Background & Methodology

Due to its proximity to three major humanitarian emergencies in South Sudan, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), its progressive refugee hosting and settlement policies, and the ease of border crossings, Uganda has received a large number of refugees over the past 3 years.

With over 1 million refugees in Uganda, humanitarian needs across the country are significant with little capacity for actors to clearly map the landscape of needs across refugee and host communities alike. UNHCR, with support from REACH, conducted a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment with the aim to address this information gap by providing evidence-based analysis to inform the Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for 2019-2020.

A total of 6,809 household (HH) level surveys were conducted across all 30 refugee settlements and 11 refugee hosting districts. Households were randomly sampled with a confidence level of 95% and 10% margin of error and generalisable at the settlement level for refugees and at the district level for the host communities.

326 surveys were conducted in Hoima District between 18 May and 8 June 2018.

Demographics

% of assessed HHs by area of origin:

- 60% Uganda
- 33% DRC
- 5% South Sudan
- 2% Rwanda

% of refugee HHs that have lived in the settlement for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;6 months</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 2 years</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 2 years</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of individuals by age group:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls (0-17)</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys (0-17)</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult females (18-59)</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult males (18-59)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly females (60+)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly males (60+)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average HH size: 6.4 members

Gender distribution of the head of the HHs:

- Host community: 30% Male, 70% Female
- Refugees: 47% Male, 53% Female

Top 3 sectors with most reported HH needs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protection

% of HHs with at least one vulnerable member:

- Unaccompanied or separated children: 27%, 36%
- Individuals with chronic illnesses: 28%, 48%
- Individuals with disabilities: 19%, 30%
- Pregnant and/or lactating women: 49%, 43%

98% of the refugee HHs reported being registered in a settlement in the district.

% of HHs reporting at least one member with psychological distress:

- Host community: 18%, Yes; 82%, No
- Refugees: 35%, Yes; 65%, No

68% of the host community HHs and 52% of the refugee HHs reported that they had not received/ were unable to receive psychological care.

% of HHs that reported being reached by the following protection awareness campaigns:

- SGBV: 64%, 36%
- Child protection: 62%, 26%
- Psycho-social: 49%, 22%

36% of the host community HHs and 30% of the refugee HHs with at least one woman or girl of reproductive age reported that one or more women in the HH could not access sanitary pads.

Note: For questions asked only to a subset of households, a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error may apply.

2) The MSNA found the average size of refugee and host community HHs to be larger than previous assessments conducted in Uganda. HH was defined as a group of members who regularly share resources, such as water, food, and living space.
3) Respondents could select multiple options.
4) Refugees are registered in settlements by Uganda’s Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).
Livelihoods & Environment

Top 3 reported income source over the 30 days prior to data collection: 1

- Host community
  - Agriculture: 66%
  - Fishing: 14%
  - Small business: 13%

- Refugees
  - Agriculture: 68%
  - Casual labour: 16%
  - Livestock/None: 10%

% of HHs that had access to agricultural land in the most recent harvest season:

- Host community: 84% Yes, 16% No
- Refugees: 70% Yes, 30% No

Top 3 reported ways HHs accessed land for agricultural purposes, for HHs that reported access to land: 1

- Host community
  - Owns the land: 64%
  - Rents the land: 28%
  - Free access: 7%

- Refugees
  - Free through OPM: 90%
  - Rents the land: 3%
  - Free access: 3%

72% of refugee HHs and 34% of host community HHs that had access to land reported that it did not provide sufficient food for the entire HH in the most recent harvest season. 2

2% of refugee HHs and 3% of host community HHs that had access to agricultural land did not cultivate or plant crops in the most recent harvest season.

Top 3 reported reasons why HHs did not cultivate or plant crops in the most recent harvest season, of HHs that reported no cultivation: 3

- Host community
  - Not a regular activity: 40%
  - Lack of seeds: 20%
  - Land is inaccessible: 20%

- Refugees
  - Land is inaccessible: 50%
  - Other: 50%

Top 3 reported livelihood coping strategies used by HHs over the 30 days prior to data collection: 1

- Host community
  - None: 36%
  - Spent savings: 29%
  - Borrowed money: 20%

- Refugees
  - Humanitarian aid: 42%
  - Sold assets: 15%
  - Spent savings: 14%

% of HHs with access to local markets within walking distance:

- Host community: 68% Yes, 32% No
- Refugees: 54% Yes, 46% No

37% of refugee HHs and 42% of host community HHs reported that they faced challenges accessing markets in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Education

33% of refugee HHs with school-aged children and 24% of host community HHs with school-aged children have at least one child not enrolled in school.

% of HHs with at least one school-aged child not enrolled in school, by age and gender:

- Host community
  - Age
    - 3 - 5: 49%
    - 6 - 12: 25%
    - 13 - 18: 24%
  - Sex
    - Girls: 48%
    - Boys: 48%

- Refugees
  - Age
    - 3 - 5: 42%
    - 6 - 12: 11%
    - 13 - 18: 24%
  - Sex
    - Girls: 36%
    - Boys: 36%

% of HHs with at least one school aged children enrolled in school, by school type:

- Host community
  - ECD: 14%
  - Primary: 52%
  - Secondary: 11%
  - Other: 1%
  - Not enrolled: 24%

- Refugees
  - ECD: 8%
  - Primary: 67%
  - Secondary: 5%
  - Other: 0%
  - Not enrolled: 33%

Top 3 reported barriers to education for HHs with at least one school-aged child not enrolled in school: 1

- Host community
  - The child is too young: 48%
  - High costs: 34%
  - Early marriage: 10%

- Refugees
  - The child is too young: 42%
  - High costs: 23%
  - Children must work in the HH: 12%

Of the HHs that reported cost as a barrier to accessing education, 89% of refugee households mentioned books while 100% of the host community HHs reported books as the most commonly reported cost barrier.

1) Respondents could select multiple options.
2) Improved cooking stove or energy saving stoves are designed to consume less firewood and produce less fumes.
3) Other types of education include accelerated learning programme, non-formal skills training, and vocational training.
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Hoima District

Health & Nutrition

Top 3 reported health issue among HH members during the 2 weeks prior to data collection:

- **Host community**
  - Malaria: 28%
  - Diarrhoea: 24%
  - Skin disease: 18%

- **Refugees**
  - Malaria: 58%
  - Diarrhoea: 32%
  - Rapid weight loss: 22%

Of the HHs that reported having a member with health issues in the past year and sought treatment, 54% of refugee HHs and 40% of host community reported facing challenges when they sought treatment.

Top 3 reported challenges in accessing health care:

- **Host community**
  - High cost of treatment: 35%
  - No medicine available: 32%
  - High cost of medicine: 29%

- **Refugees**
  - No medicine available: 54%
  - High cost of medicine: 20%
  - Distance: 17%

13% of the refugee HHs reported language barriers as a challenge when accessing health care.

% of HHs with pregnant and/or lactating women that received the following services:

- Counselling on infant and young child feeding: 62% for host community and 78% for refugees
- Iron and folic acid supplements or micronutrient supplements: 58% for host community and 69% for refugees
- At least 2 doses of fansidar: 58% for host community and 67% for refugees

Of the HHs with children, % reporting:

- Polio vaccination: 94% for host community and 82% for refugees
- Measles vaccination: 59% for host community and 44% for refugees

% of HHs reporting owning mosquito nets:

- **Host community**
  - Yes: 84%
  - No: 16%

- **Refugees**
  - Yes: 36%
  - No: 64%

Average number of HH members sleeping under nets:

- **Host community**: 4.2
- **Refugees**: 1.1

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Top 3 reported sources of drinking water:

- **Host community**
  - Surface water: 38%
  - Borehole: 18%
  - Unprotected well: 13%

- **Refugees**
  - Borehole: 56%
  - Protected rainwater tank: 18%
  - Public tap: 8%

% of HHs, by litres of water/person/day:

- **Host community**
  - > 15 litres: 49%
  - 10 - 15 litres: 31%
  - < 10 litres: 24%

- **Refugees**
  - > 15 litres: 42%
  - 10 - 15 litres: 22%
  - < 10 litres: 36%

Average litres of water/person/day is 18 for refugee HHs and 17 for the host community HHs.

63% of refugee HHs and 80% of host community HHs reported not having enough water to cover the basic HH needs during the 7 days prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported strategies for coping with insufficient quantity of water during the 7 days prior to data collection:

- **Host community**
  - Use less for bathing: 49%
  - Fetch from further point: 32%
  - None: 12%

- **Refugees**
  - Use less for bathing: 59%
  - Fetch from further point: 30%
  - None: 15%

% of HHs reported challenges to collecting water:

- **Host community**
  - Distance: 26%
  - Queuing: 14%
  - Distance and queuing: 10%
  - None: 50%

- **Refugees**
  - Distance: 10%
  - Queuing: 42%
  - Distance and queuing: 21%
  - None: 26%

% of HHs with access to a functioning HH latrine:

- **Host community**
  - Yes: 76%
  - No: 24%

- **Refugees**
  - Yes: 64%
  - No: 36%

50% of the refugee HHs and 14% of the host community HH did not have soap during data collection.

Top 3 most commonly reported reasons for HHs not to have soap in the HH:

- **Host community**
  - Soap is too expensive: 52%
  - Soap isn’t necessary: 38%
  - Other: 7%

- **Refugees**
  - Soap is too expensive: 67%
  - Waiting for distribution: 22%
  - Soap isn’t necessary: 5%

6) The question was asked to HHs that reported not having enough water during the 7 days prior to data collection.
Food Assistance

Top 3 reported primary source of food during the 7 days prior to data collection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Own production</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought with cash</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local food charity</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The refugee HHs that had been living in the settlement for less than one year relied more on humanitarian aid (50%) than refugee HHs that had lived there for one year or more (17%).

% of HHs with the following Food Consumption Scores (FCS):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FCS</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HH average food consumption score:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FCS</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of HHs FCS by time spent in the settlement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Borderline</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;6 months</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 - 11 months</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 2 years</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;2 years</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of HHs who reported having access to sufficient food for all members over the 7 days prior to data collection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FCS</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of HHs reported using food coping strategies during the 7 days prior to the data collection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduce # meals / day</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit meal size</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy cheaper food</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt/Borrowing</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skip days of eating</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only children eat</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange food</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shelter & NFIs

% of HHs with the following shelter types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter Type</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of HHs that reported owning their shelter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FCS</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of HHs reporting their shelters are vulnerable to leakage from rain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FCS</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15% of the host community HHs and 19% of the refugee HHs reported that their shelter experienced flooding in the year prior to data collection.

Top 3 most commonly reported NFI priorities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFI</th>
<th>Host community</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedding</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water storage</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen tools</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information on this profile please contact:

uganda@reach-initiative.org

www.reachresourcecentre.info

1) Disaggregation by time spent in settlement only applies to refugee households, as host community households do not live in settlements.
2) The FCS is used as proxy for HH food security and is a composite score based on 1) Dietary diversity 2) Food frequency and 3) Relative nutritional importance of the various food groups consumed by HHs. The FCS is recorded from a 7-day recall and is based on 9 weighted food groups. The FCS is used to classify households into three groups: poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption. In the Ugandan context the thresholds used are as follows: ≥ 31 – Acceptable; 28 - 30 – Borderline; ≤ 27 - Poor.
3) Permanent shelters includes mudbrick, tukul and concrete brick. Temporary shelters includes emergency tent and makeshift shelter.