

RAPID ASSESSMENT FOR MARKET REPORT

Haiti, Grande Anse- Les Irois and Ainse d’Hainault, Hurricane Matthew 2016

Report Author: Andra Gulei

Position/ Job Title: FACT Livelihoods Haiti Hurricane Matthew response operation

RAM team members and positions: Haiti Red Cross volunteers

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Type(s) of shock:	Hurricane Mathew
Date(s) of shock(s):	3- 4 October 2016
Date of RAM assessment:	26 - 29 October 2016
Affected areas assessed:	Grande Anse: Les Irois, Ainse d’Hainault, Jeremie
Total population in affected area: <i>(Number of households and people)</i>	38.818 Households/ 194.092 people in Les Irois, Ainse d’Hainault, Jeremie (Source: DPC data collection Grande Anse)
Affected population within affected area: <i>(Number of households and people)</i>	30.546 Households/152.726 people in Les Irois, Ainse d’Hainault, Jeremie (Source: DPC data collection Grande Anse)
Average Household size: <i>(Source of information)</i>	5 people
Location of affected population: <i>(IDP/ stationary in homes etc...)</i>	Homes, emergency shelters, hosted by families
Markets assessed:	Jeremie Les Irois Ainse d’Hainault
Number of traders (wholesalers and retailers) and market representatives included in assessment:	53 wholesalers and retailers 12 informants in focus groups
Commodity type(s), volume(s) and duration requested by shock-affected population <i>(quantity, frequency and duration and any quality specifications if necessary)</i>	Hygiene products Construction materials Food items Fishing materials

Humanitarian needs analysis and response summary

Almost one month since Hurricane Matthew struck Haiti affecting at least 20 percent of the territory with worst impacts, reported in the southern departments, mainly in Grande-Anse and Sud Departments, as well as Nippes, Sud-est, Ouest and Nord Ouest departments, and causing the death of at least 546 persons as confirmed by the Haiti Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC).

As of today, Humanitarian needs include access to sufficient supply of quality water, education, shelter, child protection, health, and nutrition. People in risk of food insecurity are located in areas where over 75 per cent of the population was affected by the hurricane. As of 21 October, nearly 141,500 people were still displaced and evacuated in 204 shelters with approximately 94 percent of the shelters in Grande-Anse and Sud Departments. After heavy rains, suspected cholera cases have risen. The Government of Haiti and relief actors are to undertake a large scale oral cholera vaccine campaign in November, covering communes in Grande-Anse and Sud. (UN/Government). There are still areas that are inaccessible by roads for distributions due to damage infrastructures but mainly to weather conditions. Security issues in some areas is a challenge during distributions with manifestations, sporadic looting of trucks of distribution items.

The humanitarian response of the Haiti Red Cross¹ and its RCRC Movement partners in Haiti is ongoing with relief distributions and needs assessment for Shelter, WASH, Livelihoods and Health. Distribution activities are ramping up and getting forward in more remote areas. As for now, relief and food distributions have essentially been made in North-West, Grande-Anse, la Gonave and South areas with support from the American Red Cross, French Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and IFRC. HRC and Dominican Red Cross distributed, from 24 to 29 October, 16,085 liters of safe water to 6,000 families in Anse d'Hainault. In collaboration with ICRC, HRC offers family reunification services (RFL). The RFL service has so far helped with the reunification of 13 families, the tracing of 30 families and the distribution of 16 messages to detainees, sent from their family. The Emergency Operation Center (EOC) has been established at the Haitian Red Cross base camp in Port-au-Prince (PaP) to offer a common working space for movement partners (HRC, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs) with presence of all services and sectors.

To support a better risk informed response decisions, at the end of October 2016, was conducted a rapid assessment on local markets in Les Irois and Ainse d'Hainault, priority are of intervention for shelter, livelihoods and wash.

Commodities:

For hygiene and food items, the selected products are those included in the relief kits being distributed, for construction materials, items are those needed for house building or reparation to be used in addition to other local materials; and fishing items are those identified as basic for the fishermen to retake their activity.

Hygiene	Construction materials	Food items	Fishing materials
<i>Washing powder</i> <i>Toilet paper</i> <i>Body soap</i> <i>Tooth paste</i> <i>Tooth brush</i>	<i>CGI (corrugated galvanize iron sheet)</i> <i>Ridge cap</i> <i>Umbrella nails</i>	<i>Rice</i> <i>Oil</i> <i>Corn</i> <i>Black beans</i> <i>Flour</i>	<i>Wire</i> <i>Lead</i> <i>Hook</i> <i>Nylon</i>

¹ For more information about RCRC Movement response you can consult

<i>Shampoo</i> <i>Razor</i> <i>Hygienic pads</i>	<i>Cement Portland</i>	<i>Sugar</i> <i>Salt</i> <i>Wheat</i> <i>Salmon can</i>	
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Methodology:

Following the RCRC guidelines for Rapid Assessment on Markets (RAM²) the assessment consisted in:

- Direct observation
- Data collection/ survey supported by the Haiti RC volunteers. A total of 54 traders were interview, looking for a medium of 5 traders per type of commodities in each locality and trying to consult both shops and informal merchants in market places: 14 for construction, 15 for hygiene, 17 for food and 7 fishing materials.
- Key informants and discussions with traders
- Group discussions

Information was collected on actual prices, prices evolution, provisioning frequency, storage capacity, affectation and difficulties after the hurricane.

Due to time and mobilization constraints, only markets in Ainse d’Hainault, Les Irois and Jeremie were analyzed. Ainse d’Hainault and Les Irois because are the areas of intervention prioritized and Jeremie as the capital of the department and its importance as intermediate market.

Other organizations are conducting markets assessment in Grande Anse, even if it is not for Les Irois and Ainse d’Hainault the information should be verify for the connected markets that can influence those ones.

MARKET MAPPING AND TRADER ANALYSIS

Different types of traders have been consulted, formal shops but also informal merchants on market places and we can conclude that markets are well connected even in remote areas and so they are well integrated despite the transport difficulties due to road bad conditions. The market and shops in Ainse d’Hainault are connected to the markets in Grande Anse, depending for some products on Dame Marie and Jeremie, and markets on the main road like Moron and Chambelan. So market assessments form this areas should be consulted to contrast information and follow price evolution. On the other side, the market and shops in Les Irois is more connected to Les Cayes than Grande Anse, so the information from ongoing market assessment in Les Cayes is important for the markets in Les Irois and should be consulted.

For the vegetables and food items produced in the region, markets used to depend on the local production now devastated, but as the Government through MARNDR, CNSA and WFP are conducting a market assessment for food items, these markets are not the aim of this study. The food items analyzed are not necessary locals but more susceptible to be bought in shops/markets and coming from other regions.

No monopoly was identified at local level, markets are diversified and for each type of items there are many traders. But the monopoly can happens at suppliers’ level; this information couldn’t be verified so attention should be paid to this level of the markets systems.

