SOMALIA JOINT MARKET MONITORING INITIATIVE (JMMI)

February 2023

INTRODUCTION

Five consecutive below-average rainy seasons have led to severe water shortages, widespread displacement, and rising food prices throughout Somalia. With the country facing continued below-average rainfall, 8.25 million people are estimated to be in need of assistance in 2023.[1]

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) is a joint initiative from the Somalia WASH, Shelter, and Education clusters, and REACH. It aims to address an information gap in Somalia in terms of regular and updated monitoring of market functionality on a broad range of non-food items (NFIs), while contributing to the existing supply chain and price monitoring of the main Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) items.

The aim of the JMMI is to harmonise market monitoring, avoid duplications and overlaps in data collection, maximise geographic coverage and ensure a regular and predictable output to inform cluster programming and cash responses. It is a model that REACH has supported setting up and coordinates in several countries.

The assessed items are selected based on the needs of the three clusters and their members, currently implementing or planning to implement Market-Based Programming (MBP) and Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). On the supply side, MBP supports traders to expand their products, for example through providing non-refundable cash grants for business development. On the demand side, CVA is provided to increase access to WASH, shelter, and education commodities.

Data collection takes place on a quarterly basis. The pilot round of the JMMI in Somalia took place in June 2020 in 6 locations. The August 2020 round was the first full round of the JMMI[1], which covered more than 50 items from the WASH and Shelter clusters, in 12 different locations.

The current round of data collection took place between the 14th February to 2nd March, 2023.

SUMMARY FROM THE CURRENT ROUND

12	Participating agencies
12	Assessed locations
73	Assessed items
531	Interviews conducted

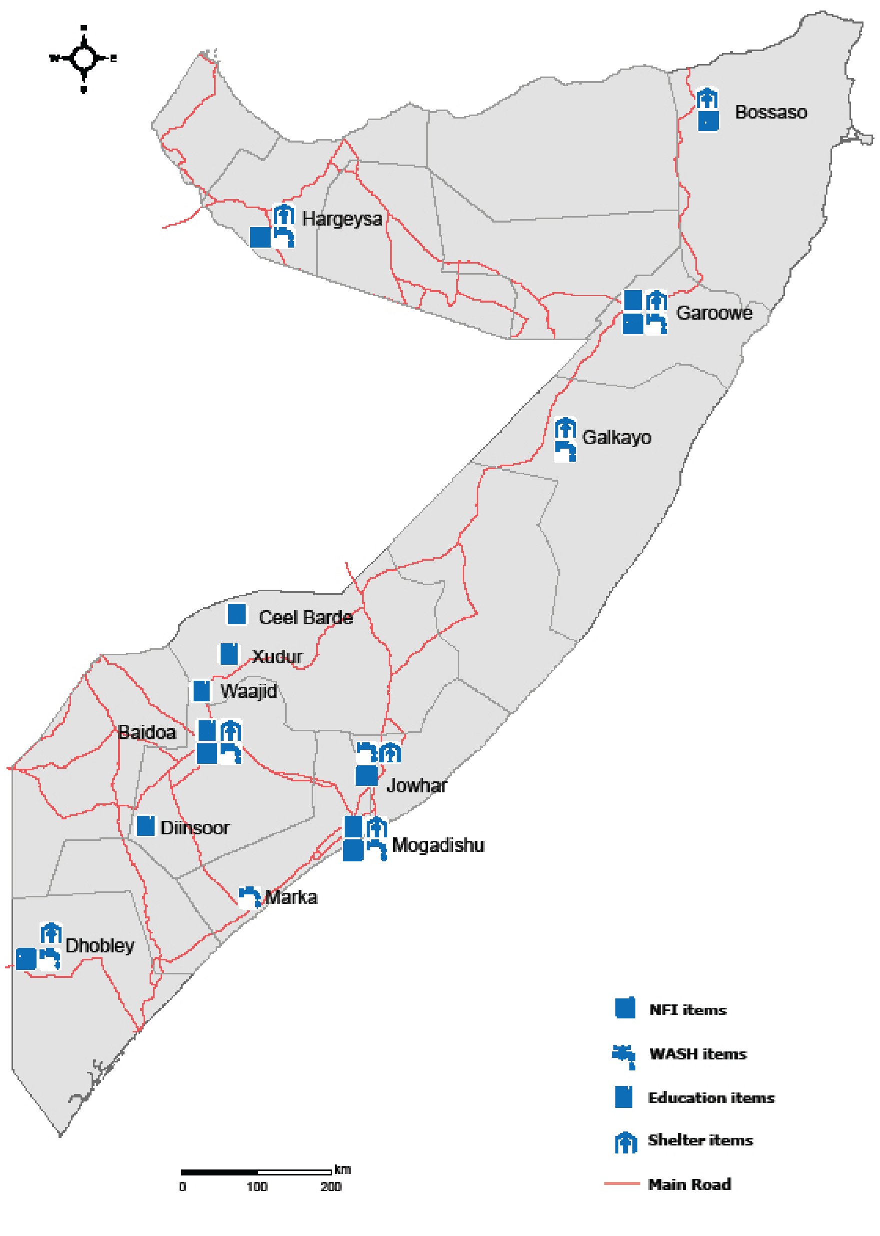
BREAKDOWN OF INTERVIEWS PER LOCATION

20	Waajid
132	Baidoa
16	Bossaso
23	Ceel Barde
23	Dhobley
45	Galkayo
57	Garoowe
51	Hargeysa
20	Xudur
61	Jowhar
75	Mogadishu
8	Other*

BREAKDOWN OF INTERVIEWS PER VENDOR

111	Construction
124	General NFIs
85	Stationery
17	Water

Locations assessed per cluster items, and main roads



*Marka

OVERVIEW

This factsheet presents data collected by JMMI partners through key informant interviews with local vendors. Findings are presented at the district level and should be considered indicative rather than representative. Hence, the narrative only summarises general trends and particular outliers.

PAYMENT METHOD

Vendors reported the United States Dollar (USD), Somali Shilling (SOSH), Somaliland Shilling (SLSH), and the Ethiopian Birr (ETB) as the currencies primarily accepted in their shops. In most locations, and particularly in the larger cities, the USD was reportedly the currency most frequently used by vendors interviewed (10 locations from a total of 11 assessed). The Somali shilling was primarily used in three locations (Mogadishu (8%), Jowhar (10%) and Dhobley (22%) and the Somaliland shilling in Hargeysa (47%). The Ethiopian Birr was most frequently used in Ceelbarde (100%).

Among all the interviewed vendors across the assessed locations, 97% reported accepting mobile payment, 72% reported accepting cash payment and 7% accepting vouchers. All the interviewed vendors in Garoowe and Bossaso reported accepting only mobile money as a payment method.

PRICES[2]

The tables on the following pages present the median reported prices of assessed items in all assessed locations, converted to USD using the exchange rate reported by each vendor.

For the aggregated prices, labelled as "All", the methodology used is the "medians-of-medians" approach, whereby the median prices for each of all assessed items are calculated first within each assessed location and then the median of all of those locations' medians is calculated to derive aggregated prices.

The tables also include the aggregated values for the first and third quartiles, which represent the distribution of the 50% most common prices (25% below and 25% above the median, respectively). These boundaries, combined with the particular distribution of prices (standard deviation[3]), are used to calculate outliers (crossed with a red line).

Changes in prices were noted for all items with sufficient price quotations from both the current and previous rounds. The changes are categorised as: large increase (> 100%, or current price more than doubled since the previous round), medium increase (31% to 100%), small increase (5% to 30%), minor change (-5% to 5%), small decrease (-5% to -30%), medium decrease (-31% to -100%), and large decrease (< -100%, or current price less than half of the previous round[4]).

As the locations covered by the JMMI differ between rounds, price changes are not noted for aggregated global level prices, and are presented only for those locations that were included in both the current and most recent previous round.

In the February 2023 round of the JMMI, the districts of Badhadhe (WASH, Education, and shelter items), Diinsoor (Education items), and Kismayo (WASH and shelter items) were not included. However, in the previous round in November 2022, these districts were part of the assessment.

Interviews from Marka (8) were included in the overall totals, but were too few to provide market-level breakdowns.

% of interviewed vendors by currency they reported using most frequently in their shop, per location.

Location	USD	SOSH	SLSH	ETB
All	88	3	5	4
Mogadishu	92	8	0	0
Waajid	100	0	0	0
Garoowe	100	0	0	0
Ceelbarde	0	0	0	100
Jowhar	90	10	0	0
Xudur	100	0	0	0
Baidoa	100	0	0	0
Galkayo	100	0	0	0
Dhobley	78	22	0	0
Bossaso	100	0	0	0
Hargeysa	53	0	47	0

Payment methods interviewed vendors reported accepting in their shops, by % of interviewed vendors per location.*

Location	Cash	Mobile	Voucher
All	72	97	7
Mogadishu	89	93	0
Waajid	90	100	0
Garoowe	0	100	0
Ceelbarde	100	83	30
Jowhar	100	100	0
Xudur	100	100	0
Baidoa	80	96	6
Galkayo	20	100	2
Dhobley	91	91	0
Bossaso	0	100	0
Hargeysa	100	96	39

*Respondents could choose multiple answers. Results may exceed 100%.

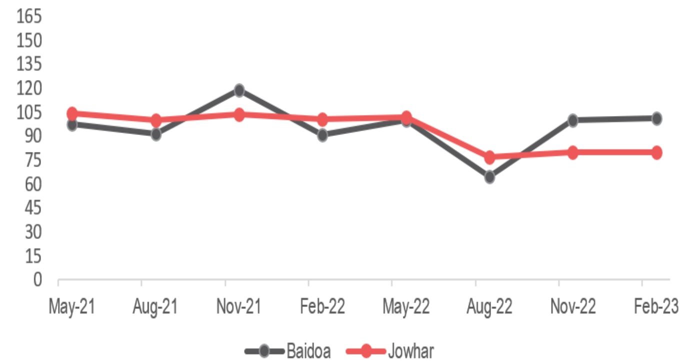
GENERAL NFIs

Median price of basic NFI kit (USD) - February 2023

Item	Overall median, per assessed item spec (USD).	Median change (%) since previous round	Quantity per kit, per household	Median item cost	Baidoa, cost per kit	Bossaso, cost per kit	Hargeysa, cost per kit	Jowhar, cost per kit	Dhobley cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	11.88	-0.1%	3	35.63	37.65	39.00	35.63	13.50	NA	NA
Bowl 1 litre	1.56	-0.2%	5	7.81	10.00	NA	7.50	6.00	NA	NA
Cooking Pot 5 litres	6.50	-0.4%	1	6.50	4.00	NA	10.00	4.90	NA	7.00
Cooking Pot 7 litres	7.00	-0.3%	1	7.00	6.00	NA	11.75	5.30	NA	9.00
Cup 250ml	0.70	-0.3%	5	3.50	3.00	NA	3.75	3.25	NA	NA
Jerry Can 10 litres, non-collapsible	2.24	-0.3%	2	4.47	3.00	NA	5.00	4.00	NA	NA
Kettle 2 litres	5.00	0.0%	1	5.00	5.00	NA	5.00	4.40	NA	NA
Knife medium	1.00	0.0%	1	1.00	1.00	NA	1.00	1.00	NA	NA
Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	8.00	1.2%	1	8.00	4.00	NA	11.00	5.00	NA	NA
Mug unit	0.92	-0.1%	1	0.92	0.50	NA	1.00	0.60	NA	NA
Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	9.00	4.0%	1	9.00	6.40	NA	15.00	7.00	7.50	NA
Plate 25cm diameter	1.50	0.5%	5	7.50	4.50	NA	7.50	6.75	NA	NA
Serving Spoon 125ml	1.53	0.3%	1	1.53	0.40	NA	1.51	2.00	NA	NA
Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	7.06	0.8%	2	14.12	8.40	11.60	20.00	10.00	NA	NA
Solar Lamp unit	5.00	-5.0%	1	5.00	5.05	NA	24.00	4.00	NA	NA
Spoon unit	0.36	-0.1%	5	1.82	2.00	NA	1.50	2.65	NA	NA
Total basic NFI kit cost	69.25	-5%	NA	118.80	100.90	50.60	161.14	80.35	7.50	16.00
Rounded basic NFI kit cost	70.00	0.0%	NA	120.00	100.00	50.00	160.00	80.00	10.00	15.00

The table on the left contains the items that should be included in a basic NFI kit, as guided by the Somalia Shelter cluster's Sustainable Solutions Technical Working Group. It should be noted that the median price of the kit varies by location and not all items included in the kit were available at the time of the assessment in all assessed markets.

Median price of basic NFI kit over time (USD) - Jowhar & Baidoa



The price of the cost of NFI kit in Baidoa and Jowhar remained stable in February 2023 (compared to November 2022) as illustrated in the graph above.

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

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

Median prices of monitored items (USD)[1] in February 2023 compared to previous round in November 2022 - General NFIs

Item	Total Number of Vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Price change %	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Baidoa	Bossaso	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Dhobley	Mogadishu
Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	47	11.88 ▼	-0.1%	6.00	13.00	12.55 ▲	13.00 ▼	11.88 ▼	4.50 ▼	5.00	NA
Bowl 1 litre	50	1.56 ▼	-0.2%	1.38	2.00	2.00 ●	NA	1.50 ▼	1.20 ▲	2.00	NA
Bucket 10 litres	51	4.00 ▲	0.5%	3.00	4.45	3.50 ▲	NA	4.38 ▼	3.00 ▼	3.00	NA
Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	33	2.00 ▲	1.0%	0.47	2.00	0.20 ●	NA	2.00 ●	2.00 ●	4.00	NA
Cooking Pot 5 litres	53	6.50 ▼	-0.4%	4.00	8.13	4.00 ●	NA	10.00 ▲	4.90 ▼	4.00	7.00
Cooking Pot 7 litres	53	7.00 ▼	-0.3%	6.00	11.18	6.00 ●	NA	11.75 ▲	5.30 ▼	7.00	9.00
Cup 250ml	46	0.70 ▼	-0.3%	0.60	0.79	1.50 ▲	NA	0.75 ▼	0.65 ▲	0.50	NA
Jerry Can 20 litres, plastic	49	2.24 ▼	-0.3%	1.70	2.50	1.90 ▲	NA	2.50 ●	2.00 ▼	3.00	NA
Jerry Can 10 litres, collapsible	34	1.85 ▼	-0.7%	1.50	2.00	1.90 ▼	NA	1.21 ▼	2.00 ▲	1.50	NA
Jerry Can 10 litres, non-collapsible	48	1.80 ▼	-0.3%	1.50	2.00	5.00 ▲	NA	1.50 ▼	2.00 ▲	1.50	NA
Kettle 2 litres	47	5.00 ●	0.0%	4.00	5.50	5.00 ●	NA	5.00 ▼	4.40 ▼	4.00	NA
Knife medium	54	1.00 ●	0.0%	1.00	1.00	1.00 ●	NA	1.00 ▼	1.00 ▼	1.00	NA
Lock unit	40	2.50 ▲	0.1%	2.18	3.00	2.20 ▼	NA	3.00 ▲	3.00	3.00	NA
MHM[3] disposable, pack 10-14 units	50	1.35 ▼	-0.2%	1.00	1.85	1.00 ●	NA	1.76 ▼	1.00 ▼	4.00	NA
MHM reusable, 5 units	35	1.50 ▼	-0.3%	1.50	4.00	1.00 ●	NA	NA	1.50 ▼	10.50	NA
Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	36	8.00 ▲	1.2%	4.50	11.00	4.00 ▲	NA	11.00 ▲	5.00 ●	9.00	NA
Mug unit	42	0.92 ▼	-0.1%	0.50	1.00	0.50 ▼	NA	1.00 ●	0.60 ●	0.30	NA
Face Mask box, 50 units	35	4.00 ▲	0.9%	2.50	5.00	2.85 ▼	NA	4.00 ●	7.50 ▲	0.20	NA
Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	28	6.00 ▲	1.0%	0.30	7.00	5.95 ▼	NA	7.00 ▲	6.35 ▲	0.30	NA
Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	31	9.00 ▲	4.0%	6.00	15.00	6.40 ▲	NA	15.00 ▲	7.00 ▲	7.50	NA
Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	31	8.00 ▼	-2.0%	7.40	13.00	8.00 ▼	NA	20.00 ▲	8.00 ▲	7.50	NA
Plate 25cm diameter	48	1.50 ▲	0.5%	1.13	1.53	0.90 ●	NA	1.50 ●	1.35 ▲	2.00	NA
Rake unit	32	3.50 ▼	-1.5%	3.00	4.50	3.45 ▼	NA	6.00 ●	4.30 ▼	3.00	NA
Serving Spoon 125ml	43	1.53 ▲	0.3%	1.29	2.00	0.40 ▼	NA	1.51 ▼	2.00 ▲	3.00	NA
Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	44	7.06 ▲	0.8%	5.15	10.00	4.20 ▲	5.80 ▼	10.00 ●	5.00 ▼	10.00	NA
Soap 3 small bars (150g)	59	1.00 ●	0.0%	0.60	1.60	1.00 ●	NA	0.54 ▼	1.80 ▲	1.50	1.00 ●
Solar Lamp unit	36	5.00 ▲	-5.0%	4.00	7.65	5.05 ▲	NA	24.00 ▲	4.00	4.25	NA
Spoon unit	48	0.36 ▼	-0.1%	0.25	0.50	0.40 ▼	NA	0.30 ▼	0.53 ▲	0.25	NA
Washing Powder 100 grams	48	0.30 ▼	-0.1%	0.19	0.33	0.25 ▲	NA	0.18 ▼	0.30 ▼	0.30	0.50 ▼
Water 1 litre bottle	30	0.80 ▲	0.3%	0.47	0.98	0.80 ●	NA	0.40 ▲	NA	1.00	NA

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

PRICE CHANGE KEY

- ▲ Large increase (> 100%)
- ▲ Medium increase (31% to 100%)
- ▲ Small increase (5% to 30%)
- ● Minor change (-5% to 5%)
- ▼ Small decrease (-5% to -30%)
- ▼ Medium decrease (-31% to -100%)
- ▼ Large decrease (< -100%)
- x Inconclusive change[2]
- x Inconclusive price, based on only one quote
- 1 Price outliers: prices with strong deviation (+2) to the overall median price

*1st Quartile and 3rd Quartile: the prices listed here represent the aggregated value for the distribution of the 50% most common prices (25% of prices below and 25% of prices above the median, respectively)

Compared to the previous round in November 2022, the overall cost of the general NFI kit seems to have decreased slightly. However, there is no previous data to compare with Mogadishu and Dhobley.

Due to functional ports, cross-border trade, and passable roads, trade, and the movement of goods into Somalia were generally active. Market participants across the nation benefited from continuous supply chain flow, with the exception of areas hit by flooding.[6]

Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting restocking difficulties, per location - General NFIs

Item	All	Mogadishu (n = 23)	Garoowe (n = 25)	Jowhar (n = 39)	Baidoa (n = 16)	Galkayo (n = 15)	Hargeysa (n = 30)
Blanket	11%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Bowl	8%	0%	0%	44%	0%	0%	0%
Bucket	12%	0%	0%	46%	0%	0%	0%
Chlorine Tabs	18%	0%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%
Cooking Pot	11%	33%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%
Cup	13%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%
Jerry Can	6%	50%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%
Kettle	13%	50%	0%	63%	0%	0%	0%
Knife	13%	0%	0%	67%	0%	50%	0%
Lock	10%	50%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
MHM	14%	0%	0%	39%	0%	0%	0%
Mosquito Net	11%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Mug	10%	0%	100%	60%	0%	0%	0%
Face Mask	17%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Plastic Gloves	21%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Plastic Sheet	13%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Plate	15%	0%	100%	60%	0%	0%	0%
Rake	7%	0%	0%	75%	0%	0%	0%
Serving Spoon	5%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%
Sleeping Mat	16%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Soap	18%	0%	100%	42%	7%	50%	0%
Solar Lamp	14%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Spoon	6%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Washing Powder	13%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%

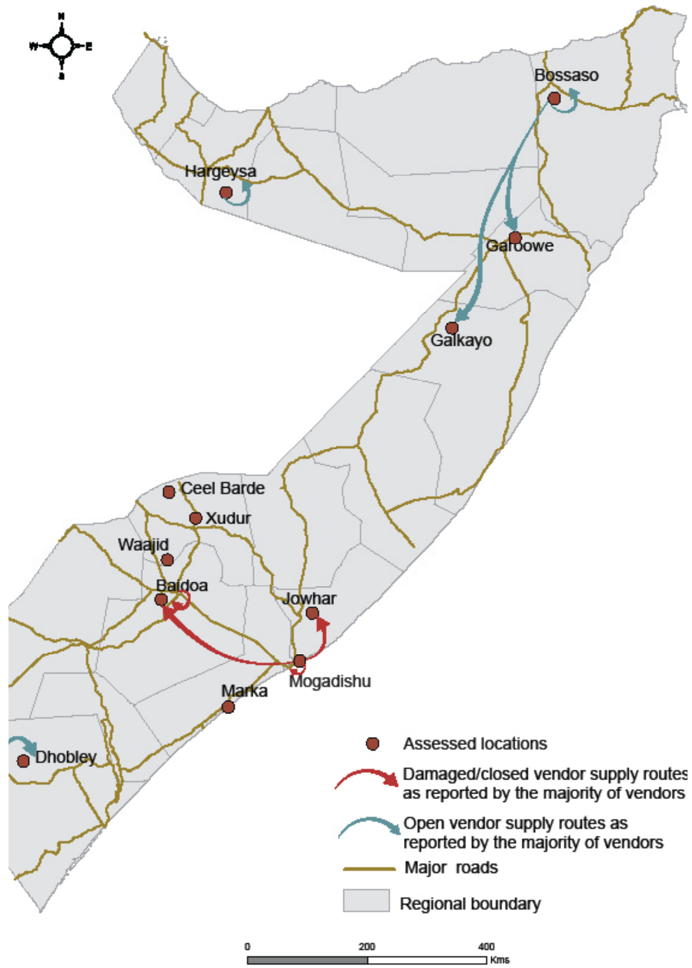
The table to the left illustrates the percentage of interviewed general NFI vendors reporting difficulties in restocking each item by their location.

At the aggregate level, the items most commonly reported as being difficult to restock were plastic gloves (21%), chlorine tablets (18%) and soap (18%). It should be noted that vendors were only asked about restocking difficulties for items that they currently had in stock, not for items that were reportedly unavailable (indicated with N/A in the table).

Restocking challenges were most commonly reported by vendors in Jowhar for each assessed general NFI. All (100%) interviewed vendors reported restocking challenges with blankets, locks, mosquito nets, face masks, plastic gloves, plastic sheets, sleeping mats and solar lamps. Vendors reported damaged supply routes being a major challenge (80%). Perhaps further reflective of the restocking difficulties reported by interviewed vendors in Jowhar, vendors commonly reported facing transportation barriers, most notably the poor quality of roads (78% of interviewed vendors), the closure of roads by floods (35%), and the perceived risk of arbitrary detention (16%).

The map to the right visualises the supply flow of transported general NFIs as reported by the interviewed vendors. Supply routes are shown as either damaged/closed or open based on the response provided by most vendors reliant on a particular supply route. Although this information might help to provide context to restocking difficulties and supply barriers reported by vendors, it should be considered indicative in nature.

Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in February 2023 - General NFIs



General NFIs are any non-food items or tools that contribute to the physical and/or psychological health of populations affected by a significant deterioration in their environment which threatens their survival. Please note that the difference in reporting on the supply route from Mogadishu to Galkayo could be due to the fact that general NFI vendors commonly reported preferring to supply from Bossaso Town rather than Mogadishu. Thus, the map might reflect the preference for one route over the other rather than route closure.

Median price (USD) of basic hygiene kit and minimum household water supply February 2023

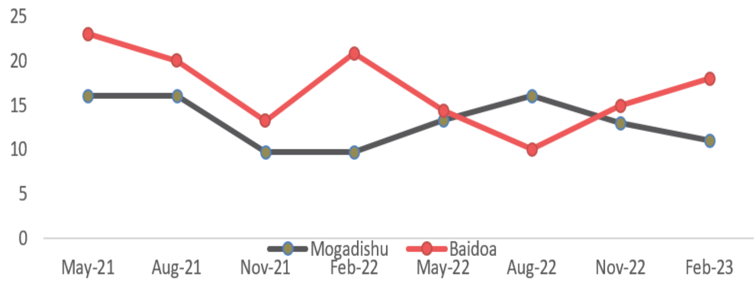
Item	Overall median, per assessed item spec.	Quantity per kit, per household	Median item cost per kit/household	Baidoa, cost per kit	Galkayo, cost per kit	Marka, cost per kit	Hargeysa, cost per kit	Jowhar, cost per kit	Dhobley, cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Bucket 10 litres	3.25	1	3.25	3.50	2.25	NA	4.38	3.00	NA	NA
Jerry Can 10 litres, non-collapsible	1.70	1	1.70	1.90	2.50	NA	1.50	2.00	NA	NA
MHM disposable, pack 10-14 units	1.38	2	2.76	2.00	2.60	NA	3.53	2.00	NA	NA
Soap 3 small bars (150g)	1.50	1000 g	10.00	10.00	10.00	NA	10.00	10.00	NA	10.00
Washing Powder 100 grams	0.90	300 g	0.90	0.90	0.90	NA	0.90	0.90	NA	0.90
Basic hygiene kit cost	8.13	NA	18.61	18.30	18.25	NA	20.30	17.90	NA	10.90
Rounded basic hygiene kit cost	10.00	NA	20.00	20.00	20.00	NA	20.00	20.00	NA	10.00
Communal water 20 litres	0.10	2790 l	13.25	13.95	31.39	NA	34.88	11.27	12.14	12.56
Piped water 1000 litres	2.25	2790 l	6.28	6.98	0.00	16.74	4.76	4.45	8.37	5.58
Trucked water 1000 litres	5.00	2790 l	13.95	13.95	125.55	4.19	22.32	6.81	NA	NA

The table above contains the items that should be included in a basic hygiene kit as guided by the WASH cluster in Somalia. The frequency with which these items should be distributed varies, as consumable items like soap, menstrual hygiene products, and washing powder would need to be distributed more frequently than non-consumable items like buckets and jerry cans.

The quantity of water required per household is based on the average Somali household size of 6, and the Sphere Minimum Standard of 15 litres of water per person per day (6 persons x 15 litres x 31 days).

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

Median price of basic hygiene kit over time (USD) - Mogadishu & Baidoa



The price of the basic hygiene kit cost for Mogadishu dropped slightly compared to the round of November 2022. However, in Baidoa, increases in prices of some components of hygiene materials doubled the average price kit to $20 (compared to November which was $10). Prices of hygiene kits for Galkayo and Hargeisa increased slightly as well. In most of the locations where water prices were monitored, data showed both increases and decreases. This differed for the different assessed locations. For instance, data from Baidoa shows that prices increased for communal, piped, and trucked water. Overall, the recorded price of trucked water (1000 litres) was higher in February 2023 (13.95 USD) compared to the November (5.58 USD) round (2022).

The ongoing drought in Somalia remained one of the key drivers of water scarcity.[7] The widespread water shortages have forced people to use contaminated water, which, coupled with poor hygiene practices, has led to frequent outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera. Increase in water scarcity in most parts of the country contributed to increased water prices leading to displacements, diarrhoea-related morbidity, and malnutrition in many parts of Somalia.[8]

According to a UNICEF report, over 8 million people lack access to safe water.[9] Water access in hard-to-reach districts is even constrained and could exacerbate vulnerability to waterborne disease.[10]

The cumulated rainfall is not enough to replenish groundwater sources and will require much more rainfall to effectively alleviate the impact of the recent drought and reduced high water prices particularly in rural and pre-urban areas that previously experienced a deficit of rainfalls.[11]

CONSTRUCTION ITEMS

Median prices of monitored items (USD) in February 2023 compared to previous round in November 2022 - Construction items and water suppliers

Item	Total Number of vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Prices Change %	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Dhobley	Baidoa	Bossaso	Galkayo	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Mogadishu
Brick 20cm x 20cm	35	0.59 ▼	0.0%	0.50	0.60	0.50	NA	NA	0.60 ▼	0.59 ▲	1.00 ▲	NA
Cement 50kg	61	9.00 ▲	0.2%	8.00	10.30	7.00	12.00 ▲	6.65 ▼	9.90 ▲	8.00 ▼	18.00	8.00
Gravel cubic meter	33	40.00 ▼	-3.0%	10.00	75.00	10.00	78.00 ▼	NA	30.00 ▲	43.17 ▼	8.50 ▼	NA
Gumboots one pair	42	16.63 ▲	9.6%	6.85	20.00	9.00	5.50 ▲	NA	20.00 ▲	18.00 ●	6.50 ▲	NA
Hammer 0.5kg	72	4.50 ▲	0.5%	4.00	5.00	3.00	5.00 ▲	3.00 ▲	6.50 ▲	4.50 ▲	5.00 ●	4.00
Hinges 4 inches	49	5.00 ▼	-5.0%	2.00	11.20	3.00	12.30 ▲	NA	5.00 ▼	1.00 ●	15.00	3.75
Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	71	7.65 ▲	1.6%	4.05	8.90	4.00	4.00 ●	NA	8.90 ▲	8.00 ▼	5.00 ▼	8.70
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm	40	7.00 ▼	-2.2%	3.71	10.00	8.00	10.00 ▲	NA	10.50 ●	3.50 ●	6.20 ▼	NA
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm	37	7.00 ▼	-2.0%	6.00	8.50	9.00	7.00 ▼	NA	10.50 ▼	5.50 ▼	7.00 ▼	NA
Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	66	2.00 ●	0.0%	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50 ▼	NA	2.50 ●	2.00 ●	2.00 ●	1.50
Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	65	2.50 ▲	0.5%	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00 ▲	NA	2.50 ●	2.00 ●	2.50 ●	3.50
Sand cubic meter	29	12.00 ▼	-18.0%	10.00	48.00	10.00	48.00 ▲	NA	NA	11.50 ▼	4.50 ▼	NA
Spade unit	41	5.00 ▲	0.5%	4.00	5.50	5.00	4.00 ▲	NA	NA	4.00 ▼	5.40 ▼	NA
Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	45	9.00 ●	0.0%	6.00	13.75	10.00	10.50 ▼	NA	7.00 ▼	32.00 ▼	5.40 ▼	6.75
Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	43	7.00 ▼	-1.0%	5.60	9.00	NA	8.00 ▼	NA	7.00 ▼	19.50 ▼	6.00 ▼	4.00
Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m	31	6.60 ▼	-1.2%	5.00	7.00	5.00	5.00 ▼	NA	7.00 ▼	NA	6.50 ▼	7.50
Vent Pipe 4m long	29	11.30 ▼	-0.2%	7.00	15.00	4.50	11.60 ▲	NA	NA	20.00 ●	7.00	NA
Wheelbarrow unit	49	32.00 ▼	-3.0%	28.00	42.50	32.00	15.55 ▼	45.00	63.00 ▲	41.25 ▲	27.50	31.00
Wooden Pole 6m long	34	5.00 ▼	-1.0%	3.08	6.00	8.00	2.00 ●	NA	12.00 ●	5.00 ▼	5.00 ▼	NA
Wood Saw 10 inches long	45	5.00 ▲	0.5%	4.50	9.00	5.00	3.60 ▲	5.00	9.00 ▲	5.00 ▼	5.90 ▲	4.75
Communal water 20 litres	28	0.10 ▼	-3.0%	0.08	0.20	0.09	0.10 ▼	NA	0.23 ▲	0.25 ▲	0.08	0.09
Piped water 1000 litres	40	2.00 ▲	-1.0%	1.67	3.00	3.00	2.50 ▲	NA	NA	1.71 ●	1.60	2.00
Trucked water 1000 litres	23	4.00 ▼	0.5%	2.35	8.00	NA	5.00 ▼	NA	45.00 ▲	8.00 ●	2.44	NA

PRICE CHANGE KEY

- ▲ Large increase (> 100%)
- ▲ Medium increase (31% to 100%)
- ▲ Small increase (5% to 30%)
- ● Minor change (-5% to 5%)
- ▼ Small decrease (-5% to -30%)
- ▼ Medium decrease (-31% to -100%)
- ▼ Large decrease (< -100%)
- x Inconclusive change

*1st Quartile and 3rd Quartile: the prices listed here represent the aggregated value for the distribution of the 50% most common prices (25% of prices below and 25% of prices above the median, respectively)

Findings suggest prices decreased for a considerable number of monitored construction items since the previous round of the JMMI in November 2022. Gravel (-3%) decreased slightly, and piped water (1%) showed a small increase in price.

However, there were more affected people in need of shelter and construction items with the current displacement landscape. According to the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), the top humanitarian need of the displaced families was shelter (76%).[12] In May, the effects of climate change coupled with conflict and insecurity made the operational environment in Somalia challenging.[13] According to REACH Detailed site assessment report, 34% of assessed sites reportedly had access challenges to markets selling NFIs/construction materials within or around (15 minutes radius) the site, depicting barriers to access for NFIs and/or construction materials.

With over 8 million people affected by drought, conflict, and floods,[14] affected people are still in need of humanitarian response. The funding gap could exacerbate the situation.

Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting restocking difficulties, per location - Construction items

Item	All	Mogadishu (n = 52)	Jowhar (n = 4)	Baidoa (n = 26)	Galkayo (n = 20)	Hargeysa (n = 20)
Brick	17%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Cement	15%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Gravel	20%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Gumboots	12%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Hammer	13%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Hinges	12%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Iron Sheet	11%	0%	100%	0%	0%	6%
Metal Bar	25%	0%	100%	0%	20%	17%
Nails	11%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Sand	16%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Spade	15%	0%	100%	0%	13%	0%
Timber	20%	0%	100%	0%	0%	25%
Vent Pipe	10%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Wheelbarrow	18%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Wooden Pole	17%	0%	100%	0%	33%	0%
Wood Saw	20%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%

The table to the left illustrates the proportion of construction vendors reporting difficulties restocking each item by their location. It should be noted that vendors were only asked about restocking difficulties for items that they currently had in stock, not for items that were reportedly unavailable.

The map to the right visualises supply route conditions as reported by the interviewed construction vendor KIs.

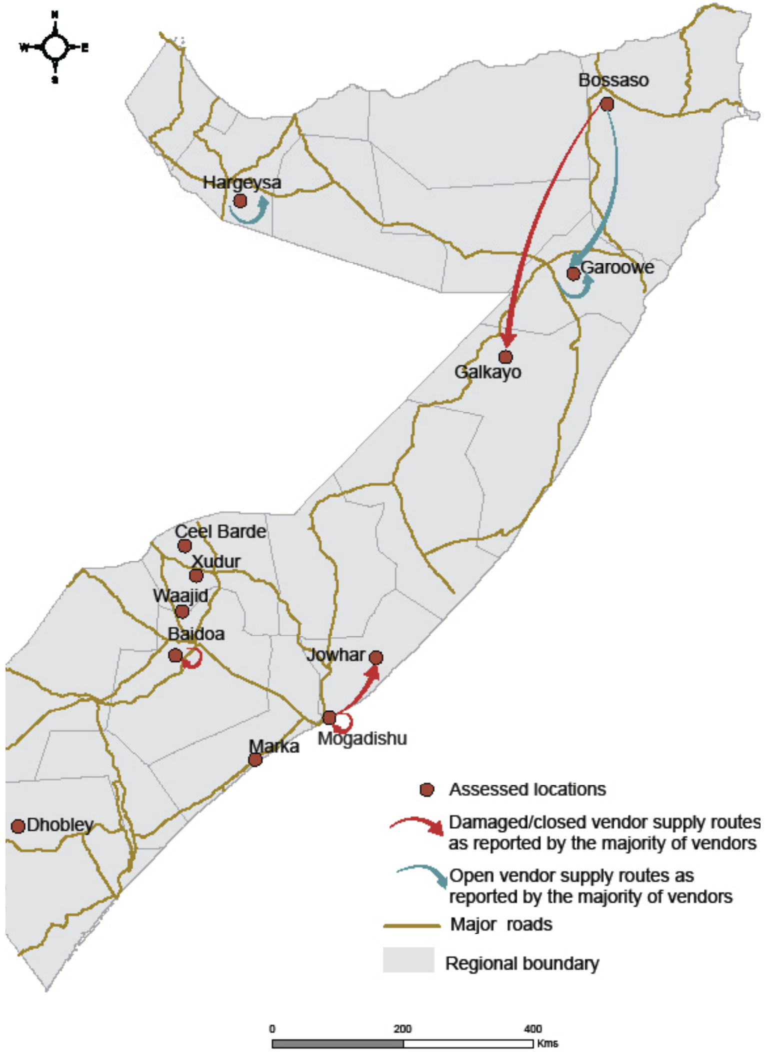
53% of interviewed construction vendors reported a damaged supply route, 36% reported major supply route was open, 7% reported the supply route was open irregularly, 2% reported they did not know and the rest reported others (2%). 18% of Baidoa vendors reported damaged supply routes for restocking of construction items, followed by Mogadishu (11%), Galkayo (11%), Dhobley (9%) and Jowhar (4%).

In addition, all (100%) interviewed vendors from Jowhar reported restocking difficulties. This is a result of poor quality of roads (30%), risk of theft (54%) and the spring season (94%) that results in flash floods making roads inaccessible.

However, 20% of the interviewed vendors in Garoowe reported that their supply route was open. They reported no damaged supply route since the road from Bosaso to Garowe was in good condition.

Supply routes are shown as either damaged/ closed or open based on the response provided by most vendors reliant on a particular supply route. Although this information might help to provide context to restocking difficulties and supply barriers reported by vendors, it should be considered indicative in nature.

Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in February 2023 - Construction Items



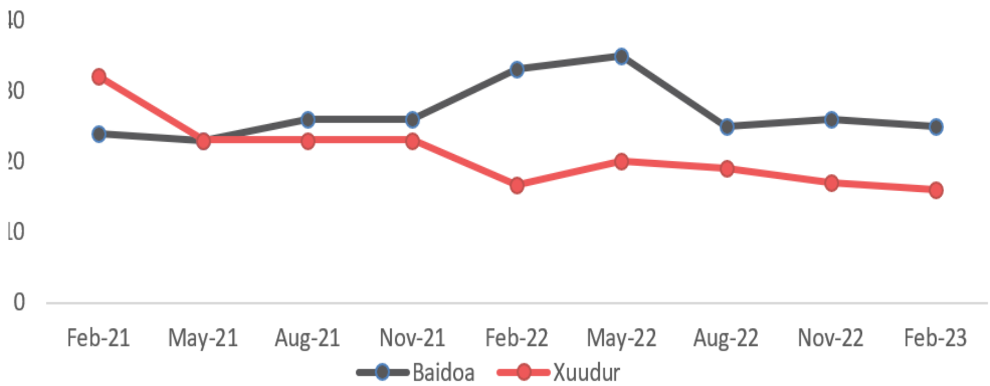
STATIONARY ITEMS

Median price (USD) of basic learning kit - Education cluster February 2023

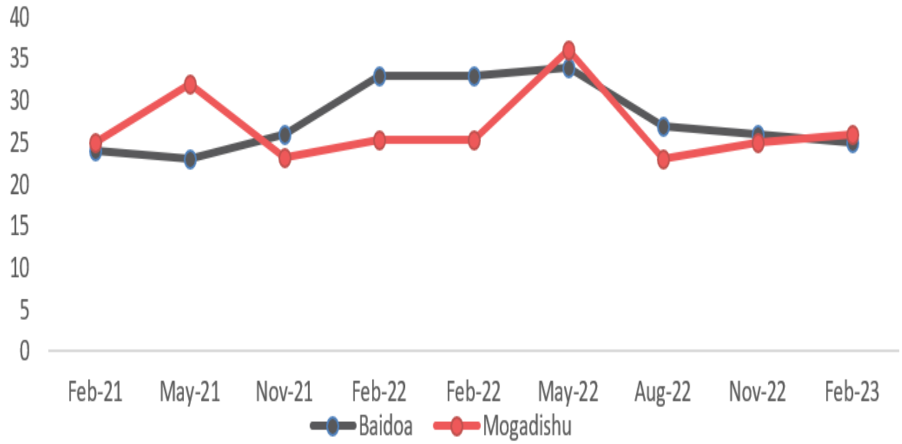
Item	Overall median, per assessed	Quantity per kit, per learner	Median item cost per kit/per	Baidoa, cost per kit	Ceel Barde, cost per kit	Waajid, cost per kit	Xuudur, cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Bag unit, polyester	4.00	1	4.00	4.00	3.21	3.83	7.00	7.00
Crayons packet, 24 units	0.85	1	0.85	1.00	0.00	0.70	0.55	1.00
Exercise Book 100 pages, A5 size	0.90	6	5.40	6.00	2.76	6.00	4.08	5.40
Math set set	1.77	1	1.77	1.50	1.77	1.50	2.50	2.00
Pencils pack, 24 units	1.02	4	4.08	8.00	4.08	3.04	0.48	8.00
Pens 10 units	1.00	2	2.00	3.00	2.23	0.00	0.32	2.00
Rubber unit	0.15	4	0.61	0.80	0.61	1.52	0.48	0.40
Ruler unit, 30 cm long	0.30	1	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.70	0.20	0.30
Sharpener unit	0.12	1	0.12	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.10
Total basic education kit cost	**10.11**	NA	**19.13**	**24.80**	**14.97**	**17.49**	**15.73**	**26.20**
Rounded basic education kit cost	**10.00**	NA	**20.00**	**25.00**	**15.00**	**15.00**	**15.00**	**25.00**

The table on the left contains the items that should be included in a basic learning kit, as determined by Education Cluster Somalia. The quantities listed in the kit are to be included per learner per school term. The median price of the kit varies by location and not all items included in the kit were available at the time of the assessment in all assessed markets.

Median price of education kit over time (USD) - Xudur and Baidoa



Median price of education kit over time (USD) - Mogadishu and Baidoa



***Rounding** has been done upwards to the nearest 5 USD for ease of implementation at the programmatic level, following the methodology used in the Quarterly Cash

Median prices of monitored items (USD) in February 2023 compared to previous round in November 2022 - Stationery items

Item	Total Number of Vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Price change %	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Baidoa	Waajid	Ceel Barde	Xudur	Mogadishu
Bag unit, polyester	73	4.00 ▼	-2.0%	3.55	6.00	4.00 ●	3.83	3.21 ▼	7.00 ▼	7.00 ▲
Blackboard Drawing set	35	2.00 ▼	-1.0%	1.00	2.64	1.50 ▲	NA	NA	NA	3.00 ●
Blackboard plywood	53	6.00 ▼	-9.0%	3.65	7.50	7.00 ●	2.38	NA	NA	5.00 ▼
Calculator unit	61	12.00 ●	0.0%	11.00	12.00	12.00 ▲	10.00	NA	13.50	12.00 ●
Chalk box, 10 units	60	2.00 ▼	-1.0%	1.50	3.00	1.50 ●	1.63	2.78 ▲	4.00 ▼	3.00 ●
Crayons packet, 24 units	62	1.00 ●	0.0%	0.68	1.00	1.00 ●	0.70	NA	0.55 ▼	1.00 ●
Duster unit	61	1.00 ●	0.0%	1.00	1.00	1.00 ●	1.00	1.00 ●	1.50 ▲	1.00 ●
Exercise Book 100 pages, A5 size	108	1.00 ▲	0.4%	0.60	1.00	1.00 ▲	1.00	0.46 ▲	0.68 ▼	0.90 ▼
Maps set	34	5.50 ▲	0.5%	5.00	6.00	6.00 ●	5.50	NA	NA	4.00 ▼
Marker unit	52	1.00 ▲	0.3%	1.00	1.50	1.00 ●	1.70	NA	1.00 ▲	0.50 ●
Math set set	61	2.00 ●	0.0%	1.50	2.00	1.50 ▲	1.50	1.77 ▼	2.50 ▲	2.00 ●
Paper pack, 500 sheets A4 size	59	5.00 ●	0.0%	4.50	6.00	5.00 ●	7.70	5.00 ▼	NA	4.25 ▲
Pencils pack, 24 units	93	1.50 ▼	-0.5%	0.75	2.00	2.00 ●	0.76	1.02 ▼	0.12 ●	2.00 ●
Pens 10 units	91	1.00 ●	0.0%	0.88	1.50	1.50 ▼	NA	1.12 ▲	0.16 ▲	1.00 ●
Register unit, large	79	3.89 ▼	-1.1%	3.00	4.00	4.00 ▲	3.50	4.37 ▼	4.50 ▼	3.00 ●
Rubber unit	84	0.12 ●	0.0%	0.10	0.20	0.20 ▲	0.38	0.15 ▲	0.12 ●	0.10 ●
Ruler unit, 30 cm long	59	0.30 ▼	-0.2%	0.25	0.35	0.30 ▲	0.70	0.20 ▼	0.20 ▼	0.30 ▲
Scissor unit, medium	78	1.00 ●	0.0%	0.53	1.00	1.00 ●	0.70	0.61 ▼	0.80 ▼	0.85 ▼
Sharpener unit	65	0.12 ▼	0.0%	0.10	0.20	0.20 ▲	0.50	0.10 ●	0.12 ●	0.10 ●
Whiteboard aluminum	28	40.50 ▲	3.0%	40.00	42.75	40.25 ▲	0.20	NA	NA	45.00 ▼

PRICE CHANGE KEY

- ▲ Large increase (> 100%)
- ▲ Medium increase (31% to 100%)
- ▲ Small increase (5% to 30%)
- ● Minor change (-5% to 5%)
- ▼ Small decrease (-5% to -30%)
- ▼ Medium decrease (-31% to -100%)
- ▼ Large decrease (< -100%)
- x Inconclusive change
- x Inconclusive price, based on only one quote
- 1 Price outliers: prices with strong deviation (+2) to the overall median price

*1st Quartile and 3rd Quartile: the prices listed here represent the aggregated value for the distribution of the 50% most common prices (25% of prices below and 25% of prices above the median, respectively)

Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting restocking difficulties, per location - Stationery items

Item	All	Mogadishu (n = 48)	Waajid (n = 33)	Garoowe (n = 7)	Ceelbarde (n = 20)	Xudur (n = 18)	Baidoa (n = 74)
Bag	19%	60%	6%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Blackboard Drawing	17%	56%	0%	0%		0%	0%
Blackboard	15%	45%	8%	0%	50%	100%	0%
Calculator	20%	50%	29%	0%	50%	100%	0%
Chalk	10%	15%	25%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Crayons	37%	63%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%
Duster	16%	38%	0%	0%	33%	100%	0%
Exercise Book	28%	59%	6%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Maps	17%	14%	60%			0%	0%
Marker	34%	33%	50%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Math Set	26%	42%	50%	50%	13%	100%	4%
Paper	24%	56%	13%	0%	67%	100%	0%
Pencils	32%	53%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Pens	35%	52%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Register	29%	42%	43%	0%	75%	100%	0%
Rubber	40%	60%	15%	0%	29%	100%	0%
Ruler	32%	59%	18%	0%	20%	100%	0%
Scissor	45%	59%	7%	0%	80%	100%	0%
Sharpener	44%	56%	0%		14%	100%	0%
White Board	14%	60	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%

The table to the left illustrates the percentage of interviewed stationary vendors reporting difficulties in restocking each item by their location. The most difficult items to restock included Scissor (45%), Sharpener (44%) and Rubber (40%)

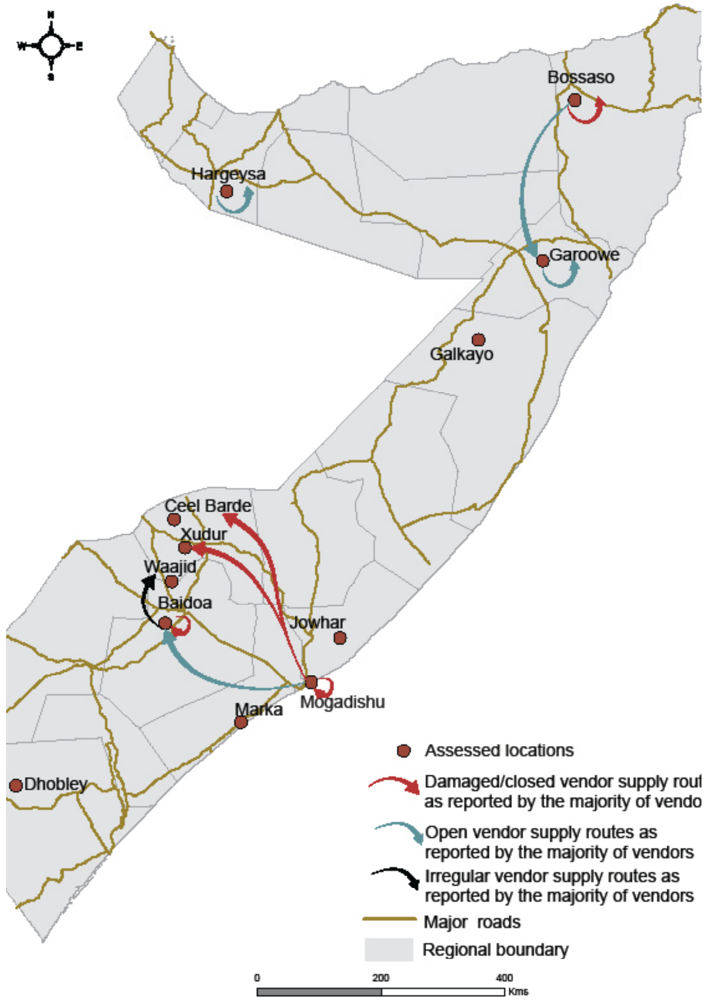
Interviewed stationery vendors in Xudur and Mogadishu most commonly reported restocking issues of stationery items, especially with all vendors in Xudur reporting challenges in restocking stationery items. This is a result of the closure of roads by armed groups (100%).

39% of interviewed stationery vendors reported their supply route was open, 26% reported major supply route was damaged, 16% reported the supply route was open irregularly, 11% reported closed, 6 % reported others while 2% reported they did not know. The vendors most frequently reporting damaged supply routes for restocking stationary items were in Baidoa (16%). This is due to the poor quality of roads (52%), the risk of bombing (25%) and heavy rains during autumn (75%) season damaging major supply routes which appears to be substantiated by the WFP Joint Market and Supply Chain Weekly update (28 May - 03 June 2023).[4] In addition, vendors in Ceel Barde reported a damaged supply route from Mogadishu as well.

However, vendors in Bossaso reported that their supply route was open (14%). 6% of the interviewed vendors from Waajid reported their supply route was open irregularly for restocking stationery items.

Supply routes are shown as either damaged/closed or open based on the response provided by most vendors reliant on a particular supply route. Although this information might help to provide context to restocking difficulties and supply barriers reported by vendors, it should be considered indicative in nature.

Supply route conditions reported by interviewed vendors in February 2023 - Stationary items



MARKET ENVIRONMENT

To provide context to the restocking difficulties reported by vendors in certain locations, it is important to understand the overall market environment in which they operate, including any potential supply barriers. Among all the interviewed vendors across the assessed markets, 90% reported having faced financial barriers in the 3 months prior to data collection, with "limited cash" emerging as the most reported financial barrier (38% of vendors).

In addition to financial challenges, interviewed vendors also commonly reported having faced barriers related to transportation such as poor quality of roads, (34% of vendors) and risk of bombing (16%). Vendors also reported increased security-barriers (53%) and other non-security related barriers (67%) compared to last quarter (November 2022)

Some barriers were particularly commonly reported in some locations, but not in others, suggesting location-specific concerns from vendors. For a more detailed breakdown of the percentage of vendors reporting experiencing each barrier to supply, refer to pages 13 and 14.

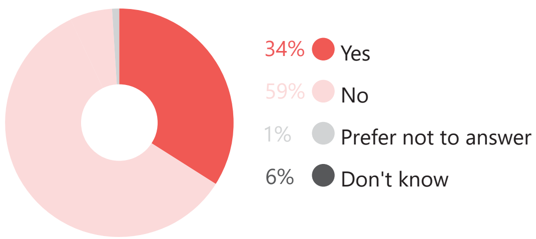
In some locations, all interviewed vendors (100%) reported particular barriers. For instance, 100% of vendors in Xudur reported low purchasing power and closure of roads by armed groups.

In Mogadishu, 56% of vendors reported a risk of bombing during transportation, 33% reported road closure by authorities while 30% reported poor quality of roads leading to deteriorating conditions of the supply roads from upstream to downstream markets.

Findings suggest that poor quality of roads remained a prevalent supply barrier in Dhobley and Jowhar, with the proportion of interviewed vendors in Dhobley (53%) and Jowhar (78%) reporting poor quality of roads as a supply barrier.

In addition to the poor quality of roads, vendors in Dhobley reported limited cash as a major financial barrier (91%), with vendors in Jowhar reporting low purchasing power as a main financial barrier (69%).

Percentage of interviewed vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in a particular season



The interviewed vendors (34%) reported facing greater supply barriers in a particular season. Stock conditions might have been partially affected by seasonality.

Among the 34% of vendors reporting facing greater supply issues in particular seasons, % of vendors per season they reportedly faced greater supply issues.

Percentage of interviewed vendors reportedly affected supply issues by each season.

Location	Deyr	Gu	Hagaa	Jilal
All	69%	54%	32%	31%
Baidoa	75%	50%	7%	10%
Bossaso	86%	0%	14%	29%
Ceel Barde	0%	100%	20%	60%
Waajid	55%	0%	0%	100%
Galkayo	33%	0%	33%	33%
Garoowe	0%	0%	67%	33%
Hargeysa	0%	0%	40%	60%
Xudur	100%	100%	100%	100%
Jowhar	83%	94%	69%	6%
Dhobley	100%	93%	0%	0%
Mogadishu	50%	40%	80%	20%

Proportion of vendors reporting having been affected by supply barriers, per type of barrier, compared with the previous round in November 2022.

Location	Financial	Transportation	Non-security	Security
All	90%	90%	67%	53%
Baidoa	99%	99%	87%	56%
Bossaso	0%	15%	0%	0%
Ceel Barde	126%	70%	130%	122%
Waajid	90%	160%	125%	35%
Galkayo	80%	90%	44%	91%
Garoowe	16%	11%	11%	18%
Hargeysa	47%	0%	4%	2%
Xudur	260%	115%	155%	5%
Jowhar	167%	142%	90%	66%
Dhobley	96%	60%	13%	39%
Mogadishu	73%	163%	88%	96%

*Respondents could choose multiple answers. Results may exceed 100%.

KEY

(table above)

- Increase from previous round
- No change from previous round
- Decrease from previous

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

Percentage of interviewed vendors reportedly affected by each barrier, per location (part 1)

	Financial Barriers											Transportation Barriers									
Location	None	Banks closed	Banks limited cash	Banks limited loan	Hawala[5] closed	Hawala limited cash	Hawala limited movement	Limited cash	Low purchasing power	Don't know	Prefer not to answer	None	Risk of bombing (transport)	Detention	Road closures by armed groups	Poor quality of roads	Flooded Roads	Supplier does not have proper authorization for movement	Closure of roads by authorities	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
All	33%	1%	3%	6%	2%	3%	2%	38%	36%	4%	1%	36%	16%	13%	7%	34%	5%	5%	10%	5%	0%
Waajid	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	10%	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%	5%	45%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%
Baidoa	31%	1%	2%	7%	2%	4%	1%	41%	41%	0%	0%	23%	13%	15%	4%	52%	0%	4%	11%	0%	0%
Bossaso	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	54%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	31%	0%
Ceel Barde	13%	0%	0%	4%	4%	13%	0%	65%	30%	0%	0%	48%	13%	0%	9%	30%	4%	0%	13%	4%	0%
Galkayo	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%	38%	2%	0%	50%	43%	28%	3%	3%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%
Garoowe	60%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	7%	5%	23%	2%	56%	0%	2%	0%	6%	0%	0%	4%	33%	2%
Hargeysa	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	47%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Xudur	0%	5%	55%	30%	NA	0%	0%	25%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	10%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Jowhar	5%	3%	2%	20%	0%	5%	0%	67%	69%	0%	0%	9%	11%	16%	0%	78%	35%	0%	2%	2%	0%
Dhobley	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	4%	0%	0%	47%	7%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mogadishu	47%	1%	0%	1%	7%	0%	0%	36%	28%	1%	4%	28%	56%	35%	6%	30%	4%	0%	33%	2%	0%

Percentage of interviewed vendors reportedly affected by each barrier, per location (part 2)

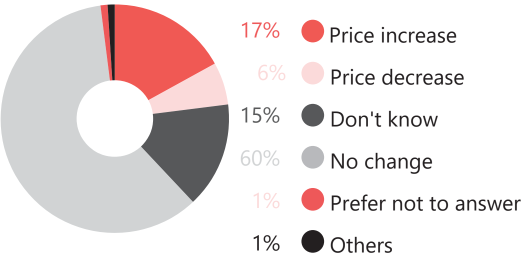
Location	Non-security Barriers													Security Barriers								
	None	Contamination	Expiration*	Rotting	Carry from storage*	Restrictions	Supplier curfew	Supplier limited supply	Supplier unwilling	Supplier out stock	No Suppliers	Don't know	Prefer not to answer	None	Theft	Risk of bombing (market)	Detention	Risk of gun attack*	Popular tension	Shop or market closure	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
All	56%	15%	11%	10%	5%	7%	1%	7%	5%	6%	1%	7%	1%	59%	27%	15%	6%	4%	1%	2%	4%	0%
Mogadishu	60%	17%	7%	13%	3%	24%	0%	8%	0%	16%	0%	5%	0%	52%	33%	29%	19%	5%	4%	5%	1%	0%
Waajid	25%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	20%	25%	0%	0%	0%	75%	5%	5%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Garoowe	74%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	74%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%
Ceelbarde	43%	26%	17%	0%	13%	43%	4%	13%	4%	4%	4%	0%	0%	26%	70%	9%	0%	26%	9%	9%	0%	0%
Jowhar	41%	2%	0%	33%	26%	2%	0%	15%	0%	13%	0%	18%	2%	26%	54%	8%	3%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%
Xudur	25%	65%	30%	40%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	95%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baidoa	42%	26%	31%	9%	5%	2%	0%	0%	12%	0%	2%	0%	0%	53%	20%	25%	5%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Galkayo	58%	7%	2%	4%	4%	7%	4%	2%	11%	0%	2%	2%	2%	53%	44%	31%	11%	4%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Dhobley	87%	0%	9%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bossaso	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%	0%	81%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%
Hargeysa	98%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	98%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

The short form "carry from storage" is used here for "difficult to carry commodities from storage to shop for sale" and the short form "expiration" is used here for "expiration of commodities due to length of storage. "Risk of gun attack" refers to a perceived risk of an attack where guns are used as a weapon, for a purpose other than robbery.

ANTICIPATED CVA

One of the main purposes of the JMMI data is to provide updated information to humanitarian actors implementing or planning to implement CVA programming. A randomly chosen subset of 50% of vendors interviewed was asked about their perceptions of the possible effect of CVA on prices. It should be noted that the results presented for this question are indicative, and purely based on the subjective perception of the vendors interviewed.

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



Overall, 60% of interviewed vendors reported expecting no change in prices if CVA were to be distributed to the local population while 17% of the vendors reported expecting a price increase.

CREDIT

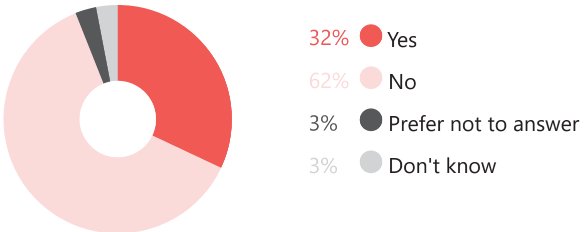
Vendors were asked which sources of credit (if any) would be available to them if they were to need extra capital to conduct their business. Vendors reported suppliers (43%), family members living in the district (24%), family members living outside (16%) and banks (13%) to be their most likely sources of credit.

Conversely, 22% of the interviewed vendors reported not having access to any source of credit. The highest proportion of vendors who reported having no access to credit was observed in Hargeysa (45%). This was followed by Garoowe (44%) and Mogadishu (39%). On the other hand, all vendors interviewed were perceived to access at least two sources of additional credit line if needed.

More than one third (32%) of vendors at the aggregated level reported having offered goods on credit to at least one of their customers in the 30 days prior to data collection, which indicates a financial risk for vendors in cases of nonpayment.

Interviewed vendors from Dhobley (78%), Ceelbarde (70%), Hargeysa (57%) Mogadishu (51%), Bossaso (50%) and Waajid (45%) commonly reported having offered credit to customers. The locations where the lowest percentages of vendors reported offering credit to their customers were Baidoa (21%), Xudur (15%), Jowhar (15%) and Garoowe (9%). Interviewed vendors in Galkayo reported they didn't provide any credit to their customers in the past 30 days.

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



48 USD is the median maximum amount that vendors reported allowing in credit for a single customer. 50% of values reported were between 9 - 45 USD.

The highest median maximum amount of credit provided by vendors to a single customer was 78 USD in Dhobley, followed by 70 and 57 USD in Ceelbarde and Hargeisa respectively.

92 USD is the median reported estimated value of credit that vendors had offered to customers and were still expecting to be paid back. 50% of values reported were between 20 - 60 USD.

Percentage of vendors reporting being able to access the following sources of credit when in need of extra capital for their business

Location	None	Supplier	Bank	Family (same district)	Family (different district)	Micro-finance	Community	Association	Hawala (Remittances)	SACCO	Prefer not to answer	Don't know
All	22%	43%	13%	24%	16%	2%	6%	9%	2%	0%	1%	5%
Mogadishu	39%	55%	21%	23%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Waajid	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	100%	90%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Garoowe	44%	0%	23%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	23%
Ceelbarde	13%	30%	9%	48%	30%	0%	26%	4%	9%	4%	0%	0%
Jowhar	2%	80%	3%	30%	18%	2%	7%	31%	2%	0%	0%	2%
Xudur	5%	20%	10%	90%	95%	10%	5%	10%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Baidoa	14%	45%	17%	33%	31%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Galkayo	13%	56%	11%	24%	4%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dhobley	35%	65%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bossaso	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	69%
Hargeysa	45%	49%	8%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

The geographic coverage is determined by the access and capacity of partners. In order to maximise efficacy, certain markets are prioritised to reflect the areas in which cash transfer programmes, particularly focused on NFIs, are planned or ongoing, as well as key supply chains information for the main NFIs assessed. Key target locations are Baidoa, Belet Weyne, Bossaso, Dhobley, Doolow, Dusamareb, Galkayo, Garoowe, Hargeysa, Jowhar, Kismayo, and Mogadishu.

Not all items are monitored in all locations listed above, and not all locations are included in each round (see map on page 1).

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

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

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

DATA PROCESSING

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

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

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

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

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

LIMITATIONS

In this round of the JMMI, data was collected partially remotely (19% of interviews), using vendor contact information collected prior to the data collection by the partners.

Market monitoring can be challenging, especially through remote interviews. While questions are standardised across all locations, different variables might interfere with the quality of the data collected. It is important to keep in mind that some vendors might feel more or less inclined to share their actual experiences (fearing that the information shared might be used by competitors or otherwise against their business), while others might adjust their answers based on the expected effect that they will have on humanitarian programming. Similarly, even though all enumerators received the same training, some might have more previous experience and might therefore be better able to produce higher quality data. As the JMMI gradually manages to establish a stronger internal coordination and external relations with vendors, and longitudinal data becomes available, the accuracy of findings is expected to increase.

The interaction with market vendors is a key element affecting the quality of the data. Starting with remote interviews limited the capacity of partners to establish a relationship and explain to these vendors the goals of the JMMI in more detail. This could have also limited the enumerators' capacity to ensure that vendors felt that their concerns were observed and addressed.

Conducting remote interviews with preselected vendors also limited the capacity of enumerators to target specific vendors, according to the specific items sold. In that regard, item availability could have been reported with a degree of false negatives. In other words, items may wrongfully appear to be unavailable because enumerators had a limited pool of vendors to interview. On top of that, vendors were often not available for clarifications after the initial data collection period, which might have resulted in slightly skewed results.

As the subsequent rounds continue to shift back to face-to-face interviews, these limitations are expected to be minimised. Concurrently, as the JMMI evolves, a longitudinal perspective can offer steadier trends, which may help target specific points of contention.

NFIs are particularly challenging to standardise as they vary significantly in terms of types, brands, and specifications. The JMMI methodology aims to balance consistency and comparability considerations with geographical variations in availability.

The markets selected by the partners are mostly large urban markets, which may not be representative of rural areas.

ONLINE DASHBOARD

To facilitate the interaction with the JMMI, an interactive dashboard is available online. The dashboard is designed to allow users to navigate more easily and draw geographical and temporal comparisons, and filter on particular items. The development of the interactive dashboard started in September 2020.

To use the online interactive dashboard, access bit.ly/som-jmmi

NOTES

In all multiple choice questions, respondents could choose not to answer (Prefer not to answer) or report as not knowing the answer (Don't know). These responses were recorded and are reported separately, unless specified otherwise.

Some words, particularly "items" and "commodities" are used interchangeably.

Seasons are referred to using their names in Somali, as they are normally referred to in other publications. This is because the seasons are observed in accordance with meteorological events and might not coincide with the Western seasons. A rough equivalence with the seasons in the northern hemisphere would be Hagaa (summer), Deyr (autumn), Jilal (winter), and Gu' (spring). The two rainy seasons are Deyr and Gu'.

To access the complete terms of reference, access this link.

FEEDBACK

We are devoted to improving our outputs, so that we can continue supporting our partners and all actors within the humanitarian response. Please share your feedback related to this factsheet using this link.

ENDNOTES

1. OCHA Somalia, Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2023.

2. Prices are calculated from the median of at least 3 reported prices, for "general", "construction", and "stationery" items, or at least 2 reported items from water suppliers.

3. Considering a normal distribution of prices, the standard deviation can be understood as the range within which 68% of prices are located. For example, if the prices of one item present a standard deviation of 10 USD, then 68% of prices collected were within a 20 USD range. This could be 100-120 USD or 10-30 USD, so it is understandable that more expensive items are more prone to a higher standard deviation

4. Inconclusive due to limited data available. In most cases, less than three prices are available from the current and/or the previous round of data collection.

5. Vendors were asked to report on the condition of their main supply routes (irregularly open, closed, damaged, and open). The supply flow visualised in this map (and the maps on pages 8 and 11) represent the most commonly reported road condition for each supply route.

6. WFP (June 2023) Joint Market and Supply Chain Update (weekly)

7. Somalia: Drought - 2015-2023

8. https://www.unicef.org/somalia/stories/baidoa-somalia-water-lifeline

9. UNICEF Horn of Africa Dashboard (Drought Situation): April 2023

10. Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (Published June 2023)

11. Somalia: 2023 Flash and Riverine Floods Situation Report No. 2 (as of 6 June 2023)

12. UNHCR Somalia: Operational Update (1 - 31 May 2023)

13. UNHCR Somalia: Operational Update (1 - 31 May 2023)

14. UNOCHA Somalia

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

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

Appendix

JMMI Previous Factsheets:

2020
August
November

2021
February
May
August
November

2022
February
May
August
November

Co-leads:

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action
WASH Cluster Somalia
Shelter Cluster Somalia ShelterCluster.org Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter
Somalia Education Cluster | Kutlada Waxbarashada Somalia

Participating agencies (February 2023):

Horn Aid For Development and Human Rights Initiatives
FCA Finn Church Aid
NRC Norwegian Refugee Council
UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency
PMWDO
pah Polish Humanitarian Action
ALIGHT
NCA actalliance Somalia Program
IOM UN Migration
KAAH Relief and Development Org Building sustainable lives
Vision Corps Initiative

Donor:

USAID From the American People