



# HUNGER FIGHTERS UGANDA

BASELINE REPORT ON MARKET ENGAGEMENTS  
INTO CBT ACTIVITIES FOR KYANGWALI AND  
NAKIVALE/ORUCHINGA SETTLEMENTS.



**HUNGER  
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UGANDA**



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**HUNGER  
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# FOREWARD

I am pleased to introduce to you the Market Engagement Survey report conducted by Hunger Fighters Uganda, a World Food Programme Cooperating Partner for General Food Assistance in Nakivale/Oruchinga and Kyangwali Refugee settlements in South Western Uganda. The market engagements activities are part of the current GFA project interventions. The survey involved the participation of stakeholders working in the settlements.

Starting in 2019, WFP in General Food Assistance (GFA) has been shifting from in-kind assistance (Food) to Cash-Based Transfers (CBT). And, since 2020, there has been an accelerated shift to Cash Based Transfers which has been driven by the recent COVID-19 Pandemic procedures which require minimal person to person interaction among the beneficiaries that we serve. WFP in its shift from food to cash put into consideration the potential implications CBT would have on the market dynamics in the refugee settlements since the supply of goods mostly food and other essential items would have to match the Cash increase. We acknowledge that there are a number of market assessments and price monitoring activities being conducted by WFP and other partners in the settlements however, a dedicated research to learn the opportunities and gaps in existing settlement markets has potential to inform interventions by HFU and other partners involved in GFA or related interventions.

The survey was led by HFU Monitoring and Evaluation Unit and the Partner staff of Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO). It was aimed at understanding the market activities within Nakivale, Oruchinga and Kyangwali refugee settlements; and to appreciate how markets influence resilience and self-reliance activities in line with WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2021. It aims at understanding the factors that influence the state and dynamics of the existing markets in the settlements to inform the ongoing and future response interventions.

We trust that you will find this report a resource in learning about the vital components of the markets in the targeted refugee settlements, how markets relate to the livelihoods of the people that we serve and the current stakeholder engagements with markets. As you read through the report, feedback is highly encouraged and appreciated.

Emmanuel T. Aturinde  
Executive Director  
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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

BNFs	Beneficiaries
CBT	Cash Based Transfer
CMC	Cash Management Committee
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CP	Cooperating Partner
DEO	District Education Officer
DPC	District Police Commander
DPO	District Production Officer
EDP	Extended Dispatch Point
EVI	Extremely vulnerable individual
FDP	Food Distribution Point
FMC	Food Management Committee
GFA	General Food Assistance
HFU	Hunger Fighters Uganda
HH	House Hold
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLP	Hunger and Learning Programme
KDLG	Kikuube District Local Government
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoH	Ministry of Health
MT	Metric tons
MTI	Medical Teams international
NFIs	Noon Food Items
NGO	Non-government organization.
OPM	Office of the prime Minister
PoCs	Persons of Concerns
RWC	Refugee welfare committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal.
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees.
WFP	World Food Program



## Acknowledgement and Disclaimer.

This report concerns the baseline study findings on Market engagements in the refugee settlements of Oruchinga/ Nakivale and Kyangwali in Western part of Uganda. Hunger Fighters Uganda (HFU) and Uganda Women Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO) The authors are indebted to United Nations World Food Program (WFP), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Kikube and Isingiro District Local Governements for the support given during this baseline data collection. We wish to thank the project partners, and other stake holders for their inputs into the study.

We are equally grateful to the refugees, host Community, Market committee members and those who unreservedly offered crucial information for this process.

The findings contained in this report are based on the observations and assessments as of the time of the study in July 2021. We are conscious of the fact that such status is bound to change with time. The findings thus relate to the situation as of the time of the study. Finally, we wish to stress that the opinions expressed in this report are purely based on the observations and findings at the time of the study.

## Executive Summary

Hunger Fighter Uganda (HFU) as a partner to World Food Programme (WFP) is implementing General Food Assistance (GFA). Since 2020, HFU has been working with Uganda Women's Efforts to Save Orphans (UWESO) as Co-partner in Kyangwali, and Nakivale/ Oruchinga Refugee settlements of Kikube and Isingiro Districts of South Western Uganda respectively. General Food Assistance (GFA) is a humanitarian intervention for persons experiencing emergencies either as a result of displacement or disasters. It is an intervention aimed at contributing to attainment of SDG 2: Zero Hunger by 2030; and achieving WFP's Strategic outcome 01 on ensuring that "Refugees and other crisis - affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis.

HFU/UWESO sought to establish the baseline condition and figures for the market situation and commissioned the baseline study for which this activity is concerned. The baseline study was participatory and entailed active involvement of HFU and other project partners such as DLG, OPM, UNHCR, WFP, RWCs, Market committees, retailers, wholesalers, Farmer groups among others.

The baseline study adopted mixed research methods to collect both qualitative and quantitative data in Kyangwali, Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements. The methodologies applied included key informant interviews, surveys, focus groups discussions, observation and secondary data review. In total, 1997 study participants were reached. These included 1195 from Kyangwali settlement and 802 from Nakivale/ Oruchinga settlements.

The primary and secondary data collected was synthesised and the results compiled into this report. The report reveals important observations and areas of attention for market engagements among the refugees and host communities of Kikube and Isingiro districts of Uganda. This summary only highlights a few of these, hence one needs to read the entire report to appreciate the full picture of the current market situation in the target areas. The report cover the two settlements /districts, and endeavour to situate the findings into settlement specific context.

# Findings

According to the study findings, The majority of the interviewed respondents (Persons of Concern and Host Community) were female representing 1092 (54.7%) and the male were 905 (45.3%). This further indicates that there were many women among the persons of concern engaged in business and were interviewed. Out of the 802 respondents in Nakivale/Oruchinga, 87.43% of the respondents were refugees (persons of concern) and 12.57% were non-refugees in the host community while as out of the 1195 of the respondents Kyangwali, 72.3% of the respondents were refugees and 27.7% were from the host communities.

The study revealed that the major source of survival for refugees in both Kyangwali and Nakivale/Oruchinga settlements was cash aid which was represented by 699 (35.18%), and this was followed by petty trading 453 (22.8%). A few were engaged in skilled work (6.9%) and paid employment (5.6%)

The study revealed that in survey settlements of Nakivale / Oruchinga and Kyangwali, most of the Persons of Concerns spent most of their money on food items representing 85.46%. Others spent their money on health care (5.01%); education (3.37%); household items 2.26% and others 3.51%.

The study indicated that most of the POCs got their food items from the markets representing 70.8%; those that get them from the gardens were 16.1%; and from other sources like donations, gifts, social contributions, well-wishers among others were 13.1%.

Separately, the most cited challenge faced during the buying of food items was high prices representing 52.9% of the respondents in both settlements. There was also high transport costs and distances represented by 22.3%; those who did not know were 15.5% while as 9.3% faced other challenges

The study respondents also exhibited very weak livelihood security. The study reveals that majority 67.49% of the POCs from both settlements interviewed get cash aid throughout the year, 25.36 indicated that they get the cash aid seasonally/ part of the year whereas 7.15% indicated once in a while.

As pertains to participation, decision making at the household level was found to be fairly gendered. The study revealed that in total, the majority of the PoCs were able to take their own decisions, 1079 (54.74%); followed by those whose decisions are taken by the spouses 428 (21.71%); then the decisions taken as the couples 293 (14.86%) and by parent/ care giver 152 (7.71%).

In both settlements, Food consumption was ranked as the top concern for PoCs expenditure. The respondents indicated that commonly purchased commodities were food stuffs in the two settlements representing 93.32% and the non-food stuffs represented 6.68%.

The finding from the assessment indicated that the majority 27.53% travelled a distance of ¼ kilometres to buy food. 25.35% travelled ½ kilometres; 13.61% travelled 1 kilometres; 11.08% travelled ¾ kilometres. Also, 22.42% travelled above one kilometre to buy food.

The results revealed that 85.35% of the respondents indicated 'NO', implying that the prices were not stable. Only 14.64% indicated that the market prices were stable.

