

# Research Terms of Reference

Exploring Climate Resilient Livelihoods Among Refugees and Host Communities in Kenya and Uganda

REG2502

Uganda, Kenya

January 2025

V 1.0

**IMPACT** Shaping practices  
Influencing policies  
Impacting lives

## 1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Uganda, Kenya					
Type of Emergency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Natural hazard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)
Type of Crisis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	UK Foreign, Commonwealth, & Development Office (FCDO)					
IMPACT Project Code	25BIV					
Overall Research Timeframe	23/01/2025 to 31/07/2025					
Research Timeframe	1. Pilot/ training: 24/02/2025			5. Data sent for validation: 25/04/2025		
	2.1. Start collect data: 05/03/2025 (UGA)			6.1 Preliminary presentation: TBD (UGA)		
	2.2. Start collect data: 01/03/2025 (KEN)			6.2 Preliminary presentation: TBD (KEN)		
	3.1 Data collected: 18/03/2025 (UGA)			7. Outputs sent for validation: 16/05/2025		
	3.2 Data collected: 21/03/2025 (KEN)			8. Outputs published: 30/06/2025		
	4. Data analysed: 25/04/2025 (UGA + KEN)			9. Final presentation: 31/07/2025		
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)				
Humanitarian milestones	Milestone			Deadline (can be tentative)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy (FCDO)			31/07/2025	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy			__/__/__	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy			__/__/__	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy			31/07/2025	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):			__/__/__		
Audience type				Dissemination		

<b>Audience Type &amp; Dissemination</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input type="checkbox"/> Operational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy	<b>X General Product Mailing (e.g. IMPACT mailing list and resource center)</b>  <b>X Working Groups (Energy and Environment (WorkGrEEEn), the Livelihoods and Resilience, Sector Working Group (LRSWG), and the Assessment Technical Working Group (ATWG) – Uganda.</b>  <b>X Working groups (National Refugee Group (NRG), the Environment and Climate Working Group, and the Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG), Livelihoods Technical Group - Kenya</b>  <b>X Presentation of findings (specific government agencies, interested stakeholders)</b>  <b>X Website Dissemination (U-Learn Resource Centre)</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]			
<b>Stakeholder mapping</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><b>X</b></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><b>No</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>X</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>No</b>				
<b>General Objective</b>	This research assesses the impacts of climate-related hazards (extreme heat, floods, drought-induced water scarcity) on livelihoods among refugees and host communities while examining community-based adaptation strategies in Uganda and Kenya and synthesizing existing climate adaptation efforts to provide an understanding of climate risks, response gaps, and effective interventions that support strategic decision-making, climate-resilient livelihood programming, and policy development for policymakers, development and humanitarian partners, and the British High Commissions across East Africa.				
<b>Specific Objectives (SOs)</b>	<p>SO1. Identify the <u>impacts</u> of perceived/experienced excessive temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rain/pluvial floods on the <u>main livelihood activities</u><sup>1</sup> &amp; <u>unpaid household labour</u> of refugees and host communities in Kenya and Uganda in the past 5 years.</p> <p>SO2. Analyse refugee and host community household <u>responses</u> to perceived/experienced climate-related hazards—excessive temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rain/pluvial floods—through prevention, coping, and adaptation strategies in terms of <u>main livelihood activities &amp; unpaid household labour</u>.</p> <p>SO3. Examine how different <u>demographic groups</u>—across gender, persons with disabilities, and livelihood groups—are uniquely impacted by perceived/experienced climate-related hazards, including excessive temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rain/pluvial floods.</p> <p>SO4. <u>Compile and synthesise existing key evidence</u> on climate adaptation efforts—including both FCDO-funded and non-FCDO-funded initiatives—to assess key response gaps, successful interventions, and lessons learned across refugee-hosting areas in Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and South Sudan.</p>				
<b>Research Questions (RQs)</b>	<p><b>SO1. Identify the impacts of perceived/experienced excessive temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rain/pluvial floods on main livelihood activities &amp; unpaid household labour of refugees and host communities in Kenya and Uganda in the past 5 years.</b></p> <p><b>RQ1: What are the impacts of perceived/experienced excessive temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rain/pluvial floods on <u>income generation and financial stability</u>?</b></p>				

<sup>1</sup> As defined by the MSNA data collected by IMPACT and with validation of the interview participants.

	<p><b>RQ2:</b> How do perceived/experienced excessive temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rain/pluvial floods affect self-reported <u>access to resources, materials, or infrastructure</u> required for livelihood activities?</p> <p><b>RQ3:</b> What are the impacts of perceived/experienced excessive temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rain/pluvial floods on the self-reported <u>productivity and efficiency of the labour force and main livelihood activities</u>?</p> <p><b>RQ4:</b> Which unpaid household <u>chores</u> are most affected by perceived/experienced excessive temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rain/pluvial floods, and how do these impacts <u>manifest</u>?</p> <p><b>SO2. Analyse refugee and host community household responses to perceived/experienced climate-related hazards—excessive temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rain/pluvial floods—through prevention, coping, and adaptation strategies in terms of formal or income-generating livelihood activities &amp; unpaid household labour.</b></p> <p><b>RQ5:</b> How have households responded to excessive temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rain/pluvial floods in terms of <u>sustaining income</u> from their livelihood activities?</p> <p><b>RQ6:</b> How have households adjusted their <u>access to resources, materials, and infrastructure</u> needed for livelihood activities in response to these climate-related hazards?</p> <p><b>RQ7:</b> What have households resorted to <u>maintain the productivity and efficiency</u> of their livelihood activities and labour force during climate-related hazards?</p> <p><b>RQ8:</b> How have households responded to excessive temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rain/pluvial floods in terms of unpaid household labour?</p> <p><b>SO3. Examine how different demographic groups—such as gender, persons with disabilities, and main livelihood groups—are uniquely impacted by perceived/experienced climate-related hazards, including excessive temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rain/pluvial floods.</b></p> <p><b>RQ9:</b> Which demographic groups and main livelihood groups appear to be uniquely impacted by perceived/experienced climate-related hazards, including excessive temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rain/pluvial floods and how do these impacts manifest?</p> <p><b>SO4. Compile and synthesise existing key evidence on climate adaptation efforts—including both FCDO-funded and non-FCDO-funded initiatives—to identify successful interventions and lessons learned across refugee-hosting areas in Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and South Sudan.</b></p> <p><b>RQ10:</b> What are the main success and challenges in identified climate adaptation efforts in these refugee-hosting areas?</p> <p><b>RQ11:</b> What are the most effective and scalable climate adaptation interventions in refugee-hosting areas?</p>
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	<p><b>In Uganda,</b> the research will cover Nyumanzi and Rwamwanja refugee settlements as well as at least one neighborhood in Kampala.<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>In Kenya,</b> the research will be carried out in one of the sites of the Kakuma refugee camp and in one of the Dadaab refugee camps as well as Kibera, an informal settlement/slum in Nairobi.<sup>3</sup></p>
<b>Secondary data sources</b>	<p><b>UGANDA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ U-Learn, <a href="#">Energy Practices in Ugandan Settlements Amid Environmental Challenges</a>, April 2024</li> <li>○ IMPACT Initiatives (REACH Initiative), <a href="#">MSNA Clean Dataset and Quantitative Analysis</a>, 2024</li> <li>○ Kamwenge District, CARE International, <a href="#">Kamwenge District Disaster Contingency Plan</a>, 2024</li> <li>○ Hakimu Sseviiri et al., <a href="#">Heat Risk Perception and Communication Strategies for Adaptation within Low-Income Communities in Kampala City, Uganda</a>, December 2022</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> The exact location in Kampala has yet to be determined.

