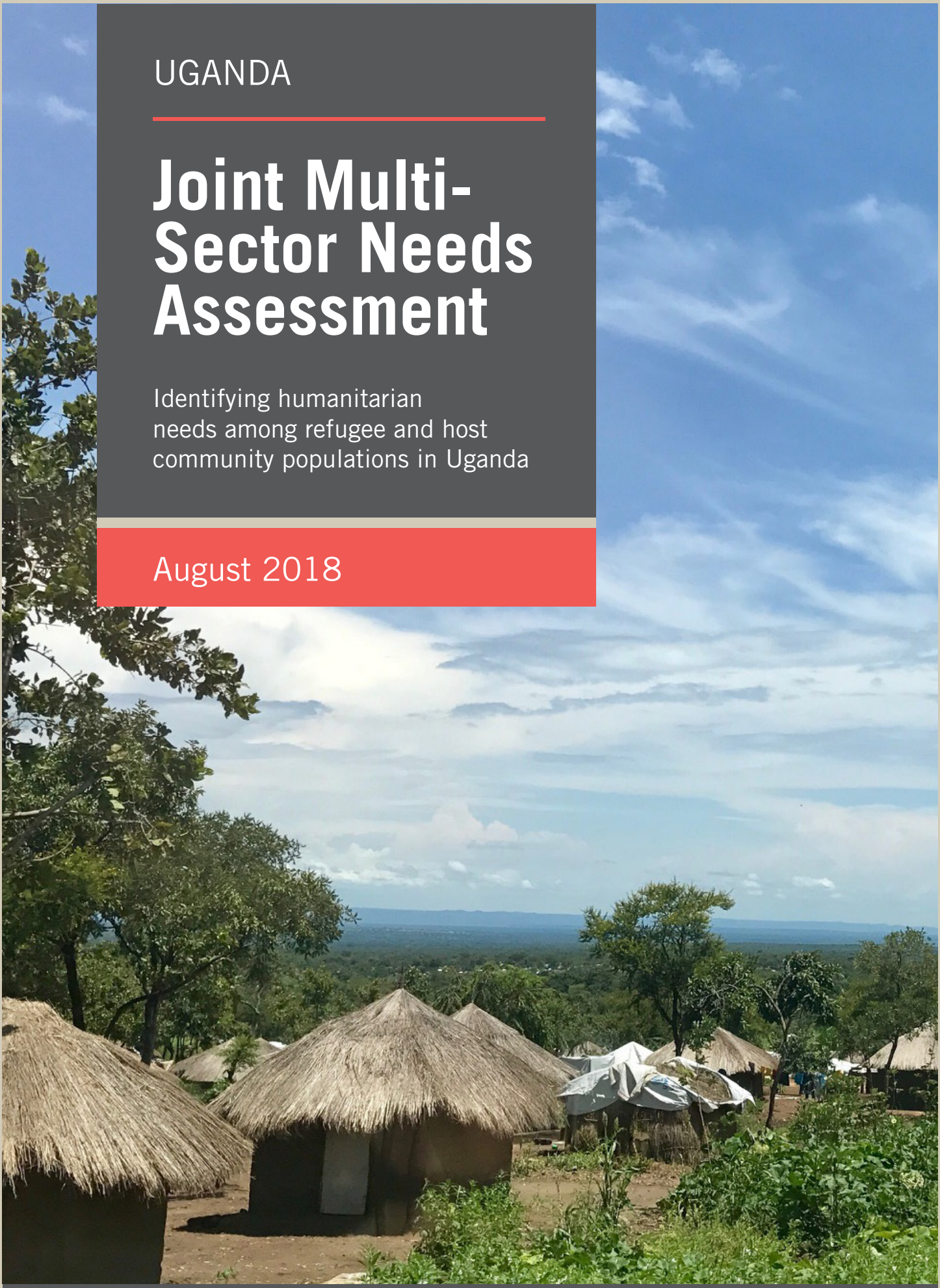
UGANDA

Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Identifying humanitarian needs among refugee and host community populations in Uganda

August 2018



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About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org.
You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

REACH Initiative would like to thank the government of Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for their assistance in guiding, coordinating, and implementing the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment in Uganda. A special thanks is due to the UNHCR and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department for funding the assessment. REACH Initiative also appreciates the support provided by its EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid consortium partners, including the consortium lead, Danish Refugee Council, and partners, Windle Trust International and Lutheran World Federation.

Conducting the MSNA would not have been possible without the sustained efforts of the UNHCR's Inter-Agency Coordination Group, Information Management Working Group, and the Office of the Regional Refugee Coordinator. In the field, the district local governments in all eleven refugee settlement hosting districts, as well as the OPM settlement officials, UNHCR field units, and partner organisation field staff, provided invaluable support.

REACH greatly appreciates the efforts of all stakeholders, especially refugee and host community households, that made this assessment, report, and all related products possible.

SUMMARY

Introduction

As a relatively stable country in a volatile region, Uganda has opened its borders to become one of the countries hosting the most refugees in the world. Civil war in neighbouring South Sudan, insecurity in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and political unrest in Burundi have contributed to the most recent waves of refugee influxes in the past few years. However, Uganda has had a history of welcoming refugees for decades. Nearly 500,000 South Sudanese refugees fled to Uganda after the outbreak of violence in Juba in July 2016, and more than 86,000 Congolese refugees have arrived in the country since fighting escalated in eastern DRC in December 2017.[1] Following a contentious presidential election in Burundi in July 2015, around 40,000 refugees settled in Uganda.[2] These newer refugee populations join refugee communities from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Rwanda, Sudan, and elsewhere already settled in the country, bringing the total number of refugees in Uganda to an estimated 1.4 million people. Throughout the next year, more refugees from both South Sudan and DRC are expected to arrive, with limited returns anticipated based on a continuation or escalation of the current conflicts. Due to the high numbers of refugees in Uganda, the range of origins, and the varying lengths of displacement, humanitarian needs among these groups are significant and diverse varying by population group and location.

The primary effects of the three crises are similar in terms of displacement resulting from conflict, but the magnitude and intensity differ. The South Sudan refugee crisis was the largest in magnitude, with extreme violence causing high levels of rapid population movement. While the magnitude of the refugee influx from DRC is less as compared to South Sudan, the rate of influx suggests a high intensity of displacement. Burundian refugees fled in smaller numbers in fear and anticipation of violence, and due to targeted killings before and after the 2015 election. Despite these differences, most recently arrived refugees in Uganda, and other refugees that have lived in the country for longer periods of time, face similar challenges dealing with the effects of being displaced from their homes, such as experiencing trauma, and attempting to rebuild their lives in refugee settlements. In addition to dealing with the psychological aspects of displacement, many have lost their livelihoods and are unable to afford basic necessities (food, non-food items (NFIs), education, health services, etc.) due to their lack of income. Other issues such as access to land and fertility of soil in the location of settlement present challenges for refugees. Aggravating the primary and secondary effects of the crises are underlying factors relating to Uganda's relatively weak economy and lacking public services. While the country has made progress in reducing the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, areas such as the Northwest region, where the majority of South Sudanese refugees reside, continue to have higher poverty rates. Additionally, service delivery concerning sanitation, electricity, education, and health is overstretched across the country, and especially in poorer areas.

As part of the Grand Bargain, an agreement among major humanitarian donors established at the 2016 Humanitarian Summit, one of the ten areas identified to be improved was needs assessments, highlighting the lack of standardized and coordinated information gathering and analysis systems that are tailored to local responses. Through a global inter-agency effort, REACH is facilitating joint multi-sectoral needs assessments (JMSNA), to address information gaps and assessment concerns at the request of the inter-agency standing committee or agencies leading the humanitarian response in various situations. In Uganda, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) requested REACH to facilitate a JMSNA, with support from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian

[1] UNHCR, "Operational Portal Refugee Situations: Uganda, refugees by country of origin." Last updated 30 June 2018.
[2] International Refugee Rights Initiative, "There is no security here": Fears of Burundian refugees in a Ugandan refugee settlement," 16 March 2018.

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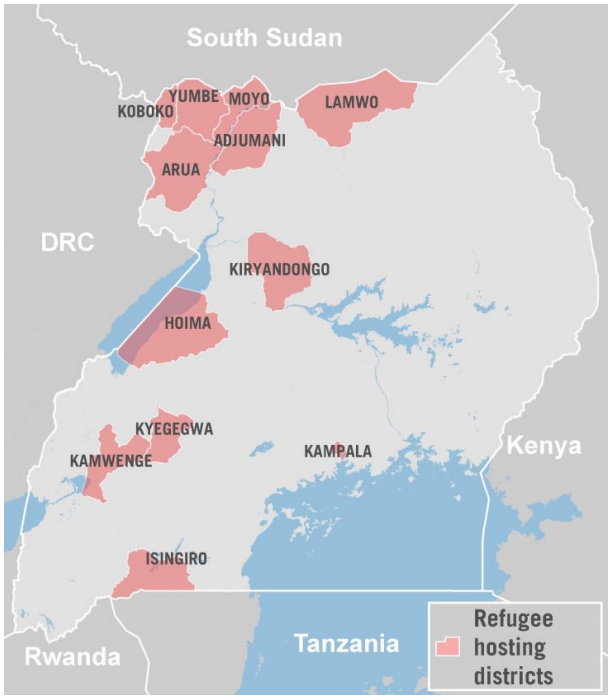
Aid Operations, with the objective of establishing a comprehensive evidence-base of multi-sectoral needs among refugee and host community populations across all existing refugee settlements nationwide (30) and the districts hosting these settlements (11). The report also incorporates findings on needs among refugee and host community populations living in vulnerable urban neighbourhoods of Kampala.

The findings and analysis from this report has been used to support the Refugee Response Plan for 2019-2020, along with informing other programmatic, strategic, and operational decision making for the humanitarian response coordinators and partner organisations. The JMSNA aims to compare humanitarian needs across population groups and locations in order to highlight groups and areas of most concern. Consequently, it aims to answer the following research question: what is the situation for specific population groups (refugees residing within refugee settlements and host community populations) in Uganda regarding health and nutrition; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); livelihoods, environment and energy; shelter, site planning, and non-food items; education; and food security.

The JMSNA process in Uganda began in February 2018, with REACH facilitating the research design under the auspices of UNHCR and Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). Through the inter-agency coordination group and other coordination mechanisms, a collaborative tool was developed with input from many partners. Data collection was conducted from 2 April to 14 July, 2018, in all 30 refugee settlements (Agojo, Alere, Ayilo I/II, Baratuku, Boroli, Elema, Kiryandongo, Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Imvepi, Lobule, Maaji I/II/III, Mireyi, Mungula I/II, Nakivale, Nyumanzi, Oliji, Olua I/II, Palabek, Pagirinya, Palorinya, Rhino Camp, Rwamwanja, Oruchinga, Bidibidi) and eleven host community districts (Adjumani, Arua, Hoima, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kiryandongo, Koboko, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Moyo, Yumbe) in the Midwest, Northwest, and Southwest regions of Uganda.[3] Data collection was carried out in Kampala from 6 to 16 March and 28 March to 9 April to assess the needs of refugee and host community households in vulnerable urban neighbourhoods of Kampala.[4]

Map 1: Reference map of Uganda with affected refugee hosting districts



[3] For a list of exact dates for data collection in each location, see annex 2.
[4] AGORA, "Understanding the needs of urban refugees and host communities residing in vulnerable urban neighbourhoods of Kampala." July 2018.

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As mentioned above, the JMSNA analysis was conducted with the objective to identify where humanitarian needs are most prevalent and which population groups might be in most need of humanitarian assistance. With this objective in mind, an analytical framework highlighting households categorised as "people in need" (PIN) was developed. The proportion of households categorised as PINs were identified through composite indicators identified to measure different indicators contributing to a sector need.[5] Through the Joint Analysis Task Force (JATF), UNHCR sector co-leaders and technical experts from humanitarian and development organisations jointly selected the indicators to be considered as part of the PIN categorisation, as well as the criteria and thresholds to determine whether a household would be considered in need as defined by the set criteria.[6] In Uganda, the majority of refugees receive life-saving humanitarian assistance. The purpose of the PIN analysis framework is not to minimize the needs of any household or recommend that only PIN households should receive any type of support. Rather, categorisation of "in need" using this framework aims to highlight population groups and areas that are to be prioritised in light of restricted funding and resources for humanitarian responses globally.

[5] Refer to annex 1 for a breakdown of the PIN calculation definitions for each sector that were used to determine if a household was categorised as in need.

[6] The Joint Analysis Task Force (JATF) was established in Kampala in May 2018 to serve as a technical body to guide the analysis and management of data from the JMSNA. JATF participants included UNHCR sector co-leads, technical experts from partner organisations, REACH staff, UNHCR coordination staff, and UNHCR regional information management staff. The objectives of the JATF included coordinating the analysis of JMSNA data from a cross-sectoral perspective and provide a forum for carrying out in-depth sectoral data analysis and discuss data quality and technical issues. The body met three times as a whole from May to August 2018, and more than 10 times through bilateral meetings during the same period.

Figure 1: Indicators considered for sector PIN categorisation, by sector

Sector	Indicator considered for sector PIN categorisation
Health	Use of insecticide treated mosquito net
	Challenges accessing healthcare
	Primary healthcare provider
WASH	Access above SPHERE standard of water / person / day
	Access to soap
	Ownership of single private latrine
Environment and Energy	Primary fuel source
	Access to sufficient NFIs (improved cook stoves, light sources)
	Received training in agricultural/farming techniques
Livelihoods	Primary livelihoods source in 30 days prior to assessment
	Access to sufficient food
Shelter, Site Planning, and NFIs	Access to sufficient NFIs
	Sharing shelter with other families
	Shelter type
	Reporting shelter flooding in year prior to assessment
	Reporting shelter leakage during rain
	Ownership of single private latrine
	Access to market within walking distance
	Access to sufficient land in most recent agricultural season
Protection	Child violence in location
	Security in location
	Access to sufficient NFIs
	UASC reunification planned
Education	School aged children attending school
	Reported barriers to ensure school attendance
Food Security	Food Consumption Score
	Access to sufficient food

In addition to determining the PIN definitions by sector, structural indicators (separate from humanitarian conditions and needs) were identified that could make a household more vulnerable or predispose it to more risks.[7] In the report, there is a breakdown of PIN figures for each sector, as well as households that were categorised as both in need (PIN) and vulnerable. In addition to the PIN definitions for each sector, UNHCR sector co-leads and technical experts from partners jointly defined the indicators used to determine household vulnerability.

[7] Refer to annex1 for structural indicators that were considered to determine if a household was categorised as vulnerable.

Figure 2: Indicators considered for vulnerability categorisation

Indicator considered for vulnerability categorisation
Head of household gender
Head of household age
Head of household marital status
Household members of working age
Household members suffering from chronic illness or disability
Household members that are UASCs or orphans

Findings

This section includes summary findings highlighting where humanitarian needs are most prevalent at the regional level and which population groups are most in need of humanitarian assistance, using the "people in need" (PIN) analytical framework. For a full description of the findings and further in-depth analysis, refer to the main findings section of the report. The three regions are comprised of the following districts for the purposes of analysis: Midwest (Kiryandongo, Hoima), Northwest (Arua, Adjumani, Koboko, Lobule, Moyo, Yumbe), and Southwest (Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kyegegwa).

Sectoral

When comparing across sectors, the highest proportions of households from both population groups are in need in the environment and energy sector (93% of host community and 89% of refugee households at the national level). The next highest proportion of households from both population groups are in need in protection (66% of host community and 67% of refugee households at the national level). Within a few sectors, there is a significant discrepancy between population groups: in livelihoods, health and nutrition, food security, and shelter, site planning, and NFIs, a significantly higher proportion of refugee households are in need compared with host community households at the national level. A higher proportion of refugee households are in need in WASH, as compared with host community households, but the difference between population groups is not as severe as in other sectors. Aside from the environment and energy sector, education is the only sector where a higher proportion of host community households (37%) were categorised as in need, as compared to refugee households (17%).

Figure 3: Percentage of households categorised as in need by sector and region

	Livelihoods		Environment		Education		Protection		Health and nutrition		Food		Site, shelter, & NFIs		WASH	
	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL	14%	51%	93%	89%	37%	17%	66%	67%	17%	51%	7%	14%	29%	58%	39%	41%
Midwest	17%	37%	96%	96%	42%	23%	66%	62%	22%	64%	4%	9%	26%	66%	33%	52%
Northwest	13%	55%	94%	87%	44%	9%	69%	68%	18%	49%	10%	14%	39%	59%	39%	34%
Southwest	12%	40%	89%	95%	21%	47%	62%	66%	13%	57%	4%	16%	15%	53%	44%	64%

Figure 4:Percentage of households categorised as both in need and vulnerable by sector and region

	Livelihoods		Environment		Education		Protection		Health and nutrition		Food		Site, shelter, & NFIs		WASH	
	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL	7%	30%	41%	52%	18%	10%	34%	45%	8%	32%	3%	8%	14%	35%	19%	24%
Midwest	11%	22%	37%	58%	20%	14%	32%	47%	9%	42%	2%	4%	13%	43%	15%	34%
Northwest	7%	34%	48%	55%	24%	6%	39%	48%	10%	33%	6%	8%	21%	37%	22%	22%
Southwest	4%	18%	32%	42%	9%	22%	28%	31%	5%	25%	1%	9%	7%	25%	16%	29%

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At the national level, a higher proportion of refugee households (51%) were categorised as PINs and as PINs and vulnerable (32%) in the **health sector** as compared to host community households (17% as PINs, 8% as PINs and vulnerable). The highest proportions of PINs were found in the Midwest for both population groups and for refugees categorised as PINs and vulnerable. The majority of refugee and host community households categorised as PINs were driven by having two or more household members not sleeping under mosquito nets, except for host community households in the Southwest. For host community households in the Southwest, seeking health care treatment at private health providers drove households to be categorised as in need in health.

Overall, a higher proportion of refugee households (41%) were categorised as PINs and PINs and vulnerable (24%) in the **WASH sector**, as compared with host community households (39% as PINs, 19% as PINs and vulnerable), but the difference is marginal. The highest proportion of both populations groups categorised as PINs were found in the Southwest. Similarly, the majority of households categorised as PINs were driven by having an average volume of 10 or less litres of water per person per day for both refugees and host community households.

At the national level, a higher percentage of refugee households (51%) were categorised as PINs in the **livelihoods sector**, as compared with host community households (14%). Overall, 7% of host community households and 30% of refugee households were categorised as PIN in the livelihoods sector and vulnerable. By region, the highest proportions of households categorised as PINs were found in the Northwest for refugees (55%) and the Midwest for host community households (17%). For both refugee and host community households categorised as PIN, only having one primary livelihoods source and having insufficient food was the primary driver. For refugee households only, reporting no primary livelihoods source also contributed to a high percentage of PINs.

The majority of host community (93%) and refugee households (89%) across the country were categorised as PINs in the **environment and energy sector** at the national level, with a substantial percentage also categorised as PIN and vulnerable (52% of refuge households, 41% of host community households). The highest proportions of households categorised as PINs were found in the Midwest (both 96%). For both population groups, almost 100% of households reported using firewood or charcoal (both of which were considered to be unsustainable), which was one of the driving indicators in categorizing a household in need or not.

At the national level, a higher percentage of refugee households (58%) were categorised as in need in the **shelter, site planning, and NFIs sector,** as well as vulnerable (35%), compared with host community households (29% as PINs, 14% as PINs and vulnerable), with the highest proportion of refugee PINs in the Midwest and the highest of host community PINs in the Northwest. For refugee households, incidence of shelter leaking was the primary indicator driving households to be classified as in need, whereas not having access to a market within walking distance drove the PIN figures for host community households.

Overall, almost equal proportions of host community (66%) households and refugee (67%) households were categorised as PINs in the **protection sector** with the highest percentages found in the Northwest region. A higher percentage of refugee households were categorised as in need and vulnerable (45% of refugees compared with 34% of host community households) compared to host community households. For both population groups, not having access to sanitary materials for women and girls of reproductive age was the primary indicator driving PIN figures.

At the national level, a higher proportion of host community households (37%) were reported as PINs in the **education sector** and PINs and vulnerable (18%) as compared to refugee households (17% as PINs, 10% as PINs and vulnerable). Aside from the environment and energy sector, education was the only sector with a higher proportion of host community households categorised as in need than refugee households The highest proportions of refugee households categorised as PINs were found in the Southwest region (47%) and for host community households, the highest proportion was in the Northwest (44%). Among both population groups, households having school aged children that were not attending school was the primary driver in PIN figures.

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Overall, low proportions of refugee households (14%) and host (7%) were categorised as PIN in the **food security sector**, with 8% of refugee households and 3% of host community households categorised as both PINs in food and as vulnerable. By region, the highest percentage of refugee households that were categorised as PINs in food was found in the Southwest (16%) and in the Northwest for host community households (10%). The majority of households categorised as PINs had borderline food consumption scores, rather than poor, and reported having insufficient food during the week prior to data collection.

Relating to food security, a series of in-depth needs assessments – chief among them the inter-agency Refugee and Host Community Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) – have highlighted the severe vulnerability faced by refugees living in Uganda. The 2017 FSNA found that income generation and food production capacity of the refugee population is limited.[8] The FSNA found that only 46 percent of refugee households had one or more income earner. Most refugees relied on unsustainable sources of income, with a majority of households reporting sale of food assistance commodities as their main income source. Almost one-quarter (23 percent) of refugee households indicated that they had taken on debt. For most, the purpose was to buy food. High levels of food insecurity were also found in the 2018 vulnerability study, where 70 percent of households were found to be severely food insecure and an additional 21 percent were found to be moderately food insecure.[9] Only 10 percent of refugees were classified as food secure. Because of its in-depth and multi-dimensional analysis and the broad ownership within the sector, the forthcoming 2018 FSNA will be the main source of analysis informing food security and nutrition programming for 2019.

Cross-sectoral

To understand people in need with a cross-sectoral lens, it is important to assess the areas and population groups that have high proportions of households that are in need in multiple sectors at a time. Humanitarian needs and conditions are likely most severe for areas and population groups where a high proportion of households were categorised as PINs in five or more sectors at once. Higher proportions of refugee households were categorised as in need in more sectors at once as compared with host community households, with the highest humanitarian needs in multiple sectors among refugees in Hoima, Kamwenge, and Kyegegwa districts. In Kamwenge district in particular, where Rwamwanja settlement is located, more than half of refugee households were found to be in need in five or more sectors. Among host community households, the highest percentages of those in need in five or more sectors were found in Yumbe and Arua districts.

[8] UNHCR, "Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements Final Report." October 2017.
[9] Development Pathways, "Analysis of Refugee Vulnerability in Uganda and Recommendations for Improved Targeting of Food Assistance." April 2018.

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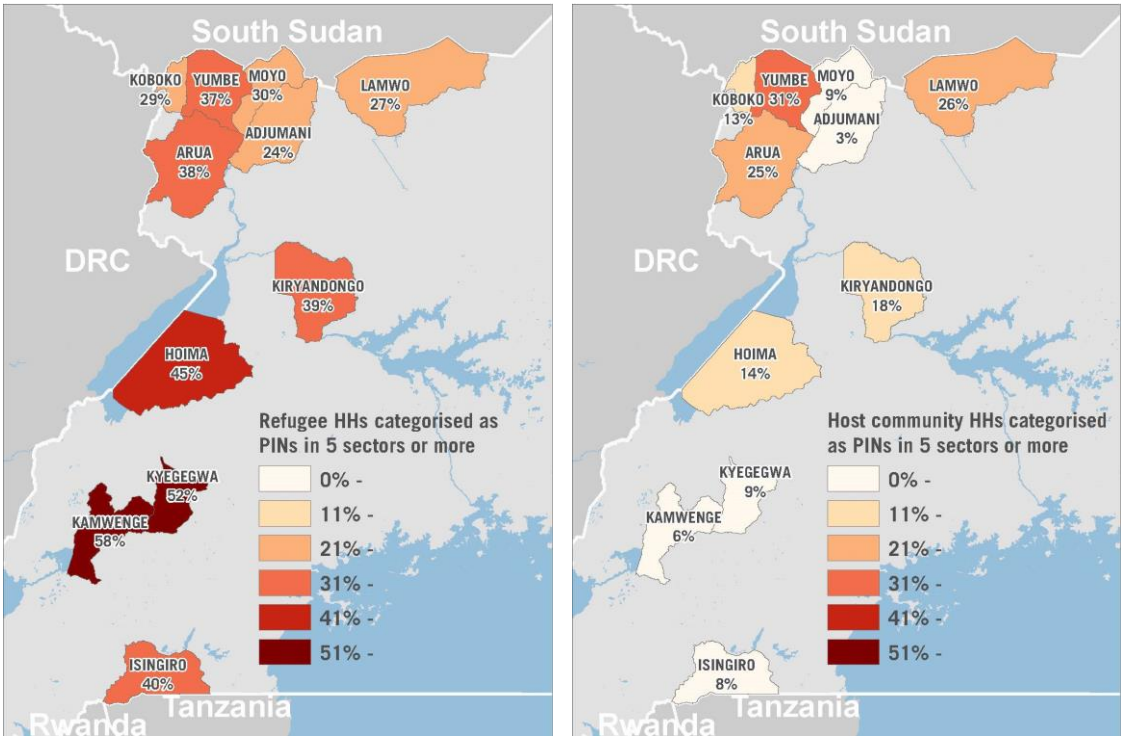
Map 2 (left): Percentage of refugee households categorised as PINs in five sectors or more by district
Map 3 (right): Percentage of host community households categorised as PINs in five sectors or more by district



These findings suggest that by district, host community households in Yumbe and Arua, and refugee households in Kamwenge, Kyegegwa, and Hoima may have the most severe humanitarian needs.

Upon deeper analysis to determine correlation among indicators across sectors, key linkages between some sectors and indicators were identified.[10] Cross-sector indicators to conduct regression analysis were selected based on suggestions from members of the JATF and through discussion during the Joint Analysis Workshop. For a full description of the cross-sector regression findings, refer to the cross-sector findings section of the report.

In the education sector, **school-aged children not attending school** was found to be positively correlated with having separated minors in host community households. Additionally, host community households that were categorised as in need in the livelihoods sector, were more likely to have children not attending school. Refugee households with school-aged children not attending school was found to be significantly correlated to lower average volume of water per person per day figure for refugee households, having lived in a settlement for a longer period of time for refugee households, and noting agriculture as the primary livelihoods source for refugee households.

In the health sector, **reporting health issues in the two weeks prior to data collection** was found to be positively correlated with having chronically ill and disabled members in both refugee and host community households, as well as being headed by single females for refugee households only. For refugee households, those that had a lower average volume of water per person per day were more likely to have reported health issues. Additionally, the incidence of shelter leaking for refugee households was found to be positively correlated with having health issues in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

[10] For more information on indicators that had varying degrees of correlation, see annex 4 for regression tables for both refugee and host community households.

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Also in the health sector, **incidence of malaria in the two weeks prior to data collection** was found to be positively correlated with household members not sleeping under mosquito nets for both population groups. Additionally, shelter leaking was found to be positively correlated with household members having malaria in refugee households. Low average volume of water per person per day among refugee household was also positively correlated to incidence of malaria.

Poor food consumption scores (FCS) were found to be positively correlated with households categorised as in need in the livelihoods sector for both refugee and host community households. Both population groups had better FCSs if they owned livestock and poultry, and host community households were more likely to have better FCSs if they participated in savings associations or had participated in vocational trainings. Host community households led by single males were slightly more likely to have poorer FCSs than those with female headed households.

The **incidence of young children (below five) with diarrhoea in the week prior to data collection** was found to be positively correlated with shelter leaking for both population groups. Refugee households that reported water collection time taking more than one hour had a higher incidence of young children with diarrhoea.

Based on the JMSNA findings, both host community and refugee households have important and diverse humanitarian needs in many sectors. The analysis in this report has identified key population groups in specific areas that have high levels of needs by sector and across sectors. Humanitarian actors can use these findings in order to develop targeted interventions that are tailored to specific needs. Recommendations for each sector, in line with findings from the assessment, can be found at the end of the report.

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CONTENTS

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List of Acronyms

CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECD	Early childhood development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCS	Food consumption score
FGD	Focus group discussion
FSNA	Food security and nutrition assessment
GPS	Global positioning system
HC	Health centre
HDDS	Household dietary diversity score
JATF	Joint Analysis Task Force
JMSNA	Joint multi-sectoral needs assessment
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
LLITN	Long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets
MIRA	Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment
NFI	Non-food item
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
ODK	Open Data Kit
OPM	Government of Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister
PIN	People in need
ReHoPE	Refugee and Host Community Empowerment
RIMS	Refugee Information Management System
SDR	Secondary data review
SGBV	Sexual and gender based violence
UASC	Unaccompanied and separated children
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

Geographical Classifications

Region	Geographical division[11]
District	Administrative division below the national level
County	Administrative division below the district level
Sub-county	Administrative division below the county level

[11] Uganda has four regions: Central, Western, Eastern, Northern. These regions have been further sub-divided for the purposes of the assessment into Midwest, Northwest, and Southwest. For the assessment, the Midwest consists of two districts (Kiryandongo, Hoima); the Northwest consists of six districts (Lamwo, Moyo, Yumbe, Koboko, Arua, Adjumani); and the Southwest consists of three districts (Isingiro, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge).

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List of Figures and Maps

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INTRODUCTION

As a relatively stable county in a volatile region, Uganda has opened its borders to become one of the countries hosting the most refugees in the world. Civil war in neighbouring South Sudan, insecurity in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and political unrest in Burundi have contributed to the most recent waves of refugee influxes in the past few years. However, Uganda has a history of welcoming refugees for decades. Nearly 500,000 South Sudanese refugees fled to Uganda after the outbreak of violence in Juba in July 2016, and more than 86,000 Congolese refugees have arrived in the country since December 2017.[12] Following a contentious presidential election in Burundi in July 2015, around 40,000 refugees settled in Uganda.[13] These newer refugee populations join refugee communities from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Rwanda, Sudan, and elsewhere, bringing the total number of refugees in Uganda to an estimated 1.4 million people. Throughout the next year, more refugees from both South Sudan and DRC are expected to arrive with limited returns anticipated based on a continuation or escalation of the current conflicts. Due to the high number of refugees in Uganda, the range of origins, and the varying lengths of displacement, humanitarian needs among these groups are significant and diverse varying by population group and location.

Uganda's Refugee Policy

Uganda is a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol, but moved beyond these treaties when incorporating them into national law to extend further rights to refugees. In 2006, when Uganda hosted only 140,000 refugees as compared to today's estimated 1.4 million, the country adopted progressive legislation affording refugees the right to work, freedom of movement, and the ability to live in settlements rather than refugee camps.[14] The law was heralded as a model for refugee-hosting countries in Africa and around the world.[15] The 2006 Refugees Act and the 2010 Refugees Regulations also indicated that people of any ethnic background fleeing any country could seek asylum in Uganda and some people from certain countries could be granted prima facie asylum, meaning they could obtain refugee status based on the circumstances and risks from where they fled.[16]

Due to the protracted nature of displacement in Uganda, the government outlined a policy of self-reliance for refugees in 1998 and designed development programs and initiatives with this in mind. In addition to the rights for refugees listed above, the government also decided to grant every refugee household a plot of land for agricultural purposes, and encourage accessing national services such as education and health. These efforts aimed to improve "food self-sufficiency, harmonize social services delivery, and support local government capacity in essential services delivery," as well as integrate refugees into the host communities.[17] As such, refugees have been incorporated into national development plans and there have been recent initiatives to link the humanitarian response with broader development programming. The government of Uganda, UNHCR, World Bank, and other development partners established the Refugee and Host Community Empowerment (ReHoPE) strategy in 2017 to strengthen resilience and self-reliance of refugees and host communities.[18] ReHoPE is a core component of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), a global initiative to support host countries in protecting, supporting, and improving self-reliance of refugees.[19] In line with the initiatives to support both refugees and host community members, humanitarian aid is

[12] UNHCR, "Operational Portal Refugee Situations: Uganda, refugees by country of origin." Last updated 30 June 2018.
[13] International Refugee Rights Initiative, "There is no security here": Fears of Burundian refugees in a Ugandan refugee settlement," 16 March 2018.
[14] Government of Uganda, "The Refugees Act 2006." 24 August 2006.
[15] Vanessa Akello, "Uganda's progressive Refugee Acts becomes operational." UNHCR. 22 June 2009. http://www.unhcr.org/news/latest/2009/6/4a3f9e076/ugandas-progressive-refugee-act-becomes-operational.html
[16] The World Bank Group, "An Assessment of Uganda's Progressive Approach to Refugee Management." 2016.
[17] Ibid.
[18] Government of Uganda, United Nations, The World Bank, "ReHoPE – Refugee and Host Population Empowerment: Strategic Framework." June 2017.
[19] Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, "Applying Comprehensive Responses (CRRF) in Africa." August 2018.

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split according to the 70-30 rule, with 70% of funding going directly to refugees and 30% supporting host community members through district local governments.

While Uganda has made laudable achievements in terms of developing inclusive, progressive policies and managing a massive influx of refugees in the past two years, many refugees and host community members still face challenges accessing basic services. The increase in refugees globally has also contributed to funding shortfalls, which limits resources and services available for both communities in Uganda.

Humanitarian Response Coordination Structure in Uganda

Uganda's refugee response is co-led by the Ugandan Government's Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The two agencies jointly oversee inter-agency coordination, while UNHCR leads the inter-sector coordination.[20]

At the district level, OPM's refugee desk officer oversees refugees in the district and works with district local government to coordinate the response. At the field level, each refugee settlement is managed by OPM through a camp commandant and other OPM leadership, while OPM and UNHCR jointly coordinate humanitarian actors working in each location.

Situational Context: South Sudan

Prior to July 2011 when South Sudan was not yet established as a nation, many South Sudanese people took refuge in Uganda for decades, fleeing during multiple waves of violence and civil war that ultimately led to the country's independence. In December 2013, civil war broke out due to a political struggle between the president, Salva Kiir,and recently disposed former vice president, Riek Machar. The conflict erupted between soldiers in Juba's military barracks, but quickly took on an ethnic element. Members from Kiir's tribe (Dinka) and from Machar's tribe (Nuer) fought against each other, with civilians from both groups targeted. Since the outbreak of civil war in December 2013, refugees fled south and settled in the northern part of Uganda, primarily the the Northwest region. Until the end of 2015, around 400,000 refugees from South Sudan resided in Uganda. The influx of refugees from South Sudan dramatically increased in 2016 and 2017 following the outbreak of further violence in Juba in July 2016, when a peace agreement was signed and Machar attempted to return to the country a few months prior. In 2016, it is estimated that almost 250,000 refugees fled to Uganda, followed by almost 400,000 in 2017.[21]

South Sudanese refugees constitute the largest population group of refugees in Uganda. Currently, the government of Uganda reports that 1,065,094 South Sudanese refugees reside in the country and account for 72.4% of the total refugee population. Although there has been recent progress toward another peace agreement facilitated through regional leaders, it is unlikely that conditions will stabilize enough for refugees to return home. As of August 2018, UNHCR planned for an additional 30,000 refugees to arrive in Uganda before the end of the year, with an anticipated 5,000 returning home. For 2019, UNHCR planned for 50,000 new arrivals, with an anticipated 20,000 returning home.

Situational Context: Democratic Republic of Congo

Since the mid-1990s, there has been violence in the eastern region of DRC due to insecurity from armed groups and military intervention from neighbouring powers. As the region has been unstable, waves of refugees have fled to Uganda. In the past two years, the influx of Congolese refugees to Uganda has increased due to a combination of factors. Tensions have risen from the delay of scheduled 2016 and rescheduled 2017 presidential elections and there has been an increase in intercommunal violence in several provinces (Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema, Tanganyika, and Kasai).[22] Violence has increased dramatically in Ituri province, which had been relatively calm since

[20] UNHCR, "UGANDA: Refugee Response Coordination Structure." 12 March 2018.
[21] Population statistics from UNHCR. Data on South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers living in Uganda from 2012-2017 extracted on 23 August 2018 from http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/time_series.
[22] UNHCR, "The Democratic Republic of Congo Situation, Regional Contingency Plan." August 2018.

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around 2007, leading many Congolese to cross Lake Albert into Uganda in the first half of 2018.[23] Insecurity and displacement is further exacerbated by civil war in DRC's neighbouring countries, Central African Republic and South Sudan. These factors, combined with a poor economic situation, high rates of poverty, and weak governance contribute to the dire humanitarian situation and the need for services for people affected by conflict.[24]

In 2017, 43,908[25] Congolese refugees, mostly from North Kivu, fled to Uganda, joining the 40,000[26] refugees from DRC that fled in 2016. When inter-ethnic violence between the Lendu and Hema communities broke out in Ituri province in December 2017, a sudden influx of refugees sought safety in Uganda. UNHCR estimates that 88,737 new arrivals settled in Uganda from January to June 2018.[27] These newly arrived refugees have been settled in Kyangwali settlement in Hoima district and Kyaka II settlement in Kyegegwa district. Currently, the government of Uganda reports that 288,766 refugees from DRC reside in the country and account for 19.6% of the total refugee population. As of August 2018, UNHCR planned for 45,000 more refugees to arrive before the end of the year and 100,000 more to arrive in 2019, with an anticipated 10,000 refugees returning home in 2019.[28]

Situational Context: Burundi

Compared to the refugee populations from South Sudan and DRC in Uganda, the Burundi situation is less severe in scale. Prior to and following the contentious presidential election in 2015, in which Burundian President Pierre Nkurunziza ran for a third term despite being limited to two terms by the constitution, an estimated 428,351 Burundians fled the country, with around 40,000 fleeing to Uganda.[29] While Burundi does not neighbour Uganda directly, most refugees fled to Rwanda or Tanzania and then crossed into the country.[30] Many refugees fled during the lead up to the election, where violence was anticipated in a country that has a history of mass violence, including a twelve-year civil war that ended officially in 2005. Although there has not been a major violent crackdown since shortly after the election, low intensity conflict persists with intimidation of and attacks against opposition supporters.[31]

Currently, the government of Uganda reports that 42,656 refugees from Burundi reside in the country and account for 2.9% of the total refugee population.[32] As of August 2018, UNHCR planned for 2,000 more Burundian refugees to arrive before the end of the year and 5,000 to arrive in 2019, with an anticipated 4,000 refugees returning home in 2019.[33]

Primary and Secondary Effects of the Situations[34]

The primary effects of the three crises are similar in terms of displacement resulting from conflict, but the magnitude and intensity differ. As the refugee influx statistics above illustrate, the South Sudan refugee crisis was the largest in magnitude, with more than one million refugees currently living in Uganda, as estimated by the government.[35] The intensity of the crisis, with extreme violence breaking out in Juba in July 2016, caused rapid population movement While the magnitude of the refugee influx from DRC is less as compared to South Sudan, the rate of influx suggests a high intensity of violence. As mentioned, more than 80,000 refugees from DRC have fled to Uganda in the span of six

[23] Thijs Van Laer, "Guest Blog: What's Happening in Ituri?" Congo Research Group. 5 March 2018.
[24] UNHCR, "The Democratic Republic of Congo Situation, Regional Contingency Plan." August 2018.
[25] Ibid.
[26] UNHCR and OPM, "Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response Plan 2017: Humanitarian Needs and Requirements."
[27] UNHCR, "The Democratic Republic of Congo Situation, Regional Contingency Plan." August 2018.
[28] UNHCR, "2019-2010 RRP Population Planning Figures." 16 August 2018.
[29] International Refugee Rights Initiative, "There is no security here": Fears of Burundian refugees in a Ugandan refugee settlement," 16 March 2018.
[30] UNHCR and OPM, "Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response Plan 2017: Humanitarian Needs and Requirements."
[31] "International Refugee Rights Initiative, "There is no security here": Fears of Burundian refugees in a Ugandan refugee settlement," 16 March 2018.
[32] UNHCR, "Operational Portal Refugee Situations: Uganda, refugees by country of origin." Last updated 30 June 2018.
[33] UNHCR, "2019-2010 RRP Population Planning Figures." 16 August 2018.
[34] Primary and secondary effects refer to those caused by drivers of the crisis. Primary effects imply the magnitude, intensity, range, severity of the crisis, and the direct effects that occurred as a result of the driver. Secondary effects result from the primary effects.
[35] UNHCR, "Operational Portal Refugee Situations: Uganda, refugees by country of origin." Last updated 30 June 2018.

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months. The intensity of violence in eastern DRC, where all of the refugees have fled from, is also extreme and pervasive. Of the three crises, both the magnitude and intensity of the Burundi situation is the lowest, but not insignificant. At the time of major influx of Burundian refugees (before and after the 2015 election), many people fled in fear and anticipation of violence, and due to targeted killings, which was centralized and somewhat contained in the capital city of Bujumbura. Assessing and comparing the primary effects of the crises is not to minimize the experience of a certain group, but rather to better understand the secondary effects on each population group.

The secondary effects, resulting from the primary effects, are mostly similar among the three population groups. These effects also have an impact on other refugees living in Uganda, such as Rwandans, Somalis, Ethiopians, Sudanese, and others that have lived in the country for longer periods of time. Most recently arrived refugees in Uganda face similar challenges dealing with the effects of being displaced from their homes and attempting to rebuild their lives in refugee settlements. Many refugees left their country of origin because of conflict and violence, so some have experienced trauma before, during, and after their displacement.[36] In addition to dealing with the psychological aspects of displacement, many have lost their livelihoods and are unable to afford basic necessities (food, NFIs, education, health services, etc.) due to their lack of income. Other issues such as access to land and fertility of soil in the location of settlement present challenges for refugees.

On the other hand, there some positive effects resulting from the presence of refugees in Uganda in terms of local economies. The influx of people to refugee-hosting districts, some of which have been historically underdeveloped, has increased trade, access to cash, business resulting from the presence response actors, and employment opportunities in the humanitarian response. A 2016 study commissioned by the World Food Programme (WFP) and the University of California Davis Temporary Migration Cluster found that refugees and WFP food/cash aid to refugees positively affected the economy in the location of settlements.[37]

Underlying Factors[38]

According to the World Bank, Uganda reduced the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line from 31.1% in 2006 to 19.7% in 2013 (population living on $1.90 USD per person per day or less also reduced from 53.2% in 2006 to 34.6% in 2013).[39] Certain regions including the Northwest region (where the majority of South Sudanese refugees reside), continue to have higher poverty rates. While the country has made progress reducing monetary poverty, service delivery concerning "improved sanitation, access to electricity, education (completion and progression), and child malnutrition," are still lacking.[40] Uganda has also experienced food insecurity due to "crop decreases, droughts, and price fluctuations."[41] These contextual, economic elements illustrate challenges for populations across the country, and especially for those living in refugee-hosting districts due to the sharing of resource. While the presence of refugees may have a positive impact on the economy, access to basic services still presents challenges for both population groups. Refugees that are already vulnerable may be negatively impacted by underlying factors, more so than other groups. Vulnerable groups are more likely to be less resilient to shocks such as food shortages, climate-related agricultural challenges, and price spikes for necessary goods.

Rationale of JMSNA

With limited funds available for foreign aid and more refugees globally than ever before, the need for effective, efficient, and evidence-based humanitarian response is growing. In 2016 at the World Humanitarian Summit, the

[36] Derrick Silove, Peter Ventevogel, and Susan Rees. "The Contemporary Refugee Crisis: An Overview of Mental Health Challenges." World Psychiatry 16.2 (2017): 130–139. PMC. Web. Accessed 29 Aug. 2018.
[37] J. Edward Taylor, Heng Zhu, Mateusz Filipski, Jaakko Valli, Ernesto Gonzalez, Anubhab Gupta, "Economic Impact of Refugee Settlements in Uganda." 21 November 2016.
[38] Underlying factors refer to contextual elements (e.g. social-cultural, economic, or environmental) that exacerbate the scale and scope of drivers of the crisis and its impact on specific groups.
[39] The World Bank, "Uganda Poverty Assessment 2016: Factsheet." 20 September 2016.
[40] Ibid.
[41] The World Bank, "The World Bank in Uganda: Overview." Last updated 12 April 2018.

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major donors of the humanitarian system set forth an initiative, known as the "Grand Bargain," to reform financing of emergency aid.[42] The effort covered ten areas, such as transparency, cash, national and local responders, and multi-year planning, among others, with the overall objective of reducing costs and improving aid to people affected by conflict and natural disaster.

As part of the Grand Bargain, one of the ten areas identified was needs assessments, highlighting the lack of standardized and coordinated information gathering and analysis systems that are tailored to local responses. During a humanitarian response, individual organisations and agencies may not have the capacity to conduct impartial needs assessments to inform programming. Furthermore, when partners are able to conduct needs assessments, they may be ad-hoc and results may be ungeneralizable and non-transferrable over time or to other partners working in the same sector. In the framework of the Grand Bargain, aid organisations committed to the provision of "a single, comprehensive, methodological sound and impartial overall assessment of need for each crisis."[43]

JMSNA Objective

Through a global inter-agency effort, REACH is facilitating joint multi-sectoral needs assessments (JMSNA) to address information gaps and assessment concerns at the request of the inter-agency standing committee or agencies leading the humanitarian response in various situations. REACH has facilitated JMSNAs in both situations with sudden onset disasters and protracted crises. This process is currently active in several countries such as Ukraine, Yemen, Nigeria, Somalia, and Iraq, among others. The JMSNAs will:

- Provide a broad evidence base covering an entire response
- Coordinate research design, data collection, and analysis with partners and sector experts through existing humanitarian coordination platforms to ensure buy-in to the results
- Reduce the need for ad-hoc assessment and research by providing data and analysis that is widely accepted by key stakeholders to inform humanitarian decision making at the field, national, and regional level
- Lay the groundwork to standardize and harmonize assessment methodology that allows for comparisons across population groups, time, and space.

