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SITUATION OF

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

The 2026 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements and Refugees in Kampala

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FOREWORD

Uganda hosts over 2.03 million refugees and asylum-seekers as of July 2026, with the majority fleeing conflict and instability in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Sudan. Refugees from South Sudan account for 52% of the population and those from DRC 32.8%, with the remainder from Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia, Burundi, Rwanda, Ethiopia and other countries. As of July 2026, 91.4% of refugees are hosted across 13 settlements, while 8.6% reside in Kampala and the surrounding metropolitan area. Influx of new arrivals into Uganda continues due to ongoing conflict in the region. Since January 2026, a cumulative total of 52,189[1] asylum applicants were received, and of these, 23% are from DRC, 32% are South Sudanese, 4% are of Sudan origin, and 41% from other nationality groups.

In the first half of 2026, Uganda faced multiple concurrent health emergencies, including outbreaks of Ebola Bundibugyo virus disease (BVD), measles and cholera. These outbreaks placed refugee-hosting districts along the border with DRC and South Sudan at very high risk of disease transmission and cross-border spread of the diseases, leading to the temporary closure of points of entry and the suspension of asylum admissions. Although the BVD outbreak in Uganda was declared over in August 2026, transmission remained ongoing in the DRC.

These public health emergencies combined with persistent global humanitarian funding shortfalls have constrained the capacity of UNHCR, WFP and partners to sustain food security, health, nutrition, WASH, education, protection, and livelihoods services, placing additional pressure on an already overstretched refugee response. As a result, the resources available to meet the needs of both the existing refugee population and new arrivals have come under increasing pressure. The Government of Uganda, in collaboration with humanitarian and development partners, continues to respond to the priority needs of refugees while supporting sustainable, long-term solutions in social protection and economic inclusion.

To understand the prevailing situation, the Government of Uganda (UBOS, MoH, OPM, MAAIF), in collaboration with WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO and partners, undertook the 2026 Refugee Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA). This report presents results on demography, health, nutrition, food security, water, sanitation and hygiene, energy and among refugees and host communities and recommends interventions to support both populations.

The findings provide evidence for addressing immediate humanitarian needs while also guiding investments in resilience and self-reliance for both refugees and host communities. We urge all stakeholders to draw on the evidence generated by the 2026 FSNA to inform strategic planning, policy dialogue, advocacy and the design of targeted interventions.

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[1] Uganda: Refugee Arrival Movement Monitoring Dashboard

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Uganda is Africa's largest refugee-hosting country, with more than 2.03 million refugees and asylum-seekers as of July 2026, of whom 52% originating from South Sudan, 32.8% from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), 4.7% from Sudan, 3.5% from Eritrea, 2.5% from Somalia, and 4.5% from other countries including Burundi, Rwanda, and Ethiopia. About 91.4 percent reside in 13 refugee settlements and 8.6 percent in Kampala, while host communities in 12 refugee-hosting districts continue to share services, resources and economic opportunities with refugee populations. Although Uganda's progressive refugee policy promotes inclusion and self-reliance, the refugee response is under increasing pressure from protracted displacement, continued arrivals, disease outbreaks, climatic shocks and persistent funding shortfalls. Against this backdrop, the 2026 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), which surveyed 11,968 households across refugee settlements, Kampala and refugee-hosting districts, provides critical evidence on food security, nutrition and health vulnerabilities of refugee and host community households.

Key messages

1. Food security recovery remains fragile amid widespread vulnerability

Food security outcomes improved in 2026, particularly among refugees; however, underlying vulnerability remains widespread. The proportion of refugee households experiencing food insecurity in settlements declined from 65.0 percent in 2025 to 48.9 percent in 2026. Despite this improvement, only 7.5 percent of households were classified as food secure, while 43.6 percent remained marginally food secure, highlighting the continued precariousness of household food security. The observed gains should be interpreted with caution. Improvements were likely influenced by seasonal factors, as the 2026 assessment was conducted after the onset of harvesting, when access to own-produced food and household stocks was greater than during the 2025 assessment period. In addition, food and cash assistance provided during the assessment period played a critical role in improving household food access and purchasing power, particularly among refugee populations. As such, the improvement does not necessarily reflect a sustained recovery or strengthened resilience. Differences in assessment timing and the mitigating effects of humanitarian assistance likely contributed significantly to the positive outcomes observed. Without these factors, food security conditions would have been considerably worse.

Moreover, the gains are unlikely to be sustained without continued support. Although 42 percent of households reported holding food stocks, these were expected to last less than two months in most areas, indicating that seasonal improvements are temporary. As stocks are depleted, households will become increasingly reliant on markets, where elevated food prices and constrained incomes continue to limit purchasing power. The vast majority of households (91.5 percent) remain unable to meet their essential needs without assistance, and nearly two-thirds (63.8 percent) are in debt, with food purchases being the primary reason for borrowing.

