MbaiK BASED PROGRAMMING (MBP)
What’s It All About?
What is a market?

Before, during and after a crisis hits, communities around the world are buying and selling. Markets are places where these buyers and sellers come together to exchange goods and services. It doesn’t have to be a physical place (eg online shopping) but there do need to be at least two sellers for a healthy market.

Communities and markets have relationships at all times.
What is MBP?

Market Based Programming (MBP) in Oxfam’s work means we always consider existing markets – through assessments, analysis and programming – across all phases of a response and across all technical sectors.

At Oxfam, we believe programmes which are market-based can:

- Be cheaper and quicker using existing market supply chains, capacities and networks
- Provide choice and dignity to populations
- Contribute towards market rehabilitation and economic recovery
- Support community engagement by linking local stakeholders to expressed community needs
- Link with the private sector to foster innovation
- Tackle questions of power dynamics and inequality around buying and selling
For example:
In the aftermath of a natural disaster, such as an earthquake or hurricane, markets often bounce back and can supply goods and services before aid agencies can reach populations in need. If aid agencies do not understand this dynamic and ignore local markets they can unintentionally exacerbate the suffering of the community.
A market based approach could either use, support or develop markets – or a combination of these.

### Definitions

**USING MARKETS**
Buying and/or selling using existing markets, where they are still functioning, to assist affected populations

**SUPPORTING MARKETS**
Actions to re-establish supply chains/essential services, and help existing market actors recover from the impact of a shock if markets themselves have been disrupted by a crisis

**DEVELOPING MARKETS**
Longer term engagements to bring about change in a market system

### Using Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Using</th>
<th>Example 1</th>
<th>Example 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-purpose cash transfers to affected communities</td>
<td>Local procurement of latrine slabs for a WASH programme</td>
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### Supporting Markets

<table>
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<th>Example 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash grants to small rice traders to support food distributions</td>
<td>Helping solar light vendors to open bank accounts and receive digital payments</td>
</tr>
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### Developing Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Developing</th>
<th>Example 1</th>
<th>Example 2</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Capacity building and financial planning for local fresh vegetable co-operatives</td>
<td>Support women’s groups to establish enterprises to manufacture and sell soap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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How do we do this at Oxfam?

We want to develop a full and continuous understanding of the status quo in the communities we support.

ASK YOURSELF:
How are markets working and how are people engaging with them in all stages of an emergency?

CONDUCTING MARKET ANALYSIS THROUGHOUT

BEFORE CRISIS
Checking traders’ storage capacity and stock

DURING CRISIS
Assessing if critical items (such as food or water) can be supplied locally

AFTER CRISIS
Seeing what support is needed to help agricultural markets recover

Examples

We can do this through understanding:

- Market access
- Market functionality
Very often we overlook speaking to traders in our work. Talk to traders and communities about:

**ACCESS**
- **Physical** Can all people safely travel to markets? Are roads and bridges intact?
- **Financial** Are goods affordable? Are prices too high for transport to markets?
- **Social** Can people of all genders, backgrounds, ethnicities and religions access markets?

**FUNCTIONALITY**
- **Prices** Are they normal/high/low?
- **Sellers** Are there enough sellers? What is their capacity?
- **Rules** Are there rules or external changes impacting the markets?
- **Goods/Services** Are they available in terms of quality and quantity? Are there problems in supply chains?

**ASK YOURSELF:** Have you spoken to traders? Do you know about prices?
**Zimbabwe**

**Hygiene NFI Market Development**

1. **THE CONTEXT**
   - Households in urban areas of the capital, Harare, lack safe, clean water and suffer from repeated outbreaks of water borne diseases like Cholera.

2. **THE MARKET ANALYSIS**
   - A market and needs assessment revealed that essential household water treatment chemicals could be available on the local markets. Despite households having sufficient funds to buy such products, they chose not to. This created low demand so traders simply did not stock them.

3. **THE MBP SOLUTION**
   - Oxfam used the local market by offering household vouchers for locally produced water treatment chemicals. The market was also developed by and preferences encouraged through a ‘buy one get one free’ offer with local shops and hygiene promotion activities.

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**South Sudan**

**Canoe Vouchers**

1. **THE CONTEXT**
   - In South Sudan, populations had fled conflict and food insecurity and were living on remote islands in a swampland – in need of humanitarian aid.

2. **THE MARKET ANALYSIS**
   - Oxfam analysed the needs and the markets. People needed transportation to the mainland for food distributions or medical treatment. There were many canoe operators in the local area who were in need of business.

3. **THE MBP SOLUTION**
   - Oxfam designed a voucher system to use the local market for canoe transportation services to help populations access the mainland. We also supported canoe operators with training and they in turn could increase their income through the initiative.
For more information on MBP in Oxfam or advice you can check out
www.oxfam.org.uk/markets