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The UN Refugee Agency

Uganda Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2024

Sector Findings

April 2025

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



Contents

Section	Slides
Objective & Methodology	3-10
Demographics	11-17
MSNI	18-27
Shelter & NFI	28-43
Food Security	44-52
WASH	53-63
Health	64-73
Education	74-80
Protection	81-90
Livelihoods	91-102
Social Cohesion	103-105
Environmental Hazards	106-114
AAP & Preferences	115-122
Further Resources	123-124
Contacts	125

A light gray world map is centered on the page, overlaid with a faint, light gray geometric pattern of interconnected lines forming a network of triangles and polygons. The map shows the outlines of continents and countries. The text "Objectives & Methodology" is centered over the map in a large, black, sans-serif font.

Objectives & Methodology

Objectives

1

To estimate the **prevalence and severity of humanitarian needs** among refugees and host communities in Uganda

2

To analyse how **economic vulnerabilities** among refugees have developed over the last 5 years

3

To inform **key decisions and planning** processes in the refugee response, including the 2026-2029 UCRRP

Methods – quantitative component

Quantitative household surveys

- Target populations
 - Refugee households, across all 13 settlements + four divisions in Kampala
 - Host community households, within a perimeter of 15km outside of formal settlement boundaries and in the four divisions in Kampala
- Total surveys collected: **11,357 (comprising approx. 70,000 individuals)**
 - **5863** refugee household surveys
 - **5494** host community household surveys
- Sampling: 2-step stratified random
 - Stratification by settlement and population group, with independent sampling for refugees and host communities in each geographic unit.
 - Households were selected through randomly generated geo-points, in line with the sampling targets.
- Representativeness: **95% level of confidence** and **5% margin of error**, applied to refugees and host communities respectively in each location. Surveys are **weighted** for the aggregated analysis for host communities and refugees respectively. We do not aggregate refugee and host community analysis.

Methods – qualitative component

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

KIIs were conducted in and around all 13 refugee settlements and Kampala with both the Refugee Welfare Councils and Local Councils.

- Total collected: **105**
- Profiles: Community leaders (e.g., RWCs, LCs) and child protection experts

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with adolescents and caregivers

FGDs were conducted in refugee settlements of Kyangwali, Bidibidi, Adjumani and Kampala.

- This part was the *Adolescents' Experiences* module of the MSNA
- Implemented in collaboration with **Plan International**
- Total collected: **46**
- Group composition:
 - FGDs with adolescents, separated by gender and age:
 - 10-12 year olds: 7 FGDs
 - 13-15 year olds: 9 FGDs
 - 16-19 year olds: 14 FGDs
 - FGDs with parents and caregivers: 16

Geographic Coverage

Kampala:

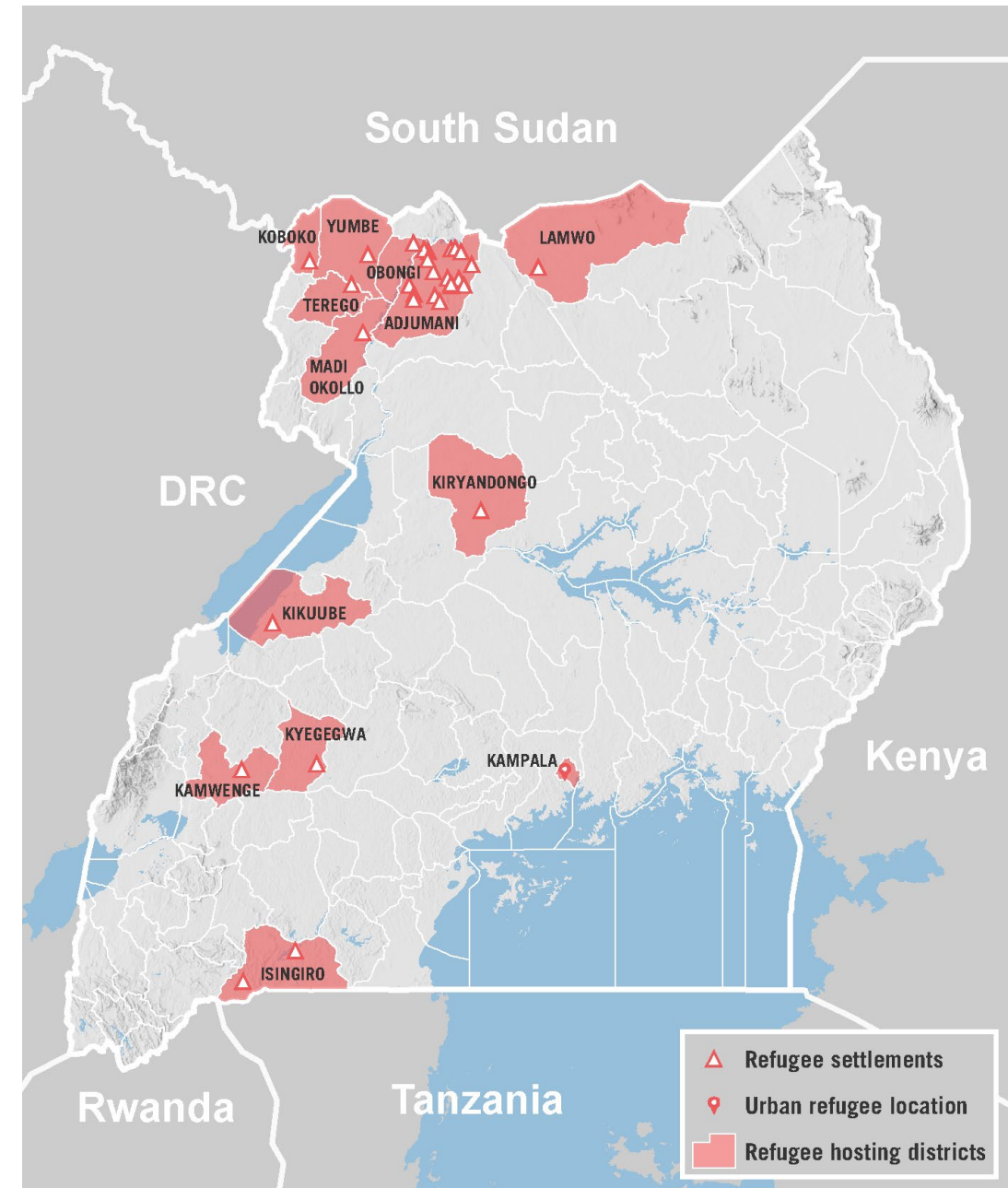
- Central Division
- Kawempe Division
- Makindye Division
- Rubaga Division

Southwest:

- Kyaka II settlement, Kyegegwa district
- Kyangwali settlement, Kikuube district
- Nakivale settlement, Isingiro district
- Oruchinga settlement, Isingiro district
- Rwamwanja settlement, Kamwenge district

West Nile/North:

- Adjumani settlement, Adjumani district
- Bidibidi settlement, Yumbe district
- Imvepi settlement, Terego district
- Kiryandongo settlement, Kiryandongo district
- Lobule settlement, Koboko district
- Palabek settlement, Lamwo district
- Palorinya settlement, Obongi district
- Rhino Camp settlement, Madi Okollo district



Access challenges

Kikuube/Kyangwali:

- Host community household surveys could not be conducted due to security concerns.

Rubaga Division (Kampala):

- Access challenges were encountered for both refugee and host communities. Target sample was 87 refugee households and 136 Host community households. Only 45 refugee households had been interviewed, and no host community household had yet been engaged by the time data collection was curtailed, so;
 - For refugee, the overall target for Kampala was met through increased targets in the other divisions covered.
 - For the host community, time constraints prevented sufficient compensation in other divisions. Host community data in Kampala is now representative with a **5.5% margin of error**, for the Makindye, Central, and Kawempe divisions.

Koboko/Lobule:

- Lower-than-anticipated refugee household surveys due to fewer households being present during data collection vis a vis published population figures. As a result, refugee data in Lobule is now representative with a **5.5% margin of error**.

Quantitative sample

District	Settlement	Refugees	Host community	Total
Adjumani	Adjumani	424	431	855
Isingiro	Nakivale	434	0	884
	Oruchinga	395	428	823
Kampala	Makindye	202	140	342
	Kawempe	17	120	137
	Central	117	27	144
	Rubaga	87	136	223
Kamwenge	Rwamwanja	423	421	844
Kikuube	Kyangwali	427	0	427
Kiryandongo	Kiryandongo	423	424	847
Koboko	Lobule	298	426	724
Kyegegwa	Kyaka II	428	430	858
Lamwo	Palabek	428	435	863
Madi Okollo	Rhino Camp	420	442	862
Obongi	Palorinya	425	412	837
Terego	Imvepi	432	450	882
Yumbe	Bidibidi	423	426	849
Total		5863	5494	11,357

Please keep in mind:

- This slide deck **does not contain visualizations of all results/indicators**. Should you be interested in looking further, the [Quantitative Dataset and Analysis](#) features many more locations and all indicators at different geographic and demographic levels, for both household-level and individual results.
 - Please also consult the **Further 2024 MSNA Resources** slide at the end of this slide deck for links to more resources.
- Data for refugees in Lobule and the host community in Kampala is representative at lower statistical precision than the other locations and **can therefore not be directly compared**.
- **Aggregated analysis for the host community excludes Kikuube**.
- All **formulations** of questions and answers were agreed on with the relevant refugee response sectors in country.
- We will present **household-level** indicators and **individual-level** indicators, because a proportion of the questions were asked about each or some household members based on age/gender criteria.
- This slide deck only covers findings from the quantitative data collection. **Analysis of the qualitative data** is available on the [resource center](#) and will be integrated in the final report.

A world map is centered in the background, rendered in a light gray color. The map is overlaid on a complex geometric pattern of thin, light gray lines that form a network of irregular polygons across the entire page. The word "Demographics" is written in a large, black, sans-serif font, centered horizontally and vertically over the map.

Demographics

Gender

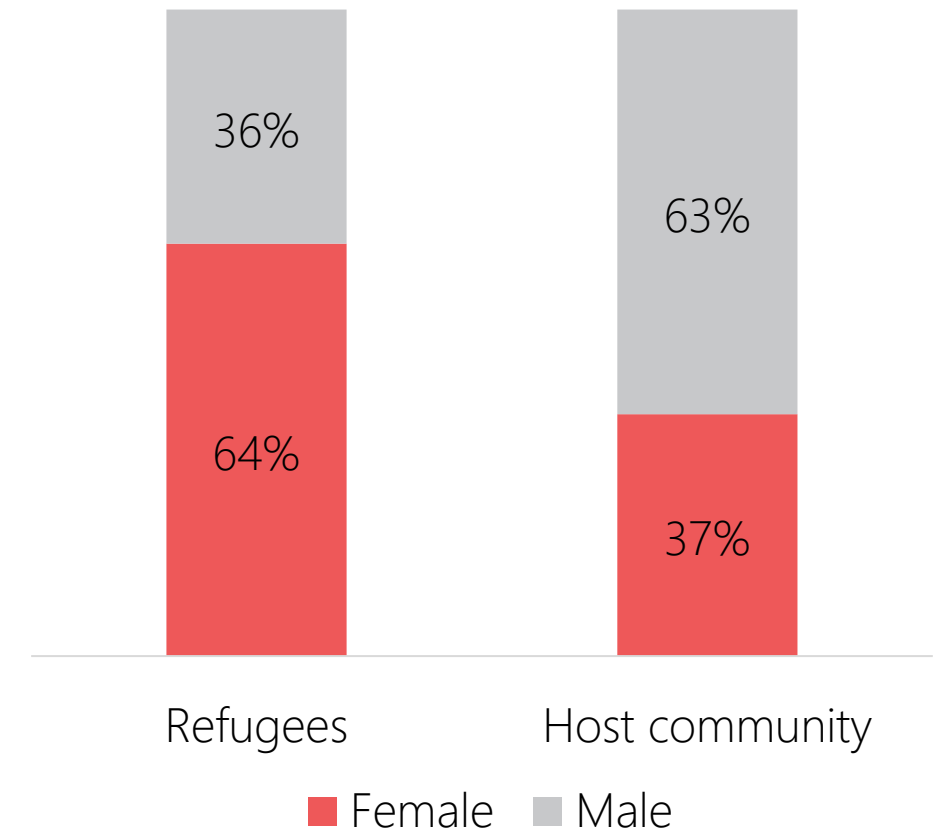
Total number of interviewed **respondents**, per gender, per population group

	Male	Female	Total
Host community	2,231	3,263	5,494
Refugees	1,675	4,188	5,863
Total	3,906	7,451	11,357

% of **single-female-headed households**, per population group



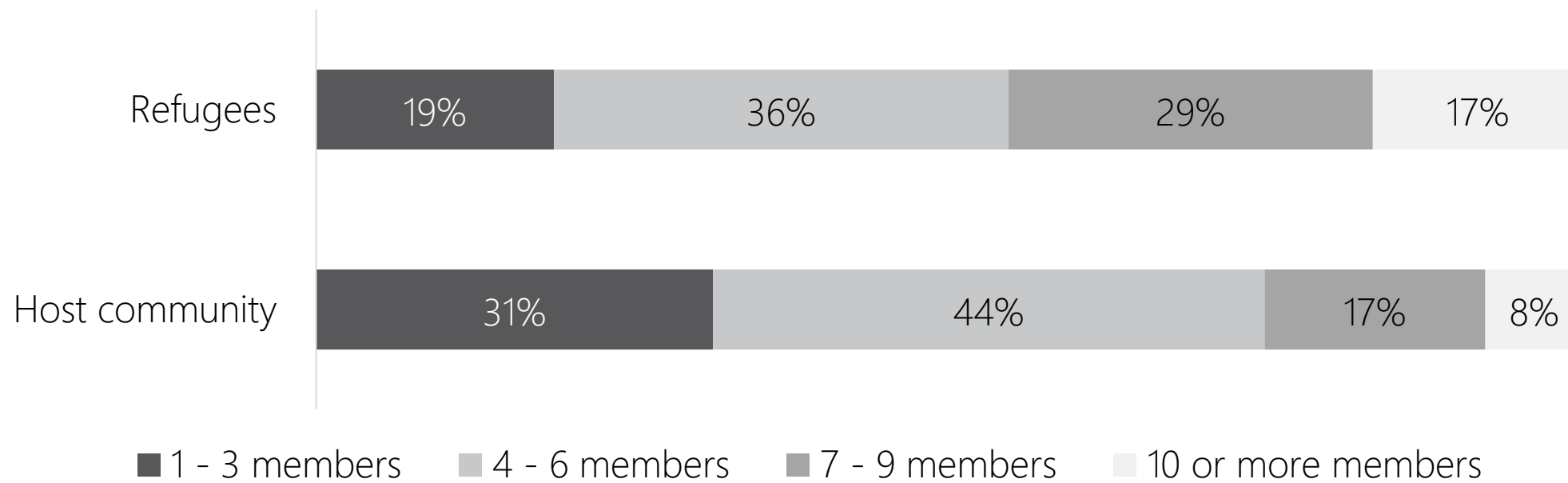
% of households by **gender of the head of household**, per population group



Household size

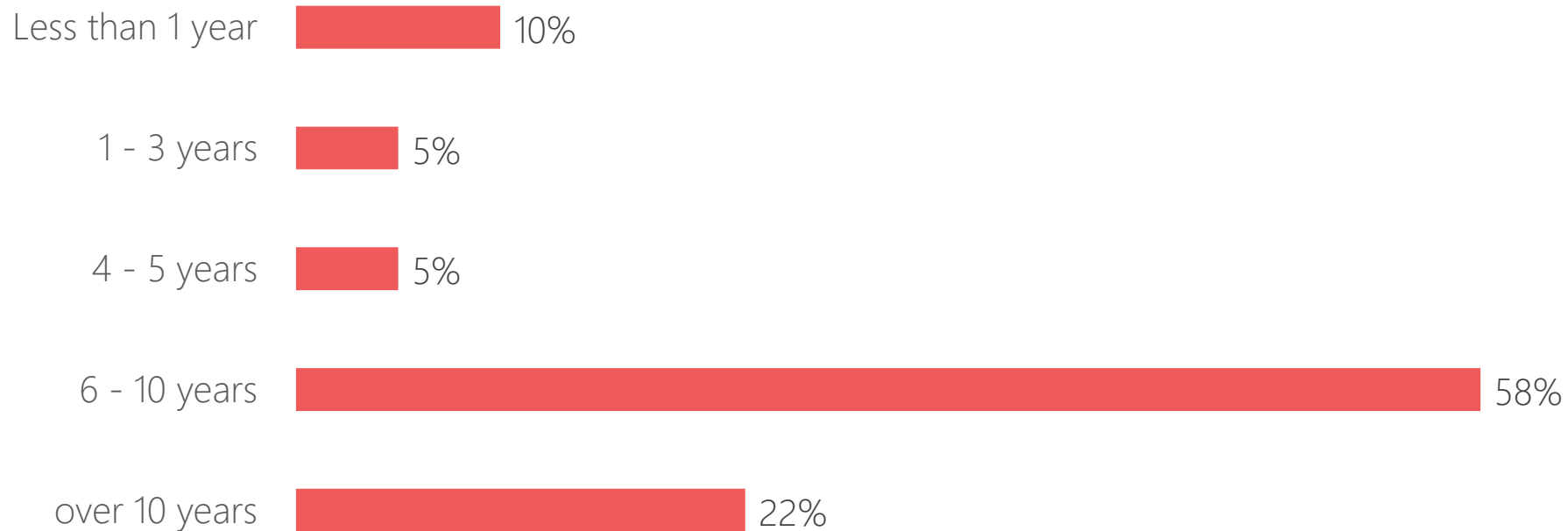
The average household size is **6.5 members** for refugee households and **5.1 members** for host community households.

% of households by household size, per population group



Duration of stay

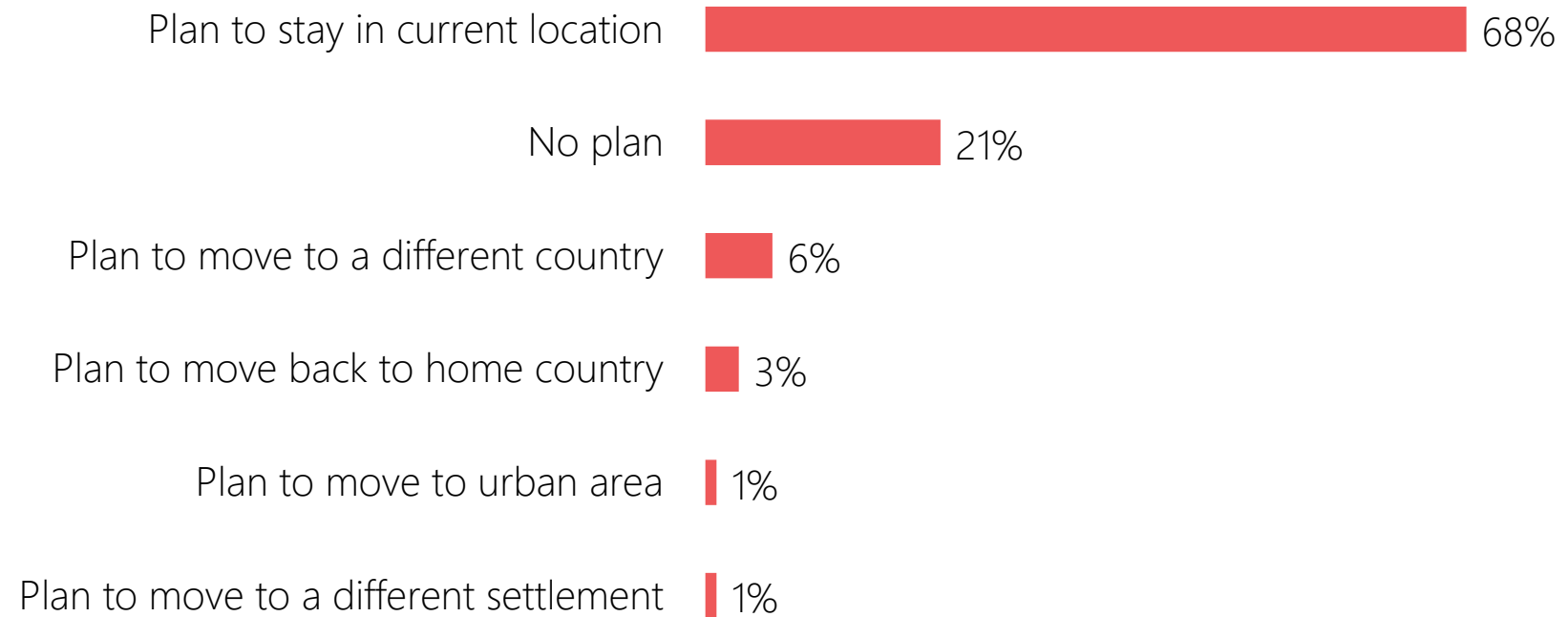
% of **refugee** households by **how long they had been in their current location** at the time of the survey



Note: This data is based on the perception of the respondent and not their official registration documentation.

Movement Intentions

% of **refugee** households by **movement intention** in the 6 months following the survey



Disability

% of households with a **head of household with a disability**, per population group



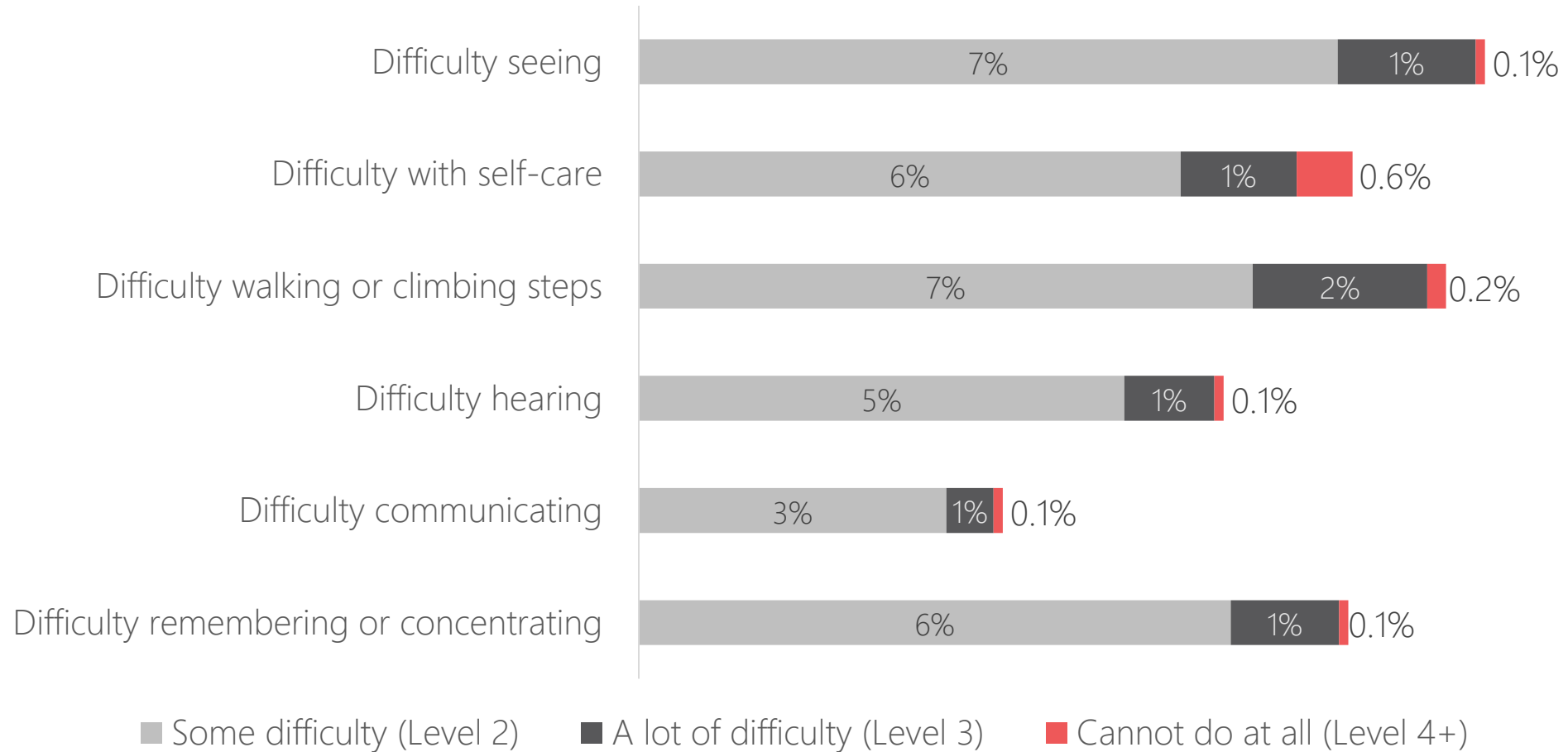
% of households with **at least one member with a disability**, per population group



Disability data is based on the Washington Group Short Set (WG-SS) module. WGSS Level-3 refers to individuals for whom it was reported by the household's respondent that they have "a lot of difficulty" and WGSS Level-4 indicates that the individual "cannot do at all" one or more activities related to seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, self-care, or communicating. **WGSS level-3 and above is considered a disability.**

Disability

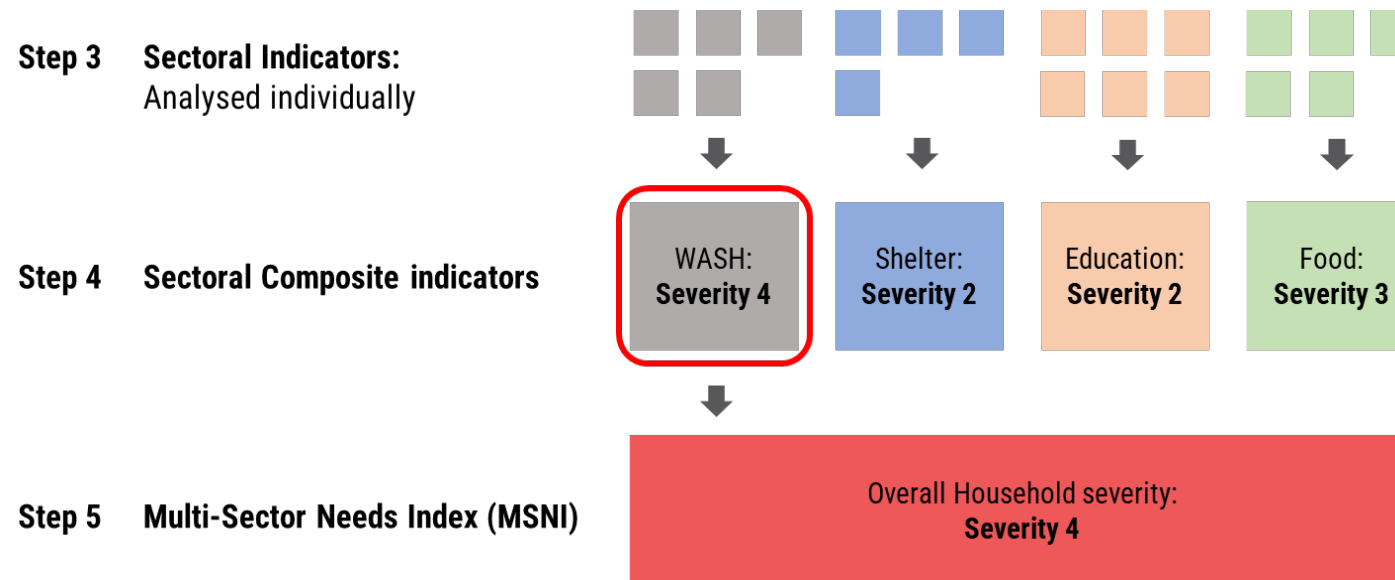
% of **refugee individuals** by **physical/cognitive difficulties** per WGSS domain at the time of survey, by type of function and level of difficulty.



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MSNI

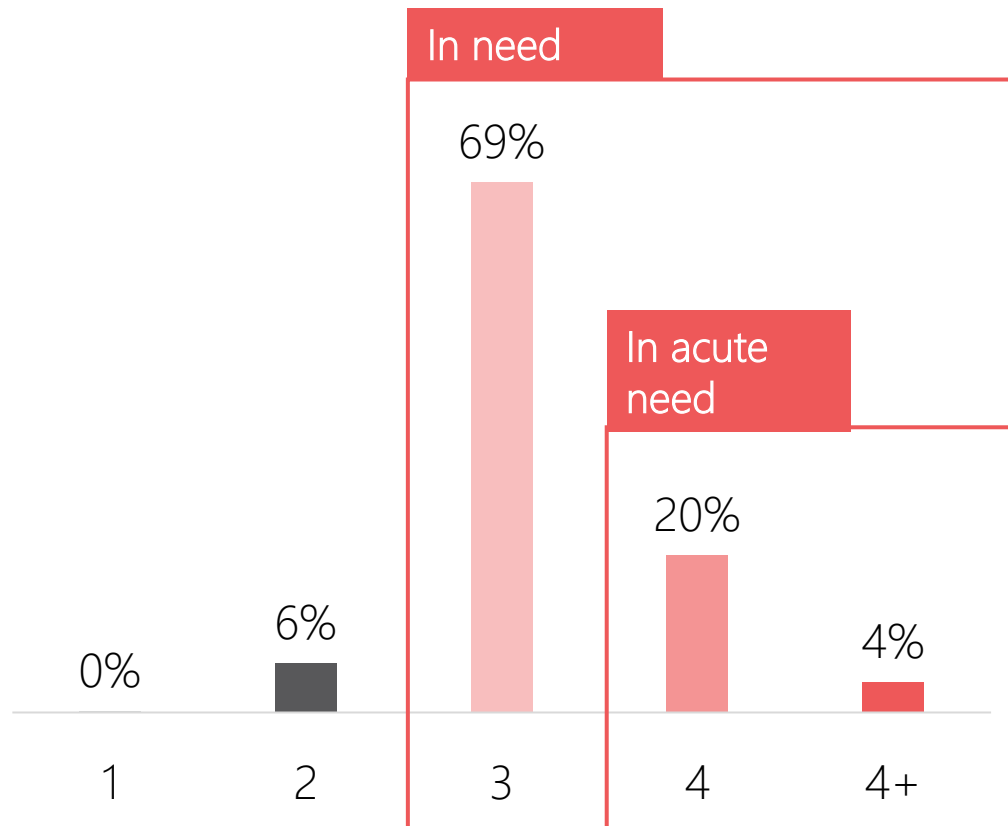
Analytical framework



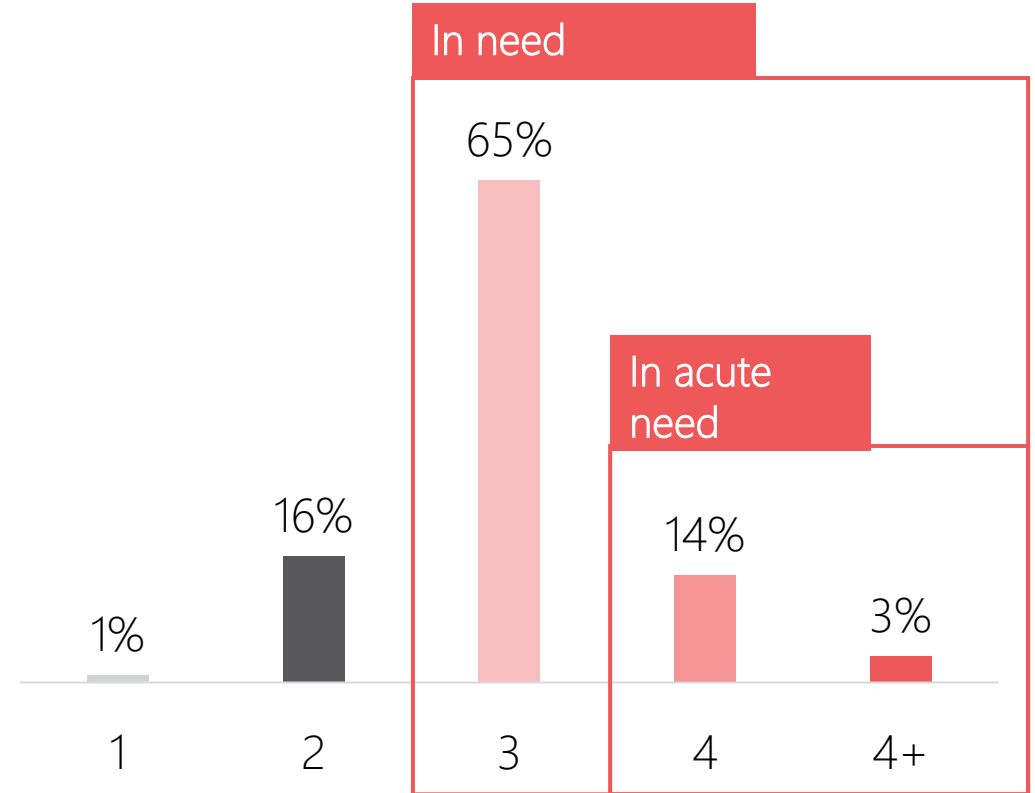
Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Severity 4+
No need	Indicates 'stress', but not a need	Indicates the household has a need	Indicates the household is in acute need	Indicates the household is in acute, and potentially life-threatening, need

MSNI results

% of **refugee** households in need, per severity phase

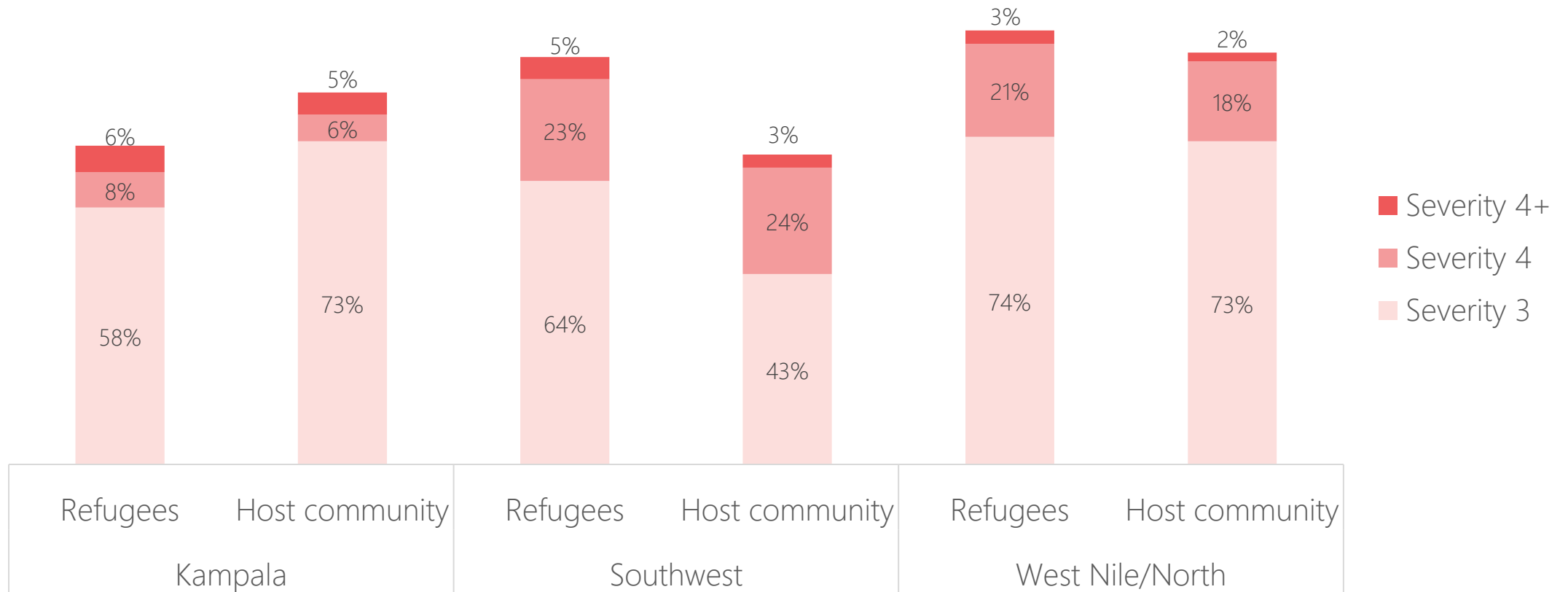


% of **host community** households in need, per severity phase



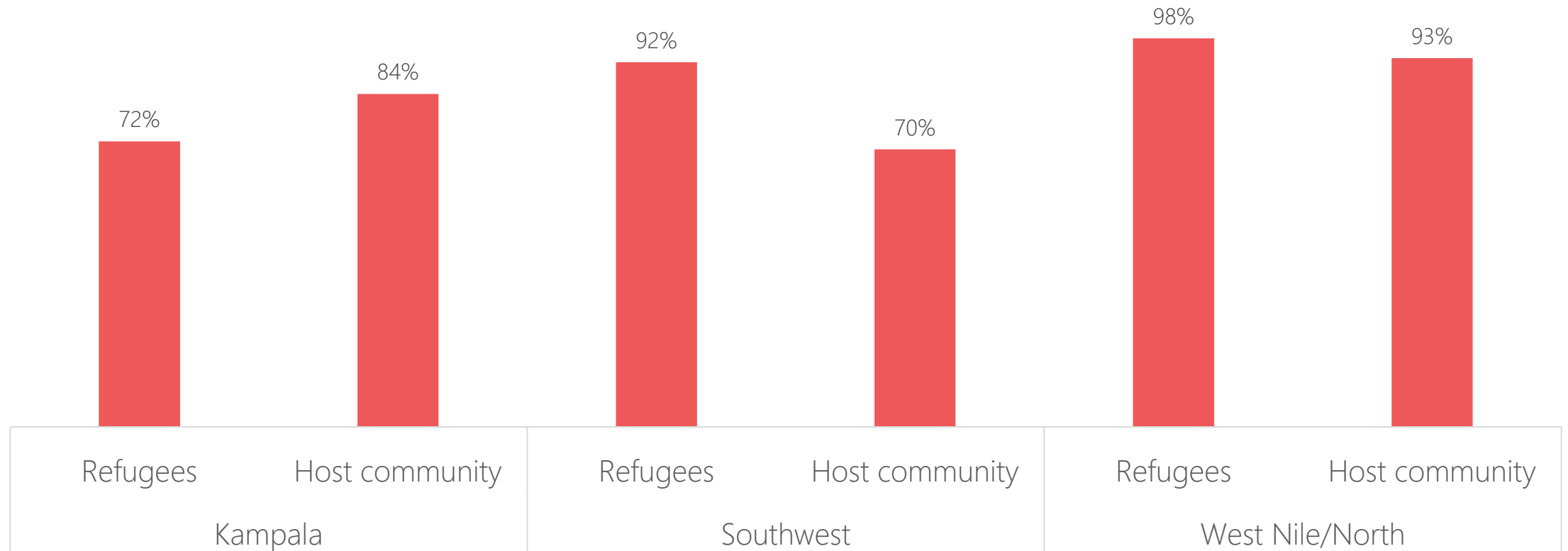
MSNI results

% of households in need, per severity phase, region, and population group



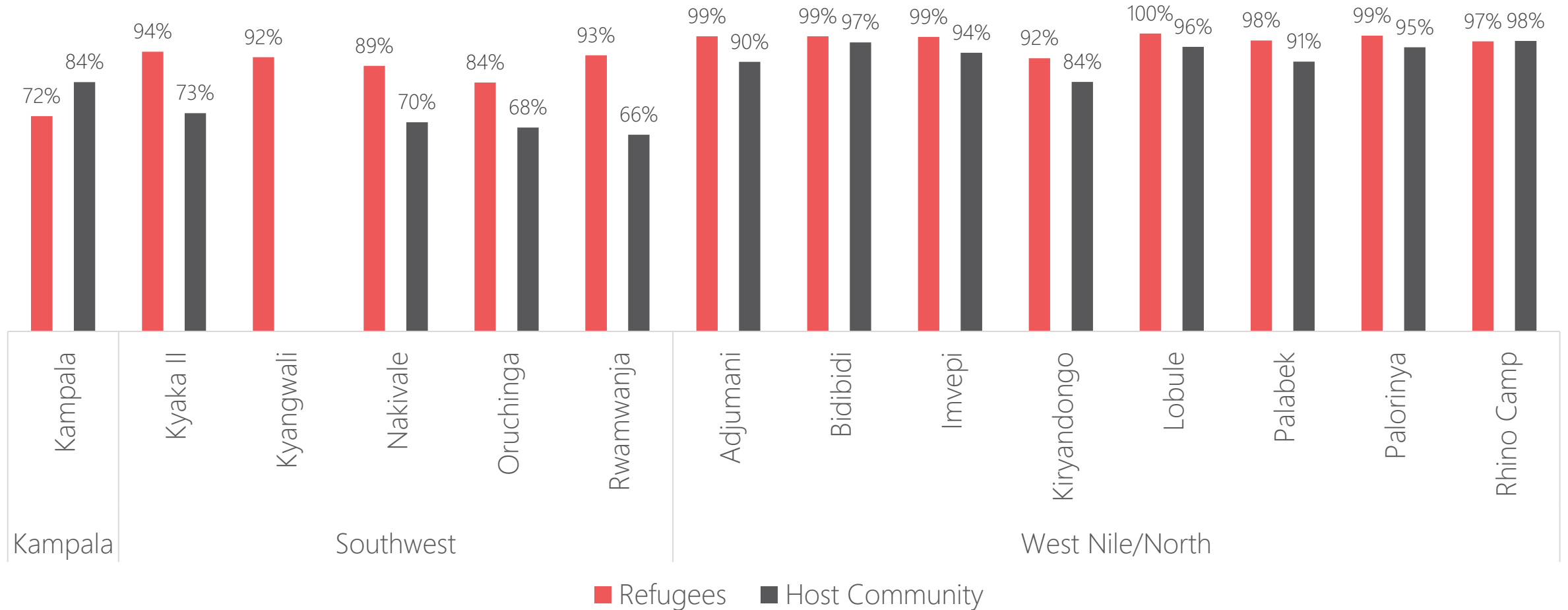
MSNI results

% of households in need (severity phases 3, 4, and 4+), per region and population group



