



WESTERN NEPAL EARTHQUAKE

Rapid Assessment for Market (RAM)

SUMMARY REPORT



Jajarkot and West Rukum
December 2023

SUMMARY

Type(s) of shock:	Earthquake
Date(s) of shock(s):	3 November 2023
Date of RAM assessment:	10 -15 December 2023
Affected areas assessed:	Bheri Municipality of Jajarkot district, Triveni Rural Municipality and Sano Bheri Rural Municipality of West Rukum district.
Total population in affected area:	HH-18937 Total Population - 83176 (Male - 40,211, Female - 42,965) Source: https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/
Affected population within affected area:	HH: 8,023, Population: 54,719
Human casualties:	Jajarkot-101, West Rukum-53, Total-154
Average Household size:	4.33
Markets assessed:	Jajarkot West Rukum, Banke and Dang.
Number of traders (wholesalers and retailers) and market representatives included in assessment:	Factory-1, Importer-1, Dealer-3, Wholesalers- 12, Retailers- 25, Community suppliers-9
Commodity type(s)	CGI Sheet, Bamboo, Pan and Pipe and Water Tank.

KEY HIGHLIGHT

- The earthquake-affected population faces difficulties for living due to inadequate shelter, water scarcity, and essential supplies, exacerbated by the impending harsh winter. Transitional shelter, winterization kits, food commodities, kitchen utensils, health, sanitation and hygiene items and special needs for pregnant and lactating women, People with Disability (PWD), children and senior citizens among others are the key areas of immediate support for the affected population.
- The markets are fully functional, no disruption of market infrastructure due to the earthquake. Traders did not receive any significant physical shock to their shops and/or warehouses.
- Wholesalers and retailers have started to increase their stocks of CGI sheet, water tank, pan & pipe and other construction materials. As the government has started providing the first installment for temporary shelter construction they foresee higher demand of the construction material in near future
- There is no blockage or major disruption in the road connectivity to the local communities. However, interaction with community people reveal that it takes up to one hour to reach the local market, while a small group reported they need to walk for a long hours to reach the market.
- The supply chain in the local market of Jajarkot and Rukum West as well as the provincial market hubs of Lumbini (Dang & Banke) remain unchanged. Traders reported to have sufficient key items for construction (e.g. CGI sheets, water tanks, pan & pipes etc.) to meet up the demand. Once there is increase in demand, they can scale up supply of these items.
- Bamboos are generally not kept for selling in the market. But are available in the community and near by the communities. Community people are themselves are the producer and can be purchased in sufficient quantity while needed for the community people for the shelter construction.

- In Jajarkot & West Rukum around 75 % traders stated that they can re-stock within 3 to 7 days, while in the case of Banke & Dang 95 % traders reported they can restock within 3 days' time when there is an increase in demand.
- There is no fluctuation in the prices of commodities in the local market pre and post-shock. Price variations will occur only if manufacturers change the prices of the materials; otherwise, there will be no cost variation, as reported by the traders during the assessment.
- Majority of the affected households have their bank accounts. Households who do not have a bank account can open a bank account within 2-3 days.
- During focus group discussion, 70 to 80% of respondents reported to have mobile phones of whom around 50 % use internet facilities.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

On November 3, a 6.4 magnitude earthquake struck the Karnali province in Western Nepal with its epicentre in Jajarkot District, claiming the lives of 154* individuals. The three tier governments are actively managing the humanitarian response with significant involvement of humanitarian agencies and civil society. More than 382 aftershocks were reported forcing people to spend nights in the open or makeshift shelters in freezing overnight temperatures. According to the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), 62,000 homes were affected (35,455 partially damaged, 26,557 completely damaged) by the earthquake. Around 898 school buildings (294 fully damaged, and 604 partially damaged) in both districts suffered damage due to the earthquake and require immediate reconstruction for the continuation of educational services. The earthquake also caused damage to public institutions, including 54 police offices in the province and the District Administration Office (DAO) in Jajarkot, forcing both to continue working from makeshift buildings.

With the completion of the initial lifesaving phase of the response, concerns remain over the living conditions of the most affected families over the coming winter months. The shelter support provided, primary tarpaulins and some cloth tents, is inadequate for the freezing temperatures and for longer term use, hence the Government's focus is on transitional shelters capable of providing some warmth over the winter months.

With the earthquake exacerbating the living conditions of already vulnerable households, there is an urgency in providing assistance, which not only boosts long-term living conditions but also strengthens resilience. Following the earthquake, the Government activated clusters and planned a response both in-kind and in cash across various clusters. The joint meeting of the Early Recovery Cluster and Community Based Disaster Management (CBDRM) Platform, chaired by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) on 6th November, provided approval for the use of Cash to cover basic needs of affected households for a month. The meeting suggested coordinating this initiative with the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) and distributing it under the leadership of the respective Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMC).

Figure:-Damage details – Jajarkot District

Municipality	Affected households	Fully Damaged households	Partially Damaged households
Barekot RM	5103	4560	543
Nalgad Municipality	7584	6435	1149
Kuse Rural Municipality	4385	1973	2412
Bheri Municipality	6955	3526	3429
Chhedagad Municipality	3903	2027	1876
Junichhande Rural Municipality	3082	1533	1549
Shibalaya Rural Municipality	1744	280	1464

Note: As of detail assessment report

Figure: - Damage details – West Rukum District

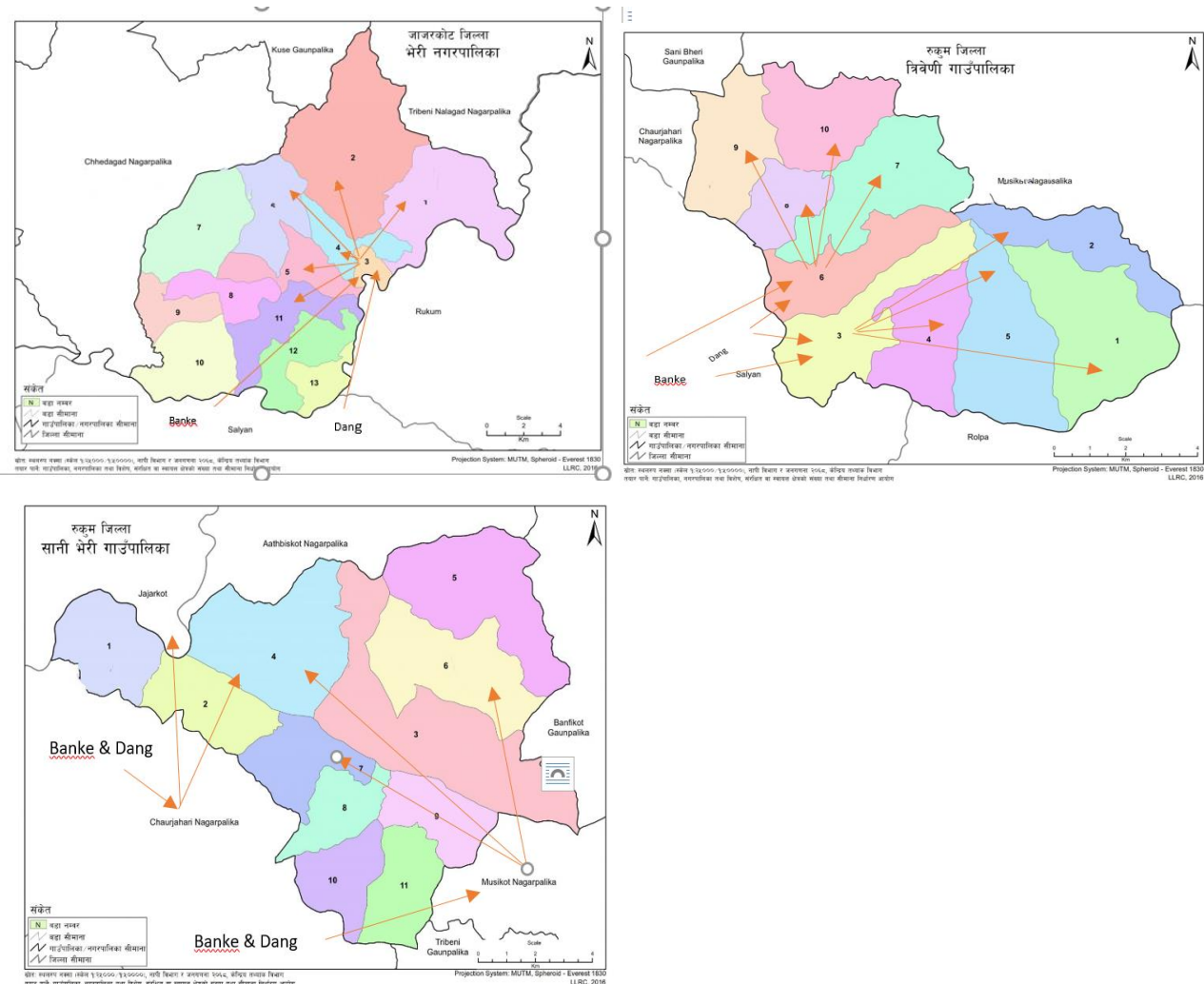
Municipality	Affected households	Fully Damaged households	Partially Damaged households
Sanibheri rural municipality	5323	4274	1049
Tribeni rural municipality	3701	2477	1224
Rukum West (Aatbiskot, Chaurjhari, Tribeni, Musikot, Sanibheri)	25896	7916	11854

