2024

SITUATION OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS, REFUGEE HOST DISTRICTS, AND KAMPALA

The 2024 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements, Refugee Host Districts, and Kampala

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Refugee settlements and Hosting districts: 22nd July to 13th August 2024.
Refugees living in Kampala: 16th to 23rd September 2024.

This report presents findings from the Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements, Refugee Hosting Districts, and refugees in Kampala. The 2024 study was jointly funded by UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF. UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, UBOS, MoH, MAAIF, OPM, and DLGs provided technical assistance. Data collection took place from 22nd July to 13th August 2024 in the refugee settlements and host districts. Data collection among refugees living in Kampala took place from 16th -23rd September 2024.

Additional information about the Survey may be obtained from UNHCR, Plot 11/13 Mackenzie Close, off Mackenzie Vale, Kololo, Kampala, Uganda.

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FOREWORD

Uganda is a refuge for over 1.7 million forcibly displaced and stateless people (FDSPs), with the majority fleeing from conflict and instability in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Burundi, Rwanda, and, more recently, Sudan. A significant 79% of this population comprises vulnerable women and children, with 56% being under the age of 18. As of October 2024, 91% of these displaced individuals are dispersed across 13 settlements, and 9% are based in Kampala. This highlights an ever-bigger necessity for a refugee response that cuts across the humanitarian and development nexus.

The influx of refugees and asylum-seekers into Uganda, including 60,000 Sudanese, places an immense strain on the limited resources and capacities to provide adequate and dignified services to both refugees and their host communities. The resulting demand for essential services, such as food, health, nutrition, education, and shelter, is compounded by the need for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services. Yet, amidst these challenges, the resilient spirit of both refugees and their generous host communities prevails.

The Government of Uganda, in collaboration with humanitarian and development partners such as UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, WHO and UNFPA, continuously responds to the priority needs of this vulnerable population while actively seeking sustainable and long-term solutions around social protection and economic inclusion. The commitment to stabilizing these communities and fostering resilience is evident in the combined efforts of the various stakeholders involved.

To gain a comprehensive understanding of the prevailing situation, the Government of Uganda (MoH, UBOS, OPM, MAAIF), in collaboration with UNHCR, WFP, and UNICEF, undertook the annual 2024 Refugee Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA). This survey, covering crucial aspects of demography, child health, food security, and water sanitation, aims to provide actionable recommendations on interventions that will benefit both refugees and their host communities.

In the spirit of advocacy, we implore all stakeholders to leverage the insights gained from the 2024 FSNA. This data is not just a collection of statistics but a powerful tool to shape strategic planning, advocacy, and targeted interventions. We can advocate for sustainable solutions that will positively impact the well-being of both refugees and the host communities.

The challenges faced by refugees and hosts demand a unified response. Let us work collaboratively to ensure that these findings catalyse change. Through informed advocacy and strategic planning, we can create a more resilient, inclusive, and compassionate community for all.

On behalf of MoH

Ministry of Health, Uganda

Diana Atwine
Permanent Secretary, MoH
Date:

On behalf of UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Matthew Crentsil
Representative, Uganda
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ADR	Age Dependency Ratio
AHA	Africa Humanitarian Action
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
AVSI	Association des Volontaires pour le Service International
CAFOMI	Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants
CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security
cGAM	Combined Global Acute Malnutrition
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
DEFF	Design Effect
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	District Local Government
DPS	Digit Preference Score
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis & Tetanus (vaccine)
ENA	Emergency Nutrition Assessment
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FCS-N	Food Consumption Score-Nutrition
FDSP	Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons
FES	Food Expenditure Share
FHI	Family Health International
FSNA	Food Security and Nutrition Assessment
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFD	General Food Distribution
GOU	Government of Uganda
HAZ	Height-for-Age Z-Score
HB	Haemoglobin
HDDS	Household Diet Diversity Score
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IPC AMN	Integrated Phase Classification for Acute Malnutrition
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LCS	Livelihood Coping Strategy
LITN	Long lasting Insecticide Treated Net
LLIN	Long Lasting Insecticidal Net
LPG	Low Pressure Gas
LPPPD`	Liter Per Person Per Day
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MDC	Mobile Data Collection
MDD-W	Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women
MMF	Minimum Meal Frequency
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTI	Medical Teams International
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODK	Open Data Kit
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RCSI	Reduced Coping Strategy Index
RRH	Regional Referral Hospital
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SCI	Save the Children International
SD	Standard Deviation
SENS	Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey
SMART	Standard Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STATA	Statistical software package
TWG	Technical Working Group
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UGX	Uganda shilling
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VHT	Village Health Team
WASH	Water and Sanitation Hygiene
WAZ	Weight-for-Age Z-Score
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WHZ	Weight-for-Height Z-Score
WRA	Women of Reproductive Age

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

By June 2024, Uganda hosted the largest population of forcibly displaced and stateless persons (FDSPs) with over 1.77 million. The FDSP group includes refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless persons. While about 9% of refugees are in the capital city Kampala, the vast majority (91%) is spread over 13 settlements of Adjumani, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Lobule, Palabek, Palorinya and Rhino Camp in the Northern region, Kiryandongo and Kyangwali in the Mid-West, as well as Kyaka II, Nakivale, Oruchinga and Rwamwanja in the South West region.

The Government of Uganda through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) in coordination with UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP, continues efforts to understand the needs and concerns of refugees through annual Food Security and Nutritional Assessments (FSNAs). The refugee and host district FSNA is conducted by a consortium of entities that include the District Local Governments (DLGs), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Ministry of Health (MoH), and other key stakeholders, with an essential needs assessment approach. FSNA reports on the general conditions on Health and Nutrition, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and Food Security of refugees in all the 13 settlements, Kampala, and nationals in the 12 host districts of Adjumani, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Koboko, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Madi Okollo, Obongi, Terego, and Yumbe. FSNA results are used to support the design of appropriate interventions to address the needs of FDSPs and their host population.

Methodology

A two-stage cluster sampling design was implemented across all the locations with more than 10,000 people. Locations with less than 10,000 people i.e., Oruchinga (8,086) and Lobule (6,218)[1] used a one-stage simple random sampling procedure. The sample size per settlement and host district was based on the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in children under 5 years from the 2023 refugee FSNA. In total, 6,260 refugee households and 4,803 host district households were interviewed.

Results disaggregation and comparisons

Findings are disaggregated by host districts and refugee settlements. Settlements are operationally categorized into West Nile (Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Lobule, Rhino Camp, Palorinya, Bidibidi, Imvepi, and Palabek) and South West (Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Nakivale, Oruchinga, and Rwamwanja) settlements. The Kampala urban refugees are categorised under Kampala. The overall refugee estimates do not include Kampala. The previous data collection was done from July to August 2023 which formed the reference value to compare performance for the results of this survey.

SUMMARY RESULTS

Demography

About 63.5% of all refugee households were female-headed, and among all refugee locations, Palabek (84.4%) had the highest proportion of headed households. In the host districts, male-headed households were the majority at 57.3% overall, and with Kikuube district led at 68.4% male-headed households. About 62.6% of refugee household heads and 81.9% of host community household heads had some form of formal education, ranging from primary school to university. Household heads with primary school were the majority at 47.3% refugee household heads and 57.4% host district household heads.

The average household size among the refugee settlements and host districts was 6.3 and 5.6 respectively. Among the refugee settlements, Rhino Camp had the largest average household size of 7.9 members while Kampala had the least household size at 4.5. Koboko district had the largest average household size of 7.1, while Kyegegwa and Kikuube had the lowest average household size at 4.6 among the hosting districts.

[1] OPM, UNHCR data, Oct 2024, https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/uga

Anthropometry

Among the refugee settlements, the prevalence of GAM based on weight for height categorization (WHZ) for refugee children was below 10% across all locations. Palorinya (8.3%), Kiryandongo (7.8%), and Rhino Camp (7.8%) had the highest GAM. The prevalence of GAM level fell within the "acceptable" level of <5% across all South West settlements. The prevalence of SAM was below 2% in all refugee locations, although Palorinya and Rhino Camp had SAM rates of 1.7% and 1.5% respectively. In host districts, while Lamwo was the only location in 2024 with GAM categorized as poor (5.1%), GAM level was within the acceptable category of <5% across other host districts. Based on MUAC categorisation, GAM for the refugee children in all settlements and host districts was within the acceptable category of <5%.

The combined GAM for Kiryandongo (8.9%), Palorinya (8.8%), Rhino Camp (8.1%), Adjumani (7.1%), Palabek (6.8%), and Kampala (6.8%) refugee settlements were categorised as poor (5-10%). The combined GAM for the rest of the settlements was acceptable (<5%). All the host districts were categorized under the acceptable category (<5%) except for Lamwo (6.5%) which was categorised as the 'poor' (5-10%).

The prevalence of stunting in children was found to be of public health concern, as it exceeded the "critical situation" of ≥30% in all South West settlements of Kyaka II, (55.4%), Kyangwali (52.4%), Rwamwanja (48.3%), Nakivale (31.0%), Oruchinga (31.9%) and Palabek (30.1%). Palabek has seen a gradual increase in child Stunting across the years, which makes it the only settlement with South Sudanese with the highest stunting levels. Lobule (22.9%) was the only location with child stunting rates categorized as 'serious situation' (20-30%). In the other settlements, specifically West Nile, and Kampala, the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children is below 20%, classified as 'acceptable situation'. While Stunting remains of major concern, especially in South West, Stunting rates in 2024 (24.9%) are lower than 2023 (28.8%), mostly attributed to further reductions in West Nile and in Nakivale and Oruchinga. Stunting remains very high in the mid west locations of Kyaka II, Rwamwanja, and Kyangwali.
Child stunting rates fell in the "critical" situation (≥30%) in Kyegegwa (39.2%), Kamwenge (39%), Kikuube (36.6%), and Lamwo (35.0%). In Isingiro, Madi-Okollo, Terego, and Yumbe, the prevalence stunting among children was between 20% and 30% ("serious" situation). Only Obongi and Adjumani were below the threshold of 20% classified as "acceptable" situation. The prevalence of stunting has reduced across host districts from 30.2% to 26.0%.

The prevalence of anaemia among children 6-59 months was classified as 'high' in Kiryandongo (55.7%), Kyangwali (53.7%), and Palabek (42.1%) where it exceeded 40% despite an overall reduction from 41.2% to 30.8%. Anaemia levels exceeding 40% are of emergency according to WHO. Most refugee locations had anaemia rates classified as 'medium' levels (20-30%) among children. Only Oruchinga (16.4%), Lobule (19.7%), and Kampala (15.0%) had anaemia levels below <20% classified as 'low'. The overall Anaemia rates among children in the host districts (30.6%) were classified as 'medium', while districts of Lamwo (52.4%) and Kiryandongo host (52.2%) exceeded 40% and were classified as locations with 'high' anaemia rates. Seven of the 12 host districts had 'medium' child anaemia rates (20-40%), while Isingiro (17.1%), Kamwenge (17.8%), and Madi-Okollo (18%) had 'low' child anaemia rates (<20%).

Child Health

The coverage of measles vaccination in refugee settlements (98.1%) and host districts (97.8%) met the MOH recommended target of 95% based on the card and mother's recall. DPT vaccination for 3 does in the refugee settlements (93.7%) did not meet the 95% MoH targets while the coverage in host districts (95.3%) met the MOH targets,

The coverage of Vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 months on both card documentation and mother's recall was 96.9% in settlements and 95.8% in host districts, both within MoH targets. The coverage of deworming in both refugee settlements (79.6%) and host districts (76.1%) was below the MoH target of >95%. For refugee settlements, Kampala (60.1%) and Kiryandongo (60.3%) had the lowest deworming rates, while in the host districts, Terego (61.2%) and Kiryandongo (63%), had the lowest deworming coverage. The deworming coverage of children has consistently remained below the MoH targets of 95% across the different annual surveys.

The prevalence of diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks prior to the survey in refugee settlements ranged from 7.4% in Kampala to 23.4% in Kyangwali and 22.4% in Palabek. In the host districts, diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks prior to the survey ranged from 8.2% in Kikuube to 20.1% in Yumbe. The diarrhoea prevalence has reduced from 15.1% in 2023 to 13.7% in 2024 in refugee settlements and from17.3% to 13.8% in host districts in the same period.
The prevalence of fever in the 2 weeks prior to the survey ranged from 8.3% in Nakivale to 29.3% in Palabek for refugee settlements, and from 8.0% in Isingiro to 44.1 % in Lamwo. The overall prevalence of Fever reduced from 26.4% in 2023 to 18.5% in 2024 in refugee settlements, and from 30.5% to 20.2% host districts in the same period. The indicator on fever was used to establish the prevalence of Malaria, as indicated in the report.

Infant and Young Child Feeding

In all settlements, and host districts, more than 9 out of every 10 children had ever been breastfed. In the refugee settlements, timely initiation of breast feeding ranged from 72.7% in Palabek to 95.3% in Lobule. In the host districts, it ranged from 66.2% in Madi-Okollo to 90.5% in Koboko.

Exclusive breastfeeding in refugee settlements and host districts was 84.2% and 83.6% respectively, with lower rates reported in Adjumani refugee settlements (65.4%) and Kyegegwa host district (53.8%).
Continued breastfeeding at 12-23 months was 83.4% in refugee settlements and 79.9% in the host districts. It ranged from 73.9% in Rhino Camp to 90.2% in Imvepi, and 59.5% in Kamwenge to 93.4% in Terego.

The minimum dietary diversity (MDD) was 26.3% in refugee settlements and 33.1% in the host districts. In refugee settlements, it ranged from 13.1% in Kyangwali to 43.8% in Rwamwanja, and in the host districts, it ranged from 17.4% in Lamwo to 64.9% in Kamwenge. Kampala (50%) had the highest MDD among refugees. MDD indicates the proportion of children 6-23 months consuming at least 5 out of 8 food groups.

The minimum acceptable diet (MAD) was 20.2% in refugee settlements and 26.1% in host districts. In refugee settlements, it ranged from 6.0% in Kiryandongo to 37.5% in Rwamwanja, and in host districts, it ranged from 11.3% in Lamwo to 48.6% in Kamwenge. Kampala (40.5%) had the highest MAD among all refugees.

The least consumed food groups in refugee settlements were diary (14.9%), flesh foods (14.5%), and eggs (2.9%), and eggs (7.6%), diary (13.3%) and flesh foods.

Maternal Nutrition

Overall, 4% of pregnant and breastfeeding women in refugee settlements were underweight, with no variation across West Nile (4.1%) and South West (4%). Highest malnutrition in PBWs was recorded in Lobule (9.5%) and Oruchinga (7.4%). Malnutrition among PBWs in host districts is lower (2.5%), with Lamwo (5.3%) and Koboko (4.8%) recording the highest rates.
The assessment of women's dietary diversity utilizes the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) indicator. The MDD-W is a dichotomous indicator of whether women 15 to 49 years of age have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups the previous day or night. Within the refugee settlements, MDD-W was 19.1% (20.2% West Nile, 20.2% South West), Kampala stands out with the highest proportion (49.8%) of women consuming food from five or more food groups, while Kyangwali had a mere 3.5% of the women of reproductive age (WRA) consuming 5 or more food groups. MDD-W among host communities was 29.9%, with Kamwenge (58.1%) recording the highest MDD-W rates.

The most frequently consumed food group by women in both refugee settlements and host districts is grains, plantains, white roots, and tubers. This staple was consumed by more than 9 in 10 women interviewed, showcasing its prevalence and significance in the diet of women across these populations.

In the refugee settlements, 8 in 10 women (87.3%) of women were enrolled in the antenatal care (ANC) program at the time of the survey, with 68.6% of pregnant women enrolling in the first trimester. Imvepi recorded the highest proportion (95.7%), while Adjumani (55.6%) and Lobule (57.9%) of pregnant women in settlements had the lowest ANC enrolment in the first trimester. ANC enrolment in the host community

districts was 7 in 10 women (74%). Obongi (88.9%) had the highest proportion of ANC enrolment in the first trimester, and Kikuube (40%) had the lowest enrolment rates in the first trimester.
ANC completeness in settlements of eight or more ANC visits was only 26.1%, and the majority (50.4%) of women making 5-7 ANC visits. In the host districts, ANC completeness of 8 or more visits was 25.8%, with majority of women (46.6%) making 5-7 ANC visits. Intake of iron folic acid in refugee settlements was optimal at 95.4%, with Kiryandongo (84%) having the lowest iron-folate intake rates. In the host districts, intake of Iron-folate stood at 95.8% across all the 12 districts. Kyegegwa (87.5%) had the lowest rates.

Food Security

Overall, 68.0% of refugee households and 91.1% of host district households were engaged in agricultural production in the first season of 2024. In refugee settlements, engagement in agricultural production ranged from 39.2% in Nakivale to 92.0% in Palorinya. West Nile (74.1%) had more refugee households engaged in agricultural production than South West (56.2%). Slightly above half an acre was the average land utilized by refugee households while an average of 2.2 acres were utilized among host districts. There was relatively more land utilization (1 acre) in Adjumani and Palabek than in other settlements. Kyaka II and Oruchinga had the lowest size of land utilized at 0.3 acres. Land allocated from OPM (75.0%), and rented/leased land (30.8%) were the most common sources of land for agricultural production among refugee households. In the host districts, family land (73.4%) and rented/leased land (21.9%) were the most common sources of land.

Nine in 10 (91.4%) refugee households reported to have received WFP general food assistance in the cycle prior to the survey. More households in West Nile (94.3%) than in South West (85.7%) reported to have received WFP assistance in the cycle prior to the survey. Refugee households received their assistance in form of agency banking (34.9%), cash-in hand (26.0%), in-kind (35.7%), and mobile money (3.4%).

Agricultural casual labour (52.3%), humanitarian cash assistance (35.0%), and crop production (25.9%) were the most common income sources for refugee households. Casual labour was the most common income source in Bidibidi (70.8%); cash assistance (68.8%) was the most common income source in Rhino Camp, while crop production (52.5%) was the most common income source in Lobule. Remittances (36.8%) and assistance from friends/family (26.4%) were the most common income sources for refugees in Kampala. In the host districts, crop production (64.4%) followed by agricultural casual labour (33.7%) were the most common income sources.

Four in 10 (39.8%) refugee households reported having some form of savings, with the highest proportion in Rwamwanja (82.8%) and the lowest proportion in Palorinya (10.9%). More refugee households in South West (50.1%) had savings than in West Nile (34.5%). In the host districts, 60.7% of households had savings with the highest proportion in Kamwenge (77.0%) and lowest in Koboko (50.8%). Average household savings across the settlements was UGX 121,055 and ranged from UGX 58,239 in Palabek to UGX 208,613 in Rwamwanja. In the host districts, average household savings was UGX 333,172 and ranged from UGX 488,015 in Kamwenge to UGX 180,617 in Lamwo. Refugees in Kampala had more savings than all other locations.

More than half of refugee households (54.0%) had debts to repay, with the highest proportion in Rwamwanja (84.7%) and the lowest proportion in Palorinya (19.9%). More refugee households in South West (76.4%) had debts than in West Nile (42.4%). In the host districts, 52.1% of households had debts with the highest proportion in Kamwenge (78.7%) and lowest in Obongi (31.9%). Average household debt across the settlements was UGX 146,825 and ranged from UGX 69,312 in Imvepi to UGX 371,951 in Adjumani. In the host districts, average household debt was UGX 446,385 and ranged from UGX 222,848 in Lamwo to UGX 741,915 in Isingiro. Refugees in Kampala had more savings than all other locations.

Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) were the most important credit source among refugees and hosts, reported by 40.4% of refugee households and 48.7% in host districts. Traders/shopkeepers was the most common source of credit for refugees in Nakivale at 39.9%. The top two reasons refugee households borrowed were to purchase food (43.4%) and to cover education costs (24.2%). More than half of households in Nakivale (56.1%), Imvepi (56.0%), Kyangwali (55.7%), and Palabek (50.7%) reported buying food as the main reason they borrowed. Palorinya (48.4%) had the highest proportion of refugee households whose main reason to borrow was to pay for education costs. In the host districts, the top two reasons households borrowed were to pay for education costs (29.1%) and to cover health costs (15.4%).

Based on Food Expenditure Share (FES), households can be categorized into four groups namely, food secure (FES<50%), marginally food secure (FES: 50-65%), moderately food insecure (FES: 65-75%) and severely food insecure (FES: >=75%). Survey results showed that 46.8% of refugee households were categorised as severely food insecure with only 11.8% classified as food secure. Palabek had the highest proportion of severely food insecure households (69.4%) while Nakivale having the lowest (22.0%). In the host districts, 35.4% of households were categorized as severely food insecure based on their FES. Madi Okollo (67.1%) and Yumbe (50.4%) had the highest proportion of severely food insecure households.

The percentage of households in the refugee settlement owning business was at 22.7% with South West showing a higher rate of business ownership at 28.4% compared to 19.8% in West Nile. Oruchinga (37.2%) reported the highest percentage of households owning business while Palorinya (14.5%) had the lowest. A total of 42.5% of households in refugee settlements reported being a member of a group while 54.0% reported having networks to rely on in case they require any form of assistance. Among the host districts, 42.1% of households reported owning some form of business, while 57.6% reported to be a member of a group, and 70.2 % having people/network they can rely on for assistance.

Among the refugee settlements, a relatively high proportion of households reported that they cannot meet their food (72.3%), education (48.9%), hygiene (39.2%), and health (30.8%) needs. In the host districts, most reported unmet needs were education (43.0%) and health (40.7%). Among refugees, unmet food needs were most reported in Bidibidi (92.7%); unmet water needs most reported in Nakivale (20.3%); unmet hygiene needs most reported in Rhino Camp (48.2%); unmet health needs most reported in Lobule (53.8%); unmet shelter needs most reported in Kampala (74.9%); and unmet education needs most reported in Bidibidi (72.7%). In the host, unmet food needs were most reported in Yumbe (62.3%); unmet water needs most reported in Isingiro (35.0%); unmet hygiene most reported in Madi Okollo (58.1%); unmet health needs most reported in Lamwo (57.6%); unmet shelter needs most reported Madi Okollo (37.5%); and unmet education needs most reported in Lamwo (64.5%).

The average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) among refugee households was 4.7 while that of the host districts was 5.8. Based on HDDS classification, 5.2% of refugee households had a low dietary diversity while 50.9% had a higher dietary diversity. Palabek (13.6%) and Kiryandongo (11.1%) refugee settlements had higher proportions of households with low household dietary diversity compared to the other refugee settlements. Rwamwanja (73.2%) had the highest proportion of refugee households with a high dietary diversity. In the host districts, 1.8% of the households had a low dietary diversity while 75.3% had a high dietary diversity.

Food consumption patterns showed that cereals are central in the diets of both refugees and host, consumed by 90.3% for refugee households and 84.2% for host districts households. Other commonly consumed food groups were oils/fats, pulses, and vegetables which were consumed by more than 60% of refugee and host households during the 24 hours prior to the survey. Only 1.4% of refugee households consumed eggs while 5.2% of host community households consumed eggs in 24 hours prior to the survey. Notably, no household in Palorinya refugee settlement consumed eggs in the 24 hours prior to the survey. The consumption of meat was equally low with only 3.1% and 10.4% of the refugee and host district households respectively. Consumption of fruits ranged from 1.3% in Rhino camp to 29.6% in Rwamwanja for the refugee settlements, and from 5.1% in Madi Okollo to 64.0% in Kyegegwa for the host districts.

The average Food Consumption Score (FCS) for refugee households was 36.6 whereas that of host districts households was 45.7. Half of refugee households had acceptable food consumption while 4.8% had poor food consumption. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption ranged from 24.8% in Palorinya to 85.7% in Rwamwanja. Adjumani (13.6%), Kiryandongo (12.0%) and Palabek (10.3%) refugee settlements had relatively higher proportion of households with poor food consumption compared to other settlements. In the host districts, 76.1% of the households had acceptable food consumption while 1.3% had poor food consumption. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption ranged from 40.6% in Lamwo to 98.9% in Kamwenge. In Kampala, nine in 10 refugee households (93.6%) had acceptable food consumption.

There was a substantial difference in consumption of Vitamin A-rich foods (dairy, organ meat, eggs, orange vegetables, green leafy vegetables, and orange fruits); Protein-rich foods (pulses, dairy, flesh meat, organ meat, fish, and eggs), and Haem iron-rich foods (flesh meat, organ meat, fish). On average, 19.7% of refugee households and 33.9% of host districts households consumed Vitamin A-rich foods daily during the 7 days prior to the survey. The daily consumption of Vitamin A-rich foods was lowest in Palorinya (7.2%) compared

to all other refugee settlements. In the host districts, Madi-Okollo (15.3%) had the lowest proportion of households that consumed Vitamin A-rich foods daily.

Slightly more than half (53.1%) of host district households and 31.7% of refugee households reported daily consumption of protein-rich foods during the 7 days prior to the survey. In refugee settlements, daily consumption of protein-rich foods was highest in Rwamwanja (73.2%) and lowest in Palorinya (7.1%). In the host districts, daily consumption of protein-rich foods ranged from 14.9% in Lamwo to 97.4% in Kamwenge district.

Six in 10 households (63.0%) refugee households did not consume heam iron-rich foods during the 7 days prior to the survey with the highest proportion in Palorinya (80.0%), Palabek (76.6%), and Kiryandongo (85.5%). In the host districts, 38.5% of households never consumed heam iron-rich foods during the 7 days preceding the survey.

The average reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) for refugee households was 9.8 out of 56 as compared to 4.5 for the host district households. rCSI ranged from 3.9 in Palorinya to 15.1 in Kyaka II. In the host districts, rCSI was lowest in Obongi (1.6) and highest in Kiryandongo (6.3). Refugee households in South West had higher rCSI (12.2 out of 56) than households in West Nile (8.6 out of 56). Relying on less preferred and/or less expensive food was the most adopted food-based coping strategy by both refugees (70.6%) and host districts (50.8%). More than 60% refugee households reported to have reduced number of meals and portion sizes of meals due to lack of food.

In the refugee settlements, 9.2% of households were employing emergency coping strategies, 32.7% in crisis coping, 23.8% were in stress coping, and only 34.3% were not employing any livelihood coping strategy. There was a high proportion of refugee households adopting emergency coping strategies in Kyangwali (20%), Nakivale (19.8%), Oruchinga (17.6%), and Kyaka II (17.4%) compared to other settlements. A total of 16.2% of refugee households in South West employed emergency coping as compared to 5.6% in West Nile settlements. The proportion of refugee households adopting emergency coping strategies reduced to 9.2% in 2024 from 19.2% in 2023.

In the host districts, 62.5% of households did not adopt any livelihood coping strategy, with Kamwenge district (84.9%) having the highest proportion of households not adopting any livelihood coping strategy. Still, 2.4% of host district households employed emergency coping strategies with the highest proportion in Kyegegwa district (7.1%).

Based on the final food security classification by the WFP Consolidate Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), 61.5% of refugee households were food insecure of which 4.5% were severely food insecure. West Nile (66.4%) had a higher proportion of food insecure households than South West (52.1%). At settlement level, food insecurity ranged from 31.5% in Rwamwanja to 80.7% in Palabek. At 93.5%, Kampala had the highest proportion of food secure households in both refugees and hosts.

In the host districts, 28.2% of households were food insecure, indicating better overall food security status among the hosts compared to refugees. The prevalence of food insecurity ranged from 49.3% in Lamwo to 6.8% in Kamwenge.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The proportion of households drinking from protected water source in refugee settlements was 95.2%, ranging from 75.6% in Nakivale to 100% in Bidibidi. Per capita water use of 20 litres per person per day in refugee settlements was 32.5% with West Nile at 33.1% and South West at 23.4%. Presence of soap at handwashing station in refugee households was 31.2% in West Nile and 35.7% in South West, and 83.8% in Kampala. Access to water for handwashing was at 52.5% across all refugee locations, but 39.7% in West Nile, 35.9% in South West and 94.2% in Kampala. The data indicates that both West Nile and South West face challenges around handwashing practices. Eight in 10 (79.7%) of refugee households had access to improved sanitation facilities in the refugee operation. By region, 75.9% in West Nile, 82.3% in South West, and 89.4% in Kampala used improved sanitation facilities, both household latrines (and toilets in Kampala). Open defecation is still a challenge in Palabek (8.3%). Rhino Camp (3.4%), and Kiryandongo refugee (3.1%).

The proportion of households drinking from protected water source in host districts was 74%, ranging from 36% in Isingiro to 96.5% in Adjumani host. Proportion of households accessing protected water sources in

host districts are lower than in refugee settlements. Per capita water use of 20 litres per person per day in host districts was 39.9% ranging from 25.6% in Lamwo to 60.5% in Obongi. Presence of soap at handwashing station in host community households was 48.8% and access to water for handwashing was at 43.7% across all 12 host districts. About 8 in 10 (77.8%) host community households had access to improved sanitation facilities, mostly household pit latrines. Proportion of households accessing protected sanitation facilities ranged from 55.3% in Yumbe to 92% and 91% in Kamwenge and Isingiro respectively. Open defecation remained a challenge in Lamwo (13.3%) and Madi-Okollo (4.6%).

Health Access and Utilization

Nine in 10 of refugee respondents were aware that health services (or some health services) are free in refugee settlements and in host communities. Nevertheless, only 5 in 10 of refugee respondents in in Kampala were aware that some health services are free.
About 8 in 10 refugee respondents knew that they could be supported to access certain health services that required payment. Only 5 in 10 (48.7%) of urban refugees in Kampala were aware that they could be supported to access certain health services that required payment. Nine in 10 refugee households access health services at Government facilities, while only 3 in 10 accessed health services in private facilities. The survey found that only 4 in 10 (44.9%) of Kampala urban refugees were relied on government facilities for health services, while 82.2% of urban refugee households accessed health services from private facilities.
Lack of drugs, followed by long waiting time at the facility were the most common challenges faced by the refugees. Among the host districts households, lack of drugs, long waiting time at the health facilities and the long distance to health most common challenges faced when accessing health services. Out of pocket expenditure was significantly higher among the urban refugees in Kampala, where 58.8% of the refugee households spent above UGX 100,000 every quarter on health services.
While barriers to access of health services were reported, 57.8% of refugee households and 52.5% of host district households were satisfied or very satisfied with delivery of health services in government facilities. The lowest satisfaction rates were reported in Kampala only among 28.4% of urban refugee households.

Conclusion

This final report aims to provide all survey results necessary to establish the key recommendations. Recommendations will be elaborated following in-depth discussions on the main survey results with the partners working in the survey area on the various activities and programmes related to malnutrition, anaemia, public health, IYCF, WASH, food security and mosquito nets.

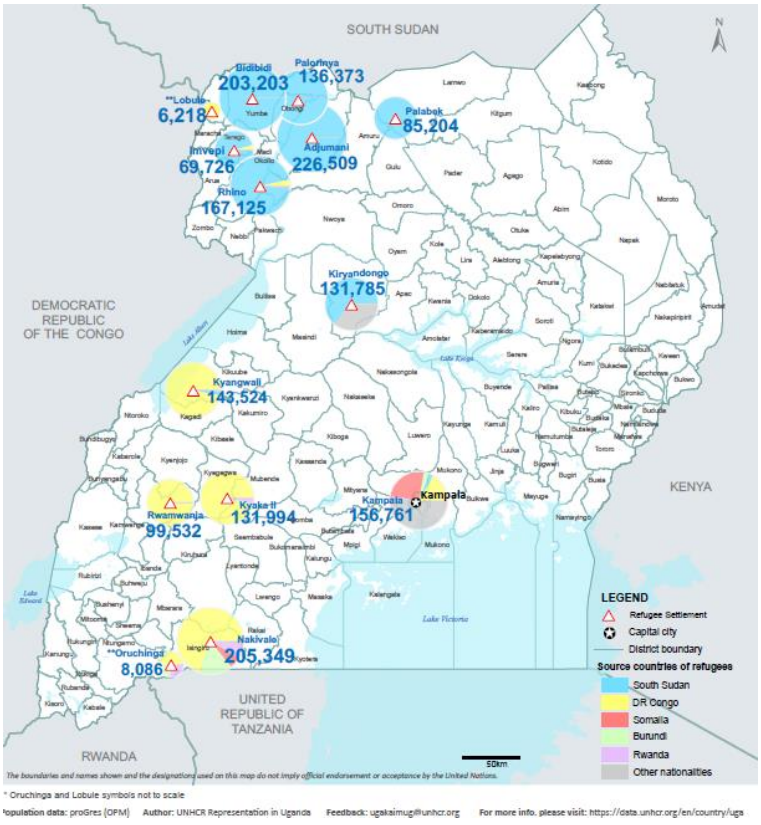
The following areas were identified as priorities to address:

- Support refugees to access more land, including formalizing land tenancy agreements.
- Train refugees on innovative farming techniques that maximize productivity on small land.
- Scaleup skills training programs to diversify income sources beyond crop production and agricultural casual labour.
- Strengthen the functionality, governance, and digitize Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs).
- Maintain the gains made in the reduction of GAM among children 6-59 months in West Nile, and keep the low GAM levels in children aged 6-59 months by continuing current nutrition programs in host districts and increase community case detection, referral, treatment, and follow up of acutely malnourished in Kampala;
- Decrease stunting in children aged 6-59 months focusing on Southwest settlements and districts;
- Maintain the gains made in the reduction of the common childhood morbidities, address increasing morbidities in particular locations like Kiryandongo, Kyangwali, Palabek;
- Maintain the gains made in the reduction of anemia across most location, draw lessons from successful locations to intervene in Kyangwali, Palabek, Kiryandongo; prioritize high impact lost cost anemia reduction strategies in most host districts;
- Improvements in household dietary diversity;
- Decrease use of negative coping strategies;
- Improvements in safe water storage, quantity of water usage, handwashing practices.

1. INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1.1: BACKGROUND

Uganda hosts over 1.77 million refugees and asylum-seekers, with 55% of refugees originating from South Sudan, 31% from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 3% from Sudan, 3% from Somalia, 2% from Burundi, 1% from Rwanda, and 8% from other countries[2]. The conflict in Sudan has seen an influx of Sudanese asylum seekers into Uganda from late 2023 to date. By the end of August 2024, the total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Uganda was 1,771,389, with 79% of them women and children, and 54% under 18 years[3]. While about 9% of refugees are located in the capital city Kampala, the vast majority (91%) is spread over the following 13 settlements: Adjumani, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Lobule, Palabek, Palorinya and Rhino Camp in the Northern region, Kiryandongo and Kyangwali in the Mid-West, as well as Kyaka II, Nakivale, Oruchinga and Rwamwanja in the South West region. Refugees from South Sudan are predominantly in the West Nile, Acholi region of Northern Uganda and part of the Mid-West region in Kiryandongo settlement. Congolese refugees are mostly based in the Mid-West and the South West region. Refugees from Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea, and other countries are mostly residing in Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements in the South West, and in Kampala. The 60,000 Sudanese refugees are settled in Kiryandongo and Kampala.



Forcibly displaced and stateless persons (FDSPs) arriving in Uganda from their home countries, and those that exist in settlements and host communities strain the response capacity of humanitarian actors to respond to their essential needs. These needs include health and nutrition services, food, non-food items (NFIs) assistance, WASH services, cooking fuel, and shelter. The government of Uganda and other development partners continue to implement interventions aimed at meeting the needs of FDPs across the settlements.

The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence in the refugee settlements varies has reduced from the rates of last year. This is mostly in the West Nile region where the bulk of child wasting exists. GAM (combined) in Palabek reduced from 13.5% in 2023 to 6.8% in 2024 – a 50% reduction. The same trend was seen in Bidibidi; a 54% reduction in GAM from 10% in 2023 to 4.6% in 2024. Meanwhile, the prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was highest in Palorinya (19%), Adjumani (1.4%), and Rhino Camp (1.4%). All South West refugee locations had GAM of less than 5%, including an improvement in Oruchinga from 5.4% in 2023 to 2.5% in 2024.

Global Acute Malnutrition reduced across all host districts except for Adjumani (3.3% in 2023 to 4.6% in 2024). All host districts had GAM (combined) of less than 5% except Lamwo, which also had a reduction

[2] OPM, UNHCR data, Oct 2024.

[3] https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/uga

from 8.6% in 2023 to 6.5% in 2024. Rates of SAM were lower in host districts, Lamwo having the highest SAM rates of 0.7%.
Comparing national child wasting prevalence of the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), only 13 of the 26 locations fall below or equate to the national child wasting prevalence of 3.2%. Of the 13 locations, 5 are refugee settlements (all South West locations) and 8 are host districts.
8.7%), Adjumani (8.3%), and Palabek (8.2%) had the highest GAM prevalence. In 2022, Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Palorinya, and Rhino Camp had the highest GAM prevalence at 10.5%, 9.7%, 6.8%, and 6.8% respectively. Child wasting in Kampala (6.8%), while unchanged from last year is within the alert phase.

Child Stunting in 2024 remains very high in the South West refugee settlements and some host communities despite an overall reduction from 28.8% in 2023 to 24.9% in refugee settlements and 30.2% in 2023 to 26% in 2024. All South West refugee locations have very high stunting rates (>=30%), led by Kyaka II (55.4), Rwamwanja (52.4%). Kyangwali (48.3%). Oruchinga (31.9%), and Nakivale (31%). Palabek is the only West Nile/Acholi location with very high stunting (30.1%) in 2024 up from 25.1% in 2023. Apart from Lobule (22.9%) with high stunting levels, all the remaining West Nile locations have acceptable child stunting levels (<20%, MoH). Among the refugee hosting communities, Kamwenge (39%), Kyegegwa (39.2%), Kikuube (36.6%), and Lamwo (35%) are the only locations with very high child stunting. Isingiro (25.8%), Kiryandongo (22.1%), Madi-Okollo (24%). Terego (20.7%), and Yumbe (21.2%) have high stunting levels. The only host community locations with acceptable stunting levels are Adjumani (16.6%) and Obongi (17.1%).

The improvement in the nutrition wellbeing across the parameters of Child Wasting, Child Stunting, Anaemia, could be attributed to a reduction in childhood morbidities, sustenance of health services, including maternal and child health, improvement in optimal feeding practices, and a slight drop in the proportion of food insecure households. The FSNA analysis intends to have a deep dive into the data to draw conclusions on the 2024 data trends.

The Government of Uganda (GoU) with support of Humanitarian and Development actors continue providing several interventions and services including health and nutrition, food and non-food items, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), education, fuel, shelter, and economic support to FDSPs and their hosts.
It was important that an FSNA was conducted to determine the status of food security and nutrition among refugees in the settlements, and their host districts to support design of appropriate interventions to address the needs of FDSPs.

1.2: FSNA OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the 2024 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) was to assess the general health and nutrition status and to assess the WASH, Food Security, and LITN situation of refugees in all the 13 settlements and Kampala, and nationals in 12 host districts.

Specific Objectives

1. Determine the demographic profile of the surveyed population and the age dependency ratio;
2. Determine the disability and chronic illness status of the surveyed population;
3. Determine the education level of the surveyed population and determine the school attendance for children aged 6-17 years;
4. Determine the participation rate in income generating activities for the surveyed population;
5. Assess the safety of the environment of the surveyed population;
6. Determine the access and utilization of health services for the surveyed population;
7. Determine ownership of assets in households;
8. Assess the current food security status among the surveyed population:
    a. Determine household crops production, land access and use of kitchen garden;
    b. Determine household animal / livestock assets ownership;
    c. Determine the proportion of households that are Food Insecure according to food expenditure share;
    d. Assess household food consumption (quantity and quality);

e. Determine the extent to which negative coping strategies are used by households and determine the main shocks experienced;
f. Determine the population's overall ability to meet their food needs with assistance;
g. Determine the population's access to and use of cooking fuel;

9. Determine the population's access to and use of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities;
10. Determine the population's access to soap;
11. Measure the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, acute malnutrition, underweight and overweight (6-59 months);
12. Determine the coverage of the MCHN (children 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women with an infant less than 6 months 15-49 years);
13. Determine the coverage of measles vaccination (9-59 months);
14. Determine the coverage of vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months);
15. Determine the coverage of DPT3 vaccination (12-59 months);
16. Determine the coverage of polio vaccination (12-23 months);
17. Determine the deworming coverage (12-59 months);
18. Determine the two-week period prevalence of diarrhoea, fever and ARI (6-59 months);
19. Measure the prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months;
20. Investigate IYCF practices among children 0-23 months ;
21. Determine the prevalence of MUAC malnutrition (pregnant and breastfeeding women with an infant less than 6 months 15-49 years);
22. Determine the enrolment into ANC clinic and coverage of IFA supplementation (pregnant women 15-49 years);
23. Determine the use of contraception methods (women 15-49 years);
24. Determine the Minimum Dietary Diversity (women 15-49 years).

1.3: METHODOLOGY

The 2024 FSNA was conducted under the guidance of the FSNA technical working group[4] and was conducted using the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) guidelines[5], the SMART methodology and other international guidelines to ensure inclusion of additional survey modules required to meet study objectives. SENS is a standardized tool for conducting nutrition surveys in refugee populations developed by UNHCR in collaboration with expert organizations and individuals in the fields of nutrition, public health, food security, water sanitation and hygiene, and malaria prevention. SENS is based on the internationally recognized SMART Methodology[6] (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) for survey design and anthropometric assessments and adapted to the specific requirements of refugee settings.

1.3.1: Study Population

The study population was the refugees in the 13 refugee settlements and in Kampala, and host communities in 12 host districts. The 13 refugee settlements and their respective host districts in brackets are: Rhino Camp (Madi-Okollo & Terego), Imvepi (Terego), Lobule (Koboko), Bidibidi (Yumbe), Palorinya (Obongi), Adjumani (Adjumani), Palabek (Lamwo), Kiryandongo (Kiryandongo), Kyangwali (Kikuube), and Kyaka II (Kyegegwa), Rwamwanja (Kamwenge), Nakivale (Isingiro) and Oruchinga (Isingiro).

1.3.2: Sampling Design

A two-stage cluster sampling was implemented across all the locations with more than 10,000 people. Locations with less than 10,000 people i.e., Oruchinga (7,943) and Lobule (5,991) used a one stage simple random sampling procedure. Numbers of refugees living in the settlements were obtained from ProGres v4, the UNHCR database for refugees, as of July 2024.

[4] The FSNA technical working group is chaired by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and co-chaired by MoH and MAAIF. Members include UN agencies and NGOs.
[5] SENS. Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey for Refugee Populations Version 3 (2018).
[6] SMART. Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions. Available at: http://smartmethodology.org/

Sample Size Calculations

The sample size was calculated using the ENA software (ENA for SMART, January 11, 2020) and was based on anthropometry in children – i.e. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children between 6 and 59 months. The expected prevalence of GAM used for the sample size calculations were from the 2023 FSNA. The sample size was first calculated in number of children and then converted into number of households. The sample size was adjusted for non-response (5%). The assumptions for the sample size calculation are given below (Table 1.1 and Table 1.2).

Table 1: Assumptions for the sample size calculation in refugee settlements, based on the 2023 FSNA.

Settlement	Total Population	% U5 Population	Ave HH size	Total U5 Population	Estimated GAM Prev (%)	± Desired Precision	DEFF	Non-Response Rate (%)	U5 children to include	Households to include
Adjumani	223,493	16.0	6.9	35,759	10.1	3.5	1.5	5	465	493
Bidibidi	199,665	14.3	6.6	28,552	10.0	3.5	1.5	5	461	571
Imvepi	68,335	16.6	6.7	11,344	5.4	2.7	1.5	5	440	462
Kampala	149,302	13.1	3.9	19,559	6.6	3.0	1.5	5	430	984
Kiryandongo	111,764	16.6	7.4	18,553	10.4	3.3	1.5	5	537	511
Kyaka II	130,513	19.9	5.5	25,972	2.9	2.5	1.5	5	365	390
Kyangwali	138,610	20.8	5.0	28,831	2.6	2.0	1.5	5	397	447
Lobule	6,123	16.4	6.9	1,004	6.3	2.5	1.0	5	363	375
Nakivale	191,021	20.5	5.1	39,159	4.1	2.5	1.5	5	395	441
Oruchinga	8,009	18.1	5.1	1,450	5.4	2.5	1.0	5	314	398
Palabek	83,102	17.0	7.1	14,127	13.5	3.5	1.5	5	598	579
Palorinya	133,353	13.9	5.9	18,536	8.6	3.2	1.5	5	482	687
Rhino Camp	161,456	15.1	6.4	24,380	10.3	3.5	1.5	5	473	573
Rwamwanja	97,532	19.3	6.1	18,824	2.2	2.0	1.5	5	337	335

* OPM/UNHCR Uganda Refugee statistics, April 2024

Table 2: Assumptions for the sample size calculation in host districts, based on the 2023 FSNA.

Host district	Total Population	% U5 Population	Ave HH size	Total U5 Population	Estimated GAM Prev (%)	± Desired precision	DEFF	Non-Response Rate (%)	U5 to include	HHs to include
Adjumani	225,251	16.1	5.7	36,265	3.3	2	1.5	5	320	408
Isingiro	427,300	14.2	5	60,677	4.1	2.8	1.5	5	315	518
Kamwenge	374,267	15.9	5.4	59,508	1.8	2	1.5	5	277	378
Kikuube	267,455	18.2	4.5	48,677	2.3	2.2	1.5	5	291	416
Kiryandongo	252,128	17.2	5.4	43,366	6.4	3	1.5	5	418	526
Koboko	206,495	17.5	6.4	36,137	4.4	2.5	1.5	5	422	441
Kyegegwa	264,199	18.5	4.9	48,877	3.5	2.5	1.5	5	339	437
Lamwo	134,371	13.5	5.9	18,140	8.6	3.5	1.5	5	403	591
Madi-Okollo	140,188	15.6	5.5	21,869	6.4	3	1.5	5	418	469
Obongi	43,061	18	5.4	7,751	4.9	2.7	1.5	5	401	482
Terego	199,303	18	5.8	35,875	3.4	3.5	1.5	5	330	369
Yumbe	484,822	19.6	6.4	95,025	5.1	2.5	1.5	5	486	453

The final sample sizes for all survey modules are presented in Table 1.3 for refugees, and in Table 1.4 for host districts (see below). The Demography module was administered in all selected households. The Anthropometry and Health module for children, the Anaemia module for children and the IYCF module

were administered to all eligible children found in all randomly selected households. Anaemia among women of reproductive age was not measured in the 2024 FSNA. The Food Security, WASH and Mosquito Net Coverage Modules were administered in all sampled households present for the survey as recommended by the SENS Guidelines.

Table 3: Final sample size for all survey modules in refugee settlements

Settlement	Children to include	HH to include	Anthro	Health	Hb 6-59	IYCF	Demography	Food Security	WASH
Adjumani	465	493	493	493	493	493	493	493	493
Bidibidi	461	571	571	571	571	571	571	571	571
Imvepi	440	462	462	462	462	462	462	462	462
Kampala	430	984	984	984	984	984	984	984	492
Kiryandongo	537	511	511	511	511	511	511	511	511
Kyaka II	365	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390
Kyangwali	397	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447
Lobule	363	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375
Nakivale	395	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441
Oruchinga	314	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398
Palabek	598	579	579	579	579	579	579	579	579
Palorinya	482	687	687	687	687	687	687	687	344
Rhino Camp	473	573	573	573	573	573	573	573	573
Rwamwanja	337	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335

Table 4: Final sample size for all survey modules in host districts

Host district	U5	HH	Anthro	Health	Hb 6-59	IYCF	Demography	Food Security	WASH
Adjumani	320	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408
Isingiro	315	518	518	518	518	518	518	518	518
Kamwenge	277	378	378	378	378	378	378	378	378
Kikuube	291	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416
Kiryandongo	418	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526
Koboko	422	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441
Kyegegwa	339	437	437	437	437	437	437	437	437
Lamwo	403	591	591	591	591	591	591	591	591
Madi-Okollo	418	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469
Obongi	401	482	482	482	482	482	482	482	482
Terego	330	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369
Yumbe	486	453	453	453	453	453	453	453	453

The number of households to be completed per day (per cluster) was determined according to the time the team could spend on the field taking into consideration travelling time, break times and other procedures like finding location of the selected households. According to the calculated sample size in terms of households to investigate and based on the experience from previous FSNA the total number of households to visit per day/per cluster was 18 households in refugee settlements and host districts (Table 1.5 and Table 1.6).

The total number of clusters was determined based on the number of households per cluster/per day as well as based on the total number of survey teams (4 teams per strata). Thus, a total of clusters ranging from 29 in to 56 was calculated for refugee settlements; and a total of clusters ranging from 29 to 54 was calculated for host districts.

Table 5: Final sample size for the 2024 FSNA in refugee settlements

Settlement	HHs to include	HH of tools per cluster	Number of clusters	Number of data collection days (4 teams per strata)
Adjumani	493	18	56	7
Bidibidi	571	18	32	8
Imvepi	462	18	52	7
Kampala	984	18	54	13
Kiryandongo	511	18	29	7
Kyaka II	390	18	44	6
Kyangwali	447	18	50	7
Lobule	375	18	N/A	5
Nakivale	441	18	50	7
Oruchinga	398	18	N/A	6
Palabek	579	18	32	8
Palorinya	687	18	38	10
Rhino Camp	573	18	32	8
Rwamwanja	335	18	38	5

Table 6: Final sample size for the 2024 FSNA in host districts

Host district	HHs to include	HH of tools per cluster	Number of clusters	Number of data collection days (4 teams per strata)
Adjumani	408	18	46	6
Isingiro	518	18	29	7
Kamwenge	378	18	42	5
Kikuube	416	18	48	6
Kiryandongo	526	18	30	8
Koboko	441	18	50	6
Kyegegwa	437	18	50	6
Lamwo	591	18	33	8
Madi-Okollo	469	18	54	7
Obongi	482	18	27	7
Terego	369	18	42	5
Yumbe	453	18	52	7

Sampling

In all refugee settlements (except in Oruchinga and in Lobule) and in all host districts, a two-stage cluster random sampling procedure was used. In stage one, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected. PSUs correspond to the smallest administrative units (villages). UNHCR/OPM provided information on the PSUs in the settlements, whereas district population planning figures and UBOS projection population data was used for PSUs in host districts. Due to the differences in population of the PSUs, probability proportional to population size (PPS) method was used to ensure that households in each PSU have an equal chance of being selected irrespective of the size of the PSU. The clusters were randomly selected according to the probability proportional to size (PPS) method using the ENA software. Random selection of the clusters was done once.

The second stage of sampling consists of selecting households within each selected cluster by using a systematic random selection procedure. A list of all households in each selected cluster was generated for all the locations to form the sampling frame. The total number of household was divided by the number of households to be interviewed (for example, if there are there are 176 households and 18 households to be selected – 176 / 18 = 9.7). This number was the sampling interval. Then a start number was randomly selected between 1 and the sampling interval (for example between 1 and 9). The random start number identified the first household, and the sampling interval was used to identify all following households to be included in the survey.
All households in Oruchinga and Lobule settlements were listed, and simple random sampling applied to select households. Each team was provided with a list of households to be surveyed daily.

A household was defined as a group of persons who normally live and eat from the same pot. For someone to qualify to be a household member, they should have spent at least 6 months in the household in the past 12 months.

Special Cases

Absent Household

If the household was absent, the survey team asked a neighbour of the residents' whereabouts. If they were expected to return before the survey team leaves the village/cluster, the survey team returned to administer the questionnaire on the same day, if possible. This household had an ID, even if the survey team was not able to revisit them. The survey team continued the survey by going to the next household according to the list of selected households for the day. This household was not replaced. A household was considered as absent when its members slept there last night and went out for the day of the survey.

Refusal

If a participant or an entire household refused to participate then it was considered a refusal and the individual or the household wasn't replaced with another. The refusal was recorded in the data collection control sheet.

Households without children U5 and/or without women

If it was determined that a selected household did not have children between 0-59 months of age and/or women between 15-49 years, the survey team completed the Demography module and the Household modules (Food security and WASH). In the data collection control sheet, the team wrote the household's number and indicated that no children between the ages of 0 and 59 months and/or no women between the ages of 15 and 49 years belonged to the household.

Absent Children/Women

The team asked the reason of the children's/women's absence. If the child/woman (or children or women) was close to the home, someone was sent to bring them back. If the child/woman was expected to return before the survey team leaves the village/cluster, then the survey team returned before the end of the day to take the measurements. If the child/woman wasn't found before the team leaves the village/cluster, the child/woman available information (age, sex, etc.) was completed in the questionnaire and the child/woman was recorded as absent in the data collection control sheet.

Disabled Children

Disabled children were included in the survey. If a physical deformity prevented the measurement of child's weight, height or MUAC, the data was recorded as missing, and the remaining data was collected. This information was recorded in the data collection control sheet.

Children in a medical/nutrition centre

Children in a medical/nutrition centre were included in the survey. The team went to the centre if it was feasible. If it was impossible to visit the centre, the child was given an ID number, and he/she was considered as absent and not replaced. If the child was too weak to be measured, the anthropometric data was recorded as missing, and the remaining data was collected. This information was recorded in the data collection control sheet.

1.3.3: Data Collected

The 2024 FSNA questionnaire was divided into four main sections: Demography, Household (Food Security, Mosquito Net Coverage, and WASH), Children (Anthropometry and Health, Anaemia and IYCF) and Women (Anthropometry, Health and Anaemia). The final survey questionnaire was in English. The survey questionnaire was pre-tested before the survey during the survey training and the pilot test. Interviews were held in local languages or translated if the household did not understand the local languages and information was recorded on Android tablet (Samsung). The survey questionnaire on the tablets was available in English.

Demography Module (all selected households)
This module aimed to provide information on the following priority indicators at the household level: description of the population demographics, age dependency ratio, average household size, percentage of children under-5, non-response rate and time of arrival in the country of asylum.
This module also captured data on education, chronic illness, disability, participation in income generating activities, safety, access and utilization of health services, as well as on household assets.

Household Module (half of the selected households)
Food Security
This included questions on land access, kitchen garden, crops, food stock, livestock ownership, food expenditures, non-food item consumption, debts and credit and debts, income sources, food consumption and food sources, livelihood coping strategies, reduced coping strategies, food assistance, shocks and energy.

Water, sanitation and hygiene
The WASH questions aimed to measure the following indicators at household level: access to a protected/treated drinking water source, use of an adequate quantity of water, use of toilets/latrines and access to soap.

Children Module (children from 0 to 59 months in all selected households)
Sex
The child's sex was recorded.

Age
The date of birth was taken from any relevant document such as birth certificate, family book or vaccination card, which recorded the name of the child and the date of birth. If the date of birth was unknown, the interviewer used the calendar of local events, and the recall of the mother or caregiver was used to estimate the most correct age in months to be recorded on the questionnaire. The birth date was recorded in the day/month/year (DD/MM/YYYY) of format. Note that the UNHCR Manifest/refugee attestation cards were not used to determine age of children <5 years because it might not reflect the correct birthdate.

Weight
Children were weighted using a SECA electronic scale with the precision of 100 grams and with a wooden board to stabilise it on the ground. All children were measured naked following the recommended anthropometric methods. If this was a problem, teams were instructed to take weight inside of the surveyed house. Smaller children who were not able to stand on the scale were measured in their caregiver's arms using the mother-to-baby function of the scale.

Clothes
If weighing naked was not feasible, a correction factor for clothes to the weight of the child was applied during analysis using the ENA software. The enumerator recorded if the measurers measured weight with or without clothes.

Height/Length
The children's height/length was measured with a precision of 0.1 cm by using height boards. Children were measured lightly dressed with no shoes, hairpieces or barrettes on their head that could interfere with a correct height measurements. Children less than 24 months height were measured laying down while those

of 24 months or above were measured standing. If it was not possible to determine the age of a child, the 87 cm standing height was used as criteria to determine if length or height was taken.

Measurement
The enumerator recorded if the team measured height or length.

Oedema
Only bilateral pedal oedemas are considered as nutritional oedema. Their presence is detected by applying a gentle pressure with the thumbs to top part of both feet for three seconds. If the imprint of the thumbs remains on both feet for a few seconds after releasing the thumbs, the child was considered to have nutritional oedema. Bilateral oedema were diagnosed and not graded. All oedema cases reported by the survey teams were verified by the supervisors and were referred immediately after.

Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)
The MUAC was measured in centimetre with a precision of 0.1 cm on the left arm, at midpoint between the shoulder's tip and the elbow, on a relaxed arm. MUAC was taken only for children between 6 and 59 months of age.

Additional Data

Measles, DPT3 and polio vaccination
The interviewer confirmed first if the child received measles vaccination by examining an official document (EPI card/clinic card/health card). If there was no document, the interviewer asked the respondent if the child received measles vaccination. Only children aged 9-59 months were assessed for measles vaccination. The same procedure was done to assess DPT3 and polio vaccination coverage. Only children aged 12-59 months were assessed for DPT3 vaccination, and only children aged 12-23 months were assessed for polio vaccination.

Vitamin A supplementation in the past six months
The interviewer confirmed first if the child received vitamin A supplementation by examining an official document (EPI card/clinic card/health card). If there was no document, the interviewer showed vitamin A blue and red samples to the respondent and asked him/her if the child received a vitamin A supplementation drops in the mouth in the past six months.

Deworming in the past six months
The deworming status in the past six months was confirmed first with an official document (EPI card/clinic card/health card). If it was not possible, the interviewer showed the respondent a deworming tablet (mebendazole) and asked if the child received a "worm medicine" in the past six months.

Diarrhoea episode in the last 2 weeks
A question was asked to caregivers to find out if their children had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. An episode of diarrhoea was defined by the occurrence of at least three liquid stools during the same 24 hours. The enumerators ensured that the definition of diarrhoea was understood by the respondent by assessing the number of liquid stools the child has had in 24 hours.

Fever episode in the last 2 weeks
A question was asked to caregivers to find out if their children had an episode of fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. A fever was defined by a child having a higher-than-normal body temperature.

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks
Questions were asked to caregivers to find out if their children had an episode of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey. ARI was defined by a child having a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose.

Enrolment into MCHN programme

The enumerator asked the mother/caregiver of the child if he/she was receiving CSB++ (children <24 months). The enumerator was describing the supplement to the mother/caregiver. If the child was receiving CSB++ sachet, he/she was enrolled in the MCHN programme.

Haemoglobin concentration (Hb)
The haemoglobin concentration was measured from a blood sample taken at the fingertip and recorded in g/dL using a portable HemoCue Hb 301+ analyzer. The measure was carried out after renewal in advance of the verbal consent. All children 6-59 months were assessed for their haemoglobin concentration, in all selected households for the survey. If severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL) was detected, the child was referred for treatment immediately.

Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF) (children from 0 to 23 months of age)
Several questions on breastfeeding practices and on complementary feeding practices were asked to the mothers/caregivers of children from 0 to 23 months of age.

Women Module (women from 15 to 49 years in half of the selected households)
Age
The age was recorded in years.

Pregnant and Breastfeeding Status
The enumerator asked all women if they were pregnant and/or breastfeeding.

Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)
The MUAC was measured in centimetre with a precision of 0.1 cm on the left arm, at midpoint between the shoulder's tip and the elbow, on a relaxed arm for all women.

Enrolment in an ANC programme - Iron and folic acid supplementation
If the woman was pregnant, the enumerator asked two additional questions about her enrolment in an antenatal care programme and consumption of iron-folic-acid pills. The iron-folic acid pill was described to the pregnant woman when asked to recall.

Enrolment into MCHN programme
The enumerator asked all pregnant women and breastfeeding women with an infant younger than 6 months if they were actually enrolled in the MCHN programme and so if they were receiving the CSB++.

This module also included questions on the food consumption of the women was assessed following the MDD-W guidelines (FAO-FHI 360, 2016).

1.3.4: Survey Personnel

The survey was coordinated by UNHCR and the FSNA technical working group (FSNA TWG) from the outset of planning to finalization of the survey activities. The FSNA TWG was chaired by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and co-chaired by MoH and MAAIF. The FSNA TWG included members from OPM, UNICEF, WFP, and UNHCR. All these institutions were involved in the review and finalization of the FSNA protocol and tool. UBOS took lead of the sampling design. MoH Regional Nutritionists, Implementing Partners (MTI, IRC, LWF, AFI, AFOD, ACF, Palm Corps etc), District Local Government (DLG) staff constituted the data collection teams. MoH, MAAIF, OPM, DLG, UNHCR, WFP, and UNICEF constituted the monitoring teams.

Institutional responsibilities

- **UNHCR:** Overall coordination and technical oversight, financial contribution, data analysis and report writing.
- **UNICEF and WFP:** Financial contribution, supervision, data analysis.
- **FSNA TWG:** Technical oversight and coordination for effective implementation of the survey.

- **UBOS:** Technical guidance to the sampling framework and methodological issues, as well as alignment/institutionalization of the process.
- **RRH:** Supervision and monitoring of field activities.
- **MoH:** Technical support of process and monitoring of field activities.
- **OPM:** Coordination of security and stakeholder involvement, clearance of activities in settlements.
- **DLGs:** Clearance of activities in hosting districts and monitoring, monitoring field activities.
- **Partners:** Supervision, data collection, coordination of movement.

Survey Personnel
Each survey team was composed of 4 persons: 3 enumerators/interviewers and 1 measurer. Among these four, a team leader was identified to support the coordination of the daily activities. Each team member was also accompanied by a VHT. There were four teams per strata composed of four members each, making 16 members in each stratum. A supervisor was responsible for each stratum.

The supervisor was responsible for coordinating daily activities of the survey team. These included household listing, coordinating daily logistical plans and quality control. The enumerators were responsible for interviewing households and entering data into tablets. The measurer took the anthropometric measurements and assessed Hb concentrations. The VHTs were responsible for carrying anthropometry equipment, providing directions, and translating to local languages.

1.3.5: Survey Training

Four regional trainings were conducted concurrently in Mbarara, Hoima, Gulu, and Arua. Table 1.7 below shows the survey areas that were covered in each regional training. Each regional training was conducted by four facilitators/trainers from UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and MoH. They are Nutrition Specialist, Food Security Specialist, M&E Specialist, and health worker. The Survey Training held in August and lasted for 6 days.

Prior to the survey training, the facilitators received an orientation meeting of 1 day (August 12, 2024) delivered by facilitation team to prepare them for the enumerator training. Some of the aspects included: determining an effective training agenda, orientating the facilitators on the training modules, providing the facilitators with practical tips on material delivery in line with SMART/SENS methodologies and troubleshooting on some key issues that may be encountered during training.

Table 7: Location of regional trainings and survey areas covered.

Location of regional training	Survey Areas / Strata
Mbarara	Nakivale, Oruchinga, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Rwamwanja
Hoima	Kyangwali, Kyaka II, Kyegegwa and Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Kampala
Gulu	Palabek, Adjumani, Lamwo, Obongi, Palorinya
Arua	Rhino Camp, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Lobule, Maddi-Okollo & Terego, Yumbe, Koboko, and Moyo

The training included the following areas:
- An overview of the survey and its objectives;
- Interviewing and general communication skills;
- Sampling procedure and selection of households;
- Identification of individuals to measure or interview;
- How to complete the questionnaires;
- Correct age in month estimation or validation using the calendar of local events;
- How to make correct anthropometric measurements;
- How to take correct haemoglobin concentration;

- The standardization of anthropometric measures: Each measurer had to measure 10 children less than five years of age twice (height, weight). The results of the standardization test by interviewer were produced immediately to determine if further training and standardization were needed.
- The identification of bilateral oedema and how to refer children with acute malnutrition to the health centre;
- Data collection using Mobile Data Collection (MDC);
- Pilot Test.

Standardization of the Anthropometric Tools
Before testing the participants for accuracy and precision of measurements, all anthropometric tools were tested to ensure that each tool produce the same measure of a standard object (standard weight, wooden stick and plastic pipe). The scales or height boards that were not produced exact measures were marked and eliminated before the standardization test and data collection.

Every day, before the start of fieldwork, the measurers were responsible to review their anthropometric equipment for damage and to measure the standard objects to ensure that the tools were still in good working order. Results were recorded daily on the standardization of anthropometric tools form.

Standardization of the Enumerators
A standardization test was organized in the four regional survey training. Participants with good skills of measurement were assigned as a measurer within a team.

Pilot Test
The survey tools were piloted. The retained participants were divided into teams. Each team interviewed a number of households to investigate among households listed in a village not selected for the survey. This process allowed to ensure that the methodology and survey equipment were adapted, but also to complete the training of enumerators.

1.3.6: Implementation of Fieldwork

Fieldwork began with teams in refugee settlements and host districts from Monday 19th of August 2024 to Wednesday 04th September 2024. After refugee settlements and host districts, some survey teams went to Kampala for 6 days from Monday 16th to Monday 23rd September 2024. The survey teams completed at least one cluster per day.

