

The United Nations World Food Programme
WFP

Karamoja Region Market Assessment in Uganda



FINAL REPORT

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Submitted by

Population and Development Consult Limited
P.O. Box 23746 Kampala. Plot 29B,
Lumumba Avenue, Nakasero
Tel: +256-414-692-767
Kampala, Uganda

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About the cover photos from the top left:

Naitakwae Market in Moroto District

Kangole Market in Napak District

Matany Market in Napak District

Karita Livestock Market in Amudat District

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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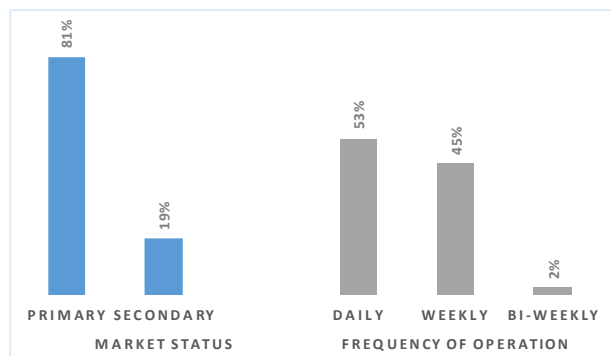
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Upon analyzing a variety of indicators, it is recommended that cash pilots first be introduced in the districts of Moroto, Amudat and Kotido, followed by other districts.

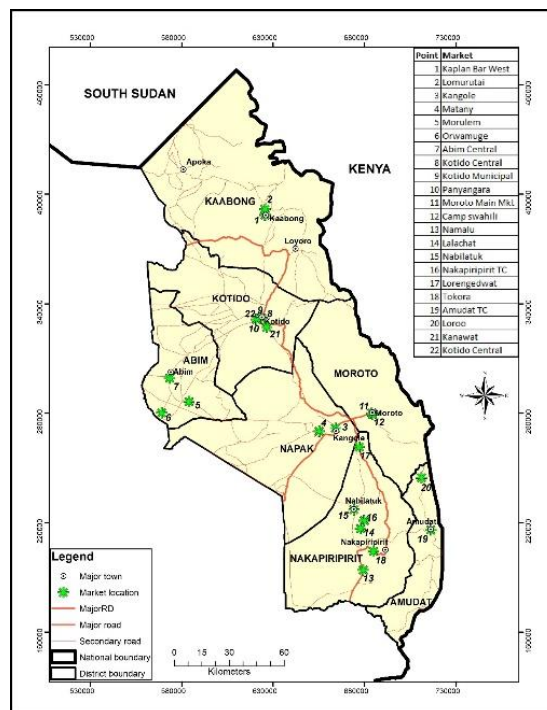
KEY FINDINGS

Key markets in Karamoja:

- There are 47 functional markets across Karamoja, 85% of these being primary markets. Amudat, Kaabong and Kotido have only primary markets;
- While 45% of the overall markets operate daily, 53% are open on a weekly basis. However, Amudat (100%), Nakapiripirit (86%) and Napak (67%) have the highest proportion of markets operating weekly, there is need to factor this while planning for a cash transfer.



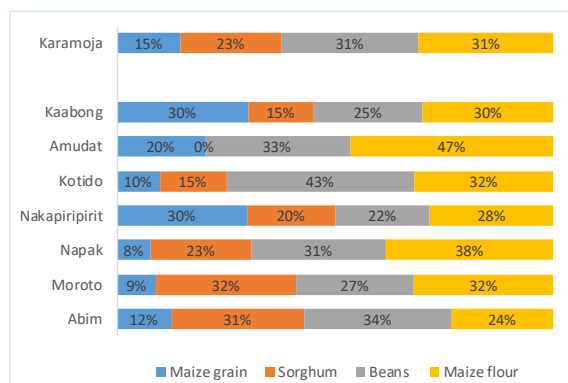
Market status & operation frequency



Key primary & secondary markets in Karamoja

Food availability in markets:

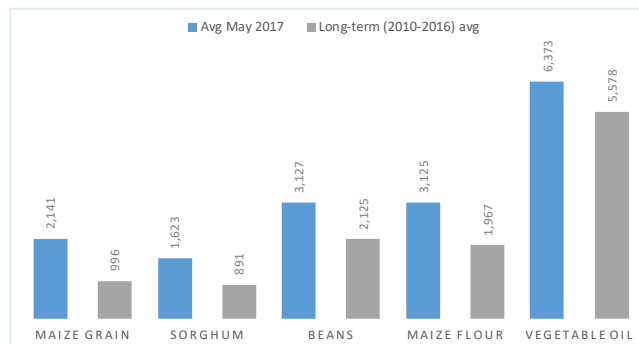
- Traders in nearly all markets deal in a wide range of produce, constituting major staple foods. However, during the lean season (March-June), supplies on the markets are mainly from neighboring districts (in Eastern and Northern Uganda);
- About 537 traders deal in maize grain, sorghum, beans and maize flour across the region. While majority of the overall traders deal in beans (31%) and maize flour (31%), 23% sell sorghum.



Major commodities in markets

Food prices:

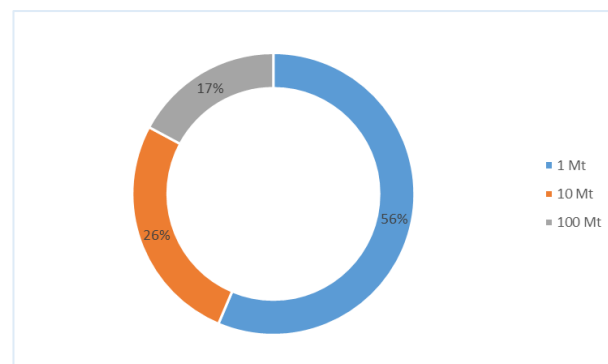
- Food prices, during the study period (May), were significantly higher than the long-term average (2010-2016). Average price for Maize grain in May was above the long term (2010-2016) average by 115% (increasing from ugx 996 to 2,141), while the average price for sorghum was high by 82% (rising from ugx 891 to 1,623), this is attributed to low supplies on the markets;
- Average prices for commodities are typically high during the lean season (March-June). Therefore, there is need for frequent monitoring of the markets prices, for informed decision making and planning;
- Traders indicated that prices for major commodities are competitive enough and buyers are aware of them.



Commodity retail price changes

Traders' response capacity:

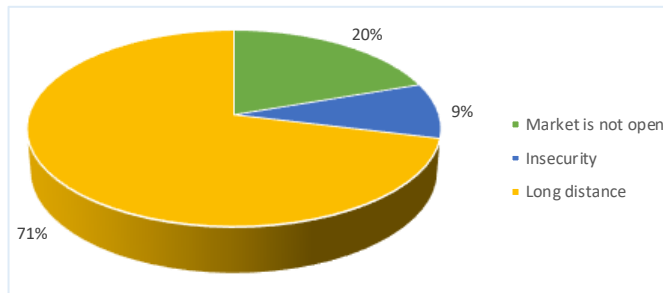
- Traders indicated that they need an average of 1-2 weeks to increase stock, in case of increased demand. The response time and quantity depends on availability of capital, storage capacity, transport costs and access to credit;
- Traders with good credit history may liaise with their suppliers, typically in districts outside Karamoja, like Lira, Mbale and Soroti;
- There are sufficient storage facilities in the markets with potential to expand, in case of increased demand following the scale up of the cash transfer.



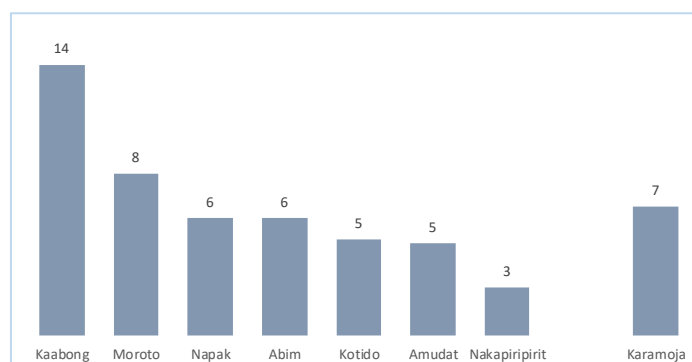
Capacity of storage facilities

Market access:

- Households reportedly face challenges in accessing markets, the main challenges reported were; long distance to markets (71%), markets not open on some days (20%) and insecurity (9%). Long distance to markets was mainly reported in Nakapiripirit (95%), Moroto (77%), Amudat (75%) and Kaabong (72%). In Kaabong, 20% reported insecurity as one of the challenges faced in accessing markets, possibly due to long distances to markets;
- Overall, the average distance to Markets was 7 kilometers. Households in Kaabong (14 km), and Moroto (8 km) travel longer distances to Markets;
- On average, households spend 43 minutes to travel to markets, households in Kaabong (63.8), Moroto (49) and Napak (47) spend more time to travel to markets;



Challenges faced in accessing markets



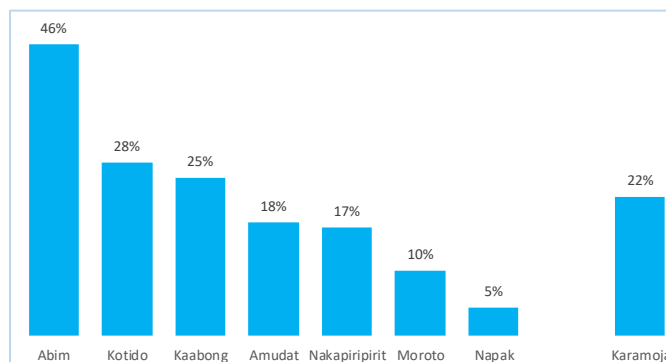
Average distance to markets

Household dependence on markets:

- The food expenditure share (FES) of households in Abim, Kaabong, Kotido and Moroto range from 60%-66%, implying households are heavily depending on markets. This could be attributed to reduced stocks at household level.

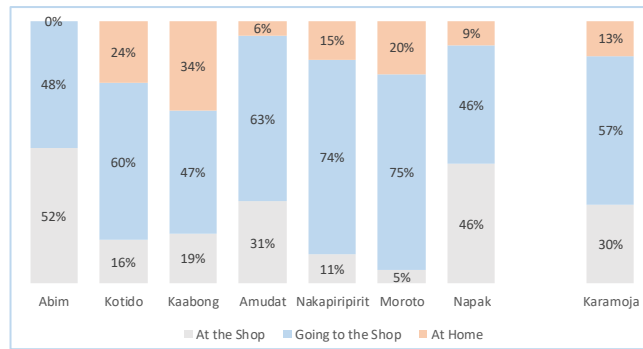
Safety and security issues:

- Overall, 22% of the households experienced an insecurity incidence. The highest proportion of households that reported having experienced an insecurity incidence was observed in Abim (46 %), Kotido (26%) and Kaabong (25 %). Robbery (32%) was the main form of insecurity; with 49%, 46% and 42% of the households reporting the same in Kaabong, Abim and Napak respectively;



Experienced insecurity

- Insecurity incidences are mainly experienced at: while going to the shop/market (57%) and at the shop/market (30%). Nakapiripirit (75%), Moroto (74%), Kotido (63%) had the highest proportion of households experiencing insecurity on their way to the shop/market;
- Study also revealed that, security is provided by police in all weekly markets, thus, insecurity is mainly an issue for households that travel marked distances to and from the markets.



Where insecurity was experienced

Infrastructural development:

Road connectivity

- Roads and bridges, both within Karamoja, including those linking Karamoja to other districts were all in motorable conditions, ably supporting movement of commodities within the region and also from neighboring districts. However, some areas have poor feeder road network, affecting transportation of food to more rural secondary markets;

Banking and other financial institutions

- Formal banking and financial services infrastructure are limited in Karamoja. Generally, 11% of the households reported having a bank account with the highest proportion observed in Moroto (18%), Amudat (15%) and Abim (14%). This implies that using banks for cash transfer will not be suitable;
- Amudat, Nakapiripirit and Napak don't have banks. Cash transfer for SAGE program is being implemented by post bank, which has a mobile van.

Mobile money

- 41% of the households reported owning a mobile phone, this highest proportion was noted in Amudat (53.4%) and Abim (49%);
- Main telecommunication companies in the region are MTN (77%) and Airtel (21%). Network connectivity in some areas such as, Morulem (Abim), Katob (Amudat), Tapac (Moroto) and Nabwal (Iriiri-Napak) is very poor, and this could be a hindrance to the cash transfer through mobile money;
- While 80% of the households are registered on mobile money, only 31% of this are using mobile money;
- The distance to the nearest mobile money agent is 7.5 km, the average distance for Kaabong and Amudat was 12 km and 11.6 km respectively;
- Going forward, there is need to further set up mechanisms to mitigate risks associated with cheating of beneficiaries by mobile money agents, if WFP opts for this as a transfer mode;

	Own a phone	Mobile network			Registered on Mobile Money	Using Mobile Money	Challenges in using Mobile Money			
		Airtel	MTN	Others (UTL, Africel & Safaricom)			Agent runs out of money	High cost of the service	Don't know how the system works	Unable to charge phone
Abim	49%	3%	97%	0%	91%	47%	30%	14%	1%	0%
Amudat	53%	20%	71%	9%	83%	38%	7%	19%	11%	8%
Kaabong	37%	20%	80%	0%	63%	22%	2%	7%	10%	4%
Kotido	31%	15%	85%	0%	82%	25%	10%	10%	4%	1%
Moroto	39%	44%	53%	3%	88%	31%	8%	11%	6%	9%
Nakapiripirit	35%	33%	67%	0%	75%	23%	4%	11%	5%	6%
Napak	40%	20%	80%	0%	76%	33%	16%	11%	2%	2%
Karamoja	41%	21%	77%	2%	80%	31%	11%	12%	6%	4%

Phone ownership & network connectivity

Other relevant findings:

- Majority of traders don't use established grades and standards, implying it will be difficult to ascertain the quality of food that beneficiaries will buy;
- No collusion and price discrimination observed or reported, hence, traders are likely not to charge high prices to food insecure households;

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- To ensure efficient and effective cash transfers to deserving targeted beneficiaries, sensitization and communication on cash transfers, modalities, entitlements, and purpose. Must be carried out to mitigate negative effects like diversion of cash and gender violence. Such communication should also encompass financial literacy and budgeting practices;
- The supply side should be further monitored and additional market development should be provided by government and MDAs, development partners and WFP;
- There is need for the development of a more participatory approach by WFP, at family level, especially in terms of appointment of a household member receiving and managing cash;
- Seasonal changes in the prices for commodities requires frequent monitoring of the market prices, this will support informed decision making during the revision of the transfer value. Findings indicated that average prices for commodities are high during the lean season, due to scarcity on the markets and depleted food stocks at household level;
- Existence of post-bank in Karamoja, provides enormous leverage for WFP cash transfers, specifically the mobile van services they offer can enable WFP to extend its programmes to hard to reach areas. However, there is need to have further consultations with post-bank on their operation;
- WFP should explore other mechanisms on improving market access, in Kaabong, Moroto and Abim for instance where households travel long distances. This could be through improving linkages between traders/suppliers with consumers. With an anticipated improvement of the household purchasing power, traders will likely get attracted. The study revealed that, there is a high potential for traders to penetrate more rural areas, with an increase in the purchasing power of the households;
- WFP cash transfer could be more effective during the lean season (March-July), when majority of households depend on markets for food;

WFP should further focus on mobile money providers and cooperation with the banking sector, to encourage future development of more reliable networks for implementation of cash transfers;

Districts to pilot cash

- Upon analyzing a variety of indicators, it is recommended that cash pilots first be introduced in the districts of Moroto, Amudat and Kotido, followed by other districts;
- Taking other factors such as reported incidences of insecurity, distance to markets, market functionality, and trader feedback etc, it is recommended that any pilot cash transfer in Karamoja first be initiated in any of the following locations:

District	Moroto	Amudat	Napak	Kotido
Sub-county	Municipality Katikekile Rupa Nadunget	Amudat T/C Loroo Amudat Karita	Matany Iriiri Ngoleriet Lopeei Lorengecora	Kacheri Nakapelimoru Kotido T/C Kotido S/C Panyangara

LISTS OF ACRONYMS

Airtel	An Indian global telecommunications services company
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CT	Cash Transfer
CTP	Cash Transfer Programming
DFCU	Development Finance Company of Uganda Bank Limited
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DLG	District Local Government
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GoU	Government of Uganda
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Headquarters
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MM	Mobile Money
MS	Microsoft
MTN	A South Africa-based multinational mobile telecom company
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NUSAF II	The Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
POPDEV	Population and Development Consult
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations
SAGE	Social Assistance for Empowerment
SC	Sub county
SCP	Structure-Conduct-and Performance
SMS	Short Message Service
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
ToR	Terms of Reference
TWs	Transect Walks
UN WFP	United Nations' World Food Programme
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
USD	United States Dollars
VSLA	Villages Savings and Loans Association

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The report presents results of the Market Assessment in Karamoja Region, Uganda. The overall objectives of the market assessment were to document all key markets in the seven districts of Karamoja; their functionality; traders' ability to expand to meet the anticipated increase in demand, as a result of the cash transfers; challenges; and possible cash transfer distribution channels, in order to generate information for improved cash transfer programming and policy interventions.

1.2 Objectives of the study

Below were the specific objectives of the study:

1. Map key markets in the seven districts of Karamoja;
2. Assess current and seasonal availability of food on local markets and related prices;
3. Assess current and seasonal food prices and the outlook for the next six months;
4. Evaluate traders' response capacity in a situation of increased demand;
5. Evaluate access to markets among targeted households;
6. Determine the degree of dependence on markets among targeted households;
7. Evaluate key aspects related to safety and security in the markets and for households;
8. Assess the existing infrastructures that can be used for the cash transfer distributions, such as financial markets, banks, microfinance institutions, SACCOs, telephone companies among others;
9. Assess the integration of markets within Karamoja and neighboring districts;
10. Provide recommendations on the priority areas for cash transfers by considering the functionality of markets, capacity of traders to meet increased demand, security and safety, existing infrastructure for transferring cash to beneficiaries and potential starting caseload and expansion forecast/schedule.

1.3 Overview of Karamoja

Karamoja region lies in the North Eastern part of Uganda and is composed of seven districts, namely: Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak. As per the Population and Housing Census Report (2014), Karamoja has a total population of 988,429, approximately 2.9 percent of Uganda's population. About 91 percent of the population lives in rural areas, trading centers, and near rivers and springs.

The region is semi-arid is characterized an intense hot season, lasting from November to March. The rainy season starting from April to August, with marked minimum in June and marked peaks in May and July. The region has experienced unpredictable climate change conditions over the years. Climate change has not only enhanced drought and food insecurity, but also related hazards in the region. Karamoja is the poorest in the country, with its districts among the ten poorest and least developed districts in Uganda. Karamoja experiences a marginal growth in household income, the public investments in social, economic and physical infrastructure, growth in public infrastructure is yet to translate into improved livelihoods for the majority of the Karimojong (Uganda Human Development Report, UNDP 2015).

1.4 Historical overview of food insecurity and food assistance in Karamoja

Food insecurity and its management has evolved overtime, up to the current period. A church leader¹ emphatically observed that Karamoja has historically gone through periods of extreme to moderate food insecurity over the past 300 years. The approaches of reducing the nature of food insecurity in Karamoja, including food assistance have not been the best, and have promoted a 'begging' culture. They noted that, the trend of the begging culture has been perpetrated by the early traders (Indians and Arabs), religious groups, colonial and current governments, and politicians until it has reached to endemic levels. They caution that these approaches have to be evaluated.....

2. METHODOLOGY

Two approaches were used, the first; Structure-Conduct-and Performance (SCP) paradigm, secondly, a household survey. Caves E.R (1992)² defines market structure as a relatively stable features of the market environment that influences rivalry among the buyers and sellers operating within it. He also defines market conduct as ... consists of policies that participants adopt towards the market (and their rivals in it) with regard to their price, the characteristics of their product, and other terms that influence market transactions and market performance. Checklists for SCP of markets were used (see annex 9). Triangulation of results was also employed, the SCP analysis was supplemented with data and information on Karamoja markets based on the 4Ps (Product, Price, Place, Promotion) of marketing mix.

Household and trader survey was conducted, structured tools were used to collect data. It involved Interviewing household members (heads) and traders operating in the local markets.

1.2 Sampling methodology and sample size

A two-stage sampling design was employed, with districts being the strata. 2,179 households were samples and interviewed, with about 330 households selected from each of the seven districts. Within each stratum (district), the sub-counties of interest were pre-selected, with approximately 30 households selected from each sampled parish using simple random sampling. The training of data collectors and pre-testing was conducted.

1.3 Data processing and analysis

This included the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. The analysis involves summary statistics including number of observations, means, standard deviations, minimum and maximum values for all interviewed households. This same analysis is conducted but disaggregated by districts and the tables are in the Annex.

¹ Bishop of Karamoja Diocese of Church of Uganda and Vicar general of Moroto Roman Catholic

² Caves E.R. (1992): American Industry; Structure, Conduct and Performance. Harvard University, Prentice Hall.

3. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

3.1 Gender of household head

Up to 43 percent of the households were female headed, with the highest proportion observed in Amudat, Kaabong and Moroto (**Figure 1**). In the socio-economic set up of the Karamoja, women are primarily responsible for food, therefore, the headship issue at household level have to be factored into cash transfer delivery mechanism. There is a better perception that, women are better in controlling money for food compared to men in Karamoja.

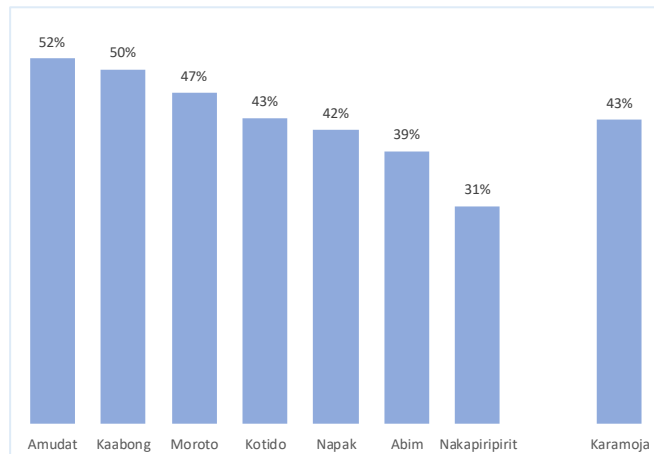


Figure 1: Female Headed Households

3.2 Physical status of the household head

39 percent of the overall household heads were either disabled, chronically ill and/or elderly (60+ years)³. The study revealed a high percentage of (disabled, chronically ill and/or elderly) households in Abim, followed by Kaabong and Amudat (**Figure 2**). It implies that holding other factors that affect food security constant, households headed by either a disabled, chronically ill and/or elderly person are expected not to produce enough food through own production. Furthermore, these households might not be able to purchase food from the market, as this reduces their ability to participate in income generating activities. Therefore, there is need for targeted assistance for future cash transfer programmes.

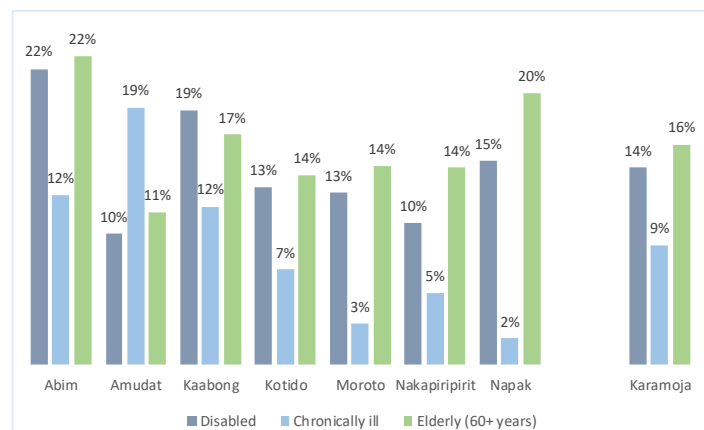


Figure 2: Physical condition of Household Head

³ *These physical statuses are not mutually exclusive. A household head could report to be disabled and chronically ill.

3.3 Household Head level of education

Across the region, the average years of formal education of household heads is 3 years (**Figure 3**). While Abim and Amudat had the lowest average, Kotido had the least average number of completed years of formal education for household heads. This depicts that, literacy levels in Karamoja are low, this is similar to previous assessments. With other underlying factors to food security, low literacy levels could also explain a high prevalence of food insecurity in the region as there is a correlation between education level and food security. The more educated a household head is, the more food secure a household is.

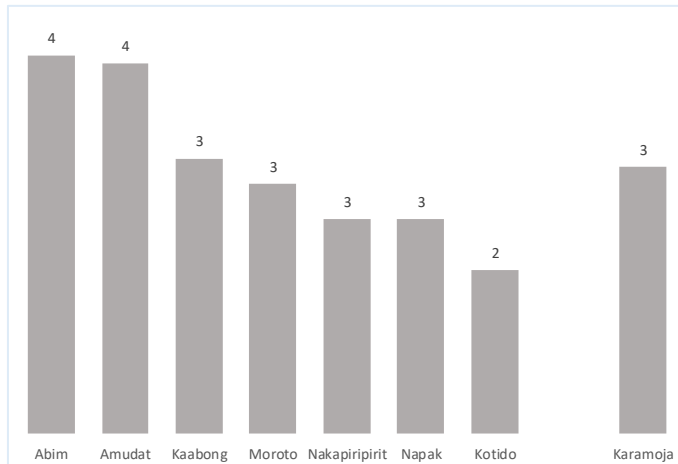


Figure 3: Household head average years of formal education

3.4 Household membership

While the average number of children below the age of 18 years was 4.2, the average number of adult males and females was at 1.6 for both (**Figure 4**). Abim (4.7), Kotido (4.5) and Napak (4.4) had the high proportion of children below the age of 18 years. The more children in a household, the more energy and time spent by adult members to tend for children, this reduces their ability to be more productive, both in the farm and engaging in income generating activities, likely contributing to household food insecurity. We recommend that, for future assistance through cash transfer, targeted assistance would be necessary.

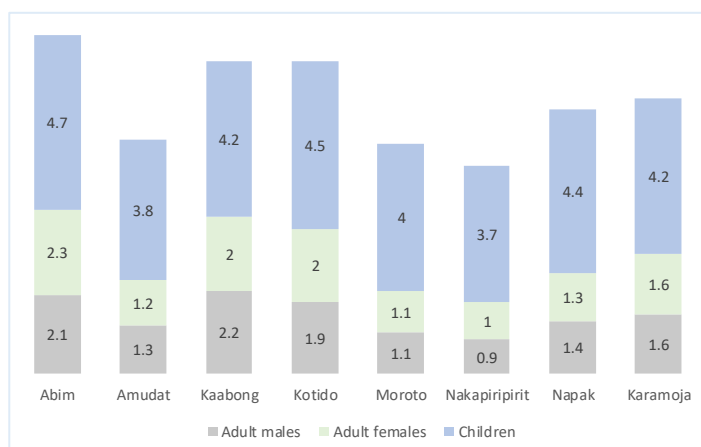


Figure 4: Household membership composition

3.5 Household economic status

3.5.1 Asset ownership:

The (**Error! Reference source not found.**1) indicates that high proportions of households own a hoe (87%), a panga (74%), an axe (56%), a chair (46%) and a mattress (44%). These figures particularly for hoes, pangas and axes are high and these are farm implements. These may show that there is endeavors among the households try to sustenance their food needs. Indeed it is observed that Abim, Napak and Nakapiripirit have high percentages of ownership of farm implements. These districts lie on the agricultural belt where crop farming is the main livelihood strategy. Low asset ownership is associated with vulnerability to food insecurity, therefore, cash transfer needs to be prioritized in such areas.

Asset	Abim	Amudat	Kaabong	Kotido	Moroto	Nakapiripirit	Napak	Karamoja
Bed	36%	43%	11%	17%	23%	16%	11%	22%
Table	45%	38%	16%	21%	28%	18%	11%	25%
Chairs	79%	53%	41%	51%	37%	29%	31%	46%
Mattress	75%	65%	32%	32%	40%	33%	34%	44%
Radio	26%	45%	13%	12%	20%	23%	16%	22%
Cell phone	39%	53%	34%	25%	36%	36%	34%	37%
Sewing machine	3%	2%	1%	0%	3%	1%	2%	2%
Bicycle	29%	9%	9%	14%	8%	13%	11%	14%
An automobile	0%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%	11%	1%
Motorcycle	4%	12%	6%	2%	2%	4%	31%	5%
TV	4%	4%	2%	1%	6%	3%	34%	3%
Axe	62%	39%	57%	71%	60%	38%	16%	56%
Panga	68%	83%	59%	74%	71%	86%	34%	74%
Hoe	98%	81%	81%	87%	82%	91%	2%	87%
Ox plough	24%	7%	23%	49%	10%	23%	19%	23%
Water tank	2%	0%	2%	2%	3%	2%	6%	2%
Seed store	49%	11%	42%	37%	14%	18%	17%	27%
Food store	70%	24%	36%	41%	19%	46%	25%	38%

Table 1: Asset ownership

3.5.2 Livestock ownership:

Overall, study findings showed that households in Karamoja owned averagely: cattle (3.1), sheep (2.7), and goats (5.5). Households in Amudat, followed by Kotido have more livestock, with the least observed in Abim and Kaabong (**Table 2**). Previous studies have revealed that, there is a strong relationship between livestock ownership and household food security, in that, the more number of livestock owned by a household, the more food secure it is. Typically, during times of food scarcity, particularly during the lean season (March-June), pastoral households sell off their animals to meet their food needs, implying that households with no livestock are stressed in the lean season.

	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Donkey
Abim	0.9	0.3	1.9	0.3	3.1	0.0
Amudat	9.1	7.2	17.9	0.1	4.9	0.2
Kaabong	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.1
Kotido	4.8	5.2	9.6	0.1	3.6	0.8
Moroto	1.8	1.8	2.9	0.0	3.5	0.0
Nakapiripirit	2.5	2.2	2.9	0.1	1.4	0.1
Napak	1.3	0.8	1.6	0.2	2.4	0.4
Karamoja	3.1	2.7	5.5	0.1	2.9	0.2

Table 2: Average animals owned

3.6 Primary economic activities

Majority (62%) of the households in Karamoja are engaged in crop production (**Figure 5**), with a significant proportion noted in Abim (95%), Kotido (75%) and Nakapiripirit (64%). Results also indicated that, livestock production was a primary economic activity for 7% of the households. These figures suggest that households in Karamoja depend on crop production, whose production is highly vulnerable to erratic weather. Karamoja in the past 4-5 years has never realized a good harvest, with the lean season starting earlier than usual.

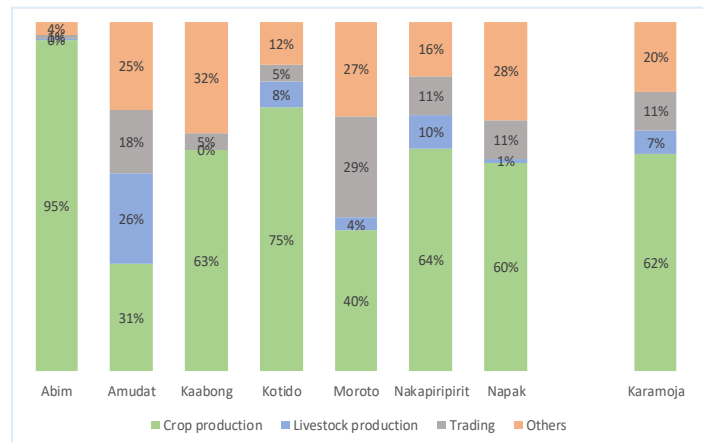


Figure 5: Primary economic activities

4. KEY FINDINGS

4.1 KEY MARKETS IN KARAMOJA

4.1.2 Types/status of markets

There are 47 markets across Karamoja region, 81% of the markets are primary markets (**Figure 6**). Amudat, Kaabong and Kotido have only primary markets. The study results show that, these are the only types of markets in Karamoja. Two types of markets exist in Karamoja, namely, primary and secondary markets. Primary markets are the main markets in the district, while secondary markets are smaller, less sophisticated and more rural with relatively lesser buyers, and sellers, livestock and goods. Primary markets may be weekly such as Kanawat in Kotido and Naitakwae in Moroto or daily like Campswahili in Moroto [North and South Divisions] or Kotido Municipal Market. Some markets are specialized in livestock, others in cereals and others sell both livestock and cereals.

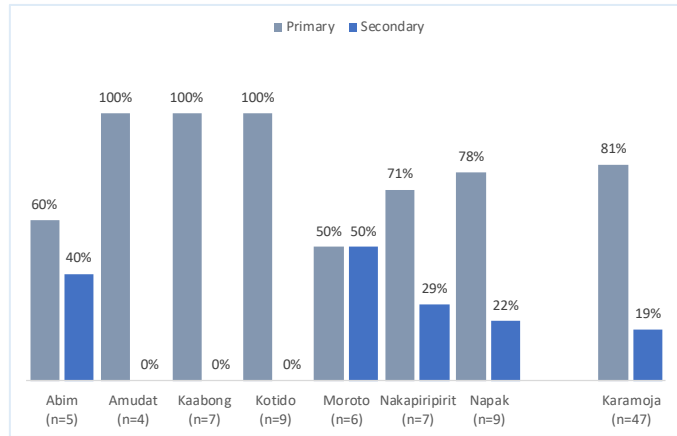


Figure 6: Types/status of markets

4.1.2 Frequency of operation

Most urban markets, (53%) of the overall markets in Karamoja operate on a daily basis, while rural markets (45%) operate on a weekly basis (**Figure 7**). However, there are very big urban markets that operate weekly such as Kanawat in Kotido and Lomurutai (formerly Komuria) Cattle Market in Kaabong. Some rural markets operate daily such as Nakiroro and Tapac-Kothiroi in Moroto and Morulem in Abim. It implies cash beneficiaries will not have difficulty finding markets to purchase food at least once a week. Additionally, it will be important to sensitize cash transfer beneficiaries to go to markets on days when the bigger markets operate as there are more suppliers and prices are likely to be lower on such days.

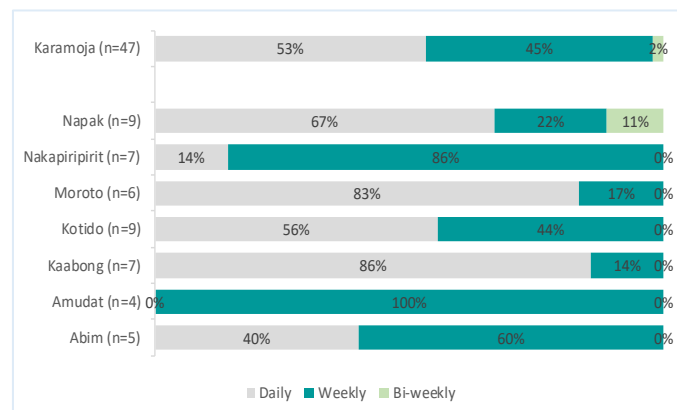


Figure 7: Frequency of operation of markets

4.2 FOOD AVAILABILITY IN THE MARKETS

4.2.1 Seasonal calendar

The food security conditions in Karamoja are in two phases; from May to July and August to October. May to July coincides with the lean season. During this period, supplies are low, both at household level and in markets, and many households are expected to face food stress with high dependence on food purchases. The food security situations improve in August when households start harvesting, in this period, supplies in the markets also increase, consequently contributing to low prices. However, this is premised that the rainfall performance is good during the cropping season.

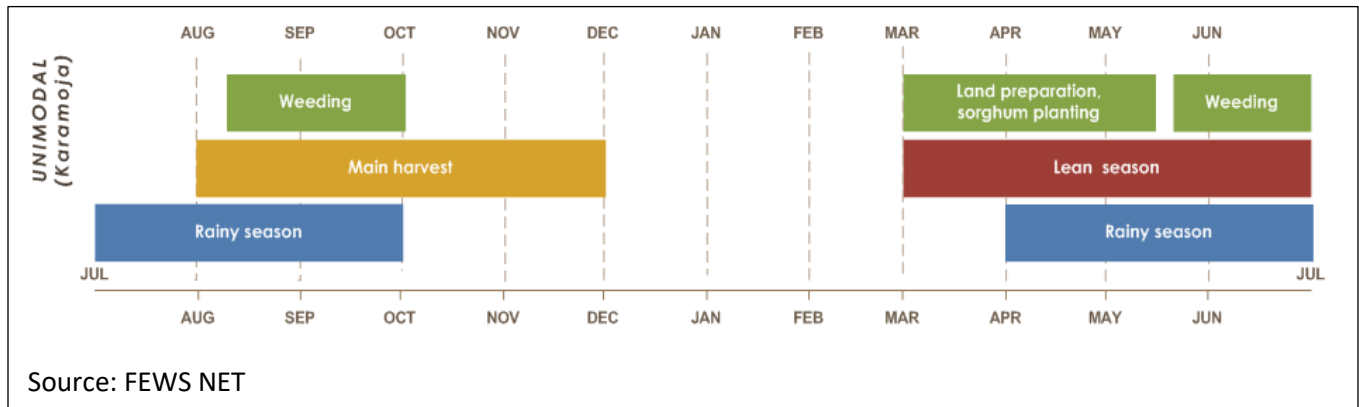


Figure 8: Seasonal calendar

4.2.2 Rainfall patterns and variability

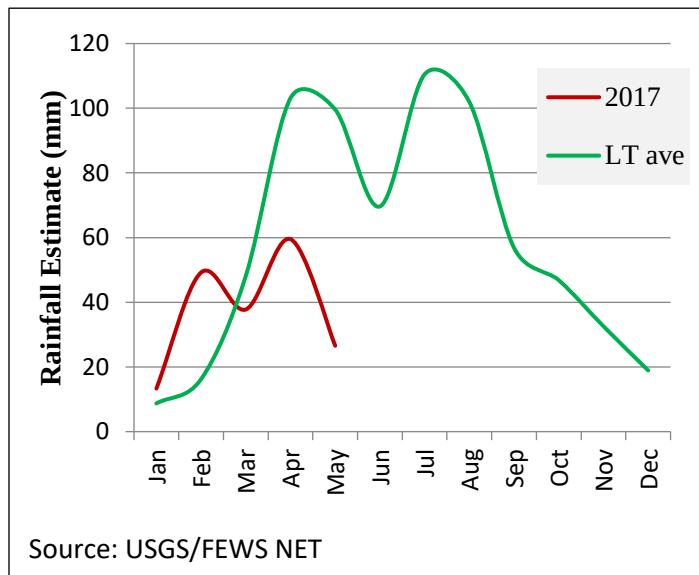


Figure 9: Rainfall estimates

The forecast showed that, the rains were less than average at the beginning of the cropping season in March/April (Error! Reference source not found.9). This delayed crop planting by about a month as farmers waited for the rains to be properly established. The seasonal rainfall outlook for June to August 2017 from the Uganda National Meteorological Authority indicates that near normal (average) rainfall conditions are likely to prevail over most parts of Karamoja during this period. If the forecast holds, the crops are likely to do well and a good harvest is most likely, leading to minimal food insecurity from August to October. However, if rainfall forecast does not hold and the poor rains experienced at

the beginning of the season persist to August, the food stress conditions currently experienced are likely to worsen and the majority of households will be in crisis unless interventions are implemented to mitigate food insecurity.

4.2.3 Key commodities in the markets

From observation and trader interviews, traders in Karamoja deal in a wide range of food commodities, including non-food items. The markets have a wide range of traders from large to small scale. Typically, commodities in the markets are: maize grain, beans, sorghum, peas, maize flour and vegetable oil. These commodities constitute the major staples consumed. Other commodities sold in the market are: simsim, rice, bananas, wheat flour, salt, sugar, and vegetables etc. Some traders are also farmers who produce commodities like maize and beans. Traders buy produce locally during harvest period and sell, taking advantages of harvest season's low prices and lean season's high prices. Currently due to foodstuffs scarcity locally, the foodstuffs are obtained from neighboring districts.

4.2.4 Seasonal availability of food in markets

Weather conditions in Karamoja allow for one production season in most districts, thus one major marketing/harvest and lean season. In the lean season (March-July), food supply on the markets is low, and prices go up. Similarly, household food stocks deplete in the lean season, forcing them to heavily depend on markets for food, and this implies that vulnerable and poor households are stressed in meeting food needs. It is also important to note that, the lean season sometimes stretches backwards to January due to severe crop failure in some seasons. From August to December (Harvest season), the supplies on the markets, both locally and from neighboring districts increase. We recommend that, cash transfer will be well suited for the lean seasons.

4.3 CURRENT AND SEASONAL COMMODITY PRICES

4.3.1 Current food prices

Food prices across most markets in Karamoja, during the study period (May), were significantly higher than the long-term (2010-2016) average (**Figure 10**). Average retail price for maize grain in May was above the long term (2010-2016) average by 115%, increasing from UGX 996 to 2,141. The highest price of maize grain observed in Abim (3,000) (Table ...).

Similarly, the overall average price for sorghum was high by 82% (rising from UGX 891 to 1,623), the highest prices were noted in Amudat and Abim (**Table 3**). The continuing increase in commodity prices is attributed to low supplies on the market following below average harvest in 2016 across the country.

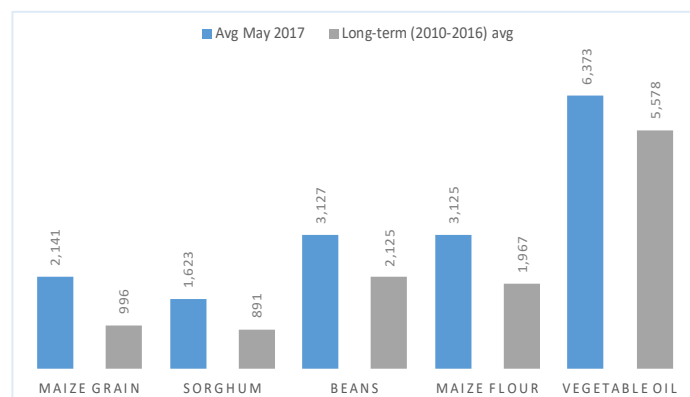


Figure 10: Commodity price changes

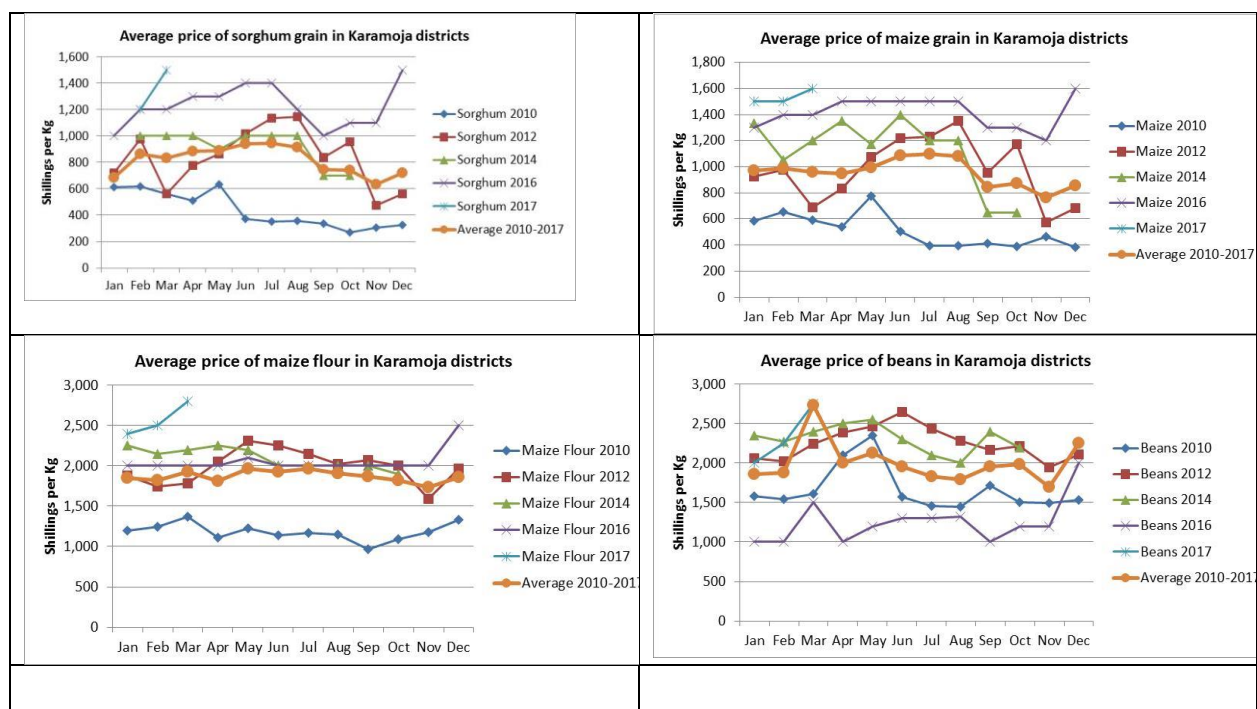
	Abim	Amudat	Kaabong	Kotido	Moroto	Nakapiripirit	Napak	Karamoja	Avg (May 2010-2016*)	% increase: May '17 Vs May (2010-2016)
Beans (Per Kg)	3,375	3,000	3,500	2,883	3,000	3,150	3,137	3,127	2,125	47%
Maize flour (Per Kg)	2,979	3,000	3,700	3,937	3,000	2,900	3,215	3,125	1,967	59%
Maize grain (Per Kg)	3,000	1,500	1,750	1,750	2,100	2,625	1,798	2,141	996	115%
Sorghum (Per Kg)	2,121	3,000	1,500	1,000	1,800	1,000	1,591	1,623	891	82%
Vegetable oil (Per Liter)	5,800	6,000	10,000	5,750	7,167	6,000	5,500	6,373	5,578	14%

Table 3: Commodity prices in May

4.3.2 Seasonality and trends in prices

Average retail prices for commodities are generally high during the first seven months of the year (in which the lean months of March to July fall) and lowest at harvest (August to December). Some variations in the seasonality and trends in prices were observed (**Figure 11**). With average retail prices for commodities typically increasing during the lean season (March-June), there is need for frequent monitoring of the market prices, for informed decision making planning.

For major livestock; cattle and goats, the highest prices are realized soon after harvest. Animal farmers are not under pressure to sell, reducing supplies of animals in the market with an effect on the price. During lean periods (April-June) prices of livestock fall as farmers are desperate to obtain money to buy food.



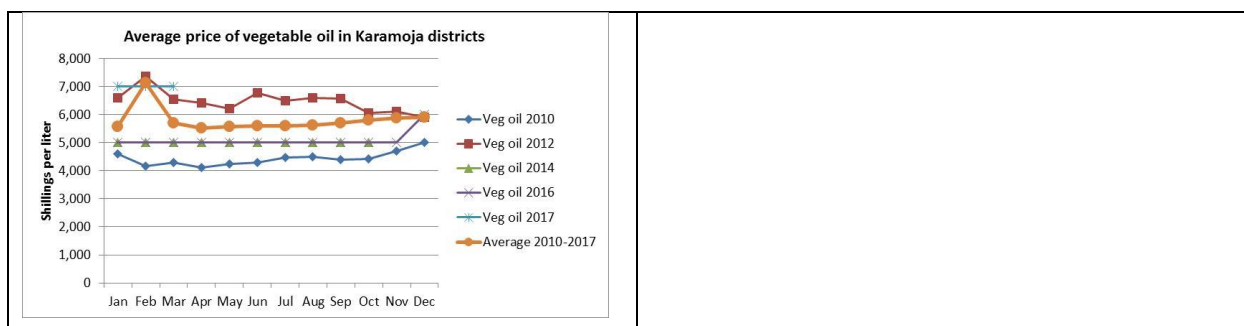


Figure 11: Seasonal price changes

4.3.3 Price competitiveness

On price competitiveness⁴, traders indicated that the prices for major commodities are competitive enough and buyers are aware of them. Study findings showed that, traders can charge prices based on what competitors in the same market are offering, without adversely affecting their businesses. Furthermore, both traders and consumers are aware of the seasonality, in terms different types of commodities and their prices in different markets. In other words, demand and supply interplay harmoniously.

4.3.4 Price projection or outlook

From the time of the survey (May), prices for commodities are anticipated to decline, following June-to-July first season harvest across the country that is expected to increase supplies on the markets. However, while some market participants expected prices to slightly decrease in the next 3-6 month (from the time of the survey), due to increased supplies on the market, others project food prices to increase substantially within the same period, due to the prolonged dry spell that has affected most of Kaabong, Kotido and Amudat. The exact probability of occurrence of these two events is unknown and difficult to predict from this study. WFP needs to be ready to distribute cash transfers if prices go high.

4.4 TRADERS RESPONSE CAPACITY

4.4.1 Number of traders dealing in food commodities

Study revealed that, about 537 traders deal in maize grain, sorghum, beans and maize flour across the region. While majority of the traders deal in beans (31%) and maize flour (31%), 23% sell sorghum (Figure 12). In Amudat, a considerable proportion of traders mainly deal in maize grain (30%) and maize flour (30%), this is not surprising since maize is a main staple in the District.

Furthermore, the markets visited had many sellers and buyers, in that no single sellers

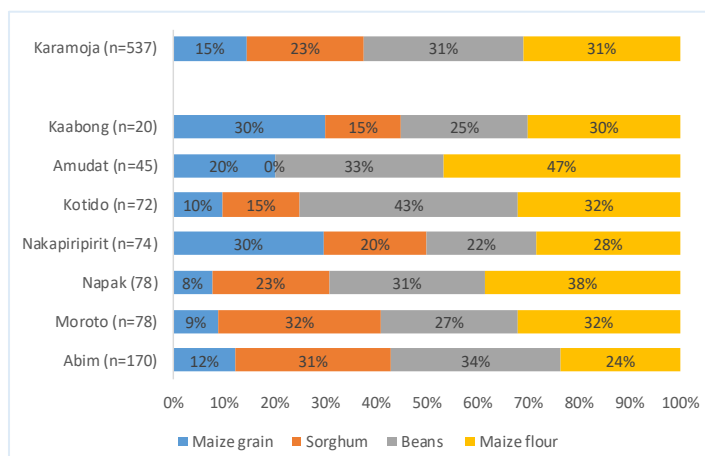


Figure 12: Traders dealing in different commodities

⁴ Price competitiveness, in this report, refers to having acceptable products, prices, and distribution channels all of which are known by traders and consumers.

can influence the prices offered to cash transfers. The number of sellers and buyers vary daily and seasonally across markets.

4.4.2 Expected time to re-stock

Traders indicated that they need an average of 1-2 weeks to increase stock, in case of increased demand. The response time and quantity depends on availability of capital, storage capacity, transport costs and access to credit. Traders with good credit history may liaise with their suppliers, typically in districts outside Karamoja, like Lira, Mbale and Soroti. However, access to credit by traders at good interest rates will help ensure supply of staple food commodities in Karamoja markets, implying that cash transfer beneficiaries will be able to buy food from markets.

4.4.3 Storage facilities and their capacity

There are sufficient storage facilities in the markets with potential to expand, in case of increased demand following the scale up of the cash transfer. Majority (56%) of the storage facilities can store up to one metric ton of grains or other commodities (**Figure 13**). The highest number of storage facilities are in Moroto (60), and Kotido (45), this is not surprising as these are the busiest districts, with a lot of trading going on. Both districts (Moroto and Kotido) also have more retailers and wholesalers (supplying other districts within Karamoja).

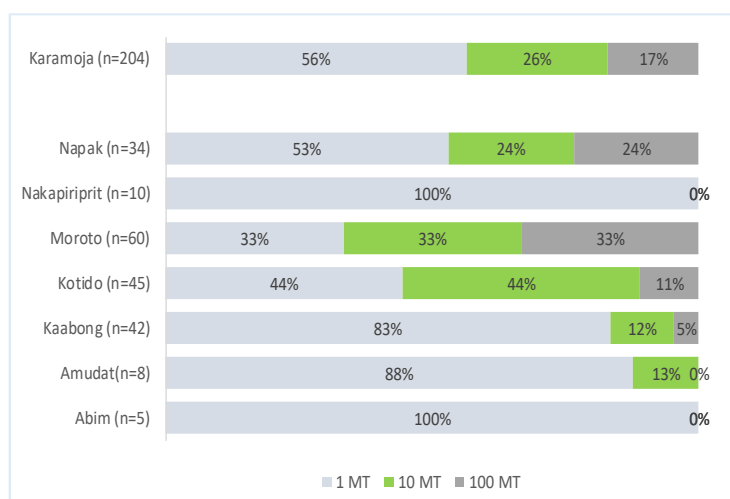


Figure 13: Number of storage facilities & their capacities

4.4.4 Potential challenges traders face

The study examined likely challenges traders face. The main challenges reported by trader include: (1) *high rent and storage costs*, (2) *limited availability and access to credit*, (3) *unfair competition by mobile truck traders who do not pay some taxes and costs*, (4) *poor feeder roads conditions especially in the rainy season*, (5) *varied levies and taxes*, (6) *low production affecting supply*, (7) *low purchasing power*. Others were (8) *poor market infrastructure*, (9) *high transportation costs*, and (10) *fluctuation of the foreign exchange rate at border markets*. The majority of these constraints result in higher marketing and transaction costs for traders who transfer them to consumers in form of higher food prices—depending on the elasticity of demand and supply of the commodities. It is worth noting that, high food prices reduce the real-income and therefore access to food from a fixed amount of cash transfers to beneficiaries.

4.4.5 Conduct issues

Price setting behaviours: Across all markets in Karamoja, traders reported setting their own prices, with no collusions observed or reported, and prices tended to be the same within markets. This implies that food insecure households will be able to buy food at competitive prices in most markets if they are given cash. There is no government or other third parties involved in the prices setting behavior in food markets, there

is no government involvement. Its implication on the cash transfers is in terms of predictability of prices. Cash transfers create demand which traders can take advantage of by charging high prices.

Collusion: prevailing prices for commodities are same across markets, unless there is difference in grading in case of some commodities. There are generally known price ranges across markets. Furthermore, there is no branding of maize and sorghum that can generate any element of market dominance or power among traders. It therefore implies that traders cannot overcharge cash transfer beneficiaries.

Price discrimination: no price discrimination was observed—therefore, traders are likely not to charge higher prices to cash transfer beneficiaries.

Grades and standards: No single trader reported or was seen to be using any established grades and standards, it is likely to be a great challenge in that, it will be difficult to ascertain the quality quantity of food beneficiaries will purchase. This was more visible in rural markets, a case in point is the maize grain, and the quality is poor in rural markets compared to urban markets. With no regulations, cash transfer beneficiaries are at risk of being cheated.

Weights and standards: very few large-scale traders, particularly in urban centres (in kiosks/lockups and shops) use standardized weights. Majority of traders in most markets use unstandardized units of measurements such as; empty cans, jugs, cups and ladles of varying sizes, and bottles (for veg. oil), basins, and buckets. These informal measurements allow buyers flexibility to purchase food in small and affordable quantities. However, there consumers risk being cheated by some traders using unstandardized units.

Price displays: Generally, traders across Karamoja do not display prices of food commodities. Prices may be displayed in exceptional circumstances, such as, when a trader is away and leaves a caretaker. However, with no price displays, consumers seemed to have a good understanding of ongoing market prices, therefore, traders are unlikely to overcharge consumers.

Credit sales: credit is reportedly given on a case-by-case basis, based on customer credit worthiness and acquaintance. For instance in the Abim, Kotido and Kaabong, some traders sell on credit to salaried customers known to the traders who pay at the end of the month. Some traders in Bartanga and Maklatin both reported that, “customers given commodities on credit are expected to pay at the next market day and others usually within one to two weeks”.

Product quality, packaging and substitutes: overall, most of the commodities were assessed to be of good quality, with urban markets having better quality. Similarly, there is no standard packaging of food commodities, which could encourage cheating of cash transfer beneficiaries, especially vegetable oil and salt where commodities are weighed/measured and packed in small polythene bags. This might not have a significant effect on cash transfer beneficiaries, since this kind of packaging is common across all markets.

4.5 HOUSEHOLD MARKET ACCESS

4.5.1 Distance to markets and travel time

Overall, the average distance to Markets was 7 kilometers. Households in Kaabong (14 km), and Moroto (8 km) travel longer distances to Markets (**Figure 14**). Similarly, on average, households spend 43 minutes to travel to markets, with households in Kaabong (64), Moroto (49) and Napak (47) spending more time to travel to markets.

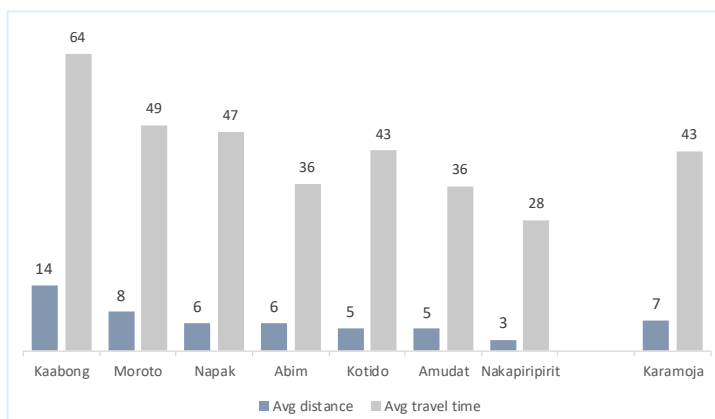


Figure 14: Average distance and travel time

4.5.2 Challenges faced in accessing markets

More than half (54%) of the households reportedly faced a challenge in accessing markets (**Figure 15**). Abim (68%), Kaabong (63%), and Nakapiripirit (60%) had the highest proportion of households reporting having faced a challenge in accessing markets.

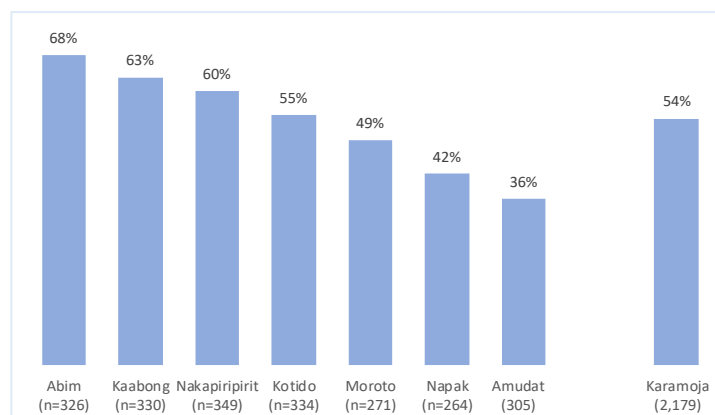


Figure 15: Proportion of HHs reportedly faced challenge accessing markets

The main challenges reported were (**Figure 16**); long distance to markets (71%), markets not open on some days (20%) and insecurity (9%). Long distance to markets was mainly reported in Nakapiripirit (95%), Moroto (77%), Amudat (75%) and Kaabong (72%). In Kaabong, 20% reported insecurity as one of the challenges faced in accessing markets, possibly due to long distances to markets for instance, Sub-counties of Alerek and Nyakwae in Abim and Kiru Parish in Abim Town Council do not have functional markets, and this forces consumers to travel long distances to purchase food.

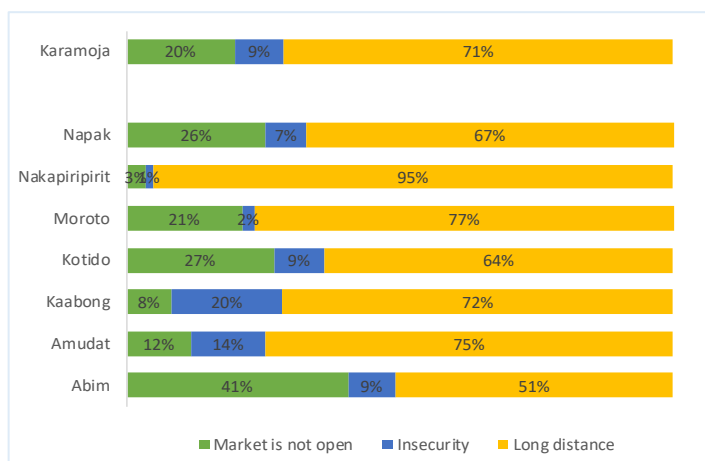


Figure 16: Nature of challenge faced in accessing markets

Furthermore, demand and supply also contribute to challenges associated with accessing markets, resulting from low income levels of households leading to low purchasing power. Due to this, traders and suppliers, tend to

operate at central places like trading centers, with high numbers of consumers. Other challenges reported⁵ include; bad roads, high transport costs, high food prices, low effective demand, vulnerability of the household (disabled), makes households face challenges in accessing markets. There is need to lobby and advocate for the establishment of new physical markets in sub-counties with no markets, particularly in Kaabong.

4.6 HOUSEHOLD DEGREE OF DEPENDENCE ON MARKETS

Computation of the Food Expenditure Share was used as a proxy to determine household degree of dependence on markets. The study revealed that, 59% of the overall household monthly expenditure was spent on food, indicating high dependence on markets and prevalence of food insecurity. The FES for households in 5 of the 7 districts ranged from 60-66 percent (**Figure 17**).

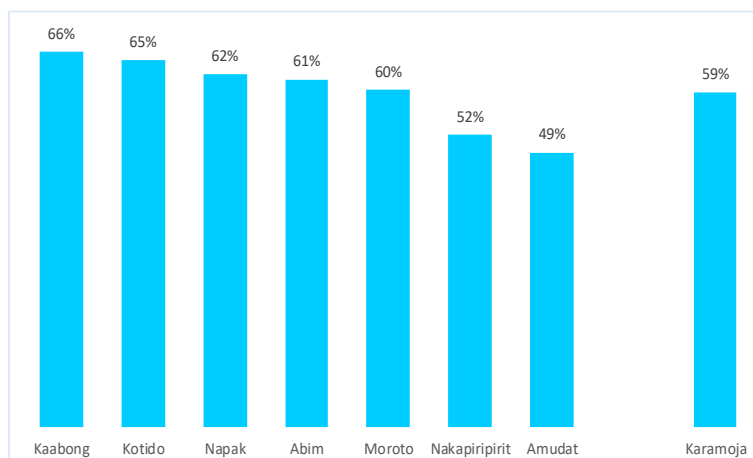


Figure 17: Household Food Expenditure Score (FES)

The high FES observed is attributed to the depletion of food stocks at household level, since the study coincided with the lean season (usually from March-July). Therefore, with a lot of people depending on markets, an injection of cash in the local economy is most likely to attract suppliers of food commodities to move nearer to people.

4.7 SAFETY AND SECURITY

4.7.1 Household safety and security

Overall, 22% of the households experienced an insecurity incidence (Figure 18). The highest proportion of households that reported having experienced an insecurity incidence was observed in Abim (46 %), Kotido (26%) and Kaabong (25 %).

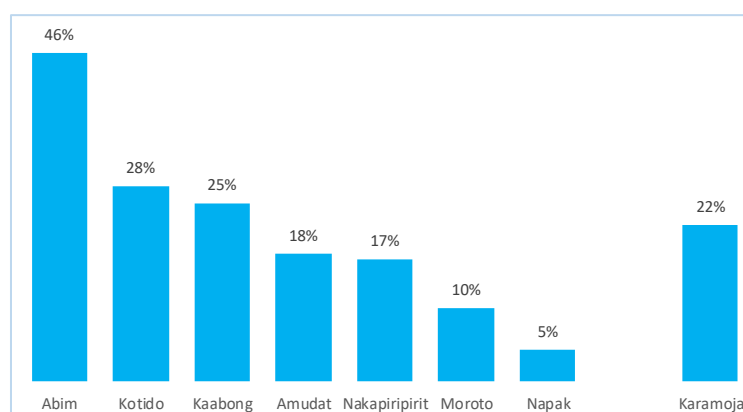


Figure 18: Proportion of HHs that experienced a security incidence

Furthermore, the main security incidences reported were (**Figure 19**): robbery with violence (32%), followed by robbery without violence (32%) and

⁵ Key informants and FGD data

verbal abuse and threat (22%). In Kaabong (49%), Abim (46%) and Napak (42%), robbery with violence was the main form of security incidence households faced.

Insecurity incidences are mainly experienced at (Figure 20): while going to the shop/market (57%) and at the shop/market (30%). Nakapiripirit (75%), Moroto (74%), Kotido (63%) had the highest proportion of households experiencing insecurity on their way to the shop/market.

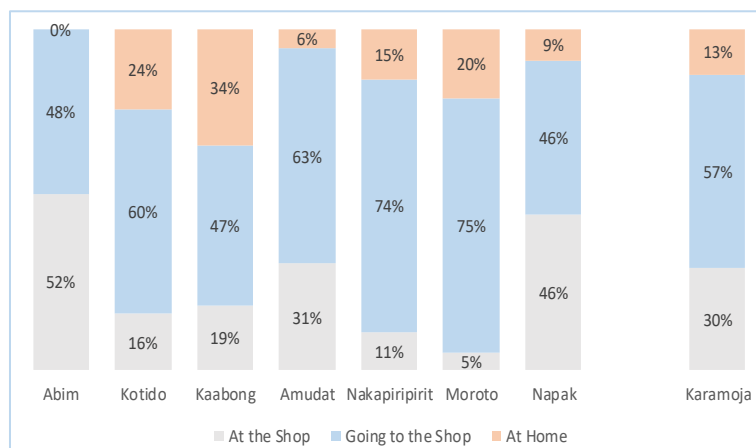


Figure 19: Location where security incident occurred

Study also revealed that, security is provided by police in all weekly markets, thus, insecurity is mainly an issue for households that travel marked distances to and from the markets.

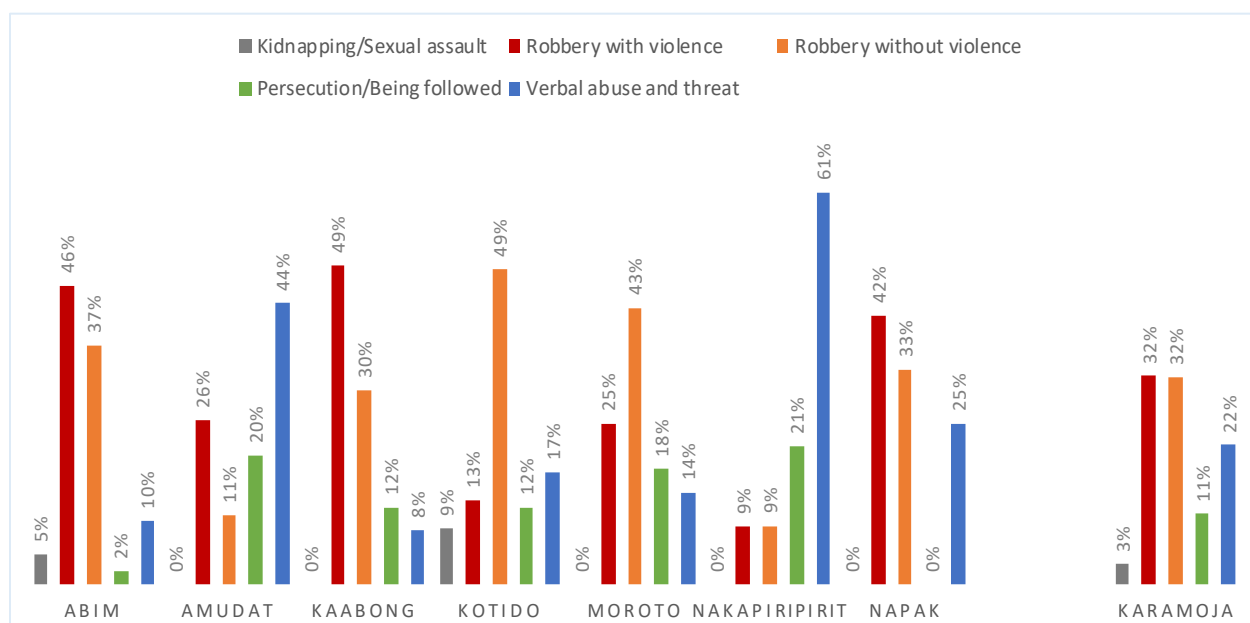


Figure 20: Nature of security incident experienced

4.7.2 Traders/Market participants' safety and security

In general, market participants reported to feel secure in all districts visited. One trader in Amudat stated that, "here security is guaranteed not only for life and property but also for the environment". However, in Moroto, some minor incidences of insecurity were reported, this is mainly break-ins by burglars, but traders have confidence in the protection provided by police. Similarly, it was observed that, police provides security in all weekly markets. Central markets in Kotido and Abim are guarded by police at night.

4.8 INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

4.8.1 Road connectivity

Roads and bridges, both within Karamoja, including those linking Karamoja to other districts were all in motorable conditions, ably supporting movement of commodities within the region and also from neighboring districts. However, some areas have poor feeder road network, affecting transportation of food to more rural secondary markets. Poor roads hamper trade and increase transaction costs which are transferred to the final consumers as high food prices. It is noteworthy that there has been some improvement in road infrastructure in Karamoja including a tarmac road from Nakapiripirit and Moroto.

4.8.2 Banking and other financial institutions

4.8.2.1 Banks and MFIs

Formal banking and financial services infrastructure are limited in Karamoja. Generally, 11% of the households reported having a bank account (**Figure 21**), with the highest proportion observed in Moroto (18%), Amudat (15%) and Abim (14%). It depicts that financial services penetration is very low, rendering the use of banks for cash transfer unsuitable. It was also observed that, Amudat, Nakapiripirit and Napak don't have banks. Cash transfer for SAGE program is being implemented by post bank, which has a mobile van.

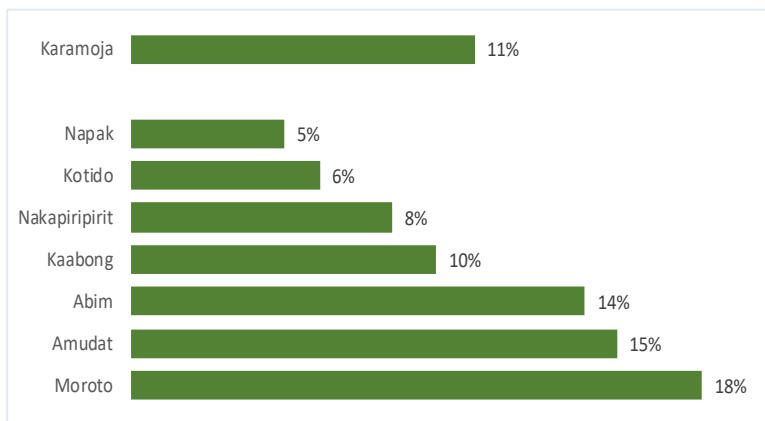


Figure 21: Ownership of a bank account

Generally, banks and other financial institutions face a challenge of low saving and economic activity. Customers (beneficiaries) similarly face challenges and they include: (1) high transport costs and long distances to the banks and ATMs, (2) high expenses for opening and managing accounts by households, and (3) low literacy rates.

4.8.2.2 SACCOs, VSLAs and Cooperatives

There are a number of SACCOS across Karamoja: Napak (13, 4-6 active), Moroto (7, 3 active), Amudat (2), Nakapiripirit (8), Abim (3), and Kotido (1). In Kaabong, each sub-county is reportedly having a SACCO, operation is marginal, and others have closed.

There is no exact track of the number of VSLA in the Districts of Karamoja, they are reportedly very many. "There are over 1,000 VSLA in the district"⁶. In Kaabong and Nakapiripirit, the number of VSLAs are estimated at over 100 in each district. In Amudat, Abim and Kotido, the number could not be estimated, but they are believed to be many.

⁶ District Commercial Officer (DCO) for Napak

At household level, 27% of the overall households reported being a member of VSLA, while 4% have memberships with SACCOs (Figure 22), implying that about a total of 32% of the households have access to informal banking services, three times the number accessing formal banking services. This indicates that, local farmers and traders in Karamoja prefer informal banking services. The prominence of VSLA, however provides an opportunity for enhanced savings culture among beneficiaries, who hitherto could not save due to limited income.

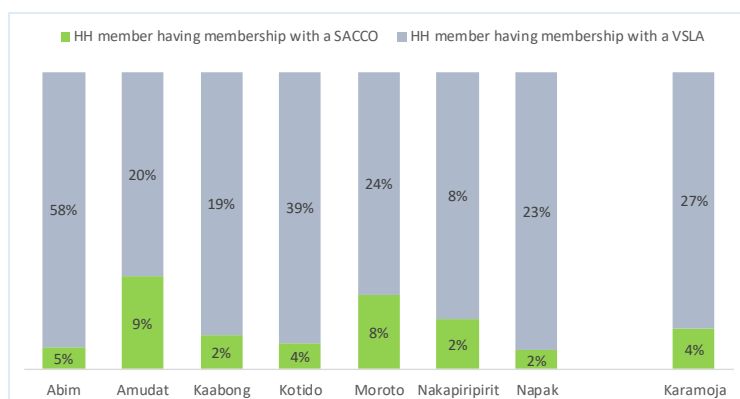


Figure 22: Membership to SACCOs & VSLAs

4.9 MOBILE NETWORK AND ITS IMPLICATION

Phone ownership: 41% of the households reported owning a mobile phone (Table 4), this highest proportion was noted in Amudat (53.4%) and Abim (49%). Although not assessed, it is anticipated that the phone ownership is higher in urban areas. Increasing ownership of phones at household level (both in rural and urban areas), means that sellers and consumers are able to quickly share market information, which in turn facilitates cash transfer. Use of mobile phones as a delivery modal for cash transfer could be potential.

Mobile network connectivity: Main telecommunication companies in the region are MTN (77%) and Airtel (21%). Network connectivity in some areas such as, Morulem (Abim), Katob (Amudat), Tapac (Moroto) and Nabwal (Iriiri-Napak) is very poor, and this could be a hindrance to the cash transfer through mobile money.

Mobile money usage: while 80% of the households are registered on mobile money, only 31% of this are using mobile money (Table 4).

Distance to distance to the nearest mobile money agent: the overall average distance is 8 km, the average distance for Kaabong and Amudat was at 12 km each.

Challenges associated with usage of Mobile Money: high cost of the service (12%) was cited as the main challenge, followed by agents running out of money (11%) (Table 4). Other related challenges include; cheating by mobile money agents, particularly the elderly and illiterate. Going forward, there is need to further set up mechanisms to mitigate risks associated with cheating of beneficiaries by mobile money agents, if WFP opts for this as a transfer mode.

	Own a phone	Mobile network			Mobile Money						
		Airtel	MTN	Others (UTL, Africel & Safaricom)	Registered on Mobile Money	Using Mobile Money	Distance to nearest Mobile Money Agent	Challenges in using Mobile Money			
								Agent runs out of money	High cost of the service	Don't know how the system works	Unable to charge phone
Abim	49%	3%	97%	0%	91%	47%	4	30%	14%	1%	0%
Amudat	53%	20%	71%	9%	83%	38%	12	7%	19%	11%	8%
Kaabong	37%	20%	80%	0%	63%	22%	12	2%	7%	10%	4%
Kotido	31%	15%	85%	0%	82%	25%	8	10%	10%	4%	1%
Moroto	39%	44%	53%	3%	88%	31%	9	8%	11%	6%	9%
Nakapiripirit	35%	33%	67%	0%	75%	23%	2	4%	11%	5%	6%
Napak	40%	20%	80%	0%	76%	33%	7	16%	11%	2%	2%
Karamoja	41%	21%	77%	2%	80%	31%	8	11%	12%	6%	4%

Table 4: Phone ownership and mobile network connectivity

4.10 MARKET INTEGRATION

Market for most commodities are well integrated in terms of physical movements. During harvest period, there is internal movement of commodities within Karamoja. Sorghum for instance comes from main producing districts of Nakapiripirit and Abim, to other district like Kotido and Moroto, depending on the harvest (**Figure 23**). Due to limited production within Karamoja, the deficit is normally filled by supplies from neighboring districts such as, both in Northern and Eastern Regions of Uganda. Sources of commodities vary across districts, depending on which external district neighbors (**Table 5**).

	Abim	Amudat	Kaabong	Kotido	Moroto	Nakapiripirit	Napak
Maize	Abim, Lira	Sironko, Mbale, Kapchorwa, Soroti	Kaabong	Kotido Abim	Mbale, Soroti	Nakapiripirit	Napak
		Pokot in Kenya	Lira, Kitgum, Soroti, Mbale	Soroti	Pokot - Kenya	Sironko, Mbale, Kapchorwa, Soroti	Mbale
						Pokot in Kenya	Soroti West Pokot Kenya
Maize flour	Lira	Sironko, Mbale, Kapchorwa, Soroti	Lira, Kitgum, Soroti, Mbale	Kotido Abim	Mbale, Soroti	Nakapiripirit	Mbale
		Pokot in Kenya		Mbale		Sironko, Mbale, Soroti	Soroti
				Soroti			
Sorghum	Abim, Kotido, Lira		Kaabong	Kotido Abim	Mbale, Soroti	Nakapiripirit	Napak
			Lira, Kitgum, Soroti, Mbale	Mbale		Mbale, Soroti	Mbale
							Soroti
Beans	Soroti, Pader	Sironko, Mbale, Soroti	Kaabong	Kotido Abim	Mbale, Soroti	Nakapiripirit	Mbale
			Lira, Kitgum, Soroti, Mbale	Mbale		Sironko, Mbale, Soroti	Soroti
Veg. oil	Abim, Kotido, Lira	Sironko, Mbale, Soroti	Kaabong	Kotido	Mbale, Soroti	Sironko, Mbale, Soroti	Mbale
		Pokot in Kenya	Lira, Kitgum, Soroti, Mbale	Abim			Soroti

Table 5: Main sources of commodities

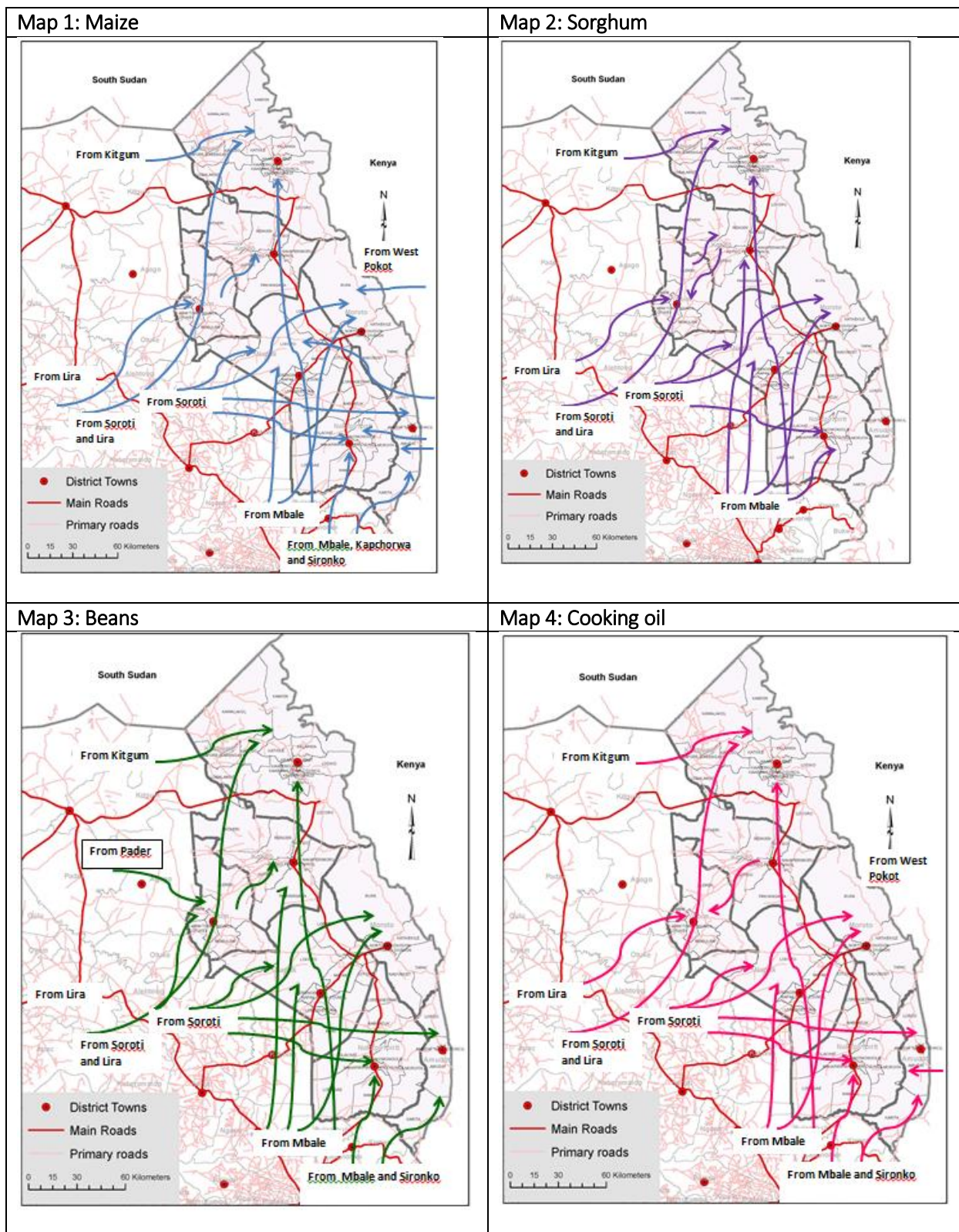


Figure 23: Trade flow Map for major commodities in Karamoja

4.11 EXPERIENCE OF OTHER CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMES

4.11.1 NUSAF II Cash for Work

Vulnerable families consisting elderly, disabled, chronically ill, child-headed, widows and widowers were main beneficiaries. Work was delegable, thus able bodied family members worked on behalf of the infirm family member. Beneficiaries were selected by local leaders. Members engaged in tree planting, earned UGX 14,000 (about USD 4) for each day worked. Families worked for 3 days each week, for 6 months. Earnings were to enable households buy food. According to local officials, about 90% of the earnings were spent on food. Funds were from the donors through OPM, to the district and later to banks of vulnerable individuals. Bank accounts manned by group chairpersons, secretary, and senior assistant town clerk. Programme faced some challenges, (1) delay of payments by group chairpersons; (2) elderly persons walking long distances to pay points, there is a plan to move pay points to parish level.

4.11.2 ZOA (NGO)

ZOA is an international NGO that undertook cash transfer to support roads construction in Amudat and Nakapiripirit. Payment was based on the assigned work on the road done. The modality was received well though it needed sensitization of the people and their leaders to understand how it works. It also faced a challenge of workers attending home activities. This is particularly during rainy season where the same labour is needed for cultivation.

4.11.3 Social Assistance Grant Empowerment (SAGE)

SAGE, a program funded by Irish Aid, DFID, and Government of Uganda distributed cash to the elderly in all the Districts of Karamoja. Post Bank accounts were opened to all beneficiaries at no cost to them. All costs such as opening costs, withdraw service fees, and the program pays other costs. Only registered beneficiaries or third parties introduced by the infirm to the bank withdraw the money from the Post Bank Van. Challenges the programme faced were:

1. Frequency and delays-normally, beneficiaries receive the money once every two months, some beneficiaries were reported to have received after 3 to 4 months.
2. Diversion of cash: findings an exit survey indicated that, about 60% of the beneficiaries reported having used the money to buy food, 75% saved but also used the money to buy food, and a limited percentage used the money for health support, and also to support animal production but not crop production. Crop production was not invested in due to the risk averseness of the beneficiaries caused by weather uncertainties. This self-reported information is inclined to dispel the largely perceived that cash transfers are diverted to alcohol.
3. Other challenges: Initially, SAGE used MTN mobile money agents (OTADA and SIMBA) to distribute money to beneficiaries but was considered to be inefficient. Some respondents from SAGE are of the view that disbursing funds through SIM cards is inefficient and prone to fraud. Beneficiaries complained of delays and SAGE changed to Post Bank Mobile Van. An interview with MTN officials revealed that MTN was not directly involved apart from issuing new SIM cards and replacing missing ones to beneficiaries. The problem is that MM agents ended up bankrolling SAGE funds and thus the delays in remittances. Thus there is a need for good negotiations or arrangements with cash transfer organizations so that MM agents do not need to bankroll their operations.

4.11.4 WFP Cash Transfer pilot

In 2014 WFP carried out a feasibility study of cash transfer programme in Karamoja. This was done in four (4) districts and nine (9) sub-counties: Kaabong (Lolelia sub-county), Kotido (Kotido, Panyangara, WFP has

piloted cash and voucher transfer programme in a number of districts in Karamoja region including Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto and Napak. The population in Karamoja region has remained vulnerable to food insecurity due to recurrent shocks and limited ability to withstand their impact among the people. This saw UNWFP and other actors to come up with innovative ideas of providing solutions to address food insecurity situation in Karamoja region. The outcomes of the feasibility study on cash transfer programmes in Karamoja region conducted in 2014 in the districts of Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto and Napak showed viability of the programme. The study associated the success of cash transfer programme to contextual factors such as existence and functional markets, prevailing security situation, gender inclusion and availability of supporting infrastructure such as banks and mobile money transfers. WFP had earlier piloted cash transfers in refugee settlements in Uganda (Adjumani, Rhino and Kiryandongo) and received impressive results, and sub-counties of Moroto (Katikekile sub-county) and Napak (Ngoleriet, Lopei and Lokopo sub-counties). It was found that food access through markets is constrained for a good percentage of the population due to limited incomes/livelihood options and fluctuating food prices. Key recommendation that came out of this study was starting a cash intervention. Option to operationalize this was through Cash for Work programme that will support the building of community assets and create employment for the youth.

4.12 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(Please, refer to EXECUTIVE SUMMARY).

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Profiles of markets visited

Amudat district markets profiles

Karita food market



Karita livestock market



There are three primary markets in the District, namely Karita, Loroo and Amudat located at Karita and Loroo sub counties and Amudat Town Council respectively. A number of small secondary markets are scattered across various trading centers in the district. At least, every sub-county has a weekly market day that draws both buyers and sellers. Primary markets are held weekly on the assigned days. Amudat market is held on Saturday, Karita market is held on Friday and Loroo Market is held on Thursday. Monday and Tuesday are market days in Kenya at Orolwo. This forms part of the market network used by the people. All these markets are held in the open except adjoined individual shops, cattle structures and temporary make shift structures. Adjoined individual owned shops operate throughout the week. Transactions in these markets are done in dual currencies (Uganda Shilling and Kenya Shilling), though there is preference for Kenya Shillings.

Sizes of the markets vary as well as the volume of trade. Karita Market, being located close to Uganda-Kenya border, is the biggest having advantage of proximity to Kenya. There are permanent shops at every location of the market and are open throughout the week. Access to these markets is difficult during rainy season due to inaccessible roads. A market day, in respective localities, serves as a social day, bringing people of the vicinity and hinterland. Mainly traditional and staple foodstuffs are sold in the markets. Taxes charged for that differ with the commodity type during the market day are source of revenue for the district and the lower local governments. For example, each cow/bull sold is levied UGX 2,000 and for goats a levy is UGX 1,000.

Karita Trading Centre- is located at Karita Sub-county, a distance of about one kilometer from the sub-county headquarters. The trading centre has nine shops built with permanent materials. Karita livestock and food markets are close to each other within the trading centre. Livestock market is an open market whilst the food market has some temporal structures. Beans, groundnuts, chicken as well as general merchandise such as sodas, sugar, cooking oil, tomatoes, fruits, cabbage, and charcoal are traded.

Amudat Market: Amudat market is located in Amudat Town Council. It is both a market for the town council and Amudat Sub-county. The livestock market is part of the market though the buying and selling of livestock is on Saturday. Livestock market has cattle holding structures recently constructed. Livestock demand was less than usual, with prices quite low.

Loroo Market- Is located in Loroo trading centre in the Sub-county. Trading centre has shops built with permanent and semi-permanent materials. Loroo livestock and food markets are within the trading centre. Livestock market is an open market. The food market is mainly functional during the market day. Other days, people get their food requirements from the shops. Maize grain, maize flour, beans, groundnuts and general merchandise such as sodas, sugar, cooking oil are traded.

Nakapiripirit District market profiles

The District has four major primary and three minor markets. The major markets are: Loregae, Namalu, Lorochari and Katabok. The Minor markets are Nabilatuk, Loregedwat and Tokora. Two major markets were sampled, namely Loregae market (the biggest market in the district located at Naturum Trading Centre, Loregea Sub-county) and Namalu market located at Namalu sub-county. One minor markets was sampled, Tokora market located at Tokora Trading centre in Kakomongole sub-county. The daily Katanga market in Nakapiripirit Town Council was also sampled. Markets are held weekly on the assigned days throughout the weekdays. Loregae market is held on Tuesday, Namalu market on Friday and Tokora Market on Thursday. All these markets are held in the open except adjoined individual shops, cattle structures and temporary make shift structures. Adjoined individual owned shops operate throughout the week.

The sizes of the markets vary as well as the volume of trade. There are shops adjoined to the market built with either permanent or semi-permanent materials. Livestock markets are open. A market day in each locality serves as a social day, bringing the people of the vicinity and far. The day is very important for buying and selling as well as socializing. Traditional staple foods are sold in the markets.

Different tax rates levied on traders are a source of revenue for the district and the lower local governments. For example, each cow/bull sold is levied UGX 7,000 and for goats a levy is UGX 3,000.

Variation of prices' within commodities across markets is localized and limited. For instance, bean prices varied with variety, size and the colour, whilst Maize varied with grade. Maize flour is obtained from Mbale town. There is high preference for maize grain, which is milled into flour, maybe because lower grain prices.

Moroto district markets profile

Naitakwae Market: This market is located in Moroto Town, Southern Division, about 1-2 kilometers from the town center. It is an open-air livestock only market with no permanent structures and one small office building. The market is divided into sections for cattle, shoats, bicycle repairs, alcohol, solar powered electronics, tobacco, used clothes, animal traction equipment and spares. Over 95% of the traders in this market are males.

Camp Swahili

This market is located in in Moroto Municipality. It has several types of structures such as lock-up bins adjoined individual shops on the inner and outer perimeters of the market and temporary and wooden stalls inside the market. Several types of commodities are sold in this market ranging from food stuffs such as meat, bean and maize; old clothes, electronics, new fabrics, alcohol and many more. The female traders dominate the inside of the market. Both males and females have outside lock-ups.

Naitakwae Livestock Market



Food store in Camp Swahili



Kotido District Markets Profile

Kanawat: Kanawat is a large livestock and food market in Kotido District. It is located about 2 kilometers from Kotido Town towards Kaabong/ Abim. The market has several sections. The main ones are for cattle, shoats, and alcohol inside the main enclosure. Other sections are for cooked food, wholesale of produce, animal medication, some assorted general merchandise like Karamajong hats, some animal traction equipment, solar section, small scale assorted produce in basins and cups and a cattle loading area. The loading facilities were noted to be modern and sophisticated compared to other markets.

There are two permanent open structures (i.e., permanent roof and pillars and lower sidewalls but no windows. These are used to sell animal drugs and old and new clothes and Karamoja patterned sheets.

Kaabong District Markets profile

The markets in Kaabong where the market study was conducted include Lomurutai cattle market (Primary), Kaplan Bar West market (Primary) as well as Campswahili market (primary). While Lomurutai cattle market takes place once in a week (Monday), Kaplan Bar West market and Campswahili market are daily markets.

In Kaplan Bar West market (Lat N3 30'57" long E34 7' 47") located in Kaabong TC, there are approximately 50 stalls some of them permanent structures, others temporary make shift while others are adjoined individual shops. In Camp Swahili market located in Kaabong Town Council, there are about 15 market stalls. These are either permanent open structures or adjoined individual shops.

Lomurutai cattle market located in West Kaabong in Lomurutai Parish at Lat 3 32' 42" Long 34' 74") has only temporary make shift structures with vendors displaying their commodities on open ground.

Napak District markets profile

Kangole market has a relatively modern livestock market built in 2012. It is open and spacious without stores but with modern paddocks for livestock. Other sections of the market are for clothes, and small food vendors. The crop section is relatively small. It is located on Latitude 2 25 50 N and Longitude 34 27' 40" E. It also has other sections that sell. Female traders dominate the food market section while male traders dominate the livestock section.

Matany Owatachin market: This market is located in Matany Town Council in Napak District. It is an open-air market with both permanent structures and non-permanent structures. The market has several predominant sections including: a cattle and goats sales section, bicycle repairs, alcohol section, solar powered electronics, tobacco section, used clothes section, and animal traction equipment and spared section.

Abim District Markets Profile

Most of the market infrastructure is temporary makeshift and open air without any shelter. Also, in all markets (except Morulem), there were permanent open structures though they seemed inadequate for all the traders. Morulem, Maklatin, Abim Central market (CM) and Kotido have adjoining shops. In all the markets except Abim (CM), some traders used open air without any shelter.

Annex 2: Current food prices for key commodities in selected markets

District	Market	Commodity	Unit of measure	Price of local unit	Equivalent in Kg or Liters	Price/ Kg or liters
Abim	Balatang	Beans	Cap	1,200	0.32	3,750
Abim	Balatang	Beans	Cap	1,200	0.40	3,000
Abim	Balatang	Maize flour	Cap	1,600	0.50	3,200
Abim	Balatang	Maize flour	Cap	800	0.29	2,759
Abim	Balatang	Maize grain	Cap	1,500	0.50	3,000
Abim	Balatang	Sorghum	Cap	700	0.33	2,121
Abim	Balatang	Vegetable oil	Bottle	5,600	1.00	5,600
Abim	Balatang	Vegetable oil	Sachet	6,000	1.00	6,000
Amudat	Amudat Market and TC	Beans	Kg	3,000	1.00	3,000
Amudat	Amudat Market and TC	Maize flour	Kg	3,000	1.00	3,000
Amudat	Amudat Market and TC	Sorghum	Kg	3,000	1.00	3,000
Amudat	Amudat Market and TC	Vegetable oil	Bottle	6,000	1.00	6,000
Amudat	Karita and TC	Maize flour	Kg	3,000	1.00	3,000
Amudat	Karita and TC	Maize grain	Kg	1,500	1.00	1,500
Amudat	<i>Loroo and Trading Centre</i>	Maize grain	Kg	1,500	1.00	1,500
Kaabong	Camp Swahili	Beans	Eken	14,000	4.00	3,500
Kaabong	Camp Swahili	Maize flour	Kg	1,700	1.00	1,700
Kaabong	Camp Swahili	Sorghum	Eken	6,000	4.00	1,500
Kaabong	Camp Swahili	Vegetable oil	Ladle	200	0.02	10,000
Kaabong	Kaplan Bar West	Maize grain	Eken	4,000	4.00	1,000
Kotido	Kanawat	Beans	Basin	54,000	25.00	2,160
Kotido	Kanawat	Beans	Cap	1,000	0.40	2,488
Kotido	Kanawat	Beans	Kg	4,000	1.00	4,000
Kotido	Kanawat	Maize flour	Cap	1,000	0.25	3,937
Kotido	Kanawat	Maize grain	Jag	3,500	2.00	1,750
Kotido	Kanawat	Sorghum	Jag	2,500	2.50	1,000
Kotido	Kanawat	Sorghum flour	Cap	1,000	0.23	4,348
Kotido	Kanawat	Vegetable oil	Bottle	3,000	0.50	6,000
Kotido	Kanawat	Vegetable oil	Jerican	55,000	10.00	5,500

District	Market	Commodity	Unit of measure	Price of local unit	Equivalent in Kg or Liters	Price/ Kg or liters
Moroto	Camp Swahili	Beans	Kg	3,000	1.00	3,000
Moroto	Camp Swahili	Maize flour	Kg	3,000	1.00	3,000
Moroto	Camp Swahili	Maize grain	Bag	210,000	100.00	2,100
Moroto	Camp Swahili	Sorghum	Bag	180,000	100.00	1,800
Moroto	Camp Swahili	Vegetable oil	Jerican	55,000	10.00	5,500
Moroto	Camp Swahili	Vegetable oil	Ledos	500	0.05	10,000
Moroto	Camp Swahili	Vegetable oil	Liter	6,000	1.00	6,000
Nakapiripirit	<i>Katanga & Nakapiripirit TC</i>	Beans	Kg	3,000	1.00	3,000
Nakapiripirit	<i>Katanga & Nakapiripirit TC</i>	Maize flour	Kg	3,000	1.00	3,000
Nakapiripirit	<i>Katanga & Nakapiripirit TC</i>	Maize grain	Kg	2,200	1.00	2,200
Nakapiripirit	<i>Katanga & Nakapiripirit TC</i>	Vegetable oil	Bottle	6,000	1.00	6,000
Nakapiripirit	<i>Loregae Market /TC</i>	Beans	Kg	3,000	1.00	3,000
Nakapiripirit	<i>Loregae Market /TC</i>	Maize flour	Kg	2,600	1.00	2,600
Nakapiripirit	<i>Loregae Market /TC</i>	Maize grain	Kg	4,000	1.00	4,000
Nakapiripirit	<i>Loregae Market /TC</i>	Vegetable oil	Bottle	6,000	1.00	6,000
Nakapiripirit	<i>Namalu Market/TC</i>	Beans	Kg	4,000	1.00	4,000
Nakapiripirit	<i>Namalu Market/TC</i>	Maize flour	Kg	3,000	1.00	3,000
Nakapiripirit	<i>Namalu Market/TC</i>	Maize grain	Kg	2,300	1.00	2,300
Nakapiripirit	<i>Namalu Market/TC</i>	Sorghum	Kg	1,000	1.00	1,000
Nakapiripirit	<i>Namalu Market/TC</i>	Vegetable oil	Bottle	6,000	1.00	6,000

District	Market	Commodity	Unit of measure	Price of local unit	Equivalent in Kg or Liters	Price/ Kg or liters
Nakapiripirit	<i>Tokora Market/TC</i>	Beans	Kg	2,600	1.00	2,600
Nakapiripirit	<i>Tokora Market/TC</i>	Maize flour	Kg	3,000	1.00	3,000
Nakapiripirit	<i>Tokora Market/TC</i>	Maize grain	Kg	2,000	1.00	2,000
Nakapiripirit	<i>Tokora Market/TC</i>	Sorghum	Kg	1,000	1.00	1,000
Nakapiripirit	<i>Tokora Market/TC</i>	Vegetable oil	Bottle	6,000	1.00	6,000
Napak	Kangole	Beans	Cap	1,000	0.30	3,333
Napak	Kangole	Maize flour	Kg	3,400	1.00	3,400
Napak	Kangole	Maize grain	Can	6,500	3.50	1,857
Napak	Kangole	Sorghum	Can	6,000	3.30	1,818
Napak	Kangole	Vegetable oil	Bottle	2,500	0.50	5,000
Napak	Matany	Beans	Cap	1,000	0.34	2,941
Napak	Matany	Maize flour	Cap	1,000	0.33	3,030
Napak	Matany	Maize grain	Jar	4,000	2.30	1,739
Napak	Matany	Sorghum	Jar	3,000	2.20	1,364
Napak	Matany	Vegetable oil	Bottle	6,000	1.00	6,000

Annex 3: Livestock prices in selected markets

Date	District	Market	Livestock	Selling UGX
May 8, 2017	Moroto	Naitakwae	Big goat	180,000
May 8, 2017	Moroto	Naitakwae	Medium goat	140,000
May 8, 2017	Moroto	Naitakwae	Medium Sheep	130,000
May 10, 2017	Kotido	Kanawat	Large Sheep	120,000
May 10, 2017	Kotido	Kanawat	Small bull	450,000
May 10, 2017	Kotido	Kanawat	Big bull	1,100,000
May 10, 2017	Kotido	Kanawat	Big Cow	1 million- 800,000
May 10, 2017	Kotido	Kanawat	Big Bull	800,000-900,000
May 10, 2017	Kotido	Kanawat	Big Cow	500,000-600,000
May 10, 2017	Kotido	Kanawat	Big Shoat	100,000-120,000
May 10, 2017	Kotido	Kanawat	Medium Shoat	80,000-100,000
May 11, 2017	Napak	Kangole	Big Bull	1m – 0.8 m
May 11, 2017	Napak	Kangole	Big Cow	700,000-800,000
May 11, 2017	Napak	Kangole	Medium Cow	500,000-600,000
May 11, 2017	Napak	Kangole	Medium Bull	600,000-800,000
May 11, 2017	Napak	Kangole	Big Sheep	
May 11, 2017	Napak	Kangole	Calf	200,000-300,000
May 11, 2017	Napak	Kangole	Big Shoat	180,000-150,000
May 11, 2017	Napak	Kangole	Medium Shoat	55,000-70,000
May 11, 2017	Napak	Kangole	Small	40,000- 50,000
May 07, 2017	Kaabong	Lomurutai Market	Big Bull	800,000- 1,000,000
May 07, 2017	Kaabong	Lomurutai Market	Big Cow	700,000- 800,000
May 07, 2017	Kaabong	Lomurutai Market	Medium	600,000-700,000
May 07,2017	Kaabong	Lomurutai Market	Small	500,000- 600,000
May 07,2017	Kaabong	Lomurutai Market	Shoats	70,000-90,000

Annex 4: Barriers to entry and exit to traders in markets

No.	Challenge	Implication on cash transfer
1	High rent and storage expenses. The market infrastructure have limited storage space.	The real value of cash transferred will fall as rent and storage expenses increase. These expenses are transferred to the customers by traders in terms of price increase
2	Traders/suppliers of food have limited availability and access to credit (capital) as a major constraint to increasing volumes traded and stocks. They don't like to obtain credit from banks due to high interest rates, opening bank accounts costs, and the high bank transaction costs. Instead VSLAs, friends and relatives are highlighted as the major sources of credit. Strategic partnership could be sought with VSLA supporting organizations to improve access by traders to capital for stocking food commodities.	Cash transfers are most likely to increase effective demand for food since the household purchasing power would have improved or addressed. This increased effective demand need to be proportionally met or else it will cause price increase on food hence reducing the real value of cash.
3	Mobile traders who come with trucks in town and sell at lower prices yet they do not pay some taxes and costs.	This may cause market distortions that advantage the receipt of cash transfers in the short run. However, in the long run it may affect the local traders who may reduce the stock level. This may result in increased prices.
4	Poor conditions of some feeder and trunk roads, especially in the rainy season. Notable roads that were reported to be challenging and needed to be kept motorable throughout the year were those leading from Nakapiripirit to Mbale Town and some roads leading to Kenya.	Prices charged by the food traders take into account the transport costs. The higher the cost of delivery food stocks to their store and to the markets the higher the prices they charge the end consumers. Therefore, in terms of cash transfers, this affects the real value of cash received, which will not be necessarily at par with cash transfer adjustments.
5	Charging and payment of different levies for particular commodities in different markets.	The trading levies charged by different local governments affect food prices differently in different markets. What this translates on cash transfers having systems that monitor the trend of levies and accordingly adjusts transfers.
6	Generally, Karamoja region has few vehicles travelling on the main routes. This poses high transportation costs to bring commodities to the market.	Transaction costs associated with transportation (time, distance and modality) for market actors have an impact on cash transfers as these costs are transferred to consumers. The value of cash is eroded by high prices charged on food in return (i.e., reduction in real income).
No.	Challenge	Implication on cash transfer

No.	Challenge	Implication on cash transfer
1	High rent and storage expenses. The market infrastructures have limited storage space.	The real value of cash transferred will fall as rent and storage expenses increase. These expenses are transferred to the customers by traders in terms of price increase
2	Traders/suppliers of food have limited availability and access to credit (capital) as a major constraint to increasing volumes traded and stocks. They don't like to obtain credit from banks due to high interest rates, opening bank accounts costs, and the high bank transaction costs. Instead VSLAs, friends and relatives are highlighted as the major sources of credit. Strategic partnership could be sought with VSLA supporting organizations to improve access by traders to capital for stocking food commodities.	Cash transfers are most likely to increase effective demand for food since the household purchasing power would have improved or addressed. This increased effective demand need to be proportionally met or else it will cause price increase on food hence reducing the real value of cash.
3	Mobile traders who come with trucks in town and sell at lower prices yet they do not pay some taxes and costs.	This may cause market distortions that are advantage of the receipt of cash transfers in the short run. However, in the long run it may affect the local traders who may reduce the stock level. This may result in increased prices.
4	Poor conditions of some feeder and trunk roads, especially in the rainy season. Notable roads that were reported to be challenging and needed to be kept motorable throughout the year were those leading from Nakapiripirit to Mbale Town and some roads leading to Kenya.	Prices charged by the food traders take into account the transport costs. The higher the cost of delivery food stocks to their store the higher the prices charge. Therefore, in terms of cash transfers, this affects the real value of cash received, which will not be necessarily at par with cash transfer adjustments.
5	Charging and payment of different levies for particular commodities in different markets.	The trading levies charged by different local governments affect food prices differently in different markets. What this translates on cash transfers having systems that monitor the trend of levies and accordingly adjusts transfers.
6	Generally, Karamoja region has few vehicles travelling in routes. This poses high transportation costs to bring commodities to the market	This has impact on cash transfers. The value of cash gets eroded away by high prices charged on food in return (I.e., reduction in real income).

Annex 5: Terms of Reference

The United Nations world food program (WFP) requires the service of the experienced analyst (Consultant/firm) to undertake a planned assessment in Karamoja sub region of Uganda.

General objective

The market assessment is intended to document all key markets in the seven district of Karamoja, their functionality, ability to expand to meet the increased demand anticipated as a result of cash transfers, challenges and possible cash transfer distribution channels in order to generate information for improved cash transfer programming and policy interventions.

Specific Objectives

1. Map key food markets in the seven Karamoja districts.
2. Assess current and seasonal availability of food on local markets and related prices.
3. Assess current and seasonal food prices and the outlook for the next six months.
4. Evaluate traders' response capacity in a situation of increased demand.
5. Evaluate access to markets among targeted households.
6. Determine the degree of dependence on markets among targeted households.
7. Evaluate key aspects related to safety and security in the markets and for households.
8. Assess the existing infrastructure that can be used for the cash transfer distribution e.g. financial markets, banks, microfinance institutions, SACCOs, telephone companies etc.
9. Assess the integration of markets within Karamoja and neighboring districts.
10. Provide recommendations on priority areas for cash transfers by considering the functionality of markets, capacity of traders to meet increased demand, security and safety, existing infrastructure for transferring cash to beneficiaries and potential starting caseload and expansion forecast/schedule.

Survey methodology-market assessment

The market assessment will follow the structure-conduct-performance for market analysis framework to address the aforementioned trader related objectives. A household level a household survey will be administered to heads of household randomly selected. key information areas for the survey are listed in the table 1. this information will collectively be used to arrive at the conclusion of functionality of markets and thus the recommendation on potential caseload for cash transfers.

Proposed focus commodities are, sorghum, maize (grains and floor), beans and vegetable oil., however, other commodities will be assessed e.g., rice, groundnuts, simsim, millet (grain and floor), tubers (cassava and potatoes), vegetables, salt and other commodities that will be of interest to WFP Programme.

A sample of 300 households will be interviewed in each district adding to 2100 household for the entire Karamoja to enable independent and combined reporting of results for seven districts of Karamoja (Abim, Kotido, Kotido, Kaabong, Moroto, Napak, Amudat and Nakapiripirit). The sample will be spread across 35 sub counties with functional markets as indicated in the Annex1. key informant interviews will be held with leaders in the district.

A trader survey questionnaire will be administered to the traders in the identified markets (Annex1). In addition to the trader questionnaires, a market observation checklist will be used to record the market characteristics. The third party will also be used in undertaking a detailed retailer analysis on commodity value chain and supply in collaboration of WFP Logistic unit. The WFP supply chain unit will collect data on retailers using a separate retailer questionnaire. This data will be collected from the same location /areas that are covered by the market assessment. it is important to note that the supply chain team will travel

with the service provider team and data collection for markets and retailers will happen at the same time; the difference being that data from retailer will be collected by WFP'S Supply chain team.

Once the retailer information is collected, the questionnaire will be handed to the service providers. It's the duty of the service provider to complete data entry, data analysis and provide a detailed section on retailers in the draft assessment report; taking care to ensure that this retailer section compliments the other section of the report.

Consultant specifications

- A term of social scientists, economics, agro-economists and statistics professional with experience in market analysis and food security assessment
- Experience in designing surveys and using table-based data collection methodology
- Experience in qualitative data collection, specifically through focus groups
- Knowledge and experience in the use of statistical packages
- skills and experience in writing quality programme and policy oriented reports

Note: household and trader survey data collection will be conducted using mobile data collection tablets provided by WFP.

Consultant responsibilities

The consultant is charged with the overall coordination and management of data collection exercise including, but not limited to the following;

1. Identification of skilled enumerators and supervisors
2. Design of sampling methodology for approval by WFP
3. Adequate training of supervisors and enumerators as per their responsibilities
4. Transport to and from the field for the enumerators and Supervisors
5. Data collection
6. Quality assurance on data collected by the field team and trouble shooting in case of technical issues
7. Consolidation and transcription of note from focus groups into MS word
8. Provision of clean data set to WFP AME unit as follows: 1)household dataset (SPSS), 2) trader dataset(SPSS/Excel)and 3)Retailer dataset
9. A complete market assessment report (including section on retailers) clearly outlining the findings and recommendation as set by the objectives of the study.

The selected firm will be subject to additional technical level discussion and clearance by WFP, the selected firm will also be obliged to brief relevant district officials on the assessments plan prior to the start of the assessment.

Duration of market assessment:

The assessment is expected to be done in seven weeks including; Developing tools and secondary data review; Training of enumerators/field testing; Data collection; Analysis and report writing ; Completion and dissemination of findings.

Activity	November				December			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Developing tools and secondary data review								

2. Training enumerators/field testing								
3. Data collection								
4. Analysis and report writing								
5. Completion and Dissemination of finding								

NOTE: Timelines are subject to change

Detailed technical proposals, specifying study design (with clear specification on sampling size and total number of household selected), survey schedule, field team organization, how data is going to be organized and presented and a detailed budget of estimated costs broken down in appropriate categories should be submitted. The technical proposal should be accompanied by a detailed profile of the candidates, specifying their qualifications, evidence of having conducted similar surveys in the recent past and any other supporting documents that may be relevant.

Selected sub counties for the Market Assessment

District	Sub-County		Approximate Population	Market functionality (Daily, Weekly, etc.)
Amudat	1	Amudat T/C	11,617	Daily
	2	Amudat	31,038	Weekly ; every Saturday of the week
	3	Karita	35,898	Weekly ; every Friday of the week
	4	Loroo	33,207	Weekly ; every Thursday of the week
Nakapiripirit	5	Nakaps T/C	3,657	Daily
	6	Kakomongole	20,479	Weekly ; every Friday of the week
	7	Loregae	22,858	Weekly ; every Tuesday of the week
Abim	8	Abim SC	12,946	Weekly ; every Friday of the week
	9	Morulem	23,204	Nearby market is Aremo and is daily
	10	Lotuke	23,348	Weekly ; every Monday of the week
	11	Abim TC	17,400	Daily
Kotido	12	Kotido Municipality	13,990	Daily
	13	Kotido SC	33,607	Weekly ; every Friday of the week Fridays
	14	Panyangara	40,574	Weekly ; every Tuesday of the week
	15	Rengen	36,977	Weekly ; every Thursday of the week
	16	Kacheri	30,367	Weekly ; every Saturday of the week
	17	Nakapelimoru	23,394	Weekly ; every Monday of the week
Kaabong	18	Sidok	12,799	Daily
	19	Kathile	21,125	Daily
	20	Lolelia	7,390	Daily
	21	Kapedo	14,580	Daily
	22	Kaabong TC	11,543	Daily
Moroto	23	Tapac	17,106	Daily in Tapac but every Friday of the week in Kodonyo Parish
	24	Katikekile	8,133	Daily
	25	Nadunget	38,733	Daily + a weekly one every Monday of the week
	26	Rupa	26,089	Daily
	27	Moroto Municipality	14,801	Daily
Napak	28	Ngoleriet	17,807	Daily + a weekly one every Thursday of the week
	29	Napak TC	5,278	Daily , however the major market day is on Saturday

Annex 6: Itinerary for the team

	Team Leader Andrew Kizito	Team 1 Robert Rutaagi Gilbert Habaasa	Team 2 Agnes Atyang Henry Tumwebaze	Team 3 Etii Caxton Jonan Natamba	Team 4 Godfrey Okello- Omoding Sande Dickens
Monday, May 01, 2017	Travel to Moroto	Travel to Moroto	Travel to Moroto	Travel to Moroto	Travel to Moroto
Tuesday, May 02, 2017	Moroto training and pretesting	Moroto training and pretesting	Moroto training and pretesting	Moroto training and pretesting	Moroto training and pretesting
Wednesday, May 03, 2017	Moroto	Amudat/ Nakapiripirit	Travel to Abim	Travel to Kotido/ Kaabong	Travel to Moroto/ Napak
Thursday, May 04, 2017	Napak (Kangole)	Amudat/ Nakapiripirit	Abim	Kotido/ Kaabong	Moroto/ Napak
Friday, May 05, 2017	Amudat (Friday Karita)	Amudat/ Nakapiripirit	Abim	Kotido/ Kaabong	Moroto/ Napak
Saturday, May 06, 2017	Nakapiripirit	Amudat/ Nakapiripirit	Abim	Kotido/ Kaabong	Moroto/ Napak
Sunday, May 07, 2017	Rest day	Rest day	Rest day	Rest day	Rest day
Monday, May 08, 2017	Moroto (Monday)	Amudat/ Nakapiripirit	Abim	Kotido/ Kaabong	Moroto/ Napak
Wednesday, May 10, 2017	Kotido (Kanawat)	Amudat/ Nakapiripirit	Abim	Kotido/ Kaabong	Moroto/ Napak
Thursday, May 11, 2017	Abim	Amudat/ Nakapiripirit	Abim	Kotido/ Kaabong	Moroto/ Napak
Friday, May 12, 2017	Moroto	Amudat/ Nakapiripirit	Abim	Kotido/ Kaabong	Moroto/ Napak
Saturday, May 13, 2017	Moroto	Amudat/ Nakapiripirit	Abim	Kotido/ Kaabong	Moroto/ Napak
Sunday, May 14, 2017	Moroto	Moroto	Moroto	Moroto	Moroto
Monday May 15, 2017	Kampala	Kampala	Kampala	Kampala	Kampala

Annex 7: WFP Karamoja market assessment revised work plan

Revised Work plan / Timeline for the WFP Market Study										
Activity/Weeks	Week 0	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9
	4/7/17	4/10/17	4/17/17	4/24/17	5/1/17	5/8/17	5/15/17	5/22/17	5/29/17	6/5/17
Signing of contract										
Secondary data review, gap identification and inception report										
Tool development and study design										
Inception report (April 25, 2017)										
Travel to Karamoja-Moroto (1 may 2017)										
Training and pre-testing (may 2, 2017)										
Field work (May 3- May 14)										
Travel to Kampala (May 15, 2017)										
Report writing										
Draft report and presentation of preliminary findings (may 31, 2017)										
Final report (June 8, 2017)										

Annex 8: People met during the inception period

Inception Meeting at WFP on 07th April 2017

- 1) Mr. Siddharth KRISHNASWAMY-WFP
- 2) Mr. Edgar WABYONA-WFP
- 3) Mr. Hamidu TUSIIME-WFP
- 4) Ms. Albertina KAKUBA-WFP
- 5) Dr. Andrew MUGANGA-Population and Development Consult Ltd
- 6) Dr. Robert RUTAAGI-Population and Development Consult Ltd
- 7) Ms. Agnes ATYANG-Population and Development Consult Ltd
- 8) Mr. Caxton ETII-Population and Development Consult Ltd
- 9) Mr. Godfrey OKELLO-OMODING-Population and Development Consult Ltd
- 10) Mr. Gilbert HABAASA-Population and Development Consult Ltd
- 11) Mr. Jonan NATAMBA-Population and Development Consult Ltd

Determination of Karamoja Region sampling frame at UBOS on Thursday 20th April 2017

- 1) Mr. Ben Paul MUNGYEREZA-UBOS-Communicated for sampling frame
- 2) Mr. James MUWONGE-UBOS -Communicated for sampling frame
- 3) Mr. Paul OKUDI-UBOS
- 4) Mr. Vincent SENONO-UBOS
- 5) Dr. Andrew MUGANGA-Population and Development Consult Ltd
- 6) Mr. Gilbert HABAASA-Population and Development Consult Ltd

Discussion of Report comments from reviewers at WFP on Friday 7th July 2017

- 1) Mr. Siddharth KRISHNASWAMY-WFP
- 2) Mr. Nathan LOWANYANG -WFP
- 3) Ms Zuzana MACHOVA-WFP
- 4) Dr. Andrew MUGANGA-Population and Development Consult Ltd
- 5) Dr. Robert RUTAAGI-Population and Development Consult Ltd
- 6) Mr. Caxton ETII-Population and Development Consult Ltd
- 7) Mr. Godfrey OKELLO-OMODING-Population and Development Consult Ltd
- 8) Mr. Gilbert HABAASA-Population and Development Consult Ltd
- 9) Mr. Jonan NATAMBA-Population and Development Consult Ltd

Annex 9: Key informants interviewed during the study period

SN	District	Name	Market role	Telephone number
	Amudat	Alex Chelimo	Overall overseer of Markets in the District- Chief Administrative Officer	0772587855
	Amudat	ASP Kasim Saidi	Uganda Police OC CID Amudat	0782485526
	Amudat	Chelimo Alex	CAO Amudat	N/A
	Amudat	David Lomongura	Shop Owner- Amudat Market	0784501661
	Amudat	David Plimo	Shop Owner – Karita Market	N/A
	Amudat	Grace Lomen	Shop Owner- Amudat Market	07815636447
	Amudat	Joseph Lonojuranyang	Cattle seller- Amudat Market	0754697171
	Amudat	Kevin Omara	Shop Keeper - Loro market	0783059446
	Amudat	Kimanyi Robert Bwayo	Amudat District Production Officer	0772437277
	Amudat	Kiyonga Frances Adamson	Amudat LC5 (Guvnor)	N/A
	Amudat	Lodungokol Simon Peter	Amudat Principal Agricultural Officer	0772914927
	Amudat	Mary Kiza	Shop Owner, Member of Dry Land Project, Community Mobiliser and Leader – Loro market	0777157879
	Amudat	Moses Silvester Lokiru	Oversee Loro Market- Sub-county Chief	0774865551
	Amudat	Rebecca Cheptuli	Shop Owner- Loro Market	0785634359
	Amudat	Rose Lokurwas	Shop Owner – Karita Market	N/A
	Amudat	Stephen Longurabol	Shop Owner – Karita Market	N/A
	Amudat	Stephen Motos	Overseas Markets in the District- Acting District Commercial Officer	0787101236
	Amudat	Yolam Nachangale	Shop Owner- Amudat Market	0776388485
	Kotido		Station Major, Kotido Central Police	
	Kotido	Badru Choli	Kotido Beans Trader	0777602347
	Kotido	Higenyi Abdu	Kotido Livestock trader	0776059917
	Kotido	Kombozi	Community Mobilizer	N/A
	Kotido	Sarah Narem	Deputy CAO	0772838448
	Moroto	Manager	Stanbic Bank Moroto	N/A
	Moroto	Manager	Centenary Bank Moroto	N/A
	Moroto	Manager	MTN Moroto Branch	N/A
	Moroto	Manager	Uganda Microfinance Institute Moroto	N/A
	Moroto	Officer	SAGE Office Moroto	N/A
	Moroto	DPC	Moroto District Police Commander	N/A
	Moroto	Name	Moroto RDC	N/A
	Moroto	Admaza Innocent Obeti	Office Assistant, Uganda Revenue Authority in Moroto	0782306010

	Moroto	Angura Allen	Moroto Maize and Sorghum and Vegetable oil trader	0784354585
	Moroto	Bishop Joseph Abura	Bishop Moroto Diocese	0781436983
	Moroto	Brig. Dick Olum	UPDF in Moroto	
	Moroto	Captain Stephen Aleper	OWC Moroto	0782398188
	Moroto	Derick Loumo	District Commercial Officer, Moroto District	0784205238
	Moroto	Florence Lomise	Moroto Municipality North Division, Assistant Town Clerk.	0772986711
	Moroto	Fr. Hans	John the Baptist Church in Tapac	N/A
	Moroto	Fr. Paul Ngole	Vicar General, Moroto Catholic Diocese	0773360788
	Moroto	Gold buyers	Rupa Sub-County Artesian Gold mines	N/A
	Moroto	Lokong Samuel	Nadunget Sub-County Chief	0754894231
	Moroto	Lomongin Emma	Livestock Cattle trader and farmer	0773967577
	Moroto	Major Oyugi	OWC Moroto	0787529331
	Moroto	Michael Muhumuza	Grants Specialist, ACDI VOCA	0779333487
	Moroto	Mohammad Sati	VAM Field Officer, WFP Moroto.	
	Moroto	Mr. Tom Loquang	Director Caritas Moroto	0782154494
	Moroto	Mr. Turyanyomwe Edison	Uganda Police Moroto	0782797830
	Moroto	Obalim Fred	Moroto District Community Development Officer	0773360277
	Moroto	Paulino Korinyang	Counselor	0789128609
	Moroto	Peter Jawange	NUSAF III Desk Officer, Agricultural Officer	N/A
	Moroto	Peter Loruk	WFP Moroto	0782397276
	Moroto	Women and children Gold diggers	Rupa Sub-County Artesian Gold mines	N/A
	Nakapiripirit	Angella Moses Lodonga	Parish Chief, Namalu Sub-county	0787350785
	Nakapiripirit	Anyakun Jovic	Sub-county Chief Loregae	0772694551
	Nakapiripirit	Daniel Longoli	Shop Owner- Tokora Market	0777694158
	Nakapiripirit	Geoffrey Mutai	Shop Owner – Loregae Market, Naturum Trading Centre	0777292444
	Nakapiripirit	Geoffrey Wabanzo	Shop Owner- Namalu Market	0781342177
	Nakapiripirit	Johannes Lomongin	Market Supervisor	0782370746
	Nakapiripirit	Loy Adepit	WFP Nakapiripirit	077238408
	Nakapiripirit	Mathew Lobunei	Commercial Officer	0775600573
	Nakapiripirit	Milton Gidongo	Shop Owner, Katanga Market, Nakapiripirit Town Council.	07776462714
	Nakapiripirit	Moses Woniala	Shop Owner- Namalu Market	0779888260

	Nakapiripirit	Raphael Abura	Shop Owner – Loregae Market, Naturum Trading Centre	0779215171
	Nakapiripirit	Richard Losike	Shop Owner- Tokora Market	0780985622
	Nakapiripirit	Rogers Doba	Shop Owner – Loregae Market, Naturum Trading Centre	075497696
	Nakapiripirit	Rogers Namangale	Shop Owner- Namalu Market	0781695880
	Nakapiripirit	Stella Zemeyi	Grain Dealer- Namalu Market	07788857853
	Nakapiripirit	Stephen Angiro	Grain Dealer- Tokora Market	0781933440
	Nakapiripirit	Vincent Wabazo	Shop Owner- Katanga Market, Nakapiripirit Town Council.	0789240704
	Napak	Adbu Kaizi	OC Police Post Ngorelet SC	0774142429
	Napak	Angella Martin	Parish Chief	0775312152
	Napak	Joshua Riisa Byekwaso	Napak Senior District Commercial Officer	0772823057
	Napak	Joyce Alan	Trader	N/A
	Napak	Joyce Siloi	Napak District Commercial Officer	0782807026
	Napak	Lokosowa Thomas	Kotido Trader	0789171218
	Napak	Lomuge Peter Aboka	SC Kangole Councilor	0773472210
	Napak	Longoli Lucy	Matany Maize and Sorghum trader	N/A
	Napak	Lorot Betty	Matany Maize and Sorghum trader	N/A
	Napak	Lowoto Esther	Matany Maize and Sorghum trader	N/A
	Napak	Ms Stella Pokot	Trader	N/A
	Napak	Ngorok Esther	Matany Maize and Sorghum trader	0788327994
	Napak	Okello Boniface	Police officer	0775524705
	Napak	Peter Kodet	Trader	N/A
	Napak	Rosemary Otukey	Trader	N/A
	Kotido	Jasper Segutu	Trader	0772922245
	Kotido	Daniel Okello	Trader	0776621180
	Kotido	Hadijja Musoke	WFO-HO Nutrition.	0772643513
	Kotido	Sarah Narem	Deputy CAO	0772838448
	Kotido	Dr Langoli Joseph	DVO	N/A
	Kotido	Kombozi	Guide	N/A

Annex 10: Checklist for Structured Conduct & Performance of Markets

S-C-P Market Assessment in Karamoja-Market Observations

This checklist will be filled with information from many market participants. Note that the unit of analysis is the market and not any individual or group of participants.

Section 1: Identification

1.1. Date	
1.2. Interviewer Name	
1.3. Name of District	1. Kaabong 2 – Kotido 3 – Moroto 4 – Napak 5 – Nakapiripirit 6 – Abim 7. Amudat
1.4. Name of Sub-County	
1.5. Parish	
1.6. Name of market	

Section 2: Basic Conditions and Public Policy

Objective 1: Map key food markets in the seven Karamoja districts

2.1. Geographic location of the market

	Code
2.1.1 Status, 1=Primary, 2=Secondary	
2.1.3. Frequency: 1.Daily, 2.Weekly, 3. Monthly	
2.1.4. Number of stalls/shops (approximately).	
2.1.5. Type of market infrastructure: <i>[tick all that apply]</i> 1 Temporary make shift structure 2 Permanent open structures 3 Adjoined individual shops 4 Other_____	

*Primary are the main markets while secondary are smaller more rural markets

*Please take some pictures of the market to show physical looks.

2.2 Seasonality: Peak and Low commodity marketing months/ seasons

	In which three months do you sell most?					
	3 Peak marketing months 1=Jan, 2=Feb, ...11=Nov, 12=Dec			3 Low marketing months 1=Jan, 2=Feb, ...11=Nov, 12=Dec		
	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3
Maize grain						
Maize flour						
Sorghum grain						
Beans						
Vegetable oils						
Cattle						
Shoats						

2.3. General or specific risks and uncertainties observed in the market related to:

Explain how these specific risks and uncertainties affect cash transfers	
It was noted that the number of buyers and sellers / environmental related risks and uncertainties	
Political related risks and uncertainties	
Civil strife related risks and uncertainties	
Other risks and uncertainties	

2.4. Consumption Characteristics

Commodity	Briefly explain in what from is commodity consumed	Is consumption by the better off or poor?
Maize grain		
Maize flour		
Sorghum grain		
Beans		
Vegetable oils		

2.5. List any governance, government policies, by-laws that might affect cash transfers in positive or negative ways

Programme Governance, by-laws and Government policies (inclusion, transparency, accountability, parallel cash transfer programmes, cash transfer modality, politicization of cash transfer, etc that might affect cash transfers	
--	--

2.6. List any infrastructure issues that might affect cash transfers in positive or negative ways

Infrastructure (e.g., Roads, stores, bridges, telecommunication, physical market structures, airports etc.) that might affect cash transfers	
--	--

2.7. List any social and cultural issues in Karamoja that might affect cash transfers in positive or negative ways

Social and cultural issues that might affect cash transfers (explain)	
---	--

2.8. List any cultural, social, personal, and psychological factors in Karamoja that might affect Consumption of food commodities in positive or negative ways

Social and cultural issues (traditional values, perceptions, wants and behaviors, religious beliefs, status, ethnicity and gender	Effect on food consumption
---	----------------------------

Section 3: Market Structure

3.1. Objective 1: Number buyers and sellers of maize, sorghum, beans, and vegetable oils

	Maize grain	Maize flour	Sorghum grain	Beans	Vegetable oils
Approximate number of sellers food commodity in the market in					

3.2. What are the likely barriers to entry and exit (challenges) in the markets for staple food crop traders?

Maize grain	
-------------	--

Maize flour	
Sorghum grain	
Beans	
Vegetable oils	

*Watch out for issues related to: access to credit, license fees, local taxes, need for critical assets such as stores, security, road conditions, etc.

3.3. Vertical coordination and or integration

	Comments
3.3.1. Is there any contracting among buyers and sellers of these staple food crops?	1=Yes, 0=No
3.3.2. Are traders of these study commodities in the markets organized in an association?	1=Yes, 0=No

Section 4: Conduct

4.1. Price setting behavior

Conduct	Code / Comment
Who sets the prices at which traders in the markets sell the crops to consumers?	By government/DLG Bigger traders in this market Bigger traders outside this market By retailer traders in this market collectively Each trader sets his/her own price By traders' association Other (specify _____) (Multiple selection)
Do traders collude and pay lower prices to farmers who bring crops in the markets?	1=Yes, 0=No
Do traders collude and charge higher prices to farmers who buy crops from the markets?	1=Yes, 0=No
Do traders price-discriminate by charging different prices to consumers?	1=Yes, 0=No

4.2. Buying and selling practices in food commodity markets

a) Do traders use a set of grades and standards while trading?	1=Yes, 0=No
b) Do traders use standardized weights when selling staple food crops?	1=Yes, 0=No
c) Do traders display the prices in markets?	1=Yes, 0=No
d) Are there any traders associations in the markets?	1=Yes, 0=No
e) Do traders provide credit sales to customers?	1=Yes, 0=No

Section 5: Performance

Capture information in trader survey

5.1. Objective 7: To evaluate key aspects related to safety and security in the markets and for households

	Code / Comment
5.1.1. Do market participants feel secure operating business in this market?	1=Yes, 0=No
5.1.2. Have you experiences incidences of insecurity in the market?	1=Yes, 0=No
5.1.3. What was the nature of security incidences faced in the market? (tick all) Burglary/Theft	

Kidnapping/Sexual assault Robbery with violence Persecution/Being followed Other (Specify)	
5.1.4. Where did this incident occur? At the shop/stall While transporting goods to shop/stall On the way to/from home On the way to/from market At home Other (Specify)	
5.1.5. What can be done to improve the safety/security situation?	

5.2. Objective 9: Storage facilities in the market

	Code / Comment
5.3.1. Are there storage facilities in the market?	1=Yes, 0=No
Please estimate the number of storage facilities in the market that can store	
5.3.2. 1 MT (10 100 Kg bag)	
5.3.3. 10 MT (100 100 Kg bag)	
5.3.4. 100 MT (10,000 100 Kg bag)	

Section 6: Existing infrastructure that can be used for the cash transfer distribution

6.1. Objective 8: Existing banking and financial services infrastructure

6.1.1. List all banks in each sub-county	
6.1.2. Requirements and challenges for use of banks by participants	
6.1.3 List of all bank ATMs in each sub-county	
6.1.4. Requirements and challenges for use of ATM by participants	
6.1.5. Number of Mobile money providers	
6.1.6. Number of SACCOS	
6.1.7. Number of VSLA	
6.1.8. Number of MFIs	
6.1.9. Number of Cooperatives	
6.1.10. Requirements and challenges for use by participants	

6.2. Objective 8: mobile network coverage infrastructure

6.2.1. List of all telephone operators	
6.2.2. Requirements and challenges for use of telephone operator by participants	
6.2.3. Number of Mobile Money operators	
6.2.4. Requirements and challenges for use of Mobile money by participants	

*Mobile Money Operators include all operators such as MTN Mobile Money, Airtel Money, Mpesa, Orange, and UTL (Sente Money)

Section 7: Other cash transfer programs in the Parish in which the market is situated?

7.1. What are the organizations conducting cash transfers in Karamoja?
7.2. What are the challenges with providing cash transfers (experiences in general)
7.3. How where these challenges addressed?
7.4. What are the challenges with accessing cash transfers (experiences in general)?

7.5. How where these challenges addressed?
--

Section 8: List of name and contacts of all people interviewed in the market

SN	Name	Market role	Telephone number
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

GPS Coordinates	
Latitude	Longitude

Annex 11: Household survey questionnaire

WFP KARAMOJA HOUSEHOLD ASSESSMENT SURVEY-MAY 2017

Household Questionnaire

Informed Consent

My name is We are conducting a study to understand the extent to which households in Karamoja Region access food from the markets under the WFP VAM unit. The information collected in this study will be confidential and only aggregated results will be disseminated. The interview will take about 30 minutes only. If you have any concerns or questions, please contact Dr. Andrew Muganga Kizito, on telephone 077-991-8076 or via email on mugangakiz@gmail.com.

May we proceed with the interview? Continue if Yes, stop if No.

Section 1: Household Identification

1.1. Date of interview (dd/mm/yy)	
1.2. Name of Enumerator	
1.3. Name of respondent	
1.4. GPS Coordinate of respondent	Latitude _____; Longitude _____
1.5. Village	
1.6. Parish	
1.7. Sub-County	
1.8. District	1 - Kaabong 2 – Kotido 3 – Moroto 4 – Napak 5 – Nakapiripirit 6 – Abim 7 - Amudat

Section 2: Household social demographic and social economic characteristics

Social demographics	Code
2.1. Sex of household head 1=Male 0=Female	
2.2. Age in completed years of household head	
2.3. Marital Status: 1. Single, 2. Married, 3. Divorced/Separated, 4. Other	
2.4. Number of adult males in your household (18 years and above)	
2.5. Number of adult females in your household (18 years and above)	
2.6. Number of children in the household (less than 18 years)	
2.7. Is the Household Head disabled, chronically ill or able bodied?	
2.7.1. Disabled	
2.7.2. Chronically ill	
2.7.3. Elderly (60years and above)	
2.7.4. Able bodied(1=yes, 0=No)	
2.8. Was the household a WFP cash / voucher transfer pilot beneficiary? 1=Yes 0= No (if no, go to 2,10)	
2.9. Which other social welfare or food assistance programmes do household members benefit (select all that is appropriate)	
2.9.1. MCHN Mother to Child Health Nutrition	
2.9.2. School meals	
2.9.3. CB/SFP Community Base Supplementary Feeding	

2.9.4. SAGE Social Assistants Grant for Elderly	
2.9.5. WFP EVI (Extremely Vulnerable Individual Food)	
2.9.6. WFP NUSAF (Food for work Food)	
2.9.5.Other.....specify	
Social economic	
2.10. What is your highest level of education? 1. No Education 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. University / tertiary 5. Other	
2.11. What is the primary economic activity (livelihood) of the household head 1=Crop production, 2=Livestock production, 3=Trading 4=other (specify) _____	
2.12. What associations or groups in the community do you participate in? <i>(Tick all applicable)</i> 2.12.1=None 2.12.2=Production related groups, 2.12.3=Social-mutual support groups, 2.12.4=Credit and savings groups 2.12.5=Men association, 2.12.6=Women association 2.12.7. Other (specify) _____	
2.13. What is the distance from home to nearest all-weather road in Km?	
2.14. What is the distance from home to nearest trading center with hydroelectricity in KMs?	
2.15. What is the distance from home to the district headquarters in KMs?	
Asset and endowments	
Household head number of completed years of formal education	
2.16. Does anyone in your household own any of the following assets?[WHILE ASKING, ALSO OBSERVE]	
1. Bed? 1=yes,0=No	
2. Table? 1=yes,0=No	
3. Chairs? 1=yes,0=No	
4. Mattress? 1=yes,0=No	
5. Radio/Tape? 1=yes,0=No	
6. Cell Phone? 1=yes,0=No	
7. Sewing Machine? 1=yes,0=No	
8. Bicycle? 1=yes,0=No	
9. Automobile? 1=yes,0=No	
10. Motorcycle? 1=yes,0=No	
11. Television? 1=yes,0=No	
12. Axe? 1=yes,0=No	
13. Panga/Machete? 1=yes,0=No	
14. Hoe? 1=yes,0=No	
15. Ox-plough? 1=yes,0=No	
16. Water tank? 1=yes,0=No	

17. Seed store? 1=yes,0=No	
18. Food store? 1=yes,0=No	
Livestock Ownership	No.
2.17. How many "livestock" do you have?	
Cattle	
Sheep	
Goat	
Pig	
Poultry	
Donkey	
Other: Specify	

Section 3: Objective 5—to evaluate access to markets among targeted households
(Transpose this table and make separate questions for each commodity)

Commodity (Format like question 3.9)	Maize grain	Maize flour	Sorghum grain	Sorghum flour	Beans	Veg etable oils
3.1. In the past 7 days, did you buy any “Commodity” for consumption in your household?						
3.2. Where do you mostly buy “commodity” from? 1=From neighbors/friends 2=From local market in Sub county 3=From market outside Sub County 4=Other (Specify:_____)						
3.4. What is the name of the nearest market from which you buy “Commodity”?						
3.5. What is the distance to the nearest market in kilometers where you buy “Commodity”?						
3.6. If you are to use boda-boda what are the transport costs would you incur to the nearest market where “Commodity”? Is bought?						
3.7. How much time in minutes does it take to go to the nearest market to buy “Commodity”?						
3.8. What is the primary source of “commodity” for your household in the last 6 months? 1. Agriculture 2. Markets (buying food) 3. Food assistance 4. Gifts 5. Other. Specify: _____						
3.9. In the period over the last 3 to 6 months, what is your perception of the prices of “commodities” you purchased? 1. Increased greatly 2. Increased slightly 3. Remained the same 4. Reduced slightly 5. Reduced greatly						
3.9. In the period over the next 3 to 6 months, what is your perception of the prices of “commodities” you will purchase? 1. Increase greatly 2. Increase slightly 3. Remain the same 4. Reduce slightly 5. Reduce greatly						
3.10. Did you purchase “commodity” with cash or credit?						

