

# DCED Global Seminar 2024

Can MSD achieve meaningful impact  
in fragile contexts?

October 3, 2024

# Can MSD achieve meaningful impact in fragile contexts?

Learning From Mature MSD Programs

## > Can MSD achieve meaningful impact in fragile contexts?

Speakers:

<b>SHARPE Ethiopia</b>	Paul Joicey (DAI)	Protracted Displacement
<b>RRA Nigeria</b>	John Rachkara (Mercy Corps)	Ongoing Shocks
<b>AIMS</b>	Nadja Nutz (ILO)	Refugee Focus

## > WHAT IS DIFFERENT ABOUT MSD IN FCAS?

- Displacement Context & Lack of Social Cohesion
- Different Constraints and Levels/Types of Market Engagement
- Likely influence of humanitarian aid
- Understanding the WHO is as important as the WHAT
- Segmented Analysis and Theories of Change
- Include some direct support to ensure inclusive market system change?
- Monitoring at household-level

See [www.refugeeselfreliance.org/rsri-publications](http://www.refugeeselfreliance.org/rsri-publications)



CAN MARKET SYSTEMS  
APPROACHES CATALYZE  
SELF-RELIANCE FOR  
FORCIBLY DISPLACED AND  
HOST POPULATIONS?

Key Considerations and Strategies

# > SHARPE Ethiopia

- SHARPE is an adapted market systems development programme that works in 3 refugee hosting regions of Ethiopia – Dollo Ado and Jijiga in the Somali region which hosts 250,000 Somali refugees in 8 camps; and Gambella which hosts 380,000 South Sudanese refugees in 7 camps.
- FCDO funded. September 2019 – March 2025 with total budget of \$17,500,000
- Overall goal: create improved economic opportunities for 125,000 people, both hosts and refugees – improved incomes; cost savings; new/better jobs - increasing their resilience and the resilience of target market systems.

**225**

partnerships with  
businesses



**9,691**

business  
linkages  
facilitated



**\$2,340,000**

invested by  
partners



**121,281**

experienced  
impact level  
change



**\$45,530,000**

additional sales  
from SHARPE  
supported  
business models



**147,201** with

better enterprise  
or household  
performance



**229,700**

refugees and  
hosts reached by  
SHARPE



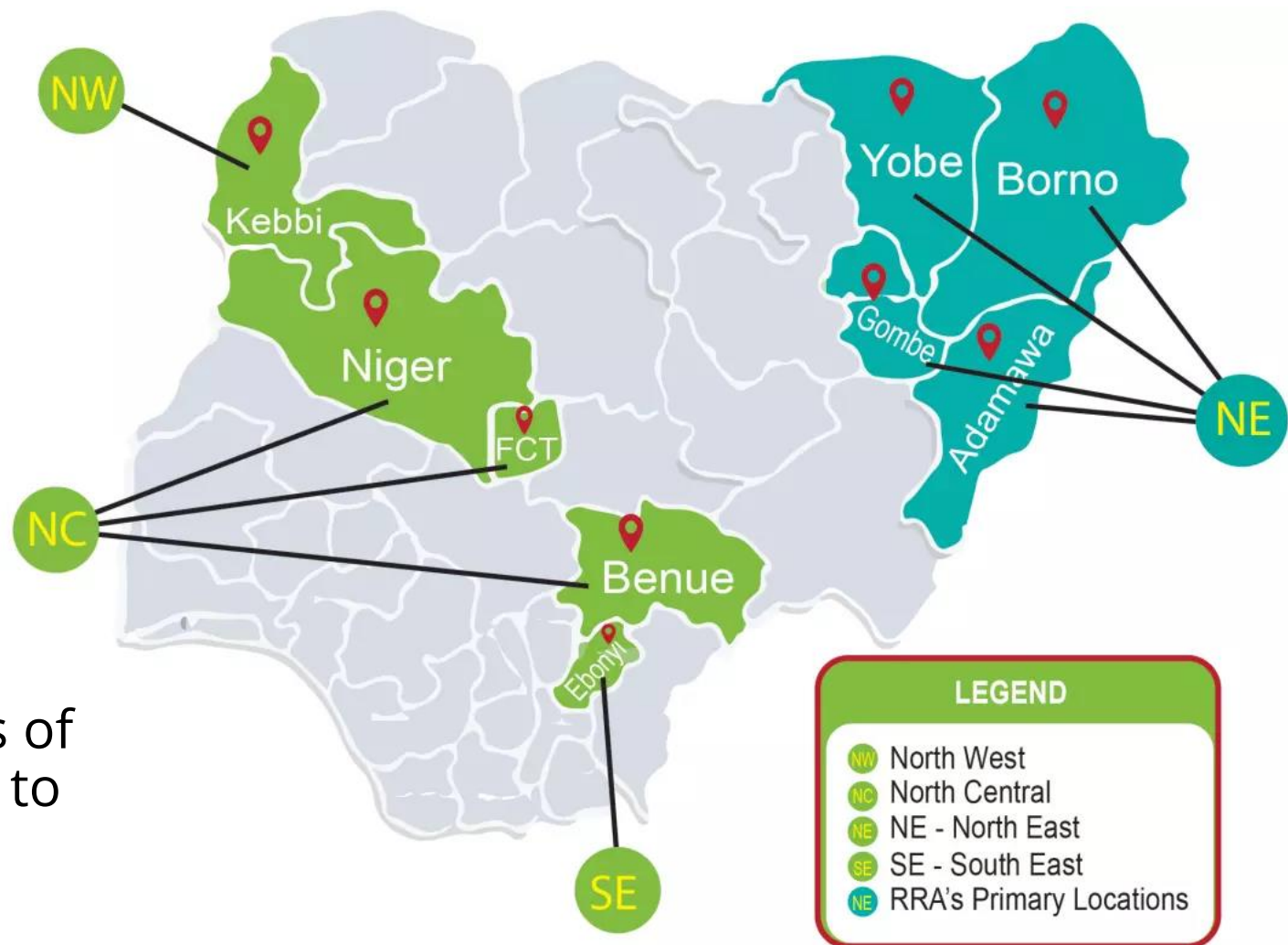
**\$12,430,000**

in increased  
income



# > RURAL RESILIENCE ACTIVITY Nigeria

- Funded by USAID Feed the Future
- October 2019 – present
- \$ 49 million
- Facilitates and protects economic recovery
- uses systems approach to strengthen resilience
- Intervene in critical sources of resilience (livestock, access to finance, ag inputs, microenterprises)





# RRA Figures, Outcomes, and Impact

## Market level

Sales, Investments,  
Commitments  
(private sector) ~\$120M

Micro enterprises  
supported ~20K

Savings and Credits ~\$6M

Ministries, Departments,  
Agencies ~14

Rural Resilience  
Activity  
2020 - 2024

## Household Level

Productivity ~2X  
Income ~3X  
Nutrition YoY ^ ~16%

Competitive  
market access  
+  
Increase access  
to information ~5M

Direct  
participants ~800K

Growth

Participants

Resilient

## > The ILO's Approach to Inclusive Market Systems (AIMS)

- AIMS was developed in 2014 collaboration with the UNHCR and seeks to apply the MSD approach to the context of forced displacement
- To date, the methodology has been applied in 20+ refugee-hosting countries
- Foresees a 'push-pull' approach that combines pure MSD interventions to develop markets and create opportunities (i.e. the pull) with more direct interventions to tackle refugee-specific constraints (i.e. the push)