Overall, food security gains remain fragile and are at risk of reversal. Persistent funding shortfalls, reductions in humanitarian assistance, depletion of household food stocks, and continued climatic shocks are expected to heighten food insecurity in the coming months, particularly among refugees and other vulnerable populations.

2. Children continue to bear the greatest burden, with acute malnutrition on the rise

Child nutrition outcomes remain a major concern. Combined global acute malnutrition (cGAM) among refugee children aged 6-59 months has increased for a second consecutive year, rising from 5.4 percent in 2024 to 7.8 percent in 2025 and 8.4 percent in 2026. Prevalence exceeded the

10 percent emergency threshold in Adjumani, Nakivale and Palorinya. Chronic malnutrition also remains widespread, with 24.6 percent of children stunted, reaching 46.7 percent in Rwamwanja. Anaemia affects 42.4 percent of children, including 55.4 percent of those aged 6-23 months. Furthermore, only 17.7 percent of children aged 6-23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet, underscoring persistent gaps in infant and young child feeding practices.

3. Refugee households excluded from general food assistance and female-headed households face the greatest hardship

Category 3 households, which no longer receive general food assistance and account for 44.2 percent of sampled refugee households in settlements, exhibited the poorest food security outcomes. Nearly half (47.1 percent) were food insecure, and 7.9 percent reported poor food consumption, the highest proportion across all assistance categories. Female-headed households, which represent 68.1 percent of sampled refugee households, also experienced disproportionately higher levels of food insecurity than male-headed households (51.7 percent compared with 42.9 percent).

4. Progress towards self-reliance is under increasing pressure

Key livelihood indicators point to weakening prospects for self-reliance. Engagement in agricultural production declined from 74.1 percent of households in 2025 to 63.3 percent in 2026, while only 32.0 percent cultivated at least half an acre of land. Agricultural casual labour remained the primary source of income for 37.0 percent of households, highlighting continued dependence on low-paying and unstable work. More than one-quarter of households (27.3 percent) resorted to crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies, including the sale of productive assets and withdrawal of children from school, undermining future resilience. Climate-related pressures are intensifying, with 77.8 percent of households reporting more frequent droughts. In addition, 24.2 percent reported skipping meals because they lacked cooking fuel.

5. Inadequate water, hygiene and health services continue to drive poor nutrition outcomes

Persistent gaps in access to basic services continue to contribute to illness and malnutrition. Refugee households in settlements accessed an average of only 12.4 litres of water per person per day, well below the recommended standard of 20 litres. Access to appropriate hygiene facilities remains extremely limited, with only 6.1 percent of households having a handwashing station equipped with both soap and water. Access to healthcare also remains constrained. One in three households that sought medical care reported not receiving all the services they required, with medicine shortages cited as the most common barrier.

6. Host communities experience many of the same vulnerabilities

Although host-community households are comparatively more food secure, with food insecurity standing at 18.1 percent, they continue to face significant nutrition and welfare challenges. Rates of child stunting (25.5 percent) and anaemia (41.7 percent) are comparable to those observed among refugee children. Nearly two-thirds of children (67.1 percent) live in child food poverty, while food insecurity among host households in Lamwo reached 53.9 percent. These findings reinforce the importance of integrated interventions that address the needs of both refugee and host populations.

7. Sustained investment is essential to protect gains and reduce long-term dependence

Improvements recorded in food security, child feeding practices and maternal health indicators demonstrate that progress is achievable when adequate support is available. However, these gains remain at risk. Without continued humanitarian assistance, the large proportion of marginally food-secure households could easily fall back into food insecurity, while rising acute malnutrition may deteriorate into a more serious nutrition emergency. At the same time, investments in livelihoods, agricultural production, access to land and water, skills development, and economic inclusion are critical for reducing dependency over the longer term. Continued

humanitarian assistance and sustained development investments must therefore go hand in hand to protect lives today while building pathways towards self-reliance and resilience.