<sup>3</sup> The exact locations in Kakuma and Dadaab will be determined together with FCDO and relevant stakeholders to narrow the scope of the assessment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UBOS, <a href="#">Final Report of the National Population and Housing Census 2024 – Volume 1</a>, December 2024</li> </ul> <p><b>KENYA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IMPACT Initiatives (REACH Initiative), <a href="#">2024 MSNI Bulletin – Kenya</a>, December 2024</li> <li>IMPACT Initiatives (REACH Initiative), <a href="#">Impacts of Climatic Shocks on Communities – Kenya</a>, April 2024</li> <li>IMPACT Initiatives (REACH Initiative), <a href="#">El Niño floods worsen humanitarian needs in Kenya</a>, March 2024</li> <li>IMPACT Initiatives (REACH Initiative), <a href="#">Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), Garissa County, Kenya</a>, June 2023</li> <li>IMPACT Initiatives (REACH Initiative), <a href="#">Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), Turkana County, Kenya</a>, June 2023</li> <li>UNDP, <a href="#">Kenya Community Vulnerability Score</a>, June 2022</li> </ul>					
<b>Population(s)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in settlements	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Refugees in settlements (Uganda) and camps (Kenya)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Vulnerable communities in urban centers</b>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Host communities</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]		
<b>Stratification</b> Note: no quantitative data collection	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Group #: Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: -- Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Data collection tool(s)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)		
<b>Sampling method</b>			<b>Data collection method</b>			
<b>Total 8 semi-structured tools</b>				<b>Total</b> 66 Key Informant Interviews (KIs) 48 Participatory Workshops (PWs)		
<b>Key informant interviews (66)</b>						
<b>Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1</b> - Health facilities staff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Purposive</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Key informant interview (Target #): 10</b> - 6 (in Kenya) - 4 (in Uganda) <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		
<b>Semi-structured data</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Purposive</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Key informant interview (Target #): 10</b> - 6 (in Kenya) - 4 (in Uganda)		

<p><b>collection tool (s) # 2</b> - Education staff</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #): _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____</p>
<p><b>Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 3</b> - Persons with Disability</p>	<p><b>X Purposive</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]</p>	<p><b>X Key informant interview (Target #): 10</b></p> <p>- 6 (in Kenya)</p> <p>- 4 (in Uganda)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____</p>
<p><b>Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 4</b> - Community Leaders (CL)</p>	<p><b>X Purposive</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]</p>	<p><b>X Key informant interview (Target #): 12</b></p> <p>- 6 (in Kenya)</p> <p>- 6 (in Uganda)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____</p>
<p><b>Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 5</b> - Local Organizations (RLOs, CBOs, NGOs etc)</p>	<p><b>X Purposive</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]</p>	<p><b>X Key informant interview (Target #): 12</b></p> <p>- 6 (in Kenya)</p> <p>- 6 (in Uganda)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #)-----</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):__</p>
<p><b>Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 6</b> - Local Government Representatives</p>	<p><b>X Purposive</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]</p>	<p><b>X Key informant interview (Target #): 12</b></p> <p>- 6 (in Kenya)</p> <p>- 6 (in Uganda)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #)-----<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____</p>
<p><b>Participatory workshops (48)</b></p>		
<p><b>Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 7 &amp; 8</b> - Refugees and host community</p>	<p><b>X Purposive</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):_____</p> <p><b>X Participatory Workshops: 48</b></p> <p>- 16 PW in Rwamwanja (Uganda)</p> <p>- 16 PW in Dadaab (Kenya)</p>

		- 16 PW in Kakuma (Kenya) With an equal split between male & female, host & refugee in each location.				
<b>Disaggregation by gender and age</b> <i>Are you planning to conduct sex/age disaggregated analysis?</i>	Gender		Age			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No		
<b>Data management platform(s)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT		<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
<b>Expected output type(s)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inception report #: 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Final Report #: 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy brief #: 1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Evidence synthesis report #: 1
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: _ _	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map #:
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Results table #:				
<b>Access</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)</b>				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
<b>Visibility</b>	<b>IMPACT, U-Learn</b>					
	<b>Donor: FCDO</b>					
	<b>Coordination Framework: N/a</b>					
	<b>Partners: N/a</b>					

## 2. Rationale

### 2.1 Background

#### 2.1.1 Climate related hazards and livelihoods in Uganda

Uganda is the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa and, as of January 2025, is home to over 1.8 million refugees and asylum seekers. The majority originate from South Sudan (54%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (31%).<sup>4</sup> 91% of refugees live in 13 settlements across 12 refugee-hosting districts alongside the host communities, while 9% reside in urban areas mainly around Kampala, Wakiso and Mukono Districts.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR, [Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response Portal](#), last consulted on 11 February 2025.

<sup>5</sup> OPM, [Refugee management](#), n.d., last consulted on 11 February 2025.

Despite Africa's minimal contribution to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Uganda remains highly vulnerable to climate change.<sup>6,7</sup> The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) ranked Uganda as the 14th most vulnerable country and one of the least prepared (163rd out of 182) to respond to climate-related challenges.<sup>8</sup> Uganda's vulnerability is heightened by widespread poverty and a strong reliance on climate-sensitive sectors, including agriculture, water, fisheries, tourism, and forestry.<sup>9</sup>

Uganda is increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters, with extreme weather events leading to mudslides, landslides, and flooding, particularly in mountainous regions. Over the past 30 years, the frequency and intensity of floods, droughts, and landslides have risen, with flooding becoming more common due to heavier rainfall. On average, 200,000 Ugandans are affected by disasters each year, and the impact of floods is worsening due to expanding infrastructure, growing human settlements, and broader development across the country.<sup>10</sup>

### Livelihoods in Kampala

Vulnerable communities in Kampala face heightened vulnerability to climate change and significant challenges in securing sustainable livelihoods. According to the 2024 UBOS report, 13.3% of the population in Kampala is unemployed.<sup>11</sup>

The 2024 MSNA conducted by IMPACT (REACH) found that 46% of the respondents were engaging in informal economic activities such as petty trade, casual labor, and 50% engaging in small-scale entrepreneurship to make ends meet.<sup>12</sup> These informal sectors often lack stability and social protection, leaving workers susceptible to economic shocks. The city's rapid urbanization and unplanned development have led to the expansion of informal settlements, often situated in flood-prone areas with inadequate infrastructure, also vulnerable communities often reside in the city's poorest neighborhoods.<sup>13</sup> These conditions, noted in 2018, exacerbate the risks associated with extreme weather events, such as flooding, which disproportionately affect the urban poor. A study examining perceptions and vulnerability to climate change among Kampala's urban poor found that limited adaptive capacity makes these populations particularly susceptible to climate-related hazards.<sup>14</sup>

### Livelihoods in Nyumanzi settlement

Established in 2014, Nyumanzi refugee settlement is in Dzaipi sub-county, Adjumani District, Northern Uganda. It is located approximately 40 kilometers from Adjumani town and 17 kilometers from the South Sudan border. As of January 2025, Nyumanzi was the largest of the 19 sub-settlements within the broader Adjumani settlement cluster, hosting a refugee population of 47,342 individuals, primarily from South Sudan. The settlement appears to be highly vulnerable to climate-related hazards, particularly recurrent flooding and extreme heat. For three consecutive years, severe floods have inundated Nyumanzi and its surrounding areas, affecting both refugees and host communities and leading to widespread displacement, loss of shelter, and disruption of essential services.<sup>15</sup> Preliminary findings from a scoping exercise conducted by IMPACT Initiatives in June 2024 confirmed these environmental challenges and their compounding effects on livelihoods.<sup>16</sup>

The 2024 MSNA conducted by IMPACT (REACH) found that small-scale agriculture and livestock rearing are the primary livelihood activities in and around Adjumani settlement, the overarching settlement cluster to which Nyumanzi belongs, with 77% of the host community and 34% of the refugee community engaged in these activities. Petty trade and casual labor are

<sup>6</sup> Our World in Data, [Uganda: CO2 Country Profile](#), 2023.