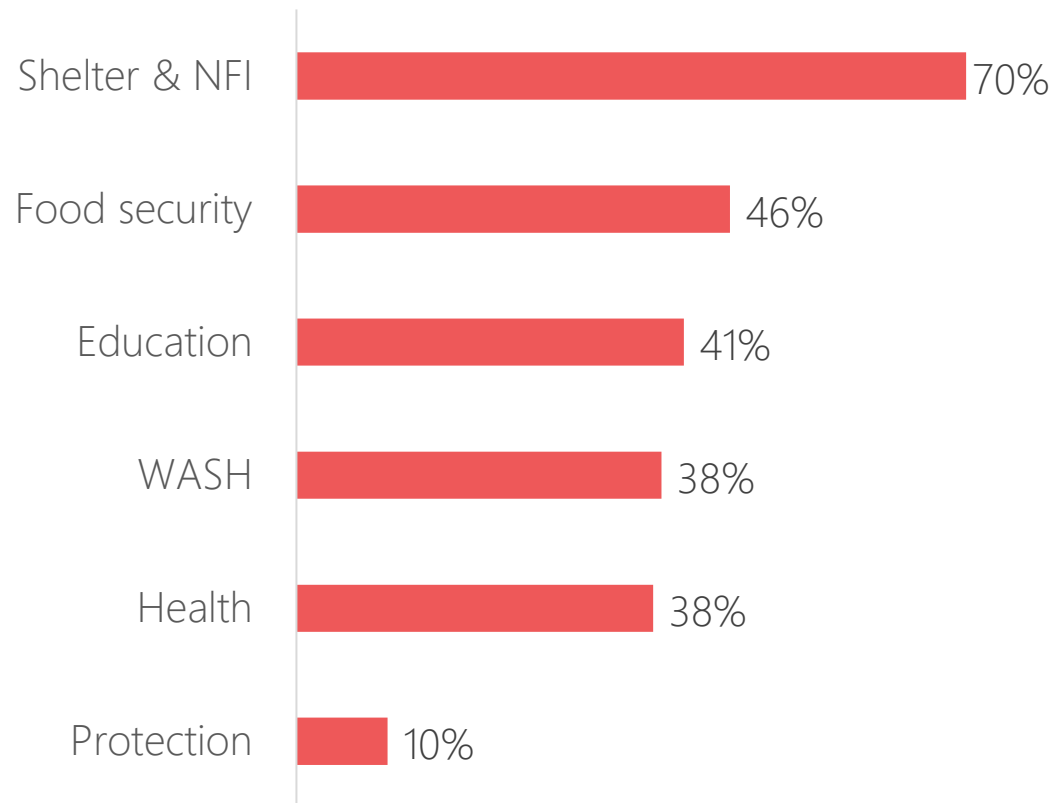
MSNI results

% of households in need (severity phases 3, 4, and 4+), per location and population group

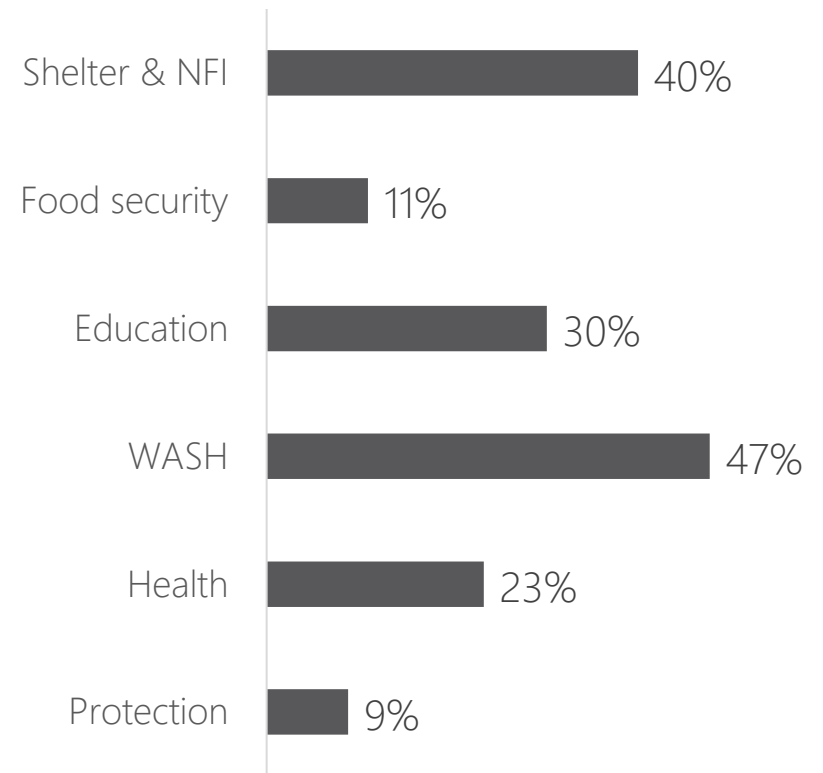


Sectoral needs

% of **refugee** households in need, per sector

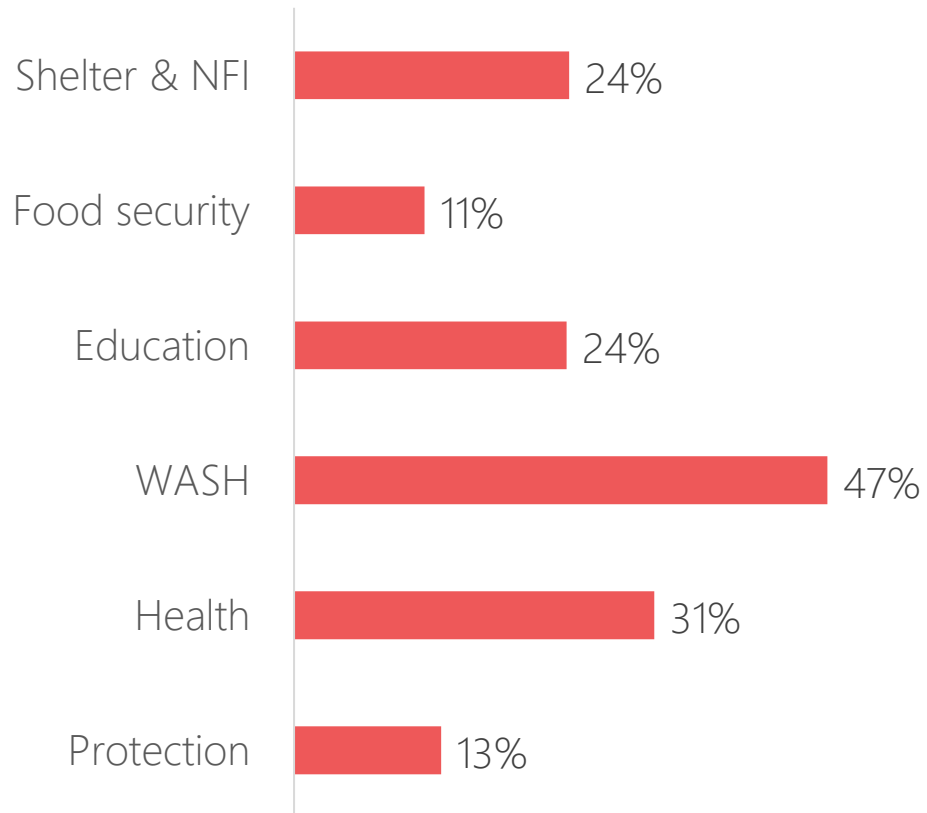


% of **host community** households in need, per sector

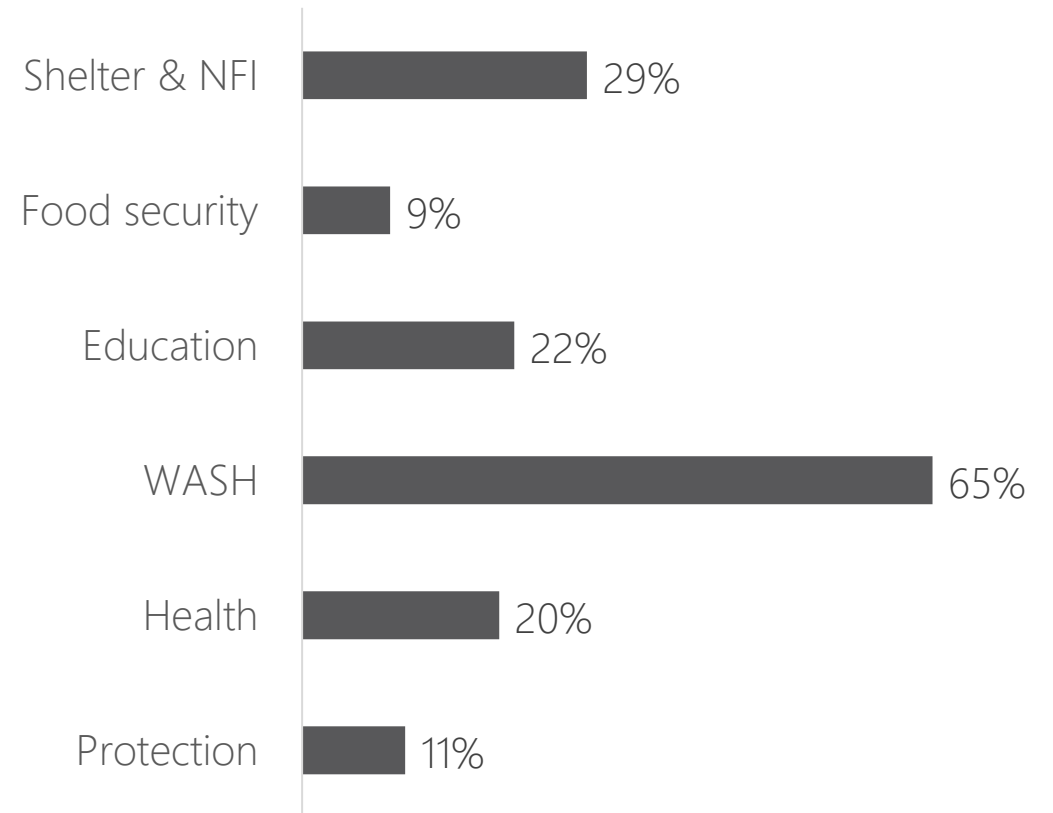


Sectoral needs – Kampala

% of **refugee** households in **Kampala** in need, per sector

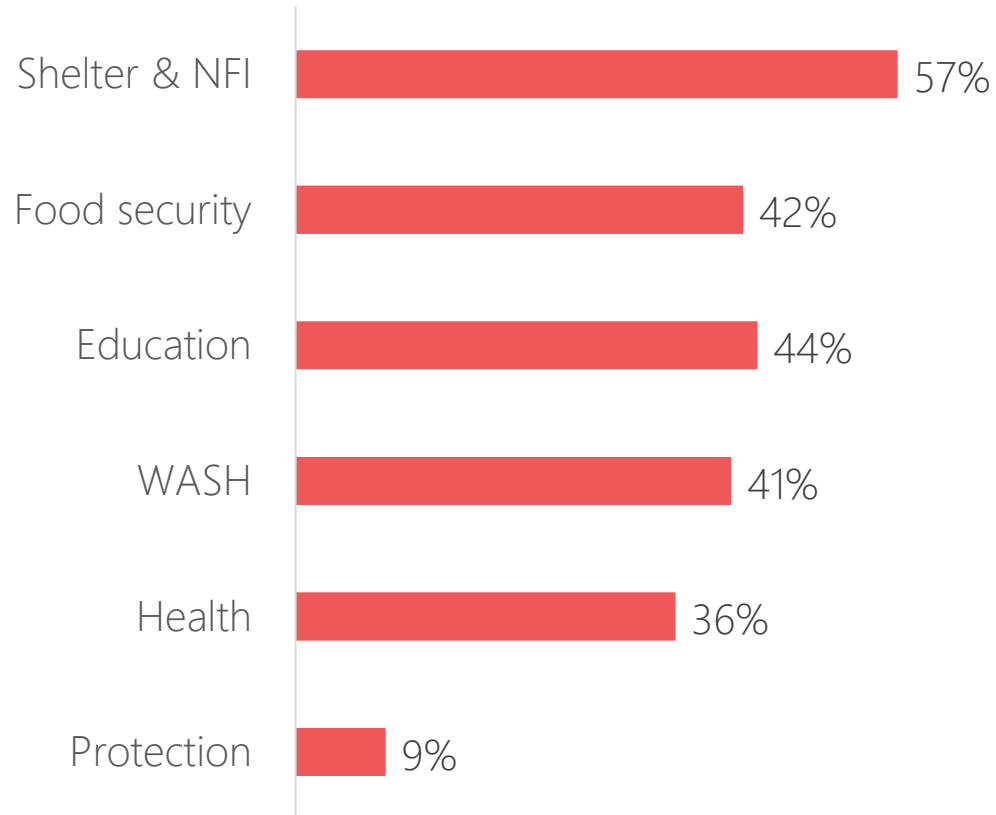


% of **host community** households in **Kampala** in need, per sector

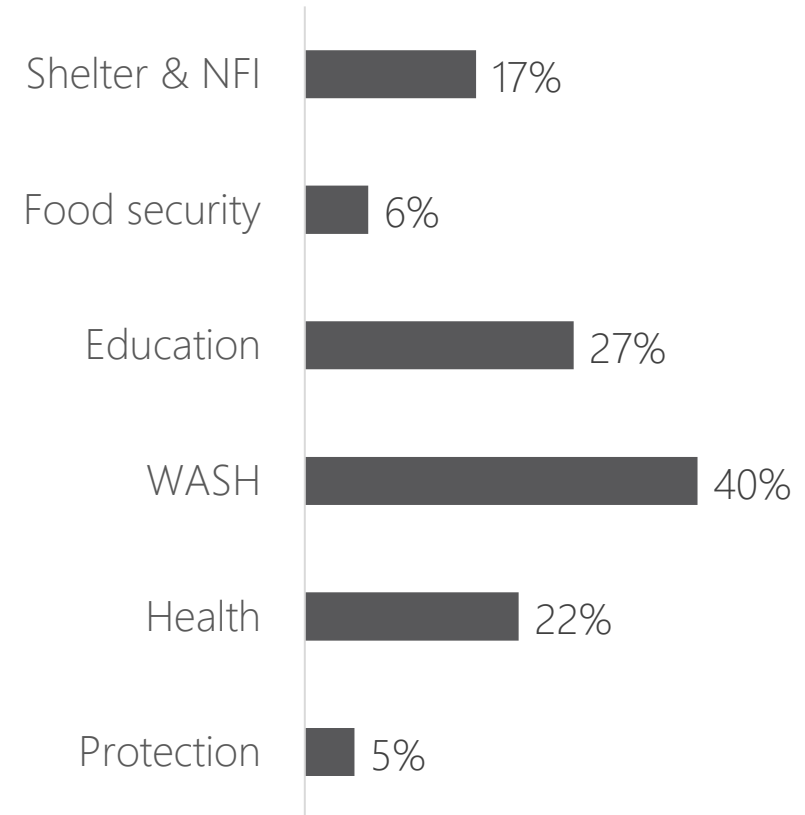


Sectoral needs – Southwest

% of **refugee** households in Southwest in need, per sector

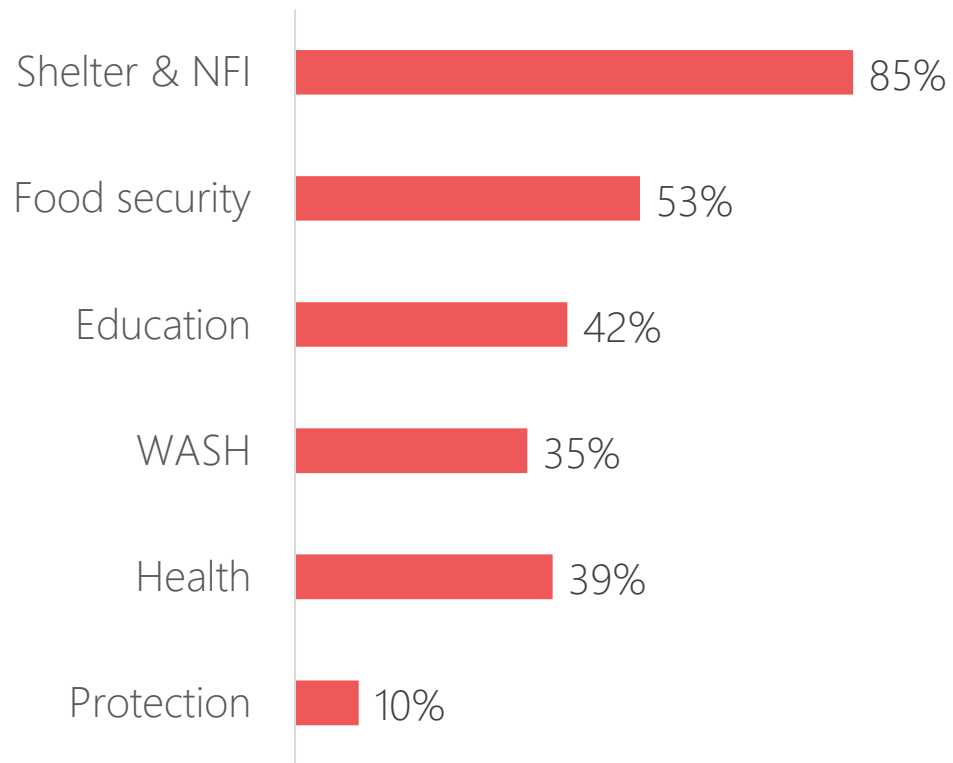


% of **host community** households in need, per sector

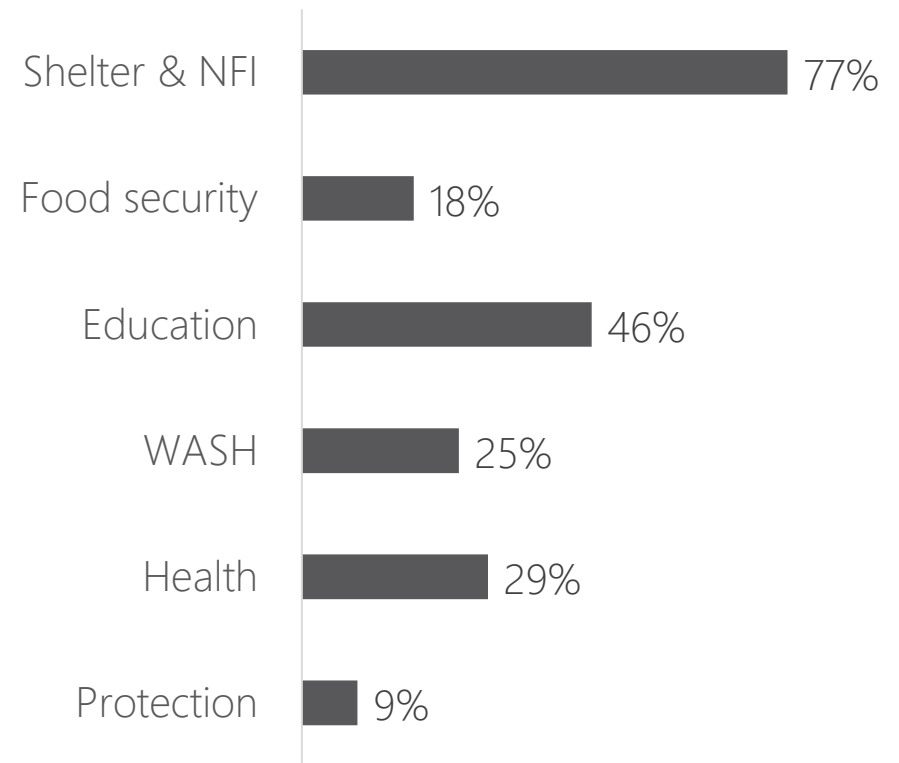


Sectoral needs – West Nile/North

% of **refugee** households in **West Nile/North** in need, per sector



% of **host community** households in **West Nile/North** in need, per sector

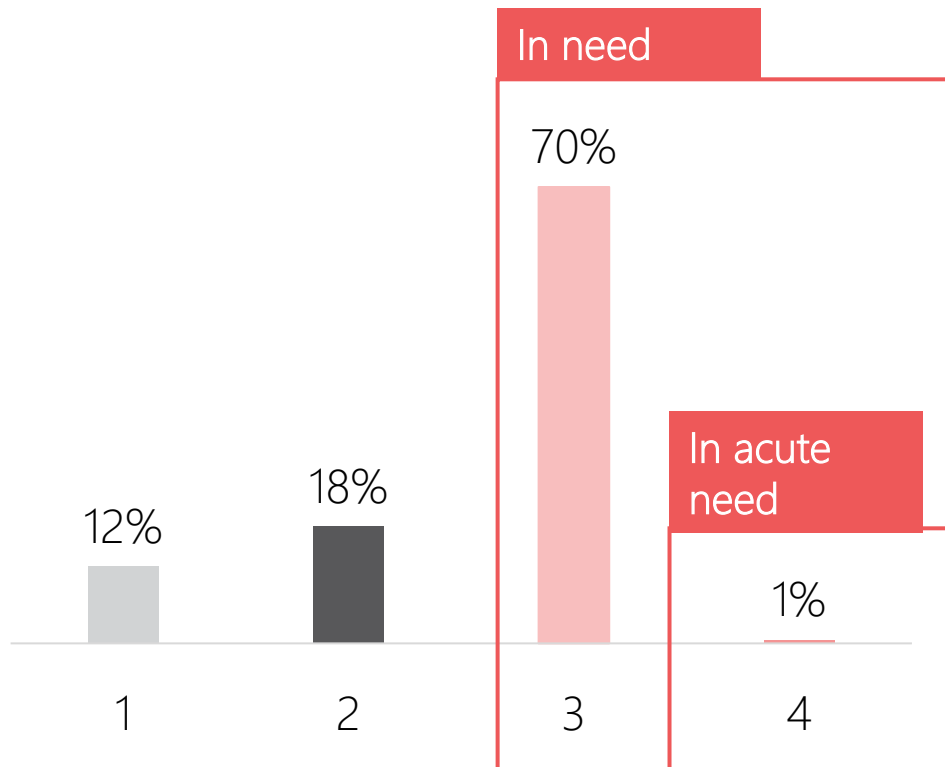


A world map is centered in the background, rendered in a light gray color. The map is overlaid on a complex geometric pattern of thin, light gray lines that form a network of irregular polygons across the entire page. The text 'Shelter & NFI' is centered horizontally and vertically over the map.

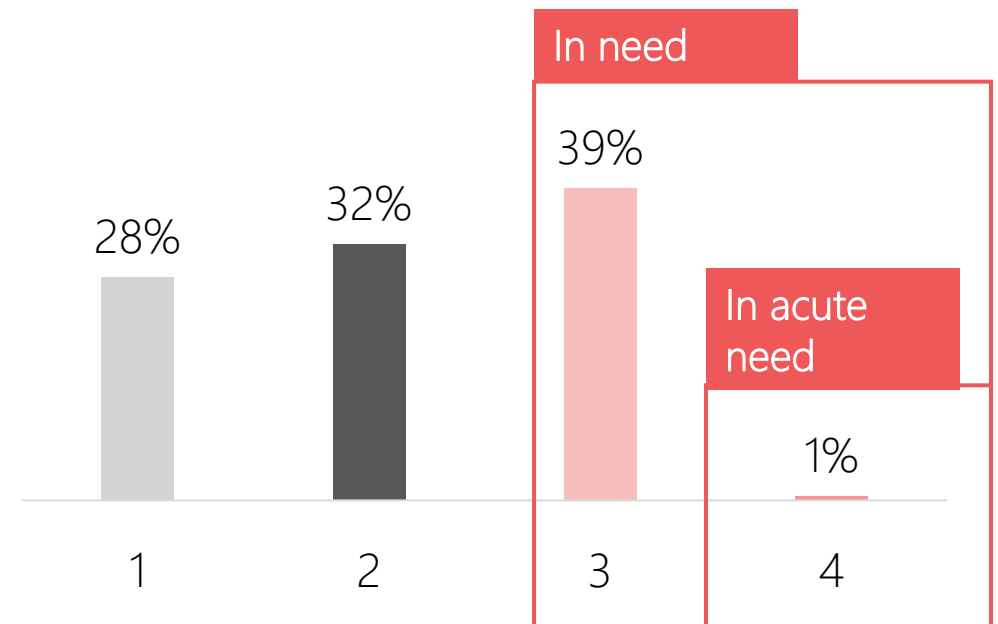
Shelter & NFI

Overview of sectoral need

% of **refugee** households with a Shelter & NFI need, per severity phase



% of **host community** households with a Shelter & NFI need, per severity phase

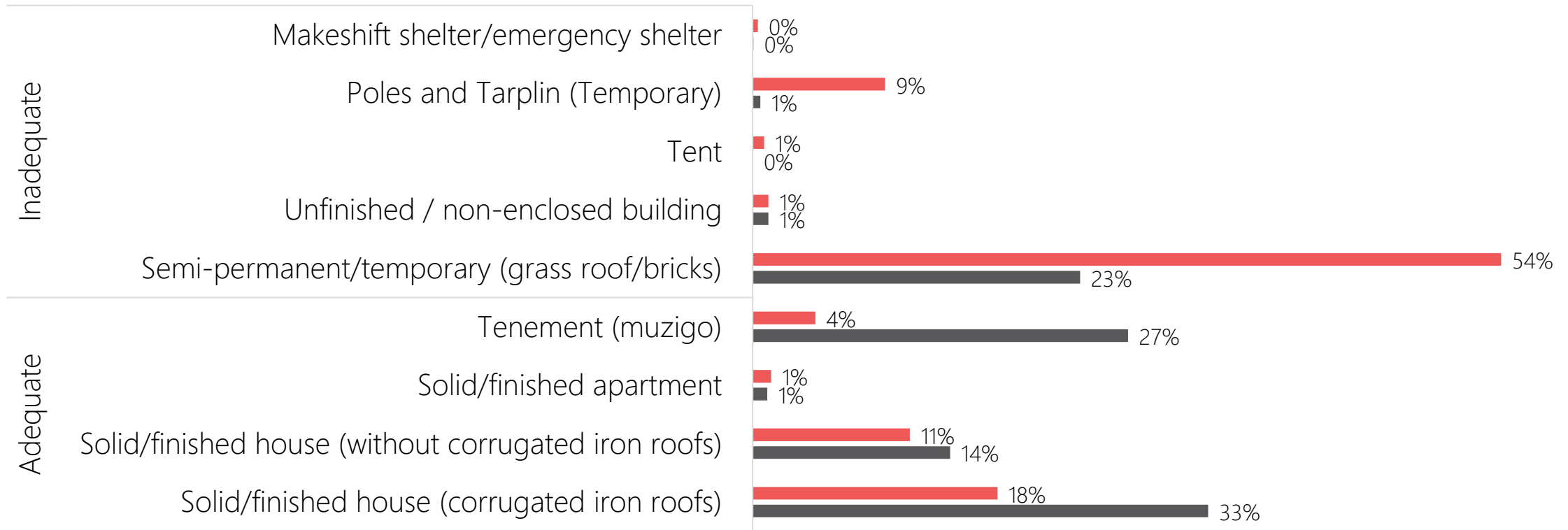


Drivers of need

	Severity phase			
Indicator	1	2	3	4
Type of shelter	Adequate shelter		Inadequate shelter	
% of refugee households	32%		68%	
% of host community households	63%		37%	
Shelter issues	No issues reported	1-3 out of 8 issues reported	4-6 out of 8 issues reported	7-8 out of 8 issues reported
% of refugee households	19%	72%	8%	0%
% of host community households	35%	60%	5%	0%
Functional domestic tasks	Cannot perform 0/5 tasks	Cannot perform 1/5 tasks	Cannot perform 2-3/5 tasks	Cannot perform 4-5/5 tasks
% of refugee households	88%	9%	3%	0%
% of host community households	92%	6%	1%	0%

Shelter type

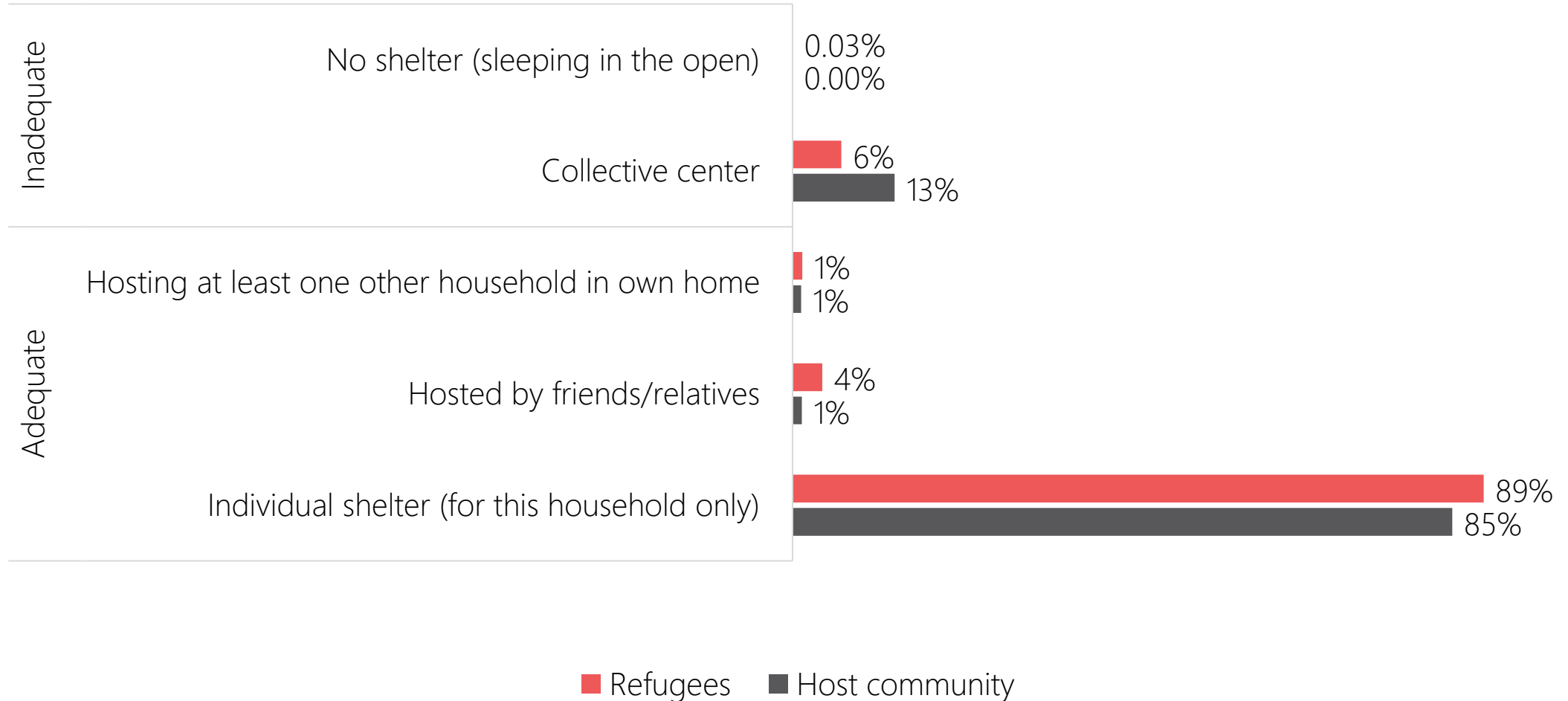
% of households by reported **shelter type**, per population group



■ Refugees ■ Host community

Shelter type – shared

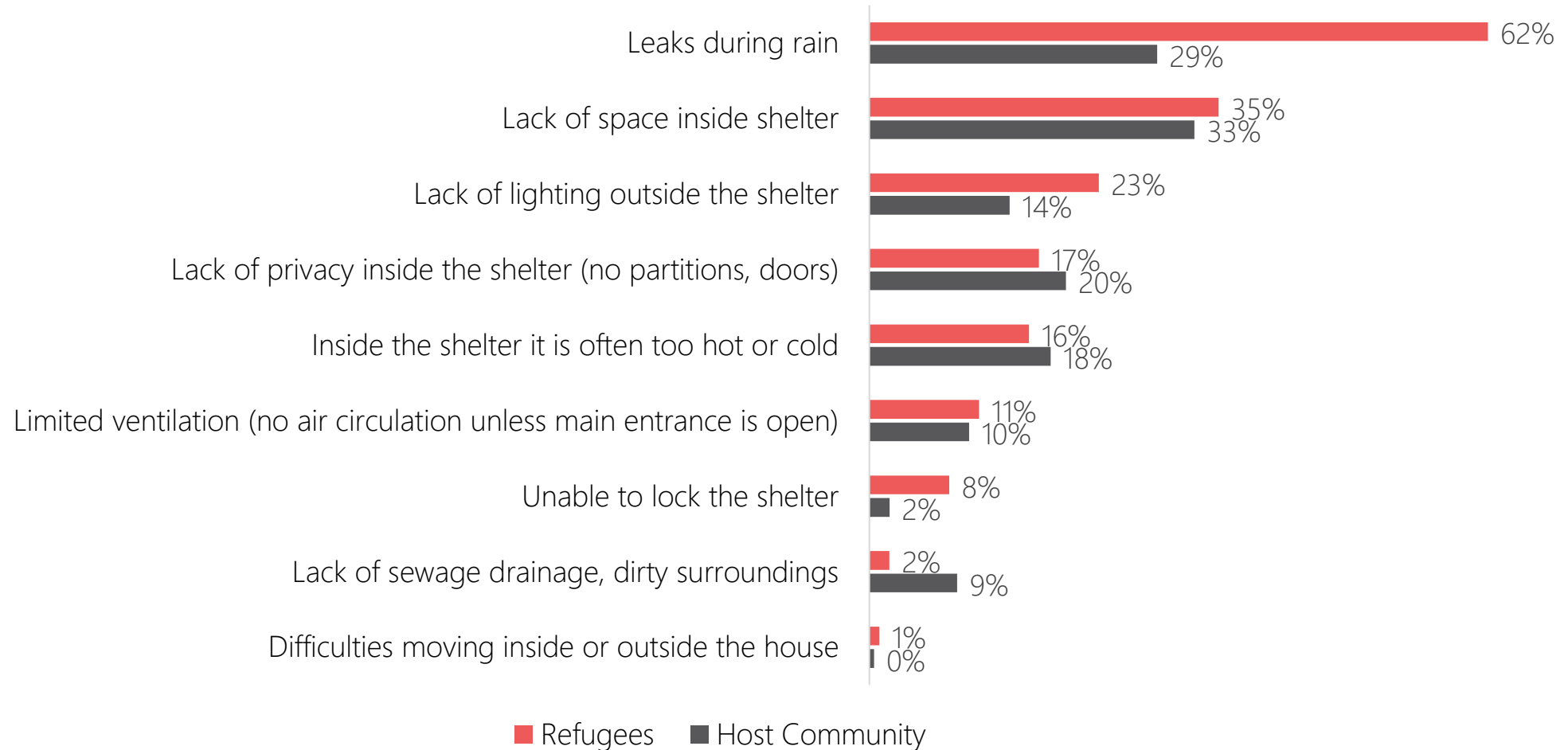
% of households by whether their shelter is shared, per population group



Shelter Issues

18% of refugee households reported having “no noticeable issue” compared to 31% of host community households