In Uganda, more than 97 humanitarian, development, and government partners are working with different populations across a large geographic area. The ad-hoc assessment activities have been limited in depth and scope, which has inhibited their ability to inform coherent and robust response planning. Because of these issues, UNHCR requested REACH to facilitate a JMSNA, with support from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, with the objective of establishing a comprehensive evidence-base of multi-sectoral needs among refugee and host community populations across all existing refugee settlements (30) and all districts hosting settlements (11). Additionally, the JMSNA report incorporates findings on refugee and host community households living in vulnerable urban neighbourhoods in Kampala.[44]

The results and analysis from this report has been used to support the Refugee Response Plan for 2019-2020, specifically for the South Sudan, DRC, and Burundian refugee responses in Uganda along with informing other programmatic, strategic, and operational decision making for the humanitarian response coordinators and partner organisations. The assessment aims to compare humanitarian needs across population groups and locations in order to highlight groups and areas of most concern. Consequently, the JMSNA also aims to answer the following research question: what is the situation for specific population groups (refugees residing within refugee settlements and host community populations) in Uganda regarding food security; health and nutrition; livelihoods; environment and energy; shelter, site planning, and non-food items; water, sanitation, and hygiene; and education.

[42] World Humanitarian Summit, "The Grand Bargain – A Shared Commitment to Better Serve People in Need." Istanbul, Turkey.
[43] REACH Initiative, "Global Programme Brief 1.1 MSNA: Supporting Humanitarian Responses through Multi-Sector Needs Assessment." 2018.
[44] AGORA, "Understanding the needs of urban refugees and host communities residing in vulnerable urban neighbourhoods of Kampala." July 2018.

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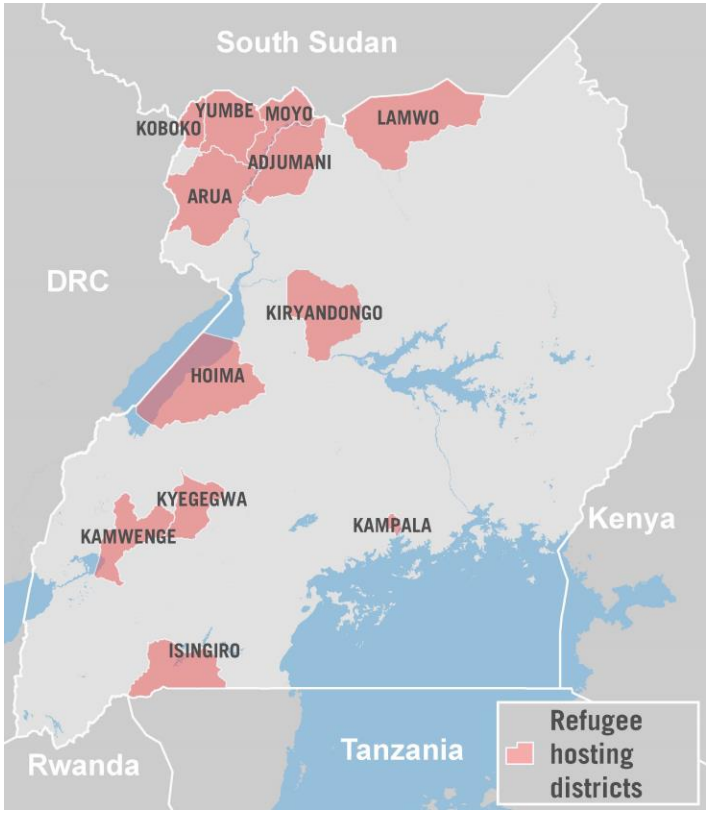
The JMSNA process in Uganda began in February 2018, with REACH facilitating the research design under the auspices of UNHCR and OPM. Through the inter-agency coordination group and other coordination mechanisms, REACH developed a collaborative tool was developed with input from many partners. In mid-March, REACH launched a pilot to test the tool. After adapting the tool based on results from the pilot, data collection was conducted from 2 April to 14 July 2018, in all 30 refugee settlements (Agojo, Alere, Ayilo I/II, Baratuku, Boroli, Elema, Kiryandongo, Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Imvepi, Lobule, Maaji I/II/III, Mireyi, Mungula I/II, Nakivale, Nyumanzi, Oliji, Olua I/II, Palabek, Pagirinya, Palorinya, Rhino Camp, Rwamwanja, Oruchinga, Bidibidi) and eleven host community districts (Adjumani, Arua, Hoima, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kiryandongo, Koboko, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Moyo, Yumbe) in the Midwest, Northwest, and Southwest regions of Uganda.[45] Data collection was carried out in Kampala from 6 to 16 March and 28 March to 9 April to assess the needs of refugee and host community households in vulnerable urban neighbourhoods of Kampala..[46]

Map 4: Reference map of Uganda with affected refugee hosting districts



[45] For a list of exact dates for data collection in each location, see annex 2.
[46] AGORA, "Understanding the needs of urban refugees and host communities residing in vulnerable urban neighbourhoods of Kampala." July 2018.

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METHODOLOGY

Overview

The JMSNA was implemented through a quantitative methods approach using household level surveys. The household survey is generalizable to refugee populations at the settlement level and at the district level for host populations with a 95% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error respectively. The survey covered refugee households across the 30 refugee settlements in Uganda and host community households in 11 refugee hosting districts. A separate survey conducted as part of the AGORA project covered refugees and host community members living in nine vulnerable neighborhoods in Kampala, with a statistically representative household sample generalizable to the neighborhood level with a 95% level of confidence and a 3% margin of error.[47]

Information gathered through the secondary data review (SDR) was both qualitative and quantitative. The SDR included population data from the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics, OPM, the Centre for International Earth Science Information Network, and existing sector, location, and population specific needs assessments and planning documents. Focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted by REACH as part of a gap analysis assessment from July 2017 through July 2018 in all 30 settlements and 11 refugee hosting districts in Uganda. Findings from the FGDs have been used to add context and elaborations to findings from the JMSNA primary data collection.

Primary data collection for the JMSNA took place from 2 April to 14 July 2018. In total, 6,809 household surveys were conducted among refugees (4,313 surveys) and host community members (2,495 surveys) in all affected areas.

Sampling

Sampling was randomized to ensure statistical accuracy. The sampling frame for refugee populations was based on OPM refugee settlement population figures as of February 2018 in the Refugee Information Management System (RIMS).[48] Sampling for host community populations was derived from the 2014 Ugandan census.[5]

Within each of the refugee settlements and host community districts, REACH conducted sampling of two populations groups:

1. Refugees at settlement level and at zone level (within level settlements) with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error
2. Host communities at district level, with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error (multi-stage, probability proportionate to size cluster sampling)

Sample sizes were determined based on the most current, reliable information available at the start of the assessment for nationals in each district and for refugees in each settlement. A design effect of two was assumed for the multi-stage sampling for host community populations, with an average cluster size of 11. In refugee settlements, REACH conducted systematic random sampling at the household level, sampling equally across all sub-areas in the settlement. See annex 3 for a list of population and sample sizes used for both population groups in all locations.

For each host community district, sub-counties were selected with probability based on sub-county population. 1 kilometre by 1 kilometre populated squares were randomly selected within each sub-county, with probability

[47] Ibid.
[48] RIMS population figures accessed at the Uganda Refugee Response Portal on 1 February 2018. http://ugandarefugees.org/en/country/uga/

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proportional to population size based on population estimates by Global Human Settlements.[49] Households were selected based on randomly generated global positioning system (GPS) points in the population squares. Where the population squares proved to be unpopulated or inaccessible, the village nearest to the square was selected and households were randomly selected within each village starting from the center towards the outskirts of the village. If the selected household was non-responsive, enumerators repeated this randomization process from the original household of selection.

For each refugee settlement, enumerators selected households based on randomly generated GPS points across the whole settlement or by zone for larger settlements. Settlements with over 20,000 households were sampled at the zone level so findings could be disaggregated across these larger settlements (Bidibidi, Rhino Camp, Imvepi, Palorinya, and Nakivale). Since in-settlement population distribution was not known, it was assumed that each zone contained an equal share of the settlement population.

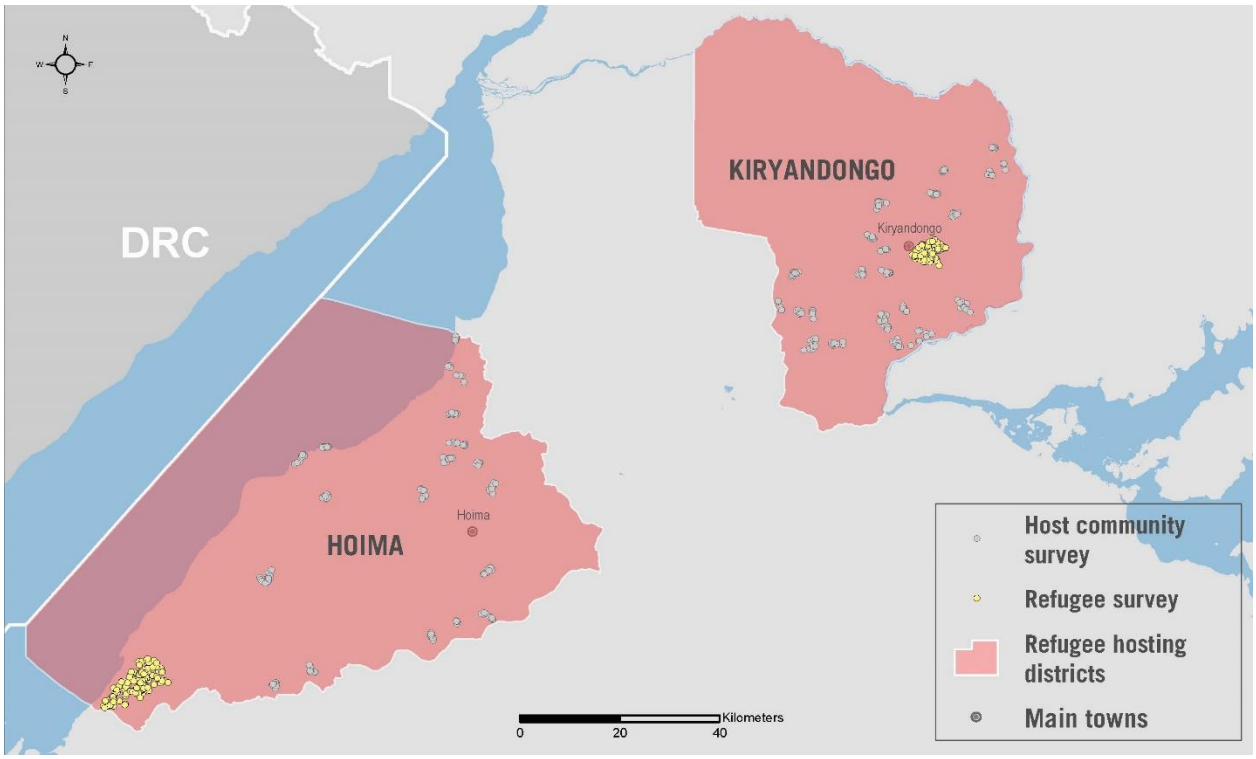
Since host community sampling was done with probability proportionate to size at district level, host community surveys were weighted by district for any aggregation conducted during the analysis above district level. Similarly, refugee surveys were weighted to their settlement of residence (or zone for larger camps) for any aggregations above settlement / zone level. Smaller settlements in Adjumani were considered one sampling unit (e.g. Maaji I/II/III, Olua I/II, Mungula I/II, and Ayilo I/II) due to their size and households accessing the same services.

Geographic coverage

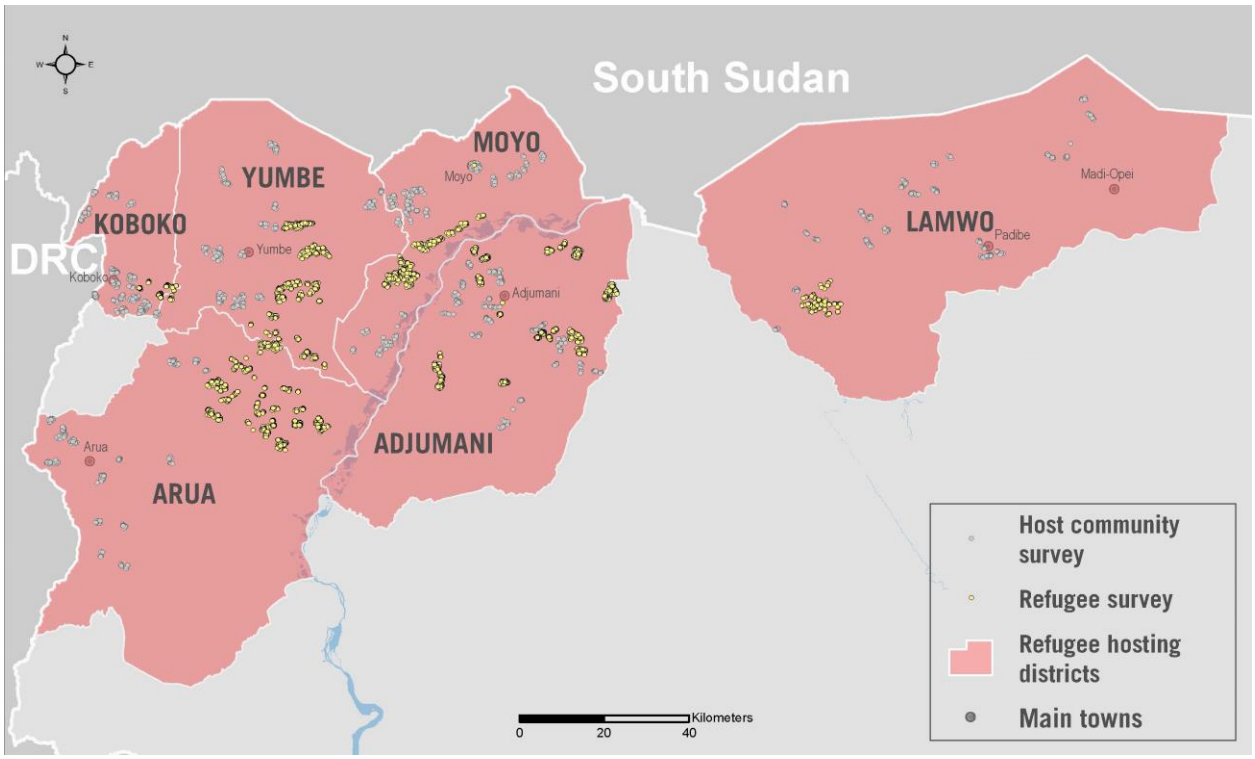
The assessment was conducted in all 30 refugee settlements (Agojo, Alere, Ayilo I/II, Baratuku, Boroli, Elema, Kiryandongo, Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Imvepi, Lobule, Maaji I/II/III, Mireyi, Mungula I/II, Nakivale, Nyumanzi, Oliji, Olua I/II, Palabek, Pagirinya, Palorinya, Rhino Camp, Rwamwanja, Oruchinga, Bidibidi) and sub-counties in eleven host community districts (Adjumani, Arua, Hoima, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kiryandongo, Koboko, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Moyo, Yumbe) in the Midwest, Northwest, and Southwest regions of Uganda. To see the full list of sub-counties where surveys were conducted, see annex 3.

[49] Centre for International Earth Science Information Network, Columbia University. *Gridded Population of the World, Version 4 (GPWv4)*

Map 5: Survey locations in the Midwest region, by population group



Map 6: Survey locations in the Northwest region, by population group



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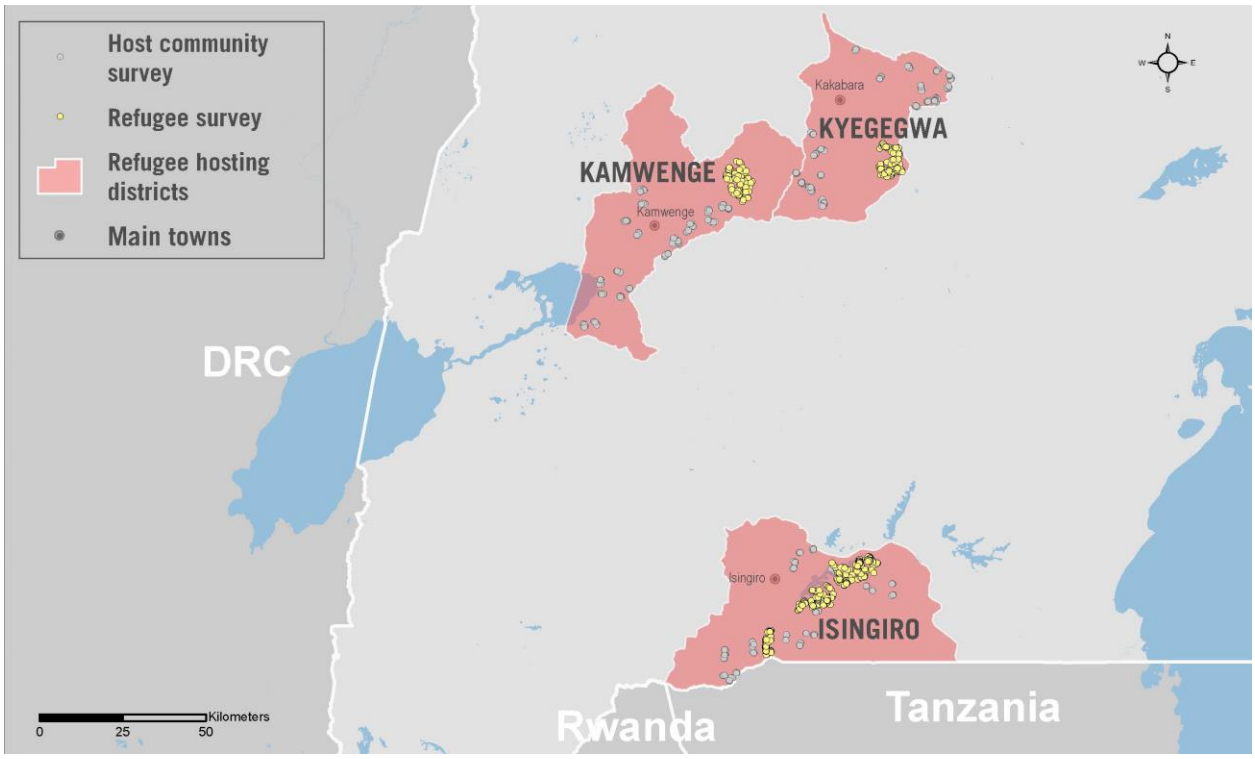
Map 7: Survey locations in the Southwest region, by population group



Indicator and tool design

The indicators and household-level quantitative tool were designed through coordination between UNHCR, sector leads, and partner organisations. REACH developed an initial draft of indicators and solicited feedback through the various coordination mechanisms, including the inter-agency working group and others. Partner organisations and agencies submitted more than 60 unique comments on the terms of reference and indicator list. This feedback was incorporated in the tool and piloted in Palorinya settlement in Moyo district in mid-March. Following the pilot, a few changes were made and the tool was finalized when data collection began at the beginning of April.

Primary data collection

REACH's field staff carried out primary data collection in up to five locations simultaneously. Each individual team consisted of an assessment officer, senior field officer, or field officer, and a field assistant. The field staff oversaw a group of around ten host community enumerators and ten refugee enumerators, trained by REACH. See annex 2 for a list of exact dates of data collection in each location.

Enumerators collected data using an Open Data Kit (ODK) form through the ODK Collect application on Android smartphones. The forms were uploaded daily and stored on the UNHCR Kobo server to ensure data protection.

Data processing and analysis

REACH field staff reviewed the data daily and noted outliers and inconsistencies in a data checking log. To improve the quality of data being collected, identify errors, and suggest corrections for data cleaning, field staff provided feedback to enumerators through a briefing session before data collection began each day. Through the daily briefing, enumerators were alerted as to how to correct their errors and any missing information was identified during the previous day was filled in. The raw datasets and logs were then reviewed by the assessment officer. After data

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collection was completed, REACH staff, including the assessment officer, senior GIS officer, and assessment manager cleaned the data based on the checking logs and further review, with spatial verification conducted using ArcGIS. The full cleaned dataset is available here: LINK. Data analysis was conducted in R, and SPSS for the AGORA complementary research.

Analysis framework

To align with other REACH facilitated MSNAs being conducted globally, the Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) framework developed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee guided the Uganda JMSNA analysis framework.[50] The overall objective of implementing an analysis framework based on the MIRA Analytical Framework was to identify where humanitarian needs are most severe, and which population groups are most in need of humanitarian assistance. The components of the standard MIRA Analytical Framework that were adapted for the Uganda JMSNA include the humanitarian profile and severity of the crisis. The humanitarian profile, discussed in the introduction of this report, was based on the scope and scale of the crisis, taking into account the drivers of the crisis and primary and secondary effects. The severity of the crisis was assessed based on the conditions of the affected population, taking into account humanitarian needs, vulnerabilities, and risks.

To assess indicators signifying humanitarian needs by sector and vulnerabilities and risks, sector co-leads and technical experts, through the Joint Analysis Task Force (JATF), designed composite indicators and thresholds to categorise households as in need (people in need or PIN) or as vulnerable.[51]

PIN calculation definitions

As part of the joint analysis phase, JATF participants, facilitated by REACH and UNHCR, selected the most important indicators from the JMSNA questionnaire by sector that would illustrate whether a household had humanitarian needs in that sector. From the selected indicators, a composite indicator was defined with the various responses, weighting, and thresholds outlined.

The PIN definition components (key indicators, responses, weighting, and thresholds) were discussed as a group during a JATF meeting, and then finalized by each sector co-lead with support by REACH. Refer to annex 1 for a breakdown of the PIN calculation definitions for each sector that were used to determine if a household was categorised as in need as defined by the set criteria.

In addition to determining the PIN definitions by sector, structural indicators (separate from humanitarian conditions and needs) were identified that could make a household more vulnerable or predispose it to more risks. In the report, there is a breakdown of PIN figures for each sector, as well as households that were categorised as both in need (PIN) and vulnerable. Refer to annex 1 for structural indicators that were used to determine if a household was categorised as vulnerable as defined by the set criteria.

The purpose of the PIN analysis framework is not to minimize the needs of any household or recommend that only PIN households should receive any type of support. Rather, categorisation of “in need” using this framework aims to highlight population groups and areas to be prioritised in light of restricted funding and resources for humanitarian responses globally.

[50] Inter-Agency Standing Committee, “Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment Guidance.” Revision 31 July 2015.
[51] The Joint Analysis Task Force (JATF) was established in Kampala in May 2018 to serve as a technical body to guide the analysis and management of data from the JMSNA. JATF participants included UNHCR sector co-leads, technical experts from partner organisations, REACH staff, UNHCR coordination staff, and UNHCR regional information management staff. The objectives of the JATF included coordinating the analysis of JMSNA data from a cross-sectoral perspective and provide a forum for carrying out in-depth sectoral data analysis and discuss data quality and technical issues. The body met three times as a whole from May to August 2018, and more than 10 times through bilateral meetings during the same period.

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Use of secondary data

REACH compiled secondary data resources through research and recommendations from UNHCR sector co-leads and partner organisations. Sources include the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics, OPM, the Centre for International Earth Science Information Network, and existing sector, location, and population specific needs assessments and planning documents. Secondary data was used to provide background and context for the JMSNA during research design, analysis, and report drafting. Some sources that included data on similar indicators were used to compare with and affirm JMSNA findings. A full list of resources consulted during the secondary data review can be found in the references list.

Limitations and assumptions

During the research design stage, there was no accurate and up-to date population data available for refugee or host community households. In addition, there were limited mapping resources, including accurate satellite imagery showing shelter locations and settlement boundaries. As a result, the sampling methodology was unable to generate exact GPS sample points at specific household locations and enumerators were required to locate the nearest household to each generated point.

The findings are based on self-reported responses and may therefore be subject to bias. Additionally, the survey was conducted at the household-level, meaning some key indicators for certain sectors were not able to be included. For example, some protection indicators such as incidence of sexual and gender based violence were not incorporated as respondents are often reluctant to discuss sensitive topics such as SGBV with enumerators. This type of information is better suited to be assessed through an individual-level survey with trained protection staff.

While the research design and analysis phase of the JMSNA was conducted jointly, the timing of the OPM-UNHCR joint verification exercise inhibited many partners from participating in the primary data collection.[52] The verification process began in March 2018 and is expected to continue through November. During this time, partner staff were consumed with supporting the exercise and therefore were not able to join the training and data collection in the various locations.

Also during research design, it was assumed that REACH could safely access all areas of the country and prepared the sampling methodology as such. During data collection, REACH identified a few areas along the border with South Sudan, namely in Yumbe and Lamwo districts, that were not safely accessible by data collection teams. While REACH still sampled in the sub-counties originally selected, certain randomly generated GPS points along the border were avoided.

Vulnerable Urban Neighborhoods Assessment - Project Methodology (Kampala only)

Geographic coverage

The urban refugee assessment covered nine vulnerable urban neighbourhoods in Kampala. These neighbourhoods were jointly selected by AGORA[53] and its partners, including the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and ACTogether Uganda, and were prioritized based on evidence from secondary data review, field observation, and preliminary interviews with community leaders and aid organisations. The selected neighborhoods combined had acute needs and a low coverage of basic services, a likelihood to be home to large numbers of urban refugees, and are priority areas of intervention for KCCA and aid organisations. The neighbourhoods covered by the assessment include Katwe II, Kansanga, Nakulabye, Kosovo, Mengo, Kisenyi III, Bwaise II, Kazo Angola, and Kawempe I.

[52] UNHCR, "Uganda: Joint Statement on the Progress of the OPM-UNHCR joint biometric refugee verification exercise." 25 June 2018.
[53] AGORA is a joint initiative of ACTED and IMPACT launched in 2016 to provide a predictable capacity to localise aid action and promote efficient, inclusive and integrated local planning, and service delivery in contexts of crisis.

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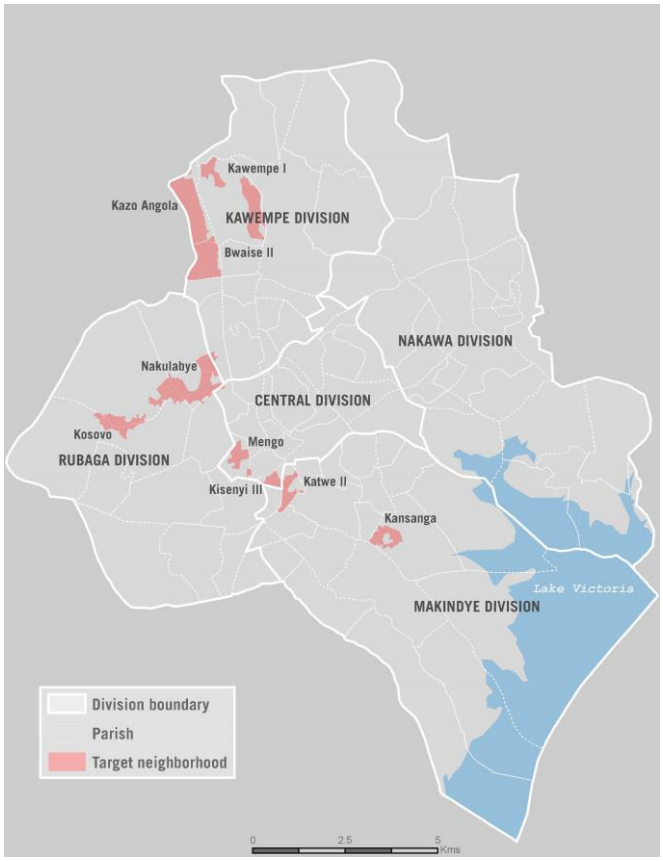
Map 8: Location of the target neighborhoods covered by the AGORA research in Kampala



Research methodology

Data for the urban refugee assessment was collected in five phases through quantitative and qualitative techniques, between February and June 2018. For the purposes of JMSNA report, only findings from the quantitative household-level survey were considered. While the methodology for the quantitative component of the assessment is listed below, please refer to the AGORA report for the full methodology of the assessment.[54]

The quantitative tool and indicators for Kampala differ from those for the refugee settlement and host community district surveys since they were designed to assess urban refugees in slum areas, but key indicators were aligned across the tools to allow for comprehensive analysis in the report.

Within the target vulnerable neighborhoods selected for the research, two sampling methodologies were used for household surveys. First, systematic random sampling was used to sample host community and refugee households alike, and allow statistical accuracy at a 90% confidence interval and 10% margin of error for each neighborhood (95% confidence interval and 3% margin of error overall).

Data from this sampling methodology was collected as part of phase two between 6 and 16 March 2018. A total of 1,344 household (HH) interviews were administered to randomly selected households among the entire resident population, in all neighborhoods, except Kawempe I. The survey results found that refugee households represented a

[54] AGORA, "Understanding the needs of urban refugees and host communities residing in vulnerable urban neighbourhoods of Kampala." July 2018.

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minority of the total population (only 93 refugee household respondents) in the target neighborhoods, and accounted for less than 3% of the resident population in the neighborhoods of Bwaise II, Kazo Angola, and Kosovo.

In order to collect more information about refugees specifically, the same survey was administered to refugee households in the five neighborhoods with the highest proportion of refugees among their residents, namely Katwe II, Kansanga, Mengo, Nakulabye, and Kisenyi III. The neighborhood of Kawempe I was added to this third phase, as it was more likely than the target neighborhoods of Bwaise II and Kazo Angola to host large numbers of refugees. During this phase, conducted between 28 March and 9 April 2018, 622 additional refugee households were identified through a snowballing technique. In total, 704 refugee households were interviewed during the survey, either through the random household survey or the snowballed refugee household survey.

Since both sampling methods were done with probability proportionate to size, surveys were weighted by neighborhood for any aggregation.

Findings from the random household survey are representative of the population residing in the assessed neighborhoods, with statistical accuracy (95% confidence level and 3% margin of error). On one hand, the random household sample allows a representative comparison between host communities and refugees. On the other hand, in some cases where the analysis for the subset of refugees required comparisons between more specific subsets (e.g. income groups or nationalities), the snowballed refugee household sample was used. Findings drawn from this sample are only indicative, given that snowball sampling is a non-probability sampling method.

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FINDINGS

This section of the report presents information on demographics and the main findings of each sector including health and nutrition, WASH, livelihoods, environment and energy, shelter, site planning, and NFIs, protection, education, and food assistance. The results are presented at the national level, drawing out trends in specific regions, districts, and settlements where relevant. The three regions are comprised of the following districts for the purposes of analysis: Midwest (Kiryandongo, Hoima), Northwest (Arua, Adjumani, Koboko, Lobule, Moyo, Yumbe), and Southwest (Isingiro, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge).

Demographics

The JMSNA found that refugee households were more likely to be female headed, from South Sudan, and have a smaller average household size as compared to host community households.

At the national level, there were more female headed households in refugee communities (65%) as compared to host communities (43%). The Northwest region (70%), where most South Sudanese refugees live, had the highest percentage of female headed households among refugees as compared to the Midwest (65%) and Southwest (47%).[55] The Southwest region (55%) had the highest percentage of female headed households among host communities. By district, refugees in Adjumani (84%), Kiryandongo (76%), and Lamwo (75%), where the majority of refugees are South Sudanese, had higher percentages of female headed households as compared with refugees in other districts. Among host communities, households in Isingiro (62%) and Kyegegwa (58%) were more likely to be female headed.

In terms of nationality, 99% of host community households were identified as Ugandan. South Sudanese refugees made up most of refugee survey respondents (78%) and were the majority refugee population group in refugee settlements in the the Northwest region, which borders South Sudan, except for Lobule settlement in Koboko district. Congolese refugees comprised the second largest respondent group (17%) and were the majority refugee population group in the Midwest and Southwest region, which borders DRC, plus Lobule settlement in Koboko district. Rwandan refugee households and Burundian refugee households constituted 2% and 3% respectively, of respondent households. A small number of Sudanese, Kenyan, and Somalian refugee households were also assessed.

The average household size was higher among the host community (7.3 people) at the national level as compared with refugees (6.9). For host community households, the average household size in the Northwest was significantly higher than other regions at 8.3 members per household. The largest average household size for refugees by region was highest in the Midwest region at 7.8 members, where the majority of refugees are Congolese. Host community members in Yumbe (10) and refugees in Kiryandongo (9.3) in particular reported above average household sizes. The JMSNA data found the average household size of both population groups to be considerably larger than other assessments. For example, a recent study on refugee vulnerability published in April 2018 found the average household size for refugees to be four and for host communities to be 4.7.[56] The difference in findings on household size could be attributed to how the survey defined household: the JMSNA defined a household as a group of members who regularly share resources, such as water, food, and living space. The definition of household used in the vulnerability study could not be identified.

To assess overall vulnerability and structural risks of host community and refugee household, indicators such as age, gender, and marital status of the household head (e.g. single, female head of household or child head of household),

[55] For the assessment, the Northwest region consists of six districts (Lamwo, Moyo, Yumbe, Koboko, Arua, Adjumani); the Midwest consists of two districts (Kiryandongo, Hoima); and the Southwest consists of three districts (Isingiro, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge).
[56] Development Pathways, "Analysis of Refugee Vulnerability in Uganda and Recommendations for Improved Targeting of Food Assistance." April 2018.

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lack of working age members, number of household members categorised as unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs) or orphans, and number of household members with a chronic illness or disability were considered.

Figure 5: Indicators, survey questions, criteria, and threshold considered for vulnerability categorisation

Existing vulnerabilities and risks			
Vulnerability Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet protection need**	**Threshold**
HH head is single female	Sex of the respondent (if HH head)	female AND not "married"	If ≥ 1 out of 4 criteria is met
	What is the sex of the head of household (if respondent is not HH head)?		
	What is the marital status of the head of household?		
HH head is child	How old are you (if respondent is HH head)?	If <18	
HH age-dependency ratio	How many household members are aged [males 19-59, females 19-59]?	No working age members of the HH	
HH member suffers from chronic illness, disability, is UASC or orphan	How many members of the household fall into the following categories (chronic illness, disabled, unaccompanied or separated child)?	If ≥ 2	

The JMSNA found that refugee households were more likely to be categorised as vulnerable as compared to host community households, with vulnerability among both population groups driven primarily by having two or more vulnerable members and being headed by single females. At the national level, refugee households were overall more likely to be categorised as vulnerable (59%) compared with 44% of host community households. The highest percentages of both population groups categorised as vulnerable were found in the Northwest (52% of host community, 63% of refugees), as compared to the Midwest and Southwest. By district, Adjumani (69%), Arua (65%), and Koboko (69%) had the highest percentages of vulnerable households for refugees and Lamwo (59%) and Yumbe (56%) had the highest percentages of vulnerable households for host community respondents.

Figure 6: Percentage of households categorised as vulnerable

Percentage of households categorised as vulnerable			
Region	District	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		44%	59%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	48%	63%
	Hoima	36%	58%
Northwest	Adjumani	55%	69%
	Arua	47%	66%
	Koboko	48%	69%
	Lamwo	59%	63%
	Moyo	55%	48%
	Yumbe	56%	63%
Southwest	Isingiro	37%	46%
	Kamwenge	28%	40%
	Kyegegwa	42%	39%

Common vulnerability indicators differed across areas and groups, but overall, the most common indicator driving vulnerability among refugee and host community households was having two or more vulnerable household members, followed by households headed by single females.

Adjumani and Koboko districts were found to have the highest percentages of refugee households categorised as vulnerable. As illustrated in the table below, refugee households in Adjumani have the second highest percentage of single, female (30%) and child headed (2%) households. The second highest percentage of refugee households reported having two or more vulnerable members was found in Arua. Refugees in Koboko had the highest percentage of households with two or more vulnerable members and the highest percentage of single, female headed households, as well as a high percentage of households with no working age members (8%).

The highest proportions of vulnerable host community households were found in Lamwo (59%) and Yumbe (56%). In Lamwo, 49% of host community households reported having two or more vulnerable members, as well as 51% of host community households in Yumbe. The highest proportion of host community households without working-age members was also found in Lamwo (9%). The following sections presenting the JMSNA findings by sector will discuss how these particular indicators could make households already categorised as in need more vulnerable.

Figure 7: Indicators used to categorise households as vulnerable, by district

		Households categorised as vulnerable		Two or more vulnerable members		Single female HoH		No working age members		Child head of household	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		44%	59%	35%	49%	14%	20%	3%	5%	0%	1%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	48%	63%	41%	55%	12%	21%	3%	3%	0%	1%
	Hoima	36%	58%	29%	46%	13%	22%	1%	8%	0%	0%
Northwest	Adjumani	55%	69%	49%	55%	13%	30%	0%	5%	0%	2%
	Arua	47%	66%	38%	56%	15%	21%	4%	6%	1%	1%
	Koboko	48%	69%	38%	58%	13%	39%	1%	9%	0%	1%
	Lamwo	59%	63%	49%	55%	16%	19%	9%	9%	0%	1%
	Moyo	55%	48%	49%	39%	13%	11%	3%	4%	1%	2%
	Yumbe	56%	63%	51%	56%	11%	15%	2%	5%	1%	0%
Southwest	Isingiro	37%	46%	21%	29%	19%	23%	5%	7%	0%	0%
	Kamwenge	28%	40%	20%	28%	13%	23%	4%	2%	0%	0%
	Kyegegwa	42%	39%	34%	22%	19%	21%	6%	11%	0%	1%

While these structural indicators were selected by the protection sector as potentially making a households more vulnerable, there is an alternate thinking about demographics and resiliency. In a July 2018 report on resiliency by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), households with single male household heads, rather than single female household heads or households with both male and female adults, were found to be less resilient. Single male headed households were found to have "lower adaptive capacity, less safety nets, lower expenditures on food and lower dietary diversity."[57]

[57] Food and Agriculture Organisation, "Food security, resilience and well-being: analysis of refugees and host communities in northern Uganda." July 2018.

SECTORAL ANALYSIS

Health and Nutrition

People in need and vulnerable

To determine the percentage of households categorised asin need (PIN) in the health sector, four indicators including ownership of long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets (LLITNs), households using LLITNs, reported challenges accessing health care, and households' reported primary health care provider were considered.

Figure 8: Indicators, survey questions, criteria, and threshold considered for in need categorisation in the health and nutrition sector

PIN Calculation: Health and Nutrition			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet livelihoods need**	**Threshold**
HH using insecticide treated mosquito net	Does your household have an insecticide treated mosquito net?	If "no"	If ≥ 2 out of 4 questions meet criteria
HH using insecticide treated mosquito net	How many family members slept under the net last night?	If >2 members of the household not sleeping under the net	
HH challenges accessing healthcare	What are the main challenges this person had when accessing the healthcare they needed?	If any of the these 6 responses selected: "medical staff refused treatment without any explanation," "unable to reach health facility due to lack of transport or distance," "no treatment available for the medical issue at this facility," "health facility did not accept person's documentation," "health facility did not provide referral to another facility," "the person was turned away due to gender"	
HHs reported primary healthcare provider	Your household most often goes to what type of health facility for treatment or check-up?	If "clinic," "private hospital," or "other"	

Refugee households were more likely to be in need in the health sector, and categorised as in need and vulnerable. At the national level, a higher proportion of refugee households (51%) were categorised as PINs in health as compared to host community households (17%). To highlight a group of households in need in the health sector that may be even more of concern, PIN households that were also categorised as being vulnerable were examined. At the national level, the proportion of refugee PIN households that were also categorised as vulnerable was higher than that of host community households (32% and 8% respectively).

The highest proportion of refugee households categorised as PINs were found in the Midwest (64%). At the district level, the highest proportions of refugee PIN households were found in Kamwenge (71%), Kiryandongo (70%), and Kyegegwa (69%). The highest proportion of refugee households categorised as PINs in the health sector and vulnerable were found in Kiryandongo (47%).

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The highest proportion of host community households categorised as PINs was also found in the Midwest (22%). The districts with the highest proportions of host community households were in Kiryandongo (27%), Lamwo (26%), Arua (23%), and Kyegegwa (23%). It is important to highlight that high proportions of PIN households from both population groups were found in Kiryandongo and Kyegegwa. The highest proportion of host community households categorised as PINs in the health sector and vulnerable were found in Lamwo (19%).

To understand which indicators drove the PIN figures in each area, key health indicators will be examined, as well as indicators contributing to vulnerability for households categorised as both in need and vulnerable.

Figure 9: Percentage of households that were categorised as in need or in need and vulnerable, in the health and nutrition sector

		Percentage of households categorised as PIN in the health sector		Percentage of households categorised as PIN and vulnerable	
Region	**District**	**HC**	**Refugee**	**HC**	**Refugee**
OVERALL		17%	51%	8%	32%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	27%	70%	14%	47%
	Hoima	20%	56%	7%	35%
Northwest	Adjumani	9%	35%	6%	25%
	Arua	23%	56%	11%	39%
	Koboko	13%	48%	6%	35%
	Lamwo	26%	50%	19%	34%
	Moyo	11%	29%	7%	15%
	Yumbe	15%	61%	9%	41%
Southwest	Isingiro	11%	44%	5%	22%
	Kamwenge	7%	71%	2%	27%
	Kyegegwa	23%	69%	11%	28%

Indicators driving vulnerability

The comparatively high proportions of refugee and host community households categorised as in need in the health sector and vulnerable were driven by having two or more vulnerable members and being headed by a single female. The highest percentages of households categorised as PINs and vulnerable were found in Kiryandongo for refugee households and Lamwo for host community households. A little less than half of refugee (40%) households in Kiryandongo reported having two or more vulnerable members and nearly one fifth were headed by single females (17%). Of households that were categorised as being in need in health and vulnerable, 17% of host community households in Lamwo reported having two or more vulnerable members.

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Figure 10: Percentage of households categorised as in need in the health and nutrition sector and vulnerable, with vulnerability by indicator

		Health PIN + vulnerable		Health PIN + two/more vulnerable		Health PIN + single female HoH		Health PIN + no working age		Health PIN + child HoH	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		8%	32%	7%	27%	3%	11%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	14%	47%	14%	40%	3%	17%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Hoima	7%	35%	6%	32%	2%	13%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Northwest	Adjumani	6%	25%	6%	19%	0%	12%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Arua	11%	39%	9%	34%	3%	12%	1%	2%	0%	0%
	Koboko	6%	35%	5%	34%	1%	17%	0%	4%	0%	1%
	Lamwo	19%	34%	17%	31%	5%	9%	2%	5%	0%	0%
	Moyo	7%	15%	6%	14%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%
	Yumbe	9%	41%	8%	37%	1%	10%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Southwest	Isingiro	5%	22%	2%	16%	4%	9%	0%	2%	0%	0%
	Kamwenge	2%	27%	1%	19%	1%	14%	0%	2%	0%	0%
	Kyegegwa	11%	28%	10%	17%	6%	13%	0%	6%	0%	1%

These specific vulnerability indicators contributed to the high percentages of host community households in Lamwo and refugee households in Kiryandongo to be categorised as PIN and vulnerable. Each of these indicators have unique, negative implications for households also categorised as being in need in the health sector. Households with two or more disabled or chronically ill members may have more difficulty accessing health services for a variety of reasons. Lack of transport and inability to walk long distances to reach a health facility could prevent these household members from accessing health services. Depending on the type of disability or chronic illness, this may predispose those members to having other illnesses. Households with orphans, unaccompanied minors, and separated children may also require extra health services, such as psychosocial support, as compared to households without these members. Additionally, having multiple disabled or chronically ill members may reduce the number of individuals working to support the household, meaning less income to spend on costs related to health care and treatment. Households headed by single, females could also be more vulnerable in this way, as they may also have less income to spend on health costs. Additionally, if the single, female household head is working, there may be less time and capacity to take sick members of the household to get health services.

Indicators driving needs

Having more than two household members not sleeping under mosquito nets was the primary driver for the majority of households categorised as in need in the health sector in all regions except for host community households the Southwest. For host community households in the Southwest region, the primary driver for households classified as in need was related to seeking health care at a private facility. The following section explores PIN indicators and other indicators that are relevant to understanding health and nutrition needs across the country.

Lack of long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets (LLITN)

Lack of LLITNs and low usage of the net were important indicators contributing to the classification of households as PINs. At the national level, 11% of host community households reported not having a LLITN compared to 51% of refugee households. Recent LLITNs distribution campaigns conducted by the Ugandan Ministry of Health could explain why a higher percentage of host community households reported owning LLITNs. The ministry distributed 38 million LLITNs to Ugandans across the country including in all refugee hosting districts from February 2017 to March 2018.[58] Meanwhile, the campaign to distribute 849,495 LLITNs to refugee households across the country began on 23

[58] Ugandan Ministry of Health, "Ministry of Health Concludes Mosquito Net Distribution Campaign." 17 March 2018.

June 2018, when data collection was nearly complete.[59] Therefore, the current percentage of refugee households without mosquito nets may have decreased after the time of data collection.

If a household reported that they had a LLITN, they were asked how many household members slept under it during the previous night to measure usage. Refugee respondents reported more household members on average not sleeping under LLITNs than host community households. REACH calculated an average of 2.2 household members in host communities not sleeping under the LLITN during the previous night, compared to an average of 4.8 refugee household members. The average household size differed slightly among population groups, with an average of 6.9 members in refugee households and 7.3 in host community households, meaning the higher average of refugee household members not sleeping under nets is even greater.

As mentioned above, refugee households were overall more likely to not have a LLITN. The highest percentages of refugee households without LLITNs were in Kamwenge (74%), Kyegegwa (72%), and Kiryandongo (66%) districts. The December 2017 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) also found Kyaka II in Kyegegwa as having one of the lowest percentages of LLITN ownership, but with slightly more severe figures. The FSNA data shows that roughly 90% of refugee households in Kyaka II do not have LLITNs, while the MSNA data found 72% of households not to own them.[60]

All newly arrived refugees should receive LLITNs, at a scale of one per every two to three household members, as part of a new arrival NFI kit when they are transferred from the reception or transit facility to their allocated plot. JMSNA findings show that in settlements with many new arrivals, households still reported not having LLITNs, so there may be other indicators contributing to owning LLITNs and using them for their designated purpose. Since January 2018, Kyaka II settlement in Kyegegwa district and Kyangwali settlement in Hoima have received 84,369 new arrivals from DRC.[61] Despite having a high number of new arrivals, 72% of refugees in Kyaka II and 64% of refugees in Kyangwali reported not having a mosquito net. These refugees, and others living in settlements with lower LLITNs ownership may be using distributed nets for other purposes such as materials for shelter or tools for agriculture, among other uses. FGD participants in Palorinya, Kyaka, and Boroli settlements (Moyo, Kyegegwa, Adjumani districts respectively) noted that they used mosquito nets for fishing in the river, building fencing for poultry rearing, or creating ropes to maintain shelters.[62]

Household members sleeping under LLITNs

Among refugee households (49%) that reported having nets, the largest average number of household members reportedly not sleeping under a net was found in Kiryandongo, where an average of eight members per household did not sleep under the net during the night prior to data collection.[63] Following Kiryandongo, the largest average number of household members not sleeping under nets for households that owned them was in Yumbe (average 5.5 members per household), which was the district with the fourth highest percentage of refugee PINs. The same average number of members in refugee households not sleeping under nets was also found in Arua. Hoima was not one of the four districts with highest PINs in health, but also had a large proportion of refugee households without mosquito nets (64%). Refugees in these same districts reported high levels of malaria, which is likely related to lack of LLITNs and low usage. Fifty-six percent of households in Kiryandongo and 55% of households in Kamwenge reported a household member with malaria in the two weeks prior to data collection. Refugees in Adjumani (70%) and Hoima (58%) also reported high percentages of household members with malaria.

[59] Ugandan Ministry of Health, "Press Statement on the Mosquito Net distribution among Refugees in Uganda." 20 June 2018.
[60] UNHCR, "Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements Final Report." October 2017.
[61] UNHCR, "Uganda Refugee Response: DRC Situation." 8 June 2018.
[62] REACH FGDs with refugees Palorinya, Kyaka, and Boroli settlements in July 2018
[63] The JMSNA found refugee households in Kiryandongo to have the largest household size overall, with an average of 9.3 members.

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Figure 11: Percentage of households categorised as in need in the health and nutrition sector, not having a mosquito net, average household members not sleeping under nets (when having a net), and households reporting malaria

		Households categorised as PIN in health		Household with no mosquito net		Average number of household members not sleeping under nets		Households reporting malaria in 2 weeks prior	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		17%	51%	11%	51%	2.2	4.8	37%	49%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	27%	70%	11%	66%	3.3	8.0	52%	56%
	Hoima	20%	56%	16%	64%	2.2	4.4	28%	58%
Northwest	Adjumani	9%	35%	7%	33%	2.0	4.1	63%	70%
	Arua	23%	56%	12%	53%	2.9	5.5	37%	48%
	Koboko	13%	48%	10%	47%	2.8	5.0	27%	42%
	Lamwo	26%	50%	20%	46%	3.5	3.8	55%	39%
	Moyo	11%	29%	9%	28%	1.6	3.1	36%	22%
	Yumbe	15%	61%	12%	60%	2.5	5.5	31%	46%
Southwest	Isingiro	11%	44%	8%	47%	1.1	3.4	30%	42%
	Kamwenge	7%	71%	4%	74%	1.0	4.8	37%	55%
	Kyegegwa	23%	69%	9%	72%	2.1	3.9	37%	46%

Among host communities, the highest proportion of households without LLITNs was in Lamwo (20% compared to the nation-wide figure of 11%), and both Lamwo and Kiryandongo had of the largest average number of household members not sleeping under LLITNs (3.5 household members and 3.3 household members, respectively). In these districts, as well as Adjumani (63%), host community households reported a high prevalence of households that had at least one member with malaria in the previous two weeks (Kiryandongo, 52%, Lamwo, 55%).

Challenges accessing health care

Lack of transport and treatment not available at the health facility were the indicators most commonly driving households to be categorised as in need in health. As outlined by the health sector, six main challenges to accessing health care were identified as most severe and factored into determining if a household had unmet health needs. Out of the 88% of host community respondents and 87% of refugee respondents that reported having at least one member with a health issue in the year preceding data collection, 90% of both population groups sought treatment. Amongst those that sought treatment, 57% of host community households and 52% of refugee households reported difficulty accessing health care. The six most severe challenges identified by the health sector included “medical staff refused treatment without any explanation,” “unable to reach facility due to lack of transport or distance,” “no treatment available for the medical issue at this facility,” “health facility staff did not accept person’s documentation,” “health facility did not provide referral to another facility,” and “the person was turned away due to gender.” Of these responses, lack of transportation (26% of host community, 18% of refugees who reported a health issue, seeking treatment, and having difficulty accessing health care), no treatment available (6% of host community, 11% of refugees from the same subset), and health facility staff refused treatment (3% of host community, 7% of refugees from the same subset) were most common. Beyond the responses contributing to the PIN determination, lack of medicine at the health facility (44% of host community, 55% of refugees from the same subset) and cost of medicine (34% of host community, 20% of refugees from the same subset) were the most commonly cited barriers to treatment for both host community members and refugees, as well as the cost of health care at the facility for host community households (34% from the same subset) only.

At the district level, host communities in Adjumani (38%), Arua (32%), Isingiro (37%), Lamwo (33%), and Moyo (37%) reported high percentages of issues with lack of transport or distance to health facilities. Refugees highlighted this

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challenge less often compared to host communities, but more commonly in Arua (24%), Kyegegwa (24%), and Lamwo (30%). Because some health care facilities are constructed within settlements, refugees may live closer depending on the location and have an easier time accessing the facility. Additionally, some host community populations have expressed dissatisfaction with the government-run health centres so they may choose to seek treatment at facilities run by non-governmental organisations. Through FGDs with host community members conducted in Adjumani district, participants described a lack of nearby health centres and ambulance services, causing some people, including pregnant women, to walk up to five kilometers to get access to health care. Participants from the same sub-county also cited long waiting times because the facility served both host community members and refugees.[64] Many host community households cited cost of medicine and cost of health care, which could provide more motivation to seek treatment at health facilities in the settlement, where there are health workers and drugs available (when in stock).[65]

Challenges related to no treatment available and health care staff refusing service were reported less commonly overall, but highlighted by host community households in Adjumani, Arua, Isingiro, and Lamwo, and refugee hosueholds in Arua, Isingiro, Kiryandongo, Kyegegwa, and Lamwo. Refugee FGD participants in Lamwo cited a lack of treatment available if an illness required different medicine aside from basic paracetamol. Facilities refusing to treat household members and lack of further referral was even less commonly reported, but particularly highlighted in Kyegegwa (refugees), Isingiro (refugees), Lamwo (both communities), and Yumbe (refugees). Refugees in Lamwo also described through FGDs that even when ill people were referred to the district hospital, they were sent there on their own without guidance. FGD participants in Lamwo said that when the district hospital was unable to provide treatment, they were not referred further to the regional or Kampala-based hospital, but rather told to return to Palabek settlement. Issues receiving treatment due to lack of documents was reported higher in Lamwo for refugees than anywhere else. Many host community households in Lamwo cited many of the six identified barriers to accessing health care. Barriers to accessing health care, rather than ownership and usage of LLITNs, likely contributed to the high percentage of the Lamwo host community to be categorised as PINs in health. While barriers to accessing health services was commonly reported among refugees and host community members through FGDs across the country, participants in Lamwo consistently flagged health and nutrition as one of their biggest challenges.

Figure 12: Percentage of households reporting main challenges in accessing health care treatment (of households that needed treatment and sought treatment)

		Households categorised as PIN in health		Lack of transport		Treatment wasn't offered		Facility refused to treat		Lack of further referral		Documentation issue		Gender discrimination	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		17%	51%	26%	18%	6%	11%	3%	7%	1%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	27%	70%	26%	22%	1%	14%	5%	5%	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%
	Hoima	20%	56%	18%	17%	0%	7%	3%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Northwest	Adjumani	9%	35%	38%	22%	12%	10%	1%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%
	Arua	23%	56%	32%	26%	4%	17%	3%	4%	2%	7%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Koboko	13%	48%	21%	20%	14%	6%	1%	4%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	Lamwo	26%	50%	33%	31%	14%	13%	10%	16%	2%	18%	0%	7%	0%	0%
	Moyo	11%	29%	37%	4%	9%	8%	2%	4%	2%	6%	1%	6%	0%	0%
	Yumbe	15%	61%	21%	13%	6%	8%	0%	15%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Southwest	Isingiro	11%	44%	37%	15%	8%	16%	4%	4%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Kamwenge	7%	71%	20%	21%	8%	10%	3%	5%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%
	Kyegegwa	23%	69%	14%	24%	2%	3%	6%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Primary healthcare providers

Accessing health care at a private clinic was responsible for the majority of host community households in the Southwest being categorised as in need. Respondents citing a private health care provider, such as private clinic,

[64] REACH FGDs with host community men (youth) in Adjumani on 13 February 2018 and with host community men (mixed ages) on 31 January 2018.

[65] Economic Policy Research Centre, "Child Poverty and Deprivation in Refugee-Hosting Areas, Evidence from Uganda." 2018.

private hospital, or other, indicated an unmet need in health, as the public health sector should serve these populations. All households reported what type of health care facility they went to in order to get treatment or a check-up, whether or not they reported a health issue in the previous year.

At the national level, 30% of host community households and 46% of refugee households reported seeking treatment at government or non-governmental-run health care centre (HC) III and 32% of host community households and 44% of refugee households at HC II. According to Uganda Ministry of Health guidelines, HC III provides "preventive, promotive, outpatient curative, maternity, inpatient health services and laboratory services," while HC II provides "preventive, promotive and outpatient curative health services, outreach care, and emergency deliveries."[66] Out of the three private options (private clinic, private hospital, and other), most respondent households went to private clinics, with 19% of host community households seeking treatment at private clinics, compared to only 3% of refugees. Both host community households (52%) and refugee households (28%) in Kyegegwa district noted seeking health care at private clinics. In addition, a relatively high percentage of host community members in Hoima (27%), Kamwenge (24%), and Kiryandongo (32%) reported using private clinics.

Figure 13: Percentage of households reporting private, primary health care providers

		Households categorised as PIN in health		Primary health provider: private clinic		Primary health provider: other		Primary health provider: private hospital	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		17%	51%	19%	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	27%	70%	32%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Hoima	20%	56%	27%	4%	1%	0%	2%	0%
Northwest	Adjumani	9%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Arua	23%	56%	16%	5%	0%	2%	2%	0%
	Koboko	13%	48%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	Lamwo	26%	50%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Moyo	11%	29%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Yumbe	15%	61%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Southwest	Isingiro	11%	44%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Kamwenge	7%	71%	24%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Kyegegwa	23%	69%	52%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Other indicators

Beyond indicators used to calculate PINs in the health sector, other key findings include the prevalence of health issues across populations, regions, and districts, as well as access to services, such as services for pregnant and lactating women. Out of the 57% of host community households and 65% of refugee households that reported a health need in the two weeks preceding data collection, malaria was most prevalent in both population groups, with 37% of host community respondents reporting a member with the illness in the two weeks prior to data collection, compared with 49% of refugees.

As discussed above, the Midwest region in particular and districts that reported lower possession and usage of mosquito nets had a higher prevalence of malaria. For other illnesses, diarrhoea, skin infection, and stress were the next most commonly reported issues for both population groups (with respiratory infection cited as often for refugees as stress). Comparing across districts, host community and refugee households in Kiryandongo in particular reported

[66] Ugandan Ministry of Health, "Guidelines for Designation, Establishment and Upgrading of Health Units." 2011.

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a high prevalence of multiple health issues, including malaria, diarrhoea, skin infections, rapid weight loss, stress, minor injuries and hypertension, as compared to other districts.

The JMSNA found diarrhoea in the seven days prior to data collection for children aged five or younger to be most common as compared to adult diarrhoea and child diarrhoea (aged 6 to 18). The findings between population groups were similar: 6% of host community households and 7% of refugee households reported adult diarrhoea in the previous seven days; 8% of host community households and 10% of refugee households reported child diarrhoea in the previous seven days; and 22% of host community households and 26% of refugee households reported young child diarrhoea in the previous seven days. Although the FSNA measured diarrhoea during the previous two weeks rather than one week, the FSNA findings on refugee settlement with the highest prevalence of young child diarrhoea were consistent with the JMSNA results. Both the FSNA and the JMSNA found the highest prevalence of young child diarrhoea in Palabek settlement (40%) in Lamwo district.[67] Following Palabek settlement, the FSNA found the highest percentage of refugee households reporting a young child with diarrhoea in Arua, Kiryandongo, Nakivale, and Palorinya settlements, while the JMSNA results found Kiryandongo (39%), Kyangwali in Hoima district (33%), and Bidibidi in Yumbe district (33%) to have the next highest percentages.

Across the country, a higher proportion of refugee households that had at least one pregnant or lactating woman reported receiving health services than similar host community households. Refugee households reported receiving infant and young child feeding counselling (88%), nutritional supplements (82%), and at least two doses of Fansidar (79%) more commonly than host community households (72%, 65%, 63% respectively). Less than 50% of host community households with pregnant or lactating women reported receiving some of these services in Arua and Kyegegwa.

Figure 14: Households with at least one pregnant and/or lactating woman receiving maternal health related services, by region

	OVERALL		Midwest		Northwest		Southwest	
	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
Households with pregnant/lactating mothers receiving infant/young child feeding counselling	72%	88%	65%	81%	71%	90%	79%	80%
Households with pregnant/lactating mothers receiving iron/folic acid or micronutrient supplements	65%	82%	60%	58%	65%	85%	69%	80%
Households with pregnant/lactating mothers receiving at least 2 doses of fansidar	63%	79%	62%	64%	62%	83%	66%	71%

[67] UNHCR, "Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements Final Report." October 2017.

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WASH

People in need and vulnerable

Three indicators including average amount of water per person per day, household access to soap, and household access to a latrine were used to determine PINs in WASH. A slightly higher proportion of refugee households were categorised as PINs in WASH, but the figures were found to be close across population groups.

Figure 15: Indicators, survey questions, criteria, and threshold considered for in need categorisation in the WASH sector

PIN Calculation: WASH			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet livelihoods need**	**Threshold**
Household members accessing above SPHERE standard of water / person / day (min 15 litre)	Calculate total water per person per day	If < 10 L, OR if between 10-15 L AND no soap OR no latrine, OR if >15 L AND if no soap AND no latrine	
Household access to soap	Do you have soap in your household for handwashing?		
Household using a single private latrine	Does your household have a household latrine specifically for members of this household only?		

Overall, 39% of host community households and 41% of refugee households were categorised as PINs in the WASH sector. By region, the highest proportion of refugees (64%) were categorised as PINs in the Southwest. Among refugees, the highest percentages of PINs were found in Isingiro (65%) and Kamwenge (66%). When examining households that were categorised as PINs and as vulnerable according to the identified criteria, the highest percentages of refugee households were found in Hoima (37%) and Lamwo (33%).

By region, the highest proportion of host community households (44%) were categorised as PINs in the Southwest. At the district level, the highest percentages of host community PINs were found to be in Yumbe (69%), where host community households were almost twice as likely to be considered in need as compared to the national average, and Isingiro (50%).The highest percentages of host community households categorised as PINs in WASH and as vulnerable were in Lamwo (30%) and Yumbe (43%).

Figure 16: Percentage of households categorised as in need in the WASH sector and in need and vulnerable

		Percentage of household categorised as PINs in WASH		Percentage of households categorised as PIN and vulnerable	
Region	**District**	**HC**	**Refugee**	**HC**	**Refugee**
OVERALL		39%	41%	19%	24%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	28%	48%	14%	32%
	Hoima	35%	58%	15%	37%
Northwest	Adjumani	9%	34%	7%	24%
	Arua	33%	37%	17%	25%
	Koboko	48%	37%	20%	25%
	Lamwo	48%	51%	30%	33%
	Moyo	30%	37%	18%	17%
	Yumbe	69%	30%	43%	20%
Southwest	Isingiro	50%	65%	16%	29%
	Kamwenge	40%	66%	14%	30%
	Kyegegwa	41%	52%	19%	22%

To understand which indicators drove the PIN figures in each area, the key WASH indicators will be examined, as well as indicators contributing to vulnerability for households categorised as both in need and vulnerable.

Indicators driving vulnerability

The high proportions of refugee and host community households categorised as in need in health and vulnerable were primarily driven by households having two or more vulnerable members and being headed by a single female. The highest proportion of refugee households that were categorised as PIN in WASH and vulnerable were found in Hoima (37%) and Lamwo (33%), while the highest proportion of host community households was found in Yumbe (43%) and Lamwo (30%).

Figure 17: Percentage of households categorised as in need in the WASH sector and vulnerable, with vulnerability by indicator

		WASH PIN + vulnerable		WASH PIN + two/more vulnerable		WASH PIN + single female HoH		WASH PIN + no working age		WASH PIN + child HoH	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		19%	24%	14%	19%	6%	9%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	14%	32%	13%	30%	2%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Hoima	15%	37%	12%	29%	6%	17%	0%	7%	0%	0%
Northwest	Adjumani	7%	24%	6%	19%	1%	10%	0%	2%	0%	1%
	Arua	17%	25%	14%	21%	5%	9%	2%	2%	0%	0%
	Koboko	20%	25%	16%	23%	5%	14%	0%	5%	0%	0%
	Lamwo	30%	33%	24%	28%	9%	11%	5%	6%	0%	1%
	Moyo	18%	17%	17%	15%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%
	Yumbe	43%	20%	38%	17%	8%	6%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Southwest	Isingiro	16%	29%	6%	19%	11%	14%	2%	5%	0%	0%
	Kamwenge	14%	30%	8%	22%	8%	17%	2%	2%	0%	0%
	Kyegegwa	19%	22%	17%	15%	7%	12%	2%	5%	0%	0%

Among refugee households categorised as in need in WASH and vulnerable, refugees in Hoima district had high percentages of households with vulnerable members, single female heads, and no working age members. In Hoima, 17% were headed by single females, 29% reported two or more vulnerable members, and 7% reported no working age members. Twenty-eight percent of refugee households that were categorised as PIN in WASH and vulnerable reported having two or more vulnerable members and 11% were headed by single females in Lamwo, with 6% having no working age household members.

For households that were categorised as in need in WASH and vulnerable, 24% of host community households in Lamwo reported having two or more vulnerable members, 9% were headed by single females, and 5% reported no working age members. In Yumbe, 38% reported having two or more vulnerable members and 8% were headed by single females.

These specific vulnerability indicators contributed to high percentages of populations in these areas to be categorised as both PINs and vulnerable. Households with disabled or chronically ill members may have less individuals to help collect water, depending on the impairment. These members may also have difficulty constructing important WASH facilities such as latrines. Disabled or chronically ill household members may require more assistance with WASH-related tasks such as using latrines, bathing with soap, or washing laundry. Households with two or more orphans, unaccompanied minors, or separated children may have larger household sizes meaning WASH resources, such as water and soap, are shared among more people than usual. A household that has few or no working age members may struggle to support the household financially, so less resources would be available for WASH items (purchasing water if necessary, soap, latrine construction materials, etc.).

Indicators driving needs

The primary indicator driving both refugee and host community households categorised as in need in the WASH sector was having an average volume of water per person per day that was less than 10 litres. The following section explores PIN indicators and other indicators that are relevant to understanding WASH needs across the country.

Average volume of water per person per day

As one of the indicators determining PIN classification, average volume of water per person per day, based on capacity of water collection devices, reported frequency of collection, total household size, was similar among host community (16.5 litres) and refugee (17.4 litres) respondents at the national level. Overall, 58% of host community

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and 50% of refugee households reported using 15 litres or less per person per day, and 28% of host community and 23% of refugee households reported using 10 litres or less.

By region, the Northwest had the largest average volume of water per person per day for both populations (average 17.5 litres per person per day for host community, 18.7 litres for refugees). The Southwest region had the highest proportion of households from both groups using 15 litres per person per day or less (68% for host community, 74% for refugees) and 10 litres per person per day or less (38% for host community, 49% for refugees).

The average volume of water per person per day figures in Isingiro (13.8 litres, hosts, 12 litres refugees) and Kamwenge districts (14.2, hosts, 12.3 refugees) were low for both population groups. In addition, the average volume of water per person per day for refugees was also low in Kyegegwa (14 litres). The lowest average was found to be among host community households in Yumbe (11.6 litres) and the second lowest average for the same population group was found in Koboko (14.1 litres).

Host community households in Yumbe in particular reported the lowest amount of water overall, which was the key indicator in categorising this population group in this area as PINs as well as refugees in Kamwenge. In one FGD, host community members in Yumbe, who said many boreholes in the community were broken and never repaired, reported waking up as early as 4:30 a.m. in order to collect water from crowded boreholes and far away streams. Participants noted that women were most negatively affected by the water challenges, as they were often the ones collecting water, using it for the home (cooking and cleaning), and suffering from the lack of water for hygiene purposes especially during menstruation.[68]

Data from the recent FSNA illustrates a difference picture about water use and needs across regions. While the JMSNA found an average volume of water per person per day to be highest in the Northwest and lowest in the Southwest region, the FSNA found the highest percentages of households using less than 15 litres of water per person per day in the Northwest (specifically Bidibidi, 65%, and Adjumani settlements, 65%) and the Midwest (specifically Kyaka II, 74%, and Kyangwali, 65%).[69] With the exception of five settlements (Lamwo, Kiryandongo, Kamwenge, Nakivale, and Oruchinga), the JMSNA found slightly lower percentages of refugees across districts using 15 litres or less than the FSNA results found. The variation may be due to the fact that data collection for the JMSNA occurred during the height of rainy season (April to June), as compared to data collection for the FSNA that occurred in October. Additionally, the FSNA noted that "during the emergency response in the Northwest the level of investment in water had increased, [so] it was hoped that access to adequate, safe and clean water would also increase."[70] This suggests that increased water interventions in the Northwest could have contributed to improved access to water for refugees living in the region.

Access to soap

In addition to average volume of water per person per day, access to soap and household latrines was also assessed as part of the PIN determination if a household reported less than 15 litres of water per person per day. While a higher percentage of refugees reported no access to soap, reasons for not using soap and handwashing occasions varied across areas and population groups. At the national level, double the percentage of refugees (48%) compared to host community households (24%) reported no access to soap.

At the regional level, refugees in the Northwest (50%) had the lowest access to soap, which was only slightly higher than 49% of refugee households in the Midwest region that reported having no access. By district, the highest proportions of refugee households that reported having no access to soap were found in Koboko (65%) and Arua (61%) by district.

[68] REACH FGD with women (mixed ages) in Yumbe host community on 6 March, 2018.
[69] UNHCR, "Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements Final Report." October 2017.
[70] UNHCR, "Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements Final Report." October 2017.

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Among host community households, the highest percentage of households without soap was also reported in the Northwest (31%). The highest proportions of host community households without access to soap were in Yumbe (36%) and Arua (35%).

If a household reported not having soap, they were then asked about the reasons why. Overall, 58% of both host community and refugee households reported that soap was too expensive and they could not afford it. Among refugee households in Kiryandongo (49% no access to soap) and Adjumani (35% no access to soap) that reported no access to soap, this was the overwhelming response as to why households did not have soap (86% for Kiryandongo, 87% for Adjumani). Although a high proportion of refugee households in Arua reported not having soap (61% no access to soap), 42% reported using a substitute. During data collection, enumerators noted that using ash as a substitute for soap was common among refugees in this area. Among host community households that did not have soap (21% in Isingiro, 14% in Hoima, and 24% in Kamwenge), high proportions of households in these districts responded that it was not necessary (Isingiro, 39%, Hoima, 38%, and Kamwenge, 22%).

To explore why some households noted that it was not necessary to use soap, hygiene promotion coverage was also analysed. According to the national percentages, 56% of host community households reported receiving a hygiene promotion message in the 30 days preceding data collection, compared to 78% of refugee households. In Hoima, the percentage of households receiving a hygiene promotion message was the lowest in the refugee community (30%) and second lowest in the host community (43%) across all districts, while Isingiro (71%) and Kamwenge (74%) host community households reported closer to the average for hygiene promotion. Kyangwali settlement in Hoima and Kyaka II settlement in Kyegegwa, which have received more than 90,000 Congolese new arrivals since January 2018, were the sites of the recent cholera outbreak in February 2018, where 2,252 cases and 45 deaths were confirmed.[71] In Hoima specifically, lack of knowledge concerning soap use and other hygiene promotion activities in the surrounding host community could have been an influencing factor in the spread of cholera, or could be a risk if another outbreak occurs.

All households were asked about when members of their household washed their hands. At the national level, the highest percentages of refugee (77% after defecating, 76% before eating) and host community households (71% after defecating, 87% before eating) washed their hands after defecating and before eating. In Isingiro and Kamwenge, districts where high percentages of host community respondents who did not have soap reported that it was not necessary, respondents from both population groups reported the lowest percentages of handwashing after defecating (Isingiro: host community 63%, refugees 64%; Kamwenge: host community 56%, refugees 65%). Because the hygiene promotion figures were above average for the host community in Isingiro and near the averages for host community in Kamwenge and refugees in Isingiro (refugees in Kamwenge reported slightly lower percentage of households receiving a hygiene promotion message at 57%), other factors should be explored as to why handwashing after defecating is less commonly practiced in these areas.

Ownership of a single private latrine

Ownership of a single household latrine among both population groups at the national level was high, especially compared to findings from previous assessments. However, when asked separately about which household members lacked access and the reasons why, certain districts stood out for specific reasons, potentially indicating areas and population groups of concern.

Both host community and refugee households reported 79% of households had a single household latrine, where coverage was particularly high (more than 90%) for host community households in Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kyegegwa, Moyo, and for refugees in Yumbe. The figures for single household latrine coverage from the FSNA were markedly

[71] UNHCR, "Bi-Weekly DRC Info-Graph 16-07-18." 16 July 2018.

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lower, with most refugee settlements (aside from Oruchinga) having less than 50% coverage.[72] In particular, the FSNA showed latrine coverage in Kyaka II (19%) and Bidibidi (23%) as especially low, while the JMSNA results found 56% of refugee households in Kyaka II and 91% in Bidibidi reporting that they have a single, household latrine. Data on ownership of a single household latrine was self-reported rather than collected through observation. The discrepancy in findings may be attributed to misunderstanding of "single household latrine" in the JMSNA results, with households potentially reporting access to a household latrine on one plot, that could serve multiple households within the same larger family.

Relating to the PIN figure, the combination of a low average volume of water per person per day, lack of access to soap, and lack household latrines contributed to defining households as PINs, especially in Kamwenge (refugees), Kyegegwa (refugees), and Yumbe (host community).

Figure 18: Average volume of water per person per day, percentage of households owning soap, and percentage of households with a household latrine

		WASH PIN		No access to soap		No single household latrine		Water per person per day	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		39%	41%	24%	48%	12%	13%	16.5	17.4
Midwest	Kiryandongo	28%	48%	23%	49%	2%	13%	16.6	15.6
	Hoima	35%	58%	14%	50%	14%	22%	17.2	17.5
Northwest	Adjumani	9%	34%	21%	35%	12%	20%	21.1	17.5
	Arua	33%	37%	35%	61%	19%	15%	19.9	18.7
	Koboko	48%	37%	20%	65%	5%	11%	14.1	19.3
	Lamwo	48%	51%	25%	59%	17%	14%	16.8	16.5
	Moyo	30%	37%	27%	48%	7%	6%	17.3	18.4
	Yumbe	69%	30%	36%	52%	30%	6%	11.6	19.8
Southwest	Isingiro	50%	65%	21%	37%	3%	11%	13.8	12.0
	Kamwenge	40%	66%	24%	43%	6%	24%	14.2	12.3
	Kyegegwa	41%	52%	14%	42%	2%	28%	16.4	14.0

In terms of access to and using a functioning latrine, 18% of refugee and 13% of host community households at the national level reported that only some members or no members have access. Regionally, refugees across the three regions reported similarly for some members having access or no members having access (18% in the Northwest, 15% in Midwest, 15% in Southwest). Among refugees, the highest percentage of households reporting no members with access to a latrine was in Hoima at 22%.

For host community households, the highest percentages of households reporting that some members had access or no members had access to latrines was found in the Northwest (20%) at the regional level. Fifteen percent of host community households in the Midwest reported the same, as compared to 2% in the Southwest. The highest percentage of host community households that reported no members with access to a latrine was in Yumbe at 29%.

For any respondents who said only some members or no household members had access (18% of refugee households, 13% of host community households overall), the survey then asked about reasons for not being able to access and use latrines. Both population groups (more than 40%) reported that some household members were too young to use, as it is recommended that young children should not use latrines due to safety concerns. For this reason, more than 50% of host community and refugee households cited male and female children as the household members who lacked access to the latrine.

[72] UNHCR, "Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements Final Report." October 2017.

Among refugees, the next two most common responses for why some or all household members did not use latrines were that the latrine was not safe to use (20%) and that the structure was damaged (12%). Among host community households, 16% reported that the structure was damaged and 13% reported that it was not safe to use. For problems accessing and using latrines, certain districts stood out for citing particular reasons highly. In Isingiro, 75% of refugees that reported only some members had access to latrines or none had access, noted that their latrines were not safe to use (e.g. no door or lock) and 47% of the host community cited lack of privacy or no gender separation as the barrier to accessing and using latrines. Through FGDs, refugee women in Oruchinga and Nakivale settlements in Isingiro commonly cited protection concerns, such as SGBV and threats and attacks from other refugees and host community members, as one of their four biggest challenges (across all sectors), which may be related to reasons for not using latrines.[73]

Host community households (33%) in Moyo commonly answered that the latrines were unclean/unhygienic, while 27% of refugees in Kiryandongo said the facilities were overcrowded. Thirty-three percent of host community respondents in Yumbe also cited lack of privacy or no gender separation as a reason for household members not having access or not using latrines. Further research should be conducted to better understand why these specific reasons were cited in some locations more commonly as compared to others.

Other indicators

Several other indicators, including type of main water source, self-reported adequacy of water, and coping mechanisms were not considered as part of the PIN determination, but are important for understanding other WASH-related needs in refugee and host communities. While host community households tended to rely more on potentially unprotected water sources (after boreholes), a higher proportion of refugees cited not having sufficient water for basic needs.

Main water source was not considered as part of the PIN calculation, but it is important to assess access to improved or unprotected water sources for population groups. While boreholes were reported to be the most common main water source for both populations at the national level (40% of host community, 41% of refugees), the next most common sources varied greatly. For refugees, 38% reported accessing water through public taps and then 13% from rainwater tanks. For host community households, the next three most common water sources were surface water (19% of host community, 2% of refugees), unprotected wells (14% of host community, 1% of refugees), and protected springs (9% of host community, 0% of refugees). Following this, 6% of host community households reported using unprotected springs. This could be due to the fact that many WASH interventions in humanitarian responses aim to provide safe and sustainable water supplies near households through building motorized water systems and hand pumps.[74] While there may have been some misunderstanding among enumerators and respondents about the differences between unprotected and protected sources, the general reliance on these sources (surface water, wells, and springs) for host community members suggest that a higher percentage of refugee households have access to protected and clean water sources as compared to host community households. The Economic Policy Research Centre's 2018 study titled "Child Poverty and Deprivation in Refugee-Hosting Areas" found similar results and noted, "these results may in part be explained by the ease with which water infrastructure can be established for settlements compared with geographically dispersed host populations."[75] Host community households in Hoima (38%) and Isingiro (28%) reported especially high usage of surface water as their main water source, which is unprotected. Across all districts, both populations in Isingiro reported the lowest usage of boreholes as their main water source (14% of refugee households and 10% of host community households). Public taps were more commonly used by refugees (64%), while host community households relied heavily on surface water (28%) in Isingiro.

[73] REACH FGDs with women of all ages (youth, mixed ages, elderly) in Nakivale and Oruchinga, November 2017
[74] UNHCR and Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister, "WASH Strategic Operational Framework Uganda Refugee Operations," April/May 2017. See also Box 1 on page 17 (the commonly proposed areas of intervention for WASH) in ReHoPE Support Team, "Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) Stocktake Report." November 2017.
[75] Economic Policy Research Centre, "Child Poverty and Deprivation in Refugee-Hosting Areas, Evidence from Uganda." 2018.

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Self-reported adequacy of water and coping mechanisms was not part of the PIN figure, but relevant to understanding priority needs. Host community (34% said no) and refugee (42% said no) households responded similarly when asked about having adequate water to meet needs during the seven days prior to data collection. If household respondents answered no, they were then asked about coping strategies used to deal with the lack of water. Both population groups most commonly reported reducing hygiene water for hygiene (48% of host community, 58% of refugees), gathering water from a farther water point (49% of both groups), and reducing water for drinking (13% of host community, 19% of refugees) at the national level.

A few of the coping mechanism findings stand out by district. Both population groups in Hoima had high percentages (12% of host community, 15% of refugees) report that they had no coping strategy, although 20% of host community households and 37% of refugee households reported that water was not adequate. In Isingiro, for households that said they did not have adequate water, 32% of refugee households reported using non-drinking water for consumption, compared to 9%, which was the national average figure for refugees. Both population groups in Isingiro also had higher percentages receiving water on credit or borrowing water (15% of host community, 20% of refugees) and spending money usually spent on other things to buy water (20% of host community, 21% of refugees) as coping mechanisms. For reference, the national averages for receiving water on credit or borrowing was 3% for host community and 8% for refugees, while the national averages for spending money on water rather than other items was 8% for host community and 6% of refugees. Through FGDs with refugees in Isingiro, REACH found that water quality was a concern for refugees, as they noted reportedly unclean water with bad smells. Some refugee women reported having to boil and re-boil water from water sources in the settlement using limited charcoal and firewood supplies.[76] Dissatisfaction with the water quality could be a factor driving people to purchase water, when resources are available. Further information should be gathered in Isingiro to understand the reasons why these particular coping mechanisms are more common as compared to the rest of the country.

[76] REACH FGD with women refugees (mixed-ages) in Nakivale on 9 November 2017.

Livelihoods

People in need and vulnerable

The livelihoods PIN was determined based on two indicators including primary livelihoods source and self-reported sufficiency of having enough food for one week. The percentage of refugee households that were classified as in need in the livelihoods sector, as well as in need and vulnerable, was found to be more than three times that of host community households.

Figure 19: Indicators, survey questions, criteria, and threshold considered for in need categorisation in the livelihoods sector

PIN Calculation: Livelihoods			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet livelihoods need**	**Threshold**
HH primary livelihood source in the 30 days prior to data collection	What were your household's primary income sources over the last 30 days?	If "none" OR if listed only one primary livelihoods AND food is not sufficient	
HH accessing sufficient food	Did your household have access to sufficient food for all members in the past 7 days?		

At the national level, 14% of host community households and 51% of refugee households were categorised as PINs in the livelihoods sector. Overall, 7% of host community households and 30% of refugee households were categorised as being in need in the livelihoods sector and vulnerable.

By region, the Northwest (55%) had the highest proportion of households categorised as PINs for refugees. The high proportion of refugee households that were categorised as PINs were found in Moyo (65%) and Yumbe (62%). Two districts had the highest proportions of refugee PINs households that were also categorised as vulnerable: Yumbe (39%) and Arua (37%).

The highest proportion of PINs for host community households was found in the Midwest (17%). The districts with the highest proportions of host community households categorised as PINs were Arua (18%), Hoima (18%), and Koboko (18%). Hoima (10%) and Kiryandongo (11%) had the highest proportions of host community PIN households that were also categorised as vulnerable households.

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Figure 20: Percentage of households that were categorised as in need in the livelihoods sector and as in need and vulnerable

		Percentage of households that were categorised as in need in the livelihoods sector		Percentage of households that were categorised as PIN and vulnerable	
Region	District	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		14%	51%	7%	30%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	16%	34%	11%	20%
	Hoima	18%	43%	10%	25%
Northwest	Adjumani	2%	39%	1%	26%
	Arua	18%	57%	8%	37%
	Koboko	18%	46%	9%	35%
	Lamwo	5%	18%	4%	13%
	Moyo	7%	65%	5%	32%
	Yumbe	11%	62%	7%	39%
Southwest	Isingiro	11%	32%	4%	16%
	Kamwenge	17%	46%	5%	17%
	Kyegegwa	7%	52%	4%	25%

Indicators driving vulnerability

As found in other sectors, the high proportions of households categorised as in need in the livelihoods sector and vulnerable was primarily driven by high percentages of households having two or more vulnerable members and being headed by single females. The highest percentage of households categorised as in need in the livelihoods sector and vulnerable were found for refugee households in Yumbe and Arua, and for host community households in Kiryandongo and Hoima.

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Figure 21: Percentage of households categorised as in need in the livelihoods sector and vulnerable, with vulnerability by indicator

		Livelihoods PIN + vulnerable		Livelihoods PIN + two/more vulnerable		Livelihoods PIN + single female HoH		Livelihoods PIN + no working age		Livelihoods PIN + child HoH	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		7%	30%	5%	24%	3%	10%	1%	3%	0%	0%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	11%	20%	10%	16%	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Hoima	10%	25%	7%	17%	5%	14%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Northwest	Adjumani	1%	26%	1%	21%	0%	11%	0%	3%	0%	1%
	Arua	8%	37%	5%	31%	5%	13%	2%	4%	0%	1%
	Koboko	9%	35%	6%	30%	4%	22%	1%	4%	0%	1%
	Lamwo	4%	13%	2%	12%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%
	Moyo	5%	32%	5%	26%	0%	7%	0%	4%	0%	1%
	Yumbe	7%	39%	7%	35%	1%	10%	1%	3%	0%	0%
Southwest	Isingiro	4%	16%	2%	10%	2%	8%	0%	3%	0%	0%
	Kamwenge	5%	17%	4%	10%	3%	12%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Kyegegwa	4%	25%	3%	16%	2%	10%	0%	8%	0%	1%

For households categorised as in need in the livelihoods sector and as vulnerable, 31% of refugee households in Arua and 35% in Yumbe reported having two or more vulnerable members. In Arua, 13% of refugee households were headed by a single female and 4% were without working-age members

Among host community households that were categorised as PIN in livelihoods and vulnerable, 10% in Kiryandongo and 7% of host community households in Hoima reported having more than two vulnerable members. Additionally, 5% of host community households in Hoima were headed by a single female.

As discussed in relation to vulnerable households in other sectors, households with two or more vulnerable members and single female headed households may have less working abled members, meaning more non-working members to support. Households with these demographics may be more vulnerable in the livelihoods sector, as supporting the household financially could be a greater challenge. Alternatively, a recent FAO study on resiliency found that refugee households headed by a woman or young person were more likely to be entrepreneurial.[77] While single, female headed households could be more vulnerable due to less primary income earners, there is potential for entrepreneurial livelihoods approaches that could be beneficial and more sustainable in the long-term. Additionally, some of these vulnerable household members, including disabled members, vulnerable youth, and single female household heads, are often targeted by livelihoods programming, so they may be more likely to be selected for a vocational training or participation in an income generating activity.

Indicators driving needs

For both refugee and host community households reporting only one primary livelihoods source and no access to sufficient food during the week prior to data collection was the primary driver of households categorised as PIN. For refugee households only, reporting no primary livelihoods source also contributed to a high percentage of PINs. The following section explores PIN indicators and other indicators that are relevant to understanding livelihoods needs across the country.

[77] Food and Agriculture Organisation, "Food security, resilience and well-being: analysis of refugees and host communities in northern Uganda." July 2018.

Primary livelihoods source

An element of the PIN calculation was households reporting their livelihoods source as "none" or only reporting one source and reporting that they had insufficient food in the past week. Across the country, 18% of refugees reported that they had no livelihoods source, while almost all host community households reported having at least one primary livelihoods source. These findings are consistent with those in the FAO study on resiliency, which found that around 14% of refugee report that they have no livelihoods source.[78] The only districts where any percentage of the host community reported having no primary livelihoods were Kamwenge (1%), Lamwo (1%), Moyo (1%), and Yumbe (2%). By district, the highest percentages of refugee households that reported no livelihoods source were in Arua (31%), Moyo (26%), and Yumbe (20%). The reporting of no primary livelihoods source contributed to the higher percentage of refugee PINs in Yumbe and Moyo.

Access to sufficient food

For households that listed only one livelihoods source, self-reported access to sufficient food in the week prior to data collection was examined. Among host communities at the district level, Arua (18%), Hoima (17%), and Koboko (17%) had the highest proportions of households reporting only one livelihoods source and no access to sufficient food for all members during the week prior to data collection. This corresponds to the highest PIN figures for host community households in those districts. For refugee households, Yumbe (42%) and Kamwenge (42%) had the highest proportions of households only reporting one livelihoods source and access to insufficient food. This indicator, combined with households reporting no livelihoods sources, contributed to Yumbe having the second highest percentage of refugee PINs.

Figure 22: Percentage of households reporting no livelihoods source and households reporting one livelihoods source and insufficient food

		Livelihoods PIN		No livelihoods source		One livelihoods source and insufficent food	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		14%	51%	0%	18%	13%	33%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	16%	34%	0%	17%	15%	17%
	Hoima	18%	43%	0%	10%	17%	33%
Northwest	Adjumani	2%	39%	0%	13%	2%	26%
	Arua	18%	57%	0%	31%	18%	26%
	Koboko	18%	46%	0%	6%	18%	40%
	Lamwo	5%	18%	1%	10%	4%	9%
	Moyo	7%	65%	1%	26%	6%	39%
	Yumbe	11%	62%	2%	20%	9%	42%
Southwest	Isingiro	11%	32%	0%	3%	11%	29%
	Kamwenge	17%	46%	1%	4%	16%	42%
	Kyegegwa	7%	52%	0%	17%	7%	35%

Other indicators

Beyond indicators used to calculate the PIN figures, other livelihoods-related indicators were assessed. Indicators such as primary livelihoods source, access to sufficient land for cultivation, reasons for not cultivating, livelihoods

[78] Food and Agriculture Organisation, "Food security, resilience and well-being: analysis of refugees and host communities in northern Uganda." July 2018.

coping mechanisms, and participation in vocational trainings provide a clearer picture of the livelihoods-related situation for both population groups.

The majority of host community households (84%) and refugee households (38%) reported agriculture as one of their primary livelihoods sources, although refugees were half as likely as compared to host community households at the national level.[79] Casual labor (35% of host community, 30% of refugees) and running small businesses (27% of host community, 21% of refugees) were the next two most common livelihoods sources. The major differences in livelihoods source at the national level were between host community and refugee households reporting livestock (16% of host community, 5% of refugees) and remittances (2% of host community, 8% of refugees) for main livelihoods source.

With agriculture as the primary livelihoods source was reported by both population groups, it is relevant to look at access to agricultural land and self-reported land sufficiency. Out of the 91% of host community respondents and 70% of refugee respondents that reported access to land for cultivation during the most recent agricultural season, 73% of refugee households assessed reported that the land was not sufficient to provide food for the entire household, as compared to 39% of host community households. A recent study on refugee vulnerability reported similar findings of 70% of refugees not having sufficient land for cultivation.[80]

Lack of access to agricultural land in Kyaka II for refugees should be investigated further. Danish Refugee Council conducted a recent rapid conflict assessment in Kyaka II and highlighted the reduction of land available to refugee households as a concern and one that could potentially lead to conflict.[81] Until mid-2017, refugees (mostly old cases) in Kyaka II were officially allocated 100 by 50 metre plots by OPM, but also had informal access to several acres. When OPM began preparing for new arrivals from DRC in mid-2017, many old caseload refugee households had to give back their land and they were then re-assigned a new plot at the reduced size of 50 by 50 metres. In January 2018, it became apparent that Kyaka II would continue to receive new arrivals from DRC until the settlement reached its capacity. Therefore, the plot size was further reduced and new arrivals were allocated 30 by 30 metre plots. The recent influx of Congolese refugees and reduction of available land for old cases may be a contributing factor to 50% of refugees in Kyaka reporting no access to agricultural land.

If a household reported having access to agricultural land during the last season (91% of host community, 70% of refugees), but answered no for cultivating (3% of host community, 11% of refugees), it was asked about reasons for not cultivating. Both population groups most commonly cited lack of seeds and lack of tools as reasons for not cultivating. Although weather conditions are presumably the same, almost twice the percentage of refugee households responded that it was a poor cultivating season compared to host community households. Additionally, 12% of refugee households from the above mentioned group cited insecurity as a reason for not cultivating, compared to 2% of host community households.

Whether or not the household reported having a livelihoods source, the survey asked about coping strategies the household used to support itself. The majority of refugee household respondents (38%) reported selling humanitarian aid, while the next most common strategy was relying on humanitarian aid (26%). It was more common for host community households to report spending their savings (41%), selling assets (25%), and borrowing money (24%). Although these coping mechanisms are considered more harmful by the livelihoods sector, reliance on these strategies as opposed to aid implies that host community households may be better off if they have these resources to rely upon.

[79] Respondents could choose multiple livelihoods sources that they considered primary
[80] Development Pathways, “Analysis of Refugee Vulnerability in Uganda and Recommendations for Improved Targeting of Food Assistance.” April 2018.
[81] Danish Refugee Council,”To have peaceful coexistence, people need to have full stomachs”: Rapid Conflict Assessment in Kyaka II Refugee Settlement, Uganda.” May 2018.

The proportion of households that have participated in vocational trainings was similar between population groups: 18% of host community households reported having participated compared to 13% of refugee households. The difference between population groups in participation in community-based savings, loans, or insurance schemes was greater. Host community households were twice as likely to participate in one of these groups at 52%, compared to 25% of refugees. Refugee households' participation in these groups was similar across regions, with 26% of refugees in the Northwest participating, as compared to 24% in the Southwest and 20% in the Midwest. Participation among host community households was more varied across regions: households in the Southwest reported the highest percentage of participation at 64%, as compared to 50% in the Northwest and 41% in the Midwest. While the JMSNA did not assess methods of accessing capital, FAO's forthcoming study on resiliency found that "hosting households mainly count on credit and associations, while refugees count on formal transfers."[82]

[82] Food and Agriculture Organisation, "Food security, resilience and well-being: analysis of refugees and host communities in northern Uganda." July 2018.

Environment and Energy

People in need and vulnerable

As a cross-cutting sector, the environmental indicators as part of the JMSNA were primarily composed of indicators from the livelihoods and shelter, site planning, and NFIs sectors. Four indicators including primary fuel source, access to an improved cook stoves, access to lights, and receiving training in agricultural/farming techniques were considered to calculate the percentage of household categorised as PINs. The environment and energy sector was found to have the highest percentages of households in need across all sectors, with almost equal proportions of host community and refugee households categorised as in need.

Figure 23: Indicators, survey questions, criteria, and threshold considered for in need categorisation in the environment and energy sector

PIN Calculation: Environment and Energy			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet livelihoods need**	**Threshold**
HHs primary fuel source	What is your households primary fuel source?	If "firewood" OR "charcoal"	If ≥ 2 out of 4 questions meet criteria
HH access to sufficient NFIs	Does the household have an improved cooking stove, such as an energy saving stove?	If "no"	
HH access to sufficient NFIs	Do you have access to or own the following items? If yes, for how many?	If "0" for lights/torches	
HH received training in agricultural/farming techniques?	Have any members of your household ever received training in agricultural/farming techniques?	If "no"	

The majority of host community (93%) and refugee households (89%) across the country were categorised as PINs at the national level. In other sectors, there was a greater difference between the proportion of PINs between host community and refugee respondents. The PIN figures in environment and energy indicate an equally great need among both population groups, with a slightly higher percentage of host community households designated as in need. This finding speaks to the lack of funding for environmentally-focused humanitarian and development interventions seeking to address some concerns such as sustainability of energy and light sources, among other issues.[83] As noted in the 2017 Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) stocktake report, "compared with other sectors which have high concentration of partners, natural resources sector seems not to have been prioritized yet by a majority of partners given the high degradation of the environment and its importance to other sectors."[84]

To highlight a group of PINs that may be of most concern, households that were categorised as PINs and vulnerable were identified. At the national level, 52% of refugee households and 41% of host community households met the criteria and thresholds for being determined as PINs and vulnerable.

[83] As seen in Figure 5 "Donor funding per objective" in the "Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) Stocktake Report," designated funding for environmental interventions for refugee populations and refugee hosting populations in Uganda is extremely low, especially when compared to other objectives such as social services, humanitarian, multi-sector, livelihoods, and capacity development. ReHoPE Support Team, "Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) Stocktake Report." November 2017.
[84] ReHoPE Support Team, "Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) Stocktake Report." November 2017.

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For refugee households, the highest proportion of households that were categorised as PINs was found in the Midwest (96%), with the Southwest (95%) and the Northwest (87%) following. Districts with the highest proportions of refugees that were categorised as PINs include Hoima, Kyegegwa, and Moyo, where more than 95% of households were categorised. The highest proportion of refugee households that were categorised as both PINs and vulnerable were found in Arua (60%) and Koboko (59%). Although these two districts had the highest percentages, several others including Hoima, Kiryandongo, and Yumbe, were almost as high.

For host community households, the highest proportion of households that were categorised as PINs was also in the Midwest, but with the Northwest (94%) and the Southwest (89%) following. More than 95% host community respondents in Arua, Hoima, Koboko, and Yumbe met the PIN threshold. Among host community populations, Lamwo (55%) and Yumbe (55%) had the highest percentage of households that were categorised as PINs and vulnerable.

Figure 24: Percentage of households that were categorised as in need in the environment and energy sector and as in need and vulnerable

		Percentage of households categorised as PINs in environment and energy		Percentage of households categorised as PIN and vulnerable	
Region	District	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		93%	89%	41%	52%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	95%	94%	45%	58%
	Hoima	97%	99%	34%	58%
Northwest	Adjumani	77%	75%	43%	51%
	Arua	97%	91%	46%	60%
	Koboko	98%	83%	46%	59%
	Lamwo	93%	79%	55%	50%
	Moyo	87%	98%	49%	48%
	Yumbe	98%	87%	55%	56%
Southwest	Isingiro	91%	95%	33%	45%
	Kamwenge	84%	94%	23%	38%
	Kyegegwa	94%	97%	41%	38%

Indicators driving vulnerability

As for the other sectors, most households that were categorised as in need in the environment and energy sector and vulnerable reported high percentages of households with two or more vulnerable members and single female headed households. The highest percentages of host community households categorised as PIN and vulnerable were found in Yumbe and Lamwo, while the highest percentages of refugee households were found in Arua and Koboko.

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Figure 25: Percentage of households categorised as in need in the environment and energy sector and vulnerable, with vulnerability by indicator

		Environment PIN + vulnerable		Environment PIN + two/more vulnerable		Environment PIN + single female HoH		Environment PIN + no working age		Environment PIN + child HoH	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		41%	52%	33%	43%	13%	18%	3%	5%	0%	1%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	45%	58%	39%	50%	12%	20%	2%	2%	0%	1%
	Hoima	34%	58%	27%	46%	13%	23%	1%	8%	0%	0%
Northwest	Adjumani	43%	51%	38%	41%	9%	22%	0%	5%	0%	1%
	Arua	46%	60%	37%	51%	14%	19%	4%	5%	1%	1%
	Koboko	46%	59%	36%	52%	13%	33%	1%	8%	0%	1%
	Lamwo	55%	50%	46%	44%	15%	16%	8%	8%	0%	1%
	Moyo	49%	48%	44%	39%	12%	11%	2%	4%	1%	2%
	Yumbe	55%	56%	50%	50%	10%	15%	2%	5%	1%	0%
Southwest	Isingiro	33%	45%	19%	28%	17%	23%	5%	7%	0%	0%
	Kamwenge	23%	38%	16%	27%	10%	22%	3%	2%	0%	0%
	Kyegegwa	41%	38%	34%	21%	19%	21%	5%	11%	0%	1%

Of households that were categorised as in need in the environment and energy sector and as vulnerable, 46% of host community households in Lamwo and 50% of host community households in Yumbe reported having two or more vulnerable members. Additionally, 8% of host community households in Lamwo reported having no working aged members.

For refugees categorised as PIN and vulnerable, 51% of refugee households in Arua and 52% of refugee households in Koboko reported having two or more vulnerable members. Additionally, refugee households in Koboko reported 33% were headed by single females and 8% had no working age members.

Indicators driving needs

Primary fuel source was the major indicator driving the majority of refugee and host community households categorised as PIN. Due to the fact that nearly 100% of refugee and host community households reported using firewood or charcoal as their primary fuel source, this was automatically one of two criteria met, in terms of PIN indicators, for households to be categorised as in need.

Because such a high proportion of households across all districts were categorised as PINs in environment and energy, it is useful to examine the districts that had lower percentages of PIN, such as Adjumani, in order to understand why. Adjumani had the lowest percentage of PINs for both population groups (77% for host community, 75% for refugees), and Lamwo (79%) also had a below average percentage of refugee households categorised as PINs.

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Figure 26: Percentage of households categorised as in need in the environment and energy sector, by PIN indicator

		Households categorised as PIN in environment		Main fuel source: firewood		Main fuel source: charcoal		Households with improved cook stove		Households with at least one light source		Households that have participated in agricultural training	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		93%	89%	93%	93%	7%	7%	20%	45%	83%	56%	27%	33%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	95%	94%	99%	78%	1%	22%	11%	24%	82%	51%	37%	21%
	Hoima	97%	99%	93%	90%	7%	10%	22%	26%	84%	62%	22%	10%
Northwest	Adjumani	77%	75%	89%	87%	11%	12%	69%	73%	87%	54%	38%	48%
	Arua	97%	91%	96%	98%	4%	2%	6%	29%	79%	69%	22%	40%
	Koboko	98%	83%	82%	100%	18%	0%	11%	51%	85%	39%	25%	92%
	Lamwo	93%	79%	97%	99%	3%	1%	22%	38%	46%	86%	58%	54%
	Moyo	87%	98%	76%	99%	24%	1%	60%	46%	87%	39%	24%	13%
	Yumbe	98%	87%	95%	97%	4%	3%	6%	54%	77%	50%	17%	42%
Southwest	Isingiro	91%	95%	85%	83%	13%	17%	22%	27%	97%	52%	23%	24%
	Kamwenge	84%	94%	95%	90%	5%	10%	21%	38%	89%	73%	38%	16%
	Kyegegwa	94%	97%	99%	87%	1%	13%	23%	31%	84%	66%	23%	7%

Ownership of improved cook stove

The highest percentage of both refugee (73%) and host community (69%) households reported to have improved cook stoves in Adjumani compared to the national average percentages for refugee (45%) and host community respondents (20%). Overall, refugees were found to be almost twice as likely to own an improved cook stove than host community households. This finding may be related to the fact that NFI distributions, including improved cook stoves, are more common in humanitarian interventions for refugees, and there may not be similar distribution programs in host communities. Other interventions have focused on stove construction training of artisans, which also promotes building energy-saving stoves. It is important to note that the survey asked respondents about ownership rather than use of improved cook stoves; further research could focus on use of stoves as another method of assessment.

Participation in agricultural/farming training

Additionally, the two districts that had the highest proportion of households from both population groups that had participated in an agricultural/farming training were Lamwo (58% of host community, 54% of refugees) and Adjumani (39% of host community, 48% of refugees). Lobule settlement in Koboko had the highest percentage of refugee participants in a training at 92%, but only 25% of the host community had participated. A relatively low percentage of host community (27%) and refugee (33%) households had participated in an agricultural/farming training across the country. Less than 15% of refugees in Moyo (13%), Hoima (10%), and Kyegegwa (7%) had participated in a training, and less than 25% of host community households in Arua (22%), Hoima (22%), and Yumbe (17%).

Access to light sources

The average number of light sources per household was low across the country in both population groups, but the average number of lights for refugee households was half of that for host community households. On average, host community households owned 1.5 light sources per household and refugees owned 0.7 per household. Host community households in Lamwo had the least number of light sources among host communities with an average of 0.6 average per household, while refugees in the same district reported the highest number of light sources among refugees with an average of one light source per household. Refugees in Koboko (0.5 average per household) and Moyo (0.5 average per household) reported the lowest number of light sources among refugees.

The findings for access to light sources was also calculated to show the percentage of households with at least one light source. At the national level, 83% of host community households compared with 56% of refugee households had at least one light source. Similar to the low figures for average number of light sources per household, refugee

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households in Koboko and Moyo had the lowest percentages of households with at least one light source (39% for both). Host community households in Lamwo also had the lowest percentage with at least one light source (46%).

Main fuel source

The other indicator factored into the PIN calculation was main fuel source. The majority of host community and refugee respondents reported using firewood as their main fuel source (around 95%), while the use of liquid fuel (kerosene) was identified as the only sustainable option. Only a small percentage of host community households (2%) in Isingiro reported using fuel, compared to none in the rest of the districts. The fact that nearly 100% of both population groups use firewood or charcoal contributes to the high percentage of PINs overall in the environment and energy sector.

Higher ownership of energy-saving stoves and past participation in agricultural/farming training, rather than primary fuel source and access to light sources, were important indicators in the reduced percentage of PINs in environment and energy in Adjumani. In Lamwo, participation in an agricultural/farming training and access to light sources (average one per household compared to the national refugee average of .7 per household) contributed to a lower than average percentage of PINs for refugees.

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Shelter, Site Planning, and NFIs

People in need and vulnerable

For this sector, three groupings of indicators for each component (shelter, site planning, and NFIs) were assessed to identify households as PINs in the sector. Shelter type, households sharing shelters with other families, and incidences of shelters flooding and leaking was considered, as well as ownership of certain NFIs (jerry cans, sleeping mats and mattresses, tarpaulins, and light sources). In terms of site planning indicators, the PIN definition considered access to a market by walking and access to agricultural land. Taking these three groupings of indicators into consideration, 58% of refugee and 29% of host community households assessed were categorised as PINs in shelter, site planning, and NFIs sector at the national level. Fourteen percent of host community households and 35% of refugee households were categorised as PINs in shelter, site planning, and NFIs as well as vulnerable.

Figure 27: Indicators, survey questions, criteria, and threshold for in need categorisation in the shelter, site planning, and NFIs sector

PIN Calculation: Shelter, Site Planning, and NFIs				
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet livelihoods need**	**Weight**	**Threshold**
HH access to sufficient NFIs	Do you have access to or own the following items? If yes, for how many?	If "number of jerry cans" = 0, if "number of sleeping mats" = 0 AND "number of sleeping mattresses" = 0, if "number of tarpaulins" = 0, if "number of torches" = 0	N/A	If respondent answers "0" for at least 2 of 4 sets of NFIs, then has unmet shelter needs
HH sharing shelter with other families	How many families, including yours, share your shelter?	If >1	2 pt	Respondent must have ≥ 2 pts out of the 5 questions to have unmet shelter needs
HH shelter type	What is the type of shelter for the household?	If "no shelter," "makeshift shelter," OR "emergency tent"		
HH reporting shelter flooding in the past year	Has this shelter experienced flooding in the past year?	If "yes"	1 pt	
HHs reporting shelter leakage during rains	Is your shelter prone to leaking when it rains?	If "yes"		
Household using a single private latrine	Does your household have a household latrine specifically for members of this household only?	If "no"	1 pt	
HH having access to a market within walking distance	Is there a market within walking distance from your household?	If "no"	1 pt	Respondent must have 2 pts out of the 2 questions to have unmet shelter needs
HH access to sufficient land in the most recent agricultural season	Was the agricultural land your household accessed in most recent harvest/agricultural season sufficient to provide food for your entire household?	If "no"		

By region, refugee households in the Midwest constituted the highest proportion of PINs at 66%, followed by refugee households in the Northwest (59%) and the Southwest (53%). The highest proportion of refugee households categorised as PINs in shelter, site planning, and NFIs were found in Koboko (83%) and Kiryandongo (68%). For refugee households categorised as both PINs and vulnerable, the highest proportions were also found in Koboko (58%) and Kiryandongo (44%), the same districts with the highest proportion of PINs.

By region, the highest proportion of host community households that were categorised as PINs was found in the Northwest (39%), as compared to 26% of host community households in the Midwest and only 15% of host

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community households in the Southwest categorised as in need in the shelter, site planning, and NFIs sector The highest proportions of host community households categorised as PINs were found in Lamwo (51%) and Arua (44%). The highest proportions of host community households categorised as both PINs and vulnerable were found in Lamwo (33%) and Yumbe (24%).

Figure 28: Percentage of households categorised as in need in the shelter, site planning, and NFIs sector and as in need and vulnerable

		Percentage of households categorised as PINs in shelter, site planning, and NFIs		Percentage of households categorised as PIN and vulnerable	
Region	**District**	**HC**	**Refugee**	**HC**	**Refugee**
OVERALL		29%	58%	14%	35%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	25%	68%	12%	44%
	Hoima	27%	63%	13%	42%
Northwest	Adjumani	24%	49%	15%	34%
	Arua	44%	62%	20%	40%
	Koboko	25%	83%	12%	58%
	Lamwo	51%	49%	33%	29%
	Moyo	32%	62%	19%	29%
	Yumbe	38%	62%	24%	40%
Southwest	Isingiro	9%	47%	5%	25%
	Kamwenge	19%	60%	6%	27%
	Kyegegwa	19%	54%	10%	22%

Indicators driving vulnerability

As mentioned above, the highest percentages of households categorised as PIN and vulnerable was found in Kiryandongo and Koboko for refugees, and Lamwo and Yumbe for the host community.

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Figure 29: Percentage of households categorised as in need and vulnerable in the shelter, site planning, and NFIs sector, with vulnerability by indicator

		Shelter, site, NFI PIN + vulnerable		Shelter, site, NFI PIN + two/more vulnerable		Shelter, site, NFIt PIN + single female HoH		Shelter, site, NFI PIN + no working age		Shelter, site, NFI + child HoH	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		14%	35%	12%	29%	5%	13%	1%	4%	0%	0%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	12%	44%	10%	38%	4%	16%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Hoima	13%	42%	11%	31%	5%	18%	0%	8%	0%	0%
Northwest	Adjumani	15%	34%	14%	28%	4%	15%	0%	3%	0%	1%
	Arua	20%	40%	17%	34%	7%	14%	1%	4%	0%	0%
	Koboko	12%	58%	11%	49%	2%	33%	0%	8%	0%	1%
	Lamwo	33%	29%	26%	26%	11%	13%	6%	6%	0%	1%
	Moyo	19%	29%	18%	24%	5%	7%	1%	2%	0%	1%
	Yumbe	24%	40%	21%	35%	5%	11%	1%	3%	0%	0%
Southwest	Isingiro	5%	25%	2%	13%	3%	12%	0%	5%	0%	0%
	Kamwenge	6%	27%	3%	22%	3%	14%	1%	1%	0%	0%
	Kyegegwa	10%	22%	9%	10%	3%	14%	1%	10%	0%	0%

Of refugee households that were categorised as in need in shelter, site planning, and NFIs, and as vulnerable, 38% in Kiryandongo and 49% in Koboko reported having two or more vulnerable members. The percentages of female headed households were also high, with 16% in Kiryandongo and 33% in Koboko. Additionally, 8% of refugee households in t in Koboko reported having no working age members.

Of host community households categorised as in need and vulnerable, 26% of host community households in Lamwo and 21% of host community households in Yumbe reported having two or more vulnerable members. Additionally, 6% of host community households in Lamwo reported no working age members.

These demographic indicators could compound a household's needs in the shelter, site planning, and NFI sector and make it more vulnerable as compared to other households in need in the sector. For example, a household with multiple disabled or chronically ill members may inhibit the construction and maintenance of a household shelter. The same reasons for other sectors related to less household members working and earning money could make a household more vulnerable in shelter, site planning, and NFIs if a household had less resources to purchase items relevant to the sector.

Indications driving needs

For refugee households, incidence of shelter leaking was the primary indicator driving households to be classified as in need, whereas not having access to a market within walking distance drove the PIN figures for host community households. The following section explores PIN indicators and other indicators that are relevant to understanding shelter, site planning, and NFIs needs across the country.

Shelter type[85]

Relating to the shelter component, the majority of both population groups reported living in a mud brick or tukul shelter (81% of host community, 82% of refugees). The second most common shelter type for host community households was a concrete brick structure (18%), whereas the second most common type for refugees was a makeshift/emergency tent (16%). The districts with refugee settlements receiving new arrivals had higher percentages of households with temporary shelter types, such as emergency tents. Emergency shelter kits are often distributed to

[85] The JMSNA survey asked about shelter type by providing eight options: makeshift shelter, emergency tent, tukul, mud brick, concrete brick, none, other, and no answer. Due to the likely conflation of shelter types by enumerators and respondents, the findings are reported in terms of temporary (makeshift shelter, emergency tent) and permanent (tukul, mud brick, and concrete brick) shelter types.

new arrival households when they receive their allocated plot and move there from the reception centre. For example, the highest percentages of temporary shelter types for refugees were reported in Hoima (38%), Moyo (33%), Kyegegwa (31%), Arua (24%), and Lamwo (24%), all districts with settlements that are still receiving new arrivals, although none of these districts had the highest percentage of PINs in the shelter, site planning, and NFIs sector.

Low percentages of households reported having no shelter. It is important to note that the sampling methodology for the assessment was based on finding households nearest to randomly generated GPS points, usually in identifiable shelters, meaning that it was unlikely to survey households without a shelter. Further research should be conducted to get an accurate assessment of the percentage of households living without any shelter.

Shelter leaking and flooding

Despite shelter type, areas with high percentages of households living in temporary shelters did not fully correspond to households that experience the most leaking. Refugees in Arua, where 24% reported having a temporary shelter, reported a high percentage of temporary shelters and incidences of leaking (79%) when it rains. However, other districts where a higher percentage of refugees reported living in permanent shelters reported high incidences of shelter leaking. In Koboko, where 97% of refugee households reported living in a mud brick or tukul shelter reported the highest incidence of shelter leaking at 87%, and Yumbe, where 87% of refugee households reported living in a mud brick or tukul shelter, reported shelter leaking at 77%. Although not necessarily related to shelter type and more dependent on settlement location and topography, the highest percentage of refugee households reporting flooding was in Koboko (54%), Lamwo (42%), and Kamwenge (33%). Incidence of shelter leaking and flooding was a driving indicator in Koboko district having a high percentage of refugee PINs in shelter, site planning, and NFIs.

Across host communities, Arua (60%), Lamwo (60%), and Yumbe (55%) had the highest percentage of reported shelter leaking. Host community households in Arua also reported the highest incidence of flooding at 21%, compared to the national host community average of 14%. Shelter leaking and flooding was an influential factor in classifying a high percentage of host community households as PINs in Arua.

Families sharing shelters

The average number of families sharing a single household's shelter was equal across population groups at 1.1 average families per shelter. Lobule settlement in Koboko district was the only location where the figure was above the national average at 1.2 average families per shelter. In Lobule, 12% of refugee households reported sharing one shelter with more than one family.

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Figure 30: Percentage of households experiencing leaking, flooding, having temporary or no shelter, and sharing shelter with more than one family

		Households categorised as PIN in shelter, site, and NFIs		Shelter leaking		Shelter flooding		Shelter type: temporary		Shelter type: none		Shelter sharing with more than 1 family	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		29%	58%	36%	73%	14%	24%	1%	16%	0%	0%	4%	5%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	25%	68%	42%	60%	19%	29%	0%	10%	0%	0%	6%	7%
	Hoima	27%	63%	29%	60%	15%	19%	0%	38%	0%	1%	4%	2%
Northwest	Adjumani	24%	49%	34%	68%	15%	16%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	6%
	Arua	44%	62%	60%	79%	21%	21%	0%	24%	0%	0%	4%	6%
	Koboko	25%	83%	47%	87%	15%	54%	0%	3%	0%	0%	2%	12%
	Lamwo	51%	49%	60%	59%	13%	42%	0%	24%	0%	0%	3%	2%
	Moyo	32%	62%	38%	70%	17%	29%	0%	33%	0%	0%	9%	3%
	Yumbe	38%	62%	55%	77%	5%	28%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Southwest	Isingiro	9%	47%	14%	74%	9%	20%	0%	3%	0%	0%	7%	3%
	Kamwenge	19%	60%	16%	74%	10%	33%	0%	23%	0%	0%	3%	3%
	Kyegegwa	19%	54%	13%	66%	7%	16%	0%	31%	0%	0%	9%	1%

Access to markets within walking distance and sufficient agricultural land

Concerning site planning and access to markets and land, two components were examined: access to a market within walking distance and access to sufficient agricultural land during the most recent harvest. Overall, a higher percentage of refugees reported access to a market within walking distance (79%) compared to host community respondents (67%). For host communities, Adjumani (41%) and Moyo (40%) had the lowest percentages of households within walking distance of a market, while Hoima (54%) and Lamwo (57%) had the lowest for refugees. In terms of having sufficient agricultural land to provide food for the entire household, the highest percentage among host communities reported not having sufficient land in Arua (56%), Isingiro (48%), and Koboko (46%), and Moyo (86%) and Lamwo (81%) for refugee households.

Figure 31: Percentage of households with access to markets within walking distance and insufficient access to agricultural land for cultivation

		Households categorised as PIN in shelter, site, and NFIs		Access to market within walking distance		Insufficient access to agricultural land for cultivation	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		29%	58%	67%	79%	39%	73%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	25%	68%	51%	66%	31%	52%
	Hoima	27%	63%	68%	54%	34%	72%
Northwest	Adjumani	24%	49%	41%	95%	21%	68%
	Arua	44%	62%	78%	76%	56%	78%
	Koboko	25%	83%	80%	89%	46%	79%
	Lamwo	51%	49%	51%	57%	25%	81%
	Moyo	32%	62%	40%	88%	33%	86%
	Yumbe	38%	62%	55%	84%	42%	73%
Southwest	Isingiro	9%	47%	69%	64%	48%	76%
	Kamwenge	19%	60%	79%	66%	33%	57%
	Kyegegwa	19%	54%	80%	76%	24%	75%

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Access to sufficient NFIs

The final component of the PIN figure for shelter, site planning, and NFIs assessed ownership of certain NFI items including jerry cans, mattresses and sleeping mats, light sources, and tarpaulins. First, the percentage of households having at least one NFI by type of item was assessed. The percentage of households having at least one jerry can was almost equal between refugee (96%) and host community households (99%), and the same was found for buckets (43% for refugees, 45% for host community). At the national level, a higher percentage of host community households had at least one NFI item in the following categories: mattress or sleeping mat (98% for host community, 87% for refugee), light sources (83% for host community, 56% for refugee), and pots (54% for host community, 42% for refugees). Tarpaulin was the only NFI item that a higher percentage of refugee households reported having at least one of (46% for refugees, 26% for host community). Forty-six percent of refugee households reported having at least tarpaulin as compared to 26% of host community households. Tarpaulin is a commonly distributed in NFI or shelter kits in refugee settlements, which is why it is expected that refugee households would own more as compared with host community households.

In all four NFI item categories, refugee households in Koboko reported among the lowest numbers for ownership of each item. In three of the four NFI item categories, host community households reported among the lowest numbers. Ownership of NFIs, in combination with the other PIN indicators, drove a high percentage of host community households in Lamwo and refugee households in Koboko to be categorised as PINs. Other districts that had low averages for NFIs in more than one category were Isingiro (host community) and Kamwenge (host community and refugees).

Figure 32: Average number of NFI items per household by type of NFI

		Households categorised as PIN in shelter, site, and NFIs		Average number of jerry cans per household		Average number of mattresses and sleeping mats per household		Average number of torches/light sources per household		Average number of tarpaulins per household	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		29%	58%	4.1	3.3	4.4	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.6
Midwest	Kiryandongo	25%	68%	4.7	4.1	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.7
	Hoima	27%	63%	4.4	3.0	4.3	2.5	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.3
Northwest	Adjumani	24%	49%	4.5	3.6	3.7	2.8	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.5
	Arua	44%	62%	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.7
	Koboko	25%	83%	4.3	2.6	4.5	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.2
	Lamwo	51%	49%	3.2	3.8	2.7	2.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.5
	Moyo	32%	62%	5.4	3.4	5.0	4.4	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.8
	Yumbe	38%	62%	4.6	3.1	4.5	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.6
Southwest	Isingiro	9%	47%	3.3	3.2	4.9	2.7	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.4
	Kamwenge	19%	60%	3.1	2.5	5.3	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.8
	Kyegegwa	19%	54%	3.5	2.8	5.2	2.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.1

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Protection

People in need and vulnerable

Four indicators were included in determining if households were in need in the protection sector. The PIN determination included households reporting children experiencing violence, abuse or exploitation, self-rating of the safety and security of the household's current location, access to sanitary pads for women, and planned reunifications for unaccompanied or separated children in the next three months.

Figure 33: Indicators, survey questions, criteria, and threshold considered for in need categorisation in the protection sector

PIN Calculation: Protection			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet protection need**	**Threshold**
Child violence in location	Have any of the children in your household experiences violence, abuse, or exploitation in your current location?	If "yes"	If ≥ 2 out of 4 questions meet criteria
HH security in location	How would you rate the safety and security of your household in your current location?	If "poor" or "very poor"	
HH access to sufficient NFIs	Do the females in your household currently have access to sanitary pads?	If "no"	
UASC reunification	How many of the unaccompanied or separated children are planned to be reunified with their parents in the next three months?	If 1 or more UASCs do not have planned reunification in next 3 months	

Almost equal proportions of host community (66%) households and refugee (67%) households were categorised as PINs in protection. To highlight areas where a higher percentage of households may be of concern, households who were categorised as PINs and vulnerable can be examined. At the national level, 34% of host community households and 45% of refugee households were labeled as in need in protection and vulnerable based on the previously identified criteria.

The figures for refugee households categorised as in need in protection by region were similar: 68% of refugee households in the Northwest, 66% of refugee households in the Southwest, and 62% of refugees in the Midwest were categorised as PINs. The districts with the highest percentages of refugee households categorised as PINs include Lamwo (81%), Moyo (79%), and Kamwenge (75%). For refugee households categorised as both PINs and vulnerable, the highest percentages were found in Lamwo (54%), Arua (53%), and Kiryandongo (50%).

The figures for host community households categorised as PINs in protection are also similar across regions: 69% of host community households in the Northwest, 66% of households in the Midwest, and 62% of households in the Southwest were categorised as PINs. The highest percentages of PINs in the host community were found in Yumbe (84%), Kiryandongo (82%), Lamwo (77%), and Isingiro (77%). The highest percentages of host community households categorised as PINs and vulnerable were found in Lamwo (52%) and Yumbe (49%).

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Figure 34: Percentage of households categorised as in need in the protection and as in need and vulnerable

		Percentage of households categorised as PIN in protection		Percentage of households categorised as PIN and vulnerable	
Region	**District**	**HC**	**Refugee**	**HC**	**Refugee**
OVERALL		66%	67%	34%	45%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	82%	64%	43%	50%
	Hoima	60%	60%	28%	42%
Northwest	Adjumani	37%	61%	27%	46%
	Arua	70%	70%	35%	53%
	Koboko	64%	48%	34%	36%
	Lamwo	77%	81%	52%	54%
	Moyo	68%	79%	41%	42%
	Yumbe	84%	67%	49%	48%
Southwest	Isingiro	77%	58%	34%	31%
	Kamwenge	44%	75%	17%	30%
	Kyegegwa	66%	72%	35%	32%

Indicators driving vulnerability

As found in the other sectors, the major indicators driving vulnerability for households categorised as PIN and vulnerable was having two or more vulnerable household members and being headed by a single female. For refugee households categorised as both PINs and vulnerable, the highest percentages were found in Lamwo (54%), Arua (53%), and Kiryandongo (50%), and for host community households, the highest percentages were found in Lamwo (52%) and Yumbe (49%).

Figure 35: Households categorised as in need in the protection sector and vulnerable, by vulnerability indicator

		Protection PIN + vulnerable		Protection PIN + two/more vulnerable		Protection PIN + single female HoH		Protection PIN + no working age		Protection + child HoH	
		HC	**Refugee**	**HC**	**Refugee**	**HC**	**Refugee**	**HC**	**Refugee**	**HC**	**Refugee**
OVERALL		34%	45%	28%	38%	11%	14%	3%	5%	0%	1%
Midwest	**Kiryandongo**	43%	50%	38%	45%	11%	15%	2%	0%	0%	1%
	Hoima	28%	42%	24%	34%	10%	15%	0%	6%	0%	0%
Northwest	**Adjumani**	27%	46%	24%	39%	6%	19%	0%	5%	0%	1%
	Arua	35%	53%	28%	47%	12%	16%	4%	5%	0%	0%
	Koboko	34%	36%	29%	33%	8%	17%	1%	8%	0%	0%
	Lamwo	52%	54%	43%	48%	15%	16%	8%	7%	0%	1%
	Moyo	41%	42%	39%	34%	9%	10%	1%	4%	0%	1%
	Yumbe	49%	48%	44%	44%	9%	10%	2%	5%	1%	0%
Southwest	**Isingiro**	34%	31%	20%	21%	17%	14%	5%	6%	0%	0%
	Kamwenge	17%	30%	12%	22%	9%	17%	4%	2%	0%	0%
	Kyegegwa	35%	32%	30%	18%	16%	17%	4%	10%	0%	1%

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Of host community households that were categorised as in need in protection and vulnerable, 43% in Lamwo and 44% in Yumbe reported having more than two vulnerable household members, and in Lamwo, 15% also reported being headed by single females and 8% having no working age members.

For refugee households that were categorised as in need in protection and vulnerable, 48% in Lamwo, 47% in Arua, and 45% in Kiryandongo reported having two or more vulnerable members. Additionally, 7% of refugee households reported having no working age members.

The main vulnerability indicators, vulnerable household members, single female headed households, and no working age members, have specific implications that could make a household in need in the protection sector more vulnerable. Households with more vulnerable members, including disabled and chronically ill members, as well as orphans, unaccompanied minors, and separated children, have more specific needs as compared to a household with less or no vulnerable members. They may require more assistance and support from non-governmental organisations and the community, and they may also be more at risk of experiencing protection concerns, such as discrimination, violence, and psychosocial issues, among others.

Indicators driving needs

Lack of access to sanitary materials for households with women and girls of reproductive age was the primary indicator driving categorisation of PINs for both refugee and host community households. The following section explores each PIN indicator and other indicators relevant to understanding protection needs across the country.

Figure 36: Households categorised as in need in protection, with PIN indicators

		Households categorised as in need in protection		No access to sanitary pads		UASC with no planned reunification in next 3 months		Self-rated security: poor or very poor		Child in household experiencing violence	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		66%	67%	46%	44%	75%	84%	20%	10%	14%	12%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	82%	64%	61%	33%	82%	84%	33%	21%	19%	19%
	Hoima	60%	60%	36%	30%	80%	100%	22%	29%	9%	12%
Northwest	Adjumani	37%	61%	24%	46%	96%	87%	4%	3%	4%	6%
	Arua	70%	70%	52%	39%	61%	88%	17%	5%	13%	10%
	Koboko	64%	48%	50%	19%	69%	80%	3%	4%	12%	14%
	Lamwo	77%	81%	57%	59%	83%	88%	14%	22%	15%	17%
	Moyo	68%	79%	35%	65%	89%	86%	23%	8%	15%	12%
	Yumbe	84%	67%	77%	38%	86%	81%	13%	6%	8%	17%
Southwest	Isingiro	77%	58%	46%	30%	89%	70%	39%	30%	30%	10%
	Kamwenge	44%	75%	31%	61%	53%	67%	14%	16%	9%	15%
	Kyegegwa	66%	72%	40%	66%	70%	80%	20%	10%	17%	6%

Violence against children

Both population groups had similar percentages reporting children in the household experiencing violence, abuse, or exploitation. Across the country, 14% of host community and 12% of refugee households reported some form of child violence. Due to the fact that the household head, who was the primary respondent for the survey, may have been the perpetrator of violence against children, the incidence of violence against children is likely underreported. Out of all districts, Isingiro's host community had the highest percentage of households reporting child violence at 30%, which is double the national average. For refugees, Kiryandongo refugee respondents reported 19% of households with

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children experiencing violence, and 17% for refugees in both Lamwo and Yumbe. All of these locations with high percentages of child violence also had high percentages of PINs in the protection sector.

Self-rating of safety and security in location

Households were also asked to rate the safety and security of their current location on a scale including very good, good, okay, poor, and very poor. The majority of both population groups rated security as good (50% of host community, 65% of refugees). However, a higher proportion of host community households rated security as okay (17%), poor (16%), or very poor (4%), with a total of 37% reporting that security was less than good at the national level. On the other hand, only 18% of refugee households rated security as less than good, with 7% reporting okay, 8% reporting poor, and only 2% reporting very poor. The fact that a higher proportion of host community households rated safety and security as less than good could be explained by refugees perceiving their current security in relation to the security of the location from where they fled. Most refugee households fled their countries of origin due to conflict and insecurity, so safety and security in Uganda may be perceived as good or better relative to their prior location.

Three districts in particular had high percentages of respondents reporting that safety and security was poor or very poor. Compared to the national average for refugees of 10% reporting poor and very poor, 29% of refugees in Hoima rated security in these categories. In Kiryandongo, 33% of host community households rated security as poor and very poor, compared to 20% as the national average. High percentages of both host community (39%) and refugee (30%) households in Isingiro reported poor and very poor security. Through FGDs, protection concerns were highlighted often in Isingiro, especially among women. In almost all FGDs conducted with refugee women of all ages living in Nakivale and Oruchinga, participants discussed incidences of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and attacks by other refugees and host community members when women and girls went to collect firewood and water.[86] Women also discussed the lack of follow up and law enforcement when reporting these issues to police, non-governmental organisations, and settlement leadership. As mentioned above, the host community respondents in Isingiro also reported the highest percentage of households with children experiencing violence.

The 37% of host community households and 18% of refugee households across the country that answered safety and security in their location was okay, poor, or very poor, were then asked why, with the ability to choose multiple reasons. The results show that each population group is more concerned with harassment and attacks within their own community (host community or refugees), as opposed harassment and attacks by the other group. At the national level, refugee households cited harassment (26%) and attacks (23%) by refugees as the reasons for insecurity, while the host community cited harassment (18%) and attacks (34%) by host community members. Of the 38% of refugee households in Isingiro that rated security as less than good, 50% highlighted harassment and 47% cited attacks by other refugees as reasons for insecurity. Additionally, of the 23% of refugees in Kamwenge that rated security as less than good, 43% selected harassment and 57% chose attacks by refugees as reasons for insecurity. This may suggest that relations among refugees and security within settlements in Isingiro, which had the highest percentages of refugee households rating security as poor and very poor as mentioned above, and Kamwenge may be poorer as compared to other locations and a protection concern.

Because respondents could select multiple reasons for insecurity, the data shows that refugee households were also concerned about harassment (19%) and attacks (18%) from the host community, although less than from within their own community. As reported in many FGDs, some refugees experienced threats, harassment, and attacks by host community members while they collected natural resources, such as firewood, or water at water points.[87] Out of all districts, refugees in Lamwo (46% harassment, 43% attacks), Koboko (32% harassment, 32% attacks), and Yumbe (31% harassment, 30% attacks) cited the highest percentages of harassment and attacks by host community as

[86] REACH FGDs with women of all ages (youth, mixed ages, elderly) in Nakivale and Oruchinga, November 2017
[87] Ibid.

reasons for insecurity. In these districts, 28% of refugees in Lamwo, 18% of refugees in Koboko, and 14% of refugees in Yumbe rated security as less than good.

Figure 37: Percentage of households citing reasons for insecurity, of households that rated safety and security in their current location as "okay," "poor," or "very poor," by region

	OVERALL		Midwest		Northwest		Southwest	
	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
Households categorised as PIN in protection	66%	67%	66%	62%	69%	68%	62%	66%
Harassment by refugees	1%	26%	1%	27%	1%	22%	1%	45%
Attack by refugees	2%	23%	3%	28%	1%	15%	4%	52%
Harassment by HC	18%	19%	14%	18%	18%	21%	19%	13%
Attack by HC	34%	18%	34%	14%	21%	18%	54%	17%
Sexual violence	14%	15%	9%	2%	11%	17%	23%	17%
Theft	25%	12%	36%	23%	30%	12%	9%	3%
Other	6%	6%	6%	5%	8%	8%	2%	2%
Cattle raiding	17%	6%	9%	3%	19%	8%	19%	1%
None	7%	6%	4%	17%	8%	5%	8%	5%
Early marriage	10%	6%	9%	2%	11%	6%	8%	5%
Abduction	3%	1%	3%	5%	2%	0%	3%	2%
Forced recruitment	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Attack by animals	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Attack by unknown persons	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Crop destruction	2%	0%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%

After harassment and attacks by host community/refugees (considering this as a combined percentage representing insecurity from members of these groups), the next most common reason for insecurity for host community households was theft. At the national level 25% of host community respondents and 12% of refugee respondents, who rated security as less than good, cited theft as the reason. In Kiryandongo in particular, which was the district with the highest percentage of host community households rating security as less than good (19% okay, 28% poor, 5% very poor), highlighted theft. Just after harassment (11%) and attacks (22%) by other host community members, (combined to equal 33%), 32% of host community respondents selected theft. Through FGDs with host community members in Kiryandongo, participants highlighted protection as one of their biggest challenges pointing to theft in the community. Some noted that businesses started closing earlier and boda boda (motorcycle) drivers stopped driving at night due to security threats such as theft.[88]

Other reasons for insecurity were not commonly cited at the national level, but stood out in specific districts. The national average for SGBV reported as a reason for insecurity when a household rated security as okay, poor, or very poor, was 14% for host communities and 15% for refugees. Both host community (23%) and refugee (29%) respondents in Kamwenge commonly reported SGBV as a reason for insecurity. For host community households only, Lamwo (29%) and Isingiro (24%) had high percentages of noting SGBV as a reason for insecurity, as well as refugees in Koboko (50%) and Moyo (33%).

Cattle raiding, as a reason for insecurity, was more commonly cited by host community (17%) households than refugees (6%) at the national level. Refugees are less likely to experience cattle raiding, because they reported

[88] REACH FGD with men (youth) in Kiyrandongo, 4 April 2018.

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owning less livestock and a lower percentage of refugee households rear livestock as their primary livelihoods. Compared to the national average for host community households, Yumbe (45%), Kyegegwa (38%), and Adjumani (31%) had the highest percentages of households reporting cattle raiding as a reason for insecurity.

Other reasons for insecurity that were higher than average in certain districts were early marriage, abduction, and forced recruitment. Out of households that rated security less than good, refugee households in Koboko (32%) and host community households in Yumbe (22%) cited early marriage as the reason, compared to the national average percentage of 10% for host community and 6% for refugees. The national average percentage for abduction was low at 3% for host community and 1% for refugees, but it was cited by refugee households in Kiryandongo (8%) and host community households in Kyegegwa (10%). Additionally, respondents citing forced recruitment as a reason for insecurity was also low at the national level (0% for host community and 1% for refugees), but both groups in Lamwo reported this higher than the national average percentage (4% for host community, 7% for refugees).

Vulnerable household members

In addition to reported violence against children and self-rating of security, the PIN figure included an assessment of vulnerable household members, including disabled or chronically ill members, orphans, unaccompanied minors, and separated children. Refugee households were slightly more likely to have vulnerable members as part of their households as compared with host community households. While the figures for having at least one disabled member, chronically ill member, and separated minor are similar between population groups, a significantly higher percentage of refugee households reported having at least one orphan or at least one unaccompanied minor as part of the household.

Figure 38: Percentage of households reporting type of vulnerable member

		Households categorised as in need in protection		Households with at least one disabled member		Households with at least one chronically ill member		Households with at least one orphan		Households with at least one separated minor		Households with at least one unaccompanied minor	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		66%	67%	22%	25%	27%	32%	19%	31%	24%	25%	4%	10%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	82%	64%	30%	22%	34%	30%	24%	45%	24%	26%	7%	12%
	Hoima	60%	60%	19%	30%	28%	48%	8%	27%	22%	6%	0%	9%
Northwest	Adjumani	37%	61%	31%	32%	26%	33%	43%	46%	13%	22%	1%	5%
	Arua	70%	70%	27%	20%	31%	31%	14%	31%	31%	43%	4%	12%
	Koboko	64%	48%	31%	37%	27%	48%	21%	42%	24%	15%	6%	14%
	Lamwo	77%	81%	26%	36%	36%	25%	30%	38%	31%	19%	9%	19%
	Moyo	68%	79%	18%	27%	33%	19%	32%	23%	27%	21%	13%	11%
	Yumbe	84%	67%	23%	17%	35%	38%	37%	38%	31%	30%	3%	17%
Southwest	Isingiro	77%	58%	11%	36%	11%	30%	13%	8%	21%	6%	3%	2%
	Kamwenge	44%	75%	16%	30%	21%	23%	14%	13%	11%	9%	6%	1%
	Kyegegwa	66%	72%	22%	22%	25%	23%	14%	10%	26%	6%	5%	6%

At the national level, 71% of refugee households and 60% of host community households reported having a vulnerable member as part of the household. Host community respondents reported 27% as having a member with chronic illness and 22% having a disabled member, compared to 32% and 25% for refugees, respectively. The survey asked households about orphans (children whose parents are known to be deceased), unaccompanied minors (children who are separated from both parents/other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who is responsible to provide care to them by law), and separated minors (children separated from both parents or primary caregivers, but living with other relatives).[89] Although the survey asked about these groups separately, there may have been a misunderstanding among enumerators and respondents, causing the terms to be conflated in some cases. For host community households, 19% of households reported having at least one orphan, 4% reported at least

[89] International Committee of the Red Cross, "Inter-agency Guiding Principles on Unaccompanied and Separated Children." January 2004.

one unaccompanied minor, and 24% reported at least one separated minor. For refugee households, 31% reported at least one orphan, 10% reported at least one unaccompanied minor, and 25% reported at least one separated minor. While the figures of households reporting at least one vulnerable member are similar among most types, households with orpahns or unaccompanied minors were more common among refugee households.

Host community households in Adjumani reported a high percentage having a disabled member (31%), as well as Kiryandongo (30%), and Koboko (31%). Refugees in Isingiro (36%), Koboko (37%), and Lamwo (36%) also reported high percentages of households with at least one disabled member. For households with at least one chronically ill member, refugees in Hoima (48%) and Koboko (48%) reported the highest percentages, as well as host community households in Lamwo (36%) and Yumbe (35%).

Overall, the highest percentages of households with vulnerable children were found to be in the Northwest and Kiryandongo, meaning districts with mostly South Sudanese refugees, except for Koboko (where the majority of refugees are Congolese). Households from both population groups in Adjumani had high percentages with at least one orphan (43% for host community, 46% for refugees). Refugees in Kiryandongo (45%) and Koboko (42%) and host community households in Moyo (32%) and Yumbe (37%) had the highest percentages of having at least one orphan as part of the household. For unaccompanied minors, both population groups in Lamwo reported high percentages with at least one member per household (9% for host community, 19% for refugees). In addition, host community households in Moyo (13%) and refugee households in Yumbe (17%) also reported high percentages with at least one unaccompanied minor. Lastly, two districts had high percentages of households with at least one separated minor as a member for both population groups: Arua, where host community households reported 31% and refugee households reported 43%, and Yumbe, where host community households reported 31% and refugee households reported 30%. Aside from Arua and Yumbe, host community households in Lamwo (31%) also reported a high percentage with at least one separated minor as part of the household. These findings suggest that host community and refugee households in areas where the majority of refugees are South Sudanese are more likely to have vulnerable children as part of their household, as compared to districts in the west and Southwest regions where the majority of refugees are from DRC, Burundi, and Rwanda.

For households that reported having orphans, unaccompanied minors, and separated children, the survey asked respondents if they received targeted protection services for their specific needs. At the national level, host community households with a vulnerable children reported 84% still needing targeted protection services, as compared to 68% of refugee households with a vulnerable child. A few factors could have influenced the difference in figures. Firstly, for both population groups, respondents could have reported on vulnerable children that are part of the household through informal placements. Especially in refugee contexts, non-governmental organisations may not be aware of a vulnerable child needing services if they are living with another household through an informal arrangement, rather than being placed through a protection agency. Secondly, there is a heavy focus on protection services by non-governmental organisations in a humanitarian response, but the same case worker and monitoring systems are not as extensive in the host community. Therefore, it is more likely that a lower percentage of vulnerable children in refugee households are receiving targeted protection services as compared to those in host community households. Host community households in Adjumani (93%), Hoima (93%), Kiryandongo (92%), Yumbe (91%) reported the highest percentage of households with vulnerable children still needing targeted protection services. Among refugee households, Kyegegwa (90%), Lamwo (89%), and Hoima (80%) had the highest percentages.

Access to sufficient NFIs (sanitary materials)

As the last component of the PIN figure, but most influential in terms of categorizing households as in need in the protection sector, access to sanitary pads for female members of the assess households was considered. Host community and refugee households reported similar access to sanitary pads at the national level (50% for host community, 56% for refugees). Arua (34%) and Yumbe (23%) had the lowest percentages of host community households reporting access to sanitary pads, as did Moyo (35%) and Kyegegwa (34%) for refugees. Lack of access

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to sanitary pads was a contributing indicator to the high number of PINs in protection for host community households in Yumbe and refugee households in Moyo.

Other indicators

Percentages of households reporting a member with psychological distress was not part of the PIN determination, but is relevant to understand protection issues. At the national level, 26% of host community households and 22% of refugee households reported that at least one member was scared or in psychological distress. It is important to note that the survey asked for a self-assessment by the household head, so the findings should take this into consideration. Refugee households in Isingiro and host community households in Kiryandongo reported the highest percentage of having a member with psychological distress at 42%. These districts were also two out of three that had the highest percentages of households rating safety and security as poor and very poor.

Out of the 26% of host community and 22% of refugee households that reported at least one member with psychological distress across the country, 42% of host community and 40% of refugee households said that the member was unable to access psychosocial care. In particular, the highest percentage of host community respondents in Arua (60%) and Koboko (62%) said they sought treatment but were unable to access care (where 37% of host community households in Arua and 28% of host community households in Koboko said a member was in psychological distress), as well as refugee households in Kiryandongo (77%) and Moyo (69%) (where 29% of refugee households in Kiryandongo and 19% in Moyo said a member was in psychological distress).

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Education

People in need and vulnerable

Households were categorised as in need in the education sector based on two indicators; if they reported two or more children not enroled in school or one child not in school and if the household reported barriers to access education for their children.

Figure 39: Indicators, survey questions, criteria, and threshold considered for in need categorisation in the education sector

PIN Calculation: Education			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet livelihoods need**	**Threshold**
School aged children in the household attending school	Calculate total school aged children by age and gender not attending school per household	If household has ≥ 2 children out of school OR if the household has ≥ 1 child out of school AND reports barriers to accessing education	
HHs reported barriers to ensure school attendance of their children	What were the main reasons that not all of the children in the household are attending school?		

Host community households were more likely to be in need in the education sector and categorized vulnerable as in need and vulnerable. Aside from the environment and energy sector, education was the only sector where a higher percentage of host community households were categorised as in need as compared with refugee households. At the national level, a higher proportion of host community households (37%) were categorized as PINs in the education sector as compared to refugee households (17%). Overall, a higher percentage of host community households (18%) were categorised as PINs in education and vulnerable compared to 10% of the refugee households.

Regionally, there are differences between the two population groups categorised as PIN in education sector as the Southwest region had a higher percentage of refugee PINs and Northwest and Midwest regions higher proportions of host community PINs. The Southwest region had the highest proportion of refugee households (47%) categorised as PINs in education, with the Midwest (23%) and the Northwest (9%) following. The highest proportion of refugee PINs were reported in Kamwenge (53%) and Kyegegwa (45%). Kamwenge (25%), Isingiro (21%), Hoima (18%) and Kyegegwa (18%) were the districts found to have the highest percentage of refugee households that were categorised as PINs and vulnerable.

In the Northwest and Midwest regions, a higher proportion of host community households were categorised as PINs (44% and 42% respectively) in education, as compared with the Southwest (21%). The highest proportion of host community households that were categorised as PINs were found in Arua (52%) and Kiryandongo (49%). The highest percentages of host community households categorised as PINs and vulnerable were found in Lamwo (29%), Yumbe (28%), Arua (25%), Kiryandongo (25%), and Moyo (22%).

Figure 40: Percentage of households that were categorised as in need in the education sector and in need and vulnerable

		Percentage of PIN households in education		Percentage of households categorised as PIN and vulnerable	
Region	**District**	**HC**	**Refugee**	**HC**	**Refugee**
OVERALL		37%	17%	18%	10%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	49%	16%	25%	11%
	Hoima	39%	35%	18%	18%
Northwest	Adjumani	30%	14%	16%	10%
	Arua	52%	10%	25%	6%
	Koboko	24%	13%	13%	11%
	Lamwo	47%	19%	29%	13%
	Moyo	36%	6%	22%	3%
	Yumbe	46%	5%	28%	4%
Southwest	Isingiro	15%	43%	7%	21%
	Kamwenge	25%	53%	8%	25%
	Kyegegwa	25%	45%	13%	18%

Indicators driving vulnerability

High proportions of households that were categorised as in need in the education sector and vulnerable were driven by the presence of two or more vulnerable members and / or the household head being single female. A higher percentage of host community households that were PINs in education and vulnerable, had two or more vulnerable members (15%) as compared to the refugee households (8%). The highest percentages of households categorised as PINs in education and vulnerable were found in Lamwo (29%) and Yumbe (28%) for the host community and in Kamwenge (25%) and Isingiro (21%) for refugee households. At least two vulnerable household members was the indicator driving the PIN and vulnerability rates in Lamwo and Yumbe (26% respectively) of the host community households that were PINs and vulnerable. Of the refugee households, 18% in Kamwenge and 13% in Isingiro were both PIN in education and had at least two vulnerable members. Overall, 5% of the host community households and 4% of the refugee households that were categorised as PINs in education and vulnerable reported single female headed households as one key vulnerability indicator. Single female headed households was a contributing indicator for high PIN and vulnerability among host communities in Lamwo (8%) and Yumbe (3%) and refugee households in Kamwenge (14%) and Isingiro (11%)

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Figure 41: Percentage of households that were categorised as in need in the education sector and vulnerable, by vulnerability indicators

		Education PIN + vulnerable		Edu PIN + two/more vulnerable		Edu PIN + single female HoH		Edu PIN + no working age		Edu PIN + child HoH	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		18%	10%	15%	8%	5%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	25%	11%	22%	9%	7%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%
	Hoima	18%	18%	15%	15%	7%	8%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Northwest	Adjumani	16%	10%	14%	9%	3%	3%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Arua	25%	6%	21%	5%	7%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%
	Koboko	13%	11%	10%	9%	4%	9%	0%	2%	0%	0%
	Lamwo	29%	13%	26%	13%	8%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%
	Moyo	22%	3%	21%	2%	6%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	Yumbe	28%	4%	26%	4%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Southwest	Isingiro	7%	21%	4%	13%	4%	11%	1%	3%	0%	0%
	Kamwenge	8%	25%	7%	18%	2%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Kyegegwa	13%	18%	12%	12%	6%	9%	0%	3%	0%	1%

Indicators driving needs

The primary indicator driving the PIN figures for education for both refugee and host community households was households with school aged children having one or more children not enroled in school.

Households with school aged children not attending school

The reported percentage of PINs in education aligns with the overall percentage of households with school aged children that had at least one child out of school by district.[90] Overall, a higher percentage of host community households (41%) than refugee households (20%) had at least one out of school child aged 3-18. On a regional level, the Midwest (48%) and Northwest (48%) regions had higher rates of host community households with out of school children than the Southwest region (25%). The situation was reversed for the refugee population, with the highest rate of households with out of school children found in the Southwest (56%), followed by Midwest (28%) and Northwest (10%).

In line with the above, figures differ between regions for both host and refugee communities. For the host community households, Arua (25%), Kirandongo (20%), Lamwo (18%) and Yumbe (22%) districts had the highest percentages of households with children aged 3-18 not attending school. Among refugee households, the four districts with the highest percentages of households with out of school children were Hoima (33%), Isingiro (22%), Kamwenge (32%) and Kyegegwa (46%). The recent study on refugee vulnerability found similar results showing that refugees in Hoima, Kamwenge, and Kyegegwa had lower attendance across districts, as well as in Arua.[91]

[90] Education PIN reports the percentage of households with school aged children (not the total number of assessed households) where at least one child is not attending school.
[91] Development Pathways, "Analysis of Refugee Vulnerability in Uganda and Recommendations for Improved Targeting of Food Assistance." April 2018.

Figure 42: Percentage of households with children aged 3-18 not attending school

Percentage of households with children aged 3-18 not attending school			
		HC	Refugees
OVERALL		41%	20%
Midwest	Kiryandong	53%	17%
	Hoima	46%	44%
Northwest	Adjumani	32%	15%
	Arua	58%	13%
	Koboko	26%	14%
	Lamwo	52%	22%
	Moyo	38%	7%
	Yumbe	49%	6%
Southwest	Isingiro	18%	52%
	Kamwenge	29%	60%
	Kyegegwa	29%	60%

Enrolment by age group

Overall, the percentage of households that have primary school-aged children with at leave one child not attending school is low for both population groups, meaning primary school enrolment is high. The highest percentage of households with out of school children had children ages three to five. Districts with the highest percentage of out of school children in this age group were found in Arua (57% for boys, 45% for girls) and Lamwo (52% for boys, 46% for girls) in the host community households and in Kamwenge (64% for boys, 56% for girls) and Kyegegwa (62% for boys, 57% for girls) among refugee households.

Although the percentage of households with secondary school-aged children with at least one child not attending school is lower in the 13-18 age range as compared to 3-5, the highest percentage of households with boys and girls ages 13-18 not attending school was found in Kyegegwa (48% for boys, 50% for girls).

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Figure 43: Percentage of households with out of school children, by age group and gender

Percentage of households with out of school children, by age group													
		3 - 5 years				6-12 years				13-18 years			
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		38%	17%	36%	17%	8%	4%	8%	6%	19%	10%	24%	11%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	44%	8%	33%	4%	9%	1%	7%	6%	24%	9%	35%	13%
	Hoima	49%	42%	48%	36%	5%	6%	11%	12%	25%	24%	38%	26%
Northwest	Adjumani	36%	12%	35%	12%	4%	2%	2%	2%	9%	4%	8%	7%
	Arua	57%	8%	45%	10%	12%	3%	14%	3%	22%	5%	32%	7%
	Koboko	19%	0%	18%	0%	7%	3%	4%	1%	15%	13%	12%	11%
	Lamwo	52%	11%	46%	13%	9%	6%	9%	11%	18%	11%	16%	13%
	Moyo	44%	6%	44%	5%	6%	1%	4%	1%	6%	5%	14%	2%
	Yumbe	34%	2%	40%	5%	11%	2%	10%	2%	26%	2%	27%	1%
Southwest	Isingiro	12%	49%	22%	51%	4%	14%	1%	16%	10%	28%	10%	36%
	Kamwenge	24%	64%	25%	56%	4%	7%	3%	27%	14%	33%	19%	33%
	Kyegegwa	26%	62%	24%	57%	10%	28%	10%	41%	16%	48%	15%	50%

Enrolment by school type

The highest proportion of households with school aged children (from all age groups) have children that are attending primary school, meaning that a large number of children are not attending the right level of education for their age. This is especially significant for secondary school aged children, which more than half (ages 13-17) are attending primary school, rather than their appropriate grade level. The below section will look closer at the enrolment of households with children based on age, gender and by the type of education attended.

At the national level, over 90% of all households with children in primary school age (6-12) are attending primary school. However, for households with children in secondary school age (13-18), findings show that more than half of the households have children still enroled in primary school. This trend is similar for both refugee and host community households and for both boys and girls. Households with children aged 3-5 that should normally attend early child development (ECD) schools reported the highest rate of out of school children compared to other age groups. This is consistent with the finding that almost half of households with school age children that were not attending school, had children in the 3-5 age range out of school and said that they were too young to attend school.

Overall, households with children aged 3-5 years in host communities were most likely to not be enroled in early child development (ECD) or primary schools (38% of boys, 36% of girls). Seventeen percent of households with both boys and girls in refugee settlements in the age 3-5 years were reported to be out of school.

Refugee households reported a higher percentage of children enroled in ECDs (72% of boys, 70% of girls) than host community households (37% of boys, 39% of girls). Meanwhile, host community households with children in the same age group were more likely to attend primary school (29% of boys, 30% of girls) as compared to children in refugee households (14% of boys, 17% of girls).

In Arua, only 8% and 10% of households with boys and girls aged 3-5 in refugee households were not enroled in school. However, host community households in Arua reported the highest percentage of out of school children across all the districts in this age group, which influenced the high PIN figure for host communities in the district. Kamwenge (64%) and Kyegegwa (62%) were the two districts with the highest percentage of households with out of school rate of children in refugee settlements.

Overall, the majority of children from the households with children aged 6-12 in both host community (90%) and refugee households (91%) were enroled in primary school. Kyegegwa (61%) reported the lowest number of females in the age group enroled in primary school.

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While the age in Uganda for secondary school is 14-17, less than 30% of households with children in the age group were found to be enroled in secondary education. On the other hand, the majority of households with children aged 13-18 in refugee settlements (71% of boys, 73% of girls) and host communities (54% of boys, 51% of girls) were found to be attending primary school. Participants in focus group discussions often reported a lack of secondary schools nearby and unaffordable exam fees, which would enable students to move on to another grade, as major barriers for children to continue their studies, especially from primary to secondary. Displacements and disruptions due to violence, political instability or closure of key institutions are also likely reasons as to why refugee children in secondary school age are still attending primary school.

Figure 44: Percentage of households with children aged 13-18 in primary, secondary, or out of school

		Males, 13 to 18 years old						Females, 13 to 18 years old					
		Primary		Secondary		Unattending		Primary		Secondary		Unattending	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		54%	71%	31%	24%	19%	10%	51%	73%	29%	21%	24%	11%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	52%	53%	38%	44%	24%	9%	42%	54%	37%	43%	35%	13%
	Hoima	44%	64%	31%	19%	25%	24%	34%	65%	34%	12%	38%	26%
Northwest	Adjumani	72%	82%	28%	19%	9%	4%	71%	80%	26%	18%	8%	7%
	Arua	62%	86%	18%	17%	22%	5%	54%	82%	19%	16%	32%	7%
	Koboko	62%	69%	26%	31%	15%	13%	64%	71%	26%	19%	12%	11%
	Lamwo	52%	78%	36%	14%	18%	11%	60%	81%	26%	10%	16%	13%
	Moyo	62%	73%	38%	26%	6%	5%	63%	77%	27%	28%	14%	2%
	Yumbe	53%	68%	35%	36%	26%	2%	66%	76%	21%	28%	27%	1%
Southwest	Isingiro	48%	59%	32%	17%	10%	28%	47%	57%	38%	12%	10%	36%
	Kamwenge	56%	52%	37%	12%	14%	33%	52%	57%	36%	10%	19%	33%
	Kyegegwa	48%	45%	38%	10%	16%	48%	46%	33%	35%	11%	15%	50%

In terms of time spent living in settlements for refugee households, newly arrived refugees that had lived in the settlement for six months or less, and those that had lived in the settlement for two years or more, were most likely to have school aged children not attending school. Refugee households that had lived in their settlement from seven months to two years were found to have the least percentage of households with school aged children not attending school. Refugee households that had lived in their current location between one to two years were found to be more likely to have children attending secondary school (27% of boys, 24% of girls), than households that were in the location for less than one year or longer than two years. Of the households that have been in Uganda for more than two years, 19% of the girls and 14% of the boys aged 13-18 years were reportedly not enroled in school.

Figure 45: Percentage of households with children aged 13-18 school enrolment, by time in settlement

Percentage of households with children aged 13-18 enrolment, by time in settlement						
	OVERALL		Time living in refugee settlement			
School type	HC	Refugee	<6 months	7months - 1year	1 - 2 years	>2 years
Males, 13 to 18 years old						
Primary	54%	71%	63%	69%	74%	70%
Secondary	31%	24%	18%	22%	27%	21%
Unattending	19%	10%	21%	16%	5%	14%
Females, 13 to 18 years old						
Primary	51%	73%	61%	72%	77%	69%
Secondary	29%	21%	16%	19%	24%	17%
Unattending	24%	11%	23%	10%	5%	19%

Barriers to ensure school attendance of children

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The most common barriers to education for households with school aged children was the high cost of education or the perception that their children were too young to attend school. For households that had at least one child not attending school, host community households (45%) most commonly indicated cost as a barrier to accessing education for their children, while 31% of refugee households had challenges paying school fees for the children. This may be due to refugees having better access to financial support from non-governmental actors working in the settlements to cover education costs (sponsorship or tuition subsidy). High costs for education was also reported as a key barrier to education in the UNHCR Livelihoods Socio-economic Assessment in Refugee-Hosting Areas, with 26% of refugee households and 25% of host community households noting school fees as an issue.[92] The most reported reason for children not attending school according to refugee households was the fact that they thought the child was too young (32%) to attend school. This was primarily reported by households that had a child or children in the 3-5 age range, meaning this reason for non-attendance is significant for those who should be enroled in ECDs. The JMSNA findings on households perceiving their children as being too young to attend school are similar with results cited in the "Child Poverty and Deprivation in Refugee-Hosting Areas" study, finding that being too young was one of two most cited reasons for children aged 6-12 being out of school, although the child age range differs.[93]

Out of refugee households that had at least one child out of school, refugee households in Koboko (36%) and Lamwo (32%) reported that early child marriage was a key barrier to education for children, which was higher than any of the population groups assessed in the other districts. Further research should be conducted in these areas to better understand why this was highly cited as a barrier to education as compared to other districts.

Figure 46: Percentage of households reporting main barriers to education

		Child is too young		High Costs		Distance		Early marriage	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		36%	32%	45%	31%	17%	11%	7%	5%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	25%	5%	43%	68%	30%	5%	8%	0%
	Hoima	48%	42%	34%	23%	8%	9%	10%	5%
Northwest	Adjumani	27%	48%	51%	27%	29%	3%	10%	4%
	Arua	26%	32%	44%	16%	17%	14%	8%	10%
	Koboko	19%	0%	52%	57%	19%	7%	5%	36%
	Lamwo	32%	42%	68%	0%	22%	16%	10%	32%
	Moyo	40%	15%	54%	45%	35%	15%	1%	0%
	Yumbe	44%	28%	54%	19%	29%	13%	12%	6%
Southwest	Isingiro	41%	42%	47%	50%	0%	10%	0%	1%
	Kamwenge	45%	35%	43%	56%	11%	17%	4%	0%
	Kyegegwa	28%	37%	42%	51%	26%	16%	5%	2%

Cost barriers to education

The majority of households that had school aged children not attending school and reported high costs as a barrier noted that tuition was the primary unaffordable cost. Tuition costs were found to be the overwhelming cost barrier to education for host community households, while refugee households noted tuition, as well as scholastic materials (books, uniform, writing materials, etc.) Of the households that reported high costs as one barrier to education, 95% of the host community households mentioned tuition as one of the expenditures that the household could not afford, hence why at least one of their children were out of school. All of the assessed host community households in Adjumani, Hoima, Isingiro and Kamwenge mentioned tuition fees as one of the cost barriers.

[92] UNCHR, "Livelihoods Socio-economic Assessment in the Refugee Hosting Districts." February 2018.
[93] Economic Policy Research Centre, "Child Poverty and Deprivation in Refugee-Hosting Areas, Evidence from Uganda." 2018.

Among refugee households, more than half of the assessed households reported tuition (54%) and/or books (51%) as the main cost barrier. Adjumani had the highest percentage of refugee households (98%) reporting tuition. Focus group discussions with refugee households in Adjumani mentioned this issue in particular, stressing also high fees for education in general and lack of education facilities, which meant that some households had to send their children to private schools that were costlier.

Figure 47: Percentage of households reporting main cost barriers to education

		Tuition		Books		Uniform		Writing material	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		95%	54%	39%	51%	36%	46%	22%	28%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	96%	46%	78%	69%	74%	54%	50%	38%
	Hoima	100%	67%	44%	89%	19%	78%	15%	56%
Northwest	Adjumani	100%	98%	3%	46%	32%	45%	3%	29%
	Arua	91%	48%	65%	20%	44%	52%	40%	32%
	Koboko	91%	25%	15%	0%	27%	100%	12%	38%
	Lamwo	93%	NA	34%	NA	45%	NA	18%	NA
	Moyo	95%	78%	37%	44%	47%	89%	51%	44%
	Yumbe	91%	0%	30%	67%	62%	0%	15%	0%
Southwest	Isingiro	100%	86%	13%	46%	13%	74%	6%	44%
	Kamwenge	100%	59%	25%	81%	21%	63%	13%	44%
	Kyegegwa	83%	83%	33%	71%	46%	67%	17%	29%

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Food Security

People in need and vulnerable

The PIN calculations for food assistance were based on low food consumption together with households self-reported access to sufficient food in the seven days prior to data collection. It is important to note, all refugees living in settlements in Uganda receive critical food assistance, through cash or in-kind support. The purpose of the PIN analysis framework is not to minimize the needs of any household or recommend that only PIN households should receive any type of support. Rather, categorisation of "in need" using this framework aims to highlight population groups and areas to be prioritised in light of restricted funding and resources for humanitarian responses globally.

Figure 48: Indicators, survey questions, criteria, and threshold considered for in need categorisation in the food security sector

PIN Calcluation: Food Security			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet food need**	**Threshold**
HH food consumption score (poor, borderline, acceptable FCS)	Over the last 7 days, on how many days did you consume the following foods?	FCS is poor (0-21) OR FCS is borderline (21.5-30) AND if "no" for sufficient food	
HH accessing sufficient food	Did your household have access to sufficient food for all members in the past 7 days?		

Compared to other sectors, the food sector has lower percentage of households that are in need and in need and vulnerable. Refugee households were more likely to be in need in the food sector and in need and vulnerable as compared to the host community households. Overall, 7% of host and 14% of refugee households were categorised as PIN in food assistance. Simultaneously, only 8% of refugee households and 3% of host community households were categorised as both PINs in food and as vulnerable.

By region, the highest percentage of refugee households that were categorised as PINs in food was found in the Southwest (16%), followed by the Northwest (14%) and the Midwest (9%). Among refugee households, the districts with the highest percentages of refugee households categorised as PINs include Kamwenge (20%), Kyegegwa (28%), Lamwo (19%) and Yumbe (15%). Three of the districts had higher than average (8%) refugee households that were categorised as PIN and vulnerable: Arua (10%), Kyegegwa (14%), and Lamwo (12%).

The region with the highest percentage of host community households that were categorised as PINs in food was Northwest at 10%, as compared to the Midwest and Southwest (both 4%). Of the host community districts, Yumbe (13%), Arua (10%), Koboko (10%) and Lamwo (10%) had the highest percentage of PIN categorised households. Arua (6%), Lamwo (7%), and Yumbe (11%) also had higher than average percentages of households categorised as PIN and vulnerable among the host community.

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Figure 49: Percentage of households that were categorised as in need in the food security sector and as in need and vulnerable

		Percentage of PIN households in food security		Percentage of households categorised as PIN and vulnerable	
Region	**District**	**HC**	**Refugee**	**HC**	**Refugee**
OVERALL		7%	14%	3%	8%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	5%	10%	3%	4%
	Hoima	3%	8%	1%	4%
Northwest	Adjumani	5%	11%	3%	8%
	Arua	10%	14%	6%	10%
	Koboko	10%	12%	4%	9%
	Lamwo	11%	19%	7%	12%
	Moyo	3%	13%	2%	6%
	Yumbe	16%	15%	11%	8%
Southwest	Isingiro	4%	11%	1%	8%
	Kamwenge	6%	20%	1%	9%
	Kyegegwa	1%	28%	1%	14%

Indicators driving vulnerability

Looking at specific vulnerability indicators that were prevalent among the households that were categorised as in need in the food security sector and vulnerable, single female households was not a major contributing indicator, as 1% of host community households and 3% of refugee household categorised as PIN and vulnerable were headed by single females. However, 6% of refugee households and 3% of the host community households that were categorised as PIN and vulnerable in food reported that they had two or more members in the households were vulnerable. These indicators are important for understanding how a household already categorised as in need in food could be even more vulnerable. For example, a recent study on vulnerability found that the likelihood of a household being food insecure is higher for a household with a disabled member is 3.2 times higher than for a household with no disabled members.[94]

[94] Development Pathways, "Analysis of Refugee Vulnerability in Uganda and Recommendations for Improved Targeting of Food Assistance." April 2018.

Figure 50: Percentage of households that were categorised as in need in the food security sector and vulnerable, by vulnerability indicators

		Food PIN + vulnerable		Food PIN + two/more vulnerable		Food PIN + single female HoH		Food PIN + no working age		Food PIN + child HoH	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		3%	8%	3%	6%	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	3%	4%	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Hoima	1%	4%	1%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Northwest	Adjumani	3%	8%	2%	6%	0%	4%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Arua	6%	10%	3%	8%	3%	3%	2%	2%	0%	0%
	Koboko	4%	9%	4%	8%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Lamwo	7%	12%	4%	12%	3%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%
	Moyo	2%	6%	1%	5%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Yumbe	11%	8%	11%	7%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Southwest	Isingiro	1%	8%	1%	4%	1%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Kamwenge	1%	9%	1%	6%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Kyegegwa	1%	14%	0%	8%	0%	6%	0%	6%	0%	0%

Indicators driving needs

The primary indicator used to determine if a household was in need in the food security sector was the food consumption score (FCS), which covered the seven days prior to the data collection (see annex 5 for the FCS calculation and assessed food groups).

Food consumption score

The national average of households that were categorised with either poor or borderline FCS was 9% of host community households and 18% of refugee households.

The majority of refugee and host community households had a food consumption score that was acceptable. However, a higher percentage of refugees had borderline or poor food consumption scores as compared with host communities. Southwest (19%) and Northwest (18%) regions had the highest percentage of refuge households with borderline of poor food consumption scores. Among host community households, Northwest region had the highest percentage of borderline or poor food consumption scores (14%), followed by Southwest (6%) and Midwest (5%).

Refugee households in Kyegegwa (32%), Lamwo (28%), Kamwenge (25%), Arua (20%), and Moyo (20%) reported a higher than average percentage of households with poor or borderline FCS. Households in Imvepi (9%) in Arua district and Kyaka II (9%) in Kyegegwa had the highest percentage of poor FCS across all assessed households. Baratuku settlement (35%) in Adjumani reported the highest percentage of poor and borderline FCS across all assessed settlements and host community locations.

Among host community households, four districts had the highest percentage of households with poor or borderline FCS: Arua (13%), Koboko (15%), Lamwo (21%) and Yumbe (18%). Host community households in Arua district also reported the highest percentage of poor FCS (4%).

Access to sufficient food in the week prior to data collection

In addition to the FCS, households were asked if they had sufficient food for all the household members over the past seven days. More than half of refugee households across all district reported that they did not have sufficient amounts of food during the seven days prior to the data collection. Refugee households (67%)more frequently reported that they did not have sufficient food as compared to the host community households (41%).

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In Kyegegwa and Kamwenge, where FCS was among the worst, 72% and 78% respectively, two of the highest percentages, responded that food was insufficient. Food ration distributions in Kyaka II in Kyegegwa district and Rwamwanja in Kamwenge district, which reported higher percentages of households with poor or borderline FCS and unsufficient food, started during the middle of the data collection period. The same holds true for Isingiro and Yumbe districts, where high percentages of refugee households also reported having insufficient food (77% and 76% respectively). To gain a deeper understanding of these findings, annex 5 shows the main sources of food for households over the seven days prior to data collection, of which 72% of all refugee households reported non-governmental assistance to be the primary source of food. Hence, the majority of the households could have been at the end of their ration cycle when asked about food sufficiency and may not have had additional sources of food apart from non-governmental distributions.

Compared to refugees, host community households were less likely to report lack of sufficient food over the past seven days (42%). Looking at the primary livelihood source reported by households, 84% of the host community reported agriculture of which 61% said that the yields from the recent harvest was enough to provide food for the entire household. As host communities are not provided with humanitarian food rations, it seems that their access to agriculture for own production/use makes them less likely to face food shortages in the period prior to the data collection. Own production as the main food source was reported by 65% of the host community households and 32% reported that they had bought food with cash in the past seven days.

Figure 51: Percentage of households by food consumption score and reporting insufficient food during the seven days prior to data collection

Region	District	Poor FCS		Borderline FCS		Borderline or Poor		Sufficient food no		Average FCS score	
		HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.
OVERALL		2%	4%	7%	14%	9%	18%	41%	67%	56.6	46.2
Midwest	Kiryandongo	1%	1%	7%	12%	8%	13%	29%	58%	62.5	50.7
	Hoima	1%	2%	2%	12%	3%	14%	22%	52%	63.2	47.3
Northwest	Adjumani	2%	1%	8%	17%	10%	19%	22%	55%	51.3	45.9
	Arua	4%	4%	9%	16%	13%	20%	56%	63%	52.6	42.9
	Koboko	3%	2%	12%	11%	15%	13%	45%	75%	53.0	53.9
	Lamwo	2%	2%	20%	26%	21%	28%	35%	64%	50.1	44.7
	Moyo	0%	3%	5%	17%	5%	20%	38%	65%	55.9	46.0
	Yumbe	3%	8%	15%	8%	18%	16%	65%	76%	47.5	48.4
Southwest	Isingiro	1%	2%	4%	10%	5%	12%	56%	77%	63.0	50.0
	Kamwenge	1%	1%	9%	24%	10%	25%	43%	78%	55.1	41.8
	Kyegegwa	1%	9%	2%	23%	3%	32%	18%	72%	60.3	39.0

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Figure 52: Percentage of households reporting main source of food in the seven days prior to data collection

Region	District	NGO assistance		Bought with cash		Own production		Bought on credit		Local assistance		Gifts	
		HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.
OVERALL		0%	72%	32%	13%	65%	7%	1%	5%	0%	2%	1%	1%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	0%	71%	23%	4%	75%	20%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%
	Hoima	0%	22%	38%	42%	59%	26%	0%	6%	1%	2%	0%	2%
Northwest	Adjumani	0%	70%	38%	25%	62%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Arua	0%	93%	47%	3%	50%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%
	Koboko	0%	20%	47%	62%	51%	3%	0%	13%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Lamwo	0%	82%	24%	7%	71%	0%	2%	5%	1%	1%	1%	5%
	Moyo	0%	92%	44%	4%	54%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Yumbe	0%	87%	38%	5%	61%	1%	0%	4%	0%	2%	1%	1%
Southwest	Isingiro	0%	18%	21%	33%	77%	35%	1%	8%	0%	3%	0%	3%
	Kamwenge	0%	39%	17%	16%	80%	12%	2%	30%	0%	3%	2%	0%
	Kyegegwa	0%	39%	9%	37%	89%	15%	0%	1%	2%	6%	0%	3%

Other indicators

The needs and vulnerability of households in regards to food security is better understood when looking at households' reported coping strategies as a response to lack of sufficient food. Overall, host community households were found to be less likely to use coping strategies to deal with lack of food as compared to refugee households: twenty-six percent of host community households reported food coping strategy as none, as compared to 6% of refugee households.

Refugee households reported a higher frequency of skipping full days of food (10%), which is the most severe coping strategy a household can use. Refugee households in Arua (14%), Isingiro (14%) and Kiryandongo (18%) had the highest percentages of households skipping meals. While these districts did not have the highest percentage of PIN categorised households, this indicator is likely to make households in these settlements more vulnerable to shocks and less likely to have sustainable livelihoods and food sources. Lamwo, which has a large percentage of PIN households, also had a high proportion (11%) of households skipping meals. Additionally, 20% of households reported they borrowed or went into debt to buy food in Lamwo. Combined with high PIN figures, poor FCS and high reliance on non-governmental assistance, households in Palabek settlement in Lamwo were more at risk in regards to food security. In Bidibidi settlement in Yumbe district, 76% of the refugee households reported that they had insufficient food but were found to have an average food consumption score that was better than the national average. Data on food coping strategies in Bidibidi indicates that households are more likely to reduce the number of meals per day (70%), and/or limit meal size (57%) for household members. While the food categories consumed have higher nutritional value resulting in better FCS, refugee households in Bidibidi reported using worse coping mechanisms and had a high percentage of PIN households which makes them more at risk of poor food security. Thirteen percent of refugee households reported that they borrowed or went into debt to ensure that they had sufficient food for their members during the seven days prior to data collection. In Arua, where 14% of the households were categorised as PIN, 18% reported they debt/borrowing as coping mechanisms, with Isingiro having 18% of the households reporting the same.

Limiting meal size was the most commonly reported food coping strategy by host community households (33%). Lamwo district had the highest reported number of households that used this coping mechanisms in the seven days prior to data collection. In Arua and Yumbe districts that both had high percentages of PIN households, 15% and 8% respectively reported skipping meals and/or 39% and 44% that they were reducing the number of meals eaten in a day. Households in these two districts are therefore not just in need in food sector, but could also be more vulnerable to external shocks.

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Figure 53: Percentage of households reporting food coping strategies by type and district

		Reduce # meals		Limit meal size		Cheaper food		Debt/borrow		Skip days		Only children eat		Exchcange food		None	
		HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.	HC	Ref.
OVERALL		29%	56%	33%	45%	32%	23%	5%	13%	5%	10%	4%	9%	3%	7%	26%	6%
Midwest	Adjumani	22%	51%	22%	40%	47%	35%	5%	16%	3%	5%	0%	5%	6%	8%	28%	10%
	Arua	39%	55%	52%	42%	32%	10%	6%	18%	15%	14%	11%	6%	3%	11%	14%	7%
Northwest	Hoima	16%	27%	25%	35%	10%	28%	3%	6%	2%	7%	2%	6%	0%	7%	52%	10%
	Isingiro	34%	53%	22%	52%	34%	45%	7%	18%	0%	14%	1%	9%	7%	8%	35%	7%
	Kamwenge	22%	55%	21%	32%	30%	37%	4%	16%	0%	12%	0%	15%	2%	2%	35%	4%
	Kiryandongo	16%	50%	33%	38%	31%	25%	4%	11%	2%	18%	3%	13%	1%	3%	29%	9%
	Koboko	23%	58%	39%	58%	26%	35%	2%	13%	4%	5%	6%	32%	3%	5%	18%	1%
	Kyegegwa	24%	27%	31%	43%	58%	35%	5%	6%	0%	11%	2%	7%	3%	4%	6%	7%
Southwest	Lamwo	43%	68%	30%	46%	35%	48%	3%	20%	4%	11%	8%	3%	3%	7%	7%	4%
	Moyo	38%	56%	35%	42%	34%	6%	1%	9%	2%	3%	2%	4%	11%	4%	9%	7%
	Yumbe	44%	70%	40%	57%	45%	18%	7%	9%	8%	8%	5%	16%	4%	7%	14%	1%

Refugee households that had spent less than one year in a refugee settlement had poorer FCS than households that had lived in the settlement for more than one year: 27% of those that spent seven months to one year and 26% of the households that spent less six month reported poor or borderline FCS. Households that spent less than six months in the settlement were also more likely to skip full days of eating (15%) and limit meal sizes (50%).

Figure 54: Food coping score by ranking, access to sufficient food, and food coping strategies, by time in settlement

Food coping strategies reported by refugee households in the past seven days, by time living in settlement						
	OVERALL		Time living in refugee settlement			
	HC	Refugee	<6 months	7months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	>2 years
Percent of households with poor or borderline FCS, and average score						
Poor FCS	2%	4%	3%	7%	5%	2%
Borderline FCS	7%	14%	23%	20%	11%	15%
Borderline or poor FCS	9%	18%	26%	27%	16%	17%
FCS score, average	56.6	46.2	41.8	41.1	46.9	47.5
Percent of households reporting insufficient food in the seven days prior to data collection						
No	41%	67%	78%	63%	67%	66%
Percentage of households using food coping strategies in the seven days prior to data collection						
Reduce number of meals per day	29%	56%	47%	52%	62%	52%
Limit meal sizes	33%	45%	50%	38%	47%	43%
Purchase cheaper food	32%	23%	16%	18%	17%	35%
Debt/borrowing	5%	13%	15%	16%	12%	14%
Skip entire days of eating	5%	10%	15%	10%	9%	10%
Only children eat	4%	9%	17%	6%	9%	9%
Exchange food of one type	3%	7%	4%	8%	8%	7%
None	26%	6%	3%	5%	5%	8%

A series of in-depth needs assessments – chief among them the inter-agency Refugee and Host Community Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) – have highlighted the severe vulnerability faced by refugees living in Uganda. Vulnerability to food insecurity is driven by lack of job and livelihood opportunities, marginal farming practices, limited number of working-aged adults in the population, amongst other factors.

Income generation and food production capacity of the refugee population is limited. The 2017 FSNA found that only 46 percent of refugee households had one or more income earners.[95] Only 45 percent of refugees indicated having access to cultivatable lands. Land allocated to refugees was not large enough to allow for sufficient production. Instead, most relied on unsustainable sources of income, with a majority of households reporting sale of food

[95] UNHCR, "Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements Final Report." October 2017.

assistance commodities as their main income source. The widespread sale of food assistance commodities in a situation of severe food insecurity is evidence of large unmet essential needs in the population. Almost one-quarter (23 percent) of refugee households indicated that they had taken on debt. For most, the purpose was to buy food.

High levels of food insecurity were also found in the 2018 vulnerability study, where 70 percent of households were found to be severely food insecure and an additional 21 percent were found to be moderately food insecure.[96] Only 10 percent of refugees were classified as food secure. The 2017 FSNA found that 65 percent of refugees employed negative coping strategies in the face of food insecurity.

Because of its in-depth and multi-dimensional analysis and the broad ownership within the sector, the forthcoming 2018 FSNA will be the main source of analysis informing food security and nutrition programming for 2019.

[96] Development Pathways, "Analysis of Refugee Vulnerability in Uganda and Recommendations for Improved Targeting of Food Assistance." April 2018.

KAMPALA AGORA FINDINGS

Context overview

Increasingly, refugees in Uganda, and globally, seek opportunities in urban centres, and many have moved to Kampala, which is the political and economic capital of the country. Meanwhile, assistance to refugees living outside of settlements remains largely ad-hoc and uncoordinated, as the humanitarian response is primarily focused on delivering assistance in refugee settlements across the country. Aggravating this shortcoming is a lack of understanding and ability to address the complex dynamics facing refugees and host communities living in poor urban areas in Kampala. Home to 1.5 million inhabitants, the city of Kampala attracts both rural migrants and refugees, as one of the fastest growing, cities on the continent, with the population increasing by 5% per year.

In the absence of large-scale assistance programs to vulnerable urban refugees across Kampala, poor urban dwellers and refugees residing in substandard urban neighbourhoods share access to the same basic services. In a context where continuous urban migration increases the demand for basic urban amenities, there are growing concerns about the ability of already overburdened basic services to meet the needs of a growing population of impoverished urban dwellers.

Findings

This section of the report presents information on demographics and the main findings of each sector including housing, WASH, health, education, livelihoods, and access to services. The results are aggregated for the nine vulnerable urban neighbourhoods covered by the research, drawing out trends in specific neighbourhoods or highlighting specificities for refugees or host communities where relevant.

Demographics

Throughout the nine vulnerable neighbourhoods covered by the assessment, there are an estimated 250,000 inhabitants, including both refugees and host community members. With an average household size of 4.2 members per household, research found that the urban population corresponds to 60,000 households. The assessment found similar household sizes between refugee and host community households, while male-headed households, irrespective of population group, tended to be larger (4.3 members), than female-headed households (3.8 members). On average, a third of households were headed by a woman. In comparison with findings from the JMSNA, host community households residing in Kampala's vulnerable urban neighbourhoods are more likely than refugee households to be headed by a woman (34% host community, 22% refugees). Additionally, male refugee respondents are more than four times more likely (42%) than female refugees to be living alone (9%), without their family members. When discussing this reality in FGDs with refugee men from various nationalities, they explained that it was common for refugee men to leave their families behind when coming to Kampala to look for better economic opportunities than in the settlements or in their country of origin.

Urban refugees appear to be fully integrated in the urban fabric, and tend to spread out across multiple neighbourhoods rather than clustering in clearly identified refugee-hosting areas. Therefore, the concentration of refugees varies greatly from one neighbourhood to another. Among the neighbourhoods covered by the assessment, Mengo stands out as having the highest concentration of refugees, with two out of 10 households being refugee households. Conversely, the neighbourhood of Kazo Angola was found to have only 1% of refugees among resident households. At the neighbourhood level, refugee households represented 6% of the total population in the nine

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assessed areas. Further research would be required to identify the neighbourhoods in Kampala that have the highest concentration of refugees among the 60 identified slum areas across the city.[97]

In terms of nationalities, Kampala is home to refugee groups from a variety of different nationalities. The largest refugee population living in the vulnerable neighbourhoods comes from the DRC, which represents close to half of the refugee caseload in the assessed vulnerable urban neighbourhoods. The second most represented refugee population in the assessed neighbourhoods comes from Somalia, with a quarter of the refugee population. Refugees from Rwanda (8%), South Sudan (5%), Burundi (2%), Ethiopia (2%), Eritrea (2%), and Sudan (1%) follow. The majority presence of Congolese refugees in the assessed vulnerable urban neighbourhoods can be attributed to the geographical proximity of the ever volatile regions of North and South Kivu with neighbouring Uganda. Regarding the Somali community, FGDs with Somali refugees illustrated that many came directly to Kampala when fleeing Somalia in fear of violence perpetrated by Al-Shabab. When describing their journey to Uganda, many explained that they did not know there were refugee settlements located around the country or arrived before many of the existing settlements were established and started receiving large-scale humanitarian assistance.

Livelihoods

Host community and refugee households demonstrate similar patterns with regard to their primary livelihood sources, as well as female and male headed households. Small businesses are reported as the primary source of income by both population groups, for both female-headed and male-headed households alike. However, host community households were found to report on average more income sources than refugee households, with an average of 1.4 income-generating activities compared with 1.2 for refugee households. Households with the least income earning opportunities are those headed by a female, who, on average, report less than one source of income (0.8), while their male counterpart report an average 1.3 sources of income, while refugee households are in general the most likely to report earning no income at all. Thirteen percent of refugee households residing the assessed vulnerable neighbourhoods indicated that they have no access to any income generating activity, compared with 4% of host community households.

Refugee households resorted to a wider range of coping strategies than host community households. On average, refugee households report 2.2 different coping strategies, compared with 1.9 for host community households. When almost half of the latter reporting that they used their savings as the most common coping strategy, the majority (59%) of refugee households relied on help from relatives first, while more than a third of this population group indicated having to reduce the size of their meals to cope for lack of income. Host community households also had more access to credit and loan mechanisms. Four out of 10 host community households reported borrowing money to cope for lack of income, making it the second most common coping strategy for this population group. As compared with nationals, only 28% of refugee households reported a similar coping strategy. The difference between population groups in participation in community-based savings or loans stood out clearly in the findings. Host community households were five times more likely to participate in one of these groups at 52%, compared to 10% of refugees. Refugee households were found to be three times more likely than host communities to borrow money from relatives, rather than using formal or community based financial credit schemes. Reliance on more structured and established strategies as opposed to informal aid implies that host community households may be better off if they have these resources to rely upon. In line with this finding, host community households were found to be, overall, slightly wealthier in terms of income earning than refugee households, with half of them reporting earning more than 120,000 UGX per week, as opposed to 100,000 UGX for refugee households. Results from the household survey conducted with refugees only drew some discrepancies around level of income earning between communities of refugees depending on their nationalities. Despite the fact that refugees from DRC had the largest number of income sources per household (1.3 livelihood sources on average) among all assessed nationalities of refugees (an average of one for other nationalities), Congolese refugee households appeared to earn the lowest income, with half of them earning below 90,000 UGX a week. South-Sudanese refugee households were the second most vulnerable in terms of

[97] Kampala Slum Profiling, ACTogether Uganda, 2014

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income-earning, with a median weekly income of 100,000 UGX and on average less than one source of income. Income-earning differences were found to be greater between male and female headed households, irrespective of their status, than between host communities and refugees. While male-headed households were found to earn a median income of 140,000 UGX per week, the median income for female-headed household was 40,000UGX lower (100,000 UGX).[98]

When asked to explain the main difficulties households face in accessing work, host communities and refugees reported similar challenges, with low wages and lack of opportunities reported as the first and second most common reasons for lack of access to work. When describing livelihood challenges in FGDs across the assessed neighbourhoods, some refugees explained that it was common for them to be denied work opportunities by Ugandan employers who lacked awareness about refugees' right to work in the country. Sensitization interventions targeting the host community could be a relevant way to foster employment opportunities for refugees in the local urban economy.

Housing

When asked about the main reasons for settling in certain neighbourhoods, refugee households most commonly cited the availability of affordable accommodation (44% of refugee respondents), while host community households more often reported access to jobs as the main reasons (45%). The availability of basic services was the second most commonly reported reason for settling for refugees (39%), while the search for a secure living environment appears to be the third most common factor cited for making the decision to live in the assessed neighbourhoods (35%). Security was less important for host community households, as only 11% of assess households cited this as a reason for choosing their location of residence. The difference in priorities could be related to the fact that, when refugees fled violence from their country of origin, the search for security became a priority for refugees to start off in a new environment.

The economic concerns around housing opportunities align with the fact that overall, refugee households tended to earn less than nationals, while spending more on housing. FGDs with host communities and refugees from different backgrounds described the same reality about inequality of access to affordable housing between refugees and nationals. Discussions indicate that host communities share the widespread belief that foreigners are wealthier than nationals, which incentivizes landlords to rent accommodation at a higher cost to refugees. Access to decent and secure housing is found to be a major concern for refugee households, who, as compared to their host community counterparts, were a lot more likely to report rent as their largest expenditure, and who were more likely to report having been threatened by eviction in the year previous to the assessment. Discussions with local community leaders indicate that most inhabitants lack awareness of their tenancy rights, with refugees being even less likely than nationals to be able to claim their rights in case of a threat of eviction. [99]

Households were also asked to rate the safety and security of their current location. A third of refugee respondents, as compared with a quarter of host communities, reported feeling unsafe their current location. When all respondents were asked to explain why they felt unsafe, respondents cited a self-perception of general insecurity in their neighbourhoods as the main reason, while poor physical conditions of shelter commonly reported as the second most common concern by both population groups.

WASH

Only 8% of households residing in the assessed neighbourhoods reported owning a private water tap for drinking water. The majority of the population resorted to communal public water taps (42%), or shared private water taps for

[98] The previous findings were drawn from the refugee household sample to illustrate characteristics of subsets within refugee households. Due to the use of a purposive sampling method, these results are only indicative

[99] Community leaders refer to elected local representatives, known as Local Council 1 (LC1) in the Ugandan governance system

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purchase, managed by single individual (41%). More than 9 in 10 households said that the quantity of the water available was sufficient to cover for their household's needs.

Ownership of a single household latrine among both population groups was low, especially compared to findings from the JMSNA. Only a quarter of households residing in the assessed neighbourhoods reported having a private access to toilets. The highest proportion of households which reported using public toilet facilities as opposed to private toilets or toilets that serve multiple households settled on the same plot was found in the neighbourhoods of Kisenyi III and Mengo, both located in Kampala's city center in the Central Division. On average, households without private access to toilets report sharing toilet facilities with an average of 10 other households, and approximately 42 individuals, based on the average household size found by the assessment. Among the reasons given by respondents who stated they were dissatisfied with the quality of the toilet facilities they use, lack of hygiene (77%), overcrowding (42%), no gender separation (33%) and lack of privacy (21%) stood as the most common concerns.

Health

The three most severe challenges to accessing health care that were reported by households residing in the neighbourhoods covered by the assessment included "high cost of health care" (65%), "no treatment available for the medical issue at this facility" (39%), and "health facility is too far away" (33%). Host communities and refugees as well as female and male respondents highlighted similar challenges.

Thirty-nine percent of households residing in the vulnerable neighbourhoods covered by the assessment reported that at least one household member had been ill in the three months prior to the assessment. All households reported the type of health care facility they went to in order to get treatment or a check-up, whether or not they reported a health issue in the term. More than half of households reported seeking treatment at private health centers, and only a third at government-run health facilities. Additionally, most of the FGD participants who took part in discussions throughout the different neighbourhoods expressed dissatisfaction with the government-run health centers. Participants described long waiting times, lack of qualified health staff and lack of treatment available, because the facility served both host community members and refugees. Many refugee participants explained that they would often be charged higher fees for health care, and felt discriminated against their nationality or status.

The survey also identified important differences in usage of mosquito nets between host communities and refugee households, with a 16 percentage points difference in favor of host communities. Seven percent of host community households reported that not all household members sleep under a mosquito net, compared to 22% of refugee households residing in the same neighbourhoods.

Education

A higher proportion of school-aged children living in refugee households (35%) were reported not to be enroled in school than children of the same age living in host community households (9%). Income also appeared to be a determinant of non-enrolment in school for children living in households earning a low income. Overall, 17% of children living in households earning below the median income (120,000 UGX per week) were reported not to attend school, as opposed to 5% for those living in households earning an income equal or above this amount. A similar difference was observed when analysing the specific subset of refugee households, although refugees' school enrolment stood out as dramatically lower than these of host communities. Indeed, 45% of school aged children whose household earned less than 120,000 UGX weekly was not enroled in school. With specific regards to the refugee communities, some particular household characteristics stood out as being potentially related to the inability to send their children to school.[100] Regarding income, the highest proportion of refugee children not enroled in school

[100] The following findings were drawn from the refugee household sample to illustrate characteristics of subsets within refugee households. Due to the use of a purposive sampling method, these results are only indicative.

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was found within households that did not report any income source (53%). Generally, female headed households, which were also found to earn a lower income than their male counterparts, were more likely to have difficulties in sending their children to school. Regarding nationalities, South Sudanese refugee households were the least likely to report enroling their children in school, with 58% of households with children not enroled in school. South Sudanese refugees also stand out as the second most vulnerable refugee community in terms of income earning, with a median weekly income of 100,000 UGX, which is slightly higher than these of Congolese refugee households, which also reported a high rate on non-enrolment in school for their children, at 35%. Fifty-eight percent of children who lived in newly arrived refugee households, reporting having settled in Kampala less than a year prior to the assessment, also were not attending school. Particularly for refugee households, gender of the head of household stands out as being a major factor for determining school enrolment with almost half of children living in refugee households headed by a female not attending school, as opposed to less than a third for others.

While a household's income, gender of the head of household, and status appear to influence the children's school enrolment, the children's gender did not stand as key determinant. While children not enroled in school is higher among secondary school aged children (13 to 17 years old), at 17%, than among primary school aged children (7 to 12 years old), at 7%, differences between boys and girls were found to be minor, both for host communities and refugees

Access to services and social integration

Acknowledging the fact that refugee communities have the opportunity to fully integrate within host communities, through access to accommodation and basic services, the study assessed to what extent refugees and host communities effectively share access to space and facilities, and how both population groups perceive their dynamics of interaction with one another. Although there are little differences between the self-perceived adequacy of basic services commonly used by respondents between refugees and host communities, a slightly higher proportion of refugee households (20%) than host community households (11%) reported difficulties in accessing these services. When asked to describe major obstacles encountered accessing basic services, refugees were particularly concerned about the lack of information available to them, but host communities reported being primarily concerned with the high cost associated with using basic services. In relation to how refugees perceive their integration within the host community, only a quarter of them declared that they do not feel they belong to the community. Tying social links with Ugandan friends and gathering with community members from the same nationality were generally reported as major factors for the feeling of social integration. For host communities, having refugees as neighbours was also reported as an important reason for interacting with them. Approximately half of host community respondents said that they do not interact with refugees. The inability to communicate in the same language as well as the fact that they do not often come across refugees were common explanations given by host community households.

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CROSS-SECTORAL ANALYSIS

This section presents the key JMSNA findings through a cross-sectoral lens, aiming to understand how humanitarian needs within each sector relate to and influence those in other sectors. Since many of the sectors are cross-cutting in nature, identifying areas and population groups with needs in many sectors and key linkages between sectors can improve programming and contribute toward a truly comprehensive response. This section compares percentages of households in need across sectors, identifies areas and groups where the highest proportion of households are categorised as in need in multiple sectors, and presents cross-sector linkages identified through regression analysis that could be used to better understand needs and formulate targeted responses.

People in Need by Sector

When comparing across sectors, the highest proportions of households from both population groups are in need in the environment and energy sector (93% of host community and 89% of refugee households at the national level). The next highest proportion of households from both population groups are in need in protection (66% of host community and 67% of refugee households at the national level). Within a few sectors, there is a significant discrepancy between population groups: in livelihoods, health and nutrition, food security, and shelter, site planning, and NFIs, a significantly higher proportion of refugee households are in need compared to host community households at the national level. A higher proportion of refugee households are in need in WASH, as compared to host community households, but the difference between population groups is not as severe as in other sectors. Aside from the environment and energy sector, education is the only sector where a higher proportion of host community households (37%) were categorised as in need, as compared to refugee households (17%).

At the national level, the highest proportions of host community households are in need in the following sectors: environment and energy (93%), protection (66%), WASH (39%), and education (37%). For refugees, the highest proportions of refugee households are in need in the following sectors: environment and energy (89%), protection (67%), shelter, site planning, and NFIs (58%), health and nutrition and livelihoods (both 51%). While it is evidence that all households are in need in the environment and energy and protection sectors, host community households have the most needs in WASH and education next, relative to other sectors, and refugee households have the most needs in shelter, site planning, and NFIs, then health, and nutrition, and livelihoods.

Figure 55: Percentage of households categorised as in need by sector and region

	Livelihoods		Environment		Education		Protection		Health and nutrition		Food		Site, shelter, & NFIs		WASH	
	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL	14%	51%	93%	89%	37%	17%	66%	67%	17%	51%	7%	14%	29%	58%	39%	41%
Midwest	17%	37%	96%	96%	42%	23%	66%	62%	22%	64%	4%	9%	26%	66%	33%	52%
Northwest	13%	55%	94%	87%	44%	9%	69%	68%	18%	49%	10%	14%	39%	59%	39%	34%
Southwest	12%	40%	89%	95%	21%	47%	62%	66%	13%	57%	4%	16%	15%	53%	44%	64%

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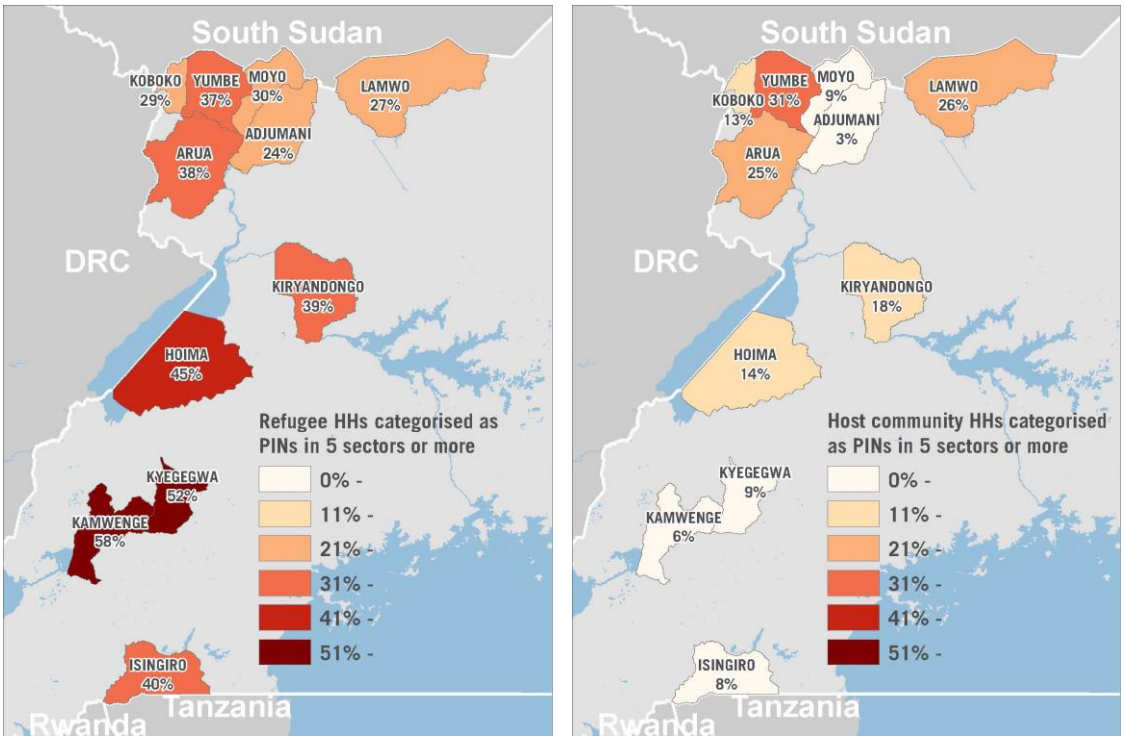
Figure 56: Percentage of households categorised as in need, by sector and district

		Livelihoods		Environment		Education		Protection		Health and nutrition		Food		Site, shelter, & NFIs		WASH	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		14%	51%	93%	89%	37%	17%	66%	67%	17%	51%	7%	14%	29%	58%	39%	41%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	16%	34%	95%	94%	49%	16%	82%	64%	27%	70%	5%	10%	25%	68%	28%	48%
	Hoima	18%	43%	97%	99%	39%	35%	60%	60%	20%	56%	3%	8%	27%	63%	35%	58%
Northwest	Adjumani	2%	39%	77%	75%	30%	14%	37%	61%	9%	35%	5%	11%	24%	49%	9%	34%
	Arua	18%	57%	97%	91%	52%	10%	70%	70%	23%	56%	10%	14%	44%	62%	33%	37%
	Koboko	18%	46%	98%	83%	24%	13%	64%	48%	13%	48%	10%	12%	25%	83%	48%	37%
	Lamwo	5%	18%	93%	79%	47%	19%	77%	81%	26%	50%	11%	19%	51%	49%	48%	51%
	Moyo	7%	65%	87%	98%	36%	6%	68%	79%	11%	29%	3%	13%	32%	62%	30%	37%
	Yumbe	11%	62%	98%	87%	46%	5%	84%	67%	15%	61%	16%	15%	38%	62%	69%	30%
Southwest	Isingiro	11%	32%	91%	95%	15%	43%	77%	58%	11%	44%	4%	11%	9%	47%	50%	65%
	Kamwenge	17%	46%	84%	94%	25%	53%	44%	75%	7%	71%	6%	20%	19%	60%	40%	66%
	Kyegegwa	7%	52%	94%	97%	25%	45%	66%	72%	23%	69%	1%	28%	19%	54%	41%	52%

People in Need in Multiple Sectors

To understand people in need with a cross-sectoral lens, it is important to assess the areas and population groups that have high proportions of households that are in need in multiple sectors at a time. It is useful to highlight areas and population groups where a high proportion are in need in many sectors, such as in five or more at the same time, identifying certain areas with conditions that may be worse off. Humanitarian needs and conditions are likely most severe for areas and population groups where a high proportion of households were categorised as PINs in seven or eight sectors at once.

Map 9 (left): Percentage of refugee households categorised as PINs in five sectors or more by district
Map 10 (right): Percentage of host community households categorised as PINs in five sectors or more by district



Higher proportions of refugee households were categorised as in need in more sectors at once as compared with host community households, with the highest humanitarian needs in multiple sectors among refugees in Hoima, Kamwenge, and Kyegegwa districts. In Kamwenge district in particular, where Rwamwanja settlement is located,

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more than half of refugee households were found to be in need in five or more sectors. Among host community households, the highest percentages of those in need in five or more sectors were found in Yumbe and Arua districts.

Figure 57: People in need in multiple sectors, by number of sectors and region

	PIN in 1 sector		PIN in 2 sector		PIN in 3 sector		PIN in 4 sector		PIN in 5 sector		PIN in 6 sector		PIN in 7 sector		PIN in 8 sector	
	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL	12%	6%	26%	12%	27%	20%	17%	24%	10%	21%	5%	11%	1%	4%	0%	0%
Midwest	12%	4%	27%	11%	28%	18%	18%	25%	10%	25%	4%	11%	0%	4%	1%	1%
Northwest	11%	6%	21%	13%	27%	21%	18%	25%	13%	21%	7%	10%	1%	3%	0%	0%
Southwest	15%	4%	33%	10%	27%	16%	15%	21%	5%	21%	2%	16%	0%	10%	0%	1%

Thirteen percent of host community households in the Northwest were categorised as PINs in five sectors, and 7% of the same group were PINs in six sectors, and 1% in seven sectors at once. Around one fifth of the host community population living in the Northwest region were categorised as having humanitarian needs in more than five different sectors, indicating that the population group in this area is of high concern. As shown in the map above, Yumbe and Arua districts have an even higher percentage of the host community population in need in five sectors or more.

Refugee households in the Midwest and Southwest regions were found to have high levels of needs in multiple sectors. For refugees, high proportions of households categorised as PINs in five sectors were found in the Midwest (25%), and high proportions of households categorised as PINs in six (16%) and seven (10%) sectors were found in the Southwest. By district, refugees in Kamwenge, Hoima, and Kyegegwa have especially high percentages of the population that are PINs in five or more sectors. In Kamwenge, which hosts Rwamwanja settlement, more than half of the refugee population was categorised as in need in five or more sectors, which is particularly striking. This suggests that multi-sector humanitarian needs in the Midwest and Southwest region are the highest, meaning the populations in these areas are of most concern.

Figure 58: People in need in multiple sectors, by number of sectors and district

		PIN in 1 sector		PIN in 2 sector		PIN in 3 sector		PIN in 4 sector		PIN in 5 sector		PIN in 6 sector		PIN in 7 sector		PIN in 8 sector	
		HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
OVERALL		12%	6%	26%	12%	27%	20%	17%	24%	10%	21%	5%	11%	1%	4%	0%	0%
Midwest	Kiryandongo	10%	5%	23%	11%	25%	17%	24%	26%	13%	25%	4%	9%	1%	4%	0%	1%
	Hoima	13%	3%	28%	10%	29%	20%	15%	22%	9%	26%	3%	14%	0%	4%	1%	2%
Northwest	Adjumani	28%	14%	34%	15%	16%	20%	7%	21%	3%	14%	0%	7%	0%	2%	0%	0%
	Arua	7%	4%	19%	13%	31%	20%	18%	25%	13%	23%	9%	12%	2%	3%	0%	0%
	Koboko	10%	5%	29%	14%	29%	25%	18%	24%	9%	24%	3%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%
	Lamwo	9%	7%	14%	16%	27%	15%	24%	35%	19%	17%	7%	6%	0%	3%	0%	1%
	Moyo	16%	2%	25%	11%	28%	21%	19%	35%	6%	19%	3%	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%
	Yumbe	6%	5%	12%	13%	27%	23%	24%	22%	20%	24%	10%	10%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Southwest	Isingiro	12%	7%	37%	15%	27%	17%	15%	20%	6%	21%	2%	15%	0%	4%	0%	1%
	Kamwenge	23%	1%	31%	5%	23%	14%	14%	22%	3%	22%	2%	18%	0%	18%	0%	0%
	Kyegegwa	9%	1%	29%	8%	33%	17%	15%	22%	7%	21%	2%	17%	0%	9%	0%	6%

To identify sector pairings in which high proportions of households were categorised in two specific sectors simultaneously, PINs by sector were assessed at the national level. Because the environment and energy sector had the highest percentage of PINs for both population groups, environment and energy paired with any other sector is more likely to have higher percentages. In the table below, the highest percentages of host community households that were categorised as PINs in environment and energy and another sector were found with needs in education, protection, and shelter. For refugee households, the highest percentages that were categorised as PINs in environment and energy and another sector were found with needs in livelihoods, protection, health, and shelter, site planning, and NFIs. Aside from PINs in environment and energy and another sector, a few other sector pairings had a high percentage of PINs in both. Host community households that were categorised as PINs in protection also commonly had needs the education and shelter, site planning, and NFIs sectors. Refugee households that were categorised as PINs in protection also commonly had needs in livelihoods, health, and shelter, site planning, and NFIs. See table X below for the percentage of households categorised in PINs by sector pairings at the national level.

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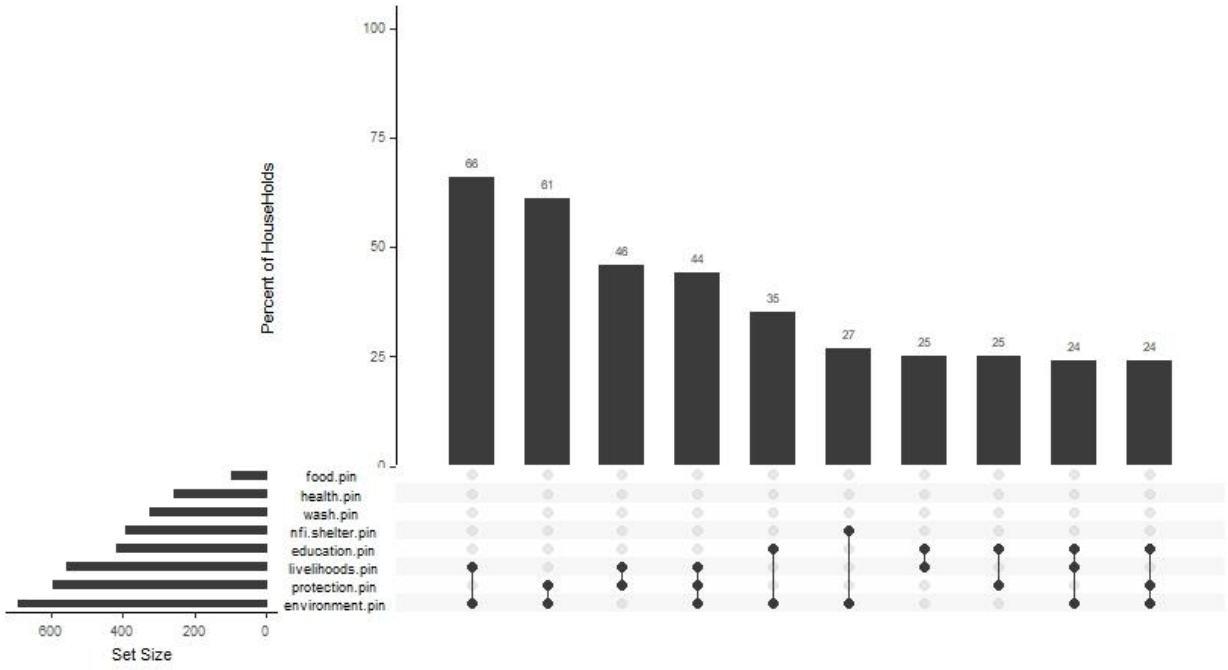
Figure 59: Percentage of households categorised as PINs in sector pairings, by population group at the national level

	Livelihoods		Environment		Education		Protection		Health		Food		SSNFI		WASH	
	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee	HC	Refugee
Livelihoods			13%	47%	7%	8%	10%	36%	4%	28%	3%	10%	5%	35%	8%	23%
Environment	13%	47%			35%	16%	62%	61%	17%	46%	6%	13%	28%	55%	16%	10%
Education	7%	8%	35%	16%			26%	11%	8%	11%	3%	3%	13%	10%	4%	7%
Protection	10%	36%	62%	61%	26%	11%			13%	36%	6%	10%	21%	42%	6%	22%
Health	4%	28%	17%	46%	8%	11%	13%	36%			2%	8%	7%	34%	15%	27%
Food	3%	10%	6%	13%	3%	3%	6%	10%	2%	8%			3%	10%	29%	30%
SSNFI	5%	35%	28%	55%	13%	10%	21%	42%	7%	34%	3%	10%			38%	38%
WASH	4%	17%	16%	10%	4%	7%	6%	22%	15%	27%	29%	30%	38%	38%		

Beyond second pairings, there are a few combinations of sectors (more than two) that were more likely to have a higher percentage of households categorised as in need. Fourty-four percent of all households were simultaneously categorised as PINs in the livelihoods, protection, and environment and energy sector. There were two other sector combinations that had 24% of all households simultaneously categorised as PINs: education, livelihoods, and the environment and energy sectors, as well as education, protection, and the environment and energy sectors. See Table X below for a breakdown of the common sector PIN combinations.

Figure 60: Percentage of households categorised as PINs in common sector combinations



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Cross-Sector Linkages

Beyond the indicators used to calculate the people in need definitions, some indicators were analysed across sectors to identify statistically significant linkages between sectors and certain indicators. These indicators were selected for further analysis as a result of bilateral meetings with members of the Joint Analysis Task Force (JATF) and based on discussion during the Joint Analysis Workshop. Regression models were fit to the host community data and refugee data independently since different survey designs were implemented. The full regression results are available in annex 4. A threshold of $p < 0.5$ was set for statistical significance. The regression model, which had a low R-squared and a non-random distribution of residuals, should be interpreted as a call to investigate the individual correlations further.

School-aged children not attending school

A regression model was fitted with households with school-aged children not attending school as the dependent variable, and several indicators from sectors including demographics, livelihoods, WASH, and protection as the independent variables. It was hypothesized that having more vulnerable household members, especially children, could be correlated to having school aged children not attending school, as well as refugee households, newly arrived, having lived in a settlement for a short period of time. Having other needs, such as a low average volume of water per person per day or a higher incidence of health needs in the past year could be related to households having school aged children not attending school. Eight indicators were found to be significantly correlated to households that had school-aged children not attending school.

Refugee households that had separated minors or orphans as part of their household were more likely to have higher numbers of children attending school, compared to other refugee households. Additionally, the longer the refugee household had lived in the settlement, the more likely they were to have school-aged children out of school. Both of these correlations were found to be contrary to the hypothesis. Refugee households with vulnerable children may be targeted for more education and livelihoods support, leading to having more school-age children attending school. For refugee households that have lived in settlements for longer periods of time, more children may be of secondary school age and households may face financial barriers affording secondary school fees. Children in these households may also be more likely to contribute to supporting livelihoods by working rather than attending school.

Refugee households that had a lower volume amount of water per person per day were more likely to have a higher number of school-aged children out of school. This correlation finding supports the hypothesis that if a household has needs in WASH, such as lower average volume of water per person per day, it may be more likely to have children not attending school. If households are more in need in the WASH sector, their children could be engaged in water fetching or other household activities to meet the needs rather than attending school.

In terms of a correlation between refugee households with children out of school and livelihoods indicators, a refugee household that listed agriculture as their primary livelihoods was more likely to have a school-aged child not attending school, but if the house had participated in agricultural training, then the household was less likely to have at least one child not attending school. Further data on topics covered during agricultural trainings was not collected.

Lastly, both refugee and host community households were less likely to have children not attending school if that household had attended sessions on or discussed with advocates how to support their children with education and development. While further information on the exact topics of the training sessions was not collected, the evidence supports the hypothesis that households that attending these types of trainings are less likely to have children not attending school.

Host community households that were categorized as in need in the livelihoods sector were also more likely to have school aged children not attending school. The majority of host community households were categorised as in need in the livelihoods sector due to only having one livelihoods source, rather than multiple, diverse sources of income, and

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self-reporting that they had insufficient access to food for the household in the week prior to data collection. The evidence supports the hypothesis that being in need in the livelihoods sector is related to having school-aged children out of school. Lack of income to support the household is likely related to having at least one child out of school.

Based on these findings, refugees living in settlements for longer periods of time, and those that had needs in WASH and livelihoods were more likely to have school-aged children not attending school. Refugee households that received livelihoods support, in the form of agricultural training, and households from both population groups that participated in education support training sessions were less likely to have school-aged children out of school. When designing education interventions, these cross-sector relationships should be considered. For more information on indicators that had varying degrees of significant correlation to the likelihood of households having school aged children attending school, and those that were found to have no correlation, see annex 4 for regression tables for both refugee and host community households.

Health issues in the two weeks prior to data collection

A regression model was fitted with households that reported health issues in the two weeks prior to data collection as the dependent variable, and several indicators from the demographics, WASH, food assistance, and shelter, site planning, and NFIs sectors as the independent variables. It was hypothesized that having vulnerable members as part of a household would make the household more likely to have members with health issues. It was also hypothesized that having a lower average volume of water per person per day, a lower food consumption school, and a high number of household members not sleeping under mosquito nets would make the household more likely to have members with health issues. Issues with shelters, such as leaking and flooding, was also thought to be related to health issues.

Four demographic indicators were significantly correlated to refugee and host community households reporting health issues in the two weeks prior to data collection: the number of chronically ill and disabled members (although disabled members in host community households was slightly less significant than in refugee households). Single female headed refugee households and host community households that had two or more vulnerable members also were more likely to have health issues, though the observed effect was smaller than that of having chronically ill members. Another health-related indicator, number of household members not sleeping under mosquito nets for households that owned them, was also found to have a significant correlation to likelihood of reported health issues in the two weeks prior to data collection for refugee households. The higher the number of household members not sleeping under mosquito nets, the higher likelihood of the household having health issues. The evidence supports the hypothesis that each of these factors is related to a household being more likely to have health issues in the previous two weeks.

In terms of WASH, there was a significant correlation between water per person per day and reported health issues for refugee households. The lower the household's average water per person per day, the higher likelihood it reported having health issues. The evidence supports the hypothesis, but only for refugee households rather than both refugee and host community households.

For shelter, there was a significant correlation between refugee households reporting issues with their shelters leaking, and the likelihood of reported health issues in the two weeks prior to data collection. The evidence supports the hypothesis that shelter leaking is related to household members having health issues, but shelter flooding was not found to be significant.

Based on these findings, it is evident that households with more vulnerable members experience more health issues. Additionally, important WASH and shelter issues, such as average water per person per day and incidence of shelter leaking, are correlated with higher levels of health issues, especially for refugees. When designing health interventions, these cross-sector relationships should be considered. For more information on indicators that had varying degrees of significant correlation to reported health issues, and those that were found to have no correlation, see annex 4 for regression tables for both refugee and host community households.

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Malaria in the two weeks prior to data collection

A regression model was fitted with households that reported at least one household member with malaria in the two weeks prior to data collection as the dependent variable, and three indicators from the health, WASH, and shelter, site planning, and NFIs sectors as the independent variables. It was hypothesized that households with many household members not sleeping under nets, with less average volume of water per person per day, and shelters experiencing leaking and flooding would be more likely to have household members with malaria.

As anticipated, a higher number of household members not sleeping under mosquito nets was correlated to a higher number of household members reportedly having malaria in the two weeks prior to data collection for both population groups. The evidence supports the hypothesis that households with members sleeping without mosquito nets are more likely to have members with malaria.

Incidence of shelter leaking was also found to be significantly correlated to a higher number of household members having malaria for refugee households only. The evidence supports the hypothesis that vulnerable shelters is related to the incidence of malaria, but only for shelter leaking and not for shelter flooding. Contrary to another hypothesis about shelter type in terms of being permanent (mudbrick, tukul, concrete) or semi-permanent/temporary (emergency tent, makeshift shelter), having permanent shelters was found to be significantly correlated to incidence of malaria. This is likely due to the fact that only a small subset of assessed households reported having semi-permanent shelter, rather than permanent shelters being related to the incidence of malaria.

Also among refugees, households that had lower water per person per day figures were more likely to have reported malaria in the two weeks prior to data collection. The evidence supports the hypothesis that households having needs in WASH, such as average volume of water per person per day, is related to the incidence of malaria.

Based on these findings, it is evidence that households with needs in the health, WASH, and shelter, site planning, and NFIs sectors are more likely to report higher instances of malaria. When designing health interventions, those specifically aimed at malaria prevention, cross-sector elements from WASH and shelter should be considered. For more information on indicators that had varying degrees of significant correlation to incidences of malaria, and those that were found to have no correlation, see annex 4 for regression tables for both refugee and host community households.

Food consumption score

A regression model was fitted with the calculated food consumption score (FCS) as the dependent variable and indicators from the demographics, livelihoods, and protection sectors as the independent variables. Several indicators, especially from the livelihoods sector, were found to be significantly correlated to FCS. It was hypothesized that having lower food consumption scores could be related to demographics and vulnerable members, such as a single female headed household or those with fewer members of working age. It was also hypothesized that having more access to income through livelihoods, such as diverse income sources, access to agricultural land, participating in agricultural training and savings/loans schemes, could contribute to better FCSs. The linkage between the food security and livelihoods sector has been established in previous research and food consumption score is often used as a proxy indicator to determine a household's ability to meet its basic needs through livelihoods strategies.

If a household was categorised as in need in the livelihoods sector, they were more likely to have worse FCSs for both refugee and host community households. Refugees that had access to agricultural land were more likely to have better FCSs. Both population were more likely to have better FCSs if they owned livestock (and poultry for refugees only). For host community households, those that participated in savings associations and vocational trainings were more likely to have better FCSs. The evidence supports the hypothesis that having more access to income through livelihoods is related to better FCSs.

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The days since food distribution was also calculated, and households that had recently received food had better FCSs. In terms of demographic indicators, refugee households with two or more vulnerable members were slightly more likely to have better FCSs, while host community households led by single males were slightly more likely to have worse FCSs. This correlation was found to be contrary to the hypothesis that households with more vulnerable members would have worse FCSs. Refugee households with two or more vulnerable members may be targeted for extra food assistance support, therefore leading to slightly better FCSs. The correlation between households led by single males and slightly worse FCSs is supported by evidence from the recent FAO resiliency study published in July 2018, which found single male headed households were less resilient, with "lower adaptive capacity, less safety nets, lower expenditures on food and lower dietary diversity."[101]

Based on the findings, refugee households with vulnerable members may be targeted for additional food assistance support and therefore may have higher FCSs as compared to other households. As for host community households led by single males, these heads of households may be slightly less likely to spend money on food for the household as compared to single female headed households or those headed by two adults, which is substantiated by findings from the recent FAO resilience study. There is a clear relationship between livelihoods factors and FCSs: the better off a household is in terms of livelihoods, the more likely they are to have a better FCS. When designing food assistance interventions, these cross-sector relationships should be considered. For more information on indicators that had varying degrees of significant correlation to FCSs, and those that were found to have no correlation, see annex 4 for regression tables for both refugee and host community households.

Incidence of young children with diarrhoea in the week prior to data collection

A regression model was fitted with households with young children (below five) experiencing diarrhoea in the week prior to data collection as the dependent variable, and indicators from the WASH and shelter sectors as the independent variables. It was hypothesized that issues with shelter, such as leaking and flooding, could be related to the incidence of young children having diarrhoea. It was also hypothesized that a household reporting an unimproved (unprotected) water source as its primary water source and those that spent one hour or longer collecting water would be more likely to have young children with diarrhoea.

For both refugee and host community, incidence of shelter leakage was significantly correlated to a higher incidence of young children having diarrhoea, although shelter flooding was not found to be significantly correlated. The evidence supports the hypothesis that shelter vulnerabilities, such as leaking, is related to young children having diarrhoea.

Contrary to expectations, handwashing before feeding the baby was positively correlated to young children having diarrhoea meaning those that reported handwashing also reported higher incidences of young children having diarrhoea. This may be related to improper handwashing practices or lack of access to soap and warm water. Further research should be conducted to explore this further.

Separately, refugee households that reported water collection taking more than one hour (including walking to the water point, waiting in line, returning to home) had a higher incidence of young children with diarrhoea. This finding could be related to unsafe water storage practices or the possibility of households collecting water from unsafe sources due to water collection issues from safer sources. Having soap was also positively correlated to lower incidence of young children having diarrhoea in refugee households, although slightly less significant than other indicators. While the evidence supports the hypothesis that spending a longer time collecting water and not having soap is related to the incidence of young children having diarrhoea, whether the primary water source was improved or unimproved (unprotected) was not found to be significantly correlated. This could be due to the fact that the majority of households reported using boreholes (improved) as their main source of water.

[101] Food and Agriculture Organization, "Food security, resilience and well-being: analysis of refugees and host communities in northern Uganda." July 2018.

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Based on these findings, households with needs in the WASH and shelter sectors are more likely to have young children with a higher incidence of diarrhoea. When designing health interventions for both population groups, these cross-sector elements should be considered. For more information on indicators that had varying degrees of significant correlation to incidences of young child diarrhoea, and those that were found to have no correlation, see annex 4 for regression tables for both refugee and host community households.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

This section will present practical recommendations by sector, with cross-sectoral elements, tied to findings from the JMSNA. In line with the MIRA Analytical Framework, the recommendations seek to address priority humanitarian needs in the areas and among population groups that have the highest proportions of households identified as in need. These recommendations are based on those developed by sector co-leads and working groups through the Refugee Response Plan process, and those that were formulated during the Joint Analysis Workshop.[102] As the recommendations included in this section are tied to the findings of the assessment, they should not be considered as comprehensive for the entire sector response. For an overview of priority needs and concerns concerning refugees and host community members in Kampala, please see the AGORA Kampala report.[103]

Health and Nutrition

Target health recommendations and assistance to refugees and host community members in the Midwest

- The highest proportions of households categorised as in need in the health sector were found in the Midwest for both population groups (64% refugees, 22% host community)

Prioritize maintaining medicine stocks at health care facilities

- Aim to lessen the economic barriers to accessing health care, by ensuring health facilities are well stocked with medicines. Both population groups reported that the main barrier to accessing health treatment was due to the health facility lacking medicine (of households that reported having a health issue in the past year and experiencing a challenging accessing treatment, 55% of refugee and 44% of host community households cited facility lacked medicine). Host community households cited the cost of medicine at pharmacies and the cost of health care at the facility as the next biggest challenges, while refugee households cited cost of medicine at pharmacies and lack of transport. The findings suggest that households lack income to purchase important medicines, so access to health care could be improved by increasing the supply of medicine at facilities.

Monitor Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITNs) usage and conduct awareness campaign

- While ownership of LLITNs and usage was lower among refugee households, a national distribution campaign started at the end of data collection. Conduct post-distribution monitoring of LLITNs to see if and how households are using nets, and couple monitoring with awareness campaigns emphasizing the importance of using LLITNs to reduce the incidence of malaria.

Increase provision of services for pregnant and/or lactating women among host community members

- The JMSNA found that higher proportions of refugee households received access to health services for pregnant and/or lactating women, including infant and young child feeding counselling (88% refugees, 72% host community), iron, folic acid, and nutritional supplements (82% refugees, 65% host community), and at least two doses to Fansidar (79% refugees, 63% host community).

Harmonize malaria reduction efforts with improving shelter conditions to lessen leakage

[102] The Joint Analysis Workshop was held in Kampala on 27, July 2018, facilitated by REACH and UNHCR. More than thirty participants attended, including members of the JATF, from organisations including OPM, UNHCR, FAO, WFP, CRRF, UNICEF, AFOD, World Vision, Ugandan Ministry of Education, UNFPA, UNDP, and REACH.
[103] AGORA, "Understanding the needs of urban refugees and host communities residing in vulnerable urban neighbourhoods of Kampala." July 2018.

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- The highest percentage of refugee households reporting shelter leaking occurred in Arua (79%), Koboko (87%), and Yumbe (77%). High percentages of host communities also experienced leaking in Arua (60%), Lamwo (60%), and Yumbe (55%). While other indicators contribute to incidence of malaria and may be more significant, such as using LLITNs, the JMSNA found shelter leaking to be correlated to high rates of malaria. Efforts to reduce shelter leaking should be targeted in these districts, and incorporated as a malaria reduction strategy.

Conduct further research on the relationship between energy sources, food preparation, and the incidence of diarrhoea

- While the JMSNA did not explore food preparation techniques in depth, specifically using improved cook stoves for cooking and its impact on the occurrence of diarrhoea, further research should be conducted to study its effects.

WASH

Target WASH recommendations and assistance to refugees and host community members in the Southwest

- The highest proportions of households categorised as in need in the WASH sector were found in the Southwest for both refugee households (64%) and host community households (44%).

Increase frequency of soap NFI distributions, especially in the Northwest and the Midwest, and increase hygiene promotion campaign among host communities

- Access to soap was especially low for refugee (50% no soap) and host community households (31% no soap) in the Northwest. Refugee households in the Midwest also reported low access to soap (49% no soap). These communities would benefit from more frequent soap distributions, as the majority of households from both population groups that did not have soap reported that they could not afford it. Increase hygiene promotion campaigns about the importance of using soap and handwashing occasions among host community households in Isingiro, Hoima, and Kamwenge, where high proportions of households (of households that did not have soap, 21% in Isingiro, 14% in Hoima, 24% in Kamwenge) not using soap reported that it was unnecessary.

Conduct further research on waste disposal methods of households with children that are too young to use latrines

- While access to latrines was high for adult members of both population groups, the majority of households with young children reported that both male and female children were too young to access latrines. Conduct further assessments on waste disposal methods to understand if safe procedures are followed.

Conduct further research on reasons for household members not accessing latrines, particularly in Isingiro and Yumbe

- While access to latrines was generally high for both refugee and host community populations, there were a few specific reasons for household members not accessing latrines that stood out in certain areas. In Isingiro, 75% of refugee households that reported some or no members had access to latrines cited that they were not safe to use (e.g. no door or lock) and 47% of host community households from the same subset cited lack of privacy or no gender separation as the reason. Similarly, 33% of host community households in Yumbe also cited lack of privacy or no gender separation. There is a need for further assessments to understand the barriers to latrine use among population groups in these districts.

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Increase access to protected water sources among host community households across the country

- Boreholes were the most common water source for both population groups, but following this source, higher proportions of host community households reported using potentially unprotected sources, such as surface water, unprotected wells, and protected springs. Target building of protected water points for host communities, especially in Hoima (38%) and Isingiro (28%) where usage of surface water is higher than in other areas.

Livelihoods

Target livelihoods recommendations and assistance to refugees in the Northwest and host community members in the Midwest

- The highest proportions of households categorised as in need in the livelihoods sector were found in the Northwest for refugee households (55%) and the Midwest for host community households (17%).
- For refugees, 68% of refugee households living in settlements for six months or under were categorised as in need in the livelihoods sector, as compared with 55% living in settlements for seven months to one year, 51% living in settlements for one to two years, and 38% living in settlements for more than two years. Furthermore, self-reported reliance on humanitarian assistance for food among refugees living in settlements for six months and under (79%), seven months to one year (87%), and one to two years (86%) was almost equal, as compared with 44% of refugees living in settlements for two or more years. While newly arrived refugees should be targeted for emergency livelihoods support, refugees that have lived in settlements for two years and less should also be prioritised with a different type of support.

Increase livelihoods interventions in areas where high proportions of refugees reported no livelihoods source

- The highest proportions of refugee households reported "none" as primary livelihoods source in Arua (31%), Moyo (26%), and Yumbe (20%), suggesting a need for targeted livelihoods interventions in these districts. Additionally, the highest percentages of households from both population groups had never participated in vocational training (88% for refugees, 86% for host community) in the Northwest.

Prioritise the diversification of livelihoods sources, for refugees in particular, to promote resiliency

- The majority of refugees at the national level reported only one primary livelihoods source (48%). With 38% of all refugee households citing agriculture as their primary livelihoods source, there is a need to diversify livelihood sources to promote resilience to market and natural shocks. The recent FAO study on resilience found that diversification of income sources, for both refugee and host community households, improved household food security and resilience.[104] Even farmers who diversified their crops were found to be more food secure and resilient to shocks. Livelihoods interventions should provide a comprehensive package of options that meet a range of skills, experiences, and aspirations across different refugee populations. Diversification could include interventions such as road rehabilitation, shelter construction, irrigation system development, reforestation, developing markets, and other infrastructure development.

Conduct further research on access to agricultural land among refugees in the Northwest

- While each refugee households should be allocated a plot upon relocation, 33% of refugee households in the Northwest reported no access to agricultural land, and for those that had access, 75% reported that the land

[104] Food and Agriculture Organization, "Food security, resilience and well-being: analysis of refugees and host communities in northern Uganda." July 2018.

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was not sufficient to provide enough food for the entire household. There is a need to ensure that refugees have access to agricultural land, in line with the government's strategy of land allocation to promote self-reliance, and ensure that use of natural resources is sustainable for the environment. To achieve this, settlement planning should be aligned with land tenure systems, which vary by region. Further research should be conducted in partnership with district local governments and host communities to better understand land issues and how best to implement national level land tenure policies.

Introduce new livelihoods training opportunities to address shelter needs in refugee settlements

- All settlements and host communities would benefit from increased livelihoods opportunities, but refugees in the Northwest (74%) and the Southwest (73%) had the highest proportion of households that reported shelter leaking. In order to address shelter leaking, which the JMSNA found to be correlated to incidence of malaria and young children having diarrhoea, livelihoods interventions could focus on shelter technical trainings for construction skills. As suggested by the by the shelter, site planning, and NFIs and livelihoods sectors, construction skills for building domed mudbrick roofs, bamboo roofing systems, and agro-forestry for pole production would be useful to explore.

Introduce non-agricultural livelihoods strategies, such as soap making, in areas with low access to soap

- As discussed in the WASH section, access to soap among refugees and host communities was found to be particularly low in the Northwest region. As a higher percentage of households, especially from the refugee community, are in need in the livelihoods sector, introducing non-agricultural livelihoods strategies and trainings, such as soap making, would benefit households in terms of both WASH, health, and livelihoods.

Environment and Energy

Target environmental interventions to refugees in the Midwest and host community members in the Northwest

- Environmental needs were found to be high among all population groups across the country. The highest proportion of households were categorised as in need in the environment and energy sector among refugee households (95%) in the Southwest, host community households (94%) in the Northwest, and both population groups in the Midwest (both 96%). Due to the high percentage of both population groups in need across the country, the regions with the highest percentage of households that were categorised as in need and as vulnerable should be prioritised. The highest percentage of households categorised as in need and vulnerable were found in the Midwest for refugees (58%) and the Northwest for host community members (48%).

Increase access to energy-saving cooking technology and smart agricultural technique training

- Based on the findings, there is a need for increased access to energy-saving cooking technology such as stoves, heat retaining cooking bags, and alternative fuels, as well as smart agricultural technique training for host communities across the country and for refugees in the Southwest and Midwest regions. Aside from energy-saving stoves, heat-retaining cooking bags could be included in the standard NFI kits for new arrivals.

Increase access to light sources for refugees across the country

- The JMSNA findings show that refugees across the country are in need of light sources, such as environmentally friendly solar lamps, across the country. While light sources are included as part of the standard NFI kits for new arrivals, gaps where present should be filled.

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Conduct further research to identify environmental gaps and energy needs, as well as monitoring and evaluation of current programming

- Standardized monitoring and evaluation should track the activities linked to prioritised objectives and indicators in the sector re/afforestation activities and those mainstreamed into other sectors such as waste management, energy efficiency, and environmental education and advocacy. Environmental Impact Assessments should be conducted to identify appropriate mitigation measures. All settlement plans should capture the extent of environmental areas that exist, such as woodlots, nature reserves with protection buffers offset from perimeters (e.g. swamps or forests).

Mainstream programming of environmental mitigation measures in all sectors

- Each sector should include environmental mitigation measures in their activities to be monitored in a multi-sectoral environmental dashboard.

Shelter, Site Planning, and NFIs

Prioritise shelter, site planning, and NFIs assistance to refugees in the Midwest region and host community members in the Northwest above other locations

- The JMSNA found the highest proportion of households categorised as in need in the shelter, site planning, and NFIs sector for refugee households in the Midwest (66%) and for host community households in the Northwest (39%).

Conduct further in-depth research on shelter and NFI needs to fill information gaps

- Further assessments should be conducted to understand shelter and NFI needs especially in the Northwest and the Midwest, where the JMSNA found low average numbers of households having core NFI items. Post-distribution monitoring should be conducted to see how households use or do not use certain items, and which ones are sold or exchanged for other items.
- Door-to-door technical assessment on the conditions of household shelters should be carried out in order to ascertain the types of repairs and upgrades required and their level of urgency across settlements.
- Shelter and NFI needs should be considered alongside developing alternative livelihoods strategies for both refugee and host communities. For example, an ongoing market analysis and feedback survey of refugees is being conducted to explore interest and feasibility of locally manufacturing kitchen pots and pans, as well as sleeping mats. This type of intervention could fill current NFI gaps, provide alternate livelihoods strategies, and replace distributions of in-kind supplies from UNHCR.

Streamline settlement site plans with local area physical development plans, with an aim to improve livelihoods opportunities and market access among host communities

- Overall, refugee households (79%) reported more access to a market within walking distance as compared to host community households (67%). Furthermore, a higher percentage of host community households (50%) reported challenges accessing markets than refugee households (38%). The lowest percentage of access to markets within walking distance among host community households was found in Adjumani (41%) and Moyo (40%).
- In terms of access to productive land and livelihoods, site planning should also take into account land allocation in settlements with rocky or flood prone terrain, which is unconducive for agriculture. Agricultural planning should be linked to settlement planning to ensure that crops and seeds are appropriate for planting locations. Selecting species of flora to cultivate should be determined by agricultural specialists, based on

the environment, nutritional needs, markets, and economy in the location. The introduction of permaculture on agriculture plots would sustainably diversify food production to include fresh fish, as well as fruit and vegetables, with little water supply required.

Coordinate shelter repair and maintenance activities with livelihoods sector to promote alternative livelihoods opportunities

- As suggested as an additional livelihoods source to agriculture and to diversity livelihoods, introduce construction skills training and agro-forestry to produce poles in coordination with the livelihoods sector to address shelter leaking and other shelter repair issues. A more comprehensive and diversified package of livelihoods options could include technical trainings on sustainable production of shelter materials and methods to fix shelter leaking, in order to improve shelter conditions and as a malaria reduction strategy.

Undertake exercise to determine plot sizes and demarcate all household level plots in refugee settlements with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and the district local governments

- In the Northwest region, 33% of refugee households reported no access to agricultural land, and for those that had access, 75% reported that the land was not sufficient to provide enough food for the entire household. Demarcate official settlement boundaries and assess plot allocation among refugees, especially in areas reporting low access to agricultural land. Further research should be conducted in partnership with district local governments and host communities to better understand land issues and how best to implement national level land tenure policies.

Protection

Target protection recommendations and other assistance to both refugees and host community members in the Northwest

- While the proportion of households categorised as in need in the protection sector was similar across the country, the highest proportion in need were both refugee households (68%) and host community households (69%) in the Northwest.

Scale up awareness campaigns on SGBV prevention, child protection, and psychosocial support, especially among host communities

- A higher percentage of refugee households were reached by SGBV prevention (73% of refugees, 57% of host community), child protection (65% of refugees, 57% of host community), and psychosocial support (59% of refugees, 45% of host community) campaigns, as compared to host communities. Scale up these through general awareness-raising campaigns, and include issue-specific sessions for both adults and children.

Increase provision of services and access to psychosocial support for people in distress

- Host community households in the Midwest (65%) and the Northwest (66%) reported the highest percentages of unable to access or did not seek psychosocial treatment, for those that said at least one household member was in distress. For refugees, the highest percentage of those who were unable to access or did not seek support was found in the Midwest (68%). While all settlements and refugee-hosting districts would benefit from an increase in psychosocial support, these population groups in these regions should be prioritized.

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Decrease case worker to children ratios to improve case management among refugee populations, and improve child protection services among host communities through coordination with district local government

- By decreasing the case worker to child ratio, households with vulnerable children, including orphans and UASCs, will receive more regular monitoring visits. For refugees, households with vulnerable children in the Southwest and the Northwest need to receive more targeted protection services. Overall, host community households across the country, but especially in the Midwest, need improved access to child protection services.

Conduct further research on protection issues among both population groups with targeted assessments

- Conduct appropriately designed, topic-specific assessments to better understand protection issues and reasons for insecurity and psychosocial distress to fill information gaps.

Education

Target education recommendations and other assistance to refugees in the Southwest and host community members in the Midwest

- Based on JMSNA, the highest proportion of households categorised as in need in the education sector were found in the Southwest for refugee households (47%) and Midwest for host community households (42%).

Focus education assistance on interventions that lessen economic barriers to education

- The JMSNA found that high costs were a major barrier to education for both refugee and host community households. Target education interventions to lessen economic barriers by providing scholarships, stipends, or subsidies that cover costs such as tuition, books, uniforms, and writing materials. Tuition was the main expenditure that households could not afford, especially for host community households. Ninety-five percent of host community households that had at least one child out of school and noted high costs as a barrier to education cited tuition as the main expenditure they could not afford.

Target secondary school aged youth in education interventions to ensure continuation of studies

- The JMSNA found that half of secondary school aged youth (ages 13-18) were enroled in primary school rather than at their appropriate age level. While this could be related to the fact that some started schooling late or had not been enroled previously, education interventions should be designed to target secondary school aged youth to ensure progression to the next grade level.
- Provision of flexible learning pathways, such as accelerated education and non-formal vocational and skills building, can address the needs of those learners unlikely to ever return to the formal school system.

Conduct further research on early marriage and pregnancy as a barrier to education for refugee girls in the Northwest and Southwest and host community girls in the Northwest and Midwest

- Of households that had at least one child not attending school, high percentages of refugee households in Palabek (14%), Rwamwanja (14%), and Lobule (32%) cited early marriage as a barrier to education for girls, while high percentages of host community households in Yumbe (22%), Lamwo (16%), and Kiryandongo (17%) reported the same. Further assessments should be conducted to understand factors driving early marriage.
- After exploring factors driving early marriage to be a barrier to education, adopt gender-specific strategies to reduce early marriage, engaging with men and women differently.

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- Establish "second-chance" learning pathways for young mothers to enable re-entry to education through formal or non-formal pathways. For example, establishing "girl friendly" spaces and community sensitization around the value of education are important interventions to improve access to education, specifically for girls. Non-formal education pathways in particular are entry points of return to formal education and can serve to mitigate protection risks for adolescent girls for both refugee and host communities.
- Improve safety among refugee and host community girls with safe spaces and safe modes of transportation. Increase access to handheld solar lamps and other forms of public lighting for an increased sense of protection for girls walking to and from school and elsewhere.

Conduct further research on reasons why parents of school-aged children perceive that children are "too young" to attend school and conduct awareness raising and outreach on the importance of education, especially for younger children

- For households that had at least one child not attending school, high percentages of refugee (32%) and host community households (36%) cited that the child or children were too young to attend school. Further assessments should be conducted to understand this reason as a barrier to education and tailor pre-primary education interventions to address it.
- Conduct awareness raising and outreach to refugee and host communities on the importance of education for children in their formative years. Home-based and community-based activities, rather than formal pre-primary school, for younger children may provide a more appropriate entry point in which parents and caretakers are central to the child's learning process. In exploring such an approach, family care practices would be an integral component.

Food Security

Target food assistance recommendations and prioritise assistance to refugees in the Southwest and host community members in the Northwest

- The highest proportions of households categorised as in need in the food assistance sector were refugee households in the Southwest (16%) and host community households in the Northwest (10%). In particular, 19% of refugee households in the Southwest and 14% of host community households in the Northwest had a FCS that was poor or borderline. While food assistance is not provided to host community households, livelihoods interventions to improve food consumption should implemented for host communities.

In coordination with the livelihoods sector, promote nutrition-sensitive food production and other sustainable food sources, particularly for refugees, to reduce reliance over-time on food distribution

- The JMSNA found that 72% of refugees nationwide rely on non-governmental organization assistance as their main food source, with 85% of refugees in the Northwest citing this as their main source food. While 65% of host community households rely on their own production, only 7% of refugees cited their own production as their main source of food. Efforts to ensure access to sufficient agricultural land, agricultural training, and inputs should be streamlined with the livelihoods sector to improve FCSs.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: People in need (PIN) calculation tables

Existing vulnerabilities and risks			
Vulnerability Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet protection need**	**Threshold**
HH head is single female	Sex of the respondent (if HH head)	female AND not "married"	If ≥ 1 out of 4 criteria is met
	What is the sex of the head of household (if respondent is not HH head)?		
	What is the marital status of the head of household?		
HH head is child	How old are you (if respondent is HH head)?	If <18	
HH age-dependency ratio	How many household members are aged [males 19-59, females 19-59]?	No working age members of the HH	
HH member suffers from chronic illness, disability, is UASC or orphan	How many members of the household fall into the following categories (chronic illness, disabled, unaccompanied or separated child)?	If ≥ 2	

PIN Calculation: Health and Nutrition			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet livelihoods need**	**Threshold**
HH using insecticide treated mosquito net	Does your household have an insecticide treated mosquito net?	If "no"	If ≥ 2 out of 4 questions meet criteria
HH using insecticide treated mosquito net	How many family members slept under the net last night?	If >2 members of the household not sleeping under the net	
HH access to primary health care provider	What are the main challenges this person had when accessing the healthcare they needed?	If any of the these 6 responses selected: "medical staff refused treatment without any explanation," "unable to reach health facility due to lack of transport or distance," "no treatment available for the medical issue at this facility," "health facility did not accept person's documentation," "health facility did not provide referral to another facility," "the person was turned away due to gender"	
HHs reported primary health care provider	Your household most often goes to what type of health facility for treatment or check-up?	If "clinic," "private hospital," or "other"	

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PIN Calculation: WASH			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet livelihoods need**	**Threshold**
Household members accessing above SPHERE standard of water / person / day (min 15 litre)	Calculate total water per person per day	If < 10 L, OR if between 10-15 L AND no soap OR no latrine, OR if >15 L AND if no soap AND no latrine	
Household access to soap	Do you have soap in your household for handwashing?		
Household using a single private latrine	Does your household have a household latrine specifically for members of this household only?		

PIN Calculation: Environment and Energy			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet livelihoods need**	**Threshold**
HHs primary fuel source	What is your households primary fuel source?	If "firewood" OR "charcoal"	If ≥ 2 out of 4 questions meet criteria
HH access to sufficient NFIs	Does the household have an improved cooking stove, such as an energy saving stove?	If "no"	
HH access to sufficient NFIs	Do you have access to or own the following items? If yes, for how many?	If "0" for lights/torches	
HH received training in agricultural/farming techniques?	Have any members of your household ever received training in agricultural/farming techniques?	If "no"	

PIN Calculation: Livelihoods			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet livelihoods need**	**Threshold**
HH primary livelihood source in the last 30 days	What were your household's primary income sources over the last 30 days?	If "none" OR if listed only one primary livelihoods AND food is not sufficient	
HH accessing sufficient food	Did your household have access to sufficient food for all members in the past 7 days?		

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PIN Calculation: Shelter, Site Planning, and NFIs				
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet livelihoods need**	**Weight**	**Threshold**
HH access to sufficient NFIs	Do you have access to or own the following items? If yes, for how many?	If "number of jerry cans" = 0, if "number of sleeping mats" = 0 AND "number of sleeping mattresses" = 0, if "number of tarpaulins" = 0, if "number of torches" = 0	N/A	If respondent answers "0" for at least 2 of 4 sets of NFIs, then has unmet shelter needs
HH sharing shelter with other families	How many families, including yours, share your shelter?	If >1	2 pt	Respondent must have ≥ 2 pts out of the 5 questions to have unmet shelter needs
HH shelter type	What is the type of shelter for the household?	If "no shelter," "makeshift shelter," OR "emergency tent"		
HH reporting shelter flooding in the past year	Has this shelter experienced flooding in the past year?	If "yes"	1 pt	
HHs reporting shelter leakage during rains	Is your shelter prone to leaking when it rains?	If "yes"		
Household using a single private latrine	Does your household have a household latrine specifically for members of this household only?	If "no"	1 pt	
HH having access to a market within walking distance	Is there a market within walking distance from your household?	If "no"	1 pt	Respondent must have 2 pts out of the 2 questions to have unmet shelter needs
HH access to sufficient land in the most recent agricultural season	Was the agricultural land your household accessed in most recent harvest/agricultural season sufficient to provide food for your entire household?	If "no"		

PIN Calculation: Protection			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet protection need**	**Threshold**
Child violence in location	Have any of the children in your household experiences violence, abuse, or exploitation in your current location?	Yes	If ≥ 2 out of 4 questions meet criteria
HH security in location	How would you rate the safety and security of your household in your current location?	Poor or very poor	
HH access to sufficient NFIs	Do the females in your household currently have access to sanitary pads?	No	
UASC reunification	How many of the unaccompanied or separated children are planned to be reunified with their parents in the next three months?	If 1 or more UASCs do not have planned reunification in next 3 months	

PIN Calculation: Education			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet livelihoods need**	**Threshold**
School aged children in the household attending school	Calculate total school aged children by age and gender not attending school per household	If hh has ≥ 2 children out of school OR if the hh has ≥ 1 child out of school AND reports barriers to accessing education	
HHs reported barriers to ensure school attendance of their children	What were the main reasons that not all of the children in the household are attending school?		

PIN Calcluation: Food Security			
Sector Indicators	**Questionnaire questions**	**Response if unmet food need**	**Threshold**
HH food consumption score (poor, borderline, acceptable FCS)	Over the last 7 days, on how many days did you consume the following foods?	FCS is poor (0-21) OR FCS is borderline (21.5-30) AND if "no" for sufficient food	
HH accessing sufficient food	Did your household have access to sufficient food for all members in the past 7 days?		

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Annex 2: Primary data collection dates by location

REACH MSNA: dates of data collection			WFP overlapping food distribution dates			
			Cycle One		Cycle Two	
Location	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
Adjumani host community	25/04/2018	04/05/2018				
Agojo	11/05/2018	12/05/2018	16/04/2018	16/04/2018	19/05/2018	19/05/2018
Alere	19/05/2018	22/05/2018	19/04/2018	19/04/2018	19/05/2018	19/05/2018
Arua host community	23/04/2018	01/05/2018				
Ayilo I	08/05/2018	10/05/2018	30/04/2018	30/04/2018	02/06/2018	05/06/2018
Ayilo II	09/05/2018	10/05/2018	22/04/2018	22/04/2018	31/05/2018	31/05/2018
Baratuku	14/05/2018	15/05/2018	13/04/2018	14/04/2018	17/05/2018	17/05/2018
Bidi Bidi	09/04/2018	18/04/2018	19/03/2018	11/04/2018	17/04/2018	09/05/2018
Bidi Bidi (2nd round)	15/06/2018	21/06/2018	14/05/2018	01/06/2018	14/06/2018	06/07/2018
Boroli	16/05/2018	18/05/2018	14/04/2018	14/04/2018	23/05/2018	23/05/2018
Elema	29/05/2018	30/05/2018	17/05/2018	17/05/2018	16/06/2018	16/06/2018
Hoima host community	18/05/2018	30/05/2018				
Imvepi	09/04/2018	16/04/2018	19/03/2018	10/04/2018	16/04/2018	27/04/2018
Imvepi (2nd round)	25/05/2018	26/05/2018	16/04/2018	27/04/2018	17/05/2018	24/05/2018
Isingiro host community	24/05/2018	29/05/2018				
Kamwenge host community	05/05/2018	13/05/2018				
Kiryandongo	24/04/2018	01/05/2018	18/04/2018	25/04/2018	17/05/2018	23/05/2018
Kiryandongo host community	30/04/2018	11/05/2018				
Koboko host community	13/04/2018	19/04/2018				
Koboko host (2nd round)	13/06/2018	15/06/2018				
Kyaka	05/06/2018	19/06/2018	01/06/2018	28/06/2018		
Kyangwali	31/05/2018	08/06/2018	03/05/2018	25/05/2018	06/06/2018	29/06/2018
Kyegegwa host community	05/06/2018	14/06/2018				
Lamwo host community	29/05/2018	14/06/2018				
Lobule	09/04/2018	11/04/2018	15/03/2018	17/03/2018	26/04/2018	27/04/2018
Lobule (2nd round)	13/07/2018	14/07/2018	26/06/2018	27/06/2018		
Maaji I/II/III	05/06/2018	07/06/2018	21/05/2018	21/05/2018	22/06/2018	22/06/2018
Mirieyi	04/06/2018	07/06/2018	24/05/2018	24/05/2018	15/06/2018	15/06/2018
Moyo host community	24/04/2018	05/05/2018				
Mungula	25/05/2018	30/05/2018	24/05/2018	24/05/2018	15/06/2018	15/06/2018
Nakivale	05/06/2018	16/06/2018	07/05/2018	18/05/2018	11/06/2018	29/06/2018
Nyumanzi	31/05/2018	02/06/2018				
Oliji	23/05/2018	24/05/2018	19/05/2018	19/05/2018	17/06/2018	17/06/2018
Olua I/II	08/06/2018	09/06/2018	03/06/2018	03/06/2018	14/06/2018	14/06/2018
Oruchinga	30/05/2018	02/06/2018	17/05/2018	28/05/2018	18/06/2018	28/06/2018
Pagirinya	27/04/2018	11/05/2018	27/04/2018	27/04/2018	30/05/2018	29/05/2018
Palabek	31/05/2018	13/06/2018	16/05/2018	24/05/2018	15/06/2018	22/06/2018
Palorinya	05/05/2018	17/05/2018	12/04/2018	05/05/2018	11/05/2018	06/06/2018
Rhino	02/05/2018	26/05/2018	10/04/2018	30/04/2018	28/05/2018	26/06/2018
Rwamwanja	14/05/2018	19/05/2018	14/05/2018	28/05/2018	18/06/2018	28/06/2018
Yumbe host community	21/04/2018	27/04/2018				

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Annex 3: List of assessed areas and sampling

District	Sub-counties	Households (nationals)	Sub-county for sampling	Surveys collected	Refugee settlements	Households (refugees)	Surveys collected
Adjumani 41,626 households	Adjumani TC	5,897	Pacara	44	Agojo	754	102
	Adropi	2,287	Pakele	98	Alere II	1,224	101
	Arinyapi	2,147	Ciforo	45	Ayilo I/II	6,615	117
	Ciforo	3,243	Adropi	45	Baratuku	1,469	95
	Dzaipi	8,143			Boroli	2,555	110
	Itirikwa	2,954			Elema	148	62
	Ofua	2,566			Maaji I/II/III	6,859	120
	Okusijoni	1,998			Mirieyi	904	95
	Pacara	3,006			Mungula I/II	1,190	103
	Pakele	9,385			Nyumanzi	8,359	106
					Oliji	274	80
					Olua I/II	2,448	110
					Pagrinya	6,392	112
Arua 160,650 households	Adumi	5,939	Oluko	43	Imvepi	21,237	305
	Aii-Vu	7,123	Arivu	43	Rhino Camp	23,291	772
	Ajia	5,713	Omugo	44			
	Ajia	5,713	Adumi	44			
	Anyiribu	1,593	Ayivuni	44			
	Arivu	4,858					
	Aroi	4,437					
	Arua Hill	3,162					
	Ayivuni	4,548					
	Bileafe	3,834					
	Dadamu	7,230					
	Katrini	6,571					
	Logiri	7,454					
	Logiri	7,454					
	Manibe	5,796					
	Offaka	3,991					
	Ogoko	3,482					
	Okollo	4,070					
	Oluko	7,291					
	Omugo	7,887					
	Pajulu	11,003					
	Pawor	1,896					
	Rhino Camp	4,025					
	Rigbo	5,908					
	River Oli	7,158					
	Udupi	7,277					

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	Uleppi	1,966					
	Uriama	4,334					
	Vurra	8,937					
Hoima 125,907 households	Bugambe	6,827	Kabwoya	43	Kyangwali	7,158	125
	Buhanika	3,332	Buhimba	37			
	Buhimba	8,729	Kitoba	41			
	Bujumbura Division	5,295	Kigorobya	38			
	Buseruka	8,896	Buseruka	42			
	Busiisi Division	4,469					
	Kabwoya	13,761					
	Kahoora Division	9,871					
	Kigorobya	12,889					
	Kigorobya TC	1,285					
	Kitoba	7,476					
	Kiziranfumbi	7,563					
	Kyabigambire	8,908					
	Kyangwali	20,911					
	Mparo	5,695					
Isingiro 90,053 households	Bireere	4,792	Rugaaga	44	Nakivale	20,281	286
	Endiinzi	4,686	Ngarama	40	Oruchinga	1,370	91
	Isingiro TC	6,684	Kabingo	44			
	Kabarebere TC	1,579	Kikagate	86			
	Kabingo	4,498					
	Kabuyanda	4,361					
	Kabuyanda TC	3,569					
	Kashumba	4,407					
	Kikagate	11,171					
	Masha	5,633					
	Mbaare	6,844					
	Ngarama	7,028					
	Nyakitunda	8,750					
	Nyamuyanja	3,390					
	Ruborogota	3,696					
	Rugaaga	6,828					
	Rushasha	2,617					
Kamwenge 81,146 households	Biguli	7,056	Ntara	44	Rwamwanja	15,170	93
	Bihanga	2,936	Mahyoro	42			
	Buhanda	5,238	Nkoma	44			
	Busiriba	5,998	Kabambiro	54			
	Bwizi	6,097	Kamwenge	45			
	Kabambiro	3,639					
	Kahunge	7,640					
	Kamwenge	4,947					
	Kamwenge TC	4,655					

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	Kanara	3,037					
	Kicheche	5,774					
	Mahyoro	6,811					
	Nkoma	6,851					
	Ntara	5,866					
	Nyabbani	4,601					
Kiryandongo 52,710 households	Bweyale TC	6,348	Kiryandongo	125	Kiryandongo	11,440	119
	Kigumba	8,565	Kigumba	54			
	Kigumba TC	4,160	Mutunda	59			
	Kiryandongo	15,544					
	Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement	2,220					
	Kiryandongo TC	1,302					
	Masindi Port	1,888					
	Mutunda	12,683					
Koboko 30,762 households	Abuku	1,829	Koboko TC	54	Lobule	418	124
	Dranya	2,371	Lobule	92			
	Koboko TC	6,016	Dranya	47			
	Kuluba	5,993	Kuluba	62			
	Lobule	4,955					
	Ludara	4,482					
	Midia	5,116					
Kyegegwa 56,332 households	Hapuuyo	9,825	Kasule	89	Kyaka II	5,517	109
	Kabweeza-Kyegegwa	5,445	Rwentuha	96			
	Kakabara	10,495	Hapuuyo	45			
	Kasule	5,140					
	Kyaka	4,398					
	Kyegegwa TC	4,416					
	Mpara	7,071					
	Ruyonza	5,043					
	Rwentuha	7,499					
Lamwo 27,497 households	Agoro	3,553	Lokung	40	Palabek	2,214	104
	Lamwo TC	1,573	Palabek Kal	54			
	Lokung	3,358	Agoro	49			
	Madi Opei	2,473	Palabek Ogili	43			
	Padibe East	1,845	Padibe TC	47			
	Padibe TC	2,053					
	Padibe West	2,505					
	Palabek Kal	2,932					
	Palabek-Gem	3,019					
	Palabek-Ogili	1,913					
	Paloga	2,273					
	Aliba	2,437	Metu	47	Palorinya	24,797	322
	Difule	1,642	Lefori	89			

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Moyo 25,894 households	Gimara	2,397	Gimara	47			
	Itula	2,295	Moyo TC	50			
	Laropi	1,988					
	Lefori	2,236					
	Metu	5,738					
	Moyo	5,034					
	Moyo TC	2,127					
Yumbe 63,722 households	Apo	5,375	Kochi	62	Bidi Bidi	57,194	550
	Ariwa	3,380	Kuru	38			
	Drajini	4,463	Odravu	63			
	Kei	6,490	Kerwa	50			
	Kerwa	4,153					
	Kochi	5,379					
	Kululu	5,084					
	Kuru	5,128					
	Lodonga	4,146					
	Midigo	4,793					
	Odravu	6,509					
	Romogi	4,449					
	Yumbe TC	4,373					
Total surveys collected			Host community	2496	Refugee		4313

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Annex 4: Cross-sectoral analysis regression tables

Dependent variable:			
Refugee households with at least one school aged child not attending school		Host community households with at least one school aged child not attending school	
Single female head of household	0.205	Single female head of household	-0.078
	(0.132)		(0.133)
Single male head of household	0.023	Single male head of household	0.531*
	(0.276)		(0.262)
Child head of household	0.368	Child head of household	2.405**
	(0.534)		(0.945)
No working age members	0.033	No working age members	-1.007**
	(0.243)		(0.372)
Unaccompanied minor	-0.354*	Unaccompanied minor	-0.221
	(0.189)		(0.221)
Separated minor	-0.404***	Separated minor (in HH)	0.374***
	(0.129)		(0.110)
Livelihoods PIN	0.144	Livelihoods PIN	0.676***
	(0.115)		(0.165)
Orphan	-0.334***	Orphan	0.085
	(0.119)		(0.114)
Water per person per day	-0.047***	Water per person per day	-0.005
	(0.010)		(0.006)
Months in settlement	0.004***	N/A	N/A
	(0.001)		
Has agricultural land	-0.023	Has agricultural land	0.210
	(0.124)		(0.173)
Primary livelihoods, agriculture	0.485***	Primary livelihoods, agriculture	-0.044
	(0.118)		(0.145)
Vocational training	-0.002	Vocational training	-0.224
	(0.172)		(0.133)
Agricultural training	-0.482***	Agricultural training	-0.087
	(0.122)		(0.131)
Livestock	-0.117	Livestock	0.058
	(0.135)		(0.103)
Poultry	0.065	Poultry	-0.252**
	(0.117)		(0.119)
Child violence	-0.343*	Child violence	-0.211
	(0.180)		(0.171)
Health needs in past year	0.158	Health needs in past year	0.099
	(0.181)		(0.174)
Child support training	-0.589***	Child support training	-0.590***
	(0.112)		(0.147)
Constant	-0.476**	Constant	-0.251
	(0.240)		(0.247)

Refugee observations	3,750
Host community observations	2,289
Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

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Dependent variable:			
Refugee households reporting at least one member with a health issue in the two weeks prior to the assessment		Host community households reporting at least one member with a health issue in the two weeks prior to the assessment	
Chronically ill member	0.546***	Chronically ill member	0.461***
	(0.100)		(0.109)
Disabled member	0.390***	Disabled member	0.377**
	(0.101)		(0.136)
Improved primary water source	0.085	Improved primary water source	0.079
	(0.220)		(0.120)
Food coping, skip days	0.121	Food coping, skip days	-0.129
	(0.153)		(0.279)
Single female head of household	0.223**	Single female head of household	-0.171
	(0.105)		(0.167)
Two or more vulnerable members	0.054	Two or more vulnerable members	0.291**
	(0.093)		(0.117)
Child head of household	-0.373	Child head of household	0.947
	(0.399)		(0.966)
Months in settlement	0.001	NA	NA
	(0.001)		
Water per person per day	-0.012***	Water per person per day	0.001
	(0.004)		(0.004)
Food consumption score	0.009***	Food consumption score	0.006*
	(0.003)		(0.003)
Livelihoods PIN	-0.070	Livelihoods PIN	-0.064
	(0.086)		(0.135)
Number of members not sleeping under nets	0.051***	Number of members not sleeping under nets	0.029*
	(0.011)		(0.015)
Shelter leakage	0.362***	Shelter leakage	0.173
	(0.092)		(0.107)
Shelter flooding	0.047	Shelter flooding	0.162
	(0.102)		(0.189)
Constant	-0.491*	Constant	-0.520**
	(0.288)		(0.233)

Refugee observations	4,142
Host community observations	2,452
Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

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Dependent variable:			
Refugee households reporting at least one member with malaria in the two weeks prior to the assessment		Host community households reporting at least one member with malaria in the two weeks prior to the assessment	
Water per person per day	-0.004***	Water per person per day	-0.001
	(0.001)		(0.002)
Improved primary water source	0.069	Improved primary water source	0.133**
	(0.135)		(0.050)
Semi-permanent/permanent shelter	0.328***	Semi-permanent/permanent shelter	-0.260
	(0.057)		(0.269)
Shelter leakage	0.198***	Shelter leakage	0.076
	(0.055)		(0.053)
Shelter flooding	0.068	Shelter flooding	-0.016
	(0.058)		(0.073)
Has household latrine	-0.094*	Has household latrine	0.114**
	(0.055)		(0.050)
Months in settlement	-0.0001	N/A	NA
	(0.001)		
Number of members not sleeping under nets	0.042***	Number of members not sleeping under nets	0.027***
	(0.007)		(0.008)
Region, Southwest	-0.309**	Region, Southwest	-0.075
	(0.132)		(0.093)
Region, Northwest	-0.363***	Region, Northwest	0.015
	(0.120)		(0.088)
Constant	0.666***	Constant	0.639**
	(0.182)		(0.290)

Refugee observations	4,306
Host community observations	2,492
Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

Dependent variable:			
Refugee households reporting at least one young child (age 5 or below) with diarrhoea in the week prior to the assessment		Host community households reporting at least one young child (age 5 or below) with diarrhoea in the week prior to the assessment	
Improved primary water source	0.047	Improved primary water source	-0.040
	(0.256)		(0.133)
Semi-permanent/permanent shelter	-0.036	Semi-permanent/permanent shelter	-0.922
	(0.139)		(0.627)
Shelter leakage	0.369***	Shelter leakage	0.677***
	(0.120)		(0.143)
Shelter flooding	0.232**	Shelter flooding	0.239
	(0.116)		(0.211)
Handwashing before feeding baby	0.283**	Handwashing before feeding baby	0.677***
	(0.121)		(0.159)
Has household latrine	0.008	Has household latrine	-0.288*
	(0.118)		(0.163)
Has soap	-0.203**	Has soap	-0.165
	(0.101)		(0.163)
Received hygiene messaging	0.050	Received hygiene messaging	0.014
	(0.132)		(0.157)
Months in settlement	-0.002	NA	NA
	(0.001)		
Water collection, 30 minutes to 1 hou	0.276**	Water collection, 30 minutes to 1 hou	-0.254*
	(0.115)		(0.130)
Water collection, over 1 hour	0.340***	Water collection, over 1 hour	0.034
	(0.130)		(0.175)
Region, Southwest	-0.465**	Region, Southwest	-0.104
	(0.215)		(0.193)
Region, Northwest	-0.643***	Region, Northwest	-0.453***
	(0.195)		(0.153)
Constant	-0.934***	Constant	-0.050
	(0.351)		(0.605)

Refugee observations	3,277
Host community observations	1,982
Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

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Dependent variable:			
Refugee households' food consumption score		Host community households' food consumption score	
Single female head of household	-0.859	Single female head of household	-0.379
	(0.656)		-1.277
Single male head of household	1.743	Single male head of household	-3.873**
	-1.544		-1.513
Child head of household	-2.236	Child head of household	16.242*
	-2.978		-8.896
No working age members	-2.222*	No working age members	-0.997
	-1.182		-2.07
Two or more vulnerable members	1.194**	Two or more vulnerable members	-1.706*
	(0.581)		(0.834)
Livelihoods PIN	-2.629***	Livelihoods PIN	-9.213***
	(0.593)		-1080
Water per person per day	0.007	Water per person per day	0.089*
	(0.017)		(0.043)
Months in settlement	0.017**	N/A	N/A
	(0.006)		
Security, very poor	1.342	Security, very poor	7.325*
	-2.074		-3.894
Security, poor	-0.143	Security, poor	0.067
	-1443		-1.271
Security, good	-0.634	Security, good	-1.469
	(0.998)		-1.226
Security, very good	-1.48	Security, very good	-4.557***
	-1.197		-1.394
Agricultural land	6.165***	Agricultural land	-2.506
	(0.646)		-2.42
Savings association	1.709**	Savings association	2.764***
	(0.719)		(0.812)
Vocational training	2.294**	Vocational training	6.243***
	(0.975)		-1377
Agricultural training	1.038*	Agricultural training	4.281***
	(0.625)		(0.964)
Livestock	2.491***	Livestock	3.495***
	(0.722)		-1.09
Poultry	2.028***	Poultry	1.731**
	(0.607)		(0.784)
Market in walking distance	1.470*	Market in walking distance	1.03
	(0.751)		(0.928)
Difficulties accessing markets	-1.067*	Difficulties accessing markets	-1363
	(0.617)		(0.921)
Days since distribution	-0.164***	N/A	N/A
	(0.022)		
Constant	42.803***	Constant	53.632***
	-1.428		-2.962

Refugee observations	4,067
Host community observations	2,482
Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01	

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Annex 5: Food consumption score calculation

The MSNA questionnaire asked about household consumption of the broad set of groups composing the household dietary diversity score (HDDS)[105] during the past seven days and aggregated to the food consumption score (FCS)[106] groups by summing the number of days the household consumed component food groups, setting a maximum value of 7. The thresholds used as are follows: ≥ 31 acceptable; 28 – 30 as borderline; ≤ 27 as poor.

HDDS broad food group	FCS component food group	Examples
Cereals	Main staples	Cereals and grain: Rice, bread / cake and / or donuts, sorghum, millet, maize, chapatti.
Tubers		Roots and tubers: potato, yam, cassava, sweet potato, and / or other tubers
Pulses	Pulses	Pulses: beans, cowpeas, lentils, soy, pigeon pea
Nuts		Nuts: ground nuts, peanuts, sim sim, coconuts or other nuts
Orange vegetables	Vegetables	Orange vegetables (vegetables rich in Vitamin A): carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes,
Green vegetables		Green leafy vegetables:, spinach, broccoli, amaranth and / or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves, bean leaves, pea leaves.
Other vegetables		Other vegetables: onion, tomatoes, cucumber, radishes, green beans, peas, lettuce, cabbage, etc.
Orange fruits	Fruit	Orange fruits (fruits rich in Vitamin A): mango, papaya, apricot, peach
Other fruits		Other Fruits: banana, apple, lemon, tangerine
Meat	Meat and fish	Meat: goat, beef, chicken, pork
Offal		Liver, kidney, heart and / or other organ meats and blood
Fish		Fish / Shellfish: fish, including canned tuna, and/or other seafood
Eggs		Eggs
Daily	Milk	Milk and other dairy products: fresh milk / sour, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products
Oil	Oil	Oil / fat / butter: vegetable oil, palm oil, shea butter, margarine, other fats / oil
Sugars	Sugar	Sugar, or sweet: sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, cakes and other sweet (sugary drinks)
Condiments	Condiments	Condiments / Spices: tea, coffee / cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast / baking powder, lanwin, tomato / sauce, meat or fish as a condiment, condiments including small amount of milk / tea coffee.

[105] Food and Agriculture Organisation, "Guidelines for measuring household and individual dietary diversity," 2013.
[106] World Food Programme, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, "Technical Guidance Sheet. Food Consumption Analysis: Calculation and use of the food consumption score in food security analysis." February 2008.

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Annex 6: MSNA questionnaire tool

1

To access the full excel version of the MSNA questionnaire please contact uganda@reach-initiative.org		
type	name	label
start	start	
end	end	
today	today	
deviceid	deviceid	
text	enumerator	Name of enumerator
begin group	A	Introduction
		My name is ${enumerator}. We are conducting a joint assessment on behalf of the humanitarian community to better understand the needs and situation of your household. The survey should take about 40 minutes to complete. Any information that you provide will be confidential and also anonymous. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions; however we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you have any questions? Are you willing to be interviewed?
select_one yn_list	consent	
select_one respondent_type_list	respondent_type	Are you interviewing a refugee or host community member?
select_one refugee_settlement_list	refugee_settlement	In which refugee settlement is this interview taking place?
select_one refugee_settlement_zone_list	refugee_settlement_zone	In which zone of ${refugee_settlement} is this interview taking place?
select_one refugee_settlement_zone_list	refugee_settlement_zone_othe	In which zone of ${refugee_settlement} is this interview taking place?
select_one district_list	district	In which district is this interview taking place?
select_one subcounty_list	subcounty	In which subcounty is this interview taking place?
select_one place_list	place	In which village or town is this interview taking place?
text	place_other	In which village or town is this interview taking place?
select_one region_list	region	In which region is this interview taking place?
select_one strata_list	strata	Settlement or district strata for HC/refugee
integer	point_number	What is the number of the point on the map you are surveying at?
integer	respondent_age	How old are you?
select_one sex_list	respondent_sex	Sex of the respondent
select_one yn_list	head_of_household	Are you the head of household and able to speak with knowledge about the household?
select_one yn_list	hoh_equivalent	We want to know about needs, vulnerabilities and the situation of your household, can you answer for the whole household on behalf of the head of household?
text	respondent_telephone	What is a telephone number we can contact you at if we have any further questions?
end group		
begin group	B	Household demographics
select_one sex_list	hoh_sex	What is the sex of the head of household?
select_one marital_status_list	marital_status	What is the marital status of the head of household?
select_one nationality_list	nationality	What is the nationality of the head of household?
text	nationality_other	What is the nationality of the head of household?
begin group	b1	Household population
integer	males_0_2	Males 0-2
integer	females_0_2	Females 0-2
integer	males_3_5	Males 3-5
integer	females_3_5	Females 3-5
integer	males_6_12	Males 6-12
integer	females_6_12	Females 6-12
integer	males_13_18	Males 13-18
integer	females_13_18	Females 13-18
integer	males_18_59	Males 19-59
integer	females_18_59	Females 19-59
integer	males_60_over	Males 60+
integer	females_60_over	Female 60+
end group		
calculate	calc_boys_ed	
calculate	calc_girls_ed	
calculate	calc_boys	
calculate	calc_girls	
calculate	calc_5_and_under	
calculate	calc_minors	
calculate	calc_males	
calculate	calc_females	
calculate	calc_household	
calculate	calc_working_age	
begin group	b2	Household size
integer	household_size	What is the total household size?
note	household_size_note	The total household size provided does not match previously given household population data. Please double check the figures.
end group		
begin group	b3	Vulnerable household members
note	vulnerable_hh_note	How many members of the household fall into the following categories?
integer	unaccompanied_minor	Unaccompanied child/minor
integer	orphan	Orphan
integer	separated_minor	Separated child/minor
integer	chronic_ill	Suffering from a chronic illness or disease
integer	disabled	Suffering from a disability
calculate	vulnerable_members	
integer	pregnant_lactating	Pregnant and/or lactating women
calculate	unaccompanied_minor_hh	
calculate	orphan_hh	
calculate	separated_minor_hh	
calculate	chronic_ill_hh	
calculate	disabled_hh	
calculate	vulnerable_members_hh	
calculate	pregnant_lactating_hh	
end group		
end group		
begin group	C	Protection
select_multiple biggest_needs_list	biggest_needs	What do you think are the biggest needs of the household?
begin group	c1	Displacement
select_one origin_location_list	origin_location	Where did you/your household live most recently before being displaced to ${refugee_settlement}?
text	origin_location_other	Where did you/your household live most recently before being displaced to ${refugee_settlement}?
select_one origin_level_1_list	origin_level_1	Where did you/your household live in ${origin_location}?
text	origin_level_1_other	Where did you/your household live in ${origin_location}?
select_one origin_level_2_list	origin_level_2	Where did you/your household live in ${origin_level_1}?
text	origin_level_2_other	Where did you/your household live in ${origin_level_1}?
date	date_displaced	When was you/your household displaced from ${origin_level_2}, ${origin_level_1}?
date	date_arrival	When did the household arrive in (${refugee_settlement})?

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calculate	months_in_settlement	
calculate	time_in_settlement	
end group		
begin group	c2	Registration
select_one yn_dk_list	origin_id	Does your household have identification from your country of origin?
select_one yn_dk_list	registration	Is your household currently registered as refugees in Uganda?
select_one yn_dk_list	verification	Has your household verified their refugee status in Uganda through the ongoing UNHCR/OPM exercise?
select_one yn_dk_list	psn	Do any of the household members have a specific needs ID card provided by UNHCR or an NGO?
integer	disabled_psn	How many of the disabled members of the household have a PSN ID?
integer	pregnant_lactating_psn	How many of the pregnant/lactating members of the household have a PSN ID?
integer	elderly_psn	How many of the elderly members of the household have a PSN ID?
select_one yn_dk_list	born_uganda	Were any children in the household aged 5 or under born in Uganda?
integer	born_uganda_number	How many children in the household aged 5 and under were born in Uganda?
integer	born_uganda_registered	How many of these children born in Uganda have been registered at birth?
end group		
select_one yn_dk_list	child_prot_support_campaign	Have any members of the household been reached by child protection support awareness campaigns?
select_one yn_dk_list	psych_support_campaign	Have any members of the household been reached by psychosocial support awareness campaigns?
select_one yn_dk_list	sgbv_support_campaign	Have any members of the household been reached by sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) awareness campaigns?
select_one yn_dk_list	psych_distress	Are any members of the household scared or in psychological distress?
select_one psych_distress_therapy_list	psych_distress_therapy	Have these members accessed psychosocial care?
begin group	c3	Children at risk
select_one separated_children_list	uasc_parent_location	Where are the parents of the separated or unaccompanied children living in the household?
integer	uasc_prot_services	How many of the unaccompanied or separated children or orphans are receiving protection services?
calculate	uasc_need_services	
integer	family_reunion	How many of the unaccompanied or separated children are planned to be reunified with their parents in the next three months?
calculate	not_family_reunion	
select_one yn_dk_list	uasc_monitoring_visit	Have you ever had a monitoring visit to check on the unaccompanied children and/or orphans living in the household?
date	uasc_monitoring_visit_date	When was the last monitoring visit to check on the unaccompanied children?
calculate	uasc_months_since_monitor	
end group		
begin group	c4	Safety and security
select_one yn_dk_list	child_violence	Have any of the children in your household experiences violence, abuse, or exploitation in your current location?
select_one poor_good_list	security	How would you rate the safety and security of your household in your current location?
select_multiple insecurity_reasons_list	insecurity_reasons	Why do you feel the safety and security of your household is not good here?
text	insecurity_reasons_other	Why do you feel the safety and security of your household is not good here?
select_multiple security_provider_list	security_provider	Who does the household turn to for reporting and/or help when they experience security incidents?
text	security_provider_other	Who does the household turn to for reporting and/or help when they experience security incidents?
select_one refugee_relations_list	refugee_relations	How would you rate the relations of your household with refugees?
select_one host_relations_list	host_relations	How would you rate the relations of your household with the local (host) community?
end group		
end group		
begin group	D	WASH
select_one water_source_list	main_water_source	What water source (water for drinking, cooking and bathing) did your household use the most in the last 30 days?
text	main_water_source_other	What water source (water for drinking, cooking and bathing) did your household use the most in the last 30 days?
select_multiple water_source_list	other_water_sources	What other water sources did your household use in the last 30 days?
text	other_water_sources_other	What other water sources did your household use in the last 30 days?
select_one yn_dk_list	adequate_water	Did you have enough water in the last 30 days to meet your household needs?
select_multiple water_coping_list	water_coping	How did you adjust for the lack of water?
text	water_coping_other	How did you adjust for the lack of water?
select_multiple piped_water_issues_list	piped_water_issues	Since your main water source is piped, why did you not have enough water in the last 30 days to meet your household needs?
text	piped_water_issues_other	Since your main water source is piped, why did you not have enough water in the last 30 days to meet your household needs?
begin group	d1	Water collection
select_one water_collection_time_list	water_collection_time	How long does it take to get to the main water point, fetch water, and return (at the main time to collect water)?
select_one water_collection_issue_list	water_collection_issue	Does the activity of fetching water (distance and/or queuing time) constitute a problem for your household, and if yes, how?
integer	collect_water	On average, how many days per week does someone from your household go to collect water?
end group		
begin group	d2	Container counting
integer	containers	How many different containers were used the last day water was collected for the household?
begin repeat	d3	Containers used the LAST DAY water was collected. Record one by one.
calculate	loop_position	
decimal	capacity	What is the volume of container ${loop_position} (in litres)?
integer	journeys	How many times was container ${loop_position} filled on the day water was collected?
calculate	litres	
end repeat		
calculate	water_total	
calculate	loop_position_count	
note	loop_position_test_note	Not all of the containers presented have had their volume and filling times calculated, please double check the loop.
integer	water_days_last	How many days will this collected water last in total before you go and recollect water?
calculate	water_pppd	
end group		
begin group	d4	Water collection check
note	water_average_check_note	The total volume of water collected for household purposes is ${water_total}L. Over the ${water_days_last} days this water will last, the average number of litres per person per day of water is ${water_pppd}L.
select_one yn_dk_list	water_collection_typical	Does the information you provided above relate to an average day/typical day of water collection for you household?
end group		
begin group	d5	Sanitation
select_one hh_latrine_list	hh_latrine	Does your household have a household latrine specifically for members of this household only?
select_one latrine_access_list	latrine_access	Do your household members have access to and use a functioning latrine?
integer	latrine_share	How many households share usage of this latrine?
select_one yn_dk_list	latrine_share_segregated	Does this shared latrine have separate stalls for men and women to use?
select_multiple latrine_access_problem_list	latrine_access_problem	Why do household members have problems accessing and using functional latrines?

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text	latrine_access_problem_other	Why do household members have problems accessing and using functional latrines?
select_multiple no_latrine_access_who_list	no_latrine_access_who	Who does not access or use the latrines in your household?
end group		
begin group	d6	Hygiene
select_one soap_list	soap	Do you have soap in your household for handwashing?
select_one no_soap_why_list	no_soap_why	Why don't you have soap for handwashing?
text	no_soap_why_other	Why don't you have soap for handwashing?
select_multiple handwash_occasions_list	handwash_occasions	When do you wash your hands?
text	handwash_occasions_other	If other, please describe
end group		
begin group	d7	Hygiene Promotion
select_one yn_dk_list	hygiene_promotion	Did you or a member of your household receive hygiene promotion messaging or training in the last 30 days?
select_one hygiene_promotion_last_list	hygiene_promotion_last	When was the last time you or a member of your household received hygiene promotion messaging or training?
end group		
end group		
begin group	E	Livelihoods and environment
select_multiple primary_livelihoods_list	primary_livelihoods	What were your household's primary income sources over the last 30 days?
text	primary_livelihoods_other	What were your household's primary income sources over the last 30 days?
select_one yn_dk_list	hh_member_earning	Have any members of your household earned an income over the last 30 days?
integer	hh_member_earning_number	How many household members earned an income over the last 30 days?
select_one yn_dk_list	hh_member_response_staff	Do any of these income earning members of the household work in a job directly related to the refugee response?
select_multiple livelihoods_coping_strategies_list	livelihoods_coping_strategies	In the past 30 days, what coping strategies have members of the household performed to support itself?
text	livelihoods_coping_strategies_	In the past 30 days, what coping strategies have members of the household performed to support itself?
select_one yn_dk_list	savings_associations	Do any members of your household participate in community-based savings/loan/insurance schemes?
select_one yn_dk_list	vocational_training	Have any members of your household participated in vocational trainings?
begin group	e1	Cultivation
select_one yn_dk_list	ag_inputs	Did your household have access to seeds and planting materials in the most recent harvest/agricultural season?
select_one yn_dk_list	agricultural_land	Did your household have access to agricultural land for cultivation in the most recent harvest/agricultural season?
select_one agricultural_land_how_list	agricultural_land_how	How did your household access agricultural land for cultivation in the most recent harvest/agricultural season?
text	agricultural_land_how_other	How did your household access agricultural land for cultivation in the most recent harvest/agricultural season?
select_one yn_dk_list	agricultural_land_sufficiency	Was the agricultural land your household accessed in most recent harvest/agricultural season sufficient to provide food for your entire household?
select_one yn_dk_list	cultivation	Did your household cultivate or plant crops in the most recent harvest/agricultural season?
select_multiple no_cultivation_why_list	no_cultivation_why	What were your household's reasons for not cultivating?
select_one yn_dk_list	ag_kit	Has your household ever received an NGO distribution of tools or other inputs for agricultural purposes?
select_one yn_dk_list	ag_kit_usability	Are the distributed tools/items you received still usable by the household?
select_one ag_kit_disuse_why_list	ag_kit_disuse_why	Why is your household no longer able to use the distributed tools/items?
select_one yn_dk_list	ag_training	Have any members of your household ever received training in agricultural/farming techniques?
end group		
begin group	e2	Livestock
select_one yn_dk_list	livestock	Does your household own livestock?
select_one yn_dk_list	poultry	Does your household own chickens?
end group		
end group		
begin group	F	Food assistance
select_one yn_dk_list	food_distributions	Does your household have a ration card so they can receive in-kind food or cash for the purposes of buying food?
date	food_distributions_date	When did your household last receive in-kind food or cash for the purposes of buying food?
date	actual_distributions_date	When was the last reported WFP food distribution date?
select_one main_food_source_list	main_food_source	What was the main source of the food in the past 7 days? (do not read out list)
text	main_source_food_other	What was the main source of the food in the past 7 days? (do not read out list)
select_one yn_dk_list	sufficient_food	Did your household have access to sufficient food for all members in the past 7 days?
select_multiple food_coping_list	food_coping	In the past 7 days, what food consumption coping strategies have been used to cope with this lack of sufficient food?
text	food_coping_other	If other, please describe
select_one yn_dk_list	market_by_walk	Is there a market within walking distance from your household?
select_one yn_dk_list	market_access	In the last 30 days, did your household face any problems accessing markets to buy/sell agricultural products or livestock?
begin group	f1	Over the last 7 days, on how many days did you consume the following foods?
integer	cereals	Cereals and grain: Rice, bread / cake and / or donuts, sorghum, millet, maize, chapatti.
integer	tubers	Roots and tubers: potato, yam, cassava, sweet potato, and / or other tubers
calculate	cereals_tubers	
integer	pulses	Pulses: beans, cowpeas, lentils, soy, pigeon pea
integer	nuts	Nuts: ground nuts, peanuts, sim sim, coconuts or other nuts
calculate	pulses_nuts	
integer	orange_vegetables	Orange vegetables (vegetables rich in Vitamin A): carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes,
integer	green_vegetables	Green leafy vegetables:, spinach, broccoli, amaranth and / or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves, bean leaves, pea leaves.
integer	other_vegetables	Other vegetables: onion, tomatoes, cucumber, radishes, green beans, peas, lettuce, cabbage, etc.
calculate	vegetables	
integer	orange_fruits	Orange fruits (Fruits rich in Vitamin A): mango, papaya, apricot, peach
integer	other_fruits	Other Fruits: banana, apple, lemon, tangerine
calculate	fruit	
integer	meat	Meat: goat, beef, chicken, pork
integer	offal	Liver, kidney, heart and / or other organ meats and blood
calculate	all_meats	
integer	fish	Fish / Shellfish: fish, including canned tuna, and/or other seafood
integer	eggs	Eggs
calculate	protein	
integer	dairy	Milk and other dairy products: fresh milk / sour, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products
integer	oils	Oil / fat / butter: vegetable oil, palm oil, shea butter, margarine, other fats / oil
integer	sugars	Sugar, or sweet: sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, cakes and other sweet (sugary drinks)
integer	condiments	Condiments / Spices: tea, coffee / cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast / baking powder, lanwin, tomato / sauce, meat or fish as a condiment, condiments including small amount of milk / tea coffee.

4

end group		
end group		
begin group	G	Health and nutrition
select_one primary_hc_provider_list	primary_hc_provider	Your household most often goes to what type of health facility for treatment or check-up?
text	primary_hc_provider_other	Your household most often goes to what type of health facility for treatment or check-up?
select_one yn_dk_list	health_needs	Has anyone in the house needed healthcare treatment in the past year?
date	health_needs_when	When was the most recent time a member of the household needed healthcare treatment?
select_one yn_dk_list	treatment_sought	For this most recent incident, did this person seek medical care for this healthcare issue?
select_one yn_dk_list	treatment_access	For this most recent incident, did this person have any trouble accessing the health care they needed?
select_multiple health_access_difficulty_list	treatment_access_difficulty	What are the main challenges this person had when accessing the healthcare they needed?
text	treatment_access_difficulty_otl	What are the main challenges this person had when accessing the healthcare they needed?
select_one yn_dk_list	health_issues	In the most recent 2 weeks, have any of the household members experienced any significant health issues?
begin group	g1	How many individuals have suffered from these issues in the most recent 2 weeks?
integer	stress	Extreme stress
integer	minor_injury	Minor physical injuries
integer	serious_injury	Serious physical injuries
integer	diarrhoea	Diarrhoea
integer	rapid_weight_loss	Extreme weight loss
integer	respiratory_infection	Respiratory tract infection
integer	skin	Skin disease
integer	feet	Swollen feet
integer	measles	Measles
integer	hypertension	High blood pressure
integer	asthma	Asthma
integer	tb	TB
integer	malaria	Malaria
integer	child_birth	Complications in child birth
integer	health_other	Other
text	health_issues_other	Other, please specify the event:
end group		
calculate	stress_hh	
calculate	minor_injury_hh	
calculate	serious_injury_hh	
calculate	diarrhoea_hh	
calculate	rapid_weight_loss_hh	
calculate	respiratory_infection_hh	
calculate	skin_hh	
calculate	feet_hh	
calculate	measles_hh	
calculate	hypertension_hh	
calculate	asthma_hh	
calculate	tb_hh	
calculate	malaria_hh	
calculate	child_birth_hh	
calculate	health_other_hh	
select_one yn_dk_list	young_child_diarrhoea	In the past 7 days has any child 5 or under in your household suffered from diarrhoea?
select_one yn_dk_list	child_diarrhoea	In the past 7 days has any child aged 6-18 in your household suffered from diarrhoea?
select_one yn_dk_list	adult_diarrehoa	In the past 7 days has any adult (19 years or over) in your household suffered from diarrhoea?
select_one vaccine_list	polio_vaccine	Have any of the individuals 5 years old or under been vaccinated against polio?(ask to see the card/cards if yes)
integer	polio_vaccine_number	How many of the individuals 5 years old or under have been vaccinated against polio?
select_one vaccine_list	measles_vaccine	Have any of the individuals 15 years old or under been vaccinated against measles? (ask to see the card/cards if yes)
integer	measles_vaccine_number	How many of the individuals 15 years old or under have been vaccinated against measles?
select_one yn_dk_list	vitamin_supplement	Have any of the individuals 5 years old or under received vitamin A supplementation in the past 6 months?
integer	vitamin_supplement_number	How many of the individuals 5 years old or under received vitamin A supplementation in the past 6 months?
select_one yn_dk_list	treated_nets	Does your household have an insecticide treated mosquito net?
integer	sleeping_under_nets	How many family members slept under the net last night?
calculate	not_sleeping_under_nets	
begin group	g2	Pregnant and/or lactating women
select_one yn_dk_list	iycf_counselling	Have any of the pregnant/lactating women in the household received counselling on infant and young child feeding?
integer	iycf_counselling_number	How many of the pregnant/lactating women in the household received counselling on infant and young child feeding?
select_one yn_dk_list	nutr_supplement	Have any of the pregnant/lactating women in the household have received iron and folic acid supplements or micronutrient supplements?
integer	nutr_supplement_number	How many of the pregnant/lactating women in the household have received iron and folic acid supplements or micronutrient supplements?
select_one yn_dk_list	fanidar_dose	Have any of the pregnant/lactating women in the household have received at least 2 doses of fanidar?
integer	fanidar_dose_number	How many of the pregnant/lactating women in the household have received at least 2 doses of fanidar?
end group		
end group		
begin group	H	Site, shelter, and NFIs
begin group	h1	Do you have access to or own the following items? If yes, for how many?
integer	access_to_buckets	Number of buckets with lid
integer	access_to_jerry_can	Number of jerry cans
integer	access_to_pots	Number of pot(s) of 5L and more
integer	access_to_sleeping_mats	Number of sleeping mats
integer	access_to_mattress	Number of sleeping mattresses
calculate	access_to_sleeping_all	
integer	access_to_tarpaulin	Plastic tarpaulin
integer	access_to_torches	Number of lights / torches
calculate	access_to_buckets_hh	
calculate	access_to_jerry_can_hh	
calculate	access_to_pots_hh	
calculate	access_to_sleeping_mats_hh	
calculate	access_to_mattress_hh	
calculate	access_to_sleeping_all_hh	
calculate	access_to_tarpaulin_hh	
calculate	access_to_torches_hh	

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end group		
begin group	h2	NFI access and needs
select_one yn_dk_list	kitchen_set	Do you have a kitchen set?
select_one yn_dk_list	sanitary_pads	Do the females in your household currently have access to sanitary pads?
select_one yn_dk_list	improved_cook_stove	Does the household have an improved cooking stove, such as an energy saving stove?
select_multiple nfi_needs_list	nfi_needs	What are the main NFI needs of the household?
text	nfi_needs_other	What are the main NFI needs of the household?
end group		
begin group	h3	Shelter
select_one shelter_type_list	shelter_type	What is the type of shelter for the household?
text	shelter_type_other	If other, please describe
select_one yn_dk_list	shelter_ownership	Is this shelter owned by the household?
integer	family_number_plot	How many families, including yours, share your current (one) plot?
integer	family_number_shelter	How many families, including yours, share your shelter?
select_one yn_dk_list	shelter_flooding	Has this shelter experienced flooding in the past year?
select_one yn_dk_list	shelter_leaking	Is your shelter prone to leaking when it rains?
end group		
select_one main_fuel_source_list	main_fuel_source	What is your households primary fuel source?
end group		
begin group	I	Education
note	education_note	We are about schooling for every child in the household. We will ask about males and females aged 3 to 5, 6 to 12, and 13 to 18. Please answer to the best of your knowledge.
begin repeat	i1	Males, 3 to 5
calculate	edu_males_3_5_loop_position	
select_multiple education_type_list	edu_males_3_5	Of the ${males_3_5} males aged 3 to 5 in the household, what type of education is the # ${edu_males_3_5_loop_position} male aged 3 to 5 in the household receiving?(in school season)
calculate	edu_males_3_5_ecd	
calculate	edu_males_3_5_primary	
calculate	edu_males_3_5_secondary	
calculate	edu_males_3_5_tvet	
calculate	edu_males_3_5_alp	
calculate	edu_males_3_5_non_formal	
calculate	edu_males_3_5_other	
calculate	edu_males_3_5_unattending	
end repeat		
calculate	calc_edu_males_3_5_ecd	
calculate	calc_edu_males_3_5_primary	
calculate	calc_edu_males_3_5_secondary	
calculate	calc_edu_males_3_5_tvet	
calculate	calc_edu_males_3_5_alp	
calculate	calc_edu_males_3_5_non_formal	
calculate	calc_edu_males_3_5_other	
calculate	calc_edu_males_3_5_unattending_total	
begin repeat	i2	Females, 3 to 5
calculate	edu_females_3_5_loop_position	
select_multiple education_type_list	edu_females_3_5	Of the ${females_3_5} females aged 3 to 5 in the household, what type of education is the # ${edu_females_3_5_loop_position} female aged 3 to 5 in the household receiving?(in school season)
calculate	edu_females_3_5_ecd	
calculate	edu_females_3_5_primary	
calculate	edu_females_3_5_secondary	
calculate	edu_females_3_5_tvet	
calculate	edu_females_3_5_alp	
calculate	edu_females_3_5_non_formal	
calculate	edu_females_3_5_other	
calculate	edu_females_3_5_unattending	
end repeat		
calculate	calc_edu_females_3_5_ecd	
calculate	calc_edu_females_3_5_primary	
calculate	calc_edu_females_3_5_secondary	
calculate	calc_edu_females_3_5_tvet	
calculate	calc_edu_females_3_5_alp	
calculate	calc_edu_females_3_5_non_formal	
calculate	calc_edu_females_3_5_other	
calculate	calc_edu_females_3_5_unattending_total	
begin repeat	i3	Males, 6 to 12
calculate	edu_males_6_12_loop_position	
select_multiple education_type_list	edu_males_6_12	Of the ${males_6_12} males aged 6 to 12 in the household, what type of education is the # ${edu_males_6_12_loop_position} male aged 6 to 12 in the household receiving?(in school season)
calculate	edu_males_6_12_ecd	
calculate	edu_males_6_12_primary	
calculate	edu_males_6_12_secondary	
calculate	edu_males_6_12_tvet	
calculate	edu_males_6_12_alp	
calculate	edu_males_6_12_non_formal	
calculate	edu_males_6_12_other	
calculate	edu_males_6_12_unattending	
end repeat		
calculate	calc_edu_males_6_12_ecd	
calculate	calc_edu_males_6_12_primary	
calculate	calc_edu_males_6_12_secondary	
calculate	calc_edu_males_6_12_tvet	
calculate	calc_edu_males_6_12_alp	
calculate	calc_edu_males_6_12_non_formal	
calculate	calc_edu_males_6_12_other	
calculate	calc_edu_males_6_12_unattending_total	
begin repeat	i4	Females, 6 to 12
calculate	edu_females_6_12_loop_position	
select_multiple education_type_list	edu_females_6_12	Of the ${females_6_12} females aged 6 to 12 in the household, what type of education is the # ${edu_females_6_12_loop_position} female aged 6 to 12 in the household receiving?(in school season)
calculate	edu_females_6_12_ecd	
calculate	edu_females_6_12_primary	
calculate	edu_females_6_12_secondary	
calculate	edu_females_6_12_tvet	
calculate	edu_females_6_12_alp	
calculate	edu_females_6_12_non_formal	

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calculate	edu_females_6_12_other	
calculate	edu_females_6_12_unattending	
end repeat		
calculate	calc_edu_females_6_12_ecd	
calculate	calc_edu_females_6_12_primary	
calculate	calc_edu_females_6_12_secondary	
calculate	calc_edu_females_6_12_tvet	
calculate	calc_edu_females_6_12_alp	
calculate	calc_edu_females_6_12_non_formal	
calculate	calc_edu_females_6_12_other	
calculate	calc_edu_females_6_12_unattending_total	
begin repeat	i5	Males, 13 to 18
calculate	edu_males_13_18_loop_position	
select_multiple education_type_list	edu_males_13_18	Of the ${males_13_18} males aged 13 to 18 in the household, what type of education is the # ${edu_males_13_18_loop_position} male aged 13 to 18 in the household receiving?(in school season)
calculate	edu_males_13_18_ecd	
calculate	edu_males_13_18_primary	
calculate	edu_males_13_18_secondary	
calculate	edu_males_13_18_tvet	
calculate	edu_males_13_18_alp	
calculate	edu_males_13_18_non_formal	
calculate	edu_males_13_18_other	
calculate	edu_males_13_18_unattending	
end repeat		
calculate	calc_edu_males_13_18_ecd	
calculate	calc_edu_males_13_18_primary	
calculate	calc_edu_males_13_18_secondary	
calculate	calc_edu_males_13_18_tvet	
calculate	calc_edu_males_13_18_alp	
calculate	calc_edu_males_13_18_non_formal	
calculate	calc_edu_males_13_18_other	
calculate	calc_edu_males_13_18_unattending_total	
begin repeat	i6	Females, 13 to 18
calculate	edu_females_13_18_loop_position	
select_multiple education_type_list	edu_females_13_18	Of the ${females_13_18} females aged 13 to 18 in the household, what type of education is the # ${edu_females_13_18_loop_position} female aged 13 to 18 in the household receiving?(in school season)
calculate	edu_females_13_18_ecd	
calculate	edu_females_13_18_primary	
calculate	edu_females_13_18_secondary	
calculate	edu_females_13_18_tvet	
calculate	edu_females_13_18_alp	
calculate	edu_females_13_18_non_formal	
calculate	edu_females_13_18_other	
calculate	edu_females_13_18_unattending	
end repeat		
calculate	calc_edu_females_13_18_ecd	
calculate	calc_edu_females_13_18_primary	
calculate	calc_edu_females_13_18_secondary	
calculate	calc_edu_females_13_18_tvet	
calculate	calc_edu_females_13_18_alp	
calculate	calc_edu_females_13_18_non_formal	
calculate	calc_edu_females_13_18_other	
calculate	calc_edu_females_13_18_unattending_total	
calculate	calc_edu_unattending_total	
begin group	i7	Barriers to education
select_one yn_dk_list	school_previously	For the children not currently attending school, were they enroled before you were displaced to here?
select_multiple school_barriers_list	school_barriers	What were the main reasons that not all of the children in the household are attending school?
text	school_barriers_other	What were the main reasons that not all of the children in the household are attending school?
select_multiple school_cost_barriers_list	school_cost_barriers	Which expenditures could you not afford?
text	school_cost_barriers_other	Which expenditures could you not afford?
end group		
select_one yn_dk_list	child_support_training	Have you or anyone in the household attended sessions on or discussed with advocates how to support your child with education and development?
end group		
geopoint	geopoint	GPS Location
note	end_note	Thank you for taking the time to answer this survey.

Annex 7: MSNA questionnaire tool choices

1

list_name	name	label
respondent_type_list	refugee	Refugee
respondent_type_list	host_community	Host community member
refugee_settlement_list	List of all refugee settlements in Uganda	List of all refugee settlements in Uganda
refugee_settlement_zone_list	List of all settlement zones in relevant settlements	List of all settlement zones in relevant settlements
district_list	List of all districts in Uganda	List of all districts in Uganda
subcounty_list	List of all sub-counties in Uganda	List of all sub-counties in Uganda
place_list	List of all villages/towns in Uganda	List of all villages/towns in Uganda
strata_list	List of all settlement / district strata	List of all settlement / district strata
origin_location_list	List of all potential countries of origin	List of all potential countries of origin
origin_location_list	other	Other
origin_location_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
origin_level_1_list	List of all potential areas in origin_level (country)	List of all potential areas in origin_level (country)
origin_level_1_list	other	Other
origin_level_1_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
origin_level_2_list	List of all potential areas in origin_level_1_list	List of all potential areas in origin_level_1_list
origin_level_2_list	other	Other
origin_level_2_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
region_list	west_nile	West Nile
region_list	southwest	Southwest
region_list	midwest	Midwest
yn_list	yes	Yes
yn_list	no	No
sex_list	male	Male
sex_list	female	Female
marital_status_list	married	Married
marital_status_list	single	Single
marital_status_list	divorced	Divorced
marital_status_list	widowed	Widowed
marital_status_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
nationality_list	burundi	Burundian
nationality_list	drc	Congolese (DRC)
nationality_list	eritrea	Eritrean
nationality_list	ethiopia	Ethiopian
nationality_list	kenya	Kenyan
nationality_list	rwanda	Rwandan
nationality_list	somalia	Somalian
nationality_list	south_sudan	South Sudanese
nationality_list	sudan	Sudanese
nationality_list	uganda	Ugandan
nationality_list	other	Other

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nationality_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
biggest_needs_list	food	Food
biggest_needs_list	health_nutrition	Health and nutrition
biggest_needs_list	water_sanitation	Water and sanitation
biggest_needs_list	livelihoods	Livelihoods
biggest_needs_list	shelter	Shelter
biggest_needs_list	nfis	NFIs
biggest_needs_list	education	Education
biggest_needs_list	protection	Protection
biggest_needs_list	other	Other
biggest_needs_list	none	No needs
biggest_needs_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
psych_distress_therapy_list	yes	Yes
psych_distress_therapy_list	unable	No, they were unable to access
psych_distress_therapy_list	didnt_seek	No, they didn't seek treatment
psych_distress_therapy_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
separated_children_list	another_settlement	In another refugee settlement in Uganda
separated_children_list	uganda_elsewhere	Living elsewhere in Uganda, not in a refugee settlement
separated_children_list	other_country_refugee	In another country, living as a refugee
separated_children_list	other_country_nonrefugee	In another country, not living as a refugee
separated_children_list	home_country	In the home country
separated_children_list	other	Other
separated_children_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
poor_good_list	very_good	Very good
poor_good_list	good	Good
poor_good_list	okay	Okay
poor_good_list	poor	Poor
poor_good_list	very_poor	Very poor
poor_good_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
refugee_relations_list	very_good	Very good
refugee_relations_list	good	Good
refugee_relations_list	okay	Okay
refugee_relations_list	poor	Poor
refugee_relations_list	very_poor	Very poor
refugee_relations_list	no_relations	I don't interact at all with refugees
refugee_relations_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
host_relations_list	very_good	Very good
host_relations_list	good	Good
host_relations_list	okay	Okay
host_relations_list	poor	Poor
host_relations_list	very_poor	Very poor
host_relations_list	no_relations	I don't interact at all with the host community
host_relations_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
insecurity_reasons_list	attack_refugee	Physical attacks by refugees
insecurity_reasons_list	attack_host	Physical attacks by host community members
insecurity_reasons_list	harassment_refugee	Verbal harassment by refugees
insecurity_reasons_list	harassment_host	Verbal harassment by host community members
insecurity_reasons_list	sexual_violence	Sexual and gender based violence
insecurity_reasons_list	abduction	Abduction
insecurity_reasons_list	forced_recruitment	Forced recruitment

insecurity_reasons_list	cattle_raid	Cattle raiding
insecurity_reasons_list	early_marriage	Early marriage
insecurity_reasons_list	theft	Theft
insecurity_reasons_list	attack_animals	Physical attacks by animals
insecurity_reasons_list	attack_unknown	Physical attacks by unknown people
insecurity_reasons_list	crop_destruction	Destruction of crops
insecurity_reasons_list	other	Other
insecurity_reasons_list	none	No security concerns
insecurity_reasons_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
security_provider_list	police	Police
security_provider_list	local_government	Local government officials
security_provider_list	opm	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) officials
security_provider_list	unhcr	UNHCR officials
security_provider_list	ngo	NGO staff
security_provider_list	community_group	Person or groups within the community (e.g. local leaders, SGBV committees, etc.)
security_provider_list	other	Other
security_provider_list	none	Nobody
security_provider_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
water_source_list	household_connection	Water piped into the dwelling/plot
water_source_list	public_tap	Public water tap/standpipe
water_source_list	borehole	Tubewell/borehole (handpump)
water_source_list	protected_well	Protected dug well
water_source_list	protected_spring	Protected spring
water_source_list	protected_rainwater_tank	Protected water tank
water_source_list	unprotected_well	Unprotected dug well
water_source_list	unprotected_spring	Unprotected spring
water_source_list	surface_water	Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal)
water_source_list	unprotected_rainwater_tank	Unprotected water tank
water_source_list	bottled_water	Bottled water
water_source_list	water_carts	Water carts, donkey carts, etc.
water_source_list	water_truck	Water trucking
water_source_list	other	Other
water_source_list	none	None
water_source_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
yn_dk_list	yes	Yes
yn_dk_list	no	No
yn_dk_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
water_coping_list	reduce_drinking	Reduce drinking water consumption
water_coping_list	reduce_bathing	Reduce water consumption for hygiene practices (e.g. bathe less)
water_coping_list	spend_money	Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water
water_coping_list	further_water_point	Go fetch water from a more distant water point than the usual one
water_coping_list	debt_borrow	Receive water on credit or borrow water
water_coping_list	use_non_drinking_water	Drink water usually used for cleaning or other purposes than drinking
water_coping_list	other	Other
water_coping_list	none	We didn't use any coping mechanisms
water_coping_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
piped_water_issues_list	limited_time_availability	Water is only available at set times

piped_water_issues_list	limited_quantity_availability	Water is only available in limited amounts
piped_water_issues_list	damaged_infrastructure	Damaged infrastructure
piped_water_issues_list	price	The price of water is too high
piped_water_issues_list	poor_water_quality	Water quality issues (looks dirty, is salty, tastes bad, smells bad)
piped_water_issues_list	other	Other
piped_water_issues_list	none	No issues
piped_water_issues_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
water_collection_time_list	30_min_or_less	30 min or less
water_collection_time_list	above_30mins_below_1hr	More than 30 min, up to 1 hour
water_collection_time_list	more_than_1hr	More than 1 hour
water_collection_time_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
water_collection_issue_list	distance	Distance is a problem
water_collection_issue_list	queuing	Queuing time is a problem
water_collection_issue_list	distance_queuing	Both distance and queuing time are a problem
water_collection_issue_list	none	No problem
water_collection_issue_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
water_collection_frequency_list	every_day	Every day
water_collection_frequency_list	between_3_6_times_week	Between three to six times a week
water_collection_frequency_list	once_twice_week	Once or twice a week
water_collection_frequency_list	less_once_week	Less than once a week
water_collection_frequency_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
hh_latrine_list	yes	Yes
hh_latrine_list	under_construction	It is under construction
hh_latrine_list	no	No
hh_latrine_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
latrine_access_list	all_members	All members have access and use it
latrine_access_list	all_access_some_use	All members have access but only some use it
latrine_access_list	some_members	Only some members have access to a latrine
latrine_access_list	no_members	No members have access to a latrine
latrine_access_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
latrine_access_problem_list	facility_distance	Facilities are too far away
latrine_access_problem_list	not_enough_facilities	There are not enough other latrine facilities/too crowded
latrine_access_problem_list	absence_water	Absence/insufficiency of water
latrine_access_problem_list	unclean_unhygenic	Latrines are unclean/unhygienic
latrine_access_problem_list	lack_privacy	Lack of privacy/no separation between men and women
latrine_access_problem_list	unsafe	It is not safe (e.g. no door, no lock)
latrine_access_problem_list	cesspit_full	Cesspit is full
latrine_access_problem_list	blocked_pipes	Pipes are blocked
latrine_access_problem_list	sewage_connection_blocked	Connection to sewage blocked
latrine_access_problem_list	damaged_structure	Structure is damaged (ex: due to storm)
latrine_access_problem_list	too_young	Some members of the household too young to use
latrine_access_problem_list	no_hh_latrine	Lack of a household latrine
latrine_access_problem_list	other	Other
latrine_access_problem_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
no_latrine_access_who_list	female_child	female child
no_latrine_access_who_list	male_child	male child
no_latrine_access_who_list	female_adult	female adult

no_latrine_access_who_list	male_adult	male adult
no_latrine_access_who_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
soap_list	yes_saw_soap	Yes (saw soap)
soap_list	yes_no_soap_visible	Yes (but did not see soap)
soap_list	no	No
no_soap_why_list	unavailable_at_market	It is unavailable at the local market
no_soap_why_list	use_substitute	We prefer a substitute (e.g. ash)
no_soap_why_list	waiting_for_distribution	We are waiting for the next distribution
no_soap_why_list	market_too_far	The market is too far
no_soap_why_list	cant_afford	We cannot afford it
no_soap_why_list	soap_not_necessary	Soap is not necessary
no_soap_why_list	other	Other
no_soap_why_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
handwash_occasions_list	dirty_hands	When my hands are dirty
handwash_occasions_list	before_cooking	Before preparing food
handwash_occasions_list	after_defecating	After defecating
handwash_occasions_list	before_eating	Before eating
handwash_occasions_list	after_eating	After eating
handwash_occasions_list	before_feeding_baby	Before feeding baby
handwash_occasions_list	after_cleaning_baby	After disposing of baby's feces
handwash_occasions_list	before_praying	Before praying
handwash_occasions_list	none	I do not wash my hands
handwash_occasions_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
handwash_occasions_list	other	Other
hygiene_promotion_last_list	one_week	Within one week
hygiene_promotion_last_list	one_month	Over 1 week to a month ago
hygiene_promotion_last_list	3_months	Over 1 month to 3 months ago
hygiene_promotion_last_list	6_months	Over 3 months to 6 months ago
hygiene_promotion_last_list	1_year	Over 6 months to 1 year ago
hygiene_promotion_last_list	more_than_1_year	Over 1 year ago
hygiene_promotion_last_list	never	Never
hygiene_promotion_last_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
primary_livelihoods_list	agriculture	Agriculture
primary_livelihoods_list	livestock	Livestock
primary_livelihoods_list	fishery	Fishery
primary_livelihoods_list	trade	Trade
primary_livelihoods_list	remittance	Remittance
primary_livelihoods_list	salary	Regular salaried employment
primary_livelihoods_list	small_business	Small business
primary_livelihoods_list	casual_labour	Casual wage labour
primary_livelihoods_list	selling_natural_resources	Selling of natural resources (charcoal, grass, firewood)
primary_livelihoods_list	beekeeping	Beekeeping
primary_livelihoods_list	other	Other
primary_livelihoods_list	none	No access to livelihoods
primary_livelihoods_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
livelihoods_coping_strategies_list	spent_savings	Spent savings
livelihoods_coping_strategies_list	support_from_friends_relatives	Received support from friends/relatives
livelihoods_coping_strategies_list	selling_assets	Sold assets

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livelihoods_coping_strategies_list	charitable_donations	Received charitable donations
livelihoods_coping_strategies_list	debt	Borrowed money
livelihoods_coping_strategies_list	government_aid	Received government aid
livelihoods_coping_strategies_list	humanitarian_aid	Received humanitarian aid
livelihoods_coping_strategies_list	reduce_spending	Reduced spending on non-food expenditures, such as health or education
livelihoods_coping_strategies_list	sold_assistance	Sold some assistance items received
livelihoods_coping_strategies_list	other	Other
livelihoods_coping_strategies_list	none	Did not engage in any other activity to support the household
livelihoods_coping_strategies_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
agricultural_land_how_list	own_land	The household owns the land
agricultural_land_how_list	households_land	The household uses land allotted to them by OPM (for free)
agricultural_land_how_list	free_access	The household accesses someone else's land for free
agricultural_land_how_list	rent_access	The household pays a fee to access someone else's land
agricultural_land_how_list	illegal_access	The household uses land where we have not been granted access
agricultural_land_how_list	other	Other
agricultural_land_how_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
no_cultivation_why_list	poor_season	The planting season was not good in 2017
no_cultivation_why_list	lack_seeds	Lack of seeds
no_cultivation_why_list	lack_fertilizer	Lack of fertilizer
no_cultivation_why_list	lack_tools	Lack of tools
no_cultivation_why_list	inaccessibility_of_land	Inaccessibility of land (e.g. distance, difficult terrain)
no_cultivation_why_list	insecurity	Personal insecurity (members of household don't feel safe on the agricultural land)
no_cultivation_why_list	not_regular_activity	This is not an activity my household normally carries out
no_cultivation_why_list	other	Other
no_cultivation_why_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
ag_kit_disuse_why_list	sold_items	The items were sold for cash
ag_kit_disuse_why_list	stolen	The items were stolen
ag_kit_disuse_why_list	broken	The items were broken
ag_kit_disuse_why_list	borrowed	The items are being borrowed by another household
ag_kit_disuse_why_list	lost	The items were lost
ag_kit_disuse_why_list	other	Other
ag_kit_disuse_why_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
main_food_source_list	bought_with_cash	Bought with cash
main_food_source_list	bought_on_credit	Bought on credit (debt)
main_food_source_list	own_production	Own production
main_food_source_list	gift	Gifts from family and friends

main_food_source_list	ingo_assistance	Food distribution from UN or international organisations
main_food_source_list	local_assistance	Food assistance from local charity or community
main_food_source_list	other	Other
main_food_source_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
food_coping_list	buy_cheaper_food	Rely on less preferred and less expensive food (i.e. cheaper, lower quality food)
food_coping_list	limit_meal_size	Limit portion sizes at meal time
food_coping_list	only_children_eat	Adults do not eat so children can eat
food_coping_list	reduce_meal_number	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day
food_coping_list	skip_days	Skip entire days without eating
food_coping_list	workers_eat_more	Non-working members of household eat less so working members can eat
food_coping_list	borrow_food	Borrow food to consume
food_coping_list	exchange_food	Exchange food of one type to purchase more
food_coping_list	other	Other
food_coping_list	none	We didn't use any coping mechanisms
food_coping_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
primary_hc_provider_list	vht	Village health team or community medicine distributor
primary_hc_provider_list	clinic	Clinic
primary_hc_provider_list	hc_ii	Health centre II
primary_hc_provider_list	hc_iii	Health centre III
primary_hc_provider_list	hc_iv	Health centre IV
primary_hc_provider_list	private_hospital	Private hospital
primary_hc_provider_list	district_hospital	District hospital
primary_hc_provider_list	national_referral_hospital	Referral hospital
primary_hc_provider_list	other	Other
primary_hc_provider_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
health_access_difficulty_list	healthcare_cost	Cost of healthcare was too high at the facility
health_access_difficulty_list	unqualified_staff_hosp	Did not get access to qualified health staff at the facility
health_access_difficulty_list	drugs_cost	Insufficient funds to purchase medicine/drugs
health_access_difficulty_list	language_barrier	Language barrier at the health facility
health_access_difficulty_list	refused_treatment	Medical staff refused treatment without any explanation
health_access_difficulty_list	lack_drugs_hc	Medicine needed not available at the health facility
health_access_difficulty_list	lack_drugs_pharmacy	Medicine needed not available at the pharmacy
health_access_difficulty_list	no_transport	Unable to reach the health facility due to distance/lack of transport
health_access_difficulty_list	no_offered_treatment_phc	No treatment available for the medical issue at the facility (different from lack of medicine)
health_access_difficulty_list	documentation_issue	Health facility did not accept the person's documentation
health_access_difficulty_list	no_health_referral	Health facility did not provide referral to other facility that could provide treatment
health_access_difficulty_list	facility_closed	The health facility was closed
health_access_difficulty_list	gender_discrimination	The person was turned away due to their gender
health_access_difficulty_list	no_support_family	The household/family did not provide support
health_access_difficulty_list	delays	Long wait times, queues, etc. at the facility
health_access_difficulty_list	other	Other
health_access_difficulty_list	none	The person did not try to seek treatment, so no issues were raised
health_access_difficulty_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer

vaccine_list	yes_saw_card	Yes, and the respondent showed the vaccination card
vaccine_list	yes_without_card	Yes, but the respondent didn't show the vaccination card
vaccine_list	no	No
vaccine_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
main_fuel_source_list	firewood	Firewood
main_fuel_source_list	charcoal	Charcoal
main_fuel_source_list	gas_fuel	Liquid fuel (e.g. kerosene)
main_fuel_source_list	other	Other
main_fuel_source_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
nfi_needs_list	bedding	Bedding (e.g. mats, blankets, mattresses, etc.)
nfi_needs_list	mosquito_nets	Mosquito nets
nfi_needs_list	hygiene_items	Hygiene items (e.g. chlorine tabs, soap, etc.)
nfi_needs_list	water_storage	Water storage items (e.g. jerry cans, buckets, kettles, etc.)
nfi_needs_list	kitchen_tools	Kitchen utensils (e.g. pots, plates, cups, etc.)
nfi_needs_list	sanitary_pads	Sanitary pads (cotton cloth)
nfi_needs_list	ag_inputs	Agricultural inputs (tools, seeds, etc.)
nfi_needs_list	light	Light source (e.g. torch, solar light, etc.)
nfi_needs_list	other	Other
nfi_needs_list	none	The household has no NFI needs
nfi_needs_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
shelter_type_list	none	No shelter - sleeping in the open
shelter_type_list	makeshift_shelter	Makeshift shelter
shelter_type_list	emergency_tent	Emergency tent
shelter_type_list	tukul	Tukul/thatched hut
shelter_type_list	mud_brick	Mud bricked home
shelter_type_list	concrete_brick	Concrete bricked home
shelter_type_list	other	Other
shelter_type_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
education_type_list	ecd	Early childhood development (pre-primary)
education_type_list	primary	Primary
education_type_list	secondary	Secondary
education_type_list	tvet	Technical vocational education training
education_type_list	alp	Accelereated learning programme
education_type_list	non_formal_skills_training	Non-formal skills training
education_type_list	other	Other
education_type_list	none	None
education_type_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
school_barriers_list	high_cost	Cannot afford to pay for the costs (e.g. tuition, textbook, food)
school_barriers_list	lack_space	Unable to register in the school due to lack of space in the school to enrol the child
school_barriers_list	poor_condition	The schools are in poor condition (e.g. lack of furniture, no electricity, water leaks)
school_barriers_list	household_chores	Children need to stay at home and assist the family with household chores
school_barriers_list	working	Children work instead (including agricultural work)
school_barriers_list	early_marriage	Early marriage

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school_barriers_list	relocation	Recently or continuous movement to different locations
school_barriers_list	new_arrival	Newly arrived to location and have yet to register
school_barriers_list	customs	Customs/tradition
school_barriers_list	insecurity	Security situation/Insecurity
school_barriers_list	disabled	Disability (of child)
school_barriers_list	traumatized	Traumitization (of child)
school_barriers_list	unnecessary	Don't believe schooling is necessary
school_barriers_list	begging	Children must beg
school_barriers_list	extensive_absences	Missed too much school to make up
school_barriers_list	school_too_far	School is too far away
school_barriers_list	no_transport	No transport available to bring to school
school_barriers_list	too_young	Still too young to enroll
school_barriers_list	other	Other
school_barriers_list	none	None
school_barriers_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer
school_cost_barriers_list	books	Books
school_cost_barriers_list	writing_materials	Writing materials
school_cost_barriers_list	bag	Bag
school_cost_barriers_list	tuition	Tuition
school_cost_barriers_list	uniform	School uniform
school_cost_barriers_list	transportation	Transportation
school_cost_barriers_list	food	Food
school_cost_barriers_list	other	Other
school_cost_barriers_list	no_answer	I don't know or I don't want to answer