Cash						
Credit						
Barter						
Other (Specify)						

3.10. What was the main source of cash you used to purchase food? 1. Income from income generating activity 2. Past savings 3. Borrowed money 4. Sale of food Aid 5. Other (Specify):						
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Section 4: Objective 6—to determine the degree of dependence on markets among targeted households.

	What quantities of these foods did you consume “Commodity” in the past week?			How much quantity of these foods did you purchase in the past week?			
	4.1 Unit	4.2. Weight of unit in Kgs	4.3. Quantity of units	4.4. Unit	4.3. Weight of unit in Kgs	4.4. Quantity of units	4.5. Price / unit
Maize grain							
Maize flour							
Sorghum grain							
Sorghum flour							
Beans							
Vegetable oils							
Alcohol/Palm wine							
Tobacco							

Section 5: General Challenges assessing markets

5.1	Do you face any challenges in accessing/going to markets?	1. Yes 0. No
5.2	What are the challenges you find in accessing the market?	Market is not open on some days Insecurity Long distance Lack of roads/bad road conditions Other. Specify: _____
5.3	What was your total household expenditure in the last 30 days <i>This includes Food but also School Fees, Health, Inputs, etc.</i>	_____ UGX

5.4	What was your ONLY food household expenditure in the last 30 days <i>This questions refers to the expenditure on ONLY food</i>	_____ UGX
5.5	What are the three main food commodities that you purchase from the market on daily/weekly basis? Circle a maximum three of them	1= Maize grain 2= Maize flour 3= Sorghum 4= Millet 5= Cassava flour 6= Vegetable oil 7= Beans 8= Tubers(Fresh Cassava/potatoes) 9= Greens/vegetables 10= Meat/Fish 11= Other. Specify: _____
5.6	Did you sell any products on the market in the last 7 days?	1. Yes 0. No
5.7	If yes to 5.6, what are the three main items you sold on the market?	1= Maize grain 2= Maize flour 3= Sorghum 4= Millet 5= Cassava flour 6= Vegetable oil 7= Beans 8= Tubers(Fresh Cassava/potatoes) 9= Greens/vegetables 10= Meat/Fish 11= Other. Specify: _____

Section 6: Objective 7: Evaluate key aspects related to safety and security in the markets and for households

6.1	Have you experienced incidences of insecurity in the market		1=Yes, 0=No
6.2	If any, what safety/security incidents have you encountered when going, being or coming back from the market?	0	No safety problems
		1	Kidnapping/Sexual assault
		2	Robbery with violence
		3	Robbery without violence
		4	Persecution/Being followed
		5	Verbal abuse and threat
6.3	Where did this incident occur?	6	Other. Specify: _____
		1	At the shop/stall
		2	While going to/coming from the shop/stall
		3	At home
6.4	What can be done to improve the safety/security situation?	4	Other. Specify: _____
		1	Introduce security personnel in market area
		2	Other. Specify: _____

Section 7: Objective 8: Existing infrastructure that can be used for the cash transfer distribution

7.1. Financial Services and ICT and Mobile Network Coverage

7.1.1. Does any household member have a mobile phone?	1=Yes, 0=No
7.1.2 If yes, which network are you connected to? (Multiple)	1) Airtel 2) MTN 3) UTL 4) Ariel 5) Vodafone 6) Other.Specify: _____
7.1.3. Is any household member a registered mobile money user?	1=Yes, 0=No
7.1. 4. Is any household member a member of a SACCO?	1=Yes, 0=No
7.1. 5. Is any household member a member of a VSLA?	1=Yes, 0=No
7.1.6. Does any household member own a bank account?	1=Yes, 0=No
7.1.7. Does any household member ever use mobile money?	1=Yes, 0=No
7.1.8. How far in kilometers is the nearest Mobile Money agent?	_____Kms
7.1.9. What challenges do you face in using mobile money (multiple)	1. Agent runs out of money 2. High cost of the service 3. Don't know how the system works 4. Unable to charge phone 5. Other. Specify_____

Record the GPS coordinates
Date
Name of the interviewer
Name of the Supervisor

Thank you very much for your time and this information

Annex 12: Trader survey questionnaire

Informed Consent

My name is We are conducting a study to understand the extent to which households in Karamoja Region access food from the markets under the WFP VAM unit. The information collected in this study will be confidential and only aggregated results will be disseminated. The interview will take about 30 minutes only. If you have any concerns or questions, please contact Dr. Andrew Muganga Kizito, on telephone 077-991-8076 or via email on mugangakiz@gmail.com.

May we proceed with the interview? Continue if Yes, stop if No.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION		
Date		1.5. Parish
Interviewer Name		1.6. Name of market
Name of District		1.7. Trader Name
Name of Sub-County		1.8. Trader Telephone

SECTION 2 – TRADER CHARACTERISTICS		
	Question	Code
2.1	What is the gender of owner of business? (1=male, 0=Female)	
2.2	How many years has the business been operating?	
2.3	In one week (7 days), how many days are you open?	

2.4-	Which commodities do you normally trade in? <i>[Tick all that apply]</i>		Commodity
		1	Maize grain
		2	Maize flour
		3	Sorghum
		4	Sorghum flour
		5	Rice (all)
		6	Wheat flour
		7	Cassava flour
		8	Cassava-fresh
		9	Bananas
		10	Sweet potatoes
		11	Beans
		12	Peas
		13	Vegetables
		14	Irish Potatoes
		15	Beef
16	Fish		
17	Chicken		

		18	Cooking Oil
		19	Sugar
		20	Salt

- 2.5	<i>What is the main source of the commodity sell</i> <i>[Tick all that apply]</i> 1= Farmers within district 2= Farmers outside district 3= Traders in district 4= Traders outside district 5= From individuals/households after food distribution 6= Other (Specify)
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SECTION 3: MARKET CONDUCT

SECTION 3 – TRADER RESPONSE CAPACITY & CONSTRAINTS			
3.1	Who decides the prices for Maize grain, Maize flour, Sorghum grain, Beans, and Vegetable oils?		1 By government/DLG 2 Bigger traders in this market 3 Bigger traders outside this market 4 By retailer traders in this market collectively 5 Each trader sets his/her own price 6 By traders' association 7 Other (specify _____)
3.2	Do you have storage facility?	1 No 2 Yes (owned) 3 Yes (rented) 4 Other (specify _____)	
3.3	If you have storage facility, please estimate the capacity? <i>[make them think in terms of 50kg bags to estimate]</i>	1 Less than 100 kg (less than 2bags) 2 100 – 500 kg (2-10 bags) 3 500 – 1000 kg (10-20 bags) 4 1000 – 2500 kg (20-50 bags) 4 More than 5000 kg (more than 50 bags)	
3.4	In what time period in days can traders increase quantities they sell to meet increased demand in the market		
3.5	If your customers have two times the amount of money they can spend on your main commodities, will you be in position to increase supply to meet this new demand? <i>[circle only one option]</i>	1 No 2 Yes, within a week 3 Yes, within two weeks 4 Yes, within a month 5 Yes, but only after more than one month	
3.6	If you are not able to increase supply (or only partly), what will be the main reason? <i>[circle all applicable]</i>	1 Commodities difficult to find 2 Lack of capital/ lack of credit 3 Lack of capacity/ storage 4 Lack of transport	

		5	Other (specify _____)
3.7	Do you provide credit sales to your customers?	1	No
		2	Yes
3.8	If you provide credit sales to your customers, what is the average period of repayment?	1	1-2 week
		2	2-4 weeks
		3	1-2 months
		4	2-6 months
3.9	What are the three main problems/difficulties you face as a trader?	1	Lack of customers
		2	Everybody expecting to buy on credit
		3	Theft
		4	Too many sellers in the market
		5	Forced to sell at lower prices
		6	Markets in this settlement not open everyday
		7	Supply problems
		8	Other (Specify: _____)
3.10	What are the necessary conditions that the traders need to increase their stocks in response to increased demand?		
3.11	What is the source of credit?		1. Friends 2. Banks 3. Relatives 4. SACCOS 5. VSLA 6. Other (Specify)

SECTION 4: MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1. Objective 2: Current and seasonal availability of food on local markets

Stocks and sales	4.1.1.Quantity stocked in a week in 100 kg bags in lean/low season	4.1.2.Quantity sold in a week in 100 kg bags in lean/low season	4.1.3. For how long (In weeks) do you store food crop in the lean /low season?	4.1.4.Quantity stocked in a week in harvest / high season / week	4.1.5.Quantity sold in a week in harvest / high season	4.1.6. For how long (In weeks) do you store food crop in the high/harvest season?
Maize grain						
Maize flour						
Sorghum grain						
Beans						

Vegetable oils						
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* To estimate monthly quantities

4.2. Current price levels

Commodity		4.2.1. Local unit of measure	4.2.2. Price of local unit of measure	4.2.3. Equivalent in Kg or Litres	4.2.4. Price/Kg	4.2.5. If commodity not available, mark "X"
1	Maize grain					
2	Maize flour					
3	Sorghum grain					
4	Beans					
5	Vegetable oils					

4.3. The Four Ps of the Marketing Mix

#	QUESTIONS	Maize grain	Maize flour	Sorghum grain	Beans	Vegetable oils
	PRODUCT					
4.3.1	What is your assessment of the Quality on commodity in the market? 1=Very Good 2.=Good 3=Fair 4=Poor 5=Very Poor					
4.3.2	Do you like the Packaging of the commodity in the market? 1=Yes, 0=No					
4.3.3	State the closest [competing] substitutes (text					
	PRICE					
4.3.4	Do you consider the Price Competitive?					
	PLACE [DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS]					
4.3.5	Do you buy from an appointed Agent? (1=Yes, 0=No)					
4.3.6	How far are you from the Agent?					
4.3.7	How many Agents are there in your region?					
4.3.8	Do you buy from open market? (1=Yes, 2=No)					

	PROMOTION
4.3.9	Which of the following promotional channels do you use?
	TV
	Radio
	Phones
	Newspapers/Print Media(1=Yes, 0=No)
	Mobile Sales Teams
	Others [Specify].
	Others [Specify].

4.4. Seasonality: Months/ seasons with the Highest and Lowest prices

	In which three months are the prices highest?					
	3 months with highest prices 1=Jan, 2=Feb, ...11=Nov, 12=Dec			3 months with lowest prices 1=Jan, 2=Feb, ...11=Nov, 12=Dec		
	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3
Maize grain						
Maize flour						
Sorghum grain						
Beans						
Vegetable oils						
Cattle						
Shoats						

4.5. Objective 3: Seasonal food prices and the outlook for the next 6 months

Outlook	Maize grain	Maize flour	Sorghum grain	Beans	Vegetable oils
4.5.1. In your opinion, how will the sales price of the main food commodities in the market change in the next 3 to 6 months? [Circle only one]? 1 Increase substantially 2 Increase moderately 3 No change 4 Decrease moderately 5 Decrease substantially					
4.5.2. What is the main reason for expected price changes in the market? 1 Lean season/poor harvest 2 Harvest season/good harvest 3 More food assistance 4 Less food assistance 5 Other (Specify):					

4.6 Objective 9: Integration of markets within Karamoja and neighboring districts

	Maize grain	Maize flour	Sorghum grain	Beans	Vegetable oils
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4.6.1 From which districts is the “commodity” in the market from 1 in the lean season?					
4.6.2 Distance in kilometers from source markets 1 season					
4.6.1 From which districts is the “commodity” in the market from in the lean season?					
4.6.2 Distance in kilometers from source markets 2 in the season					

Aspects related to safety and security in the markets

SECTION 6 – SAFETY AND SECURITY			
5.1	Do you feel secure operating business in this area?	1	Yes
		0	No
5.2	If no, what safety/security incidents have you encountered?	1	Burglary/Theft
		2	Kidnapping/Sexual assault
		3	Robbery with violence
		4	Persecution/Being followed
		5	Other (Specify)
5.3	Where did this incident occur?	1	At the shop/stall
		2	While transporting goods to shop/stall
		3	On the way to/from home
		4	On the way to/from market
		5	At home
		6	Other (Specify)
5.4	What can be done to improve the safety/security situation?		

GPS Coordinates	
Latitude	Longitude

Annex 12: Documents for literature review

The following documents provided by WFP were reviewed to inform the inception report and tool development

1. WFP, (2016). Food security & Nutrition Assessment Karamoja, Uganda. Conducted by Makerere University School of Public Health, Kampala.
2. WFP, (2014). A Feasibility Study of Cash Transfer Programmes in Karamoja (Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Napak). Analysis Conducted by Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation (AME) Unit, WFP Uganda.
3. Karamoja region monthly market monitor—December 2016, Issue 33: WFP Uganda
4. Karamoja region monthly market monitor—November 2016, Issue 32: WFP Uganda
5. Karamoja region monthly market monitor—October 2016, Issue 31: WFP Uganda
6. Karamoja region monthly market monitor—September 2016, Issue 30: WFP Uganda
7. Karamoja region monthly market monitor—August 2016, Issue 29: WFP Uganda
8. Karamoja region monthly market monitor—July 2016, Issue 28: WFP Uganda
9. Karamoja region monthly market monitor—June 2016, Issue 27: WFP Uganda
10. Karamoja region monthly market monitor—May 2016, Issue 26: WFP Uganda
11. Karamoja region monthly market bulletin—April 2016, Issue 25: WFP Uganda
12. Karamoja region monthly market bulletin —March 2016, Issue 24: WFP Uganda
13. Karamoja region monthly market bulletin —February 2016, Issue 23: WFP Uganda
14. Questionnaire: Market Assessment in Karamoja – November 2016 -Trader survey –
15. Market Sheet: Karamoja Market Assessment – October 2016-Market observations –
16. Cash Transfer Baseline Survey Karamoja - July 2016-Household questionnaire -

Annex 13: Average price for sorghum, maize, maize flour, beans and veg. oil

Year / Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sorghum 2010	615	619	563	508	632	374	350	358	335	271	306	324
Sorghum 2011	417	477	565	623	704	939	844	687	703	688	559	521
Sorghum 2012	720	976	564	777	862	1,016	1,133	1,146	836	954	473	562
Sorghum 2013	669	572	669	748	755	741	718	698	635	668	718	692
Sorghum 2014		1,000	1,000	1,000	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	700	700		
Sorghum 2015			600	1,250	1,083	1,125	1,167	1,300	1,000	800		
Sorghum 2016	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,500
Sorghum 2017		1,200	1,500									
Average 2010-2017	684	863	833	887	891	942	945	913	744	740	631	720

Year / Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maize 2010	587	655	592	537	773	504	397	397	411	389	467	385
Maize 2011	394	608	756	840	902	1,126	1,260	903	800	771	701	723
Maize 2012	923	976	691	834	1,078	1,219	1,230	1,353	953	1,173	575	683
Maize 2013	777	732	856	983	919	946	949	909	808	993	959	1,061
Maize 2014	1,333	1,050	1,200	1,350	1,175	1,400	1,200	1,200	650	650		
Maize 2015			600	610	623	895	1,167	1,300	1,000	833	680	673
Maize 2016	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,600
Maize 2017	1,500	1,500	1,600									
Average 2010-2017	974	989	962	950	996	1,084	1,100	1,080	846	873	764	854

Year / Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maize Flour 2010	1,194	1,248	1,369	1,108	1,229	1,138	1,167	1,153	963	1,092	1,181	1,333
Maize Flour 2011	1,219	1,208	1,445	1,638	1,743	2,038	2,253	2,000	1,950	1,762	1,918	1,783
Maize Flour 2012	1,875	1,740	1,781	2,055	2,310	2,258	2,148	2,025	2,075	2,000	1,590	1,967
Maize Flour 2013	2,037	1,920	2,095	2,140	2,333	2,150	2,185	2,185	2,100	2,110	2,060	2,083
Maize Flour 2014	2,250	2,150	2,200	2,250	2,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,900		
Maize Flour 2015			1,750	1,525	1,850	1,925	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,867	1,650	1,500
Maize Flour 2016	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,500
Maize Flour 2017	2,400	2,500	2,800									
Average 2010-2017	1,854	1,824	1,930	1,816	1,967	1,930	1,965	1,909	1,870	1,819	1,733	1,861

Year / Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Beans 2010	1,577	1,543	1,610	2,103	2,350	1,575	1,454	1,450	1,719	1,508	1,494	1,533
Beans 2011	1,752	1,846	2,125	2,348	2,679	2,467	2,249	2,123	2,027	2,050	2,030	2,075
Beans 2012	2,060	2,025	2,247	2,390	2,461	2,648	2,433	2,280	2,163	2,220	1,950	2,112
Beans 2013	2,280	2,190	2,260	2,419	2,500	2,340	2,256	2,300	2,443	2,758	2,330	4,590
Beans 2014	2,350	2,275	2,400	2,500	2,550	2,300	2,100	2,000	2,400	2,200		
Beans 2015			2,000	1,250	1,133	1,067	1,000	1,067			1,200	1,200
Beans 2016	1,000	1,000	6,500	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,325	1,000	1,200	1,200	2,000
Beans 2017	2,000	2,250	2,750									
Average 2010-2017	1,860	1,875	2,736	2,001	2,125	1,957	1,827	1,792	1,958	1,989	1,701	2,252

Year / Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Veg oil 2010	4,600	4,160	4,300	4,125	4,250	4,297	4,479	4,500	4,394	4,419	4,694	5,000

Year / Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Veg oil 2011	4,662	5,485	5,808	5,967	6,088	6,123	6,117	6,200	6,192	6,457	6,630	6,500
Veg oil 2012	6,600	17,370	6,541	6,425	6,210	6,775	6,505	6,600	6,575	6,073	6,100	5,900
Veg oil 2013	6,100	6,000	6,013	6,100	6,500	6,050	6,100	6,013	6,050	6,150	6,300	6,100
Veg oil 2014	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		
Veg oil 2015			6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,750	7,500	6,500	6,000
Veg oil 2016	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Veg oil 2017	7,000	7,000	7,000									
Average 2010-2017	5,566	7,145	5,708	5,517	5,578	5,606	5,600	5,616	5,709	5,800	5,871	5,917