² http://rcmcash.org/toolkit/#o_module-2-assessment-m2_3-rapid-market-assessment

1. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS COMMON TO ALL COMODITIES MARKETS

1.1. The impact of the hurricane on physical access of the affected population to their markets.

The main problem are the road conditions that difficult the transit most specially if rains. Inhabitants of the communities connected by the main roads can access markets normally. Those living in communities faraway from main roads may have more difficulties to access markets and to carry back the purchased items.

Debris from the hurricane are almost cleaned out of the main roads and the primary road network is maintained but secondary roads may be hazardous during the rainy season. As the rainy reason is still running, roads may be flooded after a thunderstorm or sudden rains in several points. No bridges on the road. The port in Jérémie is not functional due to lack of security and position in town center but the port is Anse d'Hainault is functional.

This main road from Les Cayes to Jeremie is in good condition and is maintained by MTPTC. The main road to the west coast (Jérémie - Dame-Marie) is made of stones, gravel and sludge and it is opened to 4x4 cars and 10T trucks with no cargo or limited loading.

In Ainse d'Hainault the market has been completely destroyed so the presence of sellers is reduced in the market place as they have changed and prefer to occupy streets in town, so they are spread around.

Shops are opened and functionally. Traders in Les Irois mention they have lost stocks a cause of rain and floods.

1.2. Affected household purchasing power/ demand and changes in consumer behavior.

According consulted traders, demand has decreased for hygiene and food items, while, as expected; the demand for construction materials has been increased. For the fishing items 50% of traders say the demand decreased while for other has not changed.

The reduction on the demand has different causes that can be summarize on the lack of sufficient incomes to cover all their needs at the same level they did before due to:

- People need to face new expenditures now that they need to repair their houses
- Households have lost their source of incomes (they've lost the crops stoked for sale; the devastation of the fruit trees and vegetable gardens they use to sell; the impossibility or reduced capacity to retake their activities like fishing because of the loss of assets)
- Households displaced in shelter or with families that don't use the same markets anymore.

Attention should be paid to the relief distributions and its impact on the local markets and demand, beneficiaries receiving food and hygiene items don't buy them locally anymore.

1.3. The impact of the shock on the supply chain of the commodities analyzed.

Regarding the storage and stocks available, is common to all type of items and for all traders to not keep stocks but replace them depending on the sales. The most common frequency

for provisioning is weekly. In general, when they need more products they call their suppliers but they prefer not to keep stocks.

An important aspect to pay attention when considering the availability of the products is that traders use to have those products that are demanded by the people so maybe some products are not available because usually they are not demanded. This is the case of the rage cap, identified as an item that can improve constructions but not used and so not available on shops, the same for buckets, jerry cans or mosquito nets.

Traders don't use to have their own transport means but is more common to rent or pay for a space in a shared truck when needed. Nevertheless traders prefer to work with suppliers instead of going to the main market to replace stocks, so they call their suppliers when they need products and the suppliers are those transporting products to the traders.

For the petty trade in local markets, women (is an activity that use to be done by women) go to the related markets to buy the products they will resell.

There are no problems related to the supply chain for traders consulted in Jeremie as once the road was opened they can access Port au Prince and their suppliers can come in town.

In Les Irois and Ainse d'Hainault immediately after the hurricane traders faced difficulties to contact their suppliers due to the affectation of communications by telephone and the state of the roads. For the Les Irois, depending more on the markets in Les Cayes, the difficulties to access the area by road have been offset by transporting materials with boats from Les Cayes.

Difficulties go down at the same time the roads become passable again and communications are reestablished.

1.4. The capacity of retailers and wholesalers to increase their supply to meet increased demand for analyzed commodities and related price implications (if any).

Almost all traders said they can increase the frequency of the provisioning and the available products, it depends on the demand. And the few ones that said that couldn't is because they don't have the financial capacity to increase their demand to their suppliers.

Traders located in formal shops are in a better position to increase the offer as they have the space for storage, mainly those dedicated to construction materials.

About prices, local suppliers don't respond with higher prices to an increasing demand but they depend on the markets in PaP and Les Cayes and if prices increase there, that will be reflected with higher prices at local level. The same if transport cost increases. The most common reason for an increase on prices is the risk of devaluation of Haitian Gourde value against the US Dollar.

1.5. Changes in the types (quality) and quantities of commodities analyzed.

No changes were identified. For the construction materials, specialists must verify the quality of race cap and CGI sold in local markets as there are different types.

1.6. The impact of the shock on prices of the commodities analyzed.

Nor traders neither the customers have mentioned significant changes on prices for any of the products analyzed. But attention must be paid in the next future as now suppliers are still selling the stocks they have previous to the hurricane (except for vegetables) so this may change in the next future when they will need to replace the stocks. Local markets depend on markets in PaP and Les Cayes for provisioning so any change there, will change reality in the rural areas.

The information about prices for food items should be confirmed with the market analysis information from MARNDR/CNSA and WFP as it will be a more in deep assessment.

1.7. Opportunities for market based interventions to support market rehabilitation.

Roads infrastructure needs to be improved to facilitate an easy access of goods and services to the market and the access of more remoted households to the markets.

Cash transfer programs can be a tool to increase the purchasing capacity of the households and the recuperation of the markets that face the decrease of the demand due to the lack of incomes of families. Conditional cash or use of vouchers and payments in advance could improve traders' capacity to respond an increase of the demand.

The access to credits is very limited, should be considered interventions that can improve access to credit both for traders and customers.

1.8. Assumptions, difficulties and challenges faced in the assessment that users of RAM Report must be aware of.

As mentioned, constrains related to time and available resources limited the capacity of data collection. Even if highly recommended, no market systems mapping has been realized because the limited information, for a better informed response for shelter and livelihoods market system mapping is recommended for CGI and seeds.

For some items the prices information was collected for the same item but different characteristics in terms of size or weight and this difficult the comparison between priced offered for the different traders.

1.9. Implementation experience in the area and related lessons learned, and activities planned or being implemented by other agencies.

Lessons learned

For the data collection the volunteers training should be done with the support of sectorial experts to give them a technical briefing to ensure the correct understanding of the technical characteristics of the items and the uniformity of the information collected.

Activities planned or being implemented by other agencies.

Other organizations are conducting market assessments in the affected areas, not in Les Irois and Ainse d'Hainault but Grande Anse, Les Cayes and Nippes.

A markets assessment for food items is being conducted by the MARNDR/CNSA/WFP in Grande Anse and Les Cayes and CRS, Mercy Corps and Oxfam also plan EMMA studies. When published, information should be available on the links below:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/haiti/>

<https://www.acaps.org/country/haiti/special-reports#container-807>

2.1 ANALYSIS FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

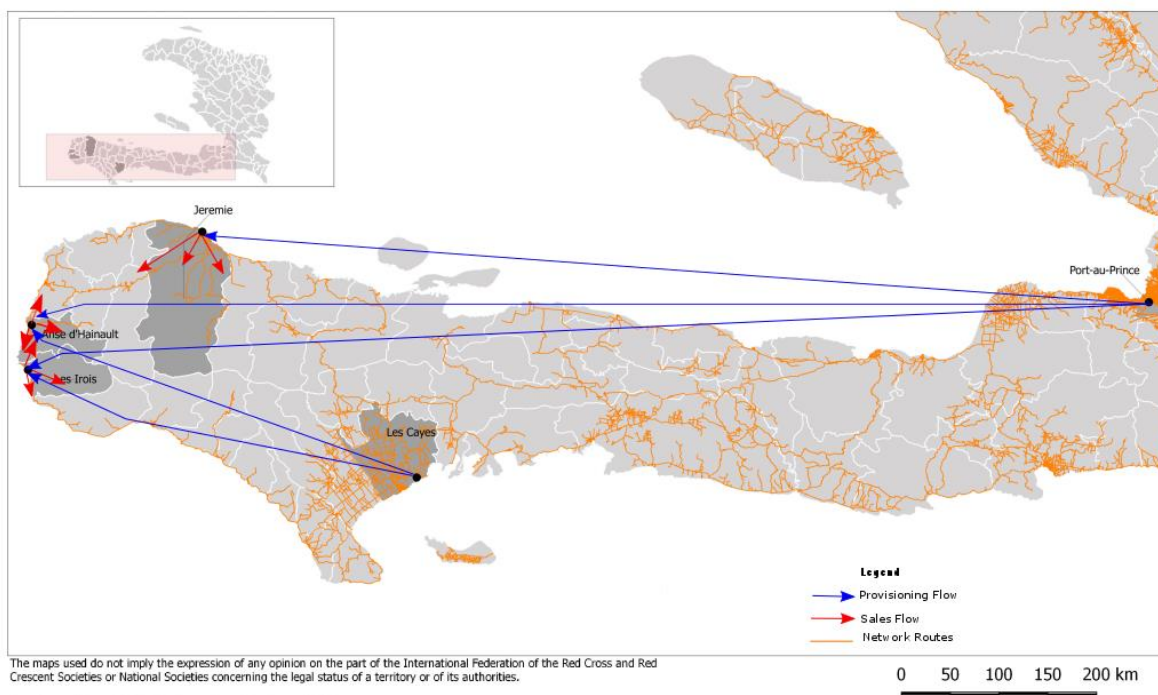
Shelter program is one of the pillars of the RCRC Movement intervention and is a priority to provide shelter support to the affected people to rebuild or repair their houses. For this reason in this rapid market assessment has been included the following items:

Item	Prices	Availability
CGI	Between 225 HTG as the cheapest price reported in Jeremie and 325 HTG the most expensive in Les Irois.	Available
Ridge cap	Prices depend on characteristics between 75 HTG and 400 HTG.	Only available in Les Irois. Information should be checked by a shelter expert to confirm the reported product is the needed one.
Umbrella nails	60- 80 HTG/ 1 pound	Available
Cement	500- 550 HTG/ 50 kg bag	Available.

Market flow map

The map below represents the commodity flows for and from Les Irois and Ainse d’Hainault. The main markets for the products provisioning and suppliers’ origin are Port au Prince and Les Cayes. Traders don’t use to buy in Jeremie as that would add intermediaries and so increase the price. Both, Les Irois and Ainse d’Hainault are selling for the people in town and communities around.

Construction Items Les Irois & Anse D' Hainault

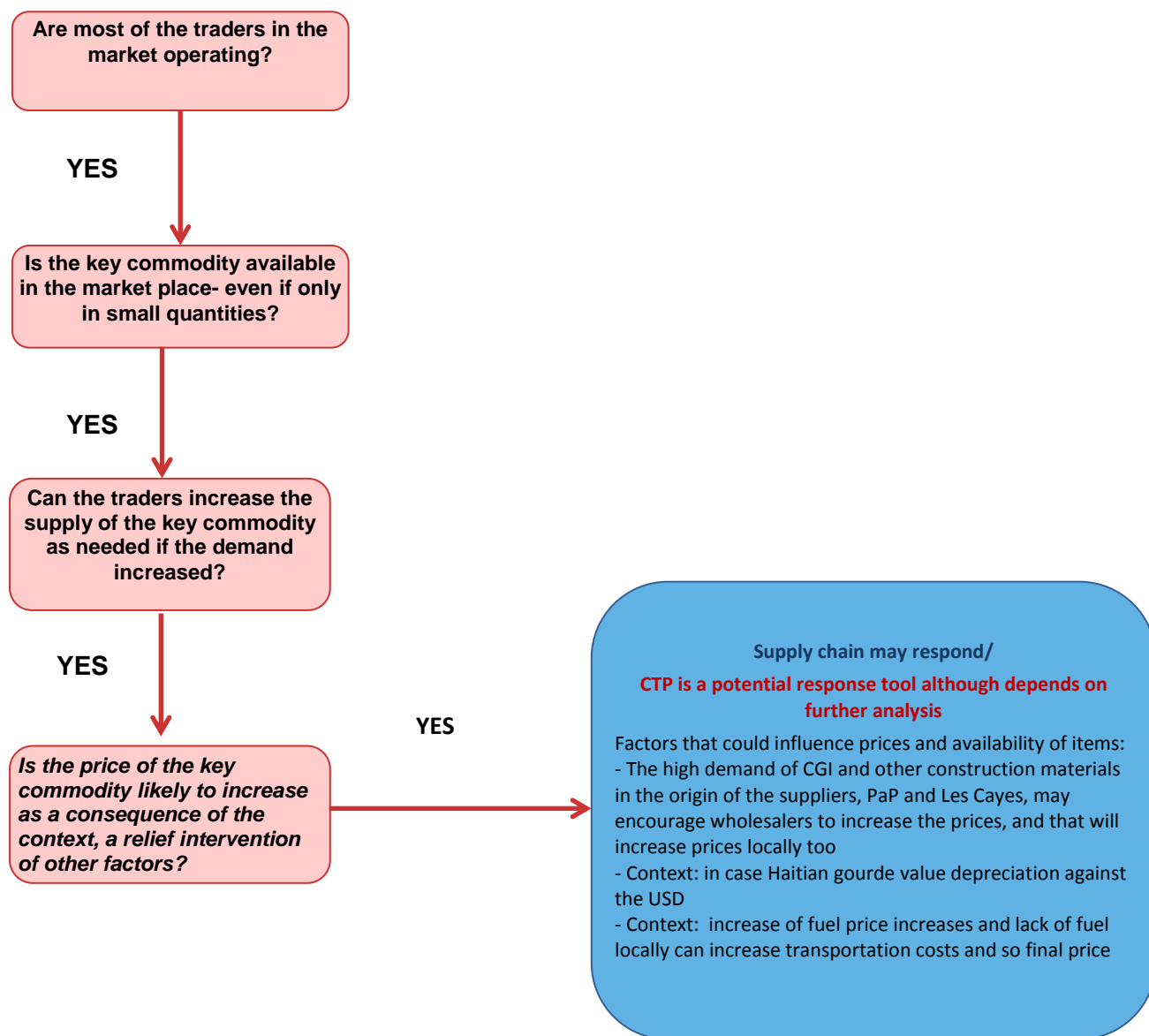


After reviewing the maps (above) and information collected, the following conclusions can be made:

- a) **The impact of the hurricane on physical access of the affected population to their markets:** Main roads are opened and accessible for the communities around. It wasn't possible to check the access of people living in remoted areas; they may face difficulties to transport heavy items like CGI.
- b) **Affected household purchasing power/ demand and changes in consumer behavior:** For the construction materials, 10 of 14 traders interviewed mention that demand has increased. Households prioritize the purchased of the construction materials to repair their houses rather other items.
- c) **The impact of the shock on the supply chain:** in Ainse d'Hainault traders said after the hurricane they faced difficulties for provisioning due to the bad condition of roads. In Les Irois seems they adapted using sea transport from Les Cayes. No difficulties were reported by traders in Jeremie.
- d) **The capacity of retailers and wholesalers to increase their supply to meet increased demand:** in Ainse d'Hainault and Les Irois the frequency of provisioning is monthly while in Jeremie is weekly. All the interviewed traders said they have the capacity to increase their supply in case if need. It seems that the construction materials traders are the best off between traders; they use to have their own warehouse and their own transport means. Nevertheless they depend on markets in PaP and Les Cayes, so even if locally they have the capacity for storage or demand more items, their response capacity is conditioned by the capacity of response of the markets in PaP and Les Cayes.

- e) **Changes in the types (quality) and quantities of commodities demanded by traders and households (if any):** no changes have been identified. Changes could be promoted by shelter recovery programs depending on the items they will need to use (better quality materials...)
- f) **The impact of the shock on prices:** five over the 14th traders interviewed mention some increasing prices but still not significant. This must be monitoring as the changes of prices in PaP and Les Cayes will influence prices in the communities and there are already news about prices increasing in PaP.
- g) **Opportunities for market based interventions to support market rehabilitation:** The use of vouchers with local suppliers can mitigate the increase of the prices locally but cannot influence prices in PaP at least that suppliers in PaP are also included in the agreements. The use of vouchers can facilitate the access to the products for beneficiaries that cannot have access to credits.
- h) **Market related considerations that urgently require attention or further analysis should any programming / advocacy take place:** Further analysis for ridge cap should be done or a substitute item identified.

Conclusion tree for construction materials market response capacity in Les Irois and Anse d'Hainault



2.2. ANALYSIS FOR HYGIENE ITEMS

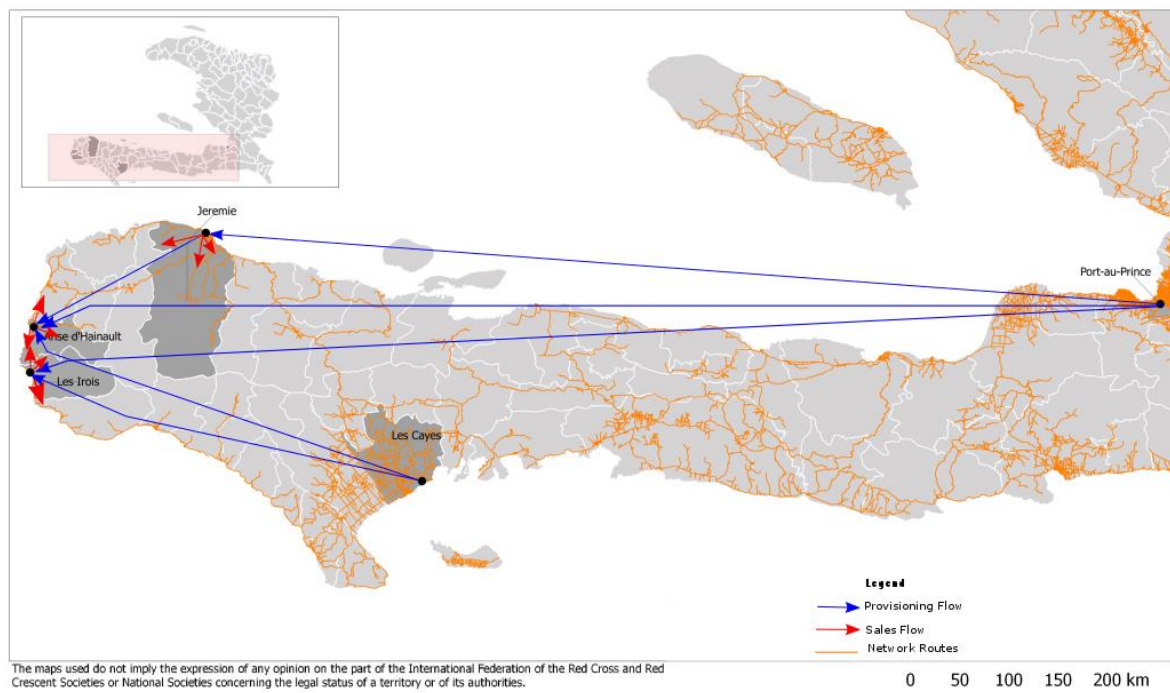
WASH program is part of the RCRC Movement intervention and since it is a priority standard hygiene kits have been distributed to the affected people. In order to inform the relief and following response the following hygiene basic products included in the kits have been analyzed:

Item	Prices	Availability
<i>Washing powder</i>	Not used by the population, for future response should be replaced by soap bar for clothing	
<i>Toilet paper</i>	There's no uniformity on the price information collected as prices are registered for the same products but different characteristics of packaging (type of sale unity: box, ballot, etc.) and this difficult the comparison of the prices between shops and localities. For further analysis the list of products should specify more indications to facilitate the data collection and contrast.	Available
<i>Body soap</i>		Available
<i>Tooth paste</i>		Available
<i>Tooth brush</i>		Available
<i>Shampoo</i>		Available
<i>Razor</i>		Not available in Les Irois
<i>Hygienic pads</i>		Available

Market flow map

The map below represents the commodity flows for and from Les Irois and Ainse d'Hainault. The main markets for the products provisioning and suppliers' origin are Port au Prince and Les Cayes and for Ainse d'Hainault also Jeremie. Both, Les Irois and Ainse d'Hainault are selling for the people in town and communities around.

Hygiene Items Les Irois & Anse D' Hainault



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Produced by : DCPRR, Americas Regional Office.

Data Sources: DCPRR, Americas Regional Office, OCHA

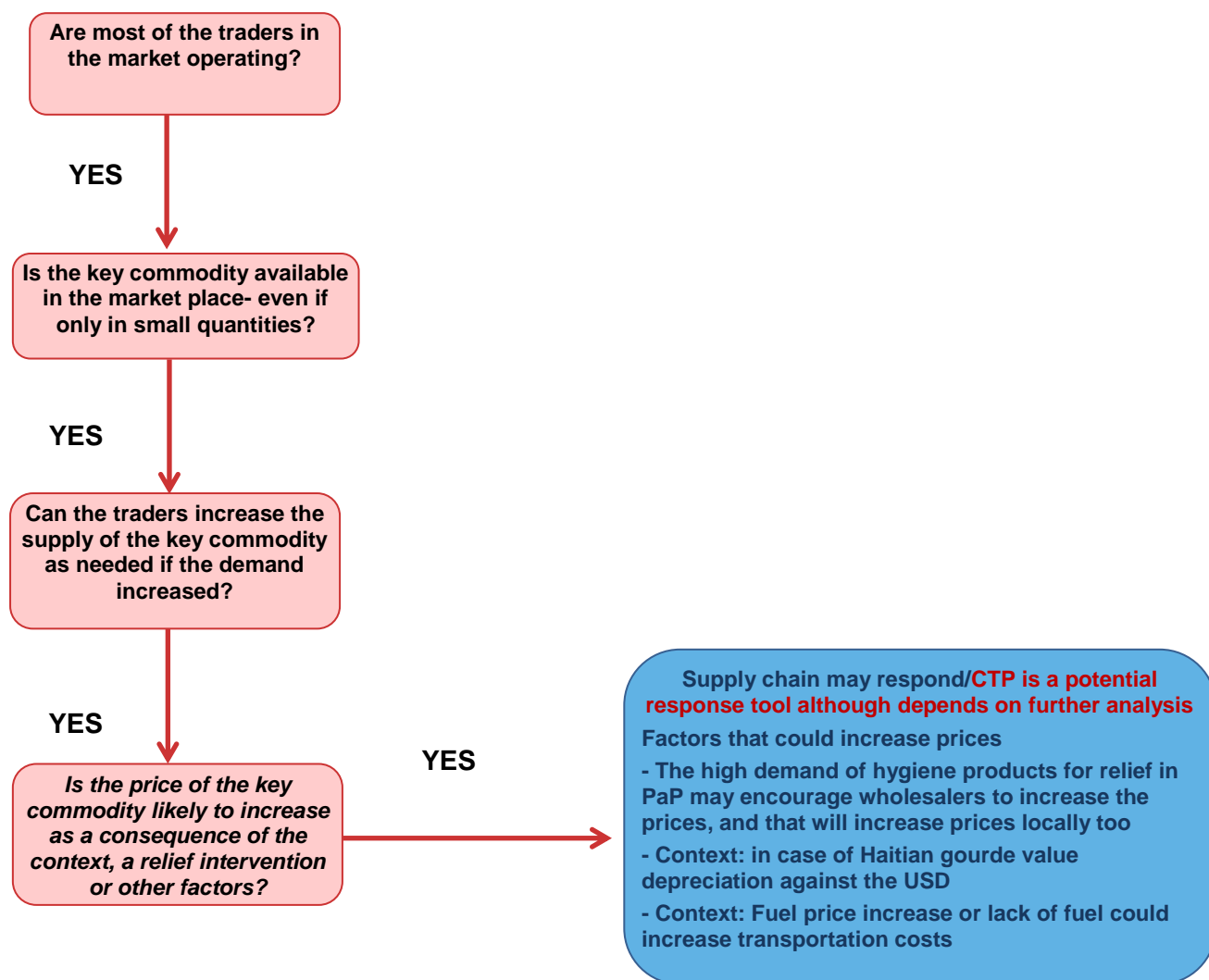
After reviewing the maps (above) and information collected using the RAM tools, the following conclusions can be made:

- i) **The impact of the hurricane on physical access of the affected population to their markets:** Main roads are opened and accessible for the communities around. It wasn't possible to check the access of people living in remoted areas.
- j) **Affected household purchasing power/ demand and changes in consumer behavior:** 6 over 15 traders consulted said the demand decreased and the rate is 4 over 5 in Les Irois (Further analysis should be done as the same traders report the loss of products). It seems that affected population prioritizes other products instead of hygiene. Also the displacement of some persons to other areas may influence the decrease on the demand.
- k) **The impact of the shock on the supply chain:** in general the suppliers come to bring the products when requested by the retailer in the community. For Anse d'Hainault retailers reported difficulties after the hurricane due to the road conditions and in Les Irois the loss of products. No difficulties mentioned in Jeremie.
- l) **The capacity of retailers and wholesalers to increase their supply to meet increased demand and related price implications (if any):** all the interviewed traders said they can increase their supply if needed, even those that don't have their own warehouse.
- m) **Changes in the types (quality) and quantities of items demanded by traders and households (if any):** in Les Irois traders said the demand has decreased, they

think is because people need to spend in shelter items. For Anse d'Hainault has not changed. And for Jeremie, some said has decreased and some that has increased.

- n) **The impact of the shock on prices:** only some traders in Jeremie said that prices have increased but it is not significant.
- o) **Opportunities for market based interventions to support market rehabilitation:** cash support for families could help keep market functioning as before the hurricane.
- p) **Assumptions, difficulties and challenges faced in the assessment that users of RAM Report must be aware of:** As mentioned, there's no uniformity on the price information collected as prices are registered for the same products but different characteristics of packaging (type of sale unity: box, ballot, etc.) and this difficult the comparison of the prices between shops and localities, but information is still relevant for the analysis and can be used as baseline.

Conclusion tree for hygiene items market response capacity in Les Irois and Anse d'Hainault



2.3. ANALYSIS FOR FOOD ITEMS

Food items analyzed are those being distributed by the Haiti Red Cross in the relief family kits. The food security is part of the RC Movement “saving lives” objective and so efforts will be put to ensure affected population access to food. Many damaging coping strategies are related to food consumption so interventions to ensure food security are urgent but must be risk informed and adapt the modality of the support- in kind or cash transfer- according the context.

IMPORTANT: Even if briefly analyzed here the information should be completed by the market assessment done by the MARNDR, CNSA and WFP during the last week of October (information not yet available) as that will be a more in deep analysis and precise information.

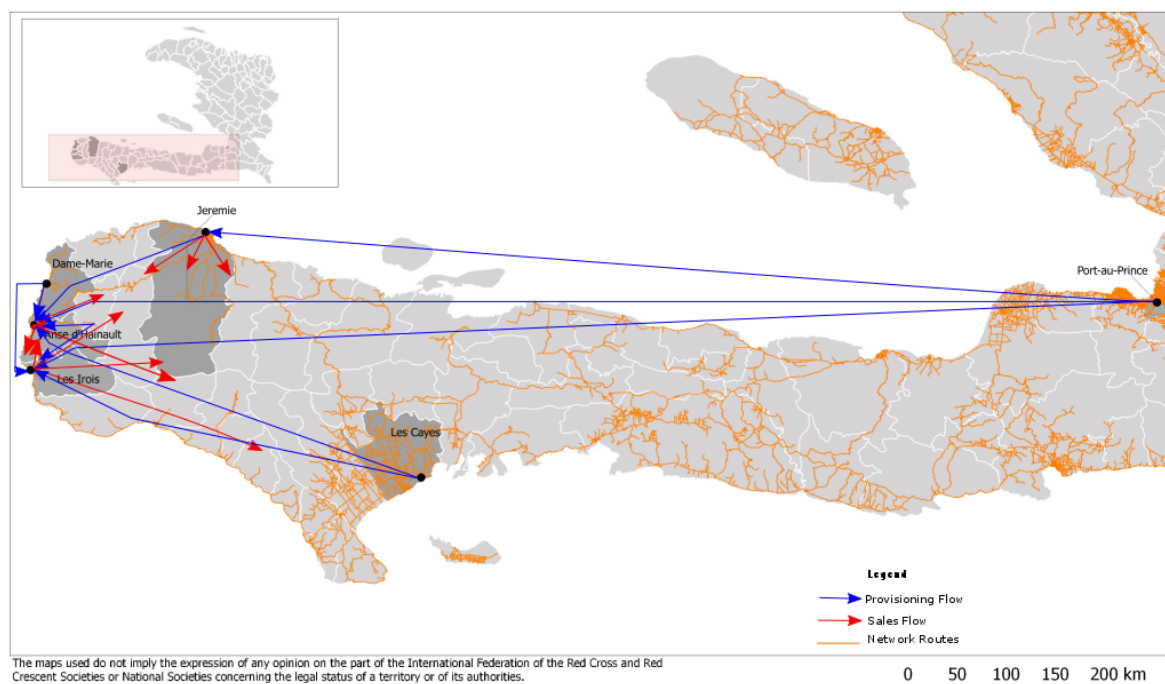
A total of 17 traders were interviewed, 5 in Jeremie, 5 in Les Irois and 7 in Ainse d’Hainault.

Item	Price	Availability
Rice	Depending on type and quality, is between 150 HTG/ marmite and 700 HTG/kg	Available
Oil	Between 350 and 400 HTG/ litre	Available
Corn	Depending on type and quality, is between 120 HTG/ marmite and 450 HTG/kg	Available
Black beans	Between 275 – 320 HTG/marmite	Generally available on local market place not in shops
Flour	Between 500 and 600 HTG/ kg	Available
Sugar	750 HTG/Kg	Available
Salt	650 HTG/ “tonet”	Available
Wheat	Between 700 and 800 HTG/Kg	Available
Salmon can	Between 100 and 125 HTG/Kg	Available

Market flow map

The map below represents the commodity flows for and from Les Irois and Ainse d’Hainault. The food market is more complex than the others as there is the bigger variety of products, producers and suppliers. Local producers used to sell their products on local markets, communities around but also retailers coming from markets on the main road to Jeremie and from Les Cayes. At the same time, suppliers come from PaP, Les Cayes, Jeremie, other markets on the road connecting Jeremie and Les Irois. And for food market it is important to know that there’s warehouse in Dame Marie that is important both for Ainse d’Hainault and Les Irois.

Food Items Les Irois & Anse D' Hainault



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Produced by : DCPRR, Americas Regional Office.

Data Sources: DCPRR, Americas Regional Office, OCHA

After reviewing the information collected, the following conclusions can be made:

a) The impact of the hurricane on physical access of the affected population to their markets: Main roads are opened and accessible for the communities around the markets. It wasn't possible to check the access of people living in remoted areas; they may face difficulties to transport heavy loads.

b) Affected household purchasing power/ demand and changes in consumer behavior: all traders in Les Irois and Ainse d'Hainault and 3 over 5 in Jeremie, said demand has decreased after the hurricane and they think that it is because households prioritize the purchased of the construction materials to repair their houses rather other items and also due to the lack of incomes as livelihoods activities has been disrupted and stocks loss.

c) The impact of the shock on the supply chain of the food items required by the affected population: local products, fruits and beans, are scarce as crops, trees and stocks have been devastated, even still some available. Vegetables are available as used to come from PaP. The rest of products (rice, sugar, oil,...) coming from wholesalers in main cities are available on the local markets as usual.

d) The capacity of retailers and wholesalers to increase their supply to meet increased demand for food and related price implications (if any): all traders said they can buy more form suppliers coming from PaP the existing depot in Dame Marie and Les Cayes. Remember that they don't use to stock, they replace items when sold.

e) Changes in the types (quality) and quantities of commodities demanded by traders and households (if any): no changes registered.

f) The impact of the shock on prices of the food: only in Jeremie they mentioned that some prices have slightly increased. This may be due the fact that they are still selling the products in stocked before the hurricane.

g) Opportunities for market based interventions to support market rehabilitation: markets are functioning and even if local products are scarce or not available the main products for households' food security are available so cash based interventions should be considered. To buy on credit it is not an option, so access to products for families should be ensured, as they lack of coping strategies.

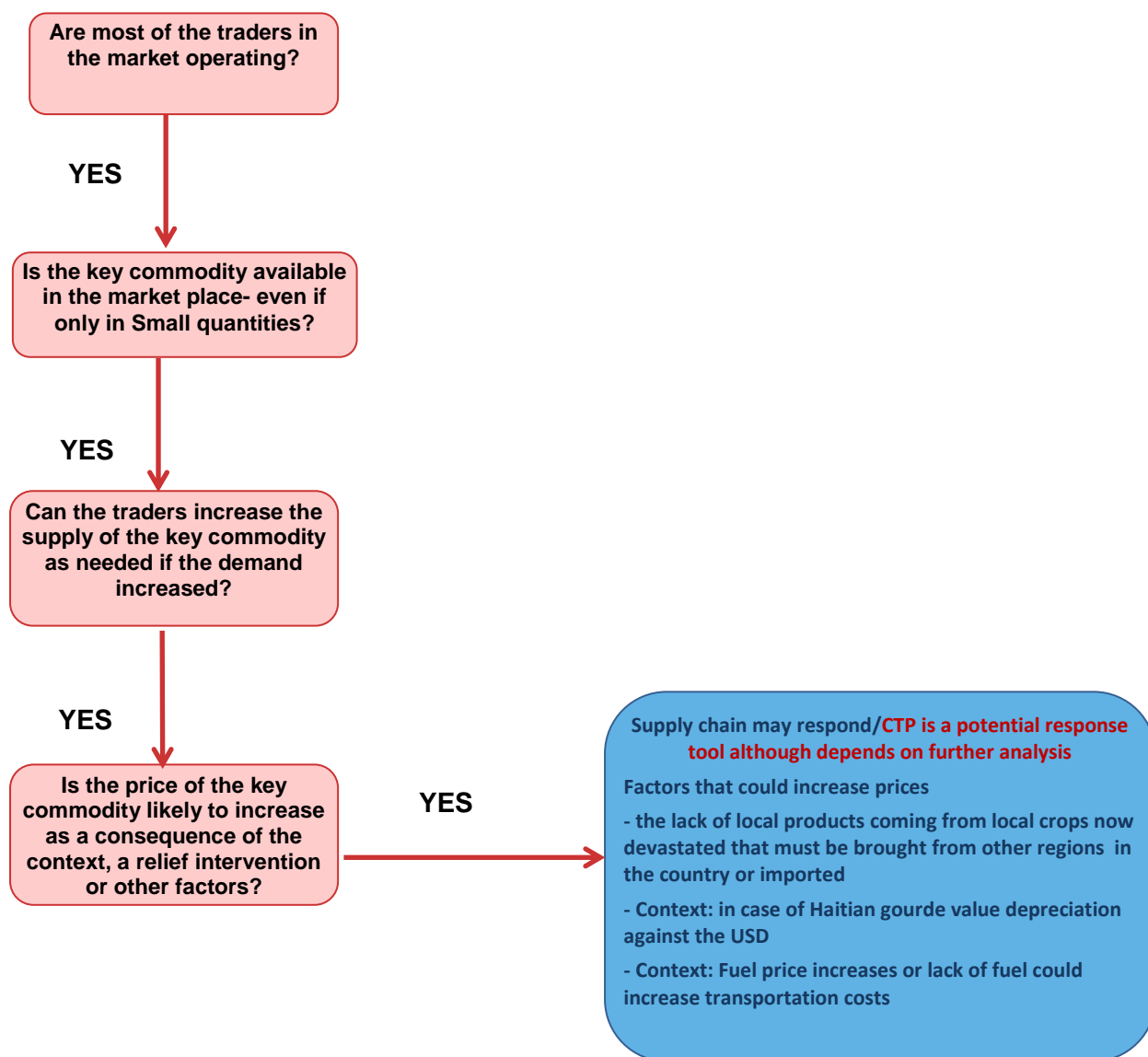
h) Market related considerations that urgently require attention or further analysis should any programming / advocacy take place: monitoring the impact of relief in kind distribution on markets and the demand for food items. In Haiti many people depend on petty trade, the impact of a prolonged in kind distribution can have negative consequences for those who rely on food trade. When possible the relief support actions should change to cash based support.

i) Assumptions, difficulties and challenges faced in the assessment that users of RAM Report must be aware of: prices were reported using different measures so the average price has been establish for each item.

j) Implementation experience in the area and related lessons learned, and activities planned or being implemented by other agencies: For further analysis attention must be paid to include more informal traders selling on the streets or markets. The warehouse in Dame Marie must be analyzed for its importance as food items suppliers.

For future analysis, data collector must have more accurate information about the unity of measure and they type and quality of products to facilitate the analysis and the comparison.

Conclusion tree for food items market response capacity in Les Irois and Anse d'Hainault



2.3. ANALYSIS FOR FISHING ITEMS

One of the most affected livelihoods groups are fisher folk, mainly the subsistence fisher folk that have lost their fishing items and cannot retake their activity. So the replacement of their lost items to help them restore their livelihoods activity was identified as an important intervention for livelihoods. To support an informed decision on the best option of support some basic fishing items have been analyzed in Les Irois and Ainse d’Hainault. These kind of items are sold in formal shops, having “patente” formal registration and during the assessment, 3 retailers were interviewed in Les Irois and 4 in Ainse d’Hainault.

The most urgent for the restoration of their activity is to replace the nets, but there are no nets markets, fishermen make their own nets using wire and lead pieces, so these are basic products.

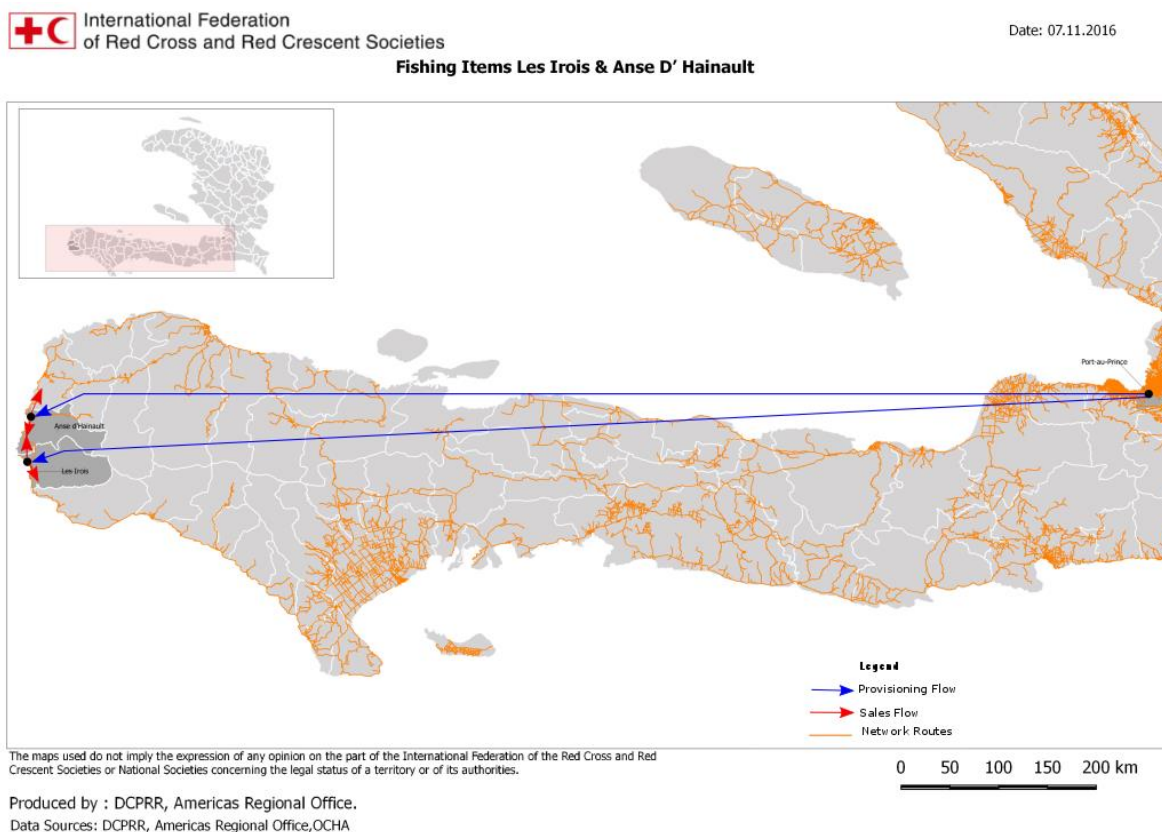
Other materials are needed and were consulted but weren’t identified as for urgent replacement.

Mention apart deserves the “nasse”, a box made on local bamboo that is used for lobster and similar that is not sold in shops but handmade using traditional knowledge.

Item	Price	Availability
Wire	250 HTG (average, depending on the type may vary between 200 and 300 HTG)	Available
Lead pieces	25 HTG/ piece (in one shop 2 pieces x 25 HTG)	Available
Hook	Media of 100 HTG/ box (100 unities)	Available
Nylon	100 HTG (average, depending the type)	Available
Nasse	350- 450 HTG	Available

Market flow map

The map below represents the commodity flows for and from Les Irois and Ainse d’Hainault for the fishing items above. Both markets depend on PaP for provisioning and they sell for the fishing communities around these towns and for Les Irois they also have some clients coming from Les Cayes: Tiburon and Les Anglais while for Ainse d’Hainault: apart the communities around, people from Dame Marie and even Abricot arrive to buy here.



After reviewing the information collected, the following conclusions can be made:

a) The impact of the hurricane on physical access of the affected population to their markets: Main roads are opened and accessible for the communities around as they all live on coast.

b) Affected household purchasing power/ demand and changes in consumer behavior: 4 of the 7 traders said the demand has decreased after the hurricane. All agreed that subsistence fishermen don't have the incomes to buy back the materials they've lost as they depends on that to retake their activity and also they have extra expenditures because they need to repair their houses.

c) The impact of the shock on the supply chain of the commodities required by the affected population: in Ainse d'Hainault immediately after the hurricane roads and communications were disrupted but now they start to be repaired. In the case of "nasse" the availability has to be monitored as they are made on local bamboo and trees have been devastated.

d) The capacity of retailers and wholesalers to increase their supply to meet increased demand and related price implications (if any): usually they replace stocks depending on the sales. They prefer to ask the suppliers to come from PaP because of the cost of transport and the risks in PaP that make the travel dangerous. All they said they can increase the frequency of provisioning and the quantity of products available.

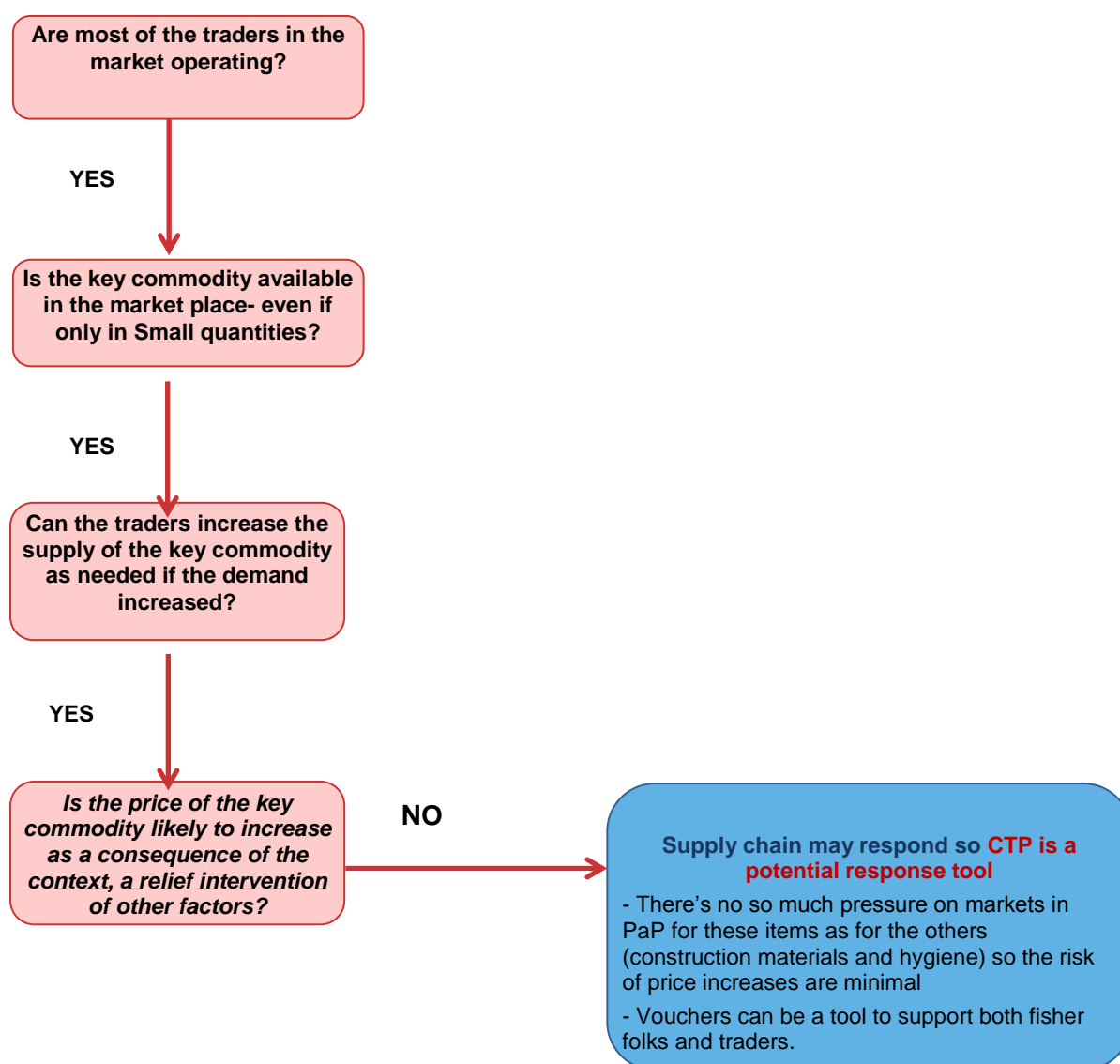
e) Changes in the types (quality) and quantities of commodities demanded by traders and households (if any): the changes are the reduction of the demand because the lack of funds.

f) **The impact of the shock on prices:** prices are the same as prior the hurricane.

g) **Opportunities for market based interventions to support market rehabilitation:** market is functioning and the recommendation is that any support should be based on cash transfer that can support and push the market, and also compensate the lack of access of beneficiaries to credit. Only one trader said the give credits.

h) **Market related considerations that urgently require attention or further analysis should any programming / advocacy take place:** in kind distribution of fishing items could have a negative impact on local market as it is a small market but functioning.

Conclusion tree for fishing items market response capacity in Les Irois and Anse d’Hainault



ANNEXES:

1. Markets data collected for Jeremie, Les Irois and Ainse d'Hainault 26-27-28 Oct 2016
2. Data collection templates
3. Prices data for Shelter and WASH materials in Jeremie 13/10/2016