Research Terms of Reference

Access to Land among Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda
UGA2306
Uganda

August 2023
V1

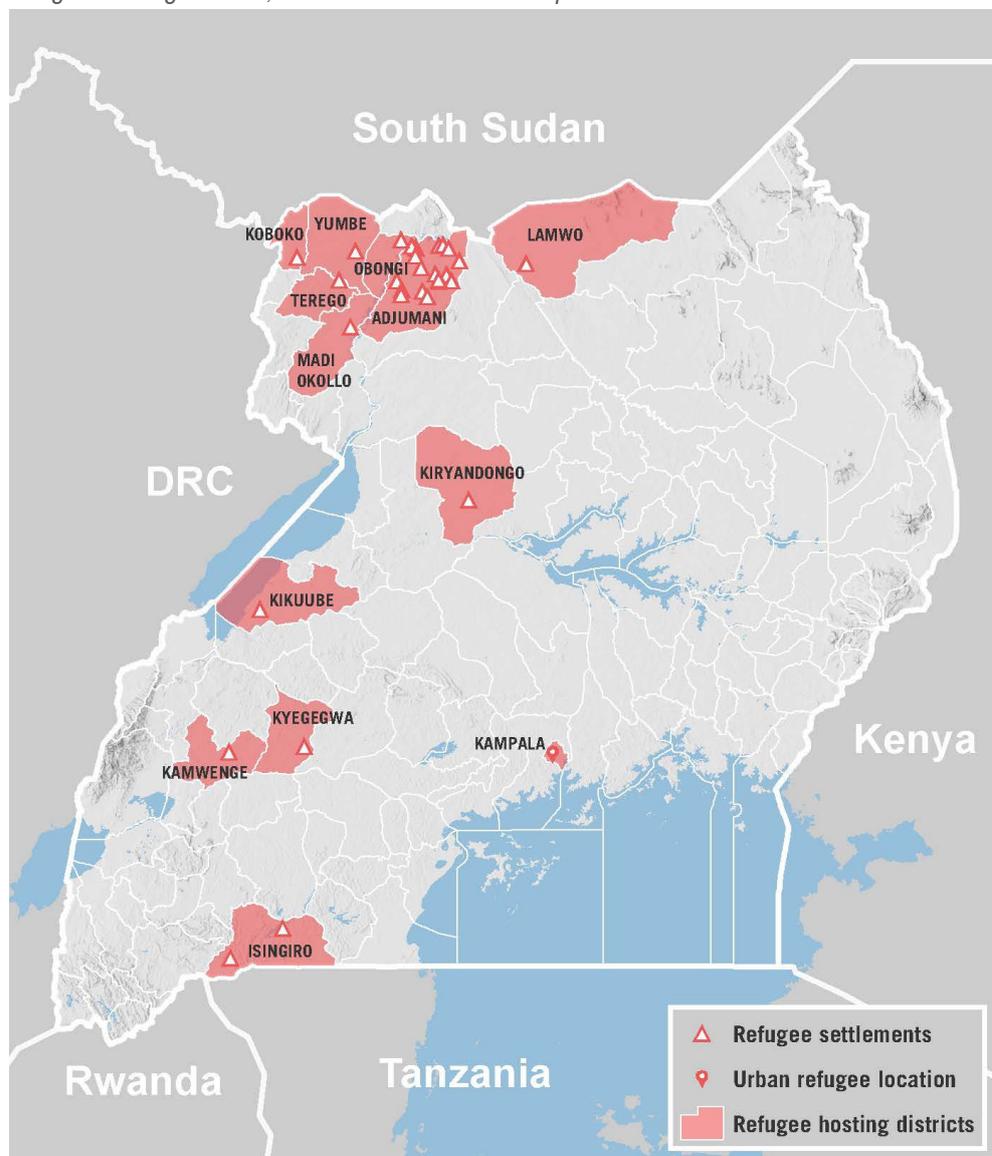**REACH** Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	*Uganda*					
Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	□	Conflict	□	Other *(specify)*
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	X	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)					
IMPACT Project Code	*25AZV*					
Overall Research Timeframe *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)*	**15/06/2023 to 31/1/2024**					

Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Pilot/ training: 01/09/2023-02/09/2023	6. Preliminary presentation: 15/12/2023
	2. Start collect data: 6/09/2023	7. Outputs sent for validation: 30/12/2023
	3. Data collected: 23/10/2023	8. Outputs published: 15/1/2024
	4. Data analysed: 27/11/2023	9. Final presentation: 30/1/2024
	5. Data sent for validation: 27/11/2023	

Number of assessments	X	**Single assessment (one cycle)**
	□	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)

Humanitarian milestones *Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when*** *e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;*	**Milestone**		**Deadline (can be tentative)**
	X	Donor plan/strategy: 2025 ECHO HIP	31/07/2024
	X	Inter-cluster plan/strategy: UCRRP 2026-2029	31/03/2025
	X	Cluster plan/strategy: Livelihoods and Resilience Sector Working Group (LRSWG) and WorkGrEEN Working Group sub-strategies to the UCRRP	31/03/2025
	X	NGO platform plan/strategy: HINGO advocacy and programming	Ongoing
	Audience type		**Dissemination**

Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience*	**X Strategic** **X Programmatic** □ Operational □ [Other, Specify]		**X General Product Mailing (using IMPACT Uganda mailing list)** **X Sector Mailing (LRSWG; WorkGrEEn) and presentation of findings at next sector meeting** **X Presentation of findings (sector meetings; DPG meetings; UN agencies; etc.)** **X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)** □ [Other, Specify]
Stakeholder mapping *Has a detailed stakeholder mapping been conducted during research design to identify all actors that could **contribute** to and/or **benefit from** the research?*	X	Yes	□ No
General Objective	The objective of the assessment is to provide an updated and comprehensive understanding of the various avenues through which refugee households living in refugee settlements in Uganda access land for self-reliance, as well as the social and economic dynamics which surround refugees' access to land. This assessment seeks to inform strategic and programmatic decisions regarding medium and long-term sustainable and inclusive livelihoods, social cohesion programming, and land governance strategy among humanitarian, development, and government actors.		
Specific Objective(s)	1. Understand the current ways in which refugees in the settlements are using their Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)-allotted land, and whether the allotted plots are sufficient in meeting the households' needs. 2. Understand the current ways refugees in the settlements are obtaining additional land and how access to land is impacting socio-economic outcomes for refugees. 3. Understand the challenges that could arise with regards to accessing more land for refugees, alongside the best practices that could facilitate this process in the future. 4. Understand how access to land impacts the social cohesion and dynamics between refugees and host communities, and how this could be improved.		
Research Questions	1. How do refugee households living in settlements in Uganda use their OPM-allotted plot of land towards furthering self-reliance, and is this land sufficient in meeting household needs? 2. How do refugee households living in settlements acquire more land, and what are the financial, legal, and social dynamics and challenges surrounding the demand for land in refugee-hosting areas with respect to the host communities? 3. What are the main factors holding refugee households back from accessing additional land?		

	4. How does access to land impact the social cohesion and dynamics between refugees and host communities, and what could be done to improve this?
Geographic Coverage	*All 13 established refugee settlements in Uganda, including their direct vicinities within the refugee-hosting districts, as visible in the below map:*
Secondary data sources	The following types of sources will be consulted and used throughout the assessment: 1. Sources that inform on the contextual background and history of land access in Uganda through various case studies, including publications from the UNCHR, the Government of Uganda, the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (GLSD), as well as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and previous REACH Initiative publications referring to land access in Uganda. 2. Sources that will inform research design will include previous work conducted by REACH Initiative, as well as works published by the Refugees Studies Centre (RSC), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 3. Sources that will be used to inform triangulation of findings include the data collected for the Individual Profiling Exercise (IPE) by the UNHCR, as well as the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) conducted by the FAO and

	the Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP).				
Population(s) *Select all that apply*	□ IDPs in camp			□ IDPs in informal sites	
	□ IDPs in host communities			□ IDPs [Other, Specify]	
	X **Refugees in settlements**			□ Refugees in informal sites	
	□ Refugees in host communities			□ Refugees [Other, Specify]	
	X **Host communities**			□ [Other, Specify]	

Stratification *Select type(s) and enter number of strata*	X	Geographical #: **13 settlements** Population size per strata is known? **X Yes** □ No	X	Group #: **2 (HC and refugees for each settlement)** Population size per strata is known? **X Yes** □ No	□	[Other Specify] #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No
Data collection tool(s)	X	**Structured (Quantitative)**		X	**Semi-structured (Qualitative)**	

	Sampling method	Data collection method
Structured data collection tool # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	□ Purposive □ Probability / Simple random **X Probability / Stratified simple random** □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Household interview (Target #): 2,382** □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tools (s) # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	**X Purposive** **X Snowballing (contingency)** □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Individual interview (Target #):65** □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tools (s) # 2 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	X **Purposive** X **Snowballing (contingency)** ▫ Other, specify:	▫ Key informant interview (Target #): X **Individual interview (Target #): 65** ▫ Focus Group Discussion (Target #): ▫ Other, specify:
Target level of precision if probability sampling	95% level of confidence[1] 90% level of confidence[2]	10+/- % margin of error
	Gender	Age

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[1] For Adjumani, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Kiryandongo, Lobule, Palabek, Palorinya, and Rhino
[2] For Nakivale, Oruchinga, Rwamwanja, Kyaka II, and Kyangwali

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Disaggregation by gender and age *Are you planning to conduct sex/age disaggregated analysis?*	X	**Yes (regional level)**		□	Yes	
	□	No		X	**No**	
Data management platform(s)	X	**IMPACT**		□	UNHCR	
	□	[Other, Specify]				
Expected ouput type(s)	□	Situation overview #: _ _	X	**Report #: 1**	□	Profile #: _ _
	□	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	X	**Presentation (Final) #: 1**		Factsheet #: _ _
	□	Interactive dashboard #:_	□	Webmap #: _ _	X	**Map #: 13**
	□	[Other, Specify] **#:** _ _				
Access	X	**Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)**				
	□	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					
	Coordination Framework: NA					
	Partners: NA					

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Uganda currently hosts nearly 1.6 million refugees from neighbouring countries, making it the country with the fourth largest number of refugees globally.[3] The majority of these refugees (roughly 91%) reside in refugee settlements in the South-West and West Nile regions of the country.[4] According to the 2020 Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment (VENA) led by REACH, an initiative of IMPACT, the World Food Programme (WFP), and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 81% of refugee households in the settlements were both highly economically vulnerable and had severe protection-related vulnerabilities.[5] In addition, due to developments in the donor climate, WFP and UNHCR have since 2019 introduced reprioritizations and cuts to General Food Assistance (GFA).

The Ugandan government has an extensive track record of inclusive and welcoming policymaking towards refugees. Policies include unconditional access to a plot of land in a settlement of 30x30 meters for all households regardless of size, the ability to register to live in Kampala, the capital, as well as inclusion into public service provisions such as healthcare and education.

According to discussions with knowledgeable actors during the assessment's stakeholder engagement phase, it became clear that GFA is often used or sold by refugee households to pay for the leasing of additional land for household-level subsistence farming. Landlords are said to prefer advance cash payments instead of crops given the probability of crop failure. The latest (third) round of reprioritization and cuts in GFA was announced in January 2023, and is being implemented at the time of writing (July 2023), followed by widespread appeals from implementing actors to anticipate changes in food security and social dynamics as a consequence.[6] Stakeholder engagement yielded the expectation that these cuts will not only affect food security, but also refugee households' ability to access additional land since landlords apparently prefer to be paid in cash in advance rather than in-kind post-harvest, indicating that GFA cuts may spill over into refugee livelihoods.

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[3] UNHCR, Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response Portal.
[4] IMPACT, WFP, and UNHCR, "Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment: Volume One," October 2020.
[5] UNHCR, UNHCR Uganda Refugee Caseload Statistics, July 2023.
[6] WFP, WFP prioritises food assistance for the most vulnerable refugees in Uganda as needs outstrip resources, January 2023.

According to unpublished analysis from UNHCR's IPE data, 29% of refugee households reported to be involved in agriculture-based livelihoods as the primary source of household income, while many households also engage in crop-growing as secondary or tertiary livelihoods. [7] While this is already a plurality among sources of livelihoods, stakeholders assumed that this proportion was much higher. Stakeholder engagement has also widely echoed that the land for habitation and cultivation allocated to refugee households by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM, the government entity in charge of refugee-related matters) upon arrival to a settlement is often not enough, or of suitable quality, to support a household in growing enough crops for sale or consumption. While providing a basis for households to achieve a degree of self-reliance, this insufficiency in terms of size and/or quality of this land spurs demand for more land to increase household income and food security.[8] UNHCR Individual Profiling Exercise (IPE) data indicated that across all settlements, 4% of households reported accessing additional land for agricultural purposes aside from the OPM-allotted plot.[9]

This demand for land can constitute a source of insecurity for refugees attached to informal agreements and can also tensions between refugee and host communities in refugee-hosting districts. Given the size and quality of OPM plots, refugee households reliant on agriculture simply have to find additional land to survive. Alternatives to household-level additional land leasing such as block farming – where households band together to lease a plot, often within aid/development project context – was described by stakeholders to drive up local land prices, and therefore 1) limited in its scalability, and 2) detrimental to household-level access to additional land.

Land conflict is a common issue in Uganda, even outside of refugee-hosting contexts. Given that most refugee and host community households in refugee-hosting districts practice agriculture as the primary livelihood, land is a sought-after commodity. However, tenure is not an obvious matter in Uganda. Several systems or understandings underpin the common acceptance of who owns which lands and through which formal or informal right (40% is customarily owned).[10] Given the various modalities through which one can own or lease land, there is not much documentation on this most-often informal system of arrangements. By extension, the issues which this phenomenon entail are also not explored in-depth from the perspective of refugees living in the settlements who often face the least secure conditions for leasing land. It is also necessary to explore this from the perspective of the host communities, in order to understand their experiences and sentiments surrounding refugees' attempts at leasing land, and how this potentially contributes to tensions and conflicts between themselves and refugees.

Additionally, the assessment carried out by REACH Initiative titled [The Realities of Self-reliance within the Ugandan Refugee Context](#) identified that access to land was one of the key barriers to sustainable livelihoods faced by refugees and host communities, with particular challenges facing those wishing to access additional land. Therefore, research on the motivations to attain additional land, legal and informal modalities to do so, cost structures, and access to financing will identify entry points into livelihoods programming. Furthermore, research on the social dynamics surrounding the refugees' demand for land and its impact on relations with host communities in refugee-hosting districts will provide a more in-depth understanding to inform social cohesion programming and land governance among humanitarian, development, and government actors.

This assessment is pertinent given the current public policy climate surrounding the issue and availability of land in Uganda. In the spirit of inclusion, stakeholders echoed that the government is driving an effort to structuralize the leasing of more customary and community lands in order to prevent local tension given the demand for land, and transparent agreements on land. Furthermore, IMPACT is attempting to understand the effects of the re-prioritization and cuts in GFA in various assessments, including through the Access to Land Assessment.

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[7] UNHCR, Individual Profiling Exercise, 2022.
[8] REACH, NRC, [Refugee Access to Livelihoods, Housing, Land and property in Uganda](#), 2019.
[9] Stakeholder engagement yielded the view that this is likely higher, since this proportion was a result of a UNHCR-led verification exercise.
[10] IGAD, [Conflict in Uganda's Land Tenure System](#) (2014).

2.2 Intended impact

This assessment's findings may inform various streams and sectors, including livelihoods, financial inclusion, social cohesion, and food security. Key actors include OPM, UNHCR, FAO, UNDP, and other actors involved in land governance, livelihoods, durable solutions, and protection. Policy circles seek to establish more easily-accessible and formalized ways in which the demand for arable land can be facilitated and standard procedures to be established to make land leasing and ownership more legitimate and regularized, which would have a positive effect on the day-to-day lives of both refugees and host communities who have varied experiences in leasing or renting out lands, as well as the entailing social interactions.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

The planned assessment will employ a mixed methods approach. Three teams of two field officers and 20 enumerators each will be collecting 2'382 In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) during 8-9 weeks in all 13 locations with a Kobo tool on their tablets/phones. The quantitative module will be integrated into the separate IMPACT/U-LEARN Energy KAP Assessment's (UGA2305) quantitative tool, which was built with extensive inputs from six IMPACT Field Officers and five external technical reviewers from relevant stakeholder organisations. The qualitative component will consist of a minimum of 10 IDIs per settlement, focusing on five households who reported having access to additional land, and five households who reported wanting to access additional land but being unable to. Results will be disseminated through the publishing of a publicly available report and through presentations in relevant fora, such as the Assessment Technical Working Group (ATWG), the LRSWG, and the WorkGrEEn working group, as well as through bilateral presentations.

Key definitions:

- **Settlements** in the Ugandan context are areas assigned for refugee settlement by the Government of Uganda. The settlements are managed by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) with the support of UNHCR.
- **Refugees** are "people who have fled war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country".[11]
- **Refugees with access to additional land** are refugee households who report to have or have had access to additional land for cultivation through transactional means or free of charge within 12 months of the interview.
- **Host communities**, for this assessment, does not refer to all host communities in the refugee-hosting districts covered. Instead, data collection will focus on the host communities that reside in sub-counties that border or overlap with the targeted refugee settlements, and who are at most 15 kilometres from the settlement.
- **Leasing/renting** is understood as paying money or in-kind (sharecropping or labour) to gain access to land for a specified amount of time, for cultivation.

3.2 Population of interest

The population of interest for the quantitative aspect is all refugee and host community households living in/near all 13 settlements[12], in order to create both a generalized and settlement-level understanding of the wider refugee and host community population's relationship to land from a livelihood perspective, and between these groups. The quantitative component will target both refugees and host communities in all 13 locations listed under geographic coverage. The sample per group for the locations of Adjumani, Bidibidi Imvepi, Kiryandongo, Lobule, Palabek, Palorinya, and Rhino is calculated

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[11] UNHCR.

[12] Adjumani, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Kiryandongo, Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Lobule, Nakivale, Oruchinga, Palabek, Palorinya, Rhino Camp, Rwamwanja.

with a 95% confidence level, 10% margin of error, and 10% buffer, while in Nakivale, Oruchinga, Rwamwanja, Kyaka II, and Kyangwali, sampling will be calculated with a confidence interval of 90%, a margin of error of 10% and a 10% buffer The quantitative component will feed into the qualitative component, by identifying a total of 10 households per settlement to conduct IDIs, divided into 5 households who reported accessing additional land for cultivation, and 5 households who attempted to access additional land but were not able to aside from their OPM-allotted plot). The IDI tools will seek to understand these specific households' experiences, perceptions, and challenges concerning the modalities, costs, and social dynamics entailed by gaining or attempting to gain such access.

Refugees are individuals who have been forced to flee their country because of persecution, war, or violence. As such, data collection will include refugees who have fled to Uganda and live in the 13 settlements. The population of reference used for the sampling sizes is the UNHCR updated Active Population count.[13] For the qualitative component, a subset of all refugees will be sampled, namely those households who reported accessing additional land for cultivation.

The **host community** refers to the national population in the sub-districts bordering the settlements in Uganda. The population of reference used for the sampling sizes is the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) population projection for 2022. Uganda

3.3 Secondary data review

Sources that inform on the contextual background and history of land access in Uganda include:

    a.   [Understanding Land Dynamics and Livelihoods in Refugee Hosting Districts of Northern Uganda](#)

    b.   [The Realities of Self-reliance within the Ugandan Refugee Context](#) (2023), REACH Initiative

    c.   [Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda](#) (2021), Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

    d.   [Refugee Access to Livelihoods and Housing, Land, and Property Assessment](#) (2019), REACH Initiative

Sources that will inform research design include:

    a.   [REACH: Owned spaces and Shared places: Refugee Access to Livelihoods and Housing, Land, and Property in Uganda.](#)

    b.   [Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda](#)

    c.   [Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment (VENA)](#) (2020), REACH Initiative, WFP, and UNHCR

Sources that will be used to inform tool design and the triangulation of findings:

    a.   Individual Profiling Exercise (IPE) (2022), UNHCR

    b.   [Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis](#) (RIMA) (2022), FAO

    c.   [Food Security & Nutrition Assessment](#) (FSNA) (2022), WFP

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Quantitative component:

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[13] Updated on May 31, 2023

Three teams of 2 Field officers and 20 enumerators each will be collecting 2'382 In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) during 8-9 weeks (between 06/9 - 23/10) in all 13 locations with a Kobo tool on their tablets/phones. The survey tool was built with extensive inputs from six IMPACT Field Officers and five external technical reviewers from relevant stakeholder organisations. Sampling targets are set separately for refugees and host communities in each location. Data collection will be done by enumerators hired in the field from the IMPACT enumerator database. The field team, trained prior to departure to the field by the assessment team, will train the enumerators on location ahead of data collection. Data will be collected using KoBo. Enumerators will be provided with phones and tablets to do the data collection. Data will be cleaned and analysed using R.

Sampling:

Refugee and host community sampling for the locations of Adjumani, Bidibidi Imvepi, Kiryandongo, Lobule, Palabek, Palorinya, and Rhino (900 surveys) will be calculated with a confidence interval of 95%, a margin of error of 10%, and 10% buffer, with a representativity for each community on the settlement level. In Nakivale, Oruchinga, Rwamwanja, Kyaka II, and Kyangwali, however, sampling will be calculated with a confidence interval of 90%, a margin of error of 10% and a 10% buffer (1482 surveys). The aggregated sample sizes of the district (refugee and host community combined) will allow for a gender representativity on the regional level (Northern Uganda/West Nile and Southern Uganda/South West). Households will be selected through the random selection of geopoints using GIS by the GIS Officer, and members of each household (if there is more than one available adult) will be randomly selected by the enumerator through the Kish grid method to avoid selection bias. This sampling strategy was originally developed for the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) on Energy, Environment and Climate Change Assessment, more details can be found in the ToR here.

Region	District	Location	Groups targeted	Final sampling targets[14]
West Nile	Adjumani	Adjumani	Refugees	106
			Host communities	106
West Nile	Yumbe	Bidibidi	Refugees	106
			Host communities	106
West Nile	Terego	Imvepi	Refugees	106
			Host communities	106
South-west	Kiryandongo	Kiryandongo	Refugees	106
			Host communities	75
South-west	Kyegegwa	Kyaka II	Refugees	75
			Host communities	75
South-west	Kikuube	Kyangwali	Refugees	75
			Host communities	75
West Nile	Koboko	Lobule	Refugees	105
			Host communities	106
South-west	Isingiro	Nakivale	Refugees	75
			Host communities	75
South-west	Isingiro	Oruchinga	Refugees	75
			Host communities	75
West Nile	Lamwo	Palabek	Refugees	106
			Host communities	106
West Nile	Obongi	Palorinya	Refugees	106
			Host communities	105

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[14] The sample per group in each location is calculated with a 95% confidence level, 10% margin of error, and 10% buffer. The final result is rounded up.

West Nile	Madi Okollo	Rhino Camp	Refugees	106
			Host communities	106
South-west	Kamwenge	Rwamwanja	Refugees	75
			Host communities	75
			Total	**2,382**

Tool – The Land Assessment quantitative module will be integrated into the separate IMPACT/U-LEARN Energy KAP, an assessment which aims to assist in donors' strategic decisions regarding energy, environment, and climate programming in Uganda, with the hope of building on more sustainable energy consumption. The integration of the two assessments is due to budgetary and time constraints, whereby the two quantitative modules will be merged as one. Assessment's quantitative tool, which has been designed in excel to be used with Kobo on tablets.[15] This module was then reviewed internally with six Field Officers with extensive experience in surveying in the settlements for IMPACT, in order to get their feedback in terms of local-appropriateness, vocabulary and phrasing, answer options, etc. This version was then sent for technical review five eight relevant (external) stakeholders/specialists on the topics, and then reviewed again with IMPACT Field Officers to update them on the external inputs.