Priority recommendations

1. Scale up nutrition interventions in high-burden locations by strengthening community screening, referral and treatment of acute malnutrition, while intensifying efforts to prevent stunting, anaemia and child food poverty, particularly in Adjumani, Nakivale, Palorinya, Rwamwanja and Kyangwali.
2. Protect and improve maternal, infant and young child nutrition through enhanced breastfeeding and complementary-feeding support, improved access to diverse and nutrient-rich foods, strengthened antenatal care services, and integrated maternal nutrition interventions.
3. Strengthen refugee self-reliance through expanded access to productive assets, climate-resilient agriculture, vocational and skills training, financial inclusion, enterprise development, and market opportunities that enable households to progressively reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance.
4. Sustain targeted food and cash assistance for the most vulnerable households, particularly the most vulnerable households, newly arrived refugees and populations in highly food insecure locations, while strengthening livelihoods and self-reliance opportunities through access to productive assets, climate-resilient agriculture, enterprise development and skills training.
5. Strengthen essential health, nutrition and WASH services by improving medicine availability, maintaining high vaccination coverage, increasing deworming coverage, expanding access to safe water, and promoting improved hygiene practices, particularly handwashing with soap.
6. Expand malaria prevention and environmental sustainability interventions through targeted replacement of insecticide-treated nets, promotion of cleaner cooking technologies, sustainable natural-resource management and climate-resilient livelihood approaches.
7. Prioritize integrated refugee-host community programming to address shared vulnerabilities in nutrition, health, food security and livelihoods, particularly in districts and settlements facing the greatest pressures.
8. Ensure sustained and predictable funding for refugee response programmes by strengthening donor engagement and resource mobilization efforts to maintain essential food, nutrition, health, WASH and livelihood services, while supporting longer-term investments that promote self-reliance and resilience among refugees and host communities.

Methodology of the assessment

The assessment followed a modified Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS V3) methodology, incorporating Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) approaches for survey design and anthropometry and the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) for household food-security classification. It covered all 13 refugee settlements, refugees in Kampala and 12 refugee-hosting districts. A two-stage cluster design was used except in Oruchinga and Lobule, where single-stage simple random sampling was used. Data were collected from 11,968 households across 26 locations between 5 July and 7 August 2026, covering demography, nutrition, health, infant and young child feeding (IYCF), food security, livelihoods, mosquito nets, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), energy and environment, and related indicators.

Summary of findings

Demography

The survey interviewed 6,488 refugee households, including 5,837 in settlements and 651 in Kampala, and 5,480 host-community households. Settlement refugee households averaged 6.4 members, host households 5.3 and Kampala refugee households 4.5. Female-headed households accounted for 68.1 percent of refugee households and 33.8 percent of host households. Among settlement refugees, 42.1 percent of household heads had no formal education, compared with 16.9 percent of host household heads, and each working-age adult supported 1.4 dependants, compared with 1.1 among hosts. Together, these factors constrain livelihood opportunities and self-reliance.

Child Nutrition

Combined global acute malnutrition (cGAM) among refugee children aged 6–59 months in settlements rose from 7.8 percent in 2025 to 8.4 percent in 2026, a poor situation, and exceeded the 10 percent threshold for a serious situation in Adjumani (12.0 percent), Nakivale (11.6 percent) and Palorinya (10.1 percent). Stunting declined slightly, from 25.4 percent to 24.6 percent, but remained very high in the South West (38.8 percent), notably in Rwamwanja (46.7 percent) and Kyangwali (40.9 percent). Child anaemia remained a severe public health problem at 42.4 percent, rising to 55.4 percent among children aged 6–23 months. Among host-community children, cGAM was lower (4.2 percent), but stunting (25.5 percent) and anaemia (41.7 percent) were similar to refugee levels, showing that chronic undernutrition and anaemia affect both populations.

Child health

Preventive child health coverage remained high in 2026, although gaps persisted. Among refugee children, Vitamin A supplementation reached 92.4 percent, measles vaccination 96.6 percent, DPT vaccination 90.9 percent and polio 92.2 percent; deworming coverage was lower at 67.7 percent, below the national target of 75 percent. Diarrhoea affected 10.0 percent of children, and 60.8 percent of cases were treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and 70.1 percent with zinc. Malaria prevalence among settlement children was 13.2 percent. Among host-community children, deworming coverage was similarly below target at 68.0 percent, and DPT (89.7 percent) and polio (91.3 percent) coverage were below the 95 percent target.

Infant and Young Child Feeding

Breastfeeding practices remained strong, with 88.3 percent of refugee infants under six months exclusively breastfed. Complementary feeding improved but remained inadequate. Among refugee children aged 6-23 months, minimum dietary diversity (MDD) increased from 14.0 percent in 2025 to 21.0 percent in 2026, minimum meal frequency (MMF) from 52.6 percent to 64.2 percent, and minimum acceptable diet (MAD) from 10.5 percent to 17.7 percent. Despite these gains, only one in five children achieved MDD and fewer than one in five achieved MAD, indicating persistently poor diet quality. Host-community children recorded MDD of 32.9 percent, MMF of 72.7 percent and MAD of 28.3 percent in 2026. The 2026 FSNA also introduced child food poverty (CFP) analysis. Total CFP affected 79.1 percent of refugee children aged 6–23 months in settlements, including 20.3 percent in severe child food poverty, and reached 94.2 percent in Palabek. Among host-community children, total CFP was 67.1 percent, including 13.8 percent in severe CFP. Consumption of nutrient-dense foods was limited, with eggs and dairy consumed by only 5.5 percent and 7.4 percent of refugee children, respectively. These findings reinforce that improvements in feeding frequency have not yet translated into sufficiently diverse and nutrient-rich diets.

Maternal Health and Nutrition

Among non-pregnant, non-breastfeeding refugee women, total underweight was 14.6 percent, comprising 12.3 percent underweight and 2.3 percent severely underweight; the corresponding total among host-community women was 7.3 percent. Minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) was achieved by only 19.2 percent of refugee women and 35.6 percent of host-community women. Anaemia remained an important concern among refugee women, affecting 33.5 percent of non-pregnant and 34.6 percent of pregnant women, and anaemia among pregnant women exceeded 40 percent in six settlements. Antenatal care (ANC) enrolment among refugee women increased from 83.8 percent in 2025 to 86.5 percent in 2026, although only 26.1 percent completed the recommended eight contacts. Host-community ANC enrolment was 80.0 percent in 2026.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Agriculture remains the foundation of refugee livelihoods, but participation is falling: the proportion of refugee households engaged in agricultural production declined from 74.1 percent in 2025 to 63.3 percent in 2026, and only 32.0 percent cultivated at least half an acre. Agricultural casual labour was the main source of income for 37.0 percent of refugee households, followed by humanitarian cash assistance (14.0 percent) and sales of food crops (12.3 percent). In contrast, 88.0 percent of host households are engaged in agricultural production, and 39.3 percent relied mainly on food crop sales for income. Market purchases were the main source of staples and pulses for both refugees and hosts. Economic vulnerability among refugees was high: nearly all refugee households in settlements (91.5 percent) lacked the economic capacity to meet essential needs without assistance, 63.8 percent were in debt, and buying food was the most common reason for borrowing (25.2 percent). Food (72.9 percent), education (62.8 percent) and hygiene items (45.0 percent) were the most commonly reported unmet needs.

Food consumption indicators improved compared with 2025 but remained poor for many refugee households. Just over half of refugee households in settlements (51.7 percent) achieved acceptable food consumption, compared with 81.6 percent of host households and 81.9 percent of refugees in Kampala. Regional disparities remained substantial, with 64.7 percent in the South-West achieving acceptable food consumption compared with only 39.3 percent in West Nile. Dietary diversity was moderate: 60.4 percent of refugee households consumed at least five food groups in the previous day, which means that four in ten (39.6 percent) did not. However, intake of nutrient-rich foods remained low. Only 14.2 percent of refugee households consumed vitamin A-rich foods daily, and 63.2 percent did not consume any haem iron-rich foods during the preceding week.

The use of livelihood coping strategies further underscored the persistent pressure facing refugee households. Nearly two-thirds of refugee households (63.1 percent) adopted livelihood coping strategies, including 35.8 percent using stress strategies, 21.0 percent crisis strategies and 6.3 percent emergency strategies. Overall, 27.3 percent of refugee households employed crisis or emergency coping strategies, compared with 14.6 percent among host households. Reliance on crisis and emergency strategies is particularly concerning because these strategies deplete productive assets, reduce spending on essential services such as health and education, or compromise future income. Their use signals an erosion of household resilience that leaves households less able to withstand future shocks and may undermine human capital and self-reliance in the longer term.

Overall, based on WFP's Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), food security among refugee households in settlements improved markedly between 2025 and 2026. The prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity declined from 65.0 percent to 48.9 percent, including 3.1 percent of households classified as severely food insecure. Despite this progress, food security remains fragile. Only 7.5 percent of refugee households were fully food

secure, while 43.6 percent were classified as marginally food secure. These marginally food secure households, more than four in ten, could easily fall back into food insecurity after any shock. Food insecurity remained highest in West Nile, where 55.3 percent of households were food insecure compared with 42.1 percent in the South-West. Palabek remained the most vulnerable settlement, with 81.2 percent of households classified as food insecure. Host communities were substantially better off, with only 18.1 percent of households food insecure, although Lamwo recorded 53.9 percent, nearly three times the host average. Refugees in Kampala showed the most favourable outcomes, with only 8.0 percent food insecure and 41.9 percent fully food secure. Outcomes also varied across population groups. Female-headed households consistently fared worse than male-headed households, with lower acceptable food consumption (48.2 percent versus 59.1 percent) and higher food insecurity under CARI (51.7 percent versus 42.9 percent). Category 3 households, which are not eligible for general food assistance, had the highest CARI food insecurity of any assistance category (47.1 percent).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to adequate water remained a major challenge for both refugees and host communities. An improved, non-shared water source within a 30-minute round trip was available to 58.3 percent of refugee households in settlements and 40.5 percent of host households. Average water availability was 12.4 litres per person per day among refugees and 13.8 litres among hosts, both below the 20 litres per person per day (LPPPD) national standard. Water stress was most pronounced among refugees in Nakivale (11.0 LPPPD), Rwamwanja (11.2 LPPPD) and Oruchinga (11.3 LPPPD). Improved, non-shared sanitation facilities were used by 81.0 percent of refugee households and 77.2 percent of host households, but basic handwashing conditions remained critically inadequate: only 6.1 percent of refugee households in settlements and 4.9 percent of host households had a handwashing place where both water and soap were observed.

Health Access and Utilization

Among households that needed health care, 97.5 percent of settlement refugees and 96.9 percent of host households obtained at least some care, but only 67.6 percent and 67.4 percent, respectively, obtained all the care they needed; about one-third did not. Medicine shortages and long waiting times were the main barriers among refugees, host communities cited medicine shortages and distance to health facilities, and refugees in Kampala cited the cost of treatment. Settlement refugees mainly sought care from government facilities (90.4 percent), compared with 74.2 percent of host households, while 50.2 percent of Kampala refugees first sought care from private facilities. Almost two in three settlement refugee households (64.2 percent) paid out of pocket for health care in the previous quarter, and 60.3 percent of Kampala refugee households spent more than UGX 50,000.

Insecticide-Treated Mosquito Nets

Universal insecticide-treated net (ITN) coverage of at least one net for every two household members was 60.0 percent in refugee settlements and 74.0 percent in host communities, with settlement coverage ranging from 82.1 percent in Oruchinga to 31.4 percent in Imvepi. Net use was higher, with 88.1 percent of refugees and 92.0 percent of host household members sleeping under a net the previous night. Most nets were in good condition (84.4 percent in settlements and 83.7 percent in host communities), but only 69.5 percent in West Nile settlements, which points to the need for targeted replacement and top-up distribution.

Energy and Environment

Reliance on biomass energy remained high: 80.7 percent of refugee and 79.2 percent of host-community households collected wood for cooking, and traditional three-stone fires were used by 63.9 percent and 67.7 percent, respectively. Fuel shortages also affected food consumption, with 24.2 percent of refugee households skipping meals for lack of cooking fuel, compared with 12.4 percent of host households. Environmental pressures were widespread: 77.8 percent of refugee and 80.0 percent of host respondents reported more frequent droughts or prolonged dry spells, with reduced food production the main perceived impact.

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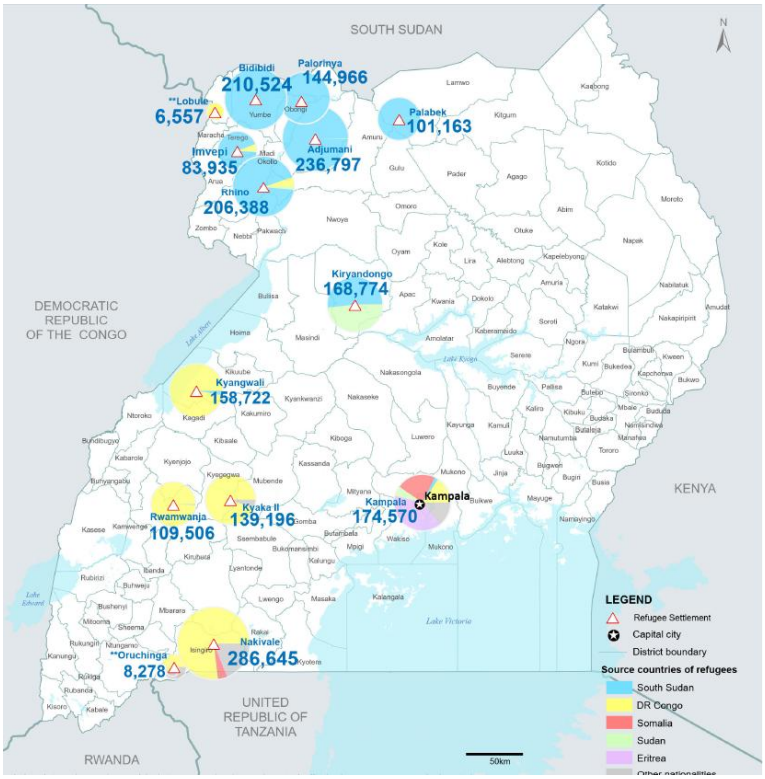
1. INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1.1 Background

Uganda hosts over 2.03 million refugees and asylum-seekers as of July 2026, with 52% originating from South Sudan, 32.8% from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), 4.7% from Sudan, 3.5% from Eritrea, 2.5% from Somalia, and 4.5% from other countries including Burundi, Rwanda, and Ethiopia[2]. The country continues to receive new arrivals because of ongoing conflicts in the DRC, Sudan and South Sudan. Since January 2026, a cumulative total of 52,189[3] asylum applicants were received, and of these, 23% are from DRC, 32% are South Sudanese, 4% are of Sudan origin, and 41% from other nationality groups.



