



Community of Practice

21 January 2020

Learning workshop on Market Systems Development

1



Agenda

- 13:00 13:30: Welcome and introduction (Rojan Bolling, Knowledge Broker, F&BKP)
- 13:30 14:45: Introduction to Market Systems Development in Fragile Contexts (Alison Hemberger, Markets Team Lead, Mercy Corps)
- 14:45 15:15: Questions and Discussion
- 15:15 15:30: Coffee Break
- 15:30 16:15: Operational Lessons from using Market Systems Development in Fragile Contexts
- 16:15 16:45: Plenary discussion on lessons learned
- **16:45 17:00**: Wrap-up
- 17:00 18:00: Networking drinks.



Recap of the last CoP meeting



- Market-based agriculture in fragile settings
 - Coordination in the humanitarian-development nexus
 - Agribusiness and value chain promotion in fragile settings

3



Recap – some key observations

- Most people affected by shocks in fragile settings do not receive humanitarian aid
- In fragile settings the job is the person
- When there is a prospect of market-led recovery there is a tendency to 'pick the winners' – small farmers lost out in North Uganda
- We need to work with actors that are there, whether or not they are 'good actors'
- The costs of implementing a value chain programme are higher in fragile settings



Recap: outcomes

- An important bottleneck for nexus programming is the siloed approach of donors
- Policy frameworks that focus on 'root causes' are in danger of being overly ambitious
- Practitioners should pay attention to the choices they make during their entire programming process: how do operational choices made now impact the ability to link up or integrate in the humanitarian-development nexus later?

5



Hats



"The consultant said I was wearing too many hats."





- What is currently being done to facilitate transitions towards market-oriented approaches along the humanitarian-development nexus?
- Knowledge broker documenting experience and lessons
- Quick-scans of evaluation and case studies
- Interviews currently active programmes
- Preliminary outcomes

7



The Broker project

- Quick-scan: Lessons of market-oriented programmes in fragile settings (humanitarian, resilience, development)
- Knowledge gaps
 - Dealing with trade-offs
 - Effects of interventions focusing on enabling environment
 - Lessons on support for agro-dealers, trade, small business
 - Experience with market programming in humanitarian interventions, beyond cash/vouchers



- Looking for innovative programming
- 17 Interviews: Mercy Corps, Agora Global, RVO, Leiden University, Danish Refugee Corps, EKN Ghana, International Rescue Committee, NABC, East-West Seed, GIZ, Adam Smith International, TechnoServe, Cordaid
- Market systems or value chain programming, or programmes that combined this with vouchers/cash

	NGO	Policy	Private sector	Research
General expertise	1			1
Nigeria	6	2	2	1
DRC	2			
South Sudan	2			

9



The Broker project

- How do organizations balance trade-offs between humanitarian and development objectives?
 - Donor requirements, organizational expertise, timeframes determining factors
 - Most programmes focus on youth, women, most vulnerable. Target refugee, returnee and host populations. Some shift to more economically active (pre-existing skills and businesses)
 - (International) competitiveness value chains considered in few programmes (but: demand for vegetables, local markets)
 - Market-oriented programming in relatively stable areas combined with humanitarian food security programming in others



- What (innovation) is currently being done to facilitate transitions from humanitarian to development work?
 - Most activities not innovative per sé
 - Tendency towards facilitation between market actors observed
 - Cost sharing with private sector actors
 - Indirect delivery of trainings, extension

11



The Broker project

- How are transitions facilitated through partnerships and coordination?
 - Many complained about uncoordinated, free distribution of low quality seeds (but: in some cases still possible to market seeds)
 - Most, but not all, engaged in coordination efforts
 - Operating in consortia can be an effective way to bridge humanitarian and development approaches



- This is my final slide
- Questions raised:
 - How does partnering with private sector actors relate to the principled humanitarian approach?
 - How does increased economic activity that is informally taxed (e.g. checkpoints) influence conflict dynamics?

13



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