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 4,313 refugee household (HH) level surveys were conducted across all 30 refugee settlements. Households were randomly sampled with a confidence level of 95% and 10% margin of error and findings are generalisable at the settlement level.

103 HHs were interviewed in Mungula I/II Settlements between 25 May and 30 May 2018.

### Background & Methodology

#### Demographics

% of assessed HHs by area of origin:
- 100% South Sudan

% of HHs that have lived in the settlement for:
- 84% 1 - 2 years
- 7% > 2 years
- 5% <6 months

% of individuals by age group:
- Girls (0-17) 33%
- Boys (0-17) 36%
- Adult females (18-59) 17%
- Adult males (18-59) 10%
- Elderly females (60+): 3%
- Elderly males (60+): 1%

Average HH size: 8.6 members

Gender distribution of the head of the HHs:
- 81% Female
- 19% Male

Top 3 sectors with most reported HH needs:
- Food 63%
- Education 48%
- Livelihoods 42%

### Protection

94% of HHs reported being registered in the settlement.

% of HHs with at least one vulnerable member:
- 60% Unaccompanied or separated children
- 32% Individuals with chronic illnesses
- 26% Individuals with disabilities
- 40% Pregnant and/or lactating women

% of HHs reporting at least one member with psychological distress:
- 11% Yes
- 88% No

36% of the HHs with at least one member with psychological distress were unable to receive psychological care.

% of HHs with at least one unaccompanied or separated child that reported still needing targeted protection services:
- 63% Yes
- 37% No

% of HHs that reported being reached by protection awareness campaigns on:
- SGBV 91%
- Child protection 88%
- Psycho-social 68%

24% of HHs with at least one woman or girl of reproductive age reported at least one female member 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.
Livelihoods & Environment

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

- Remittances: 58%
- Small business: 29%
- Casual labour: 28%

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

- 80% Yes
- 20% No

Of the assessed HHs with access to agricultural land, 76% reported that the land did not provide sufficient food for the entire HH in the most recent harvest season.

Top 3 reported ways HHs accessed land for agricultural purposes:

- Free through OPM: 73%
- Rents the land: 17%
- Free access: 10%

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

Top 3 reported livelihood coping strategies used by HHs over the 30 days prior to data collection:2

- Borrowed money: 35%
- Spent savings: 31%
- Support from friends/relatives: 27%

% of HHs where at least one member participates in community-based savings/loan/insurance schemes:

- 40% Yes
- 60% No

17% of the assessed HHs have members that have ever received vocational training.

% of HHs reporting having access to local markets within walking distance:

- 93% Yes
- 7% No

19% of the HHs reported that they had faced challenges in accessing a market to sell or buy agricultural products or livestock in the 30 days prior to data collection.

% of HHs reporting the following primary fuel sources:

- 74% Firewood
- 26% Charcoal

84% of the assessed HHs reported having an improved cooking stove.3

Shelter & NFIs

% of HHs with the following shelter types:4

- 100% Permanent
- 0% Temporary

% of HHs reporting the following shelter vulnerabilities:

- Leaking when it rains: 65%
- Flooding in past 1 year: 6%

Top 3 reported NFI priorities:1

- Bedding (e.g. mats): 77%
- Water storage items: 59%
- Mosquito nets: 55%

1) Respondents could select up to three options.
2) Respondents could select multiple options.
3) Improved cooking stove or energy saving stoves are designed to consume less firewood and produce less fumes.
4) Permanent shelters includes mudbrick, tukul and concrete brick. Temporary shelters includes emergency tent and makeshift shelter.
Health & Nutrition

Top 3 reported health issues among HH members during the 2 weeks prior to data collection:¹

- Malaria: 76%
- Respiratory infection: 20%
- Diarrhoea: 19%

Of the HHs that reported having a member with health issues in the past year, 28% reported facing challenges when they sought treatment.

Top 3 reported challenges in accessing health care:

- No medicine available: 75%
- Cost of drugs: 25%
- Delays: 18%

Of the HHs with children:²

- 99% reported they had been vaccinated against polio.
- 95% reported that they had been vaccinated against measles.

% of HHs reporting owning mosquito nets:

- Yes: 61%
- No: 39%

Average number of HH members sleeping under nets: 3.1

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

- Counselling on infant and young child feeding: 98%
- Iron and folic acid supplements or micronutrient supplements: 88%
- At least 2 doses of fansidar³: 88%

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Top 3 reported sources of drinking water:

- Borehole: 98%
- Public tap: 1%
- Public tap: 1%

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

- > 15 litres: 64%
- 10 - 15 litres: 29%
- < 10 litres: 7%

Average litre of water/person/day: 17 litres

% of HHs reporting not having enough water to cover the basic HH needs during the 7 days prior to data collection:⁴

- Enough: 74%
- Not enough: 26%

Top 3 reported strategies for coping with insufficient quantity of water during the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

- Use less water for bathing: 44%
- Use less water for bathing: 44%
- Use less water for drinking: 11%

% of HHs reporting challenges to collecting water:

- Distance: 9%
- Queuing: 17%
- Queuing and distance: 17%
- None: 57%

27% of the HHs do not have a functioning HH latrine.

24% of the HHs did not have soap in the HH during data collection.

Top 3 reported reasons for HHs not to have soap in the HH:⁶

- Soap is too expensive: 100%
Top 3 reported primary source of food during the 7 days prior to data collection:\(^1\)
- Bought with cash: 53%
- Food distribution: 41%
- Local food assistance/charity: 2%

HHs that had been living in the settlement for less than one year relied more on humanitarian aid (62%) than HHs that had lived there from one year or more (39%).

HH average Food Consumption Score: 50

% of HHs FCS by time spent in the settlement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>&lt;6 months</th>
<th>7 - 11 months</th>
<th>1 - 2 years</th>
<th>&gt;2 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of HHs who reported having access to sufficient food for all members over the 7 days prior to data collection:
- Yes: 40%
- No: 60%

% of HHs reported using food coping strategies during the 7 days prior to the data collection:
- Reduce number of meals / day: 45%
- Limit meal size: 28%
- Buy cheaper food: 37%
- Debt/Borrowing: 14%
- Skip days of eating: 3%
- Only children eat: 2%
- Exchanged food for different food: 5%
- None: 14%

1) Respondents could select multiple options.
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 – Borderline; ≤ 27 – Poor.

3) Other types of education include accelerated learning program, non-formal skills training, and vocational training.