



Press Release 9 July 2020

COVID-19 takes its toll on Ugandan's pockets: households are spending 30% less compared to January

Nonetheless, more households are finding their income does not meet their daily needs

Thursday 9 July 2020, Kampala: On average, Ugandans report that their households spend UGX 10,800 per day, down from UGX 14,100 in January of this year. The drop has been sharper in rural areas (from UGX 14,600 to UGX 10,300) than urban (UGX 13,100 to UGX 12,300). Despite this, more households find their income does not meet their daily needs now compared to January (26% compared to 22% previously).

These findings were released by the Food Rights Alliance and Twaweza in a factsheet entitled *Livelihoods under COVID-19: #1 Livelihoods and inequality.* The factsheet is the first in a three part series of impact assessments based on data from *Sauti za Wananchi*, Africa's first nationally representative high-frequency mobile phone survey. The findings are based on data collected from 1,600 respondents across Uganda in May and June 2020.

Despite these increased pressures, when asked who they would turn to for help if there was not enough money, 3 out of 8 Ugandans say they would not ask for help, compared to 2 out of 8 who said the same in January. Among the rest who are more willing to ask for help, fewer of them would ask friends and more would seek help from family compared to January of this year.

Nonetheless, asking family and friends for money is among a range of previously less-used options that are becoming slightly more common during the Covid-19 pandemic. Others include selling assets and seeking casual work.

Compared to January 2020, fewer citizens are cutting expenditure (37% in January 2020 to 26% in May/June), getting items of credit (22% to 19%) and borrowing money (16% to 14%).

Given the mounting financial pressure, Ugandans are in need of some additional support. Overall, 1 out of 10 Ugandans have received support in the last two months from government, NGOs or any other actors. Urban households are three times more likely to receive support than rural homes (24% versus 7%), which is in line with the government's mitigation strategy for the economic effect of COVID-19.

Thus far during the Covid-19 pandemic, most Ugandans are continuing to do some form of work. Only 1 out of 7 reported that they had not done even an hour of work during the previous week. In urban areas 1 out of 5 did not do any work while in rural areas 1 out of 10 did not. Among those who did not do any work, half of them say they do not have any work to return to following the lockdown against Covid-19. The Ugandans who do not have work to return to have no clear survival or coping strategy - most of them plan to ask family for help or to make use of food stocks.

On the side of businesses, a significant 4 out of 10 (41%) are no longer operating because of the lockdown or due to other Covid-19 mitigation and management measures. Marie Nanyanzi of Sauti za Wananchi at Twaweza, said: "These data provide some early insight into a new economic order for Ugandans following Covid-19. The intensifying pressure on citizens' ability to meet basic needs is clear. Important changes in people's spending and financial management are already apparent - from quiet belt-tightening to growing unwillingness to ask for help from our neighbours. The data also reveal that, contrary to expectation, rural households are facing even greater financial strain than their urban counterparts. Without thoughtful and assertive intervention, all Ugandans may face even harder times ahead."

Agnes Kirabo the Executive Director Food Rights Alliance said "The data show the gap in Uganda's food governance system; whereas, household food security has been more resilient to shocks such as pandemics, national food security suffers under such shocks, weakening household food security further."

"Enhancing national food resilience requires a holistic approach with a well-defined and significant role for the state," she added.

"COVID 19 serves to remind government to put back food in its primary position as a national priority due to its significant role in macro-economic stability, human security, and national stability overall as well as, as an underlying determinant of other social outcomes such as health."

"Appropriate frameworks are required as a matter of urgency to govern food production, food trade and food consumption to ensure sustainability, stability and safety," she concluded.

---- Ends ----

For more information: Martha Chemutai, e: mchemutai@twaweza.org | t: 0782 405 210

Notes to Editors

- This brief and the data contained can be accessed at <u>www.twaweza.org</u> / <u>www.twaweza.org/sauti</u>
- Food Rights Alliance is a coalition of civil society organizations and individuals working on food, agriculture and related policies to ensure that the right to adequate food is not violated or even abused. Broadly, FRA undertakes three major activities namely; policy advocacy, knowledge management and capacity development. *Follow us at Food Rights Alliance (Facebook), @FRAUGANDA (Twitter).*
- The work of the Food Rights Alliance (FRA) is generously supported by Hivos. Based on a track record of 50 years of partnering with frontrunners in daring, innovative and impactful development programs, Hivos seeks new and creative solutions to persistent global problems; solutions created by people taking their lives into their own hands. Follow us at Twitter: <u>@hivosroea</u> Facebook: <u>Hivos East Africa</u>
- Twaweza works to demonstrate how citizens can come together to collectively address their problems, and make government work better for them; enable citizens' voices, interests and experiences to be heard and taken seriously in decision-making; promote and protect open civic space which enables citizens to freely assemble or organise, speak and act in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. Follow us at Twaweza Uganda (Facebook), @Twaweza_uganda (Twitter), @Twaweza_EastAfrica (Instagram).