Majority of the respondents in the two settlements (66.1%) indicated that the food price environment was bad at the time of the study than before covid-19; 27.36% indicated that it was fair; 5.53% indicated that it was good and only 1.01% indicated the food price environment was very good

## In view of the above findings, the baseline survey recommends that.

- Special care and attention be taken to establish initiatives that strengthen market engagements and food security in the two settlements. Subsequently, access to markets for PoCs should only be promoted where concerned households have met their food security needs.
- Initiatives to economically empower and promote livelihoods for POCs and host communities be complemented by market structured development actions and strengthen engagements.
- Considering that most market baseline indicators are unfavorable, significant investment is needed towards capacity building of all stake holders from the onset. These could include financial trainings, mobilizing and organizing, institutional development, linking and networking, forming consumer and producer VSLA et cetera.
- Building capacity and skilling of stakeholders, local leaders in the market managements.
- Due to the variance in the distance moves to access goods by PoCs, zoning of different products by different producers, for example, producers for maize, beans, meat may be adopted. And this may address the supply deficit which will address the challenge of increasing prices of goods.
- A multi stakeholder platforms should be formed to coordinate consumers, producers, retailers and wholesalers integration as the reason for the non-functionality of market systems in the two settlements was due to lack of coordination between the different market stake holders. Among others.
- **Finally, It may be useful that at the end of the project, a market study entailing rigorous data collection and analysis along the lines of this study be conducted. This would act as a re-validation of these baseline study figures, besides possibility of becoming a rolling baseline**

## SECTION: ONE.

### Background

#### 1.0 Introduction

Hunger Fighters Uganda (HFU) is a Non-Governmental Organization registered in 2009 with the Uganda National NGO Bureau under Reg. No. S.5914/8187. The vision of HFU is; "A hunger and malnutrition free Uganda" and its mission is, "to eradicate hunger through promoting household food and nutrition security, sustainable agriculture, research, environmental conservation, humanitarian support and behavioural change." The institution focuses on four programme areas including Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihoods, Food and Nutrition security, Humanitarian support, Policy Advocacy and Capacity Development. The HFU programming is guided by a Strategic Plan and other existing supporting policies include; the Gender Policy, Accountability to Affected Persons (AAP), Complaint Feedback Mechanism (CFM), Anti-fraud, among others institutional policies and guidelines that strengthen the organisation operations in transparent and accountable manner.

The core business of HFU is fighting hunger and malnutrition among vulnerable households in Uganda with local, national and global perspectives. Since its inception in 2009, HFU has worked with communities in Karamoja Region, refugee settlements in Kiryandongo, Kyakall Nakivale, Oruchinga and Kyangwali located in South-western Uganda. The organisation has been involved in promoting urban food security system through gardening models under the Edible Cities Concept targeting the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. Currently, HFU is also implementing the General Food Assistance (GFA) Project implemented under two main modalities- Food Transfer and Cash Based Transfers (CBT). In addition, HFU working with UWESO carrying out other complementary activities as a cooperating partner of the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), in the Refugee Settlements of Kyangwali and Nakivale /Oruchinga

HFU/UWESO is implementing a General food assistance (GFA) project in the refugee settlements of Nakivale / Oruchinga and Kyangwali. General Food Assistance (GFA) is a major humanitarian intervention for people experiencing emergencies either as a result of displacement or disasters. GFA is an activity aimed at achieving WFP's Strategic outcome one (01), which ensures that "Refugees and other crisis - affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis. GFA is delivered by WFP through cooperating partners under two modalities that is unconditional food and cash assistance. HFU provides support to emergency interventions for refugees, empowers the disaster affected communities to respond to livelihood shocks and promotes self-reliance

GFA also contributes to the attainment of SDG 2: Zero Hunger by 2030; the Refugee and Host population frame work 2017 (REHOPE); the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calling for bold, transformational change to achieve a world that is more inclusive, fair, sustainable and resilient, and the National Development Plan 111 for Uganda 2021/2026 within its long term strategic vision 2040.

Despite the good policy frame works and Government of Uganda receptive policy towards refugees, the refugee population in Uganda lives in precarious conditions. A recent report by World Bank 2019 indicates 48% of the refugee population in Uganda live in poverty. In addition, about 70% of refugee households and 50% of host communities in Uganda experience severe food insecurity.

In 2019, WFP adopted a paradigm shift in delivery of assistance to refugees from In-kind Assistance to cash Transfers working with other partners in agent banking like Equity Bank and post bank through banking on wheels. However, this has been associated with several changes in the markets for commodities. This is because refugee use the cash to purchase from the local market largely food items that they previously received as in-kind assistance. In view of the changes created by the paradigm shift, the World Food Programme (WFP) has established a regular market price monitoring system across refugee settlements to inform cash-based response approaches per month. This is aimed at analysing the risk that markets could be significantly affected with and beneficiaries receiving cash assistance experiencing. In response, with the technical support of the Market Analysis Task Force and REACH in particular, the market price monitoring system has been expanded to capture crucial information on commodity prices and functionality of markets in refugee communities across Uganda. However, the market price monitoring can be effective if there is clear linkages among the market players and associated activities.

The above scenario triggers the need to establish the linkage between the different market players (retailers, wholesalers, suppliers, consumers (persons of concern) as well as responsible authorities) so as to enable them respond to the market shocks i.e. forces of demand and supply, tap into emerging opportunities and have concretised approaches to address the distortions.

As partners of WFP, Hunger Fighters Uganda (HFU) and UWESO have taken the lead to strengthen market engagements in collaboration with local government, community leadership and private sector players on the targeted refugee settlements. Joint efforts have to be made to find new ways to reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance by developing interventions that promote economic inclusion and self-reliance. It was against this background that a baseline study was conducted in Nakivale/ Oruchinga and Kyangwali settlement to inform market engagements interventions that are currently implemented with complementarily to General Food Assistance activities.

### 1.3 Purpose of Market engagements

The market engagement interventions are currently implemented as complementary activities to General Food Assistance and aimed at increasing the participation of PoCs' in CBT activities through enhanced market engagements in Kyangwali, Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements. It is anticipated that such interventions will contribute to diversification of livelihoods, increase access to good and services, reduce price and commodity market distortions and consequently empower POCs to be resilient and self-reliant.

### 1.4 Objectives of the study

To investigate the market opportunities, systems and available market engagement in the refugee settlements of Oruchinga/ Nakivale and Kyangwali. The outcome of the assessment will guide HFU/UWESO in drawing feasible market engagement strategies and interventions for the two refugee settlements. To achieve this objective the study, the following were specially focused on by the study;

- The social-demographic characteristics of the targeted beneficiaries of market engagement activities
- The sources of incomes for the targeted population.
- The nature of Household expenditures
- Forms of market engagements/ Transactions in which beneficiaries are involved with focus on food markets
- Stakeholder analysis
- Challenges associated with market engagements  
Recommendations for interventions

### 1.5.0 Methodology

#### 1.5.1 Survey Design

The baseline study adopted mixed research methods to collect both qualitative and quantitative data in Kyangwali, Nakivale/ Oruchinga settlements. The mixed methods provided a holistic picture to fully understand the relationship between consumers, retailers, wholesalers, and market engagements in the target settlements.

#### 1.5.2 Sampling

The study used stratified purposive sampling and cluster sampling techniques. Mixed methods study design was adopted such as Qualitative methods like Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions, content analysis. and Quantitative methods like Kobo Survey questionnaires. Study participants were purposively drawn from key stakeholders such as Consumers, District local government levels like District Commercial Officers, District Administration Officers, District Community Development Officers, District Agriculture Officers among others, Development Partners such as WFP, UNHCR, LWF, Semi-Autonomous groups such as Farmers Groups, RWCS, Market Committees, Suppliers, Producers Middlemen Sellers, Retailers, Wholesalers among others. In total, 1997 study participants were reached. These included 1195 from Kyangwali settlement and 802 from Nakivale/ Oruchinga settlement.

Both random and non-random sampling techniques were used. In the first place, a simple random technique was used where everyone in the potential beneficiary list was given a chance to be included. In the cases where the lists were still relatively small, snowballing technique was used to identify other potential respondents

The study also applied purposive sampling in all the two Settlement of Nakivale /Oruchinga and Kyangwali. The team focused on the Zones in each of the settlements (The 06 zones in Kyangwali and 04 in Nakivale/Oruchinga). All settlements were clustered into zones and villages, at least 50% of all the zones in the sample, number of zones per settlement were proportional and this covered participants for survey questions (1-17 in relation to markets and prices.

