# Tool 4: Worksheet Market Screening

This tool is designed to lead the team to important conclusions with regards to the early analysis. It should be carried out in conjunction with Step 3.

**Question 1: For each reference market place,** consider physical and social access of the PoC and traders to the reference market place.

* Are there any security issues identified during the selection of reference markets?
  + Did traders and local populations in the marketplace assessment raise any further concerns of conflict or localised security related to this marketplace?
* Are their any groups who are unable / less able to reach these markets, PSN for example?
  + Analyse restrictions of movement, including who is affected and how their movement is restricted. Are there any likely solutions, e.g.: availability of transportation?
  + Consider social or economic obstacles such as the need to pay others to pick up and deliver goods.
  + Consider whether there are social obstacles for certain groups to access certain shops or traders.
* Can PoC reach these markets in an acceptable time?
  + Note where target populations may have a greater distance to travel to markets
  + Determine whether PoC will be able to reach and return home from the market(s) within daylight hours.
* Can PoC reach these markets safely?
  + Consider security risks for beneficiaries en route to/from and at the market, e.g. violence including SGBV, extortion at check points, and attacks.
  + Are there concerns related to unattended children in the market?
* Can people reach these markets at all times of the year?
  + Determine whether markets operate all year / day long. Do operating hours and seasons impact PoC access? Are there certain times of the year when the markets become more difficult to access?

**Question 2: For each reference market place**, consider the wider market environment and infrastructure.

* Is there a market authority/ trader association – or some kind of group that governs / regulates the market? How do they function? What is their role?
* Are the traders/ wholesalers selling core goods legally registered/ licensed – or – recognised by the local authorities?
  + If not, why not? Does this affect their ability to scale up their activities? What are the potential implications on the local and target population?
* Do traders / wholesalers sell items from shops with good strong structures: e.g.: solid walls, roofs and locked doors?
* Are there sufficient warehousing units/ storage spaces in the market? Who owns the warehousing?
* Are there good transportation links between the market and other markets? What are the main challenges related to transportation of goods between this market place and markets that supply this market with goods?
* What financial services are available in the marketplace that could support a cash intervention?

**TEAM DECISION:**

Based on these findings the team decides if any reference market place needs to be removed from the assessment due to problems related to: access (physical and social), or limitations of the market place infrastructures, lack of legality of traders etc. Document reasons.

Consider:

* If any market is not easily accessible by PoC at the moment, consider if this is likely to change and whether or not UNHCR would consider supporting to these markets to:
  + Improve accessibility of targeted populations to market places,
  + Legality status of traders,
  + Physical structure of market buildings
  + Etc.

**Question 3: For each core good in each market place,** consider quality and quantity and price of core goods needed by the target population.

* How many people come to this market to buy items regularly?
  + If local populations can also access this market, how does the size of the displaced and / or target population compare to that of the local population?
* Can markets supply the required goods of the **quality** wanted, using the specification outlined?
  + Could the **quality** of the good at the required specification be brought into the market if demand was created? Is it likely that the target population will demand the goods of this specification?
  + If not, are these goods available in **another specification**? Is the available specification suitable/ acceptable to UNHCR and PoC?
* Can market places supply the required goods of the **quantity** wanted, using the specification outlined – or – modified on the basis of the question above?
  + Could the **quantity** of the good at the required specification be brought into the market if demand was created? Is it likely that the target population will demand the goods of this specification?
* Are there any problems with significant **price fluctuations or price inflation** for the core goods? (Refer to secondary data if needed)
  + Are these problems significant enough to affect the implementation of a cash programme?
  + Are there months of the year that prices are higher / lower for this good or service?
* Can market places supply the required goods at all times in the year?
  + Are there months of the year that supply for this good or service is higher/ lower? Why? Is supply significantly reduced resulting in a lack of goods and an increase in prices?

**TEAM DECISION:**

Based on these findings and considering the list of core-goods, their specifications and the demand (quantity to be purchased by the target population if a cash based initiative is implemented), the team need to decide if the core good(s) specification needs to be modified:

**In conclusion**

1. If the core goods available in the reference market places in the quantity and quality (old and/or modified specification) needed at relatively stable prices.

* For these items, CBI is possible.
* Depending on the reliability and depth of data collected, the assessment team may want to collate additional data related to the market environment and infrastructure to identify any potential challenges and / or limitations.

1. If the core goods available in the reference market places but **NOT** in the quantity and quality (old and/or modified specification) needed.

* For these items, CBI may be possible but additional analysis is needed to understand:
  1. What are the reasons for lack of availability?
  2. Is more analysis of the supply chain needed to understand any blockages?
  3. Could the volume of goods be stimulated? Under what circumstances? Is it likely that the demand created by a CBI programme would stimulate more supplies?