
USING MARKET FACILITATION FOR RECOVERY IN NEPAL

November 2015

Report from MDFN's Peer-Learning Event

This document provides a summary of the presentations, questions, and discussions that took place at the Market Development Forum Nepal (MDFN) Peer-Learning event in Kathmandu, Nepal on November 4-5, 2015.



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Using Market Facilitation for Recovery in Nepal

REPORT FROM MDFN'S PEER-LEARNING EVENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This peer-learning event provided the opportunity for MDFN members to come together and discuss lessons learned from the past, and how they might be applied to future programming. The event included a strong line-up of presentations from a wide variety of international and local speakers, showcasing the lessons learned and how market facilitation was supported and built into early response programming. Following presentations, participants broke into working groups focused on the most critical issues of the moment, and began digging into how past experiences could guide and improve future program responses.

Major themes that came to light from participants included the need to broaden the understanding of government (at all levels), donors, and private sector regarding disaster response and recovery mechanisms. Facilitation was naturally a major part of the presentations, and many presenters provided examples of how their projects used facilitation approaches, and in particular how they utilized their existing networks and relationships in order to hasten the emergency response. This is exactly in line with facilitation approaches, and helped provide strong examples of how facilitation was utilized in agriculture, tourism, water-sanitation, and other areas.

Shelter value chains also were an important topic over the course of the two days, with a presentation providing examples from Haiti, and significant interest shown in the issues related to both shelter and winterization. The need for shelter responses is likely to continue for many years, and therefore participants found it very valuable to draw from these examples on how to make the responses more market-focused and sustainable.

There was also a strong representation from the cash community, and two tables took on questions related to these issues. For some participants, this was the first time they had an opportunity to ask critical questions about cash approaches, and much was shared and learned through the dialogues. This provided an excellent opportunity to bring together the two communities (cash and market-facilitation), in order to ensure they had the opportunity to work in a coordinated manner – just as happened with the shelter community.

Some participants expressed concern that targeting was not done well, and that better ways of identifying beneficiaries, and accessing them in a timely manner needed to be determined. Certainly there is a need for immediate action on winterization, and facilitation approaches can be used to reach out to private sector networks that may have greater capacities to respond quickly and effectively. Research was presented on the capacities and responses post-earthquake, linking facilitation approaches with overall community resilience.

The second day resulted in the culmination of discussions and a series of recommendations from participants and working groups to be taken forward in the weeks and months to come. Emphasis was placed on immediate next steps in order to ensure that momentum was maintained towards specific goals.

DAY ONE | LOOKING BACK

OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE

MDFN Chair, Dr. Hari Upadhyaya, welcomed all participants and provided a brief introduction of the Market Development Forum Nepal (MDFN); the principal basis of its foundation, particularly the necessity to avoid market distortion, and to promote inclusive and market-friendly development in Nepal.

As an introduction to the conference, Mr. Upadhyaya delivered a concise background on the disaster (earthquake), the objectives of the conference: mainly to share and learn from industry best practices, and key questions to be addressed:

- How have organizations adapted their responses post-disaster, and adapted their development approaches so recovery efforts are more market-based and sustainable?
- Which markets were observed to be more vulnerable after the earthquake and/or more distorted due to recovery efforts?

MDFN Convener, Mr. Poshan B K.C., also gave a brief introduction to MDFN and the conference sponsor BEAM Exchange, before introducing the conference facilitators. A quick introduction of participants followed.

Event Facilitator, Karri Byrne (TechnoServe), conveyed to the participants that the event was an ideal opportunity for peer-learning; so practitioners and individuals can be inspired from the work and approaches of their fellow practitioners. Further, Ms. Bryne expressed her hope that the participants would take away something meaningful from the event, and adapt the lessons learnt while planning for their respective concrete next actions, while moving forward in this critical time for Nepal.

DAY ONE | MORNING SESSIONS

MAKING USE OF EXISTING STRUCTURES – POST-DISASTER MARKET SYSTEMS IN ACTION

Mr. Sandip Paudel (HELVETAS) presented case studies from HELVETAS’s experience post-earthquake – one involving seed vouchers and another on using local procurement for water/sanitation relief in *Sindhupalchowk* and *Kavre* districts. Mr. Paudel discussed how the humanitarian relief effort could strengthen local market systems, without undermining their capacities to recover. Mr. Paudel explained how HELVETAS had assessed markets’ functionalities, and used the results to guide the transition of emergency materials distribution to market-led recovery initiatives. Mr. Paudel also described how HELVETAS had mediated the supply of urgently required materials locally, in order to avoid a supply gap. HELVETAS also facilitated and revived local market systems through continued linkages and enhanced capacities of local supply mechanisms. Additionally, Mr. Paudel stressed the importance of early involvement and active participation of community networks.

Question	Response
Were there damages to seeds/grain storage facilities due to the earthquake?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of seeds/grain stored in sacks recovered. Those stored in bunkers mostly destroyed. Poultry/dairy spaces also damaged. • HELVETAS attempted to link the recovery of those with FIs (to provide credit), but FIs not ready and/or willing to finance rebuilding those.
How did HELVETAS leverage its seed intervention with the government seed intervention?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted need assessment with assistance from DADO (District Agriculture Development Office) Extension Officers and service centres. • Also worked closely with select local cooperatives of Kavre district on the recommendation of DADO. • Also sought/involved the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) at the local levels, to avoid duplication of interventions with other practitioners.

Why did HELVETAS utilize vouchers as opposed to unrestricted cash?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior experience from its other programs. • Voucher system makes it possible to engage and mobilize the maximum number of stakeholders at the local levels. • Also for ease of coordination, engagement, and to avoid duplications. • But vouchers may not work for communities in extremely remote areas.
Does HELVETAS have preliminary data from before the disaster?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of pre-disaster data. • 95% houses were found to be damaged in the intervention areas. • 20 irrigation systems damaged affecting 33206 hectares and 930 HHs. • 32 drinking schemes damaged affecting 50,545 people and 2015 HHs.
Did HELVETAS experience limitations in collecting data?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A different team assessed and collected data. • Reported difficulties in collecting accurate data • But employed a range of methodologies to minimize errors (e.g. focus groups, secondary data, etc.)

EVIDENCE BASED RESPONSES – AVOIDING DISTORTION OF THE MARKET

Samarth-NMDP presentation by **Siddarth Khadka** (Agriculture Reconstruction Project, ARP) & **Sumit Baral** (Tourism Sector) covered examples of Samarth-NMDP's work with emphasis on how the organization:

- used rapid assessments to avoid undermining and distorting agriculture markets,
- facilitated market actors to deliver goods and services to affected people, to ensure that recovery is sustainable in *Makwanpur, Tanahu and Lamjung* districts.

The work done by Samarth-NMDP on tourism showed how data was used for re-development and re-positioning. This will be used to rebuild this service sector, which employs over 1.5m people.

Question	Response
How is Samarth-NMDP targeting the really needy/vulnerable people (ARP)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth scoping studies of intervention districts were undertaken by local implementing partners in direct coordination with the respective DADOs, DDRCs and DLSOs (District Livestock Services Offices). • A comprehensive needs assessment of affected communities was carried out, following which the communities were ranked according to the degree of damage suffered and level of need. • Although identification took time, Samarth-NMDP are confident of having identified the neediest and the most vulnerable.
Some tourist communities did not want to be identified as earthquake-damaged? How did the intervention handle such a scenario (Tourism)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective assessment of the tourist trails was undertaken. • Communities had no say in them being identified as safe or unsafe. • Assessments of the most-used trekking trails were undertaken, following which they were certified as safe or unsafe.
What is the working modality and the current status of Seed Grain Storage Facilities (SGSF) (ARP)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently under construction, but severely hampered by the ongoing fuel crisis. • Will be community-owned & operated, support from local governments.
Did Samarth-NMDP work with any government agencies (Tourism)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An emergency recovery committee was set up by the government. • Committee requested Samarth-NMDP to plan & execute an intervention. • National Planning Commission also requested a Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) that Samarth-NMDP facilitated.

Will homestays play a significant role for tourism in Nepal (Tourism)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural tourism is largely community-based, and the homestay model has proven successful in areas. • Ensuring the safety of tourists and residents is paramount, primarily through earthquake resilient construction models.
What were Samarth-NMDP's experiences/strategies working with the government after the earthquake (Tourism)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially some confusion, and ambiguity following the disaster. • The PDNA showed that only 20% of the heritage sites and 15% of trekking destinations were damaged. • Accurate, timely and effective communications backed up by facts and figures of the same were seen as crucial to stimulate tourism. • A uniform hazard map was also seen as essential.
What has the PDNA highlighted and which areas do we need to place emphasis on to achieve maximum effectiveness (ARP and Tourism)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A National Tourism Recovery Plan is currently being drafted by the Ministry of Tourism that Samarth-NMDP is facilitating. • Different strategies at different levels are required. • www.nepalnow.org post-earthquake recovery campaign highlights the Miyamoto report, intended at reviving confidence in embassies, countries, travelers, tourists to lift travel restrictions to stimulate tourism. • Government requested construction of 1000 livestock sheds and 15 community level seed grain storage facilities • Business plans being formulated to ensure sustainability of the same.
<p>Participant Reflection: "Political powers also need to share the same understanding of the potential of market facilitation."</p>	

POST-DISASTER GUIDANCE AND ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR MARKETS

Karri Goeldner Byrne, TechnoServe presented an overview of tools and practical resources already available for mapping markets and analyzing recovery responses that include market actors and utilize facilitation approaches. A comprehensive list provided the links to access all of these resources online.