The study also reviewed the secondary literature from different stakeholders on similar studies. The objective of this was to analyse relevant documented information and understand more about the market engagements and regulations. These included the current WFP Country Strategic Plan 2021, WFP/UBOS market survey reports between Jan –June 2021, NDP111 for Uganda2021/2026, Refugee and Host Population Empowerment strategic framework for Uganda (ReHOPE) the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework of 2017, Uganda market act 1942, the Uganda Communication Commission Market Performance report 2020, the impact of agro-enterprise market model to smallholder famers 2020 by Participatory Ecological Land Use Management – Uganda , World Bank report on Ugandans economic growth February 2021, UBOS producer price index 2021 and the market act of Uganda 1942 among others.



Data collectors being trained before data collection



A key informant interview session with WFP Kyangwali officers

Both primary and secondary data was analysed in line with the objectives of the study. Quantitative data included use of Excel and SPSS software. Descriptive statistics (frequencies, means, and standard deviations) were adopted, Inferential statistics (Z-scores, T-test and Chi-square) was used to understand the real meaning and interpretation of the data, Econometric methods: Logistic regressions was used to evaluate policy change impact (Market act 1942) and Triangulation of data was adopted for Robustness and depth of analysis.

### 1.5.3 Quality assurance

To assure quality, study teams undertook extensive monitoring and backstopping of the field teams. While supervising the fieldwork, the supervisory staff for both UWESO and HFU provided on-the-spot guidance to enumerators. Supervisors were expected to review all the data collected for each day for quality before the same are uploaded onto the Kobo database

The outcomes of the qualitative and quantitative analysis have been synthesized and compiled into this report

### 1.5.4 Limitation of the study

All evaluative studies face various challenges, and time is invariably one of these. For a collaborative study of this nature, the time for joint physical meeting to finalise the baseline study was short and too close to the actual processes given the geographical sizes of the settlements and the host communities. A lot of preparatory work was thus squeezed in a short period forcing those concerned to work long hours per day. Other challenges included unfavourable weather conditions in some areas that reduced data collection time as well as power outs that resulted in some tablets used for data collection running out of power. Finally, the challenge of COVID 19 and the need to uphold the SOPs further limited movements to specific crowded market areas.

The above challenges notwithstanding, HFU/UWESO believes that the information collected was enough to arrive at the conclusions made in this report.

### 1.5.5 Structure and content of the report

This report is structured into four sections, besides the executive summary and the preliminary pages. Section one of the report presents the background information on HFU, the GFA project as well as the baseline survey objects, process, methods and limitations. Section two, on the other hand presents the detailed findings and analysis. These are organized per the baseline study questions result. Section three on its part highlights the study conclusions and recommendations, while section four contains the key annexes and appendices of the report

## SECTION TWO

### 2.0 Findings

#### Overview.

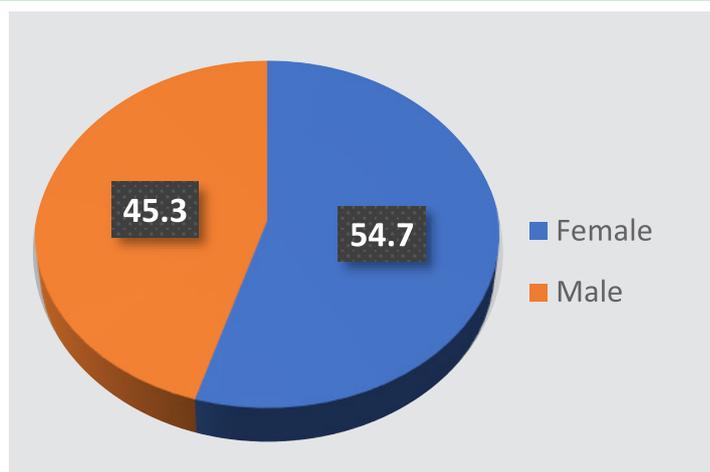
According to the Government of Uganda (UBOS, MoH, OPM, and MAAIF) and the Development and Humanitarian actors UNHCR, WFP, and UNICEF Annual refugee Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) report for December 2020, overall, 98.7% of the refugees had access to General Food Assistance at the time of data collection. Overall, 95.8% of households spent cash received on purchase of food, 26.6% on debt repayment, and 24.5% on household and personal hygiene items. WFP/partner distribution was the main source of available food stocks at the HH level. Overall, the proportion of household with acceptable food consumption decreased from 47.5% in Jan 2020 to 33% in Dec 2020 due to ration cuts, food prices and COVID 19 effects among others. Household food expenditure share showed a deterioration in household economic vulnerability from 45.0% percentage points in January 2020 to 72.0% in December 2020 as shown by households allocating at least 65.0% of their total expenditure on food in December 2020. Increased expenses on food were driven by household expenditure substitution as households spent more on food to cover the consumption deficits caused by ration cuts.

According to WFP Refugee Settlement Price and Market Functionality Snapshot report for June 2021, across regions, prices for key food items in the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) have remained

mostly stable. In the WNR, the price of millet increased significantly by 17% compared to last round, while the price of beans dropped by 16%. Nationally, 22% of the interviewed vendors reported difficulties in meeting demand. However, this concern is much more prevalent among vendors in the WNR (41%) than among those in the SWR (5%), in the SWR, 18% of interviewed vendors reported feeling less secure working in the market place, mainly due to a rise in COVID-19 cases. The major challenges was price fluctuations of commodities ranked at 57%, lack of consumers ranked at 42%, increased price of transportation ranked at 38%.

### 2.1 Demographic characterises

Figure1: Gender of the respondents

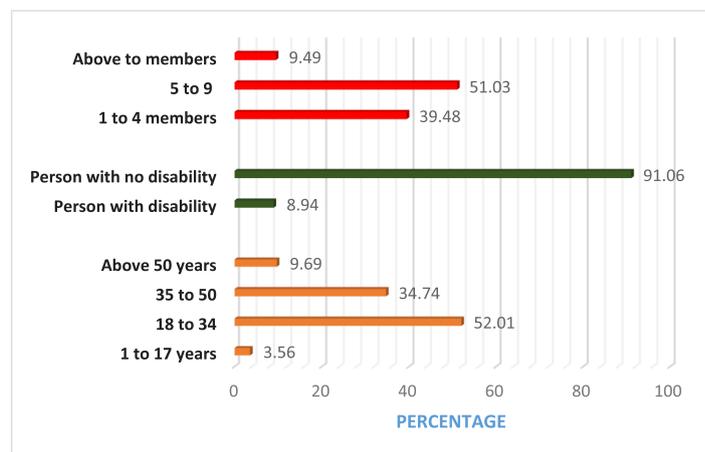


The majority of the interviewed respondents (persons of concern and host community) were female representing 1092 (54.7%) and the male were 905 (45.3%). This further indicates that there were many women among the PoCs interviewed who are directly engaged in markets and local business with in the settlements. Of the respondents in Nakivale/ Oruchinga, 87.43% were refugees (persons of concern) and 12.57% were non-refugees in the host community. Of the interviewees in Kyangwali, 72.3% of the respondents were refugees and 27.7% were non-refugees. This implies the need to empower and support women as a gender question who are directly engaged in the markets. Key informants' and focus group discussants' views in Kyangwali and Nakivale/Oruchinga settlements were well aligned to these positions. They indicated for instance that in refugee communities, there are more women and youth below 35 years who are directly engaged in the markets business.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Age</b>		
1-17	71	3.56%
18-34	1036	52.01%
35-50	692	34.74%
Above 50	193	9.69%
	<b>n=1992</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Disability Category</b>		
Person with disability	178	8.94%
person with no disability	1814	91.06%
	<b>n=1992</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>No. of household members</b>		
1-4	786	39.48%
5-9	1016	51.03%
Above 10	189	9.49%
	<b>n=1991</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

As indicated in the table above, majority of the respondents interviewed were aged between 18-34 representing 52.01%, followed by those aged 35-50 representing 34.74%. This indicated that the majority were adults who were so knowledgeable about the food market situations in the settlements. Of these, 8.94% were persons with disability. The PWDs are of great concern in terms of the access to markets and the ability to bargain for affordable prices. The age bracket (18-34) are majorly youth who were the majority engaged in the markets. These youth there for need to be supported and empowered in the markets so as to improve their livelihoods. The above findings are further illustrated in the figure below.

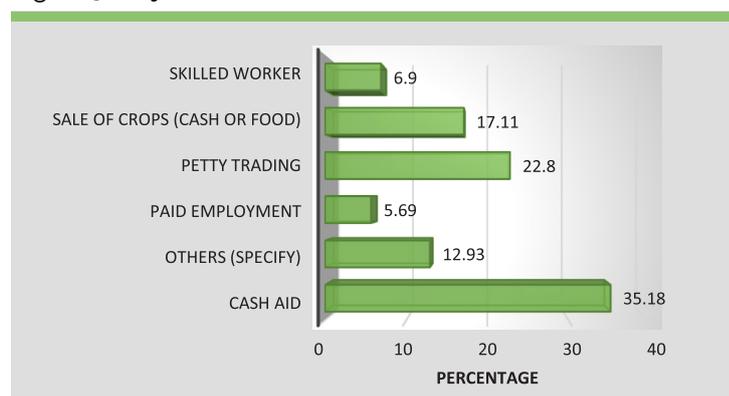
**Figure 2: Age, disability category, number of household members**



## 2.2 Source of income

The study assessed the sources of income for the POCs and the host community to understand how this affects their market engagements. The findings are presented below.

**Figure3: Major source of income for household survival**



The major source of survival for refugees in both Kyangwali and Nakivale/Oruchinga settlements was cash aid which was represented by 699 (35.18%), and this was followed by petty trading 453 (22.8%). A few were engaged in skilled work (6.9%) and paid employment (5.6%) as represented in the figure above. This implies that they are more vulnerable and heavily depend on cash aid for survival. It requires continuous cash flow, diversification of their income sources and the strengthening the existing markets for easy accessibility and affordability of commodities. This finding was similar to FGD and KII findings in Kyangwali and Nakivale that most refugees depend on cash aid for their survival.

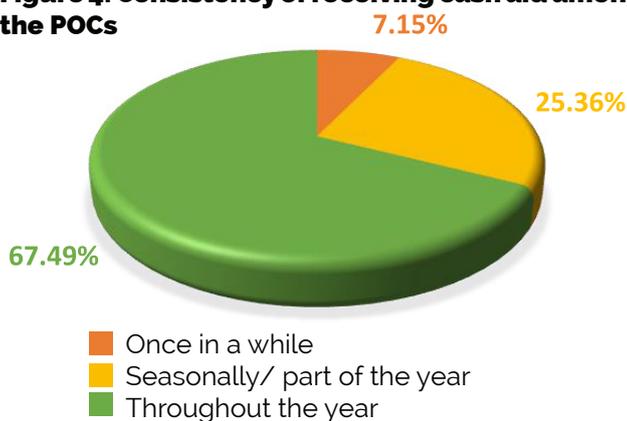
**Table 2: Relationship between gender and the major source of income for survival**

Gender	Cash Aid	Paid Employment	Petty Trading	Sale of crops (food)	Skilled worker	Other	Total
Female	434	58	233	192	36	133	1086
Male	265	55	220	148	89	124	901
<b>Total</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1987</b>

For those relying on cash aid, the majority were the females 434 (62.08%) and 265 (39.92) were male. For those involved on paid employment, 58 (51.32%) were female and 48.68% were male. Of those earning from petty trading, 233 (51.43%) were females and 48.57% were male. Those thriving on sale of food crops, 192 (56.47%) were females and 43.53% were males. Whereas the majority of the respondents were females, the study indicated that very few of them were skilled workers. Of those that earned a living from skilled work, only 36 (28.8%) were females compared 89 (71.2%) males.

The findings indicated that there is a need for a continuous flow of cash aid to the POCs and ensuring that the women are given key attention and supported in terms of accessing gainful employment and opportunities, building their business capacities and financial skills, linking them to financial institutions and creating an enabling business environment.

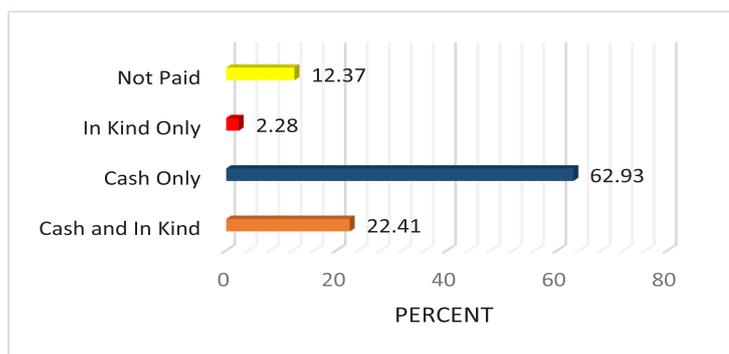
**Figure 4: Consistency of receiving cash aid among the POCs**



During this assessment, it was established that majority 67.49% of the POCs interviewed get cash aid throughout the year, 25.36 indicated that they get the cash aid seasonally/ part of the year whereas 7.15% indicated once in a while. This revealed that whereas the majority received cash throughout the year, there was a significant portion of POCs who were not getting cash aid on a regular basis which has implications on how they access food. The 67.49% who receive cash throughout need to further be supported to access and afford food and other basic items within the existing market environment of the settlement. Those who don't receive cash aid consistently should be supported to receive cash aid and this was similar with OPM KII interview for Kyangwali settlement.

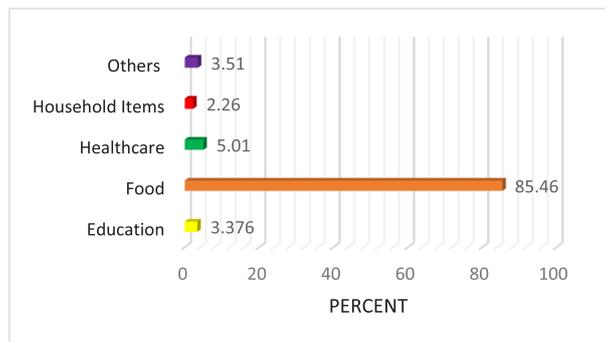
**Figure 5: Nature of payment for POCs when they work**

The POCs were asked to indicate the nature of payment they get when they work. The results are presented below.



From the above figure, the majority of the POCs who worked are paid in cash only (62.93%); followed by those paid in both cash and kind (22.41%); 2.28% were paid in kind only and 12.37% indicated that they did not receive any payment.

**Figure 6: Nature of monthly expenditure**



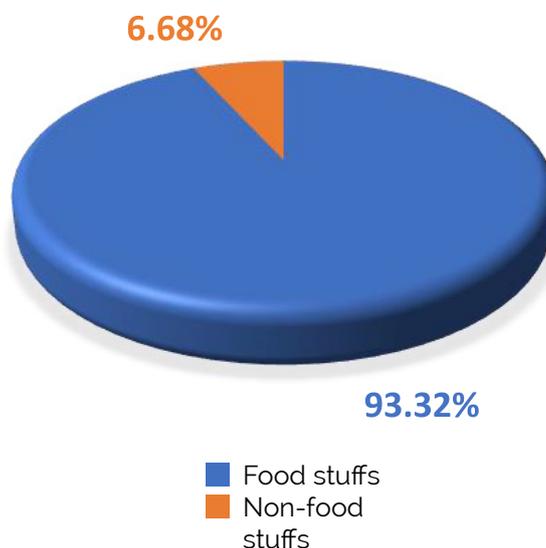
The study revealed that most of the POCs spent most of their money on food items representing 85.46%. Other expenses included health care (5.01%); education (3.37%); household items 2.26% and others 3.51%. These findings revealed that among the basic needs, food is very critical for the POCs as they spend most of their money on food. The stakeholders in refugee management and response should prioritise supporting access and affordability of food as it is reflected as the most household expenditure.

**Table 3: Decision about major household purchases**

Gender	Parent/ caregiver	Respondent	Respondent and spouse	Spouse (wife/ husband)	other	Total
Female	75	579	168	244	11	1077
Male	77	500	125	184	8	894
Total	152	1079	293	428	19	1971

The participants were asked to indicate who takes decisions for major household purchases. The study revealed that in total, among the interviewed POCs, the majority were able to take their own decisions, 1079 (54.74%); followed by those that are taken by the spouses 428 (21.71%); then the decisions taken as the couples 293 (14.86%) and lastly decisions by the parent/ caregiver 152 (7.71%). For those that are not capable of making their own decisions on making purchases, there is a need to socially and economically empower them to be able to make right decisions.

**Figure 7: Commonly purchased commodities in the last three months**



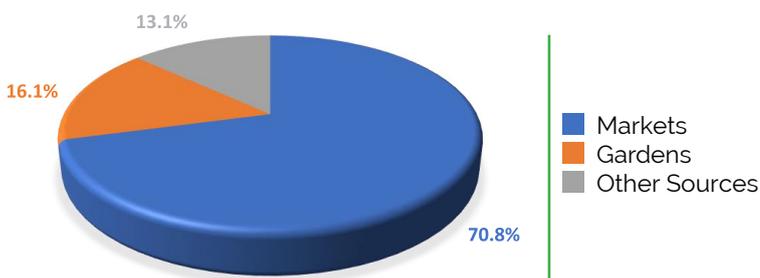
The respondents indicated that commonly purchased commodities were food stuffs representing 93.32% and the non-food stuffs represented 6.68%. These findings emphasize the importance of meeting the food needs for the POCs by ensuring that they have access to affordable food commodities, have right bargaining skills, food centres can uphold the right quality standards. There should exist an enabling policy environment and inclusive market that can enable the PoCs to access the right and quality food commodities.



**Kyangwali Settlement: major consumer Food commodities (maize) and management process at the food store**

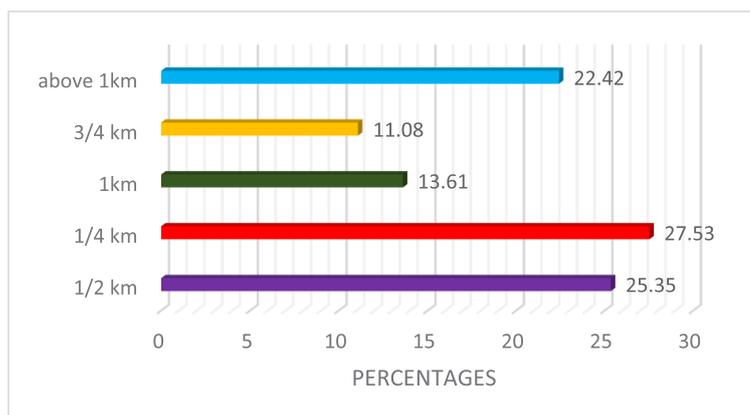
Data from the KII and FGDs indicated that In Nakivale markets of New Congo market, Kityaza market, Sangano Market, Kabazana, the PoCs spent more of their money of food items than non-food items and the major food items in the market were Maize, Matooke, Rice, Beans, Potatoes, Irish potatoes, Vegetables and fruits, Meat, Fish, Sombe, Mukene

**Figure 8: Source of household food items**



The study indicated that most of the POCs got their food items from the markets representing 70.8%; those that get them from the gardens were 16.1%; and from other sources were 13.1%. These findings imply that since most of the POCs get their food stuffs from the markets, there has to be better favourable markets with proper management, systems and well-regulated so that they are accessible and prices are affordable.

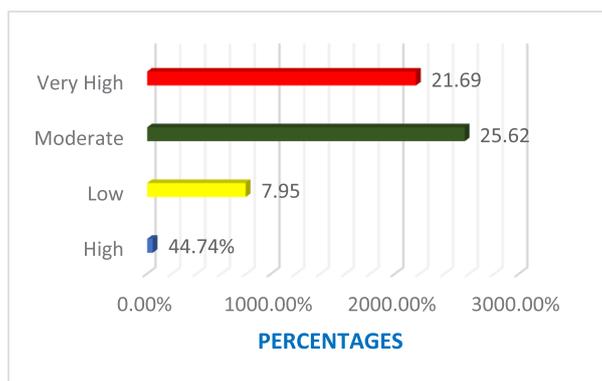
**Figure 9: Distance travelled by POCs to buy food**



The finding from the assessment indicated that the majority 27.53% travelled a distance of ¼ kilometres to buy food. 25.35% travelled ½ kilometres; 13.61% travelled 1 kilometre; 11.08% travelled ¾ kilometres. Also, 22.42% travelled above one kilometre to buy food. This showed a disproportionate level of access to food markets in terms of the distance travelled. This presents a need to increase access to food markets in places where the POCs travel a distance beyond one kilometre.

**2.3 Market Food Prices**

**Figure 10: Rating the market prices of food stuff in line POCs' earnings**



A significant proportion of the respondents (25.62%) indicated that market prices were moderate. 21.69% indicated that the market prices were very high. This averagely implies that the POCs were affected by the higher prices during the purchasing of the food stuffs which presents implications on the food security and the need to develop policies and systems that need to help in the regulation the prices, boosting the PoCs disposable income through diversification of their sources of income to be able to afford the prevailing market prices.



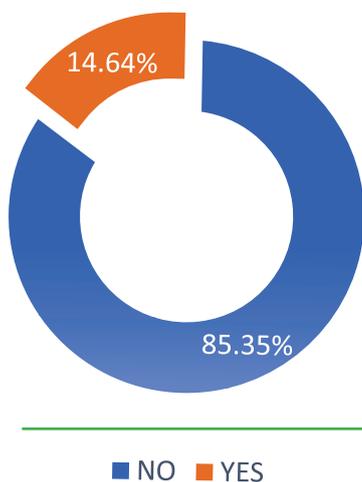
**A photo showing How demand, supply and quality standards influence the food prices) in the refugee settlements**

According to KII with UHCR Kyangwali field offices, there exists markets and market committees in Kyangwali refugee settlement which are not known in structures, the area has weekly markets with no physical and soft structures, there are no sanitation facilities in the markets which discourage both buyers and sellers. there is therefor need to engage various market stake holders, Need to involve local leaders in the market managements ,Need to empower PoCs to demand for better services in the markets, promote Financial literacy and capacity building of PoCs including linking them to credit facilities and VSLA for financial empowerment



**Market engagement KII discussion with UNHCR Kyangwali field office**

**Figure 11: Stability of the market prices for food stuffs**



The respondents were asked to indicate whether the market prices for household food stuffs usually bought and sold had been stable in the last 3 months. The results revealed that 85.35% of the respondents indicated 'NO', implying that the prices were not stable. Only 14.64% indicated that the market prices were stable. This implied a continuous price fluctuation of goods in the refugee settlements which require a regulation.

A study by WFP that was carried out in South Western Region (SWR) and the West Nile Region (WNR), indicated that across regions, prices for key food items in the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) had mostly remained stable. According to the study, since January the price of millet in WNR has continued to increase steadily from 3400 to 3800 UGX (+12%). In SWR, since March, there has been a similar yet slighter increase (+8%). In the WNR, the price of 1 ltr milk decreased by 36% from 2150 UGX in February to 1360 UGX in May 2021.

**Table 4: Uganda Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)**

Food Items (monthly)			
Maize flour	44 kg	Cassava (fresh)	3 kg
Beans	27 kg	Salt	1 kg
Sorghum grain	8 kg	Leafy vegetables	15 kg
Oil	4 L	Fish (smoked)	3 kg
Milk	2 L		
Non-Food Items (monthly)			
Laundry soap	2.25 kg	Clothing*	3,806 UGX
Firewood	165 kg		
Other Components (monthly)			
Water*	3,750 UGX	Livelihoods*	37,705 UGX
Education*	28,667 UGX	Transport*	11,001 UGX
Health*	2,669 UGX	Communication*	4,256 UGX
Lighting*	5,000 UGX		
Other Items (once per year)			
Reusable			

Source: WFP 2021

The MEB represents the minimum culturally adjusted group of items required to support a five-person refugee household in Uganda for one month. It is used as an operational tool to identify and quantify the average minimum cost of the regular or seasonal basic needs of a median household that can be covered through the local market.