<sup>7</sup> IPCC, [Climate Change 2022 – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#), June 2023.

<sup>8</sup> ND-GAIN, [Uganda](#), 2021.

<sup>9</sup> World Bank Group, [Climate Risk Country Profile – Uganda](#), May 2021.

<sup>10</sup> Ministry of Water and Environment, as cited in World Bank Group, [Climate Risk Country Profile – Uganda](#), May 2021.

<sup>11</sup> Uganda Bureau of Statistics, [National Population and Housing Census \(NPHC\)](#), June 2024.

<sup>12</sup> IMPACT Initiatives (REACH Initiative), [MSNA Clean Dataset and Quantitative Analysis, 2024](#). [https://repository.impactinitiatives.org/document/impact/151db6d6/IMPACT\\_REACH\\_Uganda\\_2024\\_MSNA\\_Clean\\_Dataset\\_and\\_Quantitative\\_Analysis.xlsx](https://repository.impactinitiatives.org/document/impact/151db6d6/IMPACT_REACH_Uganda_2024_MSNA_Clean_Dataset_and_Quantitative_Analysis.xlsx)

<sup>13</sup> IMPACT Initiatives (AGORA Initiative), [Understanding the Needs of Urban Refugees and Host Communities Residing in Vulnerable Neighborhoods of Kampala](#), June 2018.

<sup>14</sup> Idem.

<sup>15</sup> New Vision, [Govt urged to relocate Adjumani refugee settlement](#), October 2023.

<sup>16</sup> IMPACT Initiatives (REACH Initiative) conducted a scoping exercise in Rwamwanja, Palabek, and Adjumani, in June 2024.

also significant sources of income, involving 58% of the host community and 37% of the refugee community.<sup>17</sup> Refugees engage in subsistence farming, growing crops such as maize, beans, and cassava, while some rear poultry, goats, and cattle. According to a 2021 report, extreme weather events, including unpredictable rainfall patterns and prolonged dry spells, have severely affected agricultural yields and food security in Uganda. Additionally, market access remains a major challenge due to poor infrastructure and climate-induced disruptions.<sup>18</sup>

### Livelihoods in Rwamwanja settlement

Rwamwanja settlement is located in Kamwenge district in southwestern Uganda. Originally established in 1964 to host Tutsi refugees from Rwanda, the settlement was later repossessed by the Ugandan government after their repatriation in 1985. In 2012, it was reopened to accommodate refugees fleeing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).<sup>19</sup> Rwamwanja is home to 100,572 refugees and asylum seekers as of January 2025, the majority of whom are Congolese (99%).<sup>20</sup>

According to the 2024 MSNA conducted in Uganda, livelihoods in Rwamwanja are predominantly dependent on agriculture. The study found that 80% of the host community members and 43% of refugee communities depend on agricultural activities. Specifically, 66% of the refugees engage in casual labour on farms owned by the host community, 10% engage in small-scale businesses or regular trade and 2% engage in salaried work. Despite these efforts, a large proportion (62%) of refugees remain heavily reliant on food aid and cash assistance from humanitarian organizations.<sup>21</sup>

Rwamwanja is highly vulnerable to climate-related shocks, including prolonged dry spells, unpredictable rainfall, and extreme temperatures, which exacerbate food insecurity and reduce livelihood opportunities. Given that both refugees and host communities heavily rely on agriculture and livestock, these climate stressors have profound implications for economic stability. Drought conditions, for instance, lead to crop failure and water shortages, while excessive rainfall contributes to soil erosion and loss of productive land. These environmental challenges disrupt both food production and income-generating activities, deepening poverty among refugee households.<sup>22</sup>

### 2.1.2 Climate related hazards and livelihoods in Kenya

Kenya frequently experiences extreme climate events, including floods and droughts, which are intensifying due to climate change.<sup>23</sup> Between 2021 and 2023, prolonged drought conditions were followed by flooding in 2023, further increasing the vulnerability of populations in Turkana and Garissa Counties, particularly the refugee and host communities, which together make up the total population of those counties.<sup>24</sup> As of January 2025, Kenya hosts 829,211 registered refugees and asylum seekers of which 87% of these live in the camps and 13% dwell in urban areas.<sup>25,26</sup> Most are from Somalia (57%) and South Sudan (23%). Climate change has exacerbated hazards such as extreme temperatures, water scarcity, and heavy rainfall, posing significant challenges for refugee-hosting regions like Turkana, Garissa, and Nairobi. For instance, in November 2023, nearly 25,000 individuals in the Dadaab refugee camps were impacted by flooding, prompting many to seek refuge in schools. Additionally, in Kakuma, 100 households were forced to relocate to safer areas because of severe soil erosion caused by the heavy rains.<sup>27</sup> These hazards have compounded existing vulnerabilities, particularly in refugee camps and informal settlements, where access to essential resources and services remain.<sup>28</sup>

### Livelihoods in Kibera Settlement

<sup>17</sup> IMPACT Initiatives (REACH Initiative), [MSNA Clean Dataset and Quantitative Analysis](#), 2024.

<sup>18</sup> MAAIF, [Climate Smart Agriculture – Community of Practice Guide](#), 2021.

<sup>19</sup> IMPACT Initiatives (Reach Initiative), NRC, [Rwamwanja Settlement HLP Factsheet 2019](#), June 2019.

<sup>20</sup> OPM, UNHCR, [Uganda - Refugee Statistics January 2025 - Settlement & Urban Profiles](#), January 2025.

<sup>21</sup> IMPACT Initiatives (REACH Initiative), [MSNA Clean Dataset and Quantitative Analysis](#), 2024.

<sup>22</sup> Kamwenge District, CARE International, [Kamwenge District Disaster Contingency Plan](#), 2024.

<sup>23</sup> OCHA, [Drought Response in Review, Kenya](#), February 2023.

<sup>24</sup> OCHA, [Kenya: Humanitarian impact of heavy rains and flooding](#), November 2023.

<sup>25</sup> UNHCR, [Kenya Statistics Infographics](#), January 2025.

<sup>26</sup> ACAPS, [Country Analysis - Kenya](#), February 2025.

<sup>27</sup> UNHCR, [Severe floods affect tens of thousands of displaced people in Horn of Africa](#), November 2023.

<sup>28</sup> The International Organization for Migration (IOM), [Study on Climate Migration, Resource-Based Conflicts, and Climate-Sensitive Solutions in Garissa and Turkana Counties](#), 2024.

Kibera, located in Nairobi County, is the largest informal settlement in Kenya and has the highest population density among all settlements in the country.<sup>29</sup> According to the 2019 national census, its population stood at 185,777.<sup>30</sup> Additionally, as of January 30, 2025, UNHCR reported that Nairobi County hosts 110,172 refugees and asylum seekers.<sup>31</sup> Due to the existing social-economic vulnerabilities, densely populated informal settlements like Kibera are disproportionately affected by climate hazards, including floods and extreme heat. Poor drainage and infrastructure, particularly WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) facilities, further heightens residents' vulnerability to various environmental and health risks. The majority of Kibera's residents rely on the informal economy for their livelihoods, with urban agriculture, especially sack gardening, emerging as a common practice to supplement food supplies and generate additional income.<sup>32</sup> Furthermore, studies indicate that 69% of the population in Kenya, or 9.1 million households (1.7 million in urban areas and 7.4 million in rural areas) rely on traditional cooking fuel options as their primary source.<sup>33</sup> This heavy reliance on wood fuel has significantly contributed to deforestation, leading to adverse impacts on the local climate, wildlife, water sources, and forest-dependent communities.

