

# Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Kyegegwa District Uganda, August, 2018

## Background & Methodology

Due to its proximity to three major humanitarian emergencies in South Sudan, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), its progressive refugee hosting and settlement policies, and the ease of border crossings, Uganda has received a large number of refugees over the past 3 years.

With over 1 million refugees in Uganda<sup>1</sup>, humanitarian needs across the country are significant with little capacity for actors to clearly map the landscape of needs across refugee and host communities alike. UNHCR, with support from REACH, conducted a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment with the aim to address this information gap by providing evidence-based analysis to inform the Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for 2019-2020.

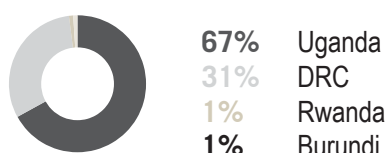
A total of 6,809 household (HH) level surveys were conducted across all 30 refugee settlements and 11 refugee hosting districts. Households were randomly sampled with a confidence level of 95% and 10% margin of error and generalisable at the settlement level for refugees and at the district level for the host communities.

**339** surveys were conducted in Kyegegwa District between 5 June and 19 June 2018.



## Demographics

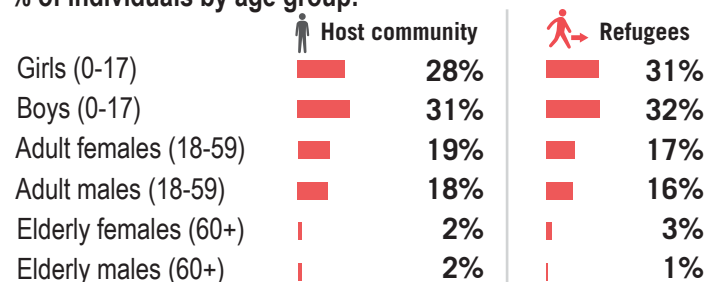
% of assessed HHs by area of origin:



% of refugee HHs that have lived in the settlement for:

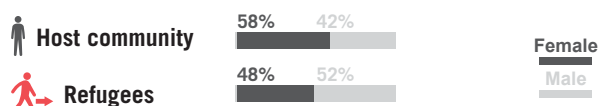


% of individuals by age group:



Average HH size:<sup>2</sup> 6.6 members (Host community) 4.9 members (Refugees)

Gender distribution of the head of the HHs:



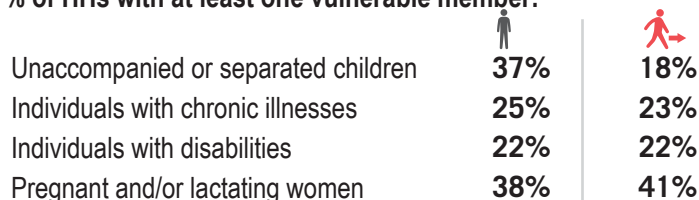
Top 3 sectors with most reported HH needs:<sup>3</sup>



Note: For questions asked only to a subset of households, a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error may apply.

## Protection

% of HHs with at least one vulnerable member:



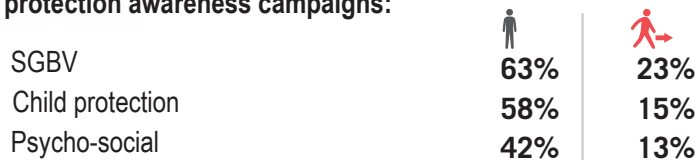
**96%** of the refugee HHs reported being registered in a settlement in the district.<sup>4</sup>

% of HHs reporting at least one member with psychological distress:



**45%** of the host community HHs and **83%** of the refugee HHs reported that they had not received/were unable to receive psychological care.

% of HHs that reported being reached by the following protection awareness campaigns:



**40%** of the host community HHs and **66%** of the refugee HHs with at least one woman or girl of reproductive age reported that one or more women in the HH could not access sanitary pads.

1) OPM RIMS statistics, June 2018, Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response Portal.

2) The MSNA found the average size of refugee and host community HHs to be larger than previous assessments conducted in Uganda. HH was defined as a group of members who regularly share resources, such as water, food, and living space.

3) Respondents could select multiple options.

4) Refugees are registered in settlements by Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).



## Livelihoods & Environment

Top 3 reported income source over the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

Host community		Refugees	
Agriculture	94%	Agriculture	39%
Livestock	28%	Casual labour	39%
Casual labour	24%	Remittances	22%

% of HHs that had access to agricultural land in the most recent harvest season:



Top 3 reported ways HHs accessed land for agricultural purposes, for HHs that reported access to land:<sup>1</sup>

Host community		Refugees	
Owns the land	70%	Free through OPM	87%
Rents the land	26%	Owns the land	9%
Free access	3%	Rents the land	4%

75% of refugee HHs and 24% of host community HHs that had access to land reported that it did not provide sufficient food for the entire HH in the most recent harvest season.<sup>2</sup>

19% of refugee HHs and 2% of host community HHs that had access to agricultural land did not cultivate or plant crops in the most recent harvest season.

Top 3 reported reasons why HHs did not cultivate or plant crops in the most recent harvest season, of HHs that reported no cultivation:<sup>1</sup>

Host community		Refugees	
Not a regular activity	50%	Lack of seeds	56%
Poor cultivating season	25%	Lack of tools/fertilizer	11%
Other	25%	Poor cultivating season and Insecurity	1%

Top 3 reported livelihood coping strategies used by HHs over the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

Host community		Refugees	
Spent savings	54%	Humanitarian aid	38%
Sold assets	44%	None	20%
Borrowed money	19%	Support from friends	18%

% of HHs with access to local markets within walking distance:



36% of refugee HHs and 59% of host community HHs reported that they faced challenges accessing markets in the 30 days prior to data collection.

% of HHs that reporting the following primary fuel sources:

	Host community	Refugees
Firewood	99%	87%
Charcoal	1%	13%

31% of refugee HHs and 23% of host community HHs reported having an improved cook stove.<sup>2</sup>



## Education

46% of refugee HHs with school-aged children and 15% of host community HHs with school-aged children have at least one child not enrolled in school.

% of HHs with at least one school-aged child not enrolled in school, by age and gender:

Host community			Refugees	
Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
26%	24%	3 - 5	62%	57%
10%	10%	6 - 12	28%	41%
16%	15%	13 - 18	48%	50%

% of HHs with at least one school aged children enrolled in school, by school type:

	Host community	Refugees
ECD	17%	7%
Primary	55%	44%
Secondary	12%	3%
Other <sup>3</sup>	0%	1%
Not enrolled	15%	46%

Top 3 reported barriers to education for HHs with at least one school-aged child not enrolled in school:<sup>1</sup>

Host community		Refugees	
High costs	42%	High costs	51%
The child is too young	28%	The child is too young	37%
The school is too far	26%	New arrival	16%

Of the HHs that reported cost as a barrier to accessing education, 83% of refugee households mentioned **tuition** while 83% of the host community HHs reported **tuition** as the most commonly reported cost barrier.

1) Respondents could select multiple options.

2) Improved cooking stove or energy saving stoves are designed to consume less firewood and produce less fumes.

3) Other types of education include accelerated learning programme, non-formal skills training, and vocational training



## Health & Nutrition

Top 3 reported health issue among HH members during the 2 weeks prior to data collection:<sup>1</sup>

Host community		Refugees	
Malaria	37%	Malaria	46%
Stress	20%	Diarrhoea	19%
Diarrhoea	17%	Rapid weight loss	19%

Of the HHs that reported having a member with health issues in the past year and sought treatment, **53%** of refugee HHs and **58%** of host community reported facing challenges when they sought treatment.

Top 3 reported challenges in accessing health care:<sup>2</sup>

Host community		Refugees	
High cost of treatment	54%	No medicine available	28%
High cost of medicine	28%	Unqualified staff	28%
No medicine available	26%	Distance	24%

**7%** of the refugee HHs reported language barriers as a challenge when accessing health care.

% of HHs with pregnant and/or lactating women that received the following services:

	Host community	Refugees
Counselling on infant and young child feeding	57%	56%
Iron and folic acid supplements or micro-nutrient supplements	32%	62%
At least 2 doses of fansidar <sup>3</sup>	40%	62%

Of the HHs with children, % reporting:<sup>4</sup>

	Host community	Refugees
Polio vaccination	96%	78%
Measles vaccination	83%	43%

% of HHs reporting owning mosquito nets:



Average number of HH members sleeping under nets:

Host community	Refugees
4.5	0.9

1) Respondents could select multiple options.

2) The question was asked to HHs that had sought health care treatment in the past year.

3) Fansidar is used to prevent and treat malaria. It can be used for pregnant women with less risks to the mother and fetus.

4) Polio vaccination is given to children between 0-5 years old. Measles vaccination is given to children aged 15 or younger.

5) Basic HH needs include having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing, etc.

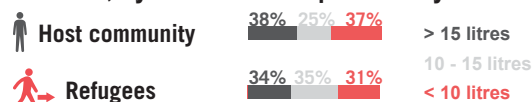


## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Top 3 reported sources of drinking water:

Host community		Refugees	
Unprotected well	53%	Borehole	59%
Borehole	22%	Protected rainwater tank	15%
Surface water	7%	Public tap	10%

% of HHs, by litres of water/person/day:



Average litres of water/person/day is **14** for refugee HHs and **16** for the host community HHs.

**83%** of refugee HHs and **90%** of host community HHs reported not having enough water to cover the basic HH needs during the 7 days prior to data collection.<sup>5</sup>

Top 3 reported strategies for coping with insufficient quantity of water during the 7 days prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>

Host community		Refugees	
Fetch from further point	67%	Fetch from further point	47%
Use less for bathing	25%	Use less for bathing	32%
Use less for drinking	12%	Use less for drinking	11%

% of HHs reported challenges to collecting water:

	Host community	Refugees
Distance	36%	26%
Queuing	9%	17%
Distance and queuing	18%	17%
None	37%	39%

% of HHs with access to a functioning HH latrine:



**42%** of the refugee HHs and **14%** of the host community HH did not have soap during data collection.

Top 3 most commonly reported reasons for HHs not to have soap in the HH:<sup>1</sup>

Host community		Refugees	
Soap is too expensive	53%	Soap is too expensive	61%
They prefer a substitute	19%	Waiting for distribution	17%
Soap isn't necessary	16%	Soap isn't necessary	11%

6) The question was asked to HHs that reported not having enough water during the 7 days prior to data collection

## Food Assistance

Top 3 reported primary source of food during the 7 days prior to data collection:

Host community		Refugees	
Own production	89%	Food distribution	39%
Bought with cash	9%	Bought with cash	37%
Local food charity	2%	Own production	15%

The refugee HHs that had been living in the settlement for less than one year relied more on humanitarian aid (71%) than refugee HHs that had lived there for one year or more (4%).<sup>1</sup>

% of HHs with the following Food Consumption Scores (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



HH average food consumption score:

Host community	60	Refugees	39
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% of HHs FCS by time spent in the settlement:<sup>1</sup>

	<6 months	7 - 11 months	1 - 2 years	>2 years
Acceptable	60%	67%	71%	87%
Borderline	32%	0%	29%	11%
Poor	8%	33%	0%	2%

% of HHs who reported having access to sufficient food for all members over the 7 days prior to data collection:

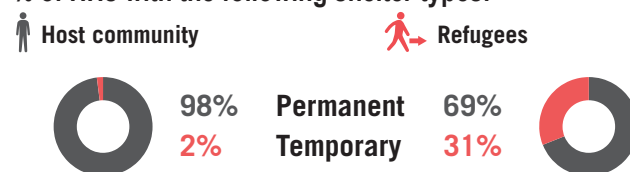


% of HHs reported using food coping strategies during the 7 days prior to the data collection:

	Host community	Refugees
Reduce # meals / day	24%	27%
Limit meal size	31%	43%
Buy cheaper food	58%	35%
Debt/Borrowing	5%	6%
Skip days of eating	0%	11%
Only children eat	2%	7%
Exchange food	3%	4%
None	6%	7%

## Shelter & NFIs

% of HHs with the following shelter types:<sup>3</sup>



% of HHs that reported owning their shelter:



% of HHs reporting their shelters are vulnerable to leakage from rain:



7% of the host community HHs and 16% of the refugee HHs reported that their shelter experienced flooding in the year prior to data collection.

Top 3 most commonly reported NFI priorities:

Host community		Refugees	
Bedding	69%	Bedding	72%
Water storage	55%	Mosquito nets	53%
Kitchen tools	34%	Kitchen tools	41%

1) Disaggregation by time spent in settlement only applies to refugee households, as host community households do not live in settlements.

2) The FCS is used as proxy for HH food security and is a composite score based on 1) Dietary diversity 2) Food frequency and 3) Relative nutritional importance of the various food groups consumed by HHs. The FCS is recorded from a 7-day recall and is based on 9 weighted food groups. The FCS is used to classify households into three groups: poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption. In the Ugandan context the thresholds used are as follows:  $\geq 31$  – Acceptable;  $28 - 30$  – Borderline;  $\leq 27$  – Poor.

3) Permanent shelters includes mudbrick, tukul and concrete brick. Temporary shelters includes emergency tent and makeshift shelter.

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