

Research Terms of Reference

Needs and Intentions of New Arrivals in Kampala and Kiryandongo

UGA2407

Uganda

October 2024

Version 1

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Uganda				
Type of Emergency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Natural hazard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>specify</i>)
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)				
IMPACT Project Code	25BDR				
Overall Research Timeframe (<i>from research design to final outputs / M&E</i>)	05/08/2024 to 31/04/2025				
Research Timeframe <i>Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)</i>	1. Pilot/ training: 28/10/2024		6. Data sent for validation: 20/01/2025		
	2. Start collect data: 04/11/2024		7. Preliminary presentation: 27/01/2025		
	3. Data collected: 29/11/2024		8. Outputs sent for validation: 17/02/2025		
	4. Preliminary analysis: 13/12/2024		9. Outputs published: 10/03/2025		
	5. Data analysed: 17/01/2025		10. Final presentation: 21/02/2025		
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) <i>[Describe here the frequency of the cycle]</i>			
Humanitarian milestones <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when</i> <i>e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;</i>	Milestone		Deadline (can be tentative)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	-- / / ----		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	-- / / ----		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	-- / / ----		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy (NRC/other orgs' urban response)	-- / / ----		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	-- / / ----			

Audience Type & Dissemination <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	Audience type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		Dissemination <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sector/WG Mailing (Urban, Protection) and presentation of findings at Urban WG <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (ATWG, Urban WG) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	
Stakeholder mapping <i>Has a detailed stakeholder mapping been conducted during research design to identify all actors that could contribute to and/or benefit from the research?</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
General Objective	The main objective is to understand the needs and intentions of newly arrived refugees and asylum-seekers (since January 2023) from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan in Central and Peripheral Kampala, and among newly arrived Sudanese refugees in Kiryandongo. It aims to provide key insights to humanitarian and development actors working in Kampala and Kiryandongo, as well as the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), donor agencies, and other stakeholders involved in the refugee response.			
Specific Objective(s)	The specific objectives of this assessment are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the needs and intentions (movement dynamics and intentions, push-pull factors to Kampala, priority needs, access to basic services, livelihoods, education, people with disability and mental health and psychosocial support) of newly arrived Congolese, Ethiopians, Eritreans, Somali and Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in Greater Kampala. 2. Understand the needs and intentions (movement dynamics and intentions, priority needs, access to basic services including WASH, livelihoods, education, social cohesion, people with disability and mental health and psychosocial support) of newly arrived Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in Kiryandongo. 3. Provide comprehensive information on the needs and intentions of the newly arrived refugee populations in Greater Kampala and Kiryandongo to stakeholders (INGOs, NGOs, RLOs) involved in the refugee response. 4. Analyze variations in needs and intentions of refugees and asylum seekers in Greater Kampala by country of origin. 5. Gain in-depth insights into the protection and legal needs of refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Somalia in Greater Kampala and or Sudanese in Kiryandongo. 			

Research Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the priority needs of the newly arrived refugees and asylum-seekers in Greater Kampala in terms of access to livelihoods, shelter, education, healthcare, financial services, disability and mental health and psychosocial support. How to these needs vary within the refugee population in Greater Kampala? 2. What are the push and pull factors to and from Kampala for the newly arrived refugee population and their movement intentions? 3. What are the movement intentions for newly arrived Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers in Kiryandongo? 4. What are the priority needs of the newly arrived refugees and asylum-seekers in Kiryandongo in terms of access to livelihoods, shelter, education, healthcare, disability, mental health and psychosocial support protection, water and sanitation, and social cohesion? 5. What are the barriers to access to basic services (livelihoods, shelter, education, healthcare, financial services, water and sanitation¹) in Greater Kampala and in Kiryandongo among newly arrived Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers? 6. What are the protection and legal protection concerns and needs faced by the newly arrived refugees and asylum seekers in Greater Kampala and Kiryandongo? 7. What are the key differences and similarities in the needs and intentions of newly arrived refugees and asylum-seekers in Greater Kampala, per country of origin?
Geographic Coverage	Greater Kampala (Central Kampala: Kawempe, Nakawa, Rubaga, Central and Makindye, and peripheral Kampala: Entebbe, Wakiso, Bombo and Mukono) and Kiryandongo refugee settlement .
Secondary data sources	<p>Government of Uganda & UNHCR. 2022. Inter-Agency Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) 2022-2025.</p> <p>Government of Uganda & UNHCR. 2024. Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan: Detailed planning (2024-2025)</p> <p>NRC. 2024. Legal Protection Needs of Refugees Self-Settled in Secondary Cities in Uganda.</p> <p>REACH. 2024. IMPACT-REACH Uganda: Area Based Assessment (ABA) in Mbarara, Uganda.</p> <p>REACH. 2024. IMPACT-REACH Uganda: Area Based Assessment (ABA) in Adjumani, Uganda.</p> <p>REACH. 2024. Multi sectoral needs assessment (MSNA): Kampala. (not published).</p> <p>REACH. 2024. Multi sectoral needs assessment (MSNA): Kiryandongo. (not published).</p> <p>NRC. 2024. Towards inclusive protection: understanding refugee experiences and gender dynamics in Uganda.</p> <p>Save the Children. 2024. The Living Ain't Easy. Urban Refugees in Kampala.</p>






¹ For this assessment, the Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation (WASH) sector is only covered in the Kiryandongo settlement and not in the Greater Kampala area.

	Center for Global Development. 2024. How Donors Can Better Support Urban Refugees in Kampala and Nairobi .			
	Okello, O. 2022. Self-Settled Urban Refugees in Kampala and Labor Market Dynamics .			
	Tshimba, D. 2022. Asylum in urban spaces: The case of refugees in cities in Uganda .			
Population(s) <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in settlements	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in urban areas
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]
Stratification <i>Select type(s) and enter number of strata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: 6 Greater Kampala (5 divisions in Central Kampala + Entebbe, Bombo, Mukono, Wakiso) Kiryandongo Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <u>Note:</u> The max population size is used. ²	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group #: 5 Sudan Congo Eritrea Ethiopia Somalia Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <u>Note:</u> The max population size is used.
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: __ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Data collection tool(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)
	Sampling method		Data collection method	
Structured data collection tool # 1 <i>Household interview with refugee (DRC, Somalia, Eritrean, Somalia, Sudan) in Kampala</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Purposive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #):_____
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probability / Simple random	<input type="checkbox"/>	Group discussion (Target #):_____
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probability / Stratified simple random	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Household interview (Target #): 780
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probability / Cluster sampling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual interview (Target #):_____
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probability / Stratified cluster sampling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Direct observations (Target #):_____
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Respondent-driven Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] (Target #):_____
Structured data collection tool # 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Purposive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #):_____
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Probability / Simple random	<input type="checkbox"/>	Group discussion (Target #):_____

² For non-probability sampling, results are not weighted.

<i>Household interviews with refugees (Sudan) in Kiryandongo</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	X Household interview (Target #): 420 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 <i>Key Informant Interviews in Kampala, Entebbe, Mukono, Wakiso, Bombo</i>	X Purposive X Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	X Key informant interview (Target #): 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 <i>Key Informant Interviews in Kiryandongo</i>	X Purposive X Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	X Key informant interview (Target #): 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____
Target level of precision if probability sampling	For structured data collection tool # 1:³ 90 % level of confidence	For structured data collection tool # 1: 10 +/- % margin of error
	A 10% buffer is applied to data collection tool #1 to ensure that the assessment reaches the survey target, even if some surveys need to be deleted during the cleaning process. Additionally a design effect is applied for data collection tool #1. Since RDS involves a network-based recruitment, respondents are not completely independent of one another, which can increase the variance of the estimates. To account for this, we apply a design effect of 2 (multiplying the initial sample by 2). The design effect adjusts the sample size to reflect this increase variability.	
	For structured data collection tool # 2: 95 % level of confidence	For structured data collection tool # 2: 5 +/- % margin of error
	A 10% buffer is applied to data collection tool #2 to ensure that the assessment reaches the survey target, even if some surveys need to be deleted during the cleaning process.	
Disaggregation by gender and age <i>Are you planning to conduct sex/age disaggregated analysis?</i>	Gender	Age
	X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Data management platform(s)	X IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR

³ A design effect is applied for data collection tool #1. Since RDS involves a network-based recruitment, respondents are not completely independent of one another, which can increase the variance of the estimates. To account for this, we apply a design effect of 2 (multiplying the initial sample by 2). The design effect adjusts the sample size to reflect this increase variability.

	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
Expected output type(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Report #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: __
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Factsheet #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Map #: __ coverage maps __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: __				
Access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility Specify which logos should be on outputs	REACH					
						
	Donor: ECHO (European Union)					
	 Funded by the European Union 					
	Coordination Framework: HINGO					
	Partners:					
	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Jesuit Refugee Services and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Norwegian MFA)					
	 					
Overview annexes	Annex 1: Sampling Method for Kampala Quantitative Data Collection					
	Annex 2: Weighting the Network with Social Network Analysis (SNA)					
	Annex 3: Terms of Reference for the RLO meeting/workshop					

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

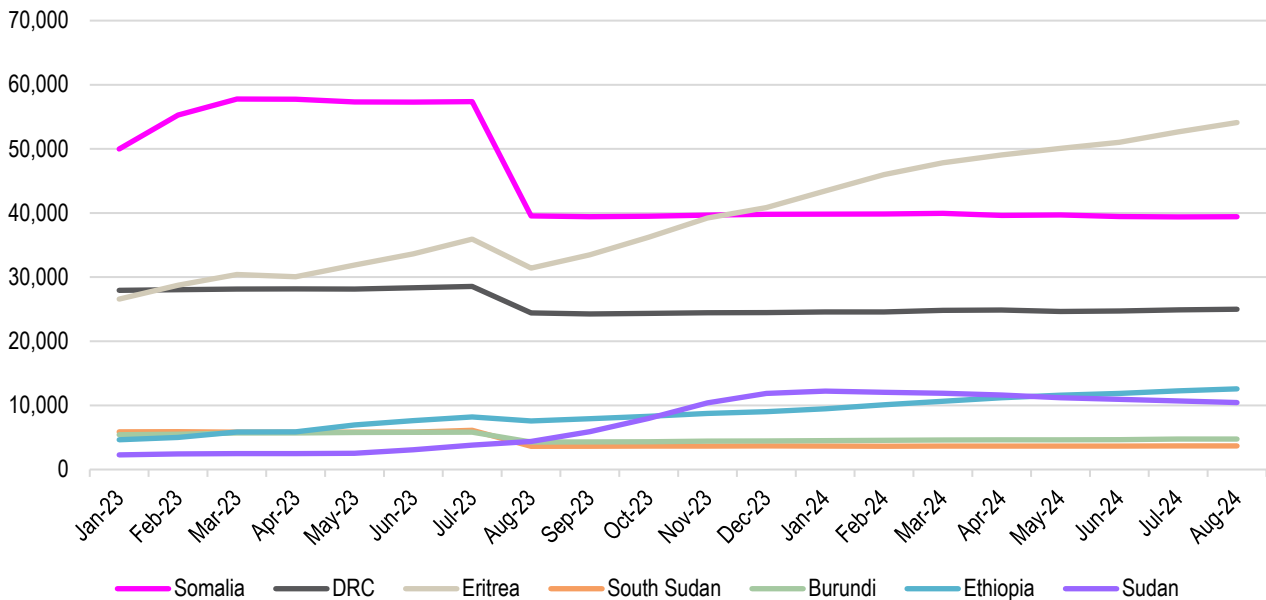
Since January 2023, Uganda has experienced a substantial influx of refugees, particularly from Sudan. In 2023, Uganda received a total of 98,232 new arrivals, 49.3% of whom were received in Kampala.⁴ The ongoing conflict in Sudan led to 12,900 new arrivals from the country in 2023, with 86% arriving in Kampala alone. Since the beginning of 2024, 129,857 individuals have been registered in Uganda, and 30% are Sudanese. The average number of Sudanese refugees registered since the onset of the conflict in April 2023 has been 5,500 per month, with a sharp rise in the last three months from August 2024.⁵ Kampala as a location itself (relative to the 13 refugee settlements) hosts the third largest and most diverse population of refugees in Uganda, with 153,079 refugees and asylum seekers as of August 2024. These individuals come from various countries, including Eritrea (35%), Somalia (26%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (16%), Ethiopia (8%), and Sudan

⁴ UNHCR. 2023. [Annual Results Report 2023: Uganda](#).

⁵ UNHCR. 2024. [Overview of Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Uganda as of 31 August 2024](#).

(7%).⁶ As shown in [Figure 1](#), Kampala experienced a sharp increase in Eritrean (+104%), Sudanese (+357%), and Ethiopian (+171%) refugees and asylum seekers since January. Although the active populations of Somali (-21%) and Congolese (-21%) refugees decreased, they remain the second and third largest groups in terms of absolute population in Kampala. This fluctuation in numbers may also be influenced by the Government of Uganda's decisions on when and for whom registration is open in Kampala. According to actors operating in Kampala, this can result in several thousand refugee and asylum-seeker households remaining unregistered as they wait for the registration process to resume.

Figure 1 Active refugee and asylum seeker population in Kampala (January 2023 – August 2024)⁷



Past research in Kampala and other urban centers has shown it is often assumed that urban-based refugees are more self-reliant, and therefore do not require as much support.^{8,9} However, evidence shows that urban refugees face significant barriers in access essential services, such as access to healthcare, education and business or general livelihoods support. These barriers are often linked to the lack of proper identification.^{10,11,12} In Kampala, urban refugees also encounter substantial challenges in securing housing. The high costs of housing, coupled with inadequate documentation, opportunism among landlords, and discrimination, contribute to these difficulties. The high cost of housing has been reported as a major financial burden for urban refugees in the city, which is anecdotally also a reason for movement towards peripheral Kampala.^{13,14}

Additionally, from December 2023, the Government of Uganda closed registration of Sudanese refugees in Kampala, and redirected newly arrived Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers to Kiryandongo refugee settlement, located in the western region of Uganda.¹⁵ This coincides with the decrease of active Sudanese refugee and asylum seekers in Kampala from December 2024 onward (Figure 1). Since November 2023, Kiryandongo saw an unprecedented influx of 41,031 Sudanese

⁶ UNHCR. 2024. [Overview of Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Uganda as of 31 August 2024](#).

⁷ UNHCR. 2023-2024 Settlements overview and active refugee and asylum seeker dashboards from January 2023 to July 2024. Data compiled by IMPACT-REACH.

⁸ Kotut, J; Vos, A & Tang, H. 2024. [How Donors can Better Support Urban Refugees in Kampala and Nairobi](#).

⁹ Tshimba, D & Research and Evidence Facility. 2022. [Asylum in urban spaces: the case refugees in cities in Uganda](#).

¹⁰ Kotut, J; Vos, A & Tang, H. 2024. [How Donors can Better Support Urban Refugees in Kampala and Nairobi](#).

¹¹ Okello, O. 2022. [Self-Settled Urban Refugees in Kampala and Labor Market Dynamics](#).

¹² Tshimba, D & Research and Evidence Facility. 2022. [Asylum in urban spaces: the case refugees in cities in Uganda](#)

¹³ Kotut, J; Vos, A & Tang, H. 2024. [How Donors can Better Support Urban Refugees in Kampala and Nairobi](#).

¹⁴ Tshimba, D & Research and Evidence Facility. 2022. [Asylum in urban spaces: the case refugees in cities in Uganda](#)

¹⁵ IFRC, Uganda Red Cross. 2024. [Uganda: Population Movement – 06 -2024 – Sudanese Refugee Influx in Uganda](#).

new arrivals, marking a substantial increase of 19,539%.¹⁶ Several reports highlight the concerning reception conditions in Kiryandongo for Sudanese refugees, pointing to strained infrastructure that poses significant health and safety risks, particularly for vulnerable individuals such as women and girls fleeing conflict.^{17,18} Humanitarian actors operating in Kiryandongo have relayed concerns that the current overcrowding, poor housing conditions, inadequate WASH infrastructure, and minimal healthcare services could lead to major outbreaks of communicable diseases, including cholera, typhoid, measles, and others.^{19,20} This assessment's scoping-phase conversations with actors such as LWF confirm these concerns.

The 2024 Mutil Sectoral Needs Assessment in Uganda, covering all settlements and Kampala, primarily focuses on four divisions within Kampala with high concentrations of refugees, leaving urban areas outside Kampala largely unexplored. Additionally, the MSNA does not delve deeply into the specific needs and vulnerabilities of refugees from particular nationalities, such as Sudanese in Kiryandongo. Additionally, it does not cover other themes like registration processes and the factors driving refugee households to settle in Kampala, including those from Kiryandongo. These are critical areas flagged by major actors in the response, such as NRC and JRS, which this assessment seeks to address.

In response to this, the current assessment aims to address the information gap on needs and vulnerabilities of refugee households (HHs) from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia, in urban areas in Greater Kampala (5 divisions of Central Kampala and Entebbe, Mukono, Wakiso and Bombo in Peripheral Kampala) and empower implementing organizations to cater to their needs. This assessment is driven by the strong interest expressed by urban actors operating in Greater Kampala, including members of the HINGO Forum. These stakeholders have highlighted the need for more detailed and focused information to help them better understand and address the needs of refugee households in urban areas, especially given the increasing urban population in Kampala. Additionally, Uganda has been included in the [Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan \(RRRP\)](#) alongside six other countries responding to the Sudan refugee crisis. In Uganda, UNHCR is preparing its 2025 Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP), which will be updated to include the Sudanese refugee response. As of September 2024, UNHCR is seeking expressions of interest for the Sudan-specific response in 2025.

By addressing the current knowledge gap, this assessment seeks to provide critical insights to inform more effective interventions, programming, and service delivery for newly arrived and in-situ refugees and asylum seekers in Kampala, as well as Sudanese refugees in Kiryandongo.

2.2 Intended impact

The population of interest for this assessment encompasses urban refugees (registered and unregistered) coming from the DRC, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan, residing in the Greater Kampala and the Sudanese refugee community in Kiryandongo. In Kampala, key actors such as UNHCR, OPM, KCCA, Refugee Led Organisations (RLOs), international NGOs (INGOs), and local NGOs are actively involved in addressing the needs of these urban refugees. Through scoping meetings with various actors, these actors have identified the necessity for a specific assessment to better understand and respond to the diverse challenges faced by the refugee and asylum-seeker population, especially those newly arrived. Similarly, in Kiryandongo, key actors such as UNHCR, LWF, and NRC have highlighted gaps in information and evidence to support and inform programming.

The intended impact of this assessment is to (i) empower these stakeholders, both within Greater Kampala and in other urban areas, enabling them to enhance their support and interventions effectively, and (ii) contributing, indirectly to improving the daily lives of the newly arrived refugees in Greater Kampala and Kiryandongo . By providing detailed information on their

¹⁶ UNHCR. 2023-2024 Settlements overview and active refugee and asylum seeker dashboards from January 2023 to July 2024. Data compiled by IMPACT-REACH.

¹⁷ IRC. 2024. [Press release: Funding cuts could increase health and protection risks in Ugandan refugee settlements as more Sudanese refugees arrive, warns IRC](#).

¹⁸ IFRC, Uganda Red Cross. 2024. [Uganda: Population Movement – 06 -2024 – Sudanese Refugee Influx in Uganda](#).

¹⁹ IRC. 2024. [Press release: Funding cuts could increase health and protection risks in Ugandan refugee settlements as more Sudanese refugees arrive, warns IRC](#)

²⁰ IFRC, Uganda Red Cross. 2024. [Uganda: Population Movement – 06 -2024 – Sudanese Refugee Influx in Uganda](#)

specific needs and vulnerabilities of the population of interest in both Greater Kampala and Kiryandongo, the assessment aims to equip actors with the necessary insights to respond more effectively to their needs and vulnerabilities and facilitate better coordination.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

This assessment will use a **mixed-method approach**, in collaboration with the **Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)** and **Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)**. See [Annex 2](#) for further details on IMPACT-REACH and NRC's collaboration for this assessment, and [Annex 3](#) for JRS. The primary data will be comprised of quantitative and qualitative data collection in person. The quantitative data aspect will comprise of **780 refugee household** surveys in Greater Kampala, and **420 Sudanese refugee** household surveys in Kiryandongo, for a total of **1170 surveys** across Greater Kampala and Kiryandongo. The qualitative data aspect will comprise of 15 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in Greater Kampala and 5 in Kiryandongo, for a total of **20 KIIs**. IMPACT-REACH will lead on the training of enumerators, **including NRC and JRS enumerators**.

In Kampala (five divisions), IMPACT-REACH will mobilise two field officers and 16 enumerators over 15 working days in November 2024 for data collection. JRS will support data collection in Kampala by leading on the surveys with newly arrived refugee and asylum-seekers from the DRC in Central Kampala, with 1 field officer and 4 enumerators over 15 days. Entebbe, Mukono, Wakiso and Bombo will be covered by NRC with 2 field officers and 9 enumerators over 15 days. NRC will also cover surveys with newly arrived Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers in Greater Kampala. Refer to the table in [Annex 1: Sampling method for Kampala quantitative Data Collection](#) for a complete breakdown on the number of survey per nationality, location and partner.

In Kiryandongo, IMPACT-REACH will mobilize two field officers and 25 enumerators (with support from LWF) over 7 days of quantitative data collection. The data will be collected using a Kobo-based tool administered by IMPACT-REACH, accessed by enumerators through tablets and/or phones provided by whichever organization is responsible for the area/sample. Overall coordination, quality, and quantity tracking of the entire data collection is led by IMPACT-REACH.

The assessment is designed and will be conducted in a consultative and participatory manner. The research design phase will include consultations with various actors—such as RLOs, local NGOs, and INGOs—on the design and selection of thematic areas for the tool. This will be done to ensure the assessment's relevance for actors operating in Greater Kampala and Kiryandongo, and to avoid duplicating any existing assessments. Given that the assessment employs Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS), which relies on refugee household networks rather than random sampling, a workshop will be organized with RLOs and Refugee Community Leaders (RCLs) in Greater Kampala, in collaboration with NRC and JRS. The RLOs will assist in identifying seed households from the study's key subgroups. Furthermore, RLOs and RCLs will help raise awareness within their communities in local languages, reaching out to unregistered refugees and acceptance of the local communities to carry-out this assessment. For a detailed methodology on RDS, consult section [3.4](#) on primary data collection.

This assessment will have key steps:

1. **Secondary data review:** in-depth secondary data review to gather all available information on the assessed area and its population, such as population figures, and datasets or reports on socio-economic dynamics and basic service access.
2. **Workshop with RLOs & refugee community leaders:** RLOs which operate in Kampala and work with refugee households from DRC, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan and Somalia will be invited to a workshop with IMPACT-REACH and NRC and JRS. RCLs will also be invited to this workshop. The purpose of this workshop will be to: (i) provide RLOs and RCLs with a clear understanding of the assessment's goals; (ii) confirm their participation and involvement; (iii) build a chain of trust between RLOs/RCLs and the initial seed households, and (iv) ensure the assessment is accepted by the RCLs at community level. During the workshop, RLOs will help identify seed

households from the subgroups of interest for the study. Additionally, the RLOs will be asked to spread awareness about the assessment within their communities and reaching out to unregistered refugees.

3. **Quantitative survey of the refugee households in Greater Kampala:** 780 refugee household will be surveyed regarding the needs and vulnerabilities, push and pull factors, registration, protection, livelihoods and social cohesion of new arrivals in Greater Kampala. This will be led by IMPACT-REACH in Kampala's five division, in partnership with JRS, and by NRC in Entebbe, Mukono, Wakiso and Bombo.
4. **Quantitative survey of the Sudanese refugee households in Kiryandongo:** a representative sample of 420 Sudanese refugee household will be surveyed regarding the needs and vulnerabilities, push and pull factors, registration, protection, livelihoods and social cohesion of new arrivals in Kiryandongo. Households will be identified on the basis of geosampling (simple random) within areas identified to host concentrations of Sudanese households, with support from UNHCR. This will be led by IMPACT-REACH.
5. **Key information interview (KIIs):** KIIs will be conducted with 3 representatives from each refugee group (DRC, Ethiopian, Eritrean, Sudanese and Somali) in Greater Kampala, and with 3 representatives of Sudanese or host communities, as well as Refugee Welfare Counsels, settled in Kiryandongo concerning the needs and vulnerabilities, push and pull factors, registration, protection, livelihoods and social cohesion of new arrivals in Greater Kampala and Kiryandongo. NRC and JRS will conduct the KIIs in the locations it commits to cover for the RDS collection.

This assessment has a few key definitions:

- **Refugee** is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so.²¹ For the purpose of this assignment, a refugee is not strictly defined as someone who fled their country due to war, violence, or persecution, but may also include individuals displaced by financial instability compounded by these factors.
- **Urban refugee**, for the purpose of this assignment, is someone defined as a refugee who has their primary residence in a city and who is part of a refugee household where some of the household member spend the majority of their time in the city.
- **Registered refugee**, is an individual who has been formally recognized as a refugee by, in the context of this assessment, the Government of Uganda or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) through a registration process. This registration process grants registered refugees legal protection and access to services, such as food, healthcare, education, and the right to work, move freely in the country and access land for cultivation. Registered refugees are issued identification documents that allow them access to these rights and services under the Refugee Act 2006 and the Refugee Regulation of 2010.
- **Unregistered refugee**, is someone defined as a refugee who has not yet completed the formal process of registration. As a result, they may lack access to official refugee protection, assistance, and services provided by the government or humanitarian organizations.
- **Asylum-seeker**, is someone who intends to seek or is awaiting a decision on their request for international protection. In some countries, it is used as a legal term for a person who has applied for refugee status and has not yet received a final decision on their claim.²²
- **New arrival/newly arrived**, for the purpose of this assignment, is someone defined as a refugee who arrived in Uganda during or after January 2023. This includes **registered refugees**, **unregistered refugees** and **asylum-seekers**.

²¹ UNHCR. 2024. [What is a refugee?](#)

²² UNHCR. 2024. [Who we protect: asylum-seekers.](#)

- **Greater Kampala**, for this assessment, is defined as Central Kampala (Kampala's five divisions of Kawempe, Nakawa, Makindye, Rubaga, Central), including peripheral Kampala (urban centers of Bombo, Mukono, Wakiso and Entebbe).
- **Settlement**, in the Ugandan context, an area assigned for refugee settlement by the Government of Uganda. The settlements are managed by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) of Uganda, with the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

3.2 Population of interest

Geographical area: the assessment will be conducted in Greater Kampala (Central Kampala: Kawempe, Nakawa, Rubaga, Central and Makindye), and peripheral Kampala: Entebbe, Wakiso, Bombo and Mukono. The assessment will also have a component that is conducted in Kiryandongo refugee settlement, focusing strictly on Sudanese newly arrived refugees and asylum seekers.

Population assessed: the population assessed are the following:

- **Newly arrived** (households who have been in Uganda since January 2023) refugee and asylum-seeking households living in Greater Kampala. The assessment will focus on refugees and asylum-seekers with the following country of origin: Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia and Ethiopia. The exact population of new arrivals, including unregistered households is not reliably known. Using the largest possible sample applicable for a confidence interval of 90%, a margin error of 10%, a design effect of 2 and a buffer of 10%, 150 head of refugee and asylum seekers households will be interviewed, **for a total of 780 head of household interviews**.
- **Newly arrived** Sudanese refugee households in Kiryandongo refugee settlement. The assessment will focus on areas in Kiryandongo settlement, identified by UNHCR mapping as areas with a high concentration of Sudanese households. As of July 2024, 35,979 Sudanese refugees were registered in Kiryandongo, 99% of those are newly registered since January 2023. From this total newly registered figure, using a confidence interval of 95% and a margin error of 5%, including a 10% buffer, **420 Sudanese head of households will be interviewed**.

Unit of measurement: for the quantitative survey with refugees in Kampala and surrounding urban areas, and Kiryandongo, the unit of measurement is the household.

3.3 Secondary data review

Secondary source	Purpose of source
UNICEF. 2024. UNICEF Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report No. 3: January to June 2024 .	Contextual understanding
UNHCR. 2024. Uganda : Refugee Response Portal .	
UNHCR. 2024. Uganda - Refugee Statistics August 2024 - Settlement & Urban Profiles .	
REACH. 2024. Multi sectoral needs assessment (MSNA) (not published).	
REACH. 2020. Uganda: Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment .	
UNHCR. 2022. Inter-Agency Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) 2022-2025 .	
Government of Uganda & UNHCR. 2024. Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan: Detailed planning (2024-2025)	

<p>NRC. 2024. Legal Protection Needs of Refugees Self-Settled in Secondary Cities in Uganda.</p> <p>REACH. 2024. IMPACT-REACH Uganda: Area Based Assessment (ABA) in Mbarara, Uganda.</p> <p>REACH. 2024. IMPACT-REACH Uganda: Area Based Assessment (ABA) in Adjumani, Uganda.</p> <p>REACH. 2024. Multi sectoral needs assessment (MSNA): Kampala. (not published).</p> <p>REACH. 2024. Multi sectoral needs assessment (MSNA): Kiryandongo. (not published).</p> <p>NRC. 2024. Towards inclusive protection: understanding refugee experiences and gender dynamics in Uganda.</p> <p>IFRC, Uganda Red Cross. 2024. Uganda: Population Movement - 06-2024 - Sudanese Refugee Influx in Uganda (2024-06-25)</p> <p>Sudan Tribute. 2024. Dire conditions plague Sudanese refugees in Uganda's Kiryandongo camp.</p> <p>Save the Children. 2024. The Living Ain't Easy. Urban Refugees in Kampala.</p> <p>Center for Global Development. 2024. How Donors Can Better Support Urban Refugees in Kampala and Nairobi.</p> <p>Okello, O. 2022. Self-Settled Urban Refugees in Kampala and Labor Market Dynamics.</p> <p>Tshimba, D. 2022. Asylum in urban spaces: The case of refugees in cities in Uganda.</p> <p>IRC. 2024. Funding cuts could increase health and protection risk in Uganda refugee settlements as more Sudanese refugees arrive.</p> <p>LWF. 2024. Emergency response in Kiryandongo refugee settlement.</p>	<p>Assessment specific contextual understanding, identification of information gap and triangulation</p>
<p>World Health Organization. Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean. 2023. Introduction to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection surveillance: module 4: introduction to respondent-driven sampling.</p> <p>Hipp, L., Kohler, U. & Leumann, S. 2019. How to implement Respondent-Driven Sampling in Practice: Insights from Surveying 24-Hour Migrant Home Care Workers.</p> <p>Cornell. Respondent Driven Sampling.</p>	<p>Definition and methodology for Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS)</p>

<p>Gile, Krista & Mark Handcock. 2008. "Respondent Driven Sampling: An Assessment of Current Methodology"; American Sociological Association, p.285-327</p> <p>Goodman, Lea A. 2011. "Comment on Respondent-Driven Sampling and Snowball Sampling in Hard-to-reach Populations and Snowball Sampling not in Hard-to-reach Populations"; Sociological Methodology Vol.41 No.1, p.355-366</p>	
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3.4 Primary Data Collection

This assessment will consist of four types of data collection:

1. Quantitative survey with refugee households in Greater Kampala:

Methodology: Structured refugee (registered and unregistered) household surveys will be conducted through face-to-face interviews based on the waves and location of referrals, according to the Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS) methodology. RDS has been developed to survey populations that are difficult to reach because they are small, hidden, or mobile, such as unregistered refugees, a target sub-group of this assessment. IMPACT-REACH will oversee the data collection in Kampala, in collaboration with JRS (specifically with Congolese newly arrived refugees and asylum seekers). NRC will oversee the data collection in Entebbe, Mukono, Wakiso and Bombo.

Sampling (PLAN A): For the refugee household surveys, RDS will be employed. One thing to note about RDS is that this methodology is driven by the **design effect** and assumption about the recruitment process, rather than by direct adjustments for the population size. In other words, RDS accounts for how people recruit one another in the population, rather than relying on the size of the population itself.

To determine the appropriate sample sizes for our study using RDS, we adhered to a rigorous process that ensures both statistical validity and practical relevance for the populations we are studying. Due to budget and time constraints, as well as the desire to create representative findings per nationality, the objective is to achieve a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin error, while accounting for the design effects specific to RDS. The initial sample size was calculated using the standard formula for sample size determination:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 \times p \times (1 - p)}{E^2}$$

Where n is the required sample size; Z is the Z-value corresponding to the desired confidence level (for 90% confidence interval, $Z \cong 1.645$), p is the estimated proportion for the population that has the attribute of interest. Since we do not have a specific estimate for p we use 0.5, which maximizes the sample size and ensure the broadest applicability. E is the margin error, set at 10% (or 0.10). Since RDS involved a network-based recruitment, it typically results in clustering effects with the sample, where respondents are not fully independent of each other. To adjust for this, we applied a design effect, commonly set at 2 in RDS studies.²³ The design effect accounts for the increased variability due to the non-random nature of respondent selection in RDS. The adjusted sample size is calculated as:

$$n_{design} = n \times \text{Design Effect}$$

By applying this methodology, the table below outlines the target sample size before design effect, after design effect, and with a 10% buffer. However, RDS requires an early decision about the decision on the number of seed households as well

²³ Hipp, L., Kohler, U. & Leumann, S. 2019. How to implement Respondent-Driven Sampling in Practice: Insights from Surveying 24-Hour Migrant Home Care Workers.

as the number of 'coupons' for each referral (refer to Annex 1 for more details on this calculation). Therefore, the final number of surveys to be completed in Kampala is **780**.

Table 3 Target sample size for DRC, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia

Country of Origin	Targeted sample size for HH surveys <u>before</u> design effect of 2	Targeted sample size for HH surveys <u>after</u> design effect of 2	Target sample size for HH surveys with 10% buffer	Target sample size for HH surveys after seeds and 'coupons'
Democratic Republic of the Congo	68	135	150	155
Sudan	68	135	150	155
Ethiopia	68	135	150	155
Eritrea	68	135	150	155
Somalia	68	135	150	155
Total	340	675	750	780

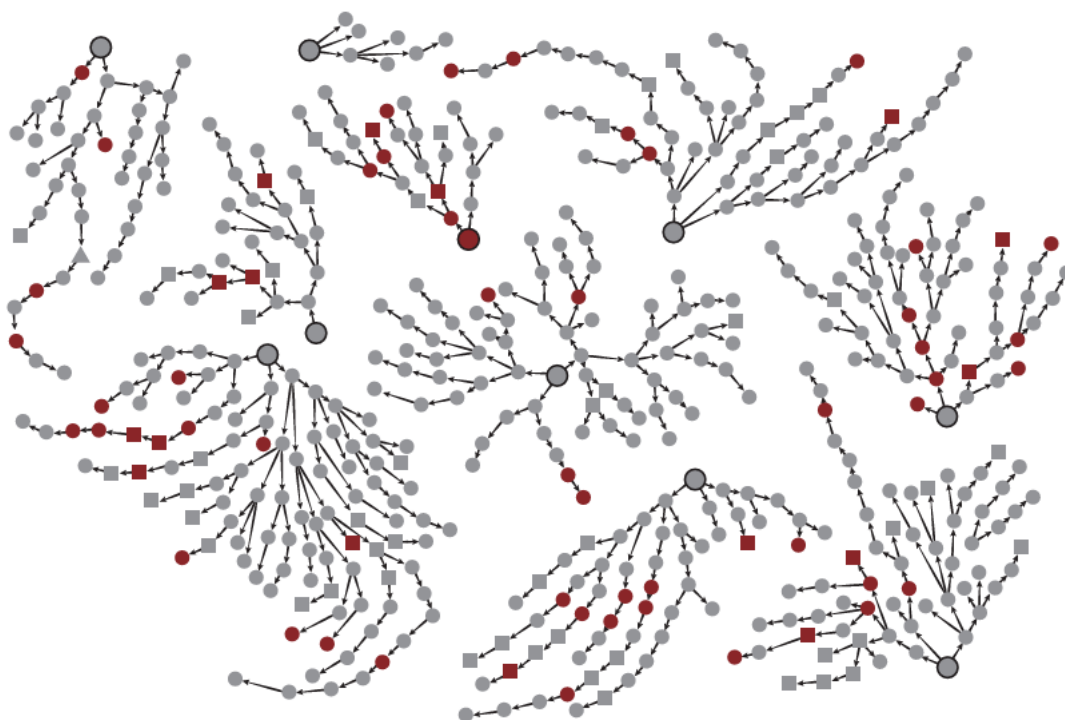
In RDS, the study begins with a small, strategically selected group of individuals from the target population, known as **seeds** (i.e., **seed households** for this assessment). These seeds households are chosen based on their connection within their community (i.e. high degree of connection) and their likelihood of recruiting others, and will be chosen to ensure diversity of demographics, social groups and locations to ensure that the recruitment process covers various subgroups within the population. For each nationality, the assessment will begin with at least one unregistered seed household and one single female-headed household. Additionally, for Sudanese households, the assessment will include those registered in Kiryandongo but residing in Kampala. For Eritrean households, it will also include on those displaced from Sudan. The goal is to maximize the network reach and avoid recruitment biases toward any specific group. In short, RDS is an advanced form of **snowballing**.

Once the seed are selected, each will be asked to refer/recruit (provide phone numbers) three others from their network.²⁴ These recruited individuals, known as the first wave, participate in the study and are asked to refer/recruit three individuals (households in this context of this assessment). They will be asked to recruit households based on specific characteristics (unregistered refugee, female headed HHs, registered refugees). This process continues in waves, with each new wave consisting of participants recruited by the previous one. Over time, the recruitment reaches deeper into the social networks of the target population, allowing the sample to grow and become more representative. The chain of recruitment process in RDS helps access hidden population by leveraging peer relationships. [Figure 2](#) illustrate the recruitment chain starting from seed participants and expanding into specific networks.

Figure 2 Example of recruitment chain from a survey conducted among men who have sex with men in Zanzibar, Tanzania, 2007.²⁵

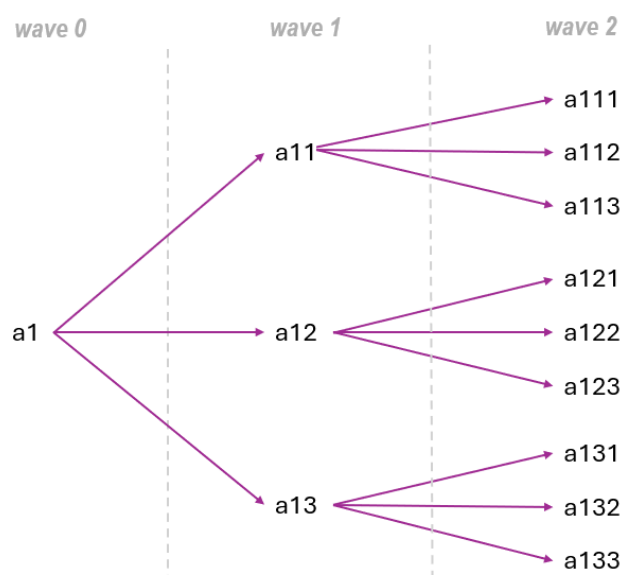
²⁴ We are asking for three recruitments based on the assumption that only 2/3 of these recruitments will be successful. See Hipp, L., Kholer U. & Leumann, S. (2019). How to Implement Respondent-Driven Sampling in Practice: Insights from Surveying 24-Hour Migrant Home Care Workers. Survey Methods: Insights from the Field. [How to Implement Respondent-Driven Sampling in Practice: Insights from Surveying 24-Hour Migrant Home Care Workers | Survey Methods: Insights from the Field \(SMIF\) \(surveyinsights.org\)](#).

²⁵ World Health Organization. Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean. 2023. [Introduction to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection surveillance: module 4: introduction to respondent-driven sampling.](#)



Each participant will be provided with a small number of coupons (often 3 to 5) to pass on to peers within their network. This restricts the number of recruits each participant can bring, which helps limit biases that might arise if certain individuals were able to recruit many participants from a small, homogenous social circle. For this assessment, each participant will be asked to provide three referrals. [Figure 3](#) represents the recruitment waves with seed 1.

Figure 3 Illustration of recruitment waves



Each participant will have a unique number. For instance, if seed number 5 is interviewed and given three recruitment coupons, then the recruits for seed number 5 would receive the following numbers: 51; 52 and 53. If a recruit with coupon 53 is interviewed, then he or she will receive coupons with the identification numbers of 531, 532 or 533. This process occurs according to the number of waves produced by each seed. So, coupon 533 represents the second wave produced by seed 5. Since this assessment will work with 30 seeds, a letter (a, b, c, etc.) will be added in front of the numbers. Additionally, RDS methodology recommend that since the numbers 1, 2 and 3 are so important (if only three recruits are allowed to skip

numbers 11, 12 and 13 for seeds and to use 14, 15, 16 instead. If there are more than 20 seeds, to skip numbers 21, 22 and 23 for seeds and use 24, 25 and 26 instead.²⁶ This will limit confusion when, for instance, coupon number 112323 comes into the survey (i.e., is it seed 1 or 11?). In RDS, coupons are tracked to follow recruitment chains and ensure participants do not re-enter the study or recruit beyond the allowed limit. In this assessment, coupons and phone numbers will be trackers to provide another layer of tracking in case one or the other fails.

Typically, RDS' chain of recruitment relies on coupons with incentives: one incentive for participating and a second for successfully recruiting others. However, to avoid setting a precedent for future data collection and based on recommendations from UNHCR, HINGO, JRS, NRC, and other key actors, this assessment will not offer monetary incentives.

Instead, this assessment will leverage a **network-based approach through Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs)** across Kampala, Entebbe, Mukono, Wakiso, and Bombo. These RLOs will be identified by NRC, which has an extensive network in these locations due to their urban programming. Given that this methodology still relies on a snowballing technique to access hidden populations (i.e., unregistered refugees), RLOs will play a crucial role in facilitating outreach and recruitment. The RLOs will be invited to a workshop with IMPACT-REACH and NRC. The purpose of this workshop will be to:

- a) Provide RLOs with a clear understanding of the assessment's goals.
- b) Confirm their participation and involvement.
- c) Build a chain of trust between RLOs and the initial seed households.

During the workshop, RLOs will help identify seed households from the subgroups of interest for the study. Additionally, the RLOs will be asked to spread awareness about the assessment within their communities by distributing pamphlets in local languages and reaching out to unregistered refugees.

Following this, the identified seed households will meet with IMPACT-REACH, JRS and NRC to learn more about the assessment and the importance of their role. These meetings aim to **build trust** between IMPACT-REACH, JRS and NRC, and refugee households in Kampala, Entebbe, Mukono, Wakiso, and Bombo. This meeting will only happen if recommended by the RLOs.

The enumerator will also ask for the name and phone number of the seed participant (wave 0), as well as the name and phone number of the three referrals, and will give a unique code (i.e., "coupons") for each referral. For wave 1, the enumerator will input the name and phone number of the wave 0 participant who referred to the wave 1 participants, including the unique code participant from wave 0 shared with wave 1 participant. Additionally, participants will be asked to inform their referred households that IMPACT-REACH, NRC, or JRS will be contacting them to participate in the survey. The participants will be asked to let their referred households that IMPACT-REACH, NRC or JRS will reach them to participate in the survey. For further details the number of seeds and surveys per location and nationality, refer to [Annex 1: Sampling method for Kampala quantitative Data Collection](#).

Sampling (PLAN B): While RDS is designed to reach deep into the social networks of a target population using coupons (in this case, phone numbers) and recruitment waves, there is a risk that recruitment chains may terminate before the necessary number of surveys per nationality is reached. This could occur if participants are unable or unwilling to recruit others, or if recruitment stagnates in specific subgroups. To mitigate the risks, we have developed a **Plan B** that involved shifting to a more traditional snowball sampling approach. In this scenario, we will rely on direct referrals without the use of coupons, allowing respondents to refer peers from their networks without a set limit on recruitment. This would enable us to continue gathering data from the population. Plan B will be used if the recruitment chains terminate before the number of surveys is reached (i.e., 780).

For **Plan B**, we will use the sample targets calculated before applying the RDS design effect for each nationality: 68 for each nationality. The results would be indicative in nature. Nonetheless, this traditional snowballing method serves as a practical fallback to ensure we complete data collection across all nationalities and location.

²⁶ World Health Organization. Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean. 2023. [Introduction to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection surveillance: module 4: introduction to respondent-driven sampling](#).

Tools (structured data collection tool # 1): A structured questionnaire will be administered using the Kobo Toolbox.

Triangulation: Enumerators (IMPACT-REACH, NRC and JRS) will be trained by the IMPACT-REACH SAO prior to data collection. A two-day training will take place. The training will cover in depth the tools, as well as the assessment background. From the start of data collection, all submitted will be closely monitored daily. Daily monitoring script will run on the data checking for the following:

- Performance against sampled targets.
- Number of surveys per enumerators.
- Time lapsed per survey.
- Logical errors or inconsistencies in answer options which were not build-into the tool.
- Referral number on each coupon.

A tracker as well as a cleaning log will be produced and shared with the assessment and field teams every morning. The cleaning log will also illustrate the surveys that will or may be deleted. A summary of the issues and performance against targets will be created by the assessment team and shared with the field officers, who will provide answers for each issue, to be logged by the field team to brief the enumerators before daily data collection. The most common logical errors will be discussed in those briefings. Additionally, the data monitoring will flag any enumerator that are submitting surveys suspiciously short or making many logical errors. The field team will follow-up with these enumerators to make sure these issues are resolved for the continuation of data collection. Any issues which result in the need for potential deletion of surveys will be discussed between the field, data, and assessment teams, and duly logged in the deletion log and tracker.

2. Quantitative survey with Sudanese refugee households in Kiryandongo:

Methodology: Structured household surveys with Sudanese refugee households will be conducted through face-to-face interviews in the assessed areas.

Sampling: For Sudanese refugee households, a random sampling method will be employed in Kiryandongo. The number of Sudanese refugees newly arrived in Kiryandongo was extracted from the latest UNHCR monthly settlement profile. As of July 2024, 35,979 Sudanese refugees were registered in Kiryandongo, 99% of those are newly registered since January 2023. From this total newly registered figure, using a confidence interval of 95% and a margin error of 5%, including a 10% buffer, **420 Sudanese head of households will be interviewed**. The assessment will use the UNHCR mapping of clusters with high concentration of Sudanese households in Kiryandongo (i.e., where Sudanese refugees are settled). The selection of household will involve a random allocation of geographic points in the clusters of interest using GIS by IMPACT-REACH GIS officer. A map will be provided through the Maps.me app. The eligible Sudanese refugee households nearest each point will be interviewed:

- Areas where the households would not be present will be removed from the map before generation of random geo-points, including markets, forests, etc.
- A 20% replacement buffer of geo-points will be generated to avoid reuploading the tool following any potential exhaustion of primary points, within the same aggregate areas identified by UNHCR mapping.

Triangulation: Enumerators will be trained by the IMPACT-REACH SAO prior to data collection. A two-day training will take place. The training will cover in depth the tools, as well as the assessment background. From the start of data collection, all submitted will be closely monitored on a daily basis. Daily monitoring script will run on the data checking for the following:

- Performance against sampled targets.
- Number of surveys per enumerators.
- Time lapsed per survey.
- Time elapsed between surveys.
- Logical errors or inconsistencies in answer options which were not build-into the tool.

A tracker as well as a cleaning log will be produced and shared with the assessment and field teams every morning. The cleaning log will also illustrate the surveys that will or may be deleted, for example, as a result of incorrect GPS points or

short duration. A summary of the issues and performance against targets will be created by the assessment team and shared with the field officers, who will provide answers for each issue, to be logged by the field team to brief the enumerators before daily data collection. The most common logical errors will be discussed in those briefings. Additionally, the data monitoring will flag any enumerator that are not collecting data according to the schedule, submitting surveys suspiciously short or making many logical errors. The field team will follow-up with these enumerators to make sure these issues are resolved for the continuation of data collection. Any issues which result in the need for potential deletion of surveys will be discussed between the field, data, and assessment teams, and duly logged in the deletion log and tracker.

Tools (structured data collection tool # 2): A structured questionnaire will be administered using the Kobo Toolbox.

3. Key informant interview for each nationality in Kampala (qualitative):

Methodology: Semi-structured key informant interview (KII) will be conducted with the below target profiles, concerning the needs and vulnerabilities, push and pull factors, registration, protection, livelihoods and social cohesion of new arrivals (DRC, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopian, Somalia) in Kampala, Entebbe, Mukono, Wakiso and Bombo. Similar to the quantitative aspect in Kampala, NRC will oversee the KII in Entebbe, Wakiso, Mukono and Bambo, while IMPACT-REACH oversees the KIIs in Kampala, in collaboration with JRS. KII will be conducted with:

- LC1 chairperson
- Refugee Community Leaders (RCLs)
- TBD based on snowballing and/or recommendation from RLOS.

Sampling: Key informant will be identified through secondary sources, from scoping interviews, as well as snowballing. Three interviews will be conducted with each country of origin.

Country of Origin	Number of KIIs
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3
Sudan	3
Ethiopia	3
Eritrea	3
Somalia	3
Total	15

Tool: A semi-structured interview guide will be used to guide the KIIs. 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. To assess how the interview went, a debrief form will be filled by the interviewer and regular check-ins will be held with the SAO to discuss challenges and successes.

Tools (semi-structure data collection tool # 2): A structured questionnaire will be administered using the Kobo Toolbox.

4. Key informant interviews in Kiryandongo (qualitative):

Methodology: Semi-structured key informant interview (KII) will be conducted with the below target profiles, concerning the needs and vulnerabilities, push and pull factors, registration, protection, livelihoods and social cohesion, including the business sphere, of Sudanese new arrivals in Kiryandongo. KIIs will be conducted with:

- LC chairpersons
- Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs)
- Market Committees (x3)

Sampling: Key informant will be identified through secondary sources, from scoping interviews, as well as snowballing. Three interviews will be conducted in Kiryandongo.

Tool: A semi-structured interview guide will be used to guide the KIs. 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. To assess how the interview went, a debrief form will be filled by the interviewer and regular check-ins will be held with the SAO to discuss challenges and successes.

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

The quantitative data for the assessment will be collected using the Kobo Platform. Data quality will be closely monitored during data collection: once data is collected, the data officer in close collaboration with the SAO will perform daily quality checks and will clean the raw data to account for any issues during data collection and to ensure the correct methodology was followed (see triangulation). The data will be anonymised and cleaned in line with *IMPACT-REACH Data Cleaning Minimum Standard* and the *Management of Personally Identifiable Information*. After the data cleaning process, the data officer will conduct statistical analysis using R on the cleaned data set in line with the data analysis plan created during the research design phase. The refugee household surveys will be conducted in compliance with IMPACT-REACH's *Minimum Standards Checklist for Quantitative Data Analysis*.

- **For Greater Kampala:** the analysis will be presented for Greater Kampala as a whole, as well as broken down by refugee sub-group to enable comparisons across different nationalities. Additionally, it will be disaggregated by type of household head (female or male, including single female-headed households) to facilitate comparison across these categories. A further distinction will be made between Central and Peripheral Kampala, particularly for questions relating to push and pull factors and movement intentions, allowing for geographic-specific insights. Results will be weighted down according to the RDS methodology. The weighting and the network analysis (i.e., tracking the referrals by type of households) will potentially use external R packages²⁷. Refer to [Annex 2: Weighting the Network with Social Network Analysis \(SNA\)](#) for further details on the weighting strategy and external RDS R packages.
- **For Kiryandongo:** the analysis will focus exclusively on newly arrived Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers, with results disaggregated by type of household head. Comparisons will be drawn between newly arrived Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers in Kiryandongo and Kampala, providing insights into differences between these two locations.

The qualitative KIs will be recorded (when consent is given), and the enumerators will take notes during the interviews. Consent for verbatim anonymous quoting for the analysis and reports will also be inquired. The recordings will be transcribed by the enumerators for data analysis. All qualitative data will be processed in line with REACH's *Management of Personally Identifiable Information*. The qualitative data will be analysed with MaxQDA. The transcripts will be uploaded to the software and coded on common themes. The coding system will be exported as a data saturation analysis grid (DSAG) to highlight the key themes and identify patterns across the FGSs and the KIs. The analysis will be conducted in line with REACH's *Minimum Standard Checklist for Semi-Structured (Qualitative) Data Processing and Analysis*.

- **For Greater Kampala and Kiryandongo:** an iterative approach will be used throughout the qualitative analysis. Codes will be created organically for each unique discussion point mentioned in the transcripts. Once this is completed, codes will be adjusted and re-organized to fit within the conceptual and analysis framework used for this assessment. The coding will be structured to highlight any differences between Central and Peripheral Kampala, while maintaining a clear separation between data from Kiryandongo and Kampala. However, cross-cutting themes, such as movement intentions among Sudanese refugees, will also be outlined where relevant to provide a comprehensive understanding of common trends.

3.6 Limitations

²⁷ Mark S. Handcock, Ian E. Fellows, Krista J. Gile (2022) RDS Analyst: Software for the Analysis of Respondent-Driven Sampling Data, Version 0.72, URL <https://hpmrg.org>.

The RDS methodology relies on social networks, assuming that households are well-connected. There is risk that recruitment chains terminate, especially in populations with limited willingness or ability to recruit. This can result in incomplete samples or recruitment biases toward individuals who are easier to reach. If one or two recruitment chains or waves terminates prematurely, especially if it fails to reach the desired number of participants or stops reaching specific subgroups, a new seed will be added. However, if this happens, it needs to be done strategically: if the chains that terminates prematurely is the one focusing on unregistered refugees, then the new seed should be aligned with the original chain that terminated. By selecting new seeds that are similar to the terminated chain, the assessment maintains balance and avoid overrepresenting other groups.

However, if several recruitment chains or waves terminate across the five nationalities, and the assessment is unable to complete the sample in the given 20 working days of data collection, the assessment will follow **Plan B for sampling: snowballing based on a sample without the design effect**. The assessment might also face challenges with the incentives. As there is no monetary incentive, recruitment can become more difficult, reducing participation rates. To counter this limitation, IMPACT-REACH and NRC will work closely with RLOs in Kampala, Entebbe, Bombo, Wakiso and Mukono to build trust with seed households, and potentially their network.

For the finding of refugee households in Kampala, they will be representative²⁸ of the newly arrived refugee population in Kampala per country of origin, given that all assumptions for RDS holds true (recruitment is random, network size of participants is known, and population is well connected). In addition to the design effect adjusting for the clustering effect in the network, weighted proportion will be applied:

- RDS uses **weighting** to account for difference in the network sizes and recruitment patterns. For example, participants who know more people (have larger social networks) are more likely to be recruited, so their responses need to be down weighted to avoid overrepresentation. Consult [ANNEX 2 : Weighting Social Network with Social Network Analysis \(SNA\)](#) for further details on the application of weights in RDS.

To avoid setting a precedent for offering monetary incentives during data collection, and in line with recommendations from UNHCR, HINGO, JRS, NRC, and other key actors, no financial compensation will be provided. While we are collaborating with Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs) to ensure that the research is well-communicated and accepted across different nationalities of interest, this approach may still present challenges in participant recruitment and retention. As such, it remains a potential limitation of the assessment.

This assessment could seek as many referrals as possible from households and then randomly select one or two from those referrals. However, given the context in which this assessment is implemented, it is essential to track coupon numbers and phone numbers to facilitate network analysis and prevent any re-entry into the study. Additionally, focusing on obtaining numerous referrals and selecting one or two at random may not effectively recruit unregistered and single female-headed households, which represent 'hidden' demographics. To increase the chances of recruiting these households, it would be more effective to ask for three referrals from each household rather than simply collecting as many phone numbers as possible and randomly selecting from that pool. However, the later can increase the chances of recruitment waves terminating.

If the recruitment waves terminate at rates beyond reasonable mitigation, and the assessment follows Plan B, the findings of refugee households in Kampala will be indicative of the households surveyed.

Findings of the refugee households survey for Kiryandongo will be representative of the newly arrived Sudanese household living in the identified clusters in Kiryandongo.

Given the nature of qualitative data collection, the information collected through the KIIs will be indicative only and will not be generalised to the entire population of refugee of interest for this assessment. Disaggregation by gender and age in Kampala and Kiryandongo will also be indicative as the sampling was done without gender and age disaggregation.

²⁸ The sample has been designed to achieve 90% confidence level and 10% margin error. However, the statistical validity compared to other probability sampling strategies are still limited due to the wider limitations of the RDS methodology.

The data collection tools contain sensitive topics such as protection concerns, and questions about social cohesion and tensions. Respondents might be reluctant to disclose this information or answers might be biased. To mitigate this, enumerators will be mindful to not prompt when a lack of willingness to engage on the subject is shown by a respondent.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

<i>The proposed research design...</i>	Yes/ No	Details if no (including mitigation)
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to avoid unnecessary duplication of data collection efforts?	Yes	
... Respects respondents, their rights and dignity (<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 expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not involve collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	No	Some topics might be sensitive to some respondents, such as protection and legal protection. Respondents of the survey will be reminded at the beginning of the survey that their participation is voluntary and that they can withdraw their consent at any time. Enumerators will receive training on how to react if a respondent becomes upset and will end the interview.
... Does not involve data collection with minors i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
... Does not involve data collection with other vulnerable groups e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	No	As respondents are randomly selected, there might be survivors of protection incidents. Enumerators will receive training on how to react if a respondent reacts negatively and will end the interview.
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information ?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	SAO ²⁹	RM ³⁰	CR ³¹ HQ Africa and Europe Unit GIS Officer	NRC, JRS
Supervising data collection	SAO FOs ³² Field Manager	RM	CR HQ Africa and Europe Unit	NRC ³³ , JRS ³⁴
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	DO ³⁵ GIS Officer FOs Field Manager SAO	RM	CR HQ Africa and Europe Unit	NRC, JRS
Data analysis	DO GIS Officer SAO	RM	CR HQ Africa and Europe Unit	NRC, JRS
Output production	SAO GIS Officer	RM	CR HQ Africa and Europe Unit	NRC, JRS
Dissemination	SAO	RM	CR HQ Africa and Europe Unit	NRC, JRS
Monitoring & Evaluation	SAO	RM	CR HQ Africa and Europe Unit	NRC, JRS
Lessons learned	SAO GIS officer FOs Field Manager	RM	CR HQ Africa and Europe Unit	NRC, JRS

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

The data analysis plan (DAP) for both Kampala and Kiryandongo has been published as a separate document on IMPACT Resource Centre: [here](#).

²⁹ Senior Assessment Officer (SAO)

³⁰ Research Manager (RM)

³¹ Country Representative (CR)

³² Field Officers (FOs)

³³ Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

³⁴ Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)

³⁵ Data Officer (DO)

ANNEX 1: SAMPLING METHOD FOR KAMPALA QUANTITATIVE DATA COLLECTION

For accurate planning, including with partners supporting data collection in Kampala, RDS requires an early decision about the number of seeds, and the maximum number of 'coupons' every respondent receives.³⁶ Concerning seeds, practices in existing RDS studies vary widely between 2 and 32 seeds, with an average of 10. RDS methodology recommends reaching the target sample size through long chains of a few seeds as opposed to short chains of many seeds.³⁷ The following formula provides a rough estimate for the predicated sample size under various conditions:

$$N_{w,s,c,r,p} = \sum p \cdot s \cdot (c \cdot r)^{w-1}$$

In this equation, p is the proportion of recruited seeds that participate, s is the number of seeds recruited, c being the number of coupons every respondent receives, r being the response rate of the recruits, and w being the recruiting waves. In the context of this assessment, we are working with the following variables $s = 6$ (household seeds, first wave) of which $p = \frac{5}{6}$ participate, $c = 3$ is the number of coupons for recruited households, of which $r = \frac{2}{3}$ participate, the predicted sample size after 5 recruiting waves would be:

$$N_{5,5,3,0.66,0.83} = 5 \times 2^0 + 5 \times 2^1 + 5 \times 2^2 + 5 \times 2^3 + 5 \times 2^4$$

$$N_{5,5,3,0.66,0.83} = 5 + 10 + 20 + 40 + 80$$

$$N_{5,5,3,0.66,0.83} = 155$$

For each nationality, we will begin with **six seed households and use three 'coupons' per seed household to refer additional participants**. Increasing the number of seed households or coupons could result in reaching the target of 155 surveys too quickly, potentially compromising the diversity of the sample. The distribution of seed households by nationality and location is detailed in the table below.

Table 1 Number of seed households per nationality and location

Nationality	City	Number of seed households					TOTAL HHs surveys	Number of enumerators
		Sudan	Eritrean	Congolese	Ethiopian	Somalia		
All	Kampala	2	4	5	6	6	598	20
Sudan, Eritrean	Entebbe	1	1	0	0	0	52	2
Congolese, Sudanese, Eritreans	Wakiso	1	1	1	0	0	78	3
Sudanese	Bombo	1	0	0	0	0	26	1
Sudanese	Mukono	1	0	0	0	0	26	1
Total		6	6	6	6	6	780	26

³⁶ Hipp L., Kohler U. & Leumann, S. (2019). How to Implement Respondent Driven Sampling in Practice: Insights from Surveying 24-Hour Migrant Home Care Workers. *Survey Method: Insight from the Field*.

³⁷ Ibid.

Since the assessment utilizes Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS) and depends on the referral process from each household to recruit additional participants, it is anticipated that the referral process will be time-consuming. As a result, enumerators are expected to complete fewer surveys per day than other common forms of simple random sampling, because of the referral component. We estimate that each enumerator will be able to complete **1.5-2 surveys per day**.

Each seed household is projected to generate an average of **26 surveys**, based on: $\frac{N}{s} = \frac{155}{6} = 26$. The number of surveys required for each location and nationality is detailed below. The **total number of surveys to be conducted is set at 780**.

Table 2 Number of surveys per nationality and location

City	Number of surveys					Total	Days	Number of enumerators
	Sudan	Eritrean	Congolese	Ethiopian	Somalia			
Kampala	52	104	130	156	156	598	20	20
Entebbe	26	26	0	0	0	52	18	2
Wakiso	26	26	26	0	0	78	18	3
Bombo	26	0	0	0	0	26	18	1
Mukono	26	0	0	0	0	26	18	1
Total	156	156	156	156	156	780	92	27

Legend

	IMPACT-REACH
	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
	Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)

As mentioned in section 3.4 of the [Methodology](#), seeds households are chosen based on their connection within their community (i.e., high degree of connection within their community) and their likelihood of recruiting others, and will be chosen to ensure diversity of demographics, social groups and locations to ensure that the recruitment process covers various subgroups within the population. For each nationality, the assessment will begin with at least:

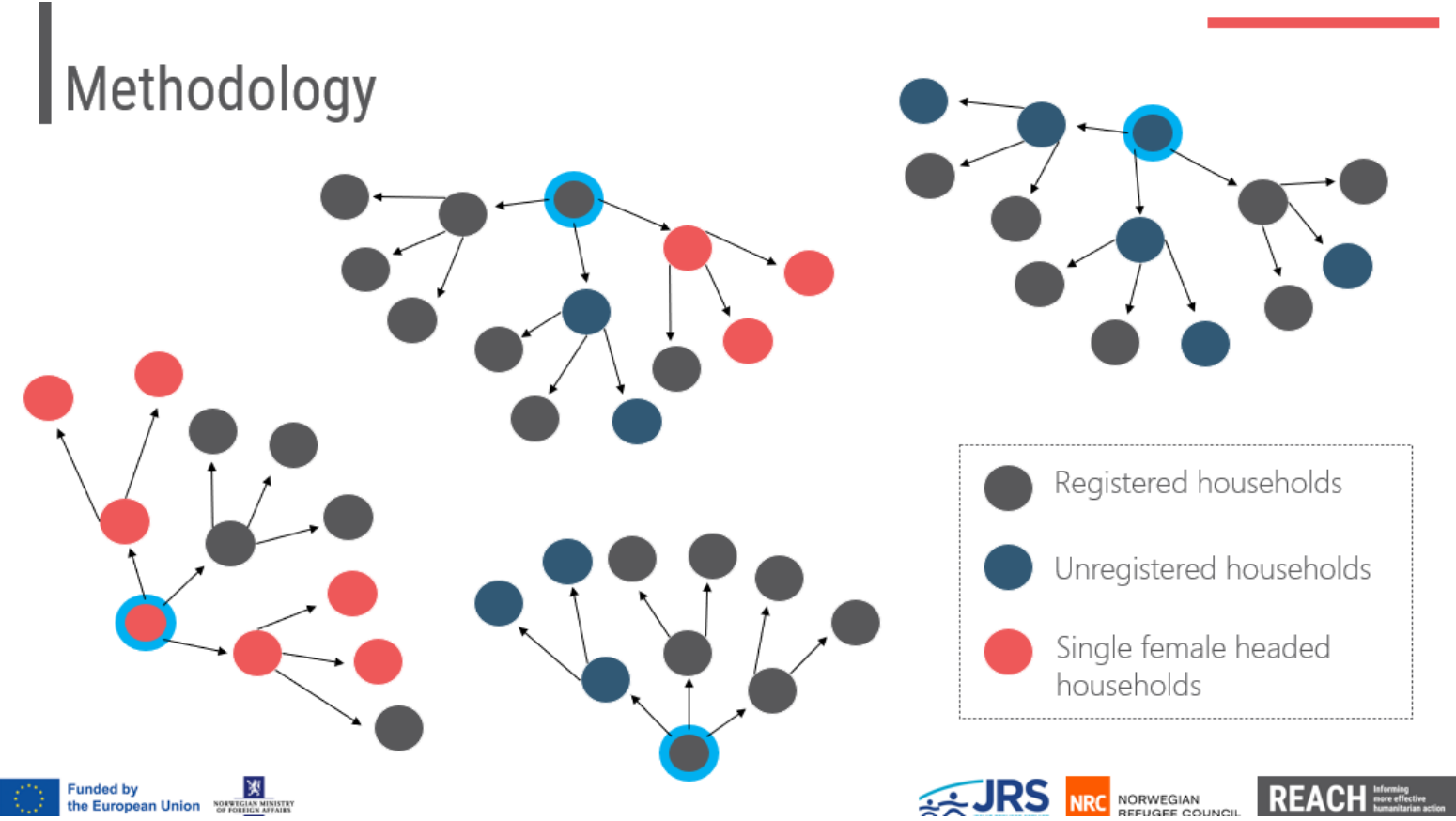
- one registered seed household
- one unregistered seed household
- one single female-headed household.

The assessment will include Sudanese households registered in Kiryandongo but residing in Kampala. This approach aims to maximize the network reach and avoid recruitment biases toward any specific group. Table 3 outlines the number of seeds by location and type. Emphasis will be placed on starting with “hidden” populations, such as unregistered or single female-headed households, as these demographics are typically more difficult to access and may not be referred by registered households. However, unregistered households are more likely to refer registered ones, especially given the higher number of registered refugees in Kampala. Each household will be asked to refer three others based on specific characteristics, and the type of household referred will be tracked daily to ensure balanced representation across households with various characteristics. Figure 4 is an example of the network and referral process based on the household characteristics for this assessment.

Table 3 Number of seeds per location and type of seeds

City	Number of seeds, by type of seeds				
	Sudan	Eritrean	Congolese	Ethiopian	Somalia
Kampala	Unregistered HH Single Female-headed HH	Registered HH Unregistered HH Single female-headed HH Registered HHs	Registered HH (x2) Unregistered HH (x2) Single female-headed HH	Registered HH (x2) Unregistered HH (x2) Single female-headed HH (x2)	Registered HH (x2) Unregistered HH (x2) Single female-headed HH (x2)
Entebbe	Registered HH	Single female-headed HH			
Wakiso	Single female-headed HH	Registered HH	Single female-headed HH		
Bombo	Registered HHs				
Mukono	Registered HH				

Figure 4 Example of networks and referral process in Kampala based on household characteristics³⁸



³⁸ Taken from meeting/workshop with Refugee Lead Organizations (RLOs), Refugee Community Leaders and International Non-Governmental Organization (INGOs) lead by IMPACT-Initiatives on Friday 18th October 2024.

ANNEX 2 : WEIGHTING THE NETWORK WITH SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS (SNA)

In Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS), weights are used to adjust for the biases introduced in the sampling process, ensuring the data reflects the broader population more accurately. The adjustment is essential because participants are not selected randomly but are recruited through their social network. Weights in RDS differ from standard weights in that each variable requires its own weighting.

The weight assigned to each respondent depends on the size of their personal network. Respondents with larger networks are more likely to be recruited into the study, which can lead to overrepresentation of these individuals. To address this, those with larger networks receive a small weight, and those with a small network receive a larger weight, balancing the influence of each participant. Since participants recruit others, the probability of being selected is influenced by recruitment dynamics within social groups. Weights account for this by adjusting for differences in recruitment likelihood. For example, if one group tends to recruit from within its own network more frequently, that group's representation may be inflated, and weights are applied to correct for this bias.³⁹

For each participant, needs to be asked how many people they know in the target population. This is their degree or personal network size – a key variable for weighting (i.e., “How many other newly arrived since January 2023 [nationality] individuals do you know personally who live in Kampala?”). The respondent answer is their degree (D_i), which is essential for calculating their weight.⁴⁰ Each respondent will recruit up to three people – these will be tracked with a unique code or ID to each participant and how many participants each individual recruits.

After data collection, the initial weight for each respondent will be calculated based on their degree. Participants with a larger network (higher degrees) receive smaller weights, as they had a higher chance of being sampled. This is calculated as follow:

$$W_i = \frac{1}{D_i}$$

where W_i is the weight for respondent i and D_i is their degree (network size). For example, a respondent who knows 10 people in the target population will have a degree of 10. Their weight is $1/10 = 0.1$. Another respondent knows only 2 people, so their degree is 2, and their weight is $1/2 = 0.5$.

Those weights are then applied to the clean data for the analysis. This ensures that individuals who are overrepresented (due to larger networks) do not skew findings, and those underrepresented have more influence on the results. To estimate the proportion of individuals with a certain characteristic (e.g., % of individuals enrolled in higher education), the sum of the weighted responses will be summed for that characteristic and divided by the sum of all weights, as follow:

$$P(X) = \frac{\sum_{i \in X} W_i}{\sum_i W_i}$$

where $P(X)$ is the estimated proportion of individuals with characteristic X , W_i is the weight for respondent i and the numerator is the sum of the weighted responses for characteristic X , and the denominator is the sum of all weights.⁴¹ All those steps will be done in R without needing RDS-specific software. An R package ‘RDS’ (*RDS Analyst*) is available to provide functionality to carry out estimation with the data collected using RDS. This includes Heckathorn’s RDS-I and RDS-II estimators.⁴² [Description](#) of the RDS Analyst, [description](#) of the package (further [details](#) on the package).

³⁹ Volz, E., & Heckathorn, D. D. 2008. [Probability-based Estimation Theory for Respondent-driven Sampling](#). *Journal of Official Statistics*, 24(1), 79-97

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Mark S. Handcock, Ian E. Fellows, Krista J. Gile (2022) RDS Analyst: Software for the Analysis of Respondent-Driven Sampling Data, Version 0.72, URL <https://hpmrg.org>.

ANNEX 3 : TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR RLO MEETING/WORKSHOP

Date: 18 October 2024

Time: 9:00-14:00

Location: Nsambya (specific location to be booked)

Facilitators: IMPACT-REACH, NRC and JRS

Participants: Representatives from Refugee Led Organisations (RLOs) across Kampala, Entebbe, Mukono, Wakiso and Bombo and Refugee Community Leaders (RCLs) working with refugee and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo, (DRC), Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan, and representatives from the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Kampala City authorities, and UNHCR.

Background and Context

IMPACT-REACH, NRC and JRS are collaborating to conduct an assessment in Kampala, including Entebbe, Bombo, Mukono and Wakiso with newly arrived refugees from the DRC, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan. The assessment uses a Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) methodology, that relies on participants network for referrals. The assessment focuses on newly-arrived refugees, including single female headed households, unregistered refugees, Eritreans displaced from Sudan and young households (under 'years old) – populations considered 'hidden'. This meeting is set up to leverage on the expertise and reach of RLOs to access these hidden populations. RLOs and RCLs are integral to the success of this assessment through outreach and recruitment of participants (i.e., seed households).

Meeting/workshop Objective

The primary objective of the meeting/workshop is to engage with RLOs in the assessment process and confirm their active participation and involvement. Specifically, the meeting/workshops aims to:

- Provide a clear overview of the assessment's goals, methodology and intended outcomes.
- Confirm RLOs' participation in identifying seed households from key subgroups of interested (e.g., unregistered refugees).
- Establish a relationship of trust between RLOs and initial seeds households for the referral/recruitment process.
- Discuss and review data collection tools and ensure cultural appropriateness in the assessment approach.
- Confirm approval from RCL and OPM (authorization should be approved ahead of the meeting)
- Discuss the list of resources with RLOs. The list of resources will detail where refugee households in Kampala can access specific services depending on their needs.

Agenda

Time	Agenda point
9:00 – 9:30	Registration/Welcoming remarks
9:30 – 10:45	Presentation of the assessment, including the methodology and the key role of RLOs and the selection of seed households
10:45 – 11:00	Break
11:00 – 12:00	Presentation of the quantitative Kampala tool. Following this presentation, breakout groups with RLOs and RCLs working with the same nationalities.

12:00 – 12:30	Discussion about the tool with the RLOs and RCLs.
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch (provided on site)
13:30 – 13:45	Presentation of the list of resources to be given to households after completion of the interview. Review in plenary session.
13:45 – 14:00	Closing remarks (+ buffer time)

Expected Outcomes

By the end of the meeting/workshop, RLOs will have a clear understanding of the assessment objectives and their roles. IMPACT-REACH, NRC and JRS will have agreed with RLOs on the seed household identification and community outreach strategies (if needed). Feedback sensitive to each nationality will have been provided on the data collection tools and methodology. RCLs will give their approvals/blessings for IMPACT-REACH, NRC and JRS teams to conduct data collection in their communities; and finally, the list of resources will have been reviewed by RLOS and RCLs working in close collaboration with refugee households in Kampala, Entebbe, Bombo, Mukono and Wakiso.