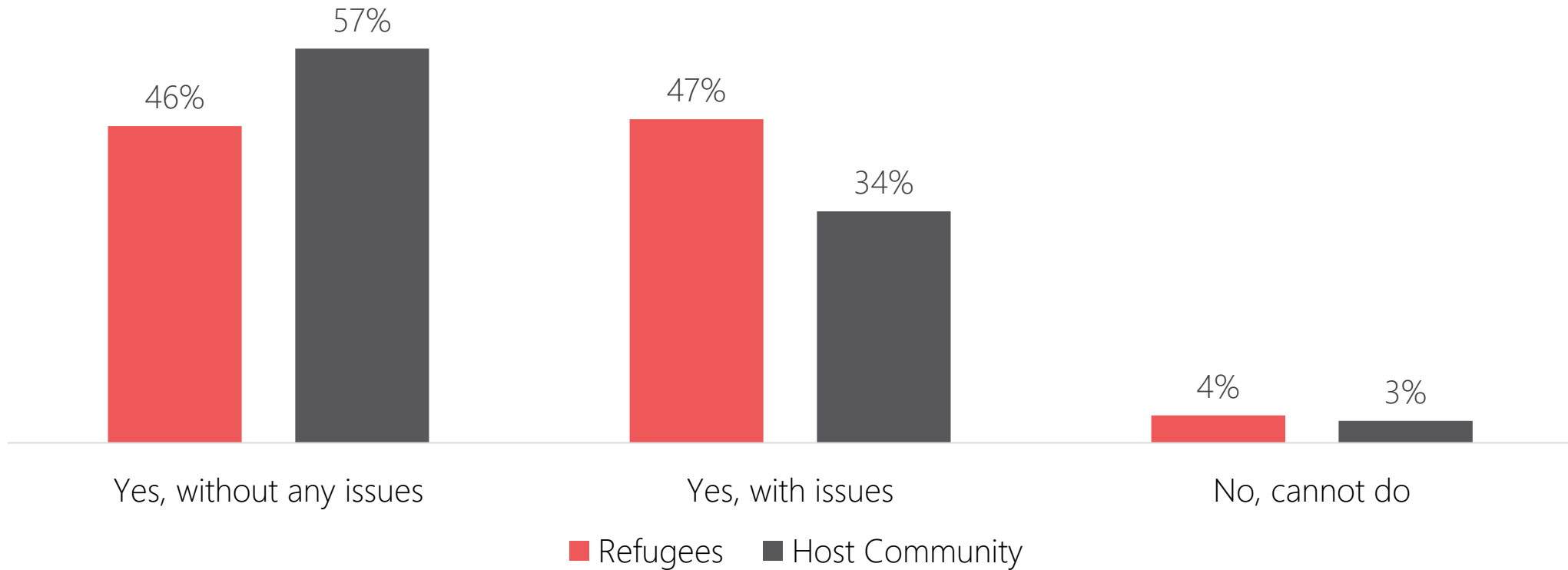
% of households reporting enclosure issues at the time of interview, per location*



*multiple choice

Cooking

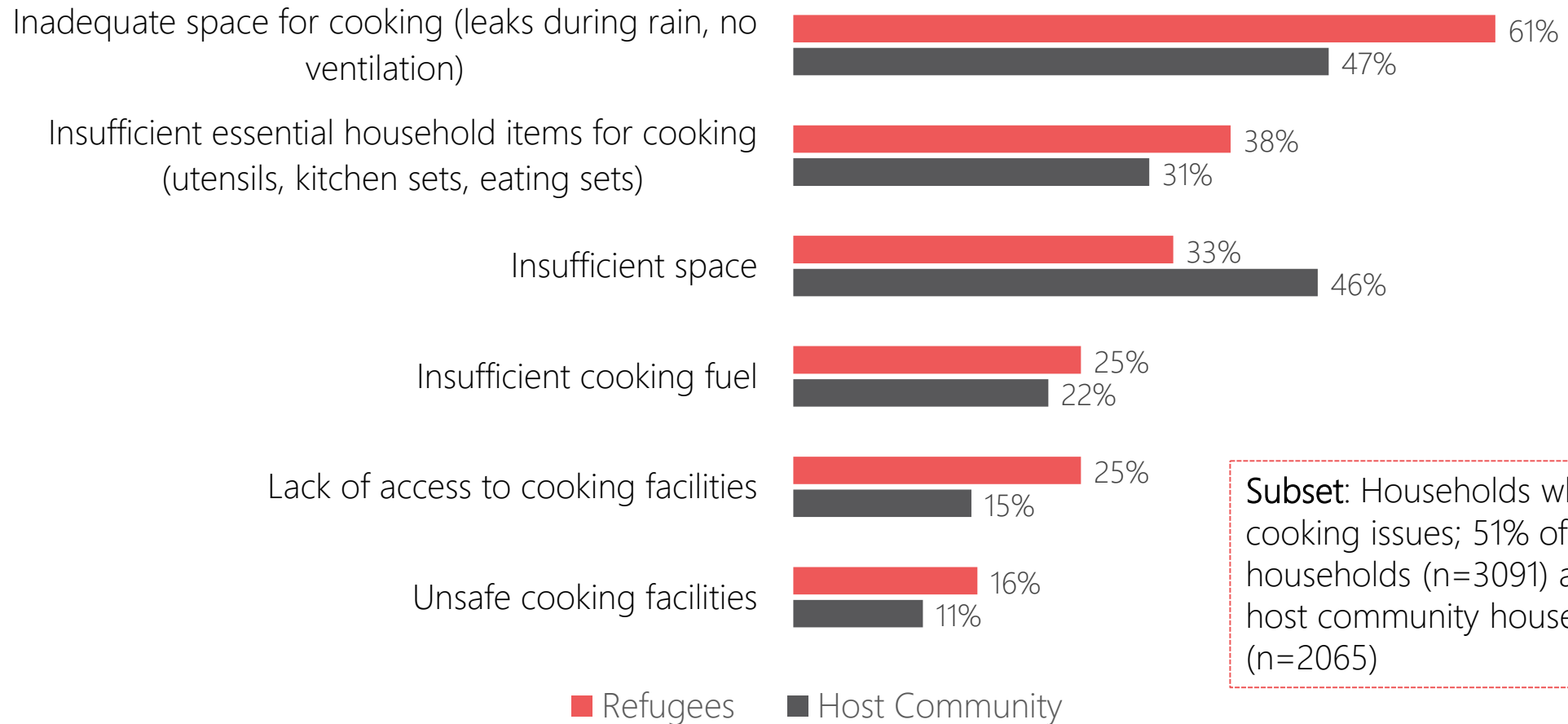
% of households by whether they reported **being able to cook** in their shelter with or without any issues in their shelter, by population group



*multiple choice

Cooking

% of households by **type of cooking issues**, among those who reported experiencing challenges related to cooking, per population group*

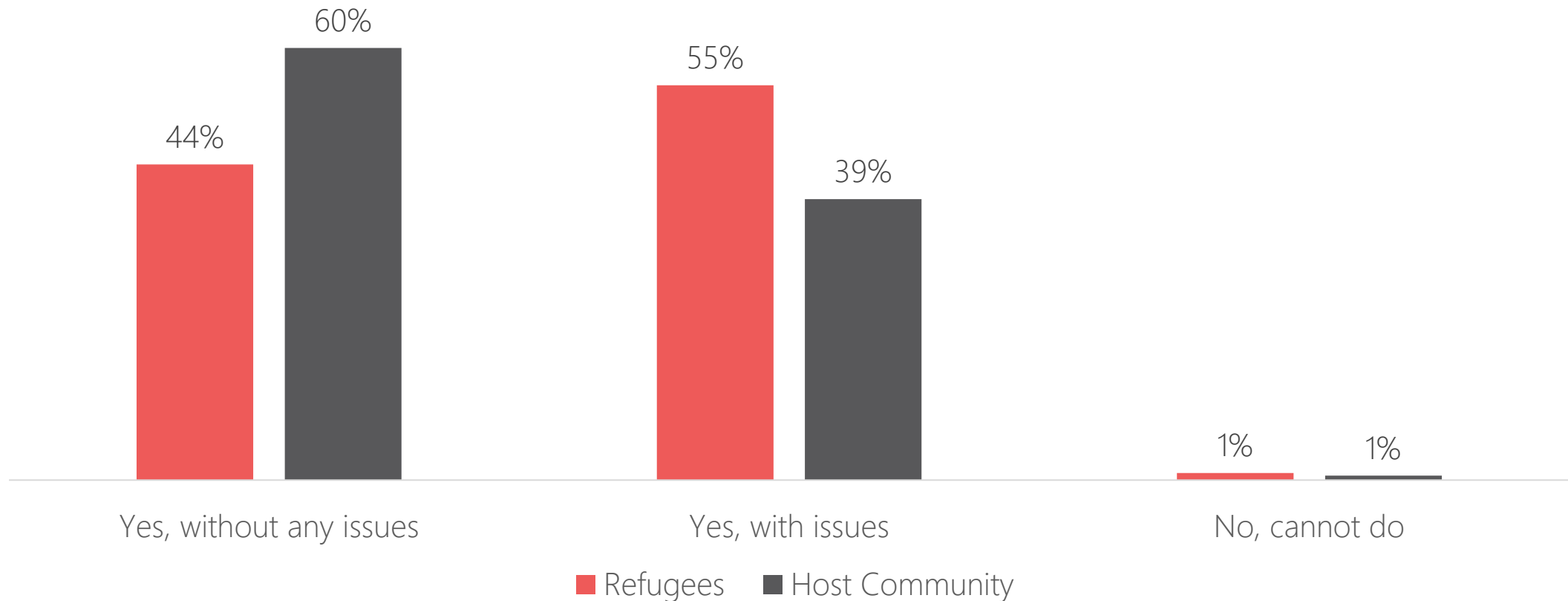


Subset: Households who reported cooking issues; 51% of refugee households (n=3091) and 37% of host community households (n=2065)

*multiple choice

Sleeping

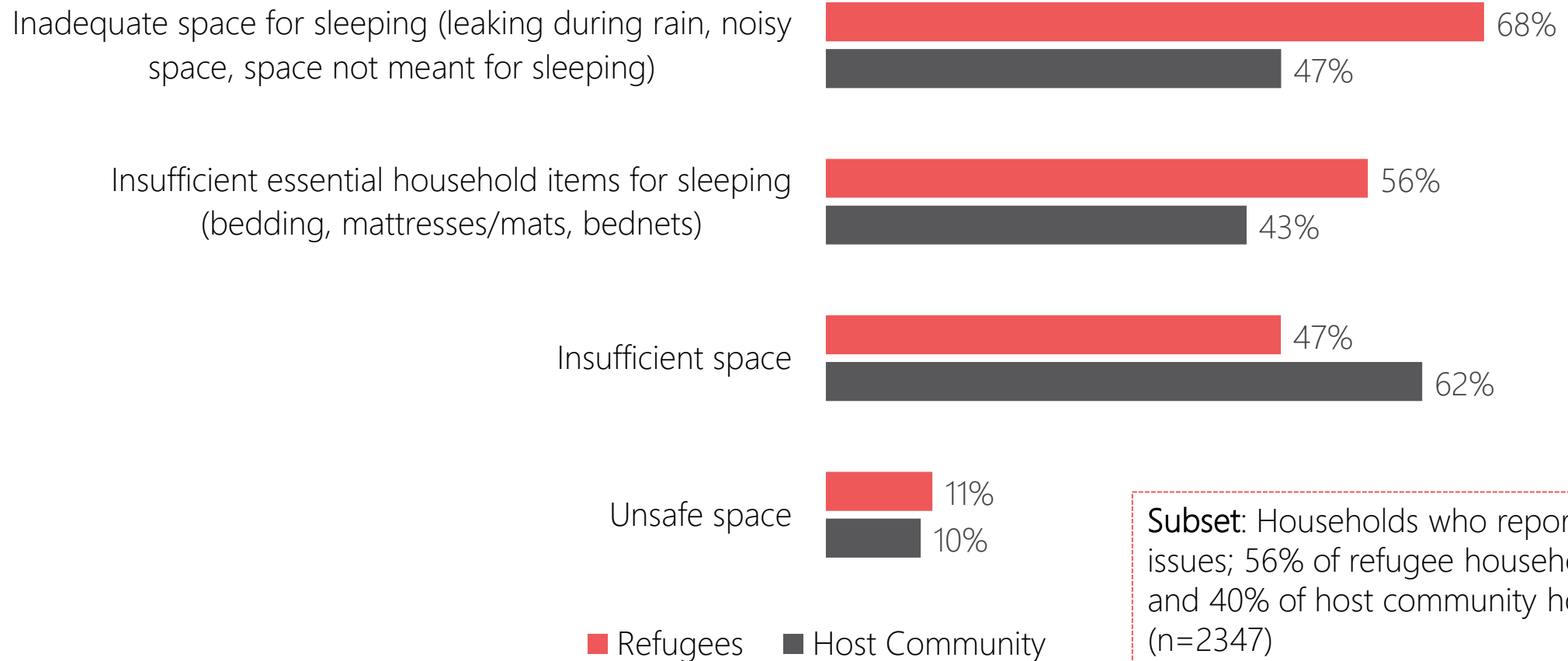
% of households reporting whether they were **able to sleep** in their shelter with or without any issues at the time of the survey, per population group



*multiple choice

Sleeping

% of households by **type of sleeping issues**, among those who reported having difficulties with sleeping, per population group.*

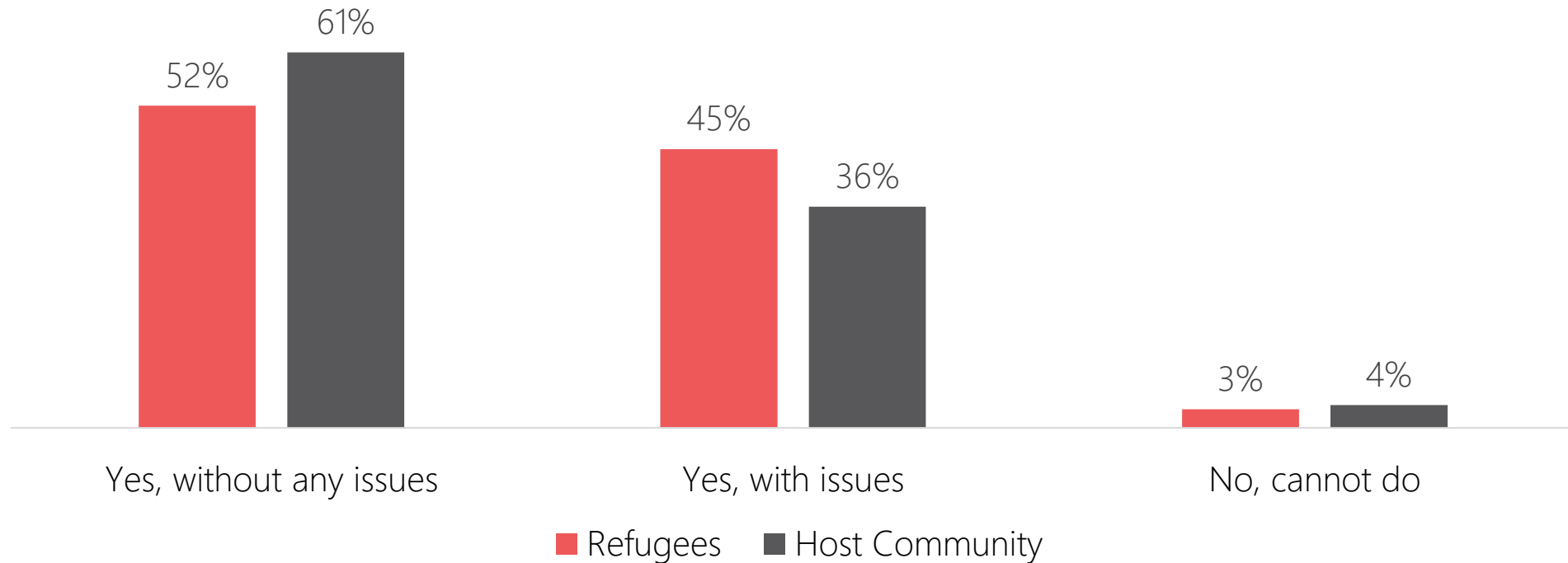


Subset: Households who reported sleeping issues; 56% of refugee households (n=3326) and 40% of host community households (n=2347)

*multiple choice

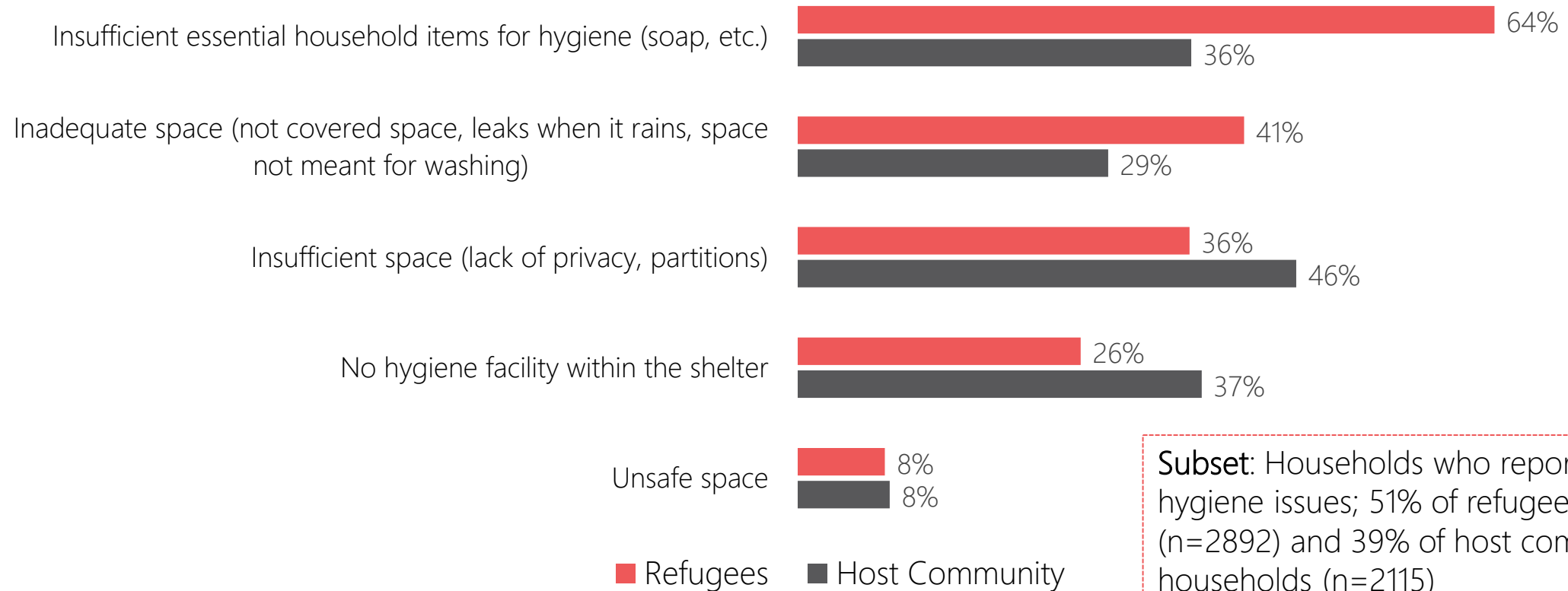
Personal Hygiene

% of households reporting whether they could **perform personal hygiene** in their shelter with or without any issues at the time of the survey, per population group



Personal Hygiene

% of households by **type of personal hygiene issues**, among those who reported having difficulties with personal hygiene, per population group*

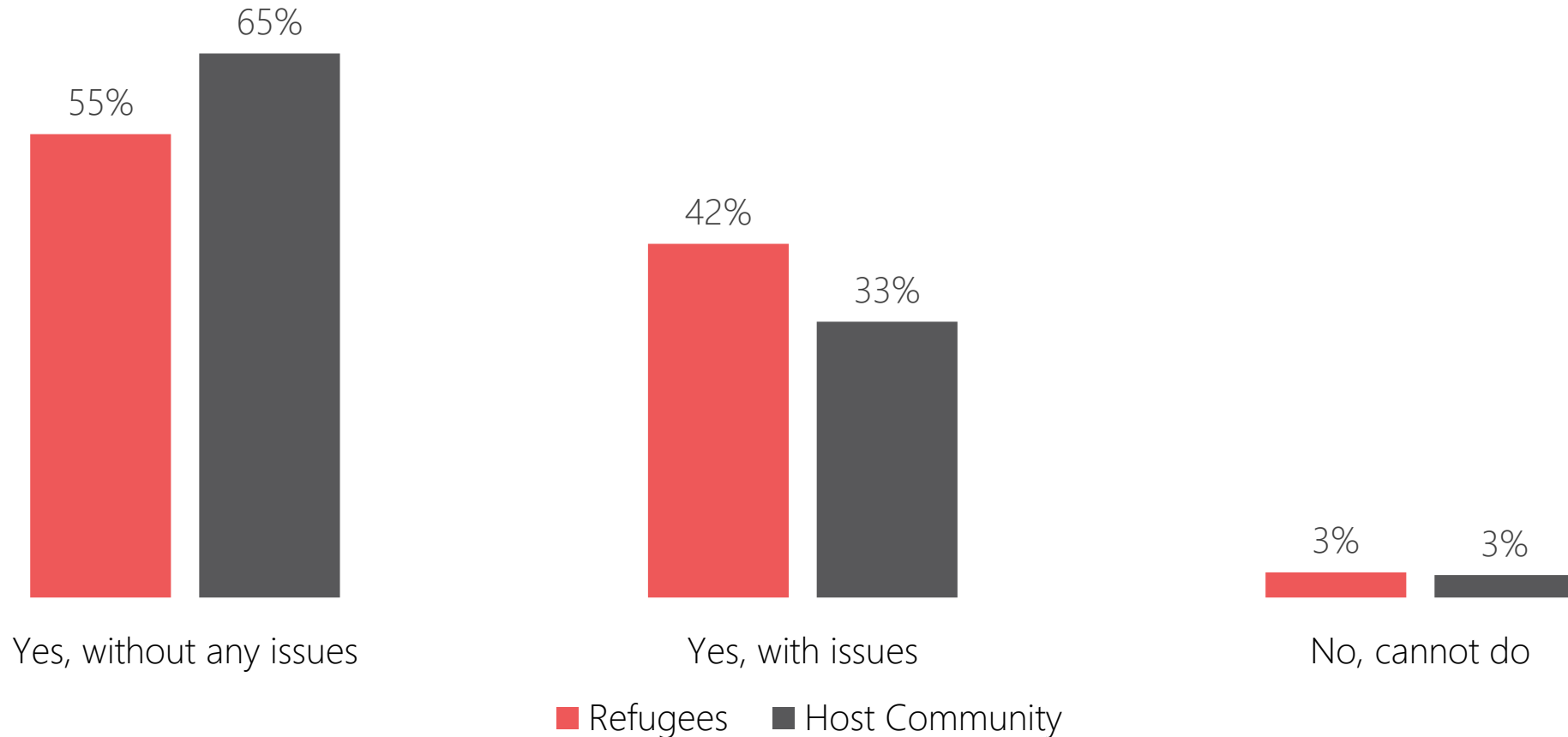


Subset: Households who reported personal hygiene issues; 51% of refugee households (n=2892) and 39% of host community households (n=2115)

*multiple choice

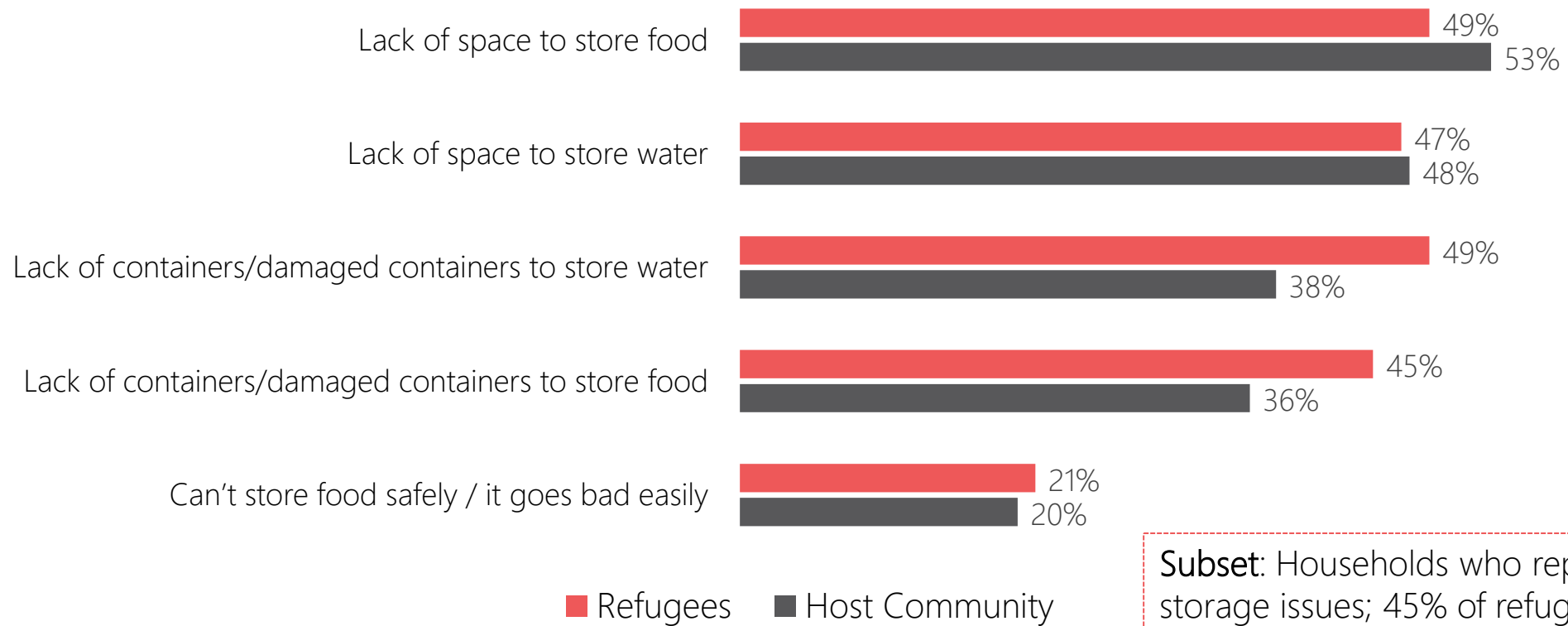
Food Storage

% of households reporting whether they could **store food and water** in their shelter with or without any issues at the time of the survey, per population group



Food Storage

% of households by **type of food and water storage issues**, among those who reported having difficulties with storage, by population group*

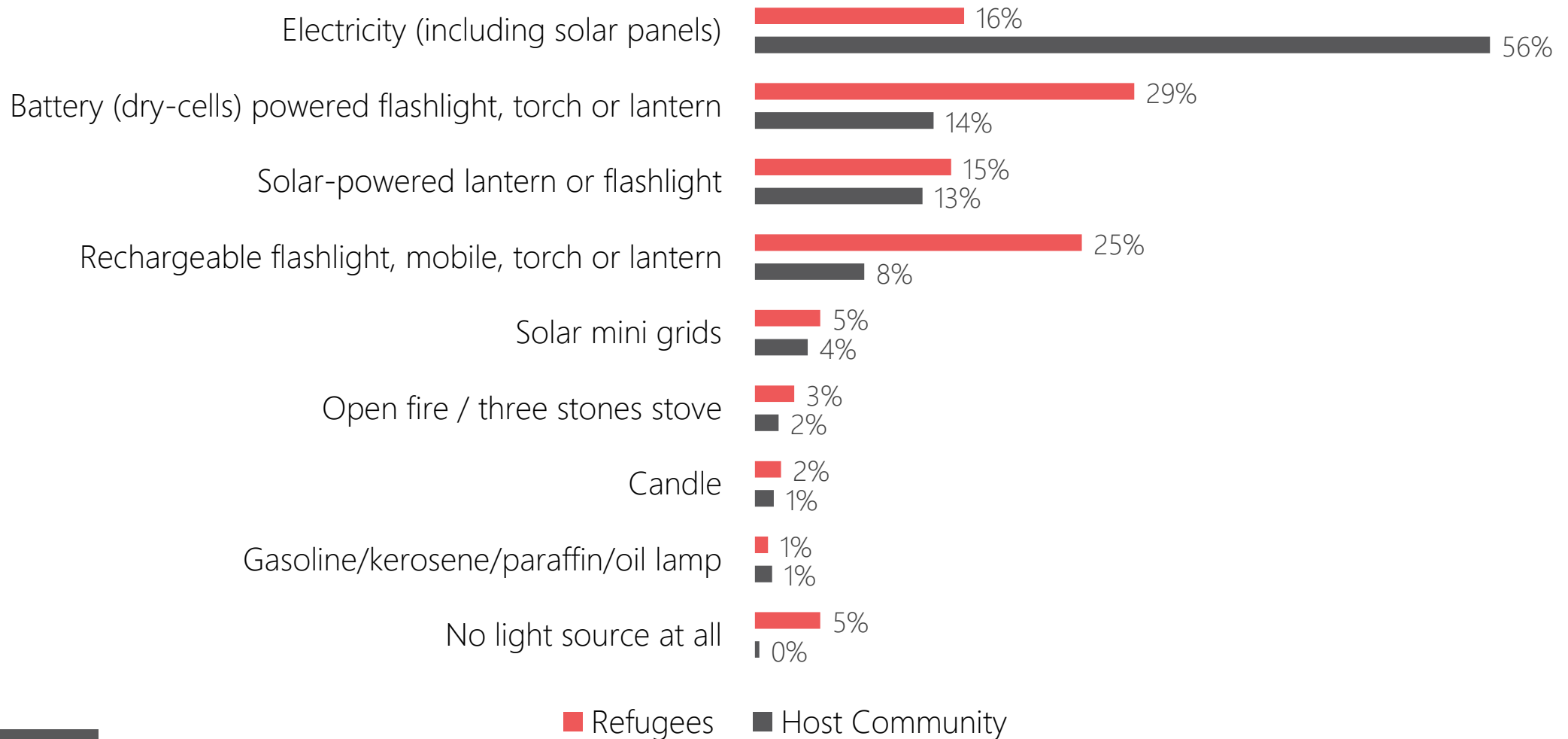


Subset: Households who reported food storage issues; 45% of refugee households (n=2764) and 36% of host community households (n=2008).

*multiple choice

Lighting

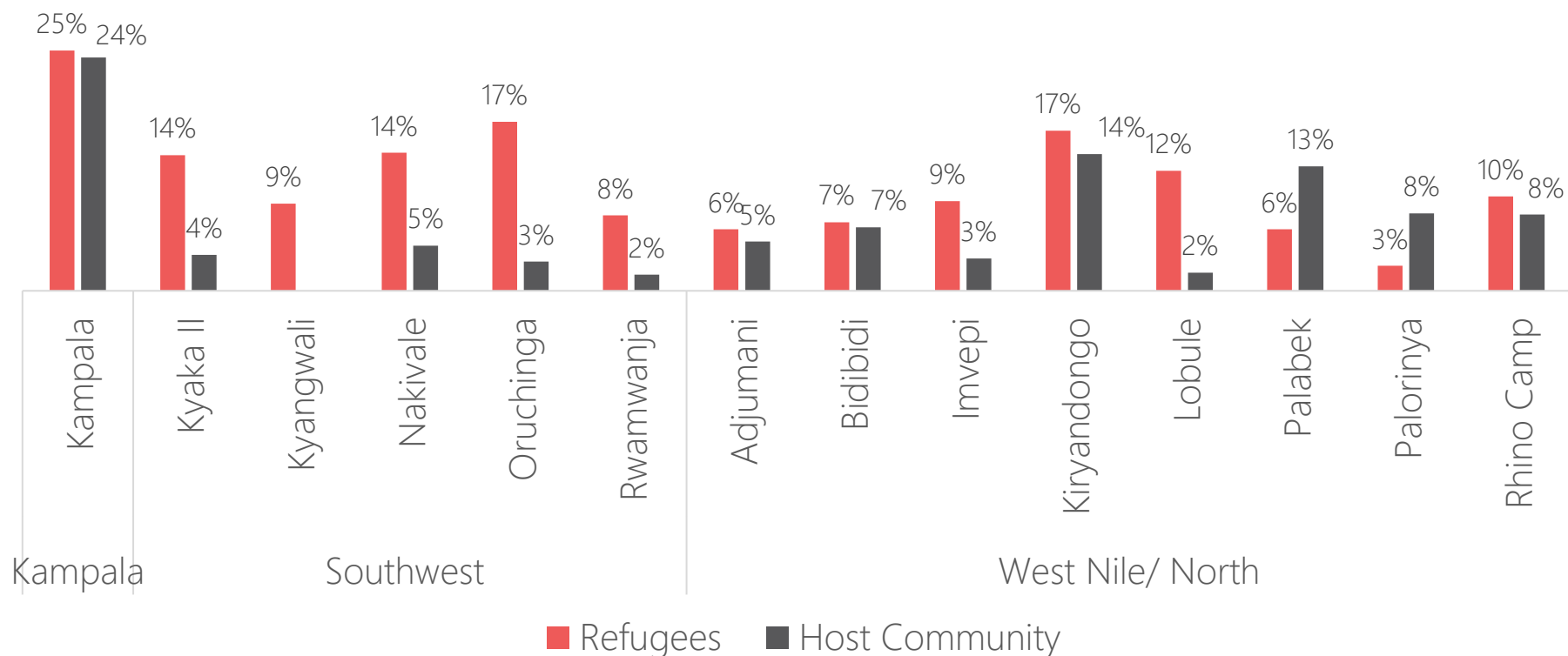
% of households **by main source of lighting** in the shelter, by population group



Risk of eviction

11% of refugee households and 14% of host community households reported feeling at risk of eviction at the time of the survey or in the next six months.

% of households feeling at **risk of eviction** at the time of the survey or in the following six months, by population group and location

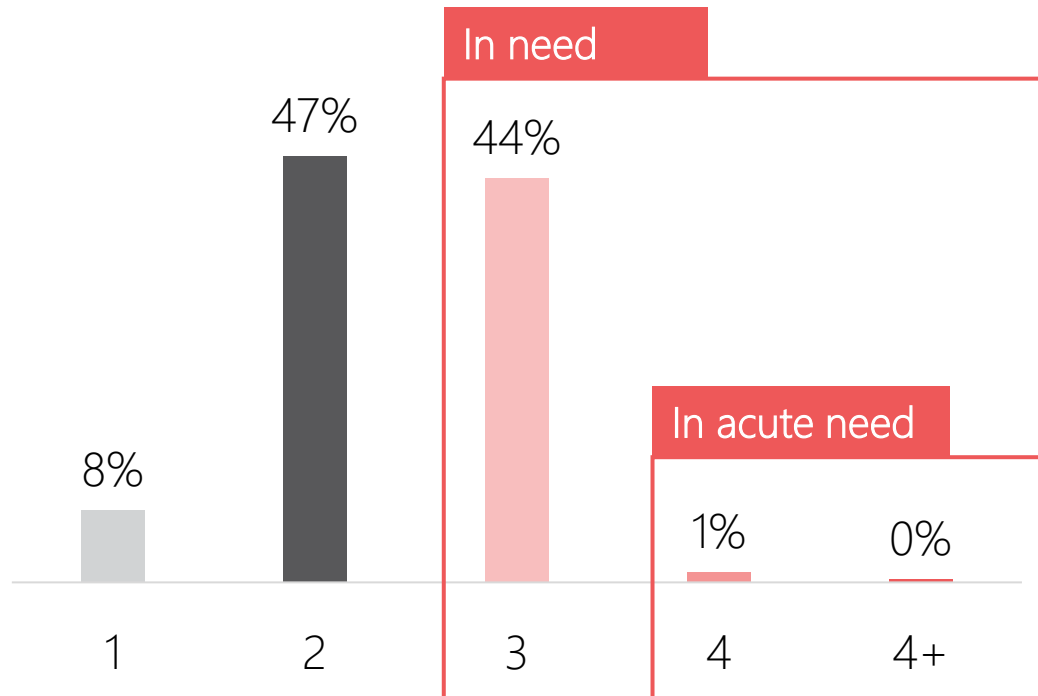


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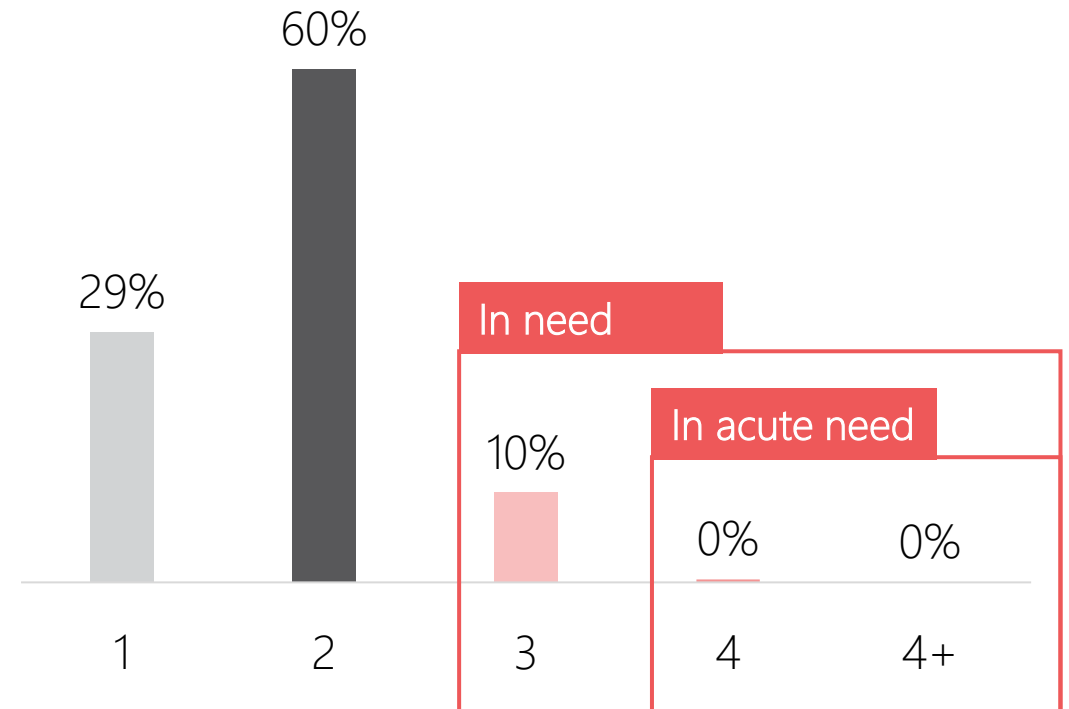
Food Security

Overview of sectoral need

% of **refugee** households with a Food Security need, per severity phase



% of **host community** households with a Food Security need, per severity phase



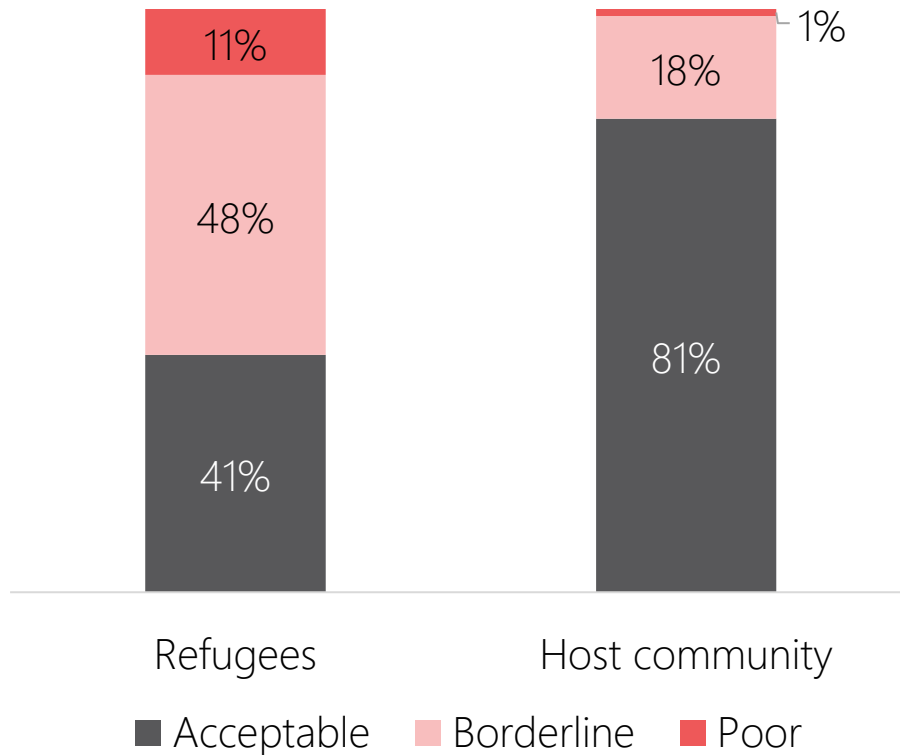
Drivers of need

Indicator	Severity phase				
	1	2	3	4	4+
Household Indicator Convergence Matrix (HICM)	Households are able to meet essential food needs	Households have minimally adequate food consumption (but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress coping strategies)	Households have food consumption gaps and are marginally able to meet minimum food needs (but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies)	Households have large food consumption gaps (only mitigated by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation)	Households have an extreme lack of food even after full use of coping strategies
% of refugee households	8%	47%	44%	1%	0%
% of host community households	29%	60%	10%	0%	0%

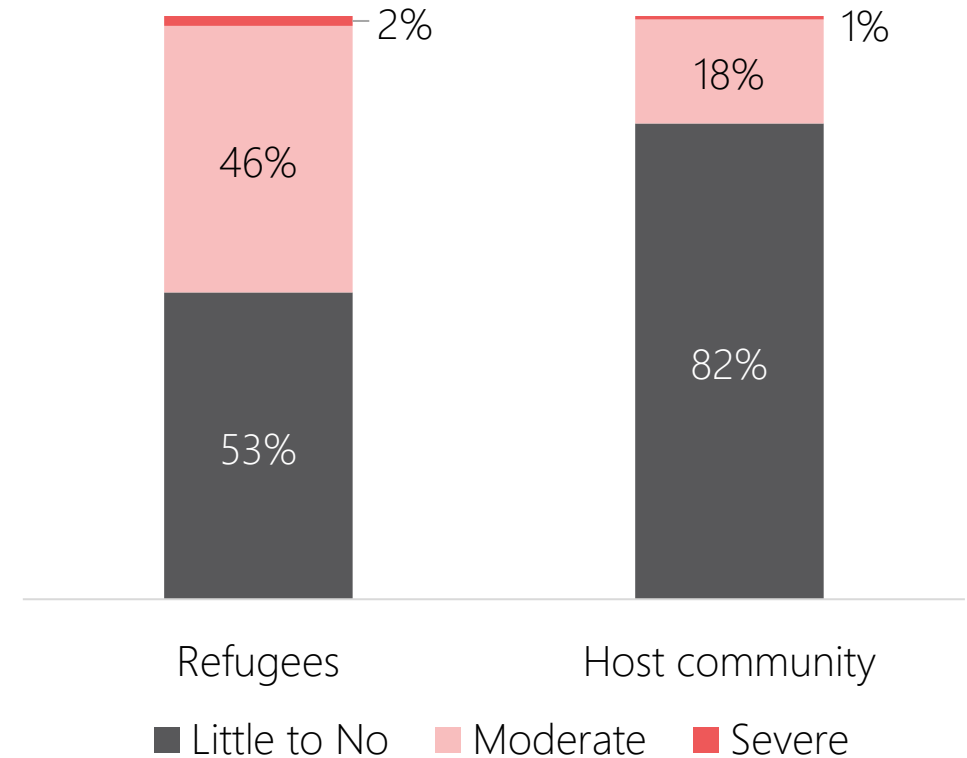
The HICM is a FEWSNET analytical framework which is based on three standard food security indicators: (1) the **Household Hunger Scale (HHS)**; (2) the **Food Consumption Score (FCS)**; and (3) the **Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)**.

