

DRA and Feinstein International Center, Tufts University
Community-Based Market Monitoring And Trade
Analysis, North Darfur State

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



23rd to 26th October, 2010

El Fasher, North Darfur

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1. Background to the project

Trade, the lifeblood of Darfur's economy, has been severely disrupted by more than seven years of devastating conflict. Although there is a growing body of knowledge of how livelihoods have been affected by the conflict, missing from much of that 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 community-based market monitoring project has been designed to fill this gap. The overall purpose of the project is to:

improve detailed monitoring and analysis of trade and markets and of the impact of the conflict for key commodities in Darfur (cereals, livestock, cash crops and timber), and to identify how livelihoods, economic recovery and peace-building can be supported through trade.

The specific objectives are:

1. To deepen analysis and understanding of how the conflict is impacting on trade and markets in Darfur, and therefore on livelihoods and the wider economy.
2. To provide policy and programming advice to state-level, national and international actors, on how livelihoods can be supported through support to trade and market infrastructure whilst the conflict continues and in preparation for eventual recovery.
3. Where trade provides a bridge between different livelihood and ethnic groups that may otherwise be hostile to one another, to identify opportunities for peace-building through trade. This will help to lay the foundations for the eventual recovery of Darfur's economy when peace and stability are restored.

The project is managed by the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Agency (DRA), a national NGO. The market monitoring is carried out by a network of community-based organizations (CBOs) operating in Darfur, supported by a DRA team of market analysts. In turn the DRA team is supported by two advisers provided by Tufts University – one national and one international. In anticipation of the challenges of establishing an effective market monitoring network in Darfur and the risks of expanding the project activities over a large geographical area, the project is being implemented across the Darfur region on an iterative basis. In year 1 (July 2010 to July 2011) the approach is being piloted in North Darfur. In year 2 it will be extended to West Darfur, and in year 3 to South Darfur.

2. The workshop

This is a report of the first training workshop, held in El Fasher in October 2010, for DRA staff and for the CBOs and NGOs implementing the project in North Darfur in year 1. 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 North 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 North Darfur, and how they have changed during the conflict years

There were 24 participants in the workshop, mostly representing the eight CBOs that will be implementing the project in North Darfur, plus some government officers. 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 attended by the Commissioner for the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in North Darfur, Ibrahim Ahmed Hameid, the Acting Director for the State Ministry of Finance, Economic and Civil Services, Yahya Bakhat Eshag, , and by the DRA Executive Director from the Khartoum office, Youssif El Tayeb, who all welcomed the participants and emphasised the importance of the training workshop as well as the significant role the project will play in improving our understanding of trade and market dynamics in North Darfur. The State HAC Commissioner presented the new regulations and laws of the national HAC and its role in facilitating the business of national CBOs, encouraging NGOs to move from emergency to recovery work, and recognising the need for research and studies to underpin this work.

4. Day 1 workshop proceedings

4.1 Introductory session

The workshop proceedings began with introductions from DRA (Khalil Wagan) and from Tufts University (Afaf Rahim) about the importance of the project, the priorities of each organisation and the collaboration between them. Margie Buchanan-Smith (Tufts international adviser) explained how this project had grown out of the findings of an earlier study – ‘Adaptation and Devastation’ – that she and Dr Abduljabbar had carried out in 2008 as part of the Tufts program of action research in Darfur. Mohamed Zakaria, DRA’s senior market analyst on the project, explained the project’s approach in selecting 8 national NGOs/ CBOs to monitor 15 markets across North Darfur state. See Table 1.

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

	Name of NGO/ CBO	No. of enumerators	Markets covered
1.	Elfasher Voluntary Network for Rural Helping and Development (EVNRHD)	4	1- El Fasher market 2- Tawilla market 3- Tabit market 4- Wadaa market
2.	Kuttum Agriculture and Extension Development Society (KAEDS)	2	1- Kuttum market 2- Kassab IDP market
3.	Kabkabiya Smallholders Charity Society (KSCS)	2	1- Kabkabiya market 2- Sarif Omra market

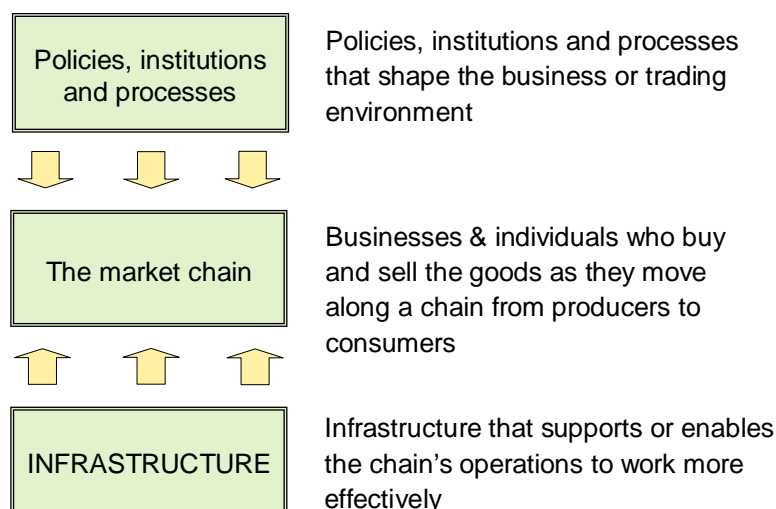
4.	Sustainable Action Group (SAG)	1	Mellit market
5.	Buzza-Malha	1	Malha market
6.	Umkadada Rural Development Project (URDP)	2	1-Umkadada market 2-El Lait market
7.	Dar Essalam Woman Development Organization	1	Dar Essalam market
8.	Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency (DRA)	2	1- Abu Shook IDP camp market 2- Zam Zam IDP camp market
	Total	15	

In response to a question from one of the participants requesting identity cards for the enumerators, DRA explained that this would not be necessary because there are signed technical agreements between DRA and key line ministries in North Darfur for the project. The HAC representative also provided reassurances that HAC will provide official letters for the relevant government institutions to facilitate the work of the enumerators at field level. Another participant commented on the poor gender balance in the workshop with few women represented although women play a key role in the market place. This was noted as the responsibility of the CBOs in nominating their enumerators. But the need to improve the gender balance of enumerators was widely acknowledged.

4.2 An introduction to market systems and conceptual frameworks

A market system 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. This can be mapped visually, capturing the market chain for a particular commodity, the market infrastructure that supports trade in that commodity, and the policies, institutions and processes (PIPs) that influence and impact on trade in the selected commodity. 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. See examples below.

Figure 1: Conceptual Model of the Market System



During the workshop a participatory exercise was developed to apply the conceptual market model to specific commodities. Dr Abdul Jabbar began by presenting to the workshop an example of the map applied to gum arabic in Darfur. This had been prepared earlier as an illustration. The participants then worked together in plenary to construct a market system map of the orange trade in North Darfur. Once participants had gained a basic understanding of the model, they were divided into four groups to construct market system maps for: the groundnut trade in North Darfur; trade in cattle in North Darfur (from Saraf Omra and Kebkabiya); trade in millet from Dar Es Salaam and Wada'a in North Darfur; and the tombac trade in North Darfur. The participants presented the market model maps for these selected commodities on Day 2 – see below.

4.3 Other market monitoring initiatives

The day ended with an overview presentation to the workshop on other market monitoring initiatives in Darfur. A representative from SIFISA (the Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action) from Khartoum, Yahia Mohamed Awad Elkarim, introduced the SIFISA programme. Its purpose is to strengthen the human, physical and organisational capacities of national government institutions in order to generate and utilise information for the analysis, design, monitoring and evaluation of food security related policies and programmes. Yahia particularly focussed on FAMIS (the food and agricultural marketing information system) component and how it operates in Northern Sudan. He also introduced *esook*, which is piloting the exchange of market information through mobile phones, and is eventually intended to enable trade negotiations to take place by mobile phone.

As there was no representative from the World Food Programme's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping project (WFP VAM), Margie Buchanan-Smith gave a brief overview of VAM's work, the overall purpose of which is to track household-level food security, principally to inform WFP's decision-making about food distribution and alternative forms of assistance. Market monitoring is a part of this, focused on monitoring the cost of a 'healthy food basket': sorghum, sugar, oil, meat, onions, dry

tomatoes. WFP VAM produces quarterly bulletins, an example of which was presented to the workshop.

DAY 2

5. Day 2 workshop proceedings

5.1 Review of day 1

Two workshop participants volunteered to give feedback from the participants on the previous day's work. Most comments related to logistics, with an additional point that participants would like more detail on SIFSIA.

Margie Buchanan-Smith did a short quiz on the market systems map that had been introduced on day 1, to help embed some of the concepts and terminology.

5.2 Introduction to weekly market monitoring process

Dr Abduljabbar introduced the draft monitoring questionnaire to the workshop participants and went through it item by item. This generated a good discussion and useful feedback. Participants suggested improvements to the questionnaire, including:

- (i) adding horses and donkeys to the questionnaire
- (ii) adding charcoal
- (iii) adding potatoes
- (iv) adding the 'mode of transport' to the qualitative part B of the form

Tips for carrying out price monitoring were also discussed, for example:

- (a) collecting price data during the peak period of market activity in the day, usually around the middle of the day
- (b) for markets which are active daily, carrying out the market monitoring on the day of major market activity, and continuing the weekly market monitoring on the same day each week
- (c) livestock should be categorised by age, not by weight
- (d) the ethnicity of different traders should be investigated discreetly and indirectly
- (e) the gender (male or female) should be recorded for the traders interviewed each week
- (f) conversion rates for local measurements should be standardised and the units of measurement harmonized as far as possible
- (g) tea-making is regarded as a small business, so should not be included under 'daily labouring'

5.3 The ethics of market monitoring

Dr Afaf Rahim introduced the session on the ethics of market monitoring. Participants were divided into small groups and each given a practical ethical dilemma that the CBO enumerators might face. See Annex 3. 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 two additional points made by participants:

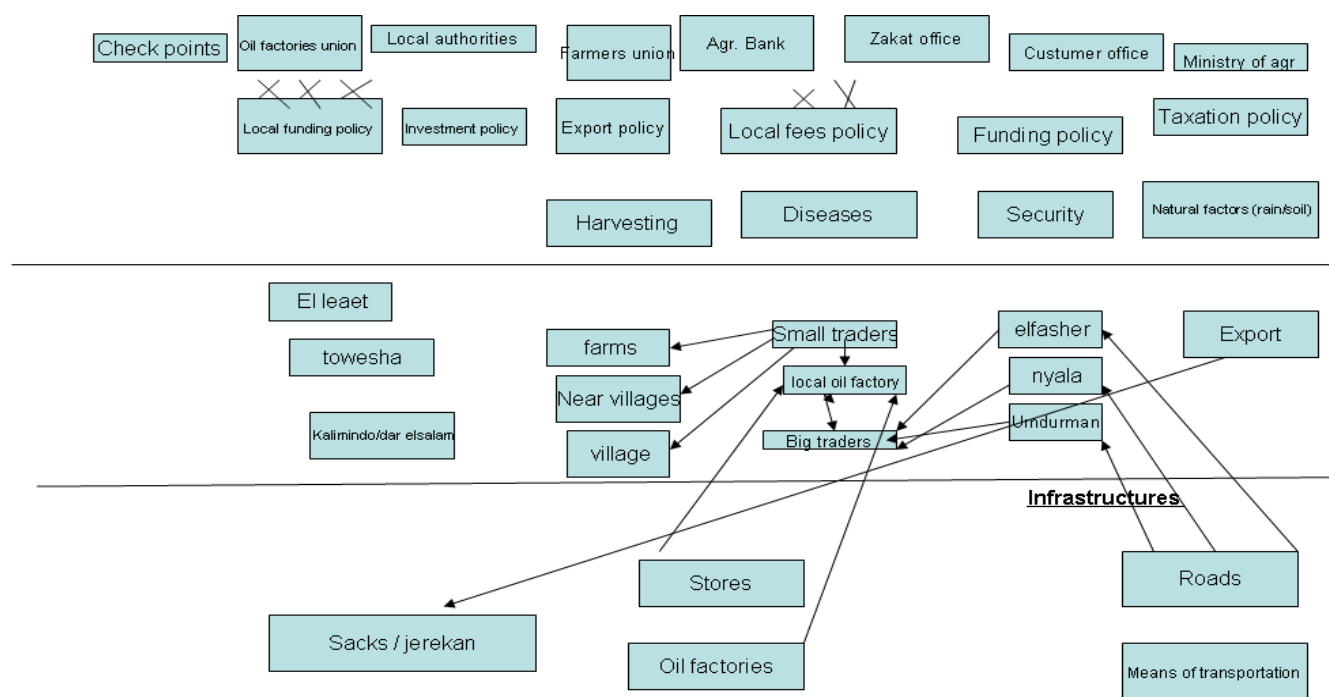
- flexibility in approach, in view of the conflict context and in order to accommodate the ethical code, for example ensuring that no one is put at risk
- humility on the part of the enumerators in carrying out this work, respecting the culture of others, which is critical to building rapport.

The importance of building relationships between the enumerators and traders to facilitate the weekly collection of data was also discussed, and the importance of being clear with potential respondents, from the start of the conversation, about the purpose of collecting market monitoring data.

5.4 Feedback on market system maps

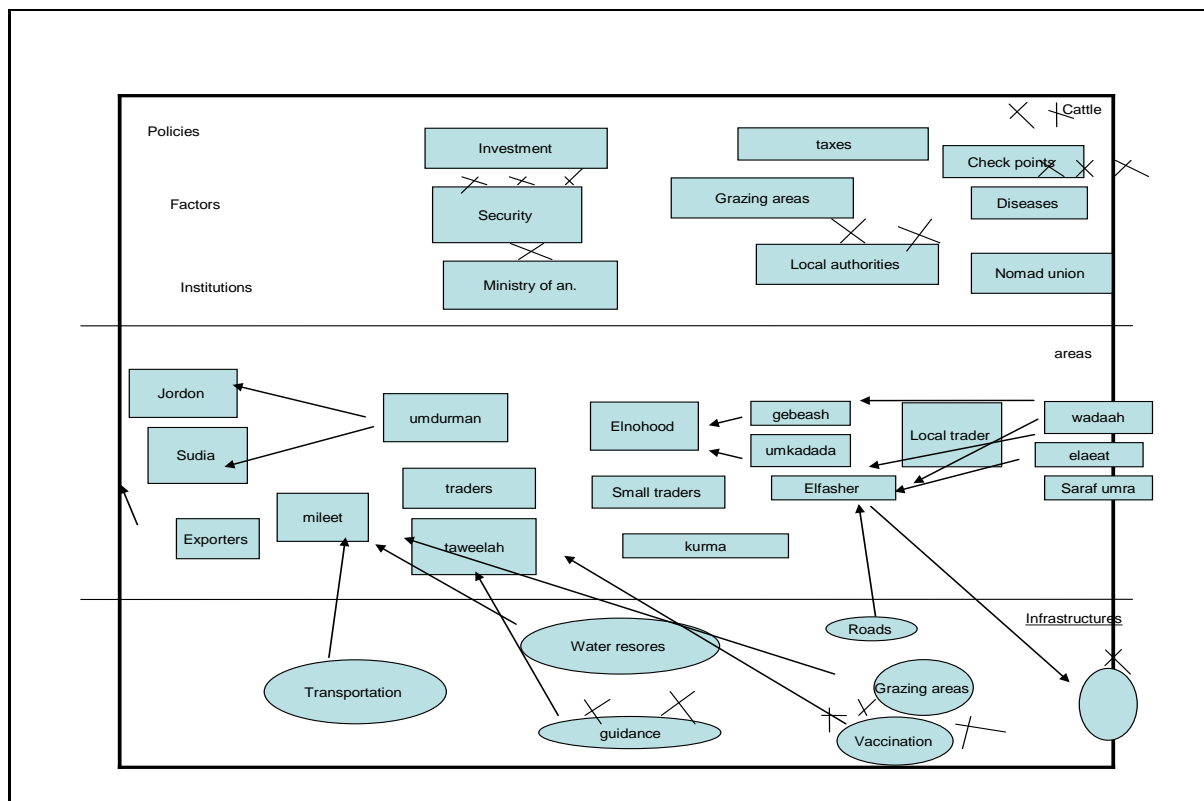
The four working groups from Day 1 fed back their market system maps in plenary. See below. The market mapping exercise was done in Arabic. The English version in this report gives the main points, but some details have been lost in translation. See Annex 4 for photographs of the original Arabic versions of the maps.

Market system map for groundnuts



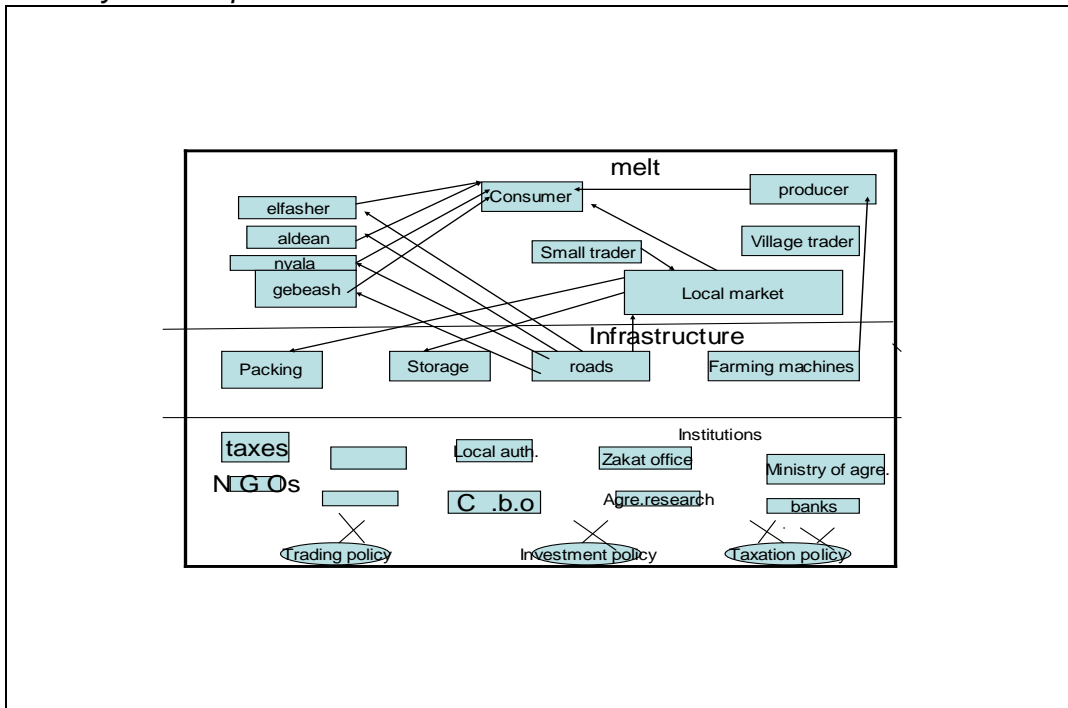
The group focussed on trade in groundnuts from the main groundnut producing areas in North Darfur, around El Lait, Taweisha and Dar Es Salaam. The crosses on the map indicate some of the institutions, policies etc that obstruct trade in the particular commodity. As well as the negative impact of high levies imposed on groundnuts, marked on the map, participants in plenary also highlighted the negative impact of the zakat tax on the groundnut trade.

Market system map for cattle



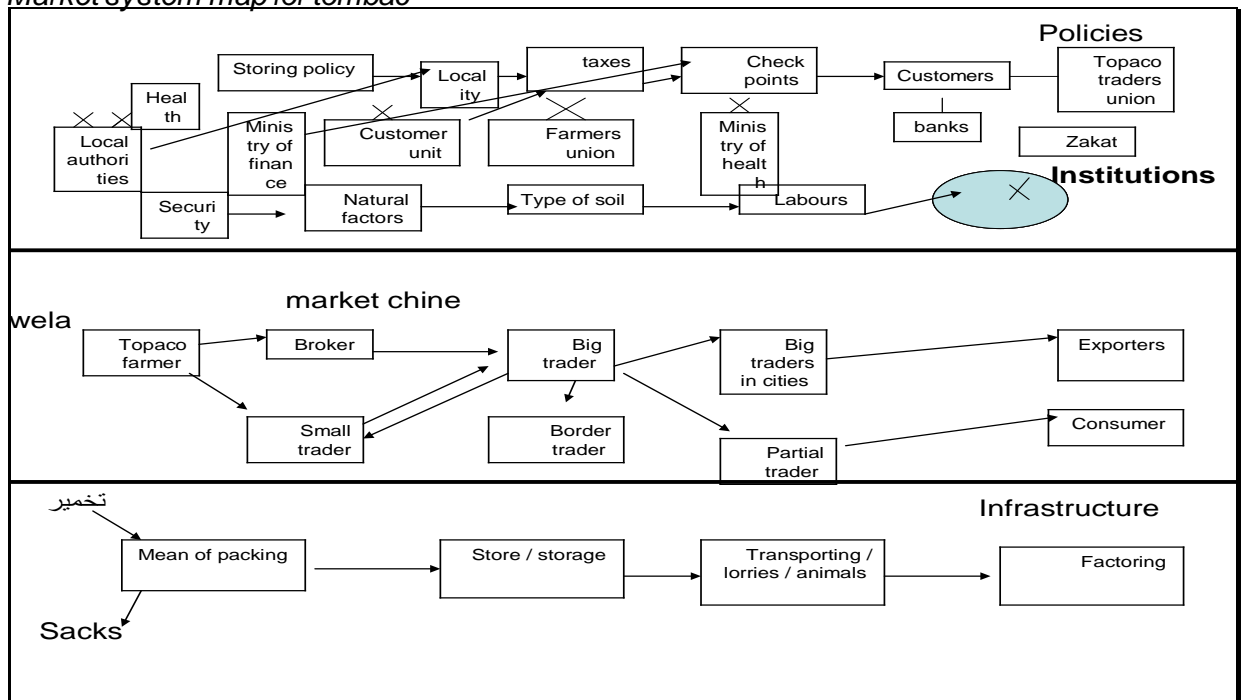
The group focused on cattle traded from El Lait, Wada'a and Seraf Omra. In the discussion, it emerged that cattle traded in Seraf Omra and Kebkabiya are often destined for Chad; this aspect of the market chain is a result of changing trade routes during the conflict years. Many negative factors affecting the cattle trade were identified in the top third of the map, relating to 'policies, institutions and processes'.

Market system map for millet



A generic map for trading millet within Darfur had been constructed by the group. When the market system map was presented in plenary, it was noted that WFP was not represented on the map, yet WFP has become an important institution impacting on the trade of locally produced cereals during the conflict years because of the large food aid programme. There was also discussion about the likelihood that millet prices will fall considerably this year because of good production, and the fact that most millet produced within Darfur is also consumed within Darfur.

Market system map for tombac



This group showed how the market chain for tombac extended from producers to exporters to Chad and Libya. In response to questions from other participants, the group explained that they had included the Ministry of Health as a relevant institution because it has, at times, tried to discourage the use of tombac for health reasons, although these efforts have met with limited success.

5.5 Preliminary mapping of trade routes and hierarchy of markets

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

- (1) primary markets, which are 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, which are intermediate town markets, often held twice per week, where small traders trade with larger traders eg Umm Keddada, Kebkabiya
- (3) urban 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 Fasher

Participants once again divided into four working groups, this time to map the main trade routes for different commodities (groundnuts grown in North Darfur, sheep from Mellit market, millet from the Seraf Omra area, and tombac grown in North Darfur). One of their tasks was to capture how those trade routes have changed during the conflict years. Photographs of some of the maps can be seen in Annex 5. Examples of how the trade routes have changed and how the conflict has impacted on trade in these different commodities include:

- (1) A fall in the volume of groundnuts traded between Kalimando and El Fasher due to the conflict and rising prices because of the number of checkpoints along that road
- (2) Transporting sheep from Mellit to Omdurman now takes around 40 days, on the hoof, compared with 25 days pre-conflict, because of insecurity. Some are now trucked.
- (3) The trade route for millet from Seraf Omra to El Fasher market has changed from the direct route pre-conflict, through Kebkabiya, Kowra and Tawila to El Fasher, to a longer route via Kutum because of insecurity. Pre-conflict, Dar Zaghawa and El Fasher were the main markets in which millet from the Seraf Omra area was sold. This has changed during the conflict years and most millet is now transported south to Nyala. A small amount is transported along the new route to El Fasher, but there is no trade into Dar Zaghawa.
- (4) The trade routes for tombac have not changed during the conflict years. However, some areas are now growing tombac instead of other agricultural production: for example, Seraf Omra is now producing tombac rather than onions and tomatoes. The fees for trading tombac have also increased substantially.

DAY 3

6. Day 3 workshop proceedings

6.1 Review of day 2

Two workshop participants gave feedback from the group on the previous day's work. There was much positive feedback on the logistics, and also a request that the translation from English to Arabic be more detailed.

6.2 Introduction to FAO and its role in market monitoring in North Darfur

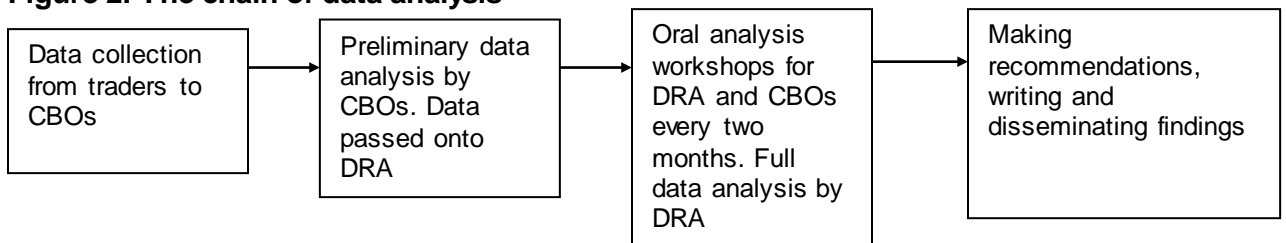
Bashir Abdulrahman Abbas, representing FAO in North Darfur, introduced FAO's role in relation to market monitoring. FAO hosts the food security and livelihood working group. Bashir confirmed that there is currently a gap within this group in relation to market monitoring and trade analysis, so he welcomed this initiative by DRA and hopes it will continue. The food security and livelihoods working group will be a key forum for DRA to present its regular market monitoring analysis.

6.3 Analysis of market monitoring data

Margie Buchanan-Smith introduced the topic of data analysis. Interactively, the group considered why the project will collect different types of data. For example, price data tells us the relationship between supply and demand, and may also tell us how well integrated different markets are over geographical distance. Data about how trade routes and transport costs change are key indicators of how the conflict is negatively impacting on trade. Information about trader profiles tells us who is trading with whom, and can tell us if there is a concentration of market power and/ or barriers to entry for certain groups.

Mohamed Zakaria introduced the different stages of data analysis, which looks a bit like the market chain. See Figure 2. Both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected. Accuracy in data collection affects the entire chain. Preliminary data analysis can be carried out at the level of the individual CBOs. The full and final data analysis, representing all of North Darfur, will be carried out by DRA

Figure 2: The chain of data analysis



In order to start thinking about how the findings from this project could generate recommendations, small groups were given a hypothetical finding and asked to come up with possible recommendations. These are represented in Table 2 below.

Table 2 From data analysis to making recommendations: examples from working groups

Hypothetical finding from data analysis	Possible recommendations (identified by working group)
Cereal prices have plummeted because of a very good local harvest and because of food aid distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategic stock could be established • Cereal storage facilities could be constructed • Financial institutions could participate in the construction of silos • Search for new markets to encourage farmers • WFP could be encouraged to distribute vouchers rather than food aid
Traders are struggling to stay in business because they don't have access to credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage government institutions to provide credit, to reduce dependence on commercial lenders • Provide other credit schemes
Market infrastructure (eg stores) have been badly destroyed during the conflict—directly, or because of lack of funds for maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the provision of security • Humanitarian organizations could intervene to help construct new stores • Local people could participate in reconstruction once the area is more secure • Migration to safe areas
Two groups that have been fighting are still trading. How might you use trade to rebuild those relationships?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for this business relationship • Creating a market accessible to both in a 'neutral' zone • The establishment of projects that bring the groups together and foster reconciliation

6.4 Dissemination

Youssif El Tayeb facilitated this session on dissemination. Four working groups were asked to identify which organisations the DRA project should target in its dissemination, and how its findings should be presented. The feedback from the four groups is presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Target groups for dissemination and suggested means of dissemination: feedback from working groups

Target groups for dissemination	Suggested means of dissemination
<p><i>Group one</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Traders Association, Chamber of Commerce • Farmers Union • CBOs and national NGOs • Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning • Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources • INGOs, UN agencies • Scientific institutions • Various media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posters and brochures • Lectures • Radio and television
<p><i>Group two</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Council – through seminars • National NGOs – through workshops & bulletins • International NGOs – through reports, bulletins & meetings • HAC – through reports & pamphlets • Unions & the Chamber of Commerce – through bulletins & posters • The media – through pamphlets, Radio, TV etc • 	
<p><i>Group three</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABS • UNDP, FAO & WFP • Ministry of Finance • Traders Unions • HAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulletins • SMS • E-mail • Media
<p><i>Group four</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development planners & practitioners • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Animal and Natural Resources • International NGOs • WFP • Local communities • Farmers & Pastoralist Unions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media – national & international • Seminars • Conferences • Theatre

In discussion, some other target groups were added:

- The taxation and zakat departments
- Customs offices
- Locality authorities
- Legislative Councils
- National Strategic Reserve
- Universities & research institutes

6.5 Practical market monitoring exercise

Participants self-selected into five groups and spent a couple of hours interviewing traders in five different markets in and around El Fasher, using a practice market monitoring questionnaire. (This is a shortened version of the weekly monitoring questionnaire that will eventually be used by the project). The five markets were:

- (1) the market in Abu Shouk IDP camp
- (2) Umm Dafaso fruit and vegetable market
- (3) Umm Dafaso cereals market

- (4) the tombac and groundnuts market in El Fasher
- (5) Mewashie livestock market

6.6 Feedback from the practice session

The following practical issues emerged from the practice session:

- (1) One group found that traders were reluctant to answer questions, in Abu Shouk market, where they said they had recently been interviewed and asked the same types of questions by someone else. Another group, interviewing tombac traders, already had a relationship with the traders, which facilitated their access, especially in the current conflict context as many traders are suspicious of being asked questions. In the livestock market, middlemen tended to block access to other traders.
- (2) Traders usually didn't know the cost of transport, or the source of supply of their commodities. Transporters will need to be interviewed for this information
- (3) The groups did not find it possible to ask traders where they come from. This information may have to be collected indirectly, and/ or questions asked about 'who are the main traders, and with whom are they trading?'
- (4) Some traders appeared to be operating on a bartering system, for example if they had personal connections to their area of origin/ area of supply.

It had taken each group 30 to 45 minutes to complete their questionnaire.

6.7 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 and trade routes?
- 3) What are the profiles of the traders?
- 4) What did you find out about who is trading with who?
- 5) What does this tell you about the impact of the conflict on trade?

Table 4 captures their feedback.

Table 4 Preliminary analysis from data collected in practice session

Commodity	Question	Data analysis
Tombac & groundnuts	1) Average price	Tombac - SDG 700 per guntar (top quality) Groundnuts – SDG 84 per guntar
	2) Main sources of supply & trade routes	Tombac: from El Fasher rural – Tawila, Korma, Kobie. Groundnuts: from Ed Daein, Muhajariya, Seleia, Ungabo, and Kalimandou
	3) Trader profiles	Tombac traders from: Malam, El Fasher, and El Fasher rural
	4) Who is trading with who	Tombac marketing chain: producers -> small traders -> big traders -> consumers. Groundnut marketing chain: producers -> local brokers -> village traders -> local factories -> big traders ->

		consumers
	5) Impact of the conflict on trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in price • Increased competition between traders • Bartering used in some cases instead of cash
Millet	1) Average price	SDG156/ sack of millet. NB wide range of prices because of sales of strategic reserve of millet 3 / what are the features of professional traders? There is more than one type of trader 4 / who are the parties in transactions? The sellers and buyers (owners and traders) and as well as consumers.
	2) Main sources of supply & trade routes	Seraf Omra & GOS strategic reserve
	3) Trader profiles	Hard to define trader profile. Both men & women trading
	4) Who is trading with who	Producers, traders and consumers
	5) Impact of the conflict on trade	Not captured
Livestock - Mewashie	1) Average price	Sheep SDG180, goats SDG 110 SDG, camels SDG 2600, cattle SDG 900.
	2) Main sources of supply & trade routes	Areas around El Fasher (west, east, north and south)
	3) Trader profiles	Changing, middlemen involved.
	4) Who is trading with who	Very few livestock producers selling in the market. The chain is: producers - middlemen - traders - butcher
	5) Impact of the conflict on trade	Increased prices because of increased taxes and illegal fees, longer transportation routes to avoid checkpoints, increased cost of herders moving from one market to another
Fruit & vegetables, Umm Dufaso	1) Average price	Onions SDG 162 per sack. Tomatoes SDG 25 per box Oranges SDG 8 per dozen Watermelon SDG 6 per fruit (of 5-10KG)
	2) Main sources of supply & trade routes	Onion from Omdurman- Kuttum- Kabkabiya- and Saraf Omra Tomatoes from Shangil Tobay- Kuttum. Oranges from Jebel Marra Mountains Watermelon from Ummarahik- Umgdabow- Sarfaia and Brka
	3) Trader profiles	Trader profiles change according to the season (eg for watermelon, oranges, and tomatoes)
	4) Who is trading with who	The market chain for oranges and vegetables is: producer- small trader- local trader- wholesaler- and consumer
	5) Impact of the conflict on trade	Depends on the location
Abu Shouk IDP camp market	1) Average price	Millet SDG3/ kora; SDG 180/ sack Sorghum SDG2/ kora; SDG 50/ sack of 50 kg Charcoal SDG 40/ sack Firewood SDG 20/ donkey load (estimated as arrived by truck)
	2) Main sources of supply & trade routes	Millet – neighbouring villages; sorghum – food aid; charcoal & firewood – South Darfur
	3) Trader profiles	Previously farmers. All are IDPs apart from some women selling cereals who are from the town (moved to the camp to avoid taxes)
	4) Who is trading with who	NA
	5) Impact of the conflict on trade	Producers became consumers; rising prices; new traders have emerged out of the IDP population, now operating in the camp

DAY 4

7. Day 4 workshop proceedings

7.1 Review and revision of weekly market monitoring questionnaire

Yahia from SIFSIA facilitated this session. Participants broke into groups to review the draft questionnaire and to make suggestions about how it could be improved/ amended. These suggestions were taken on board after the workshop ended, and the revised questionnaire to be piloted is attached as Annex 6. It should, however, be noted that the questionnaire was revised again after the pilot phase was completed.

In the subsequent discussion about how the market monitoring will be carried out, the following suggestions came up:

- Each CBO should appoint two enumerators rather than one, so that there is a back-up enumerator. Given the current gender imbalance, it would be good if the second enumerator is female. The CBOs should take responsibility for this, and the enumerator participating in this workshop should train the second back-up enumerator
- The completed questionnaires should be delivered to DRA by e-mail, pouches or other reliable means. The latest date for receipt of the completed questionnaire by DRA should be the 5th of the following month. DRA will confirm receipt. The CBO enumerator should keep one copy of the questionnaire themselves
- Enumerators should deal directly with the DRA team, rather than communicate with DRA through their directors

7.2 Coverage of the market monitoring project

This session was facilitated by Youssif El Tayeb. After an introduction from Youssif reflecting on the diversity within Darfur, participants broke into three groups to review the coverage of the project and whether it was indeed representative geographically and in terms of ensuring the inclusion of different livelihood and ethnic groups. The feedback was as follows:

- (1) The group covers North Darfur quite well geographically, but there are geographical gaps: Kornoi & Tina, the eastern area of Jebel Marra, and Zam Zam IDP camp
- (2) Ethnically the major gap in the current project is Arab groups, noting their significance in trading and in the market, especially the livestock market

This was well-noted for future action.

7.3 Review of skills needed and CBO capacity to participate in the market monitoring project

Khalil Wagan facilitated this session, reviewing the individual skills and organisational capacity needed to participate successfully and to engage in this market monitoring project.

Participants broke into two groups to compile an inventory of the individual skills and organisational capacity required. Their feedback is presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Feedback on individual skills and CBO capacity required to participate successfully in the market monitoring project

Type of activity	Individual enumerator skills required	Organisational capacity required at the level of the CBO
Data collection	<p><i>Group one</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading & writing • Local market knowledge • Art of conversation & dialogue • Good understanding of questionnaire • Camera for visual recording <p><i>Group two</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial incentives eg to pay for tea • Mode of communication (phone) • Some equipment eg calculator • Means of transport 	<p><i>Group one</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-trained staff • Financial resources • Technology eg communications technology <p><i>Group two</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office equipment eg computers, calculators • Means of transport • Means of communication • Coordination between the individual enumerators and the organisation
Data analysis	<p><i>Group one</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in data analysis techniques <p><i>Group two</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculator • Incentives 	<p><i>Group one</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools for analysis ie computer & software, calculator • Means for documentation <p><i>Group two</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer • Office equipment • Means of communication
Dissemination	<p><i>Group one</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building relationships • Ability to give lectures <p><i>Group two</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication means • Transportation means 	<p><i>Group one</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with relevant bodies • Documentation capacity for data <p><i>Group two</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of transport • Means of communication • Stationery • Computer

The suggestion was made that the CBOs and the enumerators carry out a self-assessment of their capacity and skills. Participants agreed to engage in this kind of activity, if initiated by DRA.

7.4 Open forum

There was some discussion in the open forum about conversion rates for local weights and measures. The following are believed to be the correct conversion rates:

- 1 kora of millet = 1.7 kg
- 1 kora of sorghum = 1.5kg
- 1 midd of millet = 5.1 kg
- 1 ruba'a = 4 kora

1 sack of millet = 108 kg (or 60 kora)
1 sack of sorghum = 90 kg

These are to be tested during the pilot phase.

7.5 Action planning and next steps

Mohammed Zakaria presented the proposed timetable for the first year of the market monitoring project. This can be seen in Annex 7. However, it should be noted that this was an overly ambitious timetable and has slipped by one month at the time of writing this workshop report. The pilot phase, in order to test the market monitoring questionnaire, was due to start in November 2010 in five markets: El Fasher, Seraf Omra, Tabit, Malha and Dar El Salaam.

7.6 Workshop evaluation and closure

Workshop participants were asked to complete a short form evaluating the workshop. The results are presented in Annex 8. Overall, the feedback was very positive and the workshop was regarded as a success.

The designers and facilitators of the workshop were warmly thanked by DRA. The workshop closed with an evening celebratory dinner.

Annex 1 Workshop participants

1.	Ibrahim Mustafa Mohammed	El Fasher Voluntary Network for Rural Helping and Development (EVNRHD)
2.	Adam Mohamed Abdu Alrahman	EVNRHD
2.	El Tayeb Sultan Mohamed	EVNRHD
3.	Mohamed Osman Ibrahim	EVORHD
4.	Alhadi Mohamed Adam	EVORHD
5.	Mohamoud Adam Mohamoud	Kuttum Agriculture and Extension Development Society (KAEDS)
6.	Ahmad Alhaj Adam	KAEDS
7.	Ismail Rabih Yagoub	Kebkabiya Smallholders Charity Society (KSCS)
8.	Showiab Abdu Ibrahim Itea	KSCS
9.	Mohamed Alghalib Ahmed	Umkadada Rural Development Project (URDP)
10.	Alradey Abdu Alrahman Salih	URDP
11.	Hawary Abdullah Mohamed	Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency (DRA)
12.	Hanadi Alsanhory	DRA
13.	Mostaifa Adam Mustifa	Sustainable Action Group (SAG)
14.	Ashia Abdu Alsadig	Dar Essalam Woman Development Association (DWDA)
15.	Ahmed Ali Ahmed Zayadi	Buzza - Malha
16.	Salih Ahmed Edris	Ministry of Finance and Economy
17.	Farah Elyas Dasheish	Buzza – Malha
18.	Abu Baker Abdu Alshafi	Daralsalam Development Association (DDA)
19.	Amle Abdu mutalib	DRA – MMTA
20.	Ahmed Youssif Adam	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
21.	Abdu Almunem Abdullah	Ministry of Animal Resources
22.	Ibrahim Jamilallah	DRA – MMTA
23.	Mohamed Ismail Gido	DRA - MMTA
24.	Mohamed Zakaria Haroun	DRA - MMTA

Annex 2 Agenda

Community-Based Market Monitoring In North Darfur

CBO TRAINING WORKSHOP – OCTOBER 2010

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 North 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 North Darfur, and how they have changed during the conflict years

Day 1 23th October 2010 - Saturday

Timing	Session	Led by	Objective
8.30 to 9.00 9.00 to 9.40	Registration Welcome and opening ceremony	DRA staff Youssif El Tayeb (DRA) HAC Ministry of Finance	Launch of workshop
9.40 to 10.00	Coffee break		Dignitaries leave
10.00 to 10.45 10.45 to 11.15 11.15 to 11.30 11.30 to 11.45	Introductions Introduction to the project Overview and objectives of the workshop Workshop expectations	Khalil Afaf Youssif/ Mohamed & Margie Margie Youssif	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants to meet each other - CBOs to introduce themselves - Tufts to introduce its programme - DRA and Tufts to describe the project, its rationale and objectives - Familiarity with workshop objectives and agenda
11.45 to 12.45	Fatour		
12.45 to 13.30	Introduction to other market monitoring initiatives	Mohammed to chair Yahia and Mohammed Saleh present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To introduce participants to SIFSIA and VAM, indicating how this project could add value

13.30 to 14.30	An introduction to market systems and conceptual frameworks	Margie	- To familiarise participants with the concepts and language of markets and market monitoring
14.30 to 15.00	Break for prayers Tea & coffee		
15.00 to 17.00	Constructing market profiles and market system maps – part 1	Abdul Jabar	- Participants apply the model and concepts directly to the markets they will be monitoring, and capture how conflict has affected the market

Day 2 24th October – Sunday

Timing	Session	Led by	Objective
9.00 to 9.10	Recap of Day 1	Mohammed	- To remind participants of what we covered
9.10 to 11.00	Weekly market monitoring process: - questionnaires & approach - ethics Preliminary price analysis	Abdul Jabbar Afaf (ethics) Abdul Jabbar	- To familiarise participants with the market monitoring questionnaire - To introduce participants to the ethics of market monitoring - To support participants in how to carry out basic analysis from the questionnaire
11.00 to 12.00	Fatour		
12.00 to 14.30	Presenting back market profiles and market systems maps	Mohammed to chair	- Participants feedback their market profiles and maps form day 1
14.30 to 15.00	Break for prayers Tea & coffee		
15.00 to 16.30	Preliminary mapping of trade routes and hierarchy of markets	Margie & Abdul Jabar	- 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 Jabar and Mohammed	- To organize enumerators into groups for practical exercise on morning of Day 3

Day 3 25th October 2010 – Monday

Timing	Session	Led by	Objective
9.00 to 11.00	Practical market monitoring exercise	Enumerators in El Fasher markets	- Participants spend a couple of hours in different markets in El Fasher using the market monitoring questionnaire – in pairs or threes

11.00 to 12.00	Fatour		
12.00 to 14.30	Preliminary analysis of market monitoring Review of questionnaires	Abdul Jabar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants carry out basic analysis of the data they collected in the morning to present it back to the group - Issues or problems with the questionnaire to be fed back
14.30 to 15.00	Break for prayers Tea & coffee		
15.00 to 17.00	Final analysis and dissemination of market monitoring in North Darfur	Margie & Afaf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explanation of final outputs of the project and how they will be compiled by DRA with Tufts support

Day 4 26th October 2010 – Tuesday

Timing	Session	Led by	Objective
9.00 to 10.00	Review of coverage of the project (against main sources and trade routes)	Youssif	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collective review of the market monitoring approach and whether it covers all livelihood and ethnic groups, and geographic areas
10.00 to 11.00	Review of skills needed versus CBO capacity	Khalil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify the skills required by CBOs to carry out market monitoring, and anticipated challenges
11.00 to 12.00	Fatour		
12.00 to 14.30	Open forum	Abdul Jabar & Margie	Participants' questions, concerns and any confusion to be addressed
14.30 to 15.00	Break for prayers Tea & coffee		
15.00 to 16.15	Action planning and next steps	Mohamed Zacharia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To complete an action plan for the first year of the market monitoring project
16.15 to 16.30	Workshop evaluation	Khalil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants feedback on workshop process
16.30 to 17.00	Workshop closure	Youssif	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wrap up and evaluation of workshop process

Annex 3 Ethics of market monitoring

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	Ethical Principle
1	When will you explain the purpose of your data collection to the respondent? 1. Only if s/he asked me 2. At the beginning when starting the interview 3. At the end of the interview	10. We will always explain the purpose of the data collection in the beginning of the interview
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?	11. We will exercise honesty and accuracy in all our data collection
3	You have approached a trader for an interview, and s/he indicated that they don't want to talk in public, and asked you to interview him in his home which is 500 m away? What will you do?	12. Respect respondents privacy and time
4	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 3 rd one refused to speak to you? What will you do?	13. People have the right to say "No", We will always operate on the basis of an informed consent.
5	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 interview?	14. We will not discriminate according to gender, ethnicity, livelihood groups or political affiliation.

6	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?	15. We will remain neutral
7	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?	16. We will work together as a unified network supporting each other for a common purpose.
8	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, would you ask the traders to stay and respond to your questionnaire?	17. We will not put respondents at risk or ourselves at risk
9	You have collected market information from big traders and the tax authority asked for this information? Would you pass the information on?	"Confidentiality ". We will guarantee that names of key informants will remain confidential"

Annex 4 Photos of market system maps constructed by workshop participants



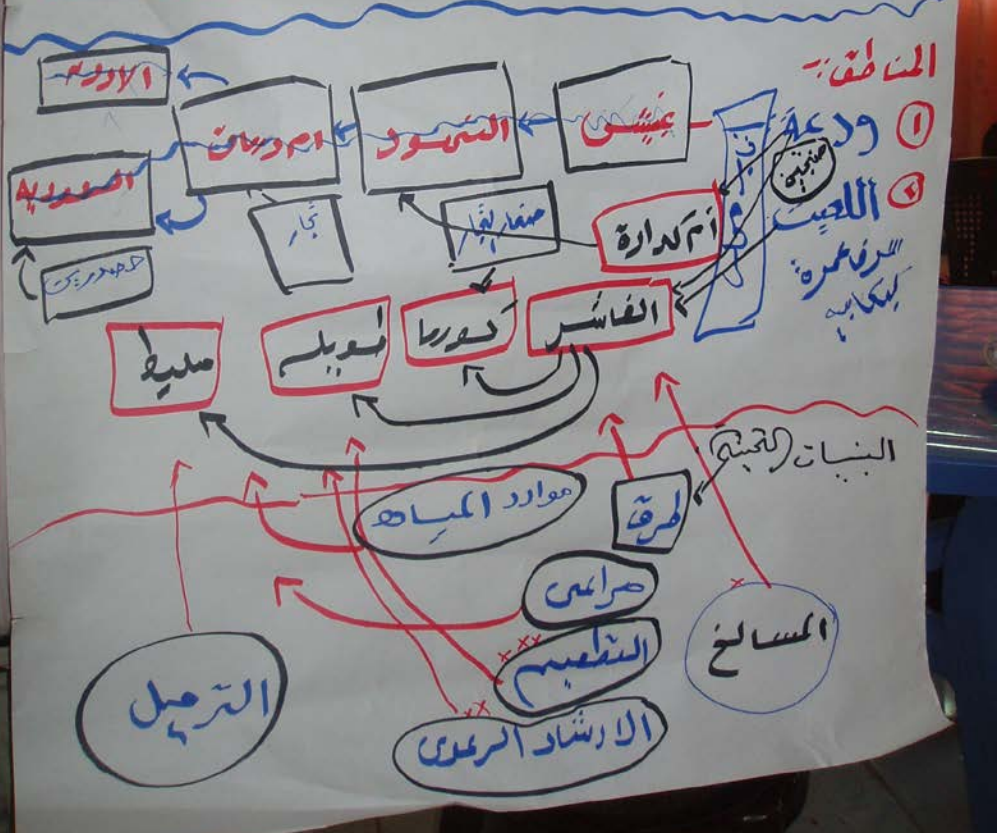
Cow Group الأبقار :-

البركان محله

السياسات :- نظام العبد - الإستثمار

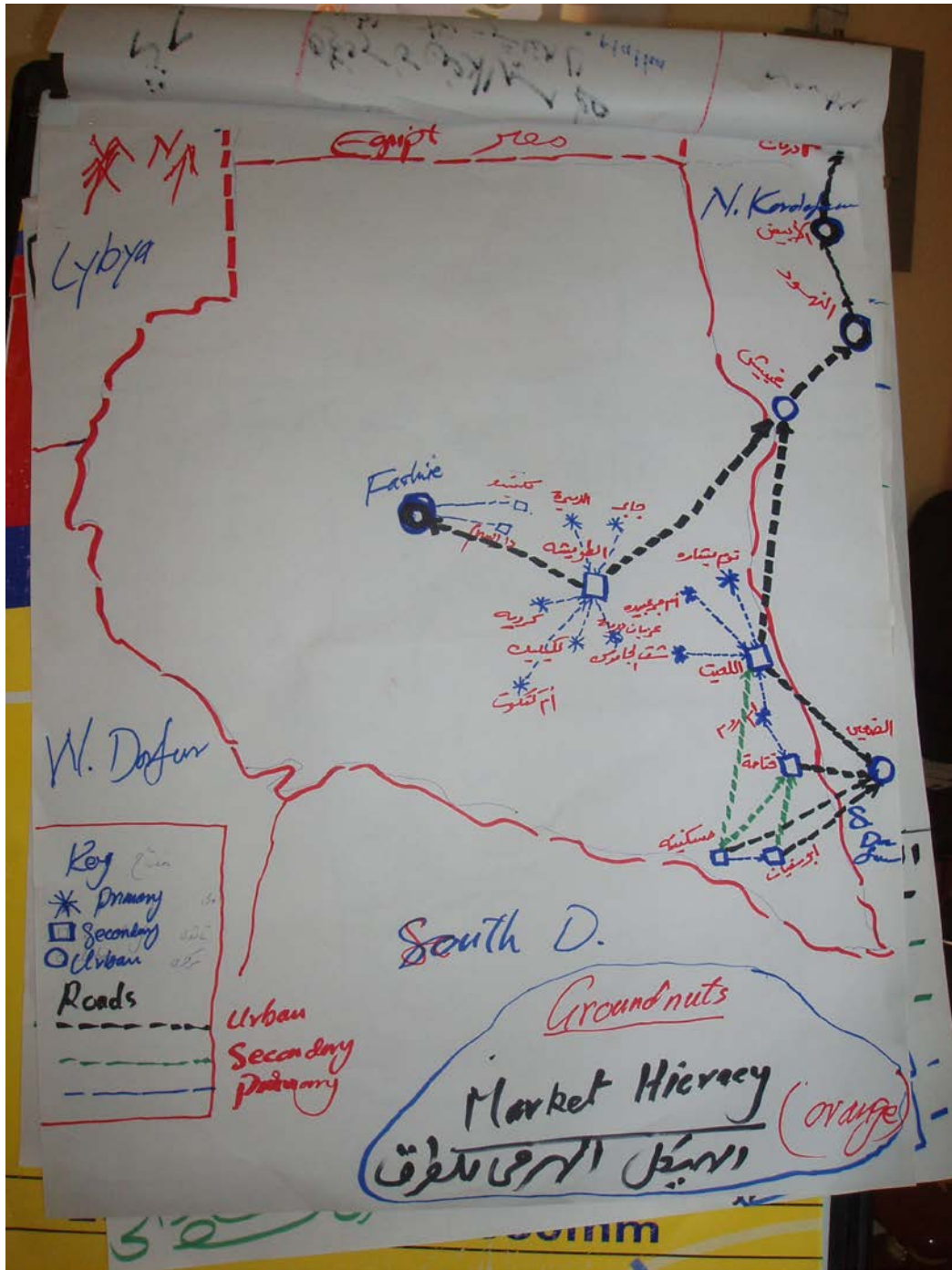
العوامل: الأمراض - المراعى - الأمن

الموسمات: اتحاد الرعاة - السلطان الجديد - القتره (بوانبه)



Annex 5 Photos of maps of trade routes and the impact of the conflict, compiled by participants





Annex 6 Revised draft questionnaire

MONTHLY SUMMARY – TO BE RETURNED TO DRA

NORTH 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, for all cereals (Kora equal 4 lb, and Sack equal 60 Kora).

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
<i>Cereals:</i>						
1. Millet (per kora).						
2. Millet (per sack).						
3. Sorghum (type per kora).						
4. Sorghum (type per sack).						
5. Wheat, if available (per kora)						
6. Wheat, if available (per sack)						
9. Food aid sorghum (per kora)						
10. Food aid sorghum (per sack)						
11. Food aid wheat (per kora)						
12. Food aid wheat (per sack)						
<i>Livestock</i>						

1. Sheep (male 1-2 years) 40 to 50 kg						
2. Sheep (female 1-2 years)						
3. Goat (male 1-1.5 years) 25 to 35 kg						
4. Goat (female 1-1.5 years)						
5. Camel for export (male 6 year and above)						
6. Camel for local consumption (male 4 years and above)						
7. Camel for local consumption (female 5 years and above).						
8. Cattle (male 2 years and above).						
9. Cattle (female 4 years and above)						
10. Donkey local breed (male 3 years and above).						
11. Improved donkey (male 3 years and above).						
12. Horse – male (3 years and						

above).						
Cash crops*						
1. Groundnuts - unshelled (per guntar)						
2. Groundnuts – shelled (per guntar)						
3. Sesame (per guntar)						
4. Gum Arabic - untreated (per guntar)						
5. Gum Arabic – treated, where available eg El Lait, Wada’a, Dar Es Salaam (per guntar)						
6. Tombac – dried Grade 1 (per guntar) Grade 2 (per guntar) Grade 3 (per guntar)						
7. Kerkadeh (per guntar)						
8. Watermelon seeds (per guntar)						
9. Dry tomato (per guntar)						
10. Dry Okra (per guntar)						
11. Lobia (per kora).						
12. Any other significant cash crop in this market						

Fruit and vegetables*						
1. Onions (per sack – approx						

75kg)						
2. Tomatoes (per box – 18-20kg)						
3. Potatoes (per sack 85kg)						
4. Oranges (per dozen) – medium quality						
5. Watermelon (per piece 5-10kg).						
Natural resources						
Firewood – donkey load (Please note the unit if not a donkey load unit)._____						
Dry grass – bundle (Please note the unit if not a bundle)_____						

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

Annex 7 Key dates for market monitoring project

(NB Since being presented to the workshop, these have slipped by one month)

Key dates so far, and target dates for the future, were presented as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Tufts-DRA agreement signed: | 17 th August 2010 |
| 2. MOUs signed – DRA and CBOs | early October 2010 |
| 3. First training workshop | 23 rd to 26 th October 2010 |
| 4. Conversion rates for each market to be completed by enumerators: | 21 st November 2010 |
| 5. Piloting of market monitoring questionnaire (El Fasher, Tabit, Malha, Seraf Omra, Dar Es Salaam): | 28 th Oct to 25 th November 2010 |
| 6. Market monitoring questionnaire adapted by: | 2 nd December 2010 |
| 7. Final market monitoring questionnaire circulated to all enumerators 2010 | week of 5 th December |
| 8. Weekly market monitoring begins | December 2010 |
| 9. December questionnaires returned to DRA | by 6 th January 2011
(thereafter, monthly questionnaires to be returned in the first week of the following month) |
| 10. First analysis workshop | end January 2011 |
| 11. First bulletin produced | February 2011 |
| 12. Second analysis workshop | end March 2011 |
| 13. Second bulletin | April 2011 |
| 14. Third analysis workshop | end May 2011 |
| 15. Third bulletin | June |
| 16. Fourth analysis workshop | end July 2011 |
| 17. Fourth bulletin | August 2011 |

Annex 8 Participants' evaluation of the training workshop

Darfur Development and Recovery Agency (DRA)- North Darfur Program.

Subject: CBOs and Partners training Evaluation 23-26 October 2010

#	Question	Strengths	Weaknesses	Levels regarding to the Participants Evaluation (Participants answers)								
1	What do you think of the work of the facilitators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Program has been implemented by a team heavy with high expertise Commitment in time The way of presentations was easy and clear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Translation was very brief so difficult to understand sometimes The way in which interventions were administered was not helpful for understanding There is more of a facilitator in the platform and the one that is difficult to understand Article Chairs are not suitable for long sessions The voices of some facilitators was not clear (the Translator) 	<p>5% Question one</p> <p>■ Excelant ■ V. good ■ good ■ mid ■ week</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question one pie chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>V. good</td> <td>74%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excelant</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>good</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Level	Percentage	V. good	74%	Excelant	21%	good	5%
Level	Percentage											
V. good	74%											
Excelant	21%											
good	5%											
2	What is your evaluation about the training program as a program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Program linked directly to the local economy and impact of the war Program has been implemented in a participatory training and brainstorming The way of preparing and implementation of the program in general was good The program seeks to build the capacity of CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The period of the training was very short. Some of the participants to participate in control without the participation of other There was no handouts as references 	<p>Question tow</p> <p>■ Excelant ■ V. good ■ good ■ mid ■ week</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Question tow pie chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>V. good</td> <td>53%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excelant</td> <td>47%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Level	Percentage	V. good	53%	Excelant	47%		
Level	Percentage											
V. good	53%											
Excelant	47%											

3	What is your evaluation about the training program in general?	There is no question about strengths and weaknesses under question three	<p style="text-align: center;">Question three</p> <p>■ Excelant ■ V. good ■ good ■ mid ■ week</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Question three Evaluation Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Excelant</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V. good</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>good</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Excelant	26%	V. good	58%	good	16%																
Category	Percentage																										
Excelant	26%																										
V. good	58%																										
good	16%																										
	Skills acquired by participants of this training program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship between the economy , markets and the local community • The importance of the role of trade in the economy of Darfur • Working in groups and team work helps to do great works in a short period • Flexibility in dealing with grassroots communities helps us to do our job easily . • Market analysis is one of the key tools in providing information to decision-makers • 																									
	Suggestions of the participants to develop the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the project to include all markets in North Darfur • Providing means of data collection • More training of enumerators in data collection • Design an electronic Program for data transmission 																									
	<p style="text-align: center;">CBO Training analyses</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CBO Training analyses Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Program level</th> <th>Qu 1</th> <th>Qu 2</th> <th>Qu 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Excelant</td> <td>4</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V. good</td> <td>14</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>good</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>mid</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>week</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Program level	Qu 1	Qu 2	Qu 3	Excelant	4	9	5	V. good	14	10	11	good	2	1	3	mid	0	0	0	week	0	0	0
Program level	Qu 1	Qu 2	Qu 3																								
Excelant	4	9	5																								
V. good	14	10	11																								
good	2	1	3																								
mid	0	0	0																								
week	0	0	0																								

Notes : The total number of Participants was 24. 19 participants answered the evaluation questionnaire