From this study, it was revealed that some of the POCs were greatly experiencing high expenditure on food stuffs compared to other commodities and hence had a gap in meeting other basic needs. One of the participants was quoted:

**'We spend a lot of money buying food and hence other things such as clothes are bought on the balance that remains, which is not enough.'**  
Respondent from Nakivale settlement.

KII from Kikube District Agriculture Officer. Low prices in the area was due to, ignorance of famers about market information on the existing prices and this has discouraged famers. To him, famers have Low bargaining power, policies for price regulations are non-functional. Also the price fluctuations are attributed to poor post-harvest technologies and methodologies, change in season, poor post-harvest methodologies by the sellers he proposes formation of multi stake holder plat forms to discuss for consumers, producers, retailers and wholesalers integration and also regulate prices.

## 2.4 Challenges faced in the Food Markets

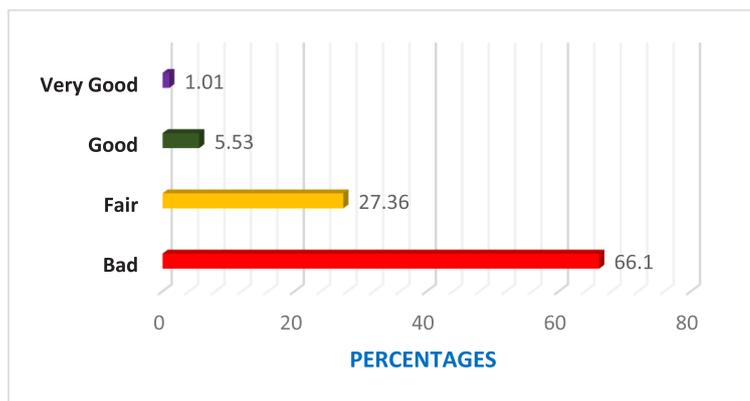
**Figure 12: Challenges faced during buying of food items from suppliers, wholesalers/ retailers**

A study by WFP that was carried out in South Western Region (SWR) and the West Nile Region (WNR), indicated that across regions, prices for key food items in the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) had mostly remained stable. According to the study, since January the price of millet in WNR has continued to increase steadily from 3400 to 3800 UGX (+12%). In SWR, since March, there has been a similar yet slighter increase (+8%). In the WNR, the price of 1 ltr milk decreased by 36% from 2150 UGX in February to 1360 UGX in May 2021.



The most cited challenge faced during the buying of food items was high prices 52.9%; high transport costs and distances was the second represented by 22.3%; high transport, distances and high prices was represented by 15.5%; and high prices, high transport and distances represented by 9.3%. The implication is that the affordability of the food items is a big challenge in the settlement as a result of high price, the poor and inadequate transport facilities among others.

**Figure 13: Rating the food price environment before and during covid-19 pandemic**



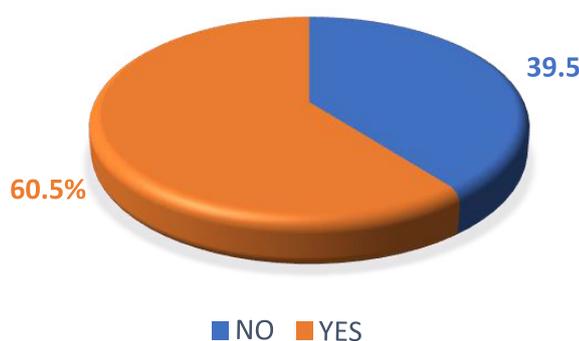
Majority of the respondents (66.1%) indicated that the food price environment was bad at the time of the study than before covid-19; 27.36% indicated that it was fair; 5.53% indicated that it was good and only 1.01% indicated the food price environment was very good. The implication is that covid-19 had affected the prices of food stuffs by increasing them.

Besides, the challenges related to the prices, other challenges were related to the hygiene and sanitation in the food markets. It was established that there was poor sanitation in terms of having enough water points for washing hands and toilet facilities in the markets. One of the participant was quoted thus:

**'There is no enough water for washing hands in the markets and yet this time of covid-19, there should be enough water for the people in the markets.' A respondent in Kyangwali Settlement.**

According to the WFP Kyangwali field office, Kyangwali settlement has a number of physical markets such as Kagoma market, Kasonga market, Maratatu Market among others. As a result, There is need to critically monitor and understand the market dynamics as a result of the paradigm shift from in-kind food assistance to cash based transfer. This should inform the development of engagement opportunities such as building capacities of whole sellers, PoCs, Small holder famers, strengthen Market infrastructure, conduct Market monitoring of Food and price flow and regulation, however, this should be matched with better quality standards, Hygiene and food safety, understanding consumption partners, policy and regulatory frame works, access to financial services, and above all ensuring consumer protection.

**Figure 14: Getting food on credit**



The study revealed that the majority of the respondents (60.5%) indicated that sometimes they get food on credit. 39.5% revealed that they were not able to get food on credit. The findings imply that a significant proportion of POCs were accessing food on some credit. This largely affects their survival and living standards as by the time they receive their money, they had already spent it and are largely indebted. This calls for further financial literacy training and building saving culture and VSLA systems among the PoCs and the host communities.

VARIABLES	RESPONSE		TOTAL
	No	Yes	
Have you heard about any CBT related activities?	691 (35.82%)	1238 (64.18%)	1929
Are you registered on agency banking?	979 (50.70%)	952 (49.30%)	1931
Do you get any monetary support from relatives or friends within or outside the country?	1719 (87.75%)	240 (12.25%)	1959
If yes is the agent/Merchant functional?	159 (15.95%)	838 (84.05%)	997
Do you belong to any social group e.g SACCO, VSLA?	1079 (54.94%)	885 (45.06%)	1964
Are you a recipient of any other form of cash transfer?	1675 (86.07%)	271 (13.93%)	1946

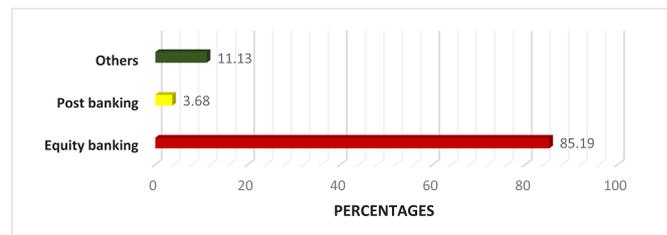
The assessment indicated that 64.18% of the respondents had heard about any CBT related activities and 35.82% had not heard about them. 50.70% of the interviewed respondents were not registered on agency banking and 49.30% were registered. 87.75% of the respondents indicated that they do not get any monetary support from relatives or friends within or outside the country and 12.25% received some support from friends and relatives. Of those that received funds from relatives and friends, 84.05% indicated that their agent/Merchant were functional. The findings implied that the majority of the participants had knowledge about the CBT and these transfers were majorly from the cash aid with few from relatives and friends.

Only 45.06% of the respondents belonged to a saving groups e.g. SACCO, VSLA; 54.94% did not belong to any saving group. Only 13.93% indicated that they were recipients of any other form of cash transfer; 86.07% never received any other form of cash transfer a part from cash aid.

The findings imply that many POCs were not well integrated in the saving groups and this was affecting their economic, investment, savings and social cohesion.

From the FGDs, it emerged that most community members were aware of and/or had participated in VSLAs. A number had also joined SACCOs through which they practiced table banking. It further emerged that the participation of PoCs in such groups was very limited due to limited livelihoods opportunities and lack of collateral security.

**Figure 15: Registration with Agent banking**



Majority of the POCs were registered with Equity Banking representing (811) 85.19%, 106 (11.3%) were registered with Post Banking and 35 (3.68%) were registered with others.

The findings therefore imply that Post Bank was the most preferred service provider.