### Livelihoods in Kakuma camp

Established in 1992 in northwestern Turkana County, Kakuma Refugee Camp is home to 299,884 registered refugees and asylum seekers as of January 2025.<sup>34</sup> Kakuma Camp is divided into four areas: Kakuma 1, 2, 3 and 4.<sup>35</sup> Livelihood opportunities within the camp are limited due to legal restrictions on formal employment and the camp's remote location. According to the 2024 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) data for Kakuma 4, 44% of refugee households engaged in casual labor, while 16% earned income from small-scale businesses such as retail shops, tailoring, and food vending. Additionally, 9% of households in Kakuma 4 camp participated in incentive-based employment or salaried roles with humanitarian organizations, receiving modest stipends for work in education, health, or community services. Agricultural activities were minimal, with only 1% of refugee households involved in farming.<sup>36</sup> As a result, 46% of refugees depended on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.<sup>36</sup> In the recent past (2023), extreme climate events, particularly flooding impacted the lives and livelihoods of refugee communities in Kakuma. By mid-October 2023, floods at the Kakuma Refugee Camp in Turkana County had impacted over 43 refugee families. As a result, residents living near the Turkwel River and other nearby rivers were advised to move to higher ground for safety and an unknown number of livestock were washed away.<sup>37</sup> Furthermore, in April 2024, over 150,300 people were displaced due to flooding, significantly impacting livelihoods and worsening food insecurity.<sup>38</sup>

### Livelihoods in Dadaab Refugee Camp

The Dadaab Refugees complex in northeastern Kenya comprises three camps, Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera, collectively hosting 419,155 refugees as of January 2025.<sup>39</sup> From June 2021 to June 2023, the Dadaab refugee camp experienced an increase in refugees, primarily from Somalia, fleeing drought and conflict.<sup>40</sup> The study will focus on Ifo camp. According to the 2024 MSNA, the primary source of livelihoods for most refugee households in Ifo site in Dadaab was casual labour or daily wage work (54%) and 2% participated in small-scale trade (operating kiosks and market stalls selling food, clothing, and household goods).<sup>41</sup> In addition, MSNA results indicated that about 7% of refugee households in Ifo camp participated

29 UN HABITAT, [Informal settlements vulnerability mapping in Kenya](#), June 2020

30 Government of Kenya, [2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Volume I: Population by County and Sub County](#), 2019.

31 UNHCR, [Kenya Statistics Infographics](#), January 2025.

32 Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development, [Sack gardening as a livelihood strategy in the Kibera slums of Nairobi, Kenya](#), 2015

33 Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, [Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy](#), 2024

34 UNHCR, [Registered refugees and asylum seekers](#), January 2025

35 UNCHR Portal, [Kakuma Refugee Camp](#).

36 IMPACT Initiatives (REACH Initiative), [REACH\\_KEN\\_2401\\_MSNA\\_results\\_tables\\_camps](#), September 2024

37 The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), [Kenya: Humanitarian impact of heavy rains and flooding](#), November 2023

38 The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), [Kenya-Floods, update \(DG ECHO, UN OCHA\),\(ECHO Daily Flash of 30 April 2024\)](#)

39 UNHCR, [Registered refugees and asylum-seekers](#), January 2025

40 UNHCR, [Kenya's Dadaab struggles with new influx of Somalis fleeing drought](#), June 2023

41 IMPACT Initiatives (REACH Initiatives), [REACH\\_KEN\\_2401\\_MSNA\\_results\\_table\\_camps](#), September 2024

in small-scale agriculture, while 4% engaged in livestock rearing to enhance food security and generate income. Furthermore, 20% of refugee households in Ifo found incentive-based employment with humanitarian organizations while 12% of the refugees depended on humanitarian assistance as their primary source of income. These livelihood strategies are increasingly threatened by climate-related hazards. Particularly, El Niño-triggered heavy rains caused severe flooding in many parts of the country in 2024, including the Dadaab camp, where nearly 20,000 refugees were displaced and homes and personal belongings destroyed.<sup>42</sup> The floods also damaged infrastructure, including latrines, increasing the risk of water-borne disease. The destruction of roads, including key routes such as the Garissa-Nairobi and Dadaab-Garissa roads, further limited access to humanitarian assistance and markets.<sup>43</sup>

## 2.2 Intended impact

The study aims to enhance evidence-based decision-making and inform the development of climate-resilient livelihood programming for refugee communities in Kenya and Uganda. By identifying key climate-related trends, risks, and vulnerabilities, as well as community-based responses, it seeks to provide actionable insights for the British High Commission, development partners, and policymakers across East Africa to design targeted interventions that strengthen refugees' livelihood resilience to climate-related hazards.

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Methodology overview

#### Methodology step-by-step for the primary data collection in Kenya and in Uganda

The assessment will employ an exclusively semi-structured approach.<sup>44</sup> Teams will conduct a total of 48 Participatory Workshops (PWs), 66 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in Uganda and Kenya.

- The PWs are structured, interactive sessions designed to actively engage participants in discussing, analyzing, and generating insights on a specific topic, it is an in-depth collective exercise that will target the refugee and the host community with an equal gender split. This method is like a focus group discussion (FGD) but allows for a greater engagement of participants by incorporating interactive, hands-on elements that encourage deeper engagement and collaboration of the participants. The participants will produce a seasonal calendar and problem trees.
- The KII is a flexible data collection method involving in-depth, structured and semi-structured interviews with individuals who have specialized knowledge, experience, or insights on a particular topic. KIIs are used to gather detailed information on trends, challenges, policies, and perceptions that may not be easily obtained through surveys or group discussions. For this assessment, interviews will be conducted with healthcare staff, education workers, persons with disability, community leaders, representatives from local organizations and local government representatives who are experts on how climate related hazards that impact livelihoods and how communities adapt prevalent in their respective locations.
- Secondary data review will be conducted, and this will involve analyzing existing data sources and reviewing relevant documents related to the study topic to complement primary data collection efforts.
- **Uganda.**  
Two teams will be deployed for data collection. The first team, comprising two Senior Field Officers (SFOs) and a locally hired translator will conduct 16 PWs and 12 KIIs in Rwamwanja settlement from March 4th to 18th, 2025.

<sup>42</sup> UNHCR, [Heavy rainfall in East Africa forces thousands of refugees from their homes](#), May 2024

<sup>43</sup> UNICEF, [Kenya flash update No 1](#), April to May 2024

<sup>44</sup> This means that the survey includes both closed-ended questions and semi-open-ended/factual questions, allowing for a mix of structured responses and more detailed insights.

Meanwhile, one SFO will conduct 6 KIIs in Nyumanzi from March 4th to 8th, 2025. Following this, the SFO who was in Nyumanzi will conduct 12 KIIs in Kampala from March 10th to 18th, 2025.

○ **Kenya**

In Kenya, two teams will be deployed for data collection. The first team, comprising of a Senior Assessment Officer (SAO), a Field Officer (FO) and a locally hired enumerator will conduct 16 PWs and 12 KIIs in Kakuma camp from February 27th to March 19th, 2025. Meanwhile, the second team, consisting of one Assessment Officer (AO), Senior Field Officer (SFO) and a locally hired enumerator, will conduct 16 PWs and 12 KIIs in Dadaab from February 27th to March 19th, 2025. Following this, the SAO and AO will travel to Kibera, Nairobi and will conduct 12 KIIs from March 20th to 27th, 2025. Data collection in Kakuma and Dadaab will take place concurrently.

### Methodology step-by-step for the Evidence Synthesis Report

Information gathering on key climate trends, hazards and livelihood vulnerabilities in FCDO's countries of interest.

- Secondary data on climate trends in the East Africa region will be analysed and summarized, with a specific focus on the four countries identified by FCDO: Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, and Uganda.
- Secondary data on livelihoods, including from IMPACT assessments in the 4 countries, will also be analysed and summarized, with a particular focus on climate vulnerabilities and exposure of various livelihoods. Review of climate-focused and livelihoods programming for refugees in FCDO's countries of interest Review and analysis of programme documentation for FCDO-funded programs which are either climate-focused or have climate components.
- Further review of climate programmes funded by other donors in the four identified countries, based on public availability of documentation for
- Creation of matrix with all reviewed programmes summarizing climate activities, focus areas, and any available lessons learned.
- Selection and deep dive into 2-4 programme case studies Programme case studies will be based on the matrix developed earlier, and dive deeper into the climate components of the programme, the particular approaches employed, outcomes, and challenges.
- Case studies will be selected based on the following criteria:
  - Availability of information
  - Diversity in funders – i.e., inclusion of both FCDO and non-FCDO funded programmes
  - Diversity in country of implementation, prioritising programmes implementing in Kenya and Uganda.
  - Diversity in climate activities.
- These case studies will undergo a detailed analysis of lessons learned, offering deeper insights into effective climate adaptation approaches in refugee-hosting areas.

Draft and validate the Synthesis Report

- The report will cover the secondary analysis of climate trends, livelihood vulnerabilities, the programme review, and the programme case studies.
- Based on these analyses, key lessons and gaps in the climate programming will be highlighted.

Independent Review and Finalisation

- The report will undergo an independent review by an IMPACT HQ specialist to ensure methodological and analytical robustness.

### Key definitions

- **Climate related hazards:** These encompass both sudden-onset events, such as floods and cyclones, and slower-onset processes, including droughts, sea level rise, glacial retreat, and desertification. These hazards can lead to

both economic impacts (loss of assets and crops) and non-economic impacts (loss of biodiversity, heritage, and health).<sup>45</sup>

- **Food system:** It includes all the activities and elements involved in producing, processing, distributing, and consuming food, along with their social, economic, and environmental impacts.<sup>46</sup>
- **Climate change adaptation** is defined by UNFCCC as “adjustments in ecological, social or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects. It refers to changes in processes, practices and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change.”<sup>47,48,49</sup>
- **Climate change** is defined by the IPCC as a “change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings such as modulations of the solar cycles, volcanic eruptions and persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.”<sup>50</sup>
- **Climate variability:** Climate variability refers to fluctuations in climate conditions, such as temperature and precipitation, over short- to medium-term periods (months to decades), beyond normal weather patterns but not necessarily indicating long-term climate change.<sup>51</sup>
- **Coping strategies:** These are short-term actions taken by individuals, households, or communities to manage and survive crises, such as food insecurity, economic shocks, or environmental disasters, often at the expense of long-term well-being.<sup>52</sup>
- The **host community**, for this assessment, does not refer to all host communities in the refugee-hosting districts covered. Instead, data collection will focus on the host communities that reside in sub-counties that border the data collection location, and who are at most 5 kilometres from the settlement border.
- **Refugees** are “people who have fled war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country”.<sup>53</sup>
- **Settlements** in the Ugandan context are areas assigned for refugee settlement by the Government of Uganda. The settlements, located in rural regions, are managed by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) with the support of UNHCR.
- **Camps:** Refugee camps are designated areas established to provide temporary shelter and essential services to individuals fleeing conflict, persecution, or disasters from neighboring countries. These camps are intended to offer immediate protection and assistance, including food, water, shelter, and medical care, during emergencies. However, many refugees find themselves residing in these camps for extended periods, sometimes spanning decades, due to ongoing instability in their home countries.<sup>54</sup>
- **Livelihood:** A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including human, natural, financial and social resources), and activities required for a means of living.<sup>55</sup> For this study, Livelihood is the activities, both income-generating and unpaid household tasks, that individuals or households engage in to sustain their economic and

<sup>45</sup> IPCC, [Climate Change 2022 – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#), June 2023.

<sup>46</sup> WHO, [Food systems - Nutrition site](#), 2025.

<sup>47</sup> UNFCCC, [Adaptation and Resilience – Introduction](#), n.d.

<sup>48</sup> According to [UNFCCC](#), “adaptation actions can take on many forms, depending on the unique context of a community, business, organization, country or region. There is no ‘one-size-fits-all-solution’—adaptation can range from building flood defenses, setting up early warning systems for cyclones, switching to drought-resistant crops, to redesigning communication systems, business operations and government policies.”

<sup>49</sup> Climate change adaptation is not to be confused with climate change **mitigation**, defined by UNFCCC as “efforts to reduce emissions and enhance sinks.”

<sup>50</sup> IPCC, [Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 °C - Glossary](#), n.d.

<sup>51</sup> IPCC, [Synthesis report: Climate Change](#), 2014.

<sup>52</sup> Maxwell, D & Caldwell, R, [The Coping Strategies Index: Field Methods Manual](#), 2008.

<sup>53</sup> UNHCR, [Who we protect - Refugees](#), n.d.

<sup>54</sup> Unlike Kenya, which enforces an encampment policy restricting refugees to designated camps such as Dadaab and Kakuma, Uganda follows a settlement approach that promotes self-reliance and integration.

<sup>55</sup> Institute of development studies, [Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century](#), 1992.

social well-being. They may include common income-generating activities such as casual labor, small-scale enterprises, and petty trade, as well as essential household tasks like water collection, cooking, and caregiving, which support and maintain household functioning and other livelihood activities.

### 3.2 Population of interest

#### Geographical area assessed:

The study will be carried out in both Uganda and Kenya. In Uganda, the assessment will cover Nyumanzi and Rwamwanja settlements as well as Kampala. In Kenya, the assessment will cover Dadaab and Kakuma camps as well as Nairobi.

- Nyumanzi settlement has been selected as a study site because it reflects the broader climate challenges typical of Northern and Northwestern Uganda, including extreme temperatures, water scarcity, and pluvial flooding caused by heavy rainfall.<sup>56</sup> Additionally, data collection is already underway in Nyumanzi through the [ABACBA](#) assessment, providing an opportunity to build on the existing insights.
- Rwamwanja settlement has been chosen due to its location in Southwestern Uganda, where refugees face a distinct set of climate-related challenges. The settlement's high vulnerability is driven by the reliance of both refugee and host community households on subsistence farming and livestock, which are highly sensitive to climate variability. This vulnerability is compounded by frequent shocks, including droughts, water shortages, and crop pests and diseases, which significantly undermine household resilience.<sup>57</sup> The scoping exercise done by REACH Uganda also confirmed these findings. Studying Rwamwanja allows for an indicative comparative analysis of different refugee populations and environmental contexts, strengthening the understanding of regional climate impacts on livelihoods.
- Kampala is included in the study to capture the urban experience of refugees, providing a contrast to rural settlements and enabling a more comprehensive understanding of climate-related risks across diverse settings. Unlike rural areas, where climate hazards primarily affect agriculture, water access, and natural resource-based livelihoods, vulnerable urban populations face distinct challenges. These include flooding due to poor drainage and unplanned urban expansion, heat stress exacerbated by dense construction and limited green spaces, and the impact of extreme weather on informal employment sectors such as street vending, casual labour, and transportation services.<sup>58,59</sup>
- The study will be conducted in Kakuma 4 Camp and Ifo in Dadaab Camp, both of which frequently experience droughts, water scarcity, extreme temperatures, and occasional flooding from heavy rains.
- Additionally, to capture the impact of climate-related hazards in urban settings, the study will include a focus on Kibera, Nairobi's largest informal settlement, sometimes referred to as a slum. Kibera's densely populated and economically vulnerable residents face increasing exposure to climate shocks, with limited access to resources or safety nets to build resilience.

#### Population assessed:

In both countries, refugees and host community members (within a 15 km radius of the settlement) will participate in the study through PWs and KIs.

### 3.3 Secondary data review (SDR)

The following sources will be used for the research design and throughout the data collection process as part of secondary data. The SDR will also serve to supplement the Evidence Synthesis Report. Note that the list is incomprehensive and will be supplemented throughout the research process.

<sup>56</sup> FAO-RIMA, [Food security, resilience and wellbeing analysis of refugees and host communities in Northern Uganda](#), 2018.

<sup>57</sup> FAO-RIMA, [Food security and resilience of refugee and host community in Southwestern Uganda](#), 2019.

<sup>58</sup> UN-HABITAT, [Assessment of cities and climate change in Kampala and Uganda](#), 2009.

<sup>59</sup> Twinomuhangi et al., [Perceptions and vulnerability to climate change among the urban poor in Kampala City, Uganda](#), April 2021.

	Country	Title	Author	Link
1	Uganda	World Bank Country Classifications by Income Level (Uganda)	World Bank	<a href="#">World Bank country classifications by income level Uganda</a> , July 2022.
2	Uganda	List of least developed countries	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD)	<a href="#">UN list of least developed countries   UN Trade and Development</a> , n.d.
3	Uganda	Census 2024, preliminary findings	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)	<a href="#">Home - Uganda Bureau of Statistics Uganda Bureau of Statistics</a> , 2024.
4	Uganda	Refugee Response Portal	UNHCR	<a href="#">Country - Uganda</a> , January 2025.
5	Uganda	Annual Agricultural Survey (AAS) 2019 – Statistical Release	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)	<a href="#">UBOS StatRelease AAS_2019</a> .
6	Uganda	Overview of the National Livestock Census 2021	UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS	<a href="#">National livestock census</a> , 2021.
7	Uganda	Adjumani_Nyumanzi-Settlement_March-2018	UNHCR	<a href="#">Adjumani Nyumanzi-Settlement</a> , March 2018.
8	Uganda	Over 4,000 refugees were hit by floods in Adjumani	Monitor	<a href="#">Over 4,000 refugees hit by floods in Adjumani   Monitor</a> , September 2023.
9	Uganda	UNICEF Uganda Humanitarian	UNICEF	<a href="#">Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report</a> , February 2024.

		Situation Report		
10	Uganda	Climate Change 2022 – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability	Cambridge University Press	<a href="#">Climate change impacts adaptation and vulnerability, 2022.</a>
11	Uganda	ND-GAIN Country Index rank	Gain	<a href="#">Uganda   ND-GAIN Index</a> , last updated 2022.
12	Uganda	Climate change adaptation and resilience	UNFCCC	<a href="#">Introduction   UNFCCC</a> , n.d.
13	Uganda	The Role of Indigenous Knowledge and Local Knowledge in Understanding and Adapting to Climate Change	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	<a href="#">The Role of Indigenous Knowledge and Local Knowledge in Understanding and Adapting to Climate Change</a> , August 2022.
14	Uganda	Climate Change, Debate and Dimensions of Coping Strategies	Springer	<a href="#">Climate Change, Debate and Dimensions of Coping Strategies</a> , June 2021.
15	Uganda	Energy Practices in Ugandan settlements Amid Environmental Challenges	IMPACT/REACH	<a href="#">Energy practices in Uganda settlements amid environmental challenges</a> , April 2024.
16	Uganda	2024 MSNA Data	REACH	<a href="#">REACH MSNA Data Uganda</a> , 2024.
17	Uganda	District Multi-Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability	Ministry for Relief, Disaster Preparedness,	<a href="#">District multi hazard risk and vulnerable profile for Kamwenge District disaster contingency</a> , 2024.

18		Profile for Kamwenge (Rwamwanja settlement),	and Management, Kamwenge District.	
	Uganda	KCCA's "Climate Profile and Vulnerabilities of Kampala	KCCA	<a href="#">Climate profile and vulnerabilities of Kampala</a> , 2015
19	Uganda	Heat Risk Perception and Communication Strategies for Adaptation within Low-Income Communities in Kampala City, Uganda"	H. Seviiri	<a href="#">Heat Risk Perception and Communication Strategies for Adaptation within Low-Income Communities in Kampala City, Uganda</a> , December 2022
20				
21	Kenya	UNDP's Kenya Community Vulnerability Score	UNDP	<a href="#">UNDP - KENYA Vulnerability Score</a> , n.d.
22	Kenya	Regional Climate Analysis: Horn of Africa	REACH	<a href="#">HoA Regional Climate Intersectoral and Remote Sensing Analysis Kenya Somalia Ethiopia</a> , July 2024.
23	Kenya	UNDRR Disaster Risk Profile	Rudari, Robert; Conijn, Sjaak; De Angeli, Silva et al.	<a href="#">Disaster risk profile - Kenya</a> , last validated April 2023.
24	Kenya	MSNI Bulletin	REACH	<a href="#">2024 MSNI Bulletin – Kenya</a> , December 2024.
25	Kenya	World Bank's Financing Locally Led	World Bank	<a href="#">Kenya Analytical Program on Forced Displacement</a> , June 2024.

		Climate Action (FLLoCA)		
25	Kenya	Impact of climate shocks on communities	REACH	<a href="#">Impacts of Climatic Shocks on Communities – Kenya</a> , April 2024.
26	Kenya	Floods Advocacy Brief	REACH	<a href="#">El Niño floods worsen humanitarian needs in Kenya</a> , March 2024.
27	Kenya	Garissa MSNA Situation Overview	REACH	<a href="#">Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), Garissa County, Kenya</a> , June 2023.
28	Kenya	Turkana MSNA Situation Overview	REACH	<a href="#">Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), Turkana County, Kenya</a> , June 2023.
29	Kenya	Operational Data Portal	UNHCR	<a href="#">Operational Data Portal, Kenya</a> , January 2025.
30	Kenya	Localizing Climate Adaptation Planning in Kenya's Refugee Hosting Counties	Refugees International	<a href="#">Localizing climate adaptation planning in Kenya's refugee hosting counties</a> , November 2024.
31	Kenya	Climate-Impacted Loss and Damage in Kenya	UNCC	<a href="#">Climate impact - loss and damage in Kenya</a> , April 2023.

### 3.4 Primary Data Collection

#### 3.4.1 Semi-structured data collection

**Method** – Two SFOs will lead the semi-structured exercises in Rwamwanja settlement, (PWs and KIIs), one SFO in Nyumanzi settlement (KIIs only) and the third SFO who conducted interviews in Nyumanzi will conduct KIIs in Kampala. In Kenya, first team comprising of two staff (SAO, FO) and locally hired enumerator will conduct interviews (PWs and KIIs) in Kakuma camp, two staff members (AO, FO) and a locally hired enumerator will carry out interviews in Dadaab camp and both the SAO and AO will move to Kibera to conduct KIIs.

