



0.1- Name of Interviewer	0.5- District Code __ _ _ _	0.9 – EA Code __ _ _ _
0.2 - Interviewer ID: __ _ _ _	0.6 - County Code __ _	0.10 – Signature of Data Editor and ID __ _ _ _
0.3- Date: __ _ / __ _ / 2008	0.7- Sub-County Code __ _	
0.4 – Stratum Code __ _	0.8- Parish Code __ _	

SECTION 1 – MARKET PRICES AND AVAILABILITY							
Item Code	Item	Is this item available on the market?	Compared to a regular year, is market availability low, normal, or high?	Consumer Price Information --Only if item is available on market--			
		0 = No 1 = Yes	0 = Low 1 = Normal 2 = High	Current price (Ug. Sh.)	Units	Compared to a regular year, is this price low, normal, or high? 0 = Low 1 = Normal 2 = High	Main reason for price changes (Use codes below)
1.1 -	Maize						
1.2 -	Millet						
1.3 -	Sorghum						
1.4 -	Cassava						
1.5 -	Sweet Potatoes						
1.6 -	Irish Potatoes						
1.7 -	Matooke						
1.8 -	Rice						
1.9 -	Wheat						
1.10 -	Beans and peas						
1.11 -	Vegetables						
1.12 -	Groundnuts						
1.13 -	Simsim						
1.14 -	Fish						
1.15 -	Meat						
1.16 -	Eggs						
1.17 -	Oil, fat, butter						
1.18 -	Sugar						
1.19 -	Salt						
1.20 -	Soap						
1.21 -	Transport (to town)						
1.22 -	Charcoal						
1.23 -	Firewood						
1.24 -	Paraffin						
1.25 -	Gas						
1.26 -	Grinding/Milling costs						

Reasons for price changes		Price Decline	
Prices Increment		Price Decline	
1=High transaction costs	5=Increased demand from neighbouring countries	9=Low transaction costs	13=Reduced demand from neighbouring countries
2=High whole sale price	6=Reduced Availability in the community	10=Low whole sale price	14=Increased Availability in the community
3=Increased demand from the local consumers	7=Reduced Availability from whole sale market	11=Reduced demand from the local consumers	15=Increased Availability from whole sale market
4=Increased demand from neighbouring districts	8=Monopoly in sale of food/non-food items	12=Reduced demand from neighbouring districts	16=Presence of many competitors



SECTION 2 – KEY COMMODITIES AND VOLUMES TRADED (FOOD ITEMS)							
2.1 -	What three food commodities were traded most heavily during the last ninety days? What was the average price of these three commodities over the last 90 days						
		Rank	Commodity	Units	Average price in last 30 days	Average price 2 months ago	Average price 3 months ago
	2.1.a -	1					
	2.1.b -	2					
	2.1.c -	3					
2.2 -	What three food commodities did you trade most heavily during the last thirty days?						
		Rank	Commodity	Volume purchased (include units)		Volume sold (include units)	
	2.2.a -						
	2.2.b -						
	2.2.c -						
2.3 -	Is your current volume of sales low, normal, or high for this time of year.						
	0 = Low		1 = Normal		2 = High		
2.4 -	If lower than normal or higher than normal, explain why.						

SECTION 3 – KEY COMMODITIES AND VOLUMES TRADED (NON-FOOD ITEMS)							
3.1 -	What three non-food commodities were traded most heavily during the last ninety days? What was the average price of these three commodities over the last 90 days						
		Rank	Commodity	Units	Average price in last 30 days	Average price 2 months ago	Average price 3 months ago
	3.1.a -	1					
	3.1.b -	2					
	3.1.c -	3					
3.2 -	What three non-food commodities did you trade most heavily during the last thirty days?						
		Rank	Commodity	Volume purchased (include units)		Volume sold (include units)	
	3.2.a -						
	3.2.b -						
	3.2.c -						
3.3 -	Is your current volume of sales low, normal, or high for this time of year.						
	0 = Low		1 = Normal		2 = High		
3.4 -	If lower than normal or higher than normal, explain why.						

<p>3.5- Do you sell [food listed first in question 2.2] to traders who transport the food that they purchase from you outside of this district for reselling elsewhere?</p>	<p>1. Yes 0. No [Skip rest of questions and go to Section 4]</p> <p> __ </p>
<p>3.6- Where outside of this district do they take the [food]? [Mark all that apply.]</p>	<p>1. Neighbouring districts. 2. Regional towns. 3. Kampala. 4. Neighbouring countries – Sudan, DRC, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, or Kenya 5. Other foreign country</p>



<p>3.7-</p> <p>Is the amount of [food] that you have sold to such traders over the past three months less than, about the same, or more than the amount you sold to such traders this time last year?</p> <p>Tick appropriately</p>	<p>1. Less than.</p> <p>2. About the same.</p> <p>3. More than.</p>
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SECTION 4 – TRANSACTION COSTS, COMPETITION, AND HOUSEHOLD MARKET ACCESS

Traders pay costs other than the purchase of commodities from suppliers. Transaction costs include transportation, storage, tips, broker fees, taxes, bribes, transformation, and others. Record how much the trader spent for each type of cost over the last thirty days, and indicate whether these costs have been low, normal, or high compared to previous years at this time. Additional costs can be added in the last rows of the table below.

4.1 -	Type of cost	Cost in Ug. Sh	0 = Low 1 = Normal 2 = High	4.2 – If trader paid for transportation, what type of transportation (if several, the most expensive type)?
4.1.a	Transportation			<p> __ </p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p>0 = Bicycle 1 = Hand cart/wheelbarrow 2 = Motor bike 3 = Hilux (pick-up truck) 4 = Dyna (7 ton truck) 5 = Fuso (big truck) 6 = Bus 7 = Headload</p> </div>
4.1.b	Storage			
4.1.c	Tips			
4.1.d	Broker fees			
4.1.e	Taxes			
4.1.f	Certificates			
4.1.g	Bribes			
4.1.h	Transformation			
4.1.i	Road tolls			
4.1.j	Security costs			
4.1.k	Rent			
4.1.l				
4.1.m				
4.3 -	Who are your main customers - households, wholesalers, or retailers?			__
	0 = Households	1 = Wholesalers	2 = Retailers	
4.4 -	How many other traders sell the commodities that you sell in this market?		__ competitors	<p>0 = No competitors 1 = 1 competitor 2 = 2-3 competitors 3 = 4-5 competitors 4 = > 5 competitors</p>
4.5 -	How many suppliers do you purchase from?		__ actual suppliers	<p>0 = No Supplier 1 = 1 Supplier 2 = 2-3 Suppliers 3 = 4-5 Suppliers 4 = > 5 Suppliers</p>
4.6 -	Distance between main supplier of your primary commodity traded and this market?			__ __ __ . __ km
4.7 -	If the prices from the suppliers of your primary commodity are too high, how many alternative suppliers can you purchase from?		__ alternative suppliers	<p>0 = No Supplier 1 = 1 Supplier 2 = 2-3 Suppliers 3 = 4-5 Suppliers 4 = > 5 Suppliers</p>



SECTION 5 – EXPANSION CAPACITY				
5.1 -	Can you receive credit from suppliers or other sources?	0	No	1 Yes
5.2 -	Is this amount of credit available to you low, normal, or high compared to a regular year?	__ 1 → Go to 4.4		
		0 = Low	1 = Normal	2 = High
5.3 -	If the amount of credit available is lower than or higher than normal, explain why.			
5.4 -	What transportation options are available to bring your primary commodity traded from its main source to this market? How much do they cost to use? Are these costs low, normal, or high compared to the costs in previous years at this time?			
		Type of transportation	Maximum amount of your primary commodity (include units)	Cost to use (in Ug. Sh.) – NOT purchase price
	4.4.a	Bicycle		1 = Low 2 = Normal 3 = High
	4.4.b	Hand cart/wheelbarrow		
	4.4.c	Motor bike		
	4.4.d	Hilux (pick-up truck)		
	4.4.e	Dyna (7 ton truck)		
	4.4.f	Fuso (big truck)		
	4.4.g	Bus		
	4.4.h	Headload		
	4.4.i	Salon car		
4.4.j				
5.5 -	(Write additional costs identified in question 4.1 in the last rows of the table below.) If increasing your 30 day trade volume FOR FOOD ITEMS by the following percentages, how much more would your specific transaction costs be? (Ug. Sh.)			
	Type of cost	50% increase in trade volume	100% increase in trade volume	500% increase in trade volume
4.5.a	Transportation			
4.5.b	Storage			
4.5.c	Tips			
4.5.d	Broker fees			
4.5.e	Taxes / Licenses			
4.5.f	Certificates			
4.5.g	Bribes			
4.5.h	Transformation			
4.5.i	Road tolls			
4.5.j	Security costs			
4.5.k	Rent			
4.5.l	Wages (employee salary)			
4.5.m				
4.5.n				
5.6 -	How much more volume (%) could you trade without increasing your transaction costs?	__ %		
5.7 -	If you knew that households were going to receive more money, how much time would you need to know in advance in order to bring additional supply to the market?			
5.8 -	What are the major problems restricting the growth of your business?			
	5.8.a - Biggest problem	__	1 = Low consumer demand	
	5.8.b - Second biggest problem	__	2 = High costs of commodities	
	5.8.c - Third biggest problem	__	3 = High transaction costs	
			4 = Lack of credit	
			5 = Lack of goods available for purchase	
			6 = Too many other traders	
			7 = Restriction of movement	
			8 = Insecurity	
			9 = Lack of capital	
			10 = Other, specify _____	