**Table 16: Amount of Cash transfers received by POCs**

Amount	Frequency	Percentages
Above UGX 1,000,000	2	0.78%
Below UGX 100,000	108	42.19%
Between UGX 101-500,000	139	54.30%
Between UGX 501-1000,000	7	2.73%
n=	256	100.00%

## SECTION THREE

### MARKET CHALLENGES

<p><b>Markets</b></p> <p>There exist markets and market committees which are not regulated.</p>	<p><b>MarketsC</b></p> <p>There are weekly markets with no physical and soft structures</p>	<p><b>Consumers</b></p> <p>Consumers lack capacity and ability to influence bargaining for fair prices.</p>	<p><b>Financial Facilities</b></p> <p>There is No Consumer protection and majority consumers lack access to credit and financial facilities</p>
<p><b>Sanitation</b></p> <p>No enough sanitation facilities in the existing markets</p>	<p><b>Covid 19</b></p> <p>Covid 19 affected the markets and prices in both settlements</p>	<p><b>Food Safety &amp; Hygiene</b></p> <p>Inadequate food safety and hygiene is a key concern in settlement physical markets</p>	
<p><b>Information FlowP</b></p> <p>Inadequate flow of the market information between both the consumer, suppliers and producers</p>	<p><b>Reduce Quality</b></p> <p>No regulations to regulate quality of the produce</p>	<p><b>Linkages</b></p> <p>Consumers ,producers and suppliers lack coordinated linkages and platforms</p>	

# RECOMMENDATIONS



### 3.1.3 Key Market engagements

- Special care and attention be taken to establish initiatives that strengthen market engagements and food security in the two settlements. Subsequently, access to markets for PoCs should only be promoted where concerned households have met their food security needs.
- Initiatives to economically empower and promote livelihoods for POCs and host communities be complemented by market structured development actions.
- Considering that most market baseline indicators are unfavorable, significant investment is needed towards capacity building of all stake holders from the onset. These could include financial trainings, mobilizing and organizing, institutional development, linking and networking, forming consumer and producer VSLA et cetera.
- Building capacity and skilling of stakeholders, local leaders in the market managements.
- Due to the variance in the distance moves to access goods by PoCs, zoning of different products by different producers, for example, producers for maize, beans, meat may be adopted. And this may address the supply deficit which will address the challenge of increasing prices of goods.
- A multi stakeholder platforms should be formed to coordinate consumers, producers, retailers and wholesalers integration as the reason for the non-functionality of market systems in the two settlements was due to lack of coordination between the different market stake holders. Among others.
- Finally, it may be useful that at the end of the project, a market study entailing rigorous data collection and analysis along the lines of this study be conducted. This would act as a re-validation of these baseline study figures, besides possibility of becoming a rolling baseline

### 3.1.4 Market linkages

- Link PoCs with input markets. Strengthen linkage with input companies, input dealers, and programs that focus on strengthening input dealers.
- Link PoCs with output markets. Linkages can be made directly to buyers or buyers' agents through projects currently working in this space by developing a preferred-buyers network in each of the districts settlements and a business platform model that's link buyers and sellers to build trust and transparency.
- Link PoCs to market information through information and communication technologies (ICT) providers, as well as other project partners that are using ICT to facilitate linkages from traders and input dealers to PoCs.
- Link PoCs with other training focusing on good market, producer and consumer practices , focused training and capacity building for a areas in market enterprise, producer and consumer market organisations through linkages as well as additional behavior and mind set change communication.
- Link PoCs with financial services, mainstreaming VSLAs and financial literacy with in the producer and consumer organisations and seeking additional trainings to strengthen these. Monitor financing, measure Uptake, impact and link PoCs to providers of finances.
- Strengthen and link youth with livelihoods activities as they are the majority in the markets in terms of capacity, saving mindset change, social and economic behaviors, and investments among others.
- Strengthen women capacities as they are the majority involved in the markets as key players through capacity strengthening, financial literacy, savings, investments, consumer protection among others.
- Engage various stake holders on the functionality of the existing market systems and structures

### 3.1.5 Stake holder Roles in Market engagements.

**Table 17: Assessment of the role of different stakeholders in the food markets**

Stakeholder	Their role	How they can improve the markets
<b>POCs</b>	Most of these are the consumers of the available products. Some of them are involved in retail and whole sale businesses	Market rational decisions when purchasing the food stuffs. Demand for quality products and affordable prices
<b>Whole sellers</b>	These purchase stock (food) in large quantities and offer whole sale prices. They sell to the retailers and some final consumers of the food products	Set genuine prices and ensure that the products are of high quality
<b>Retail vendors</b>	These sell to the final consumers and determine the last price	Ensure that quality products are on the market and that there is no price discrimination
<b>Farmers</b>	These have gardens and they supply food products to the whole sellers and retailers. They also sell to some of the POCs	Increase food production and maintain the good quality for the harvests
<b>Local government authorities</b>	These are the regulators of the markets and come up with market policies  They provide technical advice for market operations	Monitor the prices of food commodities, Ensure that there is good hygiene and clean environment in the food markets
<b>Mobile Money and banking agents</b>	These ensure that cash transfers reach the POCs. Receiving and sending money	Ensure that there is effectiveness in the cash transfers
<b>Development partners</b>	These offer financial and technical support for market functionality	Ensure that there is financial and technical support for stakeholders to enable market functionality
<b>OPM</b>	OPM provides government guidelines on the provision and management of refugee management services in Uganda	Ensure that government guidelines are provided and followed during the provision of the refugee services in the settlements
<b>HFU/ UWESO</b>	These provide livelihood activities for refugees.  Monitor the cash transactions.	Build the capacity of market players Build market systems and linkages Support post-harvest handling Support consumer and supplier groups Promote food quality standards and safety Establishment of bulking centres

Finally, Implementation of market engagements in the two settlements of Oruchinga/Nakivale and Kyangwali in western part of Uganda will improve inclusive gender and youth sensitive market linkages by integrating the value chain, increasing market accessibility, and enabling consumers to attract and negotiate with larger buyers, and grow their businesses. Consumers often face many challenges accessing buyers, including high transportation costs, lack of negotiating power, through collective action groups, PoCs can attract larger buyers, access larger markets, negotiate stronger prices, and reduce transaction costs to enhance economies of scale.

Strengthening the reliability and quality of PoCs yields by integrating the value chain and designing inclusive business models, alongside increasing market accessibility, can create further stability, resilience, encourage good producer and consumer practice, and help PoCs avoid the risk of price volatility. A combination of these factors can contribute to higher, steadier incomes for PoCs and more economically stable communities in the refugee settlements of Nakivale /Oruchinga and Kyangwali.



**HUNGER  
FIGHTERS  
UGANDA**

**HUNGER FIGHTERS UGANDA**  
**Market Engagement Activity under General Food**  
**Assistance Project Baseline Survey**  
**CONSUMER/ BUYERS TOOL**

## SECTION A. (Introduction and demographic characteristic).

### a) Introduction and Consent

Hallo, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am member of the Hunger fighters Uganda (HFU) team an non government organisation implementing the general food assistance project in Nakivale /Oruchinga and Kyangwali refugee settlements of Uganda with other partners like World Food Program (WFP) and Uganda Women Effort to Serve Orphans (UWESO). We are currently collecting data and information about the market situation in both the settlement and the host communities

Your household has been randomly selected to participate in this exercise. I would like to ask you some questions related to market situations and prices. Your answers to our questions will assist in improving our understanding of the market situation and how to best engage and support person of concern.

Whatever you tell me will be kept completely confidential. If there are some questions that you do not wish to answer, just tell me and we will skip them.

Do you have any questions? If yes, kindly clear the issues before proceeding with the interview.

Do you agree to participate? Yes/No... .. [\_\_]. If No end interview and thank the interviewee.

