



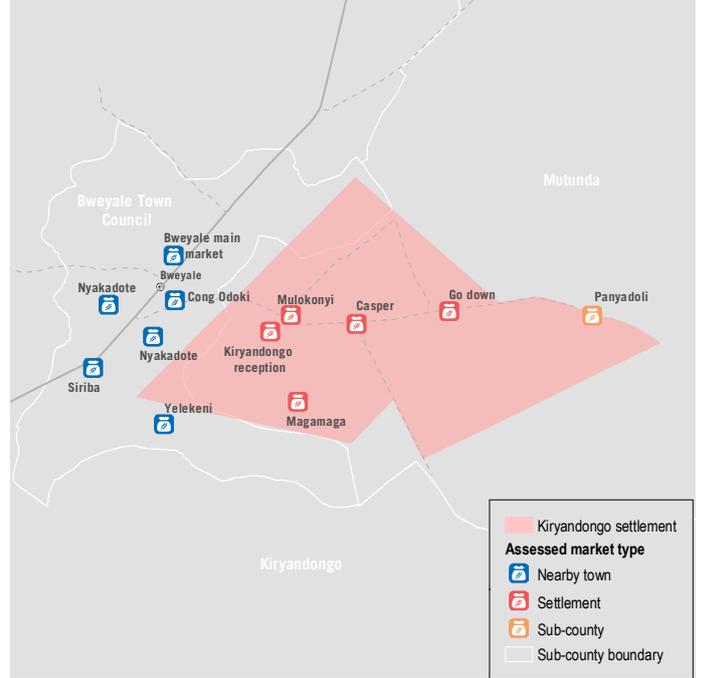
## Market Factsheet: Kiryandongo Settlement UGANDA

### CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Uganda is one of the world's top refugee-hosting states, having taken in more than 1.3 million refugees who exhibit diverse vulnerability profiles and capacities to cope.<sup>1</sup> Due to these variations, there is a need for a humanitarian delivery system that allows actors to more closely align the modality and amount of assistance provided with individual refugee households' economic and protection-related needs.

The objective of this market analysis, conducted under the framework of the Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment (VENA), was to assess market functionality and capacity in the vicinity of Uganda's refugee settlements and to understand the potential for market-based assistance to meet essential needs. Data collection took place between 9 August and 7 October 2019 in 13 refugee settlements.<sup>2</sup> Two parallel methodologies were employed: 2,820 structured individual interviews were conducted with market traders in or near each assessed settlement, supplemented by 35 semi-structured interviews with key informants who had knowledge of local markets. The assessment was led jointly by REACH, the World Food Programme (WFP), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with support from five additional partners (see page 5). Findings refer solely to the situation during the data collection period and should be considered indicative only.

### AREA COVERED BY FACTSHEET



### MARKET AND TRADER CHARACTERISTICS

Key informants (KIs) for markets assessed reported that traders sold items in markets on a daily basis, but there were certain days of the week when trade peaked. Markets assessed had between 50 to 2,000 registered traders, as well as 30 Village Savings Loans Associations (VSLA) with traders coming from all parts of the country. It was observed that most markets were comprised of semi-permanent structures, with the exception of Bweyale Market, one of the largest, which had both semi-permanent and permanent structures.

**11** Total number of markets assessed near this settlement (via 207 trader interviews and 3 key informant interviews)

Gender of interviewed traders:



40.1% Female  
59.9% Male

Population group of interviewed traders:



73.4% Host community  
26.6% Refugee

**1.3%** of traders interviewed reported employing at least one other person.

#### Top 3 nationalities of interviewed traders:

Uganda	73.4%
South Sudan	17.9%
Sudan	6.3%

#### Classification of traders interviewed:<sup>3</sup>

Retailers	80.2%
Wholesalers	98.4%
Producers	20.4%

#### Top 3 most common types of market customers reported by interviewed traders:<sup>3</sup>

Refugees living in the settlement	79.2%
Host community near settlement	74.4%
Refugees living in another settlement	44%



**SUPPLY, DEMAND, AND PRICES**

Changes in demand were reportedly due to seasonality, but a few of the markets inside the settlement, such as Magamaga Market and Molokony Market, were found to have reported changes in demand influenced by the cash distributed by non-governmental organizations. The supply of commodities was also reported to vary across seasons, particularly for food items. Beans, for instance, was found to have a lower supply during the dry seasons.

Sources, prices, and restocking data for selected items<sup>4</sup> sold in or near this settlement, as reported by interviewed traders:

Commodity	Most common source of item	Item price in markets inside this settlement (October 2019) <sup>5</sup>	Median # of days that remaining stock is estimated to last	Estimated median amount of time item remains in stock before sale
Laundry soap	Retailer in the subcounty	4,000 UGX <sup>6</sup> /Kg	7 days	One to four weeks
Sanitary pad (disposable)	Retailer in the subcounty	3,500 UGX /packet	14 days	Less than one week
Dry cells	Retailer in the subcounty	1,500 UGX /pair	14 days	One to four weeks
Exercise books	Retailer in the subcounty	500 UGX /piece	15 days	One to four weeks
Jerry can (plastic, 20 L)	Retailer outside the subcounty	6,000 UGX /piece	15 days	One to four weeks
Blanket (cotton)	Retailer outside the subcounty	No data	14 days	One to four weeks
Saucepan	Retailer outside the subcounty	8,000 UGX /piece	12.5 days	One to four weeks
Mingle (wooden stirrer)	Retailer outside the subcounty	1,000 UGX /piece	14 days	One to four weeks
Panga (knife)	Retailer outside the subcounty	6,000 UGX /piece	14 days	One to four weeks
Hoe	Retailer outside the subcounty	8,000 UGX /piece	14 days	One to four weeks
Mud bricks (unfired)	Own production	300 UGX /piece	14 days	One to four weeks
Grass thatch	Own production	3,000 UGX /bundle	10 days	One to four weeks
Charcoal	Retailer in the subcounty	714 UGX /Kg	10 days	One to four weeks
Firewood	Own production	270 UGX /Kg	14 days	One to four weeks

Seasonal fluctuations in supply for selected items<sup>4</sup> sold in or near settlements in Northwest, Uganda, as reported by key informants (KIs):<sup>7</sup>

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maize flour	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Beans (dried, nambale)	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Sorghum grain	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Cassava (whole, fresh)	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Leafy vegetables	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Vegetable oil	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Cooking salt	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Tilapia (smoked)	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Milk (fresh)	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Laundry soap	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Sanitary pad (disposable)	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Dry cells	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Torch	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Exercise books	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Jerry can (plastic, 20 L)	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Plastic basin	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Blanket (cotton)	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Mingle (wooden stirrer)	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Panga (knife)	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Hoe	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Steel roofing nails	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Nylon rope	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Eucalyptus poles	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Mud bricks (fired)	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Mud bricks (unfired)	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Grass thatch	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Charcoal	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)
Firewood	Supply	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)	Baseline levels / No high or low season	High season (increased)	Low season (decreased)

Legend: Supply (light orange), High season (increased) (dark orange), Low season (decreased) (light yellow), Baseline levels / No high or low season (white)



### BARRIERS TO MARKET ACCESS<sup>8</sup>

With regards to accessibility, markets were generally found to be accessible and evenly distributed, even though some KIs noted that when it rained, some roads to the markets became impassable. There were no major security concerns KIs reported, except petty theft during market days and festive seasons. KIs proposed strengthening law enforcement in market areas and conducting investigations into incidents of theft, holding perpetrators accountable in order to improve the security in the markets.

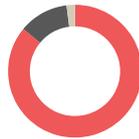
**2%** of households (HHs) reported facing barriers when trying to access marketplaces.

Of this 2%, top 3 most commonly reported barriers:<sup>3</sup>

Long distance to the market		<b>100%</b>
Disability		<b>87.5%</b>

% of households that reported mainly accessing marketplaces using the following modes of transport:

<b>86.1%</b>	Walking
<b>11.8%</b>	Boda boda (motorcycle taxi)
<b>1.7%</b>	Bicycle



Median travel time reported by households to get to and from the nearest marketplace selling food: **30 min**

**12.6%** of interviewed traders reported having faced a security incident related to operating their business.

Of this 12.6%, top 3 most commonly reported types of incidents:<sup>3</sup>

Theft		<b>46.2%</b>
Physical attacks by unknown people		<b>19.2%</b>
Verbal harassment by refugees		<b>7.7%</b>

Top 3 most common triggers for security incidents reported by interviewed traders:<sup>3</sup>

Money/business disputes		<b>53.8%</b>
Age		<b>11.5%</b>
Social discrimination		<b>3.8%</b>

### MARKET OPERATIONS & PRICES

KIs noted that there had not been any major shocks that affected market operations in the area. Regarding the prices of commodities, they noted that changes in prices were often determined by the supply of the commodity, which was reportedly related to seasonality, especially for food items. For example, the price of maize grain and beans was reported to decrease during and immediately after the harvesting season, and rose again as the planting season approached. Prices of non-food items, however, such as jerry cans, laundry soap, and scholastic materials reportedly remained constant throughout the year.

**41.1%** of interviewed traders reported having a license to operate in their market.

**33.8%** of interviewed traders reported paying market dues.

% of interviewed traders reporting using the following types of storage:

<b>58%</b>	Own storage
<b>14.4%</b>	Rented storage
<b>3.9%</b>	Other
<b>23.7%</b>	No storage



**15.5%** of interviewed traders reported having taken out at least one loan in the past to support their business.

Estimated median amount of outstanding debt reported by interviewed traders:<sup>9</sup>

**80,000 UGX**

% of interviewed traders reporting that they currently use each of the following sources of capital:<sup>3</sup>

Own savings		<b>89.4%</b>
Shared with HH/business partners		<b>9.7%</b>
Credit or loans		<b>8.2%</b>
Support from NGOs		<b>0.5%</b>

Estimated median monthly expenditures reported by interviewed traders in the following categories:

Market dues (past month)	<b>7,500 UGX</b>
Rental of storage space	<b>40,000 UGX</b>
Round-trip transport to restock retailled items	<b>30,000 UGX</b>
Transaction cost to obtain new stock (loading, unloading, storage, tax, etc.)	<b>50,000 UGX</b>


**ABILITY TO SCALE UP**

Most common predictions of interviewed traders regarding their ability to meet increased demand stimulated by cash programmes:<sup>10</sup>

**Category of commodities**
**In case of doubled demand...**

	Would you be able to stock enough of your current items to meet the demand?	If yes, how long would it take you to obtain additional stock to meet the demand?	Would you be able to obtain this amount using only your current supplier?	If unable to stock enough, what would make it most difficult for you to increase your supply?
Sanitary items	Yes (81.8%)	Two weeks (51.1%)	Yes (91.1%)	Lack of capital
Household items	Yes (95.5%)	Two weeks (65.6%)	Yes (95.6%)	Insecurity
Shelter and livelihoods items	Yes (88.3%)	Two weeks (35.3%)	Yes (95.6%)	Lack of capital
Lighting items	Yes (89.2%)	Two weeks (42.4%)	Yes (90.9%)	Lack of capital
Educational items	Yes (83.8%)	Two weeks (51.6%)	Yes (96.8%)	Lack of capital
Cooking fuel	Yes (87.5%)	Two weeks (45.2%)	Yes (78.6%)	Lack of capital

**SUPPLEMENT: FOOD ITEMS**

In Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Kyangwali, and Palabek refugee settlements, no data was collected on individual food items as part of the VENA. The key indicators in this section are drawn from a May 2019 market assessment conducted by WFP in these four settlements, which focused only on food items but relied on a methodology similar to that used for the VENA. In each settlement, 60 traders were purposively sampled to ensure representation of retailers, wholesalers, and open-air vendors. Though not all indicators here are precisely comparable to those in the VENA, they are presented as a complement to the NFI-focused VENA indicators analysed earlier in this factsheet. Findings refer solely to the situation during the data collection period and should be considered indicative only.

Sources, prices, and restocking data for assessed food items sold in or near this settlement, as reported by traders:

Commodity	Most common source of item	Item prices in markets inside this settlement (October 2019) <sup>4</sup>	Most common frequency with which traders restock this item
Maize flour	Wholesaler outside the settlement	2,500 UGX / kg	One week
Sorghum grain	Farmers outside of the settlement	1,111 UGX / kg	Monthly
Beans	Farmers outside of the settlement	3,333 UGX / kg	Monthly
Leafy vegetables	Wholesaler within the settlement	1,250 UGX / g	One week
Cassava (fresh)	Farmers outside of the settlement	500 UGX / g	Twice per week
Milk	Farmers outside of the settlement	1,400 UGX / ml	Twice per week
Dried fish	Wholesaler outside the settlement	16,666 UGX / g	No consensus
Cooking oil	Wholesaler outside the settlement	6,000 UGX / bottle	One week
Salt	Wholesaler outside the settlement	1,200 UGX / packet	Twice per month

Most common predictions of interviewed traders regarding their ability to meet increased demand stimulated by cash programmes<sup>8</sup>:

**Category of commodities**
**In case of doubled demand...**

	Would you be able to increase supply of your current items to meet the demand?	If yes, how long would it take you to double your stock to meet the demand?	If unable to stock enough, what would make it most difficult for you to increase your supply?
Fresh food	No (60%)	2 to 6 months (50%)	Lack of capital
Non-fresh food	Yes (55.6%)	2 to 6 months (52%)	Lack of capital



## Endnotes

1 Figures based on United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) refugee population figures, updated as of September 2019, retrieved from <https://ugandarefugees.org/en/country/uga> on 8 November 2019.

2 For the purposes of sampling and analysis, the 18 settlements in Adjumani district were grouped into a single refugee hosting location.

3 Respondents were able to select more than one option when answering this question.

4 In total, 34 market commodities were assessed, but due to space limitations, a selection are displayed in this factsheet. The list of selected commodities was based on a subjective determination of which items were most central to Ugandan households, and was then modified to ensure representation of all assessed categories of items. Data on other assessed commodities is available upon request. Note that in Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Kyangwali, and Palabek settlements, data on individual food items was not collected as part of the VENA; partial data is presented in the 'Supplement: Food Items' box on page 4.

5 Price data was derived from WFP, Minimum Expenditure Basket in Uganda: Joint Price Monitoring, October 2019, retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/minimum-expenditure-basket-uganda-joint-price-monitoring-october-2019> on 12 December 2019.

6 The Ugandan shilling to United States dollar exchange rate was 3,668.05 on 24 December 2019. <https://www.xe.com/>

7 Seasonality calendars were constructed on a regional level to capture variations in agriculture and livelihoods across Uganda while encompassing enough interviews to allow for meaningful aggregation. The regions used were: Northwest (Adjumani, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Lobule, Palabek, Palorinya, Rhino, Kiryandongo) and Southwest (Kyaka II, Nakivale, Oruchinga, Rwamwanja, Kyangwali).

8 All indicators referencing the household were derived from the VENA household-level assessment, which was conducted concurrently with this market assessment and in the same settlements. A total of 5,737 household interviews were conducted between 12 August and 7 October 2019. Methodological details of this component of the VENA are available [here](#).

9 Among traders who reported non-zero expenditures and/or debt in each of the following categories.

10 All indicators in the box that follows are subjective, with results based on self-reporting by market traders. A full capacity assessment to objectively determine these traders' ability to scale up was not conducted.

## Assessment conducted under the framework of:

### Uganda Assessment Technical Working Group

#### Funded by:



Funded by  
European Union  
Civil Protection and  
Humanitarian Aid



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

#### With the support of:



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency



**World Food Programme**  
wfp.org

**REACH**

Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action



**Windle International**  
Uganda

REFUGEE EDUCATION: DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PEOPLE