#### Participatory Workshops

PWs are interactive sessions designed to engage participants actively in discussions, decision-making, and problem-solving activities. These workshops are characterized by their collaborative approach, where participants contribute their ideas, knowledge, and skills to achieve common goals. 32 PWs in Kenya and 16 PWs in Uganda will be organised with female and male refugees, and with female and male host community members. Each PW will last about one day and involve several activities. The outputs of the PWs will be matrices which will then be digitalized.

- Activity 1. Seasonal Calendar - Develop seasonal calendars to document and discuss patterns of climate impacts, livelihood activities and local coping strategies throughout the year. The seasonal calendar will also encompass important sociocultural events and practices, such as wedding seasons, burials, festivals and celebrations, agricultural cycles, and traditional ceremonies that influence resilience. A printed matrix will be made available to be filled out by the Field Officer based on the feedback from the participants. Important terms will be noted in their local/indigenous language.
- Activity 2. Problem Tree – Problem trees will be developed for at least three major climate risks: extreme heat, floods, and drought. The goal is to examine why these hazards are critical issues across various sectors, such as livelihood and household labour. The process will involve understanding the impacts of these hazards, analysing the current coping and adaptation mechanisms in place, and identifying ideal strategies to better manage these challenges.

The problem tree typically consists of three main parts:

- The Trunk (Central Problem): Represents the main issue or challenge that the community or group wants to address.
- Roots (Causes): These are the underlying factors or reasons contributing to the central problem. They illustrate the root causes that lead to the issue, often including social, economic, environmental, or political dimensions.
- The Branches (Effects): Represent the consequences or impacts that arise from the central problem. These effects may extend to various areas of life, such as health, livelihoods, social relationships, or the environment. Branches, in this case, will also include adaptation and coping.

**Table 1: Semi-structured data collection targets - PWs**

		Uganda	Kenya		
Categories		Rwamwanja	Dadaab	Kakuma	Total
Refugees	Women	4	4	4	<b>12</b>
	Men	4	4	4	<b>12</b>
Host community	Women	4	4	4	<b>12</b>
	Men	4	4	4	<b>12</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>48</b>

### Key Informant Interviews

KIIs involve in-depth, one-on-one interviews with individuals who have specialized knowledge or expertise on a particular topic. KIIs are conducted with individuals who are considered key sources of information due to their experience, role, or knowledge. The Field Officers in Uganda will conduct at least 30 KIIs with individuals who have experience in Rwamwanja settlement, Nyumanzi settlement and Kampala while 36 KIIs will be conducted in Kenya with individuals who have experience in Dadaab settlement, Kakuma settlement and Nairobi. These interviews will primarily target sectoral specialists in different sectors. Transcripts will be analysed with MAXQDA and the DSAG will serve as the final output for this exercise.

**KIIs will be conducted with:**

- Education sector: Teachers can provide perspectives on how climate change impacts educational institutions, learning environments, and access to education. This would also include education staff such as teachers in addition to education specialists in the response.
- Health sector: Health professionals can explore how climate change affects physical health, including the prevalence of climate-related diseases, heat stress, respiratory issues, and overall community health. This will include interviews with traditional healers as well as pharmacists or doctors in addition to health specialists from the response.
- Persons with Disabilities: Persons with disabilities can provide a unique perspective on how climate hazards disproportionately impact them, from engaging in different livelihood activities to access to markets and household labour in times of crisis. Engaging with persons with disabilities or organizations representing them will highlight gaps in current adaptation efforts and help identify inclusive solutions.
- Community leaders: Community leaders can provide valuable insights into how climate change affects local livelihoods, food systems, and household labour. They can highlight shifts in agricultural practices, water access challenges, and the broader economic impact of climate-related hazards on refugees and host communities. Their perspectives can also shed light on community-based coping mechanisms, social support structures, and gaps in existing adaptation efforts.
- Local organization representatives: Local organizations play a crucial role in supporting refugee and host communities in adapting to climate-related challenges. Their representatives can provide insights into ongoing livelihood programs, food security initiatives, and household labour interventions. They can also highlight existing gaps, challenges in program implementation, and community-led adaptation strategies.
- Local government representatives: Local government officials can offer perspectives on policies, regulations, and initiatives aimed at addressing climate-related hazards in refugee-hosting areas. They can provide insights into government-led interventions supporting food systems, employment opportunities, and household resilience.

**Table 2: Semi-structured data collection targets - KIs**

Location	Uganda			Kenya			Total		
	Rwamwanja	Kampala	Nyumanzi	Dadaab	Kakuma	Nairobi	UG	KE	SUM
Health	2	2	0	2	2	2	4	6	10
Education	2	2	0	2	2	2	4	6	10
Persons with disabilities	2	2	0	2	2	2	4	6	10
Community leaders	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	12
Local organizations	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	12
Local government	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>66</b>

**Sampling** – For all three types of semi-structured surveys, the participants will be purposively sampled leading to findings that are indicative only. Minors will not be sampled or participate in any of the exercises. For the PWs, efforts will be made when possible, to include participants from diverse tribes and countries of origin (for refugees) to ensure a broad range of perspectives.

**Tools** – The semi-structured tools for KIs incorporate a set of core questions designed in advance to ensure consistency across interviews. However, Field Officers have the flexibility to deviate from these questions to probe deeper based on respondents' answers. The interview will be recorded if consent is given by the interviewee. In addition, consent will be sought to allow the team to use their data for transcription purposes and anonymously quote them verbatim in the report. If consent is not given by the KI, transcription will rely on notetaking.

In contrast, the tools for PWs are structured as matrices, which facilitate the systematic collection and organization of participants' insights, inputs, and knowledge through collaborative activities. These matrices serve as a clear framework for documenting and analysing the outcomes of the participatory workshops.

**Triangulation / Briefing and debriefing** – The transcripts will be reviewed on an ongoing basis, incorporating feedback loops as needed. Field officers conducting the interviews will also complete a debrief form after each data collection session to highlight any key issues. Both the transcripts and debrief forms will undergo regular review to ensure accuracy and address any emerging concerns.

### 3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

#### 3.5.1 Semi-structured

The recorded interviews with key informants (KIs) will be transcribed anonymously into a Kobo Toolbox survey form. This data will then be exported into an Excel matrix, where recurring themes and topics will be coded, quantified (where applicable), and summarised for further analysis. This process ensures that data is systematically organized, allowing for the identification of key patterns and insights that can inform the research findings. The PWs matrices will be digitalised, and the final output (problem tree matrix) will be analysed by means of summaries. Finally, a seasonal calendar will be produced in excel by creating matrix with the relevant events per month.

#### 3.6 Limitations

- The information collected through KIIs and PWs is typically based on the perspectives and experiences of a select group of individuals, rather than a random or representative sample of the entire population. Since KIIs and PWs often involve in-depth context-specific discussions, the findings are shaped by the knowledge, opinions, and biases of the participants, which may not reflect the views or experiences of the broader refugee or host population. Consequently, while these semi-structured methods provide valuable insights and detailed understanding of specific issues, their results are not statistically representative and cannot be generalized to the entire population of refugees or the host community. Hence the results will be indicative.
- Data collection may be conducted during Ramadan and may present several challenges, particularly in refugee communities with a significant Muslim population. Participants observing fasting may experience fatigue, reduced concentration, or reluctance to engage in lengthy interviews or workshops, especially during the afternoon hours. Scheduling interviews around prayer times and Iftar (breaking of the fast) may limit the available time for data collection. Additionally, participation in PWs could be lower, as individuals may prioritize religious commitments to research activities. Field officers may need to adjust engagement strategies to be culturally sensitive, ensuring that data collection does not disrupt religious observances or place undue burden on respondents.

## 4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

The proposed research design meets / does not meet the following criteria:

<b><i>The proposed research design...</i></b>	<b>Yes/ No</b>	<b><i>Details if no (including mitigation)</i></b>
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to <b>avoid unnecessary duplication</b> of data collection efforts?	Yes	
... <b>Respects respondents, their rights and dignity</b> ( <i>specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided</i> )?	Yes	
... Does not <b>expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result</b> of participation in data collection?	Yes	

... Does not <b>expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result</b> of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not involve <b>collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising</b> for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	No	Recalling climate-related hazards may evoke unpleasant or traumatic memories. To address this, we will implement necessary measures such as providing the UNHCR hotline at the end of the survey and training enumerators to pause or stop the survey if it becomes too distressing for the participant.
... Does not involve <b>data collection with minors</b> i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
... Does not involve <b>data collection with other vulnerable groups</b> e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	Yes	All staff involved in the data collection with persons with disabilities have been trained by staff from Humanity and Inclusion on how to conduct interviews with vulnerable groups in 2024.
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of <b>personally identifiable information</b> ?	Yes	

## 5. Roles and responsibilities

<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Accountable</b>	<b>Consulted</b>	<b>Informed</b>
<i>Research design</i>	AO Uga, SAO Ken	ARM Uga	CRs UGA & KEN*, HQ-Research, FCDO	
<i>Supervising data collection</i>	AO Uga, SAO Ken	ARM Uga	CRs UGA & KEN	CRs UGA & KEN, FCDO
<i>Data processing (checking, cleaning)</i>	AO Uga, SAO Ken	ARM Uga	HQ-Research	CRs UGA & KEN, FCDO
<i>Data analysis</i>	AO Uga, SAO Ken	ARM Uga	CRs UGA & KEN, HQ-Research	FCDO
<i>Output production</i>	ARM Uga	ARM Uga	CRs UGA & KEN, HQ-Research Reporting, FCDO	
<i>Dissemination</i>	U-Learn/REACH	IMPACT	ARM/CRs UGA & KEN, FCDO	

Monitoring & Evaluation	IMPACT	IMPACT	N/A
Lessons learned	ARM	ARM	CRs UGA & KEN, HQ-Research MEL

\***ARM:** Associate Research Manager

\***CRs UGA & KEN:** Country Representatives for Uganda and Kenya

\***AO:** Assessment Officer

\***SAO:** Senior Assessment Officer

**Responsible:** the person(s) who executes the task

**Accountable:** the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone

**Consulted:** the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented

**Informed:** the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed

## 6. Data Analysis Plan (DAP)

For the DAPs, please click here - [REG2502 EVF DAPs Draft.xlsx](#)

## 7. Data Management Plan

1. Administrative Data		
Research Cycle name	REG2502	
Project Code	25BIV	
Donor	Foreign, Commonwealth, & Development Office (FCDO)	
Project partners	N/a	
Research Contacts	Pauline Lietar, Associate Research Manager, pauline.lietar@impact-initiatives.org Melle van Hilten, Country Representative, melle.van-hilten@impact-initiatives.org Esther Arayo, Assessment Officer, esther.arayo@reach-initiative.org	
Data Management Plan Version	Date: February 2025      Version: 1	
Related Policies	[List any relevant policies/procedures on data management, data sharing and data security that this project will be based on]	
Documentation and Metadata		
What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Data analysis plan</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Data Cleaning Log, including:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Code book	<input type="checkbox"/> Data Dictionary
	<input type="checkbox"/> Metadata based on HDX Standards	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Ethics and Legal Compliance		
Which ethical and legal measures will be taken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Consent of participants to participate</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Consent of participants to share personal information with other agencies</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/> No collection of personally identifiable data will take place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Gender, child protection and other protection issues are taken into account</b>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>All participants reached age of majority</b>	[Other, Specify]
Who will own the copyright and Intellectual Property Rights for the data that is collected?	IMPACT Initiatives	

Storage and Backup			
Where will data be stored and backed up during the research?	<input type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT/REACH Kobo Server	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Kobo Server: <i>[specify]</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT Global Physical / Cloud Server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Country/Internal Server</b>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>On devices held by REACH staff</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical location <i>[specify]</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	
Which data access and security measures have been taken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Password protection on devices/servers</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Data access is limited to IMPACT staff</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Form and data encryption on data collection server	<input type="checkbox"/> Partners signed an MoU if accessing raw data
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	
Kobo Access Rights			
Account Name(s)	Person(s)	Type of Kobo access	
N/A	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> View <input type="checkbox"/> Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Submit Data <input type="checkbox"/> Download Data
N/A	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> View <input type="checkbox"/> Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Submit Data <input type="checkbox"/> Download Data
N/A	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> View <input type="checkbox"/> Edit	<input type="checkbox"/> Submit Data <input type="checkbox"/> Download Data
Raw Data Access Rights			
Raw Data Access	Reason	Person	
Accountable	N/A	N/A	
Access	N/A	N/A	
Access	N/A	N/A	
Preservation			
Where will data be stored for long-term preservation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT / REACH Global Cloud / Physical Server	<input type="checkbox"/> OCHA HDX
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>REACH Country Server</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Data Sharing			
Will the data be shared publicly?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>No, only with mandating agency / body</b>
Will all data be shared?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>No, only anonymized/ cleaned/ consolidated data will be shared</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No, [Other, Specify]	
Where will you share the data?	<input type="checkbox"/>	REACH Resource Centre	<input type="checkbox"/> OCHA HDX
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Humanitarian Response	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Data protection risk assessment			
Have you completed the Indicators Risk Assessment table below?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Yes</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No, no information that potentially allows identification of individuals is to be collected.
[Please complete the first 4 columns in the Indicators Risk Assessment table below]			

Risk indicator (including direct and indirect identifiers)	Type of identification risk	Disclosure implications	Benefits	Class	Required mitigation
<i>Phone numbers (for Key Informant Interviews)</i>	<i>Identification of interviewee</i>	<i>Loss of privacy</i>	<i>Conducting phone interviews and/or follow-up interviews</i>		

<b>Responsibilities</b>	
Data collection	<i>Esther Arayo, Assessment Officer, esther.arayo@reach-initiative.org Paul Mutetemi, Senior Assessment Officer, paul.mutetemi@reach-initiative.org</i>
Data cleaning	<i>N/a</i>
Data analysis	<i>Esther Arayo, Assessment Officer, esther.arayo@reach-initiative.org Paul Mutetemi, Senior Assessment Officer, paul.mutetemi@reach-initiative.org</i>
Data sharing/uploading	<i>Esther Arayo, Assessment Officer, esther.arayo@reach-initiative.org Paul Mutetemi, Senior Assessment Officer, paul.mutetemi@reach-initiative.org</i>

## 8. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	<i>WorkGrEEEn strategy / UCRRP</i>
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template	<i>U-Learn, the consortium for this exercise, deploys satisfaction surveys that will be used to also inform the perceived relevance of the exercises that IMPACT is also involved with.</i>
	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs				
	Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff				
	Perceived quality of outputs/programs				
	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs				

<b>Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle</b>	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs ( <i>providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.</i> )	# of organisations providing resources (i.e. staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement	X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes