

Technical Issue Paper 2

The purpose of Technical issue papers is to provide an easy and up to date point of reference on technical issues relevant for humanitarian interventions through the consolidation of field experience and current research.

They aim at providing information to assist in funding decisions and monitoring of humanitarian projects and not at providing definitive answers.

Technical issue papers are developed for internal use only and do not represent an official position of DG ECHO or the European Commission.

This PANIS technical issue paper has been prepared by the PANIS group of Food Assistance Technical Advisors of DG ECHO and has been compiled by: Sarah Mchattie / Sigrid KÜhlke / Alexandre Castellano

Last update: 18/07/2013

In a Nutshell

The purpose of the *Technical issue paper* is to inform DG ECHO staff on why market analysis is important, to clarify the key elements and concepts, to better define what should be expected, and the available tools.

- Households and communities are dependent on markets for their survival.
- Markets are affected by crises.
- Market analysis informs the impact of a crisis on households and supports identification of the best response.
- Market analysis is important for disaster preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), to Link Response, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) and resilience.
- Actions that include a resource transfer, such as food, goods, cash or services, should at a minimum be “market aware” and larger scale actions should be market informed. A rapid market analysis is sufficient in the early stages of a rapid onset emergency and for small scale interventions.
- A comprehensive market analysis is necessary for large scale emergencies and is a worthy investment in protracted crises.
- DG ECHO should support partners to conduct comprehensive market analysis in vulnerable areas with cyclical crises, DRR programmes, and areas of protracted crises.
- Among the most known and used market analysis tools are the Market Information and Food Insecurity Response Analysis (MIFIRA) and the Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA).
- ECHO should continue to invest globally in building technical capacity and guidance on market sensitive approaches
- DG ECHO can fund indirect ‘market support’ activities in line with its own mandate.

Introduction

Markets are fundamental to survival. Everybody relies on markets to buy and sell goods & services, whether through monetary exchange or barter. How people interact with markets is therefore critical to understanding how households meet their basic needs.

At present market analysis is largely done where Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) is being considered to identify which modality (cash or in-kind) ought to be used to transfer assistance in the existing market conditions. But it should also be used to inform household vulnerabilities and how they have been, or might be, affected by a crisis, and can also support targeting.

Understanding markets is critical to a good response analysisⁱ to inform needs, modality and possible indirect actions to support a market system; it supports the design of programmes that are people-centredⁱⁱ, relevant, effective, and efficient. In essence, it supports doing the right thing, for the right people, in the right way, and at the right time.

As a result, recent food assistance policies, including notably the EU's Humanitarian Food Assistance Policy (2010) and the Food Assistance Convention 2013 emphasise that humanitarian food needs should be met without disruption to the functioning of markets in the spirit of the *Do No Harm* principle. There are also examples of use of market analysis for WASH and shelter programmes. Market analysis however, is still not systematically done.

This TIP aims to inform DG ECHO staff on why market analysis is important, to clarify the key elements and concepts, to better define what should be expected, and the available tools. The TIP will also inform funding decisions on Cash Transfer Programmingⁱⁱⁱ. As this subject is relatively new and evolving, the TIP is designed to be a live document and will be updated as required.

What are the lessons learned and key messages from existing experience?

Market analysis and market-based interventions have demonstrated that **markets are in general robust and resilient, and have the capacity to respond even in insecure and remote areas**. The common assumption that markets, particularly in rural areas, do not function sufficiently for a cash-based response may be erroneous^{iv} and is certainly short-sighted. Humanitarian interventions can stimulate markets or indirectly intervene to support market recovery and growth. Furthermore, market constraints (on supply for example) can be circumvented through programme design.

Nevertheless, **markets are affected by crises and inappropriate assistance will have negative impacts on market recovery and on beneficiary and non-beneficiary households**. There is therefore always a need for analysis, particularly where there are clear/suspected policy, infrastructure or security barriers that interfere with trading.

A constraint of existing comprehensive market analysis tools is that they are complex and only one to three goods or services can be analysed at a time. Thus the identification of the relevant good/service to be analysed depends on a proper context and needs analysis, both of which are subject to the vagaries of an evolving humanitarian situation.

Investment in comprehensive market analysis in vulnerable areas (repeated cycles of humanitarian assistance or as a component of DRR) **would provide a baseline that would accelerate response analysis when a crisis does occur**. In areas with multi-annual responses, comprehensive market analysis informs programme development. Links with development actors should be made so as to better integrate findings into LRRD and building resilience.

[Why analyse markets in emergencies?](#)

Households and communities are dependent on markets for their survival. Markets are more than physical locations: they are social constructs in which people exchange goods & services. Markets exist everywhere. Even the most isolated communities depend on trade-barter or monetary- to diversify consumption, access and sell services, invest in livelihoods as well as generate livelihoods.

Markets are affected by crises. Natural and man-made disasters can disrupt physical infrastructure, alter or block trade routes, increase or decrease supply, impact household access (physical or social), change social and power dynamics amongst actors, and be affected by changing policy regulations.

Market analysis informs the impact of a crisis on households. Market analysis informs how households interacted with markets to meet their basic needs before a crisis. Interactions vary seasonally, by livelihood, wealth group, and proximity (urban vs. rural environments). Understanding this informs how a household may be affected after a crisis, for example a farmer who loses access to markets for sale of production might lose the purchasing power to access to essential non-food items and services.

Market analysis supports identification of the best response and the possible modality. Needs can be qualified as due to a lack of access to, or availability of, a good or service, and thus help to identify whether an intervention could support purchasing power (CTP) for essential goods and services, or should increase availability (in-kind distribution) of essential goods and services. Indirect market interventions can also support markets to meet household needs; trader grants or road rehabilitation can increase availability of commodities and thus reduce prices for example.

Market sensitive interventions support "Do no harm". Poorly planned interventions disrupt markets and delay recovery. Inappropriate cash based interventions can cause price inflation of critical commodities thus making them inaccessible to vulnerable households, while inappropriate in-kind transfers can cause price deflation negatively impacting merchants and producers. Cash for Work, for example, can increase household purchasing power to meet basic needs as well as stimulate markets. However, cash for work done without consideration to the labour market can reduce local supply of labour as well as take individuals away from critical livelihood activities such as rebuilding shelter or planting.

Rehabilitation of market systems is a crucial step in economic/livelihood recovery, building resilience and LRRD. Better understanding of household interactions with the market system is fundamental to LRRD. Such information helps to orient the provision of humanitarian assistance, to identify potentialities for economic recovery, and can feed the development process. Indirect market interventions in complement to direct support to beneficiaries can build synergies and "establish(es) conditions to promote the rehabilitation and restoration of self-reliance"^v.

Market analysis is critical to disaster preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). A good market baseline is critical to disaster preparedness (for example identifying vulnerable infrastructures and indicators for early warning) and contingency planning. A market baseline also greatly accelerates post-emergency market analysis. Market analysis can identify household vulnerabilities that are linked to markets and opportunities to strengthen livelihoods to reduce their vulnerability.

Market information therefore, contributes to a clearer picture of household and community vulnerabilities and a good response. It is not an additional information burden, nor specific to cash programming, but a critical element to understand the context and identify good programming throughout the LRRD cycle.

[Basic guidance for ECHO staff on market analysis and tools](#)

Markets are analysed as systems. Analysis usually takes place around the movement of goods & services from the producer to the consumer. It should look at: the volume and movement of supply and demand, policies (government or market place etc), infrastructure (transport, storage, market place etc), services (financial, labour etc) and different levels of market (wholesale, retail etc). The behaviour and dynamics between actors should be examined and used to analyse where there may be constraints throughout the system: supply, monopoly, transport, lack of demand etc. Informal (i.e. black markets) must also be considered, and in some cases the analysis should extend to regional and global markets: for example countries that import a majority of their food may be affected by changes in global food prices.

Seasonal trends impact market systems. The availability and price of commodities is often linked to seasonal calendars. For example, the price and availability of food commodities is usually-linked to the agricultural calendar and supply and price of all commodities can be influenced by rainy seasons that affect road condition.

Market analysis generally takes place around a particular good or service, such as zinc sheeting, food commodities, a seed variety or water trucking. In certain contexts similar commodities will flow along the same routes, particularly in areas with few market actors, but this is not a given.

What are the most relevant concepts and questions for market analysis?

Market systems are complex and so the objectives of a market analysis should be clearly articulated to ensure that the analysis provides useful and relevant information. Identifying the relevant

system and market chain to analyse is critical. A partner must therefore be sure to identify the key needs, the goods or services sought, the context and the target beneficiaries.

Table 1 summarizes the key information necessary to inform a) situation analysis and b) response analysis.

Table 1 - Market information to be examined as part of Situation and Response Analysis

<p>Situation analysis Key questions that a market analysis should answer are listed below.</p> <p>They must be answered with consideration to seasonality, as supply, demand and the behaviour of key actors can change throughout the year, as well as compared to the pre-crisis situation. It is important when examining these questions to look at official/ secondary market information but also to look at informal markets^{vi}, as in some contexts they are as- if not more- important than formal ones.</p>	<p>Response analysis Market information will inform response analysis by answering the questions listed below.</p> <p>Response analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is the link between situational analysis (needs assessment) and programme design; • involves the selection of programme response options, modalities and target groups; and • should be informed by considerations of <i>appropriateness</i> and <i>feasibility</i>, and should simultaneously <i>address needs</i> while analysing and <i>minimising potential harmful side-effects</i>.*
<p>a. What specific market(s) should be assessed? What markets are used, before and after the crisis, by the affected population as A) a source of income, B) supply of goods and services? (example labour, rental, water, livestock)</p> <p>b. What is the supply: the volume/ amount of a good or service available for purchase? From whom, where and in what quantity was it supplied pre-crisis^{vii}?</p> <p>c. What is the demand: the volume/ amount of a good or service that consumers are willing to purchase and at what price?</p> <p>d. What is the price of a good or service along the market chain? How has it changed and are these changes normal? Prices reflect availability and access, and can predict trader behaviour (selling or storing). They are the most common market indicator monitored but are insufficient on their own; to be meaningful prices must be compared to something else: five-year averages, inflationary dynamics^{viii}, household purchasing power, price of substitute commodities^{ix} etc.</p> <p>e. How many market levels are there and have these been affected? Dynamics amongst different actors at different levels (wholesalers, sellers, transporters etc) can inform supply, demand and price dynamics. A crisis can change these dynamics.</p> <p>f. What is the trader capacity^x, which informs the markets' capacity to increase supply in response to demand, constraints to doing so and provides insight on market dynamics.</p> <p>g. Which markets are accessible and to whom? This includes physical, economic (purchasing power) and social access (exclusion due to gender, ethnicity etc). Where local markets are small, households may habitually travel long distances to access larger markets. A crisis can affect household access to markets in a variety of ways, including physically (road disruptions) and socially (political tensions).</p> <p>h. Is the market competitive? Are there a sufficient number of actors and/or any barriers to entering a market to minimise risks of collusion^{xi}. Collusion can happen anywhere along a market chain, including producers, buyers, transport etc. A crisis can affect competitiveness, through for example the death of traders or change in policies.</p> <p>i. Is the market integrated? Do price differences from one market to the next vary only insofar as the costs of transporting that commodity or service? Market integration may also be influenced by policies or monopolies. If a market is not integrated there may be constraints linked to infrastructure, policies, collusion etc.</p>	<p>a. <i>Are the necessary commodities and/ or services available- or can they be available- in sufficient quantity, quality and a reasonable price on the local market? What are the seasonal trends?</i></p> <p>b. <i>How might an intervention increasing supply (in-kind) or demand (CTP) impact the market and local economy? This will show indirect, positive or negative impacts of an intervention.</i></p> <p>c. <i>Are traders able to respond to an increased demand at or near baseline prices if purchasing power increases (elasticity^{xii}), and in what delay?</i></p> <p>d. <i>Are markets easily accessible to the targeted population (physically, socially, ethnically etc.)? How this is affected by the seasons, livelihood or cultural trends?</i></p> <p>e. <i>Are there blockages in the market system that impact vulnerable households/ target population- for example loss of market access? Can this be alleviated through an indirect intervention on the market system?</i></p> <p>f. <i>What is the beneficiary preference for assistance, in-kind or CTP? This qualitative question to beneficiaries and market stakeholders can expose less obvious political and security risks of a transfer.</i></p>