### Indicator 1: Identification and demographic characteristics

District: _____ settlement : _____ zone _____ Village: _____				
<b>INTERVIEW DATE</b> (DAY, MONTH, YEAR E.G. 26/07/2021)			[____/____/____]	
Time Start:		Time end:		
		<b>Interviewer</b>		<b>Supervisor</b>
Name				
DATE				
Gender of respondent	Male	Female		
Disability category of respondent	Person with disability		Not person with disability	
Nationality of respondent			Country of origin	
Respondent category	Consumer	Seller (wholesaler, retailer, supplier)		others
Age of respondent	1 - 17 years	18 – 34 years	35 - 50 years	50 years and above
Position of respondent in the household	Household head	Son/daughter of household head	Relative of household head	Other (specify)

## SECTION B.

Kindly provide us with answers to the following questions regarding Commodity availability. Consumption and accessibility in your community

#	Questions	Responses	Skips
1	How many house hold members does your house hold have?	A 1-4	
		B 5-9	
		c 10 and above	
2	What's your major source of income for household survival?	A Paid employment	
		B Petty trading	
		C Skilled worker	
		D Sale of crops (cash or food)	
		E Cash Aid	
		F Others (specify)	
3	Do you usually work or get Cash Aid throughout the year, or do you work get Cash Aid seasonally or only once in a while?	A Throughout the year	
		B Seasonally/ part of the year	
		C Once in a while	
4	Are you paid in cash or in kind for the kind of work or are you not paid at all?	A Cash only	
		B Cash and in Kind	
		C In kind only	
		D Not Paid	
5	What is your marital status?	A Married & living with spouse	
		B Married but separated/ divorced	
		C Not married	
6	Who usually decides how your earnings will be used	A Respondent	
		B Spouse (wife/ husband)	
		C Respondent & spouse	
		D Parent/ caregiver	
		E Other (specify)	
7	What do you spend most of this cash on per month?	A Food	
		B Education	
		C Healthcare	
		D Household Items	
		E Other (specify)	
		B Spouse (wife/ husband)	
8	Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?	A Respondent	
		B Spouse (wife/ husband)	
		C Respondent and spouse	
		D Parent/ caregiver	
		E Other	
9	Which commodities did you commonly buy in your HH in the last three months?	A Food stuffs	
10	If food stuffs, which one do you usually buy?	B Non food stuffs	
		A Cereals(maize, rice)	
		B Tubers (cassava, potatoes)	
		C Grain legumes(bans, peas, e.t.c)	
		D Other proteins(eggs, meat, e.t.c)	
E All the above			
11	If non food stuffs, which ones do you usually buy?	A Utensils	
		B Beddings	
		C Alcohol drinking	

		D	Buying assets	
		E	Any other	
12	Where do you purchase your house hold food items/get stock from?	A	Markets	
		B	Other famers	
		C	From my gardens	
		D	Food Aid	
		E	All the above	
		F	Any other sources	
13	How long do you travel to buy food (kms)	A	¼ km	
		B	½ km	
		C	¾ km	
		D	1 km	
	<b>PRICES</b>	E	1km and above	

### SECTION C.

Kindly provide us with answers to the following questions regarding Commodity Prices in your community

1	How do you rate the market prices of food stuff in line with your earnings	A	Low	
		B	Moderate	
		C	High	
		D	Very high	
2	Has the market prices for house hold food stuffs you usually buy and sell been stable in the last 3 months?	A	Yes	
		B	No	
3	If no please explain?	A		
4	If Yes please Explain	A		
5	What are some of the challenges faced during buying of food items from suppliers, wholesalers / retailers?	A	High transport costs and distances	
		B	High prices of goods	
		C	We do not know the suppliers	
		D	We don't know the prices	
		E	Any other	
6	Is there any support you have ever got to help you regulate prices or link you to markets	A	Yes	
		B	No	
7	If yes , From who	A	Government	
		B	NGOS/CBOS	
		C	INGOS	
		D	From my community members	
		E	Any others	
8	If yes above, please explain the type of support?	A		
9	How do you rate the food price environment now and before covid-19?	A	Very good	
		B	Good	
		C	Fair	
		D	Bad	
10	For any answer above, please explain?			
11	Do you sometimes get food items on credit?	A	Yes	
		B	No	
12	If yes/No please explain?	A		

13	Rate the services provided by the retailers	A	Very good,	
		B	Good,	
		C	Fair,	
		D	Poor	
<b>SECTION D.</b>				
<b>Kindly provide us with answers to the following questions regarding Cash Based Transfer and agent banking services in your community</b>				
1	Have you heard about Cash Based Transfer (CBT)?	A	Yes	
		B	No	
2	If yes, Do you receive your cash through the CBT program?	A	Yes	
		B	No	
3	How do you buy your commodities?	A	Swiping	
		B	Withdraw cash and buy food.	
		C	Both services	
4	How do you do most of your purchases?	A	Swiping	
		B	Withdraw cash and buy food.	
5	If yes, what has changed in buying food items for your household since you were enrolled no cash based transfer method	A	Led to high prices for food stuffs	
		B	Led to low prices for food stuffs	
		C	Increased our business investments	
		D	It has not helped us	
		E	Any others	
6	Give reason for the answer above?	A		
7	Have you heard about any CBT related activities?	A	Yes	
		B	No	
8	If yes, mention some of the activities?			
9	Are you registered on agent banking?	A	Yes	
		B	No	
10	If yes, which agent banking?	A	Equity banking	
		B	Post banking	
		C	Any others	
11	If yes is the agent/Merchant functional?	A	Yes	
		B	No	
12	Do you get any monetary support from relatives or friends within or outside the country	A	Yes	
		B	No	
13	How much do you usually get in a month?		Below UGX 100,000	
			Between UGX 101-500,000	
			Between UGX 501-1000,000	
			Above UGX 1,000,000	
14	Do you belong to any social group e.g SACCO, VSLA,	A	Yes	
		B	No	
15	Are you a recipient of any other form of cash transfer?	A	Yes	
		B	No	
16	If yes How much do you get?	A	Below UGX 100,000	
		B	Between UGX 101-500,000	
		C	Between UGX 501-1000,000	
		D	Above UGX 1,000,000	

**Thank the interviewer and close the interview**



**SECTION A. (Introduction and demographic characteristic).**

**a) Introduction and Consent**

Hallo, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am member of the Hunger fighters Uganda (HFU) team anon government organisation implementing the general food assistance project in Nakivale /Oruchinga and Kyangwali refugee settlements of Uganda with other partners like World Food Program (WFP) and Uganda Women Effort to Serve Orphans (UWESO). We are currently collecting data and information about the market situation in both the settlement and the host communities

Your household has been randomly selected to participate in this exercise. I would like to ask you some questions related to market situations and prices. Your answers to our questions will assist in improving our understanding of the market situation and how to best engage and support person of concern.

Whatever you tell me will be kept completely confidential. If there are some questions that you do not wish to answer, just tell me and we will skip them.

Do you have any questions? If yes, kindly clear the issues before proceeding with the interview.

Do you agree to participate? Yes/No... .. [ ]. If No end interview and thank the interviewee.

**Indicator 1: Identification and demographic characteristics**

District: \_\_\_\_\_ settlement : \_\_\_\_\_ zone \_\_\_\_\_ Village: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>INTERVIEW DATE (DAY, MONTH, YEAR E.G. 26/07/2021)</b>		[ ]/[ ]/[ ]		
<b>Time Start:</b>		<b>Time end:</b>		
	<b>Interviewer</b>		<b>Supervisor</b>	
<b>Name</b>				
<b>DATE</b>				
<b>Gender of respondent</b>	Male	Female		
<b>Disability category of respondent</b>	Person with disability		Not person with disability	
<b>Nationality of respondent</b>			Country of origin	
<b>Respondent category</b>	Consumer	Seller (wholesaler, retailer, supplier)		others
<b>Age of respondent</b>	1 - 17 years	18 – 34 years	35 - 50 years	50 years and above
<b>Position of respondent in the household</b>	Household head	Son/daughter of household head	Relative of household head	Other (specify)

1. What are the various food and commodity markets in this area for both refugees and the host community?
  2. Outline some food commodities which are commonly consume by refugees and host communities in this area?
  3. Have you ever conducted a market survey or observation to understand the market situation in this area?
  4. If yes, what changes have taken place in the market prices for house hold food stuffs in this area in the last 3 months?
  5. How often do these changes occur and when?
  6. Do you have any laws, policies or ordinances which regulate prices in the market?  
If yes what are they?
  7. As a leader, suggest measures that can help consumers positively relate with sellers in the market?
  8. What do you think can be done to help consumers positively relate with sellers in the market?
  9. What challenges do consumers faced during buying of food items from suppliers, wholesalers / retailers?
  10. Asses the effects of cash disbursement to POCs since last
  11. How do you rate the food price environment now and before covid-19?
  12. What capacity gaps do you think should be built to improve business relationships between consumers and business community in your area?
  - 13 any other comment or question?
- Thanks for your participation



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