

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, there may be a sharp increase in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)¹. All the while, as of 31 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 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (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 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 JMMI², which covered more than 50 items from the WASH and Shelter clusters, in 12 different locations. In the November 2020 round an additional 20 items were proposed by the Somalia education cluster in order to respond to persisting information gaps on education-related expenses.

SUMMARY FROM THE CURRENT ROUND

17 participating agencies

16 assessed locations

73 assessed items

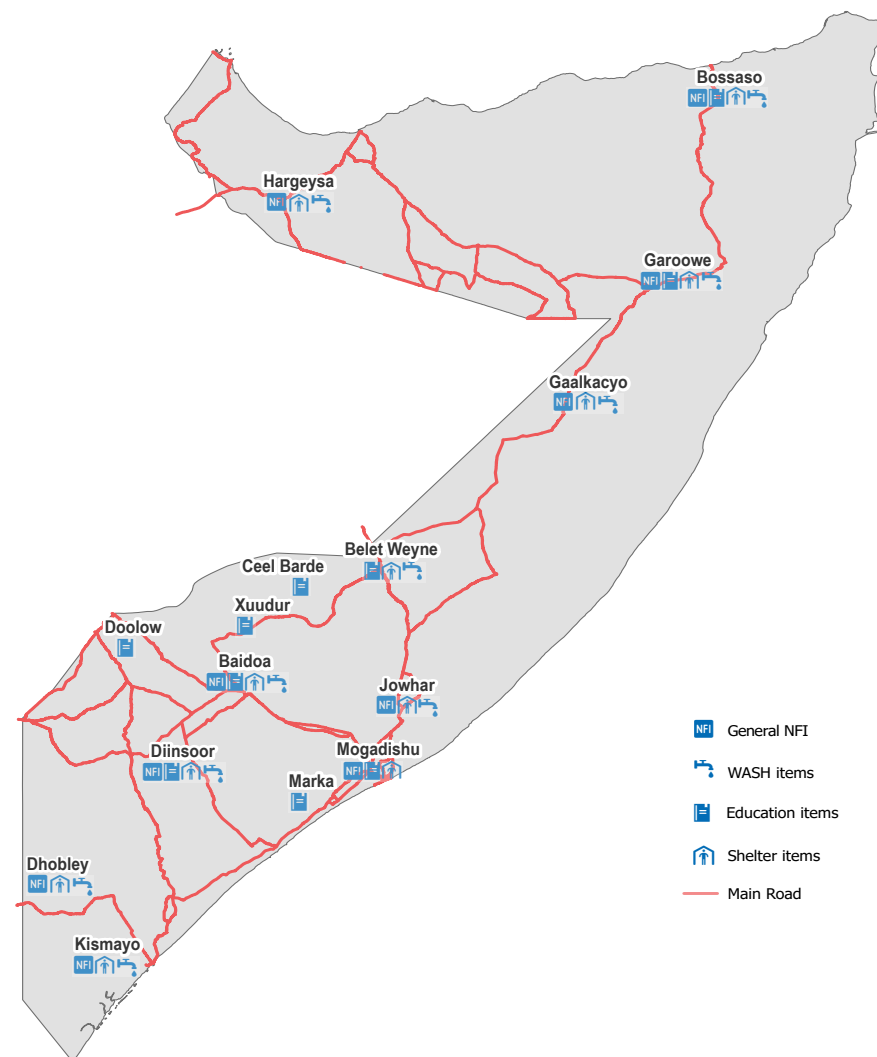
788 interviews conducted

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

Cluster items assessed in each of the analysed location



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 largest cities, the USD was reportedly the main currency accepted by vendors interviewed (14 locations from a total of 16 assessed), the ETB was primarily used in two locations (Ceel Barde, Dollow) .

The vast majority of vendors reported accepting mobile money and cash as payment methods.

PRICES²

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 deviation⁴), 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 round³).

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.

Badhadhe (WASH and shelter items) was the only district not included in the May 2022 round that had been included in the previous round of the JMMI in February 2022.

Districts that were included in the May 2022 round of the JMMI, but that were not included in the February 2022 round are Bossaso (WASH and shelter items), Diinsoor (WASH and shelter) and Garoowe (All items).

Reported currencies that vendors primarily accepted in their shops, per location

Location	USD	SOSH	SLSH	ETB
All	92%	3%	0.14%	4%
Baidoa	96%	4%	0%	0%
Belet Weyne	100%	0%	0%	0%
Bossaso	100%	0%	0%	0%
Ceel Barde	4%	0%	0%	96%
Dhobley	53%	47%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	100%	0%	0%	0%
Doolow	0%	0%	0%	100%
Gaalkacyo	100%	0%	0%	0%
Garoowe	100%	0%	0%	0%
Hargeysa	98%	0%	2%	0%
Xuudur	94%	6%	0%	0%
Jowhar	92%	0%	0%	0%
Kismayo	80%	20%	0%	0%
Marka	100%	0%	0%	0%
Mogadishu	97%	3%	0%	0%

KEY

(both tables above)



Payment methods interviewed vendors reported accepting in their shops, per location

Location	Cash	Mobile	Voucher
All	67%	96%	10%
Baidoa	83%	88%	0%
Belet Weyne	0%	100%	0%
Bossaso	11%	97%	0%
Ceel Barde	96%	100%	0%
Dhobley	100%	79%	58%
Diinsoor	72%	86%	0%
Doolow	100%	100%	0%
Gaalkacyo	0%	100%	2%
Garoowe	27%	100%	0%
Hargeysa	100%	100%	0%
Xuudur	100%	100%	0%
Jowhar	95%	99%	2%
Kismayo	97%	100%	59%
Marka	100%	100%	50%
Mogadishu	33%	100%	23%

GENERAL NFIs

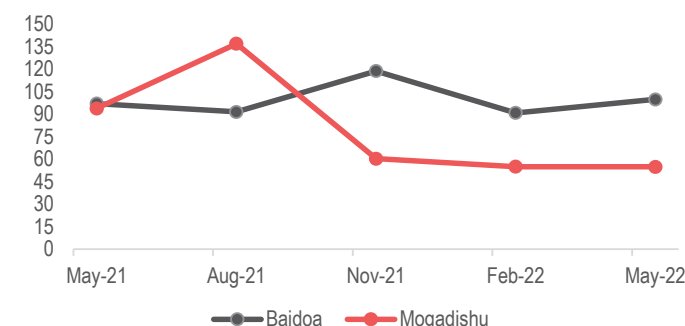
Median price of basic NFI kit (USD) - May 2022

Item	Overall median, per assessed item spec.	Median change %	Quantity per kit, per household	Median item cost	Baidoa, cost per kit	Bossaso, cost per kit	Dhobley, cost per kit	Djinsoor, cost per kit	Gaalkacyo, cost per kit	Garowe, 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,	9.50	3%	3	28.50	36.00	28.50	15.00	34.50	21.00	55.50	36.00	16.95	15.00	0.00
Bowl 1 liter	2.00	0%	5	10.00	8.75	7.50	14.23	11.25	17.50	15.00	9.25	10.00	8.37	0.00
Cooking Pot 5 liters	5.00	-2%	1	5.00	4.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	6.50	13.00	10.00	5.00	12.50	5.00
Cooking Pot 7 liters	5.50	-2%	1	5.50	6.60	1.00	3.00	5.50	6.25	13.00	14.00	5.35	0.00	5.00
Cup 250ml	0.68	0%	5	3.38	2.50	3.75	2.75	7.50	3.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
Jerry Can 10 liters, non-	2.30	1%	2	4.60	3.00	4.10	5.81	4.00	10.00	6.00	4.50	4.60	8.00	0.00
Kettle 2 liters	5.00	0%	1	5.00	5.00	4.00	3.04	4.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	4.30	5.25	0.00
Knife medium	1.00	0%	1	1.00	1.00	0.85	1.63	2.75	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	0.00
Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m	10.00	5%	1	10.00	3.50	12.00	10.00	8.00	12.50	12.00	12.00	7.00	9.00	0.00
Mug unit	1.00	0%	1	1.00	0.50	0.60	0.35	1.50	2.00	0.00	1.75	1.00	0.00	1.00
Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	9.25	1%	1	9.25	7.50	15.00	13.00	10.00	0.00	5.00	15.00	8.00	8.50	0.00
Plate 25cm diameter	2.00	1%	5	10.00	4.50	16.50	11.06	10.00	11.00	9.00	10.00	8.75	8.75	0.00
Serving Spoon 125ml	1.00	0%	1	1.00	0.50	0.30	0.42	1.50	1.50	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	8.00	1%	2	16.00	8.00	26.00	20.00	10.00	12.00	0.00	22.00	16.00	14.00	40.00
Solar Lamp unit	7.00	3%	1	7.00	4.00	30.00	5.00	9.00	0.00	30.00	21.50	4.00	3.75	0.00
Spoon unit	0.60	0%	5	3.00	2.50	3.00	1.67	5.00	2.50	15.00	0.00	4.00	7.50	0.00
Total basic NFI kit cost	NA	NA	NA	120.23	97.85	154.10	109.10	129.50	112.75	182.50	171.00	101.95	102.87	51.00
Rounded basic NFI kit cost*	NA	NA	NA	120.00	100.00	155.00	110.00	130.00	110.00	180.00	170.00	100.00	100.00	50.00

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 show 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 JMIMI.

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



Overall, the MEB cost of the general NFI have slightly increased for most items between February and May 2022, likely due to the dual impact of the multi-season drought and the war in Ukraine⁷ on supply routes, livelihoods, and market system. Drought-affected populations, many of whom faced displacement and/or limited or loss of access to livelihoods, are likely hit hardest by this increase.

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 substituted.

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

*General NFIs - are any non-food items or tools which contributes 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 May 2022 compared to previous round in February 2022 - General NFIs

Item	Total Number of Vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Price change %	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Baidoa	Bossaso	Dhobley	Diinsoor	Gaalkacyo	Garoowe	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Kismayo	Mogadishu
Blanket 1.5m x 2.0m, polyester	77	9.50 ▲	46%	5.65	12.00	12.00 ●	9.50	5.00 ▲	11.50	7.00 ▼	18.50	12.00 ▲	5.65 ▲	5.00 ▼	NA
Bowl 1 liter	63	2.00 ▲	14%	1.75	2.85	1.75 ▲	1.50	2.85 ▼	2.25	3.50 ▲	3.00	1.85	2.00 ●	1.67 ▲	NA
Bucket 10 liters	61	3.00 ▼	-8%	3.00	4.00	3.00 ●	4.75	2.65 ▼	3.00	7.00 ▲	3.00	3.75 ▼	2.75 ▼	4.00 ▲	NA
Chlorine Tabs clear 10 L of water	53	1.10	10%	0.83	1.47	0.20 ●	1.60	1.46 ▲	1.20	1.00 ▼	NA	0.30	2.00 ●	1.50 ▲	NA
Cooking Pot 5 liters	77	5.00 ▼	-23%	4.25	9.13	4.00 ●	1.00	3.00 ▼	5.00	6.50 ▲	13.00	10.00 ▲	5.00 ▼	12.50 ▲	5.00 ▲
Cooking Pot 7 liters	76	5.50 ▼	-23%	5.00	6.60	6.00 ▲	1.00	3.00 ▼	5.50	6.25 ▲	13.00	14.00 ▲	5.35 ▼	NA	5.00 ▲
Cup 250ml	70	0.68 ▼	-23%	0.54	1.00	0.50 ▼	0.75	0.55 ▲	1.50	0.60 ▼	NA	1.00 ●	1.00	0.00	NA
Jerry Can 20 liters, plastic	65	2.30 ▲	31%	2.05	3.00	1.50 ●	2.05	2.90 ▼	2.00	5.00 ▲	3.00	2.25 ▼	2.30 ▼	4.00 ▲	NA
Jerry Can 10 liters, collapsible	54	2.00 ▼	-7%	1.75	2.50	1.90 ●	1.40	1.42 ▼	1.75	4.00 ▲	2.00	2.50 ▼	2.00 ▼	3.50 ▲	NA
Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	59	2.00 ▲	16%	1.42	2.00	2.00 ▲	1.40	1.42 ▼	2.00	4.00 ▲	2.00	1.00 ▼	2.00 ▼	2.00 ▲	NA
Kettle 2 liters	79	5.00 ●	0%	4.00	5.00	5.00 ●	4.00	3.04 ▼	4.00	5.00 ▲	5.00	7.00 ▲	4.30 ▼	5.25 ▲	NA
Knife medium	62	1.00 ●	0%	1.00	1.63	1.00 ●	0.85	1.63 ▼	2.75	2.00 ▲	1.00	1.00	1.00 ●	1.25 ▲	NA
Lock unit	45	2.60 ▲	30%	2.00	3.00	2.00 ▲	1.75	2.69 ▼	3.00	2.50 ▼	4.00	3.00 ▲	2.00 ●	4.50 ▲	2.00 ▲
MHM* disposable, pack 10-14 units	65	1.50 ●	0%	1.38	3.16	1.00 ●	1.50	3.65 ▼	10.00	NA	1.50	3.00 ▼	1.00 ▼	1.50 ▲	NA
MHM reusable, 5 units	47	2.50 ▲	67%	1.63	6.75	1.00 ▼	NA	3.00 ▲	8.00	NA	2.00	22.00	1.50 ▼	NA	NA
Mosquito Net 1.8m x 1.6m x 1.5m	62	10.00 ●	0%	8.00	12.00	3.50 ▲	12.00	10.00 ▼	8.00	12.50 ▲	12.00	12.00	7.00 ▲	9.00 ▲	NA
Mug unit	44	1.00 ▲	14%	0.58	1.56	0.50 ●	0.60	0.35 ▲	1.50	2.00	NA	1.75 ▼	1.00 ●	NA	1.00 ▲
Face Mask box, 50 units	67	6.50 ▲	93%	4.00	7.38	2.90 ▲	7.56	0.88 ▼	4.00	6.50 ▲	7.00	4.00	10.75 ▼	6.50 ▲	10.00 ▲
Plastic Gloves box, 100 units	40	5.00 ▲	11%	5.00	5.50	5.50 ▼	5.00	1.15 ▼	5.00	NA	5.00	8.00 ▼	5.50 ▲	NA	NA
Plastic Sheet 4m x 5m	41	9.25 ▲	9%	7.88	13.50	7.50 ▲	15.00	13.00 ▼	10.00	NA	5.00	5.00 ▲	8.00	8.50 ▼	NA
Plastic Sheet 6m x 7.5m	40	11.38	-16%	8.50	15.19	7.00 ▼	15.00	15.77 ▼	12.00	NA	5.00	20.00 ▲	9.00	10.75 ▼	NA
Plate 25cm diameter	59	2.00 ▲	33%	1.75	2.20	0.90 ▲	3.30	2.21 ▼	2.00	2.20	1.80	2.00 ▲	1.75 ▼	1.75	NA
Rake unit	33	5.00 ▲	67%	3.23	6.00	3.30 ▲	6.00	2.88 ▼	5.00	5.00 ▲	6.00	7.50 ▲	3.00	NA	NA
Serving Spoon 125ml	52	1.00	0%	0.50	1.50	0.50 ▼	0.30	0.42 ▼	1.50	1.50	3.00	2.00 ▲	1.00	1.00 ●	NA
Sleeping Mat 1.8m x 0.9m	77	8.00 ▲	14%	6.00	11.00	4.00 ▲	13.00	10.00 ●	5.00	6.00 ▼	NA	11.00 ▲	8.00 ▼	7.00 ●	20.00 ▲
Soap 3 small bars (150g)	82	1.00 ▲	33%	0.70	1.95	0.60 ▲	1.00	1.00 ●	2.00	0.45 ▼	1.00	0.40 ▼	1.80 ▼	2.75 ▲	2.00 ▲
Solar Lamp unit	47	7.00 ▲	65%	4.00	23.63	4.00 ▼	NA	5.00 ▲	9.00	NA		2.50 ▼	4.00	3.75 ▲	NA
Spoon unit	40	0.60 ▲	50%	0.50	1.00	0.50 ▲	0.60	0.33 ▲	1.00	0.50	3.00	0.50 ▲	0.80 ▼	1.50 ▲	NA
Washing Powder 100 grams	65	0.25 ▲	11%	0.20	0.28	0.25 ▲	0.50	0.19 ▼	0.20	0.25 ▼	NA	0.25 ▼	0.19 ▼	0.35 ▲	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 change³
- x Inconclusive price, based on only one quote

⁴ 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)

Comparing to the previous round in February 2022, the cost of general NFI items has risen in most assessed locations for most monitored items. Around 3.6 million people are in need of Shelter and NFI assistance in Somalia according to HRP 2022¹. [According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#)⁸, drought has displaced around 802,000 people between November 2021 and June 2022. Most of the displaced have arrived in Banadir, Gaalkacyo, Dhuusamarreeb, Cabudwaq, Cadaado, Baardheere, Hobyo, Buro, and Baidoa districts. According to the Somalia Shelter Cluster, 56% of the displaced populations reported shelter needs as a first or second priority need in the June 2022 ([Somalia Shelter Cluster Response Factsheet](#))⁹

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

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

Item	All	Baidoa	Belet Weyne	Bossaso	Dhobley	Diinsoor	Gaalkacyo	Garowe	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Kismayo	Mogadishu
Blanket	5%	23%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%	50%	5%	9%	86%	90%
Bowl	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	75%	50%	0%	7%	0%	90%	100%
Bucket	13%	0%	0%	25%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	25%	80%	100%
Chlorine Tabs	7%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	50%	43%	100%	67%	7%
Cooking Pot	5%	27%	0%	0%	0%	71%	100%	100%	0%	10%	83%	100%
Cup	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	89%	100%
Jerry Can	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	25%	100%	0%	0%	71%	100%
Kettle	3%	30%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	5%	6%	80%	100%
Knife	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	100%	0%	0%	78%	100%
Lock	13%	11%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	25%	100%	100%
MHM	13%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%	N/A	0%	0%	20%	100%	83%
Mosquito Net	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	8%	10%	80%	100%
Mug	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	N/A	100%	0%	89%	100%	6%
Face Mask	6%	17%	0%	0%	0%	100%	50%	0%	0%	11%	100%	100%
Plastic Gloves	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%	N/A	0%	0%	100%	67%	0%
Plastic Sheet	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	100%	N/A	50%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Plate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	100%
Rake	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Serving Spoon	0%	N/A	0%	25%	0%	50%	50%	33%	0%	0%	80%	100%
Sleeping Mat	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	71%	50%	0%	17%	0%	80%	83%
Soap	5%	14%	0%	0%	0%	67%	100%	100%	0%	4%	78%	89%
Solar Lamp	13%	23%	0%	0%	0%	67%	N/A	0%	0%	33%	82%	N/A
Spoon	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	100%	0%	90%	100%	0%
Washing	11%	17%	0%	0%	0%	67%	50%	0%	0%	5%	67%	78%
Water	0%	17%	0%	33%	0%	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	100%

KEY

(table above)

0% 100%

General NFIs are any non-food items or tools which contributes 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

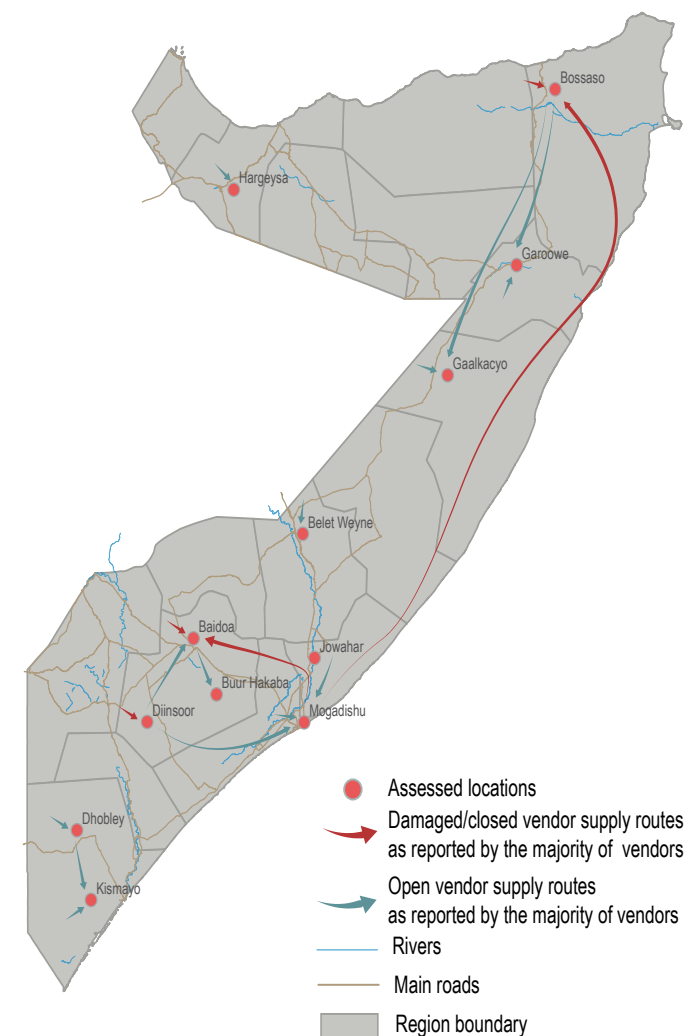
Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors⁵ in May 2022 - General NFIs

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 solar lamp, lock, buckets, menstrual materials (13% each), washing powder (11%), and chlorine (7%). 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.

Interviewed vendors in Kismayo and Mogadishu particularly commonly reported difficulties in restocking most of the general NFI items. Perhaps in line with this, 28% of interviewed general NFI vendors in Kismayo reported experiencing poor quality roads as a supply transportation barrier.

In Diinsoor, restocking difficulties might also be related to the frequent experience of road closures by armed groups indicated by the findings. While such road closures had been reported by only 11% of interviewed vendors overall, most interviewed vendors in Diinsoor (75%) reported that road closures by armed groups had affected the transportation of commodities in the 3 months prior to data collection.

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

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

Item	Overall median, per assessed item spec.	Quantity per kit, per household	Median item cost per kit/household	Baidoa, cost per kit	Bossaso, cost per kit	Dhobley, cost per kit	Dinsoor, cost per kit	Gaalkacyo, 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	3.00	1	3.00	3.00	4.75	3.00	3.00	7.00	3.00	3.75	2.75	4.00	0.00
Jerry Can 10 liters, non-collapsible	2.30	1	2.00	2.00	1.40	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
MHM disposable, pack 10-14 units	1.50	2	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	6.00	2.00	3.00	0.00
Soap 3 small bars (15g)	1.00	1000 g	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	13.33	3.00	6.67	2.67	12.00	18.33	13.33
Washing Powder 100 grams	0.25	300 g	0.75	0.75	1.50	0.58	0.60	0.75	NA	0.75	0.57	1.05	0.00
Basic hygiene kit cost	7.75	NA	15.42	14.42	17.32	14.24	20.93	14.75	13.67	14.17	19.32	28.38	13.33
Rounded basic hygiene kit cost	10.00	NA	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	15.00
Communal water 20 liters	0.20	2790 l	27.90	0.1	0.976	13.95	139.50	NA	0.00	27.90	10.73	27.90	1.40
Piped water 1000 liters	2.00	2790 l	5.58	8.37	6.98	13.95	5.58	19.53	3.71	5.58	3.76	8.37	5.58
Trucked water 1000 liters	13.25	2790 l	36.97	50.22	39.06	13.95	46.04	NA	34.88	23.72	0.00	55.80	0.00

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).

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

Overall, the items in the basic hygiene kit for which prices appeared to have increased the most since the previous round of the JMMI are soap (price increase of 79%), washing powder (33%), and jerry cans (30%). In addition, prices for trucked water appeared to have increased considerably (noting prices 100% higher than in the previous round), while prices for communal and piped water were seemingly lower in May 2022 compared to data collection in February 2022.

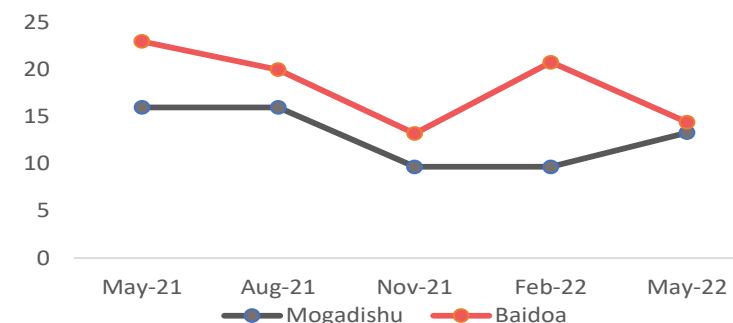
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(table above)

*Substitute 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 substituted.

*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) - Southwest State



In most of the locations, where water prices were monitored, data showed prices increased for most of the assessed water points. Water price increases are likely related to the below-average rainfall received in these areas during Gu rains. Overall, the recorded price of trucked water (1000 litres) was higher in May (13.25 USD) compared to the February (5.5 USD) round. According to a recent [WASH Cluster report](#)¹⁰ (30th April 2022), the average water prices were "uncomfortably higher" in places such as Hobyo, Baardheere, Ceel waaq, Hudur, Garbahaareey, Afmadow and Odwaynein April.

Water price changes differed geographically. In South-west state, despite water shortages reported in large parts of the state as cited in the WASH cluster report, water prices for some of the districts were showing decreasing trends since late March. This is might be contributed to the moderate rains received in these areas in April 2022.¹⁰ But in general, water shortages, widespread reliance on water trucking are expected to prevail in Somalia in the coming months as the performance of Gu rains is below normal in most parts of the country.¹⁰

Price increases for water could drive people to rely on unimproved water sources, which in turn exacerbates the risk of disease outbreaks. In line with this, according to the [WASH Cluster Drought Response Update](#)¹¹ as of 13 April 2022, water shortages have triggered spikes in acute watery diarrhoea and cholera throughout the country. Since March 2022, 142 cases were reported in Banadir and South-west state and the number of reported cases has doubled in Baidoa during the month of April.

The [WASH report](#)¹¹, further added that an increase in acute watery diarrhoea and cholera cases is anticipated from April onward as drought conditions continue to worsen and water quality gaps widen. The worst-hit parts are located in southern and central Somalia, as well as Puntland and eastern parts of Somaliland, where drought conditions are extreme. According to the [WASH report](#), drought conditions are deteriorating most rapidly in South central Somalia, including Bay, Bakool, Lower Juba, Hiiraan, Mudug, and Gedo regions.

CONSTRUCTION ITEMS

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

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

Item	Total Number of vendors interviewed	Overall Median	Prices Change %	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Baidoa	Belet Weyne	Bossaso	Dhobley	Diinsoor	Gaalkacyo	Garoowe	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Kismayo	Mogadishu
Brick 20cm x 20cm	42	0.80 ▼	-20%	0.50	0.90	0.50 ●	0.90	0.80	NA	NA	1.00 ●	0.60	0.50 ▼	0.90 ●	0.35 ▼	NA
Cement 50kg	74	9.00 ●	0%	7.75	10.75	10.50 ▲	10.00	7.50	7.00 ▲	8.00	9.00 ●	8.55	7.50 ▲	11.00 ●	10.50 ▲	7.00 ▼
Gravel cubic meter	34	41.50 ▲	6%	24.25	65.13	81.00 ▼	NA	7.00	NA	NA	2.00 ▼	43.00	60.00 ▲	40.00 ▼	100.00 ▼	NA
Gumboots one pair	57	10.23 ▲	70%	5.25	11.75	4.00 ●	12.00	16.50	5.00 ▲	5.00	10.00 ●	10.45	13.00 ▲	11.00 ▲	5.00 ▼	NA
Hammer 0.5kg	71	4.00 ▲	33%	3.00	4.75	3.00 ●	3.00 ▲	5.25	4.00 ▲	4.00	5.00 ▼	3.20	5.00 ▲	3.00 ●	4.00 ▲	3.00 ●
Hinges 4 inches	56	4.00 ●	0%	3.00	7.20	13.00 ▲	NA	3.50	1.00 ▼	1.00	2.00 ▼	7.20	5.00 ▲	9.00 ▼	3.00 ▲	NA
Iron Sheet 0.9m x 1.5m	76	5.70 ▲	14%	4.38	7.00	4.00 ●	4.50 ●	5.40	4.00 ▼	4.00	8.00 ▼	7.00	7.00 ▼	7.00 ●	4.50 ▲	6.00 ▲
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 6mm x 6m	47	7.50 ▲	50%	5.25	10.50	5.00 ●	7.00	11.50	9.00 ▲	9.00	11.00	2.00	3.50 ▲	8.00 ▼	21.00 ▲	NA
Metal Bar 1 quintal, 8mm x 6m	47	8.25 ▲	13%	7.00	11.38	8.50 ▲	7.00	11.50	14.00	14.00	11.00 ▲	6.00	6.00 ▲	7.00 ▼	22.00 ▲	NA
Nails 1 box, No.5 (1.5 inch)	79	2.00 ●	0%	2.00	2.00	3.00 ▲	2.00 ▼	2.00	3.00 ▲	3.00	2.00 ●	2.00	2.00 ●	2.00 ▼	2.00 ●	2.00 ●
Nails 1 box, No.6 (2.5 inches)	80	2.33 ▲	16%	2.00	2.63	2.25 ▲	2.00 ●	2.00	6.00 ▲	6.00	2.00 ●	4.35	2.50 ▲	2.40 ▲	3.00 ▲	2.00 ▼
Sand cubic meter	33	34.50	-5%	28.94	46.25	45.00 ●	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.00 ▲	28.00	39.00 ▼	29.00 ▲	67.00 ▲	30.00 ▲
Spade unit	56	4.75 ▲	19%	3.05	5.50	3.20 ▼	3.00	5.50	7.00 ▲	7.00	6.00 ▲	4.75	5.00 ▲	3.10 ▲	3.50	3.00 ▼
Timber 5cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	64	6.50 ▼	-7%	5.50	7.18	5.00 ▲	4.00 ▼	6.50	7.00 ▲	7.00	6.00 ▲	7.35	3.00 ●	6.00 ▼	4.50 ▼	NA
Timber 8cm x 4cm, 4m long	63	6.00 ▼	-14%	6.00	6.95	10.70 ▲	4.00 ▼	6.50	6.00 ●	6.00	6.00 ▲	6.90	3.00 ●	7.00 ●	6.00 ▼	NA
Timber 10cm x 2.5cm, 4m long	59	7.00 ▼	-13%	6.25	7.75	13.00 ▲	4.50 ▼	6.50	6.00 ▼	6.00	6.00 ▼	7.00	30.00 ●	7.50 ▲	13.50 ▲	NA
Vent Pipe 4m long	53	11.63 ▼	-7%	9.13	13.38	13.00 ●	15.00	9.50	4.00 ▲	4.00	9.00 ▼	11.25	12.00 ●	7.00 ▼	26.00 ▲	NA
Wheelbarrow unit	57	32.75 ▲	9%	30.00	39.25	30.00 ●	35.00	29.00	37.00	37.00	42.00 ▲	30.50	40.00 ▲	30.00 ▲	45.00 ▲	NA
Wooden Pole 6m long	51	6.30 ▲	5%	4.88	8.56	3.00 ▲	4.00	4.50	10.00	10.00	9.00 ▲	6.60	18.00 ●	6.00 ●	7.25 ▲	NA
Wood Saw 10 inches long	64	4.50 ▲	13%	4.00	5.00	3.00 ●	3.00 ▼	4.00	8.00 ▲	8.00	5.50 ▼	4.75	5.00 ●	4.00 ●	4.25 ▲	NA
Communal water 20 liters	8	0.08 ▼	-58%	0.06	0.13	0.90 ▲	NA	0.20	0.10 ▲	1.00	NA	NA	0.20 ▼	NA	0.20 ▲	0.80x
Piped water 1000 liters	32	1.76 ▼	-56%	1.51	2.50	3.00 ▲	NA	2.50	5.00 ▲	2.00	7.00	1.33	2.00 ▼	NA	3.00 ▼	2.14 ▲
Trucked water 1000 liters	35	5.25 ▲	141%	2.75	7.69	8.00 ▲	NA	14.00	5.00	16.50	NA	12.50	8.50 ▼	NA	20.00 ▼	1.54x

*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 that the cost of most types of assessed construction items increased since the previous round in February 2022. This might be partly driven by the observed increasing need for shelter following the surge in displacement. According to [the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\) Drought Situation report¹²](#) (as of 20 April 2022), humanitarian partners reached at least 2.5 million people across Somalia with lifesaving assistance in April, but needs remain high due to a rapid increase in the number of people in need of assistance, an increase of drought-displaced people, and loss of livelihood assets.

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

Item	Baidoa	Belet Weyne	Bossaso	Dhobley	Diinsoor	Gaalkacyo	Garowe	Hargeysa	Jowhar	Kismayo	Mogadishu
Brick	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	NA
Cement	8%	0%	0%	25%	0%	75%	25%	13%	0%	10%	0%
Gravel	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	NA
Gumboots	0%	0%	50%	0%	100%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	NA
Hammer	0%	0%	33%	0%	100%	17%	13%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Hinges	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	NA
Iron Sheet	0%	0%	50%	0%	100%	25%	13%	5%	9%	0%	NA
Metal Bar	0%	0%	50%	0%	100%	0%	13%	14%	13%	0%	NA
Nails	7%	0%	0%	20%	0%	67%	17%	13%	5%	NA	NA
Sand	0%	0%	50%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	NA	NA
Spade	0%	0%	50%	0%	100%	17%	13%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Timber	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	0%	13%	11%	9%	0%	NA
Vent Pipe	0%	NA	50%	0%	100%	25%	17%	0%	0%	0%	NA
Wheelbarrow	0%	NA	50%	0%	100%	20%	13%	0%	0%	0%	NA
Wooden	0%	NA	0%	0%	100%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	NA
Wood Saw	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	20%	13%	0%	0%	0%

KEY

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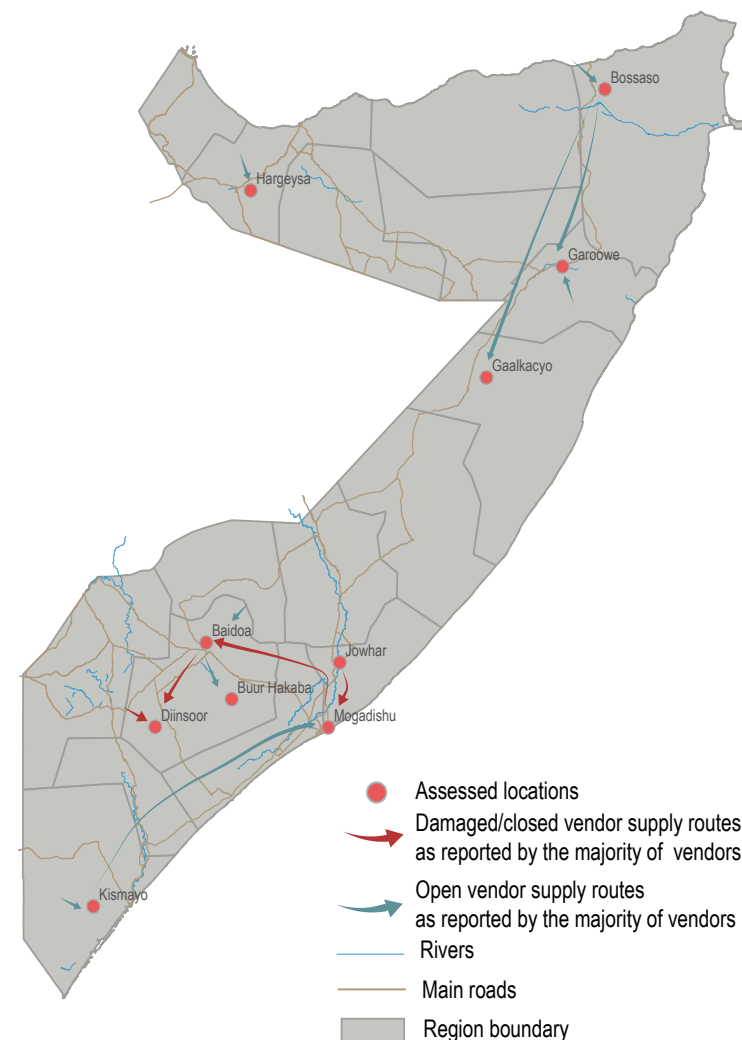
0% 100%

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 Diinsoor (82%) reported that the main supply route was closed, which might explain why Diinsoor stood out as the location with the highest proportions of vendors reporting restocking difficulties for most items.

In addition, 32% of interviewed construction vendors in Bossaso reported that the main supply route was open only irregularly. This could be reflected in the fact that 24% of interviewed general NFI vendors in Bossaso reported having faced road closures as a main transportation supply barrier.

**Supply routes reported by interviewed vendors in May 2022
- Construction Items**



STATIONARY ITEMS

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

Item	Overall median, per assessed	Quantity per kit, per learner	Median item cost per kit/per	Baidoa, cost per kit	Belet Weyne, 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	Marka, cost per kit	Mogadishu, cost per kit
Bag unit, polyester	6.00	1	7.33	5.00	7.65	10.00	4.29	8.00	9.29	8.00	7.00	5.75	6.00
Crayons packet, 24 units	1.00	1	1.53	2.00	0.60	3.60	1.00	0.75	5.71	1.80	0.75	1.25	2.00
Exercise Book 100 pages,	0.67	6	5.40	12.00	4.20	4.20	2.57	6.00	6.00	4.80	3.60	13.50	6.00
Math set set	1.75	1	2.38	1.00	1.75	1.00	1.86	4.00	10.00	2.00	3.00	2.75	9.00
Pencils pack, 24 units	2.00	4	8.00	8.00	9.80	4.00	5.71	7.20	11.43	8.00	0.48	0.00	8.00
Pens 10 units	1.76	2	4.00	4.00	3.00	8.00	2.86	2.20	11.43	6.50	0.24	0.00	5.00
Rubber unit	0.11	4	0.48	0.36	0.00	0.60	0.16	0.40	1.43	10.60	0.48	0.80	0.20
Ruler unit, 30 cm long	0.40	1	0.36	0.50	0.35	0.40	0.00	0.20	0.36	0.70	0.40	0.20	0.00
Sharpener unit	0.12	1	0.23	1.50	0.13	0.50	0.29	0.10	0.32	0.20	0.12	0.25	0.10
Total basic education	16.83	NA	29.69	34.36	27.48	32.30	18.73	28.85	55.96	42.60	16.07	24.50	36.30
Rounded basic education	15.00	NA	30.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	20.00	30.00	55.00	40.00	15.00	25.00	35.00

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.

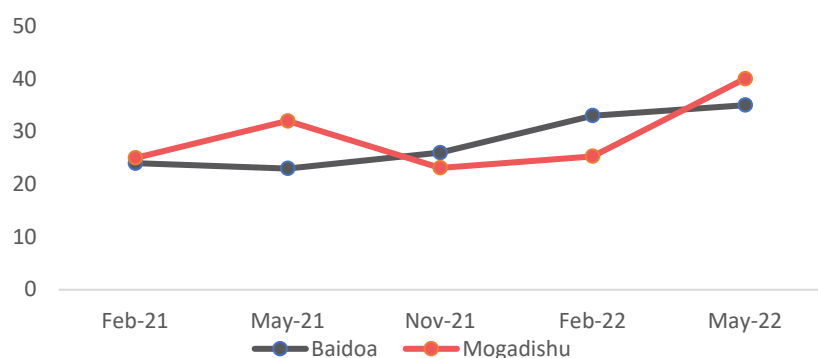
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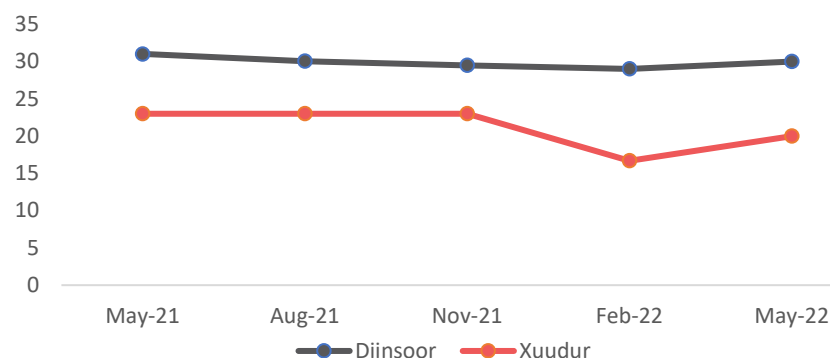
*Substitute price - no price data available for this item in this location. The overall median price for this round of data collection has been substituted.

*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 May 2022 compared to previous round in February 2022 - Stationery items

Item	Total Number of Vendors interviewed	Overall Median	1st Quartile*	3rd Quartile*	Baidoa	Belet Weyne	Bossaso	Ceel Barde	Diinsoor	Doolow	Garowe	Xuudur	Marka	Mogadishu
Bag unit, polyester	82	7.33	5.81	8.00	5.00 ▲	7.65 ▲	10.00	4.29 ▼	8.00 ▲	9.29 ▲	8.00	7.00 ▲	5.75 ▼	6.00 ●
Blackboard Drawing set	60	7.04	2.75	10.25	2.00 ●	9.50 ●	11.00	NA	2.00	4.57	45.00	NA	3.00 ▲	10.00 ▲
Blackboard plywood	100	15.00	13.69	22.14	8.00 ▲	12.75 ▲	14.00	NA	15.00	28.57	47.00	NA	15.00	20.00 ●
Calculator unit	101	12.70	12.10	13.40	12.70 ▲	12.10 ▲	14.00	NA	13.40	21.43 ▲	13.00	12.50 ▲	11.50	12.00 ●
Chalk box, 10 units	112	4.00	2.50	5.50	2.50 ▲	5.25 ▼	5.50	2.86 ▼	6.00 ▲	2.00 ▲	47.00	4.00 ●	NA	1.50 ▼
Crayons packet, 24 units	100	1.53	0.81	2.00	2.00 ●	0.60 ▲	3.60	1.00	0.75	5.71 ▲	1.80	0.75 ▲	1.25 ▲	2.00 ▲
Duster unit	103	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.50 ▲	0.95 ▲	1.30 ▲	NA	1.00 ▲	1.00 ▲	1.00	1.50 ▲	0.55 ▲	1.00 ●
Exercise Book 100 pages, A5	141	0.90	0.70	1.75	2.00 ●	0.70 ●	0.70 ●	0.43 ▼	1.00 ▲	5.57 ▼	0.80	0.60 ●	2.25 ▲	1.00 ▲
Maps set	67	5.75	3.86	7.00	7.00 ▲	3.45 ▲	6.50 ●	NA	4.00	1.50	7.00	NA	7.00 ▲	5.00 ▲
Marker unit	96	0.56	0.43	0.91	1.50 ▲	0.95 ▼	0.80	0.43 ▼	0.35 ▼	0.43 ▼	0.45	1.00 ▲	0.63 ▲	0.50 ▼
Math set set	77	2.38	1.78	3.75	1.00 ▼	1.75 ▼	1.00	1.86 ▼	4.00 ▲	10.00 ▲	2.00	3.00 ▼	2.75	9.00 ▲
Paper pack, 500 sheets A4 size	103	5.00	5.00	7.00	5.00 ▲	4.90 ▲	5.00	NA	7.00	10.14 ▲	4.00	10.00 ▼	6.25 ▲	5.00 ▲
Pencils pack, 24 units	122	2.00	1.43	2.00	2.00 ●	2.45	1.00	1.43 ▼	1.80 ▼	2.86 ▲	2.00	0.12 ●	NA	2.00 ●
Pens 10 units	110	2.00	1.43	3.25	2.00 ●	1.50 ▼	4.00	1.43 ▼	1.10 ▼	5.71	3.25	0.12 ▼	NA	2.50 ▲
Register unit, large	100	4.75	2.92	6.68	4.50 ●	2.15 ▼	7.00	2.86 ▼	3.10 ▼	5.71 ▼	7.00	5.00 ●	7.50 ▲	2.50 ▼
Rubber unit	80	0.12	0.09	0.20	0.09 ▼	NA	0.15	0.04 ▼	0.10 ▼	0.36	2.65	0.12 ●	0.20 ●	0.05 ▼
Ruler unit, 30 cm long	84	0.36	0.20	0.40	0.50 ●	0.35 ▼	0.40 ●	NA	0.20 ▼	0.36 ▼	0.70	0.40 ▲	0.20 ●	0.00 ▼
Scissor unit, medium	90	1.00	0.65	1.13	1.20 ▲	2.00 ▲	1.00	NA	1.00 ▲	0.43 ▼	1.10	0.70 ▼	0.50 ●	NA
Sharpener unit	120	0.23	0.12	0.31	1.50 ▲	0.13 ▼	0.50	0.29 ▼	0.10	0.32 ▲	0.20	0.12 ●	0.25 ▲	0.10
Whiteboard aluminum	44	40.00	34.63	42.00	42.00 ●	47.50 ▼	40.00	NA	40.00	33.54 ▼	42.00	NA	35.00	15.01 ▼

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
- † 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	Bossaso	Ceel Barde	Diinsoor	Doolow	Garoowe	Xuudur	Maaka	Mogadishu
Bag	40%	20%	0%	83%	20%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Blackboard Drawing	34%	22%	NA	100%	0%	0%	NA	50%	100%
Blackboard	50%	9%	NA	100%	33%	0%	NA	50%	100%
Calculator	40%	17%	NA	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	33%
Chalk	49%	25%	34%	100%	40%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Crayons	51%	20%	17%	63%	40%	0%	100%	0%	33%
Duster	54%	20%	NA	100%	60%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Exercise Book	56%	17%	0%	95%	40%	0%	97%	0%	100%
Maps	48%	22%	NA	100%	33%	NA	NA	100%	100%
Marker	45%	20%	0%	75%	25%	0%	94%	100%	50%
Math Set	50%	17%	0%	100%	40%	0%	100%	50%	0%
Paper	52%	20%	NA	100%	25%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Pencils	57%	18%	0%	100%	0%	0%	96%	0%	0%
Pens	53%	18%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	50%
Register	45%	17%	29%	95%	0%	0%	100%	50%	86%
Rubber	66%	18%	0%	100%	33%	0%	92%	0%	0%
Ruler	60%	17%	NA	100%	20%	0%	100%	50%	100%
Scissor	68%	13%	NA	100%	40%	0%	100%	0%	NA
Sharpener	63%	18%	0%	95%	25%	0%	100%	0%	0%
White Board	79%	25%	NA	100%	50%	NA	NA	100%	100%

KEY

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0% 100%

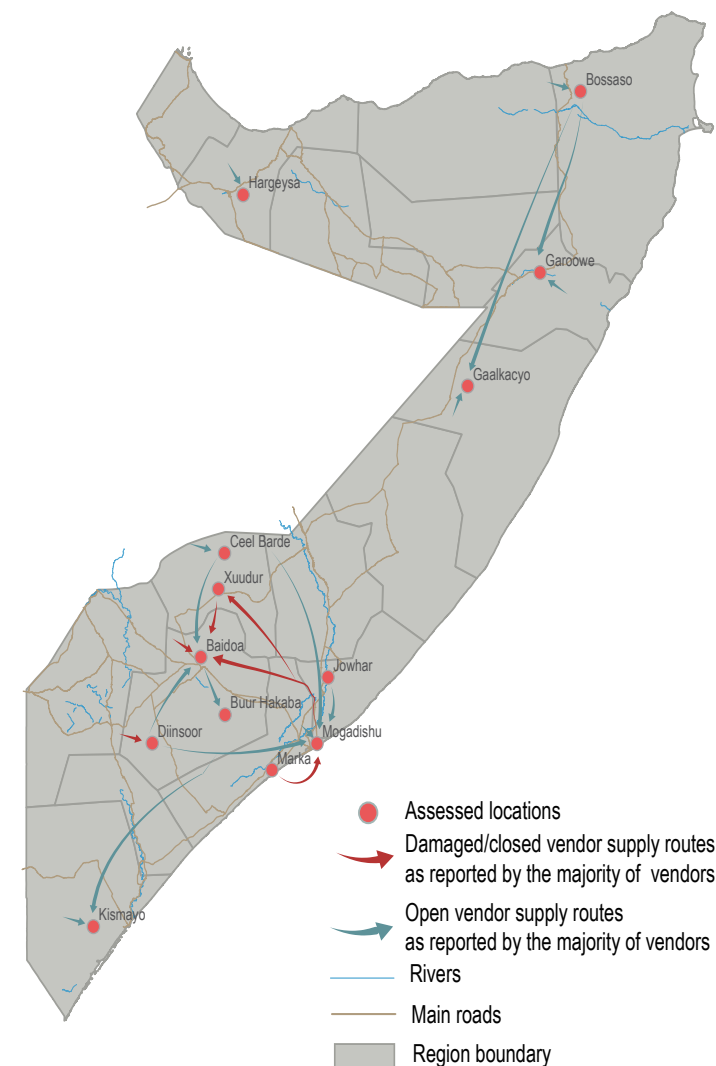
During the May 2022 round of the JMIMI, interviewed stationery vendors in Diinsoor and Xuudur most commonly reported restocking issues of stationery items. Most of the interviewed vendors in these locations reported having experienced road blockades by insurgents in the month prior to data collection, which appears to be corroborated by the WFP Joint Market and Supply Chain weekly update (17th of April 2022)¹³, insecurity remains a threat to trade, with insurgents constantly erecting road blockades that restricted the movement of suppliers.

Almost 62% of the stationery vendors interviewed in Diinsoor reported that their main supply routes (originating from Mogadishu and Baidoa) were closed. Perhaps in line with this, 33% of stationery vendors in Diinsoor reported risk of theft, and 24% reported road closures by armed groups, as a main transportation-related supply barrier.

A high proportion (74%) of interviewed stationery vendors in Xuudur reported difficulties in restocking stationery items, with 57% reporting informal road closures. Perhaps reflective of this, 43% of stationery vendors in Xuudur reported that their main supply route from Mogadishu had been closed. As a result, some vendors (16%) reported having to rely on airplanes for supplies, further driving up the cost of purchasing supplies and the cost of goods in their store.

According to the WFP's Joint Market and Supply Chain weekly update (15 April 2022) insecurity remains a threat to trade, with insurgents relatively frequently erecting road blockades that limited suppliers.

Supply route conditions reported by interviewed vendors in May 2022 - 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.

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. Of all types of barriers, financial barriers were the most commonly reported type of barrier. Overall, 69% of interviewed vendors reported having faced financial barriers in the 3 months prior to data collection, with "low purchasing power" emerging as the most reported financial barrier (reported by 32% of vendors)

In addition to financial challenges, interviewed vendors also relatively commonly reported having faced barriers related to transportation (49% of vendors), security (44%), seasonality (42%), or other non-security related issues, such as expiration or rotting (39%).

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.

Supply issues due to lower purchasing power, risk of theft, and poor quality roads as the most commonly reported barrier affecting vendors in Xuudur, Doolow and Jowhar (reported by 97%, 80% and 74% respectively). Perhaps reflecting this, findings suggest that flooded roads impacted the main supply routes in Jowhar, with 64% of interviewed vendors reporting flooded road as a supply barrier, in line with the observed flooding as a result of the moderate Gu rains in the region.

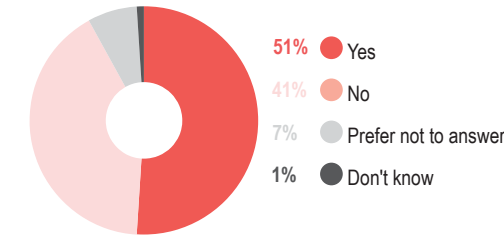
According to the WFP's Joint Market and Supply Chain update from April¹³, flooding had affected supply through the Mogadishu-Jowhar corridor, resulting in an increase in the average lead-time (from 2-3 days to 5-6 days) and increased transportation costs.

Findings suggest that road closures remain a prevalent supply barrier in Xuudur, with the proportion of interviewed vendors (57%) reporting road closures as a supply barrier having increased since the previous round of data collection in February (18%).

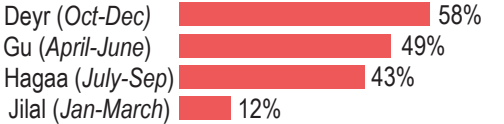
In addition to road closures, vendors in Xuudur and Marka also commonly reported facing financial barriers, with all reporting low purchasing power as a main financial barrier, similar to findings in the previous rounds.

Overall, a third (32%) of interviewed vendors across the assessed locations reported low purchasing power as a main supply barrier. Other commonly reported supply barriers were risk of theft during transportation (24%), risk of theft from the market/ shop (22%), poor quality of roads (20%) and limited cash (20%).

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



Among those vendors, particular seasons in which they reported facing greater supply issues⁷



Percentage of interviewed vendors reportedly affected supply issues by each season

Location	Deyr	Gu	Hagaa	Jilal
All	58%	49%	43%	12%
Baidoa	85%	72%	8%	4%
Belet Weyne	60%	60%	40%	20%
Bossaso	29%	14%	43%	14%
Ceel Barde	44%	44%	0%	22%
Dhobley	93%	93%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	73%	28%	45%	19%
Doolow	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gaalkacyo	0%	0%	100%	0%
Garowe	0%	0%	100%	0%
Hargeysa	4%	22%	59%	22%
Xuudur	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jowhar	93%	100%	81%	5%
Kismayo	20%	20%	20%	60%
Marka	0%	100%	0%	0%
Mogadishu	17%	6%	44%	50%

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

Location	Financial	Transportation	Non-security	Security
All	69%	49%	39%	44%
Baidoa	70%	67%	73%	60%
Belet Weyne	30%	80%	40%	80%
Bossaso	30%	33%	0%	32%
Ceel Barde	8%	4%	0%	4%
Dhobley	26%	16%	21%	16%
Diinsoor	70%	67%	66%	79%
Doolow	80%	80%	60%	80%
Gaalkacyo	54%	56%	52%	54%
Garowe	41%	8%	8%	10%
Hargeysa	26%	0%	2%	8%
Xuudur	97%	64%	68%	46%
Jowhar	73%	73%	58%	49%
Kisamyo	33%	26%	13%	3%
Marka	100%	100%	50%	100%
Mogadishu	62%	62%	39%	44%

KEY

(table above)

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

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

Location	Financial Barriers											Transportation Barriers									
	None	Banks closed	Banks limited cash	Banks limited loan	Hawala ^a 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 theft (transport)	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
All	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	32%	0%	0%	23%	9%	1%	5%	20%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%
Baidoa	13%	9%	17%	17%	6%	3%	2%	38%	37%	0%	0%	11%	17%	18%	29%	44%	5%	3%	24%	0%	0%
Belet Weyne	60%	20%	20%	20%	7%	4%	1%	20%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	71%	25%	25%	25%	0%	0%
Bossaso	17%	11%	11%	13%	7%	0%	0%	20%	27%	31%	17%	26%	22%	22%	37%	20%	6%	6%	30%	15%	13%
Ceel Barde	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	96%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dhobley	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	20%	4%	7%	0%	70%	10%	0%	0%	30%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%	50%	0%	0%	10%	15%	22%	29%	3%	0%	1%	33%	0%	0%
Doolow	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	60%	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	80%	0%	0%
Gaalkacyo	44%	18%	11%	2%	7%	4%	0%	42%	20%	0%	2%	39%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	55%	2%	0%
Garowe	49%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	6%	27%	18%	2%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	29%	0%
Hargeysa	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	26%	6%	0%	84%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%
Xuudur	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	4%	3%	97%	5%	0%	30%	8%	0%	57%	27%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Jowhar	20%	4%	16%	49%	3%	11%	3%	59%	60%	1%	5%	14%	21%	18%	11%	74%	64%	4%	23%	5%	0%
Kismayo	56%	4%	8%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	5%	66%	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Marko	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%
Mogadishu	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	32%	0%	0%	18%	25%	14%	25%	32%	7%	0%	24%	0%	0%

KEY

0%  100%

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

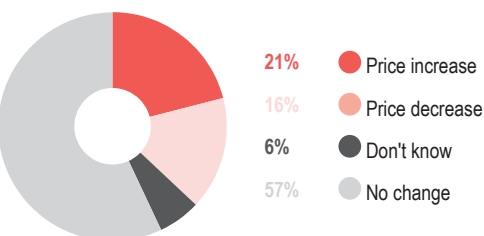
	Non-security Barriers													Security Barriers									
Location	None	Contamination	Expiration*	Rotting	Carry from storage*	Restrictions	Supplier curfew	Supplier limited supply	Supplier unwilling	Supplier out stock	No Suppliers	Don't know	Prefer not to answer	None	Theft	Risk of bombing (market)	Detention	Risk of gun attack*	Popular tension	Shop or market closure	Don't know	Prefer not to answer	
All	42%	12%	2%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	48%	22%	3%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Baidoa	10%	20%	0%	0%	23%	9%	4%	3%	8%	4%	3%	0%	0%	26%	24%	22%	28%	19%	3%	12%	1%	0%	
Belet Weyne	40%	20%	0%	0%	20%	0%	40%	0%	40%	20%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%	60%	20%	20%	40%	20%	0%	0%	
Bossaso	24%	19%	14%	10%	7%	20%	1%	4%	40%	4%	6%	32%	14%	23%	29%	17%	10%	19%	16%	14%	33%	11%	
Ceel Barde	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	
Dhobley	79%	0%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	84%	11%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Diinsoor	23%	30%	10%	7%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	9%	39%	0%	34%	22%	8%	1%	0%	0%	
Doolow	40%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	20%	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Gaalkacyo	48%	25%	2%	0%	8%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	56%	0%	0%	8%	2%	8%	4%	0%	
Garoowe	67%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	20%	6%	71%	10%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	
Hargeysa	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	9%	0%	83%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	
Xuudur	32%	59%	3%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%	54%	8%	38%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	2%	
Jowhar	24%	30%	19%	39%	9%	11%	0%	10%	3%	1%	0%	13%	5%	23%	35%	32%	19%	6%	4%	9%	22%	5%	
Kismayo	87%	5%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	95%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	
Marka	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	50%	11%	0%	0%	100%	0%	1%	
Mogadishu	43%	27%	13%	20%	13%	20%	0%	7%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	50%	23%	23%	0%	23%	50%	13%	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

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



One of the main purposes of the JMIMI 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.

CREDIT

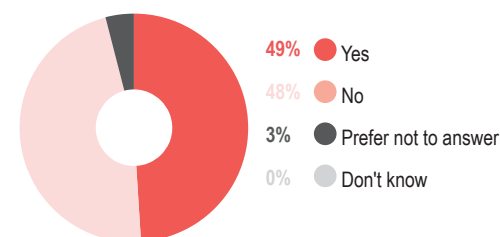
Vendors were asked which sources of credit (if any) would be available to them if they were to need extra capital to conduct their business. Vendors reported suppliers (25%), family members living in the district (24%) and banks (11%) to be their most likely sources of credit in such situations.

Conversely, 29% 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 (72%). This was followed by Kisamyo, where 67% of vendors reported having no access to credit.

More than one third (39%) 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.

Vendors from Marka (100%), Belet Weyne (80%), Mogadishu (80%), Ceel Barde (76%) and Dhobley (74%) particularly commonly reported having offered credit to customers. The locations where the lowest percentages of vendors reported offering credit to their customers were Baidoa (22%), Galkacyo (17%) and Garoowe (17%).

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 - 80 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 Kisamyo 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 - 230 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 (Remittance)	SACCO	Prefer not to answer	Don't know
All	22%	25%	11%	24%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baidoa	12%	31%	37%	29%	14%	12%	0%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Belet Weyne	20%	40%	60%	20%	20%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bossaso	29%	19%	9%	14%	11%	7%	1%	1%	10%	1%	16%	29%
Ceel Barde	32%	40%	4%	52%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%
Dhobley	16%	47%	32%	5%	0%	37%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diinsoor	20%	46%	16%	32%	10%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Doolow	0%	0%	0%	100%	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gaalkacyo	54%	33%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%
Garoowe	54%	12%	14%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	10%
Hargeysa	72%	15%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Xuudur	3%	0%	0%	89%	54%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jowhar	15%	57%	48%	49%	30%	20%	4%	27%	9%	9%	1%	0%
Kismayo	67%	18%	8%	0%	0%	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Marka	0%	0%	50%	20%	0%	50%	1%	1%	0%	0%	50%	0%
Mogadishu	23%	37%	20%	30%	23%	3%	0%	3%	0%	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, Dolow, 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 (14% 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.

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. 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.
4. 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.
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. The hawala system is an informal and popular money transfer system, based on trust between a network of brokers.
7. World Bank . (April 2022). [Impact of the War in Ukraine on Commodity Markets](#)
8. UNHRC (June 2022), [Protection and Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#).
9. Shelter Cluster (June 2022), [Response Factsheet](#)
10. WASH Cluster (April 2022), [Emergency Water Price Monitoring Dashboard](#)
11. WASH Cluster (April 2022), [Drought Response Update](#)
12. UN OCHA (April 2022), [Somalia: Drought Situation Report](#)
13. WFP (April 2022) [Joint Market and Supply Chain Update \(weekly\)](#)
14. Supply chain issues due to blocked roads and other transportation barriers, particularly in Dinsoor and Hudur, 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](#)

Co-leads:



Participating agencies (May 2022):



Donor:

