

DRA and Feinstein International Center, Tufts University

**Community-Based Market Monitoring and Trade
Analysis, West Darfur State**

**REPORT OF A TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR CBOs/
NGOs & OTHER PARTNERS**



15th to 18th January 2012, El Geneina, West Darfur

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1. Background to the project

Trade is the lifeblood of the economy of the Darfur region and one of the main ways in which different livelihood groups interact. Normal trading patterns have been disrupted by the years of conflict. A growing body of knowledge of how livelihoods have been affected by the conflict has fed into livelihoods programming. Missing from much of the analysis is a clear understanding of how trade and markets have been impacted, and thus an exploration of the wider economic context and its impact on local livelihoods over time. This gap became evident during a series of workshops on livelihoods programming in July 2007¹. This triggered an earlier Tufts/FIC study ‘Adaptation and Devastation: The Impact of the Conflict on Trade and Markets in Darfur’ by Margie Buchanan-Smith and Dr Abdul-Jabbar Abdulla Fadul (2008), which pioneered an accessible and insightful approach to trade investigations in Darfur. This scoping study provided a snapshot of how trade routes have adapted to the conflict, how the profile of traders has changed (and thus control over trade in certain geographical areas), and of how the economy has contracted with numerous bankruptcies.

The purpose of the community-based market monitoring initiative that builds on this earlier work is:

to deepen analysis and understanding of the shifting patterns of trade and markets in Darfur and of the impact of conflict, on an ongoing basis for key commodities (eg cereals, livestock, cash crops), to inform and influence programming to support livelihoods, to identify opportunities for peace-building through trade, and to prepare for the eventual recovery of Darfur's economy.

The specific objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of Sudanese civil society organisations to carry out market monitoring and analysis, and to engage with government and other key actors to influence how livelihoods are supported.

At a time when Sudan is facing many economic challenges, the outputs of this project can support evidence-based decision-making by providing regular and high-quality analysis of trade dynamics.

The project is managed by the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Agency (DRA), a national NGO (non-governmental organisation). The market monitoring project has successfully completed its first pilot year in North Darfur, funded by UKAid through UNEP. Seven CBOs plus DRA are now monitoring 15 markets across North Darfur, including three markets in IDP camps, on a weekly basis. The CBO network is supported by a DRA team of market analysts comprising a Senior Market Analyst and three Assistant Market Monitoring Officers. They are supported by two advisers provided by Tufts University – one national and one international; both have long experience of market monitoring in Darfur and an understanding of Darfur's economy that pre-dates the current conflict.

The intention is to extend the market monitoring network to cover the whole Darfur region. This training workshop marked the first step in extending the project into West Darfur state, funded by the EU. Six CBOs (including DRA) had been identified by the

¹ See Young et al (2007) ‘Sharpening the Strategic Focus of Livelihoods Programming in the Darfur Region. A report of four livelihoods workshop in the Darfur region’. Feinstein International Center

market monitoring and trade analysis (MMTA) team in advance, to monitor 11 markets in West Darfur on a weekly basis.

2. The workshop

This report reflects the ongoing training and capacity building of the market monitoring network. It documents the training workshop held in El Geneina in January 2012, for DRA staff and for the CBOs and NGOs implementing the project in West Darfur in Year 2. The workshop was designed and supported by the Tufts advisers to the project.

The overall aim of the workshop was to introduce, and lay the foundations for the community-based market monitoring and trade analysis project in West Darfur. The specific objectives were:

- To introduce the participating CBOs and other workshop participants to the objectives and proposed approach for the community-based market monitoring project
- To train the CBO enumerators and DRA staff in market monitoring and analysis tools and techniques
- To compile preliminary profiles of the main markets and trade routes in West Darfur, and how they have changed during the conflict years
- To agree upon the timetable & milestones for 2012 for CBOs & DRA staff

There were 25 participants in the workshop, mostly representing the five CBOs that will be implementing the project in West Darfur, plus DRA staff plus some government officers. A number of representatives of international NGOs (INGOs) also elected to participate in the workshop which greatly contributed to the discussions. See Annex 1 for a list of workshop participants. See Annex 2 for the workshop agenda.

DAY 1

3. Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony was well-attended by senior members of the Government of West Darfur. DRA's Executive Director, Youssif El Tayeb, introduced DRA, which was founded in 1993 and formally registered as a national NGO in 2007. He also introduced DRA's market monitoring work, emphasising the importance of producing reliable data and evidence for decision-makers who can use it in order to support the economy. The project has Memorandum of Understandings with four ministries and with six CBOs for monitoring eight markets in West Darfur. The results will be published in a quarterly bulletin.

Margie Buchanan-Smith of the Feinstein International Center (FIC) of Tufts University, and international adviser to the project, explained how the FIC's goal is to develop and promote operational and policy responses to protect and strengthen the livelihoods of people living in crisis affected and marginalized communities, impacted by violence, discrimination, malnutrition or loss of assets. Its approach is to work through a combination of research, education and informed dialogue. Partnership is key. Tufts/ FIC works in partnership with UNEP as part of the Sudan Integrated

Environment Project to assist the people of Sudan to further peace, recovery & development on an environmentally sustainable basis, and in partnership with DRA, now for over a year, on this market monitoring project. The Tufts/ FIC programme has 2 components: one on markets and trade, and a second on pastoralism and pastoralist livelihoods.

The Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, Zakaria Gadim, welcomed the DRA project. It has come at a good time as the security situation in West Darfur is improving. The findings of the project will be particularly useful for directing government's funds for micro-finance and other investment. The Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Fadul Addouma, also welcomed the project and the workshop, pointing out the need for such efforts in this state, where the economy is based on agriculture and livestock production. He outlined how the MOA is partnering UN agencies and national and international NGOs in food security market interventions, some of which involve linking small farmers to the market. The Commissioner for the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in West Darfur, Hawa Salih, expressed HAC's support, and the importance of national organisations taking the lead in recovery and development processes in West Darfur. She saw this workshop as establishing a methodology for this pioneering project, and thanked the Sudanese professionals involved, Tufts University and the funder, the European Union. The Commissioner for Geneina, Hassan Ahmed Matar, conveyed the best wishes of the Deputy Governor of West Darfur, emphasising the importance of developing the economy of West Darfur, based on agriculture and livestock.

4. Day 1 workshop proceedings

4.1 Introductory session

The workshop proceedings began with introductions facilitated by Khalil Wagan of DRA. Dr Abdul Jabar Abdulla Fadul, the national adviser to the project encouraged the project participants, the CBO enumerators, to make it their project and to contribute to the building of Darfur. Youssif El Tayeb urged the project participants to engage with the project by using their minds to explore why something is happening in the market and to internalise the analysis. There can be great value in exchanging experience between North and West Darfur. Mohamed Zakaria, DRA's senior market analyst on the project, explained the project's approach and rationale. He described how the project has been implemented in North Darfur during the pilot year and the progress that has been made. In West Darfur 6 CBOs have been selected to monitor 11 markets. See Table 1.

Table 1 NGOs/ CBOs participating in market monitoring project, and markets to be monitored

No/	Name of NGO/CBO	No. of enumerators	Markets covered
1.	El Massar Organization for Nomad Development and Environment Conservation (MONEC)	3	Geneina Kerainic Habilla
2.	Pioneers of Peace and Development Organization (PPDO)	2	Keyrinding Mormei
3.	Community Development	2	Kondby

	Association (CDA)		Fora Boranga
4.	Beida Organization for Relief and Development (BORD)	2	Beida Masterei
5.	Sarabeel Organization for Services and Development	1	Kulbous
6.	Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency (DRA)	1	Cesea
	Total	11 enumerators	11 markets

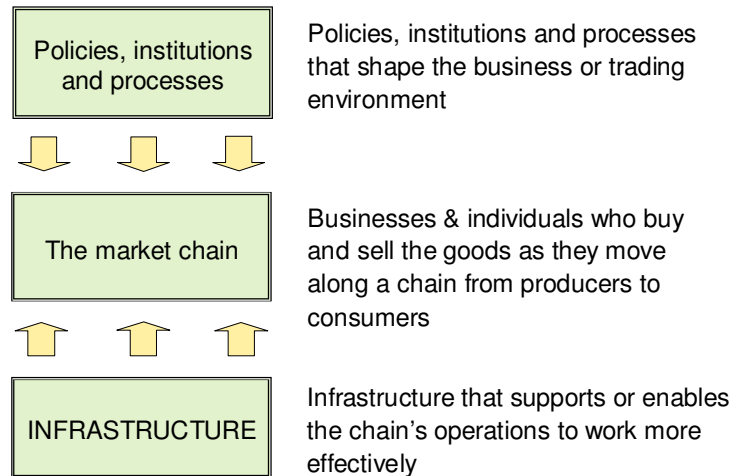
4.2 An introduction to market systems and conceptual frameworks

Margie Buchanan-Smith introduced the concept of the market system, which can be defined as the entire web of people, businesses, structures and rules that are involved in producing, trading and consuming any product or service. She explained how this project is interested in monitoring the whole market system, not just in monitoring prices, and in monitoring the market system throughout West Darfur, not just in Geneina. This explained how the market system can be mapped visually, capturing the market chain for a particular commodity; the market infrastructure that supports trade in that commodity eg roads, stores; and the policies, institutions and processes (PIPs) that influence and impact on trade in the selected commodity eg export policies, formal taxation, informal checkpoints and fees that are levied. See Figure 1. This map represents the conceptual framework of the market that underpins the project's work. It is drawn from EMMA (the Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis tool) developed by Practical Action and Oxfam GB. The Tufts advisers to the DRA project have slightly amended the EMMA model of the market system so that it is compatible with the Tufts adapted livelihoods framework, principally by renaming the 'market environment' portion of the map as 'policies, institutions and processes'. Negative and positive impacts of the conflict on trade can be represented on the map by a series of crosses and ticks, as follows:

- ! = partially negative impact on trade
- X = major negative impact on trade
- XX = extreme negative impact on trade
- + = positive impact on trade

See examples below.

Figure 1: Conceptual Model of the Market System



Dr Abdul Jabbar demonstrated how this model could be applied to the trading of cattle from Fora Boranga, and mapped the market system collaboratively with the workshop participants, identifying which aspects impact positively on the cattle trade and which impact negatively. See Annex 3. There followed a discussion about the impact of high taxes on Sudan's economy and how it encourages informal trading and smuggling.

Once participants had gained a basic understanding of the model, they were divided into four groups to construct market system maps for:

- 1) Millet brought to Geneina market
- 2) Livestock – sheep from Geneina to Omdurman
- 3) Groundnuts from the Masterei area of West Darfur
- 4) Mangoes, traded from Kereinik

First, participants were encouraged to draw the market chain in the centre of the map, second to identify key types of infrastructure relevant to the market chain, in the lower third of the map, and third, the PIPs influencing trade, in the top third of the map. Having constructed this map, they identified which of the infrastructure and PIPs were negative and which were positive.

The participants presented the market model maps for these selected commodities on Day 2 – see below.

DAY 2

5. Day 2 workshop proceedings

5.1 Review of day 1

Two workshop participants volunteered to give an overview of the proceedings and issues covered during Day 1.

5.2 Introduction to weekly market monitoring process and questionnaire

Mohamed Zakaria introduced the pilot weekly monitoring questionnaire to the workshop participants and went through it item by item. See Annex 7. He explained how each enumerator must decide which market day to monitor – the main market day when there is greatest market activity. For each commodity prices should be collected from three traders and recorded; the average is then calculated. Enumerators should also record the three main sources of supply for each commodity supplied to the market.

This generated a discussion covering the following:

- (i) the units of measurement that are used in West Darfur, some of which are different to North Darfur, for example:
 - 1 sack = 40 *kora* = 20 *midd*While some markets in West Darfur use *midd*, others use the *kora*. During the month when the questionnaire will be piloted, enumerators should record and feed back which units are used in which markets
- (ii) there is no local wheat sold in West Darfur
- (iii) camels should be divided into two categories: those bought for domestic consumption and those bought for export
- (iv) certain cash crops that are monitored in North Darfur are not present in significant quantities in West Darfur, and so may be omitted, for example gum arabic, tobac, water melon seeds
- (v) other cash crops are more widely available eg beans
- (vi) in terms of fruit and vegetables, sweet potatoes should be added, as well as mangoes and lemons
- (vii) for natural resources, charcoal should be added

5.3 Preliminary price analysis

Dr Abdul Jabbar explained the significance and importance of collecting and analysing market price data. He showed how to calculate the terms of trade between cereals and livestock and why this is significant as an indicator of food security. He also demonstrated how price data can be used, for example huge seasonal variations in the price of fresh vegetables may indicate the potential for off-season production and for processing, data that is useful to the MOA. Youssif El Tayeb explained how the relative price difference between crops may affect the profitability of different crops and therefore farmers' decisions about whether to grow food crops or cash crops. Dr Abdul Jabbar illustrated this with gum arabic – farmers in Darfur have been getting a poor return on gum arabic for some time, which is the reason for cutting down the trees and planting other crops. Some participants described other factors that have affected farmers' decisions about which crop to plant: watermelons attracted livestock and pastoralists to their fields, which is the reason why some have stopped watermelon production.

5.4 The ethics of market monitoring

Dr Afaf Rahim introduced the session on the ethics of market monitoring. Through an exercise that used Sudanese proverbs, participants were divided into small groups and each given a practical ethical dilemma that the CBO enumerators might face. See Annex 4. The groups were asked to discuss and present back how they would respond to this dilemma. This emphasised the importance of having an ethical code, as follows:

1. We will always explain the purpose of the data collection in the beginning of the interview
2. We will exercise honesty and accuracy in all our data collection
3. We will respect respondents' privacy and time
4. People have the right to say "No", We will always operate on the basis of informed consent.
5. We will not discriminate according to gender, ethnicity, livelihood groups or political affiliation.
6. We will remain neutral
7. We will work together as a unified network supporting each other for a common purpose.
8. We will not put respondents at risk or ourselves at risk
9. 'Confidentiality': we will guarantee that names of key informants will remain confidential"

There were a few additional points made by participants:

- it is important not to be overly formal in communicating with traders, nor to order people around, but to be professional in our approach
- it is also important to be clear about the purpose of the data collection, and to be clear that neither the enumerators nor DRA can give interviewees anything in return
- the interviews must be carried out in person, not by phone

Above all, honesty should be the guiding value for this work.

5.5 Feedback on market system maps

The four working groups from Day 1 fed back their market system maps in plenary. See below. The market mapping exercise was done in Arabic. Annex 5 presents photographs of some of the maps they constructed.

Some of the positive and negative influences on trade in the respective commodities were as follows:

- (1) insecurity was seen as a negative influence on trade
- (2) taxation was seen as a negative because the revenue is not re-invested in services, and citizens do not see the benefits of high levels of taxation
- (3) *zakat* can be positive or negative, depending on how it is used
- (4) the lack of banking services was seen as a negative
- (5) poor infrastructure, for example roads and storage, were seen as negative influences

5.6 Preliminary mapping of trade routes and hierarchy of markets

Margie Buchanan-Smith introduced the hierarchy of markets in Darfur:

- (1) primary markets - village markets, usually held once per week where farmers and pastoralists bring their produce to sell to small traders and agents of larger traders
- (2) secondary markets - intermediate town markets, often held twice per week, where small traders trade with larger traders

- (3) urban/ tertiary markets in the major towns which operate on a daily basis and are the point of export for many of Darfur's agricultural commodities and livestock eg El Geneina

Participants once again divided into four working groups, this time to map the main trade routes pre-conflict for different commodities traded in West Darfur, and to answer the two questions:

- (1) How have these trade routes changed during the conflict years?
- (2) Why have these trade routes changed?

The main trade routes in West Darfur were mapped for the following commodities:

- (i) for cereals
- (ii) for mangoes
- (iii) for groundnuts from Masterei, and;
- (iv) for cattle traded in Beida and Fora Boranga markets

5.7 Setting up a practical market monitoring exercise

The following day participants were to carry out a practical market monitoring exercise. This was set up at the end of Day 2 as workshop participants were organised into five groups to monitor the following markets:

- (1) the cereal market in El Geneina
- (2) the livestock market in Ardamata, El Geneina
- (3) selected cash crops in El Geneina
- (4) selected fruits and vegetables in El Geneina market
- (5) an IDP camp market in Abu Zar

DAY 3

6 Day 3 workshop proceedings

6.1 Review of day 2, an introduction and key points

Two workshop participants provided a recap of the previous day's work.

Mohamed Zakaria introduced Ibrahim Jamilala, one of the MMTA market analysts who will be managing the project in West Darfur.

Youssif El Tayeb encouraged workshop participants to be more insightful in their analysis eg rather than saying that 'insecurity has a negative impact on trade', more in-depth explanations are required eg what kind of insecurity, why and how is it negatively impacting on trade.

6.2 Introduction to monthly market monitoring questionnaire

Mohamed Zakaria introduced the monthly market monitoring sheet to be completed by enumerators, based on their weekly data collection. See Annex 7. In particular he explained about:

- (1) calculating the average monthly price from the weekly average
- (2) capturing the main sources of supply for different commodities during the month

- (3) recording the main reasons for price changes compared with previous months

6.3 Feedback on mapping of trade routes

The four groups fed back on their mapping of trade routes from Day 2, showing how some trade routes had changed during the conflict years and the reasons. Photographs of the four maps can be seen in Annex 6. Examples of how the trade routes have changed and how the conflict has impacted on trade in different commodities include:

- (1) **Cereals:** the traditional trading route is from Geneina to Kereinik to Seraf Omra to El Fasher. There is a new trading route from Geneina through Mornei, UM- Shaliya, Zalingei to Nyala and then to El Fasher because the direct route from Seraf Omra to El Fasher, through Kowra is blocked
- (2) **Mangoes:** the pre-conflict route from Masterei, a major production area, through Kongo Haraza to Mornei has been closed because of insecurity for approximately four years, although it has recently opened as the security situation has improved. Mangoes are also transported from the production area north of El Geneina, from Sirba, Kondabey and Kereinik to Geneina and El Fasher, but this is not a major area of production.
- (3) **Groundnuts:** the trade route used to be Masterei to Geneina to Seraf Omra to El Fasher. Now it is Masterei to Mornei to Zalingei to Nyala and El Fasher
- (4) **Cattle:** pre-conflict cattle were taken from Beida to Fora Boranga where they were gathered into a herd and then trekked to Nyala and eventually to Omdurman. During the conflict years the route has changed and fewer cattle are gathered in Fora Boranga for security reasons. Instead, cattle are taken direct from Beida to Arrara to Habila and then to Nyala and Omdurman.

6.4 Preliminary analysis of data collected during the practice session

The groups were asked to answer the following analysis questions for each of the commodities they had monitored:

- 1) What is the average price?
- 2) What are the main sources of supply, ranked by order of importance and the main modes of transport to the market?
- 3) How have prices changed since last month, and what are the reasons (ranked by order of importance)?
- 4) What did you find out about the traders you interviewed (gender, and how long they have been trading in the commodity surveyed)?
- 5) What do the answers to questions 1 to 4 tell you about the current trade in the commodities you were surveying?

Table 2 captures their feedback.

Table 2 Preliminary analysis from data collected in practice session

Commodity	Question	Data analysis
Cereals	1) Average price	Millet: SDG 4.25 per kora, SDG 170 per sack Sorghum: SDG 3.5 per kora, SDG 140 per sack Food aid sorghum: SDG 3.1 per kora, SDG 140 per sack Food aid wheat: SDG 5 per kora, 120 per sack
	2) Main sources of supply & modes of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirba and Kereinik • Lorries, cars and donkeys
	3) Reasons for changes in price compared with last month (according to the traders)	Prices rising because of lack of rain and pests affecting the harvest, and farmers choosing to engage in gold prospecting instead of agriculture
	4) Trader profiles	Men & women trading, for 1 to 2 years (NB this was a relatively new cereal market)
	5) Overall conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall increase in prices due to decreasing supply
IDP camp	1) Average price	Millet: SDG 4.5 per kora, SDG 178.3 per sack Sorghum: SDG 3 per kora, SDG 120 per sack Food aid sorghum: SDG 3 per kora Firewood SDG 17.7 per donkey-load
	2) Main sources of supply & modes of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chad, Asounga, Mullaih and Geneina • Horse carts, lorries and donkeys
	3) Reasons for changes in price compared with last month (according to the traders)	Cereal prices rising because of reduced production as so many farmers now IDPs, also because of a fall in the amount of food aid being distributed, and because the Chadian authorities have prevented the export of cereals to Sudan Firewood prices falling as the agricultural seasons ends and farmers switch to firewood collection as a source of income
	4) Trader profiles	Most had been trading for 1 to 3 years
	5) Overall conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall increase in cereal prices • Also found traders selling <i>nabak</i> • Cereal prices generally higher than in Geneina market because brought from Geneina market to the IDP camp
Livestock	1) Average price	Sheep (tani): male SDG296, female SDG 256 Goats: male SDG 100, female SDG 180 Camels: for export SDG 5500, for local consumption SDG 2500 Cattle: male SDG 1333, female SDG 1066
	2) Main sources of supply & modes of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheep: rural Geneina area, Geabat, Kondobi • Goats: Geabat Kondobi • Camels: Jebel Moon, Seraf Omra & Mornei • Cattle: Geneina, Fora Boranga, Beida & Chad
	3) Reasons for changes in price compared with last month (according to the traders)	Prices rising with inflation. Also the agents of exporters have recently re-entered the market, pushing prices up
	4) Trader profiles	All men, involved in livestock trading for 2, 3, 5 and 40 years respectively
	5) Overall conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major livestock market is on Thursday. Although the livestock weren't being sold on the day of the practice interviews, it was possible to interview livestock traders and brokers • Chad is an important source of livestock, especially cattle
Fruit & vegetables	1) Average price	Onions SDG 190 per sack. Tomatoes SDG 15 per box Oranges SDG 14 per dozen Watermelon SDG 15 per fruit Mangoes SDG 9 per dozen Guava SDG 17 per box

	2) Main sources of supply & modes of transport	Onions from Kereinik, Mornei, Umm Subaikha and Beida Tomatoes from Umm Sabaikha and Wadi Ratei Oranges from Jebel Marra Mangoes from Beida and Arrara Guava from Geneina, Wadi Ratei and Umm Subaikha
	3) Reasons for changes in price compared with last month (according to the traders)	There is some decrease in the price of tomatoes because of plentiful availability High taxes have generally pushed prices up
	4) Trader profiles	Men and women are trading. Have often been trading for 3 to 4 years
	5) Overall conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tomato prices appear stable whereas the price of other commodities is not
Cash crops	1) Average price	Groundnuts SDG 116.5/ guntar Sesame – SDG 181.4/ guntar
	2) Main sources of supply & modes of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundnuts – Masterei, Beida, Sirba, Kereinik Sesame – Chad, Beida, Tendelti Transported by donkeys, small carts, by omdawawar, and by camels (especially for smuggled goods)
	3) Reasons for changes in price compared with last month (according to the traders)	Prices have increased because of seasonality, also because agents came to Geneina market and demand increased. The global economic crisis has also had an impact
	4) Trader profiles	All men, have been trading for between 4 and 10 years
	5) Overall conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade in these two cash crops is relatively buoyant. Much of the produce comes from Chad The trade is dominated by men

DAY 4

7 Day 4 workshop proceedings

7.1 Review of day 3

Two workshop participants provided a recap of the previous day's work.

7.2 Selecting trade routes to monitor transport costs

Participants were divided into four groups to identify West Darfur's main trading routes so that a number of these could be selected for the monthly monitoring of transport costs and access by the market monitors. Six routes were identified, out of which it was agreed that four – the first four in the list below – should be monitored on an ongoing basis:

- (1) Fora Boranga to Geneina – monitored from Fora Boranga for livestock, cereals and cash crops
- (2) Geneina to Seraf Omra and El Fasher – monitored from Geneina for livestock, millet, onions and vegetables
- (3) Arrara to Beida to Kongoharaza-Masterei to Geneina – monitored from Beida and Masterei markets for kerkadeh, sesame, groundnuts, fruit and vegetables and livestock
- (4) Kulbus to Sileia to Sirba to Kondobi to Geneina – monitored from Kondobi for livestock and millet

- (5) Geneina to Mornei to Zalingei to Nyala – monitored from Mornei for onions, vegetables, fruit and sugar cane
- (6) Saraf Omra to Um Tajok to Kerainik to Azerni to Geneina – monitored from Kerainik for onions, millet, groundnuts and mangoes

7.3 Preparing for the pilot phase

Mohamed Zakaria introduced the proposed plan for a one-month pilot phase for the market monitoring project in West Darfur, to test the approach and especially the questionnaires.

After some discussion it was agreed that all CBO enumerators would participate in the pilot phase across the eleven markets selected for monitoring in West Darfur. The pilot was to start in the last week of January. Enumerators were to carry out four weeks' of market monitoring, culminating in a workshop in Geneina in the last week of February when the experience of the pilot would be reviewed and any necessary adjustments made to the questionnaires and to the approach so that full market monitoring could begin in March 2012.

7.4 Coverage of the market monitoring project

This session was facilitated by Youssif El Tayeb who emphasised the importance of ensuring that the market monitoring project had good coverage of trade in West Darfur according to three criteria:

- (1) in terms of who is trading, ensuring that all groups engaged in the market are covered by the project
- (2) in terms of the geographical location of markets and of sources of produce
- (3) in terms of which commodities are being monitored.

Participants were divided into four groups and asked to review the proposed coverage of the market monitoring project and to identify potential gaps. The following gaps were identified:

- (1) **Group 1** identified a number of smaller markets in West Darfur that are not currently covered by the project, including:
 - o Tandussa and Gimaiza Babikir markets in Fora Boranga locality
 - o Seisee and Majmarie markets in Mornei locality
 - o Umtajouk, Miogshasha and Azerni markets in Kereinik locality
 - o Gubbei market in Habilla locality
 - o Ardamata, Umsubaikha, Kerinding, Assuna and Tendelti markets in Geneina locality
 - o Sirba, Sileya, Salaja, Saraf Jedad and Abu Sorooj markets in Kulbous locality
 - o Arrara market in the south-west of West Darfur – which locality
- (2) **Group 2** identified commodities that are important to particular parts of West Darfur that are not currently included in the regular market monitoring, either because the market has not been included or because the commodity is not included in the regular market monitoring. This includes:
 - o Sweet potatoes, bananas and mangoes from the Arara area
 - o Tomatoes and commodities from West Africa sold in Asugna market
 - o Camels, sheep, groundnuts and millet traded in Sileya market
 - o Onions, sugar cane, tobac, garlic, chilli and spices sold in Mornei market

- Hides and skins, donkeys and locally produced oils in Kereinik market
 - *Cawa²* sold in Fora Boranga market
- (3) **Group 3** pointed out the importance of Geneina as a market for *atrun*, clothes and household appliances, and identified which ethnic groups were involved in trade in different commodities
- (4) **Group 4** provided a detailed analysis of which ethnic groups were engaged in different types of livelihoods and trade, identifying potential gaps in the project's coverage of markets in the north of West Darfur.

This analysis of potential gaps will be held by DRA as a reference point in order to review the coverage of the project in the future.

7.5 From analysis to action

Margie Buchanan-Smith gave the participants four different scenarios of hypothetical findings from the market monitoring analysis. Participants were divided into four groups, one for each scenario, and were asked to propose recommendations based on the scenario and identify to whom the recommendation should be targeted.

The scenarios and suggested recommendations are presented in Table 3 below:

Table 3 From findings to recommendations: four scenarios

Scenario	Working group's suggested recommendation
1. Your analysis shows that cereal prices have plummeted – because of a good harvest in West Darfur AND because of WFP's food aid distribution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Report this finding to DRA, and DRA should submit the recommendations ○ Recommend local purchase of grain and the establishment of a strategic grain reserve ○ Purchase of stable grain should help to stabilise prices for producers ○ Decreasing prices should help to stabilise the population and reduce migration ○ Allow WFP to intervene and implement the food voucher system for IDPs
2. Groundnut traders are struggling to stay in business and to compete with traders from Chad. Your analysis shows that this is partly because they don't have access to credit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Explore making a trade agreement with Chad to control the trade of groundnuts between Sudan and Chad ○ Provide credit to farmers and local traders eg through micro-finance programmes ○ Reduce levies imposed on groundnut farmers and traders <p><i>Recommendations to be targeted to Ministry of Finance at state and federal levels</i></p>
3. There has been a recent attack on town X, and the market infrastructure has been badly destroyed (eg market stalls, stores etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote peace-building and reconciliation through traditional leaders – <i>targeted at the Native Administration</i> ○ Provide emergency relief to the affected population – <i>targeted at HAC and local authorities</i> ○ Compensate the affected traders and provide protection to the market. Reconstruct market infrastructure – <i>targeted at state government and at the police</i>
4. Two groups have been hostile to each other during the conflict. Your analysis shows you that they have made an agreement with each other around livestock trading.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide credit to the livestock traders ○ Remove obstacles and constraints to the livestock trade ○ Provide improved veterinary services ○ Ensure security for the movement of traded livestock <p><i>Recommendations targeted at security, the Ministry of Finance, banks, locality authorities, and the Ministry of Animal Resources</i></p>

² *Cawal* is made from a kind of wild grass

7.6 CBO and enumerator capacity self-assessment

Khalil Wagan facilitated this session. The idea of self-assessment was introduced and all enumerators were given a self-assessment form to complete, assessing both their own skills and experience and the capacity of their respective organisations (see annex 8). This data will be used to guide future capacity-building efforts by the project, and will be a useful reference point to assess progress in capacity-building.

The participants then broke into groups to discuss and feedback on their priorities for building capacity, of the enumerators and of their organisations, in order to work to their full potential in this market monitoring project. Their feedback is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Feedback on individual skills and CBO capacity required to participate successfully in the market monitoring project

Working groups	Capacity-building priorities for the enumerators	Capacity-building priorities for the CBOs
Group one	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in digital data analysis • Provision of means of communication and transport 	
Group two	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the enumerators with equipment for data collection & analysis eg cameras, calculators • Continued training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the organisation in developing a strategy to carry out its activities • Funding for the activities of the organisation
Group three	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued training and workshops • Provision of equipment for data collection and analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistical support • Building the capacity of the staff within the organisation
Group four	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of equipment and means for data collection and analysis eg transport • Training of enumerators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping the organisation prepare strategies, plans and feasibility studies • Funding for the organisation and the provision of electronic equipment
Group five	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in data collection and analysis, and in use of computers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train the organisation in report writing • Train the organisation in planning and programming activities

7.7 Action planning and next steps

Mohammed Zakaria presented the timetable for the next year, which includes the following:

- 1) The pilot phase will be carried out for one month from 20th January, with a workshop to review the pilot at the end of February
- 2) DRA will support the CBOs participating in the project with equipment such as computers and printers, and will provide the enumerators with cell phones, in February
- 3) The full market monitoring will begin on 1st March 2012

- Thereafter, analysis workshops will be held every three months, each feeding into production of a quarterly bulletin. The first analysis workshop will be held in June 2012, the second in September 2012 and third in December 2012

See Annex 9 for a copy of the Gant chart for the project in West Darfur in 2012.

7.8 Workshop evaluation and closure

Dr Abdul Jabbar, Margie Buchanan-Smith and Youssif El Tayeb each commented on how much they had appreciated the high level of engagement and participation of the workshop participants, and their commitment and the commitment of their organisations to this work. Youssif El Tayeb also thanked the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Animal Resources and HAC for their support, as well as the support of other national and international NGOs during the workshop.

In order to evaluate the workshop, a cobweb evaluation chart was drawn up, divided into four quadrants, representing: (1) workshop content, (2) facilitation, (3) logistics, and (4) overall satisfaction with the workshop. Participants were asked to place dots to indicate their feedback on the workshop, according to these four parameters. The average score for the workshop was 3.63 – between good and very good – indicating positive feedback. Annex 10 presents a breakdown and analysis of the evaluation scores.



Figure 2: Cobweb Evaluation Chart

Acronyms

CBO	community-based organisation
DRA	Darfur Reconstruction and Development Agency
EU	European Union
FIC	Feinstein International Center, Tufts University
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
NGO	non-governmental organisation

Annex 1 Workshop participants

No	Name	Organization	
1.	Zakaria Yagoub Abdelalla	DRA	Officer
2.	Hawa Adam Hassan	DRA	Seisea
3.	Eman Ahamed Mohammed	DRA	Volunteer
4.	Intisar Ahamed Abdelalla	DRA	Volunteer
5.	Ibrahim Suleiman	CDA	Fo a Boranga
6.	Ahamed Mohammed Drdoun	Al Massar	Kereinik
7.	Taha Mohammed Widaa	Ministry of Finance	
8.	Malka Abdelalla Abdelalla	Pioneer	Mornei
9.	Hashim Ali Dawood	CDA	Kondobi
10.	Abdelaziz Ahamed Adam	Radio &TV	
11.	Zahra Mohamed Ibrahim	Al Masar	El Geneina
12.	Mohammed Shareef Idris	Sarabiel	Kulbus
13.	Ashraf Mirgani Eltyeb	HAC	
14.	Ahamed Suleman Mohamed	T.G.H	
15.	Seif eldin Ahamed Adam	Ministry of Animal Resources	
16.	Abdelrahim Mohamed Abdelalla	War Child	
17.	Ali Yahya Abdelalla	Pioneer	Kirindang
18.	Mohammed Ishag Bara	BORD	Masterei
19.	Bashar Ahamed Abdelalla	BORD	Beida
20.	Ali Mohammed Drasho	El Masar	Habilla
21.	Dr.Nagwa Babiker Abdelalla	Help Age International	
22.	Mohammed Yahya Hamid	SOS Sahel Sudan	
23.	Awatif Mohammed Abdelaziz	DRA	Volunteer
24.	Mohammed Sufian Abdelaziz	HAC	
25.	Sabir Mohammed Ahamed	HAC	

Annex 2 Agenda

Community-Based Market Monitoring In West Darfur

CBO TRAINING WORKSHOP – 15-18 January 2012

AGENDA

Workshop purpose:

The overall aim of the workshop is to introduce, and lay the foundations for the community-based market monitoring and trade analysis project in West Darfur. The specific objectives are:

- To introduce the participating CBOs and other workshop participants to the objectives and proposed approach for the community-based market monitoring project
- To train the CBO enumerators and DRA staff in market monitoring and analysis tools and techniques
- To compile preliminary profiles of the main markets and trade routes in West Darfur, and how they have changed during the conflict years
- To agree upon the timetable & milestones for 2012 for CBOs & DRA staff

Day 1 15th January 2012 - Sunday

Timing	Session	Led by	Objective
9.30 to 10.00 10.00 to 11.30	Registration Welcome and opening ceremony	<i>Youssif El Tayeb (DRA)</i> <i>Margie Buchanan-Smith (Tufts University)</i> <i>Ministry of Finance, Director-General</i> <i>Ministry of Agriculture, Director-General</i> <i>Ministry of Animal Resources, Director-General</i> <i>Commissioner of Geneina</i> <i>HAC Commissioner</i> <i>Ministry of Finance</i>	Launch of workshop
11.30 to 12.30	<i>Fatour</i>		Dignitaries leave
12.30 to 13.00 13.00 to 13.30	Introductions Introduction to the project	<i>Khalil/ Mohamed</i> <i>Mohamed & Margie & Abdul Jabbar</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants to meet each other - CBOs to introduce themselves - DRA and Tufts to describe the project, its rationale and objectives

13.30 to 14.00	Overview and objectives of the workshop Workshop expectations	Mohamed Youssif	- Familiarity with workshop objectives and agenda
14.00 to 15.00	An introduction to market systems and conceptual frameworks	Margie	- To familiarise participants with the concepts and language of markets and market monitoring
15.00 to 15.30	Break for prayers Tea & coffee		
15.30 to 17.00	Constructing market system maps – part 1	Abdul Jabbar	- Participants apply the model and concepts directly to the markets they will be monitoring, and capture how conflict has affected the market

Day 2 16th January – Monday

Timing	Session	Led by	Objective
9.30 to 10.00	Recap of Day 1	Participants (chaired by Mohamed Zakaria)	- To remind participants of what we covered on day 1
10.00 to 11.30	Weekly market monitoring process: - questionnaires & approach Preliminary price analysis	Mohamed Zakaria Abdul Jabbar	- To familiarise participants with the weekly market monitoring questionnaire - To explain to participants how basic price data will be used, and what it can tell us
11.30 to 12.30	Fatour		
12.30 to 13.30	The ethics of data collection	Afaf Rahim	- To introduce participants to the ethics of market monitoring
13.30 to 15.00	Presenting back market system maps	Mohammed to chair	- Participants feedback their market maps form day 1
15.00 to 15.30	Break for prayers Tea & coffee		
15.30 to 16.30	Preliminary mapping of trade routes and hierarchy of markets	Margie to explain concepts Abdul Jabbar to introduce exercise	- To introduce different levels of markets - To carry out preliminary mapping of trade routes, major markets and how they have changed during the conflict
16.30 to 17.00	Set up practical market monitoring exercise	Abdul Jabbar and Mohammed	- To organize enumerators into groups for practical exercise on morning of Day 3

Day 3 17th January 2012– Tuesday

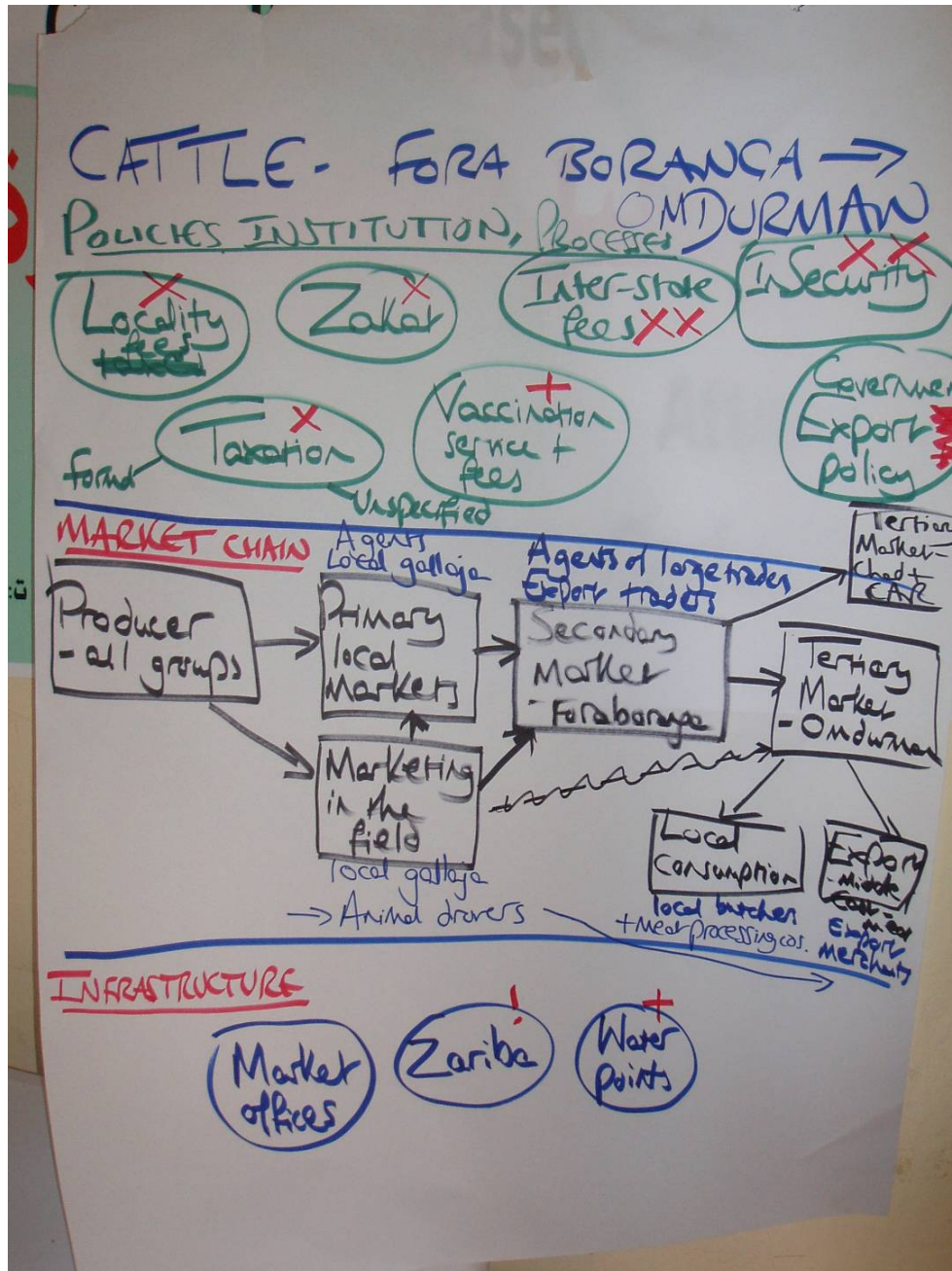
Timing	Session	Led by	Objective
9.30 to 10.00	Recap of Day 1	Participants (chaired by Mohamed Zakaria)	- To remind participants of what we covered on day 2
10.00 to 11.00	Monthly market monitoring summary form: - questionnaires & approach	Mohamed Zakaria	- To familiarise participants with the monthly summary form
11.00 to 12.00	Fatour		
12.00 to 14.00	Practical market monitoring exercise	Enumerators in El Geneina markets	- Participants spend a couple of hours in different markets in El Geneina using the market monitoring questionnaire – in pairs or threes
14.00 to 15.00	Preliminary analysis of market monitoring	Enumerators carry out analysis of data collected	- Participants carry out basic analysis of the data they collected in El Geneina market to present it back to the group
15.00 to 15.30	Break for prayers Tea & coffee		
15.30 to 17.00	Presentation of preliminary analysis of market monitoring	Abdul Jabar	- Participants present their preliminary analysis of market data back to the group - Issues or problems with the questionnaire to be noted

Day 4 18th January 2012 – Wednesday

Timing	Session	Led by	Objective
9.30 to 10.00	Recap of Day 1	Participants (chaired by Mohamed Zakaria)	- To remind participants of what we covered on day 3
10.00 to 11.30	Review weekly and monthly questionnaires, amend and finalise Explain and agree on standardised units of measurement Agree which CBOs and which markets will pilot the questionnaires	Mohamed Zakaria and Ibrahim Jamilalla	- To amend the weekly and monthly market monitoring questionnaires according to feedback from participants - To ensure standardised units of measurement are clear and agreed - To agree which enumerators and which markets will carry out a one month pilot of the questionnaire
11.30 to 12.30	Fatour		
12.30 to 13.30	Review of coverage of the project (against main sources and trade routes)	Youssif	- Collective review of the market monitoring approach and whether it covers all livelihood and ethnic groups, and geographic areas
13.30 to 14.00	Final analysis and	Youssif & Margie	- Explanation of final outputs of

	dissemination of market monitoring in West Darfur		the project, how they will be compiled by DRA with Tufts support, and how they are intended to be used
14.00 to 15.00	CBO and enumerator capacity – self-assessment	Khalil	- Participants to carry out a self-assessment of their capacity, to inform the capacity-building component of the project and to provide a baseline for future evaluation
15.00 to 15.30	Break for prayers Tea & coffee		
15.30 to 16.15	Action planning and next steps	Mohamed Zacharia	- To complete an action plan for the first year of the market monitoring project in West Darfur
16.15 to 16.30	Workshop evaluation	Khalil	- Participants feedback on workshop process
16.30 to 17.00	Workshop closure	Youssif	- Wrap up and evaluation of workshop process

Annex 3 Demonstration market system map: cattle trade from Fora Boranga to Omdurman



Annex 4 Ethics of market monitoring

Market Monitoring Ethics

In every work we do, normally, there are principles or code of conduct that guide us to behave in a responsible manner and TODAY we want to discuss what are the principles or ethics we always need to keep in our mind when we conduct market monitoring and data collection.

What I will do now is to give you an example of practical dilemmas that you might face when you are doing market monitoring or interviewing the traders, and based on these dilemmas I would like you to:

- 1) Tell what you will do if you are faced with this particular dilemma
- 2) What principle or ethic that you draw from the dilemma

	Dilemma المعضلة	Ethical Principle المبادئ الأساسية
1	When will you explain the purpose of your data collection to the respondent? متي توضح الغرض من جمع البيانات للمستجوب 1. Only if s/he asked me فقط اذا سالني 2. At the beginning when starting the interview في بداية المقابلة 3. At the end of the interview في نهاية المقابلة	We will always explain the purpose of the data collection in the beginning of the interview دائما يتم توضيح الغرض من جمع المعلومات في بداية المقابلة
2	Your brother comes and tells you the price of millet, and says you don't need to go to the market to ask traders? What will you do? يخبرك صديقك بأسعار الدخن فلاداعي لسؤال التجار, ماذا ستفعل.	We will exercise honesty and accuracy in all our data collection نقوم باختبار دقة وصدقية البيانات

3	<p>You have approached a trader for an interview, and s/he indicated that they don't want to talk in public, and asked</p> <p>you to interview him in his home which is 500 m away? What will you do?</p> <p>ذهبت لاحد التجار لاجراء مقابلة ووضح لك انه لايرغب في التحدث امام الناس لكنه قد يجري المقابلة بمنزله الذي يبعد 500 متر, ماذا تفعل؟</p>	<p>Respect respondents privacy and time</p> <p>تحتزم خصوصية ووقت المستجوب</p>
4	<p>You were requested to collect price data for oranges from three traders and calculate the average; two traders passed the information of orange price to you while the 3rd one refused to speak to you? What will you do?</p> <p>طلب منك جمع اسعار البرتقال من ثلاثة تجارواخذ متوسط السعر: اثنان من التجار اعطوك الاسعار بينما رفض الثالث, ماذا تفعل؟</p>	<p>People have the right to say "No", We will always operate on the basis of an informed consent.</p> <p>كل الناس لهم الحق للرفض, لكننا دائما نتعامل علي اساس الموافقة</p>
5	<p>You are collecting data on prices of firewood, and there are women from the farming livelihood group and there are men from the pastoralists' livelihood groups, all are selling firewood? Who will you</p>	<p>We will not discriminate according to gender, ethnicity, livelihood groups or political affiliation.</p> <p>لايتم التفريق علي اساس النوع , العرق , المجموعات الحرفية او الانتماء السياسي</p>

	<p>interview?</p> <p>تقوم بجمع معلومات عن اسعار حطب الوقود, هناك مجموعتان: نساء يحترفن الزراعة لكسب العيش ورجال يمتهنون حرفة الرعي وجميعهم يبيعون حطب الوقود, مع اي المجموعتين ستجري الاستبيان؟</p>	
6	<p>You are asked by a political group to give information on trade route; you suspect that they want to use this information for political purposes? Will you pass the information on?</p> <p>سئلت من قبل مجموعة سياسية لاعطاء معلومات عن طرق التجارة: اشتبهت انهم يؤيدوا هذه المعلومات لاغراض سياسية؟ هل تعطيتهم المعلومات؟</p>	<p>We will remain neutral</p> <p>نبقى دائما علي الحياد</p>
7	<p>You are “Fur” speaker and your colleague is a “non Fur” speaker working in the neighbouring market, where there are many Fur women petty traders, what will you do?</p> <p>انت من الفور وزميلك ليس من الفور يعمل في السوق المجاور حيث يوجد كثير من نساء الفور يعملون كصغار تجار, ماذا ستفعل؟</p>	<p>We will work together as a unified network supporting each other for a common purpose.</p> <p>نعمل معا كوحده واحده ويدعم كل منا الاخر للفائدة المشتركة</p>
8	<p>You are supposed to supposed to deliver the trade information to DRA in few hours time, and It is getting late in the day, and there are tensions in the market,</p>	<p>We will not put respondents at risk or ourselves at risk</p> <p>لن نعرض حياتنا او حياة المستجوبين للخطر</p>

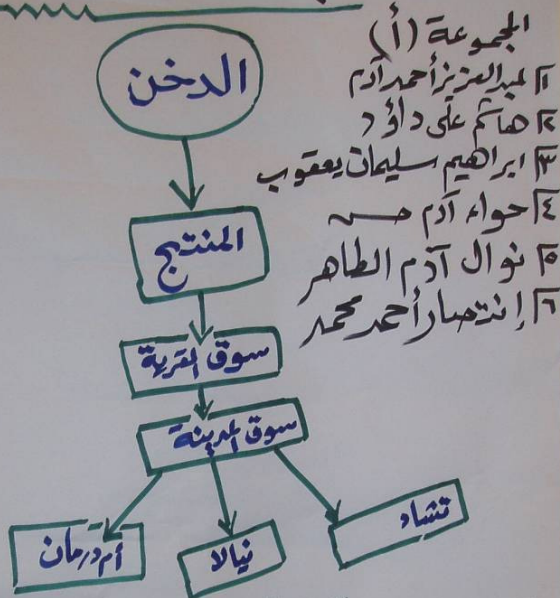
	<p>would you ask the traders to stay and respond to your questionnaire?</p> <p>من المفترض ان تعطي المعلومات عن التجارة لمنظمة درا خلال ساعات وتاخر الوقت وهناك اضطراب امني في السوق , هل تطلب من التجار البقاء والرد علي الاستبيان؟</p>	
9	<p>You have collected market information from big traders and the tax authority asked for this information? Would you pass the information on?</p> <p>جمعت معلومات عن السوق من كبير التجار وطلبت مصلحة الضرائب هذه المعلومات منك؟ هل تعطيهم المعلومات؟</p>	<p>“Confidentiality “. We will guarantee that names of key informants will remain confidential”</p> <p>نضمن سرية المعلومات التي يعطينا لها المستجوب</p>

Did you experience any other ethical dilemma, or is there any ethical dilemma of concern to you?

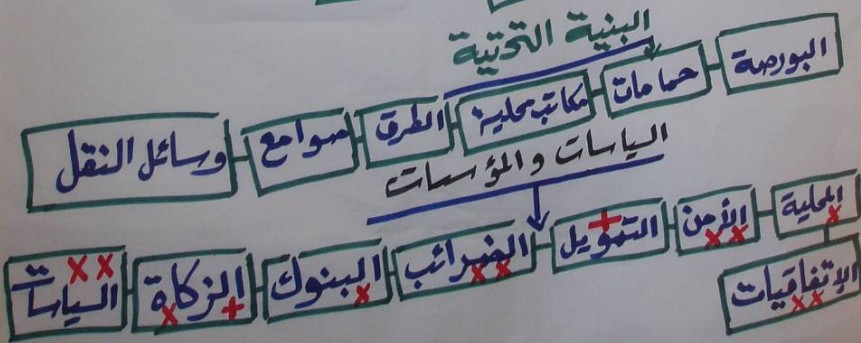
Annex 5 Photos of market system maps constructed by workshop participants



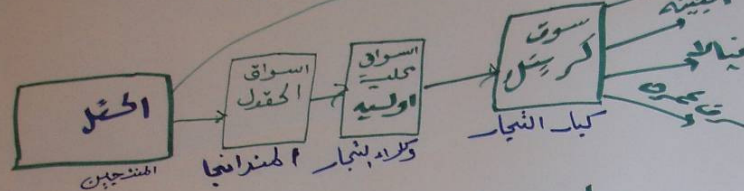
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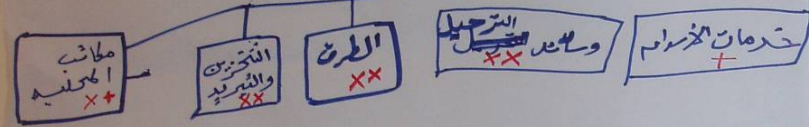
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 ١٢ هاشم علي داؤد
 ١٣ ابراهيم سليمان يعقوب
 ١٤ حواء آدم
 ١٥ نوال آدم الطاهر
 ١٦ انتصار أحمد محمد