Note: As of detail assessment report

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) and IFRC has launched the DREF and emergency appeal to support earthquake affected people in Jajarkot and Rukum-West. RCRC Movement have identified to support vulnerable people to meet their basic need e.g. food, non-food items, transitional shelter, health and WASH. CVA has been considered as one of the key response modality to support the vulnerable people affected by earthquake. NRCS decided to provide MPC (Multipurpose cash) to selected vulnerable households to meet their basic needs. In addition, NRCS also decided to support vulnerable households by providing transitional shelter and WASH facilities.

Based on the discussion with NRCS district chapters, National cash working group (NCWR) and data shared by the Government authorities, primarily it has been decided to go for cash modality to support vulnerable people for transitional shelter and WASH interventions. For this, NRCS has decided to go for a detailed assessment on markets in two districts focusing on four critical markets comprises of **CGI sheets, bamboo, water tanks, Pan and pipe** in Jajarkot and Rukum-West.

Geographical location of markets to shock-affected population



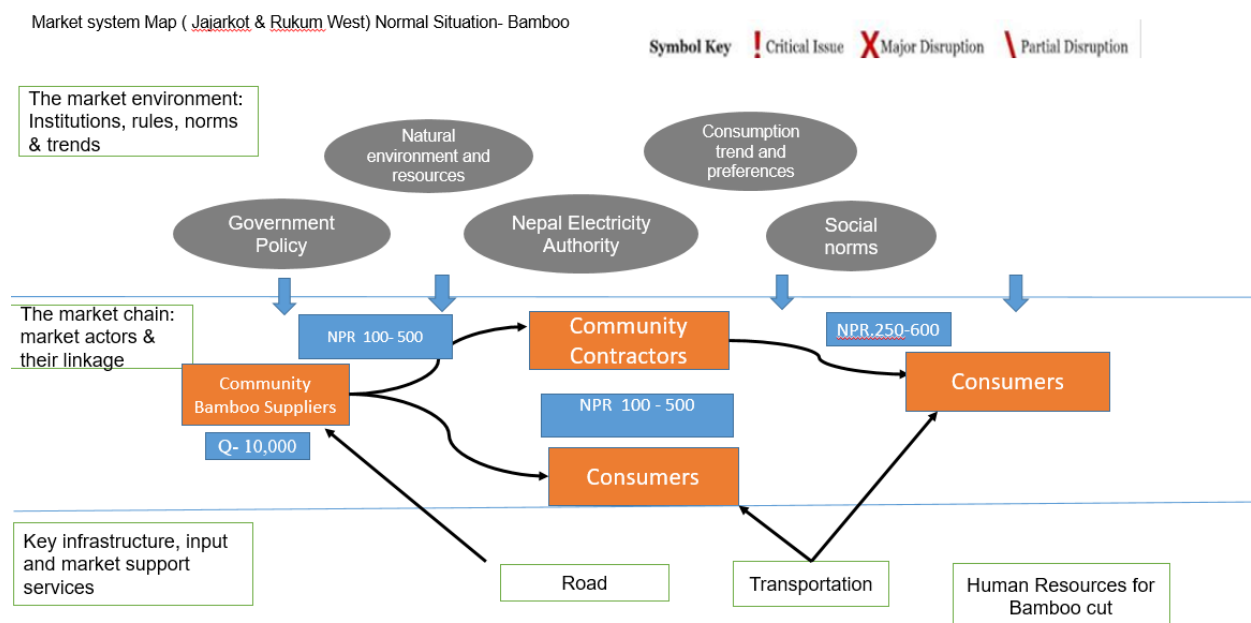
METHODOLOGY

The methodologies and steps for gathering data and information in Rapid Assessment for Markets involve a systematic approach to assess market conditions swiftly and effectively. The methods includes the following steps:

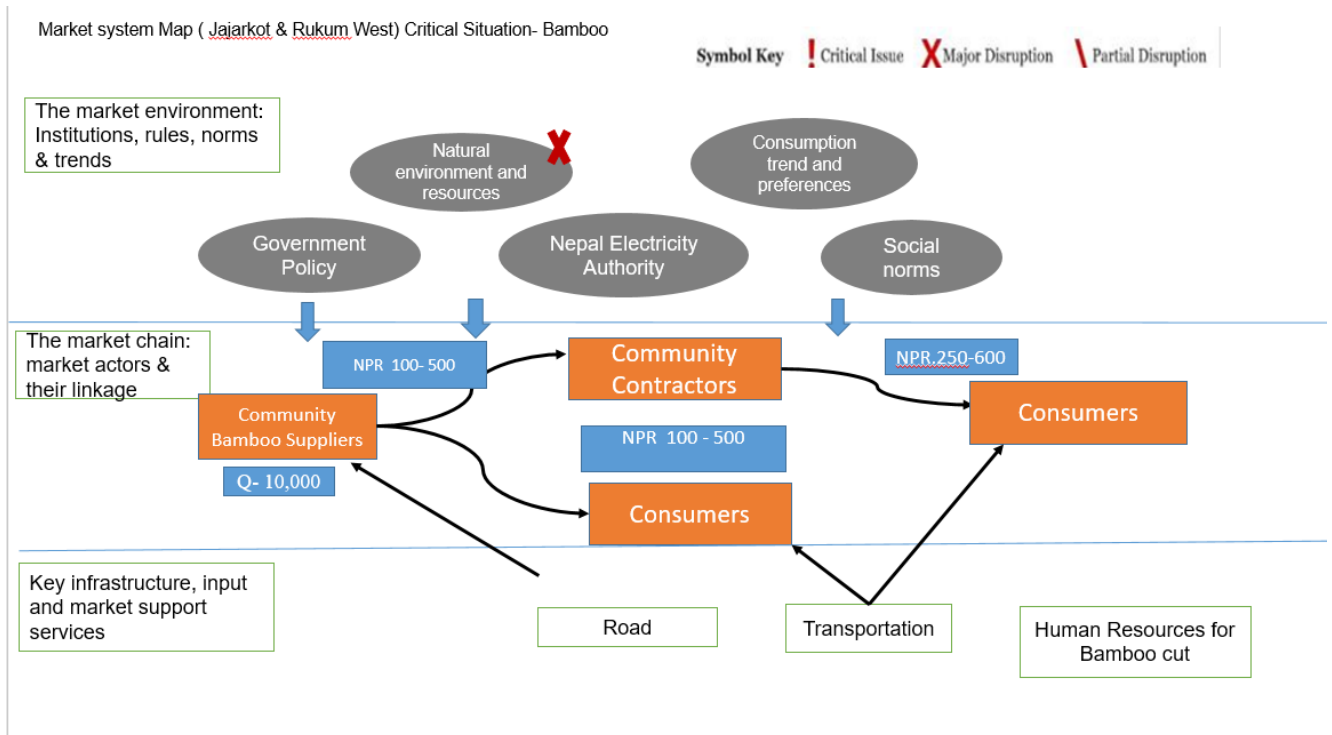
- Desk review of relevant documentation including market assessment documentation (PCMMA, MISMA, Traders Survey, detail assessments, reviews and reports related to Jajrkot & Rukum West earthquakes.
- Key Informant Interviews with traders (Importer, dealer, wholesalers, retailers, community suppliers)
- Field visits to collect additional data from market actors.
- Market observation in the local markets to understand the market environment, supporting infrastructure and services in affected areas.
- Government agencies, market-related agencies and private sector/entrepreneurial think tanks for supply chain mapping, pre-post crisis market mapping and analysis.