Triangulation - The triangulation strategy for quantitative data is extensive. Enumerators will be trained by the field team prior to data collection. Two days of training will take place, so that the tools as well as the assessment background can be covered in depth. From the start of data collection, all submitted data will be closely monitored. Every night, a data monitoring script will run on the data, checking for the following:

- Performance against sampling targets
- Verification of GPS points
- Number of surveys per enumerator
- Time lapsed per survey
- Time lapsed between surveys
- Logical errors or inconsistencies

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. These summaries will be used by the field team to brief the enumerators before data collection every morning. The most common logical errors will be discussed in those briefings. Additionally, the data monitoring will flag any enumerators that are not collecting according to schedule, submitted surveys that are suspiciously short, or making a large amount of logical errors. The field team will follow-up with these enumerators in particular, to make sure these issues are resolved for the continuation of data collection.

Qualitative component:

In order to target the proportion of in-settlement refugee households who reported to access additional land, and who reported attempting to access additional land but not being able to, non-probability methods will be employed, with two contingency plans to supplement the primary method if required to attain an acceptable number of IDIs per settlement:

- **Primary method**: Identifying households of interest through the quantitative tool, given the difficulty surrounding identifying and sampling.

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[15] To optimize budget and capacity, as well as limit FOs time in the field, IMPACT Uganda decided to merge data collections given the overlap in timelines and the homogeneity in geographic scope, population of interest, and level of analysis. This entails the adding of an Access to Land module to the Energy KAP tool, as well as subsequent IDIs for the Access to Land Assessment's qualitative component during and after the completion of the quantitative data collection per settlement.

- **Contingency 1**: Identifying and contacting randomly selected households from UNHCR ProGres lists (if provided by UNHCR), among the 4% of households who reported to access additional land. While this course may sound more reliable and even a basis for probabilistic sampling, previous experience with this approach in this context is not preferred given the extent to which phone numbers do not yield the correct households due to issues with UNHCR contact list maintenance, and the practice of phone-sharing among refugee households.
- **Contingency 2**: Snowballing based on the previously interviewed households from the primary referral method, or otherwise through referrals or geographical indications from UNHCR or OPM staff within the settlements, or municipal government officials.

On the basis of the quantitative component, refugee households who access additional land, or who attempted to access additional land but were not able to, will be identified and asked whether they agree to partake in an IDI, and to share their name and number in order to follow-up for the IDI in case it has to take place at a different time, in consideration of having already participated in a quantitative survey of approx. 40 minutes. Two Field Officers will engage two days per settlement, during and after the completion of the quantitative component, to interview a minimum of 10 refugee households per settlement, divided into 5 refugee households who reported having access to additional land, and 5 refugee households who attempted to access additional land but were not successful.

In the case that the quantitative component does not yield sufficient households who both fit the criteria and consent to an IDI, the FOs will resort to the two aforementioned contingency plans of reaching out to households via lists supplied by UNHCR, and/or through referrals from existing IDI participants, UNHCR/OPM staff, or local/municipal staff in the settlement. UNHCR has been engaged to discuss the sharing of such lists, and OPM/local government officials will have been made aware of IMPACT's presence given the pre-collection introductory visits to municipal offices upon arrival, at which time these persons will be made aware of the possibility of such a request.

Sampling:

Region	District	Location	Final targets
West Nile	Adjumani	Adjumani	10
West Nile	Yumbe	Bidibidi	10
West Nile	Terego	Imvepi	10
South-west	Kiryandongo	Kiryandongo	10
South-west	Kyegegwa	Kyaka II	10
South-west	Kikuube	Kyangwali	10
West Nile	Koboko	Lobule	10
South-west	Isingiro	Nakivale	10
South-west	Isingiro	Oruchinga	10
West Nile	Lamwo	Palabek	10
West Nile	Obongi	Palorinya	10
West Nile	Madi Okollo	Rhino Camp	10
South-west	Kamwenge	Rwamwanja	10
		Total	**130**

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Quantitative component:

Data quality will be closely monitored during data collection through the use of a tracker and a cleaning log, which will be produced by the assessment officer and shared with the field teams every morning. The scripts used for quantitative data

collection will be used after data collection to do the data cleaning, as per IMPACT's Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist. Data cleaning will focus on correcting logical errors where necessary, deleting surveys that are too short or submitted by enumerators that are not collecting according to the schedule, and dealing with 'other' responses in the survey. The cleaning log will serve to track any changes that need to be made. The cleaning log will then be used to update the raw data and produce the clean dataset. Analysis of the quantitative data will also be conducted in R. All the indicators will be disaggregated by gender on the regional level (in order to remain statistically representative), as men and women could have differing experiences regarding the use of land, as well as the experiences in accessing more land. During aggregation, the smallest parameters of representation will be held (90%-10%).

Qualitative component:

Interviews will be recorded, provided that consent for this is given. Recordings will be used by staff to transcribe immediately after the data collection takes place. For the duration that recordings are saved, they will be stored offline in password protected files. Recordings will be deleted after the transcription is finalized. Informed consent will be gathered prior to the interviews Additionally, IMPACT Minimum Standards for Qualitative Data processing will be followed; field teams will ensure that IDIs are transcribed in English as soon as possible after they have been conducted. They will then be typed and saved into a central server (Teams SharePoint) at the end of each day. Data saturation grids will be used throughout data collection to track the progress and saturation of incoming KII and IDI transcripts. The saturation grids will inform the consistency in collected data, and the potential need for follow-ups or additional data collection. The KIIs and IDIs will be analyzed in MAXQDA. The transcripts will be uploaded to the software and coded on common themes. The coding system will be exported as a data saturation grid to highlight the key themes, areas of consensus, and areas of disagreement. Data saturation grids will be developed separately for both the KIIs and IDI data but the information from both will complement each other in the writeup.

3.6 Limitations

- Contingency plans may need to be utilized in order to target the required proportion of in-settlement refugee households who reported accessing additional land if the primary method does not yield enough respondents per settlements.
- Refugee households may be hesitant to report having access to additional land due to fears for how this could impact their receival of humanitarian aid.
- Certain questions within the questionnaire may address topics of social cohesion issues and tensions, with potential sensitivity resulting in biased answers or respondents not wanting to respond to the questions. Enumerators, however, will be instructed to be mindful to not prompt when a lack of willingness to engage on the subject is displayed.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

The proposed research design…	*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** (*specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/*	Yes	

discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided)?		
… 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	Social cohesion issues will be one theme to be addressed in the qualitative segment. Enumerators will be instructed to 1) be mindful not to prompt when respondents do not signal willingness to engage on that subject 2) emphasize that respondents must be reminded that they have the right to withdraw from the question or interview if they so wish 3) emphasize that all responses will be anonymized.
… 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.?	Yes	
… Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	RM	RM	*CC, various stakeholders, Field staff, HQ-Research*	ECHO, HQ
Supervising data collection	AO/Field Staff	AO/Field Staff	RM/GIS/Data Officer/Field Coordinator	

Data processing (checking, cleaning)	AO/GIS/Data Officer/Field Staff	AO/GIS/Data Officer/Field Staff	RM/HQ-Research	
Data analysis	AO/GIS/Data Officer	AO/GIS/Data Officer	RM/GIS/Data Officer/HQ-Research	
Output production	AO	AO	RM/CC	HQ
Dissemination	AO	AO	RM/CC	ECHO
Monitoring & Evaluation	AO	AO	RM/CC	HQ
Lessons learned	AO	AO	RM/CC/HQ Research MEL	Mission-Level

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

For the research questions addressed with structured tool: click here.

In-Depth Interview tool 1

Research Questions	SUBQ#	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes / follow-up questions
N/A	NA	Date	Date	N/A
	NA	IDI name	Interviewee name:	N/A
	NA	Settlement name	In which settlement is the interview conducted?	N/A
	NA	IDI Gender	IDI Gender	N/A
	NA	IDI age	IDI age	N/A
	NA	IDI nationality	IDI nationality	N/A
	NA	Time start/end of IDI	Time start/end of IDI	N/A

	Note	Intro / consent	IMPACT-REACH is a humanitarian research NGO. We are conducting an assessment on refugees' access to additional land with support from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) department. We are doing this assessment to understand the issues that are faced when refugees wish to increase the size of land they have to use for cultivation, aside from the land granted by the government. We are conducting 1000+ household interviews to learn from the perspective of refugee households and their relation to subsistence farming for their livelihood, and we are also conducting 100+ in-depth interviews with households who have access to extra land. We would like to understand the choices you make, and the challenges you face. Your experience and knowledge help others plan projects. We will collect experiences from more households and create an overview for organizations that implement programs to support livelihoods and related sectors in the settlements. We do not provide any assistance ourselves, and this interview is not linked to any assistance. This interview will take no more than 30 minutes of your time. If you agree to participate, any information you give us will be anonymous, and your personal information will under no circumstances be shared with others. You don't have to answer any question you do not wish to, and you are free to withdraw from the interview anytime you wish.	
	Note	Access to Land	We will start by asking you some questions about you and your households' experience accessing additional land, how you were able to access it, challenges you faced, the costs, and ways in which it would be better to access land. We value your personal experience as well as your impression of others' experience. Please feel free to speak both on your own behalf, as well as what you notice from other refugee households, or what you think is generally true in this area.	
2. How do refugee households living in settlements acquire more land, and what are the financial, legal, and social dynamics and challenges surrounding the demand for land in refugee-hosting areas?	**A1**	Access to Land	Could you describe the process you undertook for acquiring additional land? What were the challenges you faced, if any?	Challenge prompts: money; distance; negotiations, breach of agreements, high demand for land, lack of land availability
	A2	Access to Land	What sort of agreement do you have with your landlord?	Describe the document/agreement/contract type Do you feel that the absence of a formal agreement can lead to trouble?
	A3	Access to Land	What are the advantages and disadvantages of the current type of agreement you have?	What would stand in the way of a standardized written agreement between refugee renters and the people who are renting/accessing the land out to refugees?
	A4	Access to Land	Could you describe your arrangement and the process for payment to your landlord?	What are the modality/modalities of payment? (cash, crop, labour) How often do you make payments?
	A5	Access to Land	What are the sources of income accessible to your HH to pay for your additional land? Are they enough to cover the cost of rent?	Do you receive any external funds such as remittances, cash assistance, village savings, or GFA? How would you describe ease of access to these sources?

	A6	Access to Land	Has your household's ability to pay for land, and modality of payment, changed in the last 6 months- one year?	What factors have caused this change? Does it affect your ability to keep and work on the extra land you accessed?
	A7	Access to Land	How would you describe your experience around access to land? In particular your ability to rent additional land for livelihood activities?	What do you think works well? Why? What do you think can be improved? Why and how? (if sensitive/hesitant, can ask about their perceptions on the community in general's experience around access to land)
	Note	Social Cohesion	We will now discuss some of the social dynamics which may arise concerning the demand for land, relationships between landlords and tenants, and refugee households and host communities. The answers can be about your experiences, or what you know has happened in the area. We ask about these issues because based on everyone's experiences, we will be able to provide more understanding to donors and implementing partners who work on relieving these issues. You do not have to answer if you prefer not to. Your answers will not be shared with anyone.	
	B1	Social Cohesion	What has been your experience interacting with your landlord, or the host community in general? If positive, please explain why? If negative, please explain why?	Are there sometimes issues or disputes about land in or near this settlement? What are these issues about? (tensions, issues over agreements, plot size, quality, use of land) Who do they involve?
	B2	Social Cohesion	What usually happens when there are tensions or disagreement in this area?	Are there community mechanisms in place to discuss and resolve possible issues that arise? If yes, could you describe them? Are they effective? If no, how are issues resolved, if at all? Do you have access to some legal guidance in case you were in a land dispute?

In-Depth Interview tool 2

Research Questions	SUBQ#	Sub-research Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes / follow-up questions
N/A	NA	Date	Date	N/A
	NA	IDI name	Interviewee name:	N/A
	NA	Settlement name	In which settlement is the interview conducted?	N/A
	NA	IDI Gender	IDI Gender	N/A
	NA	IDI age	IDI age	N/A
	NA	IDI nationality	IDI nationality	N/A
	NA	Time start/end of IDI	Time start/end of IDI	N/A

	Note	Intro / consent	IMPACT-REACH is a humanitarian research NGO. We are conducting an assessment on refugees' access to additional land with support from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) department. We are doing this assessment to understand the issues that are faced when refugees wish to increase the size of land they have to use for cultivation, aside from the land granted by the government. We are conducting 1000+ household interviews to learn from the perspective of refugee households and their relation to subsistence farming for their livelihood, and we are also conducting 100+ in-depth interviews with households who have access to extra land, and with households who attempted to access extra land but were unsuccessful. We would like to understand the choices you make, and the challenges you face. Your experience and knowledge help others plan projects. We will collect experiences from more households and create an overview for organizations that implement programs to support livelihoods and related sectors in the settlements. We do not provide any assistance ourselves, and this interview is not linked to any assistance. This interview will take no more than 15 minutes of your time. If you agree to participate, any information you give us will be anonymous, and your personal information will under no circumstances be shared with others. You don't have to answer any question you do not wish to, and you are free to withdraw from the interview anytime you wish.	
	Note		We will start by asking you some questions about you and your households' experience accessing additional land, how you attempted to access the land, and why you were not successful in the pursuit. We value your personal experience as well as your impression of others' experience. Please feel free to speak both on your own behalf, as well as what you notice from other refugee households, or what you think is generally true in this area.	
3. What are the main factors holding refugee households back from accessing additional land?	**A1**	Access to land	What were your motivation/s for wanting to obtain additional land?	Was the size of the OPM plot insufficient? Were you seeking additional land for agricultural purposes?
	A2	Access to land	Could you describe the process you undertook to acquire additional land? What were some of the challenges you faced during this process?	Who were you in contact with for this process? How long did the process take before becoming unsuccessful? Challenge prompts: money; distance; negotiations, breach of agreements, high demand for land, lack of land availability
	A3	Access to land	What were the main factors contributing to you not being successful in obtaining more land?	contractual/documentation problems, unable to afford more land lack of land availability process was too complicated/took too long
	A4	Access to land	Overall, what are some changes, if any, that you would like to see in the future regarding refugee households' ability to obtain additional land?	What could make the process of obtaining additional land easier/smoother/more accessible for refugee households?

7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products

Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products | # of downloads of x product from Resource Center | Country request to HQ | User_log | **X Yes** |
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		**X Yes**
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		☐ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		☐ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		**X Yes**
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		☐ Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	*2026-2029 UCRRP (development and timeline pending and TBD), 2025 HiP*
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery

Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, | Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs | Country team | Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template | *Informal tracking through feedback from agencies, stakeholders, donor(s), working groups, following output dissemination, presentations* |
| | | Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs | | | |
| | | Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs | | | |

	cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	□ Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			**X Yes**
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			**X Yes**