Food consumption

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS), per population group

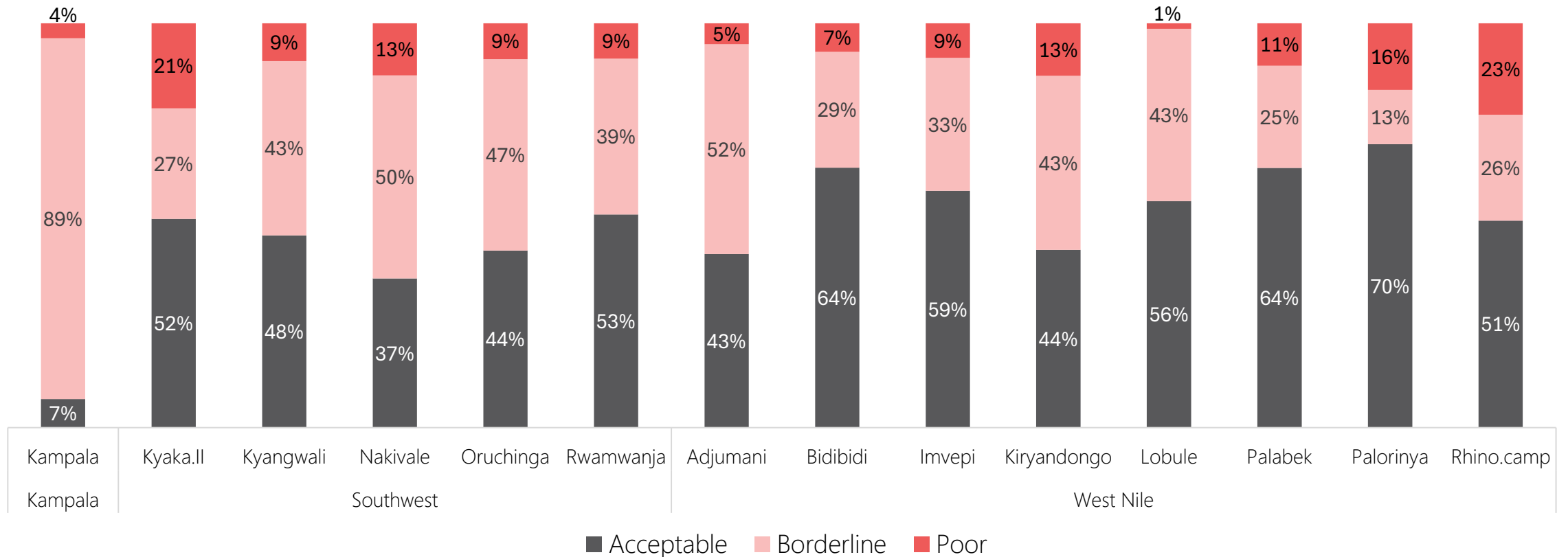


% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category, per population group



Food Consumption Score (FCS)

% of **refugee** households by **FCS** category, per location and population group



Household Hunger Scale

In the 4 weeks prior to the survey, ...

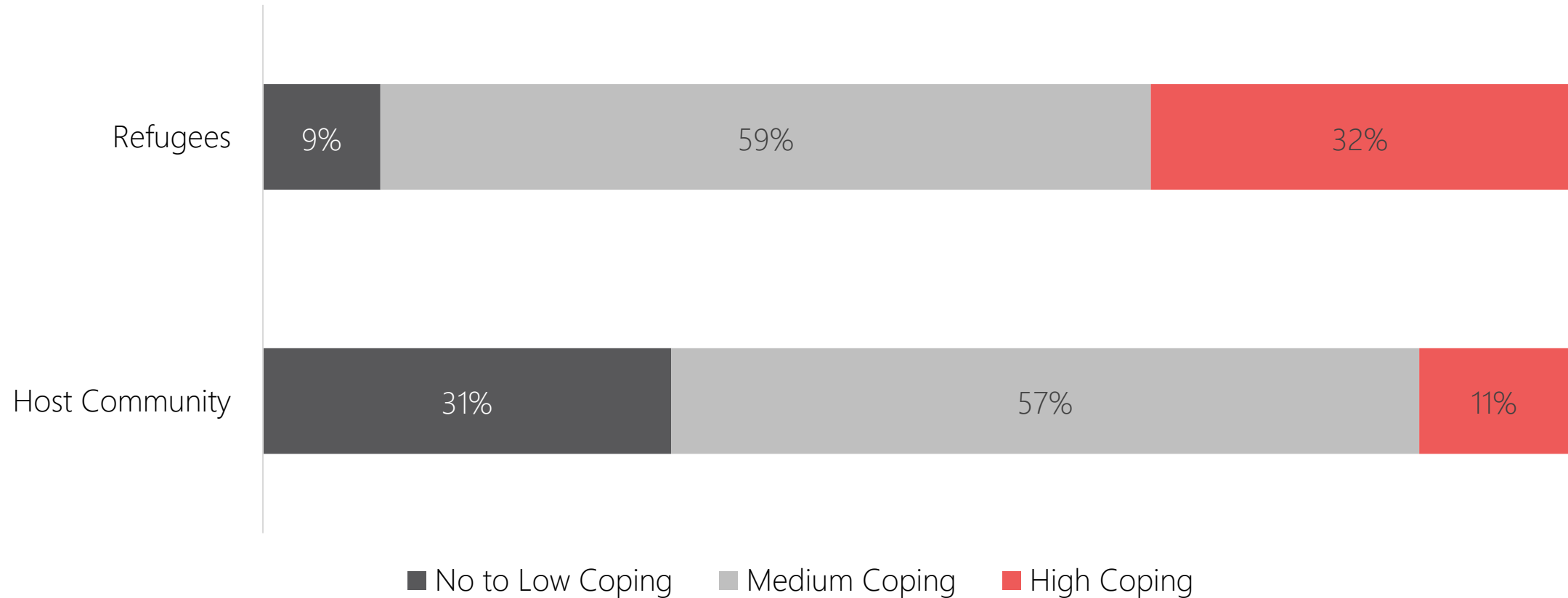
54% of refugee households and 25% of host community households reported having experienced **having no food to eat of any kind in the house** because of a lack of resources to get food.

58% of refugee households and 27% of host community households reported that at least one household member **went to sleep at night hungry** at least once because there was not enough food.

29% of refugee households and 7% of host community households reported that at least one household member **spent a whole day and night without eating** at least once because there was not enough food.

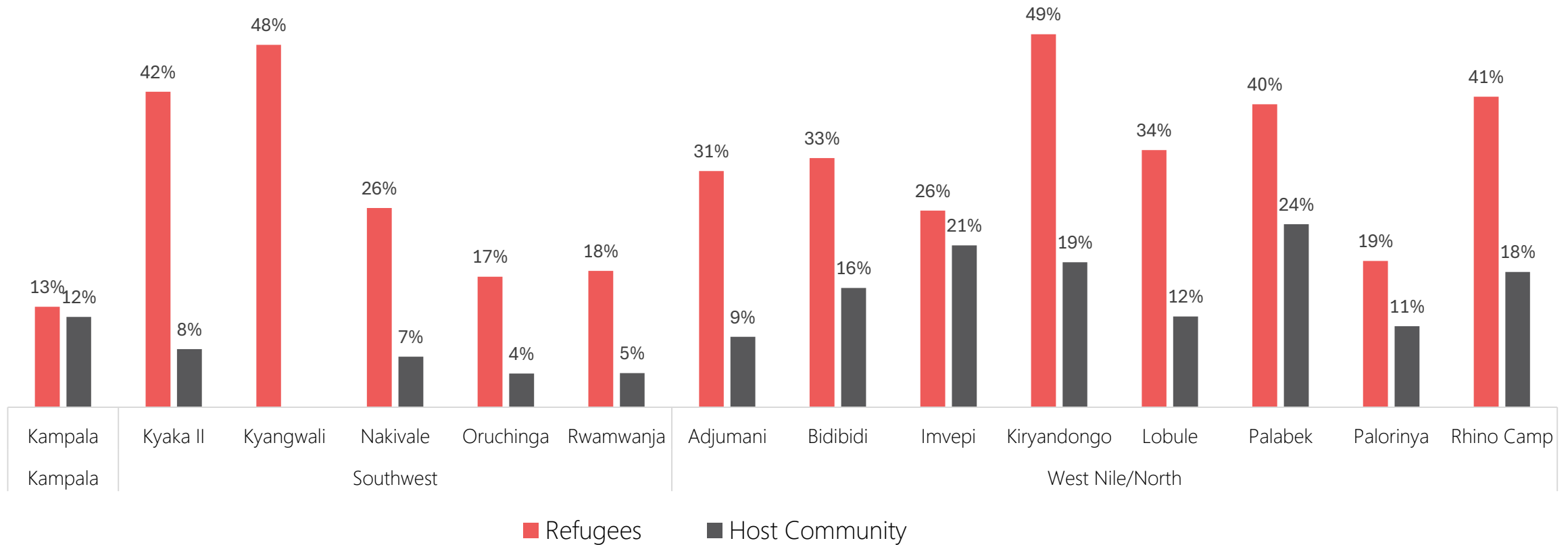
Reduced Coping Strategy Index

% of households by Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) category, per population group



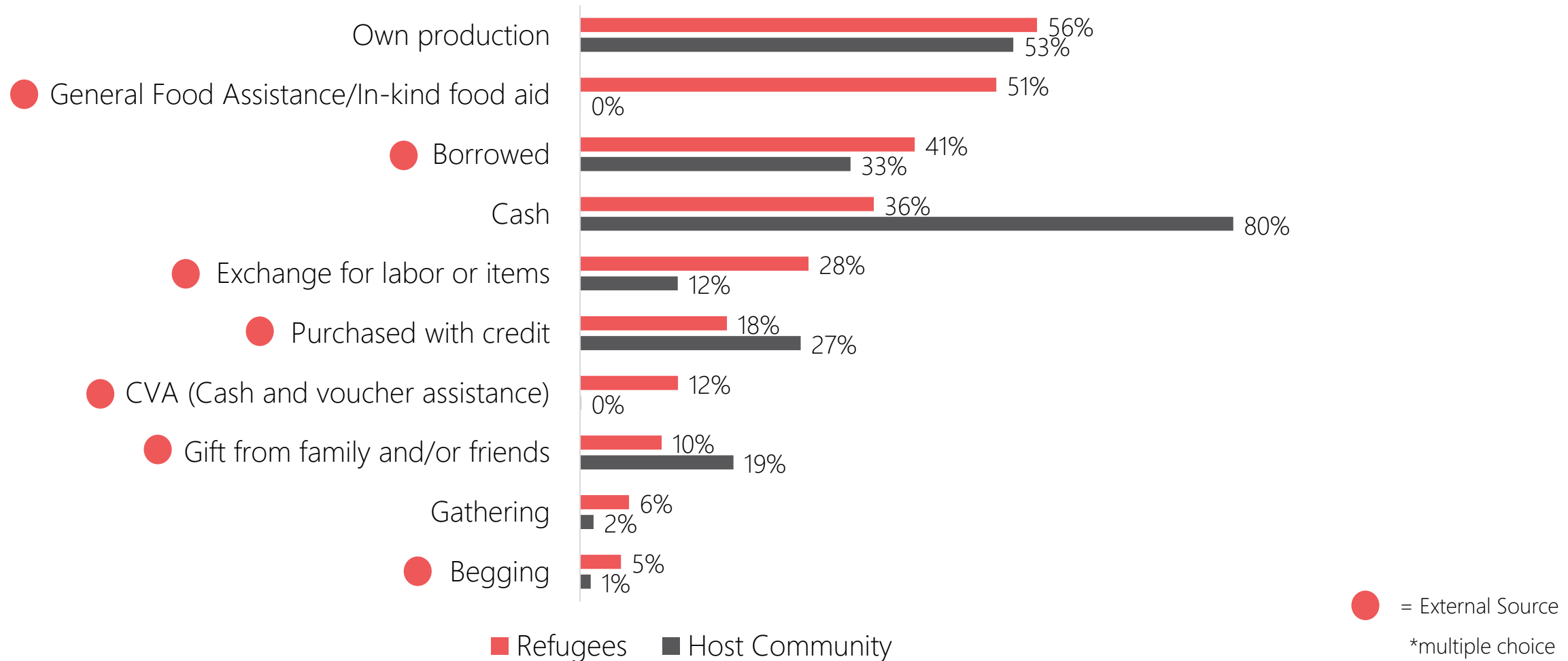
Reduced Coping Strategy Index

% of households with a **high rCSI score**, per location and population group



Sources of Food

% of households by **main sources of food** in the 30 days prior to time of survey (top 3), by population group*

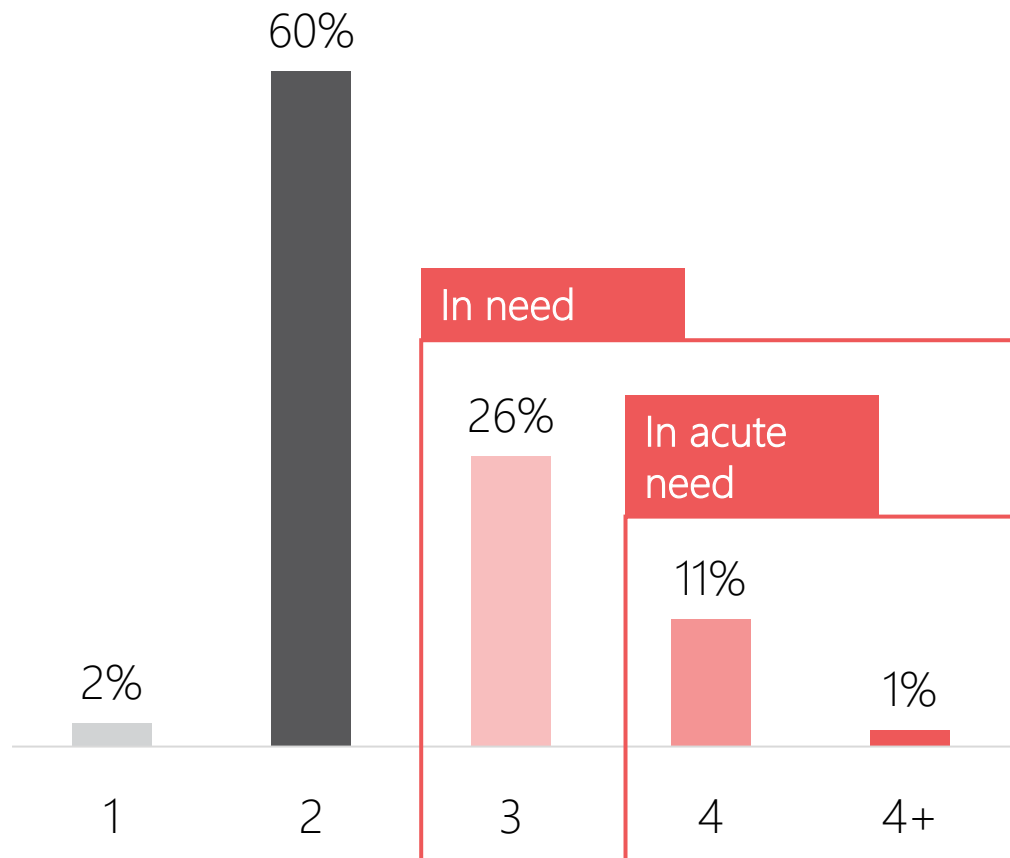


A world map is centered in the background, rendered in a light gray color. The map is overlaid on a background of a light gray geometric pattern consisting of interconnected lines forming various sized triangles and polygons. The word "WASH" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font, centered horizontally and vertically over the map.

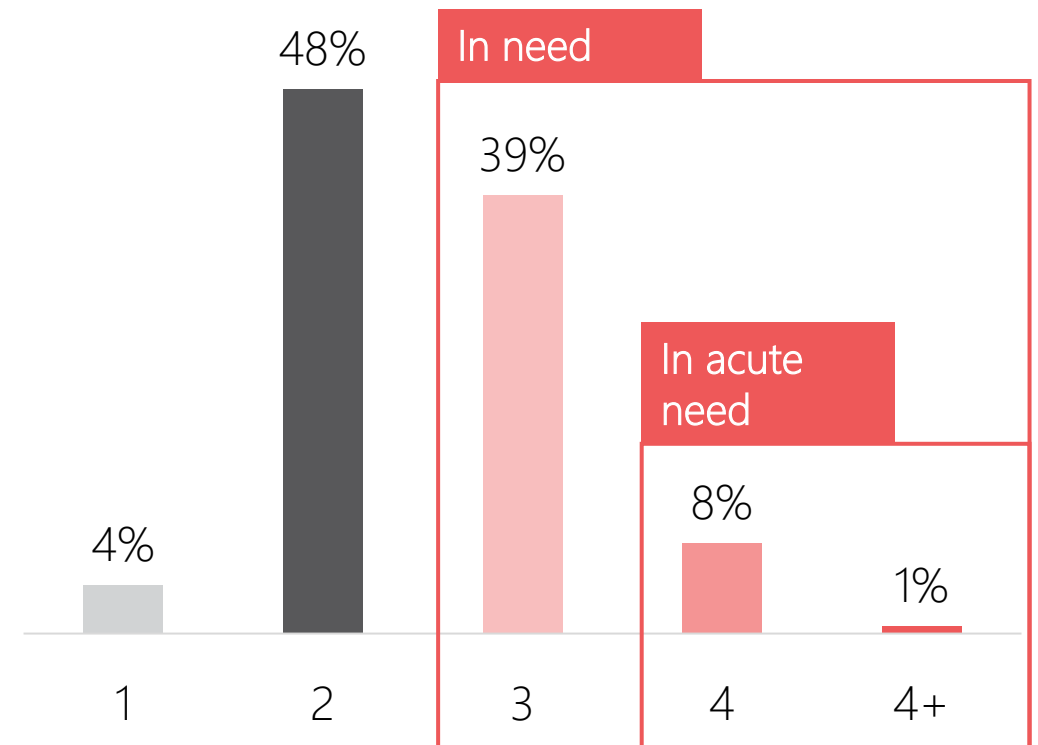
WASH

Overview of sectoral need

% of **refugee** households with a WASH need, per severity phase



% of **host community** households with a WASH need, per severity phase



Drivers of need – pt. 1

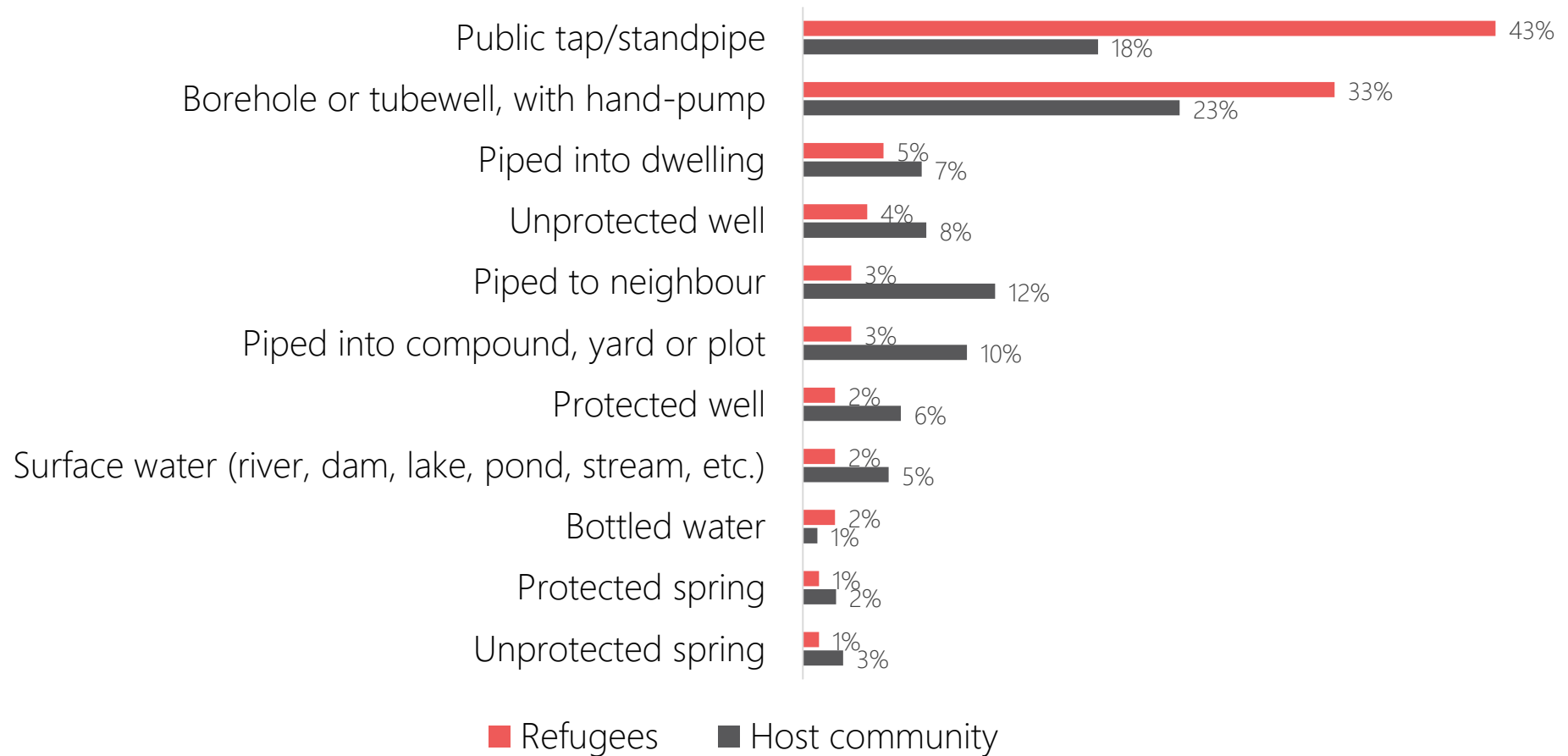
	Severity phase				
Indicator	1	2	3	4	4+
Water quantity	Did not experience insufficient drinking water	Rarely experienced insufficient drinking water	Sometimes experienced insufficient drinking water	Often experienced insufficient drinking water	Constantly experienced insufficient drinking water
% of refugee households	30%	41%	26%	2%	1%
% of host community households	42%	40%	16%	2%	1%
Quality of water source	Rural: Safety managed or basic Urban: Safely managed	Rural: Limited or unimproved Urban: Basic or limited	Rural: None Urban: Unimproved	Rural OR Urban: Surface water	
% of refugee households	62%	36%	0%	2%	
% of host community households	35%	58%	2%	5%	

Drivers of need – pt. 2

Indicator	Severity phase				
	1	2	3	4	4+
Sanitation facility	Rural OR Urban: Basic	Rural: Limited or unimproved Urban: Limited	Rural: None Urban: Unimproved	Rural OR Urban: Open defecation	
% of refugee households	52%	40%	1%	8%	
% of host community households	43%	52%	3%	2%	
Handwashing facility	Rural OR Urban: Basic	Rural: Limited or no facility Urban: Limited	Rural: None Urban: No facility		
% of refugee households	9%	87%	4%		
% of host community households	18%	57%	25%		

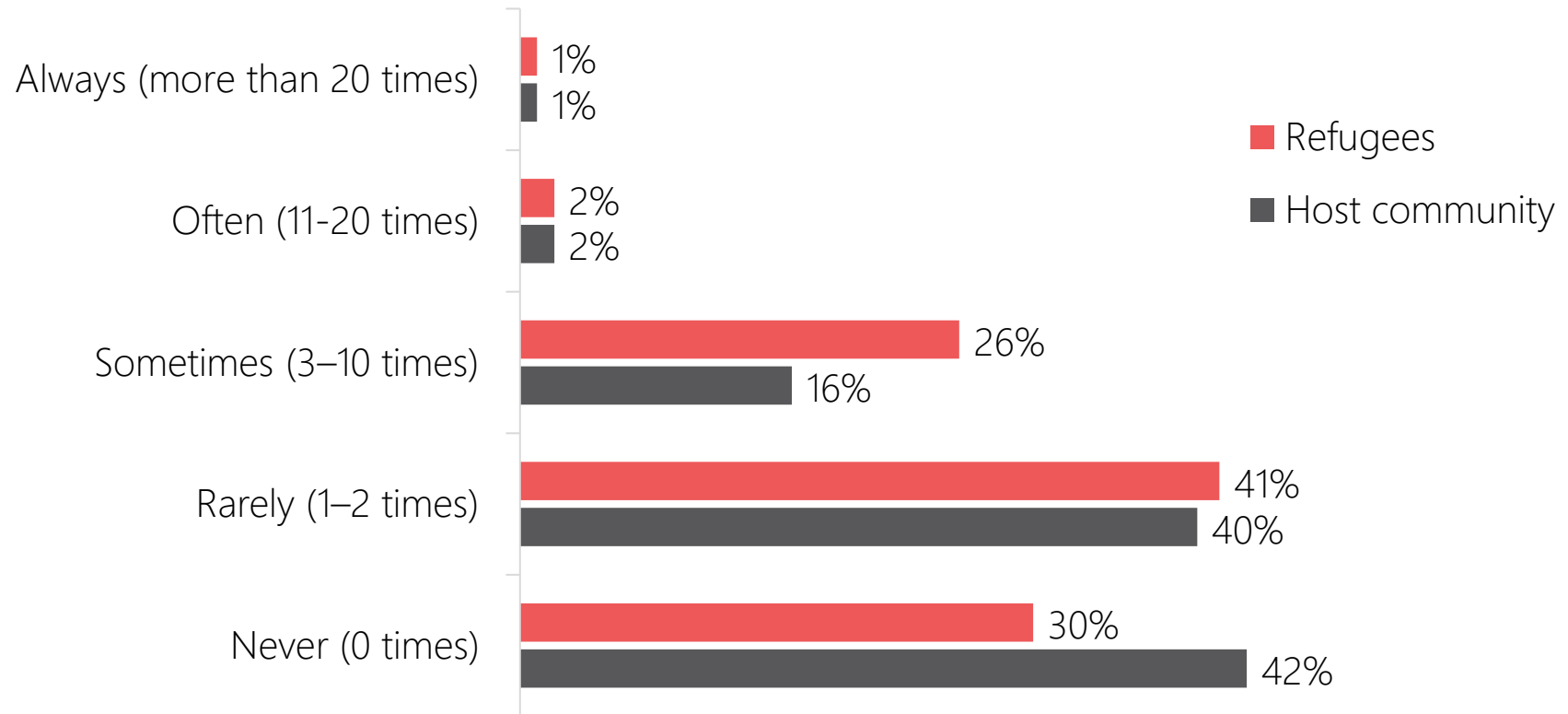
Access to water

% of households by type of **primary source of drinking water** at the time of interview, per population group



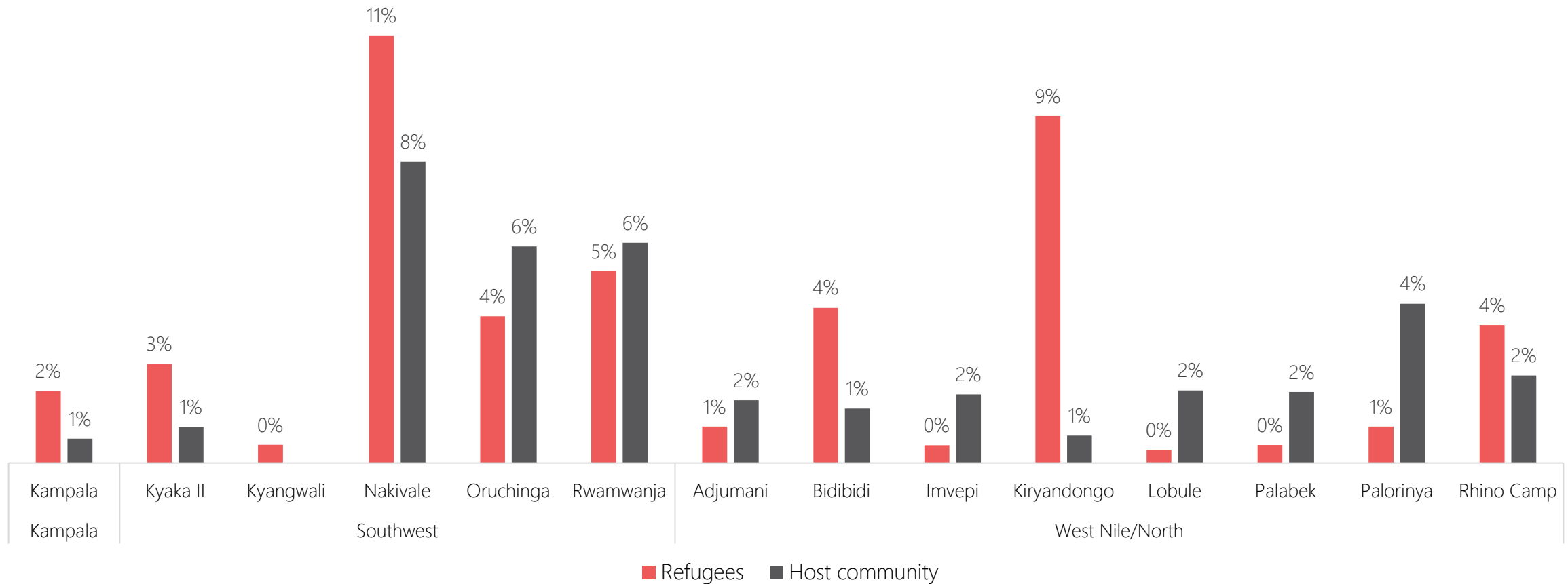
Water quantity

% of households by how frequently they did **not have sufficient drinking water** for one or more household members in the 4 weeks prior to the survey, per population group



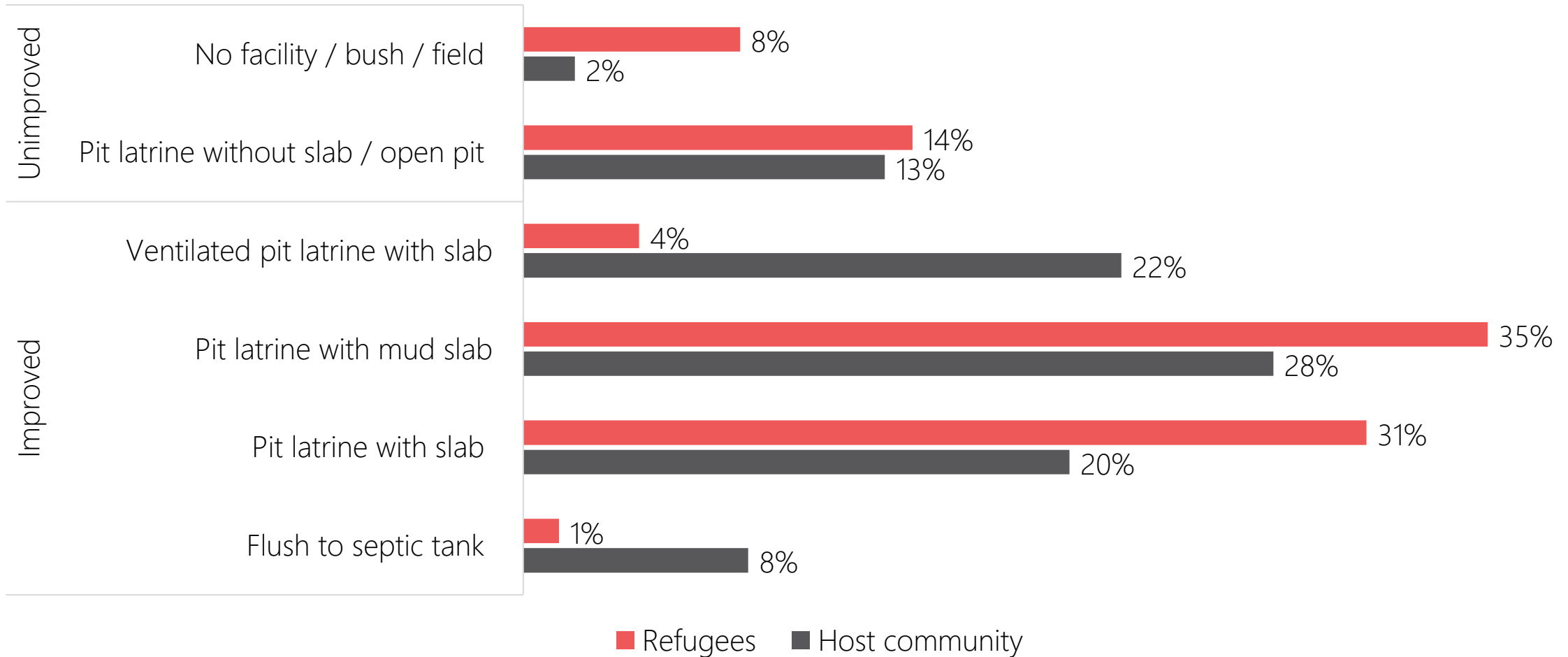
Access to water

% of **refugee** households reporting there was **insufficient water for drinking** "often" or "always" in the last 30 days prior to the survey, per population group and location



Sanitation facility

Top 6 most commonly reported **main sanitation facilities**, by % of households, per population group



Sanitation facility

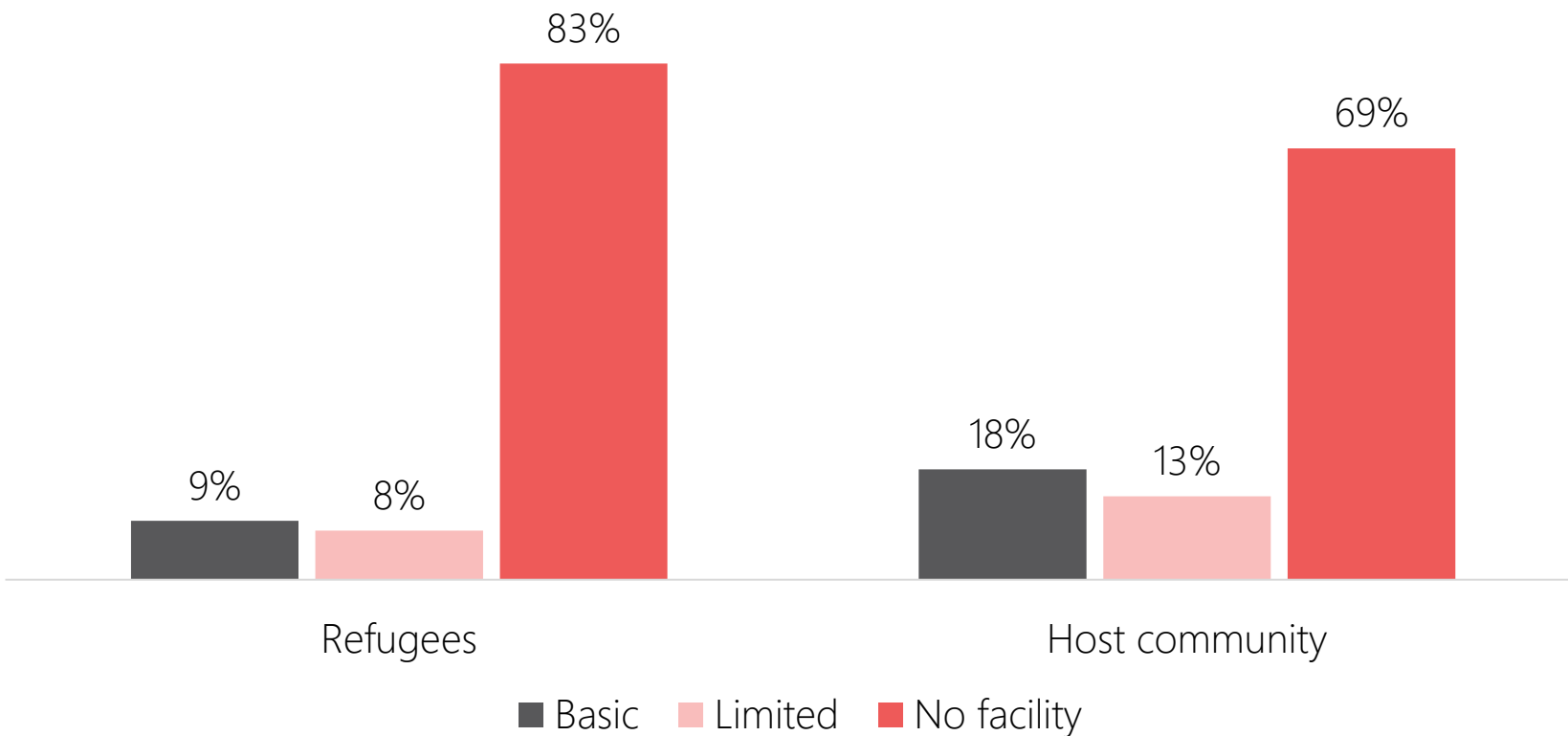
33% of refugee households reported sharing their sanitation facility with others outside of their household, compared to **47%** of host community households.

