



Cash-based Transfers, Empowerment and Gender in Chad

VAM Gender and Market Study #12

2017



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The *Zero Hunger Challenge* emphasizes the importance of strengthening economic empowerment in support of the Sustainable Development Goal 2 to *double small-scale producer incomes and productivity*. The increasing focus on resilient markets can bring important contributions to sustainable food systems and build resilience. Participation in market systems is not only a means for people to secure their livelihood, but it also enables them to exercise agency, maintain dignity, build social capital and increase self-worth. Food security analysis must take into account questions of gender-based violence and discrimination in order to deliver well-tailored assistance to those most in need.

WFP's Nutrition Policy (2017-2021) reconfirms that gender equality and women's empowerment are essential to achieve good nutrition and sustainable and resilient livelihoods, which are based on human rights and justice. This is why gender-sensitive analysis in nutrition programmes is a crucial contribution to achieving the SDGs. The VAM *Gender & Markets Initiative* of the WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa seeks to strengthen WFP and partners' commitment, accountability and capacities for gender-sensitive food security and nutrition analysis in order to design market-based interventions that empower women and vulnerable populations. The series of regional *VAM Gender and Markets Studies* is an effort to build the evidence base and establish a link to SDG 5 which seeks to *achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*.

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List of Acronyms

CAR	: Central African Republic
CBT	: Cash-Based Transfer
CO	: Country Office
ENSA	: National Survey for Food Security <i>Enquête Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire</i>
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization
HCR	: High Commissioner for Refugees
IGA	: Income Generating Activities
IRW	: Islamic Relief Worldwide
NGO	: Non-Government Organization
OCHA	: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODI	: Overseas Development Institute
OXFAM	: Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PDM	: Post-Distribution Monitoring
RBD	: Regional Bureau Dakar
RGPH	: General population and housing survey <i>Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat</i>
SACO	: Canadian assistance service to organizations <i>Service d'Assistance Canadienne aux Organismes</i>
SECADEV	: Catholic relief organization for development <i>Secours Catholique Pour le Développement</i>
SIF	: Islamic relief of France <i>Secours Islamique de France</i>
UNHCR	: United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
VAM	: WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping unit
WFP	: World Food Program

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Acknowledgments

The World Food Program (WFP) office in Chad assigned Mr Ali ABDOUL SALAMI, Agro-economist consultant, to conduct the “Gender and Markets” study on the *Role of Cash-based Transfers in women’s empowerment*.

The study began on July 14, 2017 with a design and concept, documentary and methodological setup phase which ended on August 23, 2017. The field survey covered the southern area and took place from September 6 to 11 in Goré, Sido and Moundou.

The consultant expresses his warm gratitude to the WFP team in the Regional Bureau Dakar (RBD) and in Chad (Njamena and Goré’s Sub-office) for their unwavering support and their forthright and full cooperation in making this study possible.

Special thanks also to administrative, religious and traditional authorities, as well as managers of technical sectorial structures in Goré and to WFP main partners in the field.

Executive Summary

The Gender and Market Initiative of WFP's RBD enabled the conduct of two studies in Chad. The first one entitled "Gender and Markets" which was realized in August 2016 was more focused on lessons learned and good practices in the development of tools to assess and monitor various gender and empowerment aspects of WFP interventions. The second study, conducted within the context of a comparative analysis of three Sahelian countries including Chad, provided a knowledge base on interactions between gender-based dynamics and agricultural markets in West Africa. The Chad case under study is focused on Lake Chad Basin and, therefore, is not representative enough to draw general conclusions. Incidentally, CARE International undertook a study in December 2016, to measure the impacts or effects of cash-based transfers (CBT) on food insecure households in Chad. One of the conclusions of this study was that cash-based transfers had a positive impact on gender and social relationships within households and women testimonials revealed that the study barely touched on the women empowerment component.

The objective of this study is to better understand gender dynamics and women empowerment induced by market-based interventions in Chad through which WFP provides assistance to refugees and returnees with the distribution of cash or food coupons. More specifically, this study aims to understand *how Cash-based Transfers contribute to the empowerment of women and marginalised populations in Chad.*

The Chad case study covered the southern area of the country. This southern area is a prime agricultural zone and the main activities of households remain agriculture and livestock farming. This study focused on the two Logones regions (Oriental and Occidental) and the Middle Chari. Since 2014, this zone is characterised by an influx of Chadian refugees and returnees who fled away from the Central African Republic political tensions. WFP provides assistance to more than 70.000 beneficiaries in this zone who are Chadian returnees (81 percent) and refugees (19 percent). These beneficiaries are located in 13 sites distributed in the Occidental Logone, the Oriental Logone and the Middle Chari. According to the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey conducted in May 2016, 43 percent of households surveyed practice agriculture, 34 percent livestock farming and 4 percent fishing.

Effects of CBT interventions CBT on household safety and livelihood

In 3 out of 4 surveyed sites, beneficiaries affirm that they prefer cash to in-kind assistance. This preference for cash may be explained by the following reasons:

- Cash enables them to purchase less-expensive non-food items, outside of the site;
- Cash gives them a certain freedom of management;
- Possibility to engage in Income-generating Activities (IGAs)

In the 4 sites, group discussions reveal that it is the husband who receives the coupon even though it is mostly the wife who trades the coupons for food at the food fair. In the 3 returnee camps (Danamadja, Djako and Sido), it is the husband who decides how the cash-based transfers will be used; however, the decision is taken jointly by the husband and the wife in the Dosseye refugee camp.

Cash transfer has been applied primarily towards the purchase of food, health care and to rebuild livelihood. During focus groups, 100 percent of participants have declared that CBT has contributed to improve living conditions of beneficiary populations by:

- Mitigating food crises effects;
- Improving access to healthcare services;
- Improving the beneficiary's social situation.

Effects of CBT interventions CBT on gender and on women and vulnerable group empowerment

Beneficiary women practice trade activities (small retail trade) in returnees/refugees' sites. Such small trade consists in the sale of food products such as millet flour, rice, onion, doughs, salt, etc. Women Les femmes get their supplies on host villages' markets and their main customers are returnees/refugees. One hundred percent of women who participate to the focus group have declared having full control over their trade activity. In other words, these women decide most of the time what trade activity they will engage in. Returnee sites constitute an opportunity to develop income-generating activities.

More than 75 percent of women declare having access to the household productive resources and the decision to use these resources is taken jointly by the husband and the wife. Whenever the woman is the head of household, she enjoys full rights on productive resources.

In the 4 sites surveyed, all women who have participated to discussion groups are members of at least one association. These women declare that they can freely express themselves on market-related matters. However, their participation to the advisory board is unsatisfactory; in most cases this board is composed of men. Moreover, these women organizations are not involved in the distribution process. This is a major challenge for these women who seek economic and social empowerment.

The main challenges women face are:

- The lack of credit to engage in IGAs;
- The non-involvement of women or, in some cases, the little attention paid to their opinions decision-making by men;
- The lack of women professional training;
- The fact they do not have identity cards or official documents.

To this, we may add the legal vacuum on the returnee status.

In the four surveyed sites, beneficiaries declare that WFP's CBT assistance has had a positive impact on the household food supply in that the 6,000 CFAF/month coupon (full ration) allows full coverage of the household needs for one month. However, the half-ration (3,000 CFAF/household) provided today only covers two weeks.

The setup of trade fairs on the sites to exchange coupons for food products fosters the creation of seasonal employment for the youth and stimulates the development of small trade, particularly for women. This contributes to diversifying income sources and improving the household economy.

According to youths of the Danamadja site, CBT interventions have also contributing to retain men in the sites and limit migration to Goré’s city centre.

Effect of CBT interventions on the markets

The survey results indicate that there is no issue of market access in the various refugees/returnees’ sites. In fact, in 100 percent of surveyed sites, markets are accessible to most customers, either through unpaved roads as in the case of Sido, Danamadja and Dosseye, or by paved road for Djako. Village inhabitants travel about 4 km to reach main markets. Customers may face certain security-bound issues such as incidents, insecurity or petty crime.

Nine merchants, all men, participate to the CBT programme, of which 5 are in Goré and 4 in Sido. Products with the highest demand are: local/imported rice, wheat/corn/cassava flour, beans, dough and peanut oil. In general, for these most demanded products on the two markets, the average number of merchants has increased as a result of CBT interventions. The table below provides the evolution of the average number of wholesale and retail merchants.

Merchant	Before CBT	Today	Percentage
Wholesalers	36	65	81 percent
Retailers	253	384	52 percent

It can be noted that, on the Goré market, the average number of wholesalers has doubled after the introduction of CBT interventions. The average number of retailers follows also the same tendency, which translates into a renewed interest in the trade of these products. Merchants affirm also having an increase in their overall sales and a diversification in their supply chain. In Sido on the other hand, the average number of wholesalers and retailers of main products decreases respectively by 26 percent and 37 percent after the introduction of CBT interventions. Reasons put forth by merchants to explain this decrease are related to the severe road deterioration which causes substantial losses as well as merchandise spoilage.

Current challenges and opportunities for CBT interventions

- Insufficient resources: WFP assistance to returnees/refugees has not been steady these last two years because of funding shortage. In fact, in 2016, there has been 5 distributions out of 12 and, for this year, only 4 distributions. Coupon value has dropped from 6.000 CFAF/month to 3.000 CFAF/month. This half-reduced ration does not cover all the food needs of beneficiaries who have to sometimes resort to negative coping strategies, such as survival prostitution, to bridge the gap.
- Cash transfer is limited only to purchase of food products (cereals, pulses, oil, sugar, etc.) for a certain period and does not constitute an integrated package to encourage, for example, access to basic social services (education, healthcare, etc..).
- Access to resources, notably to land and pasture, exacerbate farmers–pastoralists or pastoralists–pastoralists conflicts: according to the OCHA bureau in Goré, the arrival of

refugees and returnees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and closing the border with CAR in 2014 have put a halt to transhumance movements between the two countries and exacerbated the grazing deficit and pasture outlet for the livestock. Land access issues are recurrent in host villages around sites and camps and affect inter-community relationships. The CAR border closing resulted in a decrease in trade opportunities for local merchants.

- The withdrawal of several humanitarian actors from southern returnee sites due to lack of funding, coupled with the absence of development programmes and sustainable solutions, caused a drop in minimum humanitarian standards in all sectors, particularly in returnee sites¹.
- The lack of civil documentation for returnees constitutes a real limiting factor for their freedom of movement, their empowerment, their access to basic social services and, consequently, their socio-economic integration.
- Protection risk: sexual and sexist violence affects CAR refugees, newly/previously arrived people and host communities, and constitutes one of the main protection risk for the community. According to the High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR), a participatory assessment conducted in 2014 in the Dosseye camp revealed that girls aged 12 to 17 and single women are the most affected by sexual and sexist violence. Due to extreme poverty, young women are often exploited by men who demand sexual intercourse in exchange of survival means. Girls wedding is as well very frequent in Chad.
- Structural poverty and the lack of development initiatives or sustainable supporting measures keep weakening living conditions of returnees/refugees and host populations.

WFP assistance to victims of the CAR crisis in southern Chad has mitigated the suffering of Chadian refugees and returnees. The distribution of value coupons to beneficiaries gives them the freedom to choose staples to purchase on local markets. Thanks to coupons they receive from WFP, they manage to improve their food security, their access to healthcare and their social situations. However, because these distributions have been inconsistent throughout the last two years, beneficiaries had had to adopt strategies that further weaken their livelihood and expose them to greater vulnerabilities. This may in the long term negatively affect household empowerment capacity, and women in particular.

CBT activities have stimulated the local economy at the site/camp level as well as in the host community.

The emergence of economic opportunities, particularly for women, through small trade and creation of seasonal employment for the youth constitute positive effects induced by CBT interventions.

In addition to structural challenges noted above, women also face lack of credit to engage in IGAs, the non-involvement of women or, in some cases, the little attention paid to their opinions during decision-making by men, as well as their lack of professional training limit their ability to be employed, and the lack of civil documentation is a barrier to their socio-economic integration.

¹ OCHA/Chad, Humanitarian Bulletin N°5, May 2017.

The search for empowerment constitutes a quest, a legitimate yearning not only for beneficiaries (refugees/returnees) but also for the host community. CBT interventions have an impact on gender and social relationships within the household. CBT is an opportunity that leads to empowerment of vulnerable groups, in particular that of women. However, in the current situation in the south of Chad, there is still a lot to accomplish to achieve a true empowerment of women. We would thus propose the following recommendations:

- Raise again the 3.000 CFAF/month coupon value to 6.000 CFAF/month to enable beneficiaries to better meet their current food needs. This requires an increase in WFP advocacy and resource mobilisation efforts.
- Advocate for the implementation of supporting measures and more sustainable and resilient solutions for the host population in order to reinforce livelihood and stimulate the development of local initiatives in employment creation for the youth.
- Consider new CBT intervention approaches to encourage the professional training of youth and women in order to improve their capacity to be employed.

Other tracks to be explored by WFP would be to:

- Consider the possibility of introducing CBT-integrated activities which will specifically target women: for example, in addition to coupons, women may receive cash to help them engage in income-generating activities.
- Target more women merchants as WFP suppliers for CBT, even if this requires positive discrimination. This would encourage women's commitment to markets.



Photo: WFP/Maria Smentek

1. Introduction

1.1 Study context and justification

WFP's Regional Bureau for West Africa, through its Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit, launched a regional Gender and Markets initiative on women empowerment on agricultural markets in the region. Through this initiative, WFP aims to strengthen data collection and analysis on the roles, challenges and empowerment of women and men on food markets. After a first survey phase concluded in August 2016 which allowed the creation of a database on gender-specific dynamics and agricultural markets in West Africa, WFP launched a second study phase (December 2016 – November 2017) to improve the understanding of the Gender and Markets theme, but also to try and find practical solutions to certain problems identified during the initial phase.

Chad is one of the countries targeted by the Gender and Market initiative. Two case studies have been conducted by the VAM unit of the Regional Bureau Dakar. Preliminary conclusions of the Gender and Market initiatives reveal that while women and men are in general active in West African agricultural value chains they tend to assume different roles and responsibilities at each level. Women in West Africa are disproportionately affected by a limited access to productive resources, to markets, to capital, to livelihood, etc., and they also are part of the most vulnerable segments of the population during conflicts and crises. Results reflect, among other things, the need to introduce additional socio-economic indicators in the comparative analysis between sexes in order to better understand vulnerabilities and empowerment.

As a response to the preliminary conclusions of the

Gender and Markets initiative, several new domains of interest linked to WFP's regional intervention zones have been identified for further research and essays particularly relevant to current or planned humanitarian programmes and operations and/or that are unique concerning the targeted approach to respond to the new research questions.

In Chad's case, the study theme focuses on the role of CBT in the empowerment of women and marginalised populations.

The conflict in the north-east of Nigeria provoked by Boko Haram caused massive displacements, humanitarian international rights and human rights violations, protection risks and a growing humanitarian crisis. In the course of its eight years, the crisis caused the displacement of 2.1 million of people who fled their homes, of which 1.8 million were actually displaced in their country and 0.2 million in Cameroon, Chad and Niger². Poverty levels appear to have been exacerbated by new conflicts but also by natural disasters and particularly difficult climatic conditions.³

In Chad, 2.3 million of people are food insecure among which 380,320 are in severe food insecurity. According to UNHCR, more than 614,000 people are displaced and there are 438,100 malnourished children.⁴

The efficiency of unconditional food assistance through cash transfers has proven to be efficient and is undisputable as a practical solution in times of crisis. Cash-based transfers contribute to satisfy the poorest beneficiaries' immediate needs and provide them with a feeling of hope and security allowing them to face the future with greater serenity⁵.

² <http://www.unocha.org/nigeria/about-ocha-nigeria/about-crisis>

³ <http://www.unocha.org/tchad>

⁴ <http://www1.wfp.org/countries/chad>

⁵ The impact of social monetary transfers on community dynamics in Sub-Saharan Africa. FAO, Research document, Sept. 2016.

CBTs allow notably to positively affect the adaptation and resilience of households and local communities, particularly in difficult times.

1.2. Documentary review of cash-based transfers

History of cash transfer programmes⁶

Even though they may be considered today as major innovations in humanitarian assistance, cash transfers are not new. In fact, the first cash-based assistance mechanisms were implemented in the United States by Clara Barton (Founder of the American Red Cross) in the aftermath of two humanitarian emergencies: the 1870-71 Franco-German war and after hurricane Galveston struck Texas in 1900. From the 1990s on, many humanitarian or development organizations have increasingly resorted to cash-based transfers and food coupons to provide aid and support to people in a situation of humanitarian emergency. The use of these instruments was considerably accelerated in the context of national programmes of social protection to fight against poverty. Today, cash-type and market-based programmes are part of the standard toolbox of resource transfer mechanisms to vulnerable populations.

The African Union, through its Social Policy Framework action plan (2008) has indeed encouraged many member countries to give priority to social protection strategies, notably to cash transfers. Often supported by bilateral and multilateral development partners, these cash transfer-based strategies are designed to decrease food insecurity and poverty, but also to promote school attendance and children well-being.

The role of CBT interventions in women empowerment, gender and protection

CBT interventions are conceived and implemented according to various social contexts and in specific humanitarian situations. Impact on women depends a lot on the context. Impact studies conducted in the field by various humanitarian actors have returned evidence on advantages and the positive role of CBTs on empowerment, gender and protection. According to a CONCERN and OXFAM GB joint study⁷, cash transfers targeting women keep improving relationships within families because women have greater self-esteem and confidence in managing the allocated funds. In a literature review on impacts of cash transfers, the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) showed that productive effects of cash transfers can be improved when targeting women, as it was observed that cash transfers cause households headed by women to invest more in economic assets and to increase productive investments which, in turn, contributes to their economic empowerment⁸.

The economic empowerment of women is a process which is essentially composed of two components: resources and possibilities⁹. Production resources are the assets women need for their economic advancement. They include tangible assets such as financial resources (income, savings, credit) and physical resources (land, housing, technology), as well as intangible assets such as capabilities, technical know-how and social recognition.

Many arguments support the advocacy for cash transfers:

- Flexibility, choice and dignity: using cash transfers gives beneficiaries the possibility to choose, based on the context and on their priorities, goods they actually need.
- Empowerment: injecting cash into the household somehow gives back to beneficiaries control over their immediate

⁶ Paul Harvey and Sarah Bailey in Review of good practices /Cash Transfer Programmes /Overseas Development Institute/June 2011.

⁷ From convictions to practice: Cash transfers and gender dynamics

⁸ The impact of cash transfers on women and girls/A summary of evidence, March 2017

⁹ L'autonomisation économique des femmes : Perspectives SACO.

situation. Receiving money may, for example, enable women to regain a type of decisional power within the household.

Access to financial institutions and having a bank account, for example, may also confer a certain power to beneficiaries, and in particular women, over the long term.

- Strengthening local trade: the injection of cash or coupons for purchases from local merchants significantly contributes to the recovery of local economy with an important multiplier effect.
- Efficiency in terms of time and costs: if the market context is positive (that is, in terms of availability of and access to food products), cash transfers can be faster than importing foodstuff. Eliminating logistics, storage, handling and distribution costs enables more savings.
- Minimising negative coping strategies: populations affected by a crisis are often forced to use strategies that are prejudicial to long-term livelihood development, notably by selling productive assets such as livestock. However, experience has proven that cash transfers may minimise the need to employ such negative coping strategies.

WFP food coupons and cash transfers

At the WFP level, the 2008-2013 strategic plan materialises the passage from aid to food assistance. This was in a global context characterised by soaring food prices which renewed donors' interest in food coupons and cash transfers in emergency situations. From then on, WFP adopted a policy¹⁰ on the use of food coupons and cash transfers as food assistance instruments. WFP has three modalities for the transfer of resources to beneficiaries:

- Providing food products (issued from an in-kind contribution and/or purchased);
- Providing coupons (paper or electronic, allowing the purchase of foodstuff);
- Providing cash (immediate or cash account).

The last two modalities which employ food coupons and monetary transfers are known as *Cash-Based Transfers* (CBT).

WFP's use of CBT opens up new perspectives of partners and governments taking over activities as beneficiaries improve their livelihood and authorities strengthen their capacities.

1.3 Gender and Markets in Chad

Gender is a sociological concept that aims to identify "social relationships between sexes" and, more precisely, status analysis, social roles and relationships between men and women. In other words, gender defines social roles of men and women which are set by the socio-cultural, economic and political context in which they evolve. The gender concept as a development approach is based on social justice and on the premises that maintaining women and other marginalised categories in an inferior position is detrimental to development¹¹.

According to data from the 2009 second General Population and Housing Census (RGPH-2, *Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat*), there are 11,175,915 inhabitants in Chad, of which 49.3 percent are men and 50.7 percent women. There are 387,815 nomadic people (3.5 percent) and 10,788,100 settled people (96.5 percent). This population includes 291,233 refugees (2.6 percent) who are essentially from Sudan and the Central African Republic. The demographic growth rate between censuses is 3.5 percent per year.

¹⁰ Food coupons and cash transfers as instruments of food assistance: challenges and perspectives. Document presented to WFP's Board of Administration in its October 27-30 2008 session.

¹¹ <http://www.adequations.org>

Life expectancy at birth is 49 years in urban setting and 50.8 years in rural setting. For the overall territory, it is 50.3 years.

The proportion of the population aged 18 years and above is much higher among women (44.4 percent) than for men (40.8 percent). It is so in all regions except for Ndjamena (47.8 against 52.9 percent). The great majority of the population (78 percent) is composed of rural people that are essentially farmers, pastoralists, small traders and arts and craftsmen. This part of the population is the poorest and the most exposed to food insecurity.

1.4. Rationale and Objectives of the Study

The Gender and Market Initiative of WFP's RBD enabled the conduct of two studies in Chad. The first one entitled "Gender and Markets" which was realized in August 2016 was more focused on lessons learned and good practices in the development of tools to assess and monitor various gender and empowerment aspects of WFP interventions. The second study, conducted within the context of a comparative analysis of three Sahelian countries including Chad, provided a knowledge base on interactions between gender-based dynamics and agricultural markets in West Africa¹². The Chad case under study is focused on Lake Chad Basin and, therefore, is not representative enough to draw general conclusions. Incidentally, CARE International undertook a study¹³ in December 2016, to measure the impacts or effects of cash-based transfers (CBT) on food insecure households in Chad. One of the

conclusions of this study was that cash-based transfers had a positive impact on gender and social relationships within households and women testimonials revealed that the study barely touched on the women empowerment component

It must be noted that, although they provide lessons to learn and suggest areas of reflexion on various gender and food assistance aspects, while all these studies have appreciated the issue of women empowerment, they have not done a deep-dive into the impact of market-based interventions on the empowerment of women, the youth and other vulnerable groups. Wherefore it has become necessary to conduct supplementary studies, notably in the south, to better understand the theme Gender-Market-Women Empowerment.

The objective of this study is to better understand gender dynamics and women empowerment induced by market-based interventions in Chad through which PAM provides aid to refugees and returnees with the distribution of cash or food coupons. More specifically, this study aims to understand *how Cash-based Transfers contribute to the empowerment of women and marginalised populations in Chad*.

In the Gender and Market initiative context, WFP proposed an assessment framework of women empowerment on agricultural markets and value chains. This framework will be used as a guide to capture the role of CBT interventions for women empowerment in Chad.

¹² See web site: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000022435/download/>

¹³ Study on the Effects/Impacts of Monetary Transfer Programmes on Households in Food and Nutritional Insecurity in the Wadi-Fira region, in the Biltine Department



Photo: WFP/Anne Poulsen

2. Design and methodology

2.1. Research questions

Starting from this baseline reference, we propose that the question that needs to be answered is: *How do CBT activities affect the adaptation and resilience of households and local communities in times of crisis, and to what extent these cash transfers have impacted food markets in Chad?*

In response to this question, we are going to attempt to verify the following three assumptions:

1. *Interventions using cash transfers have improved food security and livelihood of beneficiary households;*
2. *CBT interventions influence gender dynamics and social relationships within the household and targeted communities and constitute a path towards women empowerment;*
3. *CBT activities have stimulated development of the local economy and enabled women merchants to be more involved on markets.*

In seeking to verify these assumptions, we are going to examine effects and/or impacts of CBT interventions on food security and livelihood, gender and women empowerment. This will in turn lead us to respond to the following questions:

- To what extent interventions using WFP cash transfers have improved households' food security (for women and men separately)?
- How do women participate in or integrate cooperatives and to what extent do they access market opportunities after a CBT intervention (question of access to campaign financing credit)?
- How do women perceive their economic empowerment and what challenges do they face in each identified domain?

- Effects of CBT on food markets in Chad: what are the persisting effects/impacts on markets after the programme is closed?
- Is the CBT programme impact noticeable on merchants (male and female)?
- Did it energize trade activities and strengthen male and female merchants' ability to improve their activity?
- What are possible changes in strategy/commercial practices observed among consumers and merchants before and after the programme?
- What are the possible lessons to draw from this programme and what are the recommendations for similar activities in the context under study?

2.2. Methodology

A two-phase methodology was employed to organise our field research work. A first theoretical phase based on a documentary review enabled us to collect baseline information on CBT-based interventions in Chad. This phase was supported by interviews with WFP colleagues, notably the VAM Gender Specialist in the Regional Bureau in Dakar and with colleagues responsible for the WFP programme in Chad. This provides us with a fairly precise understanding of expectations of the Country Office (CO) as well as the Regional Bureau: effects and/or impacts of CBT interventions on women empowerment.

The second, more operational, phase consisted in collecting supplementary information in the field and producing a report. In this phase, we:

- analysed existing secondary data (assessment report, PDM, market and food security surveys)

- met WFP key partners to learn about gender strategies with regard to issues of women empowerment, access to markets and protection;
- conducted interviews with key informants

(beneficiaries, technical services, and other resource persons).

The table below summarizes the information needed and the investigation and data collection mechanism put in place:

Needed information	Investigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General context of the study area 	Analysis of secondary data:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic profile of households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature review on cash transfer programmes related to gender and women empowerment, assessment reports (PDM, ENSA, markets);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food consumption and food security of households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group discussion with women, men;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of transfer by beneficiaries but also their preferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-structured interview with key informants identified (markets and merchants);
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender dynamics within households and empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual interview for potential case study;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markets (availability, accessibility, behaviour of actors, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questionnaire focus group Markets; - Questionnaires focus group Host community; - Community interview guide; - Questionnaire focus group Women
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection question 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges and opportunities to consider 	

2.3 Geographic targeting and sampling

Pursuant to discussions conducted with the CO, it was agreed that this study will cover the southern part of the country. In fact, there is a concentration of CBT interventions in this zone where WFP provides aid to more than 70,000 beneficiaries composed of Chadian returnees (81 percent) and refugees (19 percent). These beneficiaries are split in 13 sites in the Occidental Logone, Oriental Logone and Middle Chari region along a sampling of 4 sites, that is, Danamadja, Dosseye, Djako and Sido, which are the object of this study. This choice was based on the following considerations: the concentration of CBT interventions, the category of beneficiaries (refugees/returnees) and the proximity to markets. Three out of the 4 sites (Danamadja, Djako and Sido) are sites for Chadian returnees and the last one, Dosseye, is a refugee site.

2.4 Field tools and data collection

For field data collection, we have developed 5 focus group questionnaires, designed to meet our information needs for this study:

- A Community questionnaire to collect information on households and the community
- A Women questionnaire to collect qualitative information on women or women’s groups
- A Youth questionnaire
- A Merchant questionnaire to collect supplementary information on markets
- Key informant questionnaires (technical services)

The data collection phase in the 4 selected sites has been conducted from September 6 to 11, 2017. Each site was subjected to a Community, Women and

Youth focus group questionnaire. The merchant questionnaire was only used for Goré and Sido markets as the Goré merchants are also intervening in the Dosseye and Djako sites. Data collected represent 3 returnee sites and 1 refugee site.

2.5 Partners

In order to collect primary data on sites, bilateral

meetings were organised with WFP's main partners such as, the government (local authority in Goré and CNARR), agencies from the United Nations system (OCHA, UNHCR and FAO), WFP's NGO partners (IRW, SECADEV, ADES, SIF and CARE International). These meeting enabled us to engage into direct and interesting discussions on the theme of the study but also to collect partner opinions on WFP's CBT in the south of Chad.





Photo: WFP/Tiphaine Walton

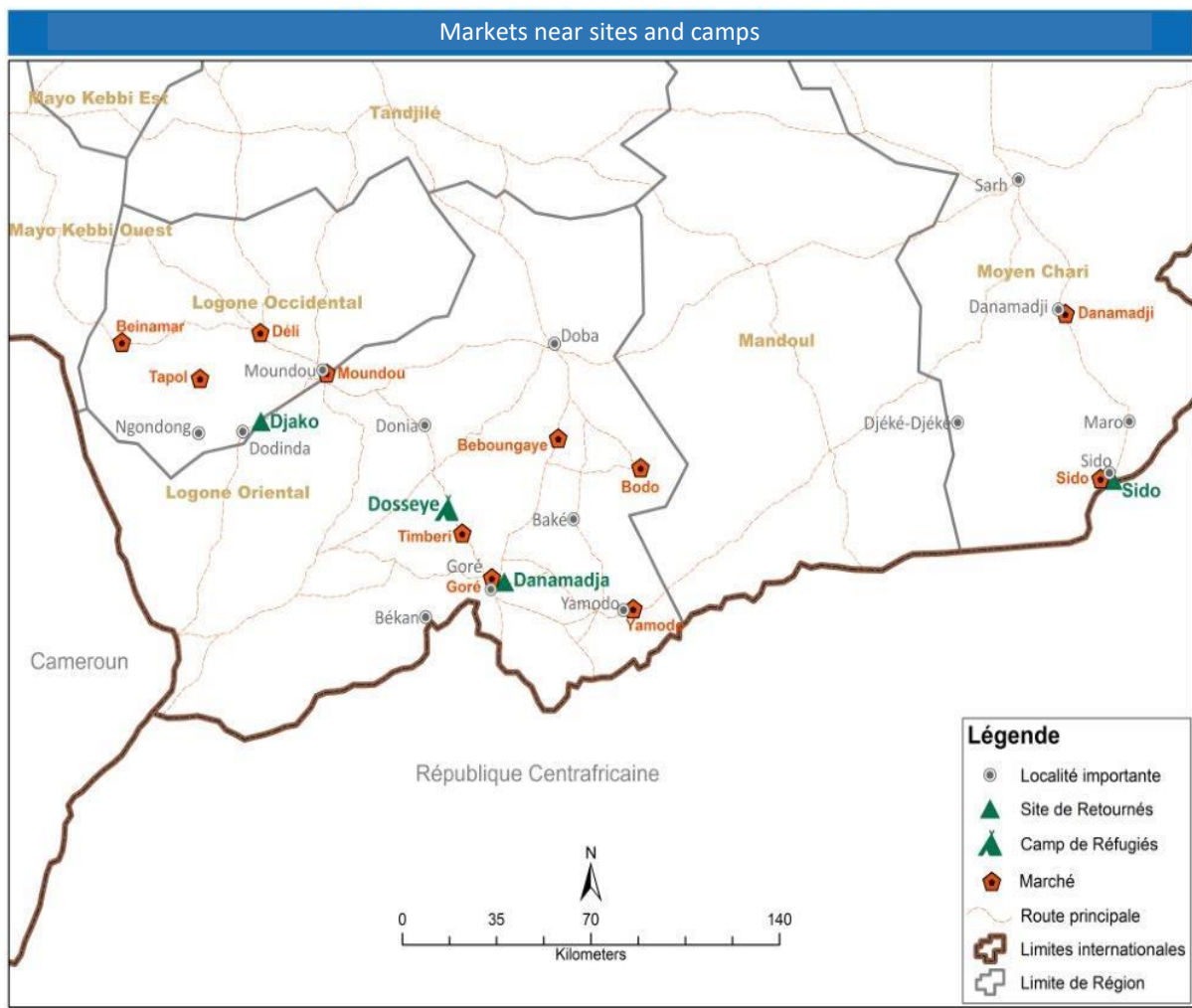
3. Main Results

3.1. Context of the study zone

Chad's south zone is a prime agricultural zone and households' main activities remain agriculture and livestock farming. This study focused on the two Logones regions (Oriental and Occidental) and the Middle Chari. Since 2014, this zone is characterised

by an influx of Chadian refugees and returnees who fled away from the Central African Republic political tensions. In fact, according to the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey conducted in May 2016, 43 percent of households surveyed practice agriculture, 34 percent livestock farming and 4 percent fishing.

Figure 1. Location of CBT sites

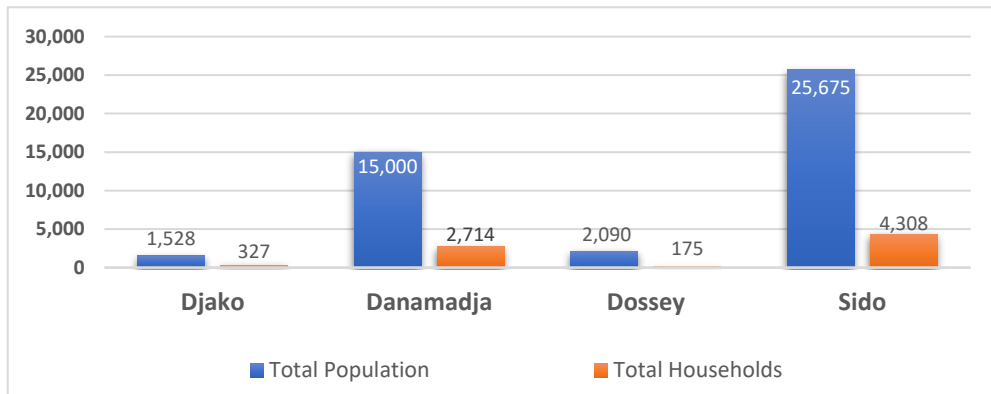


❖ Beneficiaries' demographic profile

The 4 visited sites represent a total population of 44,293 people with 92 percent of them

located in Danamadja and Sido. This population includes 7,524 households of which 2 percent are refugees (Dossey site) and 98 percent returnees.

Figure 2. Population and number of households, per site



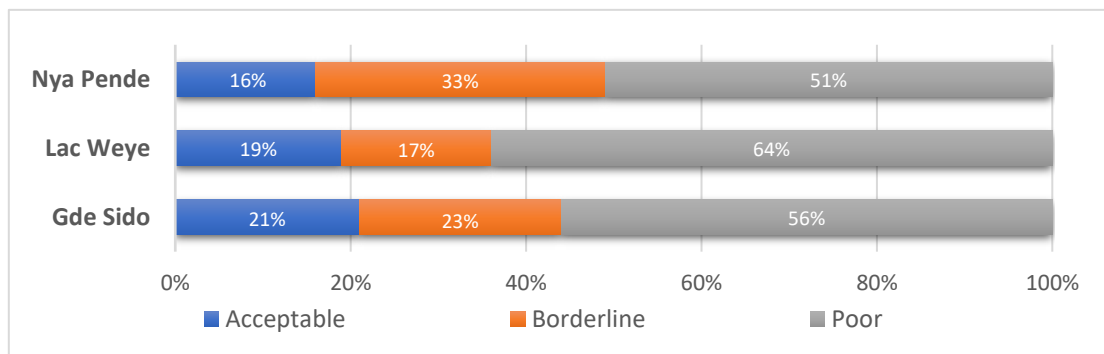
Source: our survey

❖ Food security

Food security indicators are the food consumption score and the food security class.

The following two graphs were realized from the data analysis of WFP’s PDM survey conducted in May 2016 in localities where returnee camps are established.

Figure 3. Percentage of households, by food consumption class

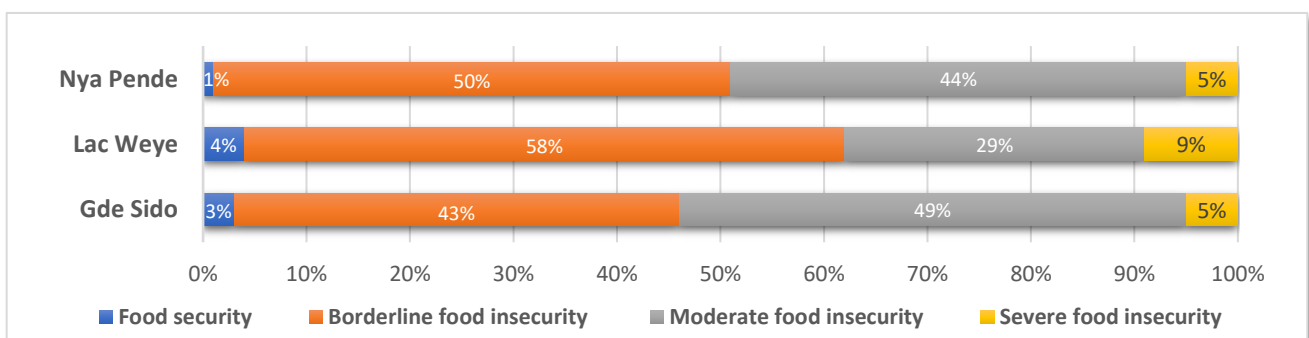


Source: May 2016 PDM survey/WFP-Chad

The Lac Weye department registers the highest prevalence with a rate of 64 percent of

food insecurity.

Figure 4. Percentage of households, by food security class



Source: May 2016 PDM survey/WFP-Chad

The analysis of these two graphs provides the food security situation in departments hosting sites of returnees and refugees. It clearly shows that more than 50 percent of surveyed households have a deficient food consumption and, thus, a strong prevalence of malnutrition (energy intake < 2100 Kcal).

3.2. Effects of CBT on household security and livelihood

❖ Acceptation of transfer modality and impact on households

➤ Transfer modality

Site	Preferred assistance
Djako	Cash
Danamadja	Cash
Dossey	Cash
Sido	In-kind

In 3 out of the 4 surveyed sites, beneficiaries affirm that they prefer cash to in-kind assistance. This preference may be explained by the following reasons:

- Cash enables them to purchase non-food items, at better prices, outside of the site
- Cash gives them a certain freedom of management
- Cash gives them the ability to engage in IGAs

In contrast, the Sido site has a definite preference for in-kind assistance as it is more diversified, that

is, the beneficiary has the choice of staples.

➤ CBT Impacts on households

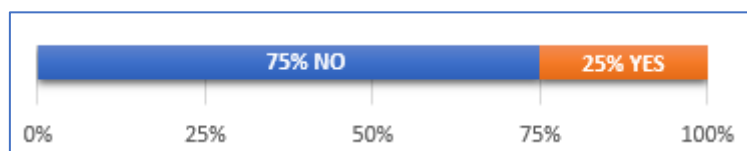
In the 4 sites, group discussions reveal that it is the husband who receives the voucher even though it is the wife who, most of the times, does the exchange against foodstuff at the food fair. It is the husband who decides how the CBT will be utilised in the 3 returnee camps (Danamadja, Djako and Sido). In contrast, in the Dosseye refugee camp, the decision is made jointly by husband and wife.

The CBT received was essentially used to buy food, get healthcare, and to rebuild livelihood. During focus groups, 100 percent of participants have declared that the transfer contributed to improve the living conditions of beneficiaries by:

- Mitigating food crisis effects;
- Improving access to healthcare;
- Improving the beneficiary's social situation.

However, there are a few major problems at the community and household levels. In fact, in 100 percent of surveyed sites (refugees and returnees), the main problem observe at the community level is the targeting (exclusion/inclusion), that is, the omission of some beneficiaries or the infiltration of refugees in returnee sites (Djako case¹⁴). At the household level, the most frequent problem remains the tension between co-wives and it mostly affects polygamous households. These problems have also been brought up in discussions with WFP partners.

Figure 5. Security risk for CBT beneficiaries



¹⁴ The Country Office however confirmed that this situation has since been corrected, thanks to a biometric registration of all returnees with prior verification of their refugee status.

❖ Household security and grievance management mechanisms

Security is appreciated through two important aspects, that is, the security of beneficiary’s household and grievance management mechanisms. In 25 percent of surveyed sites (Dosseye), there is a security risk for CBT beneficiaries. This risk is straight robbery and it is most frequent at the assistance collection point, which is on the site itself.

Mitigation measures taken by beneficiaries are

either grouped purchases, which is the case in the Djako and Dosseye sites, or men escort women, as is the case for Danamadja and Sido sites. In all 4 surveyed sites, beneficiaries do not have market access issues.

There is a grievance management committee in each site. These committees play a critical role in conflict prevention and resolution at the community level. The table below provides the composition of grievance management committees per site:

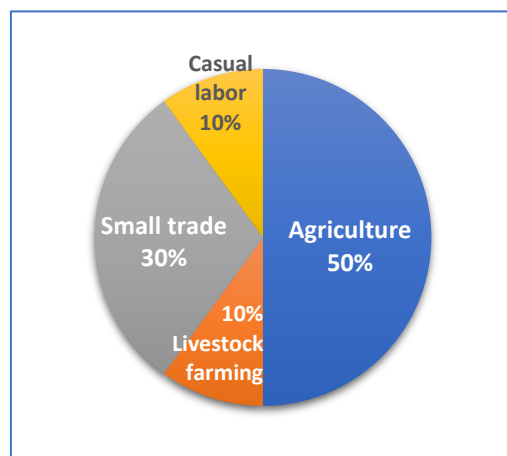
Site	Men	Women	Percentage of Women
Djako	10	2	20 percent
Danamadja	5	0	0 percent
Dossey	3	1	33 percent
Sido	12	1	8 percent
Total	30	4	13 percent

❖ Livelihood and coping strategies

“A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks (drought, floods, wars, etc.), maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, while not undermining the natural resource base.” (Chambers and Conway, 1992).

Households’ main livelihood activities remain agriculture (subsistence crops such as millet, sorghum, rice, maize) practiced mostly by men which contributes to about 50 percent in average to the household income. After agriculture, it is small trade practiced essentially by women which contributes up to 30 percent in average to the household income.

Figure 6. Main activities and their average contribution to household income



To mitigate feeding challenges, households develop coping strategies. In fact, for the Dosseye refugee

site, households have implemented the strategies listed in the table below.

Strategy	Percentage
Sell more livestock than usual	50 percent
Exchange/Trade clothing/jewels for food	20 percent
Increase firewood sale	10 percent
Sell or consume seeds	10 percent
Sell household equipment/jewels/clothing (radio, furniture, refrigerator, TV, mat, etc.)	5 percent
Sell non-seed productive assets (agriculture material, sewing machine, mill, land, etc.)	5 percent

3.3. Effects of CBT on gender and on the empowerment of women and vulnerable groups

To appreciate the effects and role of CBT on the empowerment of women and the youth, we have implemented a group focus questionnaire for each one of these two groups.

❖ Decision-making on commercial activities

Women beneficiaries are engaged in commercial activities (small retail trade) on returnee/refugee sites. This small trade consists in the sale of food products such as millet flours, rice, onion, doughs, and salt. Women get their supplies in host village markets and their main customers are returnees/refugees. One hundred per cent of women who participated in the focus group have affirmed having full control over their commercial activities. That is, these women make decisions most of the time on their commercial activities, which makes them partly autonomous. The two types of sites (returnees and refugees) present

opportunities to develop income-generated activities.

❖ Access to and decision-making on productive resources

Even though women may exercise their leadership on commercial activities, the issue of access and decision-making power on productive resources (productive capital, credit, technological know-how) remain mitigated and varies depending on sites and the head of household gender. In fact, more than 75 percent of women on site declare having access to the household productive resources and decision is made in a consensual manner. If the head of household is the women, she enjoys all rights on productive resources.

There are no credit opportunities for women in returnee or refugee sites. However, these women organise tontines through which they may access supplementary funds to engage in income-generating activities, notably in small trade such as the sale of cosmetic products.

❖ Leadership and participation

Leadership and participation are two important aspects of social empowerment. To appreciate these two aspects, one must determine if women are organised in associations or are active members participating to the decision-making process within these organizations.

In the 4 sites surveyed, all women who have participated to discussion groups are members of at least one association. These women declare that they can freely express themselves on market-related matters. However, their participation to the advisory board is unsatisfactory; in most cases this board is composed of men. Moreover, these women organizations are not involved in the food voucher distribution process. This is a major challenge for these women who seek economic and social empowerment.

❖ Perception of empowerment among women and the youth.

To the question *“what perception de you have of the concept of women or youth empowerment?”*, answers are mitigated and not easy to grasp. Women tend to define more challenges and constraints that impede their empowerment. They restrict the notion of empowerment to two or three specific domains: access to productive resources, decision power on the use of these resources, leadership and participation. The main challenges women face are:

- The lack of credit to engage in IGAs;
- The non-involvement of women or, in some cases, the little attention paid to their opinions decision-making by men;
- The lack of women professional training;
- The fact they do not have identity cards or official documents.

To this, we may add the legal vacuum on the returnee status.

Even if these women struggle to get a good grasp of the notion of empowerment, they are conscious that the above-listed challenges limit their economic and social empowerment.

❖ The tangible impacts

In the four surveyed sites, beneficiaries declare that WFP’s CBT assistance has had a positive impact on the household food supply in that the 6,000 CFAF/month coupon (full ration) allows full coverage of the household needs for one month. However, the half-ration (3,000 CFAF/household) provided today only covers two weeks.

The setup of trade fairs on the sites to exchange coupons for food products fosters the creation of seasonal employment for the youth and stimulates the development of small trade, particularly for women. This contributes to diversifying income sources and improving the household economy.

According to youths of the Danamadja site, CBT interventions have also contributing to retain men in the sites and limit migration to Goré’s city centre.

3.4. Effects of CBT on the markets

❖ Market accessibility

The issue of access to market is of prime concern in the impact monitoring and analysis of a market-based intervention.

The survey results indicate that there is no issue of market access in the various refugees/returnees’ sites. In fact, in 100 percent of surveyed sites, markets are accessible to most customers, either through unpaved roads as in the case of Sido, Danamadja and Dosseye, or by paved road for Djako. Village inhabitants travel about 4 km to reach main markets. Customers may face certain security-bound issues such as incidents, insecurity or petty crime.

❖ Merchants and their strategies

To appreciate the effects of CBT intervention on the local economy, we have implemented a focus group questionnaire for WFP’s CBT merchant partners and key informants in the Goré and Sido markets¹⁵.

Nine merchants, all men, participate to the CBT programme, of which 5 are in Goré and 4 in Sido.

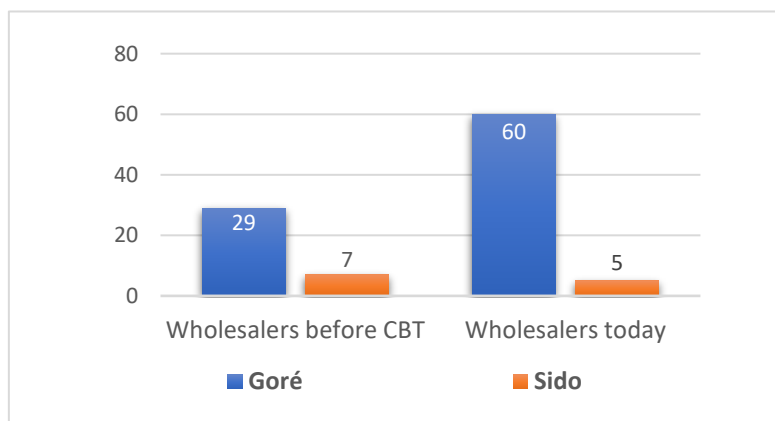
Products with the highest demand are: local/imported rice, wheat/corn/cassava flour, beans, dough and peanut oil. In general, for these most demanded products on the two markets, the average number of merchants has increased as a result of CBT interventions. The table below provides the evolution of the average number of wholesale and retail merchants.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MERCHANTS			
Merchant	Before CBT	Today	Percentage
Wholesalers	36	65	81 percent
Retailers	253	384	52 percent

However, this evolution does not reflect discrepancies per markets. The following graphs

present the evolution per market.

Figure 7. Evolution of the average number of wholesalers for products with the greatest demand

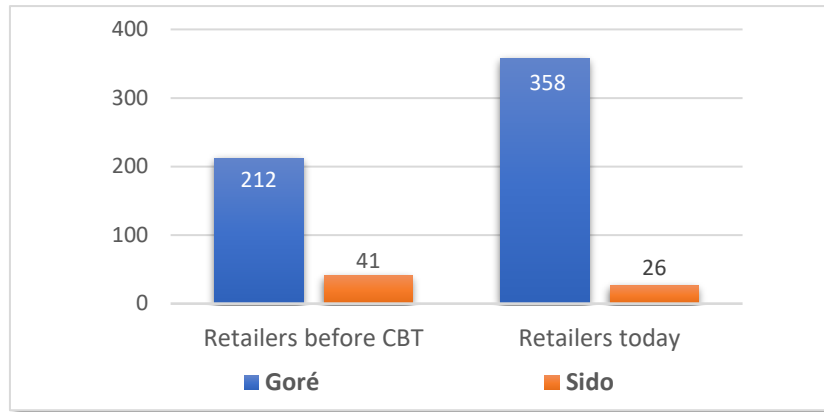


It can be noted that, on the Goré market, the average number of wholesalers has more than doubled after the introduction of CBT interventions. The average number of retailers follows also the same tendency,

which translates into a renewed interest in the trade of these products. Merchants affirm also having an increase in their overall sales and a diversification in their supply chain.

Figure 8. Evolution of the average number of retailers for products with the greatest demand

¹⁵ The same Goré merchants also intervene in Danamadja, Dosseye and Djako.



In Sido, on the other hand, we observe the reverse effect. The average number of wholesalers and retailers of main products decreases respectively by 26 percent and 37 percent after the introduction of CBT interventions. Reasons put forth by merchants to explain this decrease are related to the severe road deterioration which causes substantial losses as well as merchandise spoilage.

The main strategy adopted by merchants to mitigate price increases or supply-related problems is the destocking of merchandise.

The main challenges faced by WFP's merchant partners which could limit these merchants' capacities may be summarized as follows:

- Challenging environment: many hassles from the military/administrative processes (civil and tax authorities)
- Road deterioration
- Administrative hassle (illegal taxes, levies or fees)
- Lack of access to bank credit
- CAR border closing

3.5. Current CBT challenges & opportunities

WFP's CBT interventions in the south face several structural and conjectural challenges, and the most significant of which are summarized as follows:

- Insufficient resources: WFP assistance to returnees/refugees has not been steady these

last two years because of funding shortage. In fact, in 2016, there has been 5 distributions out of 12 and, for this year, only 4 distributions. Coupon value has dropped from 6.000 CFAF/month to 3.000 CFAF/month. This half-reduced ration does not cover all the food needs of beneficiaries who have to sometimes resort to negative coping strategies, such as survival prostitution, to bridge the gap.

- Cash transfer is limited only to purchase of food products (cereals, pulses, oil, sugar, etc.) for a certain period and does not constitute an integrated package to encourage, for example, access to basic social services (education, healthcare, etc..).
- Access to resources, notably to land and pasture, exacerbate farmers–pastoralists or pastoralists–pastoralists conflicts: according to the OCHA bureau in Goré, the arrival of refugees and returnees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and closing the border with CAR in 2014 have put a halt to transhumance movements between the two countries and exacerbated the grazing deficit and pasture outlet for the livestock. Land access issues are recurrent in host villages around sites and camps and affect inter-community relationships. The CAR border closing resulted in a decrease in trade opportunities for local merchants.
- The withdrawal of several humanitarian actors from southern returnee sites due to lack of

funding, coupled with the absence of development programmes and sustainable solutions, caused a drop in minimum humanitarian standards in all sectors, particularly in returnee sites¹⁶.

- The lack of civil documentation for returnees constitutes a real limiting factor for their freedom of movement, their empowerment, their access to basic social services and, consequently, their socio-economic integration.
- Protection risk: sexual and sexist violence affects CAR refugees, newly/previously arrived people and host communities, and constitutes one of the main protection risk for the community. According to the High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR), a participatory assessment conducted in 2014 in the Dosseye camp revealed that girls aged 12 to 17 and single women are the most affected by sexual and sexist violence. Due to extreme poverty, young women are often exploited by men who demand sexual intercourse in exchange of survival means. Girls wedding is as well very frequent in Chad.
- Structural poverty and the lack of development initiatives or sustainable supporting measures keep weakening living conditions of returnees/refugees and host populations.

How to achieve empowerment of returnees/refugees in such a context?

There exist opportunities to support the development of small value chains, such as peanut and cassava flour, which could constitute a good economic opportunity for women.

3.6. Discussion on research questions

The research question in the framework of this study

was to figure out *how do CBT transfers contribute to the empowerment of Chad's women and marginalised populations.*

Which lead us to formulate the following three assumptions:

1. *Interventions using cash transfers have improved food security and livelihood of beneficiary households;*
2. *CBT interventions influence gender dynamics and social relationships within the household and targeted communities and constitute a path towards women empowerment;*
3. *CBT activities have stimulated development of the local economy and enabled women merchants to be more involved on markets.*

In light of field research results (secondary data analysis and survey) we may affirm that the assumption that *CBT interventions have improved household food security and livelihood* is partially verified. CBT interventions have enabled an improvement in returnees and refugees living conditions. Thanks to vouchers they receive from WFP, they manage to improve their food security, their access to healthcare and their social situations. *"We have noticed that since the beginning of WFP's CBT interventions, the number of people (Chadian returnees) coming to seek help has considerably decreased"* affirms the La Nya Pende department prefect in Goré.

However, because distributions have been inconsistent throughout the year, beneficiaries have had to adopt strategies that further weaken their livelihood and expose them to greater vulnerabilities, which might in the long run compromise household autonomy level, in particular that of women. *"We accept the 3,000 CFA F/month with our joined hands and thank WFP. That represents 100 F/day, with our children how are we supposed to get by? Our husbands are unemployed*

¹⁶ OCHA/Chad, Humanitarian Bulletin N°5, May 2017.

and there is no assistance for women. We can't look here and there because we don't know the place." declares Mrs Kaltoumi Abdoukarim, president of women of Djako's returnee site.

How do women participate in or integrate cooperatives and to what extent do they access market opportunities after a CBT intervention? How do women perceive their economic empowerment and what challenges do they face in each identified domain?

Women are active on the various surveyed sites. They are organised in associations/cooperatives that are most of the time oriented towards a specific economic activity such as market gardening, sewing and small trade on the site. Adhesion to these organizations is free and on a voluntary basis. 100 percent of women participating in the focus group have affirmed having full control over their commercial activities, that is, they decide what to sell, where, how and at what price.

The site is the primary market for these women and commercial trade fairs organised by WFP merchant partners constitute excellent opportunities to better sell their merchandise. As for access to productive resources, 75 percent of women who participated in group discussions affirm they do have such access and the decision to use these resources is taken jointly with the husband who is most of the time the head of household. It must be noted that even if women are active in associations, their leadership is very limited, and several challenges restrict women in their quest for empowerment:

- Lack of credit to engage in IGAs;
- Non-involvement or, in some cases, little attention paid to their opinions for decisions taken by men;
- Lack of professional training limiting their ability to generate economic initiatives;
- Lack of identity papers and official documents.

WFP¹⁷ defines empowerment as a process which comprises the ensemble of actions that aim to build awareness, strengthen self-confidence, widen choices and increase access to resources and control over them, as well as measures designed to reform institutions and structures, so they contribute to gender equality instead of aggravating and perpetrating discrimination and oppression.

Discussions with women have also revealed that value coupons seemed to be preferred to cash transfers. The fact that women participate to the choice of staples to buy and that they directly receive the assistance during commercial food fairs translates for them into a feeling of achievement and self-esteem. Which is not always the case when it comes to money men which retain full control of. Consequently, we can postulate that CBT interventions have a certain influence on gender dynamics within households and may as well be a path towards women empowerment.

Effects of CBT on food markets in Chad: what are the persisting effects/impacts on markets after the programme is closed?

Discussions with market actors, notably WFP's merchant partners, the mayor and other key informants, revealed that CBT interventions have had positive effects on the markets. It must be noted that the market is largely dominated by men (not one woman among WFP's merchant partners). Among merchants who participate to CBT operations in Goré and Sido, 56 percent affirm having increased their total revenue, diversified their supply chain and contributed to the creation of seasonal employment for the youth on the sites. According to WFP's market study of March 2017, 55.4 percent of merchants who participated in monetary transfer programmes using food vouchers estimate that these programmes have had a positive impact on their commercial activities and the increase in trade profit is the chief positive point which more than 2/3 of them put forth. The drop in deferred payment sales was also mentioned

¹⁷ Office responsible for men-women parity

as positive elements of these programmes by 21.5 percent of participating merchants.

Merchants' ability to respond to a sudden increase in demand depends on several factors, such as product local availability, the condition of infrastructures, the merchant's logistical capacity and cross-border influx of agricultural products. In Goré just as in Sido, all WFP's merchant partners declare having the

capacity to respond to an increase in demand within one week, because most of the products can be found locally and they have good control over their supply chain. It must be noted that there is no woman merchant.

In light of all of the above, we can consequently state that CBT activities have contributed to stimulating the development of the local economy.



4. Conclusions and Recommendations

WFP assistance to victims of the CAR crisis in southern Chad has mitigated the suffering of Chadian refugees and returnees. The distribution of value coupons to beneficiaries gives them the freedom to choose staples to purchase on local markets. Thanks to coupons they receive from WFP, they manage to improve their food security, their access to healthcare and their social situations. However, because these distributions have been inconsistent throughout the last two years, beneficiaries had had to adopt strategies that further weaken their livelihood and expose them to greater vulnerabilities. This may in the long term negatively affect household empowerment capacity, and women in particular.

CBT activities have stimulated the local economy at the site/camp level as well as in the host community.

The emergence of economic opportunities, particularly for women, through small trade and creation of seasonal employment for the youth constitute positive effects induced by CBT interventions.

In addition to structural challenges noted above, women also face lack of credit to engage in IGAs, the non-involvement of women or, in some cases, the little attention paid to their opinions during decision-making by men, as well as their lack of professional training limit their ability to be employed, and the lack of civil documentation is a barrier to their socio-economic integration.

The search for empowerment constitutes a quest, a legitimate yearning not only for beneficiaries (refugees/returnees) but also for the host community. CBT interventions have an impact on

gender and social relationships within the household. CBT is an opportunity that leads to empowerment of vulnerable groups, in particular that of women. However, in the current situation in the south of Chad, there is still a lot to accomplish to achieve a true empowerment of women. We would thus propose the following recommendations:

- Raise again the 3.000 CFA F/month coupon value to 6.000 CFA F/month to enable beneficiaries to better meet their current food needs. This requires an increase in WFP advocacy and resource mobilisation efforts.
- Advocate for the implementation of supporting measures and more sustainable and resilient solutions for the host population in order to reinforce livelihood and stimulate the development of local initiatives in employment creation for the youth.
- Consider new CBT intervention approaches to encourage the professional training of youth and women in order to improve their capacity to be employed.

Other tracks to be explored by WFP would be to:

- Consider the possibility of introducing integrated activities through CBT which will specifically target women: for example, in addition to coupons women may receive cash to help them engage in income-generating activities.
- Target more women merchants as WFP suppliers for CBT, even if this requires positive discrimination. This would encourage women commitment onto markets.

ANNEXES

A1. Discussion Paper for key Informants (WFP Partners / Government Services)

In the framework of the gender and African food markets initiative, WFP Chad initiated a case study on CBT for the empowerment of women and marginalised populations. The objective of this study is to help further the understanding of gender dynamics and women empowerment through a market-based CBT intervention in Chad where WFP provides aid to refugees and returnees using cash and food vouchers distribution. More specifically, the current study will help understand how CBTs contribute to the empowerment of women and marginalised populations in Chad.

For this study, there will be a series of meetings with WFP's key partners to exchange on the effects of WFP cash-based transfers over beneficiaries and the community.

The following questions and topics will be addressed:

Key questions

- History of WFP partnership in Goré? And what are the domains of action of your structure?
- What change can be observed since the beginning of the CBT programme in Goré?
- How significant is the change that took place since the beginning of the programme?
- What part of this change can be attributed to WFP's CBT programme rather than external factors?
- Who are the people the most/the least affected by this change?
- What are the specific challenges women, the youth and other vulnerable groups must face in their effort to participate in food markets? What is the role of the government in helping overcome these challenges?
- What are the specific challenges women, the youth and other vulnerable groups must face to strengthen their economic empowerment?
- How does the government support WFP in these CBT interventions?
- What are the most important CBT impacts at the community level? Example: women/girls education, children and family nutritional results, etc.
- How do you perceive CBT long-term impacts? Should the support cease, what would be the long-term effects?

A2. Community Questionnaire (Women/Women's Associations)

(Part to be filled out by the team leader with key informants)

Questionnaire N°: |____|____|

Section 1: Identification	
A. Date: ____/____/____ 2017/ (day/month/year)	F. Surveyor name:
B. Region name:	G. Team Leader name:
C. Department name:	Team Leader signature
D. Commune name:	I hereby certify that the following information is complete and correct
E. Village name:	_____
Section 2: Decision-making on commercial activities	
2.1. Who exercise leadership in your commercial activities?	
2.2. Who decides, most of the time:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whether to sell or not? - Which products to sell? - In which quantity? - At which price to sell the products? - Where to sell? - Who to sell to? - In which market will the products be coming from (if you do not produce them yourself)? - Taking credits to finance commercial activities?
Section 3: Access to and decision-making power on productive resources	
3.1. Who in your household has access to productive capital (financial and other)?	
3.2. Who decides most of the time the way productive	

capital will be used?	
<p>3.3 Who decides most of the time whether financial services will be used (and from which sources)?</p> <p>3.4 Who in your household has access to, or has knowledge of, technology/materials?</p>	
Section 4: Access to credit or other financial services	
<p>4.1. Do you have access to any type of credit? If yes, please list them.</p> <p>4.2. Have you used other sources of credit? If yes, when and for what need?</p> <p>4.3. Are there other credit systems here which you do not have access to? If yes, why not?</p> <p>4.4. Are there individuals among you who are part of tontines or savings groupings? Why or why not?</p>	
Section 5: Control of income use	
<p>5.1. Who decides most of the time how income will be spent, in market activities and the household?</p> <p>5.2. Who decides most of the time how much of your</p>	

<p>generated income will be spent for food purchase in your household?</p>	
<p>Section 6: Leadership and participation</p>	
<p>6.1. Does your organization participate in managing cash/voucher allocations? If yes, how?</p> <p>6.2. Do you feel free to speak in public (that is, in food staples association, other local groups) to speak your mind on market issues?</p> <p>6.3. Art you part of a farmer group? If yes, do you participate in the main decision-making structure?</p> <p>6.4. How does your organization encourage community participation in the programme management?</p>	
<p>Section 7: Use of transfer services</p>	
<p>7.1 Percentage of households and the community who have access to a mobile phone</p> <p>7.2. Among those who have a mobile phone, how many uses the following operator?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> __ __ percent</p> <p>Tigo __ __ __ __ percent</p> <p>Airtel __ __ __ __ percent</p>
<p>Section 8: Perception of empowerment and challenges</p>	
<p>8.1. What is your perception of the notion of women empowerment? Youth empowerment?</p>	

<p>8.2. What do you think are the challenges to overcome to improve the empowerment of women and the youth?</p>	
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Section 9: Impact of CBT interventions and perspectives

<p>9.1. What do you think are the most important CBT impacts on households here? For women? For men? For the youth?</p> <p>9.2. Does WFP's support induce effects on relationships within household? If yes, which ones? Ex: spousal relationship; relations between co-spouses; relations between head of household and members of sub-households?</p> <p>9.3. What are the most important CBT impacts at the community level? Ex: Women/girls education; nutrition results for children and the family.</p> <p>9.4. <i>How do you perceive CBT long-term impacts? If the support was to cease, what would be the long-term effects?</i></p>	
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A3. Community Questionnaire (Markets/Merchants)

(Part to be filled out by the team leader with key informants)

Questionnaire N°: |____|____|

Section 1: Identification						
A. Date: ____/____/____2017/ (day/month/year)		F. Surveyor name:				
B. Region name:		G. Team Leader name:				
C. Department name:		Team Leader signature				
D. Commune name:		I hereby certify that the following information is complete and correct				
E. Village name:		_____				
Section 2: General information						
2.1 How many retailer merchants participate to the CBT intervention?		Total/ Women/ Men/				
Section 3: Evolution of the number of merchants						
Products in greatest demand for voucher	Before		Now			
	Retailers	Wholesalers	Retailers	Wholesalers		
Local rice						
Imported rice						
Peanut oil						
Wheat flour						
Corn flour						
Cassava flour						
Bean						
Sucre						
Prepared doughs						
Section 4: Merchant strategies						
Have you put in place unusual strategies for this period of the year to deal with price hikes and/or supply issues? 1 = Yes ; 2 = No ; 3 = Don't know If yes, which ones?						
Products (in greatest demand)	Recourse to other production zones	Recourse to importations	Reduction of commercial profits	Destocking	Storage	Change of suppliers
Cassava flour						
Local rice						
Imported rice						
Peanut oil						
Wheat flour						
Corn flour						

Bean						
Sucre						
Prepared doughs						

Explain why you have implemented one or more of these strategies:

Section 5: Constraints and response capacity

5.1. What are the main challenges in exercising your trade?	
5.2. Supposing the demand just doubled, would you have the capacity to respond to this demand, and in how much time?	

Section 6: Impact of CBT interventions and perspectives

6.1. What do you think are the most important CBT impacts within households here? For women? For men? For the youth?	
6.2. Does WFP's support induce effects on relationships within household? If yes, which ones? Ex: spousal relationship; relations between co-spouses; relations between head of household and members of sub-households?	
6.3. What are the most important CBT impacts for merchants?	

A4. Community Questionnaire (Association/Youth Groups)

(Part to be filled out by the team leader with key informants)

Questionnaire N°: |____|____|

Section 1: Identification	
A. Date: ____/____/____2017/ (day/month/year)	F. Surveyor name:
B. Region name:	G. Team Leader name:
C. Department name:	Team Leader signature I hereby certify that the following information is complete and correct _____
D. Commune name:	
E. Village name:	
Section 2: General information	
2.1. Please tell us about the history of your association/group? - Creation date? - What is your mission?	
2.2. How many registered members are there (Women/Men)?	
2.3. What are the services provided to the youth?	
2.4. What is your relationship with youth organizations already existing in the village?	
2.5. What is your relationship with women organizations?	
2.6. What are the income-generating activities of the youth?	
Section 3: Access to credit or other financial services	

<p>3.1. Do you have access to sources of credit? If yes, please list them.</p> <p>3.2. Have you used other sources of credit? If yes, when and for what need?</p> <p>3.3. Are there other credit systems here which you do not have access to? If yes, why not?</p>	
<p>Section 4: Perception of empowerment and challenges</p>	
<p>4.1. What perception do you have of the notion of youth empowerment?</p> <p>4.2. What do you think are the challenges to overcome to improve the empowerment of the youth?</p>	
<p>Section 5: Impact of CBT interventions and perspectives</p>	
<p>5.1. What do you think are the most important CBT impacts on households here? For the youth?</p>	
<p>5.2. What are the most important CBT impacts at the community level?</p>	
<p>5.3. <i>How do you perceive CBT long-term impacts? If the support were to cease, what would be the long-term effects?</i></p>	

A5. Merchant Questionnaire

To complete before the interview by the surveyor	
0.1	Surveyor Name _____
0.2	Date: __ _ / __ _ / 2017 Day Month
0.3	City or Village name: _____
0.4	Country name: _____
0.5	Region name: _____
0.6	Department name: _____
0.7	Commune name: _____
0.8	Market name: _____ Other, specify _____
To be read for the introduction of the surveyor and the survey, and to ask for consent	
<p>I am part of a WFP team. We are currently conducting a study on CBT. I would like to ask you a few questions on this subject. Our interview will last about 30 minutes. Your participation is voluntary and you may decline to answer one or several questions.</p> <p>Can we start? Yes No</p>	

Section 1: General merchant characteristics			
1.0	What is your main domain of intervention?	__	1. Food products 2. Non-food items (NFI, shelter, energy, etc.)
1.1	May we have your telephone number?	__	1. Yes 2. No
	Write down the number (read the number aloud to ensure it is correct)	_____	
1.2	When have you started your trade?	__	1. Less than a year ago 2. Between 1 and 3 years ago 3. More than 3 years ago
1.3	Merchant gender	__	1. Men 2. Women
1.4	Are you formally registered as a merchant?	__	1. Yes 2. No
1.5	Merchant's age	__ _	
1.6	Level of education	__	1. None 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. College 5. Other

1.7	Which currency do you mostly use for your transactions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. FCFA Centre 2. FCFA West 3. Naira 4. USD 5. Other		
1.8	To which type(s) of trade activity(ies) do you participate <i>[circle applicable numbers]</i>	1	Purchase from merchants, sale to consumers (= retailer)		
		2	Purchase from merchants, sale to merchants (= wholesaler)		
		3	Purchase from producers, sale to merchants (= collector)		
		4	Other (specify): _____)		
		97	Not applicable		
		98	Declines to answer		
99	Doesn't know				
1.9	Are you self-employed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know		
1.9.1	If yes, how many employees do you have in total: <input type="text"/>	How many men: <input type="text"/> How many women: <input type="text"/>			
1.9.2	If no, what is your relationship to the owner?	<input type="text"/>	1 = Employee ; 2 = Parent ; 3 = Associate ; 4 = Other		
1.10	What is your estimate of the number of customers you had in the past 7 days?	<input type="text"/>			
1.10.	Were most of them men or women?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Mostly men 2. Mostly women 3. Equal 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know		
1.11	Where do you store your products? <i>[circle applicable numbers]</i>	1	No stock		
		2	In my store at the marketplace		
		3	In my store outside of the marketplace		
		4	In a public storage		
		5	In another merchant's storage		
		6	Out in the open		
		7	At home (home store)		
		8	Other, specify		
		97	Not applicable		
98	Declines to answer				
99	Doesn't know				
1.12	If 1.11 = 2 or 3, what is your storage capacity in 100 kg sack?	Quantity [_____]			
1.13	What products do you sell? <i>[circle applicable numbers]</i>		Food products		Non-food products
		1	Millet	1	Metal cooking pots n° 2
		2	Sorghum	2	Metal cooking pots n° 3
		3	Maize/Corn	3	20 L plastic bucket
		4	Imported rice	4	Plastic bowl
		5	Local rice	5	Empty 20 L jerry can
		6	Peanuts	6	Marseille soap

		7	Cowpeas	7	Plastic kettle (4 litres)
		8	Ruminants	8	Simple blanket
		9	Vegetables	9	Small plastic mat (2 seats)
		10	Tubers	10	Polystyrene rope
		11	Roots	11	Black plastic roll
		12	Prepared meals	12	Rattan ropes
		13	Fish	13	Wood for building shelter
		14	Chicken	14	Gas kit (6 kg bottle, support, burner)
		15	Fruits	15	50 kg charcoal sack
		16	Meat	16	Firewood (fagot)
		17	Other	17	Mini solar energy kit (panels, batteries)
		97	Not applicable	97	Not applicable
		98	Declines to answer	98	Declines to answer
		99	Doesn't know	99	Doesn't know

Section 2: Constraints and response capacity

2.1	What is the most difficult thing in exercising your trade? <i>[circle applicable number]</i>	1	Lack of own capital
		2	Lack of credit/credit too costly
		3	Bad or variable product quality (supply)
		4	Insufficient or irregular product quantity (supply)
		5	Lack of transportation means
		6	Poor road conditions, high cost of transportation
		7	Insecurity
		8	Lack of storage structure
		9	Low profits (selling price too low, purchasing price too high)
		10	Customers' low purchasing power (small quantities bought)
		11	Trade restrictions (ban on exports)
		12	Customers' non-repayment of money owed
		13	Competition too fierce
		14	Fiscal taxes or fees too high
		15	Food assistance
		16	Exchange rate
		17	Social costs too high
		18	Exodus or transhumance of households
		19	Financial problem
		20	Other
	97	Not applicable	
	98	Declines to answer	
	99	Doesn't know	

2.2	Supposing the demand just doubled, would you have the capacity to respond to such demand, and in how much time?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Yes, within a week or less 2. Yes, in less than two weeks 3. Yes, in less than a month 4. Yes, but in more than a month 5. No 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
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2.3	Have you provided goods to the Government or the NGOs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Yes 2. No
2.3.1	If yes, up to what amount?	_____ CFA F	
2.4	During what period of the year do you experience the most stock outs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Rainy season 2. Dry season 3. Harvest 4. No stock out last year 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
2.5	In case of stock out, have you put in place unusual strategies for this period of the year to face price hikes and/or supply issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Yes 2. No, go to Section 3 97. Not applicable, go to Section 3 98. Declines to answer, go to Section 3 99. Doesn't know, go to Section 3
2.6	If 2.5 = 1, which strategies? <i>[circle applicable numbers]</i>	1	Resort to other production zones
		2	Resort to imports
		3	Decrease of trade profits
		4	Destocking
		5	Storing
		6	Change of suppliers
		97	Not applicable
		98	Declines to answer
99	Doesn't know		
Section 3: Storage, credit and financing			
3.1	What is your main financing source?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1= Self-financed 2= Family, friends 3= Bank 4= Supplier 5= Customer 6= Microcredit/NGO 7= My associates 8= Other 97= Not applicable 98= Declines to answer 99= Doesn't know
3.2	Do you have a bank account / an account in a microfinance institution?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Yes 2. No, go to 3.5 97. Not applicable, go to 3.5 98. Declines to answer, go to 3.5 99. Doesn't know, go to 3.5
3.3	If yes, provide the institution	_____	
3.4	If 3.2= Yes, how far in Km are you from the institution?	_____ km	

3.5	Do you use monetary transfer systems through mobile phones?		1. Yes 2. No 97. Not applicable, go to 3.5 98. Declines to answer, go to 3.5 99. Doesn't know, go to 3.5
3.6	If 3.5 = 2 Why?		1. Not network 2. Mistrust 3. Ignores the existence of such systems 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
3.7	Do you buy/get supplies on deferred payment?	[___]	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
3.7.1	If 3.7 = 1, what are the payback conditions?	[___]	1. After the sale 2. In a week 3. In 2 weeks 4. In a month 5. No delay 6. Other 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
3.8	Do you sell on credit?	[___]	1. Yes 2. No, go to 3.9 97. Not applicable, go to 3.9 98. Declines to answer, go to 3.9 99. Doesn't know, go to 3.9
3.8.1	If 3.8 = 1, provide the breakdown of your total sales on credit? <i>[insert a percent for credit, a percent for cash, the total should be 100 percent]</i>		Credit: [___] percent of sales Cash: [___] percent of sales
The following questions for wholesalers only, go to Section 4 if retailer.			
3.9	Did you ever happen to store products to sell them later that year?	[___]	1. Yes 2. No, go to 3.11b 97. Pas applicable, go to 3.11b 98. Declines to answer, go to 3.11b 99. Doesn't know, go to à 3.11b
3.9.1	If 3.9 = 1,	A1. Up to which quantity could you store? [_____]	A2. How many months did the stock last in average? [___] Months

Section 4: Food product Volumes and Supply

The surveyor must chose a local/national product among the products sold by the merchant on which the questions of this section will be asked

4.1	Select the main product for food products	__	see code 1.13
4.2	For this product, do you currently have more or less customers compared to January 2016?	__	1. More 2. Less 3. Same 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
4.3	What is approximately your sales volume per week for the product (in 100 kg sack)?	[_____]100 kg sacks de 100 kg	
4.4	Have you changed your supply source for the product since you started your activity?	__	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
4.5	If 4.4 = 1, what changed in the way you obtained your supply?	__	1. Found a supplier in a more distant locality 2. Found a supplier in a closer locality 3. Found a supplier in the same locality 4. Other, specify 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
4.6	If 4.4 = 1, provide the main reason for this change	__	1. Better harvest 2. Harvest not as good 3. More demand from other zones or from abroad 4. Less demand from other zones or from abroad 5. More supply from other districts or from abroad 6. Less supply from other districts or from abroad 7. More demand from consumers in the district 8. Less demand from consumers in the district 9. Higher profits 10. Lower profits 11. Less available capital/credit for trade 12. More available capital/credit for trade 13. More risk 14. Less risk 15. Trade or custom restrictions 16. Infrastructure improvement (new road) 17. Insecurity

			18. Arrival of migrants 19. Departure of migrants 20. Storage is more difficult 21. Storage is easier 22. Transportation is more difficult 23. Transportation is easier 24. Other (specify: _____) 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
4.7	In the future (6 months - 1 year), how do you think the situation might evolve?	___	1. Increase in demand 2. Decrease in demand 3. Increase in supply 4. Decrease in supply 5. Other, specify 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know

Section 5: Non-food item Volumes and Supply

The surveyor must choose an imported product among the products sold by the merchant on which the questions of this section will be asked

5.1	Select the main imported product	___	See code 1.13
5.2	For this product, do you currently have more or less customers compared to January 2016?	___	1. More 2. Less 3. Same 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
5.3	What is your approximate sales volumes per week for the product (in sacks of 100 kg)?	[_____]	sacks de 100 kg
5.4	Your product sales of last week have increased, decreased or remained the same compared to January 2016?	___	1. Increased by more than 50 percent 2. Increased by 10-49 percent 3. Increased by 0-9 percent 4. No change 5. Decreased more than 50 percent 6. Decreased by 10-49 percent 7. Decreased by 0-9 percent 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
5.4.1	If the sales volume increased, what is the main factor for it?	___	See code 4.6

5.4.2	If the sales volume decreased, what is the main factor for it?	___	See code 4.6
5.5	Have you changed your supply source for the product since you started your activity?	___	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
5.6	If 5.5 = 1, what changed in the way you obtained your supply?	___	1. Found a supplier in a more distant locality 2. Found a supplier in a closer locality 3. Found a supplier in the same locality 4. Other, specify 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
5.7	If 5.5 = 1, provide the main reason for this change	___	See code 4.6
5.8	In the future (6 months - 1 year), how do you think the situation might evolve?	___	1. Increase in demand 2. Decrease in demand 3. Increase in supply 4. Decrease in supply 5. Other, specify 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know

Section 6: Challenges

6.1	What is the biggest challenge/barrier to your activity for the future?	_____	
6.2	Are you comfortable with discussing trade activity problems in public?	___	1. Yes, very comfortable 2. Yes, comfortable 3. Yes, but it is a bit challenging 4. Yes, but it is very challenging 5. No, not at all 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know

Commentaries

1.	_____
2.	_____

A6. Transporters Questionnaire

To fill out before the interview by the surveyor

0.3	Date: __ __ / __ __ / 2017 Day Month
0.1	Surveyor name _____
0.2	Respondent name _____
0.4	Country name: <i>Niger</i>
0.6	Region name: <i>Diffa</i>
0.7	Commune name: _____
0.8	Town or Village name: _____
0.9	Market name: _____ Other, specify _____

To be read for the introduction of the surveyor and the survey, and to ask for consent

My name is

I am part of a WFP team. We are currently conducting a study on CBT. I would like to ask you a few questions on this subject. Our interview will last about 30 minutes. Your participation is voluntary and you may decline to answer one or several questions.

Can we start? 1 = Yes 2 = No |__|

1.0	May we have your telephone number?	__	1. No 2. Yes
	Write down the number (read the number aloud to ensure it is correct)	_____	
1.1	Man respondent __	Woman respondent __	
	How many vehicles came to the markets (including pickups)		
	1.2. On market day last week?	1.3 On market day, same period last year?	
	__	__	
1.4	When do these types of transportation means access this market?	1.4.1 __ 30-ton Truck	1. All year round 2. Only during the dry season 3. Never 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
		1.4.2 __ 20-ton Truck	
		1.4.3 __ 10-ton Truck	
		1.4.4 __ Pickup	
		1.4.5 __ Outboard	
1.5	Which ones of these transportation means are the most utilised?	1.5.1 __ 30-ton Truck	
		1.5.2 __ 20-ton Truck	
		1.5.3 __ 10-ton Truck	
		1.5.4 __ Pickup	
		1.5.5 __ Outboard	

1.6	1.6.1 Where do products you transport to this market essentially come from?	____	1. Same Department (admin 2) 2. Same Region 3. Other Regions in the country..... 4. Nigeria 5. Chad 6. Other countries (specify)..... 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know	
	1.6.2 What is the distance (km) from that supply market to this market?	____ km		
1.7	Provide the following information on the cost and transportation time since the boarding market?			
	In 2016	Currency 1. <i>FCFA Centre</i> 2. <i>FCFA West</i> 3. <i>Naira</i> 4. <i>Other (specify)</i>	Cost by transported unit	Travel time in hours
	Rainy season	____	_____	_____
	Dry season	____	_____	_____
1.8	What is the amount of taxes and fees a transporter must pay on this trajectory?			
	1.8.1 Currency 1. <i>FCFA Centre</i> 2. <i>FCFA West</i> 3. <i>Naira</i> 4. <i>Other (specify)</i>	1.8.2 Amount		1.8.3 Vehicle type 1. <i>30-ton Truck</i> 2. <i>20-ton Truck</i> 3. <i>10-ton Truck</i> 4. <i>Pick-up</i> 5. <i>Other</i>
	____	_____		_____
1.8.4	How many official control posts are there on this trajectory?	____		
1.8.5	How many informal control posts are there on this trajectory?	____		
1.9 & 1.10	Provide the following information on the cost and transportation time since the boarding market?			
		Currency 1. <i>FCFA Centre</i> 2. <i>FCFA West</i> 3. <i>Naira</i> 4. <i>Other (specify)</i>	Cost per litre of fuel purchased	Travel time in hours
	January 2016	____	_____	_____
	January 2017	____	_____	_____
1.11	What are the main constraints to the good functioning of your activity? (check the	1 ____	Insecurity/curfew	
		2 ____	Poor road conditions	

	corresponding boxes)	3 ___	Fuel availability or price
		4 ___	Not enough return freight
		5 ___	Not enough transportation demand
		6 ___	Lack of credit
		7 ___	Household chores
		8 ___	Other (specify)
		97 ___	Not applicable
		98 ___	Decline to answer
		99 ___	Doesn't know
1.12	In case of insecurity, what strategy is in place?	___	1. Stop transporting 2. Change itineraries 3. Change the time of transporting 4. Other, specify 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
1.13	What are the main challenges for drivers?	_____	
COMMENTARIES			
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.			

A7. Marché Questionnaire

To fill out before the interview by the surveyor

0.3	Date: __ __ / __ __ / 2017 Day Month
0.1	Surveyor name _____
0.2	Respondent name _____
0.4	Country name: <i>Niger</i>
0.6	Region name: <i>Diffa</i>
0.7	Commune name: _____
0.8	Town or Village name: _____
0.9	Market name: _____ Other, specify _____

To be read for the introduction of the surveyor and the survey, and to ask for consent

My name is

I am part of a WFP team. We are currently conducting a study on CBT. I would like to ask you a few questions on this subject. Our interview will last about 30 minutes. Your participation is voluntary and you may decline to answer one or several questions.

Can we start? 1 = Yes 2 = No |__|

SECTION 1: MARKET STRUCTURE AND PUBLIC POLICY INFLUENCE

1.1	Man respondent __	Woman respondent __	
1.2	How many retailers (= who sell to consumers) were active on the busiest market day last week?		
	1.2.1 Total	1.2.2 Men	
		1.2.3 Women	
1.3	How many wholesalers (= who sell to other merchants) were active on the busiest market day last week?		
	1.3.1 Total	1.3.2 Men	
		1.3.3 Women	
1.3 & 1.4	On this market, how are selling prices set?		
	1.3. Last week	1.4. In the same period in 2015	
	Millet	__	Millet
	Imported rice	__	Imported rice
	Maize/Corn	__	Maize/Corn
	Cowpea	__	Cowpea
	Livestock	__	Livestock
	Tarps	__	Tarps
	20 L Jerry cans	__	20 L Jerry cans
	Cooking pots N° 3	__	Cooking pots N° 3
	Plastic mats 2 seats	__	Plastic mats 2 seats
Simple blankets	__	Simple blankets	
Codes for 1.3 & 1.4:			
1. Prices are set by a government agent			
2. Prices are set by several wholesalers on the markets			
3. Prices are set by several wholesalers outside of the markets			
4. Prices are set by one wholesaler on the market			

	<p>5. Merchants consult each other to set a minimum price or a price bracket</p> <p>6. Each merchant sets his own price</p> <p>7. Prices are set based on those of another market</p> <p>8. Prices are set by merchant associations</p> <p>9. Other (specify)</p> <p>97. Not applicable</p> <p>98. Declines to answer</p> <p>99. Doesn't know</p>		
1.5	Is it easy to be a new seller in this market? (No= 1 ; Yes = 2 ; 97 = Not applicable ; 98 = Declines to answer ; 99 = Doesn't know)		__
1.5.1	If no, why _____		
1.5.2	How about for men? _____		
1.5.3	How about for women? _____		
1.6	Have the amount of taxes, fees or levies changed compared to last year?	_____	<p>1. There are more taxes to pay</p> <p>2. There are less taxes to pay</p> <p>3. No change</p> <p>97. Not applicable</p> <p>98. Declines to answer</p> <p>99. Doesn't know</p>
1.7	How have storage infrastructures evolved in this market compared to last year?	_____	<p>1. Improved</p> <p>2. Deteriorated</p> <p>3. No change</p> <p>97. Not applicable</p> <p>98. Declines to answer</p> <p>99. Doesn't know</p>
1.8	What is the maximal cereal quantity that can be stored on this market?	_____	In tons
1.9	What is the cereal quantity actually stored on this market?	_____	In tons
1.10	Do interventions from the government and its partners (sale at social prices, special shops, food distribution, etc.) have an influence on behaviour of merchants of this market?	_____	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>97. Not applicable</p> <p>98. Declines to answer</p> <p>99. Doesn't know</p>
1.10 Spec	If yes, describe how		_____
1.11	Do merchants experience difficulties because of exchange rates?	_____	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>97. Not applicable</p> <p>98. Declines to answer</p> <p>99. Doesn't know</p>
1.11 spec	If yes, which difficulties?		_____
1.11 spec-h	For men?		_____
1.11	For women?		_____

spec-f			
1.12	Do merchants experience difficulties because of population displacements?	_____	1. Yes 2. No 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
1.12 spec	If yes, which difficulties?		_____
1.12 spec-h	For men?		_____
1.11 spec-f	For women?		_____

SECTION 2: PHYSICAL ACCESS TO MARKETS

2.1	Is the market accessible all year round?	_____	1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes, but not by all transportation means 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
2.2	Where do market visitors come from? (Which communities, villages, towns, etc.)		
2.3	How has the number of people who come to the market changed since June 2016?	_____	1. Decreased 2. Increased 3. No change 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
2.4	Are there people who do not have access to the market?	_____	1. No 2. Yes 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know
2.5	If yes, which ones?		1= people with a handicap 2 = displaced people and refugees 3 = others (specify) -----
2.6	For which reasons (3 main reasons)?	_____ _____ _____	1 = cultural considerations 2 = insecurity 3 = Inter-community conflicts 4 = Lack of financial means 5 = transportation means/mobility 6 = Others (specify)
2.7	Is the market accessible by...?	_____	1. A paved road 2. A dirt road 3. A trail 4. A river 5. Other, specify: _____

			<p>97. Not applicable</p> <p>98. Declines to answer</p> <p>99. Doesn't know</p>
2.8	What often blocks access to this market?	_____	<p>1. Checkpoints</p> <p>2. Security incidents</p> <p>3. Weather conditions (floods, etc.)</p> <p>4. Others, specify _____</p> <p>97. Not applicable</p> <p>98. Declines to answer</p> <p>99. Doesn't know</p>
2.9	How has the number of merchants who trade in this market changed since June 2016?	_____	<p>1. Decrease</p> <p>2. Increase</p> <p>3. No change</p> <p>97. Not applicable</p> <p>98. Declines to answer</p> <p>99. Doesn't know</p>
2.10	For which reasons (3 main reasons)?	_____ _____ _____	<p>1 = cultural considerations</p> <p>2 = insecurity</p> <p>3 = Inter-community conflicts</p> <p>4 = transportation means/mobility</p> <p>5 = population displacement</p> <p>6 = Others (specify)</p>
2.11	Does the market operate all year round?	_____	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. Yes, but with a very stable transaction volume</p> <p>97. Not applicable</p> <p>98. Declines to answer</p> <p>99. Doesn't know</p>
2.11 spec	If 2 or 3, what are the off-peak periods?	_____	
2.12	Is the market visited by all types of ethnic groups?	_____	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. Yes</p> <p>97. Not applicable</p> <p>98. Declines to answer</p> <p>99. Doesn't know</p>
2.13	Is the market visited by all types of religious communities?	_____	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. Yes</p> <p>97. Not applicable</p> <p>98. Declines to answer</p> <p>99. Doesn't know</p>

SECTION 3: AVAILABILITY AND PRICE

Product Codes	Products	3.1 Is the following product sold on the market? 1. No 2. Yes 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know	3.2 Who sells them in general? 1. Usually men 2. Usually women 3. Same 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know	3.3 Where does this product come from? 1. Same department (admin 2) 2. Same Region 3. Other Regions in the country 4. Other country 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know	3.4 How this the supply level for this product compared to the same period last year? 1. Identical 2. Increased 3. Decreased 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know	3.5 If different, can you say why? 1. Application/Lifting of exit control measures in the zones 2. Border opening/closing 3. Supply Increase/Decrease 4. Strong/weak demand from other zones 5. Others, specify..... 97. Not applicable 98. Declines to answer 99. Doesn't know	3.6 A How much is this product sold this week?		
							Currency 1. CFA F Centre 2. CFA F West 3. Naira 4. Others (specify)	Amount	Unit 1. Coro 2. Sack 100kg 3. Sack 50kg 4. Kg 5. 500g 6. 250g 7. Litre 8. Cup 9. Head 10. Unit 11. Other..... 12. Not applicable 13. Decline answer 14. Doesn't know
P.01	Millet	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
P.02	Imported rice	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
P.03	Maize/corn	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
P.04	Cowpea	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
P.05	Livestock	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
P.06	Tarps	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
P.07	20L Cans	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
P.08	Cooking Pots N° 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
P.09	Plastic mats 2 seats	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
P.10	Blankets, cloth, clothes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			

P.11 If the population affected by the displacement were to receive a cash assistance, what effect do you think this support would have on the market situation?

P.12 If the population affected by the displacement were to receive a cash assistance, would there be any of the goods mentioned which the market could not provide?

1 = yes; 2 = no | _____ |

If no, Why?

GPS Coordinates	
1. Latitude: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	2. Longitude : _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Commentaries	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

