**Facilitation Guide**

**Emergency Response Workshop**

**Session 1.1: Intro to MBRRR 1 hr**

**Objectives of the session**

* Participants understand the aims of market-based programming
* Participants understand why MBRRR is important
* Participants can name main standards and key tools recommended by CRS for MBRRR

**Key Messages**

* Market-based programs are critical for supporting local markets in an emergency
* Strengthening markets can improve everyone’s lives and livelihoods; harming markets can have serious negative impacts, particularly on the poor.
* It is important to understand markets, so we know if our programs are strengthening or harming them.

**Materials**

* Internet for video; Speakers for video (to project from computer)
* Handout 1.1.1
* Handout 1.1.2

**Facilitation**

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| **Time** | **Method** | **Facilitation notes** |
| 10 mins | Video & plenary discussion | **Why is market-based programming important?****Ask**: Why is market-based programming important? Solicit a few answers.**Show** video (4 minutes) – see **Slide 3** for link.**Ask** if someone can share an example of a program they’ve done well using a market-based approach. What made it successful?**Now ask** if someone can share an example of a program they’ve done that didn’t have the best results. What went wrong? What did they learn from that? |
| 30 mins | Presentation, with audience participation | **Market-based RRR****Slide 4**. Ask someone to read the definition aloud.**Slide 5a. Market-integrated relief**: practice of working through markets to provide relief and basic services (transfer of assets & services)**Ask**: What is an example of this? A: Seed fairs, cash or vouchers**Slide 5b. Indirect market support :** address bottlenecks in market systems to facilitate the delivery of (a) specific good(s) to a defined vulnerable target group. Market support could include activities such as infrastructure rehabilitation, loans or grants to traders, transport subsidies, advocacy on trade policies etc.**Ask:** What is an example of this? A: In the Philippines, our assessment showed that we needed to provide people with agricultural input to restart livelihoods. our assessment also showed that people preferred locally-made tools rather than imported ones, but the local blacksmiths had lost their grinders and other important assets they used to make tools. CRS provided them with cash grants to enable them to restart their businesses.**Slide 5c. Market strengthening and development:** related to economic recovery and/or strengthening of market systems, primarily with the objective of reinforcing markets, and thereby protecting, rehabilitating and strengthening livelihoods. **Make the point** that PIQA usually focuses on this part, as it is usually longer-term development.**Slide 6** is a visual version of these concepts.**Slide 7**. Response Analysis is: ***The analytical process by which the objectives and modality of program response options are determined, and potentially harmful consequences are minimized***This slide shows response options on the left. It shows 2 common types of market-based programs:* Cash
* Vouchers

Market support is less common, but also critical. **Ask**: Why is “in-kind” considered a market-based response here here?A: The decision to do an in-kind distribution should still be based on some kind of assessment of needs as well as market function. Thus, even an in-kind distribution should not be “market indifferent”.Slide 8. This is an EMMA map. We will have a session on this later. These maps show how the supply chain was affected in a crisis, and thus helps practitioners determine the most appropriate response options.**Slide 8** shows the rice market before the crisis.**Ask**: Why is it important to know what a situation was like before the crisis? A: We need to know what “normal” was like, so we can help restore market function and better address livelihoods needs. Having a pre-crisis assessment also makes market assessments shorter and easier in the case of a disaster. CRS is focusing now on conducting pre-crisis market assessments in some areas.**Slide 9** shows the rice market map after the crisis. (This is an example of post-earthquake Haiti.) **Ask for a volunteer** to come to the screen and point out: What do you see that is different? What has the crisis affected? [NB. You’ll go into more detail on this in a later session.]**Slide 10** shows indirect support options. Supporting intermediaries (like Madam Saras) or infrastructure (like warehousing) is also an important way to support.Conclusion from these 3 slides: Such mapping can show the different types of response options. Even without those maps, you can make good determinations of appropriate responses. |
| 15 minutes | Presentation in plenary | **MBRRR SO (SIP)****Slide 11.** MBRRR is SO1 of the agency’s SPA. We have committed to adhering to 2 sets of standards: Sphere and MERS. There are separate sessions on these.**Give handout 1.1.2** that shows the various standards that will be discussed in later sessions.**Slide 12** shows the [draft] indicators for measuring success:* *% of Final Evaluations (and/or Real Time Evaluations & After Action Reviews as appropriate) that report a high level [to be defined] of* ***community (male and female) satisfaction*** *related to the* ***timeliness, appropriateness, effectiveness*** *of the response*
* *% of ERR projects that are* ***based on gender-disaggregated emergency situational assessment*** *and* ***community consultation*** *in the design*
* *% of ERR projects that are* ***based on a market assessment and response analysis***
* ***Value of cash or vouchers*** *used by beneficiaries in local markets*

**Slides 13 and 14** illustrate the DSPN for the last indicator – total value of C/V.**Ask**: What is the difference between these two account codes? Why is it important to have account codes for this?**Slides 15, 16, 17** show the 3 main standards CRS programs adhere to.**Slide 17** includes a list of MAIN CRS TOOLS. These include:1. CaLP market assessment and analysis standards [these are useful to design market assessments]
2. CRS market assessment tool (market surveys, household-level surveys) [these can be distributed in the session on market assessments]
3. CRS decision tree tool (rf. MIFIRA, IRC) [this can be distributed in the session on response analysis]
4. EMMA market system maps [these will be explored in the session on market system mapping]
5. CRS cash/ voucher implementation tools (includes excel sheets for implementation of voucher programs; DiNERS manual provides guidance for market-based voucher programs)
6. MARKit (market price monitoring tool)

**Slide 18**. MBRRR isn’t only food. |
| 5 mins | Plenary | **Slide 19. Conclude** with key messages; solicit any thoughts, reactions or questions on market concepts from the participants. |