The enumerators for the survey were assessed before the launch of the survey and continually throughout the data collection. Supervision of fieldwork was conducted by the supervisors and the FSNA TWG members.

The team leader was responsible of the quality for his/her team. The supervisor was responsible for the quality of the work for several teams. Each evening, after the end of data collection, the FSNA TWG members verified the data quality of the anthropometric measurements using the SMART plausibility check.

1.3.7: Data Entry and Data Analysis

Data entry and data checks
Data was collected using tablets operated by the Android operating system (Samsung) and the ODK application. During supervision in the field and at the end of each day, the FSNA TWG / coordination team and the supervisors manually checked the tablet questionnaires for completeness, consistency and accuracy. This check was also used to provide feedback to the teams to improve data collection as the surveys progressed. Children data was downloaded and analysed daily with the ENA software. The SMART plausibility report was generated daily to identify any problems with anthropometric data collection such as flags and digit preference for age, height and weight, to improve the quality of the anthropometric data collected as the survey was on-going.

Quality of data was ensured through:

- Crosschecking of filled questionnaires on daily basis;
- Daily review of performance of the data collection teams in addressing any difficulties encountered;
- Progress evaluation was carried out according to the time schedule and progress reports shared with partners on regular basis;
- The measurement tools (electronic weighing scales, measuring board, MUAC and others) were calibrated every morning before the start of the survey to avoid instrument error;
- Data was checked by ENA for SMART plausibility program before analysis;
- Visual inspection of the HemoCue machines of each team was made to ensure that it was clean. If not, cleaning procedures were applied as indicated during the training.

Data analysis

All data files were reviewed before analysis. Anthropometric data for children 6-59 months was analysed using ENA for SMART software (January 11, 2020 version). At strata level, the nutritional indices were cleaned using flexible cleaning criterion (+/- 3 SD from the observed mean; also known as SMART flags in the ENA for SMART software). The anthropometric results are presented in the standard format following the report template from the ENA software. This format includes GAM, SAM, cGAM, Stunting, Underweight and Overweight with 95% confidence intervals. The report has estimates of malnutrition calculated with the WHO 2006 growth references. All other data were analysed using Epi-Info 7.2.4, SPSS and STATA 11.1 software.

1.3.8: Case definitions and calculations

Nutritional Anthropometric Indicators

The following cut-offs were used to determine the prevalence of acute malnutrition, stunting and underweight (z-scores) using the WHO 2006 growth references.

Table 8: Cut-offs for definition of acute malnutrition, stunting and underweight.

Classification	Acute Malnutrition or Wasting (WHZ)	Chronic Malnutrition or Stunting (HAZ)	Underweight (WAZ)
Global	<-2SD &/or bilateral oedema	<-2 SD	<-2SD
Moderate	≥-3 SD & <-2 SD	≥-3 SD & <-2 SD	≥-3 SD & <-2 SD
Severe	<-3 SD &/or bilateral oedema	<-3 SD	<-3 SD

Table 9: Cut-offs for definition of acute malnutrition based on MUAC in Uganda

Target	Classification	MUAC Cut-offs
Children 6-59 months	MAM	<125 mm
	SAM	<115 mm

Vitamin A Supplementation, Deworming, Measles, DPT and polio vaccinations and Two-week prevalence of Diarrhoea, Fever, and ARI

To estimate vitamin A supplementation, deworming coverage, measles vaccination and the two-week period prevalence of diarrhoea, fever and ARI, the following formula presented in Table 1.10 was used.

Table 10: Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage, Deworming Coverage, Measles, DPT and polio vaccination coverage and two-week period prevalence of diarrhoea, fever, and ARI.

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator
Vitamin A Supplementation	Number of children aged 6-59 months who received at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the past six months	Total number of children aged 6-59 months x 100
Deworming	Number of children 12-59 months dewormed in the past six months	Total number of children aged 12-59 months x 100
Measles vaccination*	Number of children 9-59 months immunized against measles	Total number of children aged 9-59 months x 100
Diarrhoea	Number of children aged 6-59 months who had diarrhoea in the past two weeks	Total number of children aged 6-59 months x 100
Fever	Number of children aged 6-59 months who had fever in the past two weeks	Total number of children aged 6-59 months x 100
ARI	Number of children aged 6-59 months who had ARI in the past two weeks	Total number of children aged 6-59 months x 100

* The same formula was used to determine the DPT3 and polio vaccination coverage. The target groups used to estimate the DPT3 vaccination coverage and the polio vaccination coverage are respectively 12-59 months and 12-23 months.

Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF)

IYCF indicators and formula that were used to calculate them follow the guidelines from WHO-UNICEF "Indicators for assessing IYCF practices" (2021).

Anaemia

Anaemia is said to exist when the level of circulating haemoglobin (Hb) in the patient is lower than that of healthy persons of the same age group and sex in the same environment. The most common type of anaemia is due to iron deficiency resulting from inadequate iron intake from foods. Hb concentrations were reported in g/dL for consistency purposes. Hb levels were categorised according to WHO recommended cut-offs (shown in Table 1.11) to determine the prevalence of anaemia (mild, moderate, severe).

Table 11: Haemoglobin levels to diagnose anaemia at sea level (WHO 2011).

Age/Sex groups	Categories of Anaemia (Hb g/dL)			
	Any form of anaemia	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Children 6-59 months	<11.0	10.9 - 10.0	9.9 - 7.0	< 7.0
Non-pregnant adult females 15-49 years*	<12.0	11.9 - 11.0	10.9 - 8.0	< 8.0
Pregnant women	<11.0	10.9 - 10.0	9.9 - 7.0	< 7.0

* This category includes breastfeeding women

Residential elevation above sea level is known to increase haemoglobin concentrations. Consequently, the prevalence of anaemia may be underestimated in persons residing at high altitudes if the standard anaemia cut-offs are applied. Table 1.12 provides the specific adjustment factor to be applied to each individual haemoglobin values for refugee settlements/host districts, where haemoglobin needs to be adjusted for altitude in the FSNA. The refugee settlements/host districts elevation data was obtained from a 2020 DEM 30m resolution downloaded from NASA website. The Hb concentrations were adjusted during analysis.

Table 12: Altitudes in Uganda refugee settlements and host districts and adjustment to individual haemoglobin value (g/dL).

Settlement (S) / District (D)	Altitude (metres above sea level)	Adjustment to individual haemoglobin value (g/dL)
Nakivale (S)	Average: 1266m	-0.2
Oruchinga (S)	Average: 1221m	-0.2
Kyaka (S)	Average: 1153m	-0.2
Rwamwanja (S)	Average: 1216m	-0.2
Kyangwali (S)	Average: 1113m	-0.2

Settlement (S) / District (D)	Altitude (metres above sea level)	Adjustment to individual haemoglobin value (g/dL)
Kiryandongo (S)	Average: 1050m	-0.1
Isingiro (D)	Average: 1401m	-0.3
Kamwenge (D)	Average: 1262m	-0.2
Kikuube (D)	Average: 1077m	-0.1
Kiryandongo (D)	Average: 1045m	-0.1
Koboko (D)	Average: 1124m	-0.2
Kyegegwa (D)	Average: 1263m	-0.2
Lamwo (D)	Average: 1048m	-0.1

WASH

The table below provides an overview of the definitions of drinking water and sanitation (toilet) facilities used in the FSNA questionnaire.

Table 13: Definitions of drinking water and sanitation (toilet) facilities

	Protected/treated source	Un-protected/un-treated source
Drinking water	Public tap/standpipe Handpumps/Boreholes Water seller/Kiosks Piped connection to house (or neighbour's) Protected spring Bottled water, water sachets Tanker trucks	Unprotected hand-dug well Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) Unprotected spring Rain water collection Other
	Considered a toilet	**Not considered a toilet**
Latrines/toilets	Household latrine (one HH only) Communal latrine	Open defecation Plastic bag Bucket toilet Other

1.3.9: Classification of Public Health and Targets

Anthropometric Data

MoH and UNHCR's target for the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is < 10% and the target for the prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is <2% for children 6-59 months.

The table below shows the WHO-UNICEF classification of public health significance of the anthropometric results for children under-5 years of age.

Table 14: WHO-UNICEF (2018) Classification of public health significance for children under 5 years of age

Classification Prevalence thresholds (%)	Critical situation	Serious situation	Poor situation	Acceptable situation	
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Wasting	≥ 15	10 - < 15	5 - < 10	2.5 - < 5	< 2.5
Stunting	≥ 30	20 - < 30	10 - < 20	2.5 - < 10	< 2.5

Table 14: WHO-UNICEF (2018) Classification of public health significance for children under 5 years of age

Classification Prevalence thresholds (%)	Critical situation	Serious situation	Poor situation	Acceptable situation	
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Overweight	≥ 15	10 - < 15	5 - < 10	2.5 - < 5	< 2.5
Underweight	≥ 30	20 - < 30	10 - < 20	< 10%	

Nutrition Programme Enrolment

The table below shows the performance indicators for malnutrition treatment programmes according to SPHERE Standards.

Table 15: Performance indicators for MAM and SAM (SPHERE)

Coverage		
Rural Areas	**Urban Areas**	**Camps**
>50%	>70%	>90%

The target for blanket feeding programme coverage should be >70%.

Coverage of measles vaccination, vitamin A supplementation and deworming in the last 6 months

Table 16: National targets for measles vaccination, vitamin A supplementation and deworming coverage.

Indicator	Target coverage	Source
Measles vaccination coverage (9-59 months)	95%	MoH
Vitamine A supplementation in the last 6 months coverage (6-59 months)	>90%	MoH
Deworming in the last 6 months coverage (12-59 months)	75%	MoH

Anaemia

National target for the prevalence of anaemia in children 6-59 months of age and in women 15-49 years of age should be < 20% corresponding to the 'low' category as defined by WHO and shown in the table below.

Table 17: WHO Classification of public health significance (2000)

Classification	High	Medium	Low
Prevalence of anaemia	≥ 40%	20 – 39%	5-19%

WASH

Table 18: WASH Programme Standard

WASH Programme Standard		Indicator target
Average liters per person per day of domestic water collected at household level from protected/treated sources (with protected containers only)	Emergency standard	≥15 liters
	Post emergency standard	≥20 liters
% households with at least 10 L/p drinking water storage capacity	Emergency standard	≥70%
	Post emergency standard	≥80%
% households collecting drinking water from	Emergency standard	≥70%

Table 18: WASH Programme Standard

WASH Programme Standard		Indicator target
protected/treated sources	Post emergency standard	≥95%
% households reporting defecating in a toilet/latrine	Emergency standard	≥60%
	Post emergency standard	≥85%
% households with access to soap	Emergency standard	≥70%
	Post emergency standard	≥90%

Mosquito Nets Coverage

WHO defines a long-lasting insecticidal net as a factory-treated mosquito net made with netting material that has insecticide incorporated within or bound around the fibres. The net must retain its effective biological activity without re-treatment for at least 20 WHO standard washes under laboratory conditions and three years of recommended use.

Table 19: Mosquito Nets Coverage International Targets

National / UNHCR Standard	Indicator
Proportion of households owning at least one Long-Lasting Insecticide treated bed net (LLIN)	>80%
Average number of persons per LLIN	2 persons per LLIN

1.3.10: Ethical Considerations and Community Consent

Due to the comprehensive nature of the survey and taking of peripheral blood, there was a need to obtain consent of individuals. The verbal consent needed to be obtained from the household head, the caregiver or any other adult member of the household prior to start the interview. Community leaders were informed prior to discuss and clarify questions and reservations that they had on the process of surveying their population. All concerned persons were informed about the reason for taking a blood sample and measurement of anaemia status. Women/caregivers were asked for their verbal consents before taking blood from the women and children.

- The team confirmed to the HHs that their children will not be harmed while being measured and ensured confidentiality for the information they provide to the team.
- The team clearly explained to the HHs that they will not get any kind of benefit for participating in the survey.
- The participants / HHs could withdraw from the assessment at any time from the very beginning without giving reason.

Discussion was with project implementing partners and community leaders to make a balance between the survey and on-going services. Care was taken for the study population not to miss their regular services, such as GFD or appointments at health facilities. Children identified with malnutrition during the assessment were provided with referral form to nutrition centre; for the women and children who were identified to be severely anaemic were also provided with referral to the health facility.

Referrals

Children aged 6-59 months were referred for treatment when MUAC was < 12.5 cm, and/or when oedema was present, and/or when haemoglobin was < 7.0 g/dl. Women of reproductive age were referred to the health post for treatment when haemoglobin was < 8.0 g/dl.

Staff capturing Hb used gloves disposable at every household screened. All materials encountering blood were placed in biohazardous waste containers after use and disposed of according to standards. Disinfection

of anthropometric equipment and the Hb analyser at the completion of each household was applied and teams carried with them sanitizers and cotton wool for cleaning equipment.

1.3.11: Limitations and Potential Biases

Volume of the questionnaire

The refugee FSNA tool is still largely lengthy, especially for some modules like food security. This reduces the number of tools that can be completed in a day let alone the impact on quality of data if targets are to be met.

2. SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

The number of clusters scheduled, and number of clusters completed, is included in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2. The percentage of completed clusters was ranging from 88% to 100% in refugee settlements (1 missing cluster in Kyangwali and 1 missing cluster in Palabek).

In all settlements and in Kampala the total number of children 6-59 months represented 92.7% of the calculated sample size with a non-response rate of 7.3%. The lowest targets were in Lobule (77.1%), and Kyaka II (79.7%). In host districts the total number of children 6-59 months represented 91.9% of the calculated sample size, with the lowest targets recorded in Kamwenge (79.1%) and Terego (80.9%)in Adjumani (72.2%) and Lamwo (72.2%). The precision of the results will be lower than desired in those locations. The demographic data (average sample size and percentage of children under five years of age) from this survey should be used to calculate sample size calculation for next year's FSNA (see Section 3.).

Table 20: Sample Outcome and Non-response Data in refugee settlements

	Clusters			Households				Children (6-59 years)			
Location	**Total surveyed**	**planned**	**% of target**	**Total Surveyed**	**planned**	**% of target**	**NRR (%)**	**Total surveyed**	**planned**	**% target**	**NRR (%)**
Adjumani	49	56	88	416	493	84.4	15.6	405	465	87.1	12.9
Bidibidi	31	32	97	543	571	95.1	4.9	503	461	109.1	100.0
Imvepi	52	52	100	427	462	92.4	7.6	395	440	89.8	10.2
Kampala	48	54	89	968	984	98.4	1.6	470	430	109.3	0.0
Kiryandongo	30	29	100	461	511	90.2	9.8	482	537	89.8	10.2
Kyaka II	43	44	98	354	390	90.8	9.2	291	365	79.7	20.3
Kyangwali	47	50	94	400	447	89.5	10.5	332	397	83.6	16.4
Lobule	n/a	n/a	n/a	267	375	71.2	28.8	280	363	77.1	22.9
Nakivale	50	50	100	449	441	101.8	0.0	410	395	103.8	0.0
Oruchinga	1	-		360	398	90.5	9.5	281	314	89.5	10.5
Palabek	32	32	100	479	579	82.7	17.3	485	598	81.1	18.9
Palorinya	39	38	100	707	687	102.9	0.0	515	482	106.8	0.0
Rhino Camp	32	32	100	491	573	85.7	14.3	458	473	96.8	0.0
Rwamwanja	38	38	100	340	335	101.5	0.0	309	337	91.7	8.3

Table 21: Sample Outcome and Non-response Data in host districts

	Clusters			Households				Children (6-59 years)			
Location	**Total surveyed**	**planned**	**% of target**	**Total Surveyed**	**planned**	**% of target**	**NRR**	**Total surveyed**	**planned**	**% target**	**NRR (%)**
Adjumani	45	46	98	348	408	85.3	14.7	283	320	88.4	11.6
Isingiro	28	29	97	492	518	95.0	5.0	312	315	99.0	0.0
Kamwenge	42	42	100	380	378	100.5	0.0	219	277	79.1	20.9
Kikuube	44	48	92	393	416	94.5	5.5	262	291	90.0	0.0
Kiryandongo	29	30	97	506	526	96.2	3.8	433	418	103.6	0.0
Koboko	53	50	106	429	441	97.3	2.7	449	422	106.4	0.0
Kyegegwa	50	50	100	418	437	95.7	4.3	312	339	92.0	8.0
Lamwo	33	33	100	478	591	80.9	19.1	340	403	84.4	15.6
Madi Okollo	50	54	93	438	469	93.4	6.6	384	418	91.9	0.0
Obongi	28	27	100	456	482	94.6	5.4	385	401	96.0	0.0

Terego	42	42	100	351	369	95.1	4.9	267	330	80.9	19.1
Yumbe	47	52	90	408	453	90.1	9.9	416	486	85.6	14.4

In refugee settlements and Kampala, the sample included a total of 39,620 persons, 6,128 children under five years of age. The final sample consisted of 5,616 children aged 6-59 months (91.7%) and 512 children aged 0-5 months (8.3%). Children less than 2 years (0-23 months) were 2,251 (36.7%).

Table 22: Basic Sample description in refugee settlements.

Settlement	Population Size	Total population surveyed – Total persons (all ages)	Total U6m surveyed	Total U2 surveyed	Total U5 surveyed
Adjumani	223,493	2,700	28	163	440
Bidibidi	199,665	3,885	53	212	557
Imvepi	68,335	2,901	30	160	427
Kampala	149,302	3,968	41	196	511
Kiryandongo	111,764	3,299	29	174	517
Kyaka II	130,513	1,771	33	135	324
Kyangwali	138,610	2,041	40	147	372
Lobule	6,123	1,818	23	88	304
Nakivale	191,021	2,483	35	164	446
Oruchinga	8,009	1,748	24	97	307
Palabek	83,102	3,438	41	204	531
Palorinya	133,353	3,940	48	207	565
Rhino Camp	161,456	3,737	31	175	490
Rwamwanja	97,532	1,891	26	129	337
Total	1,702,278	39,620	482	2,251	6,128

In host districts, the sample included a total of 26,717 persons, 4,487 children under five years of age. The final sample consisted of 4,078 children aged 6-59 months (90.9%) and 409 children aged 0-5 months (9.1%). Children less than 2 years (0-23 months) were 1,690 (37.7%).

Table 23: Basic Sample description in host districts

Host district	Population Size	Total population surveyed – Total persons (all ages)	Total U6m surveyed	Total U2 surveyed	Total U5 surveyed
Adjumani	225,251	1,776	23	128	307
Isingiro	427,300	2,278	25	109	337
Kamwenge	374,267	1,652	22	99	244
Kikuube	267,455	1,792	42	130	305
Kiryandongo	252,128	2,730	40	181	474
Koboko	206,495	2,827	44	194	494
Kyegegwa	264,199	1,793	26	120	339
Lamwo	134,371	2,699	41	158	384
Madi-Okollo	140,188	2,446	41	160	426
Obongi	43,061	2,564	37	148	422
Terego	199,303	1,830	31	109	298
Yumbe	484,822	2,330	37	154	457
Total	3,018,840	26,717	409	1,690	4,487

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

This chapter presents information on demography of the household population, age dependency ratio and on certain socioeconomic characteristics of the household population (profile of household head, educational level, school attendance, disability). This chapter also presents information on refugee arrival time in Uganda and on safety of the environment for refugee households.

3.1: DEMOGRAPHY

3.1.1: Demographic Indicators

The average household size among the refugee households was 6.0, while the host communities had an average household size of 5.5. Among the refugee settlements, Kiryandongo had the largest average household size of 7.4 members. Koboko District with a mean household size of 6.4 had the largest average household size among the host communities.

Table 24: Demographic Indicators – showing household characteristics and proportion of specific vulnerable groups within the survey sample in refugee settlements.

		Adjumani	Bidibidi	Imvepi	Kampala	Kiryandongo	Kyaka II	Kyangwali	Lobule	Nakivale	Oruchinga	Palabek	Palorinya	Rhino Camp	Rwamwanja	Total
Average household size (mean)		6.5	7.4	7.1	4.5	7.7	5.3	5.1	7.5	5.7	5.0	7.5	6.3	7.9	6.0	6.3
Sex ratio		1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
Household size categories (% of sample)	*1-4 persons*	31.6	17.6	18.7	56.2	21.2	37.5	45.5	26.3	38.0	42.1	17.5	29.7	13.8	33.1	31.9
	5-6 persons	23.8	23.1	23.6	22.6	22.6	31.5	24.5	18.3	22.8	32.0	24.1	27.5	24.2	22.9	24.5
	7-9 persons	27.5	37.8	38.1	15.4	29.7	25.5	22.3	27.9	29.5	21.3	32.4	28.6	34.0	34.7	28.2
	≥ 10 persons	17.0	21.6	19.7	5.8	26.4	5.4	7.8	27.5	9.7	4.6	26.0	14.1	28.0	9.2	15.4
Percent of children U6m		1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.2
Percent of children U2		6.0	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.3	7.6	7.2	4.8	6.6	5.5	5.9	5.3	4.7	6.8	5.7
Percent of children U5		16.3	14.3	14.7	12.9	15.7	18.3	18.2	16.7	18.0	17.6	15.4	14.3	13.1	17.8	15.5
Percent of pregnant women (15-49 years)		1.2	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.1	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.5
Percent women of reproductive age (15-49)		25.3	23.6	23.3	31.2	23.2	23.3	22.5	23.4	23.0	22.3	20.8	25.1	22.5	22.1	24.0
Percent of elders (65 years and above)		2.7	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.8

Table 25: Demographic Indicators – showing household characteristics and proportion of specific vulnerable groups within the survey sample in host districts.

		Adjumani	Isingiro	Kamwenge	Kikuube	Kiryandongo	Koboko	Kyegegwa	Lamwo	Madi Okollo	Obongi	Terego	Yumbe	Total
Average household size (mean)		5.2	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.7	7.1	4.6	6.0	5.9	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.6
Sex ratio		1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Household size categories (% of sample)	*1-4 persons*	47.5	49.2	51.1	53.7	41.9	25.6	55.4	35	38.5	34.9	36.6	33.9	41.9
	5-6 persons	28.2	29.2	30.1	24.2	24	25.4	24.7	24.8	27.6	22.9	31.6	27.4	26.5
	7-9 persons	17.3	17.9	16.8	17.8	21.9	25.6	15.1	27.5	21.8	21.9	21.9	25.8	21.0
	10 or more persons	7	3.8	2	4.3	12.2	23.4	4.8	12.6	12.1	20.2	10	12.9	10.5
Percent of children U6m		1.3	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.5
Percent of children U2		7.2	4.8	6.0	7.3	6.6	6.9	6.7	5.9	6.5	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.3
Percent of children U5		17.3	14.8	14.8	17.0	17.4	17.5	18.9	14.2	17.4	16.5	16.3	19.6	16.8
Percent of pregnant women (15-49 years)		2.3	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0
Percent women of reproductive age (15-49)		24.9	21.2	23.5	22.2	23.7	22.7	22.9	23.5	22.7	22.2	22.8	21.4	22.8
Percent of elders (65 years and above)		2.1	4.7	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.4	3.9	2.4	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.8

3.1.2: Population pyramid

The population pyramids of both refugee settlements and host districts indicate that women are more than men, and most of the population lies below 19 years. Children aged 5-14 years make most of all children in both refugee settlements and host districts. In both populations, there is few households reporting with increasing age.

Figure 1: Population pyramid for refugee settlements.

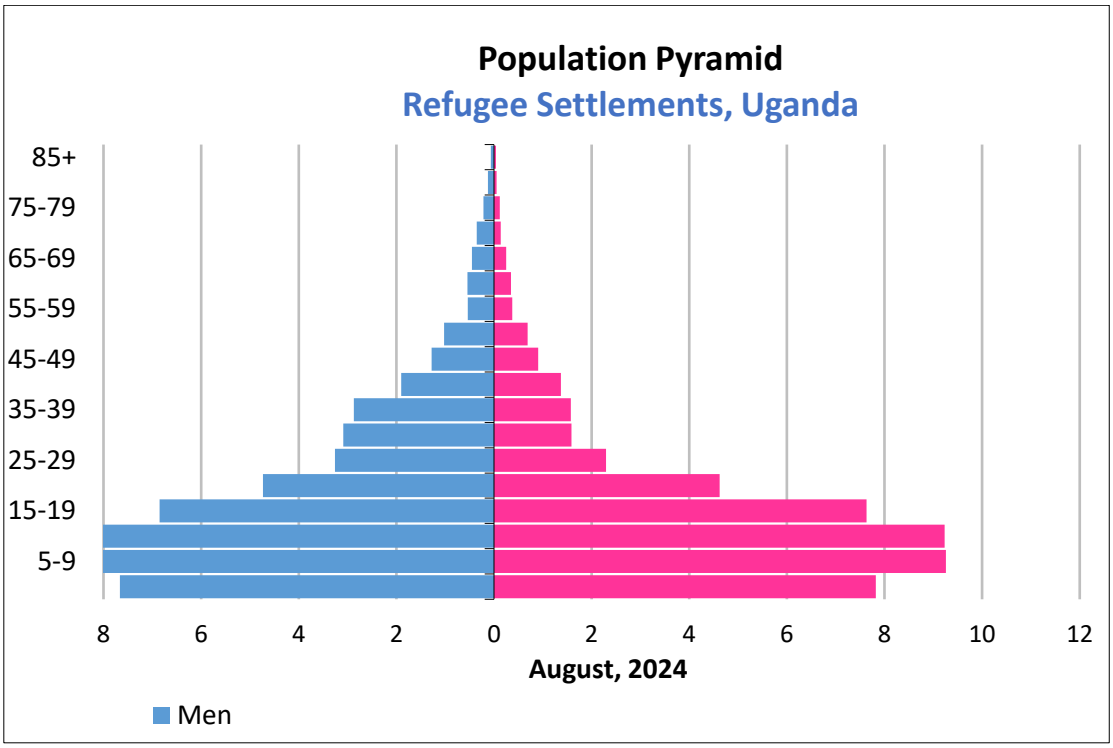
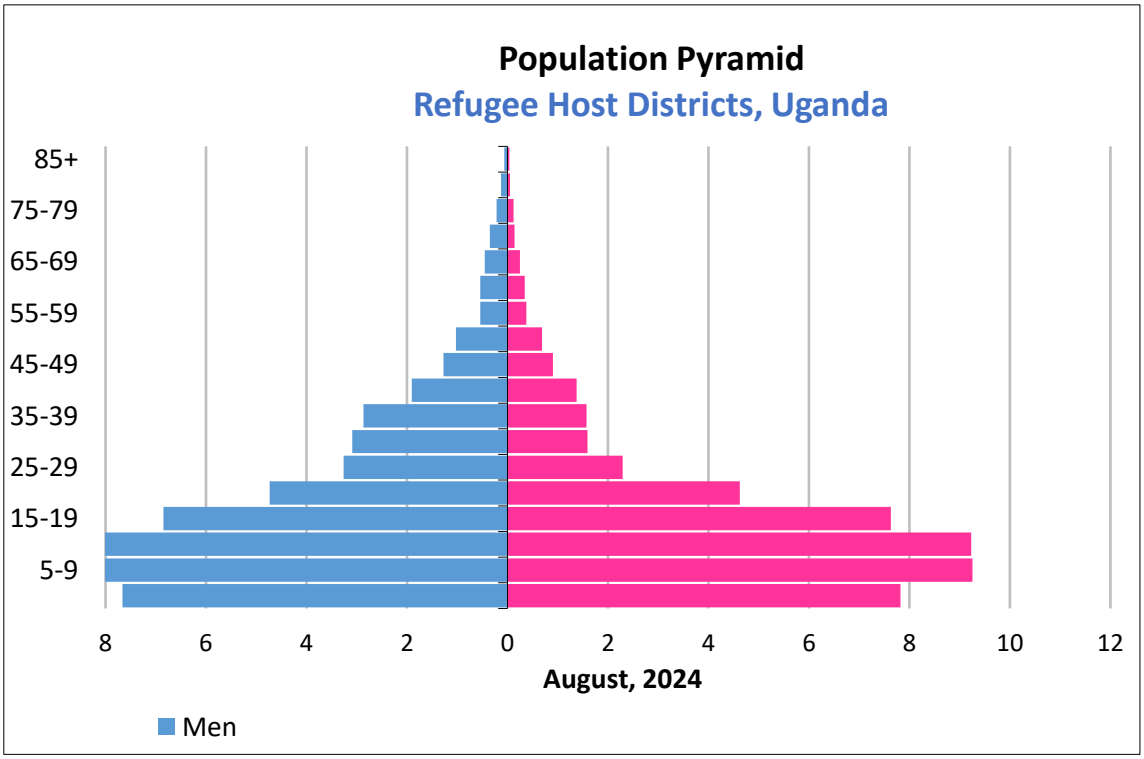


Figure 2: Population pyramid for refugee host districts.



3.1.3: Education Level of household heads

Nearly seven in 10 refugee household heads (65.5%) had attained primary education level (65.5%) as their highest education level, with the lowest levels in Kampala at 2 in 10 household heads. Similarly, 7 in ten household heads (70%) in the host districts had attained primary level as their highest education level. Kampala urban refugees has more educated household heads ranging from 5 in 10 household heads (48.7%) with secondary education, 1 in 10 (8.8%) household heads, and 2 in 10 household heads (23%) with a university degree. No major differences in highest education attainment were observed between West Nile and South West locations. Similarly, host districts had 2 in 10 households with a secondary education, and 1 in 10 household heads with a tertiary or university degree.

Of the household that had members with vocational education, 7 in 10 refugee households (73%) had only one household member with vocational education, and 3 in 10 household heads with 2 or more household members with vocational education. Similarly, 7 in 10 host community households (74.4%) had one household member with vocational education, and 3 in 10 households with 3 or more members with vocational education.

Table 26: Education level of household heads.

	Highest level of education of household heads							Household members with vocational education			
	N	No formal education	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	University	N	One Household member	2-3 Household members	≥4 Household members
Refugee settlements											
Adjumani	411	54.3%	33.1%	9.7%	1.9%	0.7%	0.5%	53	79.2%	20.8%	0.0%
Bidibidi	524	33.0%	51.3%	13.5%	1.3%	0.6%	0.3%	48	81.3%	16.7%	2.1%
Imvepi	407	18.4%	67.1%	11.5%	1.5%	0.2%	0.3%	28	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%
Kampala	876	14.5%	16.8%	26.7%	14.7%	7.5%	23.0%	375	67.7%	28.5%	3.7%
Kiryandongo	424	37.3%	40.8%	13.2%	1.9%	0.9%	9.0%	67	68.7%	26.9%	4.5%
Kyaka II	333	37.2%	45.0%	12.0%	3.6%	0.9%	1.9%	32	71.9%	28.1%	0.0%
Kyangwali	400	52.5%	38.8%	6.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%	18	83.3%	11.1%	5.6%
Lobule	240	27.1%	61.7%	10.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	19	89.5%	10.5%	0.0%
Nakivale	434	36.9%	39.9%	10.6%	6.0%	3.7%	4.7%	74	67.6%	31.1%	1.4%
Oruchinga	347	43.8%	42.4%	10.4%	2.6%	0.3%	1.0%	35	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%
Palabek	457	49.5%	41.4%	8.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	33	87.9%	12.1%	0.0%
Palorinya	622	28.0%	56.4%	13.5%	0.8%	1.1%	0.2%	54	81.5%	16.7%	1.9%
Rhino Camp	471	29.1%	55.6%	11.5%	1.3%	1.7%	1.2%	42	78.6%	21.4%	0.0%
Rwamwanja	314	43.9%	39.2%	9.6%	5.1%	0.3%	3.4%	36	72.2%	25.0%	2.8%

West Nile	3556	34.6%	50.6%	11.6%	1.2%	0.8%	1.4%	344	79.7%	18.9%	1.5%
South West	1828	42.9%	40.9%	9.6%	3.8%	1.4%	2.5%	195	71.3%	27.2%	1.5%
All refugees	**6260**	**37.4%**	**47.3%**	**11.0%**	**2.1%**	**1.0%**	**1.1%**	**914**	**73.0%**	**24.6%**	**2.4%**
Host districts											
Adjumani	341	28.2%	45.5%	19.1%	2.6%	3.8%	0.9%	88	64.8%	34.1%	1.1%
Isingiro	480	24.2%	57.5%	10.6%	1.7%	4.8%	1.3%	101	71.3%	27.7%	1.0%
Kamwenge	352	23.3%	50.3%	17.0%	4.0%	3.4%	2.0%	61	62.3%	37.7%	0.0%
Kikuube	393	11.2%	55.5%	27.5%	2.8%	2.3%	0.8%	66	86.4%	13.6%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	475	13.3%	58.1%	22.5%	2.1%	2.3%	1.7%	58	69.0%	25.9%	5.2%
Koboko	398	12.6%	66.1%	14.6%	2.8%	2.8%	1.3%	65	75.4%	21.5%	3.1%
Kyegegwa	392	21.9%	54.3%	17.1%	2.6%	3.1%	1.0%	49	77.6%	22.4%	0.0%
Lamwo	451	23.5%	50.1%	19.5%	2.0%	4.0%	0.9%	90	68.9%	28.9%	2.2%
Madi Okollo	413	12.8%	70.7%	13.3%	0.5%	2.4%	0.2%	33	75.8%	24.2%	0.0%
Obongi	401	14.0%	64.3%	18.0%	1.2%	1.7%	0.7%	52	86.5%	13.5%	0.0%
Terego	320	10.6%	62.5%	16.9%	3.1%	5.0%	1.9%	70	88.6%	11.4%	0.0%
Yumbe	387	20.9%	52.2%	19.9%	2.3%	3.6%	1.0%	62	71.0%	27.4%	1.6%
All host	**4803**	**18.1%**	**57.4%**	**17.9%**	**2.2%**	**3.2%**	**1.1%**	**795**	**74.1%**	**24.7%**	**1.3%**

3.1. School Attendance for children aged 6-17 years

Two in 10 refugee children (21.7%) of school going age (6-17 years) were not attending school, which the highest levels (3 in 10 children) observed in Adjumani, Kampala, and Kiryandongo. In the host districts, school non-attendance rates (16.9%) were observed to be slightly lower with the highest rates (31.9%) observed in Lamwo. Four in ten households in refugee settlements had one child not attending, and other four in two households with 2-3 children not attending school. In host districts with 4 in 10 households having one child not attending school and 5 in 10 households with 3 to 4 households not attending school. Eight in 10 households in refugee settlements and 7 in 10 households in the host districts indicted that lack of money for school fees and school related costs was the main reason for school non-attendance.

Table 27: Status of school attendance by school-going children.

School age children not attending school in past 6 months			Number of school age children not attending school in past 6 months			
	N	Not attending	N	One child	2-3 children	≥ 4 children
Refugees						
Adjumani	342	32.5%	111	38.7%	50.4%	28.8%
Bidibidi	483	6.6%	32	62.5%	34.4%	12.5%
Imvepi	371	17.5%	65	64.6%	33.8%	13.8%
Kampala	492	32.7%	161	42.2%	41.7%	26.8%
Kiryandongo	362	33.7%	122	37.7%	38.5%	36.0%
Kyaka II	252	27.8%	70	37.1%	51.5%	24.3%
Kyangwali	296	11.5%	34	44.1%	50.0%	26.4%
Lobule	210	20.5%	43	46.5%	46.6%	21.0%
Nakivale	319	34.2%	109	35.8%	45.0%	29.3%
Oruchinga	247	24.7%	61	39.3%	55.8%	19.7%
Palabek	417	23.7%	99	51.5%	38.4%	26.3%
Palorinya	538	13.4%	72	52.8%	37.5%	22.2%
Rhino Camp	435	13.6%	59	45.8%	44.1%	25.5%
Rwamwanja	265	19.2%	51	43.1%	51.0%	19.6%
West Nile	3158	19.1%	603	47.6%	41.0%	25.8%
South West	1379	23.6%	325	38.8%	49.8%	24.6%
All refugees	**5029**	**21.7%**	**1089**	**44.2%**	**43.7%**	**25.5%**
Host Communities						
Adjumani	222	14.9%	579	50.3%	42.0%	18.2%
Isingiro	332	13.9%	33	39.4%	54.5%	9.0%
Kamwenge	236	16.1%	46	54.3%	34.8%	21.8%
Kikuube	246	11.4%	38	60.5%	39.4%	10.5%
Kiryandongo	337	24.9%	28	35.7%	60.7%	25.0%
Koboko	324	13.9%	84	45.2%	41.6%	21.4%
Kyegegwa	248	19.4%	45	42.2%	44.4%	26.6%
Lamwo	346	31.2%	48	54.2%	43.7%	12.5%
Madi Okollo	310	13.5%	108	52.8%	39.8%	19.5%
Obongi	307	9.8%	42	50.0%	35.8%	19.1%
Terego	236	11.9%	30	66.7%	26.7%	16.6%
Yumbe	292	16.8%	28	67.9%	28.5%	10.7%
All host	**3436**	**16.9%**	**49**	**40.8%**	**55.1%**	**16.3%**

Table 28: Main reason for not attending school by school-going children.

		Main reason for these children to not attending school														
	Total (N)	**No space in the school**	**Sickness**	**Domestic household chores**	**Child pregnancy or marriage**	**Taking care of siblings or other family member**	**Disability**	**Child work for money or food**	**No money for school fees/school costs**	**School is far away/ No money to pay transportation**	**Absent teacher/poor quality teaching**	**Poor school facilities, desk, etc.**	**Not interested/ Refuse to go**	**Completed School**	**Insecurity in the area**	**Don' t know**
Refugees																
Adjumani	111	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	91.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bidibidi	32	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	71.9%	3.1%	3.1%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Imvepi	65	0.0%	9.2%	0.0%	4.6%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	78.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Kampala	161	1.2%	2.5%	0.0%	1.9%	0.6%	3.1%	0.6%	86.3%	1.9%	0.0%	0.6%	5.0%	0.0%	0.6%	4.3%
Kiryandongo	122	0.8%	4.9%	0.8%	4.9%	3.3%	0.8%	2.5%	85.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	2.5%	1.6%	0.8%	2.5%
Kyaka II	70	0.0%	14.3%	1.4%	1.4%	5.7%	0.0%	2.9%	72.9%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyangwali	34	0.0%	29.4%	8.8%	5.9%	20.6%	8.8%	17.6%	26.5%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lobule	43	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	9.3%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	62.8%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Nakivale	109	0.9%	5.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	2.8%	89.0%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Oruchinga	61	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	6.6%	88.5%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	4.9%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%
Palabek	99	0.0%	11.1%	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	2.0%	1.0%	71.7%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Palorinya	72	0.0%	13.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	70.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%	0.0%	2.8%	2.8%
Rhino Camp	59	1.7%	15.3%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	86.4%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rwamwanja	51	0.0%	13.7%	0.0%	2.0%	3.9%	2.0%	3.9%	74.5%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%
West Nile	603	0.3%	8.6%	0.5%	3.3%	1.5%	2.0%	0.8%	79.6%	2.2%	0.2%	0.3%	7.0%	0.5%	0.5%	2.2%
South West	325	0.3%	11.4%	1.2%	1.5%	4.3%	1.8%	5.2%	76.6%	3.7%	0.6%	0.0%	8.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Total	**1089**	**0.5%**	**8.5%**	**0.6%**	**2.6%**	**2.2%**	**2.1%**	**2.1%**	**79.7%**	**2.6%**	**0.3%**	**0.3%**	**7.2%**	**0.4%**	**0.5%**	**1.9%**
Host communities																
Adjumani	33	0.0%	9.1%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.8%	15.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Isingiro	46	0.0%	6.5%	2.2%	0.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	67.4%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%
Kamwenge	38	0.0%	10.5%	2.6%	0.0%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%	60.5%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Kikuube	28	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	7.1%	85.7%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Kiryandongo	84	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	82.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Koboko	45	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	8.9%	6.7%	2.2%	0.0%	62.2%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyegegwa	48	0.0%	4.2%	2.1%	6.3%	8.3%	0.0%	2.1%	66.7%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Lamwo	108	0.0%	7.4%	0.9%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	75.0%	7.4%	0.9%	1.9%	9.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Madi Okollo	42	0.0%	7.1%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Obongi	30	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	3.3%	0.0%	60.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Terego	28	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	64.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yumbe	49	0.0%	6.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.6%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Total	579	0.0%	6.4%	1.2%	2.4%	2.8%	1.7%	1.0%	72.4%	7.1%	0.2%	0.3%	14.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%

3.1.4: Disability Status of Household Members

Disability and chronic illnesses are among the conditions that affect daily functioning and the engagement in income generating activities of household members including household heads. Fourteen per cent (14.2%) refugee households and 10% of host community households had household member with a physical disability in form of difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communicating etc. that compromised their ability to engage in economic activities. In settlements, twice the household members with physical disabilities were female, while for host communities, households with physical disabilities are evenly distributed between make and female. The survey found 6.1% of refugee household members and 11.8% of host community household members with a mental disability. Female refugee households had three times more mental disability than male households. In the host community, the mental disabilities between female households (5.2%) where not substantially different from rates among male households (6.6%). Chronic illnesses among were reported among 14.6% of refugee households and 11.8% host community households. In refugee settlements, chronic illness was twice as high in women household members compared to male. There is no substantial difference in NCD rates among female (5.2%) and male household members (6.6%) in the host community communities.

Table 29: Disability status of the household members.

	Female			Male			Total		
	Has a Physical disability	Has a mental disability	Has chronic illness	Has a Physical disability	Has a mental disability	Has chronic illness	Has a Physical disability	Has a mental disability	Has chronic illness
Refugees									
Adjumani	15.8%	5.8%	15.1%	2.7%	0.7%	1.0%	18.5%	6.6%	16.1%
Bidibidi	8.6%	3.4%	14.1%	4.4%	1.9%	4.4%	13.0%	5.3%	18.5%
Imvepi	12.8%	4.7%	8.1%	4.7%	1.5%	2.7%	17.4%	6.1%	10.8%
Kampala	5.3%	2.2%	7.1%	1.9%	0.6%	2.2%	7.2%	2.7%	9.2%
Kiryandongo	11.3%	5.2%	12.7%	3.1%	0.2%	2.6%	14.4%	5.4%	15.3%
Kyaka II	6.6%	5.4%	11.1%	5.4%	5.4%	10.8%	12.0%	10.8%	21.9%
Kyangwali	7.5%	3.8%	13.5%	9.7%	2.7%	13.0%	17.3%	6.5%	26.5%
Lobule	22.9%	8.3%	16.3%	8.3%	2.1%	5.4%	31.3%	10.4%	21.7%
Nakivale	9.4%	6.2%	6.4%	3.9%	3.0%	4.6%	13.4%	9.2%	11.1%
Oruchinga	4.9%	1.4%	3.7%	4.6%	1.4%	4.0%	9.5%	2.9%	7.8%
Palabek	18.2%	7.0%	15.5%	2.4%	0.2%	4.4%	20.6%	7.2%	19.9%
Palorinya	11.3%	5.3%	7.7%	3.0%	1.6%	1.8%	14.3%	6.9%	9.5%
Rhino Camp	12.1%	5.1%	10.0%	2.5%	1.9%	3.6%	14.6%	7.0%	13.6%
Rwamwanja	3.8%	1.9%	5.4%	3.8%	0.3%	7.0%	7.6%	2.2%	12.4%
West Nile	13.4%	5.4%	12.0%	3.6%	1.3%	3.1%	17.0%	6.7%	15.1%
South West	6.7%	3.9%	8.2%	5.6%	2.6%	7.9%	12.3%	6.5%	16.0%
Total	**10.3%**	**4.5%**	**10.2%**	**4.0%**	**1.6%**	**4.4%**	**14.2%**	**6.1%**	**14.6%**
Host Community									
Adjumani	4.7%	4.4%	4.4%	3.8%	5.0%	5.0%	8.5%	9.4%	9.4%
Isingiro	4.8%	3.1%	3.1%	6.9%	4.0%	4.0%	11.7%	7.1%	7.1%
Kamwenge	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	5.1%	11.1%	11.1%	8.0%	13.9%	13.9%
Kikuube	2.5%	3.8%	3.8%	5.6%	14.3%	14.3%	8.2%	18.1%	18.1%
Kiryandongo	3.4%	2.9%	2.9%	4.4%	3.2%	3.2%	7.8%	6.1%	6.1%
Koboko	7.5%	5.5%	5.5%	11.6%	8.8%	8.8%	19.1%	14.3%	14.3%
Kyegegwa	2.3%	4.8%	4.8%	4.1%	5.6%	5.6%	6.4%	10.5%	10.5%
Lamwo	10.4%	14.0%	14.0%	6.7%	8.4%	8.4%	17.1%	22.4%	22.4%
Madi Okollo	1.9%	2.4%	2.4%	4.1%	4.6%	4.6%	6.1%	7.0%	7.0%
Obongi	6.0%	6.7%	6.7%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	9.5%	10.2%	10.2%
Terego	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	4.7%	4.1%	4.1%	7.2%	6.3%	6.3%
Yumbe	4.4%	8.3%	8.3%	4.1%	7.5%	7.5%	8.5%	15.8%	15.8%
Total	**4.5%**	**5.2%**	**5.2%**	**5.4%**	**6.6%**	**6.6%**	**10.0%**	**11.8%**	**11.8%**

3.2: AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO (ADR)

In the refugee population, the average age dependency ratio (ADR) stands at 1.7, with Palabek, Rhino Camp, Rwamwanja, Bidibidi, and Imvepi exhibiting the highest ratios of above 2 dependants per 1 working household. Within the host community, the mean ADR is 1.4, with Yumbe recording the highest ratio of 1.7. A high ADR indicates a larger proportion of dependents relative to the working-age population, which may have implications for economic and social support systems. Therefore, among refugee population, high ADR suggest a potentially greater burden on the refugee community's resources to support dependents, such as children or elderly individuals.

Table 30: Age Dependency Ratio in refugee settlements.

	Households below 18 years			Households 18-64 years			Households 65 years and above			Age Dependency Ratio
Settlement	**Total (N)**	**%HH**	**95% CI**	**Total (N)**	**%HH**	**95% CI**	**Total (N)**	**%HH**	**95% CI**	**Mean**
Adjumani	1609	61.5%	59.6 - 63.3	936	35.8%	33.9 - 37.6	72	0.03	2.2 - 3.4	1.8
Bidibidi	2417	64.7%	63.2 - 66.2	1253	33.5%	32.0 - 35.1	66	0.02	1.4 - 2.2	2.0
Imvepi	1796	63.7%	61.9 - 65.5	955	33.9%	32.2 - 35.7	67	0.02	1.9 - 3.0	2.0
Kampala	1739	45.0%	43.4 - 46.6	2088	54.0%	52.4 - 55.6	38	0.01	0.7 - 1.3	0.9
Kiryandongo	2043	64.3%	62.6 - 65.9	1087	34.2%	32.6 - 35.9	49	0.02	1.2 - 2.0	1.9
Kyaka II	1056	61.1%	58.8 - 63.4	632	36.6%	34.3 - 38.9	40	0.02	1.7 - 3.1	1.7
Kyangwali	1236	62.2%	60.0 - 64.3	706	35.5%	33.4 - 37.6	46	0.02	1.7 - 3.0	1.8
Lobule	1122	63.6%	61.4 - 65.9	598	33.9%	31.7 - 36.2	43	0.02	1.8 - 3.2	1.9
Nakivale	1442	59.6%	57.7 - 61.6	927	38.3%	36.4 - 40.3	49	0.02	1.5 - 2.6	1.6
Oruchinga	1009	59.3%	56.9 - 61.6	655	38.5%	36.2 - 40.8	38	0.02	1.6 - 3.0	1.6
Palabek	2378	71.3%	69.7 - 72.8	925	27.7%	26.2 - 29.3	34	0.01	0.7 - 1.4	2.6
Palorinya	2254	58.9%	57.4 - 60.5	1469	38.4%	36.9 - 40.0	102	0.03	2.2 - 3.2	1.6
Rhino Camp	2401	66.1%	64.5 - 67.6	1184	32.6%	31.1 - 34.1	50	0.01	1.0 - 1.8	2.1
Rwamwanja	1206	65.4%	63.2 - 67.6	612	33.2%	31.1 - 35.4	25	0.01	0.9 - 2.0	2.0
All refugee settlements	**23708**	**61.9%**	**61.3 - 62.5**	**14027**	**36.2%**	**35.4 - 36.9**	**719**	**0.02**	**0.9 - 3.0**	**1.7**

Table 31: Age Dependency Ratio in host districts.

	Households below 18 years			Households 18-64 years			Households 65 years and above			Age Dependency Ratio
Host District	**Total (N)**	**%HH**	**95% CI**	**Total (N)**	**%HH**	**95% CI**	**Total (N)**	**%HH**	**95% CI**	**Mean**
Adjumani	904	52.0%	49.6 - 54.3	798	45.9%	43.5 - 48.2	38	2.2%	1.6 - 3.0	1.2
Isingiro	1179	53.2%	51.1 - 55.2	931	42.0%	39.9 - 44.0	108	4.9%	4.0 - 5.8	1.4
Kamwenge	893	55.3%	52.9 - 57.7	672	41.6%	39.2 - 44.0	50	3.1%	2.3 - 4.0	1.4
Kikuube	977	55.6%	53.2 - 57.9	738	42.0%	39.7 - 44.3	43	2.4%	1.8 - 3.2	1.4
Kiryandongo	1523	57.3%	55.4 - 59.2	1082	40.7%	38.9 - 42.6	53	2.0%	1.5 - 2.6	1.5
Koboko	1559	56.8%	54.9 - 58.6	1109	40.4%	38.6 - 42.2	78	2.8%	2.3 - 3.5	1.5
Kyegegwa	1009	57.2%	54.9 - 59.5	712	40.4%	38.1 - 42.7	43	2.4%	1.8 - 3.2	1.5
Lamwo	1432	55.0%	53.1 - 56.9	1069	41.0%	39.2 - 42.9	104	4.0%	3.3 - 4.8	1.4
Madi Okollo	1360	56.9%	54.9 - 58.9	973	40.7%	38.7 - 42.7	58	2.4%	1.9 - 3.1	1.5
Obongi	1444	58.0%	56.0 - 59.9	989	39.7%	37.8 - 41.6	58	2.3%	1.8 - 3.0	1.5
Terego	985	55.1%	52.8 - 57.4	753	42.1%	39.8 - 44.4	50	2.8%	2.1 - 3.6	1.4
Yumbe	1363	59.7%	57.7 - 61.7	849	37.2%	35.2 - 39.2	70	3.1%	2.4 - 3.8	1.7
All host districts	**14628**	**56.1%**	**55.5 - 56.7**	**10675**	**41.0%**	**40.4 - 41.6**	**753**	**2.9%**	**2.7 - 3.1**	**1.4**

3.3: HOUSEHOLD HEAD PROFILE

Research on household food security reveals varied perspectives, with some studies emphasizing the significant influence of male heads of household (HH), while others suggest that female heads of household play a crucial role by allocating a substantial portion of their income towards ensuring food security. Among the refugee population, six in ten households (63.5%) of households are headed by females. In the host communities, we observe a flip to mostly male with 6 in 10 households (57.3%) headed by males as shown Table 32.

Table 32: Household Head Profiles in refugee settlements and host communities.

Location	Total (N)	Female headed households (working age 16-64 years)	Male headed households (working age 16-64 years)	Elderly headed households (Above 64 years)	Children headed households (Below 16 years)	Mean age of household head	Minimum age of household head	Maximum age of household head
Refugee settlements								
Adjumani	411	82.0%	11.4%	6.6%	0.0%	41.5	18	85
Bidibidi	524	65.3%	28.6%	6.1%	0.0%	40.3	18	96
Imvepi	407	66.6%	25.5%	7.9%	0.0%	40.1	19	88
Kampala	876	64.2%	34.1%	1.3%	0.5%	35.3	8	82
Kiryandongo	424	75.5%	18.4%	6.1%	0.0%	39.0	17	86
Kyaka II	333	45.6%	45.6%	8.7%	0.0%	41.3	18	93
Kyangwali	400	41.5%	50.0%	8.3%	0.3%	39.6	15	87
Lobule	240	60.4%	26.6%	12.5%	0.4%	47.9	6	92
Nakivale	434	46.4%	44.9%	8.8%	0.0%	41.5	16	86
Oruchinga	347	47.2%	43.3%	9.5%	0.0%	42.4	20	86
Palabek	457	84.4%	12.7%	2.8%	0.0%	36.1	17	77
Palorinya	622	70.4%	21.0%	8.2%	0.3%	41.6	15	91
Rhino Camp	471	76.6%	19.2%	4.2%	0.0%	37.6	16	88
Rwamwanja	314	40.8%	53.8%	5.4%	0.0%	39.7	16	75
West Nile	3556	73.1%	20.3%	6.5%	0.1%	40.1	6	96
South West	1828	44.4%	47.3%	8.2%	0.1%	40.9	15	93
All refugees	**6260**	**63.5%**	**30.1%**	**6.3%**	**0.1%**	**39.7**	**6**	**96**
Host communities								
Adjumani	341	39.6%	55.1%	5.3%	0.0%	39.7	18	85
Isingiro	480	25.4%	58.5%	16.0%	0.0%	47.0	17	90
Kamwenge	352	27.3%	61.9%	10.8%	0.0%	44.0	19	98
Kikuube	393	23.9%	68.4%	7.6%	0.0%	40.3	18	89
Kiryandongo	475	34.9%	57.9%	6.9%	0.2%	40.1	6	99
Koboko	398	29.9%	59.8%	9.5%	0.8%	42.4	6	90
Kyegegwa	392	27.3%	63.8%	8.9%	0.0%	41.9	18	104
Lamwo	451	39.9%	43.9%	16.2%	0.0%	45.5	18	91
Madi Okollo	413	32.9%	60.1%	6.8%	0.2%	39.7	12	85
Obongi	401	45.4%	46.1%	8.0%	0.5%	40.1	10	85
Terego	320	33.4%	55.9%	10.6%	0.0%	42.6	18	88
Yumbe	387	29.7%	57.6%	12.4%	0.3%	42.8	11	90
All hosts	**4803**	**32.5%**	**57.3%**	**10.1%**	**0.2%**	**42.3**	**6**	**104**

3.4: REFUGEE ARRIVAL TIME IN UGANDA

Eight in ten (83.3%) refugee households arrived in Uganda three or more years ago, while 4.1% arrived in Uganda in the last 6 months. Predictably, refugee households in Kiryandongo refugee settlements (10.1%) and Kampala (9.3%) had arrived in the last 6 months of the survey, most likely due to the 2023 and 2024 influx of Sudanese refugees. The length of duration of refugees in Uganda underscores the protracted nature of the Uganda refugee response, and the continued sustained displacement needs in Uganda.

Table 33: Arrival of refugee households.

Refugee settlement	Total (N)	Less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 or more years
Adjumani	416	2.9%	0.5%	2.6%	94.0%
Bidibidi	543	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	98.2%
Imvepi	426	1.6%	0.2%	4.5%	93.7%
Kampala	968	9.3%	11.6%	21.6%	57.5%
Kiryandongo	455	10.1%	4.4%	7.7%	77.8%
Kyaka II	354	6.2%	0.6%	3.7%	89.5%
Kyangwali	400	6.5%	2.0%	9.3%	82.3%
Lobule	267	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	98.5%
Nakivale	448	2.5%	0.7%	9.4%	87.5%
Oruchinga	359	1.1%	0.6%	1.4%	96.9%
Palabek	477	2.3%	2.3%	26.6%	68.8%
Palorinya	707	1.3%	0.1%	0.8%	97.7%
Rhino Camp	491	4.1%	1.4%	21.4%	73.1%
Rwamwanja	340	2.9%	0.3%	3.5%	93.2%
West Nile	3782	2.9%	1.1%	8.2%	87.7%
South West	1901	3.8%	0.8%	5.7%	89.6%
All refugee locations	**6651**	**4.1%**	**2.6%**	**9.5%**	**83.9%**

3.5: SAFETY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

While most refugees and host communities felt safe, 1 in 10 refugee households (8.9%) and 1 in 20 host community households (4.5%) felt unsafe. Rwamwanja (17.5%), Nakivale (13.8%), Kiryandongo (13%), and Palabek (13.3%) are the refugee locations what felt the most unsafe. In the host communities, households from Yumbe (9.8%), Adjumani (9.7%), and Isingiro (8.3%) felt the most unsafe. Five in 10 refugee households (51.4%) and 6 in 10 host community households (64.1%) reported theft or robbery as the primary reason for feeling unsafe in their habitats. Two in 10 refugee households (24.3%), with a notable 46.9% in Kyaka II and 45% in Nakivale reported harassment and discrimination as their main reasons for feeling unsafe. Six in 10 (63.6%) of refugee households in Lobule reported tensions within the community, including the host community as their main reason for feeling unsafe.

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Table 34: Safety of the environment in refugee settlements and host communities.

Location	Does your household feel safe?	Reasons why your family feels unsafe												
	Total (N)	No, sometimes we do not feel safe	Discrimination, harassment	Tensions between communities	Armed conflict	Theft/robbery	Physical violence/abuse	Abduction	Limitations on movement	Being approached by drug traffickers	Being approached by human smugglers	House, land property destruction	Protests / Violence	Other
Refugee settlements														
Adjumani	411	6.6%	22.2%	3.7%	3.7%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	3.7%	77.8%
Bidibidi	524	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%
Imvepi	407	8.6%	5.7%	5.7%	0.0%	54.3%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	34.3%
Kampala	876	7.3%	6.3%	3.1%	1.6%	70.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	3.1%	21.9%
Kiryandongo	424	13.0%	23.6%	20.0%	0.0%	63.6%	0.0%	1.8%	9.1%	3.6%	1.8%	3.6%	0.0%	9.1%
Kyaka II	333	9.6%	46.9%	15.6%	3.1%	34.4%	25.0%	0.0%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	9.4%
Kyangwali	400	6.8%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%	59.3%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	37.0%
Lobule	240	9.2%	18.2%	63.6%	0.0%	31.8%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	22.7%
Nakivale	434	13.8%	45.0%	13.3%	0.0%	70.0%	13.3%	3.3%	1.7%	6.7%	0.0%	3.3%	1.7%	3.3%
Oruchinga	347	8.1%	39.3%	7.1%	0.0%	82.1%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Palabek	457	13.3%	34.4%	31.1%	1.6%	54.1%	4.9%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	3.3%	14.8%
Palorinya	622	11.6%	20.8%	22.2%	18.1%	38.9%	9.7%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	2.8%	15.3%
Rhino Camp	471	3.0%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	50.0%	21.4%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%
Rwamwanja	314	17.5%	29.1%	18.2%	3.6%	30.9%	7.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	23.6%
West Nile	3556	8.1%	21.1%	23.9%	5.2%	45.3%	6.9%	0.3%	5.9%	0.7%	0.3%	3.1%	1.7%	23.2%
South West	1828	11.1%	34.7%	12.9%	1.5%	54.0%	14.4%	1.0%	3.5%	4.5%	0.5%	2.5%	0.5%	14.4%
All refugees	**6260**	**8.9%**	**24.3%**	**17.5%**	**3.4%**	**51.4%**	**9.0%**	**0.7%**	**4.5%**	**2.0%**	**0.5%**	**2.5%**	**1.4%**	**19.8%**
Host communities														
Adjumani	341	9.7%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.8%
Isingiro	480	8.3%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.5%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Kamwenge	352	2.8%	10.0%	20.0%	10.0%	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kikuube	393	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.4%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	475	4.6%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	9.1%

Koboko	398	2.3%	11.1%	55.6%	0.0%	44.4%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyegegwa	392	2.6%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	70.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%
Lamwo	451	3.1%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	64.3%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	7.1%
Madi Okollo	413	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Obongi	401	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.4%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Terego	320	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yumbe	387	9.8%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	23.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	2.6%	57.9%
All hosts	**4803**	**4.5%**	**4.6%**	**4.6%**	**0.5%**	**64.1%**	**9.2%**	**0.0%**	**1.4%**	**5.1%**	**0.5%**	**3.2%**	**0.9%**	**24.0%**

4. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

4.1: DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE

Table 35 presents the distribution of children by age-group and sex. The final sample included a total of 6,128 children aged from 0 to 59 months in refugee settlements, and a total of 4,487 children aged from 0 to 59 months in host districts.

Boys and girls are represented in the same proportion in the sample with an overall sex-ratio equal to 1.0 in refugee settlements and in host districts. By settlements, the sex-ratio varies from 0.8 (Rhino Camp) to 1.3 (Nakivale). In host districts the sex-ratio is ranging from 0.8 (Kikuube) to 1.2 (Yumbe).

Table 35: Distribution of children below 5 years by sex and sex-ratio.

Location	N	Female	Male	Ratio: girls/boys
Refugee settlements				
Adjumani	440	46.8%	53.2%	0.9
Bidibidi	557	48.3%	51.7%	0.9
Imvepi	427	51.1%	48.9%	1.0
Kampala	511	50.5%	49.5%	1.0
Kiryandongo	517	50.9%	49.1%	1.0
Kyaka II	324	50.6%	49.4%	1.0
Kyangwali	372	51.9%	48.1%	1.1
Lobule	304	48.7%	51.3%	0.9
Nakivale	446	56.7%	43.3%	1.3
Oruchinga	307	53.7%	46.3%	1.2
Palabek	531	54.4%	45.6%	1.2
Palorinya	565	53.8%	46.2%	1.2
Rhino Camp	490	44.9%	55.1%	0.8
Rwamwanja	337	49.3%	50.7%	1.0
All refugee settlements	**6128**	**50.8%**	**49.2%**	**1.0**
Host districts				
Adjumani	307	48.2%	51.8%	0.9
Isingiro	337	52.8%	47.2%	1.1
Kamwenge	244	49.2%	50.8%	1.0
Kikuube	305	45.2%	54.8%	0.8
Kiryandongo	474	46.4%	53.6%	0.9
Koboko	494	47.0%	53.0%	0.9
Kyegegwa	339	53.7%	46.3%	1.2
Lamwo	384	45.8%	54.2%	0.8
Madi Okollo	426	47.2%	52.8%	0.9
Obongi	422	48.1%	51.9%	0.9
Terego	298	48.0%	52.0%	0.9
Yumbe	457	54.3%	45.7%	1.2
All host districts	**4487**	**48.8%**	**51.2%**	**1.0**

In refugee settlements, all age-groups are represented in proportions between 17.2% and 22%. The 0-11 months age-group has the least proportion at 17.2% while children 24-35 months have the biggest proportion at 22%. There was no significant difference by age-group regarding the sex-ratio.

In host districts, all age-groups are represented in proportions between 18.5% and 22.8%. The 12-23 months age-group is also slightly less represented with 18.5% of the overall sample. There was no significant difference by age-group regarding the sex-ratio.

Table 36: Distribution of children by sex and by age group in refugee settlements.

Age group in months	Total (N)	Proportion	Female	Male	sex ratio: females/males
0-11	1052	17.2%	51.9%	48.1%	1.1
12-23	1215	19.8%	51.2%	48.8%	1.0
24-35	1342	21.9%	49.9%	50.1%	1.0
36-47	1327	21.7%	51.0%	49.0%	1.0
48-59	1192	19.5%	50.5%	49.5%	1.0
Total	**6128**	**100.0%**	**50.8%**	**49.2%**	**1.0**

Table 37: Distribution of children by sex and by age group in host districts

Age group in months	Total (N)	Proportion	female	male	sex ratio: females/males
0-11	861	19.2%	48.4%	51.6%	0.9
12-23	832	18.5%	46.4%	53.6%	0.9
24-35	1021	22.8%	50.4%	49.6%	1.0
36-47	927	20.7%	48.7%	51.3%	0.9
48-59	845	18.8%	49.7%	50.3%	1.0
Total	**4487**	**100.0%**	**48.8%**	**51.2%**	**1.0**

4.2: REVIEW OF DATA QUALITY

The overall age distribution in refugee settlements and host districts is presented in Figure 3 and Figure 4 respectively. The age distribution of children indicates age heaping at 24, 36 and 48 months in both refugee settlements and host districts.

Figure 3: Distribution of children age in months in refugee settlements.

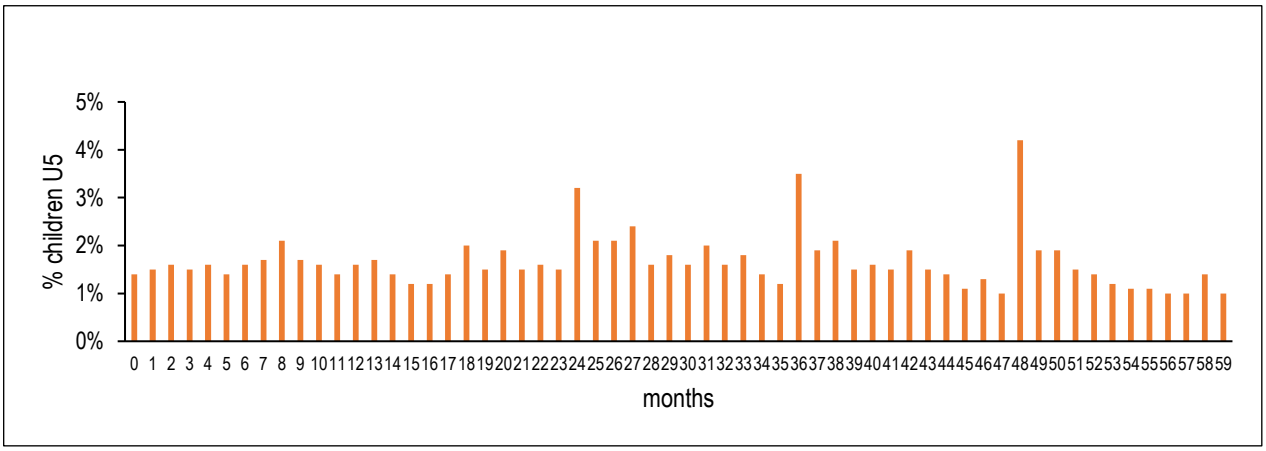
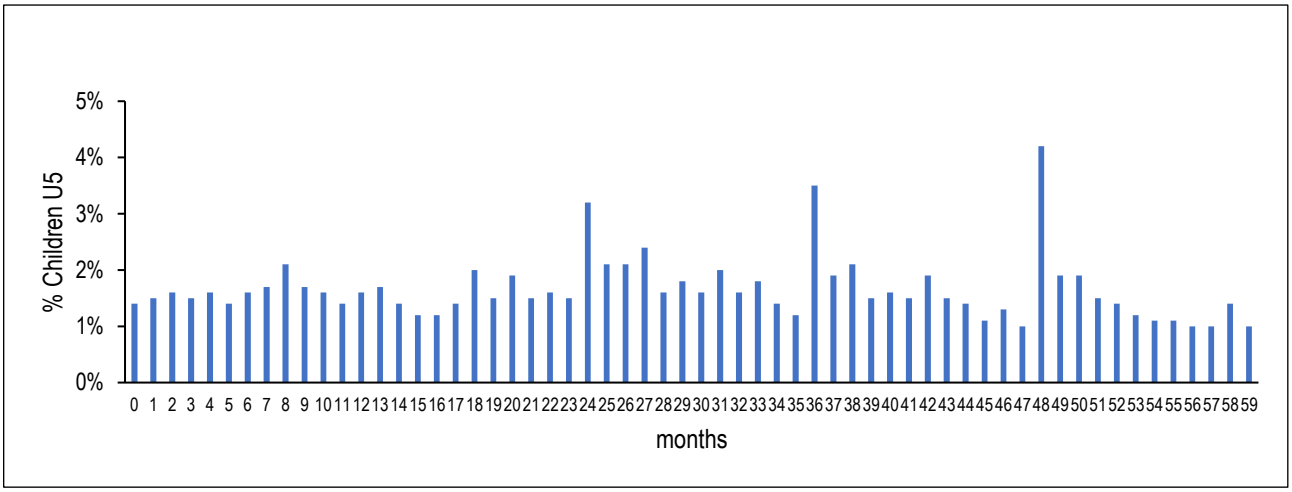


Figure 4: Distribution of children age in months in host districts.



The plausibility check report was generated for each stratum (refugee settlements or host districts) using the ENA software. Table 38 shows the overall data quality score by strata. In refugee settlements, data quality was "Excellent" in all but three settlements of Kampala, Kyangwali and Rhino Camp where it was "Good". In host districts, data quality was "Excellent" except in Kyegegwa where it was "Good".

Table 38: showing the data quality parameters and coverage of sample sizes.

Location	Clusters planned	Clusters reached	Cluster coverage	Households to include	HH reached	HH coverage	Children to include	Children reached	Children coverage	Plausibility score	Cut off[7]	Color code	Design effect
Refugee settlements													
Adjumani	56	49	88%	493	416	84%	465	440	95%	5	excellent		1.2
Bidibidi	32	31	97%	571	543	95%	461	557	121%	0	excellent		1.2
Imvepi	52	52	100%	462	427	92%	440	427	97%	2	excellent		1.0
Kampala	54	48	89%	984	968	98%	430	511	119%	12	good		1.0
Kiryandongo	29	30	103%	511	461	90%	537	517	96%	6	excellent		1.0
Kyaka II	44	43	98%	390	354	91%	365	324	89%	7	excellent		1.3
Kyangwali	50	47	94%	447	400	89%	397	372	94%	10	good		1.0
Lobule	1	1	100%	375	267	71%	363	304	84%	6	excellent		1.0
Nakivale	50	50	100%	441	449	102%	395	446	113%	7	excellent		1.0
Oruchinga	1	1	100%	398	360	90%	314	307	98%	6	excellent		1.0
Palabek	32	32	100%	579	479	83%	598	531	89%	9	excellent		1.0
Palorinya	38	39	103%	687	707	103%	482	565	117%	4	excellent		1.0
Rhino Camp	32	32	100%	573	491	86%	473	490	104%	11	good		1.4
Rwamwanja	38	38	100%	335	340	101%	337	337	100%	4	excellent		1.0
Host districts													
Adjumani	46	45	98%	408	341	84%	320	307	96%	6	excellent		1.0
Isingiro	29	28	97%	518	480	93%	315	337	107%	9	excellent		1.0
Kamwenge	42	42	100%	378	352	93%	277	244	88%	7	excellent		1.0
Kikuube	48	44	92%	416	393	94%	291	305	105%	5	excellent		1.5
Kiryandongo	30	29	97%	526	475	90%	418	474	113%	9	excellent		1.3
Koboko	50	53	106%	441	398	90%	422	494	117%	1	excellent		1.0
Kyegegwa	50	50	100%	437	392	90%	339	339	100%	11	good		1.0
Lamwo	33	33	100%	591	451	76%	403	384	95%	8	excellent		1.0
Madi Okollo	54	50	93%	469	413	88%	418	426	102%	2	excellent		1.1
Obongi	27	28	104%	482	401	83%	401	422	105%	5	excellent		1.0
Terego	42	42	100%	369	320	87%	330	298	90%	4	excellent		1.3
Yumbe	52	47	90%	453	387	85%	486	457	94%	4	excellent		1.1

[7] Categorization of the plausibility score is Excellent (Overall score 0-9); Good (Overall score 10-14); Acceptable (Overall score 15-24); Problematic (Overall score >25).

4.3: NUTRITION STATUS OF CHILDREN

The results presented in this report applied the WHO growth reference standards of 2006. The estimates of malnutrition are presented for children from 6-59 months of age. As recommended by the SMART Methodology, SMART flags (exclusion of z-scores from observed mean) were used for analysis at strata level to exclude extreme values that were likely resulted from incorrect anthropometric measurements (-3/+3 z-scores for WHZ, HAZ and WAZ in all strata).

4.3.1: Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)

The status of child wasting also known as global acute malnutrition (GAM) assessed by weight for height z-scores (WHZ) and Oedema varied across different settlements in 2024 as shown in Table 39. The overall child wasting by WHZ among the refugee population (4.7%) and host population (2.5%) was 'acceptable'. GAM rates by WHZ reduced from 7.2% to 4.7% across all locations, from 9.1% to 6.3% in West Nile, and from 2.7% to 1.7% in South West. The West Nile locations had 3.7 times more child wasting than the South West locations. All locations in South West had 'acceptable' GAM levels (<5%), while 3 of the 8 West Nile locations, namely Bidibidi (3.9%), Imvepi (3.4%), and Lobule (4%) also had GAM by WHZ with the acceptable level (<5%). Palabek (6.7%), Adjumani (7.1%), Kiryandongo (7.8%), Palorinya (8.3%), and Rhino Camp (7.8%) had 'poor levels' of GAM (5 to <10%). Palabek and Bidibidi settlements had a more than 50% reduction in child wasting between 2023 and 2024. Compared to 2023, GAM by WHZ prevalence among children 6-59 months reduced across all refugee locations except in Kyaka II (1.6% to 2%) and Rwamwanja (0.8% to 1.1%). Child wasting among urban refugee children (Kampala) remained "poor" in 2024.

Host districts of Lamwo (5.1%), Adjumani (4.7%), Kiryandongo (3.3%) and Koboko (3.1%) had the highest child wasting rates. Apart from Lamwo, all host districts had 'acceptable' levels of GAM by WHZ (<5%). Kiryandongo (4.7%) is the only host district in 2024 where GAM by WHZ increased.

Figure 5: Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) assessed by weight for height z-scores among children 6 to 59 months of age – FSNA 2023 v 2024 in refugee settlements and Kampala.

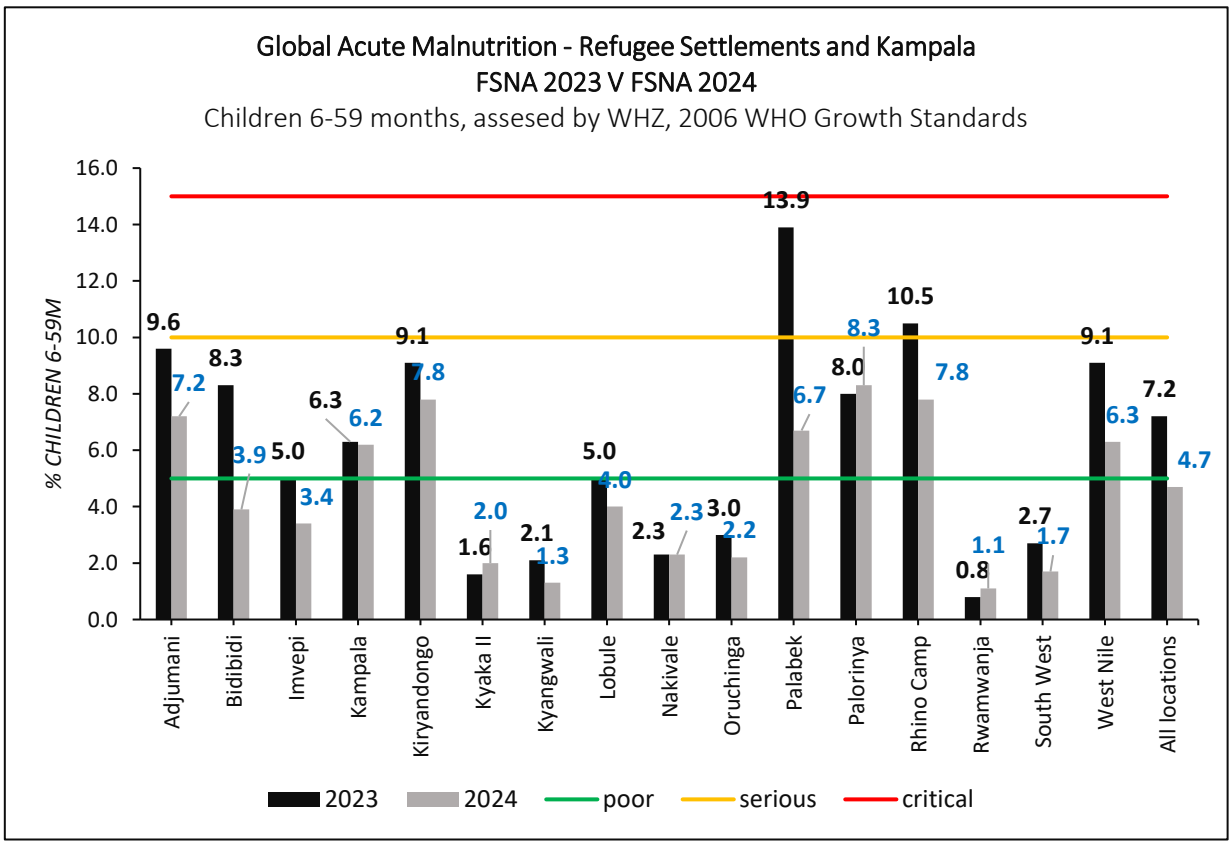
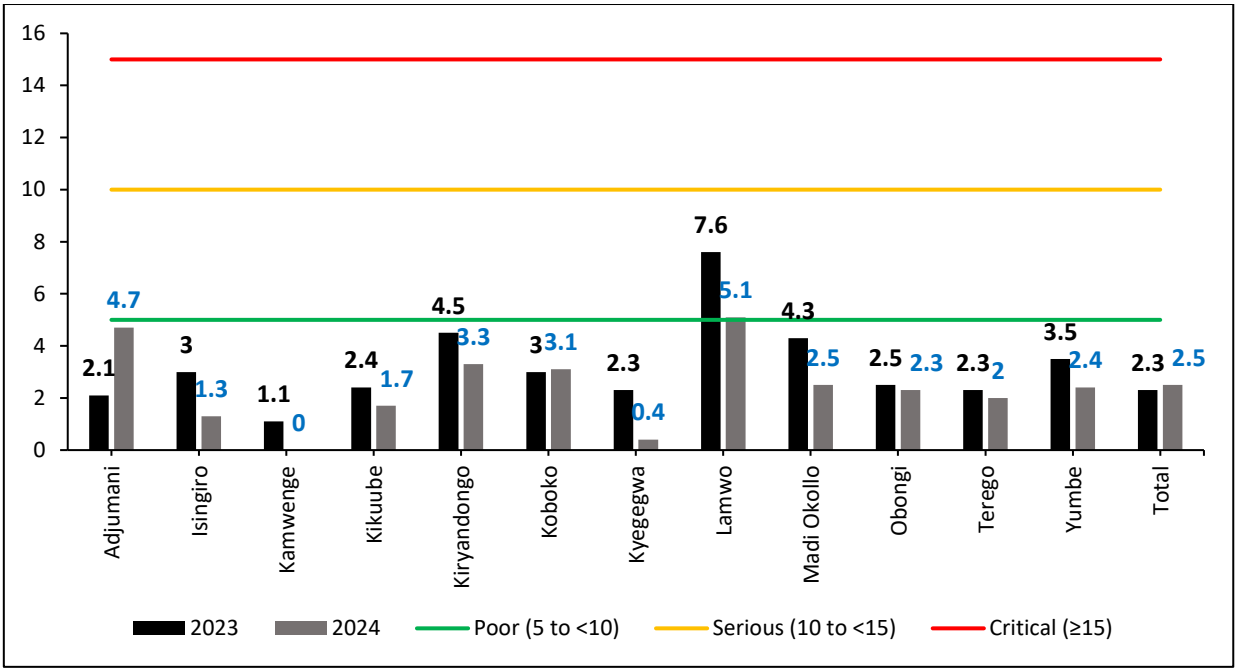


Figure 6: Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition among children 6 to 59 months of age, assessed by weight for height z-scores – FSNA 2023 V FSNA 2024 in host districts.



The rates of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) by WHZ in 2024 were 0.5%, which is categorized as 'low', with 3 of the 14 refugee locations with SAM rates below 1%. While no location exceeded the 'critical levels' of SAM (≥2%), Palorinya (1.4%), Rhino Camp (1.5%), and Adjumani (1.4%) had the highest SAM rates. The SAM rates in 2024 reduced from the 2023 rates of 1.9% to 0.5%. The rates of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) assessed by WHZ remained the most dominant form of child wasting, accounting for 8.4 times the total acute malnutrition. The total MAM rates across all refugee settlements were 4.2% and varied by region at 1.7% in South West and 5.3% in West Nile. Kiryandongo had the highest MAM rates at 7.1%, while Rwamwanja had the lowest MAM rates at 1.1%. MAM rates in settlements reduced from 5.3% to 4.2%. In the host districts, SAM rates by WHZ were 0% in 9 of the 12 districts, with only Adjumani (0.4%) and Madi-Okollo (0.3%), and Obongi (0.3%) recording some SAM cases. Rates of MAM in the host district were 2.5%, an 'acceptable level' (<5%, WHO). Lamwo (5.1%) and Adjumani (4.4%) had the highest MAM rates of any host district. Compared to 2023, SAM rates in the host districts reduced from 0.9% to 0% and MAM rates varied little from 2.7% in 2023 to 2.5% in 2024.

Table 39: Prevalence of acute malnutrition based on Weight-for-Height z-scores (and/or oedema).

Location	**Total N**	**GAM <-2 WHZ, oedema**			**MAM <-2 >=-3 WHZ, no oedema**			**SAM <-3 WHZ, oedema**		
Refugee settlement		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Adjumani	350	25	7.2%	4.5-9.9	20	5.7%	3.3-8.1	5	1.4%	0.2-2.6
Bidibidi	463	18	3.9%	2.1-5.7	15	3.2%	1.6-4.8	3	0.6%	0-1.3
Imvepi	354	12	3.4%	1.5-5.3	11	3.1%	1.3-4.9	1	0.3%	0-0.9
Kampala	434	27	6.2%	3.9-8.5	24	5.5%	3.4-7.6	3	0.7%	0-1.5
Kiryandongo	410	32	7.8%	5.2-10.4	29	7.1%	4.6-9.6	3	0.7%	0-1.5
Kyaka II	247	5	2.0%	0.3-3.7	5	2.0%	0.3-3.7	0	0.0%	0-0
Kyangwali	306	4	1.3%	0-2.6	4	1.3%	0-2.6	0	0.0%	0-0
Lobule	252	10	4.0%	1.6-6.4	10	4.0%	1.6-6.4	0	0.0%	0-0
Nakivale	389	9	2.3%	0.8-3.8	9	2.3%	0.8-3.8	0	0.0%	0-0
Oruchinga	275	6	2.2%	0.5-3.9	6	2.2%	0.5-3.9	0	0.0%	0-0

Palabek	388	26	6.7%	4.2-9.2	24	6.2%	3.8-8.6	2	0.5%	0-1.2
Palorinya	424	35	8.3%	5.7-10.9	28	6.6%	4.2-9	7	1.7%	0.5-2.9
Rhino Camp	412	32	7.8%	5.2-10.4	26	6.3%	4-8.6	6	1.5%	0.3-2.7
Rwamwanja	279	3	1.1%	0-2.3	3	1.1%	0-2.3	0	0.0%	0-0
South West	1496	25	1.7%	1-2.4	25	1.7%	1-2.4	0	0.0%	0-0
West Nile	3052	192	6.3%	5.4-7.2	162	5.3%	4.5-6.1	27	0.9%	0.6-1.2
Female-headed HHs	3205	167	4.7%	4.1 - 5.3	138	4.2%	3.6 - 4.8	29	0.9%	0.6 - 1.2
Male-headed HHs	1351	46	5.2%	4.4 - 6	42	4.3%	3.6 - 5	4	0.3%	0 - 0.6
GFA Category 1	610	27	3.4%	2.4 - 4.4	24	3.1%	2.2 - 4	3	0.5%	0 - 1.1
GFA Category 2	3315	156	4.4%	2.8 - 6	133	3.9%	2.4 - 5.4	27	0.8%	0.5 - 1.1
GFA Category 3	194	8	4.7%	4 - 5.4	6	4.0%	3.3 - 4.7	2	1.0%	0 - 2.4
GFA New arrivals	79	5	4.1%	1.3 - 6.9	5	3.1%	0.7 - 5.5	0	0.0%	0 - 0
All refugee settlements	**4543**	**214**	**4.7%**	**4.1-5.3**	**191**	**4.2%**	**3.6-4.8**	**23**	**0.5%**	**0.3-0.7**
	Total N	**GAM <-2 WHZ, oedema**			**MAM <-2 >=-3 WHZ, no oedema**			**SAM <-3 WHZ, oedema**		
Host Districts		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Adjumani	275	13	4.7%	2.2-7.2	12	4.4%	2-6.8	1	0.4%	0-1.1
Isingiro	297	4	1.3%	0-2.6	4	1.3%	0-2.6	0	0.0%	0-0
Kamwenge	193	0	0.0%	0-0	0	0.0%	0-0	0	0.0%	0-0
Kikuube	239	4	1.7%	0.1-3.3	4	1.7%	0.1-3.3	0	0.0%	0-0
Kiryandongo	365	12	3.3%	1.5-5.1	12	3.3%	1.5-5.1	0	0.0%	0-0
Koboko	382	12	3.1%	1.4-4.8	12	3.1%	1.4-4.8	0	0.0%	0-0
Kyegegwa	269	1	0.4%	0-1.2	1	0.4%	0-1.2	0	0.0%	0-0
Lamwo	275	14	5.1%	2.5-7.7	14	5.1%	2.5-7.7	0	0.0%	0-0
Madi Okollo	366	9	2.5%	0.9-4.1	8	2.2%	0.7-3.7	1	0.3%	0-0.9
Obongi	348	8	2.3%	0.7-3.9	7	2.0%	0.5-3.5	1	0.3%	0-0.9
Terego	248	5	2.0%	0.3-3.7	5	2.0%	0.3-3.7	0	0.0%	0-0
Yumbe	380	9	2.4%	0.9-3.9	9	2.4%	0.9-3.9	0	0.0%	0-0
Female-headed HHs	1227	36	2.9%	2 - 3.8	31	2.5%	1.6 - 3.4	4	0.3%	0 - 0.6
Male-headed HHs	2270	48	2.1%	1.5 - 2.7	41	1.8%	1.3 - 2.3	7	0.3%	0.1 - 0.5
All host districts	**3635**	**91**	**2.5%**	**2-3**	**91**	**2.5%**	**2-3**	**0**	**0.0%**	**0-0**

Sex-disaggregated data in Table 40 reveals that child wasting levels in boys (4.6%) and girls (4.5%) in the refugee population was similar, except in Kyangwali where boys (2%) had child wasting almost 3 times that in girls (0.6%). The exception to this trend was observed in Kyaka II where girls (4.2%) had four times more child wasting than boys (0%). In the host districts, child wasting was higher in boys (2.8%) than girls (2%), variations were observed in Madi-Okollo with boys (5.3%) having significantly higher child stunting than girls (0.6%). Child wasting in Obongi in boys (3.9%) was observed to be higher than in girls (0.6%).

Child wasting disaggregated by age (Table 41) was observed to be highest in children 54-59 months (6.6%) and children 6-17 months (5.7%), and lowest in the age groups of 30-41 months (3.7%) and 42-53 months (3.6%). A similar trend is observed in the host districts where GAM was highest among children 54-59 months (4.3%) and lowest in children aged 30-41 months (1.5%).

Table 40: Prevalence of acute malnutrition based on Weight-for-Height z-scores (and/or oedema) by sex in settlements and host districts.

	Total	Total GAM	GAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and/or oedema)		MAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		SAM (WHZ <-3 z-score and/or oedema)	
	N	n	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
Refugees								
Adjumani	350	24	6.5%	7.3%	4.9%	6.1%	1.6%	1.2%
Bidibidi	463	18	3.4%	4.4%	2.5%	4.0%	0.8%	0.4%
Imvepi	354	12	5.2%	1.7%	4.6%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%
Kampala	434	24	6.4%	4.7%	6.0%	4.7%	0.5%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	410	33	8.3%	7.8%	6.7%	7.3%	1.6%	0.5%
Kyaka II	247	5	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyangwali	306	4	2.0%	0.6%	2.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Lobule	252	10	3.2%	4.8%	3.2%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Nakivale	389	9	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Oruchinga	275	6	2.3%	2.0%	2.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Palabek	388	25	6.7%	6.3%	6.1%	5.8%	0.6%	0.4%
Palorinya	424	32	8.8%	6.5%	6.2%	6.1%	2.6%	0.4%
Rhino Camp	412	32	8.2%	7.2%	6.9%	5.5%	1.3%	1.7%
Rwamwanja	279	2	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
South West	1496	25	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
West Nile	3052	189	6.4%	6.0%	5.1%	5.2%	1.3%	0.8%
All	**4544**	**208**	**4.6%**	**4.5%**	**4.1%**	**4.1%**	**0.5%**	**0.4%**

	Total	Total	GAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and/or oedema)		MAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		SAM (WHZ <-3 z-score and/or oedema)	
	N	n	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
Host Communities								
Adjumani	275	12	4.7%	4.0%	4.7%	3.2%	0.0%	0.8%
Isingiro	297	4	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Kamwenge	193	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kikuube	239	4	1.5%	1.9%	1.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	365	7	0.5%	3.4%	0.5%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Koboko	382	12	3.3%	2.9%	3.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyegegwa	269	1	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Lamwo	275	14	6.3%	3.8%	6.3%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Madi Okollo	366	11	5.3%	0.6%	4.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%
Obongi	348	8	3.9%	0.6%	3.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%
Terego	248	5	2.3%	1.7%	2.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Yumbe	380	8	2.3%	2.0%	2.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
All host communities	3635	**88**	**2.8%**	**2.0%**	**2.7%**	**2.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.0%**

Table 41: Prevalence of acute malnutrition based on Weight-for-Height z-scores (and/or oedema) by age group in refugee settlements and host districts.

	Total	Total GAM	GAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and/or oedema)					MAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)					SAM (WHZ <-3 z-score and/or oedema)				
	N	n	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugees																	
Adjumani	350	24	4.7%	3.9%	12.2%	5.1%	14.5%	3.5%	2.6%	10.0%	5.1%	5.3%	1.2%	1.3%	2.2%	0.0%	1.4%
Bidibidi	463	18	3.8%	5.1%	4.5%	2.1%	3.1%	3.8%	3.4%	3.6%	2.1%	3.1%	0.0%	1.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Imvepi	354	12	5.9%	3.7%	2.1%	2.5%	3.6%	4.4%	3.7%	2.1%	2.5%	3.3%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Kampala	434	24	6.0%	6.5%	2.0%	4.2%	13.3%	6.0%	6.5%	2.0%	4.2%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Kiryandongo	410	33	11.0%	4.5%	7.3%	8.8%	9.7%	8.8%	3.4%	6.4%	8.8%	9.7%	2.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyaka II	247	5	0.0%	2.6%	3.4%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	2.6%	3.4%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyangwali	306	4	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	0.0%	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lobule	252	10	6.0%	6.4%	1.4%	2.8%	7.7%	6.0%	6.4%	1.4%	2.8%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nakivale	389	9	5.1%	1.1%	2.1%	0.0%	5.7%	5.1%	1.1%	2.1%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Oruchinga	275	6	2.1%	5.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.9%	2.1%	5.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Palabek	388	25	10.1%	7.5%	0.0%	7.5%	6.5%	9.0%	7.5%	0.0%	7.5%	6.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Palorinya	424	32	11.4%	7.4%	3.9%	6.2%	3.3%	10.3%	6.5%	3.9%	5.2%	3.3%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Rhino Camp	412	32	8.4%	6.0%	4.3%	5.9%	27.2%	4.8%	6.0%	4.3%	3.9%	24.2%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	3.0%
Rwamwanja	279	2	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
South West	1496	25	2.3%	1.6%	1.7%	0.6%	3.1%	2.3%	1.6%	1.7%	0.6%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
West Nile	3052	189	7.6%	6.0%	4.3%	5.4%	8.8%	6.4%	5.0%	3.9%	4.7%	8.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%
All settlements	**4540**	**208**	**5.7%**	**4.4%**	**3.7%**	**3.6%**	**6.6%**	**5.1%**	**4.0%**	**3.3%**	**3.3%**	**6.3%**	**0.6%**	**0.4%**	**0.4%**	**0.3%**	**0.3%**

	Total	Total GAM	GAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and/or oedema)					MAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)					SAM (WHZ <-3 z-score and/or oedema)				
	N	n	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Host communities																	

Adjumani	275	12	10.3%	1.4%	4.3%	5.2%	5.9%	6.3%	1.4%	4.3%	3.8%	5.9%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Isingiro	297	4	2.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.5%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kamwenge	193	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kikuube	239	4	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	4.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	4.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	365	7	1.1%	2.6%	2.2%	1.2%	5.9%	1.1%	2.6%	2.2%	1.2%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Koboko	382	12	3.7%	4.7%	2.6%	1.1%	3.8%	3.7%	4.7%	2.6%	1.1%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyegegwa	269	1	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lamwo	275	14	6.2%	7.5%	1.7%	3.3%	8.3%	6.2%	7.5%	1.7%	3.3%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Madi Okollo	366	11	5.5%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	5.5%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Obongi	348	8	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	7.7%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	7.7%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Terego	248	5	1.9%	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	1.9%	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yumbe	380	8	2.9%	2.4%	2.0%	0.0%	6.3%	2.9%	2.4%	2.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
All host communities	3635	**88**	**3.6%**	**2.4%**	**1.5%**	**1.7%**	**4.3%**	**3.6%**	**2.4%**	**1.5%**	**1.7%**	**4.3%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**

4.3.2: Prevalence of MUAC Malnutrition

Global acute malnutrition as assessed by MUAC and Oedema was 1.4% across all refugee locations, which is significantly lower than GAM by WHZ. Kiryandongo (2.1%), Palorinya (1.9%), Rwamwanja (1.7%), and Imvepi (1.7%) were the locations with the highest GAM by MUAC. Adjumani (0.5%), Oruchinga (0.7%), and Kampala (0.9%) had the lowest GAM by MUAC, at <1%. By proportion, Rwamwanja should the highest proportion of SAM to GAM at 41% of SAM cases. Overall, notable difference in GAM by MUAC between South West (1.3%) and West Nile (1.4). The trend shows a reduction in GAM by MUAC from 1.8% in 2023 to 1.4% in 2024. In host districts, GAM by MUAC and Oedema was only 1% across all locations. Lamwo (2.2%) and Isingiro (1.6%) had the lowest GAM prevalence. SAM rates and MAM rates by MUAC and Oedema were 0.2% and 0.8% which are very low. The trend shows a reduction in SAM from 0.8% in 2023 to 0.2% in 2024 and MAM rates from 1% in 2023 to 0.8% in 2024. In line with patterns observed in the Uganda refugee context, it's noted that the prevalence of acute malnutrition based on MUAC tends to be relatively lower compared to WHZ as shown in Table 42.

Global acute malnutrition as assessed by MUAC and Oedema by MUAC and disaggregated by sex found no difference in wasting levels between girls and boys in the refugee settlements and host districts as shown in table 43.

Global acute malnutrition as assessed by MUAC and Oedema by MUAC and disaggregated by age found that reveal that children below 2 years of age are 3 to 4 times more likely to experience malnutrition compared to their older counterparts (Table 44). GAM prevalence in refugee children 6-17 months (3.3%) and children 18-29 months (1.3%) was a lot higher than in older children who had GAM as low as 0.6% in the 54-59 months age group. This underscores the heightened vulnerability of younger children to malnutrition, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions and focused efforts in addressing the nutritional requirements of this age group.
GAM prevalence in children from host districts was observed to be highest in children aged 54-59 months (2.3%) compared to GAM of 0.8% among children aged 6-17 months. This should a difference in vulnerability to GAM due to age differences in refugee and host communities.

Table 42: Prevalence of acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months assessed by MUAC.

Location	Total N	GAM (< 125 mm and/or oedema)			MAM (< 125 mm and >= 115 mm, no oedema)			SAM (< 115 mm and/or oedema)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Refugee settlements										
Adjumani	365	2	0.5%	0-1.2	2	0.5%	0-1.2	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Bidibidi	475	7	1.5%	0.4-2.6	4	0.8%	0-1.6	3	0.6%	0.0-1.3
Imvepi	363	6	1.7%	0.4-3.0	5	1.4%	0.2-2.6	1	0.3%	0.0-0.9
Kampala	441	4	0.9%	0-1.8	3	0.7%	0-1.5	1	0.2%	0.0-0.6
Kiryandongo	424	9	2.1%	0.7-3.5	8	1.9%	0.6-3.2	1	0.2%	0.0-0.6
Kyaka II	254	3	1.2%	0.0-2.5	1	0.4%	0-1.2	2	0.8%	0.0-1.9
Kyangwali	310	5	1.6%	0.2-3.0	3	1.0%	0-2.1	2	0.6%	0.0-1.5
Lobule	257	3	1.2%	0.0-2.5	3	1.2%	0-2.5	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Nakivale	395	5	1.3%	0.2-2.4	5	1.3%	0.2-2.4	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Oruchinga	280	2	0.7%	0.0-1.7	2	0.7%	0-1.7	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Palabek	398	4	1.0%	0.0-2.0	3	0.8%	0-1.7	1	0.3%	0.0-0.8
Palorinya	430	8	1.9%	0.6-3.2	4	0.9%	0-1.8	4	0.9%	0.0-1.8
Rhino Camp	420	4	1.0%	0.0-2.0	4	1.0%	0-2	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Rwamwanja	290	5	1.7%	0.2-3.2	3	1.0%	0-2.1	2	0.7%	0.0-1.7
West Nile	3132	44	1.4%	1.0-1.8	34	1.1%	0.7-1.5	9	0.3%	0.1-0.5
South West	1529	20	1.3%	0.7-1.9	14	0.9%	0.4-1.4	6	0.4%	0.1-0.7

Female-headed HHs	3431	34	1.0%	0.7 - 1.3	31	0.9%	0.6 - 1.2	3	0.1%	0.0 - 0.2
Male-headed HHs	1577	17	1.1%	0.6 - 1.6	16	1.0%	0.5 - 1.5	2	0.1%	0.0 - 0.3
GFA Category 1	704	8	1.1%	0.3 - 1.9	5	0.7%	0.1 - 1.3	3	0.4%	0.0 - 0.9
GFA Category 2	3703	52	1.4%	1.0 - 1.8	41	1.1%	0.8 - 1.4	7	0.2%	0.1 - 0.3
GFA Category 3	223	1	0.4%	0.0 - 1.2	1	0.4%	0.0 - 1.2	0	0.0%	0.0 – 0.0
GFA New arrivals	81	0	0.0%	0.7 - 1.3	0	0.0%	0.6 - 1.2	0	0.0%	0.0 – 0.0
All refugee settlements	**4661**	**65**	**1.4%**	**1.1-1.7**	**47**	**1.0%**	**0.7-1.3**	**14**	**0.3%**	**0.1-0.5**

Location	**Total N**	**GAM (< 125 mm and/or oedema)**			**MAM (< 125 mm and >= 115 mm, no oedema)**			**SAM (< 115 mm and/or oedema)**		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Host districts										
Adjumani	283	1	0.4%	0-1.1	1	0.4%	0-1.1	0	0.0%	0-0
Isingiro	307	5	1.6%	0.2-3	4	1.3%	0-2.6	1	0.3%	0-0.9
Kamwenge	198	2	1.0%	0-2.4	2	1.0%	0-2.4	0	0.0%	0-0
Kikuube	246	3	1.2%	0-2.6	3	1.2%	0-2.6	0	0.0%	0-0
Kiryandongo	379	4	1.1%	0-2.2	3	0.8%	0-1.7	1	0.3%	0-0.9
Koboko	390	4	1.0%	0-2	3	0.8%	0-1.7	1	0.3%	0-0.8
Kyegegwa	274	3	1.1%	0-2.3	3	1.1%	0-2.3	0	0.0%	0-0
Lamwo	277	6	2.2%	0.5-3.9	4	1.4%	0-2.8	2	0.7%	0-1.7
Madi Okollo	370	5	1.4%	0.2-2.6	3	0.8%	0-1.7	2	0.5%	0-1.2
Obongi	356	2	0.6%	0-1.4	2	0.6%	0-1.4	0	0.0%	0-0
Terego	252	1	0.4%	0-1.2	1	0.4%	0-1.2	0	0.0%	0-0
Yumbe	384	1	0.3%	0-0.8	1	0.3%	0-0.8	0	0.0%	0-0
Female-headed HHs	1270	13	1.0%	0.5 - 1.5	11	0.9%	0.4 - 1.4	3	0.2%	0 - 0.4
Male-headed HHs	2383	19	0.8%	0.4 - 1.2	17	0.7%	0.4 - 1	3	0.1%	0 - 0.2
All host	**3716**	**37**	**1.0%**	**0.7-1.3**	**30**	**0.8%**	**0.5-1.1**	**7**	**0.2%**	**0.1-0.3**

Table 43: Prevalence of MUAC malnutrition in children 6-59 months by sex in refugee settlements and host districts.

	Total	**Total GAM**	**Prevalence of MUAC < 125 mm and/or oedema**		**Prevalence of MUAC < 125 mm and ≥ 115 mm, no oedema**		**SAM Prevalence MUAC < 115 mm and/or oedema**	
	N	**n**	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
Refugee Settlements								
Adjumani	365	2	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Bidibidi	475	7	2.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%
Imvepi	363	6	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Kampala	441	4	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	424	9	3.5%	0.9%	3.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%
Kyaka II	254	3	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%
Kyangwali	310	5	1.3%	1.9%	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%
Lobule	257	3	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Nakivale	395	5	0.6%	1.8%	0.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Oruchinga	280	2	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Palabek	398	4	1.7%	0.4%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Palorinya	430	8	2.6%	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.5%	0.4%
Rhino Camp	420	4	0.8%	1.1%	80.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Rwamwanja	290	5	2.0%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%	0.0%

West Nile	3132	46	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%
South West	1529	20	0.8%	1.8%	0.4%	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%
All refugee settlements	4661	**63**	**1.4%**	**1.3%**	**0.9%**	**1.1%**	**0.4%**	**0.3%**

	Total	**Total GAM**	**Prevalence of MUAC < 125 mm and/or oedema**		**Prevalence of MUAC < 125 mm and ≥ 115 mm, no oedema**		**SAM Prevalence MUAC < 115 mm and/or oedema**	
	N	**n**	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
Host Districts								
Adjumani	275	1	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Isingiro	297	5	1.4%	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Kamwenge	193	2	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kikuube	239	3	1.5%	0.9%	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	365	4	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Koboko	382	4	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Kyegegwa	269	3	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lamwo	275	6	2.1%	2.3%	1.4%	1.5%	0.7%	0.8%
Madi Okollo	366	5	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Obongi	348	2	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Terego	248	1	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
All host communities	3635	**37**	**1.0%**	**1.0%**	**0.9%**	**0.7%**	**0.1%**	**0.3%**

Table 44: Prevalence of MUAC malnutrition by age group.

	Total	Total GAM	GAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and/or oedema)					MAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)					SAM (WHZ <-3 z-score and/or oedema)				
	N	n	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo
Refugee settlements																	
Adjumani	365	2	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	3.5%	2.6%	10.0%	5.1%	5.3%
Bidibidi	475	7	2.9%	0.0%	2.6%	1.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.0%	0.0%
Imvepi	363	6	2.8%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kampala	441	4	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	424	9	5.3%	0.0%	2.7%	1.1%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Kyaka II	254	3	4.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyangwali	310	5	5.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lobule	257	3	2.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nakivale	395	5	5.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Oruchinga	280	2	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Palabek	398	4	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Palorinya	430	8	3.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rhino Camp	420	4	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rwamwanja	290	5	1.5%	3.1%	0.0%	1.4%	3.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	3.7%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
West Nile	3132	46	2.9%	1.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	2.8%	1.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
South West	1529	20	3.9%	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	3.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
All settlements	**4661**	**67**	**3.3%**	**1.3%**	**0.6%**	**0.4%**	**0.3%**	**3.1%**	**0.8%**	**0.4%**	**0.2%**	**0.3%**	**0.2%**	**0.5%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**	**0.0%**

	Total	Total GAM	Prevalence of MUAC < 125 mm and/or oedema					Prevalence of MUAC < 125 mm and ≥ 115 mm, no oedema					SAM Prevalence MUAC < 115 mm and/or oedema				
	N	n	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo
Host communities																	
Adjumani	275	1	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Isingiro	297	5	7.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kamwenge	193	2	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Kikuube	239	3	3.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	365	4	1.1%	2.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Koboko	382	4	2.4%	0.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Kyegegwa	269	3	4.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lamwo	275	6	7.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Madi Okollo	366	5	3.5%	1.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Obongi	348	2	1.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Terego	248	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yumbe	380	1	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
All host communities	**3635**	**37**	**0.8%**	**0.0%**	**0.6%**	**0.0%**	**2.3%**	**0.8%**	**0.0%**	**0.5%**	**0.0%**	**0.7%**	**0.7%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.0%**

4.3.3: Prevalence of combined GAM and SAM

Combining assessments of acute malnutrition based on Weight-for-Height Z-score (WHZ) and Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) offers a more nuanced understanding of the prevalence and severity of acute malnutrition within a population. This comprehensive approach is crucial for accurate caseload calculations, allowing for a better estimation of the level of need.

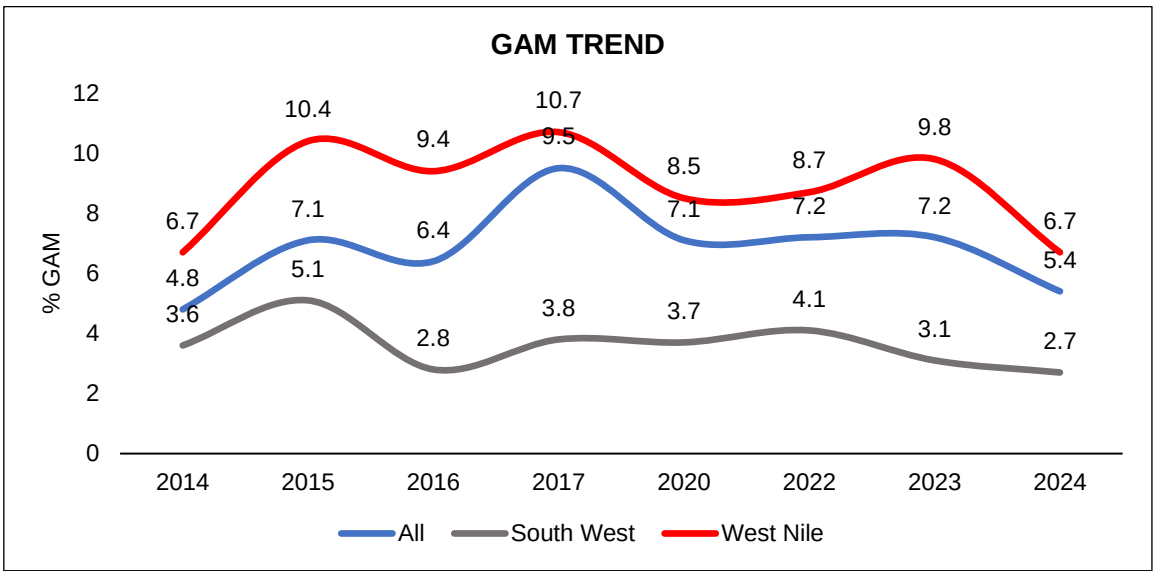
Results of the combined assessment indicate a higher level of need among the refugee population (5.4%) compared to the host community (3.1%). Combined GAM in West Nile (6.7%) was higher than in South West (2.7%) among refugees as shown in Table 45. This underscores the importance of tailored interventions and targeted support to address the specific nutritional challenges faced by refugees. In host districts, combined GAM was highest in Lamwo (6.5%), Adjumani (4.6%), and Kiryandongo (4%). Isingiro (1%) and Kyegegwa (1.1%) had the lowest combined GAM.

Table 45: Prevalence of combined GAM and combined SAM based on WHZ and MUAC cut offs.

Settlement	Total N	Combined GAM (WHZ <-2 and/or MUAC < 125 mm and/or oedema)			Combined SAM (WHZ < -3 and/or MUAC < 115 mm and/or oedema		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Refugees							
Adjumani	366	26	7.1%	4.5-9.7	5	1.4%	0.2-2.6
Bidibidi	475	22	4.6%	2.7-6.5	6	1.3%	0.3-2.3
Imvepi	363	15	4.1%	2.1-6.1	2	0.6%	0-1.4
Kampala	441	30	6.8%	4.5-9.1	4	0.9%	0-1.8
Kiryandongo	425	38	8.9%	6.2-11.6	4	0.9%	0-1.8
Kyaka II	254	7	2.8%	0.8-4.8	2	0.8%	0-1.9
Kyangwali	310	9	2.9%	1-4.8	2	0.6%	0-1.5
Lobule	257	11	4.3%	1.8-6.8	0	0.0%	0-0
Nakivale	395	11	2.8%	1.2-4.4	0	0.0%	0-0
Oruchinga	280	7	2.5%	0.7-4.3	0	0.0%	0-0
Palabek	398	27	6.8%	4.3-9.3	2	0.5%	0-1.2
Palorinya	430	38	8.8%	6.1-11.5	8	1.9%	0.6-3.2
Rhino Camp	420	34	8.1%	5.5-10.7	6	1.4%	0.3-2.5
Rwamwanja	290	8	2.8%	0.9-4.7	2	0.7%	0-1.7
West Nile	3134	210	6.7%	5.8-7.6	34	1.1%	0.7-1.5
South West	1529	41	2.7%	1.9-3.5	6	0.4%	0.1-0.7
All Refugees	**4663**	**252**	**5.4%**	**4.8-6**	**51**	**1.1%**	**0.8-1.4**
Host District	**Total N**	**Combined GAM (WHZ <-2 and/or MUAC < 125 mm and/or oedema)**			**Combined SAM (WHZ < -3 and/or MUAC < 115 mm and/or oedema**		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Host Communities							
Adjumani	283	13	4.6%	2.2-7	1	0.4%	0-1.1
Isingiro	307	8	2.6%	0.8-4.4	1	0.3%	0-0.9
Kamwenge	198	2	1.0%	0-2.4	0	0.0%	0-0
Kikuube	246	7	2.8%	0.7-4.9	0	0.0%	0-0
Kiryandongo	379	15	4.0%	2-6	1	0.3%	0-0.9
Koboko	390	14	3.6%	1.8-5.4	1	0.3%	0-0.8
Kyegegwa	274	3	1.1%	0-2.3	0	0.0%	0-0
Lamwo	277	18	6.5%	3.6-9.4	2	0.7%	0-1.7
Madi Okollo	370	12	3.2%	1.4-5	2	0.5%	0-1.2
Obongi	356	9	2.5%	0.9-4.1	1	0.3%	0-0.9
Terego	252	5	2.0%	0.3-3.7	0	0.0%	0-0
Yumbe	384	10	2.6%	1-4.2	0	0.0%	0-0
All host	**3716**	**115**	**3.1%**	**2.5-3.7**	**7**	**0.2%**	**0.1-0.3**

The trend data indicates a reduction in GAM between time series disaggregated by regions.

Figure 7: shows the trend of Global Acute Malnutrition in refugee settlements



4.3.4: Prevalence of Overweight

Overweight in children was higher in South West (4.6%) than West Nile (1.2%). Of all refugee locations, Rwamwanja (7.2%), Kyaka II (6.9%), and Kyangwali (5.6%) had the highest child overweight, while Kiryandongo (0.7%) and Adjumani (0.9%) had the lowest child overweight rates. Child overweight in host districts (2.6%) was highest in the South West districts of Kamwenge (4.7%), Kikuube (4.6%), and Isingiro (4.4%). Adjumani (0.7%) had the lowest child overweight rates.

Table 46: Prevalence of overweight based on weight-for-height z-scores.

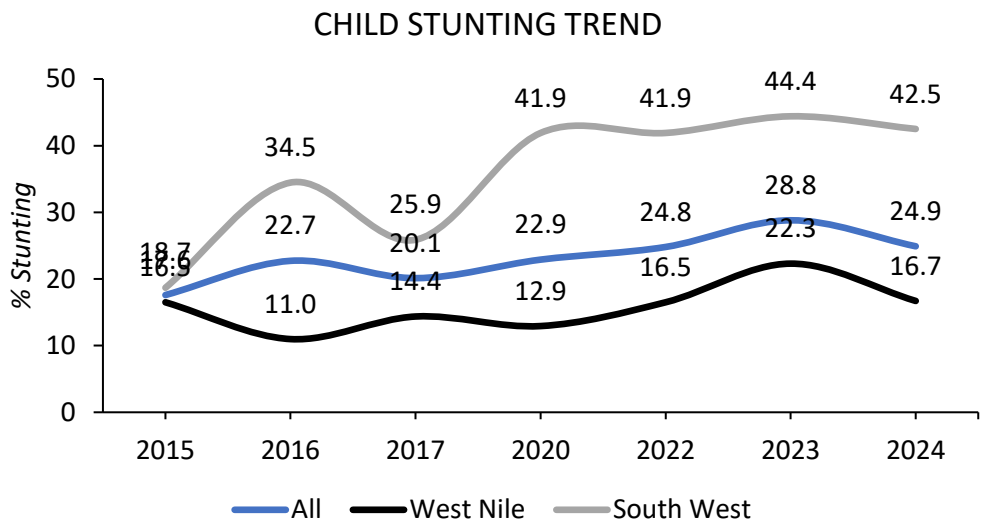
	Total (N)	Overweight	Overweight (WHZ > 2)		Severe Overweight (WHZ > 3)	
Refugee settlement		**n**	**% U5**	**95% CI**	**% U5**	**95% CI**
Adjumani	348	3	0.9%	0 - 1.9	0.0%	0 - 0
Bidibidi	463	5	1.1%	0.1 - 2.1	0.0%	0 - 0
Imvepi	354	3	0.8%	0 - 1.7	0.0%	0 - 0
Kampala	434	13	3.0%	0 - 4.6	0.0%	0 - 0
Kiryandongo	410	3	0.7%	0 - 1.5	0.0%	0 - 0
Kyaka II	247	17	6.9%	3.7 - 10.1	0.4%	0 - 1.2
Kyangwali	306	17	5.6%	3 - 8.2	0.3%	0 - 0.9
Lobule	252	6	2.4%	0.5 - 4.3	0.0%	0 - 0
Nakivale	389	8	2.1%	0.7 - 3.5	0.0%	0 - 0
Oruchinga	275	6	2.2%	0.5 - 3.9	0.0%	0 - 0
Palabek	388	6	1.5%	0.3 - 2.7	0.0%	0 - 0
Palorinya	424	6	1.4%	0.3 - 2.5	0.0%	0 - 0
Rhino Camp	412	5	1.2%	0.1 - 2.3	0.0%	0 - 0
Rwamwanja	279	20	7.2%	4.2 - 10.2	0.0%	0 - 0
West Nile	3052	37	1.2%	0.8 - 1.6	0.0%	0 - 0
South West	1496	69	4.6%	3.5 - 5.7	0.6%	0.2 - 1
All refugee settlements	**4543**	**100**	**2.2%**	**1.8 - 2.6**	**0.0%**	**0 - 0**
	Total (N)	**Overweight**	**Overweight (WHZ > 2)**		**Severe Overweight (WHZ > 3)**	

Host District		n	% U5	95% CI	% U5	95% CI
Adjumani	275	2	0.7%	0 - 1.7	0.0%	0 - 0
Isingiro	297	13	4.4%	2.1 - 6.7	0.3%	0 - 0.9
Kamwenge	193	9	4.7%	1.7 - 7.7	0.5%	0 - 1.5
Kikuube	239	11	4.6%	1.9 - 7.3	0.0%	0 - 0
Kiryandongo	365	7	1.9%	0.5 - 3.3	0.0%	0 - 0
Koboko	382	10	2.6%	1 - 4.2	0.0%	0 - 0
Kyegegwa	269	6	2.2%	0.4 - 4	0.4%	0 - 1.2
Lamwo	275	6	2.2%	0.5 - 3.9	0.0%	0 - 0
Madi Okollo	366	12	3.3%	1.5 - 5.1	0.0%	0 - 0
Obongi	348	3	0.9%	0 - 1.9	0.0%	0 - 0
Terego	248	11	4.4%	1.8 - 7	0.0%	0 - 0
Yumbe	380	9	2.4%	0.9 - 3.9	0.0%	0 - 0
All host districts	**3635**	**95**	**2.6%**	**2.1 - 3.1**	**0.0%**	**0 - 0**

4.3.5: Prevalence of Stunting

The prevalence of stunting (chronic malnutrition) in children was found to be of public health concern in all South West locations and Palabek in West Nile/Acholi (Table 47) where it exceeded the "critical level" of ≥30% i.e. Kyaka II (55.4%), Rwamwanja (52.4%), Kyangwali (48.3%), Nakivale (31.0%), Oruchinga (31.9%) and in Palabek (30.1%). In Imvepi, child stunting prevalence was 20.9%, categorised as "serious" category (20-29%). In the remainder of the settlements, stunting prevalence was below 20%. Kiryandongo (8%) and Kampala (8.3%) had the lowest child stunting rates.
Total child stunting had reduced overall from 28.8% in 2023 to 24.9% in 2024 as seen in figures 8 and 9.

Figure 8: Trend analysis of Child Stunting in refugee settlements.



In the host districts, stunting was of public health concern in Kamwenge (39%), Kyegegwa (39.2%), Kikuube (36.6%), and Lamwo (36%) where it was within the "critical" category (≥30%). Prevalence of stunting in Isingiro (25.8%), Kiryandongo (22.1%), Koboko (26.6%), Yumbe (21.2%), Terego (20.7%), and Madi-Okollo (24%) was in 'serious' category of 20-30%. Only Adjumani and Obongi where below 20%.

Figure 9: Prevalence of Child Stunting according to WHO Growth Standards 2006 among children 6 to 59 months of age – FSNA 2023 versus FSNA 2024 in refugee settlements and Kampala.

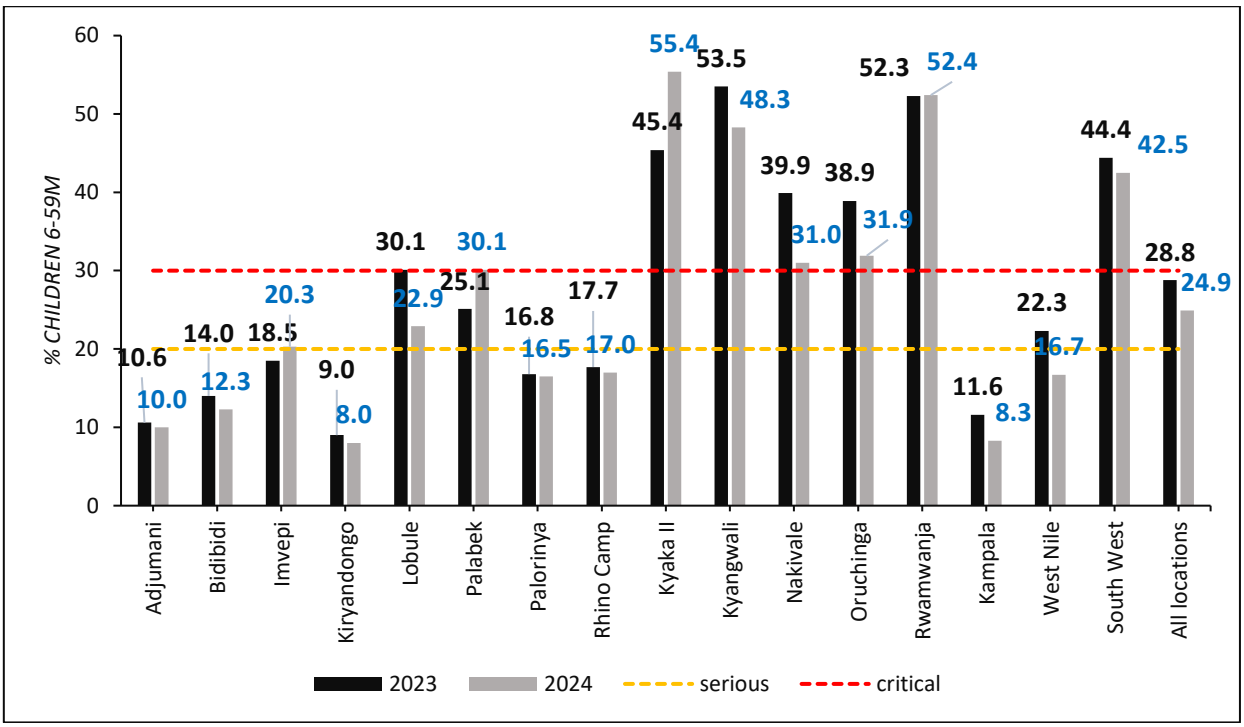
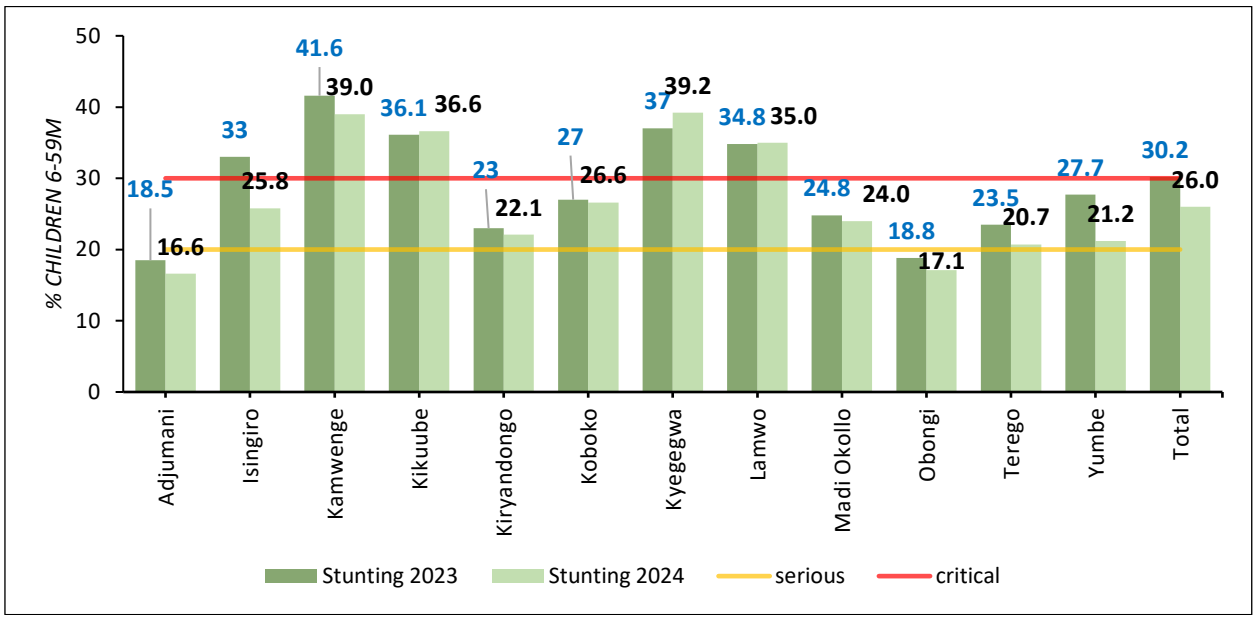


Figure 10: Prevalence of Child Stunting according to WHO Growth Standards 2006 among children 6 to 59 months of age – FSNA 2023 versus FSNA 2024 in host districts.



Child stunting prevalence in refugee settlements was observed to be highest among children 18-29 months (30.1%), 30-41 months (25.5%), and 40-53 months (24.9%). A similar trend was observed in the host districts with the highest stunting rates in children 18-29 months (33.3%), 30-41 months (27.2%), and 40-53 months (23.5%).

Prevalence of child stunting in refugee settlements was higher in males (27.5%) than females (22.1%). Host districts also had more child stunting among males (28.5%) than females (22.8%). This trend was similar for moderate and severe stunting.

Table 47: Prevalence of stunting based on Height-for-Age z-scores.

Location	Total N	Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score)			Moderate Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score and >=-3 z-score)			Severe Stunting (HAZ <-3 z-score)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Refugee settlement										
Adjumani	349	35	10.0%	6.9-13.1	30	8.6%	5.7-11.5	5	1.4%	0.2-2.6
Bidibidi	454	56	12.3%	9.3-15.3	46	10.1%	7.3-12.9	10	2.2%	0.9-3.5
Imvepi	354	72	20.3%	16.1-24.5	61	17.2%	13.3-21.1	11	3.1%	1.3-4.9
Kampala	421	35	8.3%	5.7-10.9	32	7.6%	5.1-10.1	3	0.7%	0-1.5
Kiryandongo	389	31	8.0%	5.3-10.7	28	7.2%	4.6-9.8	9	2.3%	0.8-3.8
Kyaka II	242	134	55.4%	49.1-61.7	74	30.6%	24.8-36.4	60	24.8%	19.4-30.2
Kyangwali	300	145	48.3%	42.6-54	92	30.7%	25.5-35.9	53	17.7%	13.4-22
Lobule	236	54	22.9%	17.5-28.3	42	17.8%	12.9-22.7	12	5.1%	2.3-7.9
Nakivale	377	117	31.0%	26.3-35.7	93	24.7%	20.3-29.1	24	6.4%	3.9-8.9
Oruchinga	273	87	31.9%	26.4-37.4	52	19.0%	14.3-23.7	35	12.8%	8.8-16.8
Palabek	366	110	30.1%	25.4-34.8	80	21.9%	17.7-26.1	30	8.2%	5.4-11
Palorinya	424	70	16.5%	13.0-20.0	51	12.0%	8.9-15.1	19	4.5%	2.5-6.5
Rhino Camp	407	69	17.0%	13.4-20.6	62	15.2%	11.7-18.7	7	1.7%	0.4-3.0
Rwamwanja	273	143	52.4%	46.5-58.3	102	37.4%	31.7-43.1	41	15.0%	10.8-19.2
West Nile	2970	496	16.7%	15.4-18.0	401	13.5%	12.3-14.7	95	3.2%	2.6-3.8
South West	1458	620	42.5%	40.0-45.0	413	28.3%	26-30.6	206	14.1%	12.3-15.9
All refugee	**4408**	**1098**	**24.9%**	**23.6-26.2**	**811**	**18.4%**	**17.3-19.5**	**287**	**6.5%**	**5.8-7.2**

Host District	Total N	Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score)			Moderate Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score and >=-3 z-score)			Severe Stunting (HAZ <-3 z-score)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Host Communities										
Adjumani	265	44	16.6%	12.1-21.1	36	13.6%	9.5-17.7	8	3.0%	0.9-5.1
Isingiro	291	75	25.8%	20.8-30.8	48	16.5%	12.2-20.8	27	9.3%	6-12.6
Kamwenge	187	73	39.0%	32-46	45	24.1%	18-30.2	28	15.0%	9.9-20.1
Kikuube	235	86	36.6%	30.4-42.8	57	24.3%	18.8-29.8	29	12.3%	8.1-16.5
Kiryandongo	348	77	22.1%	17.7-26.5	52	14.9%	11.2-18.6	25	7.2%	4.5-9.9
Koboko	365	97	26.6%	22.1-31.1	71	19.5%	15.4-23.6	26	7.1%	4.5-9.7
Kyegegwa	263	103	39.2%	33.3-45.1	66	25.1%	19.9-30.3	37	14.1%	9.9-18.3
Lamwo	257	90	35.0%	29.2-40.8	64	24.9%	19.6-30.2	26	10.1%	6.4-13.8
Madi Okollo	358	86	24.0%	19.6-28.4	60	16.8%	12.9-20.7	26	7.3%	4.6-10
Obongi	351	60	17.1%	13.2-21	45	12.8%	9.3-16.3	15	4.3%	2.2-6.4
Terego	242	50	20.7%	15.6-25.8	38	15.7%	11.1-20.3	12	5.0%	2.3-7.7
Yumbe	377	80	21.2%	17.1-25.3	61	16.2%	12.5-19.9	19	5.0%	2.8-7.2
All host	**3538**	**920**	**26.0%**	**24.6-27.4**	**644**	**18.2%**	**16.9-19.5**	**276**	**7.8%**	**6.9-8.7**

Table 48: Prevalence of stunting based on Height-for-Age z-scores by sex.

Location	Total N	Total stunted n	Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score) Boys %	Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score) Girls %	Moderate stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score) Boys %	Moderate stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score) Girls %	Severe stunting (HAZ <-3 z-score) Boys %	Severe stunting (HAZ <-3 z-score) Girls %
Refugee settlement								
Adjumani	349	35	9.8%	10.2%	8.7%	9.0%	1.1%	1.2%
Bidibidi	454	56	13.7%	10.9%	10.7%	9.5%	3.0%	1.4%
Imvepi	354	72	27.3%	13.5%	22.7%	11.8%	4.5%	1.7%
Kampala	421	36	9.0%	8.1%	7.6%	7.6%	1.4%	0.5%
Kiryandongo	389	33	11.0%	6.2%	9.4%	5.7%	1.7%	0.5%
Kyaka II	242	132	56.7%	51.3%	28.3%	34.2%	28.3%	17.1%
Kyangwali	300	143	47.3%	48.1%	26.0%	35.7%	21.2%	12.3%
Lobule	236	55	24.4%	21.9%	18.7%	16.7%	5.7%	5.3%
Nakivale	377	112	34.1%	26.3%	26.2%	22.1%	7.9%	4.2%
Oruchinga	273	85	39.8%	23.3%	25.8%	12.3%	14.1%	11.0%
Palabek	366	110	34.2%	27.1%	26.3%	18.2%	7.9%	18.2%
Palorinya	424	73	21.1%	13.9%	14.4%	11.3%	6.7%	2.6%
Rhino Camp	407	68	17.6%	15.6%	15.9%	13.9%	1.8%	1.7%
Rwamwanja	273	140	58.7%	43.4%	38.4%	34.6%	20.3%	8.8%
West Nile	2970	498	19.1%	14.4%	15.3%	11.9%	3.8%	2.6%
South West	1458	**606**	46.4%	37.0%	29.0%	27.2%	17.4%	9.7%
All settlements	**4408**	**1092**	**27.5%**	**22.1%**	**19.9%**	**17.0%**	**7.7%**	**5.0%**

	Total N	Total stunted n	Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score) Boys %	Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score) Girls %	Moderate stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score) Boys %	Moderate stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score) Girls %	Severe stunting (HAZ <-3 z-score) Boys %	Severe stunting (HAZ <-3 z-score) Girls %
Host Communities								
Adjumani	265	45	19.4%	14.0%	16.0%	11.6%	3.5%	2.5%
Isingiro	291	70	28.6%	20.3%	16.5%	13.9%	12.0%	6.3%
Kamwenge	187	71	41.4%	33.7%	24.2%	23.6%	17.2%	10.1%
Kikuube	235	86	38.9%	33.0%	24.4%	24.8%	14.5%	8.6%
Kiryandongo	348	77	26.0%	17.9%	17.7%	13.1%	8.3%	4.8%
Koboko	365	96	26.1%	26.4%	18.7%	19.6%	7.4%	6.7%
Kyegegwa	263	101	45.5%	32.2%	28.1%	22.4%	17.4%	9.8%
Lamwo	257	89	41.5%	27.8%	27.7%	22.2%	13.8%	5.6%
Madi Okollo	358	86	24.9%	23.1%	14.6%	19.1%	10.3%	4.0%
Obongi	351	61	20.3%	14.2%	15.9%	10.7%	4.4%	3.6%
Terego	242	50	20.5%	20.9%	14.2%	18.3%	6.3%	2.6%
Yumbe	377	80	21.6%	20.9%	15.9%	16.4%	5.7%	4.5%
All host communities	3538	**910**	**28.5%**	**22.8%**	**18.9%**	**17.5%**	**9.5%**	**5.3%**

Table 49: Prevalence of stunting based on Height-for-Age z-scores by age group in settlements and host districts.

Location	Total N	Total stunted n	Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score)					Moderate stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)					Severe stunting (HAZ <-3 z-score)				
			6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo
Refugee settlement																	
Adjumani	349	35	8.3%	2.6%	10.1%	8.9%	5.3%	7.1%	1.3%	9.0%	7.6%	5.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%
Bidibidi	454	56	23.9%	12.5%	13.6%	9.5%	8.8%	13.7%	8.9%	10.9%	7.4%	8.8%	10.2%	3.6%	2.7%	2.1%	0.0%
Imvepi	354	72	17.4%	28.1%	22.4%	16.3%	10.3%	17.4%	23.2%	16.0%	16.3%	6.9%	0.0%	4.9%	6.4%	0.0%	3.4%
Kampala	421	36	8.6%	10.1%	5.2%	11.2%	6.8%	7.5%	9.0%	5.2%	10.2%	4.5%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%	2.3%
Kiryandongo	389	33	8.3%	8.1%	11.0%	6.8%	6.1%	7.1%	8.1%	9.0%	5.7%	6.1%	1.2%	0.0%	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Kyaka II	242	132	35.6%	64.0%	60.3%	53.8%	35.7%	20.0%	33.3%	36.2%	34.6%	21.4%	15.6%	30.7%	24.1%	19.2%	14.3%
Kyangwali	300	143	47.4%	57.3%	47.0%	39.2%	42.1%	25.4%	43.9%	25.8%	25.7%	31.6%	22.0%	13.4%	21.2%	13.5%	10.5%
Lobule	236	55	15.5%	29.7%	19.1%	30.1%	154.0%	13.3%	18.9%	16.2%	21.9%	154.0%	2.2%	10.8%	2.9%	8.2%	0.0%
Nakivale	377	112	24.3%	34.1%	36.2%	28.3%	16.6%	21.6%	27.3%	29.8%	22.4%	8.3%	2.7%	6.8%	6.4%	5.9%	8.3%
Oruchinga	273	85	19.2%	33.8%	36.5%	34.5%	25.7%	6.4%	16.9%	27.0%	19.0%	20.0%	12.8%	16.9%	9.5%	15.5%	5.7%
Palabek	366	110	25.3%	33.0%	29.5%	29.1%	36.7%	17.7%	21.0%	23.2%	21.0%	30.0%	7.6%	12.0%	6.3%	8.1%	6.7%
Palorinya	424	73	16.3%	24.3%	14.6%	16.5%	6.5%	11.6%	17.8%	9.7%	13.4%	6.5%	4.7%	6.5%	4.9%	3.1%	0.0%
Rhino Camp	407	68	18.8%	22.4%	12.9%	15.5%	9.1%	17.5%	20.4%	11.8%	12.6%	9.1%	1.3%	2.0%	1.1%	2.9%	0.0%
Rwamwanja	273	140	24.2%	55.0%	60.0%	64.8%	50.0%	14.5%	45.0%	43.6%	45.1%	30.8%	9.7%	10.0%	16.4%	19.7%	19.2%
South West	1458	606	29.4%	48.6%	46.2%	43.3%	31.0%	18.2%	33.5%	32.0%	29.4%	20.9%	11.2%	15.1%	14.2%	13.9%	10.1%
West Nile	2970	498	15.5%	20.5%	16.9%	15.8%	11.8%	13.1%	16.3%	13.0%	12.8%	10.9%	2.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.0%	0.9%
All settlements	**4408**	**1092**	**19.6%**	**30.1%**	**25.5%**	**24.9%**	**19.2%**	**14.6%**	**22.3%**	**19.1%**	**18.4%**	**14.6%**	**5.0%**	**7.8%**	**6.4%**	**6.5%**	**4.6%**

	Total N	Total stunted n	Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score)					Moderate stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)					Severe stunting (HAZ <-3 z-score)				
			6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo
Adjumani	265	45	11.5%	27.9%	17.6%	9.6%	12.6%	11.5%	25.0%	13.2%	5.8%	6.3%	0.0%	2.9%	4.4%	3.8%	6.3%
Isingiro	291	70	21.7%	20.7%	29.2%	28.3%	11.1%	13.0%	11.0%	20.3%	17.9%	7.4%	8.7%	9.7%	8.9%	10.4%	3.7%
Kamwenge	187	71	29.4%	37.5%	36.9%	47.3%	35.7%	20.6%	26.8%	21.7%	28.9%	14.3%	8.8%	10.7%	15.2%	18.4%	21.4%
Kikuube	235	86	19.2%	50.0%	37.5%	36.8%	33.3%	17.3%	32.8%	28.6%	18.4%	20.0%	1.9%	17.2%	8.9%	18.4%	13.3%

Kiryandongo	348	77	15.3%	26.3%	31.8%	14.4%	23.5%	9.4%	18.4%	21.6%	10.8%	23.5%	5.9%	7.9%	10.2%	3.6%	0.0%
Koboko	365	96	14.7%	38.9%	17.1%	28.6%	26.9%	8.0%	27.2%	15.8%	22.6%	15.4%	6.7%	11.7%	1.3%	6.0%	11.5%
Kyegegwa	263	101	38.1%	49.4%	41.8%	22.3%	18.8%	14.3%	35.3%	32.8%	9.3%	18.8%	23.8%	14.1%	9.0%	13.0%	0.0%
Lamwo	257	89	26.3%	42.6%	42.3%	30.5%	30.4%	14.8%	31.1%	30.8%	22.0%	30.4%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%	8.5%	0.0%
Madi Okollo	358	86	27.7%	30.2%	23.9%	18.4%	9.5%	20.8%	22.1%	13.0%	13.8%	9.5%	6.9%	8.1%	10.9%	4.6%	0.0%
Obongi	351	61	12.7%	23.7%	20.1%	15.0%	3.8%	8.5%	17.8%	16.3%	12.3%	3.8%	4.2%	5.9%	3.8%	2.7%	0.0%
Terego	242	50	11.8%	26.5%	22.3%	23.7%	15.0%	9.8%	20.8%	17.5%	18.2%	10.0%	2.0%	5.7%	4.8%	5.5%	5.0%
Yumbe	377	80	21.5%	26.3%	19.4%	22.9%	9.4%	18.6%	18.8%	14.3%	17.7%	6.3%	2.9%	7.5%	5.1%	5.2%	3.1%
All host communities	3538	**910**	**19.6%**	**33.3%**	**27.2%**	**23.5%**	**17.3%**	**13.5%**	**23.8%**	**19.7%**	**16.1%**	**13.0%**	**6.1%**	**9.5%**	**7.5%**	**7.4%**	**4.3%**

4.3.6: Prevalence of Underweight

The overall prevalence of underweight among children in all refugee settlements was 10.5%, while the prevalence of moderate underweight and severe underweight was 8.7% and 1.8% respectively. Kyaka II and Palabek had the highest prevalence of underweight at 14.8%. The settlements in the South West had a slightly higher prevalence of underweight (11.2%) than those in West Nile (10.1%).
The overall prevalence of underweight across all host districts was 9.3% while the prevalence of moderate underweight and severe underweight was 8.1% and 1.2% respectively. Lamwo had the highest prevalence of underweight at 17.3%.

Table 50: Prevalence of underweight based on weight-for-age z-scores.

Location	Total N	Underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score)			Moderate Underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score and >=-3 z-score)			Severe Underweight (WAZ <-3 z-score)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Refugee settlement										
Adjumani	360	24	6.8%	4.2-9.4	18	4.9%	2.7-7.1	7	1.9%	0.5-3.3
Bidibidi	469	43	9.2%	6.6-11.8	37	7.9%	5.5-10.3	6	1.3%	0.3-2.3
Imvepi	359	36	10.0%	6.9-13.1	32	8.9%	6-11.8	4	1.1%	0-2.2
Kampala	433	23	5.3%	3.2-7.4	22	5.1%	3-7.2	1	0.2%	0-0.6
Kiryandongo	417	32	7.7%	5.1-10.3	27	6.5%	4.1-8.9	5	1.2%	0.2-2.2
Kyaka II	250	37	14.8%	10.4-19.2	26	10.4%	6.6-14.2	11	4.4%	1.9-6.9
Kyangwali	313	34	10.9%	7.4-14.4	30	9.6%	6.3-12.9	4	1.3%	0.0-2.6
Lobule	258	26	10.1%	6.4-13.8	23	8.9%	5.4-12.4	3	1.2%	0.0-2.5
Nakivale	389	32	8.2%	5.5-10.9	25	6.4%	4-8.8	7	1.8%	0.5-3.1
Oruchinga	280	43	15.4%	11.2-19.6	40	14.3%	10.2-18.4	3	1.1%	0-2.3
Palabek	393	58	14.8%	11.3-18.3	43	10.9%	7.8-14	15	3.8%	1.9-5.7
Palorinya	426	54	12.7%	9.5-15.9	46	10.8%	7.9-13.7	8	1.9%	0.6-3.2
Rhino Camp	415	41	9.9%	7-12.8	31	7.5%	5-10	10	2.4%	0.9-3.9
Rwamwanja	284	25	8.8%	5.5-12.1	22	7.7%	4.6-10.8	3	1.1%	0.0-2.3
West Nile	3096	313	10.1%	9-11.2	257	8.3%	7.3-9.3	56	1.8%	1.3-2.3
South West	1513	169	11.2%	9.6-12.8	144	9.5%	8-11	26	1.7%	1.0-2.4
All Refugee settlements	**4614**	**484**	**10.5%**	**9.6-11.4**	**401**	**8.7%**	**7.9-9.5**	**83**	**1.8%**	**1.4-2.2**

Host District	Total N	Underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score)			Moderate Underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score and >=-3 z-score)			Severe Underweight (WAZ <-3 z-score)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Host Communities										
Adjumani	281	26	9.3%	5.9-12.7	24	8.5%	5.2-11.8	2	0.7%	0-1.7
Isingiro	299	24	8.0%	4.9-11.1	22	7.4%	4.4-10.4	2	0.7%	0-1.6
Kamwenge	193	18	9.3%	5.2-13.4	17	8.8%	4.8-12.8	1	0.5%	0-1.5
Kikuube	241	29	12.0%	7.9-16.1	26	10.8%	6.9-14.7	3	1.2%	0-2.6
Kiryandongo	372	33	8.9%	6-11.8	28	7.5%	4.8-10.2	5	1.3%	0.1-2.5
Koboko	379	43	11.3%	8.1-14.5	35	9.2%	6.3-12.1	8	2.1%	0.7-3.5
Kyegegwa	270	19	7.0%	4.0-10.0	17	6.3%	3.4-9.2	2	0.7%	0-1.7
Lamwo	272	47	17.3%	12.8-21.8	38	14.0%	9.9-18.1	9	3.3%	1.2-5.4
Madi Okollo	368	32	8.7%	5.8-11.6	27	7.3%	4.6-10	5	1.4%	0.2-2.6
Obongi	353	25	7.1%	4.4-9.8	24	6.8%	4.2-9.4	1	0.3%	0-0.9
Terego	250	16	6.2%	3.2-9.2	15	6.0%	3.1-8.9	1	0.4%	0-1.2
Yumbe	380	26	6.8%	4.3-9.3	23	6.1%	3.7-8.5	3	0.8%	0-1.7
All host districts	**3662**	**341**	**9.3%**	**8.4-10.2**	**297**	**8.1%**	**7.2-9**	**44**	**1.2%**	**0.8-1.6**

Disaggregated by sex, boys exhibited higher vulnerability to underweight compared to girls in both refugee settlements and host districts. In refugee settlements, boys in Oruchinga had the highest rates of underweight (18.3%) while boys in Kampala had least underweight rates (5.5%). Among girls, Kyaka II had underweight rates (14.0%) while Kampala had the lowest underweight rates (3.2%). South West settlements had higher underweight rates compared to West Nile settlements.

In host Districts, Lamwo had the highest underweight rates among boys (20.3%) while Terego has the least underweight (6.8%) among boys. Among girls, Koboko and Lamwo had the highest proportions of underweight girls at 14.1% and 14% respectively while Yumbe had the lowest underweight rates (4.9%).

Disaggregated by age, children 6-23 months had a higher underweight compared to older children 24-59 months in both refugee settlements and host districts. In host districts, ages 6 to 17 months and 18 to 29 months had the highest underweight at 10.4% and 10.5% respectively. In refugee settlements, children 42 to 53 months had the highest underweight at 17.2%, which is proportionately higher than any other age group within the 24-59 age category.

Table 51: Prevalence of underweight based on Weight-for-Age z-scores by sex.

Location	Total	Total underweight	Underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score)		Moderate underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		Severe underweight (WAZ <-3 z-score)	
	N	n	Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %
Refugee Settlement								
Adjumani	360	24	8.2%	4.7%	5.7%	4.1%	2.6%	0.6%
Bidibidi	469	42	9.1%	8.8%	7.5%	7.9%	1.7%	0.9%
Imvepi	359	36	12.9%	7.2%	11.8%	6.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Kampala	433	19	5.5%	3.2%	5.5%	2.8%	0.0%	0.5%
Kiryandongo	417	30	8.2%	6.3%	6.7%	5.4%	1.5%	0.9%
Kyaka II	250	37	15.5%	14.0%	11.6%	9.1%	3.9%	5.0%
Kyangwali	313	34	13.6%	8.2%	11.7%	7.5%	1.9%	0.6%
Lobule	258	25	10.0%	9.4%	8.5%	8.6%	1.5%	0.8%
Nakivale	389	32	7.8%	8.6%	7.2%	5.9%	0.6%	2.7%
Oruchinga	280	43	18.3%	12.8%	17.6%	11.4%	0.8%	1.3%
Palabek	393	54	13.6%	13.8%	7.1%	12.1%	6.5%	1.8%
Palorinya	426	47	13.9%	8.6%	11.3%	7.3%	2.6%	1.3%
Rhino Camp	415	41	10.7%	8.8%	9.0%	5.5%	1.7%	3.3%
Rwamwanja	284	25	9.0%	8.6%	6.9%	8.6%	2.1%	0.0%
West Nile	3096	297	10.7%	8.6%	8.4%	7.2%	2.2%	1.3%
South West	1513	170	12.6%	10.0%	10.8%	8.2%	1.8%	1.8%
All settlements	**4616**	**469**	**11.3%**	**9.0%**	**9.2%**	**7.5%**	**2.2%**	**1.5%**

	Total	Total underweight	Underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score)		Moderate underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		Severe underweight (WAZ <-3 z-score)	
	N	n	Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %
Host District								
Adjumani	281	25	11.3%	6.1%	10.7%	6.1%	0.7%	0.0%
Isingiro	299	24	7.2%	8.7%	7.2%	7.5%	0.0%	1.2%

Kamwenge	193	18	10.1%	8.5%	10.1%	7.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Kikuube	241	29	13.5%	10.2%	12.0%	9.3%	1.5%	0.9%
Kiryandongo	372	32	10.7%	6.3%	8.7%	6.3%	2.0%	0.0%
Koboko	379	43	9.1%	14.1%	6.7%	12.4%	2.4%	1.8%
Kyegegwa	270	18	8.7%	4.9%	8.7%	4.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Lamwo	272	47	20.3%	14.0%	16.8%	10.9%	3.5%	3.1%
Madi Okollo	368	32	9.8%	7.4%	8.3%	6.3%	1.6%	1.1%
Obongi	353	23	7.1%	5.9%	6.5%	5.9%	0.5%	0.0%
Terego	250	16	6.8%	5.9%	6.8%	5.1%	0.0%	0.8%
Yumbe	380	26	9.0%	4.9%	8.5%	3.9%	0.6%	1.0%
All host communities	3662	**335**	**10.2%**	**8.0%**	**9.0%**	**7.0%**	**1.2%**	**1.0%**

Table 52: Prevalence of underweight based on Weight-for-Age z-scores by age group in refugee settlements and host districts.

Location	Total	Total underweight	Underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score)					Moderate underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)					Severe underweight (WAZ <-3 z-score)				
	N	n	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlement																	
Adjumani	365	24	2.2%	10.4%	5.3%	2.5%	4.8%	2.2%	10.4%	5.3%	2.5%	4.8%	3.3%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	1.6%
Bidibidi	475	42	8.7%	7.6%	10.6%	6.1%	17.6%	7.7%	7.6%	7.1%	6.1%	14.7%	1.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	2.9%
Imvepi	363	36	10.3%	13.1%	11.5%	4.9%	6.6%	10.3%	11.9%	11.50%	3.7%	3.3%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	3.3%
Kampala	441	19	4.1%	4.2%	2.0%	7.1%	4.5%	4.1%	4.2%	2.0%	6.1%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	424	30	8.6%	7.7%	4.6%	6.6%	12.1%	7.5%	5.5%	3.7%	5.5%	12.1%	1.1%	2.2%	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%
Kyaka II	254	37	8.4%	20.5%	15.3%	9.8%	21.4%	6.3%	11.5%	11.9%	9.8%	14.3%	2.1%	9.0%	3.4%	0.0%	7.1%
Kyangwali	310	34	21.3%	9.4%	5.6%	9.2%	10.0%	18.0%	8.2%	5.6%	9.2%	5.0%	3.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Lobule	257	25	2.0%	14.6%	8.7%	13.1%	7.1%	2.0%	12.5%	8.7%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	1.3%	7.1%
Nakivale	395	32	11.4%	6.5%	4.2%	8.1%	16.7%	10.1%	5.4%	2.1%	5.8%	13.9%	1.3%	1.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.8%
Oruchinga	280	43	14.9%	21.7%	14.3%	10.2%	16.7%	12.8%	20.0%	13.0%	10.2%	16.7%	2.1%	1.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Palabek	398	54	14.3%	16.1%	13.2%	8.8%	16.6%	12.1%	10.4%	7.1%	8.8%	13.3%	2.2%	5.7%	6.1%	0.0%	3.3%
Palorinya	430	47	18.4%	11.2%	8.7%	10.3%	0.0%	13.8%	9.3%	6.8%	10.3%	0.0%	4.6%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Rhino Camp	420	41	14.3%	9.1%	9.4%	7.8%	9.1%	11.9%	7.1%	7.3%	4.9%	6.1%	2.4%	2.0%	2.1%	2.9%	3.0%
Rwamwanja	290	25	7.5%	4.9%	10.3%	9.7%	15.4%	6.0%	4.9%	8.6%	8.3%	15.4%	1.5%	0.0%	1.7%	1.4%	0.0%
South West	1529	170	12.6%	12.0%	9.5%	9.3%	15.9%	10.6%	9.6%	7.8%	8.4%	13.6%	2.0%	2.4%	1.7%	0.9%	2.3%
West Nile	3132	297	10.7%	10.9%	9.4%	7.3%	9.8%	8.7%	9.0%	7.1%	6.6%	7.6%	2.0%	1.9%	2.3%	0.7%	2.2%
All refugee settlements	**4661**	**469**	**11.3%**	**11.2%**	**9.5%**	**17.2%**	**4.2%**	**2.0%**	**9.3%**	**9.2%**	**7.3%**	**7.2%**	**2.0%**	**2.0%**	**2.2%**	**10.0%**	**2.2%**

Location	Total	Total underweight	Underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score)					Moderate underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)					Severe underweight (WAZ <-3 z-score)				
	N	n	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo	6-17 mo	18-29 mo	30-41 mo	42-53 mo	54-59 mo
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Host District																	
Adjumani	281	25	9.2%	8.2%	8.5%	7.3%	17.7%	9.2%	8.2%	8.5%	7.3%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
Isingiro	299	24	12.5%	8.0%	6.3%	10.0%	0.0%	8.3%	8.0%	6.3%	10.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kamwenge	193	18	5.7%	8.9%	10.2%	10.3%	14.3%	5.7%	8.9%	10.2%	7.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Kikuube	241	29	9.8%	9.1%	15.5%	12.0%	18.8%	9.8%	7.6%	12.1%	12.0%	18.8%	0.0%	1.5%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	372	32	6.5%	9.8%	8.5%	9.2%	11.8%	4.3%	8.6%	7.4%	9.2%	11.8%	2.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Koboko	379	43	9.0%	16.8%	7.6%	12.6%	4.0%	6.4%	12.1%	6.3%	12.6%	4.0%	2.6%	4.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyegegwa	270	18	9.5%	10.1%	1.5%	3.7%	12.5%	7.1%	10.1%	1.5%	3.7%	12.5%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lamwo	272	47	24.6%	19.7%	18.1%	11.3%	4.2%	21.5%	15.2%	14.5%	9.7%	0.0%	3.1%	4.5%	3.6%	1.6%	4.2%
Madi Okollo	368	32	13.7%	8.0%	7.4%	7.6%	4.8%	12.3%	8.0%	6.3%	4.3%	4.8%	1.4%	0.0%	1.1%	3.3%	0.0%
Obongi	353	23	11.0%	7.0%	6.2%	2.7%	3.8%	9.6%	7.0%	6.2%	2.7%	3.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Terego	250	16	1.9%	9.3%	4.5%	10.9%	4.5%	1.9%	7.4%	4.5%	10.9%	4.5%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yumbe	380	26	8.3%	11.0%	5.1%	5.3%	3.1%	6.9%	9.8%	4.1%	5.3%	3.1%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
All host communities	3662	**335**	**10.4%**	**10.5%**	**7.9%**	**8.5%**	**7.1%**	**8.7%**	**9.3%**	**6.9%**	**7.8%**	**6.3%**	**1.7%**	**1.2%**	**1.0%**	**0.7%**	**0.8%**

4.3.7: Enrolment into MCHN Programme

The MCHN goal is to promote healthy growth and development, prevent malnutrition and illnesses, and ensure that both mothers and children below 2 years receive the necessary care and support for optimal well-being. Typically, MCHN programs include a range of health and nutrition services such as vaccinations, growth monitoring, nutritional counselling, and access to essential healthcare for mothers and young children.

As shown in Table 53, in many refugee populations, MCHN program enrolment was generally high, indicating a positive response to the initiative. The average coverage for refugee settlements was 83.8% which was higher than 80% expected coverage while that of host districts was 28.0%. It is notable that MCHN coverage in the host community was comparatively lower than in the refugee population. These variations in coverage highlight the importance of evaluating and addressing barriers to enrolment, ensuring that MCHN services reach a larger proportion of both refugee and host community populations for improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Table 53: MCHN programme coverage of children aged 6-23 months.

Location	MCHN Programme Coverage		
	N	%	95% CI
Refugee settlement			
Adjumani	135	93.3	89.1-97.5
Bidibidi	159	84.3	78.6-90
Imvepi	130	90.8	85.8-95.8
Kampala	155	1.9	0-4
Kiryandongo	145	69.0	61.5-76.5
Kyaka II	102	83.3	76.1-90.5
Kyangwali	107	81.3	73.9-88.7
Lobule	65	70.8	59.7-81.9
Nakivale	129	79.1	72.1-86.1
Oruchinga	72	88.9	81.6-96.2
Palabek	163	87.7	82.7-92.7
Palorinya	158	84.8	79.2-90.4
Rhino Camp	145	85.5	79.8-91.2
Rwamwanja	103	86.4	79.8-93
West Nile	1100	84.1	81.9-86.3
Southwest	513	83.2	80-86.4
Total refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**1613**	**83.8**	**82-85.6**
Host District			
Adjumani	105	58.1	48.7-67.5
Isingiro	84	15.5	7.8-23.2
Kamwenge	77	1.3	0-3.8
Kikuube	88	17.0	9.2-24.8
Kiryandongo	141	28.4	21-35.8
Koboko	150	30.0	22.7-37.3
Kyegegwa	94	6.4	1.5-11.3
Lamwo	117	27.4	19.3-35.5
Madi Okollo	119	49.6	40.6-58.6
Obongi	111	30.6	22-39.2
Terego	78	21.8	12.6-31
Yumbe	116	31.0	22.6-39.4
Total host districts	**1280**	**28.0**	**25.5-30.5**

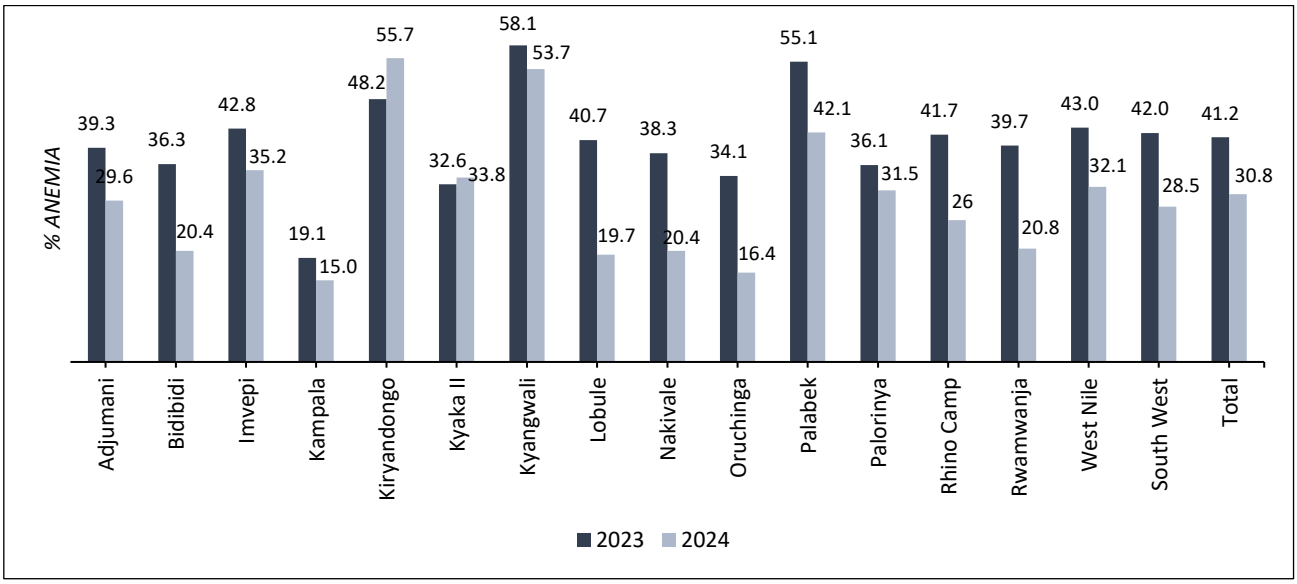
4.4: CHILD HEALTH

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in the refugee settlements and host communities. This section presents information on child anaemia, vitamin A supplementation, deworming programme coverage, vaccination status for young children, the prevalence of, and treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea.

4.4.1: Anaemia Prevalence in Children

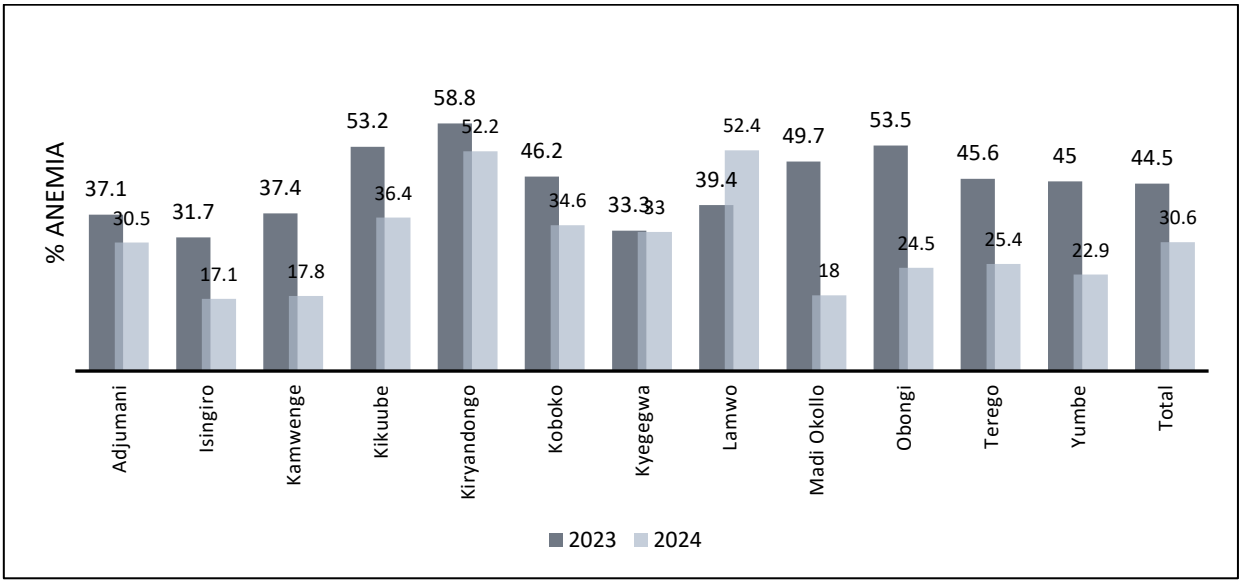
Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key component of haemoglobin, and iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anaemia in Uganda. Causes of anaemia include malaria, infestation with hookworm and other helminths, nutritional deficiencies linked to food insecurity, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development, with associated long-term health and economic consequences. Severe anaemia is closely linked to increased morbidity and mortality among children. Data from the 2023 and 2024 FSNAs indicates a reduction in Anaemia across most locations in refugee settlements and host districts as indicated in Figure 11 and Figure 12. Findings from the assessment are presented in table 54 for children 6-59, table 55 for children 6-23 months, and table 56 for children 24-59 months.

Figure 11: Anaemia prevalence in children in refugee settlements, FSNA 2023 v FSNA 2024.



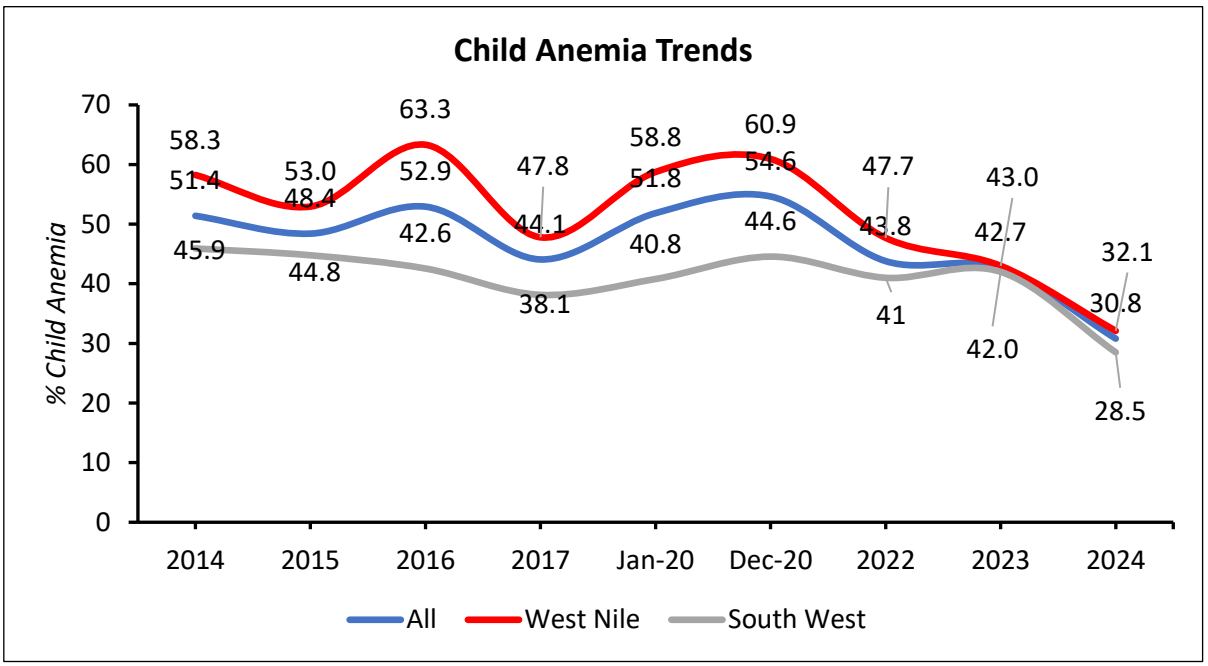
The prevalence of total anaemia among refugee settlements was 30.8%. Kiryandongo (55.7%), Kyangwali (53.7%) and Palabek (42.1%) recorded the highest prevalence of Anaemia whereas Oruchinga at 16.4% recorded the lowest. Furthermore, Palabek (52.2%), Imvepi (56.6%), Kyangwali (53.1%), and Kiryandongo (59.0%) recorded the highest prevalence among children 6-23 months in refugee settlements Kiryandongo, Kyangwali, and Palabek remained with high anaemia in the two years whereas settlements such as Imvepi, Lobule, Nakivale, Oruchinga, Adjumani, and Bidibidi show a reduction from 2023 to 2024.
There was no significant difference between southwest and west Nile.

Figure 12: Anaemia prevalence in children in host districts, FSNA 2023 v FSNA 2024.



There has been a gradually reducing trend in the prevalence of anaemia in the two regions despite the prevalence being high in west Nile settlements.
Among the host community districts, the prevalence of Anaemia was 30.6%, a reduction from 44.5% in 2023. Kiryandongo (46.4%) and Lamwo (46.0%) recorded the highest prevalence while Kamwenge (12.1%), Isingiro (12.5%), and Madi-Okollo 13.7% recorded the lowest prevalences of anaemia.

Figure 13: Time series trend of child anaemia in refugee settlements.



Based on the 10-year trend analysis of anaemia in refugee settlements in Figure 13, anaemia levels in children in 2024 are the lowest in the 10-year period.

Table 54: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in children 6-59 months

Location	N	**Total** (Hb <11.0 g/dL)		**Mild** (Hb 10.0-10.9 g/dL)		**Moderate** (Hb 7.0-9.9 g/dL)		**Severe** (Hb <7.0 g/dL)		**Mean Hb** g/dL		
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	Mean	Min	Max
Refugee settlement												
Adjumani	270	29.6	24.2-35	18.1	13.5-22.7	10.4	6.8-14	1.1	0.0-2.3	11.4	5.2	16.3
Bidibidi	314	20.4	15.9-24.9	13.7	9.9-17.5	6.7	3.9-9.5	0	0.0-0.0	11.8	7.7	15.8
Imvepi	236	35.2	29.1-41.3	19.1	14.1-24.1	16.1	11.4-20.8	0	0.0-0.0	11.2	8.2	13.7
Kampala	366	15	11.3-18.7	8.2	5.4-11	6.8	4.2-9.4	0	0.0-0.0	11.8	7.8	14.6
Kiryandongo	242	55.7	49.4-62	23.8	18.4-29.2	30.3	24.5-36.1	1.6	0.0-3.2	10.6	5.1	17.5
Kyaka II	228	33.8	27.7-39.9	18.9	13.8-24	12.7	8.4-17	2.2	0.3-4.1	11.3	4.5	15.6
Kyangwali	231	53.7	47.3-60.1	24.7	19.1-30.3	27.3	21.6-33	1.7	0.0-3.4	10.8	6	14.6
Lobule	248	19.7	14.7-24.7	15.3	10.8-19.8	4.4	1.8-7	0	0.0-0.0	11.6	7.1	14.3
Nakivale	323	20.4	16-24.8	17	12.9-21.1	3.4	1.4-5.4	0	0.0-00	12	7.8	16.6
Oruchinga	219	16.4	11.5-21.3	13.7	9.1-18.3	2.7	0.6-4.8	0	0.0-0.0	12.2	7.9	14.5
Palabek	271	42.1	36.2-48	24	18.9-29.1	16.6	12.2-21	1.5	0.1-2.9	11.1	6.6	17.1
Palorinya	378	31.5	26.8-36.2	20.1	16.1-24.1	11.4	8.2-14.6	0	0.0-0.0	11.4	8.1	14.5
Rhino Camp	265	26	20.7-31.3	18.1	13.5-22.7	7.9	4.7-11.1	0	0.0-0.0	11.6	7	15.9
Rwamwanja	222	20.8	15.5-26.1	14	9.4-18.6	6.8	3.5-10.1	0	0.0-0.0	12.2	7.3	18
Regions												
West Nile	2224	32.1	30.2-34	19	17.4-20.6	12.6	11.2-14	0.5	0.2-0.8	11.4	5.1	17.5
Southwest	1223	28.5	26-31	17.7	15.6-19.8	10.1	8.4-11.8	0.7	0.2-1.2	11.7	4.5	18
All refugee settlements	**3447**	**30.8**	**29.3-32.3**	**18.5**	**17.2-19.8**	**11.7**	**10.6-12.8**	**0.6**	**0.3-0.9**	**11.5**	**4.5**	**18**
Host District												
Adjumani	242	30.5	24.7-36.3	19.8	14.8-24.8	10.7	6.8-14.6	0	0.0-0.0	11.5	7.4	17
Isingiro	257	17.1	12.5-21.7	14.8	10.5-19.1	1.9	0.0-3.6	0.4	0.0-1.2	12.3	7.2	14.8
Kamwenge	174	17.8	12.1-23.5	12.6	7.7-17.5	5.2	1.9-8.5	0	0.0-0.0	12.2	8	17.2
Kikuube	201	36.4	29.7-43.1	26.9	20.8-33.0	9.5	5.4-13.6	0	0.0-0.0	11.3	8.3	14
Kiryandongo	282	52.2	46.4-58	28.4	23.1-33.7	23.8	18.8-28.8	0	0.0-0.0	10.9	7.1	14

Koboko	329	34.6	29.5-39.7	24.6	19.9-29.3	9.7	6.5-12.9	0.3	0.0-0.9	11.5	7.1	14.4
Kyegegwa	218	33	26.8-39.2	24.3	18.6-30.0	8.7	5.0-12.4	0	0.0-0.0	11.7	8.3	14.4
Lamwo	233	52.4	46-58.8	24.9	19.3-30.5	26.2	20.6-31.8	1.3	0.0-2.8	10.8	6.7	14.9
Madi Okollo	307	18	13.7-22.3	13.4	9.6-17.2	4.6	2.3-6.9	0	0.0-0.0	11.7	7.4	14
Obongi	290	24.5	19.5-29.5	16.9	12.6-21.2	7.6	4.5-10.7	0	0.0-0.0	11.5	7.6	15.1
Terego	169	25.4	18.8-32	18.9	13.0-24.8	6.5	2.8-10.2	0	0.0-0.0	11.5	9	14
Yumbe	249	22.9	17.7-28.1	17.3	12.6-22.0	5.2	2.4-8.0	0.4	0.0-1.2	11.8	5.5	15.5
Total host districts	**2951**	**30.6**	**28.9-32.3**	**20.3**	**18.8-21.8**	**10.1**	**9.0-11.2**	**0.2**	**0.0-0.4**	**11.5**	**5.5**	**17.2**

Table 55: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in children 6-23 months.

Location	N	**Total ((Hb <11.0 g/dL)**		**Mild (Hb 10.0-10.9 g/dL)**		**Moderate (Hb 7.0-9.9 g/dL)**		**Severe (Hb <7.0 g/dL)**		**Mean Hb g/dL**		
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	Mean	Min	Min
Refugee settlements												
Adjumani	89	41.6	31.4-51.8	22.5	13.8-31.2	16.9	9.1-24.7	2.2	0.0-5.2	11	5.2	13.6
Bidibidi	103	29.1	20.3-37.9	20.4	12.6-28.2	8.7	3.3-14.1	0	0.0-0.0	11.5	7.9	14.2
Imvepi	83	56.6	45.9-67.3	30.1	20.2-40	26.5	17.0-36.0	0	0.0-0.0	10.7	8.2	13.7
Kampala	120	22.5	15.0-30.0	11.7	5.9-17.5	10.8	5.2-16.4	0	0.0-0.0	11.6	8.1	13.3
Kiryandongo	83	59	48.4-69.6	22.9	13.9-31.9	34.9	24.6-45.2	1.2	0.0-3.5	10.4	6.7	12.6
Kyaka II	83	33.8	23.6-44.0	18.1	9.8-26.4	14.5	6.9-22.1	1.2	0.0-3.5	11.1	5.9	15.6
Kyangwali	79	53.1	42.1-64.1	21.5	12.4-30.6	27.8	17.9-37.7	3.8	0.0-8.0	10.5	6	14.2
Lobule	57	35.1	22.7-47.5	26.3	14.9-37.7	8.8	1.4-16.2	0	0.0-0.0	11.1	7.1	14.2
Nakivale	98	27.5	18.7-36.3	22.4	14.1-30.7	5.1	0.7-9.5	0	0.0-0.0	11.5	7.8	14.3
Oruchinga	53	17	6.9-27.1	11.3	2.8-19.8	5.7	0.0-11.9	0	0.0-0.0	11.6	8.3	13.2
Palabek	94	52.2	42.1-62.3	31.9	22.5-41.3	16	8.6-23.4	4.3	0.2-8.4	10.7	6.6	13.9
Palorinya	114	45.6	36.5-54.7	27.2	19.0-35.4	18.4	11.3-25.5	0	0.0-0.0	11	8.8	13.5
Rhino Camp	85	37.7	27.4-48.0	25.9	16.6-35.2	11.8	4.9-18.7	0	0.0-0.0	11.3	7	13.6
Rwamwanja	72	16.6	8.0-25.2	8.3	1.9-14.7	8.3	1.9-14.7	0	0.0-0.0	11.9	7.3	18
Regions												

West Nile	708	44.6	40.9-48.3	25.8	22.6-29	17.8	15.0-20.6	1	0.3-1.7	11	5.2	14.2
Southwest	385	30.6	26.0-35.2	17.1	13.3-20.9	12.5	9.2-15.8	1	0.0-2.0	11.3	5.9	18
All refugee settlements	**1093**	**39.7**	**36.8-42.6**	**22.8**	**20.3-25.3**	**15.9**	**13.7-18.1**	**1**	**0.4-1.6**	**11.1**	**5.2**	**18**
Host District												
Adjumani	90	42.2	32.0-52.4	27.8	18.5-37.1	14.4	7.1-21.7	0	0-0	11.1	7.4	13.6
Isingiro	72	15.3	7.0-23.6	12.5	4.9-20.1	2.8	0.0-6.6	0	0-0	11.8	7.2	14.2
Kamwenge	66	19.7	10.1-29.3	15.2	6.5-23.9	4.5	0.0-9.5	0	0-0	11.9	8	14.9
Kikuube	63	49.2	36.9-61.5	36.5	24.6-48.4	12.7	4.5-20.9	0	0-0	11	9	13.4
Kiryandongo	105	64.8	55.7-73.9	28.6	20-37.2	36.2	27-45.4	0	0-0	10.4	7.1	13.4
Koboko	113	40.7	31.6-49.8	27.4	19.2-35.6	13.3	7.0-19.6	0	0-0	11.1	7.1	14.4
Kyegegwa	68	39.7	28.1-51.3	23.5	13.4-33.6	16.2	7.4-25	0	0-0	11.2	8.3	14.4
Lamwo	87	48.2	37.7-58.7	24.1	15.1-33.1	24.1	15.1-33.1	0	0-0	10.9	7.6	13.2
Madi Okollo	93	28	18.9-37.1	19.4	11.4-27.4	8.6	2.9-14.3	0	0-0	11.4	7.7	13.1
Obongi	89	41.5	31.3-51.7	21.3	12.8-29.8	20.2	11.9-28.5	0	0-0	11	7.6	13.1
Terego	43	48.9	34.0-63.8	32.6	18.6-46.6	16.3	5.3-27.3	0	0-0	11	9	12.8
Yumbe	67	46.2	34.3-58.1	34.3	22.9-45.7	10.4	3.1-17.7	1.5	0-4.4	11.1	5.5	13.9
Total host districts	**956**	**40.9**	**37.8-44.0**	**25**	**22.3-27.7**	**15.8**	**13.5-18.1**	**0.1**	**0.0-0.3**	**11.1**	**5.5**	**14.9**

Table 56: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in children 24-59 months.

Location	N	**Total** (Hb <11.0 g/dL)		**Mild** (Hb 10.0-10.9 g/dL)		**Moderate** (Hb 7.0-9.9 g/dL)		**Severe** (Hb <7.0 g/dL)		**Mean Hb** g/dL		
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	Mean	Min	Max
Refugee settlement												
Adjumani	181	23.8	17.6-30	16.0	10.7-21.3	7.20	3.4-11	1.7	0-1.7	11.6	6.7	16.3
Bidibidi	211	16.1	11.1-21.1	10.4	6.3-14.5	5.70	2.6-8.8	0.0	0-0	12.0	7.7	15.8
Imvepi	153	23.6	16.9-30.3	13.1	7.8-18.4	10.50	5.6-15.4	0.0	0-0	11.4	8.7	13.6
Kampala	246	11.4	7.4-15.4	6.5	3.4-9.6	4.90	2.2-7.6	0.0	0-0	12.0	7.8	14.6
Kiryandongo	159	50.3	42.5-58.1	22.6	16.1-29.1	25.80	19-32.6	4.0	0-4	10.7	5.1	17.5
Kyaka II	145	25.5	18.4-32.6	12.4	7-17.8	11.00	5.9-16.1	4.4	0-4.4	11.4	4.5	14.2

Kyangwali	152	43.5	35.6-51.4	21.7	15.1-28.3	21.10	14.6-27.6	2.0	0-2	10.9	6.0	14.6
Lobule	191	15.1	10.0-20.2	12.0	7.4-16.6	3.10	0.6-5.6	0.0	0-0	11.7	9.4	14.3
Nakivale	225	8.9	5.2-12.6	7.1	3.7-10.5	1.80	0.1-3.5	0.0	0-0	12.2	9.0	16.6
Oruchinga	166	5.4	2.0-8.8	3.6	0.8-6.4	1.80	0-3.8	0.0	0-0	12.3	7.9	14.5
Palabek	177	36.7	29.6-43.8	19.8	13.9-25.7	16.90	11.4-22.4	0.0	0-0	11.2	7.0	17.1
Palorinya	264	25.3	20.1-30.5	17.0	12.5-21.5	8.30	5-11.6	0.0	0-0	11.6	8.1	14.5
Rhino Camp	180	20.5	14.6-26.4	14.4	9.3-19.5	6.10	2.6-9.6	0.0	0-0	11.7	7.7	15.9
Rwamwanja	150	14.7	9.0-20.4	10.0	5.2-14.8	4.70	1.3-8.1	0.0	0-0	12.4	7.4	17.5
Regions												
West Nile	1516	25.9	23.7-28.1	15.6	13.8-17.4	10.00	8.5-11.5	0.6	0-0.6	11.5	5.1	17.5
Southwest	838	18.4	15.8-21.0	10.5	8.4-12.6	7.40	5.6-9.2	1.0	0-1	11.9	4.5	17.5
All refugee settlements	**2354**	**23.1**	**21.4-24.8**	**13.8**	**12.4-15.2**	**9.00**	**7.8-10.2**	**0.5**	**0.1-0.5**	**11.7**	**4.5**	**17.5**
Host District												
Adjumani	152	23.7	16.9-30.5	15.1	9.4-20.8	8.6	4.1-13.1	0.0	0.0-0.0	11.7	7.7	17.0
Isingiro	185	4.3	1.4-7.2	3.8	1.0-6.6	0.5	0.0-1.5	0.0	0.0-0.0	12.5	9.8	14.8
Kamwenge	108	8.4	3.2-13.6	6.5	1.9-11.1	1.9	0.0-4.5	0.0	0.0-0.0	12.4	8.4	17.2
Kikuube	138	26.8	19.4-34.2	20.3	13.6-27.0	6.5	2.4-10.6	0.0	0.0-0.0	11.5	8.3	14.0
Kiryandongo	177	35.6	28.5-42.7	22.0	15.9-28.1	13.6	8.5-18.7	0.0	0.0-0.0	11.2	7.2	14.0
Koboko	216	18.0	12.9-23.1	13.4	8.9-17.9	4.6	1.8-7.4	0.0	0.0-0.0	11.7	7.9	14.4
Kyegegwa	150	20.0	13.6-26.4	18.0	11.9-24.1	2.0	0.0-4.2	0.0	0.0-0.0	11.9	8.3	14.4
Lamwo	146	50.0	41.9-58.1	21.9	15.2-28.6	26.7	19.5-33.9	1.4	0.0-3.3	10.8	6.7	14.9
Madi Okollo	214	13.5	8.9-18.1	10.7	6.6-14.8	2.8	0.0.6-5	0.0	0.0-0.0	11.8	7.4	14.0
Obongi	201	16.9	11.7-22.1	14.9	10.0-19.8	2.0	0.1-3.9	0.0	0.0-0.0	11.7	8.7	15.1
Terego	126	17.5	10.9-24.1	14.3	8.2-20.4	3.2	0.1-6.3	0.0	0.0-0.0	11.7	9.2	14.0
Yumbe	182	14.3	9.2-19.4	11.0	6.5-15.5	3.3	0.7-5.9	0.0	0.0-0.0	12.0	8.5	15.5
All Host districts	**1995**	**20.4**	**18.6-22.2**	**14.2**	**12.7-15.7**	**6.1**	**5.0-7.2**	**0.1**	**0.0-0.2**	**11.8**	**6.7**	**17.2**

4.4.2: Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage Results

The coverage results of Vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 months prior to data collection based on card documentation and mother's recall was generally high (above 90%) across all refugee settlements and host districts. Among refugees, the coverage ranged from 91.7% in Kiryandongo to 100% in Lobule, while in the host districts, vit A supplementation coverage ranged from 91.4% in Koboko to 100% to Adjumani host as shown in table 57.

Table 57: Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children aged 6-59 months within the past 6 months.

Location	N	Vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 months with card		Vitamin A supplementation in last 6 months with card or confirmation from mother	
		%	CI	%	CI
Refugee Settlement					
Adjumani	135	83.7	77.5-89.9	97.8	95.3-100
Bidibidi	159	95.6	92.4-98.8	99.4	98.2-100
Imvepi	130	94.6	90.7-98.5	97.7	95.1-100
Kampala	155	76.1	69.4-82.8	96.1	93.1-99.1
Kiryandongo	145	61.4	53.5-69.3	91.7	87.2-96.2
Kyaka II	102	72.5	63.8-81.2	95.0	90.8-99.2
Kyangwali	107	73.8	65.5-82.1	94.4	90.0-98.8
Lobule	65	81.5	72.1-90.9	100.0	100.-100.
Nakivale	129	82.9	76.4-89.4	95.3	91.6-99.0
Oruchinga	72	94.4	89.1-99.7	97.2	93.4-100
Palabek	163	84.7	79.2-90.2	95.7	92.6-98.8
Palorinya	158	77.2	70.7-83.7	98.1	96-100.0
Rhino Camp	145	89.0	83.9-94.1	99.3	97.9-100
Rwamwanja	103	94.2	89.7-98.7	99.1	97.3-100
Regions					
West Nile	1100	83.5	81.3-85.7	97.2	96.2-98.2
Southwest	513	82.8	79.5-86.1	96.1	94.4-97.8
All refugee settlements	**1613**	**83.3**	**81.5-85.1**	**96.9**	**96.1-97.7**
Host District		**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Adjumani	105	86.7	80.2-93.2	100.0	100-100
Isingiro	84	85.7	78.2-93.2	97.6	94.3-100
Kamwenge	77	85.7	77.9-93.5	96.1	91.8-100
Kikuube	88	76.1	62.7-85.0	98.8	96.5-100
Kiryandongo	141	60.3	52.2-68.4	92.9	88.7-97.1
Koboko	150	62.7	55.0-70.4	91.4	86.9-95.9
Kyegegwa	94	56.4	46.4-66.4	92.6	87.3-97.9
Lamwo	117	81.2	74.1-88.3	93.2	88.6-97.8
Madi Okollo	119	95.0	91.1-98.9	98.4	96.1-100
Obongi	111	74.8	66.7-82.9	98.2	95.7-100
Terego	78	93.6	88.2-99.0	97.4	93.9-100
Yumbe	116	85.3	78.9-91.7	96.5	93.2-99.8
All Host communities	**1280**	**77.4**	**75.1-79.7**	**95.8**	**94.7-96.9**

4.4.3: Deworming Programme Coverage

The coverage results of deworming in the last 6 months among children aged 12-59 months based on card documentation and mother's recall was below 90% across all refugee settlements as shown in Table 58. The coverage in refugee settlements ranged from 60.3% in Kiryandongo to 89.6% in Lobule. In host districts, deworming coverage ranged between 61.2% (Terego) to 87.8% (Koboko). There was a slight improvement in deworming coverage in refugee settlements from 75% in 2023 to 79.6% in 2024, and in host communities from 70.1% in 2023 to 76.1% in 2024.

Table 58: Deworming programme coverage for children aged 12-59months with in the past 6 months.

Location	N	Deworming	
		%	95% CI
Refugee settlement			
Adjumani	367	82.0	78.1-85.9
Bidibidi	447	86.8	83.7-89.9
Imvepi	354	71.5	66.8-76.2
Kampala	414	60.1	55.4-64.8
Kiryandongo	426	60.3	55.7-64.9
Kyaka II	258	77.1	72.0-82.2
Kyangwali	310	72.6	67.6-77.6
Lobule	252	86.9	82.7-91.1
Nakivale	369	83.7	79.9-87.5
Oruchinga	253	86.2	81.9-90.5
Palabek	434	75.8	71.8-79.8
Palorinya	478	85.8	82.7-88.9
Rhino Camp	411	86.4	83.1-89.7
Rwamwanja	277	81.6	77.0-86.2
Regions			
West Nile	**3169**	**79.3**	**77.9-80.7**
Southwest	**1467**	**80.2**	**78.2-82.2**
All refugee settlements	**4636**	**79.6**	**78.4-80.8**
Host Districts			
Adjumani	243	85.2	80.7-89.7
Isingiro	284	78.2	78.2-73.4
Kamwenge	198	72.2	72.2-66
Kikuube	230	73.9	73.9-68.2
Kiryandongo	370	63.0	63-58.1
Koboko	400	87.8	87.8-84.6
Kyegegwa	288	78.8	78.8-74.1
Lamwo	292	72.6	72.6-67.5
Madi Okollo	348	72.7	72.7-68
Obongi	346	84.1	84.1-80.2
Terego	237	61.2	61.2-55
Yumbe	373	78.6	78.6-74.4
All Host districts	**3609**	**76.1**	**76.1-74.7**

4.4.4: Measles Vaccination Coverage Results

Vaccination not only protects vaccinated children from deadly diseases, such as polio, tetanus, and diphtheria, but it also protects other children by eliminating or greatly decreasing community contacts to

dangerous diseases that spread from child to child. Childhood morbidity and mortality can greatly be decreased through immunizing children against vaccine-preventable diseases. On-time vaccination throughout childhood is essential because it helps provide immunity before children are exposed to potentially life-threatening diseases. Table 59 presents information on child vaccination against measles. Information was collected from the child's health card or the mother's direct report through recall.

Coverage results of measles vaccination met the recommended MoH target of 95% based on card and mother's recall in all strata. More than 9 in 10 children received measles vaccination in both refugee settlements and host districts.

Table 59: Measles vaccination coverage for children aged 9-59months.

Location	N	Measles vaccination with card		Measles vaccination with card or confirmation from mother	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee settlement					
Adjumani	386	76.2	72.0-80.4	99.5	98.8-100
Bidibidi	474	84.6	81.4-87.8	98.9	98.0-99.8
Imvepi	378	88.6	85.4-91.8	98.4	97.1-99.0
Kampala	447	77.6	73.7-81.5	99.3	98.5-100
Kiryandongo	457	54.9	50.3-59.5	95.6	93.7-97.5
Kyaka II	272	65.4	59.7-71.1	98.5	97.1-99.9
Kyangwali	324	67.9	62.8-73.0	96.0	93.9-98.1
Lobule	265	68.7	63.1-74.3	98.9	97.6-100
Nakivale	389	82.8	79.0-86.6	98.5	97.3-99.7
Oruchinga	268	86.6	82.5-90.7	98.5	97.0-100
Palabek	461	66.8	62.5-71.1	96.1	94.3-97.9
Palorinya	498	69.3	65.2-73.4	98.6	97.6-99.6
Rhino Camp	439	77.2	73.3-81.1	98.8	97.8-99.8
Rwamwanja	296	81.8	77.4-86.2	99.0	97.9-100
Regions					
West Nile	3358	73.1	71.6-74.6	98.0	97.5-98.5
Southwest	1549	77.1	75.0-79.2	98.1	97.4-98.8
Total refugee settlements	**4907**	**74.4**	**73.2-75.6**	**98.1**	**97.7-98.5**
Host Districts					
Adjumani	263	79.1	74.2-84.0	99.6	98.8-100
Isingiro	297	77.8	73.1-82.5	99.0	97.9-100
Kamwenge	209	80.4	75.0-85.8	97.6	95.5-99.7
Kikuube	246	65.4	59.5-71.3	98.3	96.7-99.9
Kiryandongo	394	53.0	48.1-57.9	96.1	94.2-98.0
Koboko	423	62.6	58.0-67.2	98.3	97.1-99.5
Kyegegwa	298	53.4	47.7-59.1	95.3	92.9-97.7
Lamwo	322	70.8	65.8-75.8	96.0	93.9-98.1
Madi Okollo	368	87.5	84.1-90.9	98.6	97.4-99.8
Obongi	366	59.6	54.6-64.6	98.7	97.5-99.9
Terego	247	90.3	86.6-94.0	97.6	95.7-99.5
Yumbe	388	76.8	72.6-81.0	98.4	97.2-99.6
Total Host districts	**3821**	**70.4**	**69.0-71.8**	**97.8**	**97.3-98.3**

4.4.5: DPT and Polio vaccination programme coverage

As shown in Table 60, DPT vaccination coverage, and polio vaccination coverage, were slightly lower than the 95% MoH target in refugee settlements (93.7%) while DPT vaccination coverage in host districts (95.2%)

met the MoH target. In refugee settlements, the coverage ranged from 87.2% in Kyangwali to 99.8% in Bidibidi, while in host districts, DPT coverage ranged from 89.6% in Kiryandongo to 98.8% in Yumbe for all the 3 DPT doses. Under the 3 doses of Polio in refugee settlements, coverage ranged from 89.3% in Kyangwali to 100% in Lobule, Bidibidi, and Oruchinga settlements. In the host district, Polio coverage ranged from 89.1% to 98.3% for all the 3 polio doses in the same districts. There was a relatively good coverage of essential vaccinations in refugee and host districts, which is crucial for preventing vaccine preventable diseases among children.

Table 60: DPT vaccination coverage and Polio vaccination coverage for children aged 6-59 months

Location	All 3 DPT doses			All 3 Polio doses		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Refugee settlements						
Adjumani	402	90.0	87.1-92.9	402	89.3	86.3-92.3
Bidibidi	500	99.8	99.4-100	501	100	100-100
Imvepi	394	95.7	93.7-97.7	394	97.5	96.0-99.0
Kampala	461	93.3	91.0-95.6	464	95.9	94.1-97.7
Kiryandongo	474	89.9	87.2-92.6	475	90.5	87.9-93.1
Kyaka II	287	90.9	87.6-94.2	287	92.3	89.2-95.4
Kyangwali	329	87.2	83.6-90.8	330	89.7	86.4-93.0
Lobule	271	99.3	98.3-100	277	100	100-100
Nakivale	408	98.5	97.3-99.7	409	97.6	96.1-99.1
Oruchinga	280	99.6	98.9-100	281	100	100-100
Palabek	476	93.9	91.7-96.1	475	94.3	92.2-96.4
Palorinya	513	89.7	87.1-92.3	512	91.8	89.4-94.2
Rhino Camp	456	92.3	89.9-94.7	455	92.7	90.3-95.1
Rwamwanja	308	93.5	90.7-96.3	308	94.2	91.6-96.8
Regions						
West Nile	**3486**	93.5	**92.7-94.3**	**3491**	**94.3**	**93.5-95.1**
Southwest	**1612**	**94.1**	**92.9-95.3**	**1615**	**94.8**	**93.7-95.9**
Total refugee settlements	**5098**	**93.7**	**93.0-94.4**	**5106**	**94.4**	**93.8-95.0**
Host Districts						
Adjumani	283	97.9	96.2-99.6	282	97.5	95.7-99.3
Isingiro	310	96.1	93.9-98.3	311	96.1	93.9-98.3
Kamwenge	219	92.7	89.3-96.1	218	93.6	90.4-96.8
Kikuube	261	92.7	89.5-95.9	262	96.9	94.8-99.0
Kiryandongo	432	89.6	86.7-92.5	431	89.1	86.2-92.0
Koboko	419	97.9	96.5-99.3	449	96.9	95.3-98.5
Kyegegwa	306	92.2	89.2-95.2	306	91.2	88.0-94.4
Lamwo	340	96.8	94.9-98.7	339	97.6	96.0-99.2
Madi Okollo	384	98.7	97.6-99.8	384	96.6	94.8-98.4
Obongi	382	92.1	89.4-94.8	382	91.6	88.8-94.4
Terego	266	98.1	96.5-99.7	266	97.4	95.5-99.3
Yumbe	414	98.8	97.8-99.8	416	98.3	97.1-99.5
Total Host districts	**4016**	**95.3**	**94.6-96.0**	**4046**	**95.2**	**94.5-95.9**

4.4.6: Children with diarrhoea in 2 weeks prior to the survey

Information on the prevalence of diarrhoea among refugee and host community children is presented in Table 61. Diarrhoea in 2 weeks prior to the survey ranged from 9.2% in Palabek to 23.4% in Kyangwali in refugee settlements, and from 8.2% in Kikuube to 23.4% in Lamwo in host districts. Between 2023 to 2024, there was a reduction in the prevalence of diarrhoea from 15.1% to 13.7% in refugee settlements and 17.3% to 13.8% in host districts.

Table 61: Diarrhoea in children 0-59 months reporting episodes of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to the interview.

Location	Diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks		
	N	%	95% CI
Refugee settlement			
Adjumani	433	12.90	9.7-16.1
Bidibidi	556	12.90	10.1-15.7
Imvepi	425	12.20	9.1-15.3
Kampala	511	7.40	5.1-9.7
Kiryandongo	511	11.20	8.5-13.9
Kyaka II	324	20.40	16.0-24.8
Kyangwali	372	23.40	19.1-27.7
Lobule	302	9.60	6.3-12.9
Nakivale	445	11.70	8.7-14.7
Oruchinga	305	9.20	6.0-12.4
Palabek	526	20.20	16.8-23.6
Palorinya	563	9.60	7.2-12.0
Rhino Camp	489	12.50	9.6-15.4
Rwamwanja	335	14.00	10.3-17.7
Regions			
West Nile	**3805**	**12.80**	**11.7-13.9**
Southwest	**1781**	**15.70**	**14-17.4**
Total refugee settlements	**5586**	**13.70**	**12.8-14.6**
Host Districts			
Adjumani	306	15.7	11.6-19.8
Isingiro	**337**	11.3	7.9-14.7
Kamwenge	241	13.3	9.0-17.6
Kikuube	304	8.2	5.1-11.3
Kiryandongo	473	13.7	10.6-16.8
Koboko	493	11.0	8.2-13.8
Kyegegwa	338	18.9	14.7-23.1
Lamwo	381	23.4	19.1-27.7
Madi Okollo	425	9.9	7.1-12.7
Obongi	422	8.8	6.1-11.5
Terego	298	10.4	6.9-13.9
Yumbe	453	20.1	16.4-23.8
Total Host districts	**4471**	**13.8**	12.8-14.8

4.4.7: Children with fever in 2 weeks prior to the Assessment, malaria treatment, testing and malaria prevalence.

This section presents data that is useful in assessing how well malaria control strategies are being implemented, including the diagnostic testing of children with fever, treatment of malaria and prevalence of malaria among children under age 5.

Fever is an important symptom of malaria. Until recently, clinical diagnosis based on signs and symptoms were often used to guide treatment decision-making. However, the introduction of malaria rapid diagnostic tests (mRDTs) and new WHO guidelines that recommend testing before treatment have improved providers' ability to identify those who are infected with malaria.

Fever in refugee settlements 2 weeks prior to the assessment ranged from 8.3% in Nakivale to 29.3 % in Palabek, and in host communities, it ranged from 8.0% in Isingiro to 28.1% in Lamwo district as shown in Table 62. Palabek (22.5%) had the highest prevalence of malaria in children whilst in Nakivale (1.1%) recorded the lowest. Among children who had suffered from fever, more than 8 in10 children were tested for malaria. Treatment rates for Malaria positive cases were 90.1% in refugee settlements and 99% in host districts.

Table 62: Proportion of children aged 0-59 months reporting episodes of fever in the 2 weeks prior to the interview, and the treatment outcomes for Malaria.

Location	N	Fever in the last 2 weeks		Malaria tested	Malaria prevalence	Malaria treated
		%	n	%	%	%
Refugee settlements						
Adjumani	433	18	78	89.7	12.2	94.9
Bidibidi	556	19.2	107	91.6	14.7	94.4
Imvepi	425	18.1	77	85.7	11.5	88.3
Kampala	511	11.9	61	77	4.7	82
Kiryandongo	511	20.9	107	76.6	10.2	84.1
Kyaka II	324	24.1	78	82.1	14.2	94.9
Kyangwali	372	26.1	97	81.4	15.1	95.9
Lobule	302	10.6	32	90.6	7.8	93.8
Nakivale	445	8.3	37	73	1.1	83.8
Oruchinga	305	9.8	30	66.7	2.4	76.7
Palabek	526	29.3	154	90.9	22.5	85.1
Palorinya	563	17.9	101	84.2	7.8	92.1
Rhino Camp	489	14.7	72	84.7	9.5	86.1
Rwamwanja	335	19.1	64	85.9	11.3	96.9
Regions						
West Nile	**3805**	**19.1**	**728**	**86.7**	**12.2**	**89.1**
Southwest	**1781**	**17.2**	**306**	**80.1**	**8.4**	**92.5**
Total refugee settlements	**5586**	**18.5**	**1034**	**84.7**	**11**	**90.1**
Host Districts						
Adjumani	306	21.2	65	87.7	14	93
Isingiro	337	8	27	66.7	4.2	95.4
Kamwenge	241	18.7	45	75.6	6.8	74.1
Kikuube	304	11.2	34	88.2	6.4	97.8
Kiryandongo	473	28.1	133	78.9	18.3	88.2

Koboko	493	15.6	77	83.1	9.7	91
Kyegegwa	338	18.3	62	77.4	9.6	93.5
Lamwo	381	44.1	168	82.1	26.9	93.5
Madi Okollo	425	15.1	64	92.2	10.8	94.6
Obongi	422	14.7	62	88.7	10.8	90.6
Terego	298	21.1	63	79.4	11.9	90.3
Yumbe	453	23	104	83.7	16.8	92.1
Total Host districts	**4471**	**20.2**	904	82.4	13	**99**

4.4.8: Children with cough and children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) in 2 weeks prior to the survey

Table 63 presents information on the prevalence of cough among refugee settlements and host communities. Cough 2 weeks prior to the assessment ranged from 13.7% in Obongi to 35.4% in Lamwo. Among the children with cough, 79.4% were treated and Kikuube (97.8%) had the highest treatment rates. In refugee settlements, Nakivale (29.4%) presented the highest cough prevalence while Lobule (14.6%) had the lowest cough prevalence. 91.1% in Lobule (highest) of all those that had cough were treated, while 70.0% of those that presented with cough in Palorinya (lowest) were treated.

Information on children who had acute respiratory infection (ARI) is presented in Table 64. The proportion of children with fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose ranged from 0.0% in Lobule to 88.9% in Palorinya and Rwamwanja. Overall, the prevalence of ARI in settlements was 1.6%. In host districts, the prevalence of ARI ranged from 0.2% in Madi-Okollo to 6.2%% in Adjumani with a total ARI prevalence of 1.8%.

Table 63: Proportion of children aged 0-59 months reporting episodes of cough in the 2 weeks prior to the interview, and % of children reporting episodes of cough who took medicine for the cough.

	Cough in the last 2 weeks			**Cough treated**		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Refugee settlements						
Adjumani	433	15.0	11.6-18.4	65	80.6	76.9-84.3
Bidibidi	556	27.9	24.2-31.6	155	84.6	81.6-87.6
Imvepi	425	20.5	16.7-24.3	87	86.5	83.3-89.7
Kampala	511	16.0	12.8-19.2	82	85.4	82.3-88.5
Kiryandongo	511	21.1	17.6-24.6	108	82.8	79.5-86.1
Kyaka II	324	25.3	20.6-30.0	82	67.6	62.5-72.7
Kyangwali	372	15.1	11.5-18.7	56	85.4	81.8-89.0
Lobule	302	14.6	10.6-18.6	44	91.1	87.9-94.3
Nakivale	445	29.4	25.2-33.6	131	93.2	90.9-95.5
Oruchinga	305	20.7	16.2-25.2	63	82.4	78.1-86.7
Palabek	526	20.9	17.4-24.4	110	79.4	75.9-82.9
Palorinya	563	16.0	13.0-19.0	90	70.0	66.2-73.8
Rhino Camp	489	29.4	25.4-33.4	144	82.2	78.8-85.6
Rwamwanja	335	17.6	13.5-21.7	59	73.6	68.9-78.3
Regions						
West Nile	**3805**	**21.1**	**19.8-22.4**	**803**	**86.4**	**85.3-87.5**
Southwest	**1781**	**22.0**	**20.1-23.9**	**392**	**78.7**	**76.8-80.6**

Total refugee settlements	**5586**	**21.4**	**20.3-22.5**	**1195**	**84.4**	**83.4-85.4**
Host Districts						
Adjumani	306	23.5	18.7-28.3	72	88.9	85.4-92.4
Isingiro	337	31.2	26.3-36.1	105	90.5	87.4-93.6
Kamwenge	241	27.4	21.8-33.0	66	78.8	73.6-84.0
Kikuube	304	29.3	24.2-34.4	89	97.8	96.2-99.4
Kiryandongo	473	29.4	25.3-33.5	139	89.2	86.4-92.0
Koboko	493	17.0	13.7-20.3	84	85.7	82.6-88.8
Kyegegwa	338	24.9	20.3-29.5	84	82.1	78.0-86.2
Lamwo	381	35.4	30.6-40.2	135	81.5	77.6-85.4
Madi Okollo	425	29.4	25.1-33.7	125	80.0	76.2-83.8
Obongi	422	13.7	10.4-17.0	58	81.0	77.3-84.7
Terego	298	26.2	21.2-31.2	78	69.2	64.0-74.4
Yumbe	453	24.5	20.5-28.5	111	89.2	86.3-92.1
Total Host districts	**4471**	**25.6**	**24.3-26.9**	**1145**	**84.9**	**83.9-85.9**

Table 64: Proportion of children aged 0-59 months reporting episodes of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks prior to the interview, and % of children reporting episodes of ARI who took medicine for the ARI.

	Fast short breath in the last 2 weeks			**Fast short breath due to problem in chest/running nose ARI (Yes)**			**Treated ARI**			**Prevalence ARI**		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI

Refugee settlements												
Adjumani	433	3.0	1.4-4.6	13	76.9	54-99.8	13	69.2	44.1-94.3	433	2.3	0.0-10.5
Bidibidi	556	1.3	0.4-2.2	7	71.4	37.9-100	7	71.4	37.9-100	556	0.9	0.0-7.9
Imvepi	425	0.7	0.0-1.5	3	33.3	0.0-86.6	3	33.3	0.0-86.6	425	0.2	0.0-5.7
Kampala	511	3.7	0.0-5.3	19	52.6	30.1-75.1	19	78.9	0.0-97.2	511	2.0	0.0-8.2
Kiryandongo	511	2.9	1.4-4.4	15	73.3	50.9-95.7	15	40.0	15.2-64.8	511	2.2	0.0-9.5
Kyaka II	324	2.5	0.8-4.2	8	100	100-100	8	62.5	29.0-96.0	324	2.5	0-13.2
Kyangwali	372	1.9	0.5-3.3	7	42.9	6.2-79.6	7	57.1	20.4-93.8	372	0.8	0.0-7.4
Lobule	302	0.3	0-0.9	1	100	100-100	1	0.0	0.0-0.0	302	0.3	0.0-11.6
Nakivale	445	3.4	1.7-5.1	15	66.7	42.8-90.6	15	80.0	59.8-100	445	2.2	0.0-9.8
Oruchinga	305	1.3	0-2.6	4	75.0	32.6-100	4	75.0	32.6-100	305	1.0	0.0-10.7
Palabek	526	3.0	1.5-4.5	16	56.3	32-80.6	16	50.0	25.5-74.5	526	1.7	0.0-8.1
Palorinya	563	3.2	1.7-4.7	18	94.4	83.8-100	18	88.9	74.4-100	563	3.0	0.0-10.9
Rhino Camp	489	1.0	0.1-1.9	5	100	100-100	5	60.0	17.1-100	489	1.0	0.0-9.8
Rwamwanja	335	2.7	1-4.4	9	88.9	68.4-100	9	88.9	68.4-100	335	2.4	0.0-12.4
Regions												
West Nile	**3805**	**2.0**	**1.6-2.4**	**78**	**75.6**	**66.1-85.1**	**78**	**61.5**	**50.7-72.3**	**3805**	**1.5**	**0.0-4.3**
Southwest	**1781**	**2.4**	**1.7-3.1**	**43**	**74.4**	**61.4-87.4**	**43**	**74.4**	**61.4-87.4**	**1781**	**1.8**	**0.0-5.8**
Total refugee settlements	**5586**	**2.2**	**1.8-2.6**	**121**	**75.2**	**67.5-82.9**	**121**	**66.1**	**57.7-74.5**	**5586**	**1.6**	**0.0-3.9**
Host Districts												
Adjumani	306	4.8	4.8-10.8	24	79.2	63.0-95.4	24	71.6	53.6-89.6	306	6.2	0.0-15.9
Isingiro	337	1.0	1.0-4.4	9	66.7	35.9-97.5	9	87.5	65.9-100	337	1.8	0.0-10.4
Kamwenge	241	0.3	0.3-3.9	5	100	100-100	5	66.7	25.4-100	241	2.1	0.0-14.6
Kikuube	304	0.6	0.6-4.0	7	71.4	37.9-100	7	100.0	100-100	304	1.6	0.0-11.1
Kiryandongo	473	2.1	2.1-5.5	18	77.8	58.6-97	18	71.4	50.5-92.3	473	3.0	0.0-10.8
Koboko	493	0.5	0.5-2.7	8	62.5	29.0-96.0	8	61.1	27.3-94.9	493	1.0	0.0-8.0
Kyegegwa	338	0.6	0.6-3.6	7	28.6	0.0-62.1	7	50.0	13.0-87.0	338	0.6	0.0-6.3
Lamwo	381	0.3	0.3-2.9	6	83.3	53.5-100	6	28.6	0.0-64.8	381	1.3	0.0-10.4
Madi Okollo	425	0.0	0.0-1.5	3	33.3	0.0-86.6	3	83.3	41.1-100	425	0.2	0.0-5.7
Obongi	422	1.6	1.6-5.0	14	92.9	79.4-100	14	66.7	42-91.4	422	3.1	0.0-12.1
Terego	298	0.0	0.0-1.6	2	50.0	0.0-100	2	85.7	37.2-100	298	0.3	0.0-8.4
Yumbe	453	0.3	0.3-2.3	6	66.7	29.0-100	6	50.0	10.0-90.0	453	0.9	0.0-8.4
Total Host districts	**4471**	**2.0**	**2.0-2.8**	**109**	**73.4**	**65.1-81.7**	**109**	**66.7**	**57.9-75.5**	**4471**	**1.8**	**0.0-4.3**

5. INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices play a critical role in the health, development, and nutritional status of children under two years, ultimately impacting child survival. Optimal IYCF practices include exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, continued breastfeeding up to two years or beyond, appropriate complementary feeding from six (6) months to 23 months. This section summarises information on infant and young child feeding practices with emphasis on breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices.

5.1: BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES

Breastfeeding is recommended for all infants except, in very few cases, for those with specific medical conditions. This section summarises findings on breastfeeding practices in children 0 to 23 months, also highlighted in Table 65.

5.1.1: Ever breastfed (0-23 months)

The proportion of children who have ever been breastfed serves as a key indicator of the 'culture' of breastfeeding and care practices related to childbirth. This indicator was used to show the overall acceptance of breastfeeding within refugee settlements and host communities. The prevalence children ever breastfed remained consistently high in all refugee settlements (97.2%) and across all host communities (98.2%) with more than 9 in 10 children ever breastfed. This underscores the strong cultural and societal support for breastfeeding across both populations.

5.1.2: Early Initiation of breastfeeding (0-23 months)

WHO recommends that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth due to its significant benefits related to reduced infant mortality and increased exclusive breastfeeding. Children who are not put to the breast within the first hour after birth face a higher risk of common infections and death.
In 2024, 80.3% of infants in refugee settlements and 79.7% of infants in host districts were initiated into breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth. In refugee settlements, early initiation of breastfeeding rates ranged from 72.2% in Palabek to 95.3% in Lobule. In the host districts, early initiation of breastfeeding rates ranged from 66.2% in Madi-Okollo to 90.5% in Koboko. Overall, all locations showed improvement, with Madi Okollo registering significant increase from 53.9% in 2023, despite having the lowest rates.

5.1.3: Exclusively breastfed in the first 2 days after birth (0-23 months)

Breastfeeding is an unparalleled method of providing ideal food for the healthy growth and development of infants. Even though breast feeding is a natural act, it is also a learned behaviour. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk can delay early bonding with the mother and hinder establishment of long-term breastfeeding.
In the refugee settlements, rates of exclusive breastfeeding in the first two days after birth ranged from 86.8% in Kampala to 96.7% in Bidibidi. In host districts, rates of exclusive breastfeeding in the first two days after birth ranged from 76.1% in Kyegegwa to 100% in Terego. This could highlight supportive cultural and institutional practices optimal breastfeeding practices.

5.1.4: Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months (0-5 months)

Exclusive breastfeeding is the feeding of a child on breast milk only and is the safest and healthiest feeding option recommended for the first six months of life. Breast milk contains all essential nutrients a child

requires before six months of age and is uniquely adapted to protect infants against gastrointestinal infections.

In 2024, there was significant progress observed in exclusive breastfeeding rates ranging from 65.4% in Adjumani to 91.3% in Kiryandongo within refugee settlements, and from 53.8% in Kyegegwa to 95.5% in Adjumani in the host communities. Overall, 8 in 10 children in both refugee and host communities were exclusively breastfed in their first six months in 2024. This was a significant increase from 6 in 10 children particularly in refugee settlements in 2023. Regionally, exclusive breastfeeding rates improved significantly in West Nile settlements, rising from 63.9% in 2023 to 83.2% in 2024, as well as from 75.9% in 2023 to 86.0% in 2024 in Southwest settlements. These results demonstrate positive progress in adherence to recommended practices.

5.1.5: Mixed milk feeding under 6 months (0-5 months)

Mixed feeding refers to giving infants breast milk alongside breast milk substitute (e.g. infant formula, follow-on formula, "toddler milk") or animal milk such as cow's milk or goat's milk. This practice is associated with risks like early cessation of breast feeding, reduced breast milk production, altered gut microflora, as well as an increased likelihood of diarrhoea, especially in areas with poor sanitation.
Among infants aged 0 to 6 months, 0.0% in refugee settlements and 0.5% in host communities were mixed milk fed in 2024 compared to 2.2% in refugee settlements and 3.8% in host communities in 2023. Monitoring this practice is important to understand the extent to which non-human milk is being used to substitute breastfeeding.

5.1.6: Bottle feeding (0-23months)

Bottle feeding, that is feeding a child between 0 and 23 months using a bottle with a nipple is discouraged by WHO because such bottles are prone to contamination, difficult to keep clean and are a significant pathway in transmitting pathogens. Bottle feeding may also interfere with optimal breastfeeding practices by disrupting natural suckling behaviours. WHO instead advocates for cup feeding as a safer alternative.
In 2024, Kampala maintained the highest proportion of bottle-fed children at 57%, which increased from 46.5% in 2023. In the refugee settlement, the lowest proportion was in Kyangwali at 4.3%. Among the host communities, bottle fed children ranged from 8.2% in Kikuube to 46.6% in Kyegegwa Overall, nearly two in ten children in both refugee settlements and host communities are bottle-fed.

5.1.7: Continued breastfeeding (12-23 months)

The WHO Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding recommends continues breastfeeding for at least two years or beyond, alongside appropriate complementary foods. Breast milk remains a vital source of energy, essential fatty acids, vitamins, and minerals in the second year of life, especially in settings where access to high quality and diverse diets is limited.
In 2024, continued breastfeeding among refugee children was at 83% in the West Nile region and 76.1% in the Southwest region. Imvepi recorded the highest proportion of breastfeeding children 12-23 months at 92.1%, slightly higher than Bidibidi which was the highest in 2023 at 86.7%. Among the host communities, Terego maintained the highest proportion increasing from 90.6% in 2023 to 93.4% in 2024. An overall of 85.2% children 12 -23 months among refugees and 82.1% among host communities were continuously breastfed at 12 to 23 months.

Table 65: Breastfeeding and bottle feeding of children 0-23 months.

Location	N	0-23 months						0-5 months (include n for this section)						12-23 continued feeding	
		Ever Breastfed		BF less than one hour after birth		EBF 2 days after birth		Bottle feeding		Exclusive Breastfeeding under 6 mon.		Mixed Milk Feeding U6M		yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee Settlement															
Adjumani	163	95.7	92.6-98.8	76.9	70.4-83.4	88.5	83.6 - 93.4	33.1	25.9-40.3	65.4	47.1-83.7	0.0	0-0	83.8	77.5-90.1
Bidibidi	212	99.5	98.6-100.4	88.6	84.3-92.9	96.7	94.3 - 99.1	5.7	2.6-8.8	88.2	79.3-97.1	0.0	0-0	89.9	85.2-94.6
Imvepi	160	98.1	96-100.2	77.1	70.6-83.6	96.2	0 - 99.2	7.5	3.4-11.6	73.1	56.1-90.1	0.0	0-0	92.1	87.4-96.8
Kampala	196	96.4	93.8-99	86.2	81.4-91	86.8	82.1 - 91.5	50.0	43-57	76.9	63.7-90.1	0.0	0-0	83.3	62.2-104.4
Kiryandongo	174	94.3	90.9-97.7	77.4	71.2-83.6	89.6	85.1 - 94.1	11.5	6.8-16.2	91.3	79.8-102.8	0.0	0-0	80.3	73.6-87
Kyaka II	135	97.0	94.1-99.9	79.4	72.6-86.2	88.5	83.1 - 93.9	27.4	19.9-34.9	87.5	74.3-100.7	0.0	0-0	74.5	65.9-83.1
Kyangwali	147	100.0	100-100	83.0	76.9-89.1	89.8	84.9 - 94.7	2.0	0-4.3	90.0	80.7-99.3	0.0	0-0	78.5	70.7-86.3
Lobule	88	97.7	94.6-100.8	95.3	90.9-99.7	95.3	90.9 - 99.7	23.9	15-32.8	95.5	86.8-104.2	0.0	0-0	87.5	79.4-95.6
Nakivale	164	97.0	94.4-99.6	89.3	84.6-94	91.8	87.6 - 96	36.0	28.7-43.3	80.0	65.7-94.3	0.0	0-0	83.1	76.5-89.7
Oruchinga	96	99.0	97-101	89.5	83.4-95.6	89.5	83.4 - 95.6	36.5	26.9-46.1	87.0	73.3-100.7	0.0	0-0	77.5	67.8-87.2
Palabek	204	97.1	94.8-99.4	72.7	66.6-78.8	93.4	90 - 96.8	10.3	6.1-14.5	84.2	72.6-95.8	0.0	0-0	89.9	85.2-94.6
Palorinya	206	98.1	96.2-100	75.2	69.3-81.1	88.1	83.7 - 92.5	15.0	10.1-19.9	80.9	69.7-92.1	0.0	0-0	83.8	78-89.6
Rhino Camp	176	96.0	93.1-98.9	74.0	67.5-80.5	92.9	89.1 - 96.7	21.6	15.5-27.7	86.2	73.6-98.8	0.0	0-0	73.9	66.6-81.2
Rwamwanja	129	94.6	90.7-98.5	76.2	68.9-83.5	94.3	90.3 - 98.3	22.5	15.3-29.7	84.6	70.7-98.5	0.0	0-0	83.3	75.8-90.8
Regions															
West Nile	1383	97.1	96.2-98	78.8	76.6-81	92.5	91.1 - 93.9	15.1	13.2-17	83.2	78.7-87.7	0.0	0-0	85.1	83-87.2
Southwest	671	97.5	96.3-98.7	83.5	80.7-86.3	90.8	88.6 - 93	24.3	21.1-27.5	86.0	80.3-91.7	0.0	0-0	79.6	76.1-83.1
All refugee settlements	**2054**	**97.2**	**96.5-97.9**	**80.3**	**78.6-82**	**91.5**	**90.3 - 92.7**	**18.1**	**16.4-19.8**	**84.2**	**80.6-87.8**	**0.0**	**0-0**	**83.4**	**81.6-85.2**
Host Districts															
Adjumani	128	99.2	97.7-100.7	75.6	68.1-83.1	92.9	88.5 - 97.3	24.2	16.8-31.6	95.5	86.8-104.2	0.0	0-0	83.7	76.6-90.8
Isingiro	109	95.4	91.5-99.3	88.5	82.4-94.6	96.2	92.6 - 99.8	28.4	19.9-36.9	81.8	65.7-97.9	0.0	0-0	79.7	70.8-88.6

Kamwenge	99	96.0	92.1-99.9	87.4	80.7-94.1	90.5	84.7 - 96.3	35.4	26-44.8	85.7	70.7-100.7	0.0	0-0	59.5	48.3-70.7
Kikuube	130	100.0	100-100	89.2	83.9-94.5	93.8	89.7 - 97.9	4.6	1-8.2	87.8	77.8-97.8	0.0	0-0	77.3	68.5-86.1
Kiryandongo	181	97.8	95.7-99.9	76.3	70-82.6	89.3	84.8 - 93.8	15.5	10.2-20.8	77.1	63.2-91	3.0	0-8.7	70.8	63.2-78.4
Koboko	194	97.4	95.2-99.6	90.5	86.3-94.7	95.2	92.2 - 98.2	20.6	14.9-26.3	94.9	88-101.8	0.0	0-0	88.3	83.1-93.5
Kyegegwa	121	96.7	93.5-99.9	79.5	72.2-86.8	76.1	68.5 - 83.7	38.0	29.4-46.6	53.8	34.6-73	5.0	0-13.4	63.0	53.1-72.9
Lamwo	158	99.4	98.2-100.6	73.2	66.3-80.1	93.0	89 - 97	5.7	2.1-9.3	84.2	72.6-95.8	0.0	0-0	83.6	76.9-90.3
Madi Okollo	160	98.1	96-100.2	66.2	58.8-73.6	96.2	93.2 - 99.2	15.0	9.5-20.5	91.9	83.1-100.7	0.0	0-0	75.9	68.1-83.7
Obongi	148	100.0	100-100	75.0	68-82	90.5	85.8 - 95.2	14.2	8.6-19.8	80.6	67.7-93.5	0.0	0-0	85.6	79.1-92.1
Terego	109	96.3	92.8-99.8	79.0	71.2-86.8	100.0	100 - 100	11.0	5.1-16.9	86.2	73.6-98.8	0.0	0-0	93.4	87.8-99
Yumbe	153	100.0	100-100	80.4	74.1-86.7	90.2	85.5 - 94.9	7.8	3.6-12	78.8	64.9-92.7	0.0	0-0	91.4	86.3-96.5
Total host districts	**1690**	**98.2**	**97.6-98.8**	**79.7**	**77.8-81.6**	**92.0**	**90.7 - 93.3**	**17.5**	**15.7-19.3**	**83.6**	**79.9-87.3**	**0.5**	**0.2-1.2**	**79.9**	**77.7-82.1**

5.2: COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING PRACTICES

Complementary feeding marks the transition from exclusive breastfeeding to the introduction of family foods beginning at the age of six months as recommended by WHO. After the first six months, breast milk alone can no longer meet the nutritional needs of growing infants, which necessitated the addition of timely, adequate, and safe complementary foods. During this period, children are increasingly vulnerable to becoming undernourished depending on the appropriateness of complementary feeding.

Appropriate complementary feeding involves providing children 6-23 months with a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs that breast milk alone cannot supply. This includes consuming a variety of fruits, vegetables, particularly those rich in vitamin A that is crucial for health growth and development. Additionally, since plant-based foods alone may not provide sufficient micronutrients, including animal source foods like meat, poultry, fish, or eggs in the diet is strongly recommended. Safe feeding practices is recommended with strong emphasis on hygienic preparation and storage of food, along with the use of clean utensils. This section summaries findings on key indicators on complementary feeding that are highlighted in Table 66.

5.2.1: Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-8 months)

WHO Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding recommends introducing solid, semi-solid and soft foods at six months of age (180 days). Introduction of solid and semi-solid foods of infants and young children appeared to be generally high across all areas as shown in Table 66. In refugee settlements, the proportion of children aged 6–8 months introduced to complementary foods increased significantly from 83.8% to 95.8%. Similarly, in host districts, the rate rose from 88.2% to 98.1%.

5.2.2: Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children (6-23 months)

Milk and other dairy products are rich sources of calcium and other nutrients. WHO guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months state that "the amount of milk needed to meet nutrient requirements depend on the other foods consumed by the child". Overall, 77.4% of non-breastfed children 6-23 months in the refugee settlement met the minimum milk feeding frequency: 72.2% in West Nile and 86.7% in Southwest settlements. Among the host communities 83.1% of non-breastfed children 6-23 months met the minimum milk feeding frequency.

5.2.3: Egg and or flesh food consumption (6-23 months)

The WHO Guiding Principles for feeding breastfed and non-breastfed children emphasizes the importance of consuming animal-source foods like meat, poultry, fish, or eggs daily or as often as possible. These foods are known to have various nutrients that are linked to optimal linear growth. Consuming eggs, for instance, provides energy, protein, essential fatty acids, vitamin B12, vitamin D, phosphorus, and selenium, contributing to increased recumbent length. Similarly, introducing meat as an early complementary food has been shown to enhance protein and zinc intake, which are both critical for growth and development.

In 2024, the consumption of eggs or flesh foods among refugee children aged 6–23 months showed a slight decline in some areas. In West Nile, the proportion decreased from 16.4% in 2023 to 15.7%, while in Southwest settlements, it dropped from 21.6% to 20.9%. Kampala (60.6%) and Rwamwanja (30.8%) maintained the highest proportion of children aged 6-23 months in refugee settlements consuming egg and or flesh food. Among host communities, 31% of children in both West Nile and Southwest consumed these foods. Madi Okollo reported the highest proportion of egg or flesh food consumption at 47.4%, while Yumbe had the lowest at 21.5%. This indicator has seen a gradual decline compared to rates observed in 2022.

5.2.4: Minimum dietary diversity (6-23 months)

The **WHO Guiding Principles** recommend that children aged 6–23 months consume a variety of foods to meet their nutrient needs and prevent deficiencies that can impair physical and cognitive development. Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) is a key measure of dietary quality by assessing the proportion of children who consume at least five out of eight predefined food groups daily. These groups include breast milk, grains, pulses, dairy, animal-source foods, eggs, and fruits and vegetables.

In 2024, the minimum dietary diversity, while it remained low in both refugee and host communities, it had improved in 2024. In the refugee settlements, MDD had improved from 14.8% in 2023 to 26.3% in 2024; with improvements in West Nile from 13.6% in 2023 to 22% in 2024, and in South West from 17.8% in 2023 to 28.6% in 2024. The highest MDD rates were observed in Rwamwanja (43.8%) and the lowest in Kyangwali (13.1%). Only 12.5% of children 6-23 months under the GFA new arrival prioritization category had met the MDD. In host communities, MDD in children 6-23 months had improved from 25.7% in 2023 to 33.1% in 2024. The 2024 MDD rates ranged from 17.4% in Lamwo to 64.9% in Kamwenge. These findings highlight significant gaps in dietary diversity, underscoring the need for targeted interventions to improve nutritional outcomes in these populations, including those to reduce the monotony of diets especially among the refugee population.

5.2.5: Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months)

The WHO Guiding Principles for feeding breastfed and non-breastfed children stress the importance of age-appropriate meal frequency to ensure adequate energy and nutrient intake. Breastfed children aged 6–8 months should receive complementary foods 2–3 times daily, increasing to 3–4 times daily at 9–23 months, with 1–2 additional nutritious snacks. For non-breastfed children aged 6–23 months, 4–5 meals per day are recommended. Insufficient meal frequency can result in inadequate energy and nutrient intake, leading to stunting, growth faltering, and nutrient deficiencies. Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF) is a proxy indicator used to assess whether children's energy requirements are met.

In the refugee settlements, the acceptable minimum meal frequency (MMF) in children 6-23 months improved from 42.7% in 2023 to 61.3% in 2024. The MMF rates in South West increased from 38.4% in 2023 to 63.0%, and in West Nile, the MMF rates increased from 44.3% to 60.6% in 2024. Palorinya (75.2%) had the highest MMF rates, while Palabek (54.4%) had the lowest MMF rates. Within the refugee population, children 6-23 months in households categorized as new arrivals as per the GFA prioritization categories had the lowest acceptable minimum meal frequency at 37.5%. In host communities, MMF improved from 60.2% in 2023 to 69.1% in 2024. Terego had the highest proportion of children 6-23 months that met the minimum meal frequency at 90.8%, while Lamwo had the lowest children that met MMF at 46.1%.
These findings underscore the need for targeted efforts to improve meal frequency and dietary adequacy in vulnerable populations.

5.2.6: Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months)

The Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) indicator combines minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, with the added requirement that non-breastfed children should consume milk at least twice daily. Achieving MAD is crucial for proper growth and development, reducing the risk of undernutrition, stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, and related health issues.

In 2024, the proportion of all refugee children meeting MAD increased from 9.3% in 2023 to 19.9% in 2024. Regional improvements were from 8.6% in 2023 to 16.5% in 2024 in West Nile, and from 11.1% in 2023 to 22.2% in 2024 in South West. Kampala (40.5%) and Rwamwanja (37.5%) had the highest proportions of children achieving MAD, while Kiryandongo (6.0%) had the lowest MAD rates among children 6-23 months. Within the refugee population, children under the new arrival general food assistance (GFA)prioritization category had the lowest MAD rates at only 12.5%. Among host communities, MAD in children 6-23 months had improved from 18% in 2023 to 26.1% in 2024. The lowest MAD rates were in Lamwo (11.3%) and the highest in Kamwenge (48.6%). These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to improve dietary practices among young children in both refugee and host communities.

Table 66: Complementary Feeding Practices children 6-23 months

	Children 6-8 months			Children 6-23 months												
	N	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		N	Minimum dietary diversity		Minimum meal frequency		Minimum acceptable diet		Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children			Egg and or Flesh Foods		
		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Refugee settlements																
Adjumani	19	94.7	84.6-100	130	22.3	15.1 - 29.5	57.7	49.2-66.2	10.0	4.8 - 15.2	18	94.4	83.8-100	161	16.1	10.4 - 21.8
Bidibidi	29	96.6	90.0-100	158	21.7	15.3 - 28.1	64.1	56.6-71.6	19.2	13.1 - 25.3	0	0	0.0-0.0	212	17.9	12.7 - 23.1
Imvepi	17	94.1	82.9-100	127	17.3	10.7 - 23.9	68.3	60.2-76.4	16.7	10.2 - 23.2	3	33.3	0.0-86.6	160	16.3	10.6 - 22
Kampala	23	82.6	67.1-98.1	149	50.3	42.3 - 58.3	64.9	57.2-72.5	40.5	32.6 - 48.4	52	82.7	0.0-93	195	60.6	53.7 - 67.5
Kiryandongo	25	76.0	59.3-92.7	137	13.9	8.1 - 19.7	39.6	31.4-47.8	6.0	2 - 10	17	64.7	42.0-87.4	172	13.3	8.2 - 18.4
Kyaka II	19	94.7	84.6-100	98	20.4	12.4 - 28.4	51	41.1-60.9	8.2	2.8 - 13.6	15	86.7	69.5-100	135	17.0	10.7 - 23.3
Kyangwali	8	100	100-100	107	13.1	6.7 - 19.5	52.8	43.3-62.3	10.4	4.6 - 16.2	1	100	100-100	147	9.5	4.8 - 14.2
Lobule	14	85.7	67.4-100	64	43.8	31.6 - 56	73.4	62.6-84.2	32.8	21.3 - 44.3	1	100	100-100	87	28.7	19.2 - 38.2
Nakivale	21	100	100-100	124	35.5	27.1 - 43.9	73.4	65.6-81.2	30.6	22.5 - 38.7	12	91.7	76.1-100	164	23.8	17.3 - 30.3
Oruchinga	13	92.3	77.8-100	71	31.0	20.2 - 41.8	70.4	59.8-81.0	23.9	14 - 33.8	1	0	0.0-0.0	96	24.0	15.5 - 32.5
Palabek	24	83.3	68.4-98.2	158	18.4	12.4 - 24.4	54.4	46.6-62.2	13.3	8 - 18.6	10	50	19-81	203	14.7	9.8 - 19.6
Palorinya	17	94.1	82.9-100	154	21.4	14.9 - 27.9	75.2	68.4-82.0	19.6	13.3 - 25.9	3	66.7	13.4-100	206	8.3	4.5 - 12.1
Rhino Camp	18	100	100-100	138	29.0	21.4 - 36.6	57.8	49.6-66.0	22.2	15.3 - 29.1	2	100	100-100	176	17.6	12 - 23.2
Rwamwanja	13	100	100-100	96	43.8	33.9 - 53.7	67.7	58.3-77.1	37.5	27.8 - 47.2	1	100	100-100	129	31.8	23.8 - 39.8
Regions																
West Nile	163	90.2	85.6-94.8	1066	22.0	19.5 - 24.5	60.6	57.7-63.5	16.5	14.3 - 18.7	54	72.2	60.3-84.1	1377	15.7	13.8 - 17.6
Southwest	74	97.3	93.6-100	496	28.6	24.6 - 32.6	63	58.8-67.2	22.2	18.5 - 25.9	30	86.7	74.5-98.9	671	20.9	17.8 - 24
All refugee (without Kampala)	**237**	**92.4**	**89-95.8**	**1561**	**24.1**	**22.0 – 26.2**	**61.4**	**59.0-63.8**	**18.3**	**16.4 – 20.2**	**84**	**77.4**	**68.5-86.3**	**2048**	**17.4**	**15.8 - 19**
Host Communities																
Adjumani	104	65.4	56.3-62.5	104	40.8	31.4 - 50.2	74	65.6-82.4	31.7	22.8 - 40.6	8	75	45-105	128	39.8	31.3 - 48.3
Isingiro	79	43	32.1-48.7	79	38.5	27.8 - 49.2	78.5	69.4-87.6	32.9	22.5 - 43.3	5	80	44.9-115.1	109	29.4	20.8 - 38
Kamwenge	74	81.1	72.2-73.2	74	64.9	54 - 75.8	71.6	61.3-81.9	48.6	37.2 - 60	15	86.7	69.5-103.9	98	37.7	28.1 - 47.3
Kikuube	88	37.5	27.4-39	88	20.5	12.1 - 28.9	64.8	54.8-74.8	19.3	11.1 - 27.5	2	100	100-100	130	23.8	16.5 - 31.1

Kiryandongo	137	29.9	22.2-26.6	137	20.6	13.8 - 27.4	49.3	40.9-57.7	13.2	7.5 - 18.9	9	88.9	68.4-109.4	181	22.1	16.1 - 28.1
Koboko	145	69	61.5-66.6	145	40.7	32.7 - 48.7	84.1	78.1-90.1	35.2	27.4 - 43	2	100	100-100	194	37.6	30.8 - 44.4
Kyegegwa	91	62.6	52.7-45.9	91	44.0	33.8 - 54.2	53.8	43.6-64	27.0	17.9 - 36.1	29	82.8	69.1-96.5	120	33.4	25 - 41.8
Lamwo	116	37.9	29.1-29.2	116	17.4	10.5 - 24.3	46.1	37-55.2	11.3	5.5 - 17.1	2	100	100-100	158	24.7	18 - 31.4
Madi Okollo	116	66.4	57.8-57.4	116	38.8	29.9 - 47.7	71.6	63.4-79.8	30.2	21.8 - 38.6	1	100	100-100	160	43.1	35.4 - 50.8
Obongi	111	45	35.7-49.6	111	26.1	17.9 - 34.3	84.7	78-91.4	25.2	17.1 - 33.3	5	40	0.0-82.9	148	35.8	28.1 - 43.5
Terego	76	75.0	65.3-80	76	32.9	22.3 - 43.5	90.8	84.3-97.3	31.6	21.1 - 42.1	2	100	100-100	107	22.4	14.5 - 30.3
Yumbe	116	62.1	53.3-53	116	25.0	17.1 - 32.9	68.1	59.6-76.6	18.1	11.1 - 25.1	3	100	100-100	153	21.5	15 - 28
Total host districts	**1253**	**55.3**	**52.5-45.2**	**1253**	**33.1**	**30.5 - 35.7**	**69.1**	**66.5-71.7**	**26.1**	**23.7 - 28.5**	**83**	**83.1**	**75-91.2**	**1686**	**31.0**	**28.8 - 33.2**

Looking at the general food assistance prioritization categories, the new arrival category had the lowest MDD, MMF and MAD followed by refugee children in prioritization category two. Male-headed households performed better in MDD, MMF and MAD in refugee settlements while female-headed households performed better in the host districts.

Table 67: Cross tabulation of child minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency and minimum acceptable diet against regions, general food assistance prioritization categories, and sex of household head in refugee settlements and host districts.

Location	N	Minimum dietary diversity		Minimum meal frequency		Minimum acceptable diet	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee Settlements							
West Nile	1066	22.0%	19.5 - 24.5	60.6%	57.7 - 63.5	16.5%	14.3 - 18.7
South West	496	28.6%	24.6 - 32.6	63.0%	58.8 - 67.2	22.2%	18.5 - 25.9
GFA Category 1	192	27.1%	20.8 - 33.4	66.5%	59.8 - 73.2	19.9%	14.3 - 25.5
GFA Category 2	1293	23.8%	21.5 - 26.1	61.0%	58.3 - 63.7	18.3%	16.2 - 20.4
GFA Category 3	71	29.0%	18.4 - 39.6	62.3%	51 - 73.6	21.7%	12.1 - 31.3
GFA New arrivals	24	12.5%	0 - 25.7	37.5%	18.1 - 56.9	12.5%	0 - 25.7
Female-headed Households	1140	25.2%	22.7 - 27.7	61.0%	58.2 - 63.8	18.9%	16.6 - 21.2
Male-headed Households	564	28.5%	24.8 - 32.2	63.1%	59.1 - 67.1	23.0%	19.5 - 26.5
All refugee locations (without Kampala)	**1561**	**24.1%**	**22.0 – 26.2**	**61.4%**	**59 - 63.8**	**18.3%**	**16.4 – 20.2**
Host Districts							
Female-headed Households	426	36.4%	31.8 - 41	68.6%	64.2 - 73	28.1%	23.8 - 32.4
Male-headed Households	823	31.3%	28.1 - 34.5	69.5%	66.4 - 72.6	25.1%	22.1 - 28.1
All host districts	1253	33.1%	30.5 - 35.7	69.1%	66.5 - 71.7	26.1%	23.7 - 28.5

6. MATERNAL NUTRITION

Maternal nutrition refers to the nutritional needs of women before conception, during the antenatal and postnatal period. Women need additional nutrition requirements throughout their life especially before, during pregnancy, and while breastfeeding. Undernourished pregnant women have higher reproductive risks, including death during or following childbirth. Ensuring women have nutritious diets, adequate services and care are fundamental for the survival and well-being of mothers as well as their children.

6.1: NUTRITION STATUS OF WOMEN BASED ON MUAC

The nutrition and health status of a woman before and/or during early pregnancy affects physiologic adjustment to pregnancy and the condition of the periconceptional environment for the embryo, and ultimately the foetal environment. Maternal nutrition status prior to conception is believed to affect embryonic and foetal growth. A child's future nutrition status is affected before conception and is greatly dependent on the mother's nutrition status prior to, and during pregnancy.

The prevalence of maternal undernutrition based on MUAC among women aged 15-49 years varied across different locations. In refugee settlements, overall, the prevalence of undernutrition among women of reproductive age was low at 4%. Moderate undernutrition was highest in Lobule at 8.3% and lowest in Rwamwanja at 1%. However, Severe undernutrition was highest in Adjumani at 1.3%.

Among host districts, the prevalence of under nutrition among women was 2.5% with moderate undernutrition at 2.4 % and severe undernutrition at 0.1%. Moderate undernutrition was highest in Lamwo at 5.3%.

Overall, the nutrition status of women of reproductive age in both refugee and host communities was normal at 96% and 97.6% respectively. However, these figures indicate the varying degrees of maternal nutrition in different areas, emphasizing the importance of location-specific interventions and healthcare support for women of reproductive age to maintain the good performance.

Table 68: Prevalence of MUAC undernutrition in women (15-49 years)

	N	Severe Undernutrition		Moderate Undernutrition		Total Undernutrition		Normal	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee Settlements									
Adjumani	154	1.3	0 .0- 3.1	4.5	1.2 - 7.8	5.8	2.1 - 9.5	94.2	90.5 - 97.9
Bidibidi	232	0.0	0 .0- 0.0	2.2	0.3 - 4.1	2.2	0.3 - 4.1	97.8	95.9 - 99.7
Imvepi	159	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	5.0	1.6 - 8.4	5.0	1.6 - 8.4	95.0	91.6 - 98.4
Kampala	147	0.7	0.0 – 2.0	2.0	0.0 -4.6	2.7	0.1 - 5.3	97.3	94.7 - 99.9
Kiryandongo	138	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	2.2	0.0 - 4.6	2.2	0 .0- 4.6	97.8	95.4 - 100.2
Kyaka II	135	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	5.2	1.5 - 8.9	5.2	1.5 - 8.9	94.8	91.1 - 98.5
Kyangwali	139	0.0	0 .0- 0.0	5.0	1.4 - 8.6	5.0	1.4 - 8.6	95.0	91.4 - 98.6
Lobule	84	1.2	0.0 - 3.5	8.3	2.4 - 14.2	9.5	3.2 - 15.8	90.5	84.2 - 96.8
Nakivale	150	0.0	0 .0- 0.0	2.0	0.0 - 4.2	2.0	0.0 - 4.2	98.0	95.8 - 100.2
Oruchinga	81	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	7.4	1.7 - 13.1	7.4	1.7 - 13.1	92.6	86.9 - 98.3
Palabek	210	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	2.9	0.6 - 5.2	2.9	0.6 - 5.2	97.1	94.8 - 99.4

Palorinya	139	0.7	0.0 - 2.1	5.0	1.4 - 8.6	5.7	1.8 - 9.6	94.2	90.3 - 98.1
Rhino Camp	131	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	3.1	0.1 - 6.1	3.1	0.1 - 6.1	96.9	93.9 - 99.9
Rwamwanja	102	0.0	0 .0- 0.0	1.0	0.0 - 2.9	1.0	0.0 - 2.9	99.0	97.1 - 100.9
Region									
West Nile	1247	0.3	0.0 - 0.6	3.8	2.7 - 4.9	4.1	3.0 - 5.2	95.9	94.8 – 97.0
Southwest	607	0.0	0 .0- 0.0	4.0	2.4 - 5.6	4.0	2.4 - 5.6	96.0	94.4 - 97.6
All refugee settlements	**1854**	**0.2**	**0.0 - 0.4**	**3.8**	**2.9 - 4.7**	**4.0**	**3.1 - 4.9**	**96.0**	**95.1 - 96.9**

Host District		**N**	**Severe Undernutrition**		**Moderate Undernutrition**		**Total Undernutrition**		**Normal**
		%	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Adjumani	129	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	100	100 - 100
Isingiro	83	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	100	100 - 100
Kamwenge	59	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	100	100 - 100
Kikuube	112	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	2.7	0.0 - 5.7	2.7	0.0 - 5.7	97.3	94.3 - 100.0
Kiryandongo	166	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	1.8	0.0 - 3.8	1.8	0.0 - 3.8	98.2	96.2 - 100.0
Koboko	189	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	4.8	1.8 - 7.8	4.8	1.8 - 7.8	95.2	92.2 - 98.2
Kyegegwa	97	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	2.1	0.0 – 5.0	2.1	0.0 – 5.0	97.9	95.0 - 100.0
Lamwo	150	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	5.3	1.7 - 8.9	5.3	1.7 - 8.9	94.7	91.1 - 98.3
Madi Okollo	125	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	.0.0 – 0.0	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	100	100 – 100
Obongi	110	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	2.7	0.0 - 5.7	2.7	0.0 - 5.7	97.3	94.3 - 100.0
Terego	120	0.8	0.0 - 2.4	0.8	0.0 - 2.4	1.6	0.0 - 3.8	98.3	96.0 - 100.0
Yumbe	184	0.0	0.0 – 0.0	3.8	1.0 - 6.6	3.8	1.0 - 6.6	96.2	93.4 – 99.0
All host districts	**1524**	**0.1**	**0.0 - 0.3**	**2.4**	**1.6 - 3.2**	**2.5**	**1.7 - 3.3**	**97.6**	**96.8 - 98.4**

6.2: ENROLMENT INTO MCHN PROGRAMME

Information on the enrolment of pregnant women on the MCHN program is presented in Table 69. MCHN programs, which are tailored for women with children less than 6 months, typically focus on supporting both maternal and infant health during the crucial early months of a child's life. Among the refugee settlements, MCHN programme coverage was at 82.6%. Notably, Palorinya had highest coverage at 97.4% and Kampala had the lowest at 3.8%. Among the host districts overall coverage of MCHN programme was very low at 24.3%. Adjumani had the highest coverage at 58.8% and Isingiro had the lowest at 3.5%.

Table 69: Enrolment on MCHN programme

	Enrolled on MCHN		
Refugee Settlements	**N**	**%**	**95% CI**
Adjumani	518	87.5%	84.7 - 90.3
Bidibidi	636	81.6%	78.6 - 84.6
Imvepi	491	80.3%	76.8 - 83.8
Kampala	878	3.8%	2.5 - 5.1
Kiryandongo	448	75.8%	71.8 - 79.8
Kyaka II	308	74.3%	69.4 - 79.2
Kyangwali	368	82.9%	79.1 - 86.7
Lobule	228	71.1%	65.2 - 77.0

Nakivale	444	74.7%	70.7 - 78.7
Oruchinga	317	88.2%	84.6 - 91.8
Palabek	467	85.3%	82.1 - 88.5
Palorinya	660	95.9%	94.4 - 97.4
Rhino Camp	639	83.8%	80.9 - 86.7
Rwamwanja	342	91.2%	88.2 - 94.2
Region			
West Nile	4087	83.9%	82.8 - 85.0
Southwest	1779	81.2%	79.4 - 83.0
All refugee settlements	**5866**	**82.9%**	**81.9 - 83.9**
Host district	**N**	**%**	**95% CI**
Adjumani	377	58.8%	53.8 - 63.8
Isingiro	388	3.5%	1.7 - 5.3
Kamwenge	301	4.2%	1.9 - 6.5
Kikuube	311	18.2%	13.9 - 22.5
Kiryandongo	461	37.3%	32.9 - 41.7
Koboko	397	16.1%	12.5 - 19.7
Kyegegwa	302	8.2%	5.1 - 11.3
Lamwo	385	24.3%	20 - 28.6
Madi Okollo	446	34.2%	29.8 - 38.6
Obongi	399	30.1%	25.6 - 34.6
Terego	326	14.3%	10.5 - 18.1
Yumbe	374	28.1%	23.5 - 32.7
Total host community	**4467**	**24.3%**	**23.0 - 25.6**

6.3: Women Dietary Diversity

Women's dietary diversity refers to the variety of foods consumed by women within a specified period. It is an essential indicator of the nutritional quality and adequacy of a woman's diet. Dietary diversity is often measured by the number of food groups consumed by an individual over a specific time frame.

The MDD-W is a dichotomous indicator of whether women 15 to 49 years of age have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups the previous day or night. A higher prevalence of MDD-W among a group of WRA is a proxy for better micronutrient adequacy in a given population.

The ten food groups comprising the MDD-W indicator encompass a range of essential nutrients, including grains; white roots & tubers; pulses, nuts & seeds; dairy; meat; poultry & fish; eggs; dark green leafy vegetables, other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, other vegetables, and other fruits. Monitoring and promoting the consumption of these diverse food groups play a crucial role in enhancing the nutritional well-being of women of reproductive age and, consequently, supporting the health of both mothers and their children.

Tables 70 and 71 provide insights into the dietary diversity of women residing in both refugee settlements and host districts. Within the refugee settlements, dietary diversity of women was low at 19.1%. West Nile region had a higher proportion at 20.2% compared to Southwest at 16.5%. Kampala had the highest proportion of women consuming five or more food groups at 49.8%. In host districts, the proportion of WRA meeting the MDD was 29.9% with Kamwenge reporting the highest proportion at 58.1%.

The most frequently consumed food group by women in both refugee settlements and host districts was grains, plantains, white roots, and tubers at 98.6% and 98.4% respectively. Notably, the consumption of animal products was low across the refugee settlements and host districts. Consumption of fruits and vegetables was low at 33.7% and 34.3% in refugee settlements and host districts respectively.

Table 70: Minimum Dietary Diversity of women (MDD-W) aged 15-49 years.

	N	Five or more food groups	
		%	95% CI
Refugee settlements			
Adjumani	518	17.6%	14.3 - 20.9
Bidibidi	636	14.9%	12.1 - 17.7
Imvepi	491	28.1%	24.1 - 32.1
Kampala	878	49.8%	46.5 - 53.1
Kiryandongo	448	16.3%	12.9 - 19.7
Kyaka II	308	11.0%	7.5 - 14.5
Kyangwali	368	3.5%	1.6 - 5.4
Lobule	228	37.7%	31.4 - 44
Nakivale	444	15.5%	12.1 - 18.9
Oruchinga	317	21.5%	17.0 – 26.0
Palabek	467	16.5%	13.1 - 19.9
Palorinya	660	18.9%	15.9 - 21.9
Rhino Camp	639	22.1%	18.9 - 25.3
Rwamwanja	342	32.2%	27.2 - 37.2
Regions			
West Nile	4087	20.2%	19.0 - 21.4
Southwest	1779	16.5%	14.8 - 18.2
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5866**	**19.1%**	**18.1-20.1**
Host District	**N**	**Five or more food groups**	
		%	**95% CI**
Adjumani	377	26.3%	21.9 - 30.7
Isingiro	388	26.3%	21.9 - 30.7
Kamwenge	301	58.1%	52.5 - 63.7
Kikuube	311	18.6%	14.3 - 22.9
Kiryandongo	461	16.7%	13.3 - 20.1
Koboko	397	37.3%	32.5 - 42.1
Kyegegwa	302	33.4%	28.1 - 38.7
Lamwo	385	14.5%	11.0-18.0
Madi Okollo	446	40.6%	36 - 45.2
Obongi	399	30.8%	26.3 - 35.3
Terego	326	35.3%	30.1 - 40.5
Yumbe	374	26.5%	22 - 31
All host districts	**4467**	**29.9%**	**28.6 - 31.2**

Table 71: Food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15-49 years)

Location		Group 1 Grains, white roots, tubers, and plantains	Group 2 Legumes, Pulses, and Lentils	Group 3 Nuts and Seeds	Group 4 Milk and Milk Products	Group 5 Meat, Fish and Poultry	Group 6 Eggs	Group 7 Green Leafy Vegetables	Group 8 Other Vitamin A Rich foods, fruits, and vegetables	Group 9 Other Vegetables	Group 10 Other Fruits
	N	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements											
Adjumani	511	98.6	30.3	18.4	15.1	20.0	7.4	74.2	10.0	48.9	7.0
Bidibidi	636	99.4	47.2	27.2	0.3	16.8	1.1	79.4	5.0	32.7	10.5
Imvepi	489	97.3	62.6	30.3	0.6	27.0	4.7	86.7	5.5	35.2	8.4
Kampala	877	99.2	55.6	19.0	48.6	40.3	36.0	59.6	26.7	47.2	34.5
Kiryandongo	442	99.5	30.8	14.0	27.8	16.3	3.6	53.6	8.8	43.7	9.0
Kyaka II	306	97.7	50.3	10.5	3.9	22.2	2.3	64.7	8.2	11.8	22.5
Kyangwali	367	99.2	50.4	4.1	1.1	15.8	0.8	56.4	6.5	3.3	15.3
Lobule	228	98.2	75.0	26.3	0.4	35.1	12.7	78.9	18.9	50.4	16.7
Nakivale	443	98.4	72.0	12.9	11.1	19.0	5.0	53.7	7.4	14.0	9.9
Oruchinga	317	99.4	78.9	19.2	9.8	19.9	6.3	48.3	12.6	20.2	12.0
Palabek	466	98.7	43.3	11.2	8.2	21.9	2.8	73.2	11.6	38.8	10.9
Palorinya	652	98.5	52.1	19.6	1.7	13.2	1.8	74.8	1.8	45.6	2.8
Rhino Camp	637	98.4	47.1	17.4	7.4	22.0	1.7	82.9	3.1	50.5	4.6
Rwamwanja	342	98.0	74.0	28.9	10.2	37.1	5.6	62.0	28.7	16.7	31.3
Regions											
West Nile	4061	98.6	47.0	20.4	7.4	20.2	3.7	75.9	6.8	42.8	7.9
Southwest	1775	98.5	65.4	14.9	7.4	22.5	4.0	56.8	12.4	13.0	17.7
All refugee settlements (kampala excluded)	**5836**	**98.6**	**52.6**	**18.7**	**7.4**	**20.9**	**3.8**	**70.1**	**8.5**	**33.7**	**10.9**
Host district											
Adjumani	376	98.9	57.4	26.9	8.8	33.2	8.5	71.3	12.8	50.3	6.9
Isingiro	387	96.6	85	27.6	27.4	26.4	4.4	30.2	13.2	20.2	17.1
Kamwenge	301	98.3	85.7	48.5	52.2	21.9	10.6	64.8	35.5	22.3	56.5
Kikuube	311	98.1	64.3	13.8	12.9	28	5.8	46	7.7	11.9	35
Kiryandongo	461	97.8	45.3	9.8	12.6	31.5	8	59.7	9.3	32.8	18.2
Koboko	397	99.2	72.8	28.2	1.5	37.3	19.6	75.3	27	43.8	30.7
Kyegegwa	302	98.3	70.9	29.5	29.1	26.8	10.9	41.4	28.1	23.2	45.7
Lamwo	384	100	29.4	13.3	2.3	29.7	1.6	81.8	8.3	38.5	9.4
Madi Okollo	446	99.8	61	38.6	2	56.1	7.6	83.2	15.2	52	10.1
Obongi	399	98.7	54.9	35.1	13.3	51.9	5	66.2	12.3	36.8	9.3
Terego	326	96.9	76.4	34.7	2.1	26.1	7.4	85	8.6	41.4	24.8
Yumbe	372	97.3	68.5	41.1	2.4	23.4	6.2	80.9	15.9	27.2	17.2
Total host district	**4462**	**98.4**	**63.3**	**28.5**	**12.9**	**33.5**	**7.9**	**66.1**	**15.7**	**34.3**	**21.9**

6.4: MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postnatal period. The health care services that women receive during pregnancy, childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. This section presents information on the number and timing of ANC visits, iron, and folic acid supplementation coverage.

6.4.1: Enrolment on ANC programme and iron folic acid (IFA) supplementation coverage

Ministry of Health recommends at least eight ANC visits during pregnancy. A quality antenatal care (ANC) visit necessitates that health workers closely monitor and screen mothers and their babies to identify potential maternal health problems or conditions such as infections, anaemia, and other complications. Appropriate preventive or treatment services can then be provided, thus improving health outcomes for both mothers and new-borns.

Information on the enrolment of pregnant women in ANC programs and the iron-folic acid (IFA) supplementation program is detailed in Table 72 and 73. In refugee settlements, 87.3% of pregnant women had attended ANC. In Palorinya, all pregnant women had attended ANC. Kampala had the lowest proportion at 69.8%.

About 95.8% of pregnant women had received Iron/Folic Acid supplementation. All pregnant women in Rwamwanja, Oruchinga, Nakivale, Lobule, Kampala and Bidibidi had received Iron folate supplementation. Kiryandongo had the lowest performance at 84%.

In the host district 72.7% of pregnant women had attended ANC. Adjumani had the highest performance at 95%. In Isingiro, Kikuube and Koboko, every pregnant woman had received Iron/Folate supplementation. Kamwenge had the lowest performance at 89.5%.

Table 72: Enrolment in an ANC programme and iron folic acid (IFA) supplementation coverage in settlements.

Location	N	Pregnant		ANC attendance		Iron Folate	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee Settlements							
Adjumani	518	6.2%	4.1 - 8.3	84.4%	84.4 - 81.3	92.6%	90.3 - 94.9
Bidibidi	636	6.9%	4.9 - 8.9	88.6%	88.6 - 86.1	100.0%	100 - 100
Imvepi	491	9.8%	7.2 - 12.4	95.8%	95.8 - 94	100.0%	100 - 100
Kampala	878	4.9%	3.5 - 6.3	69.8%	69.8 - 66.8	96.7%	95.5 - 97.9
Kiryandongo	448	7.4%	5.0 - 9.8	75.8%	75.8 - 71.8	84.0%	80.6 - 87.4
Kyaka II	308	13.3%	9.5 - 17.1	70.7%	70.7 - 65.6	96.6%	94.6 - 98.6
Kyangwali	368	9.8%	6.8 - 12.8	86.1%	86.1 - 82.6	87.1%	83.7 - 90.5
Lobule	228	9.2%	5.4 – 13.0	90.5%	90.5 - 86.7	100.0%	100 - 100
Nakivale	444	12.2%	9.2 - 15.2	85.2%	85.2 - 81.9	100.0%	100 - 100
Oruchinga	317	6.9%	4.1 - 9.7	90.9%	90.9 - 87.7	100.0%	100 - 100
Palabek	467	6.0%	3.8 - 8.2	92.9%	92.9 - 90.6	96.2%	94.5 - 97.9
Palorinya	660	6.7%	4.8 - 8.6	100.0%	100 - 100	86.4%	83.8 - 89
Rhino Camp	639	5.8%	4.0 - 7.6	78.4%	78.4 - 75.2	96.6%	95.2 - 98
Rwamwanja	342	9.1%	6.1 - 12.1	96.8%	96.8 - 94.9	100.0%	100 - 100

Regions							
West Nile	4087	7.0%	6.2 - 7.8	88.9%	88.9 - 87.9	94.5%	93.8 - 95.2
Southwest	1779	10.3%	8.9 - 11.7	84.8%	84.8 - 83.1	96.8%	96 - 97.6
Total refugee settlements	**5866**	**8.0%**	**7.3 - 8.7**	**87.3%**	**87.3 - 86.4**	**95.4%**	**94.9 - 95.9**

Table 73: Enrolment in an ANC programme and iron folic acid (IFA) supplementation coverage in host districts.

Location	N	Pregnant		ANC attendance		Iron Folate	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Adjumani	377	10.6%	7.5 - 13.7	95.0%	92.8 - 97.2	94.7%	92.4 - 97
Isingiro	388	7.5%	4.9 - 10.1	72.4%	68 - 76.8	100.0%	100 - 100
Kamwenge	301	8.6%	5.4 - 11.8	73.1%	68.1 - 78.1	89.5%	86 - 93
Kikuube	311	11.6%	8 - 15.2	41.7%	36.2 - 47.2	100.0%	100 - 100
Kiryandongo	461	10.0%	7.3 - 12.7	65.2%	60.9 - 69.5	93.3%	91 - 95.6
Koboko	397	12.3%	9.1 - 15.5	81.6%	77.8 - 85.4	100.0%	100 - 100
Kyegegwa	302	13.6%	9.7 - 17.5	58.5%	52.9 - 64.1	87.5%	83.8 - 91.2
Lamwo	385	9.9%	6.9 - 12.9	73.7%	69.3 - 78.1	96.4%	94.5 - 98.3
Madi Okollo	446	11.0%	8.1 - 13.9	77.6%	73.7 - 81.5	100.0%	100 - 100
Obongi	399	10.8%	7.8 - 13.8	83.7%	80.1 - 87.3	97.2%	95.6 - 98.8
Terego	326	10.7%	7.3 - 14.1	80.0%	75.7 - 84.3	96.4%	94.4 - 98.4
Yumbe	374	12.8%	9.4 - 16.2	79.2%	75.1 - 83.3	92.1%	89.4 - 94.8
Total host districts	**4467**	**10.7%**	**9.8 - 11.6**	**74.0%**	**72.7 - 75.3**	**95.8%**	**95.2 - 96.4**

6.4.2: Date of first ANC visit

World Health Organisation recommends pregnant women to have their first contact with health workers in the first 12 weeks of gestation. The first antenatal care appointment involves an important assessment of needs and risks to determine whether a woman needs additional care and support during the pregnancy. Early initiation of ANC visits enables health care providers to diagnose early pregnancy related complications and institute timely and appropriate interventions.

In refugee settlements, 68.6% of pregnant women had the first ANC attendance within first trimester. Imvepi (95.7%) had the highest proportion ANC attendance within the first trimester and Rwamwanja had the lowest at 36.7%.

In host districts, 65.4% of pregnant women had the first ANC attendance in the first trimester. Obongi had highest percentage at 88.9%. There was significant improvement in Madi-Okollo at 73.3% from 38.5% in 2023.However, Kikuube had the lowest performance at 40%. These variations emphasize the importance of monitoring and improving early ANC initiation across diverse settings to enhance maternal and foetal health outcomes.

Table 74: Date of first ANC visit of pregnant women in refugee settlements.

Location	N	In first 12 weeks		After 12 weeks	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee settlements					
Adjumani	27	55.6%	36.9 - 74.3	44.4%	25.7 - 63.1
Bidibidi	39	76.9%	63.7 - 90.1	23.1%	9.9 - 36.3
Imvepi	46	95.7%	89.8 - 100	4.3%	0.0 - 10.2
Kampala	30	76.7%	61.6 - 91.8	23.3%	0 .0- 38.4
Kiryandongo	25	76.0%	59.3 - 92.7	24.0%	7.3 - 40.7
Kyaka II	29	69.0%	52.2 - 85.8	31.0%	14.2 - 47.8
Kyangwali	31	64.5%	47.7 - 81.3	35.5%	18.7 - 52.3
Lobule	19	57.9%	35.7 - 80.1	42.1%	19.9 - 64.3
Nakivale	46	60.9%	46.8 - 75	39.1%	25 - 53.2
Oruchinga	20	75.0%	56 - 94	25.0%	6.0 – 44.0
Palabek	26	65.4%	47.1 - 83.7	34.6%	16.3 - 52.9
Palorinya	44	65.9%	51.9 - 79.9	34.1%	20.1 - 48.1
Rhino Camp	29	79.3%	64.6 - 94	20.7%	6.0 - 35.4
Rwamwanja	30	36.7%	19.5 - 53.9	63.3%	46.1 - 80.5
Region					
West Nile	255	73.7%	68.3 - 79.1	26.3%	20.9 - 31.7
Southwest	156	60.3%	52.6 - 68	39.7%	32 - 47.4
Total refugee settlements	**411**	**68.6%**	**64.1 - 73.1**	**31.4%**	**26.9 - 35.9**

Table 75: Date of first ANC visit of pregnant women in host districts.

Location	N	In first 12 weeks		After 12 weeks	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Host districts					
Adjumani	38	57.9%	42.2 - 73.6	42.1%	26.4 - 57.8
Isingiro	21	76.2%	58 - 94.4	23.8%	5.6 - 42
Kamwenge	19	52.6%	30.1 - 75.1	47.4%	24.9 - 69.9
Kikuube	15	40.0%	15.2 - 64.8	60.0%	35.2 - 84.8
Kiryandongo	30	66.7%	49.8 - 83.6	33.3%	16.4 - 50.2
Koboko	40	55.0%	39.6 - 70.4	45.0%	29.6 - 60.4
Kyegegwa	24	54.2%	34.3 - 74.1	45.8%	25.9 - 65.7
Lamwo	28	60.7%	42.6 - 78.8	39.3%	21.2 - 57.4
Madi Okollo	38	73.7%	59.7 - 87.7	26.3%	12.3 - 40.3
Obongi	36	88.9%	78.6 - 99.2	11.1%	0.8 - 21.4
Terego	28	71.4%	54.7 - 88.1	28.6%	11.9 - 45.3
Yumbe	38	68.4%	53.6 - 83.2	31.6%	16.8 - 46.4
Total host districts	**355**	**65.4%**	**60.5 - 70.3**	**34.6%**	**29.7 - 39.5**

6.4.3: Antenatal Care Service Completeness

The WHO new antenatal care model increases the number of contacts a pregnant woman has with health providers throughout her pregnancy from four to eight. The primary goal is to enhance the quality of care by providing more comprehensive and frequent health assessments, education, and interventions, ultimately aiming to improve maternal and foetal outcomes.

Within the refugee settlements, the adoption of this new model varied, with the proportion of those who had eight or more antenatal care (ANC) visits ranged between 43.7% to 6.7.

Similarly, in the host districts, the utilization of eight or more ANC visits varied, ranging between 46% and 4.0%, with Adjumani district recording the highest proportion at 46% from 41% in 2023. These figures highlight the variation in the adoption of the new antenatal care model in both refugee settlements and host districts, underscoring the importance of monitoring and addressing factors influencing ANC attendance in diverse settings.

Table 76: Antenatal Care Service coverage in refugee settlements.

Location	N	ANC completeness				ANC Coverage Completeness					
		No		Yes		four or less visits		five to seven visits		eight or more visits	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee Settlements											
Adjumani	123	1.6%	0.0- 3.8	98.4%	96.2 - 100	11.6%	5.9 - 17.3	46.3%	37.5 - 55.1	42.1%	33.4 - 50.8
Bidibidi	191	0.5%	0.0 - 1.5	99.5%	98.5 - 100	6.8%	3.2 - 10.4	49.5%	42.4 - 56.6	43.7%	36.7 - 50.7
Imvepi	111	0.0%	0.0 - 0.0	100.0%	100 - 100	16.2%	9.3 - 23.1	43.2%	34.0 - 52.4	40.5%	31.4 - 49.6
Kampala	105	3.8%	0.1 - 7.5	96.2%	92.5 - 99.9	28.7%	20 - 37.4	53.5%	44.0 – 63.0	17.8%	10.5 - 25.1
Kiryandongo	106	2.8%	0.0- 5.9	97.2%	94.1 - 100	35.0%	25.9 - 44.1	49.5%	40.0 – 59.0	15.5%	8.6 - 22.4
Kyaka II	95	5.3%	0.8 - 9.8	94.7%	90.2 - 99.2	40.0%	30.1 - 49.9	52.2%	42.2 - 62.2	7.8%	2.4 - 13.2
Kyangwali	108	3.7%	0.1 - 7.3	96.3%	92.7 - 99.9	37.5%	28.4 - 46.6	55.8%	46.4 - 65.2	6.7%	2.0 - 11.4
Lobule	64	1.6%	0.0 - 4.7	98.4%	95.3 - 100	20.6%	10.7 - 30.5	46.0%	33.8 - 58.2	33.3%	21.8 - 44.8
Nakivale	98	3.1%	0.0 - 6.5	96.9%	93.5 - 100	35.8%	26.3 - 45.3	54.7%	44.8 - 64.6	9.5%	3.7 - 15.3
Oruchinga	59	3.4%	0.0 - 8.0	96.6%	92 - 100	24.6%	13.6 - 35.6	59.6%	47.1 - 72.1	15.8%	6.5 - 25.1
Palabek	183	0.0%	0.0 - 0.0	100.0%	100 - 100	29.0%	22.4 - 35.6	42.1%	34.9 - 49.3	29.0%	22.4 - 35.6
Palorinya	97	1.0%	0.0 - 3.0	99.0%	97 - 100	11.5%	5.2 - 17.8	61.5%	51.8 - 71.2	27.1%	18.3 - 35.9
Rhino Camp	97	3.1%	0.0 - 6.5	96.9%	93.5 - 100	23.4%	15 - 31.8	51.1%	41.2 - 61	25.5%	16.8 - 34.2
Rwamwanja	71	1.4%	0.0 - 4.1	98.6%	95.9 - 100	30.0%	19.3 - 40.7	58.6%	47.1 - 70.1	11.4%	4.0 - 18.8
Regions											
West Nile	972	1.1%	0.4 - 1.8	98.9%	98.2 - 99.6	18.7%	16.2 - 21.2	48.1%	45 - 51.2	33.2%	30.2 - 36.2
Southwest	431	3.5%	1.8 - 5.2	96.5%	94.8 - 98.2	34.6%	30.1 - 39.1	55.8%	51.1 - 60.5	9.6%	6.8 - 12.4
Total refugee settlements	**1403**	**1.9%**	**1.2 - 2.6**	**98.1%**	**97.4 - 98.8**	**23.5%**	**21.3 - 25.7**	**50.4%**	**47.8 - 53.0**	**26.1%**	**23.8 - 28.4**

Table 77: Antenatal Care Service coverage in host districts.

Host District	N	ANC completeness				ANC Coverage Completeness					
		No		Yes		four or less visits		five to seven visits		eight or more visits	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Adjumani	89	0.0%	0.0 – 0.0	100.0%	100 - 100	6.70%	100 - 100	47.20%	36.8 - 57.6	46.10%	36.8 - 57.6
Isingiro	56	0.0%	0 .0- 0.0	100.0%	100 - 100	32.10%	100 - 100	55.40%	42.4 - 68.4	12.50%	42.4 - 68.4
Kamwenge	33	18.2%	5.0 - 31.4	81.8%	68.6 - 95	40.70%	68.6 - 95	37.00%	20.5 - 53.5	22.20%	20.5 - 53.5
Kikuube	77	2.6%	0.0 - 6.2	97.4%	93.8 - 101	53.30%	93.8 - 101	42.70%	31.7 - 53.7	4.00%	31.7 - 53.7
Kiryandongo	122	2.5%	0.0 - 5.3	97.5%	94.7 - 100.3	43.70%	94.7 - 100.3	38.70%	30.1 - 47.3	17.60%	30.1 - 47.3
Koboko	142	3.5%	0.5 - 6.5	96.5%	93.5 - 99.5	17.50%	93.5 - 99.5	49.60%	41.4 - 57.8	32.80%	41.4 - 57.8
Kyegegwa	58	0.0%	0.0 – 0.0	100.0%	100 - 100	69.00%	100 - 100	25.90%	14.6 - 37.2	5.20%	14.6 - 37.2
Lamwo	113	0.9%	0.0 - 2.6	99.1%	97.4 - 100.8	25.00%	97.4 - 100.8	44.60%	35.4 - 53.8	30.40%	35.4 - 53.8
Madi Okollo	76	0.0%	0.0 – 0.0	100.0%	100 - 100	27.60%	100 - 100	60.50%	49.5 - 71.5	11.80%	49.5 - 71.5

Obongi	68	2.9%	0.0 - 6.9	97.1%	93.1 - 101.1	13.60%	93.1 - 101.1	47.00%	35.1 - 58.9	39.40%	35.1 - 58.9
Terego	85	1.2%	0 - 3.5	98.8%	96.5 - 101.1	22.60%	96.5 - 101.1	51.20%	40.6 - 61.8	26.20%	40.6 - 61.8
Yumbe	138	0.7%	0 - 2.1	99.3%	97.9 - 100.7	13.10%	97.9 - 100.7	50.40%	42.1 - 58.7	36.50%	42.1 - 58.7
Total host districts	**1057**	**2.0%**	**1.2 - 2.8**	**98.0%**	**97.2 - 98.8**	**27.60%**	**97.2 - 98.8**	**46.60%**	**43.6 - 49.6**	**25.80%**	**43.6 - 49.6**

7. FOOD SECURITY

Food security is achieved when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food security is based on four pillars: food availability, access, utilization, and stability. This section presents the findings of the key indicators across the four pillars.

7.1: FOOD AVAILABILITY

Food availability is the physical presence of food through domestic production, imports, and food aid. Food is physically available for consumption because it has been grown, manufactured, imported and/or transported in the location. This section provides information on key factors that influence food availability including household utilization of agricultural land, and access to WFP general food assistance by refugees.

7.1.1: Household utilization of land for agricultural production

Access to agricultural land not only provides a valuable source of food and income but also empowers individuals and communities with greater control over their food supply. Information on engagement in crop and livestock production in the first season of 2024 and the size of land utilized is shown in Table 78.

Overall, 68.0% of refugee households and 91.1% of host district households were engaged in agricultural production in the first season of 2024. In refugee settlements, engagement in agricultural production ranged from 39.2% in Nakivale to 92.0% in Palorinya. West Nile (74.1%) had more refugee households engaged in agricultural production than South West (56.2%). Slightly above half an acre was the average land utilized by refugee households while an average of 2.2 acres were utilized among host districts. There was more land utilization (1 acre) in Adjumani and Palabek than in other settlements. Kyaka II and Oruchinga had the lowest size of land utilized at 0.3 acres.

Table 78: Land utilization for agricultural production in the first season of 2024

Location	N	Agriculture production in the Jan-June 2024 season		Size of land utilized (acres)	
		% of HH	95% CI	Mean	SD
Refugee Settlements					
Adjumani	411	77.6%	73.4-81.4	1.0	4.13
Bidibidi	524	84.0%	80.6-86.9	0.6	0.44
Imvepi	407	71.0%	66.5-75.3	0.5	1.52
Kampala	876	0.0%	0-0		
Kiryandongo	424	60.4%	55.7-64.9	0.5	0.49
Kyaka II	333	43.8%	38.6-49.2	0.3	0.38
Kyangwali	400	64.3%	59.5-68.8	0.4	0.3
Lobule	240	85.8%	81.0-89.8	0.5	0.66
Nakivale	434	39.2%	34.7-43.8	0.5	0.6
Oruchinga	347	61.1%	55.9-66.1	0.3	0.2
Palabek	457	58.4%	53.9-62.9	1.0	1.07
Palorinya	622	92.0%	89.6-93.9	0.8	2.17
Rhino Camp	471	60.7%	56.3-65.1	0.5	1.52
Rwamwanja	314	77.1%	72.2-81.5	0.8	1.68
Region					
West Nile settlements	3556	74.1%	72.6-75.5	0.7	1.96
Southwest settlements	1828	56.2%	53.9-58.4	0.5	0.9
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5384**	**68.0%**	**66.8-69.3**	**0.6**	**1.73**
Host districts					
Adjumani	341	91.2%	87.8-93.9	2.8	2.03
Isingiro	480	87.3%	84.1-90.0	2.0	7.57
Kamwenge	352	90.9%	87.6-93.6	1.7	2.01
Kikuube	393	84.5%	80.7-87.8	1.9	2.15
Kiryandongo	475	82.3%	78.7-85.5	1.8	2.62
Koboko	398	90.7%	87.6-93.3	2.1	2.4
Kyegegwa	392	84.9%	81.2-88.2	2.0	3.28

Lamwo	451	94.5%	92.1-96.3	3.3	4.27
Madi Okollo	413	98.8%	97.4-99.5	2.8	3.24
Obongi	401	96.8%	94.7-98.2	1.9	1.67
Terego	320	98.1%	96.2-99.2	1.9	3.33
Yumbe	387	96.4%	94.2-97.9	2.5	5.01
All host districts	**4803**	**91.1%**	**90.3-91.9**	**2.2**	**3.8**

Table 79 shows the source of land utilized for agricultural production during the first season of 2024. Land allocated from OPM (75.0%) and rented/leased land (30.8%) were the most important sources of land for agricultural production among refugee households. In the host districts, family land (73.4%) and rented/leased land (21.9%) were the most important sources of land.

Table 79: Sources of land accessed by refugees and hosts.

Location	N	Allocated by OPM	Rented/ Leased	Purchased	Borrowed from host community	Family land
Refugee Settlement						
Adjumani	319	88.1%	22.9%	0.6%	3.1%	0.0%
Bidibidi	440	61.8%	50.0%	3.2%	7.0%	0.0%
Imvepi	289	71.3%	43.9%	0.7%	8.0%	0.0%
Kampala	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	256	92.6%	9.0%	1.6%	2.3%	0.0%
Kyaka II	146	73.3%	32.2%	3.4%	4.1%	0.0%
Kyangwali	257	96.1%	7.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%
Lobule	206	87.9%	31.6%	1.0%	4.9%	0.0%
Nakivale	170	36.5%	60.6%	4.7%	4.1%	0.0%
Oruchinga	212	52.8%	47.1%	5.2%	2.4%	0.0%
Palabek	267	68.2%	36.0%	1.9%	8.2%	0.0%
Palorinya	572	92.7%	18.9%	0.9%	7.7%	0.0%
Rhino Camp	286	39.9%	52.4%	1.0%	11.2%	0.0%
Rwamwanja	242	89.7%	12.8%	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Regions						0.0%
West Nile settlements	2635	76.0%	32.1%	1.4%	6.8%	0.0%
Southwest settlements	1027	72.5%	27.5%	3.1%	1.9%	0.0%
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**3662**	**75.0%**	**30.8%**	**1.9%**	**5.4%**	**0.0%**
Host districts						
Adjumani	311	0.0%	10.0%	3.2%	1.3%	92.0%
Isingiro	419	0.0%	22.0%	32.2%	0.0%	60.4%
Kamwenge	320	0.0%	20.3%	20.9%	0.3%	70.9%
Kikuube	332	0.0%	28.0%	26.8%	0.9%	52.1%
Kiryandongo	391	0.0%	53.2%	16.1%	0.8%	34.0%
Koboko	361	0.0%	18.3%	0.0%	3.0%	85.9%
Kyegegwa	333	0.0%	33.3%	29.7%	0.6%	43.5%
Lamwo	426	0.0%	13.4%	2.8%	0.5%	89.7%
Madi Okollo	408	0.0%	8.1%	13.5%	0.7%	88.2%
Obongi	388	0.0%	12.4%	3.1%	2.3%	90.5%
Terego	314	0.0%	31.8%	4.1%	1.3%	83.1%
Yumbe	373	0.0%	15.0%	1.6%	0.8%	88.5%
All host districts	**4376**	**0.0%**	**21.9%**	**12.8%**	**1.0%**	**73.4%**

7.1.2: Access to in-kind or cash assistance from WFP

World Food Programme (WFP) provides general food assistance to refugees in form of in-kind food or cash-based transfers (CBT) through agency banking, cash in hand and mobile money. Information on general food assistance that refugee households received from WFP is presented in Table 80. Overall, 91.4% of refugee households reported to have received WFP general food assistance in the cycle prior to the survey. More households in West Nile (94.3%) than in South West (85.7%) reported to have received WFP assistance. Refugee households received their assistance in form of agency banking (34.9%), cash-in hand (26.0%), in-kind (35.7%), and mobile money (3.4%).

Table 80: Receipt of food assistance by households in the refugee settlements and modality of assistance

Location	N	Received WFP GFA in the last cycle	Modality of assistance			
			Cash-Agency banking	Cash-in Hand	In-Kind	Mobile Money
		% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH
Refugee settlements						
Adjumani	411	94.4%	10.3%	86.1%	3.6%	0.0%
Bidibidi	524	96.8%	0.2%	1.2%	98.6%	0.0%
Imvepi	407	97.5%	22.4%	2.8%	73.6%	1.3%
Kampala	876	4.6%	35.0%	30.0%	17.5%	17.5%
Kiryandongo	424	81.4%	5.2%	45.2%	15.9%	33.6%
Kyaka II	333	80.5%	81.7%	16.0%	0.4%	1.9%
Kyangwali	400	94.3%	82.2%	9.8%	0.5%	7.4%
Lobule	240	98.8%	27.0%	72.6%	0.4%	0.0%
Nakivale	434	85.9%	96.5%	1.6%	0.8%	1.1%
Oruchinga	347	84.7%	98.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%
Palabek	457	95.8%	15.8%	4.8%	78.8%	0.7%
Palorinya	622	94.7%	3.6%	5.4%	90.0%	1.0%
Rhino Camp	471	96.4%	10.4%	87.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Rwamwanja	314	81.2%	74.9%	24.7%	0.0%	0.4%
Regions						
West Nile settlements	3556	94.3%	10.4%	33.6%	52.1%	3.9%
South West settlements	1828	85.7%	87.4%	9.6%	0.5%	2.4%
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	5384	91.4%	34.9%	26.0%	35.7%	3.4%

7.2: HOUSEHOLD FOOD ACCESS

Food access is ensured when all households have enough resources to obtain food in sufficient quantity, quality and diversity for a nutritious diet. This section provides information on key factors that influence household food access including income & income sources, savings, debts, and expenditures.

7.2.1: Main household income sources

Information on household income sources is presented in Table 81. Agricultural casual labour (52.3%), humanitarian cash assistance (35.0%), and crop production (25.9%) were the most common income sources for refugee households. Casual labour was the most common income source in Bidibidi (70.8%), cash assistance (68.8%) was the most common income source in Rhino Camp, while crop production (52.5%) was the most common income source in Lobule. Remittances (36.8%) and assistance from friends/family (26.4%) were the most common income sources for refugees in Kampala.

In the host districts, crop production (64.4%) followed by agricultural casual labour (33.7%) were the most common income sources.

Table 81: Household income sources

Location	N	Food crop production/sales	Cash crop production/sale (e.g. Coffee)	Livestock and livestock products	Agricultural casual labour	Non-agricultural casual labour	Skilled labour	Salaried work	Trading	Assistance from family/ friends	Remittances	Sale of humanitarian assistance	Borrowing	Cash Assistance
		% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH
Refugee settlement														
Adjumani	411	22.9%	0.5%	1.0%	25.1%	4.6%	3.6%	4.1%	9.2%	1.0%	1.0%	5.6%	8.8%	62.5%
Bidibidi	524	29.0%	0.0%	3.8%	70.8%	12.4%	2.5%	2.7%	15.6%	2.5%	1.0%	10.1%	9.5%	0.8%
Imvepi	407	26.8%	0.2%	5.9%	58.5%	22.4%	4.4%	0.7%	10.8%	0.2%	1.2%	19.9%	9.3%	11.3%
Kampala	876	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	8.2%	13.6%	11.2%	27.2%	26.4%	36.8%	0.2%	6.2%	2.5%
Kiryandongo	424	21.5%	4.2%	2.1%	14.6%	3.3%	3.3%	2.8%	8.3%	9.0%	10.4%	2.8%	10.1%	55.9%
Kyaka II	333	11.1%	0.3%	1.2%	55.6%	12.3%	5.4%	1.2%	6.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.8%	10.2%	44.1%
Kyangwali	400	17.5%	0.5%	1.0%	67.3%	1.5%	3.3%	0.3%	12.0%	1.3%	0.0%	8.5%	14.0%	63.7%
Lobule	240	52.5%	0.0%	1.3%	49.2%	5.0%	5.0%	0.8%	8.3%	0.8%	0.8%	5.8%	8.8%	56.7%
Nakivale	434	15.0%	0.2%	1.4%	46.5%	14.3%	12.0%	2.8%	12.7%	2.1%	3.5%	2.3%	4.6%	43.1%
Oruchinga	347	17.3%	0.6%	1.4%	54.8%	15.0%	10.4%	2.3%	14.4%	1.2%	2.9%	1.4%	4.6%	45.0%
Palabek	457	20.1%	1.1%	1.3%	65.9%	8.3%	2.2%	1.3%	7.7%	8.5%	1.3%	3.5%	11.2%	3.3%
Palorinya	622	30.2%	1.1%	1.9%	68.3%	24.0%	1.9%	2.3%	8.7%	1.4%	0.3%	1.6%	1.1%	2.1%
Rhino Camp	471	31.8%	0.2%	5.3%	39.7%	6.2%	2.3%	1.1%	14.6%	6.2%	5.7%	3.0%	13.2%	68.8%
Rwamwanja	314	51.3%	1.6%	4.8%	51.9%	7.0%	7.0%	1.3%	9.2%	0.3%	1.9%	0.3%	2.9%	35.0%
Regions														
West Nile settlements	3556	28.2%	1.0%	2.9%	50.8%	11.7%	3.0%	2.1%	10.6%	3.8%	2.7%	6.3%	8.7%	29.0%
Southwest settlements	1828	21.5%	0.6%	1.9%	55.2%	10.0%	7.7%	1.6%	11.2%	1.3%	1.8%	3.1%	7.4%	46.8%
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5384**	**25.9%**	**0.8%**	**2.5%**	**52.3%**	**11.1%**	**4.6%**	**1.9%**	**10.8%**	**2.9%**	**2.4%**	**5.2%**	**8.2%**	**35.0%**
Host districts														
Adjumani	341	53.4%	2.1%	5.9%	28.2%	9.4%	7.6%	12.9%	13.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%
Isingiro	480	64.8%	5.6%	5.6%	32.9%	7.1%	11.5%	9.2%	14.4%	0.6%	1.5%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
Kamwenge	352	63.4%	16.5%	18.2%	25.6%	4.5%	9.7%	3.1%	21.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%
Kikuube	393	67.2%	13.5%	4.3%	24.2%	4.6%	6.6%	6.1%	24.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	475	58.9%	11.4%	4.8%	22.5%	9.7%	10.5%	10.3%	20.8%	1.9%	3.8%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%
Koboko	398	66.8%	6.0%	3.5%	37.9%	8.8%	8.5%	9.0%	19.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%

Kyegegwa	392	69.9%	4.1%	9.7%	30.4%	6.4%	7.7%	6.6%	16.1%	2.6%	1.5%	0.3%	2.8%	0.0%
Lamwo	451	57.9%	6.7%	7.1%	41.2%	9.1%	6.9%	4.4%	14.0%	6.7%	1.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Madi Okollo	413	87.4%	3.6%	8.2%	42.9%	5.6%	1.9%	1.9%	17.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	5.6%	0.0%
Obongi	401	61.3%	2.2%	5.0%	31.7%	6.0%	3.5%	7.2%	16.7%	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%
Terego	320	51.9%	7.2%	5.6%	54.4%	11.3%	9.4%	13.4%	17.2%	1.6%	0.6%	0.0%	8.4%	0.0%
Yumbe	387	66.4%	2.1%	7.2%	35.9%	7.8%	4.7%	10.3%	22.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.3%	3.6%	0.0%
All host districts	4803	64.4%	6.7%	7.0%	33.7%	7.5%	7.4%	7.8%	18.2%	1.7%	1.0%	0.1%	4.4%	0.0%

7.2.2: Household savings and debts

Information on household savings and debts is presented in Table 82. Four in 10 (39.8%) refugee households reported having some form of savings, with the highest proportion in Rwamwanja (82.8%) and the lowest in Palorinya (10.9%). More refugee households in South West (50.1%) had savings than in West Nile (34.5%). In the host districts, 60.7% of households had savings with the highest proportion in Kamwenge (77.0%) and lowest in Koboko (50.8%).

Average household savings across the settlements was UGX 121,055 and ranged from UGX 58,239 in Palabek to UGX 208,613 in Rwamwanja. In the host districts, average household savings was UGX 333,172 and ranged from UGX 488,015 in Kamwenge to UGX 180,617 in Lamwo. Refugees in Kampala had more savings than all other locations.

More than half of refugee households (54.0%) had debts to repay, with the highest proportion in Rwamwanja (84.7%) and the lowest proportion in Palorinya (19.9%). More refugee households in South West (76.4%) had debts than in West Nile (42.4%). In the host districts, 52.1% of households had debts with the highest proportion in Kamwenge (78.7%) and lowest in Obongi (31.9%).

Average household debt across the settlements was UGX 146,825 and ranged from UGX 69,312 in Imvepi to UGX 371,951 in Adjumani. In the host districts, average household debt was UGX 446,385 and ranged from UGX 222,848 in Lamwo to UGX 741,915 in Isingiro. Refugees in Kampala had more savings than all other locations.

Table 82: Household savings and debts

Location	N	Savings				Debt			
		HH has savings		Average savings		HH has debt		Average debt	
		% of HH	95% CI	Mean	SD	% of HH	95% CI	Mean	SD
Refugee settlement									
Adjumani	411	27.0%	22.9-31.5	257,351	360,556	39.9%	35.3-44.7	371,951	1,973,596
Bidibidi	524	42.6%	38.4-46.8	68,657	70,402	40.3%	36.1-44.5	84,386	355,565
Imvepi	407	42.5%	37.8-47.3	79,613	91,467	53.6%	48.7-58.4	69,312	98,267
Kampala	876	16.9%	14.5-19.5	1,163,115	1,603,823	37.2%	34.1-40.5	856,647	1,576,844
Kiryandongo	424	34.2%	29.8-38.8	98,748	128,810	41.3%	36.7-46.0	204,146	387,134
Kyaka II	333	54.1%	48.7-59.4	106,186	131,180	81.1%	76.6-85.0	147,609	306,978
Kyangwali	400	35.3%	30.7-40.0	108,433	134,340	61.0%	56.2-65.7	85,652	142,326
Lobule	240	67.9%	61.8-73.6	122,067	285,377	68.3%	62.3-74.0	141,091	146,591
Nakivale	434	31.3%	27.1-35.8	138,250	256,982	75.6%	71.4-79.4	193,951	345,643
Oruchinga	347	57.1%	51.8-62.2	100,566	169,902	83.0%	78.8-86.7	159,389	213,758
Palabek	457	38.5%	34.1-43.0	58,239	61,327	44.9%	40.3-49.4	81,044	183,490
Palorinya	622	10.9%	8.7-13.6	138,985	115,236	19.9%	16.9-23.2	126,323	409,532
Rhino Camp	471	35.7%	31.4-40.1	121,295	169,604	52.7%	48.1-57.1	101,941	107,303
Rwamwanja	314	82.8%	78.3-86.7	208,613	262,461	84.7%	80.4-88.4	172,609	207,474
Regions									
West Nile settlements	3556	34.5%	33.0-36.1	107,533	185,769	42.4%	40.8-44.1	139,390	698,542
Southwest settlements	1828	50.1%	47.8-52.3	139,187	209,010	76.4%	74.4-78.3	154,862	261,828
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	5384	39.8%	38.5-41.1	121,055	196,612	54.0%	52.6-55.3	146,825	535,146
Host districts									
Adjumani	341	76.0%	71.2-80.3	441,977	778,435	49.0%	43.7-54.3	351,278	609,533
Isingiro	480	60.0%	55.6-64.3	350,427	510,857	70.0%	65.8-74.0	741,915	1,755,313
Kamwenge	352	77.0%	72.4-81.2	488,015	984,425	78.7%	74.2-82.7	713,587	2,210,658
Kikuube	393	57.0%	52.1-61.8	433,116	1,189,927	57.3%	52.3-62.1	335,038	747,973
Kiryandongo	475	52.2%	47.7-56.7	226,472	446,582	41.1%	36.7-45.5	446,067	1,517,158
Koboko	398	50.8%	45.9-55.6	364,337	968,592	36.9%	32.3-41.8	479,299	1,248,864

Kyegegwa	392	67.1%	62.3-71.6	339,573	768,841	62.5%	57.6-67.2	616,673	1,086,943
Lamwo	451	63.6%	59.1-68.0	180,617	313,221	53.9%	49.3-58.4	222,848	369,635
Madi Okollo	413	62.2%	57.5-66.8	263,393	474,731	51.3%	46.5-56.1	222,943	381,024
Obongi	401	53.9%	49.0-58.7	326,782	416,141	31.9%	27.5-36.6	253,336	352,679
Terego	320	62.5%	57.1-67.7	269,870	536,337	56.6%	51.1-61.9	321,743	673,794
Yumbe	387	51.4%	46.4-56.4	316,798	653,074	37.7%	33.0-42.6	241,493	860,402
All host districts	**4803**	**60.7%**	**59.3-62.0**	**333,172**	**715,130**	**52.1%**	**50.7-53.5**	**446,385**	**1,248,140**

7.2.2.1: Household main source of credit

Information on the main credit sources is presented in Table 83. Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) were the most important credit source among refugees and hosts, reported by 40.4% of refugee households and 48.7% in host districts. Traders/shopkeepers was the most common source of credit for refugees in Nakivale at 39.9%.

Table 83: Main credit sources

Location	N	VSLA	Telecom companies	Relatives	Traders/shopkeepers	Bank/ Credit institution/Micro-credit project	Humanitarian agencies	SACCOs/Cooperatives	Money lender	Landlord	Employer	Others
Refugee settlements												
Adjumani	164	39.0%	0.0%	26.8%	8.5%	0.6%	3.7%	4.3%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%
Bidibidi	211	52.6%	0.0%	27.0%	9.5%	0.9%	0.0%	2.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
Imvepi	218	40.4%	0.0%	19.3%	20.2%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%
Kampala	326	2.1%	0.0%	41.1%	23.9%	1.8%	0.3%	3.4%	0.6%	19.3%	0.3%	7.1%
Kiryandongo	175	24.6%	1.1%	22.3%	17.1%	0.6%	1.7%	9.7%	9.1%	0.6%	0.0%	13.1%
Kyaka II	270	42.6%	0.0%	6.7%	21.1%	0.7%	3.0%	5.2%	13.3%	2.2%	0.0%	5.2%
Kyangwali	244	27.0%	0.0%	16.0%	27.9%	0.4%	0.0%	5.3%	6.1%	2.0%	1.2%	13.9%
Lobule	164	56.1%	0.6%	14.0%	6.7%	1.2%	3.7%	2.4%	2.4%	1.8%	2.4%	8.5%
Nakivale	328	17.7%	0.0%	15.9%	39.9%	2.4%	7.0%	1.5%	11.0%	1.5%	0.9%	2.1%
Oruchinga	288	51.0%	0.0%	6.6%	19.4%	1.0%	3.8%	3.8%	6.3%	0.0%	0.3%	7.6%
Palabek	205	48.3%	0.0%	23.9%	10.2%	1.5%	2.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	11.7%
Palorinya	124	33.9%	0.0%	44.4%	8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%
Rhino Camp	248	30.6%	0.0%	15.3%	29.0%	0.0%	4.8%	7.3%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%
Rwamwanja	266	65.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.6%	0.4%	10.5%	12.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.8%	3.8%
South West settlements	1396	40.0%	0.0%	9.5%	22.9%	1.1%	5.0%	5.4%	8.2%	1.1%	0.6%	6.2%
West Nile settlements	1509	40.8%	0.2%	23.0%	14.8%	0.7%	2.2%	3.9%	3.6%	0.3%	0.3%	10.2%
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**2905**	**40.4%**	**0.1%**	**16.5%**	**18.7%**	**0.9%**	**3.5%**	**4.6%**	**5.8%**	**0.7%**	**0.5%**	**8.3%**
Adjumani	167	76.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.6%	3.6%	3.0%	6.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Isingiro	336	47.6%	0.0%	8.3%	9.2%	8.9%	0.0%	13.4%	4.2%	0.6%	0.6%	7.1%
Kamwenge	277	55.6%	0.7%	6.1%	5.1%	6.1%	0.0%	7.6%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	14.4%
Kikuube	225	35.1%	0.4%	17.3%	12.0%	3.6%	0.0%	8.4%	8.4%	4.0%	0.0%	10.7%
Kiryandongo	195	40.5%	1.0%	19.0%	8.2%	5.6%	0.0%	8.7%	6.7%	3.1%	0.0%	7.2%
Koboko	147	45.6%	0.7%	19.7%	5.4%	10.9%	0.0%	2.7%	5.4%	1.4%	4.1%	4.1%
Kyegegwa	245	38.8%	0.4%	15.5%	4.5%	7.3%	0.0%	22.9%	7.3%	0.4%	0.0%	2.9%
Lamwo	243	60.9%	0.0%	13.6%	4.9%	3.7%	0.8%	2.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	12.3%
Madi Okollo	212	40.6%	0.0%	16.0%	7.5%	0.5%	0.0%	22.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	11.3%
All host districts	128	59.4%	0.0%	18.8%	3.9%	0.8%	0.0%	7.8%	3.1%	0.8%	2.3%	3.1%
Terego	181	44.2%	0.0%	18.8%	5.5%	6.6%	0.0%	18.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%
Yumbe	146	46.6%	0.0%	31.5%	3.4%	2.1%	0.0%	10.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	4.8%
All host districts	**2502**	**48.7%**	**0.5%**	**14.5%**	**6.2%**	**5.3%**	**0.3%**	**11.3%**	**4.0%**	**0.9%**	**0.6%**	**7.8%**

7.2.2.2: Reasons for borrowing

Information on the main reasons households borrowed money is presented in Table 84. The top two reasons refugee households borrowed were to purchase food (43.4%) and to cover education costs (24.2%). More than half of households in Nakivale (56.1%), Imvepi (56.0%), Kyangwali (55.7%), and Palabek (50.7%) reported borrowing money to buy food as the main reason. Palorinya (48.4%) had the highest proportion of refugee households whose main reason to borrow money was to pay for education costs. In the host districts, the top two reasons households borrowed were to pay for education costs (29.1%) and to cover health costs (15.4%).

Table 84: Reasons for borrowing

Location	N	To buy food	To buy non-food items	To rent an accommodation	To pay school, education	To cover health expenses	To pay for durable goods	To pay for ceremonies/social events	To buy a house	To pay ticket/cover travel for	To buy agricultural land, inputs	To invest in business	To pay back another loan	Others
Refugee settlements														
Adjumani	164	36.0%	0.6%	0.0%	39.0%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.8%	1.2%	0.0%	8.5%
Bidibidi	211	35.1%	3.8%	0.0%	30.8%	11.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	3.8%	0.0%	3.3%
Imvepi	218	56.0%	3.7%	0.0%	15.6%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	6.9%	0.5%	0.9%
Kampala	326	30.4%	2.8%	40.2%	13.2%	6.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	3.4%	0.3%	1.2%
Kiryandongo	175	46.9%	1.7%	0.0%	32.6%	9.7%	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.7%
Kyaka II	270	43.0%	1.9%	5.2%	10.7%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	7.4%	5.6%	1.5%	4.8%
Kyangwali	244	55.7%	1.6%	2.9%	3.3%	19.3%	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	4.1%	5.3%	0.8%	4.5%
Lobule	164	44.5%	0.0%	3.0%	25.0%	13.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%
Nakivale	328	56.1%	1.8%	4.0%	14.6%	8.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%	2.7%	7.3%	0.9%	2.7%
Oruchinga	288	36.8%	4.2%	1.7%	33.3%	7.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	3.5%	5.9%	0.7%	3.8%
Palabek	205	50.7%	1.0%	0.0%	18.5%	11.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	7.3%	5.4%	0.0%	4.4%
Palorinya	124	25.8%	4.0%	1.6%	48.4%	14.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	2.4%
Rhino Camp	248	48.4%	0.0%	0.0%	31.9%	8.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	3.6%	0.0%	2.4%
Rwamwanja	266	20.3%	1.5%	3.4%	32.0%	19.9%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%	8.6%	6.8%	2.3%	3.0%
Regions														
West Nile settlements	1509	44.1%	1.8%	0.5%	29.0%	11.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	5.7%	3.3%	0.2%	3.1%
Southwest settlements	1396	42.7%	2.2%	3.4%	19.1%	14.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	5.2%	6.2%	1.2%	3.7%
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**2905**	**43.4%**	**2.0%**	**1.9%**	**24.2%**	**12.7%**	**0.4%**	**0.4%**	**0.4%**	**0.2%**	**5.4%**	**4.7%**	**0.7%**	**3.4%**
Host districts														
Adjumani	167	16.2%	0.6%	0.0%	31.7%	12.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	9.0%	1.8%	9.6%
Isingiro	336	13.1%	3.0%	3.6%	30.7%	14.0%	0.9%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.2%	2.7%	4.5%
Kamwenge	277	6.5%	1.4%	1.4%	27.8%	17.3%	1.4%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%	22.0%	13.7%	1.8%	4.7%
Kikuube	225	11.6%	1.8%	4.0%	27.6%	20.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	14.7%	8.0%	1.3%	8.0%
Kiryandongo	195	11.3%	0.5%	5.1%	26.2%	19.0%	0.5%	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	18.5%	9.2%	0.5%	5.1%
Koboko	147	12.9%	1.4%	3.4%	28.6%	18.4%	2.0%	0.7%	1.4%	0.0%	26.5%	2.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Kyegegwa	245	9.0%	2.4%	6.1%	28.2%	12.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%	0.4%	21.6%	9.0%	0.8%	6.5%
Lamwo	243	12.3%	1.2%	0.4%	31.7%	15.2%	0.8%	1.6%	1.2%	0.4%	25.9%	4.1%	0.8%	4.1%
Madi Okollo	212	20.3%	0.9%	0.0%	14.2%	10.8%	1.9%	1.9%	0.5%	0.0%	23.1%	22.2%	1.9%	2.4%
Obongi	128	10.2%	3.1%	2.3%	55.5%	10.9%	0.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	6.3%	0.8%	0.0%
Terego	181	22.7%	2.8%	0.0%	29.3%	13.8%	0.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	16.6%	5.5%	2.2%	4.4%
Yumbe	146	21.2%	1.4%	0.7%	28.1%	20.5%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	15.8%	7.5%	0.0%	2.1%
All host districts	**2502**	**13.4%**	**1.8%**	**2.4%**	**29.1%**	**15.4%**	**1.1%**	**1.0%**	**1.2%**	**0.1%**	**18.7%**	**9.6%**	**1.4%**	**4.7%**

7.2.3: Household Expenditure and food expenditure share

This section presents information on household monthly food and total expenditures based on the monetary value of household food and non-food consumption, including the value of non-purchased items such as food from own production and in-kind transfers. The section further presents information on Food Expenditure Share (FES). FES measures the proportion of a household's total consumption expenditures that is dedicated to food. The higher this proportion, the more economically vulnerable the household is to food insecurity. Households spending more than 65% of their total expenditure are considered food insecure. Information on monthly expenditure and FES is presented in Table 85.

Refugee households spent on average UGX380,954 per month of which UGX263,570 was spent on food. Overall, refugee households spent 70.9% of their income on food, reflecting a high economic vulnerability to food insecurity. Refugee households in Kampala had the lowest expenditure share at 43.1% while Palabek (78.9%) had the highest FES. Host district households spent on average UGX572,097 with a FES of 66.8%.

Table 85: Household expenditure and food expenditure share

Location	N	Food Expenditure (UGX/month)	Total Expenditure (UGX/month)	Food Expenditure Share	
		Mean	Mean	%	SD
Refugee settlements					
Adjumani	411	248,204	353,573	72.5	19.3
Bidibidi	524	245,787	331,522	74.1	11.8
Imvepi	407	240,242	333,508	73.3	16.3
Kampala	876	797,224	922,337	43.1	15.0
Kiryandongo	424	281,224	435,049	65.4	19.2
Kyaka II	333	226,704	313,356	72.7	16.5
Kyangwali	400	233,436	314,212	76.0	16.0
Lobule	240	307,632	428,096	72.7	15.5
Nakivale	434	237,016	407,711	61.0	17.4
Oruchinga	347	233,364	375,601	65.4	16.0
Palabek	457	282,787	361,217	78.9	16.2
Palorinya	622	234,181	374,827	66.2	16.7
Rhino Camp	471	300,532	402,918	75.4	12.2
Rwamwanja	314	408,455	585,269	69.4	14.8
Regions					
West Nile settlements	3556	263,807	374,007	72.1	16.6
Southwest settlements	1828	263,109	394,468	68.7	17.1
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5384**	**263,570**	**380,954**	**70.9**	**16.9**
Host districts					
Adjumani	341	332,065	539,353	66.0	14.5
Isingiro	480	360,469	639,659	60.9	17.6
Kamwenge	352	699,079	922,337	65.6	16.3
Kikuube	393	378,190	645,638	64.2	16.3
Kiryandongo	475	323,879	529,535	63.9	16.6
Koboko	398	393,454	597,764	68.0	15.5
Kyegegwa	392	431,880	648,168	69.0	15.2
Lamwo	451	253,932	450,329	61.7	19.5
Madi Okollo	413	343,822	452,953	77.4	11.8
Obongi	401	366,497	563,104	67.4	15.0
Terego	320	244,422	402,026	68.0	16.1
Yumbe	387	295,672	429,717	72.2	15.7
All host districts	4803	**365,777**	**572,097**	**66.8**	**16.6**

7.2.4 Food Security Status based on Food Expenditure Share (FES)

Based on FES, households are categorized into four groups namely, food secure (FES<50%), marginally food secure (FES: 50-65%), moderately food insecure (FES: 65-75%) and severely food insecure (FES: >=75%). Based on FES categorization, 46.8% of refugee households were categorised as severely food insecure and only 11.8% classified as food secure. Palabek (69.4%) had the highest proportion of severely food insecure households while Nakivale (22%) having the lowest (Table 86). In the host districts, 35.4% of households

were categorized as severely food insecure and 16.4% were food secure. Madi Okollo (67.1%) and Yumbe (50.4%) had the highest proportion of severely food insecure households.

Table 86: Household food insecurity based on food expenditure share.

Location	Food secure (FES<50%)		Marginally Food secure (FES: 50-65%)		Moderately Food insecure (FES: 65-75%)		Severely Food insecure (FES: >= 75%)	
	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI
Refugee settlement								
Adjumani	11.7%	8.8 - 15.1	16.1%	12.8 - 19.8	18.5%	15 - 22.5	53.5%	48.7 - 58.3
Bidibidi	4.0%	2.6 - 5.9	15.3%	12.4 - 18.5	29.2%	25.4 - 33.2	51.5%	47.2 - 55.8
Imvepi	9.6%	7 - 12.7	17.4%	14 - 21.4	18.4%	14.9 - 22.4	54.5%	49.7 - 59.3
Kampala	70.0%	66.9 - 72.9	21.9%	19.3 - 24.7	5.3%	3.9 - 6.9	2.9%	1.9 - 4.1
Kiryandongo	21.7%	18 - 25.8	21.2%	17.5 - 25.3	21.7%	18 - 25.8	35.4%	30.9 - 40
Kyaka II	10.5%	7.6 - 14.1	15.9%	12.3 - 20.1	20.1%	16.1 - 24.7	53.5%	48.1 - 58.8
Kyangwali	7.5%	5.2 - 10.4	15.3%	12 - 19	19.5%	15.8 - 23.6	57.8%	52.9 - 62.5
Lobule	8.3%	5.3 - 12.3	20.8%	16.1 - 26.3	20.8%	16.1 - 26.3	50.0%	43.7 - 56.3
Nakivale	24.9%	21 - 29.1	33.2%	28.9 - 37.7	19.1%	15.6 – 23.0	22.8%	19.1 - 26.9
Oruchinga	18.4%	14.6 - 22.8	30.0%	25.3 - 34.9	20.2%	16.2 - 24.6	31.4%	26.7 - 36.4
Palabek	5.9%	4.0 - 8.4	10.7%	8.1 - 13.8	14.0%	11.1 - 17.4	69.4%	65 - 73.5
Palorinya	16.7%	13.9 - 19.8	26.4%	23 - 29.9	24.1%	20.9 - 27.6	32.8%	29.2 - 36.6
Rhino Camp	3.8%	2.4 - 5.8	14.2%	11.3 - 17.6	22.9%	19.3 - 26.9	59.0%	54.5 - 63.4
Rwamwanja	9.6%	6.7 - 13.2	24.8%	20.3 - 29.8	27.1%	22.4 - 32.2	38.5%	33.3 - 44
Regions								
West Nile settlements	10.4%	9.4 - 11.4	17.9%	16.7 - 19.2	21.6%	20.3 - 23	50.1%	48.4 - 51.7
Southwest settlements	14.6%	13 - 16.3	24.1%	22.2 - 26.1	21.0%	19.1 - 22.9	40.4%	38.1 - 42.6
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**11.8%**	**11 - 12.7**	**20.0%**	**19 - 21.1**	**21.4%**	**20.3 - 22.5**	**46.8%**	**45.5 - 48.1**
Host district								
Adjumani	12.6%	9.4 - 16.4	29.0%	24.4 - 34	30.5%	25.8 - 35.5	27.9%	23.3 - 32.8
Isingiro	26.3%	22.5 - 30.3	32.5%	28.4 - 36.8	20.8%	17.4 - 24.6	20.4%	17 - 24.2
Kamwenge	16.2%	12.6 - 20.3	25.3%	21 - 30	28.7%	24.2 - 33.6	29.8%	25.2 - 34.8
Kikuube	19.6%	15.9 - 23.7	30.8%	26.4 - 35.5	20.9%	17.1 - 25.1	28.8%	24.4 - 33.4
Kiryandongo	21.7%	18.2 - 25.6	28.2%	24.3 - 32.4	20.6%	17.2 - 24.4	29.5%	25.5 - 33.7
Koboko	14.3%	11.1 - 18	25.1%	21.1 - 29.6	24.6%	20.6 - 29	35.9%	31.3 - 40.7
Kyegegwa	12.8%	9.7 - 16.3	19.6%	15.9 - 23.8	29.3%	25 - 34	38.3%	33.6 - 43.1
Lamwo	27.3%	23.3 - 31.5	25.5%	21.6 - 29.7	19.1%	15.6 - 22.9	28.2%	24.2 - 32.4
Madi Okollo	2.7%	1.4 - 4.6	10.4%	7.7 - 13.6	19.9%	16.2 - 23.9	67.1%	62.4 - 71.5
Obongi	12.7%	9.7 - 16.2	26.2%	22.1 - 30.6	27.4%	23.2 - 31.9	33.7%	29.2 - 38.4
Terego	15.0%	11.4 - 19.2	21.6%	17.3 - 26.3	25.0%	20.5 - 30	38.4%	33.2 - 43.9
Yumbe	10.9%	8 - 14.2	17.1%	13.6 - 21	21.7%	17.8 - 26	50.4%	45.4 - 55.4
All host districts	**16.4%**	**15.4 - 17.5**	**24.4%**	**23.2 - 25.7**	**23.7%**	**22.5 - 25**	**35.4%**	**34.1 - 36.8**

7.3: FOOD CONSUMPTION

Food consumption refers to the quantity and quality of food intake by households or individual members. This section presents results on the Household Dietary Diversity (HDD), Food Consumption Score (FCS), and Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis (FCS-N).

7.3.1: Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

Household dietary diversity refers to the number of food groups out of the 12 food groups consumed by a household during the 24 hours prior to the survey. The 12 food groups include cereals; roots, tubers & banana; vegetables; fruits; meat; poultry & offal; eggs; fish; pulses; legumes & nuts; milk & milk products; oil/fats; sugar/honey; and condiments. Based on the number of food groups consumed, households are categorized into low dietary diversity (0-2 food groups), medium dietary diversity (3-4 food groups) or high dietary diversity (5-12 food groups). A higher household dietary diversity score indicates a more diverse diet and greater economic access to a variety of foods. Information on HDDS is presented in Table 87.

The average HDDS among refugee households was 4.7 while that of the host districts was 5.8. Based on HDDS classification, 5.2% of refugee households had a low dietary diversity while 50.9% had a higher dietary diversity. Palabek (13.6%) and Kiryandongo (11.1%) refugee settlements had higher proportions of households with low household dietary diversity compared to the other refugee settlements. Rwamwanja (73.2%) had the highest proportion of refugee households with a high dietary diversity. In the host districts, 1.8% of the households had a low dietary diversity while 75.3% had a high dietary diversity. High dietary diversity in the host districts ranged from 55.2% in Lamwo to 89.2% in Kamwenge.

Table 87: Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

Location	N	HDDS		Low diversity (0 - 2 Food groups)		Medium diversity (3 - 4 Food groups)		High diversity (5-12 Food groups)	
		Mean	SD	% of HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI
Refugee settlements									
Adjumani	411	4.6	2	9.20%	6.7-12.3	46.00%	41.2-50.8	44.80%	40.0-49.6
Bidibidi	524	4.7	1.4	2.90%	1.7-4.6	42.40%	38.2-46.6	54.80%	50.5-59.0
Imvepi	407	4.1	1.2	6.60%	4.5-9.4	60.90%	56.1-65.6	32.40%	28.0-37.1
Kampala	876	7.3	2	0.30%	0.1-0.9	6.20%	4.7-7.9	93.50%	91.7-95.0
Kiryandongo	424	4.3	1.5	11.10%	8.4-14.3	43.90%	39.2-48.6	45.00%	40.4-49.8
Kyaka II	333	4.9	1.7	5.70%	3.6-8.6	38.70%	33.6-44.1	55.60%	50.2-60.8
Kyangwali	400	4.6	1.5	4.50%	2.8-6.9	50.80%	45.9-55.6	44.80%	39.9-49.6
Lobule	240	5.2	1.6	2.50%	1.1-5.1	30.40%	24.9-36.4	67.10%	61.0-72.8
Nakivale	434	4.8	1.4	1.60%	0.7-3.1	42.60%	38.0-47.3	55.80%	51.1-60.4
Oruchinga	347	4.9	1.6	1.70%	0.7-3.5	45.00%	39.8-50.2	53.30%	48.1-58.5
Palabek	457	4.2	1.7	13.60%	10.7-16.9	52.10%	47.5-56.6	34.40%	30.1-38.8
Palorinya	622	4.5	1.1	2.40%	1.4-3.8	50.80%	46.9-54.7	46.80%	42.9-50.7
Rhino Camp	471	5.1	1.5	3.20%	1.9-5.1	29.50%	25.5-33.7	67.30%	63.0-71.4
Rwamwanja	314	5.9	1.9	1.30%	0.4-3.0	25.50%	20.9-30.5	73.20%	68.2-77.9
Regions									
West Nile settlements	3556	4.6	1.5	6.30%	5.6-7.2	45.30%	43.7-46.9	48.40%	46.7-50
Southwest settlements	1828	5	1.7	3.00%	2.3-3.8	41.20%	39-43.5	55.90%	53.6-58.1
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5384**	**4.7**	**1.6**	**5.20%**	**4.6-5.8**	**43.90%**	**42.6-45.2**	**50.90%**	**49.6-52.2**
Host districts									
Adjumani	341	5.8	1.9	0.90%	0.2-2.3	22.30%	18.1-26.9	76.80%	72.1-81.1
Isingiro	480	5.6	1.8	0.60%	0.2-1.7	29.40%	25.4-33.6	70.00%	65.8-74.0
Kamwenge	352	6.9	1.9	0.30%	0.0-1.3	10.50%	7.6-14.0	89.20%	85.6-92.1
Kikuube	393	6	1.8	0.50%	0.1-1.6	21.90%	18.0-26.2	77.60%	73.3-81.5
Kiryandongo	475	5.5	1.7	1.10%	0.4-2.3	27.20%	23.3-31.3	71.80%	67.6-75.7
Koboko	398	6.2	1.4	0.80%	0.2-2.0	11.10%	8.3-14.4	88.20%	84.7-91.1
Kyegegwa	392	6.6	2	1.00%	0.3-2.4	13.30%	10.2-16.9	85.70%	82.0-88.9
Lamwo	451	4.9	1.5	1.30%	0.6-2.7	43.50%	38.9-48.1	55.20%	50.6-59.8
Madi Okollo	413	6	1.4	0.50%	0.1-1.5	15.50%	12.3-19.2	84.00%	80.3-87.3

Obongi	401	5.5	1.5	1.50%	0.6-3.1	25.90%	21.8-30.4	72.60%	68.1-76.8
Terego	320	5.3	1.5	0.90%	0.3-2.5	33.10%	28.1-38.4	65.90%	60.6-71.0
Yumbe	387	5.5	1.7	2.80%	1.5-4.9	25.80%	21.7-30.4	71.30%	66.7-75.7
All host districts	**4803**	**5.8**	**1.8**	**1.00%**	**0.8-1.3**	**23.60%**	**22.4-24.8**	**75.30%**	**74.1-76.6**

7.3.1.1: Food groups consumed by households

Eating a variety of foods from different food groups provides a range of nutrients to the body and helps prevent diet-related illnesses. Information on the different food groups consumed 24 hours prior to the survey is presented in Table 88. Cereals are central in the diets of both refugees and host, consumed by 90.3% for refugee households and 84.2% for host districts households. Other commonly consumed food groups were oils/fats, pulses, and vegetables, which were consumed by more than 60% of refugee and host households during the 24 hours prior to the survey.

Only 1.4% of refugee households consumed eggs while 5.2% of host district households consumed eggs in 24 hours prior to the survey. Notably, no household in Palorinya refugee settlement consumed eggs in the 24 hours prior to the survey. The consumption of meat was equally low with only 3.1% and 10.4% consumption by refugee and host district households respectively. Consumption of fruits ranged from 1.3% in Rhino camp to 29.6% in Rwamwanja for the refugee settlements, and from 5.1% in Madi Okollo to 64.0% in Kyegegwa for the host districts.

Table 88: proportion of households that consume different food groups in refugee settlements and host districts

Location	N	Cereals	Roots, tubers and bananas	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Meat	Fish	Eggs	Oils and Fats	Diary	Sugar	Condiments
		% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH
Refugee settlements													
Adjumani	411	95.4%	17.0%	31.9%	66.9%	7.3%	5.4%	11.4%	1.7%	76.2%	13.6%	45.3%	86.4%
Bidibidi	524	96.4%	25.0%	64.7%	80.7%	7.1%	0.8%	8.2%	1.1%	67.0%	0.4%	26.1%	95.6%
Imvepi	407	95.8%	8.6%	55.5%	66.6%	1.7%	1.2%	9.3%	1.2%	59.0%	0.2%	17.7%	95.6%
Kampala	876	95.7%	41.4%	65.8%	70.0%	48.4%	38.9%	9.0%	29.7%	95.3%	51.4%	88.9%	96.6%
Kiryandongo	424	95.0%	7.1%	35.6%	57.5%	11.3%	1.7%	7.1%	1.2%	71.7%	22.6%	37.0%	86.1%
Kyaka II	333	71.8%	66.1%	69.7%	54.4%	24.0%	2.7%	12.6%	1.5%	68.2%	5.4%	23.4%	87.4%
Kyangwali	400	77.8%	46.3%	57.5%	58.0%	18.0%	1.8%	13.8%	0.5%	77.5%	1.8%	20.3%	90.0%
Lobule	240	83.3%	71.3%	65.8%	76.3%	8.3%	2.1%	11.7%	5.4%	54.6%	0.8%	42.5%	96.7%
Nakivale	434	85.5%	52.5%	82.9%	41.2%	12.9%	3.5%	5.8%	0.9%	71.9%	6.0%	23.3%	96.3%
Oruchinga	347	87.9%	59.4%	88.2%	34.9%	13.8%	4.6%	13.5%	0.9%	70.3%	6.1%	18.4%	96.5%
Palabek	457	95.4%	13.8%	45.5%	64.1%	7.4%	1.1%	8.8%	1.5%	71.3%	7.0%	17.3%	84.0%
Palorinya	622	95.2%	17.5%	55.6%	65.9%	2.6%	1.0%	3.7%	0.0%	88.1%	1.4%	23.0%	93.2%
Rhino Camp	471	95.3%	31.0%	63.5%	83.4%	1.3%	6.8%	10.0%	0.4%	80.7%	6.4%	38.2%	96.8%
Rwamwanja	314	85.0%	68.8%	83.8%	57.3%	29.6%	10.8%	17.2%	4.5%	87.9%	8.3%	38.9%	93.0%
Region													
West Nile settlements	3556	94.7%	21.2%	52.2%	70.1%	5.6%	2.4%	8.3%	1.3%	72.9%	6.4%	29.7%	91.7%
Southwest settlements	1828	81.7%	57.7%	76.1%	48.9%	19.1%	4.4%	12.2%	1.5%	74.9%	5.4%	24.4%	92.8%
All refugee settlements	**5384**	**90.3%**	**33.6%**	**60.3%**	**62.9%**	**10.2%**	**3.1%**	**9.6%**	**1.4%**	**73.6%**	**6.1%**	**27.9%**	**92.1%**
Host District													
Adjumani	341	93.3%	38.4%	61.3%	66.0%	13.8%	12.9%	21.1%	5.6%	87.4%	11.7%	69.5%	96.8%
Isingiro	480	58.1%	94.6%	92.1%	25.0%	41.9%	11.5%	16.5%	2.9%	57.1%	30.0%	35.2%	97.5%
Kamwenge	352	87.5%	90.3%	94.6%	63.9%	65.3%	17.3%	3.1%	6.8%	63.9%	50.3%	49.1%	98.3%
Kikuube	393	69.0%	73.3%	77.1%	51.7%	48.3%	14.8%	13.7%	4.3%	77.6%	16.3%	52.2%	98.7%
Kiryandongo	475	88.2%	26.9%	51.4%	68.8%	27.6%	11.4%	16.8%	7.6%	81.3%	15.8%	61.1%	97.1%
Koboko	398	84.4%	82.9%	74.6%	79.4%	24.4%	6.8%	19.1%	10.6%	73.6%	1.0%	64.6%	96.5%
Kyegegwa	392	75.0%	84.9%	90.1%	65.3%	64.0%	21.4%	7.9%	8.4%	65.8%	30.6%	46.2%	96.4%
Lamwo	451	94.7%	33.0%	34.4%	87.6%	10.9%	8.9%	18.6%	2.0%	78.3%	3.8%	23.1%	97.6%
Madi Okollo	413	98.3%	66.1%	66.6%	75.8%	5.1%	5.6%	40.9%	3.1%	77.5%	2.4%	55.9%	99.3%
Obongi	401	83.0%	60.8%	51.1%	64.6%	10.0%	4.5%	40.4%	1.7%	76.3%	6.2%	55.9%	98.3%
Terego	320	93.8%	45.9%	77.8%	66.6%	19.7%	5.3%	13.8%	5.3%	61.9%	1.9%	34.7%	98.8%
Yumbe	387	91.2%	58.7%	82.4%	73.1%	12.9%	4.4%	11.6%	4.9%	58.7%	2.6%	56.1%	95.1%
All host districts	**4803**	**84.2%**	**62.9%**	**70.5%**	**65.3%**	**28.5%**	**10.4%**	**18.9%**	**5.2%**	**71.7%**	**14.4%**	**49.9%**	**97.5%**

7.3.2: Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)

The FCS is a composite indicator that measures dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of food groups consumed by households seven-days prior to the survey. FCS ranges from 0 to 112. A high FCS indicates an increased probability that a household's food intake is adequate. Information on household Food Consumption Score (FCS) is presented in Table 89.

The average FCS for refugee households was 36.6 whereas that of host districts households was 45.7. Half of refugee households had acceptable food consumption while 4.8% had poor food consumption. In the host districts, 76.1% of the households had acceptable food consumption while 1.3% had poor food consumption. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption ranged from 24.8% in Palorinya to 85.7% in Rwamwanja. Adjumani (13.6%), Kiryandongo (12.0%) and Palabek (10.3%) refugee settlements had relatively higher proportion of households with poor food consumption compared to all other settlements. In the host districts, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption ranged from 40.6% in Lamwo to 98.9% in Kamwenge. In Kampala, nine in 10 refugee households (93.6%) had acceptable food consumption.

Table 89: Household food consumption score

Location	N	FCS		Acceptable (FCS >35)		Borderline (21.5 ≤ FCS ≤ 35)		Poor (FCS ≤21)	
		Mean	SD	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI
Refugee settlements									
Adjumani	411	34.4	14.3	37.2%	32.7-42	49.1%	44.3-54	13.6%	10.6-17.2
Bidibidi	524	35.8	8.3	48.5%	44.2-52.8	48.5%	44.2-52.8	3.1%	1.8-4.8
Imvepi	407	34.0	8.7	37.3%	32.8-42.1	57.7%	52.9-62.5	4.9%	3.1-7.3
Kampala	876	62.5	20.0	93.6%	91.8-95.1	6.2%	4.7-7.9	0.2%	0-0.7
Kiryandongo	424	36.7	14.0	47.2%	42.5-51.9	40.8%	36.2-45.5	12.0%	9.2-15.4
Kyaka II	333	37.7	13.1	55.6%	50.2-60.8	39.0%	33.9-44.4	5.4%	3.4-8.2
Kyangwali	400	36.5	9.5	51.5%	46.6-56.4	45.3%	40.4-50.1	3.3%	1.8-5.3
Lobule	240	36.9	9.7	52.5%	46.2-58.8	44.6%	38.4-50.9	2.9%	1.3-5.6
Nakivale	434	39.6	9.8	69.6%	65.1-73.8	29.0%	24.9-33.4	1.4%	0.6-2.8
Oruchinga	347	40.5	9.4	73.2%	68.4-77.7	25.9%	21.5-30.7	0.9%	0.2-2.3
Palabek	457	32.9	11.3	33.7%	29.5-38.1	56.0%	51.4-60.5	10.3%	7.8-13.3
Palorinya	622	32.0	6.7	24.8%	21.5-28.3	72.8%	69.2-76.2	2.4%	1.4-3.8
Rhino Camp	471	37.1	7.9	59.7%	55.2-64	39.3%	34.9-43.7	1.1%	0.4-2.3
Rwamwanja	314	47.2	13.2	85.7%	81.5-89.2	14.0%	10.5-18.2	0.3%	0-1.5
Regions									
West Nile settlements	3556	34.8	10.4	41.5%	39.8-43.1	52.4%	50.8-54.1	6.1%	5.4-6.9
Southwest settlements	1828	40.1	11.5	66.5%	64.3-68.7	31.2%	29.1-33.4	2.2%	1.6-3
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5384**	**36.6**	**11.1**	**50.0%**	**48.6-51.3**	**45.2%**	**43.9-46.6**	**4.8%**	**4.2-5.4**
Host District									
Adjumani	341	43.1	12.4	72.1%	67.2-76.7	27.6%	23-32.5	0.3%	0-1.4
Isingiro	480	49.9	14.9	87.3%	84.1-90	12.7%	10-15.9	0.0%	0-0
Kamwenge	352	64.2	17.4	98.9%	97.3-99.6	0.6%	0.1-1.8	0.6%	0.1-1.8
Kikuube	393	50.7	14.9	90.3%	87.1-93	9.4%	6.8-12.6	0.3%	0-1.2
Kiryandongo	475	43.4	14.1	69.3%	65-73.3	28.2%	24.3-32.4	2.5%	1.4-4.2
Koboko	398	43.8	10.4	75.9%	71.5-79.9	23.9%	19.9-28.2	0.3%	0-1.2
Kyegegwa	392	54.6	17.4	88.5%	85.1-91.4	10.2%	7.5-13.5	1.3%	0.5-2.8
Lamwo	451	35.5	12.2	40.6%	36.1-45.2	52.8%	48.2-57.3	6.7%	4.6-9.2
Madi Okollo	413	42.5	7.8	84.0%	80.3-87.3	16.0%	12.7-19.7	0.0%	0-0

Obongi	401	41.0	11.3	66.1%	61.3-70.6	31.9%	27.5-36.6	2.0%	0.9-3.7
Terego	320	40.2	10	68.1%	62.9-73	31.6%	26.7-36.8	0.3%	0-1.5
Yumbe	387	42.0	9.9	76.5%	72.1-80.5	23.3%	19.3-27.7	0.3%	0-1.2
All host districts	**4803**	**45.7**	**14.9**	**76.10%**	**74.9-77.3**	**22.6%**	**21.4-23.8**	**1.30%**	**1-1.6**

7.3.3: Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis (FCS-N)

The FCS-N is a tool derived from the FCS indicator, that looks at three main nutrients: Vitamin A, Protein, and Haem Iron rich foods. Vitamin A-rich foods include dairy, organ meat, eggs, orange vegetables, green leafy vegetables, and orange fruits. Protein-rich foods includes pulses, dairy, flesh meat, organ meat, fish, and eggs. Hem iron-rich foods include flesh meat, organ meat, fish. Information on FCS-N is presented in Table 90.

On average, 19.7% of refugee households and one third (33.9%) of host community households consumed Vitamin A-rich foods daily during the 7 days prior to the survey. The consumption of Vitamin A-rich foods was lowest in Palorinya (7.2%) compared to all other refugee settlements. In the host districts, Madi-Okollo (15.3%) had the lowest proportion of households that consumed Vitamin A-rich foods and Kamwenge had the highest (72.7%).

Slightly more than half (53.1%) of host district households and 31.7% of refugee households consumed protein-rich foods daily during the 7 days prior to the survey. In refugee settlements, daily consumption of protein-rich foods was highest in Rwamwanja refugee settlement (73.2%) and lowest in Palorinya (7.1%). In the host districts, daily consumption of protein-rich foods ranged from 14.9% in Lamwo to 97.4% in Kamwenge district.

Six in 10 households (63%) of refugee households never consumed haem iron-rich foods during the 7 days prior to the survey. Six in 10 households (63.0%) refugee households did not consume haem iron-rich foods during the 7 days prior to the survey with the highest proportion in Palorinya (80.0%), Palabek (76.6%), and Kiryandongo (85.5%). In the host districts, 38.5% of households never consumed haem iron-rich foods during the 7 days preceding the survey.

Table 90: Food Consumption Score Nutrition

Location	N	Vitamin-A rich foods						Protein-rich foods						Haem Iron-rich Foods					
		Never (0 days)		Sometimes (1-6 days)		At least daily (7 days)		Never (0 days)		Sometimes (1-6 days)		At least daily (7 days)		Never (0 days)		Sometimes (1-6 days)		At least daily (7 days)	
		% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI
Refugee settlements																			
Adjumani	411	8.0%	5.7-11	64.2%	59.5-68.8	27.7%	23.6-32.2	18.5%	15-22.5	64.5%	59.8-69	17.0%	13.6-20.9	62.3%	57.5-66.9	37.7%	33.1-42.5	0.0%	0-0
Bidibidi	524	2.1%	1.1-3.6	73.7%	69.8-77.3	24.2%	20.7-28	4.2%	2.7-6.2	67.4%	63.3-71.3	28.4%	24.7-32.4	61.5%	57.2-65.5	38.5%	34.5-42.8	0.0%	0-0
Imvepi	407	6.9%	4.7-9.6	82.3%	78.4-85.8	10.8%	8.1-14.1	4.4%	2.7-6.8	71.5%	67-75.7	24.1%	20.1-28.4	61.2%	56.4-65.8	38.8%	34.2-43.6	0.0%	0-0
Kampala	876	2.9%	1.9-4.1	27.5%	24.6-30.5	69.6%	66.5-72.6	1.9%	1.2-3	21.5%	18.8-24.3	76.6%	73.7-79.3	25.5%	22.7-28.4	70.4%	67.3-73.4	4.1%	2.9-5.6
Kiryandongo	424	15.6%	12.4-19.2	47.9%	43.2-52.6	36.6%	32.1-41.2	12.5%	9.6-15.9	55.9%	51.1-60.6	31.6%	27.3-36.1	75.5%	71.2-79.4	24.3%	20.4-28.5	0.2%	0-1.1
Kyaka II	333	23.1%	18.8-27.9	57.1%	51.7-62.3	19.8%	15.8-24.4	6.9%	4.6-10	56.2%	50.8-61.4	36.9%	31.9-42.2	64.3%	59-69.3	33.9%	29-39.1	1.8%	0.8-3.7
Kyangwali	400	7.0%	4.8-9.8	78.3%	74-82.1	14.8%	11.5-18.5	6.0%	4-8.6	64.8%	60-69.3	29.3%	25-33.8	48.8%	43.9-53.6	51.3%	46.4-56.1	0.0%	0-0
Lobule	240	2.1%	0.8-4.5	70.8%	64.9-76.3	27.1%	21.8-33	2.9%	1.3-5.6	69.2%	63.1-74.8	27.9%	22.5-33.8	47.5%	41.2-53.8	52.1%	45.8-58.3	0.4%	0-1.9
Nakivale	434	25.6%	21.6-29.8	64.7%	60.2-69.1	9.7%	7.2-12.7	1.4%	0.6-2.8	38.7%	34.2-43.4	59.9%	55.2-64.4	69.4%	64.9-73.6	30.4%	26.2-34.9	0.2%	0-1.1
Oruchinga	347	28.2%	23.7-33.1	63.7%	58.5-68.6	8.1%	5.5-11.3	0.3%	0-1.3	32.9%	28.1-37.9	66.9%	61.8-71.7	60.5%	55.3-65.6	39.2%	34.2-44.4	0.3%	0-1.3
Palabek	457	12.5%	9.7-15.7	63.5%	59-67.8	24.1%	20.3-28.1	8.8%	6.4-11.6	73.3%	69.1-77.2	17.9%	14.6-21.7	76.6%	72.5-80.3	23.2%	19.5-27.2	0.2%	0-1
Palorinya	622	7.7%	5.8-10	85.0%	82.1-87.7	7.2%	5.4-9.5	3.1%	1.9-4.6	89.9%	87.3-92.1	7.1%	5.3-9.3	81.0%	77.8-84	19.0%	16-22.2	0.0%	0-0
Rhino Camp	471	3.0%	1.7-4.8	76.2%	72.2-79.9	20.8%	17.3-24.6	2.3%	1.2-4	76.4%	72.4-80.1	21.2%	17.7-25.1	46.7%	42.2-51.2	53.3%	48.8-57.8	0.0%	0-0
Rwamwanja	314	10.8%	7.8-14.6	54.5%	48.9-59.9	34.7%	29.6-40.1	1.0%	0.3-2.5	25.8%	21.2-30.8	73.2%	68.2-77.9	43.3%	37.9-48.8	56.1%	50.5-61.5	0.6%	0.1-2
Regions																			
West Nile settlements	3556	7.4%	6.5-8.3	71.3%	69.8-72.8	21.3%	20-22.7	6.9%	6.1-7.8	72.2%	70.7-73.6	20.9%	19.6-22.3	65.7%	64.1-67.2	34.3%	32.7-35.8	0.1%	0-0.2
Southwest settlements	1828	19.0%	17.3-20.9	64.3%	62.1-66.5	16.6%	15-18.4	3.1%	2.4-4	44.3%	42-46.5	52.6%	50.3-54.9	57.8%	55.5-60	41.7%	39.4-44	0.5%	0.3-1
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5384**	**11.3%**	**10.5-12.2**	**68.9%**	**67.7-70.2**	**19.7%**	**18.7-20.8**	**5.6%**	**5-6.3**	**62.7%**	**61.4-64**	**31.7%**	**30.5-32.9**	**63.0%**	**61.7-64.3**	**36.8%**	**35.5-38.1**	**0.2%**	**0.1-0.4**
Host districts																			
Adjumani	341	2.1%	0.9-4	75.7%	70.9-80	22.3%	18.1-26.9	1.5%	0.6-3.2	66.3%	61.1-71.1	32.3%	27.5-37.4	33.1%	28.3-38.3	63.6%	58.4-68.6	3.2%	1.7-5.5

Isingiro	480	33.8%	29.6-38.1	39.0%	34.7-43.4	27.3%	23.5-31.4	0.0%	0-0	11.5%	8.8-14.5	88.5%	85.5-91.2	49.8%	45.3-54.3	49.4%	44.9-53.8	0.8%	0.3-2
Kamwenge	352	3.1%	1.7-5.3	24.1%	19.9-28.8	72.7%	67.9-77.2	0.3%	0-1.3	2.3%	1.1-4.2	97.4%	95.4-98.7	46.0%	40.9-51.2	53.4%	48.2-58.6	0.6%	0.1-1.8
Kikuube	393	14.2%	11.1-18	49.1%	44.2-54	36.6%	32-41.5	0.3%	0-1.2	28.0%	23.7-32.6	71.8%	67.2-76	34.4%	29.8-39.1	64.9%	60.1-69.5	0.8%	0.2-2
Kiryandongo	475	2.9%	1.7-4.8	49.1%	44.6-53.5	48.0%	43.5-52.5	5.1%	3.3-7.3	57.1%	52.6-61.5	37.9%	33.6-42.3	41.7%	37.3-46.2	57.5%	53-61.9	0.8%	0.3-2
Koboko	398	0.5%	0.1-1.6	68.8%	64.2-73.2	30.7%	26.3-35.3	0.0%	0-0	52.5%	47.6-57.4	47.5%	42.6-52.4	27.6%	23.4-32.2	72.1%	67.6-76.3	0.3%	0-1.2
Kyegegwa	392	9.7%	7.1-12.9	39.5%	34.8-44.4	50.8%	45.8-55.7	0.8%	0.2-2	17.6%	14.1-21.6	81.6%	77.6-85.2	50.3%	45.3-55.2	47.4%	42.5-52.4	2.3%	1.1-4.1
Lamwo	451	2.0%	1-3.6	58.3%	53.7-62.8	39.7%	35.3-44.3	11.5%	8.8-14.7	73.6%	69.4-77.5	14.9%	11.8-18.4	47.5%	42.9-52.1	51.4%	46.8-56	1.1%	0.4-2.4
Madi Okollo	413	1.7%	0.8-3.3	83.1%	79.2-86.4	15.3%	12-19	0.0%	0-0	62.2%	57.5-66.8	37.8%	33.2-42.5	15.0%	11.8-18.7	83.1%	79.2-86.4	1.9%	0.9-3.6
Obongi	401	3.7%	2.2-5.9	80.8%	76.7-84.4	15.5%	12.2-19.2	1.7%	0.8-3.4	67.6%	62.9-72	30.7%	26.3-35.3	18.0%	14.4-21.9	76.8%	72.5-80.7	5.2%	3.4-7.7
Terego	320	4.1%	2.3-6.7	78.8%	74-83	17.2%	13.4-21.6	1.3%	0.4-2.9	53.1%	47.6-58.5	45.6%	40.2-51.1	48.4%	43-53.9	51.6%	46.1-57	0.0%	0-0
Yumbe	387	5.2%	3.3-7.7	65.6%	60.8-70.2	29.2%	24.8-33.9	0.8%	0.2-2.1	45.7%	40.8-50.7	53.5%	48.5-58.4	50.1%	45.2-55.1	49.9%	44.9-54.8	0.0%	0-0
All host districts	**4803**	**7.4%**	**6.7-8.1**	**58.7%**	**57.3-60.1**	**33.9%**	**32.6-35.2**	**2.1%**	**1.7-2.5**	**44.9%**	**43.5-46.3**	**53.1%**	**51.6-54.5**	**38.5%**	**37.2-39.9**	**60.0%**	**58.7-61.4**	**1.4%**	**1.1-1.8**

7.4: Reduced Coping Strategies Index

The reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is an indicator used to compare the hardship faced by households due to a shortage of food. The index measures the frequency and severity of the food consumption behaviours households engaged in due to food shortage in the 7 days prior to the survey.

The rCSI contains five standard strategies: Relying on less preferred or less expensive food; borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives; reducing the number of meals eaten per day; reducing portion size of meals at mealtime; and restricting consumption by adults in order for young children to eat. rCSI ranges from 0 to 56. Higher scores mean the household is using coping strategies more frequently and/or relying on more severe strategies. Information on rCSI is presented in Figure 14 and Table 91.

The average rCSI for refugee households was 9.8 out of 56 as compared to 4.5 for the host district households. rCSI ranged from 3.9 in Palorinya, to 15.1 in Kyaka II settlements. In the host districts, rCSI was lowest in Obongi (1.6) and highest in Kiryandongo (6.3). Refugee households in South West settlements had higher rCSI (12.2 out of 56) than households in West Nile settlements (8.6 out of 56). Relying on less preferred and/or less expensive food was the most adopted food coping strategy by both refugee (70.6%) and host district (50.8%) households (Table 91). Furthermore, more than six in 10 refugee households reported to have reduced number of meals and portion sizes of meals due to lack of food.

Figure 14: Proportion of households adopting reduced coping strategies due to lack of food.

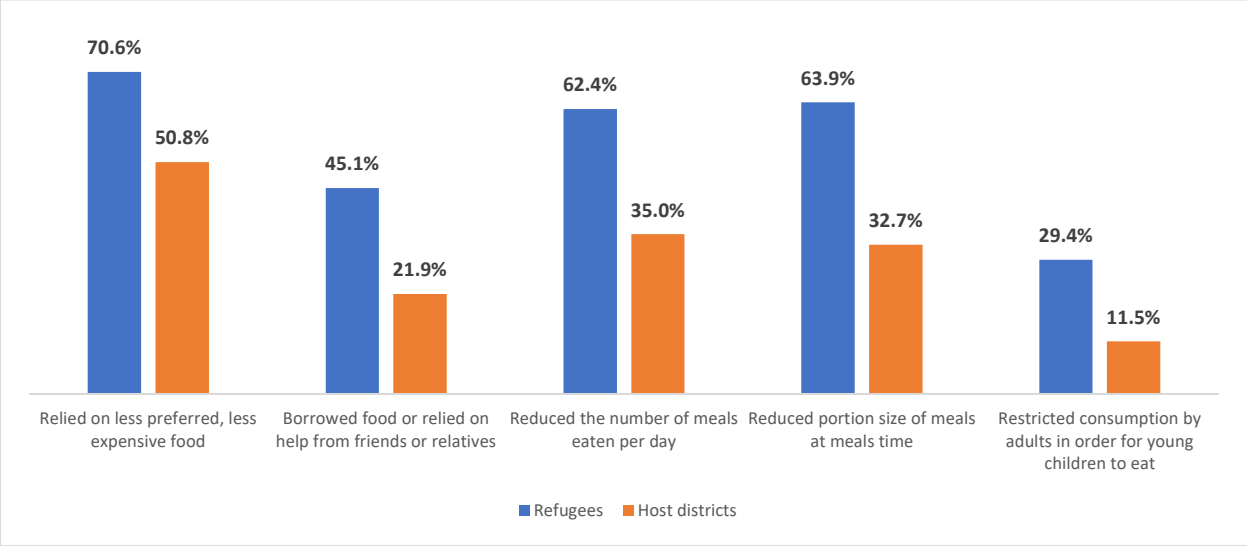


Table 91: Reduced Coping Strategy Index

Location	N	rCSI		Relied on less preferred, less expensive food		Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives		Reduced the number of meals eaten per day		Reduced portion size of meals at meals time		Restricted consumption by adults for young children to eat	
		Mean	SD	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI
Refugee settlements													
Adjumani	411	9.6	8.7	61.1%	56.3-65.7	39.2%	34.5-44.0	69.6%	65.0-73.9	73.5%	69.1-77.6	31.1%	26.8-35.7
Bidibidi	524	7.0	5.3	63.2%	59.0-67.2	40.8%	36.7-45.1	52.9%	48.6-57.1	57.1%	52.8-61.3	26.0%	22.3-29.8
Imvepi	407	8.3	5.9	79.1%	75.0-82.8	50.9%	46.0-55.7	77.1%	72.9-81.0	81.6%	77.6-85.1	23.3%	19.4-27.6
Kampala	876	4.9	6.5	45.4%	42.2-48.7	27.5%	24.6-30.5	34.9%	31.8-38.1	29.8%	26.8-32.9	13.6%	11.4-16.0
Kiryandongo	424	13.4	10	66.7%	62.2-71.1	37.0%	32.5-41.7	66.3%	61.7-70.7	59.9%	55.2-64.5	26.9%	22.8-31.3
Kyaka II	333	15.1	10	90.4%	86.9-93.2	65.2%	59.9-70.1	76.3%	71.5-80.6	83.5%	79.2-87.2	51.7%	46.3-57.0
Kyangwali	400	11.3	8.9	85.0%	81.3-88.2	53.5%	48.6-58.3	59.3%	54.4-64.0	60.3%	55.4-65.0	26.3%	22.1-30.7
Lobule	240	9.8	7.6	80.0%	74.6-84.7	46.7%	40.4-53.0	64.6%	58.4-70.4	63.3%	57.1-69.2	30.4%	24.9-36.4
Nakivale	434	14.1	11	85.0%	81.4-88.1	48.8%	44.2-53.5	76.5%	72.3-80.3	76.5%	72.3-80.3	44.5%	39.8-49.2
Oruchinga	347	13.1	11	85.0%	81.0-88.5	55.0%	49.8-60.2	73.2%	68.4-77.7	74.4%	69.6-78.7	40.9%	35.8-46.2
Palabek	457	11.9	8	75.7%	71.6-79.5	62.4%	57.9-66.7	73.3%	69.1-77.2	72.0%	67.7-76.0	44.4%	39.9-49.0
Palorinya	622	3.9	6.4	27.2%	23.8-30.8	15.8%	13.1-18.8	32.3%	28.7-36.1	35.0%	31.4-38.9	14.1%	11.6-17.1
Rhino Camp	471	7.7	6.2	77.9%	74.0-81.5	52.2%	47.7-56.7	64.8%	60.4-69.0	63.7%	59.3-67.9	17.4%	14.2-21.0
Rwamwanja	314	6.6	7.1	75.5%	70.5-80.0	36.6%	31.4-42.1	40.4%	35.1-45.9	45.5%	40.1-51.1	16.6%	12.8-21.0
Regions													
West Nile settlements	3556	8.6	7.9	63.6%	62.0-65.2	41.6%	40.0-43.2	60.6%	59.0-62.2	61.5%	59.9-63.1	25.8%	24.4-27.3
South West settlements	1828	12.2	10	84.4%	82.6-86.0	51.9%	49.6-54.2	65.9%	63.7-68.0	68.5%	66.3-70.6	36.3%	34.1-38.5
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5384**	**9.8**	**8.9**	**70.6%**	**69.4-71.8**	**45.1%**	**43.8-46.4**	**62.4%**	**61.1-63.7**	**63.9%**	**62.6-65.1**	**29.4%**	**28.2-30.6**
Host districts													
Adjumani	341	2.4	4.6	24.0%	19.7-28.8	13.5%	10.2-17.4	23.5%	19.2-28.2	27.0%	22.5-31.9	5.9%	3.7-8.7
Isingiro	480	4.7	6.9	53.3%	48.9-57.8	18.3%	15.1-22.0	27.3%	23.5-31.4	24.0%	20.3-27.9	13.3%	10.5-16.6
Kamwenge	352	2.5	3	64.5%	59.4-69.4	9.9%	7.1-13.4	12.2%	9.1-15.9	15.1%	11.6-19.1	1.1%	0.4-2.7
Kikuube	393	5.0	7.1	48.9%	43.9-53.8	18.8%	15.2-22.9	31.8%	27.3-36.5	29.0%	24.7-33.6	7.1%	4.9-10.0
Kiryandongo	475	6.3	6.8	53.1%	48.6-57.5	12.2%	9.5-15.4	46.1%	41.7-50.6	26.9%	23.1-31.1	10.7%	8.2-13.8
Koboko	398	4.6	4.8	55.0%	50.1-59.9	19.8%	16.2-24.0	40.7%	36.0-45.6	34.7%	30.1-39.4	14.1%	10.9-17.7
Kyegegwa	392	5.4	7.5	61.0%	56.1-65.7	30.4%	26.0-35.0	29.3%	25.0-34.0	30.9%	26.4-35.6	17.9%	14.3-21.9
Lamwo	451	5.4	6.2	51.4%	46.8-56.0	39.0%	34.6-43.6	41.5%	37.0-46.1	46.6%	42.0-51.2	15.5%	12.4-19.1
Madi Okollo	413	4.9	3.8	67.8%	63.2-72.2	38.7%	34.1-43.5	57.9%	53.1-62.6	45.3%	40.5-50.1	10.7%	8.0-13.9
Obongi	401	1.6	3.9	16.5%	13.1-20.3	7.2%	5.0-10.1	12.7%	9.7-16.2	10.7%	8.0-14.0	3.5%	2.0-5.6
Terego	320	3.6	3.9	48.8%	43.3-54.2	27.8%	23.1-32.9	35.3%	30.2-40.7	45.9%	40.5-51.4	7.5%	5.0-10.8
Yumbe	387	6.4	6	61.2%	56.3-66.0	25.3%	21.2-29.8	56.3%	51.4-61.2	57.9%	52.9-62.7	27.9%	23.6-32.5
All host districts	**4803**	**4.5**	**5.8**	**50.8%**	**49.3-52.2**	**21.9%**	**20.7-23.1**	**35.0%**	**33.7-36.4**	**32.7%**	**31.4-34.1**	**11.5%**	**10.6-12.4**

7.5: LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES INDEX (LCS-FS)

The Livelihood Coping Strategies–Food Security (LCS-FS) is an indicator used to understand households' medium and longer-term coping capacity in response to lack of food or money to buy food and their ability to overcome challenges in the future. The indicator is derived from a series of questions regarding the households' experiences with livelihood stress and asset depletion to cope with food shortages. Livelihood coping strategies are categorized into stress, crisis, and emergency coping, representing an increasing level of severity.

Stress coping strategies indicate reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts. Stress coping strategies assessed included sale of household assets/goods; spending savings; sending household members to eat elsewhere and borrowing money due to lack of food. Crisis coping directly reduces future productivity, including human capital formation. Crisis coping strategies assessed included sale of productive assets; withdrawal of children from school and reducing expenses on essential health services to buy food.

Emergency coping affects future productivity, it is more difficult to reverse and compromises long term recovery. Emergency coping strategies assessed included begging; engaging in socially degrading, high-risk, exploitive, or life-threatening jobs such as smuggling, theft, prostitution; sale of house or land (assessed only for the host); and marrying off a female child member (assessed only for refugees) due to lack of food. Findings from this survey are summarised in Table 92. Figures 13 and 14 show the trend in proportion of refugee and host district households adopting livelihood coping strategies.

In the refugee settlements, 9.2% of households were employing emergency coping strategies, 32.7% in crisis coping, 23.8% were in stress coping, and only 34.3% were not employing any livelihood coping strategy. There was a high proportion of refugee households adopting emergency coping strategies in Kyangwali (20%), Nakivale (19.8%), Oruchinga (17.6%), and Kyaka II (17.4%) compared to other settlements. A total of 16.2% of refugee households in South West employed emergency coping as compared to 5.6% in West Nile settlements. The proportion of refugee households adopting emergency coping strategies reduced to 9.2% in 2024 from 19.2% in 2023.

In the host districts, 62.5% of households did not adopt any livelihood coping strategy, with Kamwenge district (84.9%) having the highest proportion of households not adopting any livelihood coping strategy. Only 2.4% of host district households employed emergency coping strategies with the highest proportion in Kyegegwa district (7.1%).

Table 92: Livelihood Coping Strategies Index

Location	Number of HH	HH not adopting coping strategies		Stress coping strategies		Crisis coping strategies		Emergency coping strategies	
		% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI
Refugee settlements									
Adjumani	411	41.6%	36.9-46.4	18.2%	14.7-22.2	35.0%	30.5-39.7	5.1%	3.3-7.6
Bidibidi	524	41.2%	37.1-45.5	26.0%	22.3-29.8	29.2%	25.4-33.2	3.6%	2.3-5.5
Imvepi	407	28.0%	23.8-32.5	32.7%	28.3-37.3	36.6%	32.0-41.4	2.7%	1.4-4.6
Kampala	876	61.6%	58.4-64.8	18.3%	15.8-20.9	14.8%	12.6-17.3	5.3%	3.9-6.9
Kiryandongo	424	37.5%	33.0-42.2	15.6%	12.4-19.2	36.1%	31.6-40.7	10.8%	8.2-14.1
Kyaka II	333	24.6%	20.2-29.5	20.1%	16.1-24.7	37.8%	32.8-43.1	17.4%	13.6-21.8
Kyangwali	400	27.8%	23.5-32.3	26.3%	22.1-30.7	26.0%	21.9-30.5	20.0%	16.3-24.1
Lobule	240	37.9%	32.0-44.2	23.8%	18.7-29.4	32.9%	27.2-39.0	5.4%	3.1-8.8
Nakivale	434	28.3%	24.3-32.7	26.0%	22.1-30.3	25.8%	21.9-30.1	19.8%	16.3-23.8
Oruchinga	347	27.1%	22.6-31.9	34.6%	29.7-39.7	20.7%	16.7-25.2	17.6%	13.9-21.8
Palabek	457	20.1%	16.7-24.0	23.4%	19.7-27.5	46.6%	42.1-51.2	9.8%	7.4-12.8
Palorinya	622	60.8%	56.9-64.6	18.6%	15.7-21.9	14.3%	11.7-17.2	6.3%	4.6-8.4
Rhino Camp	471	13.0%	10.1-16.2	28.2%	24.3-32.4	57.7%	53.3-62.2	1.1%	0.4-2.3
Rwamwanja	314	48.7%	43.2-54.2	16.9%	13.0-21.3	30.9%	26.0-36.2	3.5%	1.9-6.0

Regions									
West Nile settlements	3556	36.1%	34.5-37.6	23.1%	21.8-24.6	35.2%	33.7-36.8	5.6%	4.9-6.4
Southwest settlements	1828	30.8%	28.7-32.9	25.1%	23.1-27.1	28.0%	25.9-30.0	16.2%	14.6-17.9
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5384**	**34.3%**	**33.0-35.5**	**23.8%**	**22.7-24.9**	**32.7%**	**31.5-34.0**	**9.2%**	**8.4-10.0**
Host districts									
Adjumani	341	75.1%	70.3-79.4	16.4%	12.8-20.6	8.2%	5.6-11.5	0.3%	0.0-1.4
Isingiro	480	73.3%	69.2-77.1	15.8%	12.8-19.3	6.3%	4.3-8.7	4.6%	3.0-6.7
Kamwenge	352	84.9%	80.9-88.4	10.2%	7.4-13.7	4.5%	2.7-7.1	0.3%	0.0-1.3
Kikuube	393	73.0%	68.5-77.2	6.6%	4.5-9.4	15.5%	12.2-19.3	4.8%	3.0-7.3
Kiryandongo	475	64.4%	60.0-68.6	10.9%	8.4-14.0	20.6%	17.2-24.4	4.0%	2.5-6.0
Koboko	398	60.6%	55.7-65.3	17.8%	14.3-21.8	18.8%	15.2-22.9	2.8%	1.5-4.7
Kyegegwa	392	56.9%	51.9-61.7	11.5%	8.6-14.9	24.5%	20.4-28.9	7.1%	4.9-10.0
Lamwo	451	51.0%	46.4-55.6	20.8%	17.3-24.8	27.1%	23.1-31.3	1.1%	0.4-2.4
Madi Okollo	413	35.4%	30.9-40.1	38.0%	33.4-42.8	26.4%	22.3-30.8	0.2%	0.0-1.1
Obongi	401	79.8%	75.7-83.5	5.2%	3.4-7.7	13.5%	10.4-17.1	1.5%	0.6-3.1
Terego	320	41.6%	36.3-47.0	21.3%	17.0-26.0	37.2%	32.0-42.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Yumbe	387	53.5%	48.5-58.4	20.4%	16.6-24.6	25.3%	21.2-29.8	0.8%	0.2-2.1
All host districts	**4803**	**62.5%**	**61.1-63.8**	**16.3%**	**15.2-17.3**	**18.9%**	**17.8-20.0**	**2.4%**	**2.0-2.9**

Figure 15 shows proportion of refugee households employing livelihood coping strategies in 2024 compared to 2023. Overall, there was a 10-percentage point decrease in the proportion of refugee households adopting emergency coping strategies from 19% in 2023 to 9% in 2024. However, the proportion of households adopting crisis coping strategies increased from 16% in 2023 to 33% in 2024. Kiryandongo settlement was the only settlement that reported an increase in the proportion of households adopting emergency coping strategies from 9% in 2023 to 11% in 2024.

Figure 15: Proportion of refugee households employing livelihood coping strategies in 2024 compared to 2023

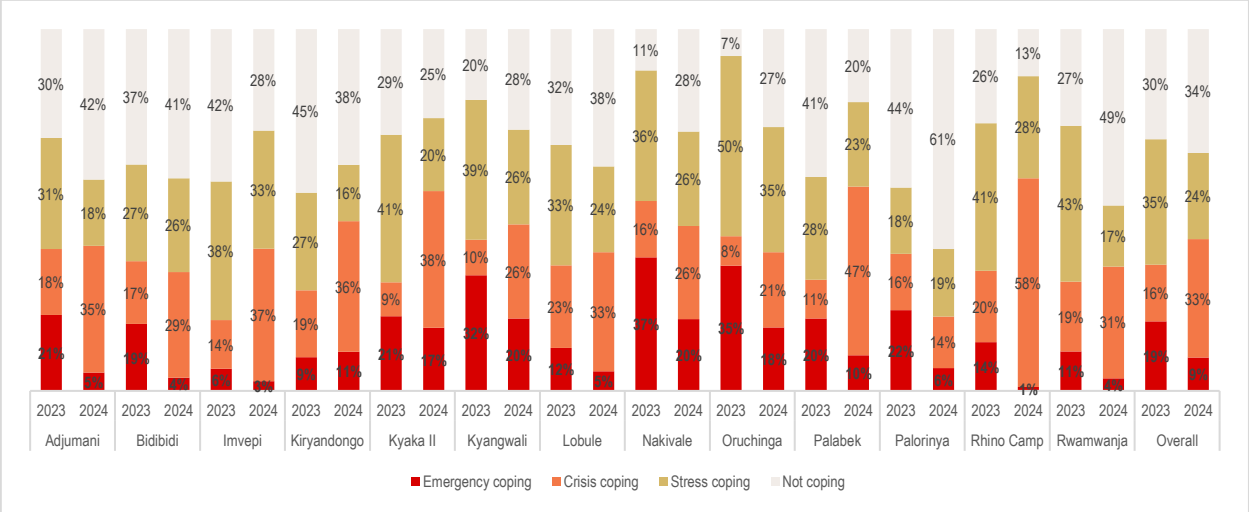
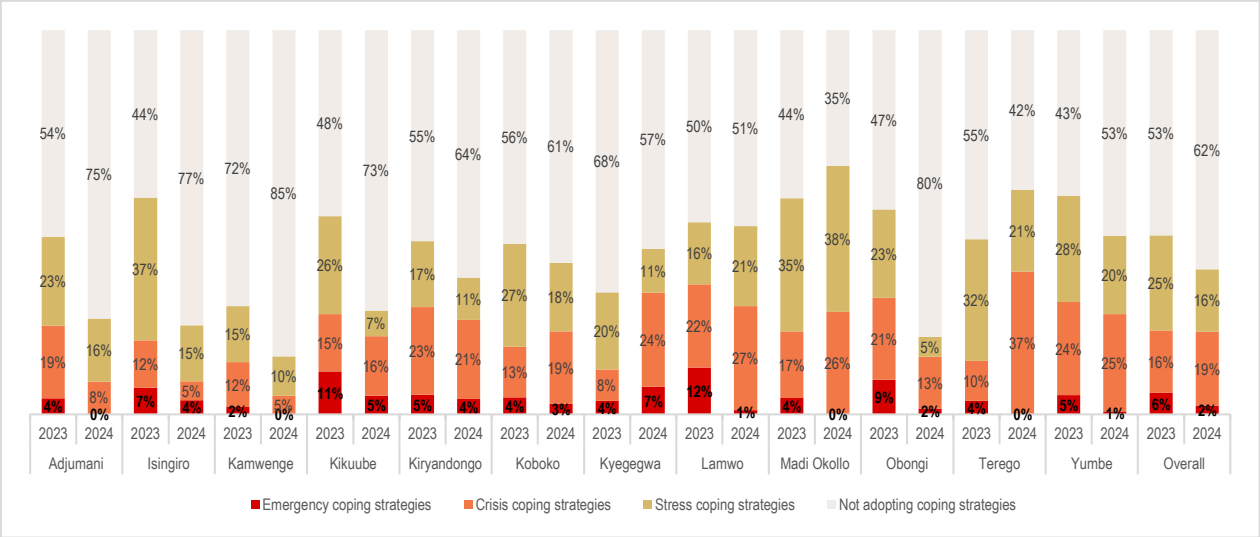


Figure 16 shows proportion of host district households employing livelihood coping strategies in 2024 compared to 2023. Overall, there was a substantial decrease in the proportion of host district households not adopting any livelihood coping strategy from 53% in 2023 to 62% in 2024. Similarly, the proportion of households adopting emergency coping strategies decreased by 4 percentage point from 6% in 2023 to 2% in 2024. Kyegegwa was the only host district that reported an increase in the proportion of households adopting emergency coping strategies from 4% in 2023 to 7% in 2024.

Figure 16: Proportion of host districts households employing livelihood coping strategies in 2024 compared to 2023



7.6: FINAL HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY STATUS

The final food security status is based upon the WFP Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI[8]). the food security index combines the food consumption score, reduced coping strategy index, the food expenditure share, and livelihood coping strategies. Based on CARI, household are categorized as food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure. Moderately food insecure and severely food insecure households are summed to get the overall prevalence of food insecurity in the population. Food insecure households are characterized by food consumption gaps and are unable to meet required food needs without applying crisis coping strategies. Information on final food security classification of households based on CARI is presented in Table 93.

Overall, 61.5% of refugee households were food insecure of which 4.5% were severely food insecure. West Nile (66.4%) had a higher proportion of food insecure households than South West (52.1%). At settlement level, food insecurity ranged from 31.5% in Rwamwanja to 80.7% in Palabek. At 93.5%, Kampala had the highest proportion of food secure households among both refugees and hosts.

In the host districts, 28.2% of households were food insecure, indicating better overall food security status among the hosts compared to refugees. The prevalence of food insecurity ranged from 49.3% in Lamwo to 6.8% in Kamwenge.

[8] https://resources.vam.wfp.org/data-analysis/quantitative/food-security/the-consolidated-approach-for-reporting-indicators-of-food-security-cari

Table 93: Final food security classification of households

Location	N	Overall Food Security Classification							
		Food secure		Marginally food secure		Moderately food insecure		Severely food insecure	
		% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI
Refugee settlements									
Adjumani	411	4.9%	3.1-7.3	26.0%	22.0-30.4	61.8%	57.0-66.4	7.3%	5.1-10.1
Bidibidi	524	1.9%	1.0-3.4	35.1%	31.1-39.3	59.9%	55.7-64.1	3.1%	1.8-4.8
Imvepi	407	0.7%	0.2-2.0	24.6%	20.6-28.9	72.0%	67.5-76.2	2.7%	1.4-4.6
Kampala	876	43.3%	40.0-46.6	50.2%	46.9-53.5	6.4%	4.9-8.2	0.1%	0.0-0.5
Kiryandongo	424	2.6%	1.4-4.4	40.3%	35.7-45.1	50.5%	45.7-55.2	6.6%	4.5-9.3
Kyaka II	333	0.9%	0.3-2.4	32.1%	27.3-37.3	59.8%	54.4-64.9	7.2%	4.8-10.4
Kyangwali	400	4.5%	2.8-6.9	26.0%	21.9-30.5	60.8%	55.9-65.4	8.8%	6.3-11.8
Lobule	240	2.1%	0.8-4.5	40.4%	34.4-46.7	55.0%	48.7-61.2	2.5%	1.1-5.1
Nakivale	434	9.9%	7.4-13.0	46.1%	41.4-50.8	39.9%	35.3-44.5	4.1%	2.6-6.3
Oruchinga	347	8.1%	5.5-11.3	45.2%	40.1-50.5	44.1%	38.9-49.3	2.6%	1.3-4.7
Palabek	457	0.7%	0.2-1.7	18.6%	15.2-22.4	69.1%	64.8-73.3	11.6%	8.9-14.8
Palorinya	622	6.6%	4.8-8.7	36.0%	32.3-39.8	55.6%	51.7-59.5	1.8%	0.9-3.0
Rhino Camp	471	1.1%	0.4-2.3	27.2%	23.3-31.3	71.1%	66.9-75.1	0.6%	0.2-1.7
Rwamwanja	314	8.3%	5.6-11.7	60.2%	54.7-65.5	31.5%	26.6-36.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Regions									
West Nile settlements	3556	2.8%	2.3-3.3	30.8%	29.3-32.4	62.0%	60.4-63.6	4.4%	3.8-5.2
Southwest settlements	1828	6.5%	5.4-7.7	41.4%	39.2-43.7	47.4%	45.1-49.7	4.7%	3.8-5.7
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5384**	**4.0%**	**3.5-4.6**	**34.4%**	**33.2-35.7**	**57.0%**	**55.7-58.4**	**4.5%**	**4.0-5.1**
Host districts									
Adjumani	341	24.3%	20.0-29.1	50.4%	45.1-55.7	25.2%	20.8-30.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Isingiro	480	30.8%	26.8-35.1	56.3%	51.8-60.6	12.3%	9.6-15.5	0.6%	0.2-1.7
Kamwenge	352	30.7%	26.0-35.6	62.5%	57.4-67.4	6.5%	4.3-9.5	0.3%	0.0-1.3
Kikuube	393	30.0%	25.7-34.7	52.2%	47.2-57.1	17.0%	13.6-21.0	0.8%	0.2-2.0
Kiryandongo	475	15.6%	12.5-19.0	54.3%	49.8-58.8	28.2%	24.3-32.4	1.9%	0.9-3.4
Koboko	398	13.8%	10.7-17.5	59.8%	54.9-64.5	26.1%	22.0-30.6	0.3%	0.0-1.2
Kyegegwa	392	15.3%	12.0-19.1	57.7%	52.7-62.5	26.5%	22.3-31.1	0.5%	0.1-1.6
Lamwo	451	12.0%	9.2-15.2	38.8%	34.4-43.4	47.5%	42.9-52.1	1.8%	0.8-3.3
Madi Okollo	413	3.4%	2.0-5.5	57.9%	53.1-62.6	38.7%	34.1-43.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Obongi	401	19.5%	15.8-23.5	53.1%	48.2-58.0	27.4%	23.2-31.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Terego	320	11.3%	8.1-15.1	49.7%	44.2-55.1	39.1%	33.8-44.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Yumbe	387	7.5%	5.2-10.4	56.3%	51.4-61.2	35.9%	31.3-40.8	0.3%	0.0-1.2
All host districts	**4803**	**17.8%**	**16.8-18.9**	**54.0%**	**52.6-55.4**	**27.6%**	**26.3-28.9**	**0.6%**	**0.4-0.8**

Figure 17 shows food security status of refugee households in 2024 compared to 2023. The proportion of refugee households who are able to meet food needs without engaging in reduced and livelihood coping strategies for food security slightly increased from 2% in 2023 to 4% in 2024. This means that in 2024, 96% of refugee households cannot meet food needs without engaging in reduced and livelihood coping strategies. There was a substantial reduction in the proportion of severely food insecure households from 11% in 2023 to 5% in 2024. Palorinya reported the highest percentage decrease in the proportion of severely food insecure households from 21% in 2023 to 2% in 2024. Kiryandongo settlement was the only settlement that reported an increase in the proportion of severely food insecure households from 5% in 2023 to 7% in 2024.

Figure 17: Final food security classification of refugee households in 2024 compared to 2023

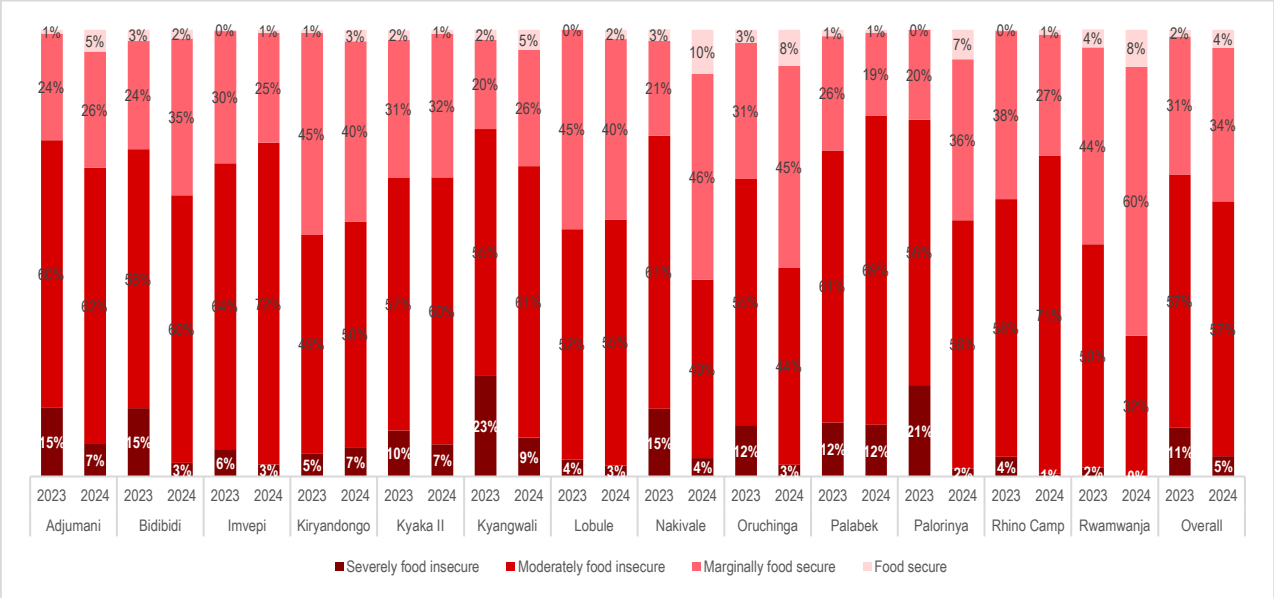
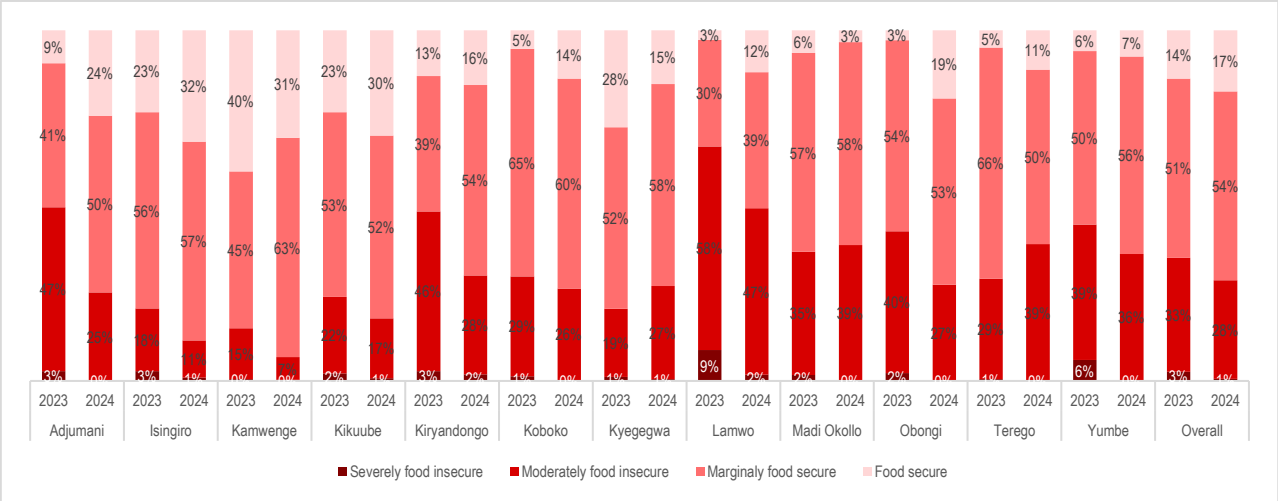


Figure 18 shows food security status of host district households in 2024 compared to 2023. The proportion of host districts households who are able to meet food needs without engaging in reduced or livelihood coping strategies slightly increased from 14% in 2023 to 17% in 2024. This means that in 2024, 83% of host districts households cannot meet food needs without engaging in reduced or livelihood coping strategies. There was a slight reduction in the proportion of severely food insecure households from 3% in 2023 to 1% in 2024. Lamwo reported the highest percentage decrease in the proportion of severely food insecure households from 9% in 2023 to 2% in 2024.

Figure 18: Final food security classification of host districts households in 2024 compared to 2023



7.7: Basic needs households cannot meet

A household's ability to meet its food and nutrition needs also depends on its ability to meet other essential needs. When households have limited resources, they must constantly prioritize between food and other urgent needs which include hygiene, shelter, education, health care, WASH, etc. Information on the basic needs that households reported that they cannot meet are presented in Table 94.

Among the refugee settlements, a relatively high proportion of households reported that they cannot meet their food (72.3%), education (48.9%), hygiene (39.2%), and health (30.8%) needs. In the host districts, most reported unmet needs were education (43.0%) and health (40.7%).

Among refugees, unmet food needs were most reported in Bidibidi (92.7%); unmet water needs most reported in Nakivale (20.3%); unmet hygiene needs most reported in Rhino Camp (48.2%); unmet health needs most reported in Lobule (53.8%); unmet shelter needs most reported in Kampala (74.9%); and unmet education needs most reported in Bidibidi (72.7%). In the host, unmet food needs were most reported in Yumbe (62.3%); unmet water needs most reported in Isingiro (35.0%); unmet hygiene most reported in Madi Okollo (58.1%); unmet health needs most reported in Lamwo (57.6%); unmet shelter needs most reported Madi Okollo (37.5%); and unmet education needs most reported in Lamwo (64.5%).

In host districts, had the highest percentage of households unable to meet food needs at 62.3%. For water needs, Isingiro led with 35.0% of households reporting this as an unmet need. Madi Okollo had the highest proportion facing challenges with hygiene items, clothes, and shoes, at 58.1%. Lamwo stood out regarding health costs, with 57.6% of households unable to afford health expenses. For rent, shelter repair, household items, and utilities, Madi Okollo again had the highest percentage at 37.5%. Educational needs were most challenging in Lamwo, where 64.5% of households reported an inability to meet these requirements.

Table 94: Basic needs households cannot meet.

Location	N	Food		Water		Hygiene items, clothes, shoes		Health costs (including medicines)		Rent, shelter repair, household items, utilities and bills		Education	
		% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI
Refugee settlements													
Adjumani	411	69.8%	65.3-74.1	7.1%	4.9-9.8	22.1%	18.3-26.3	36.0%	31.5-40.7	5.1%	3.3-7.6	50.9%	46.0-55.7
Bidibidi	524	92.7%	90.3-94.7	2.5%	1.4-4.1	39.1%	35.0-43.4	27.5%	23.8-31.4	20.0%	16.8-23.6	72.7%	68.8-76.4
Imvepi	407	67.1%	62.4-71.5	1.0%	0.3-2.3	46.7%	41.9-51.5	26.5%	22.4-31.0	32.2%	27.8-36.8	43.7%	39.0-48.6
Kampala	876	39.6%	36.4-42.9	3.3%	2.3-4.7	11.9%	9.9-14.1	37.3%	34.2-40.6	74.9%	71.9-77.7	39.2%	36.0-42.4
Kiryandongo	424	76.2%	72.0-80.0	12.0%	9.2-15.4	37.3%	32.8-41.9	25.0%	21.1-29.3	11.8%	9.0-15.1	46.7%	42.0-51.5
Kyaka II	333	81.4%	76.9-85.3	13.2%	9.9-17.2	30.0%	25.3-35.1	26.1%	21.6-31.0	17.7%	13.9-22.1	29.1%	24.4-34.2
Kyangwali	400	69.0%	64.3-73.4	1.8%	0.8-3.4	46.0%	41.2-50.9	25.3%	21.2-29.7	19.3%	15.6-23.3	7.8%	5.4-10.7
Lobule	240	72.5%	66.6-77.9	2.5%	1.1-5.1	35.8%	30.0-42.0	53.8%	47.4-60.0	16.3%	12.0-21.3	46.3%	40.0-52.6
Nakivale	434	73.5%	69.2-77.5	20.3%	16.7-24.2	35.5%	31.1-40.1	18.7%	15.2-22.5	17.3%	13.9-21.0	42.6%	38.0-47.3
Oruchinga	347	76.1%	71.4-80.3	13.8%	10.5-17.8	43.8%	38.7-49.1	23.9%	19.7-28.6	11.2%	8.2-14.9	43.5%	38.4-48.8
Palabek	457	81.8%	78.1-85.2	4.4%	2.8-6.5	35.4%	31.2-39.9	46.6%	42.1-51.2	5.0%	3.3-7.3	71.3%	67.1-75.3
Palorinya	622	55.1%	51.2-59.0	12.1%	9.7-14.8	45.7%	41.8-49.6	26.7%	23.3-30.3	12.4%	10.0-15.1	53.1%	49.1-57.0
Rhino Camp	471	77.1%	73.1-80.7	5.1%	3.4-7.4	48.2%	43.7-52.7	38.4%	34.1-42.9	14.4%	11.5-17.8	68.8%	64.5-72.8
Rwamwanja	314	43.6%	38.2-49.2	9.9%	6.9-13.5	36.9%	31.7-42.4	36.0%	30.8-41.4	23.6%	19.1-28.5	36.3%	31.1-41.7
Regions													
West Nile settlements	3556	73.8%	72.3-75.2	6.2%	5.5-7.1	39.5%	37.9-41.1	33.6%	32.1-35.2	14.5%	13.3-15.6	57.8%	56.2-59.5
South West settlements	1828	69.3%	67.2-71.4	11.9%	10.5-13.5	38.6%	36.4-40.9	25.4%	23.5-27.5	17.7%	16.0-19.5	31.6%	29.5-33.8
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5384**	**72.3%**	**71.0-73.4**	**8.2%**	**7.5-8.9**	**39.2%**	**37.9-40.5**	**30.8%**	**29.6-32.1**	**15.6%**	**14.6-16.6**	**48.9%**	**47.6-50.3**
Host district													
Adjumani	341	34.6%	29.7-39.8	9.4%	6.6-12.8	10.3%	7.4-13.8	31.7%	26.9-36.7	4.4%	2.6-7.0	29.9%	25.2-34.9
Isingiro	480	16.3%	13.2-19.7	35.0%	30.8-39.3	15.2%	12.2-18.6	26.7%	22.9-30.8	10.2%	7.7-13.2	35.2%	31.0-39.6
Kamwenge	352	11.9%	8.9-15.6	5.7%	3.6-8.5	9.9%	7.1-13.4	32.7%	27.9-37.7	23.6%	19.4-28.2	28.4%	23.9-33.3
Kikuube	393	20.6%	16.8-24.8	8.1%	5.7-11.2	10.7%	7.9-14.0	31.3%	26.9-36.0	9.9%	7.3-13.2	29.3%	24.9-33.9
Kiryandongo	475	39.6%	35.3-44.0	10.7%	8.2-13.8	29.9%	25.9-34.1	45.1%	40.6-49.5	19.4%	16.0-23.1	43.6%	39.2-48.1
Koboko	398	31.9%	27.5-36.6	8.0%	5.7-11.0	23.1%	19.2-27.4	48.5%	43.6-53.4	11.6%	8.7-15.0	49.2%	44.4-54.1
Kyegegwa	392	37.0%	32.3-41.9	30.6%	26.2-35.3	31.1%	26.7-35.8	42.9%	38.0-47.8	25.8%	21.6-30.3	35.7%	31.1-40.5
Lamwo	451	35.9%	31.6-40.4	2.7%	1.5-4.5	17.1%	13.8-20.8	57.6%	53.1-62.1	2.0%	1.0-3.6	64.5%	60.0-68.8
Madi Okollo	413	42.1%	37.4-46.9	21.1%	17.3-25.2	58.1%	53.3-62.8	49.4%	44.6-54.2	37.5%	33.0-42.3	48.7%	43.9-53.5
Obongi	401	28.7%	24.4-33.2	3.0%	1.6-5.0	27.4%	23.2-31.9	46.9%	42.0-51.8	4.0%	2.4-6.2	48.9%	44.0-53.8
Terego	320	40.0%	34.7-45.4	3.1%	1.6-5.5	35.9%	30.8-41.3	33.4%	28.4-38.7	34.7%	29.6-40.0	43.1%	37.8-48.6
Yumbe	387	62.3%	57.4-67.0	11.4%	8.5-14.8	23.3%	19.3-27.7	38.2%	33.5-43.2	6.2%	4.1-8.9	54.8%	49.8-59.7
All host districts	**4803**	**33.3%**	**32.0-34.6**	**12.9%**	**12.0-13.9**	**24.4%**	**23.2-25.7**	**40.7%**	**39.3-42.1**	**15.4%**	**14.4-16.4**	**43.0%**	**41.6-44.4**

7.8: FOOD SECURITY STATUS BY GENDER

Results of the key food security indicators disaggregated by gender of the household head are presented in **Table 95.**

Overall, female headed households (FHH) were more food insecure than male-headed households (MHH) in both refugee settlements and host districts. In the refugee settlements, a lower proportion of FHH had acceptable food consumption at 47.0%, compared to 56.4% for MHH, reflecting a 9.4 percentage point difference. Household dietary diversity showed a similar pattern where 49.1% of FHH had high diversity compared to 54.9% of MHH, a gap of 5.8 percentage points. Further, 49.3% of FHH were classified as severely food insecure based on food expenditure share, compared to 41.4% of male-headed households. The final food security classification also highlights gender differences in food security outcomes where 64.5% of FHH were food insecure compared to 55.3% of MHH.

Table 95: Results of key food security indicators disaggregated by gender of the household head.

	Refugee settlements						Host districts					
	Female-Headed HH		Male-Headed HH		Overall		Female-Headed HH		Male-Headed HH		Overall	
	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI
Food consumption Score												
Acceptable	47.0	45.3-48.6	56.4	54.1-58.8	50.0	48.6-51.3	72.0	70.0-74.1	78.6	77.1-80.1	76.1	74.9-77.3
Borderline	47.3	45.7-48.9	40.8	38.4-43.1	45.2	43.9-46.6	26.2	24.2-28.2	20.4	19.0-21.9	22.6	21.4-23.8
Poor	5.7	5.0-6.5	2.8	2.1-3.7	4.8	4.2-5.4	1.8	1.3-2.5	1.0	0.7-1.4	1.3	1.0-1.6
Household Dietary Diversity												
High diversity (5-12 food groups)	49.1	47.5-50.7	54.9	52.5-57.2	50.9	49.6-52.2	72.9	70.8-74.9	76.9	75.3-78.4	75.3	74.1-76.6
Medium diversity (3 - 4 food groups)	45.1	43.5-46.7	41.3	39.0-43.6	43.9	42.6-45.2	25.9	23.9-27.9	22.2	20.8-23.7	23.6	22.4-24.8
Low diversity (0 - 2 food groups)	5.8	5.1-6.6	3.9	3.0-4.9	5.2	4.6-5.8	1.2	0.8-1.8	0.9	0.6-1.3	1.0	0.8-1.3
Livelihood coping strategy Index												
HH not adopting coping strategies	33.9	32.3-35.4	35.1	32.9-37.4	34.3	33.0-35.5	59.7	57.4-61.9	64.2	62.5-65.9	62.5	61.1-63.8
Stress coping strategies	23.3	21.9-24.7	24.9	22.9-27.0	23.8	22.7-24.9	16.6	14.9-18.3	16.1	14.8-17.4	16.3	15.2-17.3
Crisis coping strategies	33.9	32.4-35.5	30.2	28.0-32.4	32.7	31.5-34.0	21.0	19.2-22.9	17.5	16.2-18.9	18.9	17.8-20.0
Emergency coping strategies	8.9	8.0-9.9	9.8	8.4-11.2	9.2	8.4-10.0	2.8	2.1-3.6	2.2	1.7-2.8	2.4	2.0-2.9
Food Security based on FES												
Food secure (FES:<50%)	11.1	10.1-12.2	13.3	11.7-14.9	11.8	11.0-12.7	15.9	14.3-17.6	16.7	15.4-18.1	16.4	15.4-17.5
Marginally Food secure (FES: 50-65%)	18.8	17.5-20.0	22.7	20.8-24.7	20.0	19.0-21.1	22.9	21.0-24.9	25.4	23.9-27.0	24.4	23.2-25.7
Moderately Food insecure (FES: 65-75%)	20.8	19.5-22.1	22.6	20.7-24.7	21.4	20.3-22.5	24.0	22.1-26.0	23.6	22.1-25.1	23.7	22.5-25.0
Severely Food insecure (FES: >= 75%)	49.3	47.7-50.9	41.4	39.1-43.8	46.8	45.5-48.1	37.2	35.0-39.4	34.3	32.6-36.0	35.4	34.1-36.8
Food Security Classification based on CARI												
Food secure	3.4	2.9-4.0	5.3	4.3-6.5	4.0	3.5-4.6	14.9	13.4-16.6	19.7	18.3-21.1	17.8	16.8-18.9
Marginally food secure	32.1	30.6-33.6	39.4	37.1-41.7	34.4	33.2-35.7	51.6	49.3-53.9	55.5	53.7-57.3	54.0	52.6-55.4
Moderately food insecure	59.6	58.0-61.2	51.6	49.2-53.9	57.0	55.7-58.4	32.7	30.6-34.8	24.4	22.9-26.0	27.6	26.3-28.9
Severely food insecure	4.9	4.2-5.6	3.7	2.9-4.7	4.5	4.0-5.1	0.8	0.5-1.3	0.4	0.2-0.7	0.6	0.4-0.8

7.9: FOOD SECURITY STATUS BY MODALITY OF ASSISTANCE

Results of the key food security indicators disaggregated by modality of assistance are presented in **Table 96.** Households that receive GFA through mobile money had the highest proportion of households with poor FCS (11.4%); the highest proportion of household with low dietary diversity (12.0%); and the highest proportion of severely food insecure households (8.0%). On the other hand household that receive GFA through agency banking had the highest proportion of households with acceptable food consumption; the highest proportion of households with a high dietary diversity; and the highest proportion of food secure households based on CARI.

Table 96: Food security status by modality of assistance

		Cash-Agency banking		Cash-in hand		In-Kind		Mobile money		Overall	
	N	%of HH	95% CI	%of HH	95% CI	%of HH	95% CI	%of HH	95% CI	%of HH	95% CI
Food consumption Score											
Acceptable	2462	61.8%	59.5-64.1	50.9%	48.2-53.7	37.1%	34.8-39.3	45.7%	38.5-53.1	49.6%	48.2-51.0
Borderline	2274	35.3%	33.1-37.6	43.2%	40.5-45.9	58.4%	56.1-60.7	42.9%	35.7-50.3	45.8%	44.4-47.2
Poor	226	2.9%	2.2-3.8	5.9%	4.7-7.3	4.5%	3.6-5.6	11.4%	7.4-16.8	4.6%	4.0-5.2
Household Dietary Diversity											
High diversity (5-12 food groups)	2511	53.7%	51.4-56.1	56.2%	53.5-58.9	44.0%	41.7-46.4	44.6%	37.3-52.0	50.6%	49.2-52.0
Medium diversity (3 - 4 food groups)	2190	42.8%	40.5-45.2	38.1%	35.4-40.7	49.9%	47.6-52.3	43.4%	36.2-50.8	44.1%	42.8-45.5
Low diversity (0 - 2 food groups)	261	3.5%	2.7-4.4	5.7%	4.6-7.1	6.0%	5.0-7.2	12.0%	7.8-17.4	5.3%	4.7-5.9
Livelihood coping strategy Index											
HH not adopting coping strategies	1714	32.5%	30.4-34.8	27.9%	25.5-30.4	41.1%	38.8-43.4	37.1%	30.2-44.5	34.5%	33.2-35.9
Stress coping strategies	1195	26.8%	24.8-29.0	23.4%	21.2-25.8	23.2%	21.3-25.2	10.9%	6.9-16.1	24.1%	22.9-25.3
Crisis coping strategies	1625	27.8%	25.7-29.9	42.1%	39.4-44.8	29.9%	27.8-32.0	42.3%	35.1-49.7	32.7%	31.5-34.1
Emergency coping strategies	428	12.9%	11.4-14.5	6.6%	5.3-8.0	5.8%	4.8-7.0	9.7%	6.0-14.8	8.6%	7.9-9.4
Food Security based on FES											
Food secure (FES:<50%)	618	15.1%	13.4-16.8	11.6%	9.9-13.4	9.8%	8.5-11.3	20.0%	14.6-26.4	12.5%	11.6-13.4
Marginally Food secure (FES: 50-65%)	978	23.3%	21.4-25.3	16.3%	14.3-18.4	18.4%	16.7-20.3	22.3%	16.6-28.9	19.7%	18.6-20.8
Moderately Food insecure (FES: 65-75%)	1030	20.2%	18.4-22.1	20.9%	18.7-23.1	21.6%	19.7-23.6	17.1%	12.1-23.2	20.8%	19.6-21.9
Severely Food insecure (FES: >= 75%)	2335	41.4%	39.1-43.8	51.3%	48.6-54.0	50.1%	47.8-52.4	40.6%	33.5-48.0	47.1%	45.7-48.4
Food Security Classification based on CARI											
Food secure	204	6.1%	5.1-7.3	2.8%	2.0-3.8	2.9%	2.2-3.8	5.7%	3.0-9.9	4.1%	3.6-4.7
Marginally food secure	1712	41.2%	38.9-43.5	30.2%	27.8-32.8	31.1%	28.9-33.3	34.3%	27.6-41.5	34.5%	33.2-35.8
Moderately food insecure	2835	48.1%	45.8-50.5	63.2%	60.5-65.8	62.1%	59.8-64.3	52.0%	44.6-59.3	57.1%	55.8-58.5
Severely food insecure	211	4.6%	3.7-5.6	3.8%	2.9-4.9	3.9%	3.1-4.9	8.0%	4.7-12.7	4.3%	3.7-4.8

7.10: FOOD SECURITY BY PRIORITIZATION CATEGORY

Results of the key food security indicators disaggregated by prioritization category are presented in Table 97. FCS results show that new arrivals (8.3%) had the highest proportion of household with poor FCS compared to other categories. Category 3 had the highest proportion of households with acceptable food consumption at 73.8%. Similarly, category 3 had the highest proportion of households with a high dietary diversity while new arrivals had the lowest proportion of households with a high dietary diversity.

A significantly higher proportion of new arrivals (16.7%) were employing emergency coping strategies as compared to other prioritization categories. Based on the overall food security classification, 9.5% of new arrivals were severely food insecure compared to 3.5% of households in category 1, 4.5% of households in category 2, and 3.9% of households in category 3.

Table 97: Food security status by prioritization category

		Category 1		Category 2		Category 3		New arrivals		Overall	
	N	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI	% of HH	95% CI
Food consumption Score											
Acceptable	2826	52.3%	48.6-56.1	49.1%	47.6-50.5	73.8%	69.0-78.2	53.6%	42.9-64.0	51.1%	49.8-52.4
Borderline	2443	44.2%	40.5-47.9	46.1%	44.6-47.6	22.3%	18.2-26.8	38.1%	28.3-48.7	44.2%	42.9-45.5
Poor	258	3.5%	2.3-5.1	4.8%	4.2-5.5	3.9%	2.3-6.4	8.3%	3.8-15.7	4.7%	4.1-5.2
Household Dietary Diversity											
High diversity (5-12 food groups)	2875	53.9%	50.2-57.6	50.2%	48.7-51.6	72.7%	67.9-77.1	46.4%	36.0-57.1	52.0%	50.7-53.3
Medium diversity (3 - 4 food groups)	2373	39.8%	36.2-43.5	44.8%	43.3-46.2	25.1%	20.8-29.8	47.6%	37.2-58.2	42.9%	41.6-44.2
Low diversity (0 - 2 food groups)	279	6.3%	4.6-8.3	5.1%	4.4-5.7	2.3%	1.1-4.2	6.0%	2.3-12.6	5.0%	4.5-5.6
Livelihood coping strategy Index											
HH not adopting coping strategies	1938	36.4%	32.9-40.1	34.0%	32.6-35.4	45.6%	40.5-50.8	35.7%	26.1-46.3	35.1%	33.8-36.3
Stress coping strategies	1297	20.8%	17.9-24.0	24.3%	23.0-25.5	21.4%	17.4-25.9	11.9%	6.3-20.1	23.5%	22.4-24.6
Crisis coping strategies	1783	32.5%	29.1-36.1	32.9%	31.5-34.3	23.4%	19.2-28.0	35.7%	26.1-46.3	32.3%	31.0-33.5
Emergency coping strategies	509	10.2%	8.1-12.6	8.9%	8.1-9.7	9.6%	6.8-13.0	16.7%	9.9-25.7	9.2%	8.5-10.0
Food Security based on FES											
Food secure (FES:<50%)	737	12.4%	10.1-15.0	12.1%	11.2-13.1	28.5%	23.9-33.3	21.4%	13.7-31.1	13.3%	12.5-14.2
Marginally Food secure (FES: 50-65%)	1103	20.3%	17.4-23.4	19.7%	18.5-20.9	22.5%	18.4-27.1	21.4%	13.7-31.1	20.0%	18.9-21.0
Moderately Food insecure (FES: 65-75%)	1162	20.3%	17.4-23.4	21.4%	20.2-22.6	18.6%	14.8-22.9	19.0%	11.8-28.4	21.0%	20.0-22.1
Severely Food insecure (FES: >= 75%)	2524	47.1%	43.4-50.8	46.8%	45.3-48.3	30.4%	25.8-35.4	38.1%	28.3-48.7	45.7%	44.4-47.0
Food Security Classification based on CARI											
Food secure	280	3.9%	2.7-5.6	4.1%	3.5-4.7	18.3%	14.6-22.6	9.5%	4.6-17.2	5.1%	4.5-5.7
Marginally food secure	1920	36.0%	32.5-39.7	34.0%	32.6-35.4	40.8%	35.8-46.0	39.3%	29.3-49.9	34.7%	33.5-36.0
Moderately food insecure	3083	56.6%	52.8-60.2	57.5%	56.0-58.9	36.9%	32.0-42.0	41.7%	31.6-52.3	55.8%	54.5-57.1
Severely food insecure	244	3.5%	2.3-5.1	4.5%	3.9-5.1	3.9%	2.3-6.4	9.5%	4.6-17.2	4.4%	3.9-5.0

8. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Diseases linked to inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene contribute significantly to preventable illness and mortality within communities. Ensuring access to safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and good hygiene practices is essential for safeguarding human health and well-being. This section highlights key topics, including sources of drinking water, faecal disposal methods, handwashing practices and water use.

8.1: HOUSEHOLD WATER FOR DRINKING

Water-related diseases threaten the safety of the water chain, encompassing water sourcing, treatment, distribution, collection, household storage, and consumption. Effective barriers to faecal-oral disease transmission include proper excreta containment, safe food covering, handwashing at critical times, and the secure collection and storage of water. This section provides insights into drinking water sources, access to piped water sources, and per capita water usage.

8.1.1: Drinking water sources

Drinking water can be obtained from various sources, each with distinct characteristics and considerations for quality, availability, and sustainability. These sources include public taps/ standpipes, hand pumps/ boreholes, water sellers/kiosks, protected springs, bottled water, tanker trucks, unprotected hand-dug wells, water surface sources, unprotected springs, etc. Table 97 shows the proportions of households using various sources of water. In both the settlements and host districts, public taps/standpipes and hand pumps or boreholes were the most used sources of water; public taps/ standpipes (55.1%) & hand pumps/ boreholes (30.2%) in settlements and public taps/stand pipes (20.2%) & hand pumps/boreholes (48.1%) in host districts.

Table 98: Household water quality

		Water quality-% households using various water sources											
Location		**Public tap or Standpipe**	**Handpumps or boreholes**	**Water seller or kiosks**	**Piped connection to house or neighbor's house**	**Protected spring**	**Bottled water, water sachets**	**Tanker trucks**	**Unprotected hand-dug well**	**Surface water like lake or pond or dam or river**	**Unprotected spring**	**Rainwater collection**	**Other**
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements	**N**												
Adjumani	411	40.4%	58.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Bidibidi	524	72.7%	27.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Imvepi	407	92.4%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kampala	876	40.6%	0.5%	0.2%	46.2%	2.2%	9.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Kiryandongo	424	60.6%	34.0%	0.2%	1.9%	1.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyaka II	333	54.7%	33.6%	0.0%	0.3%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyangwali	400	31.0%	33.8%	0.3%	0.3%	14.5%	0.0%	0.3%	5.0%	6.0%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lobule	240	20.4%	78.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nakivale	434	70.3%	3.7%	4.8%	0.2%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	2.5%	13.6%	2.3%	0.0%	1.2%
Oruchinga	347	42.1%	46.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	6.3%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Palabek	457	39.4%	60.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Palorinya	622	64.3%	35.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rhino Camp	471	94.1%	1.3%	0.4%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rwamwanja	314	26.1%	68.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Regions													
West Nile	3556	63.3%	35.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Southwest	1828	45.9%	35.0%	1.3%	0.3%	4.0%	0.1%	0.1%	3.9%	5.9%	3.2%	0.1%	0.3%
All refugees	**6260**	**55.1%**	**30.2%**	**0.5%**	**6.9%**	**1.6%**	**1.4%**	**0.0%**	**1.2%**	**1.8%**	**1.1%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**
Host Districts													
Adjumani	341	15.2%	78.0%	0.3%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Isingiro	480	20.2%	12.9%	5.0%	0.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.8%	5.8%	29.2%	15.2%	7.3%	0.6%

Kamwenge	352	43.8%	16.8%	1.1%	1.7%	4.3%	0.3%	0.0%	10.5%	13.1%	5.4%	0.9%	2.3%
Kikuube	393	10.4%	35.9%	1.5%	0.8%	17.8%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	10.2%	9.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Kiryandongo	475	24.0%	57.7%	1.3%	0.2%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	2.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Koboko	398	22.6%	40.5%	0.8%	0.5%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	9.5%	9.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Kyegegwa	392	16.8%	24.7%	2.6%	0.5%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	37.8%	5.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lamwo	451	7.1%	78.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	3.3%	6.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.9%
Madi Okollo	413	9.0%	51.1%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	31.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Obongi	401	40.9%	47.9%	0.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%
Terego	320	21.9%	57.8%	0.6%	0.3%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	5.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%
Yumbe	387	13.7%	79.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
All host districts	**4803**	**20.2%**	**48.1%**	**1.2%**	**0.9%**	**4.8%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**8.4%**	**10.8%**	**4.2%**	**0.8%**	**0.4%**

8.1.2: Drinking from protected water source

Access to improved water sources is a fundamental human need and an essential part of improved well-being. The type of drinking water source used by a household is an important indicator of water quality. Protected or treated water sources are generally associated with safer drinking water. Examples of such sources include tap stands, hand pumps/boreholes, water kiosks/sellers, piped household connections, protected springs, bottled water, sachet water, and tanker truck deliveries.

The proportions of households drinking from protected water sources is presented in Table 99 The proportion of households drinking from protected water sources in refugee settlements ranged from 75.6% in Nakivale to 100.0% in Imvepi. In host communities, overall, 74.0% of households were drinking water from protected water sources. The highest proportion was found in Adjumani (96.5%) and the lowest proportion was found in Isingiro (36.0%). In both contexts, the proportions are similar to last year (92.8% for Refugees and 76.0% for host communities).

Table 99: Water Quality - Proportion of HH drinking from protected water source.

Location	N	Drinking water from Protected Water Source	
		%	95% CI
Refugee settlements			
Adjumani	411	99.5%	98.8-100
Bidibidi	524	99.8%	99.4-100
Imvepi	407	100.0%	100-100
Kampala	876	99.0%	98.3-99.7
Kiryandongo	424	98.6%	97.5-99.7
Kyaka II	333	90.7%	87.6-93.8
Kyangwali	400	79.5%	75.5-83.5
Lobule	240	98.8%	97.4-100
Nakivale	434	75.6%	71.6-79.6
Oruchinga	347	89.6%	86.4-92.8
Palabek	457	99.6%	99-100
Palorinya	622	99.7%	99.3-100
Rhino Camp	471	98.1%	96.9-99.3
Rwamwanja	314	95.9%	93.7-98.1
Regions			
West Nile	3556	99.3%	99-99.6
Southwest	1828	85.3%	83.7-86.9
All refugee settlements	**6260**	**95.2%**	**94.7-95.7**
Host districts			
Adjumani	341	96.5%	94.5-98.5
Isingiro	480	36.0%	31.7-40.3
Kamwenge	352	66.8%	61.9-71.7
Kikuube	393	64.9%	60.2-69.6
Kiryandongo	475	87.2%	84.2-90.2
Koboko	398	70.6%	66.1-75.1
Kyegegwa	392	51.8%	46.9-56.7
Lamwo	451	86.7%	83.6-89.8
Madi Okollo	413	61.5%	56.8-66.2
Obongi	401	90.3%	87.4-93.2
Terego	320	90.3%	87.1-93.5
Yumbe	387	95.3%	93.2-97.4
All host districts	**4803**	**74.0%**	**72.8-75.2**

8.1.3: Access to piped water

Table 100 presents data on the proportion of households with access to piped water. The proportion of households having access to piped water in refugee settlements ranged from 20.4% in Lobule to 96.8% in Rhino Camp. In host communities, only 21.2% of households were having access to piped water. The highest proportion was found in Kamwenge (46.5%), and the lowest proportion was found in Lamwo (7.2%). There was an improvement from last year (only 13.6% of the households in the host communities had access).

Table 100: Water Quality - % of HH having access to piped water.

Location	N	Access to piped water	
		%	95% CI
Refugee settlements			
Adjumani	411	40.9%	36.1-45.7
Bidibidi	524	72.7%	68.9-76.5
Imvepi	407	92.4%	89.8-95
Kampala	873	87.2%	85-89.4
Kiryandongo	424	62.5%	57.9-67.1
Kyaka II	333	55.0%	49.7-60.3
Kyangwali	400	31.3%	26.8-35.8
Lobule	240	20.4%	15.3-25.5
Nakivale	429	71.3%	67-75.6
Oruchinga	347	42.7%	37.5-47.9
Palabek	457	39.4%	34.9-43.9
Palorinya	622	64.3%	60.5-68.1
Rhino Camp	471	96.8%	95.2-98.4
Rwamwanja	314	26.1%	21.2-31
Regions			
West Nile	3556	64.0%	62.4-65.6
Southwest	1823	46.3%	44-48.6
All refugee settlements	**6252**	**62.1%**	**60.9-63.3**
Host districts			
Adjumani	341	18.5%	14.4-22.6
Isingiro	477	21.0%	17.3-24.7
Kamwenge	344	46.5%	41.2-51.8
Kikuube	392	11.2%	8.1-14.3
Kiryandongo	475	24.2%	20.3-28.1
Koboko	397	23.2%	19-27.4
Kyegegwa	392	17.3%	13.6-21
Lamwo	447	7.2%	4.8-9.6
Madi Okollo	413	9.2%	6.4-12
Obongi	399	42.6%	37.7-47.5
Terego	318	22.3%	17.7-26.9
Yumbe	387	15.5%	11.9-19.1
All host districts	**4782**	**21.2%**	**20-22.4**

8.1.4: Per capita use of water

Every individual has the right to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible, and affordable water for personal and domestic uses. Adequate daily water consumption is critical for a person's health, with a minimum of 20 liters of high-quality water needed per person for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene. Data on the average per capita water use is presented in table 101.

The average amount of litres of water used per person per day was 18.3L in refugee settlements and 18.5L in host communities. The average daily water usage was below the target of 20 litres per person per day (lpppd) in 6 out of 14 refugee settlements and in 9 out of 12 districts.
Overall, only a third (32.5% in refugee settlements and 39.9% in the host districts) of the households interviewed used ≥ 20 lpppd of water. Palorinya (66.7%), Palabek (44.3%), and Bidibidi (39.7%) had the highest proportion of refugee households using the recommended amount of water per day.

Table 101 Water quantity – Mean and per capita water consumption at the household level.

Location	N	Average # L/p/d collected at HH level	less than 10 lpppd		10-15 lpppd		15-20 lpppd		20 and more lpppd	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee settlements										
Adjumani	410	27.9	24.6%	20.4-28.8	21.0%	17.1-24.9	11.2%	8.1-14.3	43.2%	38.4-48
Bidibidi	524	39.7	25.2%	21.5-28.9	36.1%	32-40.2	16.0%	12.9-19.1	22.7%	19.1-26.3
Imvepi	405	20.7	11.9%	8.7-15.1	26.7%	22.4-31	19.5%	15.6-23.4	42.0%	37.2-46.8
Kampala	747	23.1	19.1%	16.3-21.9	20.2%	17.3-23.1	9.2%	7.1-11.3	51.4%	47.8-55
Kiryandongo	413	19.6	29.3%	24.9-33.7	23.7%	19.6-27.8	12.1%	9-15.2	34.9%	30.3-39.5
Kyaka II	330	10.4	33.0%	27.9-38.1	28.8%	23.9-33.7	12.1%	8.6-15.6	26.1%	21.4-30.8
Kyangwali	400	28.1	24.8%	20.6-29	27.5%	23.1-31.9	12.8%	9.5-16.1	35.0%	30.3-39.7
Lobule	238	20.8	26.9%	21.3-32.5	29.0%	23.2-34.8	11.8%	7.7-15.9	32.4%	26.5-38.3
Nakivale	417	10.1	40.8%	36.1-45.5	32.1%	27.6-36.6	8.9%	6.2-11.6	18.2%	14.5-21.9
Oruchinga	342	9.5	38.9%	33.7-44.1	35.4%	30.3-40.5	7.9%	5-10.8	17.8%	13.7-21.9
Palabek	456	44.3	37.9%	33.4-42.4	31.4%	27.1-35.7	12.9%	9.8-16	17.8%	14.3-21.3
Palorinya	620	66.7	8.2%	6-10.4	24.2%	20.8-27.6	16.5%	13.6-19.4	51.1%	47.2-55
Rhino Camp	468	10.7	35.5%	31.2-39.8	31.0%	26.8-35.2	15.2%	11.9-18.5	18.4%	14.9-21.9
Rwamwanja	309	13.1	34.0%	28.7-39.3	37.5%	32.1-42.9	9.7%	6.4-13	18.8%	14.4-23.2
Regions										
West Nile	3534	19.2	24.2%	22.8-25.6	28.0%	26.5-29.5	14.7%	13.5-15.9	33.1%	31.5-34.7
Southwest	1798	14.0	34.3%	32.1-36.5	32.0%	29.8-34.2	10.3%	8.9-11.7	23.4%	21.4-25.4
Total refugee settlements	**6079**	**18.3**	**26.6%**	**25.5-27.7**	**28.2%**	**27.1-29.3**	**12.7%**	**11.9-13.5**	**32.5%**	**31.3-33.7**
Host Districts										
Adjumani	341	22.4	18.5%	14.4-22.6	14.7%	10.9-18.5	13.2%	9.6-16.8	53.7%	48.4-59
Isingiro	470	15.8	26.8%	22.8-30.8	30.6%	26.4-34.8	10.4%	7.6-13.2	32.1%	27.9-36.3
Kamwenge	345	15.7	19.7%	15.5-23.9	31.6%	26.7-36.5	12.5%	9-16	36.2%	31.1-41.3
Kikuube	381	16.3	23.9%	19.6-28.2	33.9%	29.1-38.7	9.2%	6.3-12.1	33.1%	28.4-37.8
Kiryandongo	470	19.3	16.6%	13.2-20	29.4%	25.3-33.5	14.3%	11.1-17.5	39.8%	35.4-44.2
Koboko	395	19.0	27.1%	22.7-31.5	26.8%	22.4-31.2	11.9%	8.7-15.1	34.2%	29.5-38.9
Kyegegwa	389	17.1	19.8%	15.8-23.8	28.5%	24-33	11.6%	8.4-14.8	40.1%	35.2-45
Lamwo	445	14.9	25.4%	21.4-29.4	31.2%	26.9-35.5	17.8%	14.2-21.4	25.6%	21.5-29.7
Madi Okollo	413	19.1	20.3%	16.4-24.2	26.2%	22-30.4	12.8%	9.6-16	40.7%	36-45.4
Obongi	400	24.7	3.0%	1.3-4.7	19.5%	15.6-23.4	17.0%	13.3-20.7	60.5%	55.7-65.3

Terego	320	20.0	6.6%	3.9-9.3	23.4%	18.8-28	19.7%	15.3-24.1	50.3%	44.8-55.8
Yumbe	386	18.7	15.8%	12.2-19.4	28.2%	23.7-32.7	17.1%	13.3-20.9	38.9%	34.0-43.8
Total host districts	**4755**	**18.5**	**18.9%**	**17.8-20**	**27.3%**	**26-28.6**	**13.9%**	**12.9-14.9**	**39.9%**	**38.5-41.3**

8.2: SANITATION

Sanitation refers to public health measures related to clean drinking water and the safe treatment and disposal of human excreta and sewage. This section outlines practices related to the use of water and sanitation facilities.

8.2.1: Faecal waste disposal

The safe disposal of human excreta is the first line of defence against excreta-related diseases, reducing disease transmission through both direct and indirect pathways. Households should have an adequate number of toilets or latrines, located close enough to always ensure safe and convenient access. Table 102 shows the different methods of household faecal disposal.

Seven (7) in 10 households in refugee settlements had household latrines or toilets and 1 in 10 used communal latrines or toilets to dispose of faeces. The proportion of households that used a household latrine or toilet was above 70% in all settlements except in Kiryandongo (66.3%). There was a decline from last year (all were above 90% in all settlements except in Kyangwali (85.0%). In host communities, 77.8% of households were using a latrine or toilet to dispose of faecal waste. The lowest proportion was observed in Yumbe (55.3%) and highest in Kamwenge (92.0%)., The use of communal latrines or toilets in host and refugee communities was at 16.6% and 18.2% respectively.

Open defecation was at 1.8% in the refugee settlements being highest in Palabek (8.3%). Lamwo district which hosts Palabek settlement had the highest rate of open defecation in the host community at 13.3%.

The use of other modes of faecal defecation was below 2% with plastic bags at 0% in refugee settlements and 0.1% in host districts.

Table 102: Household fecal waster disposal.

Location		Household latrine or toilet	Communal latrine or toilet	Open defecation	Plastic bag	Bucket toilet	Other
Refugee settlements	N	%	%	%	%	%	%
Adjumani	411	83.5	13.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
Bidibidi	524	70.2	26.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.9
Imvepi	407	76.9	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
Kampala	876	89.4	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Kiryandongo	424	66.3	27.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.5
Kyaka II	333	81.4	14.7	1.8	0.0	0.3	1.8
Kyangwali	400	72.3	19.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	6.5
Lobule	240	71.7	26.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Nakivale	434	85.5	12.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.5
Oruchinga	347	86.5	11.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4
Palabek	457	71.1	18.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	2.2
Palorinya	622	87.1	7.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.5

Rhino Camp	471	75.4	20.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.8
Rwamwanja	314	87.3	9.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0
Regions							
West Nile	3556	75.9	19.5	2.4	0.0	0.1	2.1
Southwest	1828	82.3	13.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	2.3
Total refugee settlements	6260	79.7	16.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.9
Host Districts							
Adjumani	341	88.3	8.5	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.6
Isingiro	480	91.0	8.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kamwenge	352	92.0	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
Kikuube	393	82.4	13.0	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.8
Kiryandongo	475	74.3	21.5	2.3	0.0	1.9	1.9
Koboko	398	76.6	21.9	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Kyegegwa	392	78.6	19.9	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0
Lamwo	451	64.5	19.1	13.3	0.0	3.1	3.1
Madi Okollo	413	68.0	25.9	4.6	0.2	1.2	1.2
Obongi	401	89.3	7.7	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Terego	320	75.3	23.1	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Yumbe	387	55.3	41.6	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Total host districts	**4803**	**77.8**	**18.2**	**2.9**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**

8.2.2: Use of improved or unimproved sanitation

The proportion of households using improved sanitation facilities ranged from 66.3% in Kiryandongo to 89.4 in Kampala. Overall, 79.7% of the refugee households were using an improved sanitation facility, which is an improvement from last year (69.5%). Similarly, there was improvement in the use of improved sanitation facilities among host district households from 71.3% last year to 77.8%. In host districts, the proportion of households that used improved sanitation facilities ranged from 55.3% in Yumbe to 92.0% in Kamwenge.

The highest proportion of households that used unimproved sanitation facilities was in Kiryandongo (33.7%) among refugee settlements, and in Yumbe (44.7%) among host districts.

Table 103: Use of improved sanitation facilities.

Location	N	Unimproved sanitation facility		Improved sanitation facility	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee settlements					
Adjumani	411	16.5%	12.9-20.1	83.5%	79.9-87.1
Bidibidi	524	29.8%	25.9-33.7	70.2%	66.3-74.1
Imvepi	407	23.1%	19-27.2	76.9%	72.8-81
Kampala	876	10.6%	8.6-12.6	89.4%	87.4-91.4
Kiryandongo	424	33.7%	29.2-38.2	66.3%	61.8-70.8
Kyaka II	333	18.6%	14.4-22.8	81.4%	77.2-85.6
Kyangwali	400	27.8%	23.4-32.2	72.3%	67.9-76.7
Lobule	240	28.3%	22.6-34	71.7%	66-77.4
Nakivale	434	14.5%	11.2-17.8	85.5%	82.2-88.8
Oruchinga	347	13.5%	9.9-17.1	86.5%	82.9-90.1
Palabek	457	28.9%	24.7-33.1	71.1%	66.9-75.3

Palorinya	622	12.9%	10.3-15.5	87.1%	84.5-89.7
Rhino Camp	471	24.6%	20.7-28.5	75.4%	71.5-79.3
Rwamwanja	314	12.7%	9-16.4	87.3%	83.6-91
Regions					
West Nile	3556	24.1%	22.7-25.5	75.9%	74.5-77.3
Southwest	1828	17.7%	16-19.4	82.3%	80.6-84
Total refugee settlements	**6260**	**20.3%**	**19.3-21.3**	**79.7%**	**78.7-80.7**
Host Districts					
Adjumani	341	11.7%	8.3-15.1	88.3%	84.9-91.7
Isingiro	480	9.0%	6.4-11.6	91.0%	88.4-93.6
Kamwenge	352	8.0%	5.2-10.8	92.0%	89.2-94.8
Kikuube	393	17.6%	13.8-21.4	82.4%	78.6-86.2
Kiryandongo	475	25.7%	21.8-29.6	74.3%	70.4-78.2
Koboko	398	23.4%	19.2-27.6	76.6%	72.4-80.8
Kyegegwa	392	21.4%	17.3-25.5	78.6%	74.5-82.7
Lamwo	451	35.5%	31.1-39.9	64.5%	60.1-68.9
Madi Okollo	413	32.0%	27.5-36.5	68.0%	63.5-72.5
Obongi	401	10.7%	7.7-13.7	89.3%	86.3-92.3
Terego	320	24.7%	20-29.4	75.3%	70.6-80
Yumbe	387	44.7%	39.7-49.7	55.3%	50.3-60.3
Total host districts	**4803**	**22.2%**	**21-23.4**	**77.8%**	**76.6-79**

8.3: HYGIENE

Hygiene involves maintaining cleanliness of oneself and one's surroundings to promote health and prevent disease. This section provides data on hygiene practices among households in refugee settlements and host communities.

8.3.1: Hand washing facilities

Adequate handwashing facilities play a crucial role in promoting effective hygiene practices in households, schools, healthcare facilities, workplaces, and public spaces. These facilities not only provide the infrastructure for proper hand hygiene but also foster behavioural change by making handwashing accessible, convenient, and habitual.

Kampala had the highest proportion of households observed to have hand washing facilities (82.9%). In the refugee settlements, 46.2% of the households had handwashing facilities with Rhino camp having the highest at 55.4% and Kyangwali with the lowest at 21.3%. About 43.3% of the households in the host communities had handwashing facilities ranging from 23.5% in Yumbe to 70.7% in Adjumani.

Table 104: Presence of a handwashing station at the household level.

Location		No permission to see	Not in dwelling or plot	Observed	Other
	N	% HH	% HH	% HH	% HH
Refugee settlements					
Adjumani	411	2.4%	45.3%	52.1%	0.2%
Bidibidi	524	0.0%	66.0%	34.0%	0.0%
Imvepi	407	0.0%	64.4%	30.0%	5.7%
Kampala	876	7.3%	9.5%	82.9%	0.3%
Kiryandongo	424	2.1%	59.4%	37.0%	1.4%
Kyaka II	333	2.1%	47.7%	49.2%	0.9%
Kyangwali	400	0.3%	70.0%	21.3%	8.5%
Lobule	240	6.3%	47.1%	45.8%	0.8%
Nakivale	434	9.0%	46.3%	44.5%	0.2%
Oruchinga	347	8.1%	51.0%	40.9%	0.0%
Palabek	457	1.3%	50.8%	38.1%	9.8%
Palorinya	622	1.8%	57.4%	40.0%	0.8%
Rhino Camp	471	1.3%	42.9%	55.4%	0.4%
Rwamwanja	314	14.0%	49.4%	36.6%	0.0%
Regions					
West Nile	3556	1.6%	54.8%	41.2%	2.4%
Southwest	1828	6.5%	53.2%	38.2%	2.1%
Total refugee settlements	**6260**	**3.8%**	**48.0%**	**46.2%**	**2.0%**
Host Districts					
Adjumani	341	1.8%	27.0%	70.7%	0.6%
Isingiro	480	2.5%	57.1%	40.4%	0.0%
Kamwenge	352	8.2%	35.5%	56.3%	0.0%
Kikuube	393	0.5%	66.2%	27.0%	6.4%
Kiryandongo	475	1.3%	49.3%	48.0%	1.5%
Koboko	398	3.0%	47.2%	49.7%	0.0%
Kyegegwa	392	1.8%	55.4%	42.6%	0.3%
Lamwo	451	3.1%	49.7%	47.0%	0.2%
Madi Okollo	413	1.5%	52.8%	45.8%	0.0%
Obongi	401	0.7%	60.3%	38.9%	0.0%
Terego	320	0.3%	60.6%	31.6%	7.5%
Yumbe	387	1.0%	75.2%	23.5%	0.3%
Total host districts	**4803**	**2.1%**	**53.3%**	**43.3%**	**1.3%**

8.3.2: Household Hand Washing Practices and Access to Soap

Handwashing with soap is a critical practice to prevent the transmission of diarrhoeal diseases. Handwashing facilities should have a consistent supply of water, soap, and proper drainage, and should

be located for convenient use—before handling food (eating, cooking, or feeding a child) and after contact with excreta (toilet use or cleaning a child).

About four in 10 households (40.5%) in the refugee settlements were able to present soap in 1 minute when asked. Lobule had the highest number of households (87.1%) that were not able to present soap in 1 minute. In the host community, almost half of the households (51.2%) interviewed were not able to present soap in 1 minute when asked; Koboko was highest at 73.4% and Kikuube lowest 30.5%.
About half of the refugee households (52.5%) had water in the handwashing facilities; Kyangwali (65.9%) had the highest proportion of households with water in the hand washing facilities while Lobule had the lowest at 22.7%. There were no variations across the region i.e. 39.7% for West Nile and 35.9% for South West settlements. In the host communities, 43.7% of the households had water at the handwashing facilities with Adjumani highest at 59.8% and Koboko lowest at 20.7%.

Table 105: on the presence of water and soap for handwashing in refugee settlements and host districts

		Handwashing practices			
Location	**N**	**Water available at handwashing station**		**Soap presented within 1 minute**	
		% HH	**95% CI**	**% HH**	**95% CI**
Refugee settlement					
Adjumani	411	65.0%	58.6-71.4	39.9%	35.2 - 44.6
Bidibidi	524	30.9%	24.1-37.7	30.2%	26.3 - 34.1
Imvepi	407	38.5%	29.9-47.1	26.3%	22 - 30.6
Kampala	876	94.2%	92.5-95.9	83.8%	81.4 - 86.2
Kiryandongo	424	45.9%	38.1-53.7	28.5%	24.2 - 32.8
Kyaka II	333	23.2%	16.7-29.7	33.6%	28.5 - 38.7
Kyangwali	400	65.9%	55.8-76	49.8%	44.9 - 54.7
Lobule	240	22.7%	14.9-30.5	12.9%	8.7 - 17.1
Nakivale	434	37.8%	31-44.6	32.0%	27.6 - 36.4
Oruchinga	347	30.3%	22.7-37.9	30.0%	25.2 - 34.8
Palabek	457	27.0%	20.4-33.6	27.1%	23 - 31.2
Palorinya	622	39.8%	33.7-45.9	39.1%	35.3 - 42.9
Rhino Camp	471	37.5%	31.6-43.4	42.7%	38.2 - 47.2
Rwamwanja	314	35.7%	26.9-44.5	31.2%	26.1 - 36.3
West Nile	3556	39.7%	37.2-42.2	32.3%	30.8 - 33.8
Southwest	1828	35.9%	32.3-39.5	35.7%	33.5 - 37.9
Total refugee settlements	**6260**	**52.5%**	**50.7-54.3**	**40.5%**	**39.3 - 41.7**
Host Districts					
Adjumani	341	59.8%	53.6-66	58.1%	52.9 - 63.3
Isingiro	480	52.1%	45.1-59.1	52.5%	48 - 57
Kamwenge	352	44.4%	37.5-51.3	54.5%	49.3 - 59.7
Kikuube	393	58.5%	49.1-67.9	69.5%	64.9 - 74.1
Kiryandongo	475	59.6%	53.2-66	52.4%	47.9 - 56.9
Koboko	398	20.7%	15.1-26.3	26.6%	22.3 - 30.9
Kyegegwa	392	23.4%	17-29.8	40.8%	35.9 - 45.7
Lamwo	451	34.4%	28-40.8	49.4%	44.8 - 54
Madi Okollo	413	27.5%	21.1-33.9	50.8%	46 - 55.6
Obongi	401	51.9%	44.1-59.7	45.6%	40.7 - 50.5
Terego	320	50.5%	40.7-60.3	40.3%	34.9 - 45.7
Yumbe	387	46.2%	36-56.4	44.2%	39.3 - 49.1
Total host districts	**4803**	**43.7%**	**41.6-45.8**	**48.8%**	**47.4 - 50.2**

9. HEALTH ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

This section presents information on the access and utilisation of health services by refugees and host communities.

9.1: KNOWLEDGE OF THE AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT HEALTH SERVICES

Table 106 presents information on the awareness of the availability of free health services for refugees and host communities. Overall, 91.5% of refugee households and 97% of host community households were aware that health services (some) were free of charge. Kampala had the least level of awareness with only 54.3% of households aware that health services (some) were free.

Table 106: Awareness of the availability of free health services at government health facilities

Location		Yes, some of them		
	N	%	Lower (95% CI)	Upper (95% CI)
Refugee settlements				
Adjumani	411	95.9%	94.0%	97.8%
Bidibidi	524	97.5%	96.2%	98.8%
Imvepi	407	99.0%	98.0%	100.0%
Kampala	876	54.3%	51.0%	57.6%
Kiryandongo	424	95.5%	93.5%	97.5%
Kyaka II	333	97.6%	96.0%	99.2%
Kyangwali	400	98.5%	97.3%	99.7%
Lobule	240	97.9%	96.1%	99.7%
Nakivale	434	96.5%	94.8%	98.2%
Oruchinga	347	96.0%	93.9%	98.1%
Palabek	457	96.7%	95.1%	98.3%
Palorinya	622	98.7%	97.8%	99.6%
Rhino Camp	471	98.9%	98.0%	99.8%
Rwamwanja	314	99.4%	98.5%	100.3%
Regions				
West Nile	3556	97.6%	97.1%	98.1%
Southwest	1828	97.5%	96.8%	98.2%
Total refugee settlements	**6260**	**91.5%**	**90.8%**	**92.2%**
Host Districts				
Adjumani	341	95.6%	93.4%	97.8%
Isingiro	480	92.5%	90.1%	94.9%
Kamwenge	352	99.1%	98.1%	100.1%
Kikuube	393	96.7%	94.9%	98.5%
Kiryandongo	475	97.9%	96.6%	99.2%
Koboko	398	97.5%	96.0%	99.0%
Kyegegwa	392	96.2%	94.3%	98.1%
Lamwo	451	97.8%	96.4%	99.2%
Madi Okollo	413	97.1%	95.5%	98.7%
Obongi	401	97.8%	96.4%	99.2%
Terego	320	99.1%	98.1%	100.1%
Yumbe	387	97.9%	96.5%	99.3%
Total host districts	**4803**	**97.0%**	**96.5%**	**97.5%**

9.2: CHALLENGES FACED WHEN ACCESSING HEALTH SERVICES

The challenges faced by refugees and host districts when accessing health services are presented in Table 107. Lack of drugs in health facilities persistently remained the biggest challenge at 65.4% in 2024 up from 57.9% in 2023. Lack of drugs was highest in Lobule (91.7%), Bidibidi (78.6%), and Imvepi (73.2%) and lowest in Kampala (36.9%). Among the host districts, lack of drugs (79.4%), long waiting times at the health facility (30.9%), and long distances to the health facility (29.0%) were the most common challenges faced when accessing health services.

Table 107: Challenges faced when accessing health services.

Location	N	Long distance to health facility	Lack of transport to health facility	Poor attitude of health care workers	Lack of drugs	Lack of investigations, equipment	Long waiting time at the facility	Language barrier	None
Refugee Settlements									
Adjumani	411	16.1%	2.7%	15.6%	72.5%	14.4%	30.4%	3.6%	12.7%
Bidibidi	524	4.4%	2.7%	10.5%	78.6%	14.3%	26.3%	1.1%	12.4%
Imvepi	407	25.6%	9.1%	12.0%	73.2%	22.6%	55.8%	7.4%	3.9%
Kampala	876	10.7%	3.7%	6.1%	36.9%	7.6%	30.8%	17.2%	32.4%
Kiryandongo	424	16.0%	4.2%	8.5%	69.3%	8.5%	35.8%	8.0%	20.3%
Kyaka II	333	22.5%	11.7%	17.4%	70.6%	13.8%	38.7%	5.4%	14.7%
Kyangwali	400	10.0%	1.0%	1.8%	63.7%	4.5%	33.3%	4.8%	20.0%
Lobule	240	16.7%	8.3%	28.3%	91.7%	17.1%	47.1%	5.4%	1.3%
Nakivale	434	9.2%	5.8%	1.4%	57.4%	6.9%	20.0%	2.5%	29.7%
Oruchinga	347	7.5%	3.2%	1.7%	64.0%	7.5%	17.9%	0.3%	27.1%
Palabek	457	16.2%	6.8%	13.3%	72.4%	6.6%	39.2%	11.6%	12.3%
Palorinya	622	21.1%	6.1%	12.4%	53.5%	11.9%	36.7%	2.6%	14.1%
Rhino Camp	471	28.2%	15.7%	11.3%	86.8%	5.7%	57.7%	5.7%	0.8%
Rwamwanja	314	9.2%	6.1%	12.4%	69.4%	10.5%	47.5%	10.8%	10.8%
Regions									
West Nile	3556	18.0%	6.8%	13.0%	73.0%	12.2%	40.3%	5.5%	10.4%
South West	1828	11.5%	5.4%	6.3%	64.5%	8.4%	30.6%	4.5%	21.1%
Total refugee settlements	**6260**	**15.1%**	**6.0%**	**10.1%**	**65.4%**	**10.4%**	**36.2%**	**6.8%**	**16.6%**

Host Districts									
Adjumani	341	20.2%	7.9%	17.3%	86.2%	12.9%	24.3%	2.1%	7.6%
Isingiro	480	22.3%	5.2%	4.2%	72.7%	10.4%	7.5%	0.0%	17.5%
Kamwenge	352	33.8%	9.1%	12.5%	69.9%	9.1%	26.4%	0.6%	9.1%
Kikuube	393	32.1%	12.2%	8.7%	75.6%	2.0%	23.2%	0.8%	8.9%
Kiryandongo	475	24.4%	4.6%	8.0%	71.2%	17.9%	29.7%	0.2%	16.6%
Koboko	398	25.1%	11.3%	16.8%	89.2%	20.9%	47.2%	1.8%	4.3%
Kyegegwa	392	45.4%	29.6%	25.3%	74.5%	15.1%	34.4%	1.0%	8.2%
Lamwo	451	16.9%	5.1%	17.1%	81.8%	13.5%	29.9%	0.0%	9.3%
Madi Okollo	413	49.2%	28.6%	12.8%	91.0%	8.2%	50.4%	0.2%	0.7%
Obongi	401	14.5%	4.5%	15.5%	79.6%	18.0%	33.7%	0.5%	7.0%
Terego	320	50.6%	16.9%	25.3%	86.6%	21.6%	44.4%	0.3%	5.9%
Yumbe	387	20.9%	12.1%	15.2%	78.0%	5.7%	25.6%	0.3%	10.9%
Total host districts	**4803**	**29.0%**	**12.0%**	**14.4%**	**79.4%**	**12.9%**	**30.9%**	**0.6%**	**9.1%**

9.3: WHERE HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVE HEALTH SERVICES

Information on the places where the refugees receive various health services is presented in Table 108. About 91.7% of respondents in refugee settlements received health services from government facilities. 30.5% of households attended private facilities. Worthy to note that 82.2% refugee households in Kampala sought health services from private facilities.

In host districts 95.5% of households received health services from government facilities. About 44.9% host district households utilized private facilities for medical care. The utilization of traditional healers and spiritual healers was minimally practiced in both refugees (2.5%) and host communities (3.9%).

Table 108: Where households access health services from.

Location		Gov't facility	private facility	Traditional healers	Spiritual healers
	N	% HH	% HH	% HH	% HH
Refugee settlements					
Adjumani	411	99.8%	28.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Bidibidi	524	100.0%	21.4%	2.7%	1.1%
Imvepi	407	100.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Kampala	876	44.9%	82.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Kiryandongo	424	97.9%	21.2%	0.7%	0.5%
Kyaka II	333	100.0%	44.4%	1.8%	11.1%
Kyangwali	400	99.0%	23.3%	1.0%	0.3%
Lobule	240	100.0%	23.8%	3.3%	0.8%
Nakivale	434	98.4%	20.3%	0.7%	0.7%
Oruchinga	347	98.8%	23.9%	1.4%	0.3%
Palabek	457	98.0%	24.7%	1.5%	1.3%
Palorinya	622	100.0%	14.8%	0.8%	1.9%
Rhino Camp	471	100.0%	15.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Rwamwanja	314	99.7%	31.8%	2.9%	4.5%
Regions					
West Nile	3556	99.5%	19.1%	1.1%	0.8%
South West	1828	99.1%	28.0%	1.5%	3.1%
All refugee settlements	**6260**	**91.7%**	**30.5%**	**1.1%**	**1.4%**
Host Districts					
Adjumani	341	98.5%	64.5%	1.2%	0.3%
Isingiro	480	92.1%	46.7%	2.3%	0.6%
Kamwenge	352	94.3%	48.3%	2.0%	0.9%
Kikuube	393	94.7%	53.2%	2.3%	0.8%
Kiryandongo	475	92.4%	56.8%	1.3%	1.1%
Koboko	398	99.5%	22.4%	2.0%	0.5%
Kyegegwa	392	86.7%	59.2%	2.3%	14.8%
Lamwo	451	99.1%	58.8%	2.0%	1.6%
Madi Okollo	413	96.9%	29.1%	0.7%	0.0%
Obongi	401	100.0%	36.9%	1.0%	1.2%
Terego	320	96.3%	22.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Yumbe	387	96.9%	35.1%	6.2%	1.0%
All host districts	**4803**	**95.5%**	**44.9%**	**2.0%**	**1.9%**

9.4: QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH SERVICES

In resource constrained households, family health care expenditure is perceived as a financial burden. Higher health expenditure in poor households can affect household savings, food access and food choices (Houeninvo, Quenum, & Senou, 2023).

About 45% of households in refugee settlements spent less than 50,000 Ugandan Shillings per quarter on medical services, while 21.4% spent nothing on healthcare among refugees. Kampala refugees had the highest quarterly out of pocket expenditure with 74.4% of the households spending more than 50,000 UGX quarterly or 35.4% spending over UGX 200,000 per quarter on healthcare. Among host districts, 45.5% of the households spent less than 50,000 Ugandan Shillings, while 22.4% spent between 50,000-100,000 Ugandan Shillings per quarter on healthcare.

Table 109: Quarterly expenditure on health services (UGX)

Location	N	No expenditure	Below UGX 50000	UGX 50000 - 100000	UGX 100000 - 200000	UGX 200000 - 500000	Above 500000
Refugee settlements							
Adjumani	411	26.0%	29.9%	20.4%	14.4%	8.3%	1.0%
Bidibidi	524	32.4%	56.1%	8.6%	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Imvepi	407	23.3%	45.7%	16.7%	10.8%	3.2%	0.2%
Kampala	876	10.7%	14.8%	15.6%	23.4%	24.9%	10.5%
Kiryandongo	424	39.9%	32.1%	14.4%	7.3%	5.4%	0.9%
Kyaka II	333	15.0%	63.4%	16.2%	4.5%	0.6%	0.3%
Kyangwali	400	26.0%	57.5%	11.0%	4.5%	1.0%	0.0%
Lobule	240	7.1%	41.3%	21.7%	21.3%	8.3%	0.4%
Nakivale	434	22.8%	52.1%	16.6%	4.4%	3.5%	0.7%
Oruchinga	347	27.1%	54.5%	11.8%	4.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Palabek	457	24.7%	45.1%	18.6%	7.0%	3.7%	0.9%
Palorinya	622	29.9%	47.4%	16.2%	5.5%	1.0%	0.0%
Rhino Camp	471	5.9%	65.4%	18.3%	9.3%	1.1%	0.0%
Rwamwanja	314	4.8%	59.6%	20.1%	11.1%	4.1%	0.3%
Regions							
West Nile	3556	24.9%	46.3%	16.4%	8.7%	3.4%	0.4%
Southwest	1828	19.8%	57.1%	15.0%	5.5%	2.4%	0.3%
All refugee settlements	**6260**	**21.4%**	**45.0%**	**15.9%**	**9.8%**	**6.1%**	**1.8%**
Host Districts							
Adjumani	341	8.2%	33.4%	30.2%	17.3%	9.4%	1.5%
Isingiro	480	15.2%	50.2%	14.0%	10.6%	8.8%	1.3%
Kamwenge	352	1.4%	44.9%	22.2%	21.3%	7.4%	2.8%
Kikuube	393	12.5%	45.5%	16.8%	14.5%	8.7%	2.0%
Kiryandongo	475	20.0%	37.9%	22.3%	12.2%	5.5%	2.1%
Koboko	398	5.0%	37.4%	24.4%	18.6%	10.3%	4.3%
Kyegegwa	392	8.2%	53.1%	24.2%	9.4%	3.6%	1.5%
Lamwo	451	3.5%	43.5%	23.5%	19.1%	9.3%	1.1%
Madi Okollo	413	1.7%	52.1%	26.2%	13.3%	6.1%	0.7%
Obongi	401	12.2%	41.9%	22.4%	15.5%	6.7%	1.2%
Terego	320	9.1%	46.3%	25.6%	14.1%	4.4%	0.6%
Yumbe	387	3.4%	59.7%	22.0%	10.6%	3.9%	0.5%
All host districts	**4803**	**8.7%**	**45.5%**	**22.5%**	**14.6%**	**7.0%**	**1.6%**

9.5: SATISFACTION WITH THE PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Patient satisfaction with health services is a measure of how well a patient's needs, expectations, and experiences align with the care they receive (Ferreira, Vieira, Pedro, Caldas, & Varela, 2023). It is an important factor in healthcare quality and patient outcomes.

In both refugee settlements and host communities, more than half (57.8% and 52.5% respectively) of households were satisfied with government health services. About 20% of households in refugee settlements were dissatisfied, while 26.2% of the households in host communities were dissatisfied with government health services offered.

Table 110: satisfaction with health services provided.

Location		Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Refugee settlements						
Adjumani	411	10.9%	36.7%	8.3%	41.1%	2.9%
Bidibidi	524	8.2%	57.1%	14.3%	20.2%	0.2%
Imvepi	407	16.5%	45.7%	19.7%	17.7%	0.5%
Kampala	876	3.7%	24.7%	50.8%	19.7%	1.1%
Kiryandongo	424	10.1%	46.5%	17.9%	23.8%	1.7%
Kyaka II	333	21.3%	45.3%	21.3%	10.2%	1.8%
Kyangwali	400	12.0%	67.0%	9.3%	10.3%	1.5%
Lobule	240	1.3%	47.5%	17.1%	28.7%	5.4%
Nakivale	434	18.9%	43.8%	27.6%	9.0%	0.7%
Oruchinga	347	17.9%	46.7%	27.1%	8.1%	0.3%
Palabek	457	5.9%	48.6%	16.6%	27.4%	1.5%
Palorinya	622	15.0%	66.7%	10.6%	7.7%	0.0%
Rhino Camp	471	3.4%	50.5%	13.2%	31.4%	1.5%
Rwamwanja	314	12.4%	44.9%	36.0%	6.7%	0.0%
Regions						
West Nile	3556	9.5%	51.2%	14.3%	23.6%	1.4%
Southwest	1828	16.5%	49.9%	23.8%	8.9%	0.9%
All refugee settlements	**6260**	**10.7%**	**47.1%**	**22.2%**	**18.8%**	**1.2%**
Host Districts						
Adjumani	341	5.6%	41.9%	12.0%	34.6%	5.9%
Isingiro	480	15.8%	33.1%	33.3%	16.5%	1.3%
Kamwenge	352	6.8%	45.5%	31.3%	15.6%	0.9%
Kikuube	393	7.1%	53.4%	17.0%	20.6%	1.8%
Kiryandongo	475	6.9%	40.4%	24.2%	26.7%	1.7%
Koboko	398	0.8%	59.8%	22.1%	15.1%	2.3%
Kyegegwa	392	7.7%	29.1%	22.4%	36.0%	4.8%
Lamwo	451	3.1%	43.2%	17.7%	33.3%	2.7%
Madi Okollo	413	1.7%	47.2%	15.5%	35.1%	0.5%
Obongi	401	4.5%	60.3%	19.0%	15.5%	0.7%
Terego	320	13.8%	37.5%	25.9%	22.2%	0.6%
Yumbe	387	11.4%	54.8%	15.5%	18.3%	0.0%
Total host districts	**4803**	**7.1%**	**45.4%**	**21.5%**	**24.2%**	**1.9%**

10. ANNEX

10.1: STANDARDIZATION TEST RESULTS

10.1.1: Mbarara training

Table 111: Standardization results for the regional FSNA training for Mbarara locations (Isingiro, Kamwenge, Nakivale, Oruchinga, and Rwamwanja).

						Precision			Accuracy		OUTCOME			
	Names	***subjects***	***mean***	***SD***	***max***	***Technical error***	***TEM / mean***	***Coef of reliability***	***Bias from supervisor***	***Bias from median***			***From supervisor***	***From median***
		#	**kg**	**kg**	**kg**	**TEM (kg)**	**TEM (%)**	**R (%)**	**Bias (kg)**	**Bias (kg)**				
Weight	Edwin Rweshubura	10	21.4	2	0.1	0.06	0.3	99.9	0	0.05	TEM acceptable	R value good	Bias good	Bias acceptable
	Racheal Nabisingura	10	21.4	2	0.1	0.04	0.2	100	0.04	0.03	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Aine Ankunda	10	21.3	1.9	0.1	0.05	0.3	99.9	0.08	0.08	TEM acceptable	R value good	Bias acceptable	Bias acceptable
	Owen Mugisha	10	21.3	2	0.4	0.11	0.5	99.7	0.06	0.07	TEM poor	R value good	Bias acceptable	Bias acceptable
	Otim Isa	10	21.4	2	0.2	0.09	0.4	99.8	0.08	0.08	TEM acceptable	R value good	Bias acceptable	Bias acceptable
	Deborah	10	21.4	2	0.2	0.07	0.3	99.9	0.09	0.05	TEM acceptable	R value good	Bias acceptable	Bias acceptable
	Frank Kizza	10	21.3	2	0.1	0.03	0.1	100	0.08	0.03	TEM good	R value good	Bias acceptable	Bias good
	Robert Anywa	10	21.4	2	0.2	0.09	0.4	99.8	0.08	0.04	TEM acceptable	R value good	Bias acceptable	Bias good
	Knisa Yeko Madrine	10	20.8	2.7	10	2.26	10.8	28	0.61	0.6	TEM reject	R value reject	Bias reject	Bias reject
	Kasabiti Beatreace	10	20.9	2.8	9	2.01	9.6	49.1	0.57	0.54	TEM reject	R value reject	Bias reject	Bias reject
	Irene Namakula	10	21.4	2	0.2	0.07	0.3	99.9	0.14	0.1	TEM acceptable	R value good	Bias poor	Bias poor
	Osbert	10	21.3	2	0.3	0.1	0.5	99.8	0.08	0.08	TEM acceptable	R value good	Bias acceptable	Bias acceptable
	Brian	10	21.4	2	0.3	0.11	0.5	99.7	0.08	0.08	TEM poor	R value good	Bias acceptable	Bias acceptable

	Esther	10	21.3	2	0.1	0.02	0.1	100	0.06	0.04	TEM good	R value good	Bias acceptable	Bias acceptable
	Joseph Kamwenge	10	21.4	2.1	0.1	0.03	0.1	100	0.13	0.09	TEM good	R value good	Bias poor	Bias acceptable
	Masika	10	21.3	2	0.4	0.12	0.6	99.6	0.07	0.06	TEM poor	R value good	Bias acceptable	Bias acceptable
	Asimwe Peter	10	21.3	2	0.3	0.1	0.5	99.7	0.07	0.07	TEM poor	R value good	Bias acceptable	Bias acceptable
	Asimwe bridget	10	21.1	2.3	4	0.9	4.2	85.3	0.26	0.25	TEM reject	R value reject	Bias reject	Bias reject
	Christine Mbomekube	10	21.3	2	0.5	0.13	0.6	99.6	0.1	0.09	TEM poor	R value good	Bias poor	Bias acceptable
	enum inter 1st	19x10	21.3	2.1	-	0.79	3.7	85.3	-	-	TEM reject	R value reject		
	enum inter 2nd	19x10	21.3	2.1	-	0.66	3.1	89.7	-	-	TEM reject	R value reject		
	inter enum + sup	20x10	21.3	2	-	0.71	3.3	88.2	-	-	TEM reject	R value reject		
	TOTAL intra+inter	19x10	-	-	-	1.03	4.8	75	-	-	TEM reject	R value reject		
	TOTAL+ sup	20x10	-	-	-	1	4.7	76	-	-	TEM reject	R value reject		

		subjects	mean	SD	max	Technical error	TEM/mean	Coef of reliability	Bias from supervisor	Bias from median			From supervisor	From median
		#	*cm*	*cm*	*cm*	*TEM (cm)*	*TEM (%)*	*R (%)*	*Bias (cm)*	*Bias (cm)*				
Height	Edwin Rweshubura	10	118	3	1.3	0.38	0.3	98.4	0	0.49	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias acceptable
	Racheal Nabisingura	10	118.2	2.9	1	0.32	0.3	98.8	0.24	0.44	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias acceptable
	Aine Ankunda	10	118.7	2.8	0.5	0.12	0.1	99.8	0.73	0.29	TEM good	R value good	Bias acceptable	Bias good
	Owen Mugisha	10	118.6	2.7	1.9	0.45	0.4	97.3	0.75	0.27	TEM acceptable	R value acceptable	Bias acceptable	Bias good
	Otim Isa	10	118.4	2.7	1.2	0.37	0.3	98.1	0.7	0.41	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias acceptable	Bias acceptable
	Deborah	10	118.8	2.6	0.4	0.15	0.1	99.7	0.96	0.5	TEM good	R value good	Bias poor	Bias acceptable
	Frank Kizza	10	118.9	2.6	0.9	0.23	0.2	99.3	1	0.48	TEM good	R value good	Bias poor	Bias acceptable
	Robert Anywa	10	118.4	2.4	2.3	0.65	0.6	92.6	0.82	0.39	TEM poor	R value poor	Bias poor	Bias good
	Knisa Yeko Madrine	10	118.3	2.7	7.4	1.84	1.6	52.4	1.1	0.6	TEM reject	R value reject	Bias poor	Bias acceptable
	Kasabiti Beatreace	10	118.9	2.7	0.1	0.03	0	100	1.08	0.59	TEM good	R value good	Bias poor	Bias acceptable
	Irene Namakula	10	118.3	2.6	1.7	0.4	0.3	97.6	0.62	0.29	TEM acceptable	R value acceptable	Bias acceptable	Bias good

	Osbert	10	118.8	2.6	3	0.85	0.7	89.1	1.05	0.57	TEM poor	R value reject	Bias poor	Bias acceptable
	Brian	10	122.1	15.8	70	15.66	12.8	1.1	4.41	3.93	TEM reject	R value reject	Bias reject	Bias reject
	Esther	10	118.5	2.8	1.1	0.42	0.4	97.8	1.14	0.76	TEM acceptable	R value acceptable	Bias poor	Bias acceptable
	Joseph Kamwenge	10	119	2.8	0.9	0.27	0.2	99.1	1.15	0.67	TEM good	R value good	Bias poor	Bias acceptable
	Masika	10	118.2	2.8	10.2	2.38	2	29.2	1.42	0.88	TEM reject	R value reject	Bias reject	Bias poor
	Asimwe Peter	10	118.7	2.6	2.1	0.71	0.6	92.4	0.88	0.34	TEM poor	R value poor	Bias poor	Bias good
	Asimwe bridget	10	120.3	7.5	34.9	7.82	6.5	-9.2	2.53	2.06	TEM reject	R value reject	Bias reject	Bias reject
	Christine Mbomekube	10	120.2	7.5	35	7.85	6.5	-9.8	2.62	2.21	TEM reject	R value reject	Bias reject	Bias reject
	enum inter 1st	19x10	119.4	6.5	-	6.26	5.2	8.2	-	-	TEM reject	R value reject		
	enum inter 2nd	19x10	118.3	2.6	-	1.04	0.9	84.4	-	-	TEM poor	R value reject		
	inter enum + sup	20x10	118.8	4.9	-	3.57	3	48.7	-	-	TEM reject	R value reject		
	TOTAL intra+inter	19x10	-	-	-	6.37	5.4	-62.4	-	-	TEM reject	R value reject		
	TOTAL+ sup	20x10	-	-	-	6.22	5.2	-59.7	-	-	TEM reject	R value reject		

		subjects	mean	SD	max	Technical error	TEM/ mean	Coef of reliability	Bias from supervisor	Bias from median			From supervisor	From median
		#	*mm*	*mm*	*mm*	*TEM (mm)*	*TEM (%)*	*R (%)*	*Bias (mm)*	*Bias (mm)*				
MUAC	Edwin Rweshubura	10	16.9	1.7	1.4	0.33	2	96.2	0	0.15	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias good
	Racheal Nabisingura	10	16.8	1.7	0.9	0.25	1.5	97.9	0.09	0.17	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias good
	Aine Ankunda	10	16.8	1.7	0.7	0.2	1.2	98.6	0.21	0.17	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias good
	Owen Mugisha	10	16.6	1.7	5.9	1.32	8	41.3	0.48	0.38	TEM good	R value reject	Bias good	Bias good
	Otim Isa	10	25.2	34.6	155.3	34.73	138.1	-0.7	8.35	8.32	TEM reject	R value reject	Bias reject	Bias reject
	Deborah	10	16.9	1.6	1	0.23	1.4	97.8	1.07	0.99	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias acceptable	Bias good
	Frank Kizza	10	16.9	1.5	0.9	0.23	1.4	97.8	0.35	0.26	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias good
	Robert Anywa	10	16.8	1.6	0.4	0.16	0.9	99	0.29	0.18	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Knisa Yeko Madrine	10	16	4.1	17.5	3.92	24.5	8.5	1.06	1	TEM reject	R value reject	Bias acceptable	Bias acceptable

Kasabiti Beatreace	10	16.6	1.6	0	0	0	100	0.45	0.41	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Irene Namakula	10	16.9	1.7	0.4	0.15	0.9	99.2	0.2	0.14	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Osbert	10	16.9	1.6	0.8	0.23	1.4	97.8	0.26	0.16	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias good
Brian	10	16.8	1.6	0.8	0.23	1.4	97.9	0.24	0.2	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias good
Esther	10	16.8	1.7	0.7	0.22	1.3	98.3	0.2	0.14	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias good
Joseph Kamwenge	10	16.5	1.4	0.6	0.15	0.9	98.9	0.51	0.47	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias good
Masika	10	16.7	1.6	0.6	0.2	1.2	98.4	0.29	0.23	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias good
Asimwe Peter	10	16.8	1.6	0.3	0.11	0.7	99.5	0.24	0.16	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Asimwe bridget	10	16.5	1.6	1	0.24	1.5	97.8	0.41	0.44	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias good
Christine Mbomekube	10	16.7	1.5	0.9	0.33	2	95.1	0.35	0.36	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias good
enum inter 1st	19x10	16.8	1.6	-	0.55	3.3	88.2	-	-	TEM good	R value reject		
enum inter 2nd	19x10	17.5	11.4	-	11.35	64.7	1.5	-	-	TEM reject	R value reject		
inter enum + sup	20x10	17.2	8	-	5.8	33.1	47.6	-	-	TEM reject	R value reject		
TOTAL intra+inter	19x10	-	-	-	11.36	66.1	-93.5	-	-	TEM reject	R value reject		
TOTAL+ sup	20x10	-	-	-	11.07	64.5	-93.1	-	-	TEM reject	R value reject		

Suggested cut-off points for acceptability of measurements

Parameter		***MUAC mm***	***Weight Kg***	***Height cm***
individual	good	<2.0	<0.04	<0.4
TEM	acceptable	<2.7	<0.10	<0.6
(intra)	poor	<3.3	<0.21	<1.0
	reject	>3.3	>0.21	>1.0
Team TEM	good	<2.0	<0.10	<0.5
(intra+inter)	acceptable	<2.7	<0.21	<1.0
and Total	poor	<3.3	<0.24	<1.5
	reject	>3.3	>0.24	>1.5

R value	good	>99	>99	>99
	acceptable	>95	>95	>95
	poor	>90	>90	>90
	reject	<90	<90	<90
Bias	good	<1	<0.04	<0.4
	acceptable	<2	<0.10	<0.8
	poor	<3	<0.21	<1.4
	reject	>3	>0.21	>1.4

10.1.2: Hoima training

Table 112: Standardization results for the regional FSNA training for Hoima locations (Kyegegwa, Kikuube, Kiryandongo Host, Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Kiryandongo Refugee).

						Precision			Accuracy		OUTCOME			
		subjects	**mean**	**SD**	**max**	**Technical error**	**TEM/mean**	**Coef of reliability**	**Bias from superv**	**Bias from median**	**subjects**		**From Supervisor**	**From Median**
		#	***kg***	***kg***	***kg***	***TEM (kg)***	***TEM (%)***	***R (%)***	***Bias (kg)***	***Bias (kg)***				
Weight	Supervisor	10	15.4	4.4	0.1	0.02	0.1	100	0	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 1	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 2	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0.01	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 3	10	15.4	4.4	0.1	0.02	0.1	100	0.01	0.01	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 4	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0.01	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 5	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0.01	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 6	10	15.5	4.4	0.3	0.07	0.5	100	0.03	0.02	TEM acceptable	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 7	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0.01	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 8	10	15.4	4.4	0.1	0.02	0.1	100	0.01	0.01	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 9	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0.01	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 10	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0.01	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good

Enumerator 11	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0.01	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 12	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0.01	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 13	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0.01	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 14	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0.01	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 15	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0.01	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 16	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0.01	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 17	10	15.4	4.4	0	0	0	100	0.01	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 18	10	15.4	4.4	0.1	0.02	0.1	100	0.01	0.01	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
enum inter 1st	18x10	15.4	4.3	-	0.02	0.2	100	-	-	TEM good	R value good		
enum inter 2nd	18x10	15.4	4.3	-	0.01	0.1	100	-	-	TEM good	R value good		
inter enum + sup	19x10	15.4	4.3	-	0.02	0.1	100	-	-	TEM good	R value good		
TOTAL intra+inter	18x10	-	-	-	0.03	0.2	100	-	-	TEM good	R value good		
TOTAL+ sup	19x10	-	-	-	0.03	0.2	100	-	-	TEM good	R value good		

		subjects	mean	SD	max	Technical error	TEM/mean	Coef of reliability	Bias from superv	Bias from median		From	From	Height
		#	cm	cm	cm	TEM (cm)	TEM (%)	R (%)	Bias (cm)	Bias (cm)			Supervisor	Median
Height	Supervisor	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.01	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 1	10	93.8	15.9	0.2	0.04	0	100	0	0.01	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 2	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 3	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 4	10	93.7	15.9	0.3	0.08	0.1	100	0.01	0.03	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 5	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 6	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 7	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good

	Enumerator 8	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 9	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 10	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 11	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 12	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 13	10	93.7	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0.03	0.04	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 14	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 15	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 16	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 17	10	93.8	15.9	0	0	0	100	0.02	0.03	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 18	10	93.8	15.9	0.3	0.07	0.1	100	0	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	enum inter 1st	18x10	93.7	15.6	-	0.03	0	100	-	-	TEM good	R value good		
	enum inter 2nd	18x10	93.8	15.6	-	0.02	0	100	-	-	TEM good	R value good		
	inter enum + sup	19x10	93.8	15.5	-	0.03	0	100	-	-	TEM good	R value good		
	TOTAL intra+inter	18x10	-	-	-	0.07	0.1	100	-	-	TEM good	R value good		
	TOTAL+ sup	19x10	-	-	-	0.07	0.1	100	-	-	TEM good	R value good		

		subjects	mean	SD	max	Technical error	TEM/mean	Coef of reliability	Bias from superv	Bias from median		From	From	MUAC
		#	mm	mm	mm	TEM (mm)	TEM (%)	R (%)	Bias (mm)	Bias (mm)		Supervisor	Median	
	Supervisor	10	17.3	0.8	0	0	0	100	0	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
MUAC	Enumerator 1	10	17.3	0.8	0.1	0.03	0.2	99.8	0.02	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 2	10	17.3	0.8	0.1	0.03	0.2	99.9	0.01	0.01	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 3	10	17.3	0.8	0.1	0.03	0.2	99.9	0.01	0.01	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
	Enumerator 4	10	17.3	0.8	0.2	0.04	0.3	99.7	0.02	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good

Enumerator 5	10	17.3	0.8	0.1	0.03	0.2	99.9	0.01	0.01	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 6	10	17.5	0.7	1.4	0.41	2.3	69.8	0.18	0.18	TEM good	R value reject	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 7	10	17.3	0.8	0.2	0.04	0.3	99.7	0.03	0.03	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 8	10	17.3	0.8	0.3	0.07	0.4	99.4	0.02	0.02	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 9	10	17.3	0.8	0	0	0	100	0	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 10	10	17.3	0.8	0	0	0	100	0	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 11	10	17.3	0.8	0	0	0	100	0	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 12	10	17.3	0.8	0	0	0	100	0	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 13	10	17.3	0.8	0	0	0	100	0	0	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 14	10	17.3	0.9	0	0	0	100	0.01	0.01	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 15	10	17.3	0.8	0	0	0	100	0.01	0.01	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 16	10	17.3	0.8	0.2	0.07	0.4	99.3	0.04	0.04	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 17	10	17.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	98.5	0.03	0.03	TEM good	R value acceptable	Bias good	Bias good
Enumerator 18	10	17.3	0.8	0.2	0.05	0.3	99.6	0.05	0.05	TEM good	R value good	Bias good	Bias good
enum inter 1st	18x10	17.3	0.8	-	0.15	0.8	96.7	-	-	TEM good	R value acceptable		
enum inter 2nd	18x10	17.3	0.8	-	0.04	0.2	99.8	-	-	TEM good	R value good		
inter enum + sup	19x10	17.3	0.8	-	0.09	0.5	98.3	-	-	TEM good	R value acceptable		
TOTAL intra+inter	18x10	-	-	-	0.15	0.9	96.6	-	-	TEM good	R value acceptable		

Suggested cut-off points for acceptability of measurements

Parameter	MUAC mm	Weight Kg	Height cm	
individual	good	<2.0	<0.04	<0.4
TEM	acceptable	<2.7	<0.10	<0.6
(intra)	poor	<3.3	<0.21	<1.0
	reject	>3.3	>0.21	>1.0

Team TEM	good	<2.0	<0.10	<0.5
(intra+inter)	acceptable	<2.7	<0.21	<1.0
and Total	poor	<3.3	<0.24	<1.5
	reject	>3.3	>0.24	>1.5
R value	good	>99	>99	>99
	acceptable	>95	>95	>95
	poor	>90	>90	>90
	reject	<90	<90	<90
Bias	good	<1	<0.04	<0.4
	acceptable	<2	<0.10	<0.8
	poor	<3	<0.21	<1.4
	reject	>3	>0.21	>1.4

10.2: ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE 2024 FSNA TEAM

The table below lists all individuals acknowledged for their contribution to the 2024 FSNA. The persons named below supported in the roles of enumerators, measures, team leaders, supervisors, analysists, coordinators, report writers, and principal investigator etc. We thank them for the support.

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