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| **EMMA - South Sudan****Terms of Reference** |
| **Dates** | On the job training (6 days): 22 to 27th of April 2014; continuation of assessment and analysis (7 days): 28th of April to 4th of May. |
| **Agencies** | Oxfam GB Lead/Coordination and other organisations – WFP, Mercy Corps, Save the Children, ACF, etc... (see list of participants) |

**Background and Introduction**

A political crisis within the Government of South Sudan (GoSS) which began on 15th December 2013 has spilled over into armed conflict based on ethnic divisions. This crisis resulted in significant population displacement as people have fled their homes to escape fighting. Early February 2014, the UN estimated that more than 450,000 people have been displaced including 400,000 internally displaced people and close to 50,000 refugees in neighbouring countries. Numbers are still growing by the day. In areas of significant conflict, markets have been demolished such as Malakal, Bor and Bentiu forcing people to stay in UNMISS bases looking for protection and access food and non food items that are no longer available. Populations have lost their livelihoods and personal effects also hampering their ability to return home. The situation remains widely unpredictable and although peace talks are taking place in Addis Ababa even the most optimistic predictions suggest that the crisis will continue for some time and that it is unlikely that people will be able/willing to return to their homes in the near future. Like most crisis, this conflict is hitting the poorest and most vulnerable people the hardest.

Oxfam works in an impartial and neutral manner to offer assistance to those who are most in need and who are in places that are less accessible to the humanitarian community as a whole but where Oxfam has a distinctive competence. Through its humanitarian response Oxfam’s objective is to reduce morbidity and mortality by delivering humanitarian assistance in WASH and food security to up to 15% of those affected by the current conflict or around 200-250,000 whichever number is greater. Oxfam also aims at influencing decision-makers to ensure adequate quantity and quality of humanitarian assistance. This includes influencing the humanitarian community in adopting and expanding Cash and market based programming where feasible and relevant, and in carrying out livelihood support as part of relief operation and Protection of Civilians (POC).

Oxfam is addressing food security needs through commodity vouchers in Juba (in complement to food aid ensured by other agencies) and food aid in Awerial. Oxfam intends to explore alternative to pure food aid in its different areas of interventions and is therefore looking at implementing a market analysis to inform its program design.

**EMMA GOAL:**

To assess 1 to 3 relevant critical market systems in key areas of South Sudan in order to inform appropriate program design and targeting, including the feasibility and appropriateness of cash transfers (cash and / or vouchers, market support options) as a means to support access to food & livelihoods security for displaced/affected families.

**EMMA Objectives:**

* To consolidate existing information on market systems for selected critical markets;
* To determine the current state of the market for selected critical commodities / services and identify critical factors affecting supply and capacity to respond to demand- in selected areas; (this will imply creating market baselines for selected critical market systems items to inform response analysis);
* To identify through a rapid market analysis, the most appropriate modalities for meeting food and livelihood security needs (cash/in-kind/market support/advocacy) in selected areas; and to establish trader willingness and capacity to work with Oxfam/organisations for possible food security and livelihoods related cash & voucher programmes;
* To recommend market monitoring indicators and approach to ensure the update of the market analysis as the situation evolves;
* Strengthen the South Sudan response team’s capacity to conduct market analysis and to use it for response analysis.

**Outcomes:**

* Oxfam and partner organisation staff have a better understanding of market analysis as an essential input to response analysis and are able to apply the analysis to project design (CTP and /or in-kind)
* Baseline and emergency market analysis are conducted to inform an appropriate response design for food security and livelihoods needs.
* Innovative programming is proposed, combining different types of direct and indirect interventions as appropriate.
* The market analysis is based on and updates & complements existing information and knowledge on the critical market systems

**Outputs of the Training and EMMA assessment:**

* **Consolidated report of existing market information** for selected critical market systems (this will take the form of a summary, trade flow maps and balance sheets); this will not be an exhaustive compilation but will consolidate the essential information that will serve as a basis for the EMMA. This will include trade flow maps, existing balance sheets, projected balance sheets, understanding of regional trade flows and implications on S Sudan capacity to attract required food quantities.
* **EMMA reports** for each commodity selected: each report will have an analysis of the market system (baseline/reference and emergency maps) and response recommendations and include an executive summary of key findings and recommendations (including market maps). They/It will include a proposed monitoring system and indicators – complementary to the FSC assessment and monitoring strategy.
* **Activity report:** summary of the undertaken activities, of skills gained by the participants and of the evaluation of the exercise by the participants. This report will be 15 pages maximum and the template will be provided by Oxfam.

**Geographical Area**

* Juba camps and Juba (first week and second week)
* Oxfam operational areas in Jonglei (second week)

**Critical Market for Analysis (to be confirmed by participants team)**

* Cereals (sorghum and maize flour); potentially a third one in Juba;
* Critical markets for Jonglei operational areas to be determined.

**Key analytical questions (to be finalised with participants and with desk based review data):**

* What are the most appropriate modalities to address basic needs in the camps (cash, in-kind)?
* Are cash vouchers or even cash grants relevant and feasible in the camps? Is supply in Juba and in Juba camps sufficient and appropriate to allow increase of the portion of cash-transfers in the assistance provided to displaced populations? If yes up to which extent and how?
* Are traders and other service providers ready to deliver cash transfers?
* What are target groups preferences?
* What is the situation of the markets in Jonglei operational areas and how are they supplied (in ‘normal’ times, today and in future depending on different factors)?
* Is supply in those areas sufficient and appropriate to allow a portion of the assistance provided to displaced populations to be cash transfers? If yes up to which extent and how?
* Are traders and other service providers ready to deliver cash transfers in those areas?
* What market indicators shall we follow to monitor the key changes in markets and measure the feasibility and relevance of cash transfers (in part or full) in different areas?
* What key elements shall we consider if we want to replicate such exercise in other parts of the country?

**Team:**

* 1 facilitator + 1 co- facilitator, 26 participants in week 1; organised in 3 teams (1 per critical market)
* 1 facilitator + 1 co-facilitator , xx participants in week 2

**Total 28 persons**

Team members will comprise Oxfam staff, plus participants from other interested agencies.

**Duration of the Assessment and Working Hours:**

* Practical training in first week = 6 days including practical;
* Assessment and analysis in week 2: 7 days including data collection and travel;
* Participants will be required to take part in markets mapping and in data collection;
* Participants need to be ready for long working hours and should attend the whole duration of the exercise (6 days if only attending the practical training; 13 days if attending the whole exercise.