MARKET MAPS

Bamboo Market System Map - Baseline (Normal Situation)



Bamboo Market System Map - After Shock



The bamboo market is situated within the community, where local suppliers who own bamboo-producing land sell their bamboo. Additionally, the market assessment team identified two bamboo contractors in Jajarkot and West Rukum, who collect bamboo from the community on a demand basis. The normal price for bamboo ranges from NPR 100- 500, and even during a crisis, it remains the same if sourced from community suppliers. However, if sourced from contractors, the price may increase up to NPR 600.

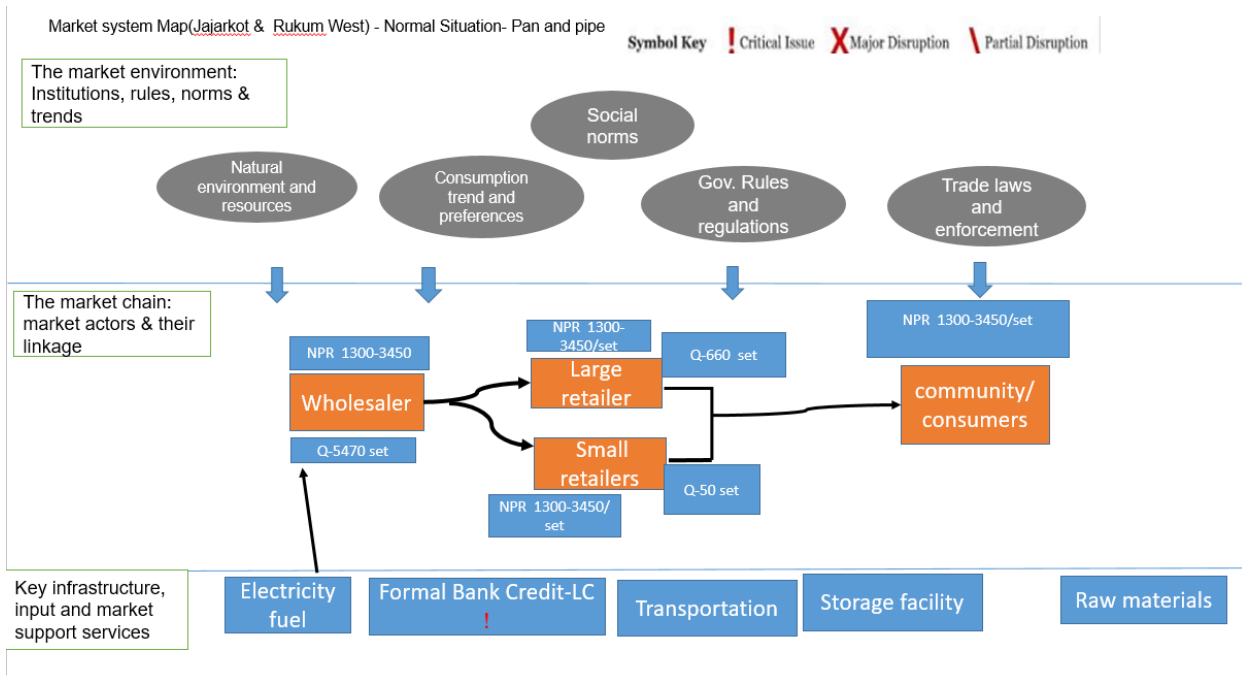
In the case of increased demand and subsequent price hike by bamboo producers, bamboo suppliers may seek alternatives and connect with other community bamboo producers. During discussions with community bamboo suppliers (contractors), they emphasized their connections with various bamboo producers, ensuring they can meet increased demand without difficulty.

However, there is no designated dealer or collection centre. Community members or contractors engage with suppliers based on demand, and bamboo is cut only after communication with the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA), which needs to cut off electricity before bamboo harvesting.

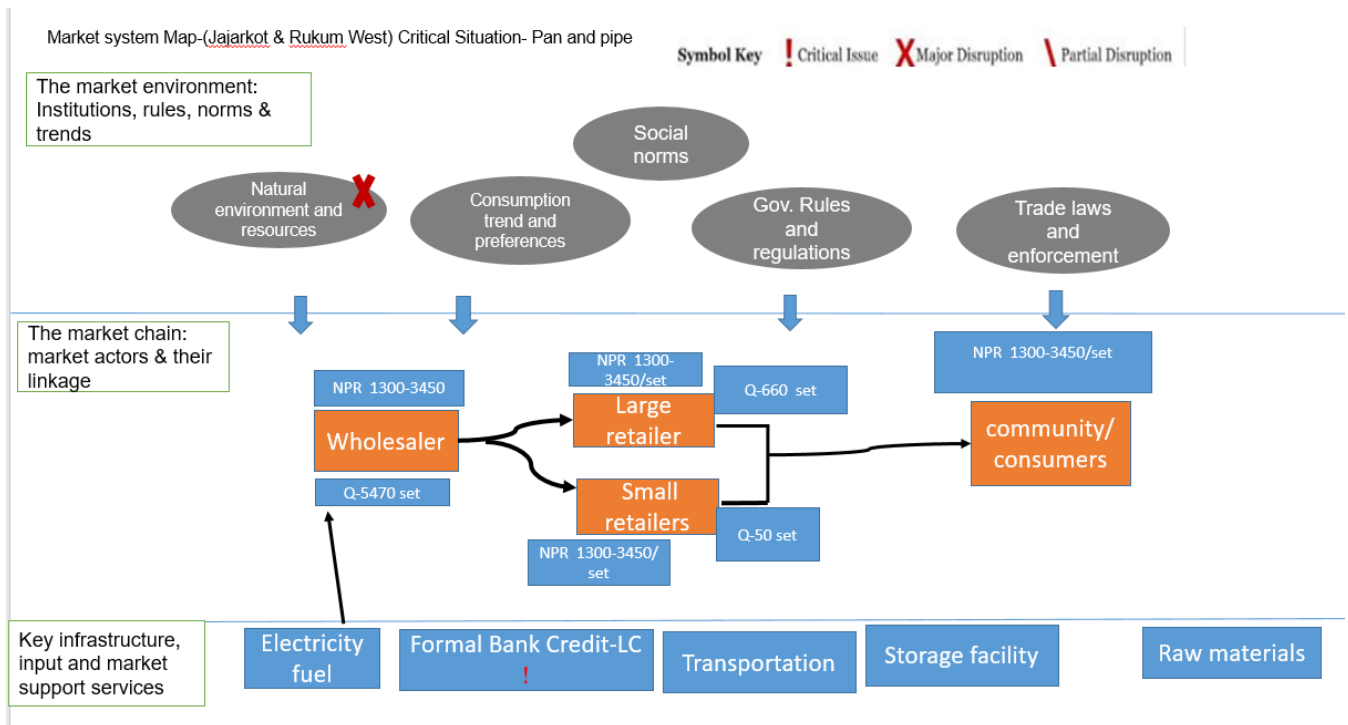


In comparing the baseline map with the after-shock map, it is evident that there is no disruption in the bamboo supply chain. The only observed risk factor during interviews is that if demand is exceptionally high, suppliers might increase bamboo prices. Therefore, it is crucial to monitor the bamboo market after cash distribution.