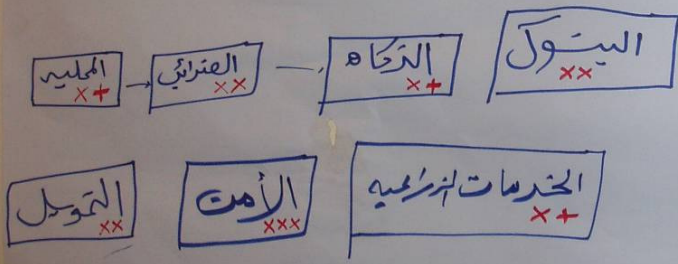
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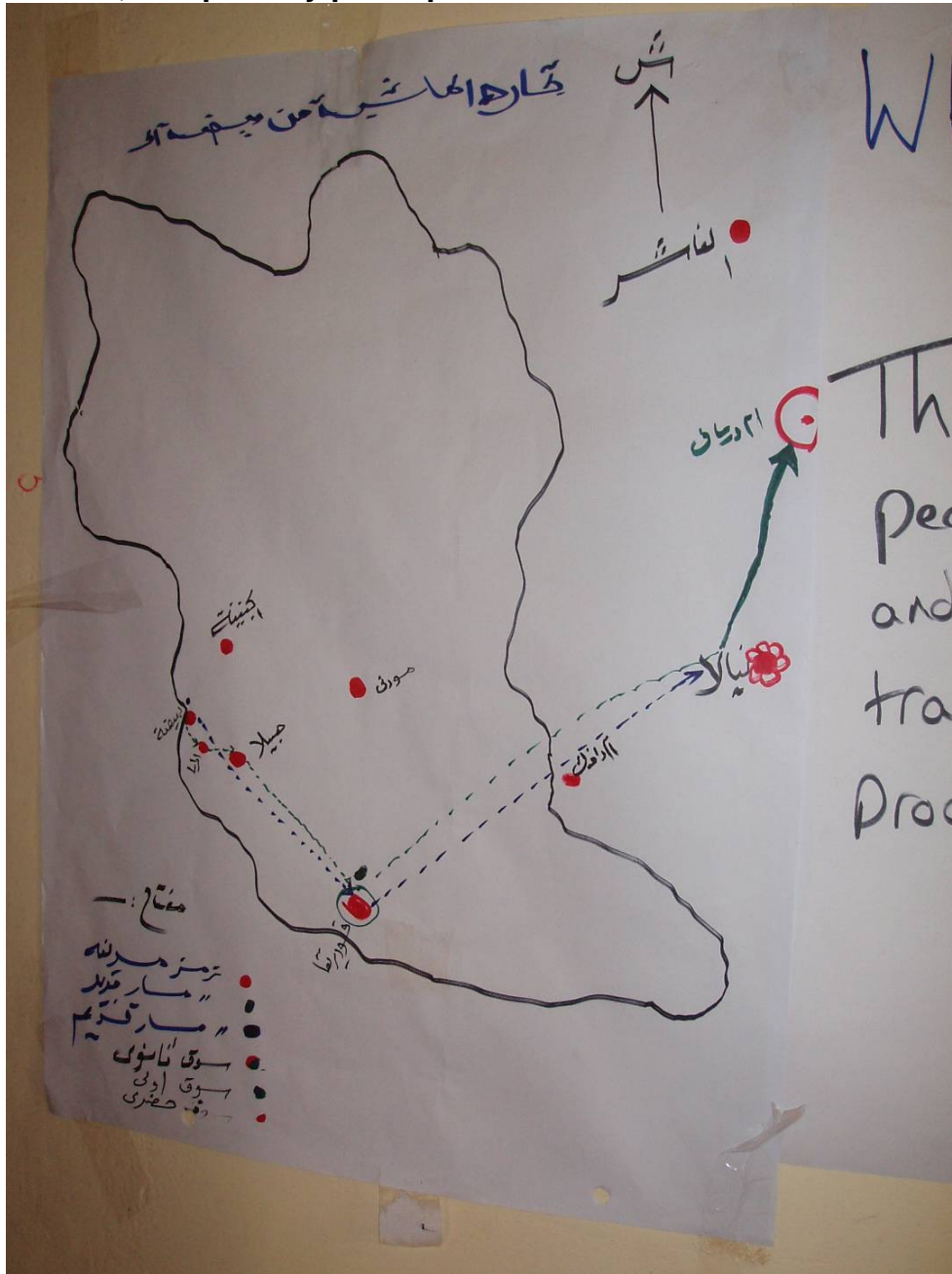


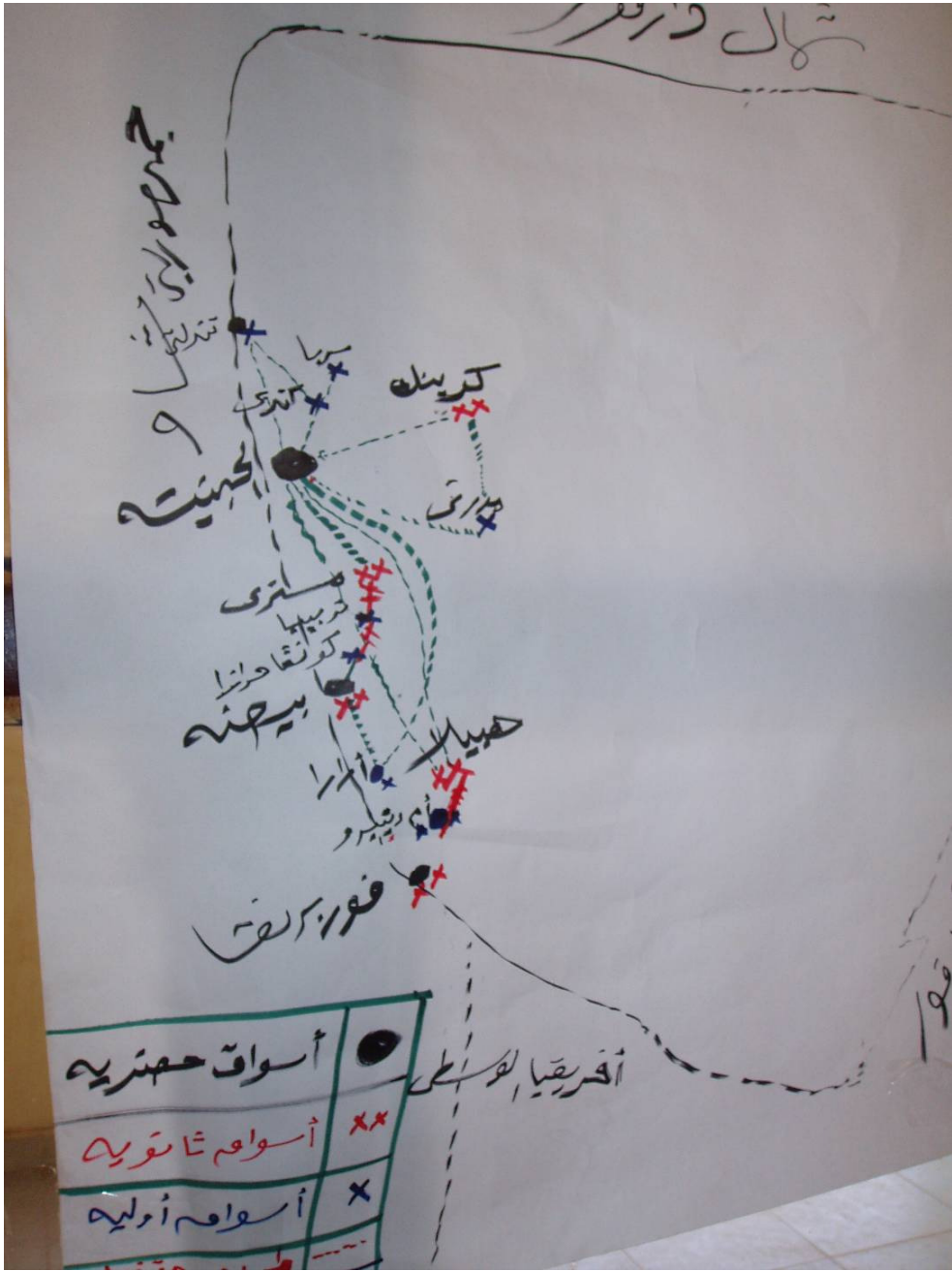
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Annex 6 Photos of maps of trade routes and the impact of the conflict, compiled by participants









Annex 7 Pilot questionnaires – weekly and monthly

PILOT QUESTIONNAIRE – WEST DARFUR

WEEKLY MARKET MONITORING FORM

WEST DARFUR STATE – DRA/ CBO MARKET MONITORING

Month: _____ Name of market: _____ Location: _____ Locality: _____

Main market day: _____ CBO: _____ Name of enumerator: _____

PART A – PRICE DATA AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Commodity and unit	Price quoted by trader 1	Price quoted by trader 2	Price quoted by trader 3	Average price	Main sources of supply (maximum 3) Ranked by order of importance
Cereals: <i>Kora = 5 rotl = 5 pounds</i> <i>Sack = 60 kora</i>					
1. Millet (per kora)					
2. Millet (per sack)					
3. Local sorghum – dura (per kora)					
4. Local sorghum – dura (per sack)					
5. Food aid sorghum (per kora)					
6. Food aid sorghum (per sack)					
7. Food aid wheat (per kora)					

8. Food aid wheat (per sack)					
<i>Livestock</i>					
1. Sheep – tani – male					
2. Sheep – tani – female					
3. Goat – tani – male					
4. Goat – tani – female					
5. Camel, for export					
6. Camel, for local consumption					
7. Cattle – tani – male					
8. Cattle – tani – female					
9. Donkey – local breed, male (above 3 years)					
10. Donkey – improved, male (above 3 years)					
11. Horse – male (above 3 years)					
<i>Cash crops*</i>					
1. Groundnuts - unshelled (per					

guntar)					
2. Sesame (per guntar)					
3. Gum Arabic - untreated (per guntar)					
4. Tombac – dried – average grade (per guntar)					
5. Kerkadeh (per guntar)					
6. Watermelon seeds (per guntar)					
7. Dry tomato (per guntar)					
8. Dry Okra (per guntar)					
9. Broad beans – (100 kg)					
12. Any other significant cash crop in this market					
<i>Fruit and vegetables*</i>					
1. Onions (per sack – approx 75kg)					
2. Tomatoes (per box – 18-20kg)					
3. Potatoes (per sack – 85 kg)					

4. Oranges (per dozen) – average quality					
5. Watermelon (per fruit of 5-10kg)					
6. Mango (per dozen)					
7. Guava (per box)					
<i>Natural resources</i>					
1. Firewood – donkey load					
2. Dry grass – bundle					

* Enumerator to complete for whichever cash crops/ fruit and vegetable are relevant in that market

NOTES on any unusual market activity observed this month:

PILOT QUESTIONNAIRE – WEST DARFUR
MONTHLY SUMMARY – TO BE RETURNED TO DRA

WEST DARFUR STATE – DRA/ CBO MARKET MONITORING

Month: _____ Name of market: _____ Location: _____ Locality: _____

Main market day: _____ CBO: _____ Name of enumerator: _____

PART A – PRICE DATA AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Commodity and unit	Average price for Week 1 date _____	Average price for Week 2 date _____	Average price for Week 3 date _____	Average price for Week 4 date _____	Average for the month (to be calculated by enumerator)	Main sources of supply (maximum 3) Ranked by order of importance	Main reasons for change in price compared with last month, ranked by order of importance
Cereals: <i>Kora = 5 rotl = 5 pounds</i> <i>Sack = 60 kora</i>							
1. Millet (per kora)							
2. Millet (per sack)							
3. Local sorghum – dura (per kora)							
4. Local sorghum – dura (per sack)							
5. Food aid sorghum (per kora)							
6. Food aid sorghum (per sack)							

7. Food aid wheat (per kora)							
8. Food aid wheat (per sack)							
<i>Livestock</i>							
5. Sheep – tani – male							
6. Sheep – tani – female							
7. Goat – tani – male							
8. Goat – tani – female							
12. Camel, for export							
13. Camel, for local consumption							
14. Cattle – tani – male							
15. Cattle – tani – female							
16. Donkey – local breed, male (above 3 years)							
17. Donkey – improved, male (above 3 years)							
18. Horse – male (above 3 years)							
<i>Cash crops*</i>							

1. Groundnuts - unshelled (per guntar)							
2. Sesame (per guntar)							
3. Gum Arabic - untreated (per guntar)							
4. Tombac – dried – average grade (per guntar)							
5. Kerkadeh (per guntar)							
6. Watermelon seeds (per guntar)							
7. Dry tomato (per guntar)							
8. Dry Okra (per guntar)							
9. Broad beans – (100 kg)							
12. Any other significant cash crop in this market							
<i>Fruit and vegetables*</i>							
1. Onions (per sack – approx 75kg)							
2. Tomatoes (per box – 18-20kg)							

3. Potatoes (per sack – 85 kg)							
4. Oranges (per dozen) – average quality							
5. Watermelon (per fruit of 5-10kg)							
8. Mango (per dozen)							
9. Guava (per box)							
<i>Natural resources</i>							
3. Firewood – donkey load							
4. Dry grass – bundle							

* Enumerator to complete for whichever cash crops/ fruit and vegetable are relevant in that market

PART B: OTHER DATA, INCLUDING QUALITATIVE DATA

1. Transport route being monitored from this market: _____

1a. Cost of transporting _____ (name of commodity) from _____ to _____ this month

1b. How many checkpoints (if any) along the route? _____

1c. Cost of informal fees (if any) paid per truck along this route? _____

1d. Have there been any disruptions or changes to this trading route during the month? If yes, give reasons:

2) Have there been any UNUSUAL changes (ie changes that you would not normally expect at this time of year) in the source of supply for different commodities this month? If yes, give reasons:

3) Have there been any **SIGNIFICANT** changes in the profile of traders (cereal traders, livestock traders or groundnut traders) this month (eg new traders entering the market, traders going bankrupt etc)? If yes, give reasons

4a) What are the main employment opportunities for daily labouring this month (by order of importance):

Type of work (by order of importance – 1 = most common type of daily labouring)	Unit of payment (eg daily, piece rate)	Rate of payment – SDG	Who is doing the work? (Men/ women/ youth/ children)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

4b) Note any significant changes in the job market for daily labouring (eg increase or fall in demand for daily labouring), in the last month and reasons:

Date of completion: _____

How long did it take to complete the questionnaire: _____

Signature: _____

Date sent to DRA: _____

Date received by DRA: _____

Annex 8 Capacity self-assessment form

Community-Based Market Monitoring In West Darfur

CAPACITY-BUILDING REQUIREMENTS:

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Name of enumerator: _____

Name of CBO: _____

Market that enumerator is monitoring: _____

1a) Have you ever been involved in data collection

1b) If yes, please describe what kind of data collection. Did it include market data collection?

2a) Have you ever been involved in data analysis

2b) If yes, please describe what kind of data analysis, and what kind of information technology you have used (eg calculator, computer).

3) How would you assess your level of skills:

a) in data collection LOW AVERAGE HIGH

b) in data analysis LOW AVERAGE HIGH

c) in presentation of information

• Oral LOW AVERAGE HIGH

• Written LOW AVERAGE HIGH

4) How would you assess the CBO's level of skills:

a) in data collection LOW AVERAGE HIGH

b) in data analysis LOW AVERAGE HIGH

c) in presentation of information

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----|---------|------|
| • Oral | LOW | AVERAGE | HIGH |
| • Written | LOW | AVERAGE | HIGH |

5) What are the capacity-building requirements for you, as an enumerator, to participate fully in this project?

6) What are the capacity-building requirements for the CBO to participate fully in this project?

Annex 9 Gant Chart for market monitoring project in West Darfur in 2012

Activity	Month	Aug 011	Sep 011	Oct 011	Nov 011	Dec 011	Jan 012	Feb 012	Mar 012	Apr 012	May 012	Jun 012	Jul 012	Aug 012	Sep 012	Oct 012	Nov 012	Dec 012
Market monitoring – West Darfur																		
1. Recruitment of DRA market monitoring staff																		
2. Identification of local NGOs/ CBOs																		
3. Establish CBO based market monitoring network							█											
4. A first training workshop and report							█											
5. piloting of the market monitoring protocol							█	█										
6. Regular weekly market monitoring commences									█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
7. Quarterly analysis workshops												█			█			█
8. 1 quarterly monitoring bulletin.													█			█		
9. Establishment of a secure computer based market monitoring database									█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
10. Dissemination, debriefing, advocacy – State and National level														█	█	█	█	█

Annex 10 Workshop evaluation analysis

Evaluation Criterion	Measurement Scale					Total Points	Total Score	Average Score
	Poor (1)	Fair (2)	Good (3)	V. Good (4)	Excellent (5)			
(1) Content								4
Points	0	0	7	6	7	20		
Score	0	0	21	24	35		80	
(2) Facilitation								3.5
Points	0	2	9	5	4	20		
Score	0	4	27	20	20		71	
(3) Logistic								3.4
Points	0	5	8	7	4	24		
Score	0	10	24	28	20		82	
(4) Overall Satisfaction with workshop								3.6
Points	0	3	7	5	5	20		
Score	0	6	21	20	25		72	
Overall Average								3.63