Question	Response
Why does the EMMA toolkit tend to ignore market situation / facilitation after crisis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMMA maps the "normal" baseline and how the emergency has affected that market, so an analysis on the best ways to respond can be done. • A set of Response Recommendations is then created, and this may be immediate or longer term responses. • Implementers' need to choose the right people, the right markets, and update the reports to ensure they have accurate data and information.
Post-disaster recovery efforts were being managed by local communities themselves. Would it not be better to equip local people with recovery tools / build their capacities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, if the tools are used well, then local people are anticipated to participate in order to reap the wider benefits and build capacities because they are the ones who make up the markets to begin with. • Tools consume time to gather information, but that information is meant be shared, to be advocated for, with the ultimate aim of assisting in decision making

ROUNDTABLE: WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

The purpose of this session was to review what organizations have learned from their respective recovery responses so far, and what issues remain priority areas. 8 areas/questions were identified as priorities, and the groups discussed these issues reflecting on 1) what worked and can be replicated?, 2) what did not work and should be avoided in the future?, and 3) what conversations should we be having now to take our recovery responses forward? The results of these discussions formed the basis of the group work on Day Two. The 8 areas / questions identified were as follows:

1. Are we appropriately responding to livelihood/market needs and are we on track to continue addressing resilience issues in the communities?
2. How do we use the facilitation approach in weak markets? What is the appropriate role for different actors - government, development partners, private sector, etc. – in Nepal?
3. Should we work only with businesses providing essential goods needed for the vulnerable (CGI, food, etc.) or should we work with vendors in strategic markets to create a trickle-down effect?
4. Which (innovative) Financial Products can and should be replicated?
5. How can implementing agencies strengthen relationships with Financial Institutions?
6. Is there good coordination on Winterization responses and setting appropriate community expectations?
7. Are we doing enough skills building to support the rebuilding? Can existing construction material markets meet future demand?
8. Can we harmonize market monitoring going forward (including post-cash monitoring)? How? With whom?

DAY ONE | AFTERNOON SESSIONS

LESSONS ON USING CASH AND VOUCHER PROGRAMS POST-DISASTER

William Martin from **CRS** presented on the main barriers and principles of using cash for recovery and construction, and provided examples from CRS's program in *Gorkha* district. In this program 54% of the vendors supported are using market-based approaches for essential goods and services, across 6 markets.

Question	Response
How did CRS avoid duplication in the intervention area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicated and shared information between cluster groups, also coordinated with DDRC during the needs assessment. • CRS's transparent approach, also assisted in avoiding duplication.
What were some challenges that CRS faced during its recovery efforts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is essential to be as pragmatic as possible in approach. • Need to understand what can be done to support those markets in bringing goods / services essential to the people for recovery. • 5 year plans & learning from good practices also seen as crucial. • Interventions could be directed towards formalization of businesses (e.g. financial businesses) to open up opportunities/avenues to mount response interventions.
How did the market react to the intervention after 5-6 months?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A price monitoring system currently being tested and piloted which will aid in the evaluation of the intervention's findings. • CRS will share its findings once it becomes available.

What purposes did the \$150 cash transfer serve and what is its monitoring mechanism?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To procure home re-construction materials and labour. • Also meant to alleviate immediate food needs. • Monitoring group reported 90% of the money was utilized properly.
Does the informal sector also have in the post-disaster recovery efforts? How can we monitor delivery of cash programmes, and how can their delivery mechanisms be made better?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash eternally seen as fungible, other commodities can also be misused. • Key is targeting properly, according to need, and designing the subsequent response correctly. • Working with local institutions (formal / informal) assists in establishing the intervention's legitimacy in the eyes of the community.
<p>Participant Reflection: "I wasn't a believer in cash, but I learned the viability of cash and how can it be used well."</p>	

MARKETS AFTER DISASTER – ENGAGEMENT AND FACILITATION

Tim Stewart from **Samarth-NMDP** shared some tips on how to ensure programs avoid undermining markets. Mr. Stewart recommended 1) Setting the intention, 2) Using a sound diagnostic process to assess markets, and 3) Using facilitation approaches. Citing examples from Samarth-NMDP's experience, Mr. Stewart illustrated several differences between direct interventions and facilitation approaches.

Question	Response
When should facilitation approaches be undertaken (post-disaster)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideally immediately, after having ensured the intervention team has settled their own needs. • If lacking in resources, recommended to start with the resources at hand. E.g. by contacting market players & contacts, and learning if & how they are functioning, and how they might be able to assist in responding. • An organization's existing networks are its most valuable assets.
<p>Participant Comment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses/entrepreneurs lack capacities/technical skills to implement good practices. • To make businesses capable, businesses should seek to procure / manufacture inputs themselves. • The problem is further compounded by government agencies still employing outdated technologies. • On the housing reconstruction front, promotion of appropriate housing structures is needed. 	
<p>Mr. Stewart Comment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above are symptoms of underlying systemic problems. • International projects usually lack understanding or overlook opportunities to use MSD approaches. • But MSD approaches are taking root in Nepal. 	
<p>Participant Reflection: "It's not just about aid. Development practitioners have already done much for Market Recovery."</p>	

PEER-TO-PEER WORK

Recognizing that everyone in the room is responsible for managing or working as part of a team, this session was an opportunity for peer-to-peer feedback and to provide and receive support on challenging communication issues. Participants worked with a partner to get feedback on a tricky situation, and how it might be moved one step toward improvement and /or resolution of the same.

REFLECTION SESSION

The facilitator invited participants to reflect on what was discussed during the day, particularly something that someone else said that created an insight. Some of the insights that were shared, included:

- It is valuable to build on current structures rather than constructing entirely new structures.
- Developing relationships and networks is key for market facilitation in any situation.
- The viability of cash, its usefulness, and how can it be used well.
- Many development practitioners share the same constraints; principal amongst those is the need to invite the government more in conversations.
- Financial processes are cumbersome, so vulnerable people have trouble obtaining financial assistance. Practitioners need to look into simplifying this process in order to achieve the desired impact.
- Facilitation is the most respectful way of working in the development sector.
- Much potential has been observed in the market, and much can be addressed further.
- There is potential for MDFN and other local networks to coordinate and share information. Ideally, a forum that links international, national, and rural organizations and creates a network would be best.
- The importance of having the government and financial institutions fully engaged in market facilitation cannot be overstressed.

DAY TWO | LOOKING AHEAD

MDFN AND THE ROAD AHEAD

Ashley Aarons of **BEAM Exchange** started the day by recapping the previous day’s discussions, including:

- the importance of facilitation,
- how cash programs support and complement facilitation approaches,
- examples that illustrate the bringing together of relief and market facilitation approaches,
- what the practicalities of market facilitation in crisis situations look like in reality, and
- what tools are available for market assessments, pre-crisis and post-crisis.

DAY TWO | MORNING SESSIONS

HOUSING AS A PROCESS, NOT A PRODUCT: LESSONS FROM HAITI

Mike Meaney from **Habitat for Humanity** presented perspectives from Haiti on how different parts of the housing value chain were affected by the earthquake, potential challenges, and ideas on ways to involve private sector actors in the recovery process. The presentation challenged participants to think about housing value chains in ways that recognize that the largest proportion of recovery will come through self-builds.

Question	Response
What role did the Haitian government play in the relief/rehabilitation process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INGOs faced criticisms they did not support/work through government. • In reality, the Haitian government seriously crippled, 28 of 32 ministry buildings were destroyed, and elections were significantly delayed. • In essence, it took a number of years for the government to build back their capacity to fully engage with the international community. • As a result, the initial Haitian recovery effort was an Agency/INGO-driven response which focused on the direct provision of shelter.
Why were INGOs direct deliverers for housing in Haiti?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter & housing not considered a process in which market facilitation could be practiced & intended to be more humanitarian in nature. • Facilitation approaches taken in supporting livelihoods (eg. agriculture).

<p>How severely were the agricultural livelihoods of the relocated population hampered? How was this managed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primarily urban displacement took place. • As such, families did not have farmlands to begin with. • Therefore, agricultural livelihood sources were directly not hampered. • Much of the displaced population were resettled in the outskirts (peri-urban areas) of Port-au-Prince; or through scaled rental subsidy programs in the city.
<p>People have the will and skill to rebuild, given financial resources, would people not choose to re-build houses themselves, as evidenced in Nepal?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Haitian earthquake caused exponentially more casualties, however, not more damage. • In Haiti, a significant number of families did start their process of rebuilding, however, this self-recovery process was not full supported in a systematic manner. • In Nepal, 6 months after the earthquake, it is important and good to see that there has been leadership conversations to systematically support and finance people/communities to rebuild themselves. Scaled technical assistance packages will be critical to ensuring that families do not rebuild back the same vulnerabilities. Market facilitation can help ensure that the private sector are integrated into the response.

USING RESILIENCE APPROACHES IN MARKET-LED RECOVERY

Jeffrey Shannon presented **MercyCorps'** Resilience Approach and how this approach was used in their post-earthquake research, and which factors and capacities contributed most to effective responses following the earthquake. Research from *Gorkha* provided interesting initial results on the importance of aid timeliness, the potential for cash, and the importance of livelihoods independence.

Question	Response
<p>Why were households where women held decision making powers worse-off?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women may have been temporarily heading households. • Males in employment overseas, as such decisions possibly delayed. • Women may have had decision making burden placed on them. • Need to be careful of distinctions between causation and correlation.
<p>Why did women have more decision-making duties?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was an assumption during analysis, the need to dig in further has been identified.
<p>In a post-disaster scenario, should we not promote saving and credit facilities as a coping mechanism?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities with any functioning entity saw stronger bonding and sharing of resources between households. • Community Based Organisations (CBOs) that had clear plans which involved households fared the best. • Encouraging CBOs that foster bonding within communities can also be regarded as a resilience measure.
<p>Did cash transfers work? Did MercyCorps observe any link between cash transfer and improved livelihoods?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash transfers are viewed as suspicious and practitioners are skeptical to use them, but FGDs and researches have drawn positive responses in regards to cash transfers assisting greatly in relief and recovery. • A proportion of HHs did not spend the cash transfers right away, because they often had a specific plan for recovery, which involved utilization of that cash at a later date. • However, it was also observed that HHs who could not react in the first 10 days - 10 weeks are actually much worse-off now.

How come HHs practicing commercial/semi-commercial farming had resumed their businesses within 1 week of disaster?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households/communities not-dependent on markets, (i.e. self-sufficient) were actually found to be more resilient.
<p>Participant Comment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although HHs where women held the decision-making power were observed to be worse-off, it has been accepted that some unavoidable circumstances has skewed this data. Men were decision-makers in pre-earthquake/normal conditions, whereas decision-making was forced on a number of women in the post-earthquake/crisis condition. This can be said to be more of a capacity issue than a gender issue. This 'finding' might actually do more harm on women empowerment issues. 	

STRENGTHENING THE COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

In this session, participants went back to the questions that had been prioritized the previous day, and discussed in greater depths the next steps and recommendations for those issues. Special focus was placed on identifying who could take the catalyzing action (however small), and when those actions could be taken in order to move the issues forward toward resolution, rather than continuing to discuss the need. Groups came up with matrices which were used to develop the recommendations, which are presented at the end of this report.

DAY TWO | AFTERNOON SESSIONS

DFID'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO THE DISASTER

Gareth Weir of **DFID** provided the participants with an overview of DFID's approach and future plans for the recovery efforts, focused around M4P principles.

Question	Response
How would a person not related to any DFID project provide feedback to DFID?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFID is a very transparent body by law. DFID's website lists communication channels to get in touch.
How does DFID view its relation with Nepal?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain and Nepal share a healthy relationship dating back centuries. 2016 is Nepal – UK relationship's 200th year, and DFID has celebratory events lined up. General overall development & post-earthquake recovery are key objectives. DFID envisions the MSD approach as the way forward, and will be continuing its support of such projects and funding such new projects.

NEPAL GOVERNMENT'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO DISASTER

Shree Ram Ghimire, **Under Secretary** at the **Ministry of Agricultural Development** provided an excellent overview of the government's response to the emergency. Mr. Ghimire presented in detail the background and figures on the losses related to the disaster, the role of the Ministry in responding, including details on the various disaster relief programs that are currently underway. Detailed information was provided on preparedness and DRM programs that are ongoing, as well as providing information on the impacts of the disaster on agriculture, the effects on production flows, and the effects on governance. Mr. Ghimire concluded with a summary of the challenges that need to be addressed going forward.

ALIGNING PRIORITIES: BRINGING TOGETHER PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR AGENDAS

The top recommendations from each group were discussed, with a panel comprising of a representative from each working group. The larger group endeavored to stay focused on immediate actions that could be taken to move priority issues forward – whether large or small steps.

There was also some discussion of the need to recognize that although the event was organized around discussions of the recent past crisis (the earthquake) there was also a slow-onset crisis developing – the fuel crisis – which had been going on for only a month in Kathmandu, but had been felt for as long as four months in some of the most rural areas. There is some evidence to support the assumption that the fuel crisis has already had a greater economic impact than the earthquake instigated.

THE WAY FORWARD AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation	Next Steps	By Who?
MDFN members should identify in their next MDFN meeting who can collate market monitoring information	Identify who can take leadership on this issue Assess capacities and willingness of agencies to undertake market monitoring	MDFN Chair
Conference report & publications should be shared with Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture Development, National Planning Commission, INGOs	Organize coordination and integration meetings by inviting concerned ministries and organizations by year end Goal is to improve winterization strategies with action plan	MDFN Executive Committee
MDFN to develop a concept paper (as a first step) for development of coordination capacities between private sector, government, and the development community	Put on agenda for next MDFN Develop strategy for including private sector in relief and recovery	Poshan B KC
MercyCorps and CEAPRED to map agriculture & livestock markets (cattle, pigs, buffalo)	Request DADO/ DLSO to take the lead, in cooperation with DDC Determine the tool for mapping, and form a multi-agency team	CEAPRED MercyCorps MDFN members
Bring endorsed shelter TA curricula to the network of INGOs/NGOs and ensure adoption of standard training	Make curricula available to INGO/NGOs	Employment Fund

VOTE OF THANKS AND CLOSING STATEMENTS

MDFN Chair, Dr. Hari Upadhyaya, thanked all participants for their commitment and contributions and provided a brief summary and wrap up of the event. Mr. Upadhyaya also welcomed invitations from interested and prospective MDFN members, and going forward, stressed the need to develop a common framework amongst the development practitioners in Nepal.

ANNEX

USING MARKET FACILITATION FOR RECOVERY IN NEPAL
MDFN EVENT PARTICIPATION LIST
KATHMANDU, NEPAL
NOVEMBER 4-5, 2015

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**AGENDA FOR MDFN'S PEER LEARNING EVENT ON
USING MARKET FACILITATION FOR RECOVERY IN NEPAL
4 NOVEMBER, 2015
8:30 AM TO 5:00 PM**

Time	Event	Presenter / Facilitator
8:30 AM- 9:00 AM	Registration and Tea/Coffee	
9:00 AM – 9:20 AM	Objectives and Purpose of Conference	Dr. Hari Upadhyaya; MDFN Chair
9:20 AM - 9:30 AM	Introduction of participants	Poshan B KC; MDFN convener
9:30 AM - 10:00 AM	Making use of Existing Structures – Post-disaster Market Systems in Action	Sandip Paudel; HELVETAS
10:00 AM - 10:30 AM	Evidence-based responses – Avoiding distortion of the market	Siddarth Khadka & Sumit Baral; Samarth -NMDP
10:30 AM – 11:00 AM	Post-disaster Guidance and Assessment Tools for Markets	Karri Byrne; TechnoServe
11:00 AM – 12:30 PM	Roundtable: What have we learned? (Session goal: harvest knowledge & experience of participants on approaches used during the response, and identify priority topics)	Facilitated Discussion/Activity
12:30 - 1:30 PM	Lunch	
1:30 PM – 2:00 PM	Quick Recap	Ashley Aarons; BEAM Exchange
2:00 PM – 2:30 PM	Lessons on Using Cash and Voucher Programs Post-disaster	William Martin; CRS
2:30 PM -3:00 PM	Markets after disaster - Engagement and Facilitation	Tim Stewart; Samarth-NMDP
3:00 PM – 3:45 PM	Peer-to-Peer Work (Session Goal: Strengthen practice and promote learning)	Facilitated Discussion/Activity
3:45 PM – 4:15 PM	Tea/Coffee	
4:15 PM - 4:45 PM	Reflection Session	Facilitators
4:45 PM - 5:00 PM	Closing	Bharat Upadhyay; CEAPRED

**AGENDA FOR MDFN'S PEER LEARNING EVENT ON
 USING MARKET FACILITATION FOR RECOVERY IN NEPAL**
 5 NOVEMBER, 2015
 8:30 PM TO 5:00 PM

Time	Event	Presenter /Facilitator
8:30 AM- 9:00 AM	Registration and Tea/Coffee	
9:00 AM -9:30 AM	Recap of previous day	Ashley Aarons; BEAM Exchange
9:30 AM - 10:00 AM	Housing as a Process, Not a Product: Lessons from the Haiti Earthquake	Mike Meaney; Habitat for Humanity
10:00 AM – 10:30 AM	Using Resilience Approaches in Market-led Recovery	Jeffrey Shannon; MercyCorps Nepal
10:30 AM – 11:00 AM	Tea/Coffee Break	
11:00 AM – 12:30 PM	Taking Action and Strengthening the Community of Practice (Session Goal: promoting coordination and joint action)	Facilitated Discussion/Activity
12:30 – 1:00 PM	Aligning Priorities (Session Goal: Prioritizing Recommendations)	Facilitated Discussion/Activity
1:00 PM- 2:00 PM	Lunch	
2:00 PM – 2:40 PM	Emergency Response to Disaster	Gareth Weir; DFID Shree Ram Ghimire, Under Secretary ; Ministry of Agricultural Development
2:40 PM – 3:30 PM	Summary of Recommendations and Panel Discussion	Dr. Hari Upadhyaya; MDFN Chair
3:30 PM – 4:00 PM	Tea/ Coffee	
4:00 PM – 4:40 PM	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	Facilitators
4:40 PM – 4:50 PM	Vote of Thanks	MDFN convener
4:50 PM – 5:00 PM	Closing Remarks	MDFN Chair
5:00 PM Onwards	Cocktail Dinner	

RESOURCES AND READING LIST FOR MDFN'S PEER LEARNING EVENT

Market Facilitation Resources

1. **Market Facilitation Initiative (MaFI)** – A community of practice and set of online resources for practitioners working on market facilitation. <http://www.seepnetwork.org/mafi--the-market-facilitation-initiative--pages-10037.php>
2. **Operational Guide for the M4P Approach**, SDC and DFID. An accessible resource, including key principles and frameworks, to help practitioners put market systems development into practice. <http://beamexchange.org/en/resource-detail/resource/167/>
3. **Private Sector Development in Conflict-Affected Environments** – the Donor Committee for Economic Development (DCED) provides links to a variety of resources on working with the private sector in crisis environments. <http://www.enterprise-development.org/page/cae#Overview>
4. **Market Development in Crisis-Affected Environments**, SEEP Network. While a bit outdated, this paper still provides a concise overview of the primary issues in Market Development post-crisis. <http://www.enterprise-development.org/page/download?id=1984>
5. **Integrating Gender throughout a Project's Life Cycle**, Land O'Lakes. Toolkit with links to many other sources to support organizations using a gender lens in the program planning. <http://www.igwg.org/training/GenderAnalysisIntegration/IntegrGendrThroughoutProgCycle.aspx>
6. **Shifting to Market System Facilitation Approaches** (blog), Kristin O'Planick, makes the case for USAID's shift towards facilitation and lays out some of the practical implications, <http://www.cgap.org/blog/shifting-market-system-facilitation-approaches>
7. **The Facilitation Approach at USAID: A Discussion Paper**, USAID. Provides an overview of the Facilitation Approach as it is used in market system development. <https://www.microlinks.org/library/facilitation-approach-usaid-discussion-paper>
8. **Adopt-Adapt-Expand-Respond: a framework for managing and measuring systemic change processes**, Springfield Centre. <http://www.springfieldcentre.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/2014-03-Adopt-Adapt-Expand-Respond-Briefing-Paper1.pdf>

Assessment Tools for Market-led Pre and Post Crisis Recovery

1. **Pre-Crisis Market Mapping and Analysis (PCMMA)**, IRC and Oxfam. A tool to map critical markets prior to an emergency, assist with the monitoring of critical indicators, and provides recommendations on the use of market analysis to design DRR and early warning measures. <http://emma-toolkit.org/practice/pre-crisis-market-mapping-and-analysis/>
2. **48-Hour Assessment Tool**, Oxfam. Tool to obtain a quick understanding of the emergency food and livelihood situation within the first few days of a disaster. <http://foodsecuritycluster.net/sites/default/files/48%20Hour%20Assessment%20Tool.pdf>
3. **Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA)**, IRC, Oxfam, and Practical Action. A guidance manual for humanitarian staff to map critical markets and analyze response options, helping to ensure that aid does not distort local markets, and that private sector resources are utilized where possible. <http://emma-toolkit.org/>
4. **Rapid Assessment for Markets (RAM): Guidelines for an Initial Emergency Market Assessment**, ICRC. Designed to provide a quick and basic introduction to how key markets operate immediately after a shock. Includes tools to facilitate the guidelines. <https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/publication/p4199.htm>
5. **Trader Survey Tool for Market Analysis**, WFP. Guidance document and tool for conducting a simple trader survey, designed for those with limited technical support and experience. http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp210589.pdf

6. **Guide to Assessing Seed System Security (SSSA)**, CIAT and CRS. Field manual providing a seven-step method for assessing the security of farmers' seed systems in situations of acute or chronic stress. http://www.researchgate.net/publication/273630531_sssa_manual_ciat_Sperling
7. **Market Information and Food in Security Response Analysis (MIFIRA) and Decision Tree Tool**, Cornell Univ, Tufts Univ, and CARE. A quantitative operational tool with a specific focus on supply and demand in food markets. <http://www.cashlearning.org/markets/key-resources-and-guidance-documents>
8. **MARKit: Price Monitoring, Analysis, and Response Kit**, CRS. A tool to guide food assistance practitioners through the steps of monitoring markets during the implementation of food assistance to ensure that programs remain market responsive. <http://www.crs.org/sites/default/files/tools-research/markit-price-monitoring-analysis-response-kit.pdf>
9. **Market Analysis Guidance (MAG)**, ICRC. Processes and tools that can be used to integrate market assessment into different phases of the project cycle. Intended for staff who have a leading role in market assessment. <https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/publication/p4200.htm>
10. **Minimum Economic Recovery Standards**, SEEP Network. Industry consensus document articulating the minimum level of technical and operational support required for economic programming post-crisis. Companion module to the Sphere Humanitarian Standards. <http://www.seepnetwork.org/%20http://minimum-economic-recovery-standards-resources-174.php>

Resources for Cash Transfer Programs (CTPs)

1. **Cash Learning Partnership Website** – a resource for tools, e-learning courses, and access to additional technical support for humanitarian actors engaged in policy practice and research within cash transfer programming. <http://www.cashlearning.org/english/home>
2. **WFP Cash and Vouchers Manual**. <http://www.wfp.org/content/cash-and-vouchers-manual-second-edition-2014>
3. **Doing Cash Differently: How cash transfers can transform humanitarian aid. Report on the High Level Panel on Humanitarian Cash Transfers**; ODI. Includes 12 recommendations, and information on the state of evidence, and the state of practice. <http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9828.pdf>
4. **Partnering for Success: E-cash use in Humanitarian Programming**, CALP. A report that summarizes the common challenges and learnings from e-cash programming across a variety of geographies and delivery mechanisms. http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/library/741-partnering-for-success-e-cash-use-in-humanitarian-programming?keywords=®ion=all&country=all&year=all&organisation=all§or=all&modality=all&language=all&payment_method=all&document_type=all&searched=1
5. **Nepal Cash Working Group shared Google drive: A variety of resource documents from the work of partners** in Nepal https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B_zJWeXYkACfm5nMFJ5bXhCNEs0Z0QyYUdUZDaxZ01TUnRQN3E0bTdlbTNiSkpGb0Jjbms&usp=sharing

MARKET DEVELOPMENT FORUM NEPAL

<http://www.mdfn.org/>

Overview

Market Development Forum Nepal (MDFN) was formed to enable like-minded development practitioners to share knowledge and experiences, and to learn about new ideas for pro-poor market development. The forum is intended as a learning platform which is informed by evidence-based and hands-on experiences.

As the development industry continues to seek new ideas to achieve sustainable and scalable poverty reduction, there is increasing evidence – both worldwide and here in Nepal – of the need to take more collective and collegial approaches to build on these experiences and to generate new ideas for pro-poor market development. The Market Development Forum provides the platform for this to happen.

Vision

The vision of MDFN is to develop a formal platform for sharing information identifying opportunities for synergies, providing guidance for developing policies and plans, avoiding duplication of interventions, acquiring best available knowledge for pro-poor sustainable development and disseminating them among member stakeholders.

Purpose

To assemble market development practitioners to generate the exchange and sharing of ideas and experiences in market development; thus enabling more coordinated approaches.

Goal

To seek new and more efficient approaches to market development that will lead to sustainable and scalable poverty reduction.

How MDFN works?

MDFN works as a formally organized institution with an elected governance structure. The Forum has an executive committee that is responsible for convening like-minded pro-poor market development practitioners to engender a knowledge-sharing and learning environment. The Executive Committee guides and directs formal events including thematic working groups, technical discussion groups, field trips, and policy and advocacy groups. The MDFN is guided by its vision, purpose and goal.

Current Members

- Adam Smith International
- Devtec Nepal
- HELVETAS
- IDE Nepal
- Practical Action
- Samriddha Pahad UK
- SNV
- CEAPRED
- FORWARD
- ICCO Cooperation
- MercyCorps
- Samarth-NMDP
- SAPPROS Nepal
- Swisscontact
- Winrock