

Ethiopia | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

01 - 12 July, 2024

INTRODUCTION

The aim of the Ethiopia JMMI is to provide regular and reliable information on prices and market functionality through the use of harmonised tools and validated analysis. The Ethiopia JMMI is a joint exercise led by REACH in close collaboration with Ethiopia Cash Working Group (ECWG) members. This initiative aims to collaboratively develop an evidence base for the wider use of cash and voucher assistance (CVA), as well as facilitate discussions of changes in critical market dynamics, which are an integral part of cash feasibility considerations.

With a uniform methodology, ECWG members collect data from their respective areas of operation on a voluntary basis. The geographical coverage of the exercise depends on the ability of ECWG members to consistently collect data and thus the coverage varies from month to month.

Data has been collected using key informant interviews (KIIs) in woreda capitals. A minimum of three vendors were interviewed for each assessed commodity in each woreda. For commodity prices and stock levels, the median prices/stock levels are calculated for each item within each assessed woreda. The national and regional median prices are aggregated results of the woreda median prices.

KEY INDICATORS

Median Cost of JMMI Full Basket

12,210.54 ETB

212.72 USD*

▲ 778 ETB +7%

Median Cost of JMMI Food Basket

11,685.54 ETB

203.57 USD*

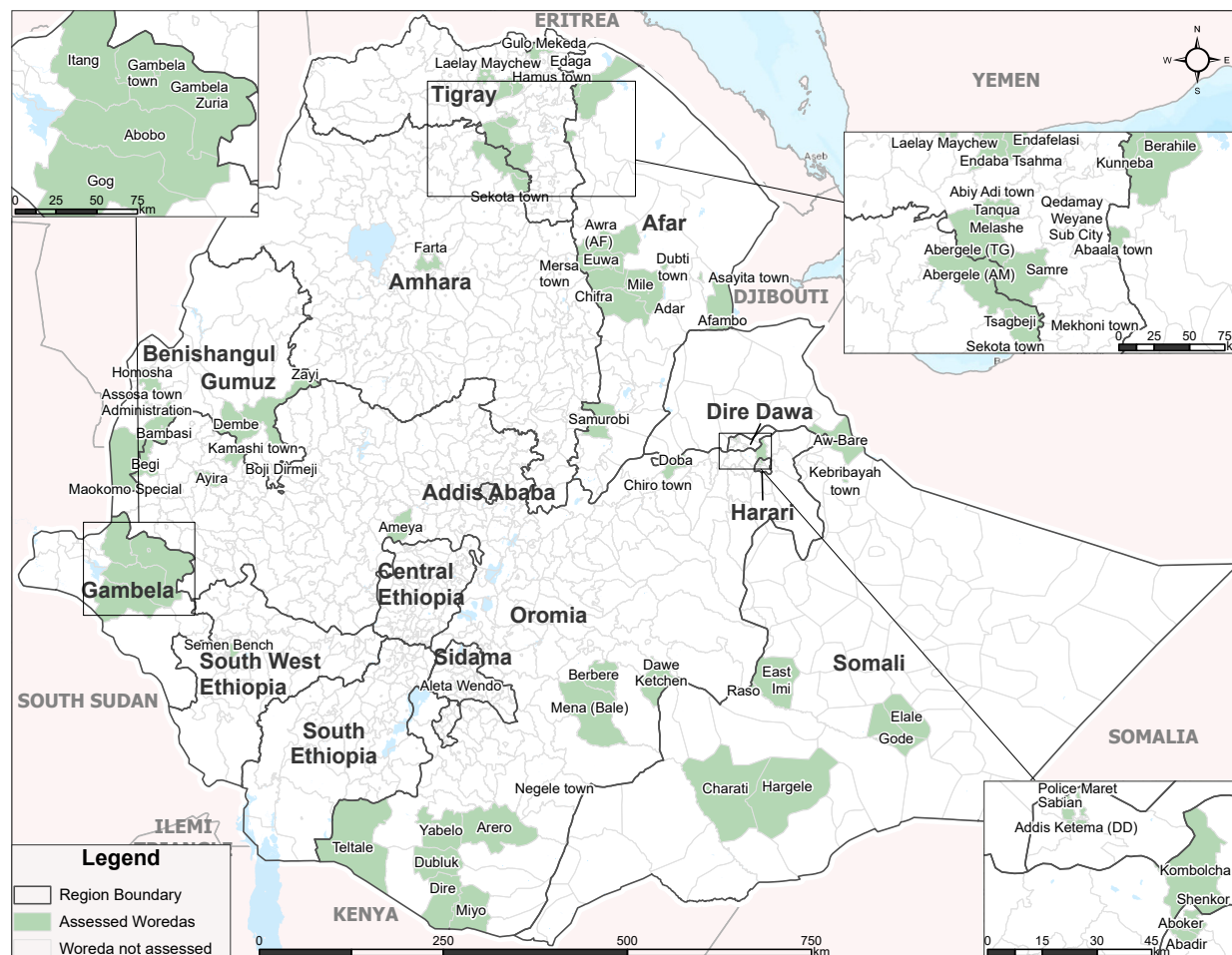
▲ 778 ETB +7%

Median Cost of NFI Basket

525.00 ETB

9.15 USD*

Map 1: Assessed Marketplaces, By Woreda



MARKET OVERVIEW

Key Messages

- The national JMMI full basket experienced a 10% increase since June 2024. This increase is likely due to seasonal factors since the longest rainy season in Ethiopia starts in June. The longest rainy season spans between mid-June to mid-September.¹
- The Market Functionality Score (MFS) findings indicated that 55% of the assessed markets experienced severe market functionality issues in July. More specifically, availability and resilience were the lowest-scoring dimensions across the assessed woredas, which makes CVA implementation highly unlikely. This is likely due to limited funds for traders and reduced production levels identified in this assessment.
- The frequent fluctuation in basket costs and prices of individual commodities is likely caused by supply chain disruptions and below average staple crops production due to the conflict in Amhara and Oromia regions, and drought in some parts of the country.²

20	Participating agencies
11	Assessed regions
75	Assessed woredas
594	Key informant interviews (KIIs)
34	Commodities assessed

1. USDA, *World Agricultural Production* (2023).

2. World Bank Group (WB), *Ethiopia - Climatology - Climate Change Knowledge Portal* (2024).

Market Functionality Score (MFS)

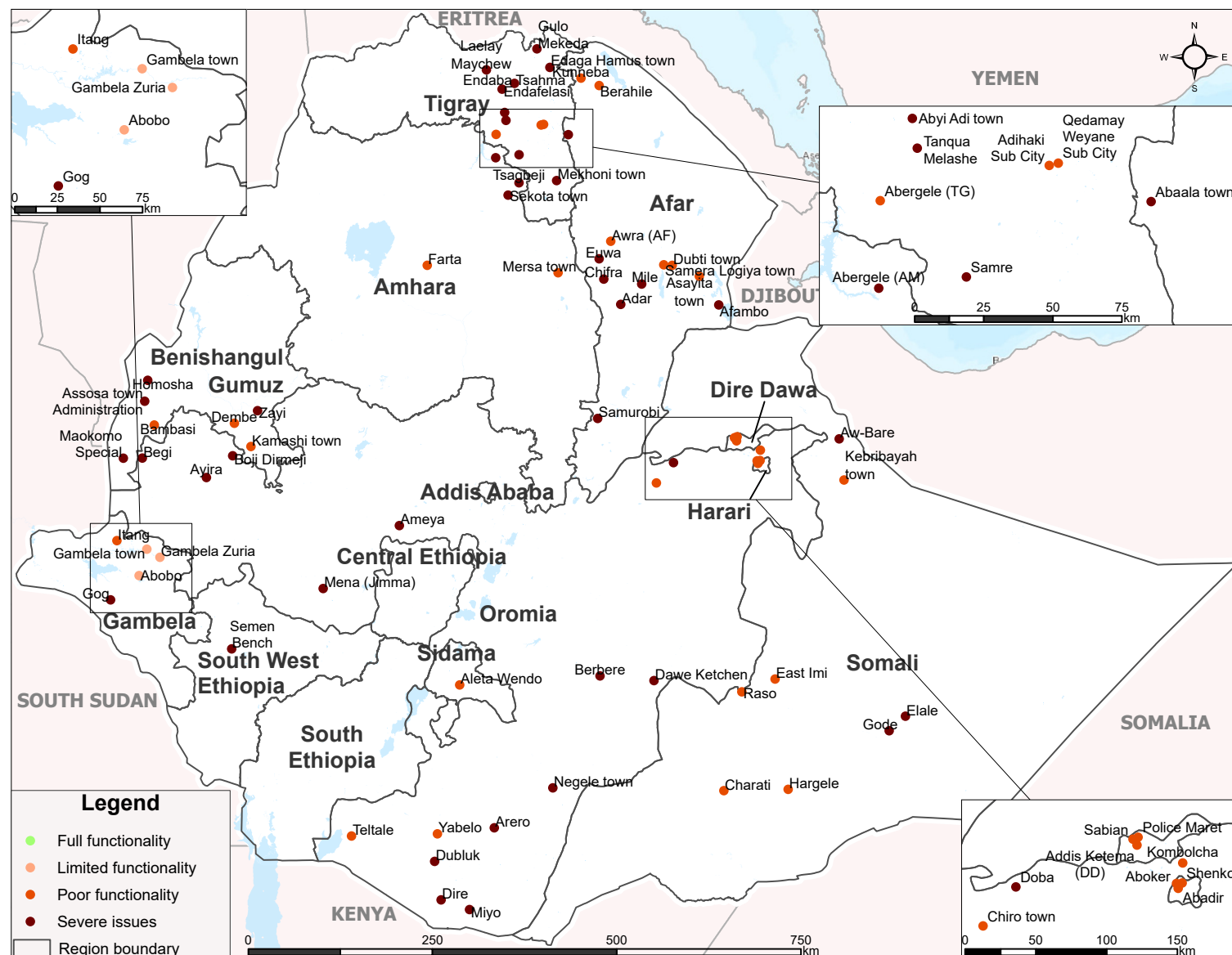
The Market Functionality Score (MFS) is a method of classifying markets based on their level of functionality, helping aid actors understand which markets function well enough to support cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and which may require alternative interventions. The MFS is divided into five dimensions:

- **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 Findings

- More than half (55%) of the markets experienced severe market functionality issues in July, while 41% were reported to have poor functionality.
- In July, the highest rate of markets with severe market functionality issues were reported in Oromia (76%), Tigray (75%), Amhara (60%), and Benishangul Gumuz (57%). Oromia, Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz reported the highest rate of woredas with severe issues in June at 80%, 75% and 70%, respectively.
- 95% of the market places assessed in July reported availability issues.
- Among assessed markets, 53% experienced affordability issues in July.
- In July, resilience issues were observed in 88% of assessed markets, the situation was particularly severe in Dire Dawa, Harari, and Oromia, where 100% of markets faced these issues.

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



JMMI Basket

The JMMI full basket is a set of food and hygiene items that represent some of the core monthly expenditures incurred by an average Ethiopian household (6 persons) in an average month (30 days). The food basket is designed to incorporate different sets of four staple crops in each region in order to reflect consumption patterns in the regions while the NFI basket consists of two hygiene items. The JMMI basket is based in part on the Ethiopia Cash Working Group's effort to develop a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for the Somali region in 2020³, it is not a complete MEB itself and does not reflect the full spectrum of regular household expenditures in Ethiopia. It can, however, be tracked over time to understand how household financial burdens are evolving.

Food Items

Cereals & root crops (maize, sorghum, wheat, teff, Barley, rice & enset)	72 kg	Tomatoes	5 kg
Meat	2.7 kg	Potatoes	3 kg
Green leafy vegetables	5 kg	Onions	5 kg
		Egg	18 pieces
		Cooking oil	5.86 L

Non-Food Items

Bath soap	0.375 kg (3* 125g bars)
Laundry soap	1.2 kg (6* 200g bars)

USD/ETB official exchange rate⁴

57.043 ETB

Food basket composition according to regional consumption patterns:

Beef	Addis Ababa, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, South Ethiopia, Harari, Dire Dawa, Sidama, SWE ⁵
Beef and goat meat	Afar
Camel and goat meat	Somali
Maize, sorghum, teff, wheat	Addis Ababa, Gambela, Oromia, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Harari, Dire Dawa
Maize, sorghum, wheat, rice	Somali
Maize, sorghum, teff, barley	Afar
Maize, teff, barley, enset	South Ethiopia, Sidama, SWE

Table 1: JMMI Full Basket Median Price Per Region

Region	Full basket median price in July (ETB)	Full basket median price in July (USD)	Full basket median price in June (ETB)	Full basket median price in June	Change since June 2024
Addis Ababa			11397.97	199.82	
Afar	11,278.30	196.48	10767.84	188.77	▲ 5%
Amhara	10,769.75	187.62	10790.32	189.16	▼ 5%
Benishangul Gumuz	10,081.00	175.62	10822.05	189.72	▼ 7%
Dire Dawa	12,198.30	212.51	11882.64	208.31	▲ 3%
Gambela	11,604.50	202.16	10994.07	192.74	▲ 6%
Harari	9,923.20	172.87	10010.26	175.49	▼ 1%
Oromia	9,652.60	168.16	10027.08	175.78	▼ 4%
Sidama	12,966.30	225.89	11969.40	209.83	▲ 8%
South Ethiopia			11719.51	205.45	
Somali	13,618.25	237.24	12800.48	224.40	▲ 6%
SWE	10,676.10	185.99	10018.68	175.64	▲ 7%
Tigray	10,714.30	186.65	9786.90	171.57	▲ 9%
JMMI full basket	12,210.54 ETB		212.72 USD ¹	▲ ETB 778	▲ +7%
JMMI food basket	11,685.54 ETB		203.57 USD ¹	▲ ETB 778	▲ +7%

Key Findings

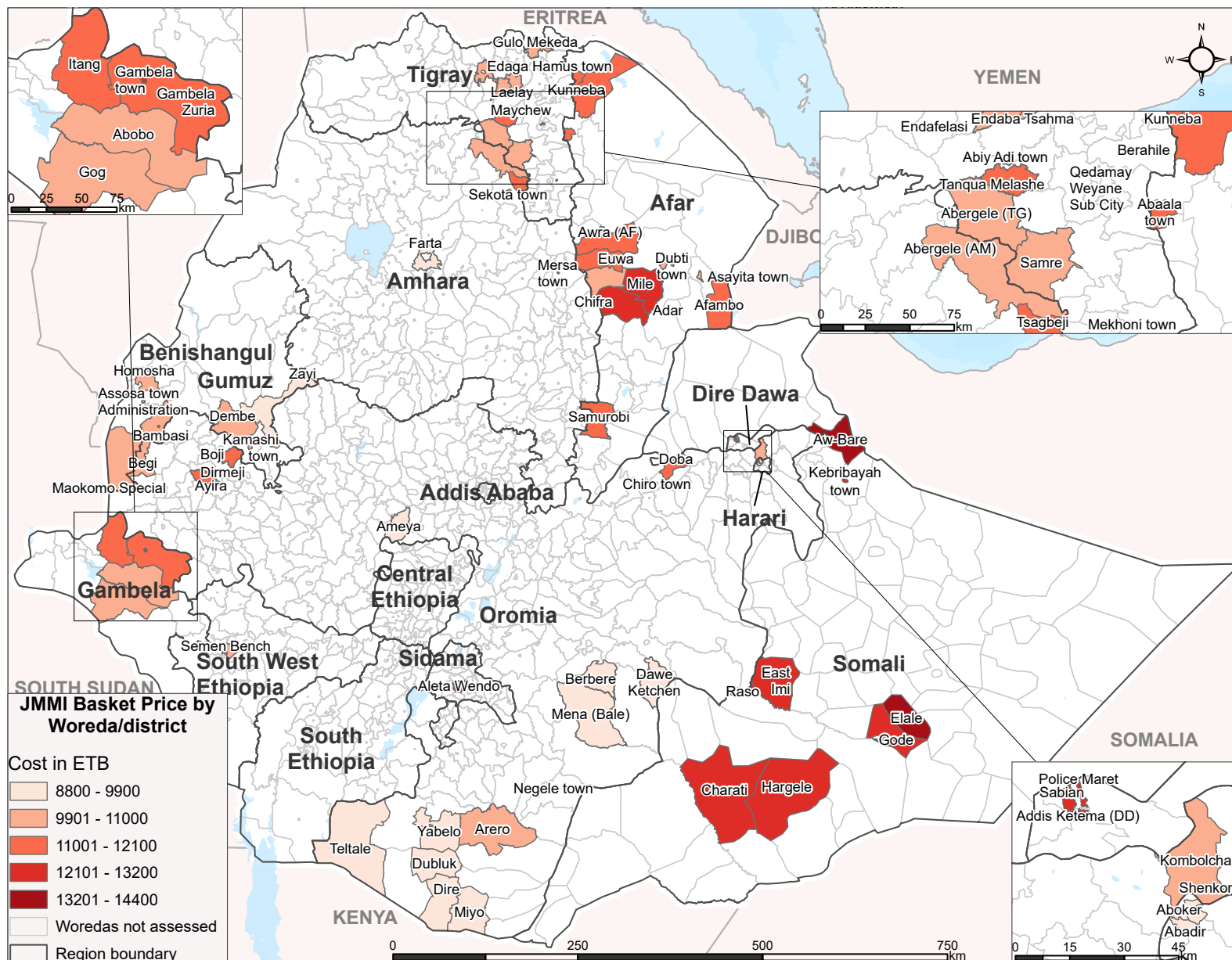
- Both the national JMMI full and food baskets median prices increased by 7% between July and June 2024.
- In July, 7 of the 11 assessed regions experienced JMMI full basket median price increase.
- In July, the highest JMMI full basket median price increase was observed in Tigray (+9%) compared to the regional median price in June 2024.
- Compared to the price in July 2023, the national JMMI full basket median price increased by 35%.

3. Minimum Expenditure Basket for Somali Region Guidance Note, June 2020. Additional sources consulted to assemble the JMMI 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).

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

5. South West Ethiopia.

Map 3: Cost of JMMI Full Basket, By Woreda



All items listed under the shelter and education sections are not included in the JMIMI basket. These items are assessed solely to inform humanitarian actors involved in CVA about the price evolution of the items.

- Among cereals, the prices of enset (+36%) and rice (+10%) were observed to have the largest increases since June 2024.
- Since June 2024, dry fish saw the highest increases (+44%) within the meat and fish category.
- Among vegetables, tomatoes and onions experienced the highest increases at 14%, each, compared to the prices in June 2024.
- The prices of salt increased by 33% between July and June 2024.

Table 2: National and Regional Median Prices Per Item⁶

Item ⁷	National change since May 2024	National	Addis Ababa	Afar	Amhara	Benishangul Gumuz	Dire Dawa	Gambela	Harari	Oromia	Sidama	South Ethiopia	Somali	SWE	Tigray
Cereals⁸															
Maize	▲ 5%	50	NA	40	50	43	55	50	50	36	42	NA	90	20	41
Sorghum	0	55	NA	59.75	64.50	44	70	56.40	60	48.80			88.30	25	54.30
Teff	0	130	NA	132.60	137	134	130	136	115	105.60	120	NA		105	123.15
Wheat	0	80	NA		81.40	87.30	80	116	85	67.40		NA	113.30	80	59.30
Barley	0	100		100							80				
Enset	▲ 36%	150									150	NA			
Rice	▲ 10%	132.5											132.5		
Pulses															
Garden peas	0	120	NA	110	NA	101.80	NA	119	NA	71.50	NA	NA	NA	60	155
Faba beans	0	110	NA	105	NA	87.60	NA	109.30	NA	63	NA	NA	NA	60	145
Lentils	▼ 6%	160	NA	169	NA	165.20	NA	167	NA	104.50	NA	NA	NA	90	159
Meat and Fish															
Beef ⁸	▼ 3%	775	NA		683	472	1000	778	600	848	800	NA		600	790
Goat meat ⁸	0	600		600									550		
Camel meat ⁸	▲ 4%	650											650		
Dry fish	▲ 44%	260						260							
Vegetables															
Green leafy ⁸	▼ 20%	40	NA	59.30	45	40.70	NA	39	NA	61.80	170	NA	61	15	76.70
Tomatoes ⁸	▲ 14%	80	NA	80	52.50	82.50	100	100	50	60	60	NA	120	40	50
Onions ⁸	▲ 14%	80	NA	70	50	90	90	85	60	75	70	NA	120	60	85
Potatoes ⁸	0	50	NA	60	35	45	40	50	23	30	25	NA	70	40	50
Okra	0	110						110							
WASH															
Bath soap ⁸	0	60	NA	40	50	60	40	90	40	50	60	NA	65	50	60
Laundry soap ⁸	▼ 8%	60	NA	65	60	55	60	70	50	55	50	NA	50	50	55
Sanitary pads	0	60	NA	56	55.70	56.20	NA	62.50	NA	61.60	50	NA	100	60	59.60
Water treatment	▲ 8%	35	NA	NA	NA	46.70	NA	34	NA	28.60	NA	NA	NA	15	25
Shelter															
Plastic bucket	▼ 2%	215	NA	207.50	175	294.75	NA	230	NA	163.80	NA	NA	425	150	216.80
Washing basin	▼ 2%	200	NA	331.25	213.40	291.80	NA	198.50	NA	283	NA	NA	NA	100	188
Education															
Exercise book	▼ 8%	55	NA	52	58	42	NA	61.7	NA	46.60	NA	NA	46.25	50	47.40
Pen/pencil	0	20	NA	20.40	21	19.80	NA	19	NA	18.25	NA	NA	20	25	14.15
Rubbers	▲ 17%	17.50	NA	NA	5	18.40	NA	16.50	NA	17	NA	NA	NA	15	12.50
Rulers	0	30	NA	32.15	45.15	30.50	NA	35.50	NA	28.30	NA	NA	NA	15	20
Other															
Cooking oil ⁸	0	200	NA	200	150	240	230	200	200	210	250	NA	300	160	220
Milk	0	115	NA	88	50	102.70	NA	117.60	NA	73	NA	NA	90.80	100	99.30
Eggs ⁸	0	15	NA	15	10	15	15	20	12	10.50	12	NA	16	12	13
Salt	▲ 33%	40	NA	33.75	37.70	46.50	NA	47.40	NA	62.85	NA	NA	50	30	29.50

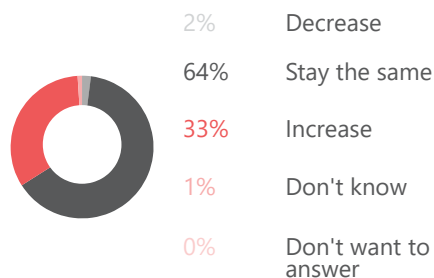
6. The blank spaces represent the item is not part of the basket in that region.

7. In July 2024, prices for pulses were not collected in Dire Dawa, Harari and Sidama. Similarly, green leafy vegetables, milk, salt, sanitary pads, water treatment, education and shelter items prices were not collected in Dire Dawa, Harari, Sidama and South Ethiopia, which could have likely affected the monthly price change reported in Table 1 and Table 2.

8. These items are included in the JMIMI basket. The remaining items are monitored monthly, but not included in the basket.

REPORTED PREDICTED CHANGE IN PRICE OF FOOD ITEMS

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

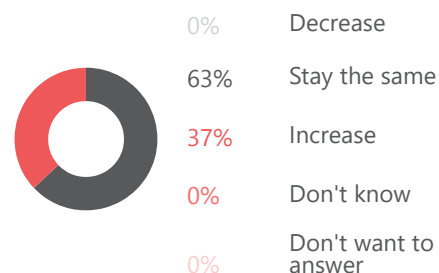


Out of those vendors predicting an increase in food prices, the most frequently cited reasons were⁹:

- 1 43% Customers running out of these items
- 2 39% Rising exchange rate
- 3 33% Vendors cannot obtain these items

REPORTED PREDICTED CHANGE IN PRICE OF NON-FOOD ITEMS

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



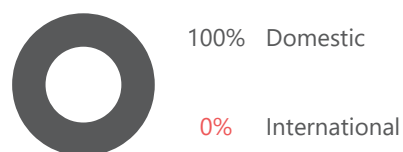
Out of those vendors predicting an increase in non-food item prices, the most frequently cited reasons were⁹:

- 1 53% Rising exchange rate
- 2 37% Customers running out of these items
- 3 33% Worsening road conditions

LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR FOOD ITEMS

70% of vendors reported that their main supplier of food items was located in the same woreda.

Original location of suppliers, by % of suppliers whose main food items suppliers were outside the woreda:



30% of vendors reported that their main supplier of food items was not located in the same woreda as them.

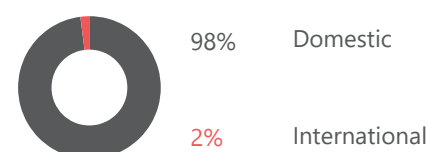
Location of suppliers, by % of vendors whose main food items suppliers were outside the woreda⁹:

- | | |
|-----|----------|
| 26% | Oromia |
| 18% | Tigray |
| 18% | Amhara |
| 12% | Gambella |
| 7% | Afar |

LOCATION OF MAIN SUPPLIERS FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS

60% of vendors reported that their main supplier of NFIs was located in the same woreda.

Original location of suppliers, by % of suppliers whose main NFIs suppliers were outside the woreda:



40% of vendors reported that their main supplier of NFIs was not located in the same woreda as them.

Location of suppliers, by % of vendors whose main NFIs suppliers were outside the woreda⁹:

- | | |
|-----|-------------|
| 23% | Gambella |
| 18% | Tigray |
| 15% | Amhara |
| 14% | Addis Ababa |
| 13% | Oromia |

9. Percentages do not add up to 100% as vendors were allowed to give multiple answers.

DIFFICULTIES IN MEETING DEMAND AND TRANSPORTING OR PROCURING SUPPLIES

25% (n= 93) of food items vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough food items to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The three most frequently cited reasons for shortage of food items supply were⁹:

- 1 56% (n=52) Not enough money
- 2 36% (n= 34) Not enough credit
- 3 26% (n= 25) Producers producing less

27% (n= 35) of NFI vendors reported having faced difficulties obtaining enough NFIs to meet demand in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The three most frequently cited reasons for shortage of NFIs supply were⁹:

- 1 52% (n=18) Not enough money
- 2 28% (n= 10) Not enough credit
- 3 28% (n= 10) Producers producing less

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)⁹:

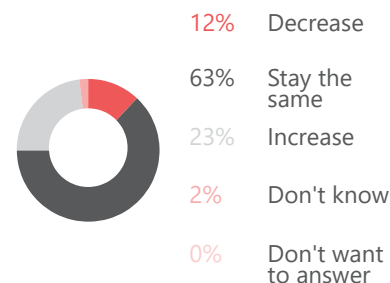
- 1 6% Women
- 2 3% Children
- 3 1% Chronically ill people

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 collection.

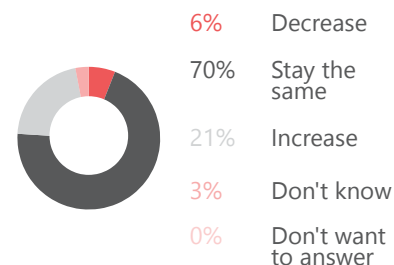
- 1 5% Fear of looting
- 2 5% Curfew
- 3 5% Fear of violence
- 4 5% Fear of robbery

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS AND VENDORS

Proportion of vendors reporting perceived changes in the number of customers coming to their shop as compared to previous month:



Proportion of vendors reporting perceived changes in the number of active traders in their marketplace as compared to previous month:



TYPES OF PAYMENT MODALITIES

Proportion of vendors reporting accepting different types of payment in the 30 days prior to data collection⁹:

- 1 87% Cash (ETB)
- 2 17% Mobile money
- 3 13% Mobile transfer

9. Percentages do not add up to 100% as vendors were allowed to give multiple answers.

Table 3: Availability of Items in the Market, Available Stock and Time Needed to Restock in June 2024¹⁰

Item	Availability			Stock and Restock	
	Available (% Kls)	Limited Available (% Kls)	Not available (% Kls)	Days stock available	Days needed to restock
Cereals					
Maize	60%	29%	9%	10	3
Sorghum	46%	34%	14%	10	3
Teff	59%	30%	10%	10	3
Wheat	37%	35%	19%	10	3
Barley	32%	25%	29%	25	3
Enset	6%	11%	50%	4	2
Rice	34%	29%	24%	9	3
Pulses					
Garden pea	100%	0%	0%	5	2
Faba bean	100%	0%	0%	5	2
Lentils	100%	0%	0%	5	2
Meat and Fish					
Beef	57%	17%	24%	2	1
Goat meat	74%	26%	0%	1	1
Camel meat	25%	75%	0%	1	1
Dry fish	96%	4%	0%	4	3
Vegetables					
Green leafy	56%	32%	10%	3	2
Tomatoes	68%	30%	1%	4	2
Onions	74%	25%	1%	5	2
Potatoes	70%	28%	2%	5	2
Okra	85%	15%	0%	3	1
WASH					
Bath soap	74%	23%	1%	14	2
Laundry soap	73%	23%	2%	10	2
Sanitary pads	56%	27%	8%	10	2
Water treatment	30%	23%	32%	8	2
Shelter					
Plastic bucket	48%	23%	18%	8	2
Washing basin	49%	19%	21%	8	2
Education					
Exercise book	63%	31%	2%	11	2
Pen/pencil	64%	28%	3%	10	2
Rubber	44%	24%	20%	10	2
Ruler	44%	28%	17%	10	2
Other					
Cooking oil	67%	31%	2%	7	2
Milk	40%	35%	21%	2	1
Egg	57%	27%	12%	5	2
Salt	73%	23%	3%	7	2

- All interviewed retailers reported a 100% availability of garden peas, faba beans, and lentils in July 2024.
- In July 2024, limited availability was reported for camel meat (75%), wheat (35%), and sorghum (34%). Limited availability of camel meat (100%) and wheat (34%) were also reported for the previous month.

10. Red numbers in this table flag the rate of unavailability of items.

Methodology

JMMI data is collected in the form of key informant interviews (KIIs), with retailers in target markets serving as the key informants (KIs). KIs were asked for information encompassing the 30 days prior to data collection. Findings represent KIs' understanding of the situation in their markets and therefore are indicative only.

A woreda's largest urban market place(s) devoted to retail is/are prioritised for data collection, with expansion to rural areas depending on the availability of contributing partners. For the purposes of the Ethiopia JMMI, a market place is defined as an area with a relatively sizable concentration of traders in close proximity to each other. Within each target market place, field teams are responsible for identifying a sufficient number of traders to interview those who sell directly to consumers, who sell at least one item of that region's JMMI Basket and who are patronised by average consumers in the area. Field teams aim to collect a minimum of three prices per assessed item per assessed 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.

Data collection for this round took place between 1 and 12 July 2024. In June, 20 of the Ethiopia Cash Working Group (CWG) JMMI partners conducted a total of 594 KIIs. This round covered 163 market places, which were sampled by partners nationwide based on their access and existing areas of intervention. This round includes 75 out of 1142 woredas in Ethiopia.

Challenges and limitations

- The Central Ethiopia and South Ethiopia regions were not assessed due to the unavailability of data collection partners.
- In July 2024, prices for pulses were not collected in Dire Dawa, Harari and Sidama. Similarly, green leafy vegetables, milk, salt, sanitary pads, water treatment, education and shelter items prices were not collected in Dire Dawa, Harari, Sidama and South Ethiopia, which could have likely affected the monthly price change reported in Table 1 and Table 2.
- The JMMI methodology specifies that three prices should be collected per commodity, per woreda. For this round of data collection, less than three prices were collected per woreda for faba beans, lentils, plastic buckets, rubbers, rulers, washing basins and water treatment items.
- All findings are indicative and not statistically generalisable at any level.

About the CWG

The Ethiopia Cash Working Group (ECWG) is a forum of technical professionals dedicated to enhancing the quality of CVA. Established in 2016, 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.

Participating agencies

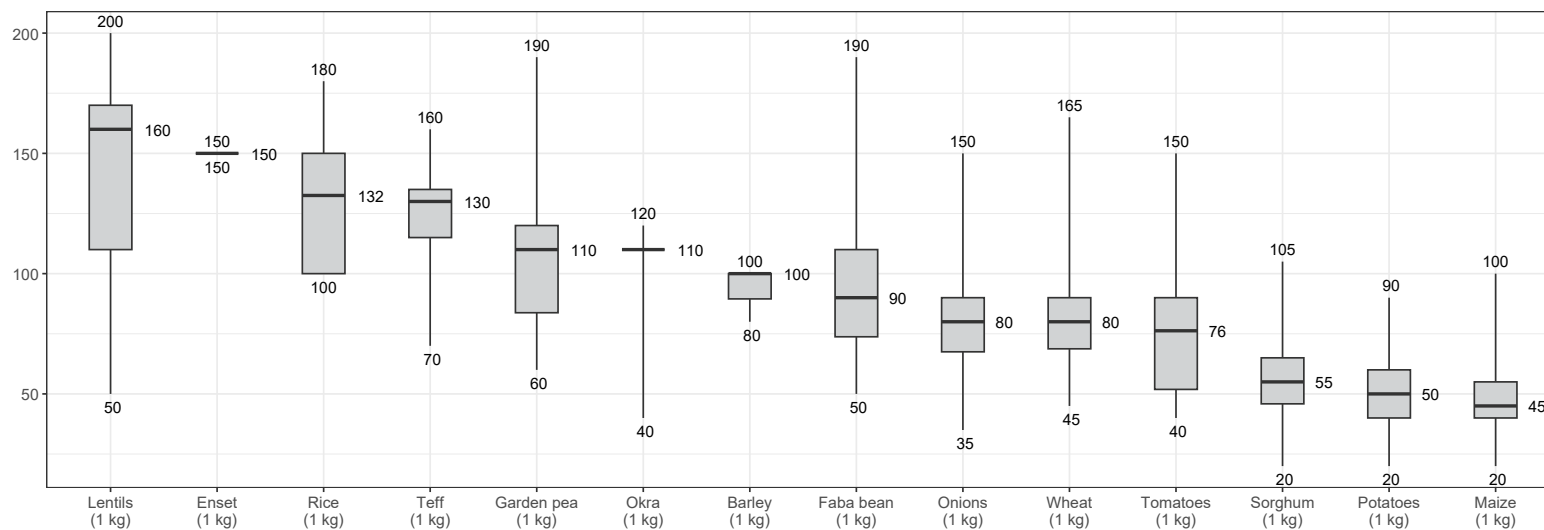
- ACF – Action Contre le Faim
- ACTED
- Agora Social Enterprise
- AIE – Action Aid Ethiopia
- ASDEPO – Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization
- Ayuda en Acción Ethiopia
- CARE
- Caritas Switzerland
- Concern Worldwide
- DCA – Danish Church Aid
- EECMY DASSC
- FRC – Finish Refugee Council
- GOAL
- IRC – International Rescue Committee
- IRE – Islamic Relief Ethiopia
- Mercy Corps
- NRC – Norwegian Refugee Council
- Oxfam
- Plan International
- SCI – Save the Children
- Welthungerhilfe
- WVI – World Vision International

About REACH

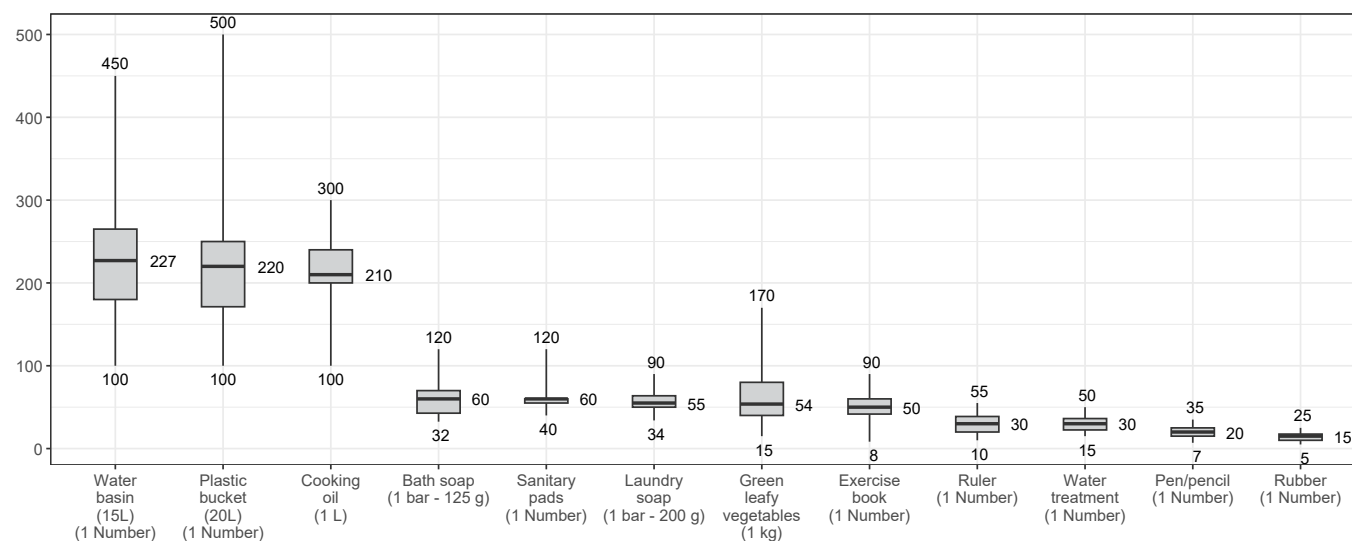
REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities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

ANNEX 1: Distribution of Prices

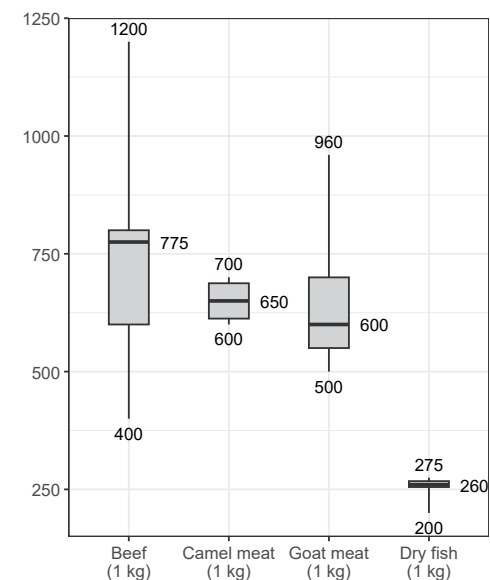
Food Items



NFIs



Meat and Fish Items



Other Food Items

