereafter accessibility, as it was commonly reported that both customers and vendors have physical and social access to the markets.

Compared to Q1 2023, a total of 20 markets were assigned different classifications. The classifications for all the 20 markets deteriorated from limited to poor functionality classification. Also, 6 markets have been classified that were previously not due to insufficient data to compute the MFS at that time have been classified in this round.

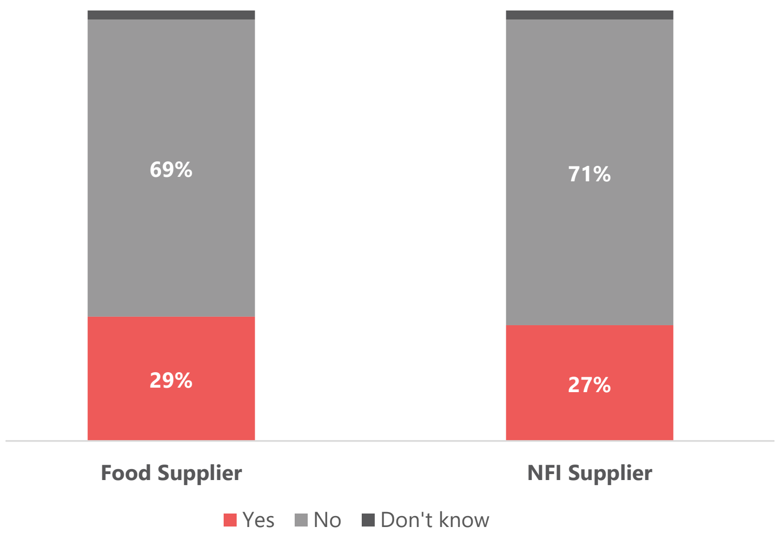
SUPPLY

In Q2 2023, interviewed vendors noted that 29% and 27% of their businesses depended on a single supplier for food and NFIs, respectively. This represents a lower percentage of vendors who reported relying on a single supplier for both food (33%) and NFI (31%) compared to the previous round.

More than three-quarters (83%) of vendors in Isiolo County relied on a single supplier for food items while 40% of vendors in Turkana County relied on a single supplier for non-food items.

Vendors who rely on a single supplier are vulnerable to supply interruptions and is most likely an involuntary action that stems from limited options.

Figure 9: % of vendors reporting that they mostly relied on a single supplier for food items and NFI at the time of data collection:



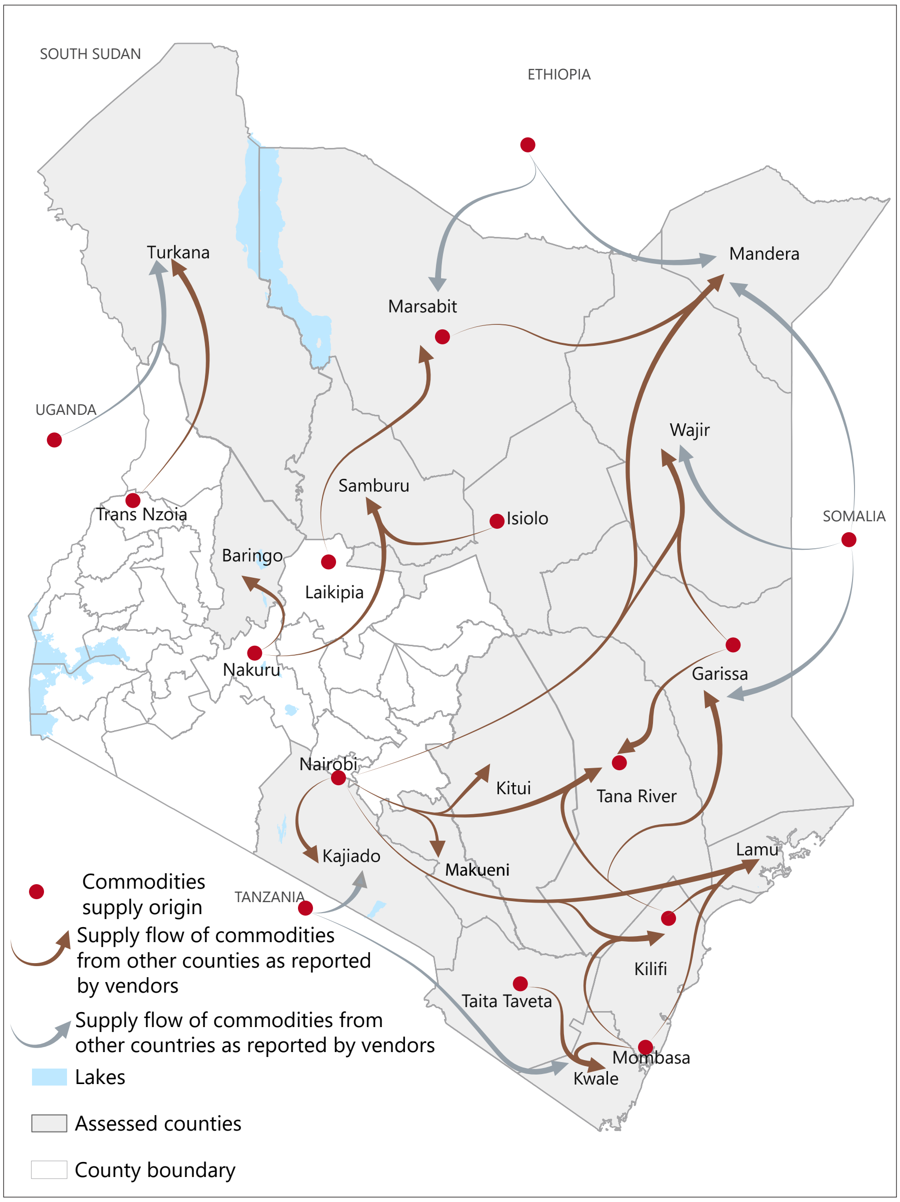
MAIN SUPPLY ROUTES

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.

A high proportion of vendors (97%) noted that their main supplier was located within the country. On the other hand, a few vendors reportedly sourced their commodities from neighbouring countries namely Tanzania, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Uganda. This was common among counties that bordered the respective countries.

Additionally, according to 82% of vendors from all assessed counties, their main suppliers were primarily located within their respective counties.



Map 3: Map of main supply route of assessed counties

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 (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 KoboCollect mobile application and was uploaded to a secure Kobo 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, 2,751 vendors were interviewed as key informants. A target of at least three prices per item in each of the assessed counties were collected for a total of 34 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 20th of June and 5th of July 2023 across 228 markets in the assessed counties.

REACH Initiative 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 county 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.

LIMITATIONS

The methodology specifies that three prices are collected per commodity, per market. Due to the unavailability of multiple vendors selling various commodities at the market, it was not possible to collect 3 prices for some commodities in some markets.

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 requires enumerators to record the cheapest available price for each item, but does not require a specific brand, as brand availability may vary. Therefore, price comparisons across regions may be based on slight variants of the same product.

Some vendors lacked weighing scales and owing to this an estimation of how much forms a Kg was done. This was for commodities such as vegetables, onions, and tomatoes. In some cases, the estimation may not have been accurate.

ENDNOTES

Page 1

[1] 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.

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

[3] Kenya Food Security Outlook by FEWS NET, June 2023.

[4] Producer Price Index (PPI) 2nd Quarter Report by KNBS, June 2023

Page 2

[1] USD-141.9 KES in August 2023.

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

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. The markets are categorized into "full functionality", "reduced functionality", "limited functionality", or "poor functionality" based on the MFS score.

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. The KCWG sought technical support from Cash Cap to undertake the required steps toward reviewing the interim MEB guidance document and additionally, develop a common reference point for both national and international actors for the harmonization of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) across the country.

The KCWG is currently co-chaired by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), and the MEB workstream is co-chaired by the World Food Programme (WFP) and REACH Initiative.

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS, April-June 2023

In Q2 2023, 11 different organisations participated in the JMMI to collect market data. Participating organisations trained their enumerators on the JMMI methodology and data collection tools to collect the data. REACH was responsible for data processing and developing the outputs while NDMA provided coordination of partners at the county level.