Pan and Pipes Market System Map- Baseline (Normal situation)



Pan and Pipes Market System Map- After shock



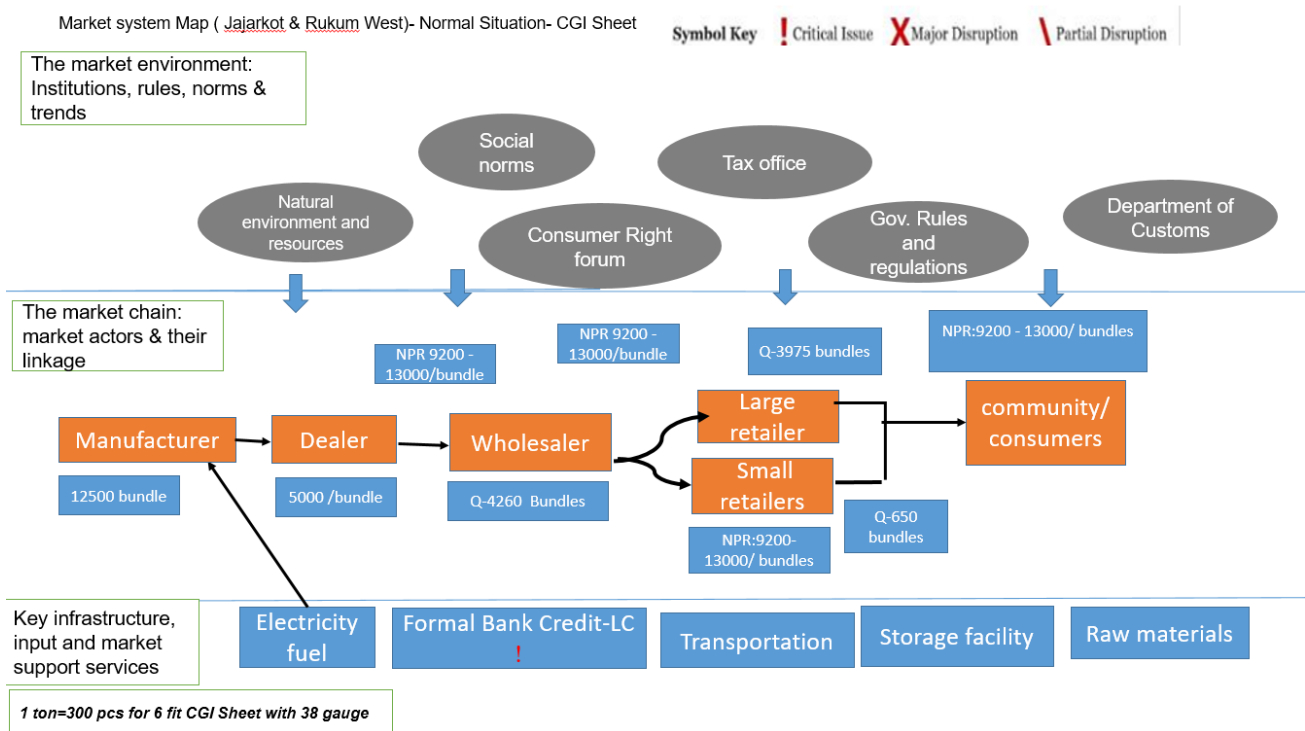
The market system map above illustrates the normal and crisis situations of the pan and pipe market for toilet construction. The map indicates that there is no disruption in the market before and after the shock, and the market chain is operating smoothly.

Although the pipes are manufactured in Nepal and supplied by dealers to wholesalers and retailers, the pans are imported from the Indian market. The importer of the pans is located in Nepalgunj and Dang which is 193 and 143 km respectively from Jajarkot and west Rukum. The importer provides pans to dealers in Nepalgunj/Dang and Jajarkot/West Rukum wholesalers who distributes them to retailers and the community.

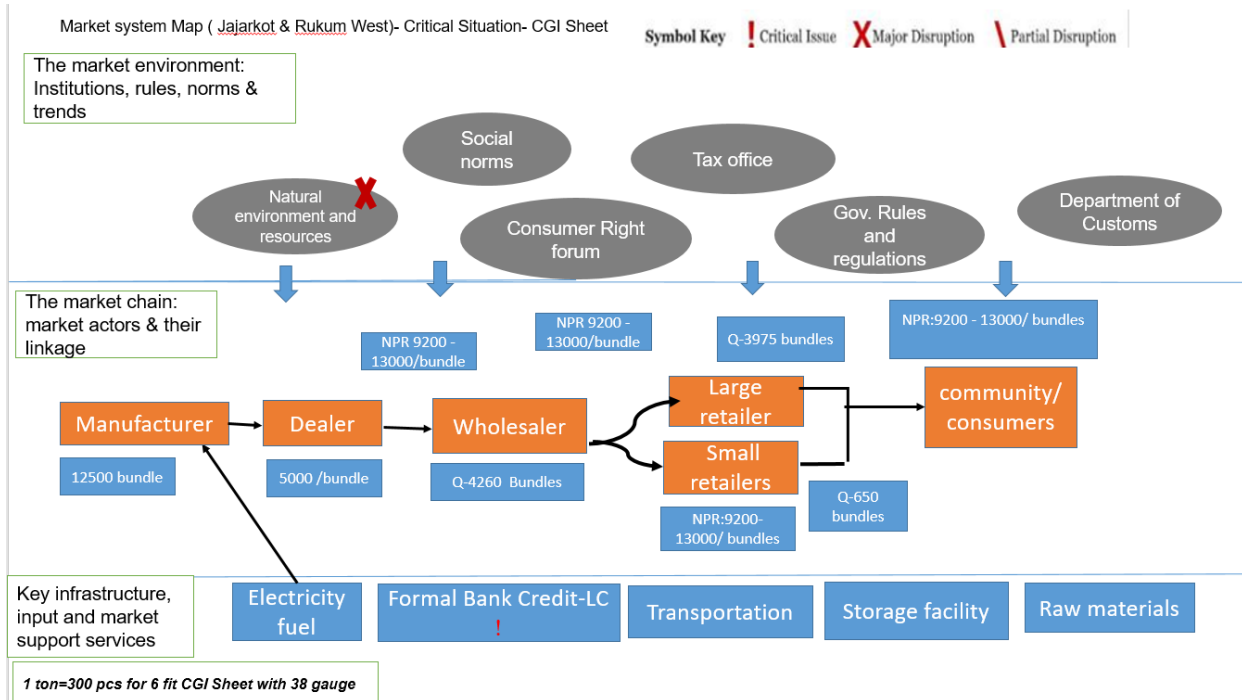


Upon comparing the baseline map with the after-shock map, it is evident that there is no disruption in the pan and pipe supply chain. The price of the pan remains the same during crisis and normal times. The importer has a stock of 10,000 pans, the dealer has 8,000. In districts level, wholesalers have 5,470, and retailers have 710. The price is for both (pan and pipes) ranges from NPR 1300-3450 to the consumer price. Its cost depending of the quality of ceramic pan and PVC pipe.

CGI Market System Map- Baseline (Normal Situation)



CGI Sheet Market System Map- After shock



In comparison with the baseline and after-shock maps, it is shows that the quantity of CGI sheets stock is increased by 20-30 percent in crisis than the normal situation. According to wholesalers and retailers, the demand is a bit increased, and suppliers anticipate that it might rise as the result of the scale of household destruction.

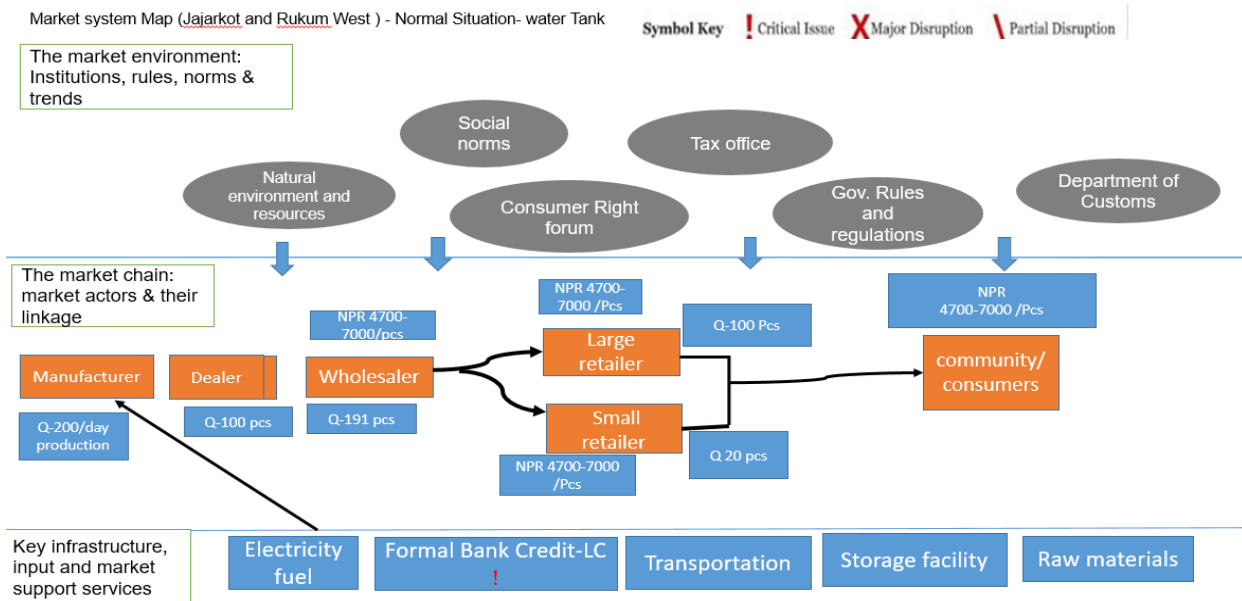
The market is competitive, many wholesalers and retailers actively participate and maintain strong connections with dealers and importers. Therefore, it appears that if demand increases, suppliers have the capacity to meet the demand without price hike.

The potential impact on the local market would only occur if manufacturers decided to increase the price of CGI sheets. According to manufacturers, they have sufficient raw materials available to support increased CGI sheet production. However, in the future, if the cost of raw materials rises, there is a possibility that the price of CGI sheets might increase.

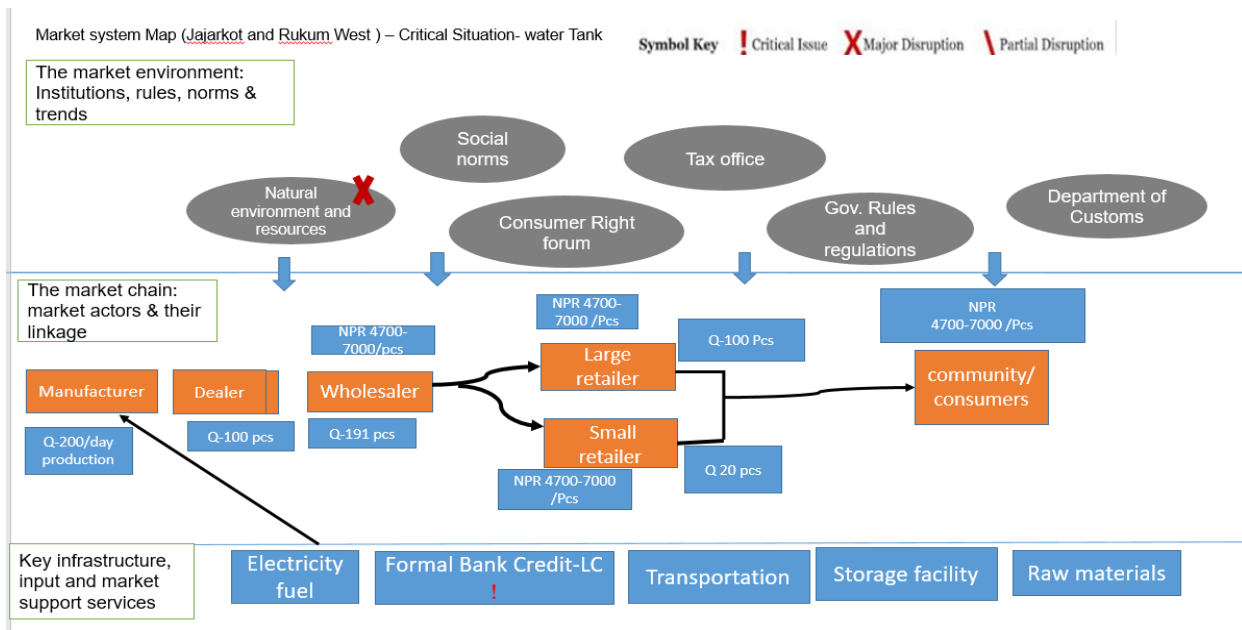


Currently, there is a 3325 bundles of CGI sheet available in Jajarkot urban and rural market whereas 5560 bundles of CGI sheet in Rukum West of urban and rural market. With the current availability of CGI sheets, they can cover 5923 number of households. If demand increases, they plan to procure from the manufacturer to supplement their stock and meet the rising demand. The price varies from wholesaler to retailer depending on transportation cost and margin of benefits from 15% to 20%. At the end consumer can get commodity in worth of NPR 9200-13000 per bundle depending of the quality of galvanized CGI sheet.

Water Tank Market System Map- Baseline (Normal) Situation



Water Tank Market System Map- After Shock



In comparison with the baseline and after-shock maps, it shows that the quantity of water tank does not vary between the baseline and after the shock. According to wholesalers and retailers, the demand is not increased yet, but suppliers anticipate that it might increase. If more than stock requested by the community, required quantity of water tank could be delivered to the community within 3 days. For that demand to be before three days.

The potential impact on the local market would only occur if manufacturers decided to increase the price of water tank. According to manufacturers, they have sufficient raw materials available to support increased water tank production. Currently manufacturer run



factory for 12 hours, if demand increased then they will run it for 24 hours and produce more water tanks. However, in the future, if the cost of raw materials rises, there is a possibility that the price of water tank might increase. As of the interviewing with traders the cost of medium duty 500 ltr. water tank ranges from NPR 4700 to 7000 to the consumer in the local market. The price varies from wholesaler to retailer and to consumer depending on transportation cost, quality of the commodity and margin of benefits from 15% to 20%.

IMPACT OF SHOCKS

The earthquake caused serious damage to the lives and livelihoods of the people in affected areas. Both personal and public buildings have been collapsed which is no more a place to live and provide services. However, markets facilities and roads in the affected areas are still functioning. The affected communities in Jajarkot and Rukum West heavily relied on farming, livestock, and poultry, which sustained significant disruption caused by infrastructure collapses pushing the affected population to seek shelter in farm fields. Amidst the season of rice harvesting, the affected population who have already lost assets and are living under constant stress may not be able to engage in harvesting which could decrease the harvest and affect the food supplies and inflation in the upcoming months. As many as 62,000 families are displaced and need urgent transitional shelter support. The families, currently living in their farm fields, need rapid reconstruction of shelter. The government of Nepal has developed a “Transitional Shelter Cash Guideline” to provide NPR 50,000 cash support to the affected families in two tranches. Those families would need to procure the essential materials to build the shelter from the local market.

The affected families, along with the shelter and winterization support, also need basic food support and supplemental nutritional needs for Pregnant and Lactating Women and children. The government has significantly focused on cash support across various clusters. The early recovery cluster meeting led by MoFAGA made a ministerial-level decision to support the affected families with cash to cover their food needs. As previously instituted for the response of Bajhang earthquake, the government recommended a transfer value of NPR 15,000 (USD 113) for a family. This covers minimum basic needs for a month. Families, however, will need support for at least two additional months. There were no major damages recorded to the market infrastructure. The road connectivity to the local communities, which was initially recorded to be obstructed immediately in the aftermath of the earthquake, is reported to be functioning and the transport services are smooth. The merchants did not receive any physical blow to their shops and warehouses. According to the survey results, the majority of the respondents reported having access to the local market within half an hour of walking distance. In contrast, a small minority reported walking for long hours or with local bus drives. Immediately after the earthquake, the merchants were initially unsure about the transportation conditions, especially road conditions enroute to the remote areas and the supplies in the wholesale market of Surkhet and Nepalgunj, Dang which was already suffering the hit of economic crises and inflation due to festivities. However, the business resumed soon after the earthquake.

DEMAND

Immediately after the earthquake, there has been a slight increase in demand of basic food commodities, as most of the households have lost their food items. Currently, they are busy to meet their basic needs especially food items. Besides this there is need to relocate families to safe transitional shelters along with safe water and sanitation facilities. To ensure these, households need resources. As they do not have resources currently, therefore the demand of the CGI Sheets, bamboo, water tank and pan & pipes have not increased yet. Once they have resources, the demand for these items will increase.

The Government of Nepal has recently provided first instalment of cash for temporary shelter, this has increased the demand of shelter construction items.

Findings from the assessment hints towards the possible increase of labour market during the construction. Daily wages of the skilled and unskilled labour force remain stable, however there is difference in the rates in urban and rural areas.

SUPPLY CHAIN

There is no impact on the supply chain of CGI sheet, Bamboo, Water tank and Pan & Pipe due to the earthquake. However, the cost of local transportation has increased around 10%. There are limited means of transportation e.g. trucks, lorry, pushcart, tractors etc. are available at marketplace. Traders and the truck and tractors drivers stated that if there is an increase in demand, the means of transportation will be supported from the neighbouring districts. After the COVID 19, the credit facilities are no more in the marketplace, retailers and wholesalers are not getting credit from the manufacture or dealer therefore, community people are also not getting credit facility from the retailers and wholesalers. The suppliers have already started to increase the key commodities especially CGI sheet and they know Government of Nepal will provide cash to the affected people for temporary shelter.

STOCK

A greater proportion of the traders in Jajarkot, West Rukum, Dang and Banke districts have good levels of stocks of CGI sheets, Water Tank and Pan & Pipe (Table-1). The bamboo is also available at the community level of Jajarkot and West Rukum district. The stock piling capacity of all traders is same before and after shock. The Traders explained that the levels of stock they were holding were in line with the current demand, but they have the capacity to increase their stocks if there is an increase in demand.

Table- 1: Stock

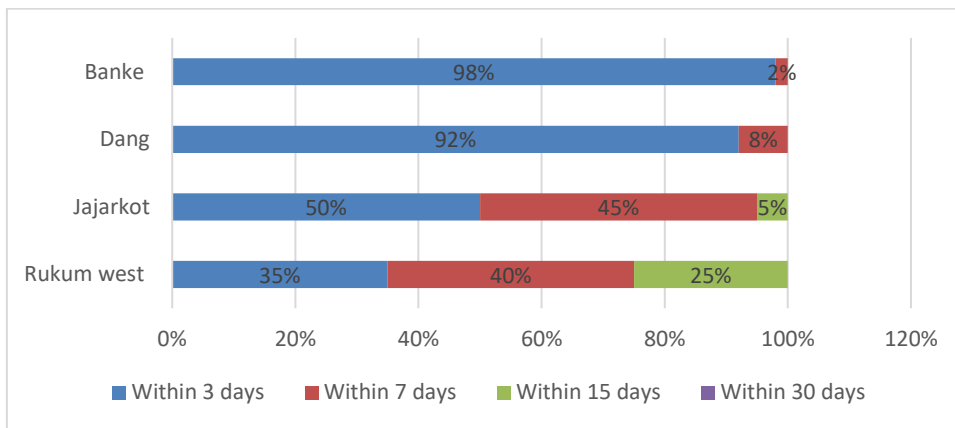
Market	Key commodities			
	CGI	Bamboo	Pipe & pan	Water tank
Jajarkot	415 ton	Not in stock, it is in community	100 pcs	500 pcs
Nepalgunj of Banke District	1000 ton	NA	1000 Pcs	2000 pcs
West Rukum	515 ton	Not in stock, it is in community	150 pcs	550 pcs
Dang	900 ton	NA	800 pcs	2200pcs

RESTOCKING CAPACITY OF TRADERS

There are no major changes in the trader's capacity to meet the current demand compared to the pre and post restock. In West Rukum and Jajarkot districts, 40 % traders mentioned that they can restock the CGI sheets, water tanks, Pan & Pipe within 3 days, whereas 45% traders pointed that they could restock within a week.

More than 90% respondents of Banke and Dang districts stated that they need only 3 days to restock the said items. The bamboo market depends on the seasonality and local producers from where local supplier gets the bamboo. Local suppliers in west Rukum and Jajarkot stated that if there is increased demand, they can supply within two weeks.

Figure: - 2 Restocking Capacity (Dec 2023)



PRICE ANALYSIS

Based on the market assessment data, there is no impact of price on key commodities in the local market in Jajarkot and Rukum West. The price remains same as in the normal time. The assessment team also visited the regional market in Dang and Banke districts where the price found to be unchanged. As the traders have the significant stock of key construction items and have the restocking capacity and road condition is functional therefore, there is no changes in the price of key commodities after shock. Regional market (Dang & Banke) has higher stock facility and better connection with importers and manufacturers. So, the price is a bit low in Dang & Banke in compare with local market in Jajarkot and Rukum.West (See the figure-3 and Figure-4)

The price of Bamboo depends on the seasonality as currently price increased around 10-20% according to supplier and the bamboo produces there are available bamboo in the individual bamboo forest therefore price will not increase if the demand is high also.

Figure-3: Price trend at Jajarkot and Rukum West

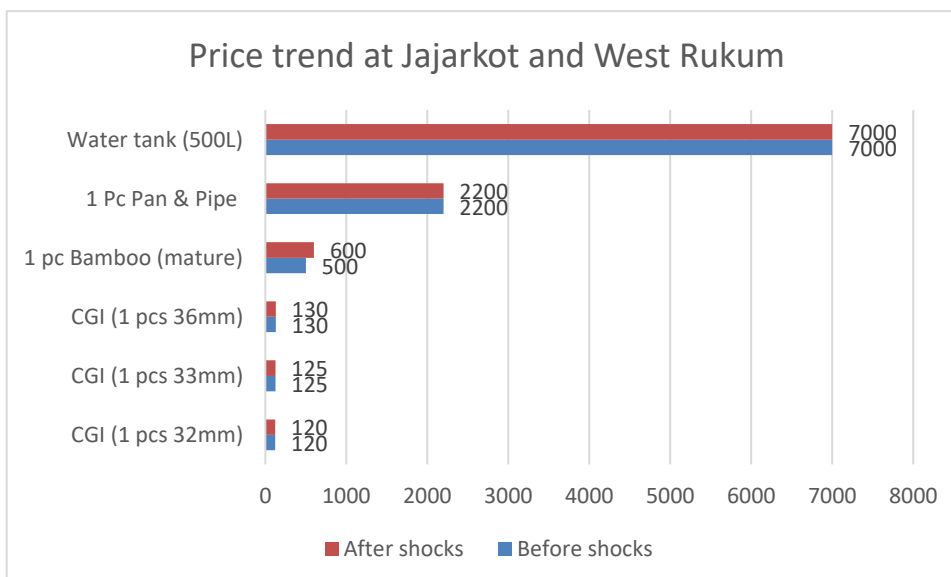
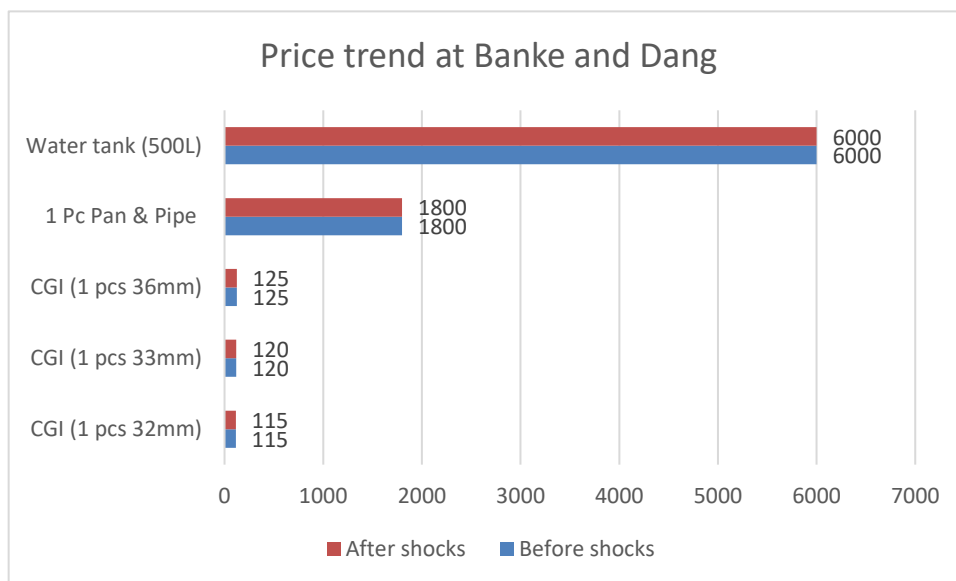


Figure-4: Price trend at Nepalganj (Banke) and Dang



Seasonality

The seasonal calendar (table 5) below shows the seasonal variation of the critical market chains. The market operates smoothly throughout each season, with no major disruptions in the market chain. However, during the rainy season in June, July, and August, the road conditions in Jajarkot and West Rukum present obstacles to the timely delivery of materials. Furthermore, the construction's peak season is from September to April when there is an increase in demand and supply of materials, prompting communities to commence construction activities. Most of the people are engaged in two major activities that are planting and harvesting of the major crops from June to October where women are mainly engaged with farm-based activities. During this time market faced lack of unskilled labour for construction.

Table- 5: Seasonal calendar

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainy season						√	√	√				
Cold season	√	√									√	√
Lean season	√										√	√
Agriculture plantation (Main)						√	√	√	√			
Agriculture harvest (Main)								√	√	√		
Wage labor cost spike						√	√	√	√	√		
Labour Migration (Mainly Male)				√	√	√	√	√	√			
Price spikes in Market									√	√	√	
Construction	√	√	√	√	√				√	√	√	√

FINANCIAL ACCESS AND SERVICE PROVIDER

Based on the assessment, there are no critical issues or challenges for traders to purchase and supply materials. If buyers, importers, dealers, wholesalers, and retailers have cash, they can meet the demand. There is minimal opportunity to obtain credit in each stage of the supply chain.

The credit issues arose during the COVID-19 period. After COVID-19, the market was not functional, businesses declined, and since then, credit practices have not been observed in the market so therefore there is no credit system in the market and vendors (wholesaler/dealer) might have difficulties to buying the materials in cash.

Access to financial service providers for affected people is a crucial aspect to consider while assessing the feasibility of market-based intervention. A large number of the affected households surveyed reported to have a bank account. Those who do not have a bank account can open it within 2-3 days. During focus group discussions, 70 to 80 percent respondents reported to have mobile phones of whom around 50 percent use internet facilities. Most of the respondents stated that they would prefer cash assistance through bank or mobile transfer whereas few others also stated that it would be good to get the CGI sheet, Pan & Pipe, Water tanks and Bamboo through voucher.

FOR MARKET-BASED INTERVENTIONS AND CVA

The assessment findings confirm that the CGI sheets, bamboo, water tanks, Pan and Pipe market systems are still functioning. There is no impact of the earthquake on the above markets. The majority of traders have adequate capacity to support CVA interventions. Most traders can adjust their stock levels and restocking frequency in line with any increase in demand within a relatively short period. The wholesale market of Jajarkot, West Rukum, Dang and Nepalgunj (Banke District) are stable with suppliers in those areas reported to have sufficient stocks to supply to the earthquake affected to meet the demand, even when it increases. The transport facilities are operational as compared to pre-earthquake situations and no obstruction has been reported. Shops regularly open with their full of capacity, indicating reasonable accessibility for the affected families.

Most importantly the government has given approval for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). In addition, communities have also preferred cash support and financial providers are also in placed to support in CVA. Many people have opened their bank account which help in cash transfer through banks. Furthermore, there is no major security issues caused after earthquake. Therefore, the overall analysis suggests that implementing CVA for Transitioning Shelter and WASH seems feasible and the most effective in supporting to the people in the earthquake-affected areas.

ANNEXES

Annex-1 MARKET ACCESS

Name of Marketplace	Interviewed	Access/Location	Road condition	Market types	Distance from affected community
Jhulneta	4	Triveni Rural municipality3 & 6	black top and local road	Municipal market	9 Km
Simrutu	3	Triveni Rural municipality3	Black top and local road	Municipal Market	0-20 KM
Solbang	1	Musikot Municipality -11	Blacktop	Village Market	0-30 KM
Pedi	1	Sanibheri Rural Municipality-3	Black top and local road	Municipal Market	0-8 KM
Simli	2	Sanibheri Rural Municipality-9	Black top and local road	Municipal Market	0-13 KM
Musikot	5	Musikot Municipality -1	Black top and local road	District level Market	0-35 KM
Chaurjhari	4	Chaurjhari Municipality	Black top and local road	Community level	0-45 KM
Tulpiur	2	Tuilipur sub metropolitan city	Black top and local road	provincial market	0-170 KM
Khalanga Bazar, Jajarkot	7	Located in Jajarjkot main bazar	Gravel and semi paved road	District capital market	0- 30 km
Rimna Bazar, Jajarkot	2	Located in Bheri Municipality ward no. 2 Rimna Bazar	Gravel and semi paved road	Village market	0-25 km
Nepalgunj Bazar, Banke	4	Along main trade artery bordering india	Paved road	Provincial Market	195 km

Annex-2 NAME LIST OF VENDORS CONSULTED

S.N	Name of District:	Name of Muni	Ward No.	Market place	Company/Shop	Vendor's Name	Types of items traded	Type of trader
1	Rukum West	Triveni RM	6	Jhulneta Bazar	Namuna Bikash Hardware and supplier	Khadak Oli	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)
2	Rukum West	Musikot Muni	1	Musikot	Siddhartha hardware and supplier	Nabin Kumar Oli	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Wholesaler (small)
3	Rukum West	Triveni Rural Muni	3	Jhulneta	Jyoti Shop	Pahal KC	CGI Pan and pipe	Retailer (small)
4	Rukum West	Triveni Rural Muni	6	Jhulneta	Salyani Sangam Hardware and supplier	Ganga Ram Rana	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)
5	Rukum West	Triveni Rural Muni	2	Simurutu	Khadka Bhada Pasal	Pal Bahadur Bohara	Water tank	Retailer (small)
6	Rukum West	Triveni Rural Muni	3	Jhulneta West Rukum	Manakamana Hardware and supplier	Tek Bahadur Oli	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)
7	Rukum West	Triveni Rural Muni	2	Simrutu Bazar	Simrutu Hardware and supplier	Ganesh Pun	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)
8	Rukum West	Musikot Muni	1	Musikot Bazar, Khalanga	New Devkota Hardware	Baljeet Bohara	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Wholesaler (small)
9	Jajarkot	Bheri Rural Muni	4	Buspark	karaichuli Construction Pvt ltd	Yuva Raj Sharma	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Wholesaler (small)
10	Jajarkot	Bheri Muni	3	Laliguras Hardware, Thaple	Laliguras Hardware	Lal Bahadur Khatri	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)
11	Jajarkot	Bheri Muni	1	Rimna Bazar	Prabhu Hardware and Suppliers	Jasmati BC	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)
12	Jajarkot	Bheri Muni	1	Rimda 1	Devika Traders	Ramesh D.C	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe # Bamboo	Retailer (large)
13	Jajarkot	Bheri Muni	4	Community	Community	Nandalal Jyoti	#Bamboo	Retailer (small)
14	Jajarkot	Bheri Muni	4	Buspark	Siddarhta Hardware and Supplier	Kiran Oli	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Wholesaler (large)
15	Banke	Nepalgunj Sub metro	2	Surkhet road, Dhambogee, Nepalgunj	Narayani	Narayan Sharma	#Water tank	Wholesaler (large)
16	Banke	Nepalgunj Sub metro	18	Karkodu, Bhujai gau	Narayani PVT ltd	Bhim Pokharel	#CGI Sheet	Wholesaler (large)
17	Banke	Nepalgunj Sub metro	18	Karkodo, Banke	Gauri Shankar Hardware	Kumar Subedi	#Pan and pipe	Wholesaler (large)

18	Jajarkot	Bheri Muni	4	Bhelhale	Community	Birendra Shah	#Bamboo	Wholesaler (small)
19	Jajarkot	Bheri Muni	4	Buspark	Jyoti Hardware	Ram Chandra Jyoti	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)
20	Rukum West	Musikot Muni	1	Musikot Bazar	National Hardware	Pahal Bahadur Khadka	#Water tank #Pan and pipe	Retailer (small)
21	Rukum West	Chaurjhari Muni	1	Purano Bazar	B and B Entetprises	Baalika Budathoki	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)
22	Rukum West	Chaurjhari Muni	1	Chaurjhari Bazar	New Baglung Hardware	Tilochan Paudel	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)
23	Rukum West	Sani Bheri RM	9	Simle Bazar	Maama Bhanja Hardware	Tek Bahadur Dangi	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)
24	Banke	Banke Muni	2	Surkhet Road, Puspahal Chock	Sagarmatha Suppliers	Bhola Sapakota	#Pan and pipe	Wholesaler (large)
25	Rukum West	Musikot Muni	4	Solabang	Siddhartha Hardware and supplier Pvt Ltd	Kewal Bahadur KC	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Wholesaler (small)
26	Rukum West	Triveni RM	2	Simrutu	Triveni Hardware and Supplier	Kiran Rana	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)
27	Rukum West	Musikot Muni	5	Serigau	Malla Hardware and general supplier	Prem Jung Malla	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Wholesaler (small)
28	Rukum West	Chaurjhari Muni	2	Chaujhari Bazar	Siddhartha Hardware and supplier	Bir Bahadur Oli	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)
29	Rukum West	Sani Bheri RM	3	Pedi Bazar	Khadka Tender and Hardware supplier	Indra Bahadur Khadka.	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (small)
30	Rukum West	Sani Bheri RM	8	Simli	Madhaya Pahadai Jaisi Hardware	Tej Bahadur Oli.	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (small)
31	Rukum West	Musikot Muni	5	Serigau	Kalika Hardware and fitting supplier	Tank Sanyasi	#Water tank #Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)
32	Rukum West	Chaurjhari Muni	2	Rumegau chaujhari 2	Baglung Hardware	Dirga Narayan Sapkota	#CGI sheet #Water tank # Pan and pipe	Retailer (large)

Annex-3 QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MARKET ASSESSMENT

Discussion with market representatives

A. Assessment detail

Name of Market place:

GPS coordinates of the market place

Name of Municipality:

Name of District:

Name of interviewer:

Date:

Contact detail of interviewee/traders:

Name

Mobile number

Types of items traded.

- CGI
- Bamboo
- Water tank
- Pan and pipe

Registered

- Yes/no

Where do traders register?

Types of traders:

- Wholesaler Large
- Wholesaler small
- Retailer large
- Retailer small

Frequency of market days

- Daily
- Twice in a week
- Once in a week
- Other (specify)

Observation from travel to marketplace (time, obstructions, trade flows observed etc)

B. Physical impact of the shock on the market

1. How significantly has the market infrastructure been affected?
 - Completely damaged
 - Severely damaged
 - Slightly damaged
 - No damage
2. Can you describe the type of damage and the effect this is having on the marketplace?

3. Are the traders able to continue their business as usual?

Market Demand

4. Where do the people who come to the marketplace come from? (e.g. which community, village, towns)

Before the shock	Since the shock

5. How has the number of people coming to the marketplace changed since the shock? (If number has changed, try to estimate the percentage change)
 Increased by
 Decreased by
 No change
6. Can you explain why more / fewer people are accessing the market place since the shock? (Note the explanation. Possible prompts: physical access, other markets destroyed, security, etc.)
7. Has the demand for the key materials changed since the shock? (Note the answer for each of the key materials selected , and – if applicable – ask why demand has changed)

Materials types	Change in demand (yes/no)	Explanation
CGI		
Bamboo		
Water tank		
Pan & pine		

Market Supply

8. How has the number of wholesalers supplying the key items in the marketplace changed since the shock?

Name of items	Number before shock	Number after shock
CGI		
Bamboo		
Water tank		
Pan & pine		

9. Has the number of retailers supplying the key commodities in the marketplace changed since the shock?

Name of items	Number before shock	Number after shock
CGI		
Bamboo		
Water tank		
Pan & pine		

10. : Is the market supplying the same amount, more, or less of the key commodities since before the shock?

Name of Items	Current supply compare to pre shock supply				
	Same as preshock supply	More than half of preshock supply	Half the preshock supp	Less than half of pre-shock supply	No more supply
CGI					
Bamboo					
Water tank					
Pan & pine					

11. Where did the key commodities come from before the shock, and where do they come from since the shock?

Name of items	Sources before shock	Sources after shock
CGI		
Bamboo		
Water tank		
Pan & pine		

12. How has the shock affected the traders in the marketplace?

Stocks

13. Where do you normally buy the key materials (CGI, bamboo, watertank, pan & pine)

Key items (materials)	Location of suppliers	Supplier name	Contact number
CGI			
Bamboo			
Water tank			
Pan and pipe			

14. Where do you typically store your stock?

15. Has your storage been affected by the recent shock, and if so, how?

16. What quantities of the key materials do you presently have in stock and how does this compare to the quantity you would normally stock at this time of the year?

Name of items	Quantity in stock now	Quantity in stock normaly	Reason for difference if any
CGI			
Bamboo			
Water tank			
Pan and pine			

17. Are you still able to get the key items from your usual sources after the recent shock?

Name of items	Yes/No	Explanation if No
CGI		
Bamboo		
Water tank		
Pan and pine		

18. How often did you re-stock the key commodities before the shock, and has this now changed?

What quantities of the key commodities did you buy each time before the shock, and has this now changed?

Items Name	Frequency of Stocking		Qunatity restocked each time	
	Before shock	Now	Before Shock	Now
CGI				
Bamboo				
Water tank				
Pan and pine				

19. Are there other reliable suppliers you can buy the key items from?

Name of items	Yes/No	If yes who	Where

CGI			
Bamboo			
Water tank			
Pan and pine			

20. How many traders of your 'size' are supplying this marketplace?

Expandability of Stock (refer to market system maps, update/renew if necessary)

21. If demand for the key commodities were to increase, how long would it take you to get additional stocks to meet this demand?

Name of items	Time taken to respond		
	If demand increased by 25%	demand increased by 50%	demand increased by 100%
CGI			
Bamboo			
Water tank			
Pan and pine			

22. Could you use other suppliers to get the additional supplies of key commodities?

Name of the items	Yes/ No	Explanation
CGI		
Bamboo		
Water tank		
Pan and pine		

23. Could you use your existing suppliers to get the additional supplies of key commodities?

Name of the items	Yes/ No	Details of alternative supplier (if known)
CGI		
Bamboo		
Water tank		
Pan and pine		

24. What are the 3 main factors that may make it difficult for you to increase your supply of key commodities?

Name of items	Factors making it difficult to supply

25. How could these factors be addressed?

Name of items	Factors making it difficult to supply

26. How do you think the price you have to pay would change if you were to increase the quantity of the key items you order from your suppliers, and why?

Name of items	Increase	Decrease	No Change	Explanation
CGI				

Bamboo				
Water tank				
Pan and pine				

Access to and provision of credit (refer to market system maps, update/renew if necessary)

27. Before the shock, did you give your customers credit? How many and with what conditions?

% of customer receiving credit	How long before credit must be repaid	Criteria for customers to obtain credit

28. Do you still give your customers credit now, after the shock? How many and with what conditions?

% of customer receiving credit	How long before credit must be repaid	Criteria for customers to obtain credit

29. Did your suppliers give you credit before the shock, and how much?

% of supplier giving credit	How long before credit must be repaid	Criteria for customers to obtain credit

30. Do your suppliers still give you credit now, after the shock?

% of supplier giving credit	How long before credit must be repaid	Criteria for customers to obtain credit

Price Changes

31. How have the prices you pay to purchase the key items from your suppliers changed since the shock?

Name of items	Unit	Current price	Price before shock	Price last year
CGI				
Bamboo				
Water tank				
Pan and pine				

32. If the prices you pay to purchase the key items from your suppliers have changed since the shock, why is this?

Name of items	Explanation for purchase price change
CGI	
Bamboo	
Water tank	
Pan and pine	

33. Have you changed the prices you charge for the key commodities since the shock?

Name of items	Unit	Current price	Price before shock	Price last year
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CGI				
Bamboo				
Water tank				
Pan and pine				

34. If you changed the prices you charge for the key items since the shock, why is this?

Customer behaviour

35. Are customers buying more or less of the key items since the shock? How much more or less?

Name of items	Same	More	Less
CGI			
Bamboo			
Water tank			
Pan and pine			

36. Why do think the demand of your customers has changed as described above?

37. Have your customers asked for other items since the shock? What are they?

38. Why are they now asking for these items

Market constraints and market response capacity

39. : If households were given money, could traders supply them with the key commodities?

Name of items	Can traders supply? (Mostly, hardly, no, don't know)	Explanation
CGI		
Bamboo		
Water tank		
Pan and pine		

40. : What are the 3 main factors which make it difficult for wholesalers to continue their business as normal at the moment?

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-
-

41. : What are the 3 main factors which make it difficult for traders to continue their business as normal at the moment?

-
-

42. How could the supply of key items be supported to improve the current situation?

43. Have there been similar shocks in the past, and if so, how has the marketplace been affected by them?

44. Any additional comments and observations