Average number of households sharing their sanitation facility:

- Refugees: **3 households**
- Host community: **5 households**

Handwashing facility

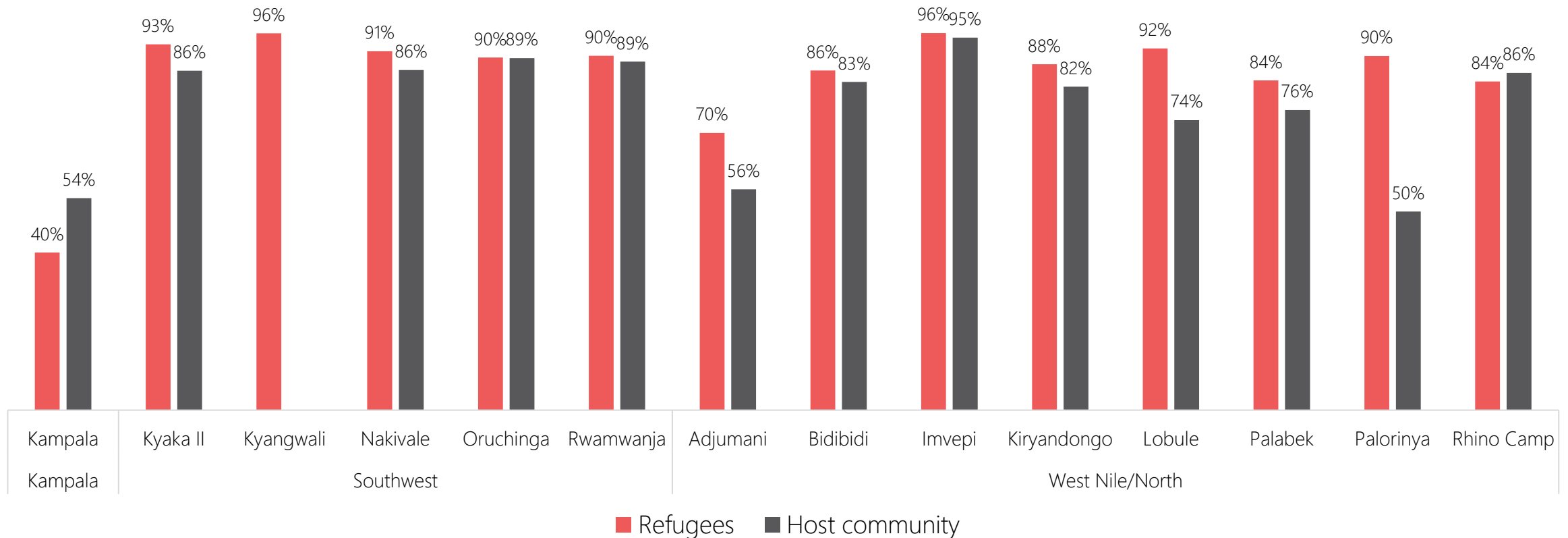
% of households by **quality of handwashing facilities** in their shelter, per population group



The handwashing facility indicator is based on a combination of reported and observed indicators that take into consideration the type of handwashing facility, the availability of water, and the availability of soap.

Handwashing facility

% of households who were found to have **no handwashing facility** in the shelter, per location and population group

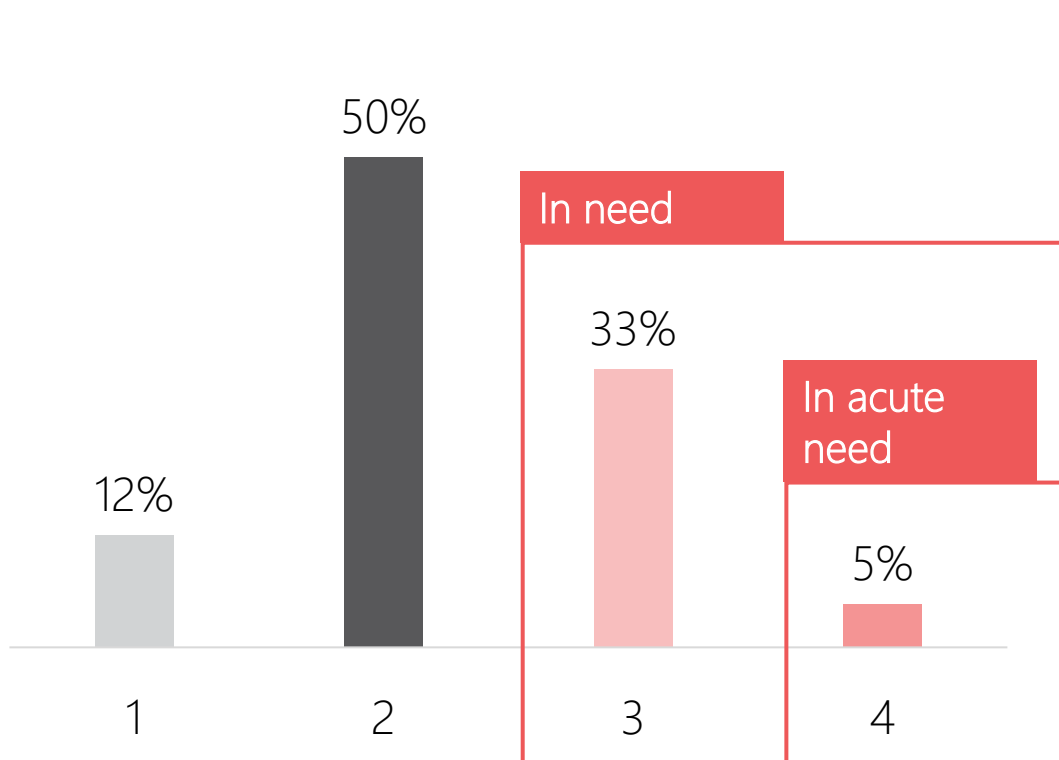




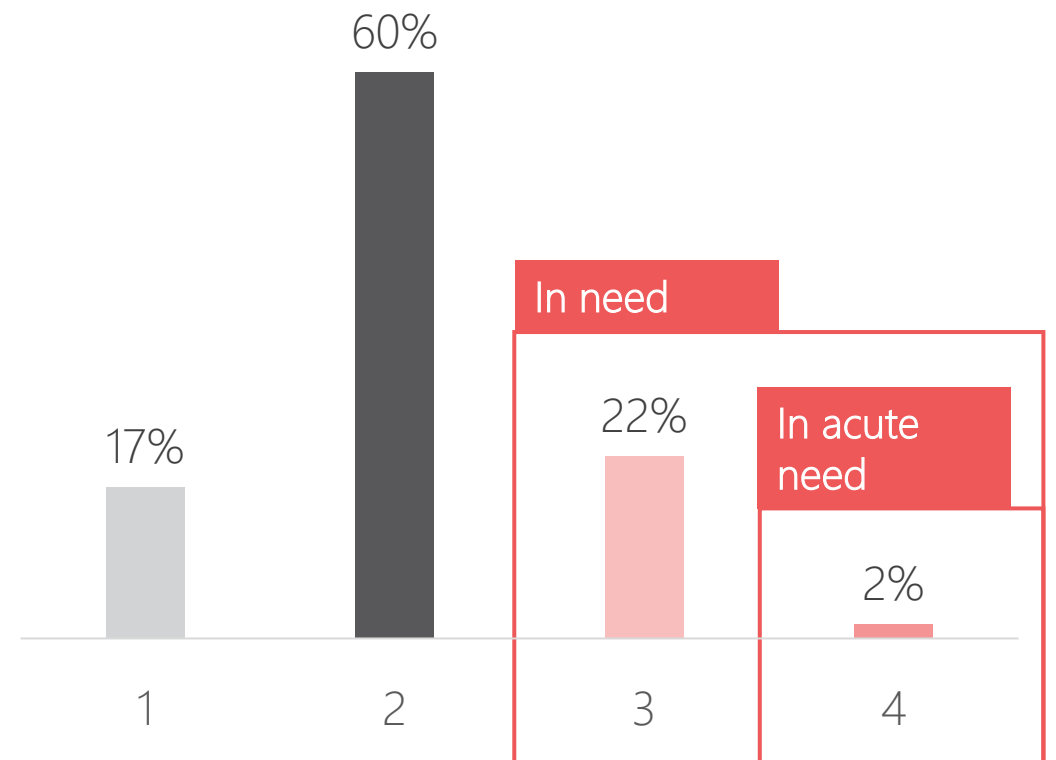
Health

Overview of sectoral need

% of **refugee** households with a Health need, per severity phase



% of **host community** households with a Health need, per severity phase

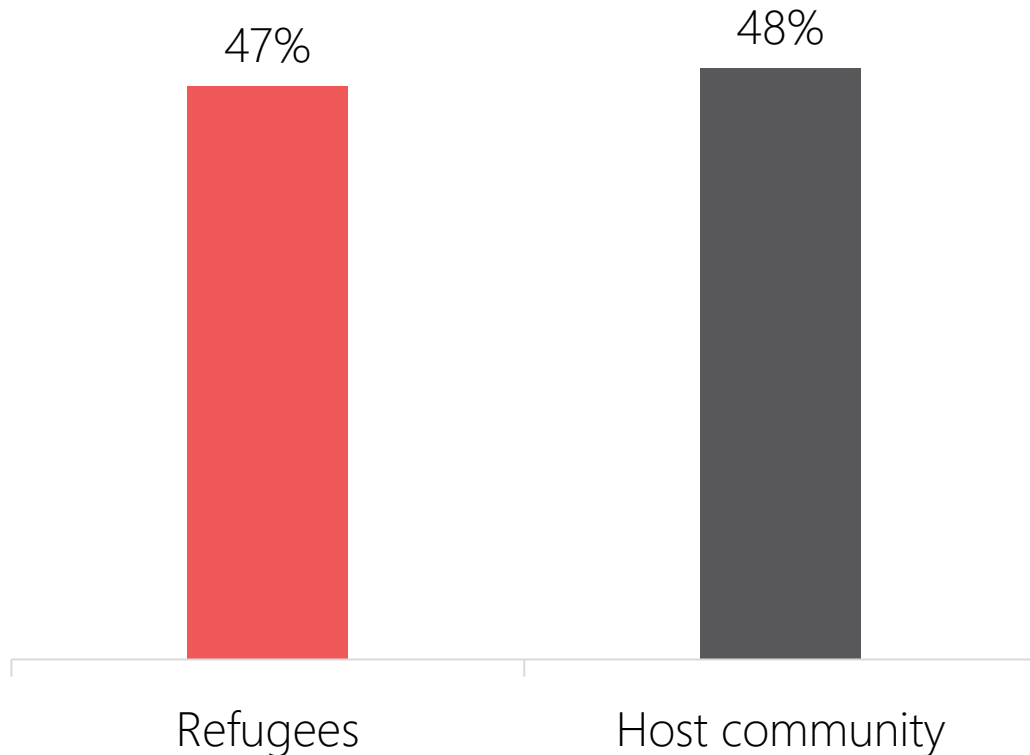


Drivers of need

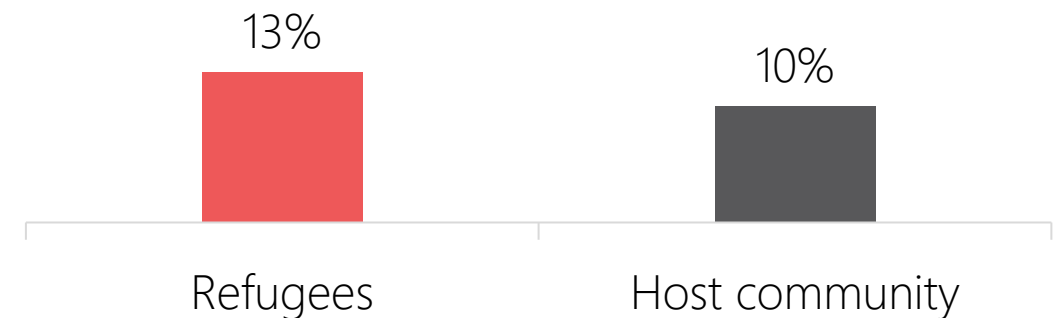
	Severity phase			
Indicator	1	2	3	4
Healthcare needs & disability	No healthcare needs AND No persons with a disability	Healthcare needs are met AND No person with a disability	At least one person has an unmet healthcare need AND No person with a disability OR No person with healthcare needs or needs are met AND At least one person with a disability	At least one person with an unmet healthcare need AND At least one person with an unmet healthcare need
% of refugee households	12%	50%	33%	5%
% of host community households	17%	60%	22%	2%

Healthcare needs

% of **individuals** with a **healthcare need** in the 3 months prior to the survey, per population group



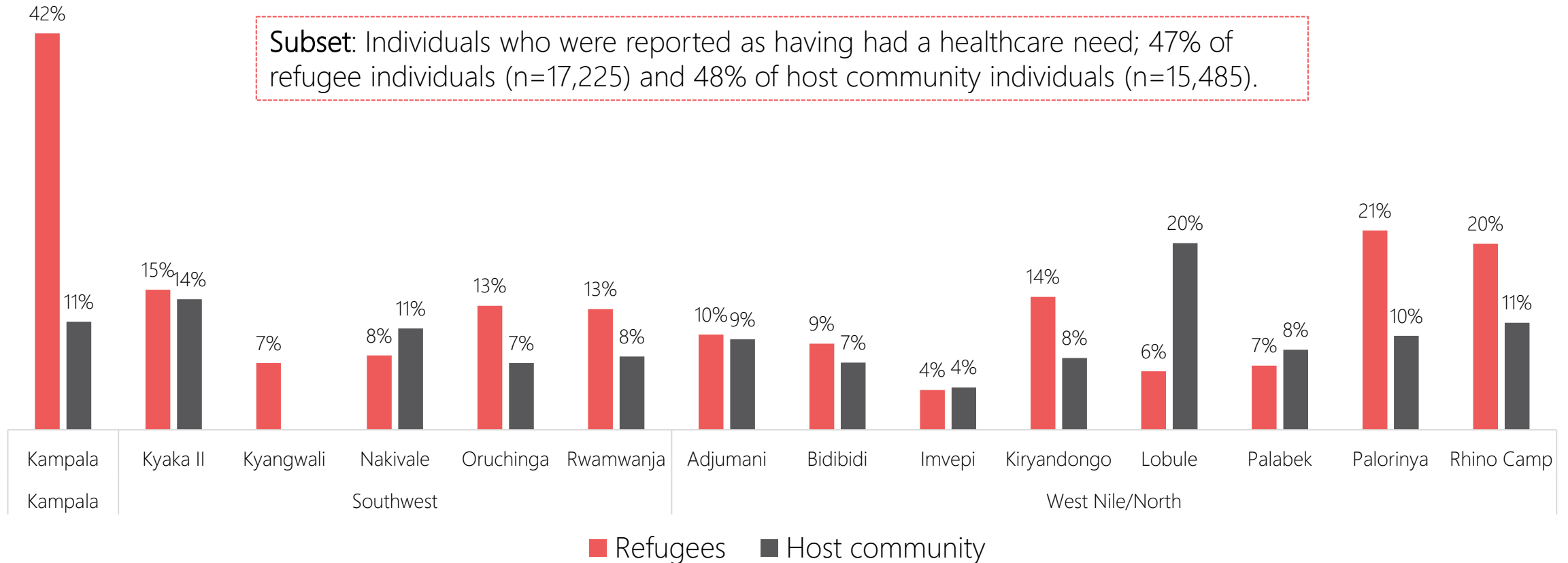
Among **individuals** with a **healthcare need** (R: 47%; HC: 48%), % who were **unable** to access the healthcare they needed



Healthcare needs

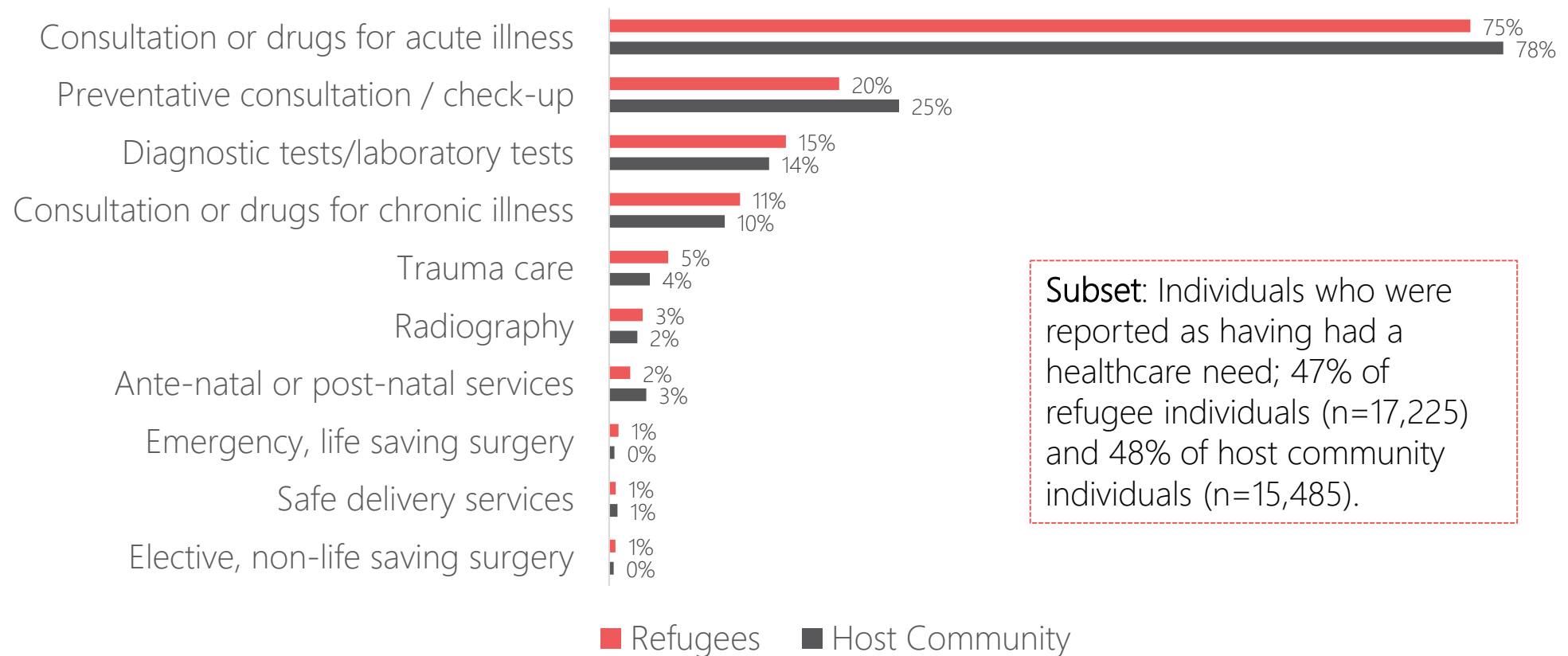
% of **individuals** with an **unmet healthcare need** in the 3 months prior to the survey, among individuals who had a healthcare need, per location and population group

Subset: Individuals who were reported as having had a healthcare need; 47% of refugee individuals (n=17,225) and 48% of host community individuals (n=15,485).



Healthcare needs

% of **individuals** by **type of healthcare needed**, among individuals who had a healthcare need in the 3 months prior to the survey, per population group



Subset: Individuals who were reported as having had a healthcare need; 47% of refugee individuals (n=17,225) and 48% of host community individuals (n=15,485).

Healthcare barriers

% of households by barriers to accessing healthcare in the 3 months prior to the survey, per population group*

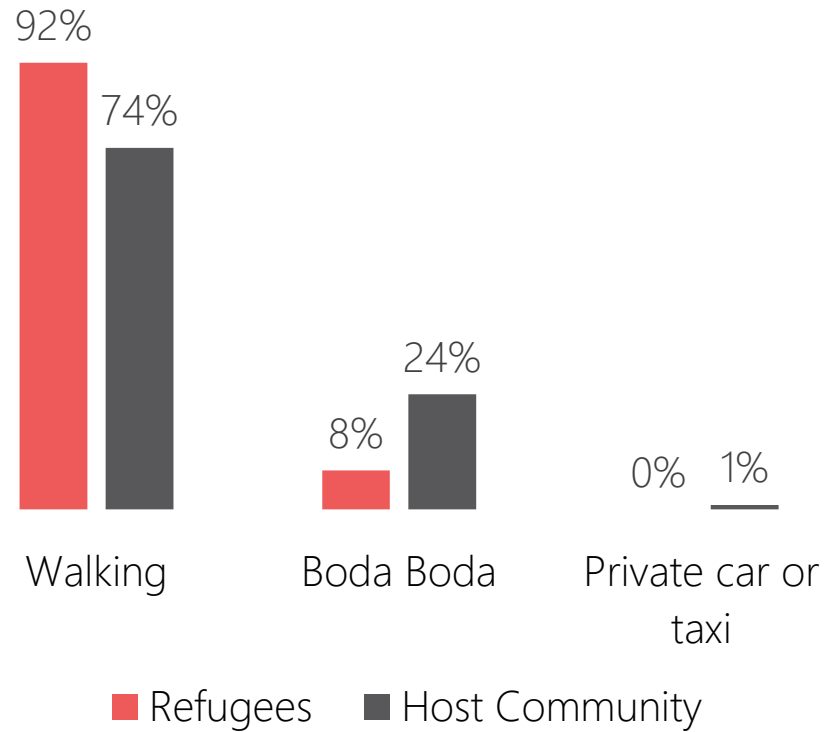


***Note:** Question was asked to all households irrespective of whether individual members had an actual barrier, or potential barrier they might have had in the 3 months prior to the survey.

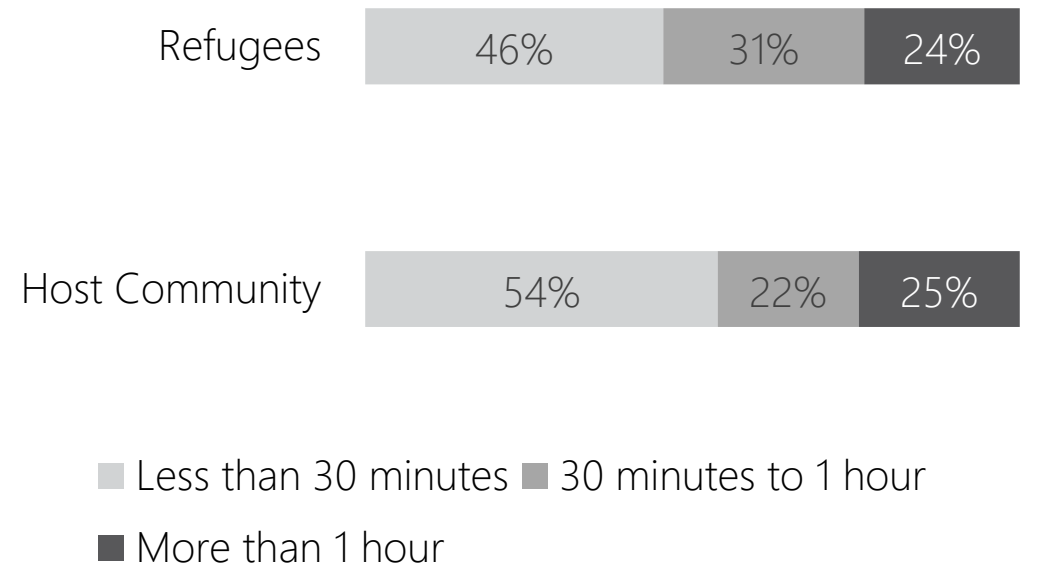
*multiple choice

Healthcare Access

% of households by **mode of travel** to primary healthcare facility



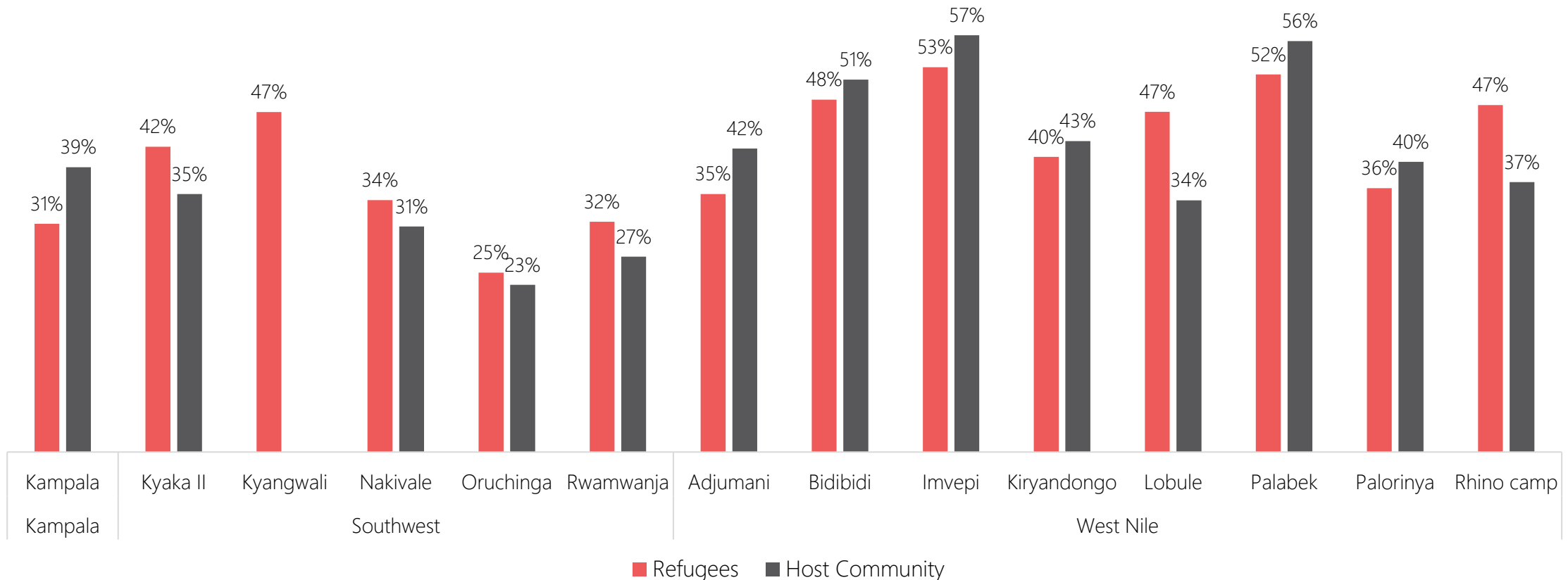
% of households by **travel time** to access primary healthcare facility, by population group



Child Health

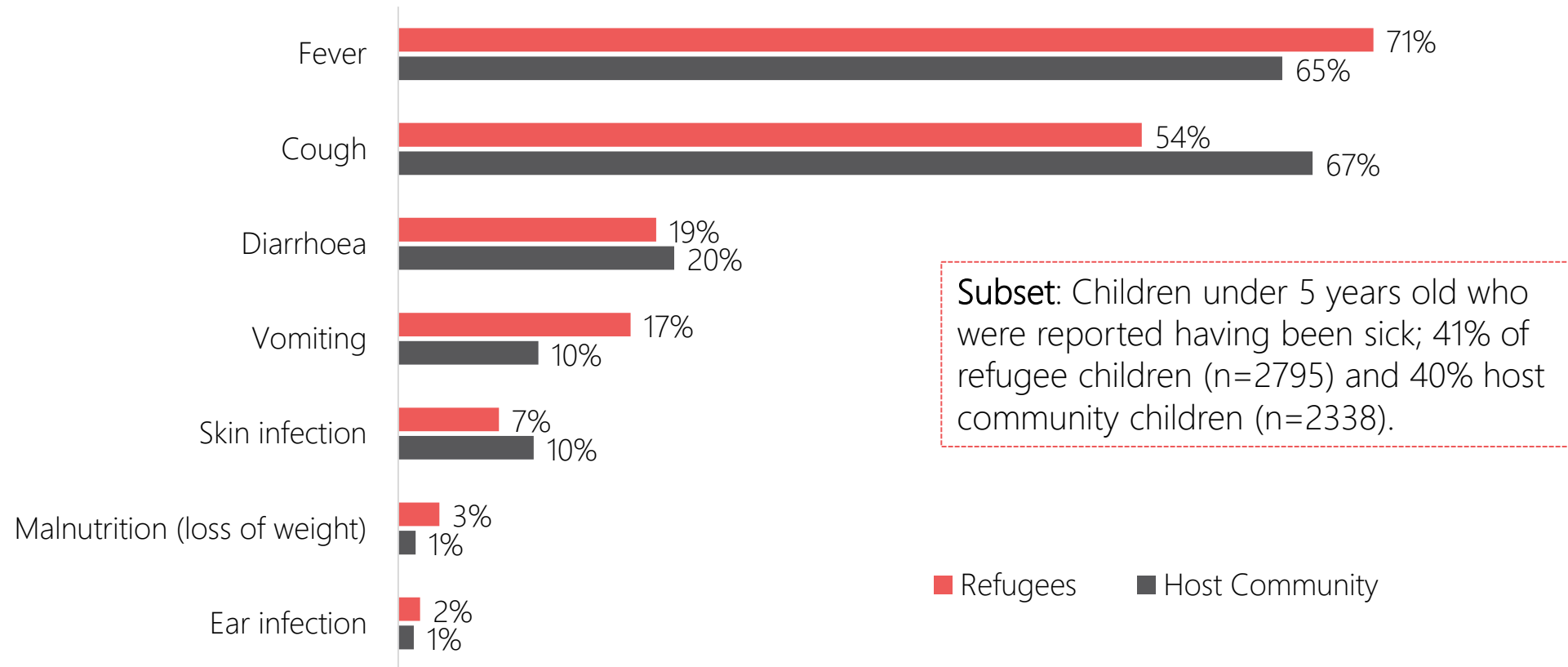
41% of refugee children and 40% of host community children under the age of 5 were reported to have been sick in the two weeks prior to the survey.

% of children under 5 years of age reportedly having been sick in the two weeks prior to the interview, as reported by the respondent, per location and population group



Child Health

% of **children under 5 years of age** by **symptoms** experienced in the two weeks prior to the survey, as reported by the respondents, among children who had reportedly been sick, per population group

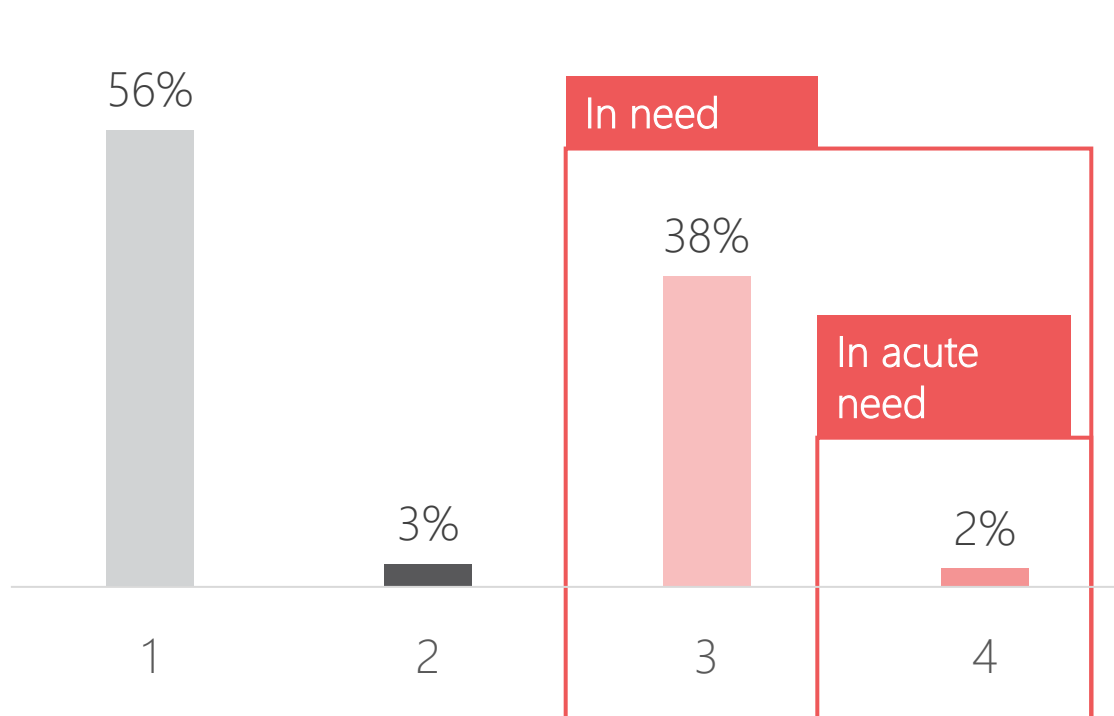


A world map is centered in the background, rendered in a light gray color. The map is overlaid on a background of a light gray geometric pattern consisting of interconnected lines forming various sized triangles and polygons. The word "Education" is written in a large, black, sans-serif font, centered horizontally and vertically over the map.

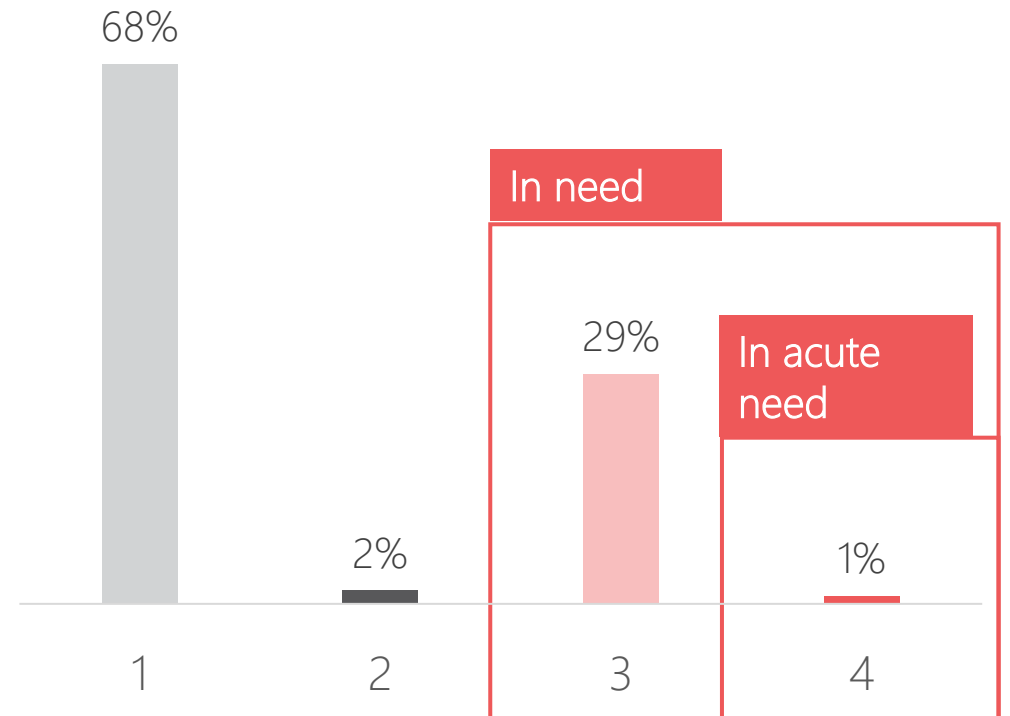
Education

Overview of sectoral need

% of **refugee** households with an Education need, per severity phase



% of **host community** households with an Education need, per severity phase

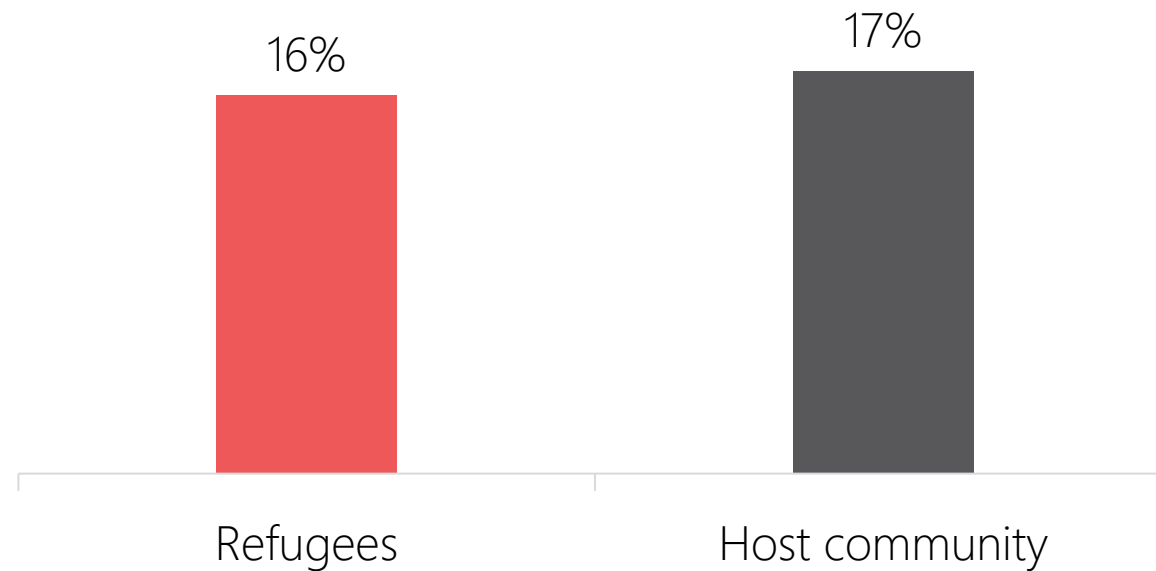


Drivers of need

	Severity phase			
Indicator	1	2	3	4
School attendance and barriers	All school-aged children attended formal school at any time		At least one school-aged child did not attend formal school at any time	At least one school-aged child did not attend formal school at any time, for a reason that indicates a severe protection risk
% of refugee households	71%		27%	2%
% of host community households	77%		22%	1%
Disruption of education	None of the school-aged children's education was disrupted	At least one child's education was disrupted by teacher absenteeism	At least one child's education was disrupted by climate-related hazards or the school being used as a shelter for displaced populations	At least one child's education was disrupted due to the school being occupied by armed groups or non-state government actors
% of refugee households	80%	4%	15%	0%
% of host community households	88%	3%	10%	0%

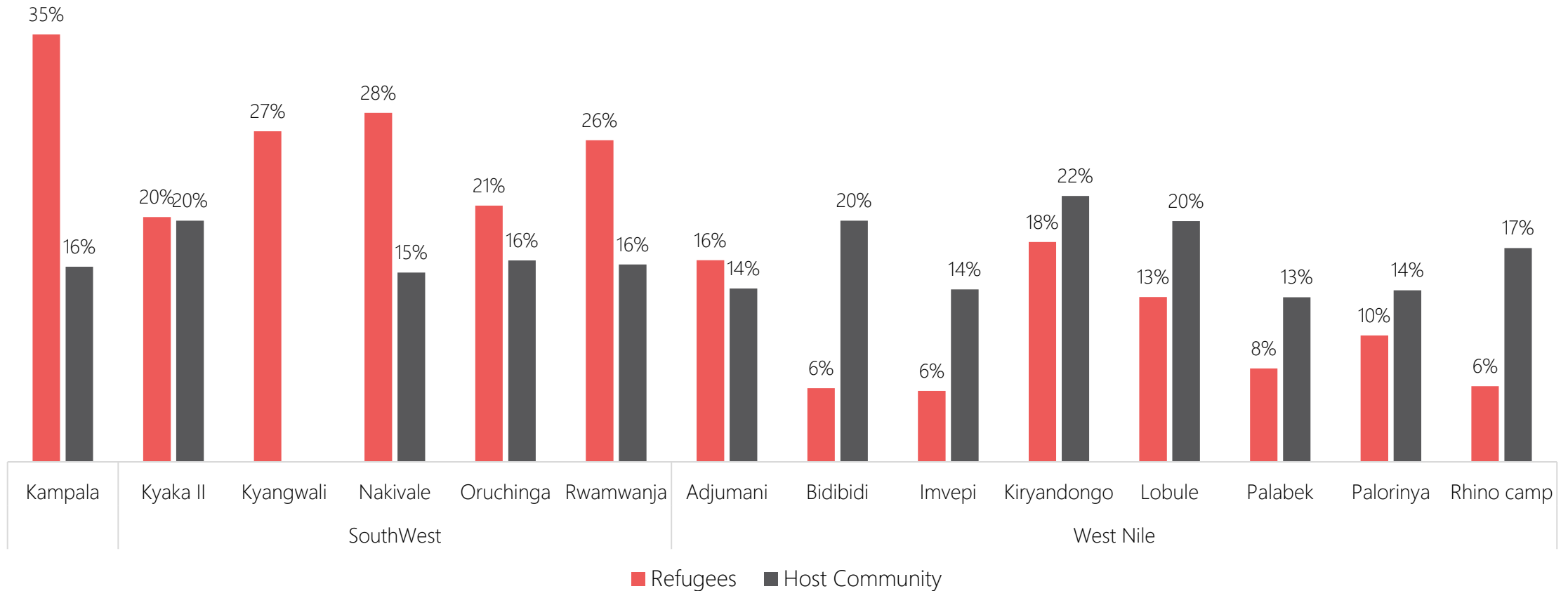
School attendance

% of school-aged children (3-18y) who were reported to not have attended school or an early childhood education program at any time during the 2023-2024 school year, per population group



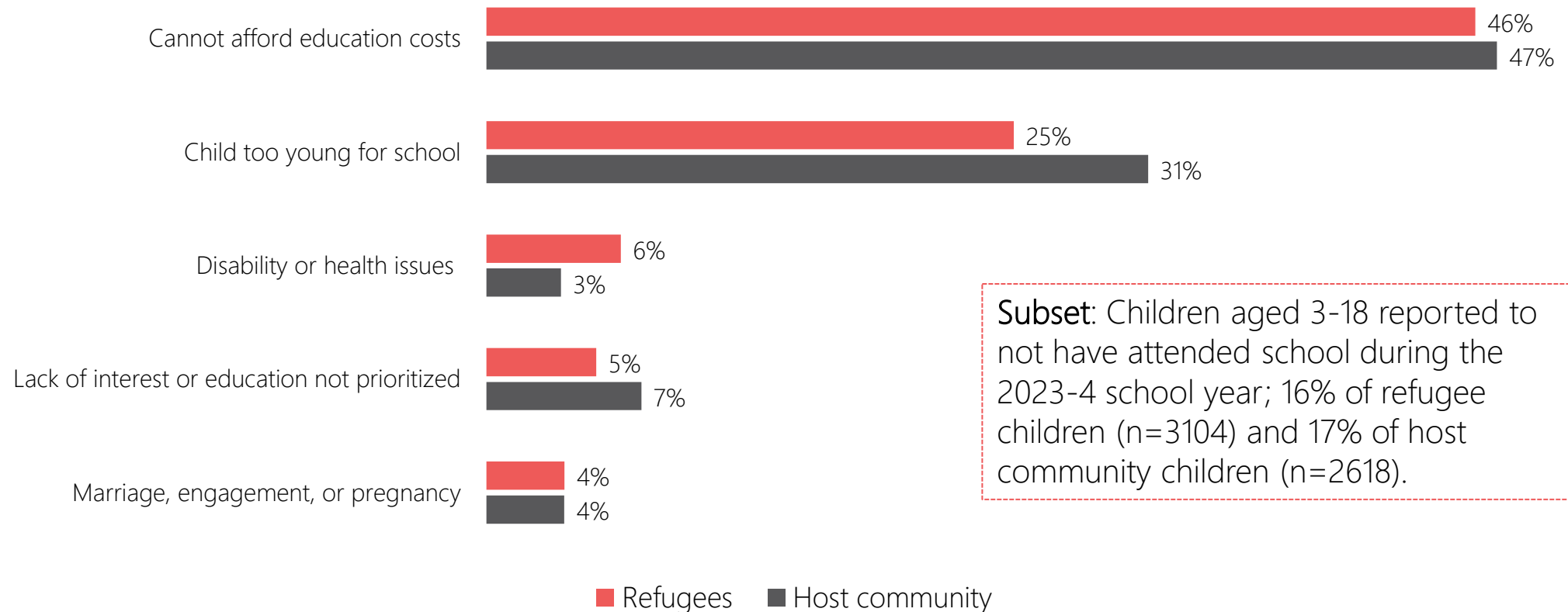
Access to education

% of school-aged children (3-18y) who were reported to not have attended school or an early childhood education program at any time during the 2023-2024 school year, per location and population group



Access to education

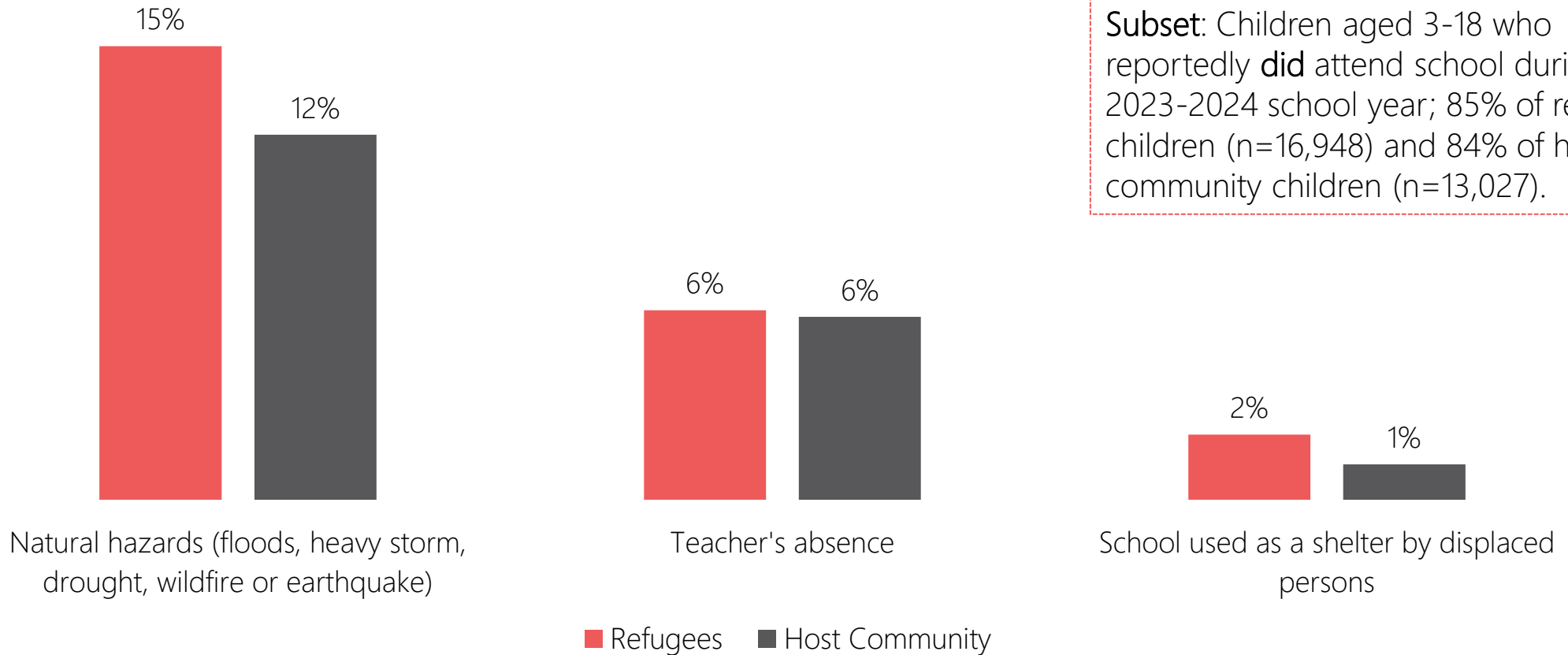
% of **school-aged children (3-18y)** who were reported to not have attended school or an early childhood education program at any time during the 2023-2024 school year, by **main reason for non-attendance**, per population group



Subset: Children aged 3-18 reported to not have attended school during the 2023-4 school year; 16% of refugee children (n=3104) and 17% of host community children (n=2618).

Access to education

% of school-aged children (3-18y) by which events disrupted their education during the 2023-2024 school, among children who were reported to attend school, per population group.



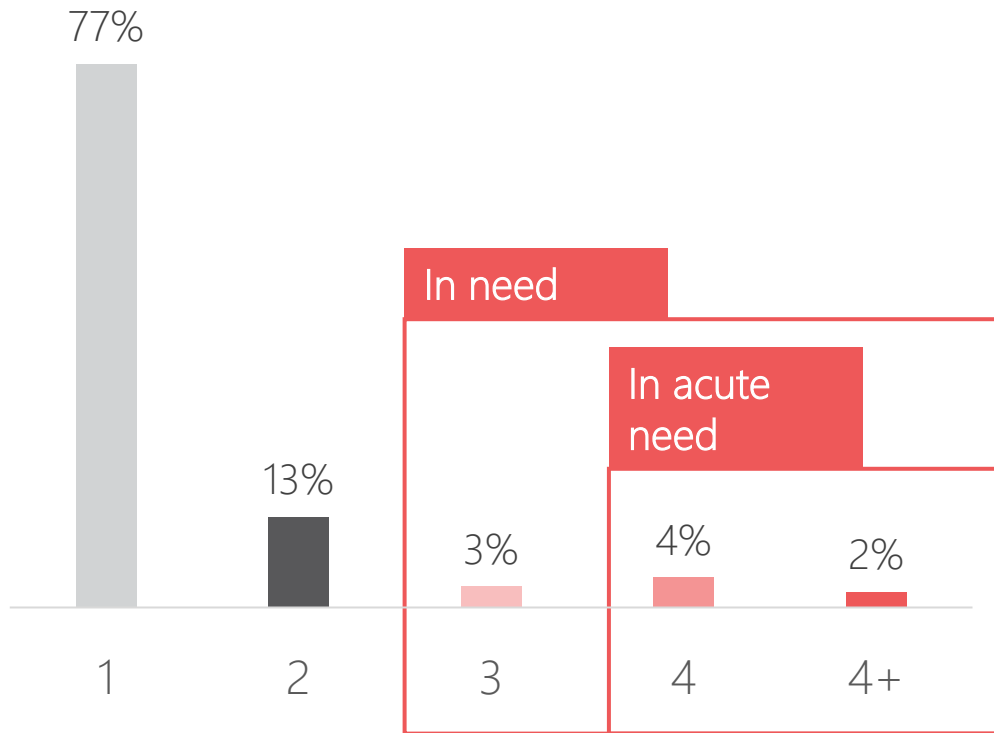
Subset: Children aged 3-18 who reportedly **did** attend school during the 2023-2024 school year; 85% of refugee children (n=16,948) and 84% of host community children (n=13,027).

A world map is centered in the background, rendered in a light gray color. The map is overlaid on a complex geometric pattern of thin, light gray lines that form a network of irregular polygons across the entire page. The word "Protection" is written in a large, black, sans-serif font, centered horizontally and vertically over the map.

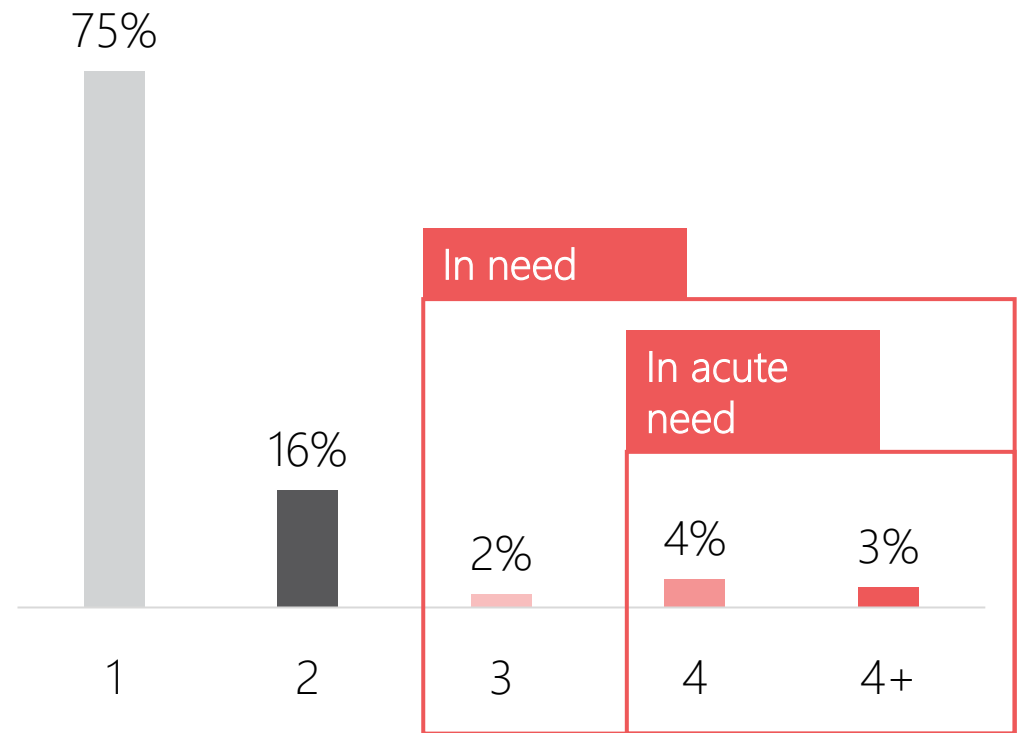
Protection

Overview of sectoral need

% of **refugee** households with a Protection need, per severity phase



% of **host community** households with a Protection need, per severity phase

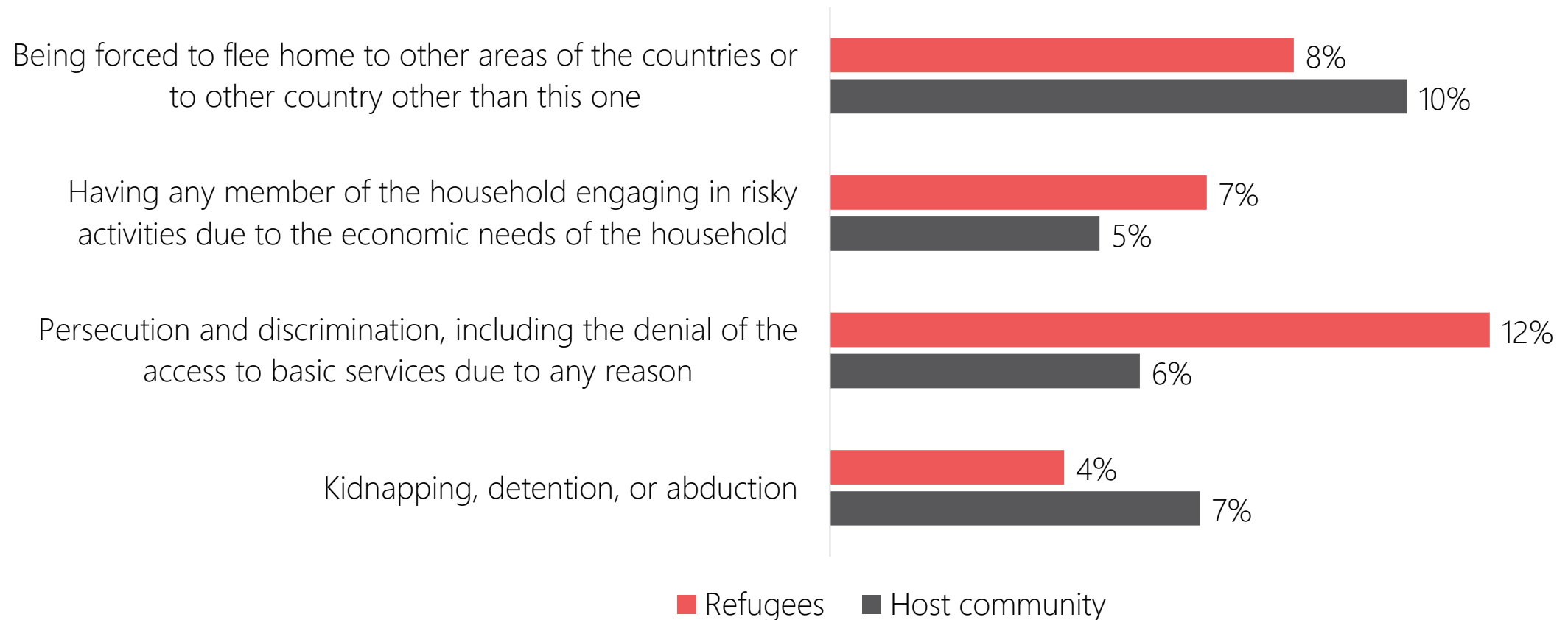


Drivers of need

	Severity phase				
Indicator	1	2	3	4	4+
Children not residing within the household	All children are residing in the household	At least one child not residing within the household because they left the house to study		At least one child not residing within the household for reasons indicating severe child protection concerns	At least one child not residing within the household for reasons indicating very severe child protection concerns
% of refugee households	87%	7%		4%	2%
% of host community households	81%	12%		4%	3%
Perceived risks	No or almost no security or safety concerns	A few occasional security or safety concerns	Regular security or safety concerns	Very common security or safety concerns	
% of refugee households	89%	8%	3%	0%	
% of host community households	91%	7%	2%	0%	

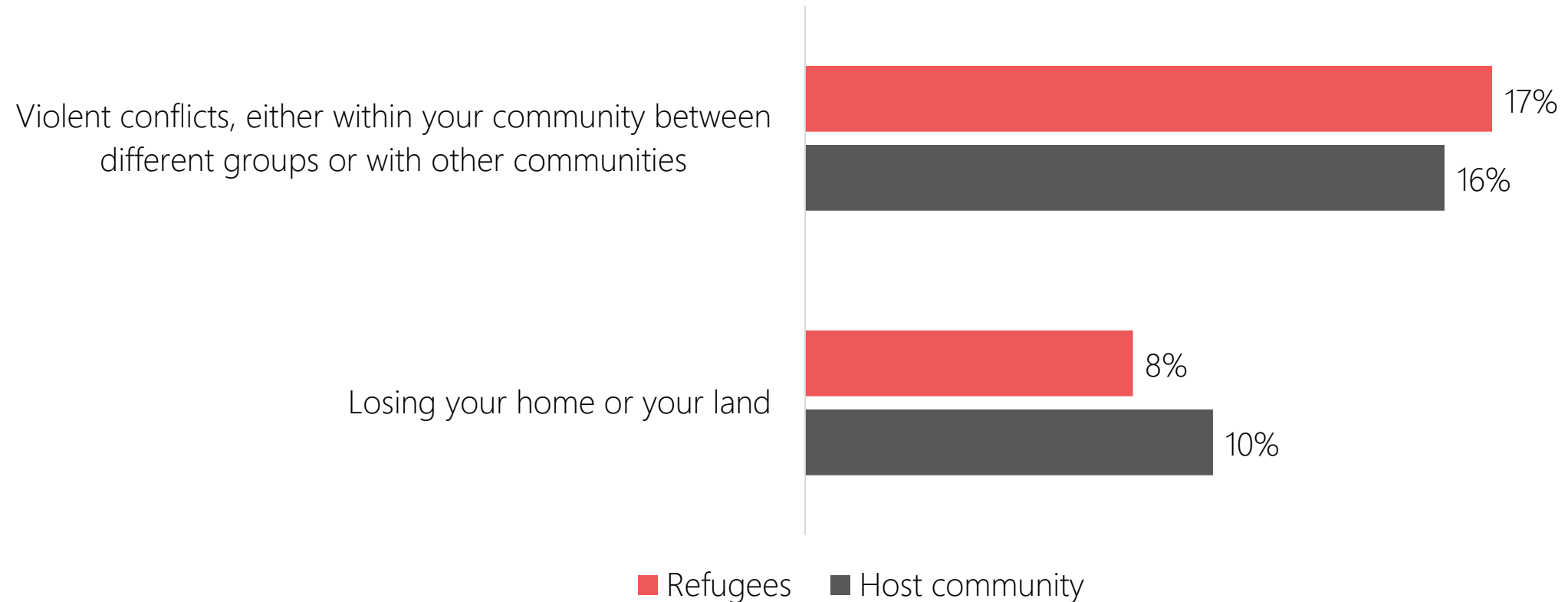
Security and safety concerns

% of **respondents** who reported to having been concerned about the following risks in the 3 months prior to the survey, per population group



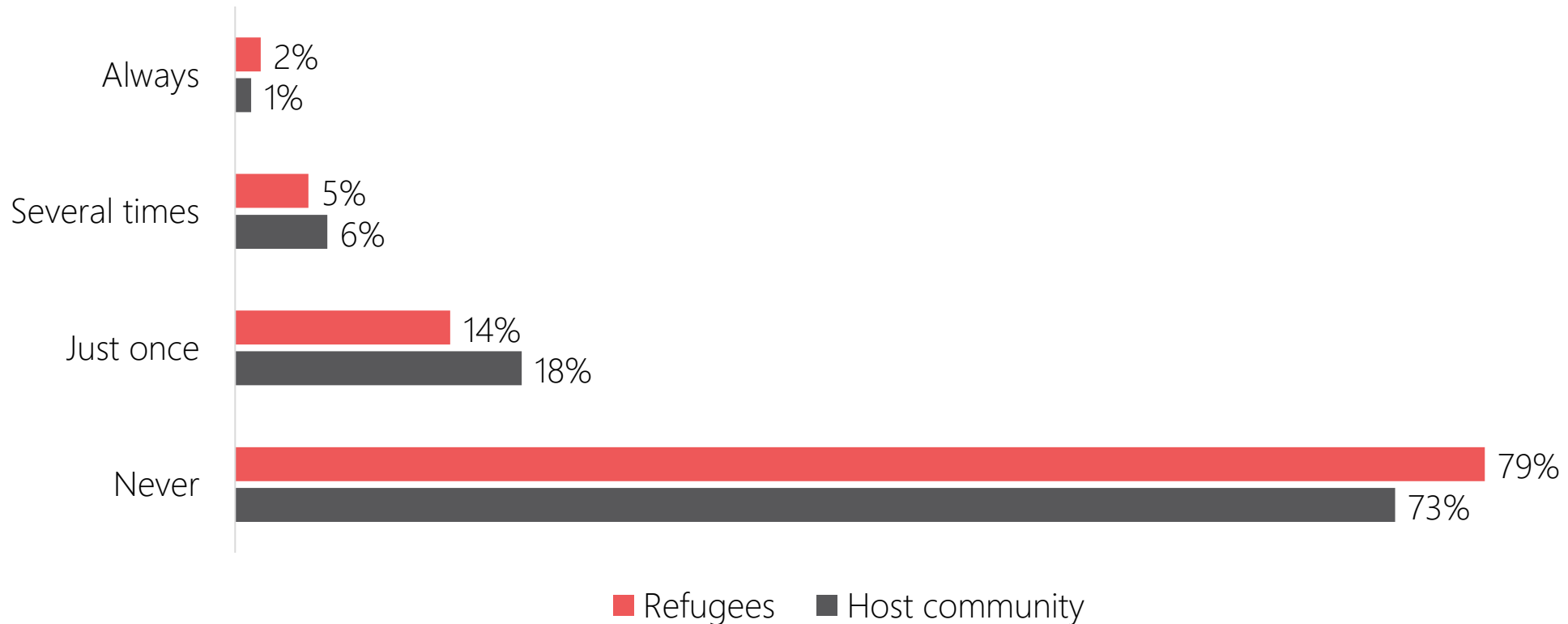
Security and safety concerns – additional

% of **respondents** who reported having been concerned about the following risks in the 3 months prior to the survey, per population group



Security and safety concerns - women

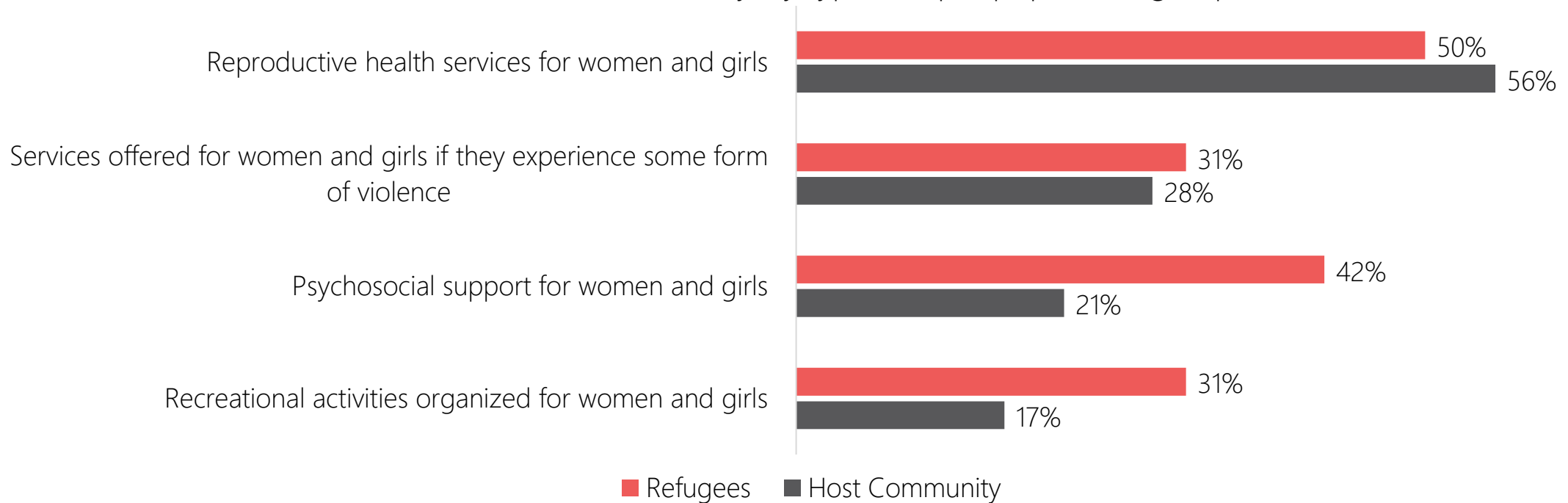
% of respondents who reported that women and girls within the household felt unsafe walking in their community in the 3 months prior to data collection, by how often and per population group



Protection

20% of refugee households and 25% of host community households reported not being aware of any specialized support services for women and girls in their community. Additionally, 5% of refugee respondents and 7% of host community respondents responded 'do not know' to the question.

% of households reporting awareness of specialized support services for women or girls available in their community, by type and per population group*



*multiple choice; options were read out loud

MHPSS

68% of refugee households reported having at least one household member who faced a mental health-related difficulty in the two weeks prior to the survey, compared to 46% of host community households.

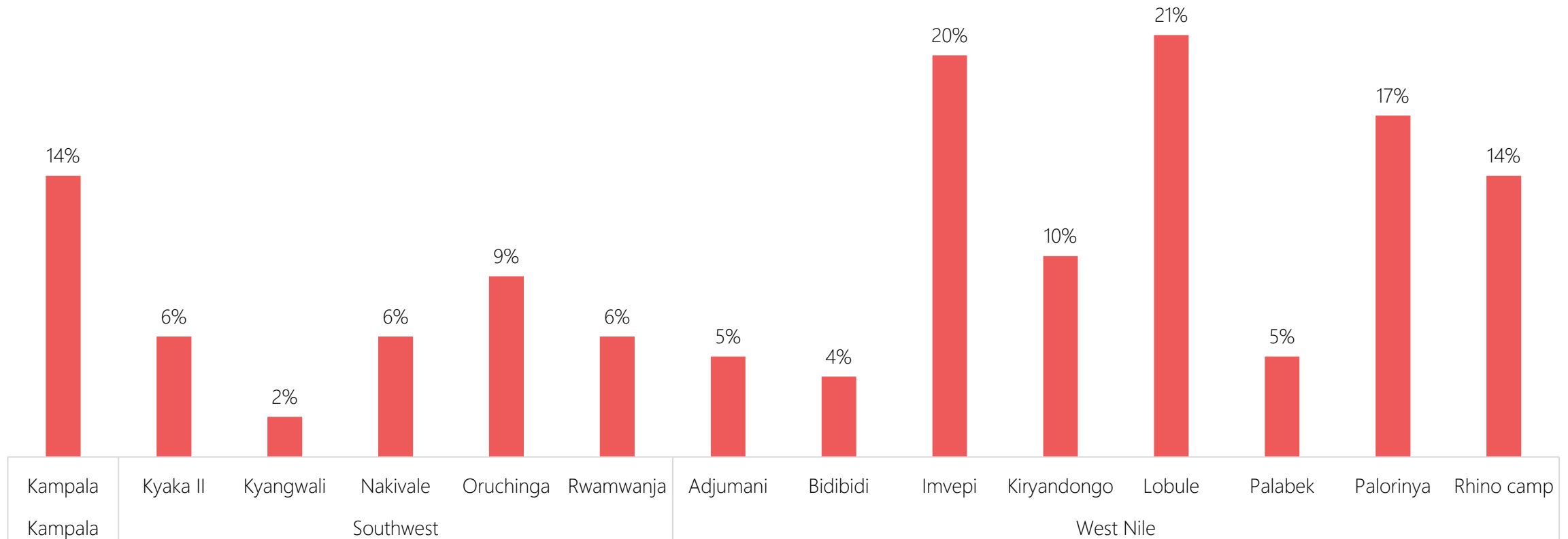
% of households reporting at least one household member faced mental health-related difficulties in the two weeks prior to the survey, by type of challenge and per population group*



*multiple choice; options were read out loud

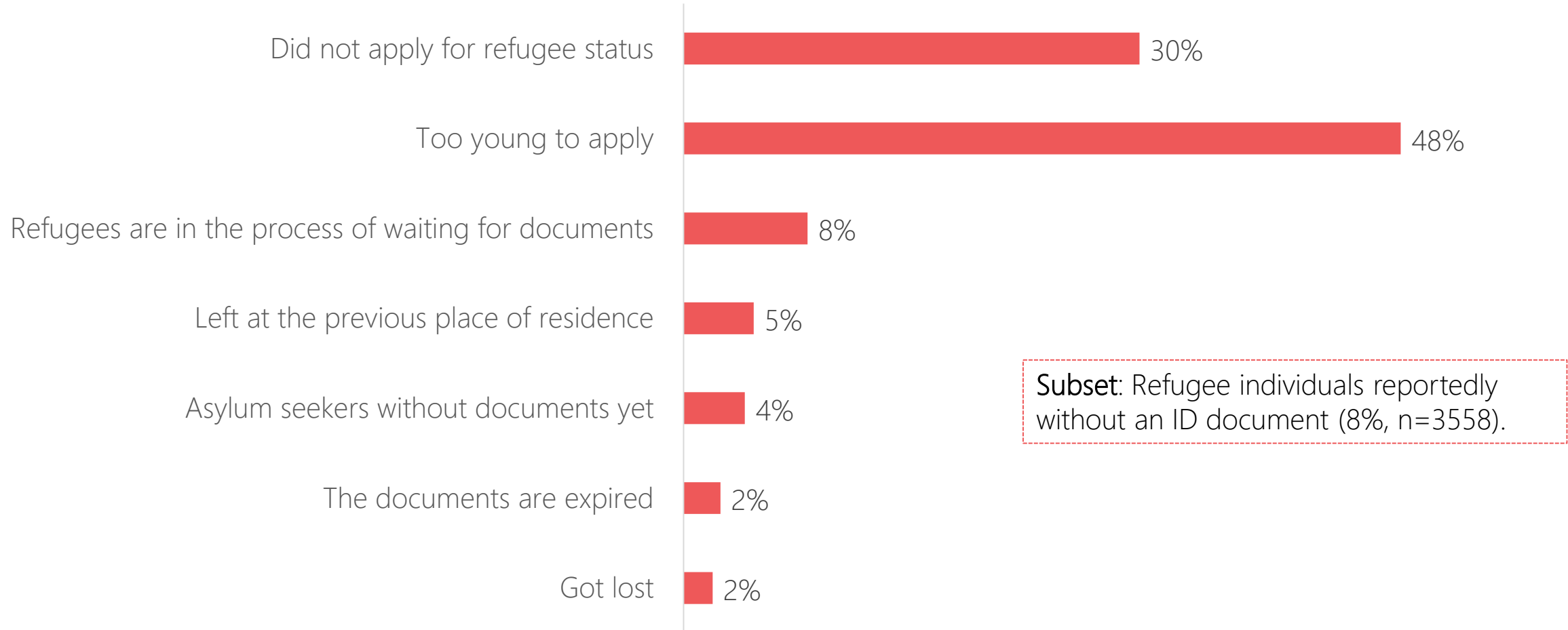
Documentation

% of refugee individuals reportedly without an ID document (Refugee ID card, Refugee Family Attestation, or Asylum Seeker Certificate), per location



Documentation

% of refugees individuals reportedly without an ID document by reason



A world map is centered in the background, rendered in a light gray color. The map is overlaid on a complex geometric pattern of thin, light gray lines that form a network of irregular polygons across the entire page. The word "Livelihoods" is written in a large, black, sans-serif font, centered horizontally and vertically over the map.

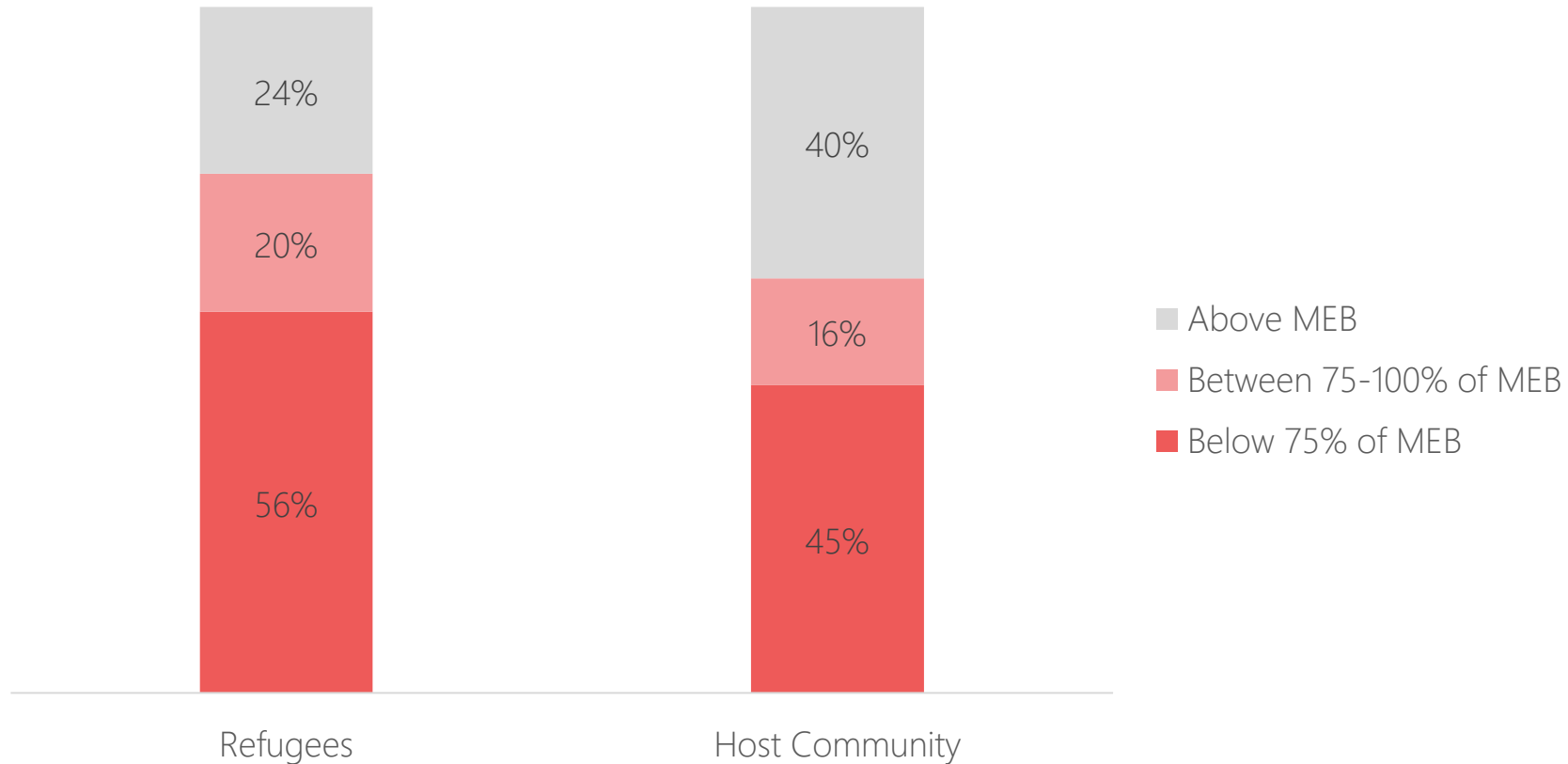
Livelihoods

A note on income & expenditure data

- The MSNA survey collected both household income and expenditure data. As reported income values are usually less reliable than expenditure for a variety of reasons, **only expenditure data has been analyzed here**.
- **Total expenditure** per household is calculated through summing the self-reported values for the following categories in **the 30 days prior to the survey**:
 - Expenditure per food item category (incl. pulses, fruits, etc.)
 - Expenditure per non-food item category (incl. soap, communication, education, etc.)
 - Monetary value of consumption of food from own production
 - Cash assistance received (based on GFA categories)
 - Money put towards savings
- Household-level expenditures relative to the Minimum Expenditure Baskets (MEB) are adjusted by factoring settlement-based per-capita MEBs against the households' sizes.

Expenditure

% of households by expenditure in the 30 days prior to the interview, relative to the household-size-adjusted, settlement-level specific Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), per population group*



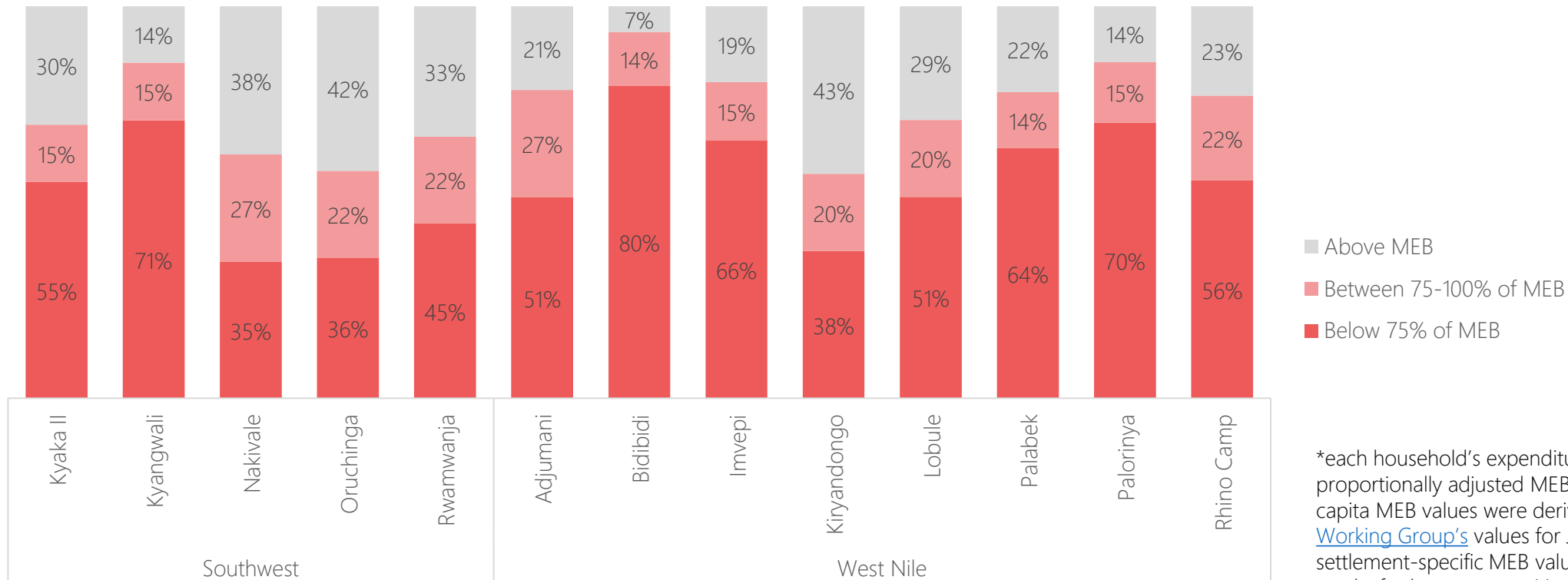
The average expenditure **per capita** within the 30 days prior to the interview among refugee households in the settlements was **UGX 106,658**, compared to that of host community households of **UGX 141,467**.

*each household's expenditure was compared to their proportionally adjusted MEB, relative to household size. Per-capita MEB values were derived from average of [Uganda Cash Working Group's](#) values for July-August 2024. The same settlement-specific MEB values were also used to calculate results for host communities.

Expenditure

Regionally, **60%** of refugee households in West Nile had an expenditure which fell **below 75% of their household size-adjusted MEB**, compared to **49%** in Southwest.

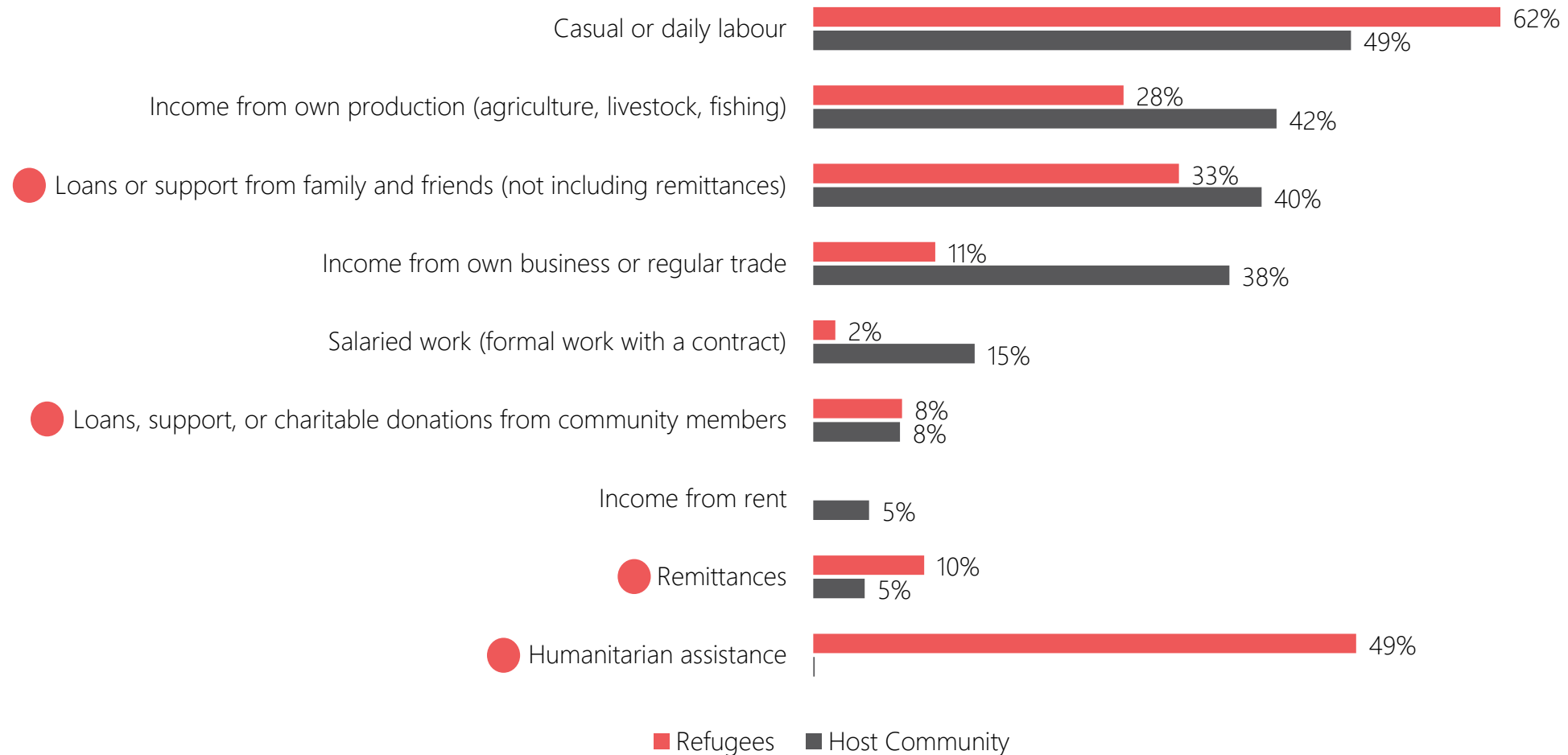
% of refugee households by household-level expenditure in the 30 days prior to the interview, relative to the household size-adjusted, settlement-specific Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), per location*



*each household's expenditure was compared to their proportionally adjusted MEB, relative to household size. Per-capita MEB values were derived from average of [Uganda Cash Working Group's](#) values for July-August 2024. The same settlement-specific MEB values were also used to calculate results for host communities.

Income sources

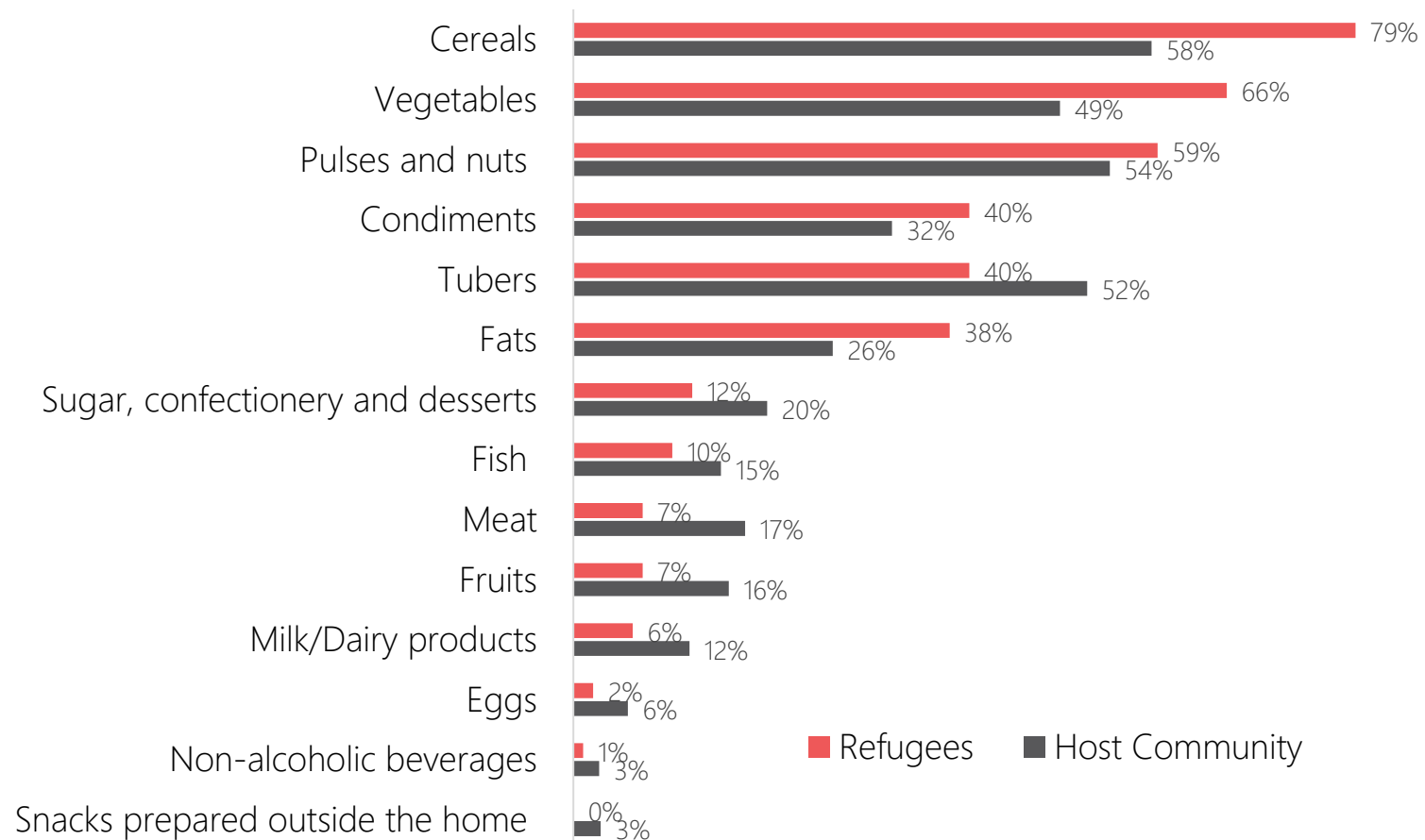
% of households by **income source** in the 30 days prior to the survey, per population group*



● = External Source
*multiple choice

Food consumption own production

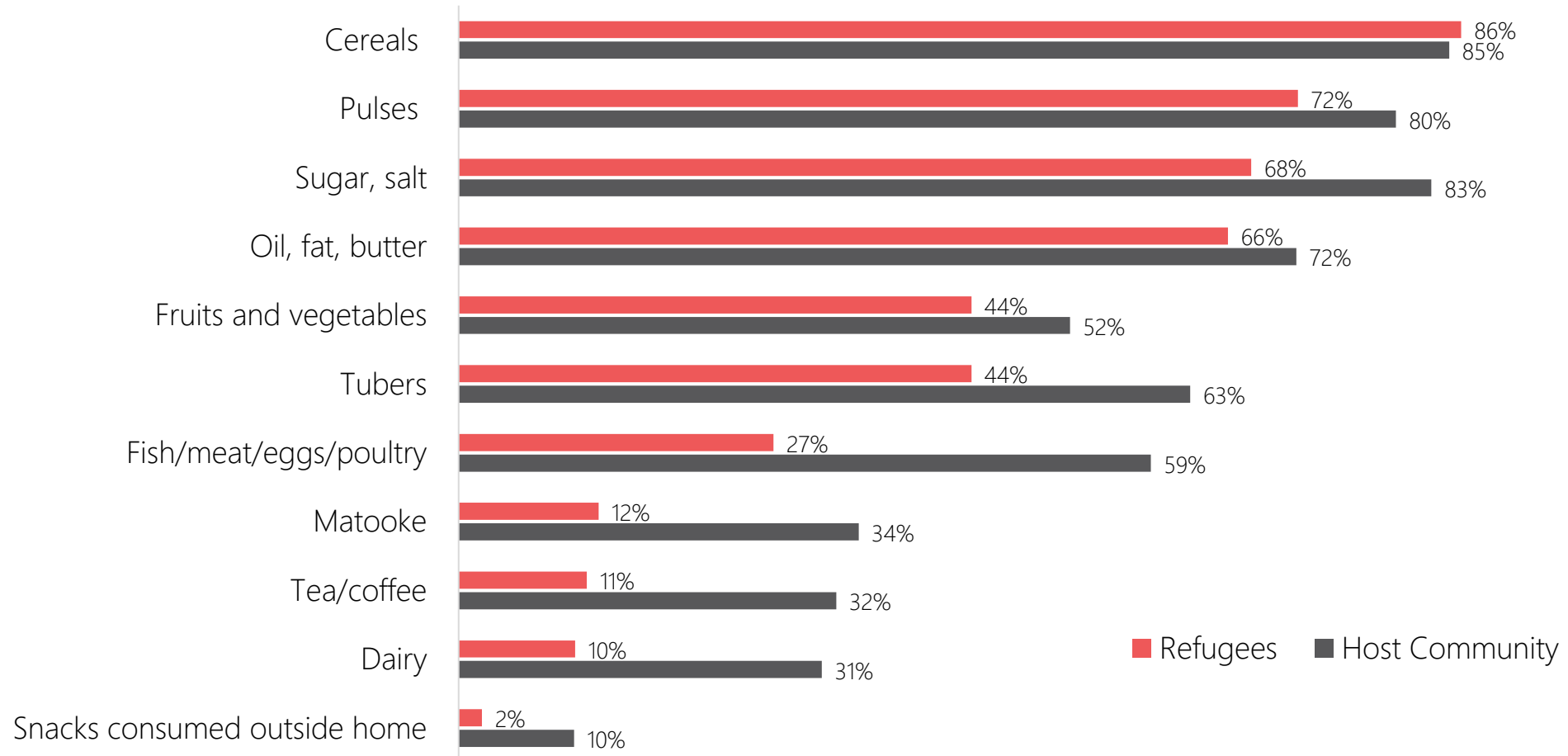
% of households reporting **consumption from own production or produce received in exchange for labor** in the 30 days prior to the survey, by food item and per population group*



*multiple choice; options were read out loud

Expenditure on food

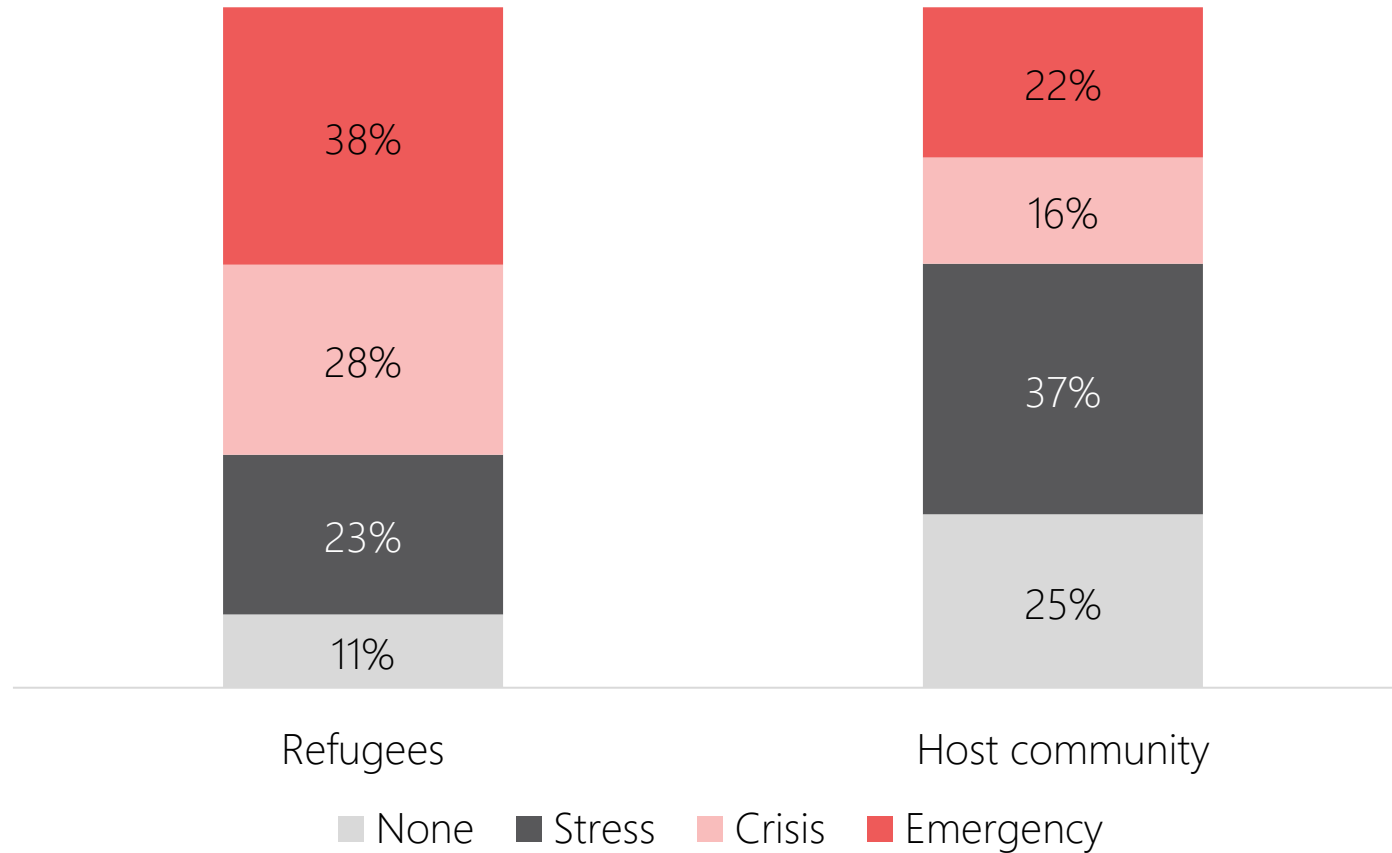
% of households reporting having **spent money on food items** in the past 30 days prior to survey, per population group*



*multiple choice

Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)

% of households by LCSI category, per population group



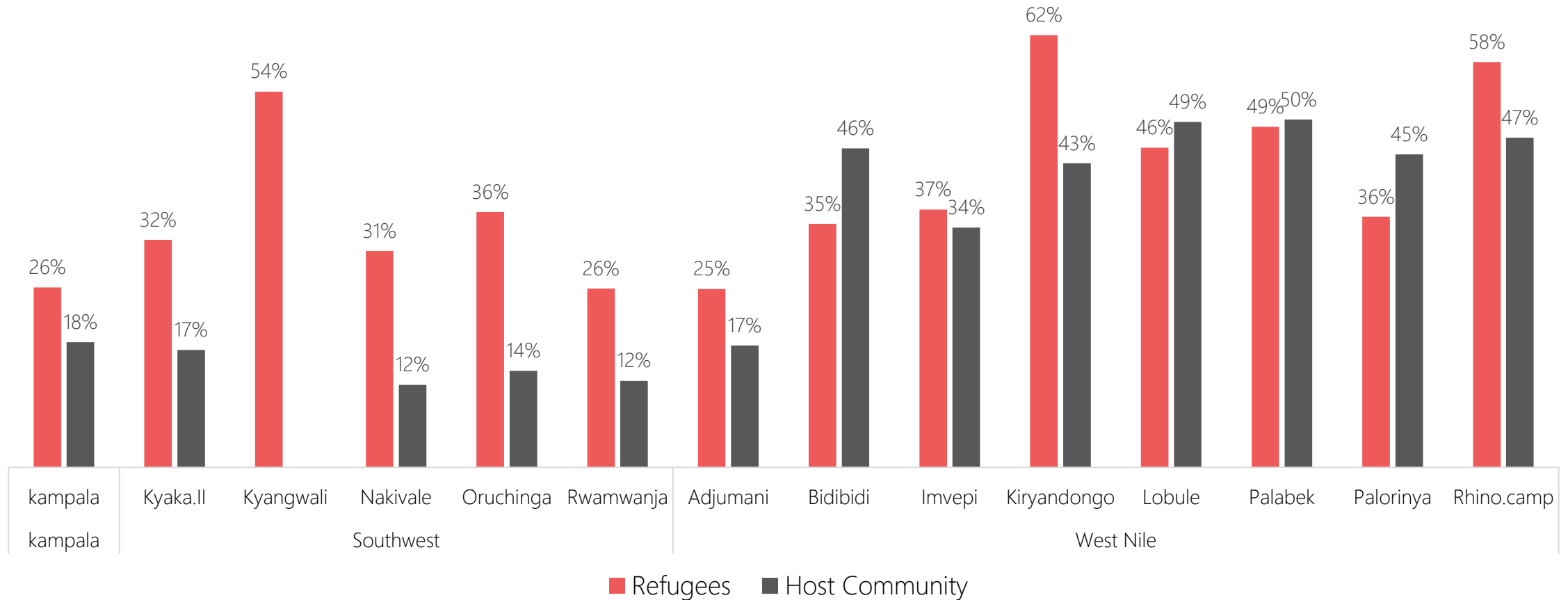
LCSI

% of households who reported having **used, or already exhausted specific coping strategies because of a lack of food or money to buy food** within 30 days prior to the interview, by LCSI category, per population group

LCSI category	Coping strategies	Refugees	Host community
Stress	Borrow food or rely on help	71%	51%
	Spend savings	48%	54%
	Send household members to eat elsewhere	18%	8%
	Sell household assets	17%	12%
Crisis	Harvest immature crops	46%	21%
	Unusual migration of household members to seek work	11%	6%
	Sell productive assets or means of transport	6%	4%
Emergency	Begging	30%	14%
	Sell the last female animal	10%	8%
	Engagement in illegal or high-risk activities	5%	3%

LCSI

% of households who used **emergency coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection, as per the LCSI, by location and population group

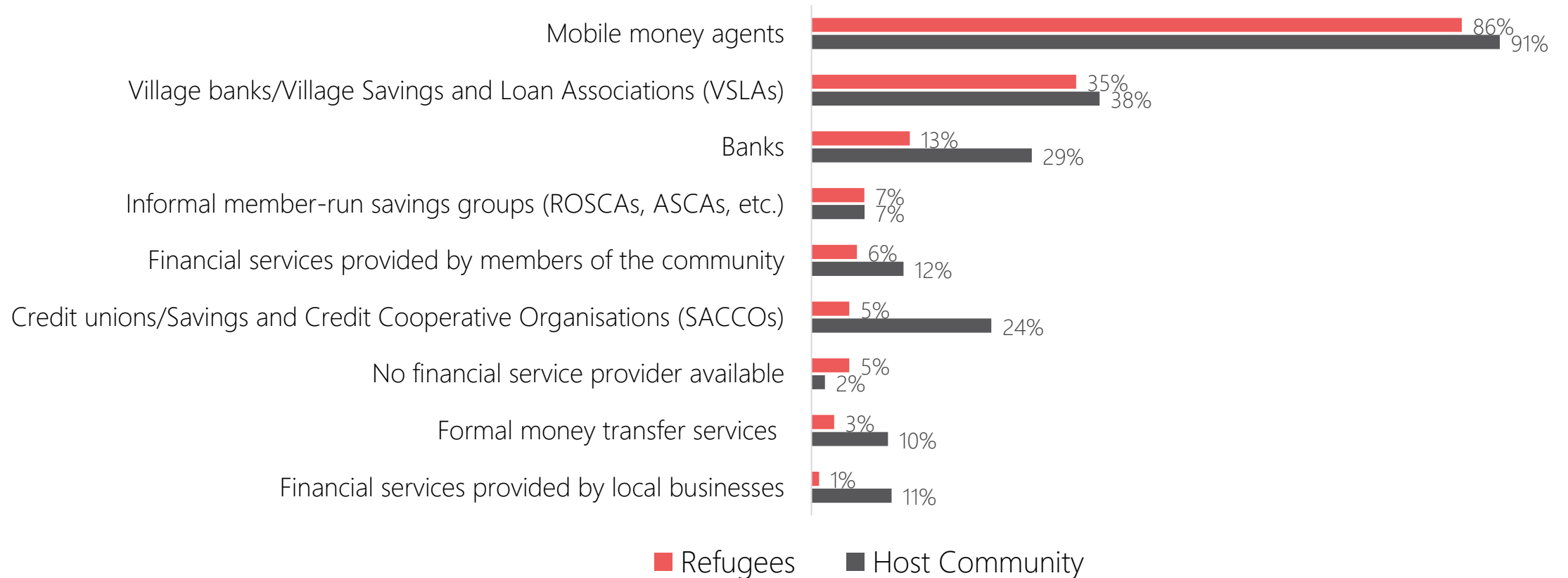


Household debt

60% of refugee households and 64% of host community households reported being in debt at the time of the survey, with average amount of total household debt at the time of the survey being UGX 163,335 for refugee households and UGX 503,484 for host community households.

Access to financial services

% of households by **types of financial service providers** they reported having access to at the time of survey, per population group

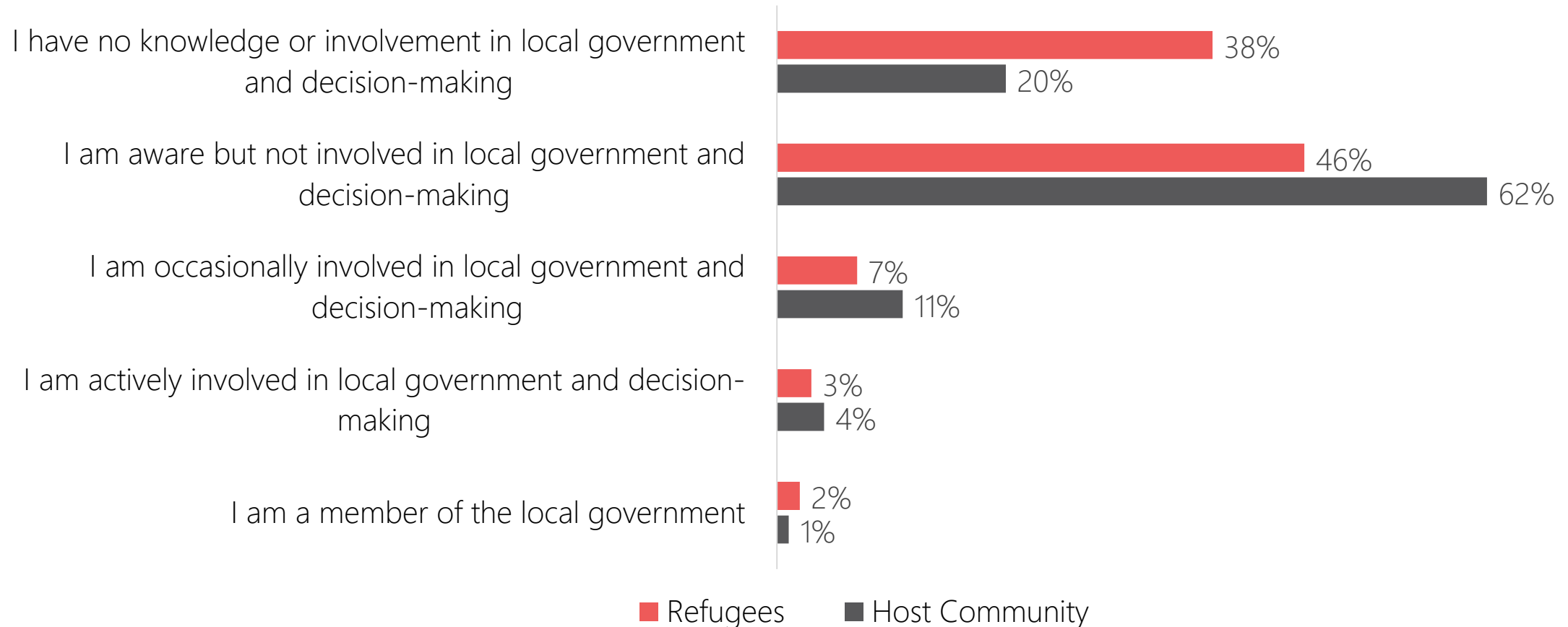


A world map is centered in the background, rendered in a light gray color. The map is overlaid on a complex geometric pattern of thin, light gray lines that form a network of interconnected triangles and polygons across the entire page. The text "Social Cohesion" is centered over the map.

Social Cohesion

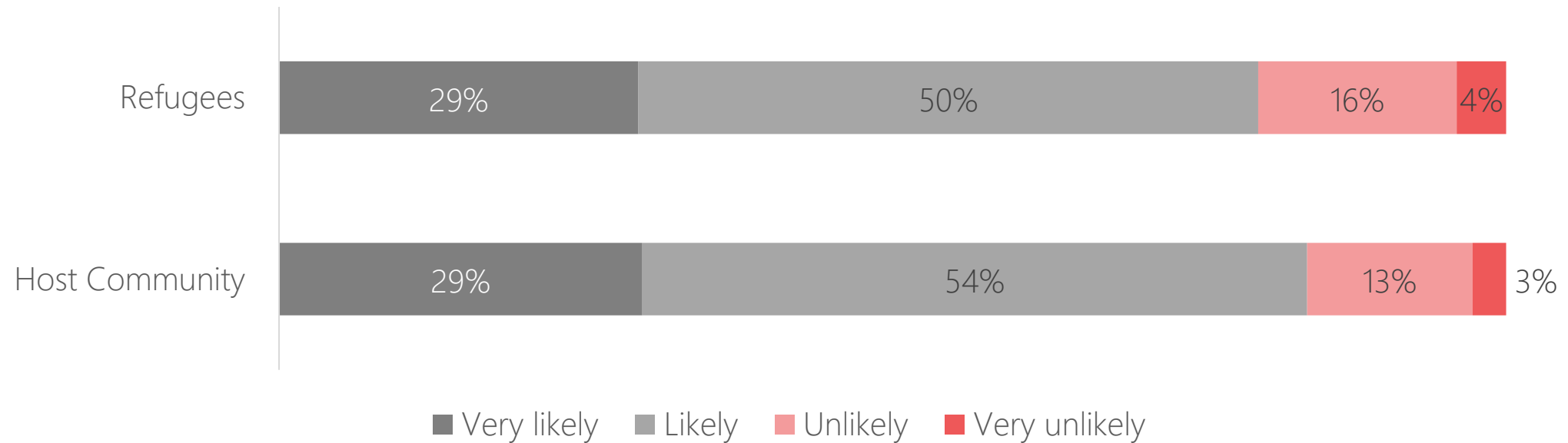
Local decision-making

% of households by how involved they feel in **local government and decision-making** in their area at the time of the survey, per population group



Social cohesion

% of households by how likely they felt it would be for a household member to **cooperate with others from a different tribal or ethnoreligious background** to solve a problem in the community, per population group.



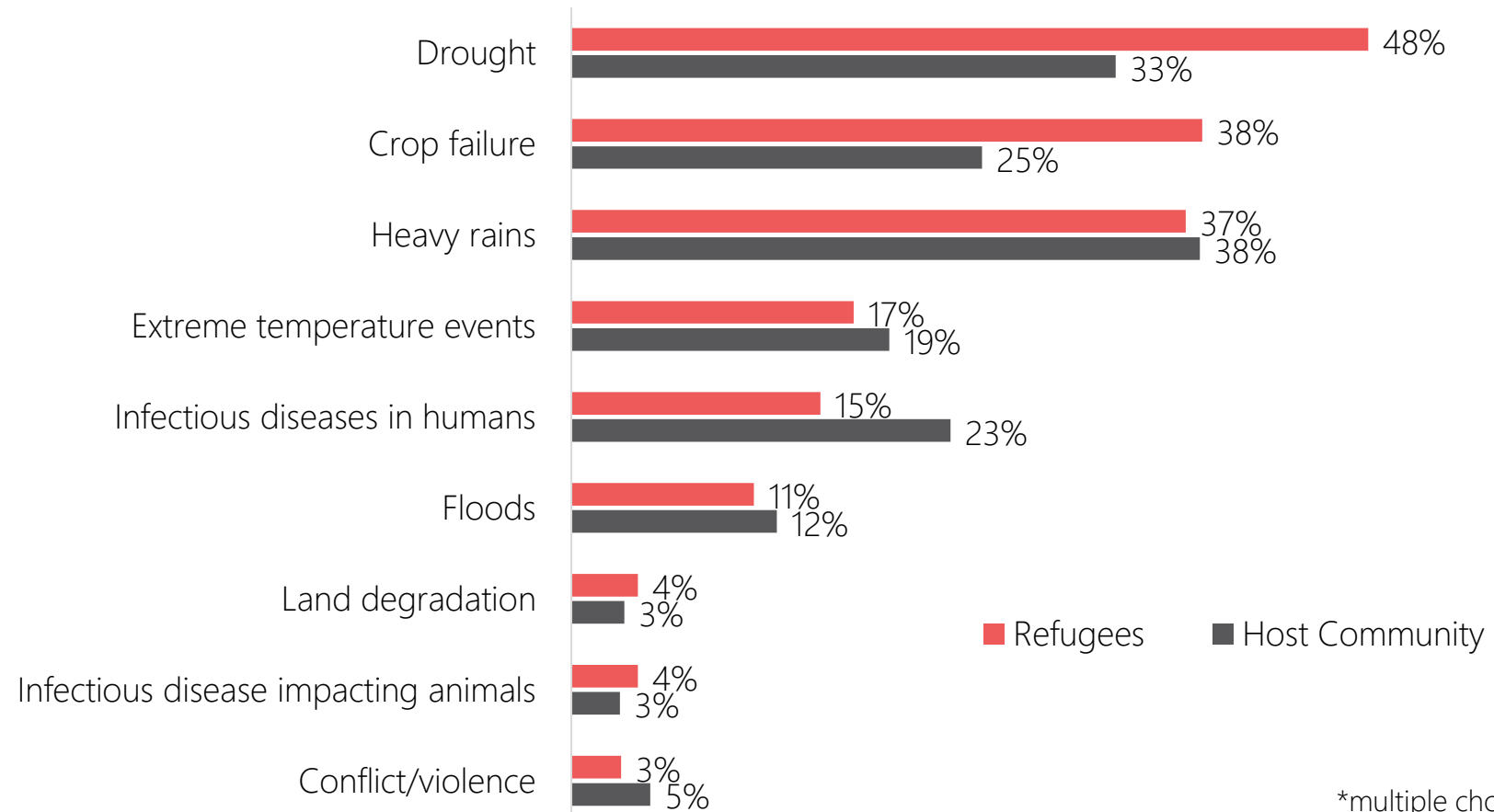
Refugee households in Oruchinga (9%), Rwamwanja (9%), and Nakivale (8%) most frequently reported that it would be "very unlikely" they would cooperate. Among host community households, the highest levels of "very unlikely" cooperation were reported in Rwamwanja (8%), Kiryandongo (6%), and Bidibidi (5%).



Environmental Hazards

Hazards

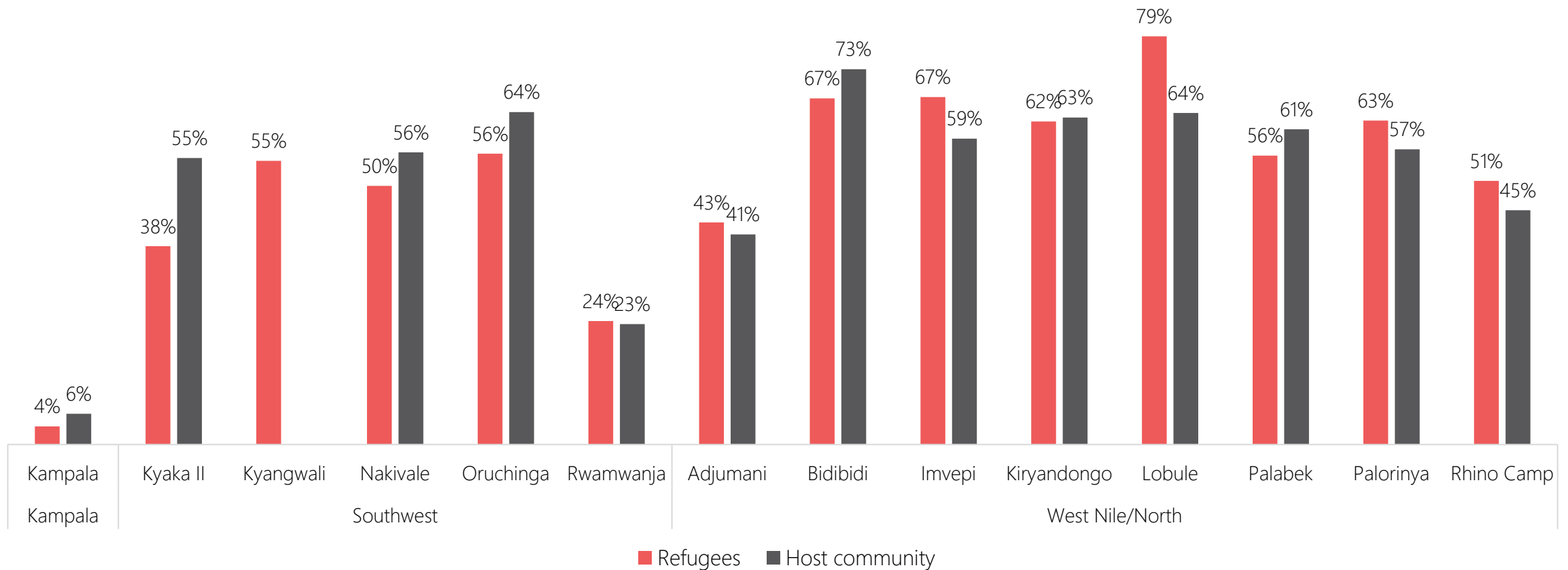
% of households who reported being **affected by specific hazards** in the 12 months prior to the survey at the location of the survey, by type of hazards, per population group*



*multiple choice; options were read out loud

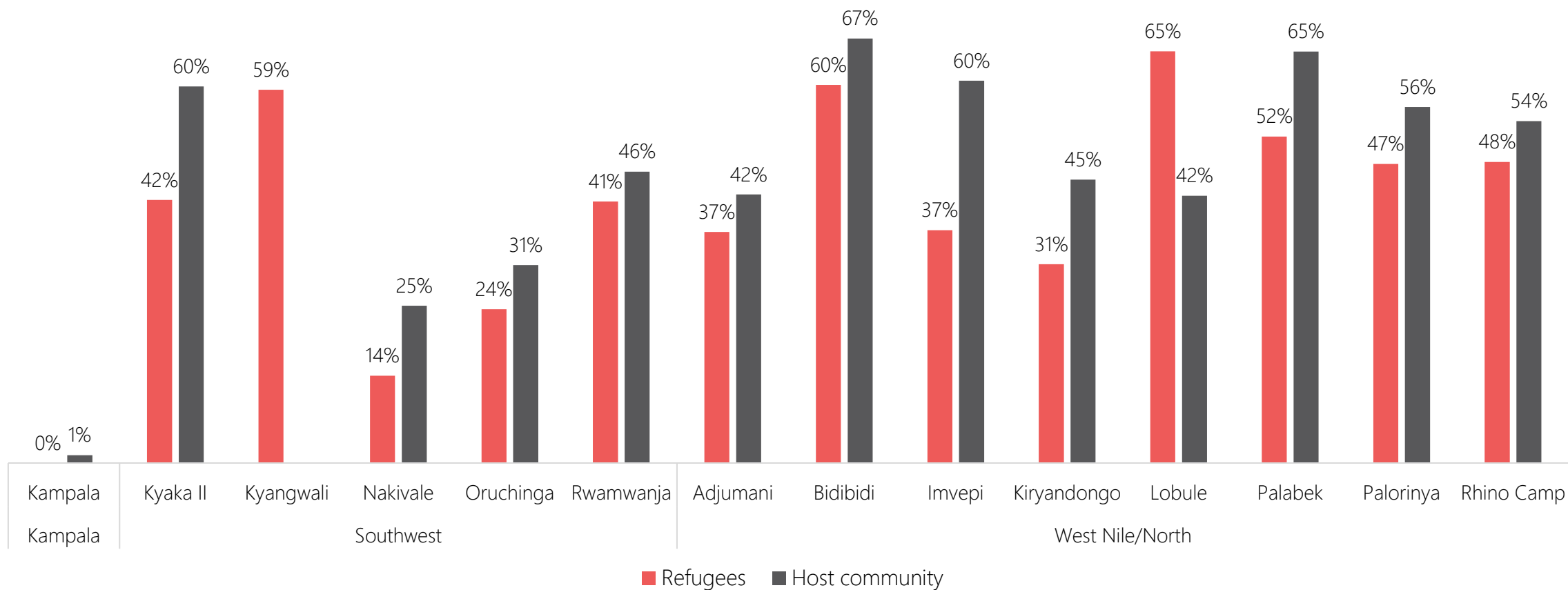
Hazards – drought

% of households who reported being **affected by drought** in the 12 months prior to the survey at the location of the survey, per location and population group



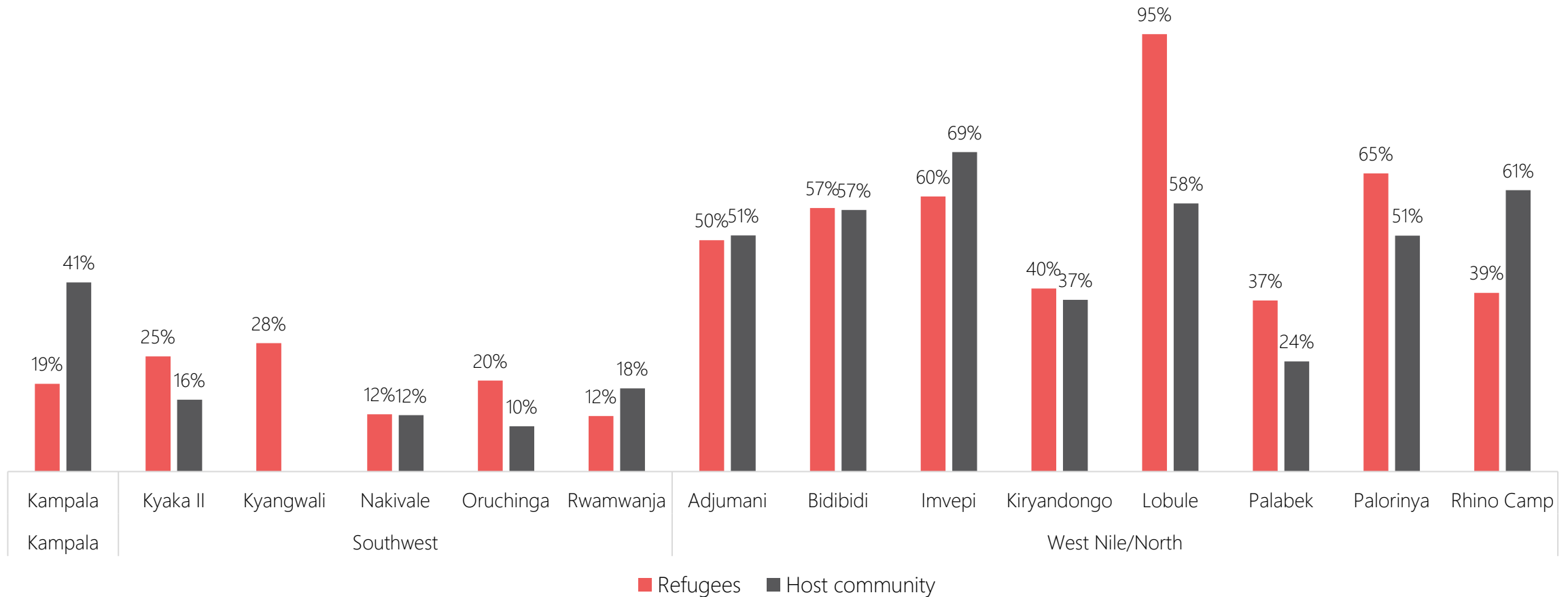
Hazards – crop failure

% of households who reported being **affected by crop failure** in the 12 months prior to the survey at the location of the survey, per location and population group



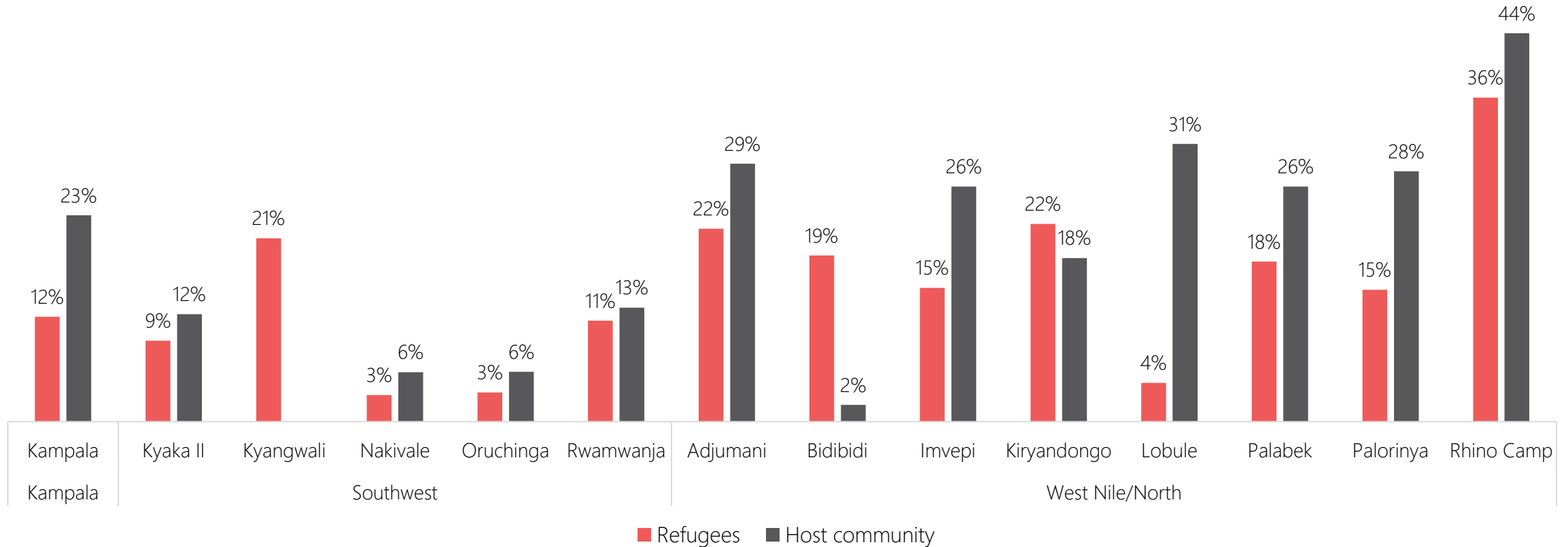
Hazards – heavy rains

% of households who reported being **affected by heavy rains** in the 12 months prior to the survey at the location of the survey, per location and population group



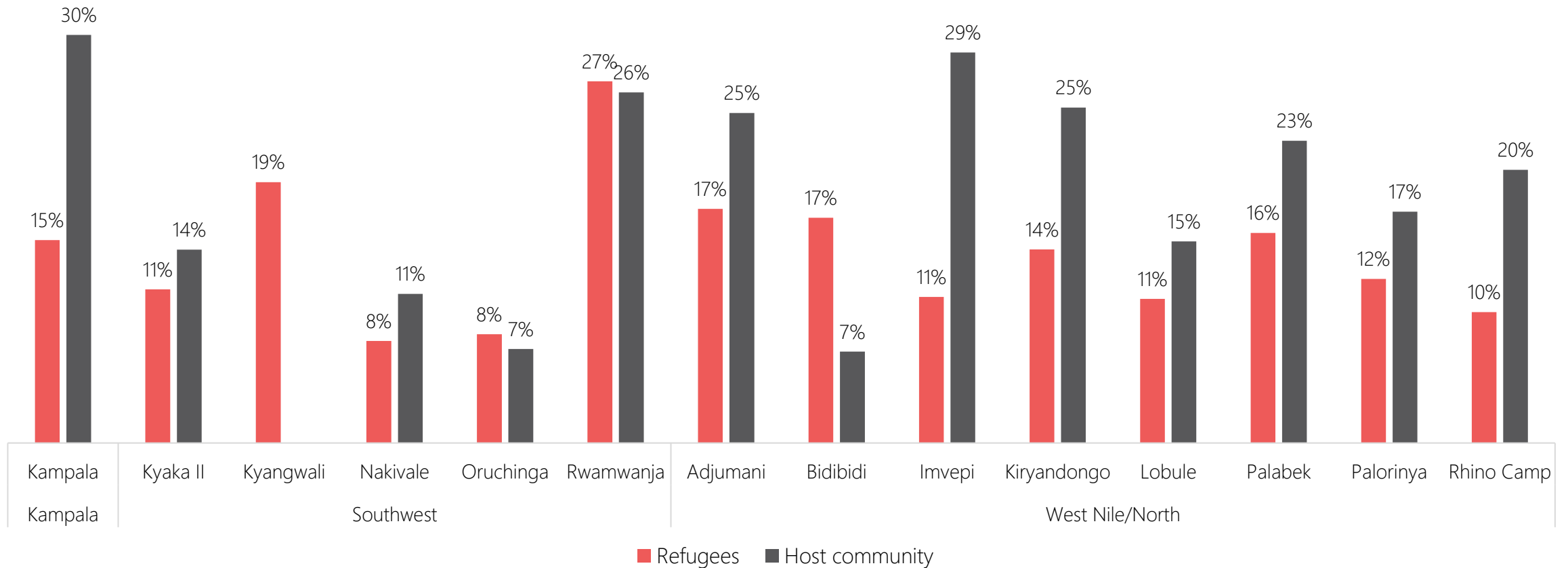
Hazards – extreme temperatures

% of households who reported being **affected by extreme temperatures** in the 12 months prior to the survey at the location of the survey, per location and population group



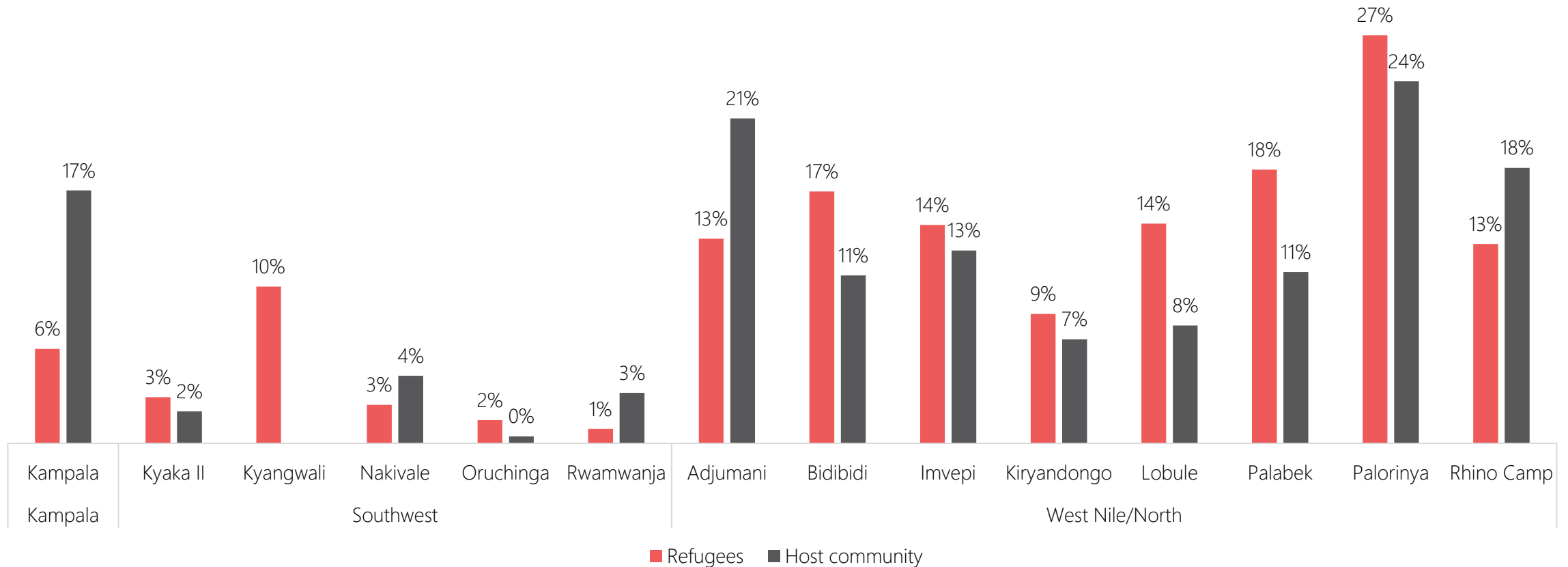
Hazards – infectious diseases in humans

% of households who reported being **affected by infectious disease outbreaks among humans** in the 12 months prior to the survey at the location of the survey, per location and population group



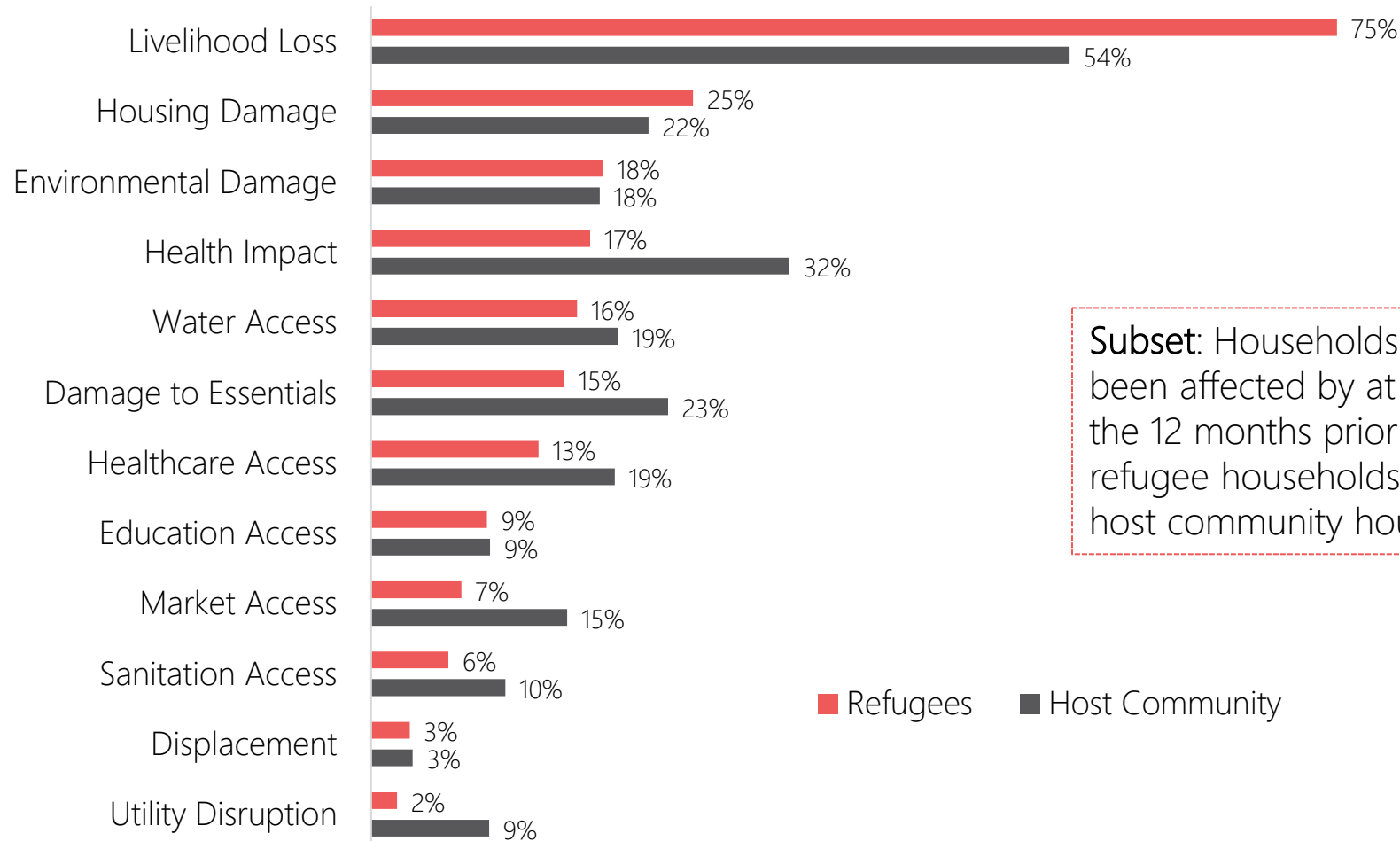
Hazards – floods

% of households who reported being **affected by floods** in the 12 months prior to the survey at the location of the survey, per location and population group



Impact of Hazards

% of households by the **impact of hazards** in the 12 months prior to data collection, among households who reported having been impacted, per population group*



Subset: Households who reported having been affected by at least one hazard in the 12 months prior to the survey; 80% of refugee households (n=4720) and 74% of host community households (n=4612).

■ Refugees ■ Host Community

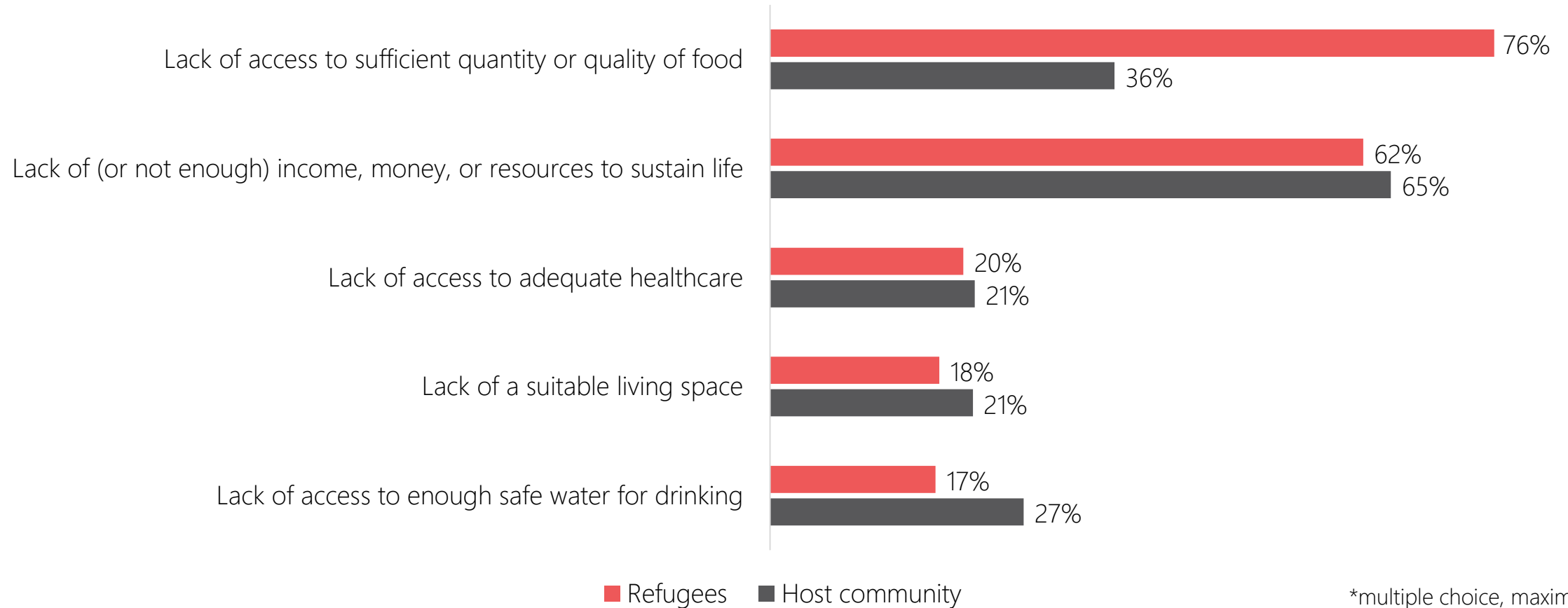
*multiple choice

A light gray world map is centered on the page, overlaid with a faint, light gray geometric pattern of interconnected lines forming a network of triangles and polygons. The map shows the outlines of continents and countries.

AAP & Preferences

Priority challenges

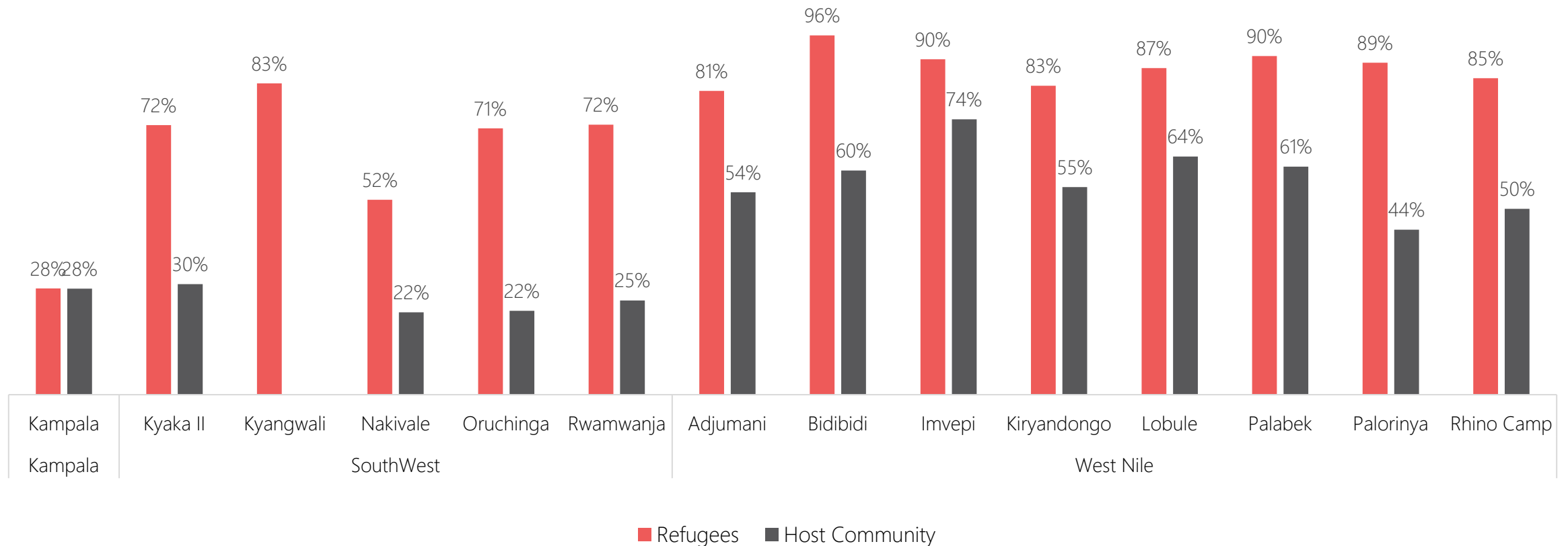
Top 5 **most commonly reported priority challenges** by households at the time of the survey, per population group*



*multiple choice, maximum of 3 challenges

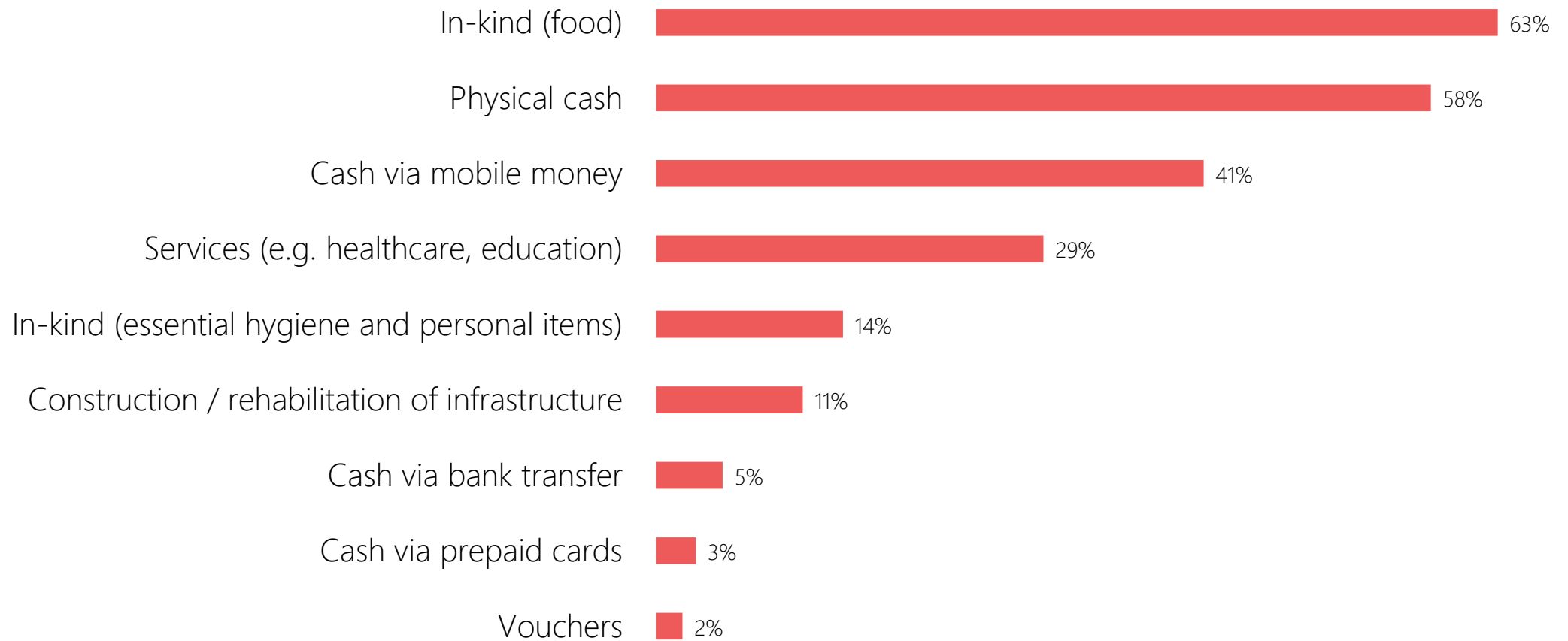
Priority challenges – food

% of households who reported **access to food as a priority challenge** at the time of the survey, per location and population group



Assistance preferences

% of **refugee** households by **preferred modality for humanitarian assistance** *

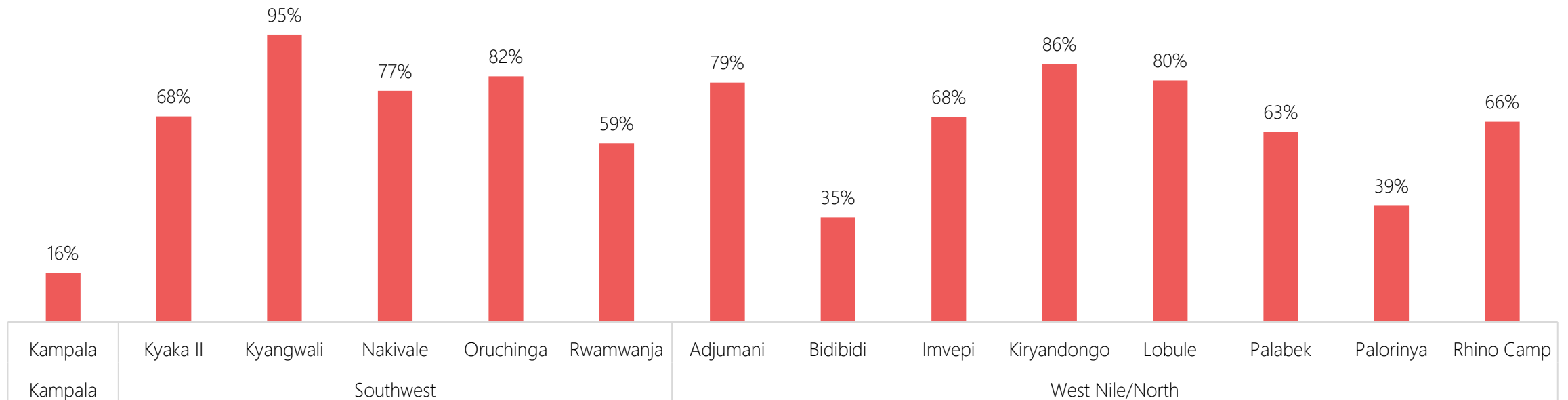


*multiple choice

Assistance

62% of refugee households reported having **received assistance** in the 12 months prior to the survey, and **83%** of those reported receiving assistance in the 30 days prior to the survey.

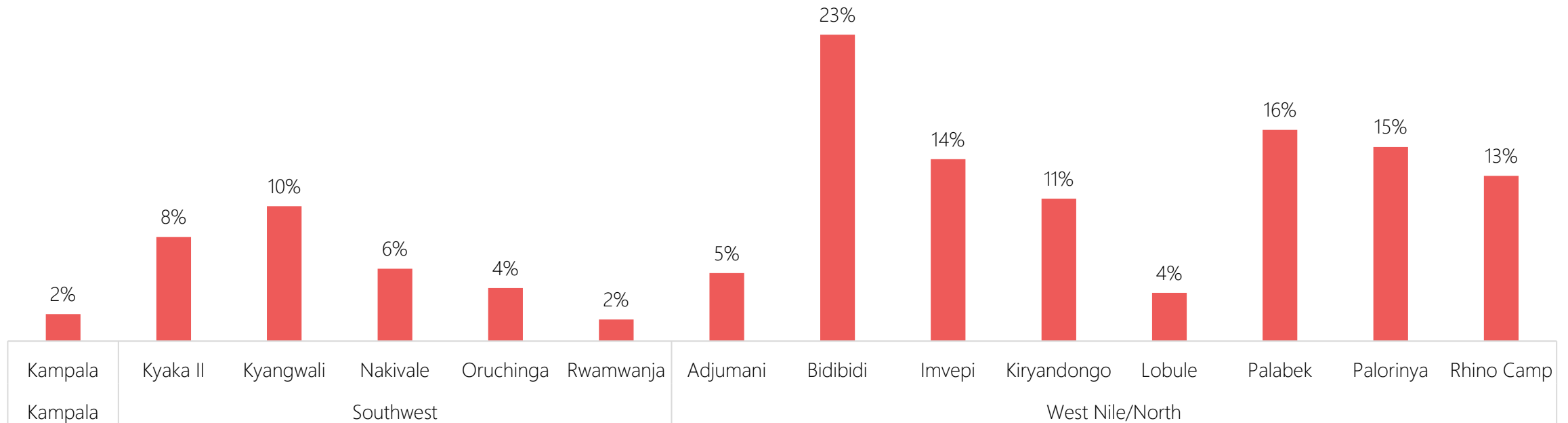
% of refugee households who reported **having received assistance in the 12 months prior to the survey**, per location



Selling of assistance

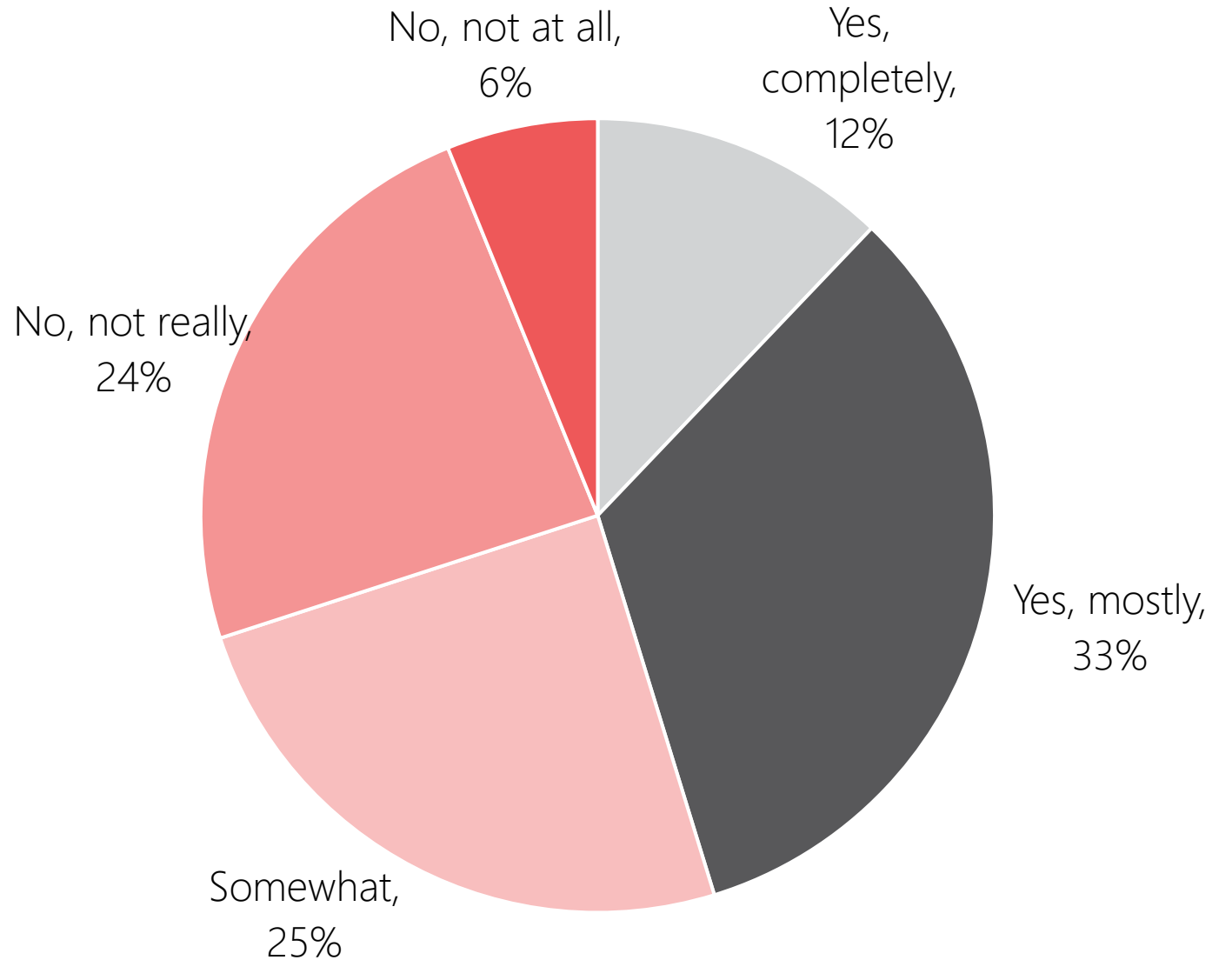
10% of **refugee** households reported having received **income from selling any items received through humanitarian assistance** in the 30 days prior to the survey, with the average household income received being UGX25,715.79.

% of **refugee** households who reported having received any **income from selling any items received through humanitarian assistance** in the 30 days prior to the survey, per location



Perception of aid

% of **refugee respondents** by the extent to which they feel that current aid provision is appropriate and relevant to their needs



Feedback mechanisms

3% of refugee households reported not being aware of any feedback channels for humanitarian assistance.

% of refugee households by which channels to provide feedback regarding humanitarian aid they were aware of*



A world map is centered in the background, rendered in a light gray color. The map is overlaid on a background of a light gray geometric pattern consisting of interconnected lines forming various sized triangles and polygons. The text 'Further Resources' is centered over the map in a large, black, sans-serif font.

Further Resources

Further 2024 MSNA Resources

This file offers a visualized view of some key indicators per sector. For the full quantitative analysis, and more information on methodology or other forms of analysis, kindly consult the resources below:

- [Quantitative Dataset and Analysis](#)
- [Qualitative Analysis](#)
- [Terms of Reference](#)
- [Data Analysis Plan](#)
- Multi-Sector Needs Index (MSNI)
 - [MSNI Bulletin on Refugees](#)
 - [MSNI Bulletin on Host Communities](#)
 - [Methodology Note](#)
- Adolescents' Experiences in Refugee Settlements and Host Communities
 - [Findings Report](#)
 - [Key Findings slide-deck](#)
 - [Qualitative analysis](#)
 - [Terms of Reference](#)
 - [Data Analysis Plan](#)

Thank you for your attention

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