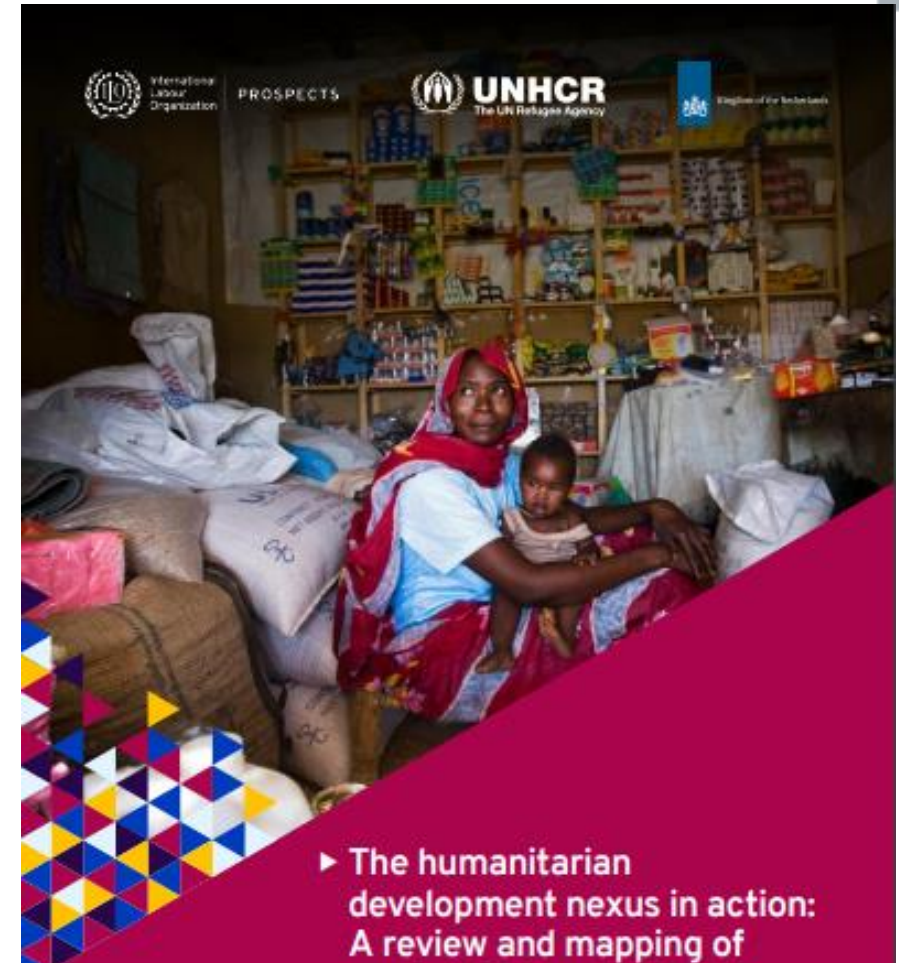




## > A global study to map out market-led approaches in the humanitarian development nexus

### Key finding:

- Only 'push': not sustainable, does not address root cause of lack of job opportunities
- Only 'pull' (MSD): job creation in a first step benefits primarily the ones that are most 'market-ready'
- Hence: AIMS combines push and pull



► The humanitarian development nexus in action: A review and mapping of market-led approaches in forced displacement contexts



## ➤ Example: engaging the private sector in win-win situations in Uganda

- Project facilitates links between refugees and cassava/sesame off-taker Ag-Ploutus
- trains 'village agents' who act as intermediaries



- Refugees gain access to pre-financed inputs, training and a guaranteed off-taker market for sesame
- Additional jobs created for village agents who act as intermediaries who buy and sell produce
- Village agents sell to off-taker Ag-Ploutus who obtains the quantities needed for export



## > Discussion & Q&A – Tell us your Experiences and Thoughts

More resources:

[www.beamexchange.org](http://www.beamexchange.org)

[www.ilo.org/AIMS](http://www.ilo.org/AIMS)

[www.marketsincrises.net](http://www.marketsincrises.net)

[www.refugeeselfreliance.org](http://www.refugeeselfreliance.org)



MiC Discourse Forum:

