

# **Cash & Voucher Training**

**June 7 – 9, 2017**

**Juba**

## **Market and food security**

- **Market is linked to two pillars of food security**
  - **Availability**
  - **Access**
- **Market facilitates the movement of goods between locations**
- **Market plays pivotal roles in SS as the country largely depends on import**

## **Why WFP monitor markets**

- **Food security monitoring**
- **Response options**
- **Transfer values adjustment**
- **Cost efficiency analysis**
- **Procurement purpose**

# **What do we monitor?**

## **Quantitative information**

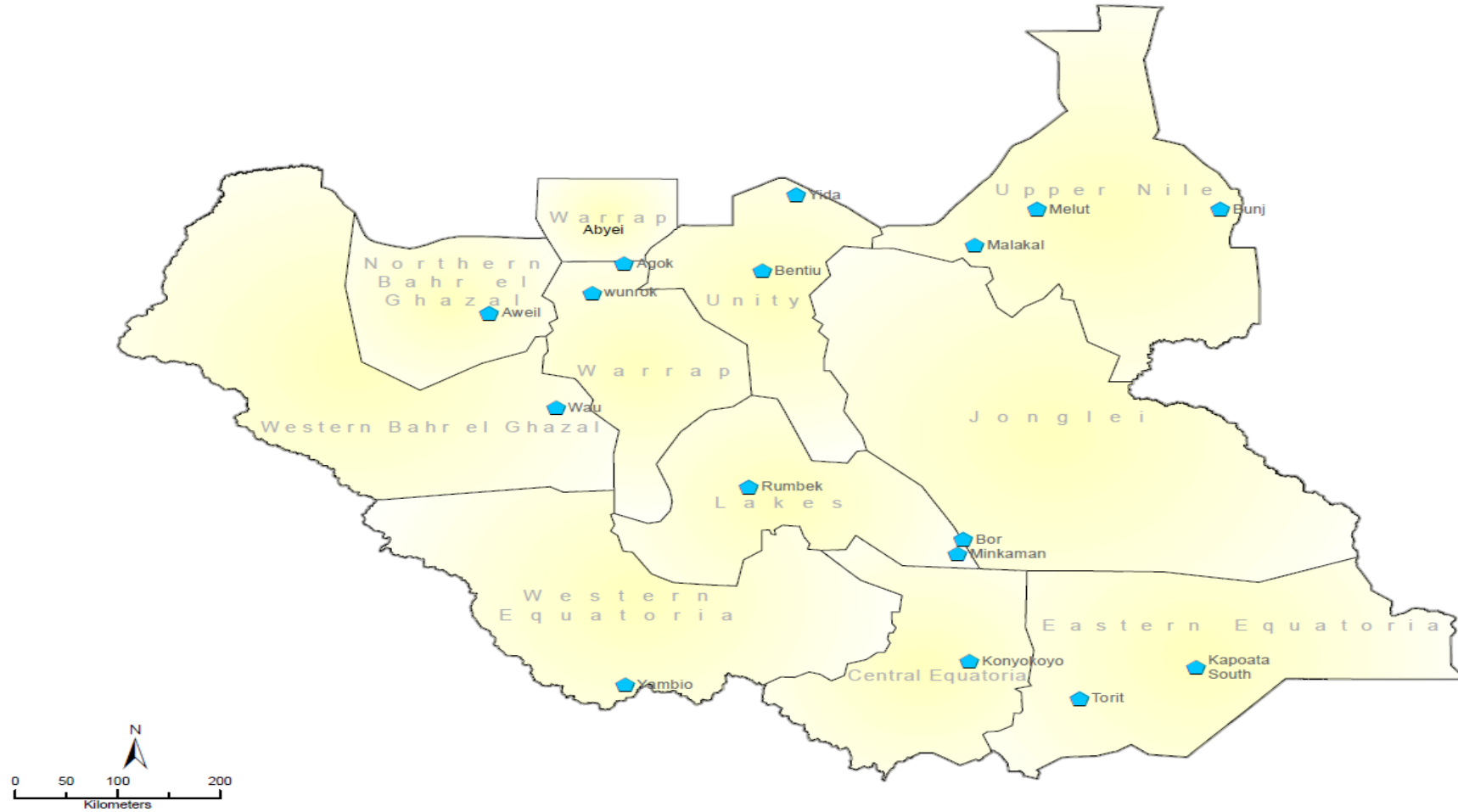
- **Staple food commodities**
- **Livestock**
- **Daily laborer wages**
- **Exchange rates**
- **Fuel prices**
- **Terms of trade**
- **Consumer price indices**

## **Qualitative information**

- **Availability of commodities**
- **Market constraints**
- **Functionality of trade routes**

# WFP's market monitoring coverage

South Sudan



Date Created: 25 April 2017  
Contact:  
Website:  
Reference Number: 1  
ISO3\_WFPGenericTemplate\_A4

Market Centre

Market

Data Sources: WFP, ....

The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

# Frequency of price monitoring

- **Frequency depends on market situation basically stability of prices**
- **Daily/Weekly/monthly**

## **Challenges of price monitoring**

- **Averaging the same brand but different qualities**
- **Lack of differentiating commodities (food aid versus commercial)**
- **Less attention to qualitative information**
  - **Reasons for prices change**
  - **Trade routes**
  - **Roads blockade**
  - **Transport constraints**
  - **Availability of commodities**
  - **Trade barriers**
  - **HH access to markets**

## **Challenges of market monitoring**

- **Irregularity of prices data collection and transfer**
- **Inconsistency of data**
- **Standardization of local measurements to standard units**
- **Use of different units of measurement**

## **Implications of poor quality data**

- **Credibility and acceptance of products**
- **Programmatic decisions based on wrong data**
- **Costs to organization and beneficiary households**
- **Distort the market and purchasing power of non-beneficiaries**



## **What can we do to improve**

- **Declines and spikes should be explained to provide the context**
- **Ensure uniform quality products are monitored**
- **Maintain the regularity of prices data and avoid gaps**
- **Check the changes in prices compared to previous period (use graphs)**
- **Set up conversion factor for local measurements**

## **What can .....(Cont'd)**

- **Avoid averaging prices of different qualities**
- **Collaboration among agencies and to avoid duplication of efforts**
- **Expand the use of mVAM to have wider monitoring coverage**
- **Collect qualitative information about the market dynamics**
  - **Changes in traditional source market**
  - **Functionality of trade routes**
  - **Changes in directions of commodity flows**
  - **Changes in demand and supply**
  - **Changes in mode of transport etc**

**Thank You**