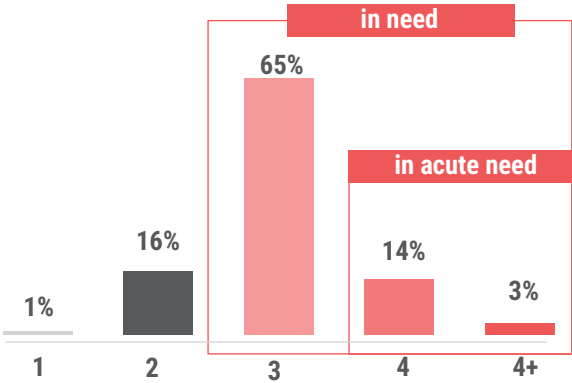


HOST COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLDS

HOW MANY HOST COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLDS ARE IN NEED?

Percentage of host community households in need, per severity phase<sup>1</sup>

**83%** of host community households across Uganda were found to be in need (phase 3 and above), meaning they experienced a gap in at least one sector.



OVERVIEW

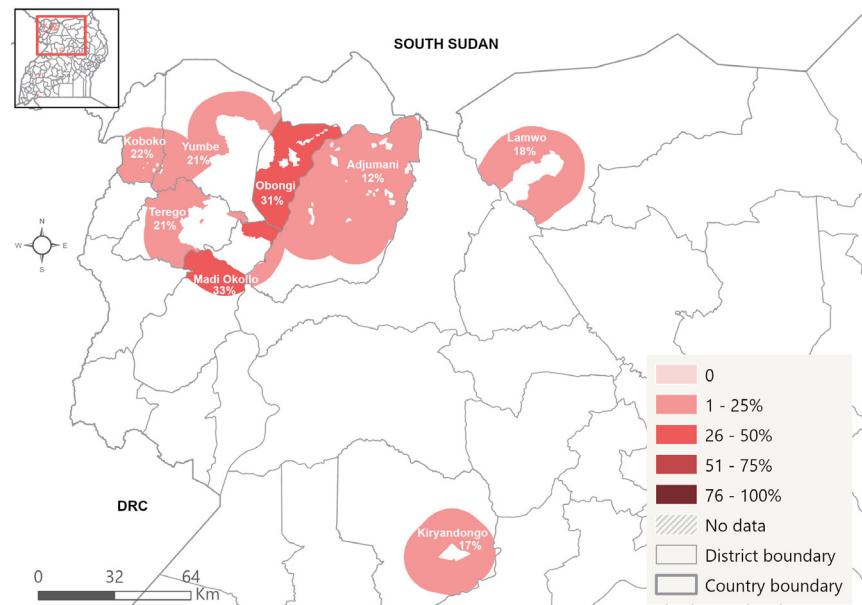
- Host community households with a head of household aged 59+ (88%), and single-female-headed households (85%) showed the highest level of need (phase 3 and above).
- The region of West Nile/North showed the highest percentages of need for all host community households at 93% compared to 70% in the Southwest.
- The Southwest Region showed the highest percentages of host community households in acute need at 27% compared to 20% in the West Nile/North.
- WASH (47%), Shelter (40%) and Education (30%) were the sectors with the highest percentages of needs across all host community households.

*Note - For more details on the Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) methodology, check out the methodology note [here](#). To see the MSNI bulletin for Refugees in Uganda, please see [here](#). For more detailed findings, check out our other outputs [here](#).*

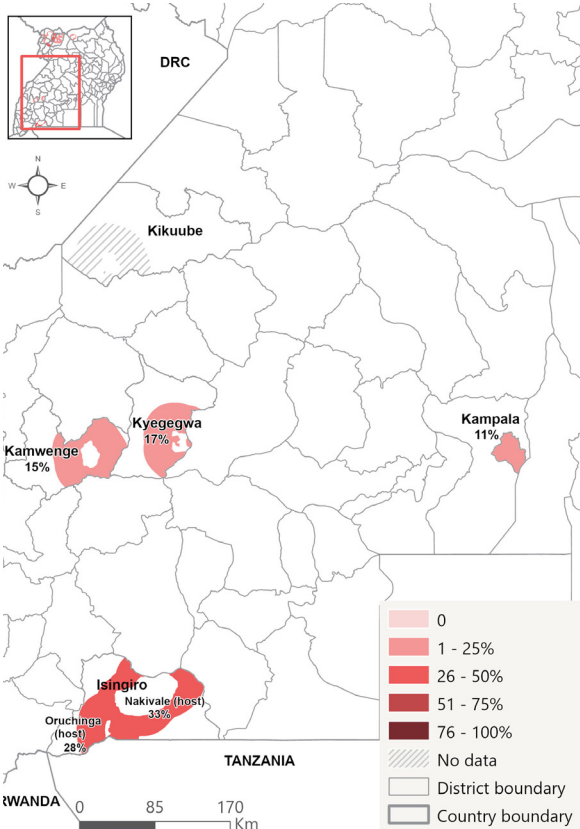
WHERE ARE THE HOUSEHOLDS IN ACUTE NEED?

Percentage of host community households in acute need, per geographical area

West Nile/North Uganda









Southwest Uganda



## WHAT ARE THE NEEDS?

Percentage of host community households in need per sector

Sector	Overall
 WASH	47%
 Shelter	40%
 Education	30%
 Health	23%
 Food Security	11%
 Protection	9%

The largest group of host community households are in need in **1** sector (41%). The most common combination of sectoral needs among all host community households in need is **Shelter** and **WASH** (10% of host community households). This combination of sectoral needs is slightly higher in the Southwest region at 8%, compared to 6% in the West Nile/North region.

## WHO IS IN NEED?

Percentage of host community households in need per administrative area and severity phase<sup>1</sup>

	1	2	3	4	4+
Overall	1%	16%	65%	14%	3%
Southwest Region	0%	30%	43%	24%	3%
West Nile/North Region	0%	7%	73%	18%	2%
Kampala <sup>2</sup>	2%	14%	73%	6%	5%

Notable regional differences were observed in the proportion of host community households in need: 93% in West Nile/North, 84% in Kampala, and 70% in the Southwest. While West Nile/North has the highest overall proportion of households requiring assistance, the Southwest stands out with 27% of host community households classified as being in acute need, compared to 20% in the West Nile/North, and 11% in Kampala.

## KEY SECTORAL DRIVERS OF NEED

Three sectors account for the highest proportion of host community households in need: WASH (47%), Shelter (40%), and Education (30%).

**1 WASH** needs were primarily problems related to a lack of access to handwashing facilities (69% of host community households). The proportion of host community households in acute need was highest in the Southwest region (21%), compared to 11% in the West Nile/North.

**2 Shelter** needs were tied to the type of housing shelter, with 37% of host community households living in inadequate shelters, typically semi-permanent shelters with grass roofs and bricks. The proportion of host community households in need was highest in the West Nile/North region (77%), compared to 17% in the Southwest.

**3 Education** needs were related to children not having attended formal school at any time in the 2023-2024 school year, combined with education being disrupted due to protection-related reasons. Education needs were highest in the West Nile/North (46%), compared to the Southwest (27%).

Percentage of host community households in need by household characteristics and severity phase<sup>1</sup>

	1	2	3	4	4+
Overall	1%	16%	65%	14%	3%
HoH with disability*	0%	0%	64%	28%	8%
Single-female HoH*	1%	15%	67%	16%	2%
HoH aged 59+*	0%	12%	63%	22%	3%
Female HoH*	0%	15%	67%	14%	4%
Male HoH*	1%	17%	64%	14%	3%

Host community households with a head of household aged 59+ show elevated levels of vulnerability, with 88% in need and 25% in acute need. Similarly, single-female-headed host community households face high levels of vulnerability, with 85% in need and 18% in acute need. Male-headed host community households have the lowest levels of both overall need (81%) and acute need (17%) among the subgroups.

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> The different levels of severity can be broadly defined as follows:

- Severity level 1: Living standards are acceptable, at a maximum showing some signs of deterioration and/or inadequate access to basic services. No or minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being.
- Severity level 2: Living standards are under stress. Minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being or stressed physical or mental well-being overall.
- Severity level 3: Degrading living standards, with reduced access to/availability of basic goods and services. (Risk of) degrading physical or mental well-being.
- Severity level 4: Collapse of living standards. (Risk of) significant harm to physical or mental well-being.
- Severity level 4+: Indications of total collapse of living standards, with potentially immediately life-threatening outcomes (increased risk of mortality and/or irreversible harm to physical or mental well-being)

Further details can be found in the methodological note.

<sup>2</sup> While Kampala is not a region, it is treated as one in this analysis to provide meaningful geographical comparisons across Uganda.

\*These aggregations were conducted post-sampling and are therefore not statistically representative of the broader population.

## METHODOLOGY

Quantitative data collection was conducted between July 26th and October 2nd, 2024. A total of 11,357 household surveys were completed across all 13 refugee settlements—Kyangwali, Adjumani, Imvepi, Palabek, Rhino Camp, Palorinya, Nakivale, Kyaka II, Kiryandongo, Oruchinga, Rwamwanja, Bidibidi, and Lobule—as well as four divisions within Kampala: Rubaga, Makindye, Central, and Kawempe. The surveys covered both the refugee and host communities. Stratified random sampling was used to sample both refugee and host community households in refugee settlements, refugee-hosting districts, and four divisions with high refugee concentrations in Kampala. This sampling approach was based on a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%, ensuring statistical representativeness across the two population groups and per location (refugee settlements, refugee-hosting districts, and urban divisions). Challenges in Lobule related to refugee mobility, driven by livelihoods constraints, hindered data collection efforts, resulting in a higher margin of error (5.5%) compared to other locations (5%).

**About REACH:** REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).