SOMALIA JOINT MARKET MONITORING INITIATIVE (JMMI)

August 2022

INTRODUCTION

Three years of consecutive below-average rainy seasons have led to severe water shortages, widespread displacement, and rising food prices throughout Somalia. With the country facing its fourth consecutive year of below-average rainfall, there may be a sharp increase in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)[1] needs. All the while, as of 31st March 2022, only 56.1 million United States Dollar (USD) of the requested 1.5 billion USD has been contributed to the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)[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 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 to set up and coordinate in several countries.

The assessed items are selected based on 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[2], 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 22nd of August and the 1st of September, 2022.

SUMMARY FROM THE CURRENT ROUND

14	participating agencies
13	assessed locations
73	assessed items
841	interviews conducted

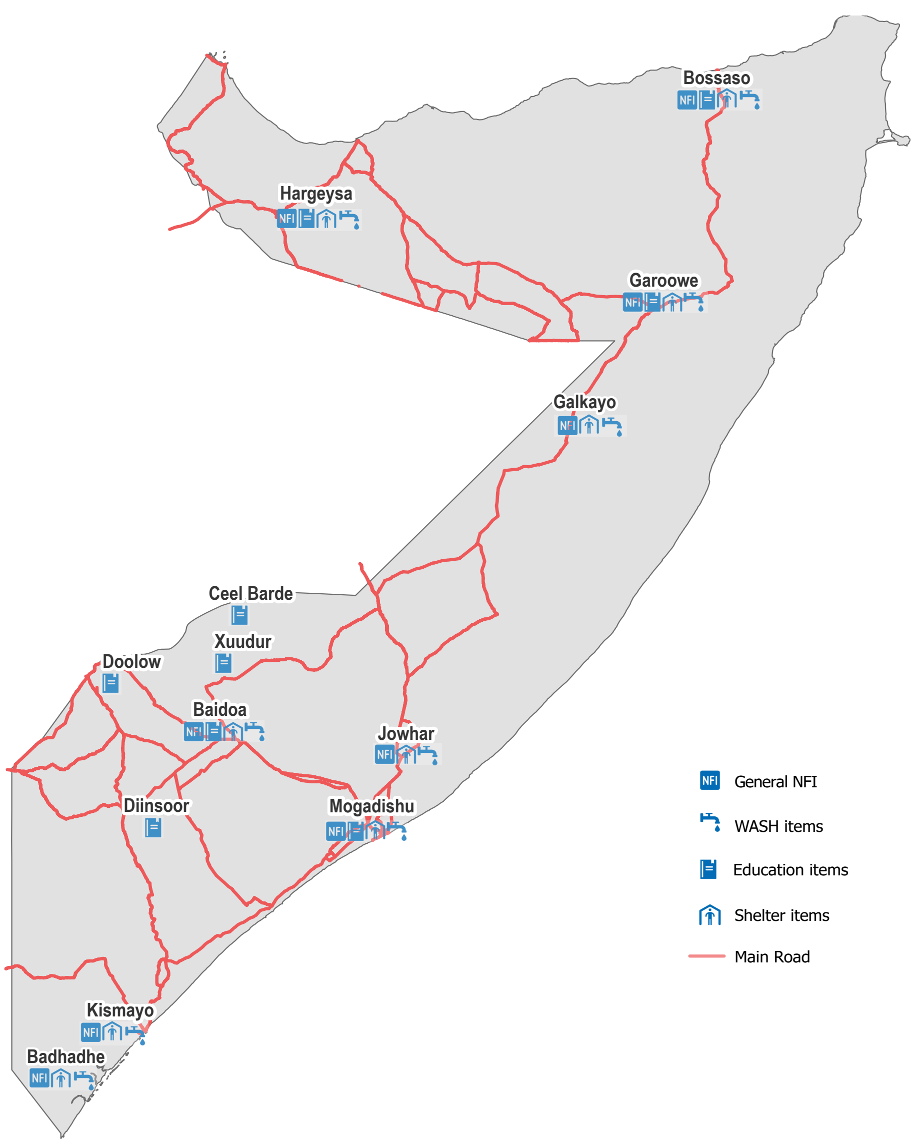
BREAKDOWN OF INTERVIEWS PER LOCATION

20	Badhadhe
111	Baidoa
44	Bossaso
20	Ceel Barde
25	Diinsoor
4	Doolow
47	Galkayo
120	Garoowe
51	Hargeysa
40	Xuudur
61	Jowhar
271	Kismayo
27	Mogadishu

BREAKDOWN OF INTERVIEWS PER VENDOR TYPE

231	Construction
294	General NFIs
178	Stationery
138	Water

Locations assessed per cluster items, and main roads



WASH Cluster Somalia
Shelter Cluster Somalia
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter
Somalia Education Cluster
Kutlada Waxbarashada Somalia
REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action
USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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 main currency accepted by vendors interviewed (11 locations from a total of 13 assessed), the ETB was primarily used in two locations (Ceel Barde (45%), Dollow (100%).

Among all the interviewed vendors across the assessed locations, 93% reported accepting mobile payment, about two thirds (64%) reported accepting cash payment and 6% accepting voucher. The vast majority of interviewed vendors in Badhadhe, Bossaso, and Galkayo reported accepting only mobile money as the 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, labeled 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 location 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.

Marka (Education items), Belet Weyne (WASH and shelter items) Dhobley (WASH and shelter items) and Diinsoor (WASH and shelter items) were the only districts not included in the August 2022 round that had been included in the previous round of the JMMI in May 2022.

Badhadhe (WASH and shelter items), on the other hand, was included in August 2022 round of the JMMI but had not been included in the previous round in May 2022.

Reported currencies that vendors reported primarily accepting in their shops, by % of interviewed vendors per location.

Location	USD	SOSH	SLSH	ETB
All	95%	2%	1%	2%
Badhadhe	100%	0%	0%	0%
Baidoa	98%	2%	0%	0%
Bossaso	100%	0%	0%	0%
Ceel Barde	55%	0%	0%	45%
Diinsoor	100%	0%	0%	0%
Doolow	0%	0%	0%	100%
Galkayo	100%	0%	0%	0%
Garoowe	100%	0%	0%	0%
Hargeysa	90%	0%	10%	0%
Xuudur	100%	6%	0%	0%
Jowhar	92%	8%	0%	0%
Kismayo	98%	2%	0%	0%
Mogadishu	74%	26%	0%	0%

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

Location	Cash	Mobile	Voucher
All	64%	93%	6%
Badhadhe	95%	100%	0%
Baidoa	86%	97%	5%
Bossaso	0%	100%	0%
Ceel Barde	100%	100%	0%
Diinsoor	100%	100%	0%
Doolow	100%	100%	0%
Galkayo	0%	100%	0%
Garoowe	6%	100%	0%
Hargeysa	100%	94%	65%
Xuudur	100%	100%	0%
Jowhar	98%	100%	0%
Kismayo	73%	80%	2%
Mogadishu	85%	100%	33%

KEY

(both tables above)

0% 100%

GENERAL NFIs

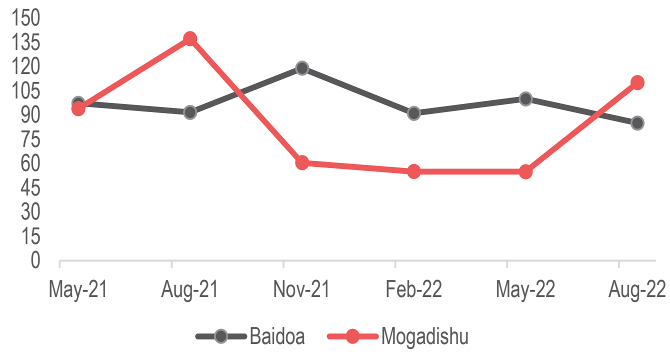
Median price of basic NFI kit (USD) - August 2022

Item	Overall median, per assessed item spec.	Median change %	Quantity per kit, per household	Median item cost	Badhadhe, cost per kit	Baidoa, cost per kit	Bossaso, cost per kit	Galkayo, cost per kit	Garoowe cost per kit	Hargeysa, cost per kit	Jowhar, cost per kit	Kismayo cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	9.13	-4%	3	27.38	NA	36.00	33.75	13.50	48.00	36.00	12.00	NA	18.00
Bowl 1 liter	2.00	0%	5	10.00	15.00	10.00	7.50	17.50	4.50	10.00	8.75	4.50	20.00
Cooking Pot 5 liters	5.75	13%	1	3.50	7.00	3.05	5.40	3.50	5.00	3.75	3.50	14.00	3.20
Cooking Pot 7 liters	6.50	15%	1	5.75	5.50	4.50	6.00	NA	7.20	10.00	5.50	49.50	4.00
Cup 250ml	0.60	17%	5	32.50	30.00	30.00	25.00	35.00	36.00	60.00	32.50	42.00	20.00
Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	2.50	8%	2	1.20	6.00	1.00	1.20	1.00	2.00	1.20	1.20	3.00	0.96
Kettle 2 liters	5.00	0%	1	2.50	2.00	1.50	3.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	1.00
Knife medium	1.00	0 %	1	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	15.00	5.00
Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	5.15	-94%	1	1.00	2.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	4.38	1.00*
Mug unit	0.75	-33%	1	5.15	7.50	3.70	5.30	4.50	5.00	10.00	7.00	NA	4.00
Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	6.88	-35%	1	0.75	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.48
Plate 25cm diameter	1.75	-14%	5	34.38	50.00	30.00	NA	34.25	34.50	70.00	30.00	120.00	11.00
Serving Spoon 125ml	1.00	0%	1	1.75	3.25	1.20	1.00	2.75	1.00	2.00	1.75	4.06	1.92
Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	7.00	-14%	2	2.00	NA	3.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	NA	1.38
Solar Lamp unit	10.70	35%	1	7.00	10.00	4.00	6.00	NA	7.00	10.00	4.00	70.00	9.92
Spoon unit	0.60	0%	5	3.00	NA	2.00	3.50	1.50	115.00	1.50	5.00	NA	4.80
Total basic NFI kit cost	**66.31**	-5%	NA	**86.48**	**111.75**	**64.65**	**72.25**	**97.10**	**95.80**	**126.50**	**76.50**	**325.67**	**110.01**
Rounded basic NFI kit cost*	**65.00**	-5%	NA	**85.00***	**110.00**	**65.00***	**70.00**	**95.00**	**95.00**	**125.00**	**75.00**	**325.00**	**110.00**

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. When prices could not be collected for a particular item in an assessed location, the overall aggregate median price has been included as a substitute.

The graph below shows changes to the median price of a basic NFI kit over time for Southwest state, for which data has been collected in the past four rounds of the JMMI.

Median price of basic NFI kit over time (USD) - Southwest



A steady increase of the cost of the kit was observed in Mogadishu as illustrated in the graph above.

KEY

*Substitute price - no price data available for this item in this location. The overall median price for this round of data collection has been substuted.

***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.

*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.

Median prices of monitored items (USD)[2] in August 2022 compared to previous round in May 2022 - General NFIs

Item	Total Number of Vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Price change %	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Badhadhe	Baidoa	Bossaso	Galkayo	Garoowe	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Kismayo	Mogadishu
Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	36	9.13 ▼	-4%	5.63	12.00	NA	12.00 ●	11.25	4.50 ▼	16.00 ▼	12.00 ●	4.00 ▼	7.00 ▲	6.00
Bowl 1 liter	38	2.00 ●	0%	1.50	3.00	3.00	2.00 ▲	1.50	3.50 ●	0.90 ▼	2.00 ▲	1.75 ▼	1.50 ▼	4.00
Bucket 10 liters	51	3.50 ▲	17%	3.20	5.00	7.00	3.05 ▲	5.40 ▲	3.50 ▼	5.00 ▲	3.75 ●	3.50 ▲	2.00 ▼	3.20
Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	27	1.00 ▼	-9%	0.70	2.50	NA	0.20 ●	1.00	1.00 ▼	0.40 ▲	2.00 ▲	3.00 ▲	NA	4.80
Cooking Pot 5 liters	41	5.75 ▲	15%	5.25	7.65	5.50	4.50 ▲	6.00 ▲	6.50 ▲	7.20 ▼	10.00	5.50 ▲	9.00 ▼	4.00 ▼
Cooking Pot 7 liters	42	5.50 ▲	18%	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.00 ●	5.00 ▲	7.00 ▲	7.20 ▼	12.00 ●	6.50 ▲	7.00	4.00 ▼
Cup 250ml	41	0.60 ▼	-33%	0.50	1.00	3.00	0.50 ●	0.60	0.50 ▼	1.00 ●	0.60 ▼	0.60 ▲	1.00 ▼	0.48
Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	37	2.50 ▲	9%	1.50	3.00	2.00	1.50 ●	3.00 ▲	5.00 ▲	5.00 ▲	2.50 ▲	2.50 ▲	1.50 ▼	1.00
Jerry Can 10 liters,collapsible	22	2.00 ●	0%	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.90 ●	3.00 ▲	6.25 ▲	5.00 ▲	2.00 ▼	2.00 ●	1.00 ▼	0.60
Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	35	1.90 ▼	-5%	1.10	2.75	1.00	1.90 ▲	3.40 ▲	2.75	5.00 ▲	1.30 ▲	2.00 ●	1.10 ▼	0.60
Kettle 2 liters	41	5.00 ●	0%	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00 ●	5.50 ▲	5.00 ▲	4.00 ▼	6.00 ▼	4.00 ▼	3.00 ▼	5.00
Knife medium	60	1.00 ●	0%	1.00	1.00	2.50	1.00 ●	1.00 ▲	1.00 ▲	0.50 ▼	1.00	1.00 ●	1.75 ▼	1.00
Lock unit	41	2.50 ▼	-4%	1.50	2.80	2.00	2.00 ▲	2.80 ▲	1.50 ▼	4.00 ▼	2.50 ▼	3.25 ▲	1.50 ▼	1.00 ▼
MHM[4] disposable, pack 10-14 units	34	1.40 ▼	-7%	1.10	1.50	NA	1.00 ●	1.50	1.50	1.50 ▼	1.40 ▼	1.20 ▲	NA	1.00
MHM reusable, 5 units	20	1.50 ▲	67%	1.50	1.55	NA	1.30 ▲	NA	1.50	1.50	NA	1.55 ▲	NA	NA
Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	40	5.50 ▼	-49%	4.38	7.13	NA	3.70 ▲	5.30 ▲	4.50 ▼	5.00 ▼	10.00 ▼	7.00 ●	NA	4.00
Mug unit	39	0.75 ▼	-25%	0.50	1.00	7.50	0.75 ▲	1.00 ▲	0.50 ▼	0.50	1.00	0.50 ▼	1.00	0.48 ▼
Face Mask box, 50 units	31	5.00 ▼	-23%	3.33	6.81	1.00	2.80 ▼	5:00	5.75 ▲	5.00 ▼	3.50 ▼	10.00 ●	1.00 ▼	10.00
Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	27	7.00 ▲	49%	3.75	7.38	NA	5.00 ▼	5.00	2.50	7.00 ▲	7.75 ▼	7.00 ▲	NA	18.00
Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	30	6.88 ▼	-26%	6.00	10.50	NA	6.00 ▼	NA	6.85	6.90 ▲	14.00 ▼	6.00 ▼	12.00 ▲	2.20
Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	30	9.00 ▼	-21%	7.73	11.74	10.00	11.00 ▲	NA	8.00	6.90 ▲	21.00	8.00 ▼	12.00 ▲	2.2
Plate 25cm diameter	45	1.75 ▲	13%	1.20	2.00	3.25	1.20 ▲	1.00	2.75 ▲	1.00 ▼	2.00 ●	1.75 ●	1.25 ▼	1.90
Rake unit	27	5.00 ●	0%	3.38	7.75	10.00	3.50 ▲	3.00	10.00	7.00 ▲	6.00 ▼	4.00 ▲	NA	0.48
Serving Spoon 125ml	34	1.00 ●	0%	0.94	1.50	NA	1.50 ▲	0.75 ▲	1.00 ▼	1.50 ▼	2.00 ●	1.00 ●	1.00	0.69
Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	47	7.00 ▼	-13%	5.50	9.94	10.00	4.00 ●	6.00 ▼	NA	7.00	10.00 ▼	4.00 ▲	7.00	9.92 ▼
Soap 3 small bars (150g)	62	1.00 ●	0%	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.40 ▼	1.00	0.50 ▲	0.50	0.60 ▲	1.50 ▼	1.00 ▼	1.44 ▼
Solar Lamp unit	30	10.00 ▲	53%	4.70	23.00	4.00	4.70 ▲	10.00	25.00	23.00	21.00	6.50 ▲	2.31 ▼	30.00
Spoon unit	34	0.60 ●	0%	0.38	0.97	NA	0.40 ▼	0.70 ▲	0.50	0.30 ▼	0.30 ▼	1.00 ▲	25.00 ▲	0.96
Washing Powder 100 grams	48	0.50 ▲	60%	0.20	1.00	5.00	0.20 ▼	2.30 ▲	0.25 ▼	0.40	0.30 ▲	1.00 ▲	0.50 ▼	0.20
Water 1 liter bottle	32	0.50 ●	0%	0.30	0.80	1.00	0.80 ●	0.28	0.30 ●	0.60 ▲	0.30	1.25 ▲	0.50	0.28 ▼

*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[3]
- 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 May 2022, the overall cost of the general NFI kit seems to have decreased slightly. However, in some locations, such as Bossasso and Baidoa, prices increased for most of the items monitored. Perhaps this could be due to the combination of the dual impact of the multi-season drought, and conflict in the country and as well as the war in Ukraine[6] on supply routes, livelihoods, and market systems.

According to a recent Somalia Shelter Cluster Report[7], there is an urgent need of general NFI and shelter for newly arrived internally displaced persons. While WASH was reportedly a priority need due to drought, general NFI was also reportedly one of the top three priorities for displaced population.

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

Item	All	Badhadhe (n=13)	Baidoa (n=22)	Bossaso (n=25)	Galkayo (n=34)	Garoowe(n=86)	Hargeysa (n=18)	Jowhar (n=41)	Kismayo (n=14)
Blanket	11%	NA	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%
Bowl	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	50%	0%
Bucket	26%	0%	0%	100%	50%	67%	0%	80%	14%
Chlorine Tabs	25%	NA	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	71%	60%
Cooking Pot	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	20%	0%
Cup	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	100%	14%
Jerry Can	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	83%
Kettle	16%	0%	0%	20%	0%	33%	6%	42%	0%
Knife	23%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	75%	30%
Lock	30%	0%	0%	60%	50%	33%	0%	100%	14%
MHM	26%	NA	0%	50%	100%	33%	0%	42%	NA
Mosquito Net	17%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	10%	NA
Mug	25%	0%	0%	33%	0%	20%	0%	89%	50%
Face Mask	19%	NA	25%	0%	50%	33%	0%	11%	100%
Plastic Gloves	33%	NA	0%	50%	100%	33%	0%	100%	NA
Plastic Sheet	20%	33%	0%	0%	NA	0%	20%	33%	100%
Plate	28%	0%	0%	40%	0%	40%	29%	100%	50%
Rake	32%	0%	0%	0%	100%	67%	32%	0%	NA
Serving Spoon	11%	NA	0%	50%	50%	33%	12%	71%	0%
Sleeping Mat	12%	0%	0%	33%	50%	0%	13%	67%	10%
Soap	34%	0%	0%	33%	100%	0%	35%	75%	76%
Solar Lamp	20%	0%	0%	50%	50%	20%	20%	100%	0%
Spoon	28%	NA	0%	0%	50%	33%	18%	100%	0%
Washing Powder	25%	0%	0%	0%	100%	33%	25%	71%	63%
Water	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	100%	50%

KEY

(table above)

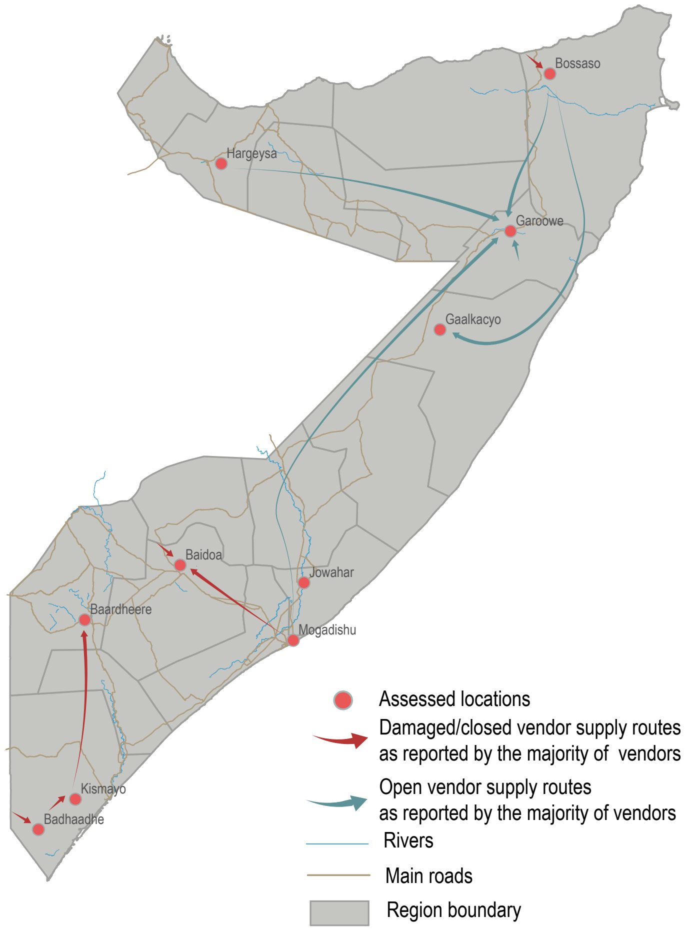
0% 100%

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 soap (34%), plastic gloves (33%), rakes (32%), locks (30%), spoons (28%), menstrual materials (26%), washing powder, and chlorine (25% each). 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).

In addition, 55% of interviewed general NFI vendors in Jowhar reported that the main supply route was open only irregularly. This could be reflected in the fact that 76% of interviewed general NFI vendors in Jowhar reported poor quality roads as a main transportation supply barrier due to floods caused by river Shabelle that reportedly rendered most roads in Middle Shabelle impassable, leading to increased lead time and high transport cost.

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[5] in August 2022 - General NFIs

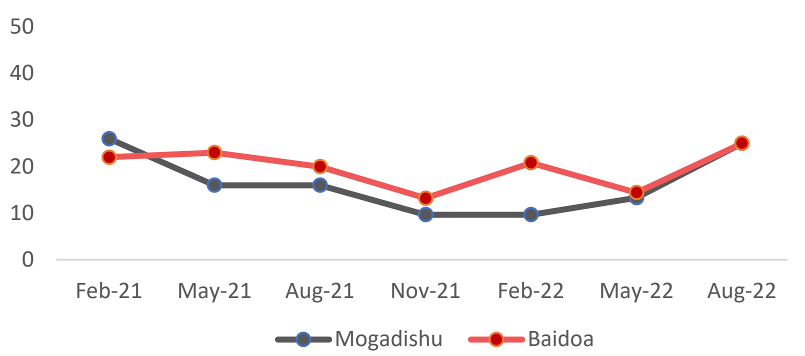


General NFIs are any non-food items or tools that contribute to the physical and/or psychological health of populations affected by a significant deterioration in their environment which threatens their survival. Please note that the difference in reporting on the supply route from Mogadishu to Galkayo 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 of one route over the other rather than route closure.

Median price (USD) of basic hygiene kit and minimum household water supply August 2022

Item	Overall median, per assessed item spec.	Quantity per kit, per household	Median item cost per kit/ household	Badhadhe, cost per kit	Baidoa, cost per kit	Bossaso, cost per kit	Galkayo, cost per kit	Garoowe, cost per kit	Hargeysa, cost per kit	Jowhar, cost per kit	Kismayo, cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Bucket 10 liters	3.25	1	3.25	*NA*	*3.05*	5.40	3.50	5.00	3.75	3.50	2.00	3.20
Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	1.73	1	1.73	2.00	1.50	3.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.00
MHM disposable, pack 10-14 units	1.50	2	3.00	*NA*	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.80	2.40	*NA*	2.00
Soap 3 small bars (15g)	0.75	1000 g	6.67	6.67	3.33	6.67	3.33	3.33	4.00	10.00	6.67	9.60
Washing Powder *100 grams*	0.23	300 g	0.69	0.60	1.00	6.90	0.60	1.20	0.90	3.00	1.50	0.60
Basic hygiene kit cost	7.45	*NA*	**14.65**	**15.67**	**9.88**	**18.07**	**14.83**	**16.33**	**13.05**	**18.40**	**10.17**	**15.80**
Rounded basic hygiene kit cost rounded*	10.00	*NA*	**15.00**	**15.00**	**10.00**	**20.00**	**15.00**	**15.00**	**15.00**	**20.00**	**10.00**	**15.00**
Communal water 20 liters	0.38	2790 l	66.53	*NA*	11.16	34.88	*NA*	13.95	0.00	10.33	523.13	*NA*
Piped water 1000 liters	1.85	2790 l	12.75	*NA*	5.58	5.58	106.02	3.72	4.76	4.13	9.63	5.96
Trucked water 1000 liters	14.25	2790 l	15.35	*NA*	5.58	55.80	*15.35*	39.76	25.11	9.82	111.60	4.35

Median price of basic hygiene kit over time (USD) - Southwest State



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 liters of water per person per day (6 persons x 15 liters x 31 days).

KEY

(table above)

*Subsitute price - no price data available for this item, in this location, during this round of data collection. The overall median price for this round of data collection has been substiuted.

***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.

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. However, this estimate/ substitution may not always accurately reflect the cost of said item in said location.

Looking at the availablility of basic hygiene items, findings suggest that the vendors have experienced difficulties to restock some items including chlorine, menstrual hygiene materials and washing powder, while the prices of these items appeared to have increased.

Findings suggest that the cost of basic hygiene kit continued to increase in August, most notably the prices of menstrual hygiene materials (price increase of 67%), jerry cans (+36%), and soap (+33%). In addition, prices for trucked water appeared to have increased considerably more than in the previous round, while prices for communal and piped water were seemingly lower in August 2022 compared to data collection in May 2022.

In most of the locations where water prices were monitored, data showed prices increased, most notably the prices of trucked water for most of the assessed water points. Water price increases are likely related to increased demand and the below-average rainfall received in these areas during Gu rains. In accordance with WFP weekly Market and Supply Chain update[8], water scarcity continues throughout the country, water trucking was reportedly ongoing in most affected villages while prices were increasing in some locations.

Increases in hygiene item and water prices might exacerbate public health risks for vulnerable populations, particularly in light of the prevailing drought and subsequent displacement, further compounded by inadequate access to improved water sources and sanitation and hygiene infrastructure. According to a recent report from the WASH Cluster[9] (October 2022), an estimated 6.4 million people lack sufficient access to water and instead have to rely on unimproved, unsafe water sources.

CONSTRUCTION ITEMS

Median prices of monitored items (USD) in August 2022 compared to previous round in May 2022 - Construction items and water suppliers

Item	Total Number of vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Prices Change %	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Badhadhe	Baidoa	Bossaso	Galkayo	Garoowe	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Kismayo	Mogadishu
Brick 20cm x 20cm	48	0.75 ▼	-7%	0.58	1.00	NA	0.50 ●	1.00 ▲	1.00 ●	0.60 ●	0.50	2.00 ▲	0.65 ▲	0.84
Cement 50kg	177	11.00 ▲	22%	8.70	13.00	15.00	11.00 ▲	6.00 ▼	9.70 ▲	8.70 ▲	8.50 ▲	14.00 ▲	13.00 ▲	11.50 ▲
Gravel cubic meter	41	77.50 ▲	17%	71.25	101.88	NA	75.00 ▼	75.00 ▲	80.00	47.00 ▲	115.00 ▲	60.00 ▲	125.00 ▲	97.50
Gumboots one pair	135	9.50 ▼	-7%	7.93	10.00	NA	4.90 ▲	10.00 ▼	10.00 ●	12.00 ▲	9.00 ▼	8.00 ▼	10.00 ▲	7.70
Hammer 0.5kg	171	4.50 ▲	13%	3.00	5.00	6.00	3.00 ●	5.00 ▼	5.00	5.00 ▲	4.00 ▼	4.50 ▲	3.00 ▼	3.00
Hinges 4 inches	131	8.00 ▲	50%	3.50	10.50	9.00	12.50 ▼	8.00 ▲	3.50 ▲	7.00 ▼	1.00 ▼	10.50 ▲	15.00 ▲	0.74
Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	162	6.00 ▲	11%	4.00	8.00	6.00	4.00 ●	6.00 ▲	8.00	8.70 ▲	9.00 ▲	5.00 ▼	4.00 ▼	4.00 ▼
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	115	8.00 ▲	7%	4.00	8.50	NA	8.00 ▲	10.00 ▼	10.50 ▼	8.00 ▲	4.00 ▲	8.00	4.00 ▼	1.00
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	111	8.25 ▲	8%	7.58	10.65	NA	10.20 ▲	12.00 ▲	9.00 ▼	8.00 ▲	5.75 ▼	8.75 ▲	6.30 ▼	15.00
Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	177	2.00 ●	0%	2.00	3.50	3.50	1.70 ▼	2.00	4.00 ▲	3.50 ▲	2.00	1.70 ▼	2.00	2.50 ▲
Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	175	2.00 ▼	-20%	2.00	3.10	5.00	2.00 ▼	2.00	4.00 ▲	3.10	2.00 ▼	2.00 ▼	2.00 ▼	2.50 ▲
Sand cubic meter	30	50.00 ▲	45%	50.00	50.00	NA	50.00 ▲	NA	NA	50.00 ▲	41.00 ▲	NA	80.00 ▲	50.00 ▲
Spade unit	146	4.00 ▼	-20%	3.81	4.56	NA	4.00 ▲	4.00	8.00 ▲	3.20 ▼	4.00 ▼	6.25 ▲	4.00 ▲	3.24 ▲
Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	155	8.00 ▲	28%	6.24	12.00	12.00	11.00 ▲	8.00 ▲	6.00 ●	8.00 ▲	33.50 ▲	5.00 ▼	13.00 ▲	6.24
Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	154	6.00 ●	0%	4.00	7.00	6.00	7.00 ▲	7.50 ▲	4.00 ▼	5.00 ▼	19.00	6.00 ▼	4.00 ▼	3.50
Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	149	6.00 ▼	-13%	5.00	10.00	11.50	5.00 ▼	10.00 ▲	5.00	5.30 ●	23.00 ▼	7.50	6.40 ▼	4.50
Vent Pipe 4m long	117	11.75 ●	0%	10.00	16.63	NA	10.00 ▼	12.00	10.00 ▲	6.00 ▼	20.00 ▲	15.50 ▲	38.00 ▲	11.50
Wheelbarrow unit	135	31.50 ▼	-7%	26.63	38.50	NA	28.00 ▼	40.00 ▲	54.00 ▲	25.50 ▼	38.00 ▼	27.00 ▼	35.00 ▼	20.00
Wooden Pole 6m long	51	5.00 ▼	-21%	4.50	7.00	4.50	2.90 ▲	7.00 ▲	10.00 ▲	12.00 ▼	4.75 ▼	5.00 ▼	4.50 ▼	5.00
Wood Saw 10 inches long	172	4.50 ▼	-3%	4.00	6.10	4.00	3.55 ▲	10.00 ▲	7.00 ▲	6.10 ▲	5.00	4.50 ▼	3.00 ▼	4.00
Communal water 20 liters	31	0.3 ▲	88%	0.10	2.44	2.00	0.80 ▼	0.25 ▲	4.00	0.10	NA	0.07 ▼	3.75 ▲	0.50 ▲
Piped water 1000 liters	67	1.85 ▼	-7%	1.44	2.36	NA	2.00 ▼	2.00 ▼	38.00 ▲	1.34 ●	1.71 ▼	1.48 ▲	3.45 ▲	0.20 ▼
Trucked water 1000 liters	42	14.25 ▲	2%	6.26	21.26	NA	8.00 ▲	20.00 ▲	NA	14.25 ▲	9.00 ▲	3.52	40.00 ▲	22.53

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 increased for a considerable number of monitored construction items since the previous round of the JMMI in May 2022. These findings are reflected by recent reporting from the Somalia Shelter Cluster (August 2022), which indicates that shelter commodity price increases negatively affected the delivery of shelter assistance, for instance cash programming.

According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) displacement report[10], drought has displaced around 1.17 million people between January 2021 and September 2022. Another 1.01 million people have reportedly been displaced due to conflict. Among the displaced populations, shelter needs remained a priority need.[11]

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

Item	Badhadhe (n=4)	Baidoa (n=32)	Bossaso (n=7)	Galkayo (n=10)	Garoowe (n=13)	Hargeysa (n=15)	Jowhar (n=13)	Kismayo (n=133)	Mogadishu (n=4)
Brick	NA	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	83%	45%	50%
Cement	0%	20%	33%	0%	0%	0%	80%	53%	50%
Gravel	NA	6%	33%	0%	0%	0%	80%	0%	50%
Gumboots	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	100%	5%	100%
Hammer	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	8%	100%	5%	50%
Hinges	0%	31%	0%	0%	0%	8%	100%	5%	50%
Iron Sheet	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	36%	80%	38%	75%
Metal Bar	NA	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	53%	50%
Nails	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	20%	80%	12%	50%
Sand	NA	11%	33%	0%	0%	0%	80%	4%	50%
Spade	NA	17%	0%	0%	8%	17%	75%	18%	50%
Timber	0%	27%	33%	0%	0%	50%	100%	34%	50%
Vent Pipe	NA	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	34%	75%
Wheelbarrow	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	8%	50%
Wooden Pole	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	17%	100%	8%	75%
Wood Saw	0%	22%	25%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	50%

KEY

(table above)

0% 100%

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.

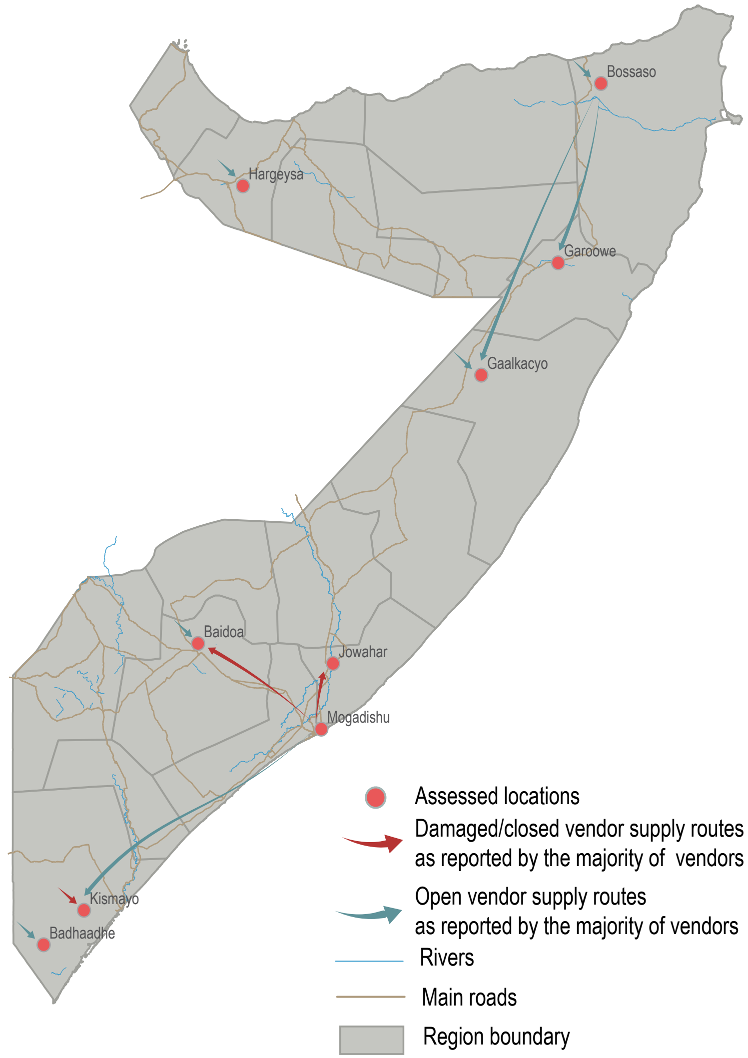
The map to the right visualises supply route conditions as reported by the interviewed construction vendor KIs. Most interviewed construction vendors in Jowhar (61%) reported that the main supply route was open only irregularly, which might explain why Jowhar stood out as the location with the highest proportion of vendors reporting restocking difficulties for most of construction items. Further, 36% of the interviewed construction vendors in Mogadishu reported their main supply route was open only irregularly.

More than a half (62%) of the interviewed construction vendors in Kismayo reported that their main supply routes were damaged. Perhaps in line with this, 40% of interviewed construction vendors in Kismayo reported poor quality roads, and 27% reported risk of theft as a main transportation-related supply barrier.

In addition, 15% of interviewed vendors in Baidoa reported that their main supply route from Mogadishu was damaged. Perhaps reflective of this, 60% of interviewed vendors in Baidoa reported experiencing poor quality roads as a supply transportation barrier.

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 August 2022 - Construction Items



STATIONARY ITEMS

Median price (USD) of basic learning kit - Education cluster August 2022

Item	Overall median, per assessed	Quantity per kit, per learner	Median item cost per kit/per	Baidoa, cost per kit	Bossaso, cost per kit	Ceel Barde, cost per kit	Diinsoor, cost per kit	Doolow, cost per kit	Garoowe, cost per kit	Xuudur, cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Bag unit, polyester	6.30	1	6.30	4.00	6.40	5.50	0.00	10.00	11.00	9.50	5.00
Crayons packet, 24 units	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1.00*	1.00*	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Exercise Book 100 pages, A5 size	0.70	6	4.20	4.80	29.70	2.50	3.00	6.00	4.80	3.60	3.00
Math set set	1.90	1	1.90	1.00	1.35	1.90	0.00	0.00	1.85	3.00	2.50
Pencils pack, 24 units	2.00	4	8.00	8.00	5.60	5.71	12.00	15.00	8.00	0.48	8.00
Pens 10 units	2.00	2	4.00	7.00	12.00	2.38	4.00	15.00	3.60	0.50	2.00
Rubber unit	0.20	4	0.80	0.40	4.80	0.24	0.40	2.25	1.20	0.48	0.80
Ruler unit, 30 cm long	0.41	1	0.41	0.20	0.40	0.43	0.00	0.88	0.35	0.50	0.37
Sharpener unit	0.12	1	0.12	0.10	1.13	0.07	0.10	0.69	0.25	0.12	0.10
Total basic education kit cost	**16.83**	NA	**26.74**	**26.50**	**65.38**	**20.17**	**19.50**	**49.81**	**32.05**	**19.18**	**22.77**
Rounded basic education kit cost	**15.00**	NA	**25.00**	**25.00**	**65.00**	**20.00**	**20.00**	**50.00**	**30.00**	**20.00**	**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.

When prices could not be collected for a particular item in an assessed location, the overall median price has been included as a substitute. However, this estimate/substitution may not always accurately reflect the cost of said item in said location.

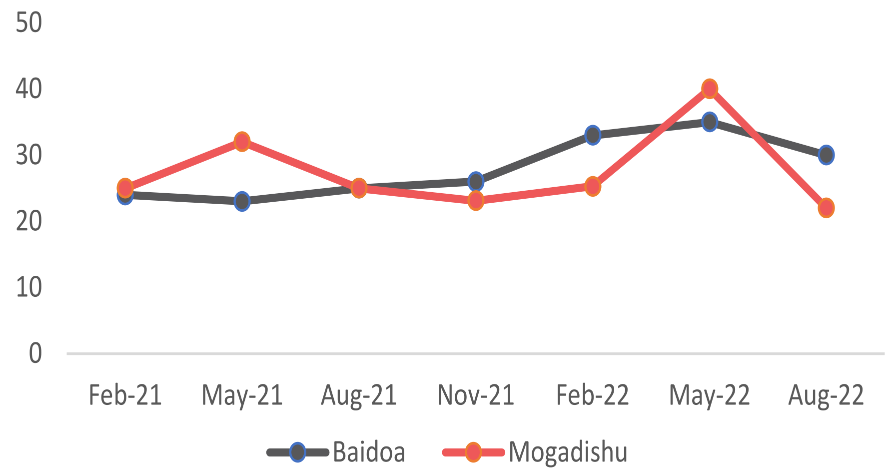
KEY

(table to the left)

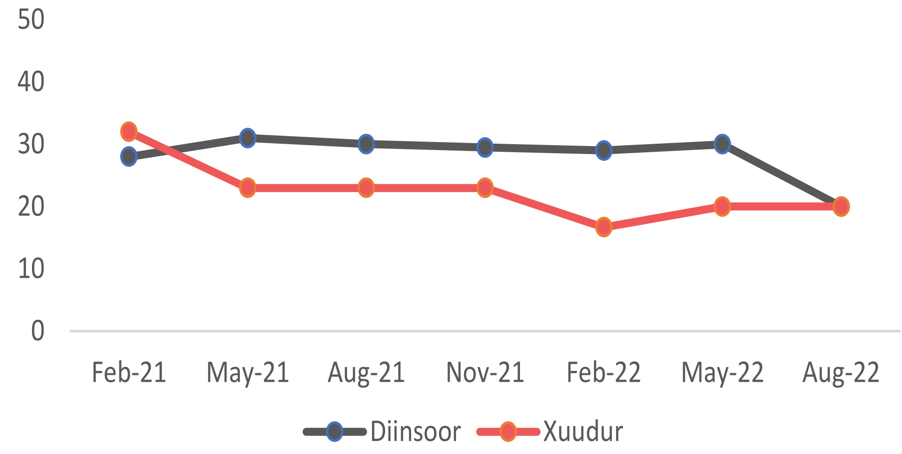
*Substitute price - no price data available for this item in this location. The overall median price for this round of data collection has been substiuted.

***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 and Markets Dashboard MEB revisions.

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



Median price of education kit over time (USD) - Xuudur and Diinsoor



Median prices of monitored items (USD) in August 2022 compared to previous round in May 2022 - Stationery items

Item	Total Number of Vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Price change %	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Baidoa	Bossaso	Ceel Barde	Diinsoor	Doolow	Garowe	Hargeysa	Xuudur	Mogadishu
Bag unit, polyester	61	6.30 ▼	-14%	5.38	9.63	4.00 ▼	6.40 ▼	5.50 ▲	NA	10.00 ▲	6.20 ▼	11.00	9.50 ▲	5.00 ▼
Blackboard Drawing set	56	11.50 ▲	63%	2.00	15.00	2.00 ●	11.50 ▲	NA	NA	NA	44.50 ▼	15.00	NA	2.00 ▼
Blackboard plywood	52	17.50 ▲	17%	13.25	22.38	7.00 ▼	17.00 ▲	NA	18.00 ▲	15.00 ▼	48.00 ▲	21.50	25.00	8.00 ▼
Calculator unit	72	12.00 ▼	-6%	10.86	12.00	12.00 ▼	10.00 ▼	12.00	NA	16.25 ▲	11.15 ▼	7.50	12.00	12.00
Chalk box, 10 units	80	3.00 ▼	-25%	1.75	5.00	1.50 ▼	3.00 ▼	5.00 ▲	5.00 ▲	1.25 ▼	5.00 ▲	1.75	4.00	3.00
Crayons packet, 24 units	75	1.00 ▼	-34%	1.00	1.21	1.00 ▼	4.00 ▲	1.43 ▲	NA	NA	0.80 ▲	1.00	1.00 ▲	1.00 ▼
Duster unit	69	1.00 ●	0%	0.75	1.00	1.00 ▼	1.50 ▲	0.98	0.58 ▼	0.63 ▼	1.10 ▲	1.00	1.00 ▼	0.75 ▼
Exercise Book 100 pages, A5 size	118	0.70 ▼	-22%	0.50	0.80	0.80 ▼	4.95 ▲	0.42 ▼	0.50 ▼	6.00 ▲	0.70 ▼	0.80	0.60	0.50 ▼
Maps set	48	6.28 ▲	9%	5.25	6.66	6.00 ▼	6.55 ▲	NA	NA	5.00 ▲	6.70 ▼	7.50	NA	4.00 ▼
Marker unit	82	0.68 ▲	20%	0.50	1.00	1.00 ▼	2.10 ▲	0.50 ▲	0.60 ▲	3.75 ▲	0.68 ▲	0.50	0.83 ▼	0.50
Math set set	62	1.90 ▼	-20%	1.60	2.25	1.00 ●	1.35 ▲	1.90 ▲	NA	NA	2.00	1.85	3.00	2.50 ▼
Paper pack, 500 sheets A4 size	79	5.36 ▼	-11%	4.88	6.44	4.50 ▼	0.90 ▼	5.73 ●	NA	8.44 ▼	5.00 ▼	6.00	7.75 ▼	5.00
Pencils pack, 24 units	123	2.00 ●	0%	1.43	2.00	2.00 ●	1.40 ▲	1.43 ●	3.00 ▲	3.75 ▲	1.60 ▼	2.00	0.12	2.00
Pens 10 units	110	2.00 ●	0%	1.19	3.50	3.50 ▲	6.00 ▲	1.19 ▼	2.00 ▲	7.50 ▲	2.00 ▼	1.80	0.25 ▲	1.00 ▼
Register unit, large	71	5.13 ▲	8%	4.75	6.00	4.00 ▼	6.00 ▼	5.00 ▲	NA	6.25 ▲	6.00 ▼	5.00	5.25 ▲	3.00 ▲
Rubber unit	88	0.20 ▲	33%	0.10	0.35	0.10 ▲	1.20 ▲	0.06 ▲	0.10	0.56 ▲	0.35 ▼	0.30	0.12	0.20 ▼
Ruler unit, 30 cm long	63	0.41 ▲	4%	0.36	0.52	0.20 ▼	0.40	0.43	NA	0.88 ▲	0.58 ▼	0.35	0.50 ▲	0.37 ▼
Scissor unit, medium	93	0.63 ▼	-38%	0.50	1.05	1.00 ▼	2.00 ▲	0.30	0.50 ▼	0.63 ▲	1.05 ▼	1.25	0.60 ▼	0.50
Sharpener unit	112	0.12 ▼	-47%	0.10	0.28	0.10 ▼	1.13 ▲	0.07 ▼	0.10	0.69	0.28 ▲	0.25	0.12	0.10
Whiteboard aluminum	33	36.00 ▼	-10%	31.00	37.50	40.00 ▼	36.00 ▼	NA	NA	NA	31.00 ▼	37.50	NA	8.00 ▼

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	Baidoa (n=50)	Bossaso (n=5)	Ceel Barde (n=20)	Diinsoor (n=25)	Doolow (n=4)	Garoowe (n=8)	Hargeysa (n=10)	Xuudur (n=40)	Mogadishu (n=16)
Bag	17%	0%	0%	NA	0%	0%	13%	100%	100%
Blackboard Drawing	12%	0%	NA	NA	0%	0%	14%	100%	0%
Blackboard	17%	0%	NA	0%	50%	0%	13%	100%	8%
Calculator	19%	0%	0%	NA	0%	0%	22%	100%	0%
Chalk	11%	0%	0%	0%	50%	13%	50%	100%	15%
Crayons	7%	0%	0%	NA	NA	13%	10%	100%	0%
Duster	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	100%	9%
Exercise Book	20%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	40%	97%	0%
Maps	4%	0%	NA	NA	0%	NA	14%	NA	0%
Marker	9%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	29%	94%	13%
Math Set	16%	0%	0%	NA	NA	0%	10%	100%	0%
Paper	8%	0%	0%	NA	50%	0%	42%	100%	0%
Pencils	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	96%	0%
Pens	19%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	22%	100%	0%
Register	11%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	12%	100%	25%
Rubber	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	92%	0%
Ruler	14%	0%	0%	NA	0%	0%	17%	100%	0%
Scissor	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	100%	NA
Sharpener	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	100%	0%

KEY

(table above)

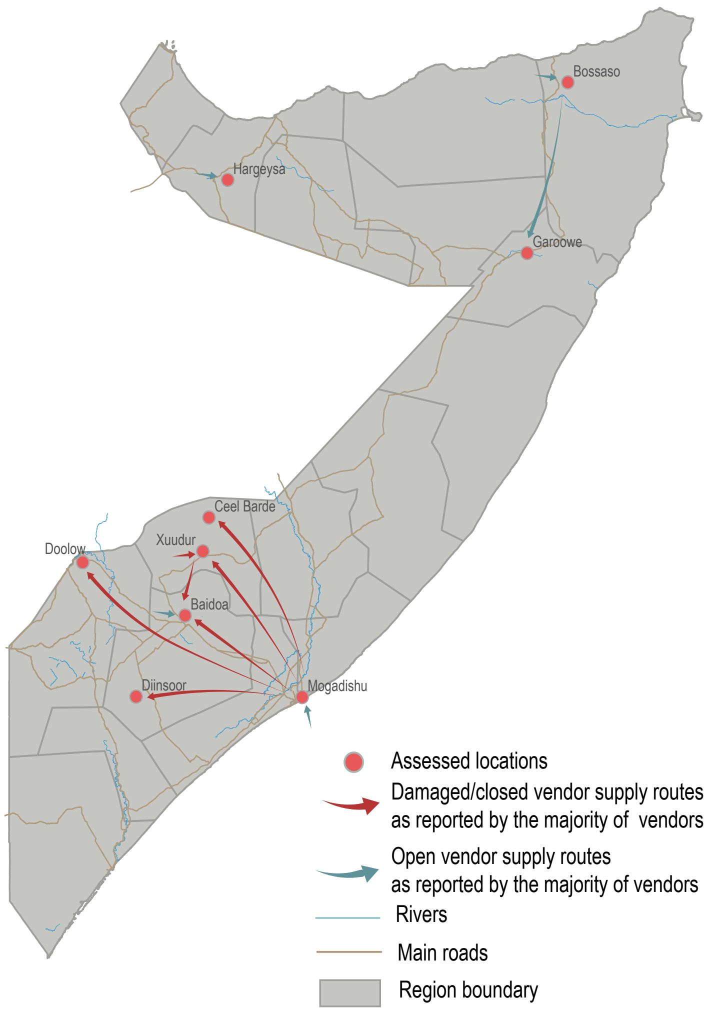
0% 100%

The table to the left illustrates the percentage of interviewed stationary vendors reporting difficulties in restocking each item by their location. Interviewed stationery vendors in Xuudur and Diinsoor most commonly reported restocking issues of stationery items. Most of the interviewed vendors in these locations continued to report experiencing road blockades by insurgents in the month prior to data collection, which appears to be substantiated by the WFP Joint Market and Supply Chain weekly update (30th of July 2022)[8], insecurity remains a threat to trade, with insurgents constantly erecting road blockades that restricted the movement of suppliers into Xuduur and Diinsoor towns.

Perhaps reflective of the road blockades detailed in the WFP report and the high proportion of vendors experiencing restocking difficulties; 70% of interviewed vendors in Xuudur reported "informal road closures" as a transportation barrier they faced in the 3 months prior to data collection and 53% of Xuudur stationery vendors in particular reported their main supply route from Mogadishu was closed. As a result, some vendors (23%) reported having to rely on airplanes for supplies, further driving up the cost of purchasing supplies and the cost of goods in their stores.

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 August 2022 - 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, 97% reported having faced financial barriers in the 3 months prior to data collection, with "low purchasing power" emerging as the most reported financial barrier (43% of vendors).

In addition to financial challenges, interviewed vendors also commonly reported having faced barriers related to transportation (86% of vendors), security (55%), seasonality (50%), or other non-security related issues, such as expiration or rotting (69%).

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.

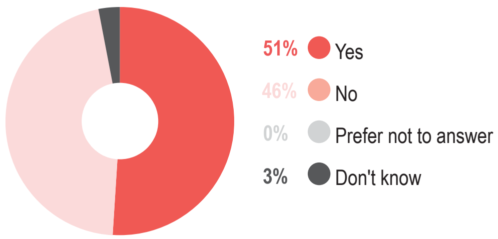
In some locations, all interviewed vendors (100%) reported particular barriers. For instance, 100% of vendors in Diinsoor reported hawala limited movement , while in Xuudur, all vendors reported risk of theft, and in Doolow and Ceel Berde, poor quality roads was reported by 100% of interviewed vendors.

In addition, 61% of vendors reported flooded roads following reports of Gu rains in Mogadishu leading to deteriorating conditions of the supply roads from upstream to downstream markets. This is reflected by 90% of vendors in Mogadishu reporting experiencing poor quality roads as supply barrier.

Findings suggest that road closures remain a prevalent supply barrier in Xuudur, with the proportion of interviewed vendors (70%) reporting road closures as a supply barrier having increased since the previous round of data collection in May (57%).

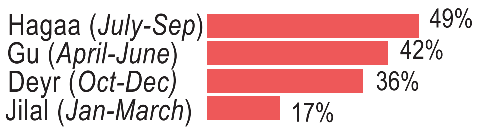
In addition to road closures, vendors in Xuudur also commonly reported facing financial barriers, with all vendors reporting low purchasing power as a main financial barrier, similar to findings in the previous rounds.

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



Half of the interviewed vendors (51%) reported facing greater supply barriers in a particular season. Stock conditions might have been partially affected by seasonality.

Among the 51% 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	36%	42%	49%	17%
Badhadhe	8%	92%	0%	8%
Baidoa	46%	38%	45%	7%
Bossaso	36%	0%	71%	0%
Ceel Barde	0%	100%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	88%	0%	12%	0%
Doolow	0%	0%	100%	100%
Galkayo	0%	0%	100%	0%
Garoowe	0%	0%	100%	0%
Hargeysa	0%	3%	86%	10%
Xuudur	100%	94%	94%	94%
Jowhar	93%	90%	83%	7%
Kismayo	22%	19%	30%	43%
Mogadishu	80%	65%	65%	55%

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

Location	Financial	Transportation	Non-security	Security
All	69%	44%	36%	44%
Badhadhe	30%	10%	5%	0%
Baidoa	84%	83%	69%	60%
Bossaso	73%	32%	30%	18%
Ceel Barde	100%	100%	20%	0%
Diinsoor	0%	12%	0%	4%
Doolow	100%	100%	100%	100%
Galkayo	70%	30%	47%	54%
Garoowe	41%	13%	8%	18%
Hargeysa	49%	0%	4%	0%
Xuudur	100%	83%	85%	50%
Jowhar	93%	85%	62%	52%
Kisamyo	76%	36%	27%	32%
Mogadishu	100%	78%	100%	100%

KEY

(table above)

Increase from previous round
No change from previous round
Decrease from previous round
No comparative data available

*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[6] 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	Poor quality of roads	Flooded Roads	Supplier no auth movement	Risk of thef (transport)	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
All	26%	4%	4%	13%	3%	3%	4%	35%	43%	4%	0%	37%	13%	10%	8%	35%	12%	3%	16%	8%	1%
Badhadhe	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	25%	0%	0%	88%	0%	0%	12%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Baidoa	14%	6%	5%	2%	3%	3%	5%	32%	69%	0%	0%	12%	35%	23%	11%	60%	19%	9%	32%	0%	0%
Bossaso	14%	7%	9%	6%	2%	0%	0%	20%	55%	9%	5%	16%	8%	11%	16%	22%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%
Ceel Barde	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	70%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	88%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Doolow	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	75%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Galkayo	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	23%	0%	2%	68%	2%	2%	0%	5%	0%	0%	23%	0%	0%
Garoowe	41%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	31%	17%	18%	1%	53%	3%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	7%	32%	1%
Hargeysa	63%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	29%	8%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
Xuudur	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%	0%	0%	13%	10%	0%	70%	25%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jowhar	5%	0%	0%	16%	0%	2%	5%	62%	90%	2%	0%	4%	39%	5%	3%	76%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kismayo	22%	0%	1%	22%	1%	0%	0%	43%	28%	1%	0%	38%	2%	9%	0%	40%	15%	1%	3%	5%	4%
Mogadishu	0%	78%	67%	96%	78%	59%	85%	67%	89%	0%	0%	0%	86%	86%	76%	92%	62%	100%	0%	0%	0%

KEY

0% – 100%

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

	Non-security Barriers													Security Barriers								
Location	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	55%	15%	15%	11%	7%	5%	3%	5%	3%	6%	2%	0%	2%	57%	23%	10%	8%	6%	0%	0%	6%	4%
Badhadhe	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baidoa	31%	22%	46%	14%	10%	5%	0%	0%	9%	1%	4%	0%	0%	41%	11%	11%	18%	11%	41%	0%	0%	0%
Bossaso	23%	20%	16%	16%	5%	20%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	45%	2%	23%	29%	17%	10%	19%	16%	14%	33%	11%
Ceel Barde	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	15%	5%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	96%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Doolow	25%	25%	75%	25%	50%	0%	0%	25%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Galkayo	53%	30%	4%	2%	8%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	74%	19%	0%	0%	0%	2%	8%	0%	0%
Garoowe	75%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	65%	15%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%	15%	0%
Hargeysa	94%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Xuudur	14%	58%	13%	43%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	23%	40%	0%	8%	0%	0%	3%	2%
Jowhar	36%	30%	15%	33%	25%	2%	4%	10%	0%	8%	0%	2%	0%	34%	52%	15%	8%	2%	0%	0%	13%	5%
Kismayo	64%	2%	10%	3%	1%	0%	2%	0%	7%	5%	0%	0%	0%	52%	27%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%	2%	12%
Mogadishu	43%	93%	85%	81%	74%	20%	56%	56%	48%	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	6%	89%	78%	67%	0%	0%	0%

KEY

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 EFFECT

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, 36% of interviewed vendors reported expecting no change in prices if CVA were to be distributed to the local population while about a quarter (27%) 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 (34%), family members living in the district (25%) and banks (16%) to be their most likely sources of credit.

Conversely, 38% 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 Diinsoor (100%). This was followed by Badhadhe, where (95%) of vendors reported having no access to credit. On the other hand, all vendors interviewed in Ceel Barde, Doolow, and Mogadishu perceived being able to access at least one source of additional credit if needed.

More than one third (38%) 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 Mogadishu (96%), Badhadhe (70%), Diinsoor (62%), Bossaso (60%) and Xuudur (60%) particularly commonly reported having offered credit to customers. The locations where the lowest percentages of vendors reported offering credit to their customers were Galkayo (23%), Jowhar (13%) and Garoowe (10%).

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

50 USD is the median maximum amount that vendors reported allowing in credit for a single customer. 50% of values reported were between 10 - 70 USD.

The highest median maximum amount of credit provided by vendors to a single customer was 80 USD in Jowhar, followed by 75 and 60 USD in Marka and Kismayo respectively.

100 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 80 - 200 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 (Remiittance)	SACCO	Prefer not to answer	Don't know
All	38%	34%	16%	25%	16%	3%	3%	6%	4%	0%	0%	4%
Badhadhe	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Baidoa	5%	51%	31%	46%	38%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bossaso	18%	59%	7%	7%	2%	7%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	16%
Ceel Barde	0%	95%	0%	95%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Doolow	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Galkayo	64%	32%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Garoowe	63%	10%	2%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	19%
Hargeysa	51%	25%	12%	12%	4%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Xuudur	10%	5%	0%	75%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jowhar	3%	89%	0%	25%	7%	0%	8%	21%	8%	0%	2%	0%
Kismayo	46%	22%	8%	19%	7%	1%	0%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Mogadishu	0%	100%	81%	89%	89%	59%	63%	63%	63%	0%	0%	0%

KEY

(table above)

0% 100%

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, Galkacyo, 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 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 (7% of interviews) to prevent the spread of COVID-19, 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 relation 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 targeting 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-

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 to 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 HRP Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2022.

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 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. World Bank , (April 2022), Impact of the War in Ukraine on Commodity Markets

7. Shelter Cluser (JSeptember 2022), Factsheet

8. WFP (August 2022) Joint Market and Supply Chain Update (weekly)

9. WASH Cluster (September 2022), Drought Response Update

10. UNHRC (September 2022), Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN).

11. Shelter Cluser (September 2022), Response Factsheet

12. Supply chain issues due to blocked roads and other transportation barriers, particularly in Dinsoor and Xuduur, have been documented throughout April and May of 2022 in the WFP weekly (see Endnote #13)

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

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 (May 2022):

Horn Aid — For Development and Human Rights Initiatives
FCA Finn Church Aid
NRC Norwegian Refugee Council
UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency
International Medical Corps
PMWDO
pah Polish Humanitarian Action
ALIGHT
Marginalized Communities Advocates Network
Kaalmo Relief & Development Organization — Kardo Aid
NCA actalliance Somalia Program
IOM UN Migration
KAAH Relief and Development Org — Building sustainable lives
Vision Corps Initiative

Donor:

USAID From the American People