* Maxwell et al. (2013), Response analysis and response in food security crises: a road map - Humanitarian Practice Network - Issue n. 73, February 2013 - www.odihpn.org

Market analysis questions should be asked systematically at all stages of the project cycle. Integration of market-related questions into rapid multi-sector assessments informs context and response analysis. **Integrating market indicators into monitoring systems** can inform the impact of a programme on market systems as well as households and should be monitored throughout the project. On-going market monitoring can detect a sudden need to trigger adaptation or even a change in the transfer modality adopted: cash based to / from in-kind. For example, changing food prices may necessitate a change in the value of a cash transfers or a shift to in-kind food assistance to a. ensure that a food consumption objective is maintained.

When and what type of market analysis is necessary?

This section will look at when and to what depth a market analysis is necessary. As with all assessments, the depth to which a question is pursued and answered depends on needs and the context. Basic market assessment questions should be posed in all multi-sectoral assessments, such as those outlined in the DG ECHO Initial Needs Assessment Checklist (INAC). **Actions that include a resource transfer, such as food, goods, cash or services, should at a minimum be “market aware”.** More systematic market analysis should be considered for large scale emergencies where there is an obvious market disruption, in protracted crises where understanding of markets can inform programme strategies.

A rapid market analysis is sufficient in the early stages of a rapid onset emergency and for small scale interventions. Needs assessments should identify the specific markets that are used by the affected population, before and following the crisis, both as a) source of income and b) supply of goods and services. Market information should be included in all rapid assessments to answer whether needs are linked to supply or demand, whether households can access markets and a general overview of how markets have been affected by the crisis.

Where a market specific rapid assessment is deemed necessary it should take only a few days and aim to identify key vulnerabilities, assist in targeting and identify whether markets can respond to an increased demand in critical commodities (to inform response analysis). Where beneficiary numbers are small in proportion to the total population (and thus demand) only a rapid analysis is necessary. In a large scale emergency, the information arising from a rapid needs assessment should be used to inform modality selection where there are clear indications that markets are still functioning and can respond.

A comprehensive market analysis is necessary for large scale emergencies and is a worthy investment in protracted crises where market sensitive responses support resilience and recovery. Large scale emergencies are more likely to result in large responses i.e. assistance to a majority of the population or large volumes of assistance, that are more likely to destabilise a market system. As such a more thorough market assessment may be necessary. This may take at least three weeks to implement and often up to two months for the results to become available.

Comprehensive market analysis is important for disaster preparedness, and contingency planning as it highlights household and community vulnerabilities. A pre-crisis analysis informs how households and markets might react and adapt to shocks, how each can influence the other, and how humanitarian actors can attenuate any negative impacts. Market indicators are critical to **early warning systems**, the monitoring of which indicates whether a context is improving or deteriorating: changes in labour and credit markets for example can be indications of stress.

Which analytical tools are available?

All market analyses ask similar questions and use similar concepts. Methods include interviews, focus group discussions, primary and secondary data collection, policy reviews etc. Traders are important key informants, and with increased CTP have become important actors in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The same tools can be used for urban and rural situations. Key tools in market analysis include:

Market calendars: track seasonality of supply, demand and prices and provide a frame of reference against which to analyse changes.

Market maps/ commodity chain analysis: illustrate the market environment, key infrastructure and the main actors in the flow of goods & services from producer to consumer. They provide a clear picture of the linkages in the process and how they can be affected by external factors.

Price monitoring^{xiii}: tracks the prices of goods & services over time giving an indication of supply, demand and access by households.

Toolkits have been developed by several agencies to support market and response analysis in emergencies (FEWS Net, WFP, Oxfam). At the time of writing, the Red Cross/ Red Crescent Movement and other actors are developing new tools. **The two most commonly used toolkits are:**

Market Information and Food Insecurity Response Analysis (MIFIRA): consists of two decision tools targeted at market analysis to inform food assistance programming: 1) modality selection- cash or in-kind, and 2) procurement selection: if in-kind distribution is recommended then whether food should be bought locally, regionally or globally.

Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA): A multi-sectoral market analysis toolkit that combines gap analysis, market analysis and response analysis to propose a variety of response options for any sector. It is characterised by market maps and is unique in that it identifies indirect market responses.

EMMA is the most commonly used toolkit at present, and is marketed as a rapid tool accessible to non-specialists. Both the EMMA and MIFIRA can take several weeks to implement and requires trained practitioners. As such, both toolkits are more appropriate for large-scale responses and protracted crises. See annex I for more information. Other toolkits may be appropriate in specific contexts. By the end of 2013 it is hoped that tools adapted for rapid assessments (notably by the RC/RC Movement) will be available.

Conclusions

a) **In the interests of appropriate, effective and efficient response, ECHO must ensure that humanitarian actions are “market aware”, and that market and response analysis is systematically conducted for all interventions involving transfer of good and/or services.** Response analysis supported by market analysis can help to break the cycle of “classic”, cookie-cutter responses that are not always the most appropriate or high impact.^{xiv}

b) **At country level, DG ECHO should support partners to conduct comprehensive market analysis in vulnerable areas with cyclical crises, DRR programmes, and areas of**

protracted crises. ECHO's investment should be proportional to the scale of the crisis and response, the thoroughness of the analysis and the resources requested. Linkages with the EU Delegations' analysis of markets should be built.

has a significant impact on vulnerable households in line with DG ECHO's mandate to save lives, and where the activities are feasible within the timeframe of an DG ECHO project.

c) **A distinction is made between 'market support' activities that facilitate the delivery of a specific good or service to a vulnerable population and 'market based programming' which aims to support recovery or strengthen a market system^{xv}. DG ECHO can fund indirect 'market support' activities where they are clearly demonstrated to rectify a market disruption that**

d) **ECHO should continue to invest globally in building technical capacity and guidance on market sensitive approaches** to enhance the integration of market analysis into pre-crisis vulnerability analysis (baselines), needs assessment in particular common assessment tools, response analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring / evaluation.

Notes

ⁱ The process of bringing together needs assessments, context evaluations, agency capacities and programming options to propose a response.

ⁱⁱ Sphere Common Standard 1

ⁱⁱⁱ For further information refer to the ECHO Cash and Voucher Funding Guidelines (March 2013)

^{iv} Risks of inflation due to increased demand for example, are often cited as a major constraint to CTP. Sustained inflation is rarely observed except in poor quality CTP, in fact price decreases are sometimes observed due to the increased supply brought in by traders who anticipate increased demand.

^v Specific Objective 2 of humanitarian food assistance, EC HFA Communication, p11.

^{vi} In border areas- particularly porous borders, regions removed from government control, or conflict areas the informal market systems can be important.

^{vii} What are the regional/ global market dynamics (and imports/ exports) that affect local and national markets?

^{viii} Price increases can be due to inflation or market characteristics such as normal fluctuations in supply and demand due to seasonal dynamics.

^{ix} For example, an increase in the price of wheat will not necessarily impact household food security if substitute commodities such as sorghum or rice remain accessible.

^x Critics may say that market analysis is unreliable because it is in the interest of a trader to lie. A traders commitment to the truth is no less than that of any interested informant, including potential beneficiaries in needs assessments.

^{xi} Risks of collusion increase when there are four or less actors in a sector i.e. sellers, transporters etc.

^{xii} *Price elasticity of demand* measures the change in the quantity of a good/service demanded as a result of changes in price.

^{xiii} Price monitoring must be systematic and standardised on what commodity is being monitored, when, where, with what unit, how the prices relate to other commodities and whether the prices are real or nominal.

^{xiv} 80% of aid beneficiaries report that aid did not, or only partly, met their needs: ALNAP State of the Humanitarian System 2012.

^{xv} Market Learning Event Report. Oxfam GB. March 5th- 7th, 2013.

Annex I - Market Analysis Toolkits: EMMA and MIFIRA

DG ECHO encourages the coordination and exchange of information and the use of common assessment results, when possible.

For this kind of deep analysis some excellent tools commonly used are:

1. the Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) toolkit
2. the Market Information and Food Security Response Analysis (MIFIRA) framework

Please note that other tools may be envisaged by a partner.

The section below provides a glance to these two tools.

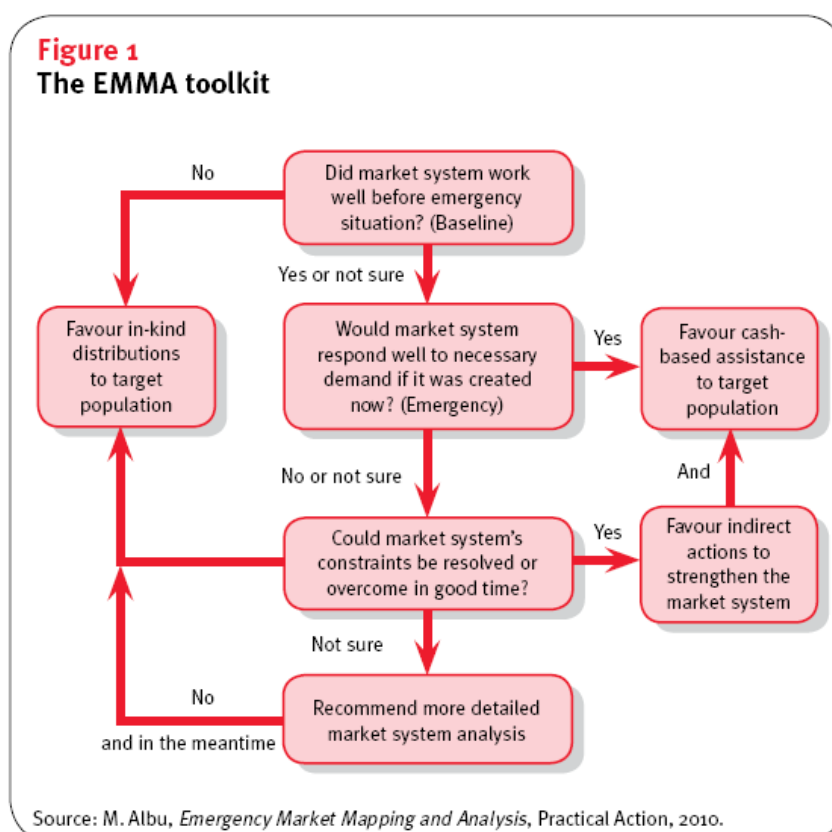
The Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) toolkit

The toolkit consists of a gap analysis, market analysis and response analysis.

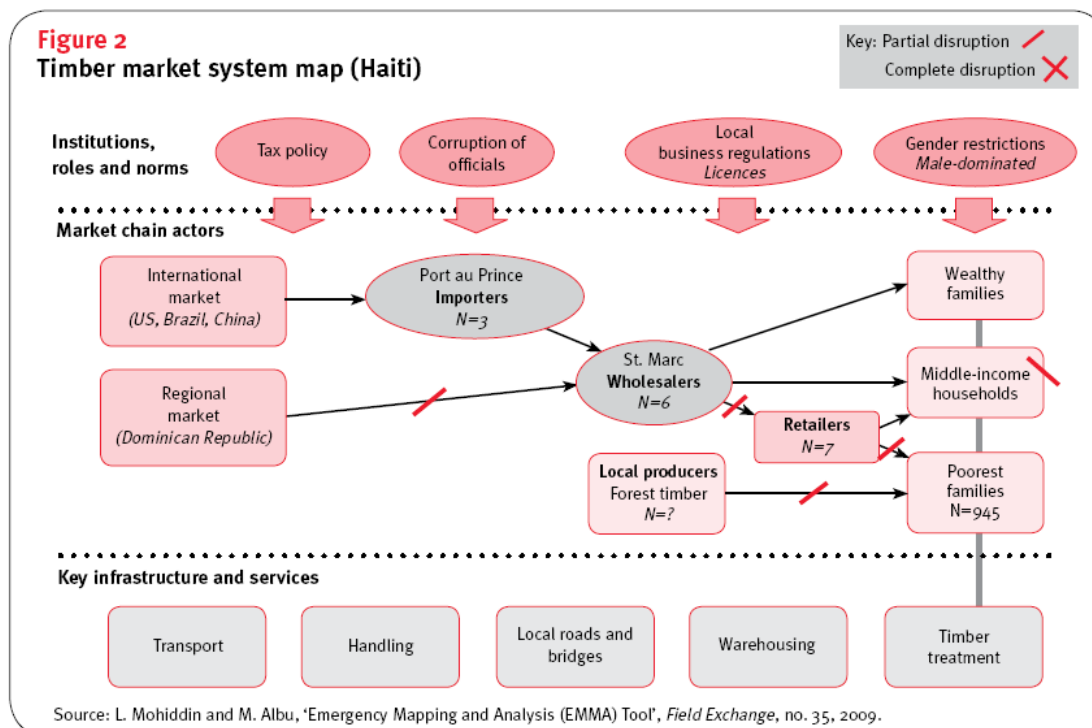
The EMMA toolkit was developed to enable the assessment of market systems following disasters. EMMA asks three analytical questions:

- Baseline Situation → How well did this market system work before the emergency?
- Impact → How has this market system been affected by the crisis?
- Forecast → How well is this market system likely to react or respond to proposed humanitarian actions, or future impacts of the crisis?.

These questions feed into a decision tree to inform the selection of cash or in-kind approaches (see fig 1 below).



The maps are a key communication tool for rapid visualization giving a brief visual representation of the impact of a shock on a market system. An example of an EMMA market map following cyclones in Haiti in 2008 is given in Figure 2.



Source of the images: Good Practice Review - Cash Transfer Programming in Emergencies- HPN, 2011 (funded by ECHO)

The Market Information and Food Security Response Analysis (MIFIRA) framework

MIFIRA was developed to guide decisions between in-kind food aid (potentially sourced in different places) and cash transfers (or equivalents, such as vouchers).

Limitation: MIFIRA can be used to assess market for food only.

Respond to two basic question and relevant sub question as indicated in the table below

Key question n1	Key question n2
<u>Are local food markets functioning well?</u>	<u>If not, is there sufficient food available in nearby markets to fill the gap</u>
<u>Sub questions</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are food-insecure households well connected to local markets? • How will local demand respond to transfers? • How much additional food will traders supply at or near current costs? • Do local food traders behave competitively? • Do food-insecure households have a preference for the form/mix of aid they receive? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where are viable prospective source markets? • Will agency purchases drive up food prices excessively in source markets? • Will local or regional purchases affect producer prices differently than transoceanic shipments?

Annex II Glossary

Term	Definition
Deflation	In economics, deflation is a decrease in the general price level of goods and services
Demand	Amount of a good or service that consumers are willing to purchase at a particular price.
Effective demand	The amount of demand by those who can actually access and afford to buy the good/service.
Elasticity	<i>Price elasticity of demand</i> measures the change in percentage terms of the quantity of a good / service demanded as a result of changes in price. <i>Price elasticity of supply</i> measures the change in percentage terms of the quantity of a good / service supplied as a result of changes in price.
EMMA	Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis
Inflation	An overall rise in the price of goods and services in an economy.
Integration	Market <i>integration</i> is the extent to which changes in one market are transmitted to another. Markets that are well integrated will for example transfer prices from one market to the next as the cost of a commodity plus transaction costs of moving it between markets. Lack of market integration can be due to specific barriers such as high transaction costs (poor transport / infrastructure, security risks etc.) or trade and policy constraints (official or illegal restrictions on the movements of certain goods).
Marginal Propensity to Consume	How much will local demand respond to transfers? (for example how much of a cash transfer will people spend on food – participatory techniques to establish marginal propensity to consume e.g. using proportional piling)
Market	A physical site, or the conditions of supply and demand of a particular commodity.
Market Conduct	Describes the patterns of behaviour that traders and other market participants adopt to affect or adjust to the markets in which they sell or buy. (FEWSNet)
Market Performance	Describes how well the market fulfils social and private objectives (supply and price stability). (FEWSNet)
Market Structure (FEWSNet)	The stable features of the market. Establishes a profile.
Market supply	Quantity of a good (or service) on the market, through local production, stocks or trade.
Market System	A social arrangement of actors and participants, infrastructure, information, services, transactions, relationships, decisions & strategies, frameworks & norms that centre on production, exchange and purchase of certain goods or services. Not linked to a geographical location.
MIFIRA	Market Information and Food Insecurity Response Analysis
Nominal prices	Prices that have not been adjusted for inflation; the ticket price of a commodity.
Price monitoring	Price monitoring must be systematic and standardised on: which goods & services is being monitored, when the data was collected, where (including sites within markets), the type of market (wholesale/retail), the measurement used (and its translation to internationally recognised units), how the prices relate to other commodities and other levels of the market, and whether the prices are real or nominal.
Prices	Cost/value of a good or service in monetary terms. Price changes can signal changes in the cost of production, transport, storage, perceptions of the market, desires and distortions.
Real prices	Prices that have been adjusted for inflation; the value of the currency is held constant across time allowing for comparison of the cost of a commodity in different periods.
Supply	The total amount of a commodity that is available for purchase.

Annex III – Useful links

Document	Hyper Link
Action Contre la Faim (ACF) - Food Security and Livelihood Assessment- A Practical guide for Field Workers	http://www.actionagainsthunger.org/sites/default/files/publications/acf-fsl-manual-final-10-lr.pdf
CaLP – Market Analysis in Emergencies	http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/library/257-market-analysis-in-emergencies
DG ECHO Cash & Voucher Guidelines	http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/sectoral/cash_en.htm
EC Communication on HFA	http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/food_assistance_en.htm
Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA)	http://emma-toolkit.org/
FEWS Net Markets Guidance	http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/MT%20Guidance_S%20C%20P_No%202_En.pdf
Food Assistance Convention	http://www.foodassistanceconvention.org/en/about_fac/about.aspx
HPN Cash Transfer in Emergencies GPR	http://www.odihpn.org/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=3218
ICRC and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Guidelines for assessment in emergencies	http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/guidelines/guidelines-emergency.pdf
Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)	http://www.livestock-emergency.net/
Minimum Economic Recovery Standards (SEEP Network)	http://www.seepnetwork.org/filebin/Minimum_Econ_Recovery_Standards2_web.pdf
Market Information and Food Insecurity Response Analysis (MIFIRA)	http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADS361.pdf
Oxfam - Market Analysis Tools in Rapid-Onset Emergencies	http://practicalaction.org/docs/consulting/Market_Analysis_in_Emergencies_-_Phase_One_Report_-_FINAL.pdf
Oxfam - Market Learning Event Report, Oxfam GB, March 2013	http://microlinks.kdid.org/sites/microlinks/files/resource/files/Market%20Learning%20Event%20Report%20VF.pdf
Maxwell et al. (2013), Response analysis and response in food security crises: a road map - Humanitarian Practice Network - Issue n. 73, February 2013	www.odihpn.org
SENAC: Market Analysis in EFSA's	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp095201.pdf
Sphere handbook	http://www.sphereproject.org/news/the-sphere-handbook-now-available-online/
World Food Program (WFP) Market Analysis in Emergency Food Security Assessments	http://foodsecuritycluster.net/sites/default/files/WFP_BAN_Market_Analysis_EFSA_Protocol_Aug07.pdf