

Enabling Market Based Programming: Market Analysis in Counter Terrorism Contexts (Summary Document)

As conflict dynamics change around the world and we increasingly work in fragile contexts, humanitarian teams are being challenged to understand and work with markets where **Designated Terrorist Entities (DTEs) and Counter Terrorism Measures (CTMs)** are part of the operational landscape. Programs need to account for additional risks related to global and local CTMs, including legislation and sanctions, and should consider the opportunities market-based programming (MBP) offers in such contexts. The first step to do this, is to include consideration of DTEs and CTMs in market analysis.

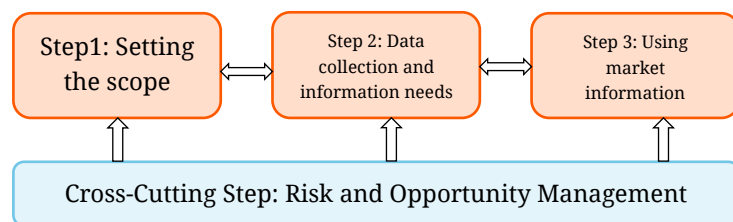
Why CTM and Markets

- CTMs can impact humanitarian needs, as well as market access and functionality.
- Factoring DTEs and CTMs into your market analysis will help you plan for and mitigate risks, as well as design more effective, principled programs.
- All humanitarian programs in CT Contexts need to be CTM sensitive and MBP is no exception. MBP, particularly the intention to use, support or change markets, must take CTM into account to design for success.
- MBP may ultimately be one way to mitigate CTM-related risks.

Framework Summary

Current market analysis toolkits and guidance are often silent on specific additional requirements in these contexts. This framework seeks to **layer counterterrorism considerations onto a standard market analysis** to help teams navigate these particularly challenging environments.

The Framework provides practical guidance through a series of steps and lines of inquiry that follow a basic market analysis process. It consists of four steps:



Step 1: Setting the scope: considerations for ensuring CTM are considered when setting the geographic and analytical scope of your market analysis.

Step 2: Data collection and information needs: additional information needed to understand the impact of and risks associated with CTM and how to adapt your data collection methodology to gather relevant data.

Step 3: Using market information: guidance on utilising the information collected to inform your analysis, including the impact of CTM on market access and functionality, to ultimately inform key MBP design decisions, e.g. use, support or change.

Cross-Cutting Step: Risk and opportunity management: focuses on managing risks and opportunities associated with undertaking MBP in CT contexts. Risk and Opportunity Management is cross-cutting and applies across all of the steps.

Key Takeaways for Decision Makers

1. DTEs and CTMs can have a significant negative impact on local market systems and humanitarian response. It is important for agencies to understand and manage this risk;
2. Where relevant, market analysis should account for the presence of DTEs and CTMs by considering their influence on market access and functionality. This will support more effective, risk-informed program design;
3. Information on DTEs and CTMs should be layered into standard market analysis steps, as opposed to requiring a separate analytical process;
4. Adopting MBP in CT contexts requires managing both risks and opportunities. Risks arise from DTE and CTM impacts and certain common or specific features of MBP but can be mitigated through standalone action or program design; and
5. MBP may even help counter negative DTE and CTM impacts on markets and affected populations.