While about 8.6% of refugees are in the capital city Kampala, the vast majority (91.4%) live in 13 settlements: Adjumani, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Lobule, Palabek, Palorinya, Rhino Camp, Kiryandongo, Kyangwali, Kyaka II, Nakivale, Oruchinga and Rwamwanja. Refugees from South Sudan live predominantly in northern and mid-western Uganda, while refugees from the DRC, Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea and other countries live mostly in South West Uganda.

Uganda's open-door policy[4] gives refugees and asylum-seekers freedom of movement, the right to work and access to social services such as education and health care. However, limited livelihood opportunities in the settlements, where most refugees live, constrain their ability to become self-reliant. As a result, food insecurity and undernutrition remain widespread among refugees, many of whom rely on assistance from the Government and partners to meet their basic needs.

In the first half of 2026, Uganda faced concurrent health emergencies, including outbreaks of Bundibugyo virus disease (BVD), measles and cholera. Refugee-hosting districts were considered at very high risk because of their proximity to the DRC and South Sudan. After the BVD outbreak was declared, points of entry in the South West, West Nile and Acholi were closed and the Government suspended the admission of asylum-seekers. By August 2026, the outbreak had been declared over in Uganda, although it remained active in the DRC.

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

[3] Uganda: Refugee Arrival Movement Monitoring Dashboard

[4] https://ulii.org/akn/ug/act/2006/21/eng@2006-08-04

The 2024 FSNA found that 62% of refugee households were food insecure, including 5% who were severely food insecure, and showed marked regional disparities in child nutrition: combined global acute malnutrition (cGAM) was significantly higher in West Nile (6.7%) than in the South West (2.7%), and stunting exceeded the "very high" threshold of ≥30% in all South West locations and in Palabek in West Nile. In the 2025 FSNA, 65.0% of refugee households in settlements were food insecure and cGAM was 7.8%.

Funding cuts have limited the capacity of UNHCR, WFP and partners to deliver refugee services in food security, health and nutrition, WASH, education, protection and livelihoods, all of which shape food security and nutrition outcomes. The shortfalls have also increased pressure on limited resources, which are now reprioritized to meet the acute needs of the most vulnerable and new arrivals. In health, the cuts affected human resources, medicines and the commodity supply chains for key programmes; in response, the Ministry of Health (MoH) integrated some vertical programmes into general primary health care services. These changes were expected to affect the food security and nutrition situation of refugees, which makes robust monitoring essential to inform timely and effective responses and advocacy.

1.1.1 Methodology

The 2026 FSNA was conducted under the guidance of the FSNA technical working group[5] and followed a modified Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey V3 (SENS V3). SENS V3 incorporates the SMART methodology (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) for survey design, anthropometry, and mortality. SENS V3 includes modules on demography, anthropometry and health, anaemia, infant and young child feeding, food security, mosquito net coverage, water, sanitation, and hygiene. SENS was modified to add the other modules required to meet the study objectives.

1.1.2 Study population

The study population comprised refugees in the 13 refugee settlements and in Kampala, and host communities in the 12 refugee-hosting districts. The 13 settlements are Rhino Camp, Imvepi, Lobule, Bidibidi, Palorinya, Adjumani, Palabek, Kiryandongo, Kyangwali, Kyaka II, Rwamwanja, Nakivale and Oruchinga.

1.2 Sampling design

A two-stage cluster sampling design was used in all locations with more than 10,000 people. Single-stage simple random sampling was used in Oruchinga (8,238) and Lobule (6,528), whose populations were below 10,000.

1.3 Sample size estimation

Sample sizes were determined using two approaches: the WFP corporate guidance on sampling and the ENA for SMART software (January 11, 2020)[6]. For the SMART approach, the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children 6 to 59 months from the 2025 Refugee FSNA informed the sample size per settlement as indicated in Table 1.

[5] 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.

[6] www.smartmethodology.org

Table 1: Assumptions for the sample size calculation using ENA methodology

Location	Population as of April 2026 (UNHCR-OPM (refugees), 2024 UBOS census (RHDs))	Average household size 2025 FSNA	% CU5 years 2025 FSNA	cGAM from 2025 FSNA	± Desired precision	Design effect	Non-Response Rate	U5 to include	HHs to include
Refugee Settlements									
Adjumani	235,088	7.7	13.1	11.4	4.0	1.5	10	396	485
Bidibidi	209,928	7.1	14.3	13.5	4.0	1.5	10	458	557
Imvepi	79,832	7.4	14.0	7.5	3.3	1.5	10	400	476
Kampala	170,474	4.5	12.9	10.0	4.0	1.5	10	353	750
Kiryandongo	166,907	7.2	14.0	5.6	2.9	1.5	10	368	451
Kyaka II	138,623	5.7	18.4	3.3	2.5	1.5	10	320	377
Kyangwali	157,991	5.3	19.5	6.3	3.0	1.5	10	411	491
Lobule	6,528	6.8	15.6	7.1	3.0	1.0	10	282	328
Nakivale	281,357	5.3	18.5	6.5	3.0	1.5	10	424	533
Oruchinga	8,238	5	16.2	6.9	3.3	1.0	10	227	345
Palabek	98,882	7.1	15	10.6	3.8	1.5	10	412	477
Palorinya	144,330	5.9	14.3	11.0	4.0	1.5	10	384	562
Rhino Camp	204,257	7.4	14.1	9.1	3.5	1.5	10	424	501
Rwamwanja	108,799	5.5	18.4	2.0	2.0	1.5	10	307	375
Refugee Hosting Districts									
Adjumani	292,844	5.2	17.3	4.6	2.8	1.5	10	351	482
Isingiro	631,720	4.7	14.8	2.6	2.4	1.5	10	276	489
Kamwenge	335,709	4.7	14.8	1.0	1.7	1.5	10	215	381
Kikuube	377,684	4.6	17.0	2.8	2.5	1.5	10	273	431
Kiryandongo	362,117	5.7	17.4	4.0	2.5	1.5	10	385	480
Koboko	270,604	7.1	17.5	3.6	2.5	1.5	10	248	346
Kyegegwa	499,651	4.6	18.9	1.1	1.6	1.5	10	267	379
Lamwo	212,520	6.0	14.2	6.5	3.2	1.5	10	372	498
Madi-Okollo	177,381	5.9	17.4	3.2	2.5	1.5	10	306	368
Obongi	142,337	6.4	16.5	2.5	2.3	1.5	10	289	338
Terego	322,269	5.7	16.3	2.0	2.2	1.5	10	254	338
Yumbe	939,344	6.0	19.6	2.6	2.3	1.5	10	300	315

When applying the WFP corporate approach, the proportion of food insecure households from the 2025 FSNA guided the sample size estimation as indicated in

Table 2.

Table 2: Assumptions for the sample size calculation using WFP corporate methodology

Location	Refugee population Jul 2026 / Host population 2024 Census	Food insecurity	Confidence level	Margin of error	Design Effect	Sample size
Refugee settlements		%	%	%		
Adjumani	235,088	69	95	5	1.5	494
Bidibidi	209,928	63	95	5	1.5	537
Imvepi	79,832	61	95	5	1.5	546
Kampala	170,474	7	95	5	1.5	150
Kiryandongo	166,907	58	95	5	1.5	561
Kyaka II	138,623	55	95	5	1.5	570
Kyangwali	157,991	49	95	5	1.5	576
Lobule	6,528	58	95	5	1	354
Nakivale	281,357	68	95	5	1.5	501
Oruchinga	8,238	64	95	5	1	340
Palabek	98,882	59	95	5	1.5	557
Palorinya	144,330	56	95	5	1.5	567
Rhino Camp	204,257	62	95	5	1.5	543
Rwamwanja	108,799	32	95	5	1.5	501
Host Districts						
Adjumani	292,844	32.7	95	5	1.5	509
Isingiro	631,720	13.9	95	5	1.5	276
Kamwenge	335,709	26.5	95	5	1.5	450
Kikuube	377,684	30.3	95	5	1.5	488
Kiryandongo	362,117	18.7	95	5	1.5	351
Koboko	270,604	37.5	95	5	1.5	542
Kyegegwa	499,651	31.2	95	5	1.5	495
Lamwo	212,520	47.1	95	5	1.5	575
Madi Okollo	177,381	30.9	95	5	1.5	494
Obongi	142,337	25.9	95	5	1.5	443
Terego	322,269	38.6	95	5	1.5	548
Yumbe	939,344	46.7	95	5	1.5	575

The final sample size (

Table 3) was determined by selecting the larger value from either the ENA or WFP approach, ensuring that the requirements of both methodologies were met. This resulted in a total of 13,367 households across 26 locations.

Table 3: Final sample size based on both ENA and WFP corporate methodology

Settlement/ District	HH to include	Demography, Food security, WASH, Energy, ITN	Anthro 6-59m	Child Health	IYCF	Hb Children	Hb WRA	Maternal
Settlements								
Adjumani	485	485	396	485	485	485	485	485
Bidibidi	557	557	458	557	557	557	557	557
Imvepi	476	476	400	476	476	476	476	476
Kampala	750	750	353	750	750	750	750	750
Kiryandongo	561	561	368	561	561	561	561	561
Kyaka II	575	575	320	575	575	575	575	575
Kyangwali	566	566	411	566	566	566	566	566
Lobule	362	362	282	362	362	362	362	362
Nakivale	572	572	424	572	572	572	572	572
Oruchinga	364	364	227	364	364	364	364	364
Palabek	477	477	412	477	477	477	477	477
Palorinya	562	562	384	562	562	562	562	562
Rhino Camp	501	501	424	501	501	501	501	501
Rwamwanja	468	468	307	468	468	468	468	468
Total	**7276**	**7276**	**5166**	**7276**	**7276**	**7276**	**7276**	**7276**
Districts								
Adjumani	509	509	351	509	509	509	509	509
Isingiro	489	489	276	489	489	489	489	489
Kamwenge	453	453	215	453	453	453	453	453
Kikuube	488	488	273	488	488	488	488	488
Kiryandongo	480	480	385	480	480	480	480	480
Koboko	542	542	248	542	542	542	542	542
Kyegegwa	495	495	267	495	495	495	495	495
Lamwo	575	575	372	575	575	575	575	575
Madi-Okollo	494	494	306	494	494	494	494	494
Obongi	443	443	289	443	443	443	443	443
Terego	548	548	254	548	548	548	548	548
Yumbe	575	575	300	575	575	575	575	575
Total	**6091**	**6091**	**3536**	**6091**	**6091**	**6091**	**6091**	**6091**

1.4 FSNA objectives

The main objective of the 2026 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) was to assess food security, nutrition, health, WASH, energy use and mosquito net coverage among refugees in all 13 settlements and in Kampala, and among host communities in the 12 refugee-hosting districts. The specific objectives were:

- Determine the demographic profile of the population;
- Measure the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, acute malnutrition, underweight, and overweight among children 6 to 59 months;
- Determine the coverage of measles vaccination among children 9-59 months;
- Determine the coverage of vitamin A supplementation among children 6-59 months;
- Determine the two-week period prevalence of diarrhoea and use of ORS and/or zinc during diarrhoea episodes among children 6 to 59 months;
- Determine the deworming coverage among children 12-59 months;
- Determine the prevalence of MUAC malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women with an infant less than 6 months;
- Estimate the prevalence of anaemia among children 6 to 59 months and non-pregnant women of 15-49 years;
- Determine the enrolment into ANC clinic and coverage of IFA supplementation among pregnant women of reproductive age;
- Investigate IYCF practices among children 0-23 months;
- Estimate the prevalence of food insecurity based on WFP's Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI[7]);
- Determine the population's access to and use of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

1.5 Sampling

In all the 26 strata (except in Oruchinga and in Lobule), a two-stage cluster random sampling procedure was used. In stage one, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected. PSUs correspond to villages, the smallest administrative units. UNHCR/OPM provided information on the PSUs in the settlements, while UBOS data were used for the host district sampling. Because PSU populations differ, clusters were selected randomly with probability proportional to size (PPS) using the ENA software, so that households had an equal chance of selection irrespective of the size of their PSU.

The second stage of sampling consisted of selecting households within each selected cluster by using a systematic random selection procedure. A household was defined as a group of persons who normally live and eat from the same pot. To qualify as a household member, a person had to have spent at least 6 months in the household in the past 12 months. A fresh listing of all households in each selected cluster formed the sampling frame. For each cluster, a sampling interval was calculated by dividing the total number of listed households in that cluster by 15. A

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

random start was selected between 1 and the sampling interval, after which every n^{th} household was selected until the target number for that cluster was reached.

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.

1.6 Data collection

The 2026 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 questionnaire was in English and was pre-tested during the survey training and pilot test. Interviews were conducted in local languages, with translation where needed, and responses were recorded on Android tablets.

Survey timeline

Activity description	Date
Training, standardization, and pretesting in Mbarara, Hoima, Gulu and Arua	29 June - 3 July 2026
Travel back to respective settlements	4 July 2026
Household listing	5 - 6 July 2026
Data collection	7 July – 7 August 2026
Data cleaning, analysis and validation	4 - 15 August 2026
Report writing and review	18 - 22 August 2026
Dissemination of the final report	27 September 2026

1.7 Data analysis

All data files were reviewed before analysis. Anthropometric data for children 6-59 months were analysed using ENA for SMART software (January 11, 2020, version). At the strata level, the nutritional indices were cleaned using a 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.

1.8 Case definitions and calculations

Prevalence of acute malnutrition, stunting and underweight was determined using the WHO 2006 growth references. Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF) indicators followed the guidelines from WHO-UNICEF Indicators for assessing IYCF practices (2021[8]). Anaemia categorization and adjustment for altitude followed the WHO guideline of 2011[9].

[8] https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/340706/9789240018389-eng.pdf?sequence=1

[9] https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/85839/WHO_NMH_NHD_MNM_11.1_eng.pdf

1.8.1 Ethical Considerations and Community Consent

Because the survey was comprehensive and involved taking peripheral blood samples, consent was required from individuals. Verbal consent was obtained from the household head, the caregiver or another adult household member before the interview began. Community leaders were informed in advance, and their questions and reservations about the survey were discussed and clarified. All participants were told why blood samples were taken and how anaemia would be measured, and women and caregivers gave verbal consent before blood was taken from them or their children. Teams assured households that their children would not be harmed during measurement and that the information they provided would remain confidential. Teams explained that households would not receive any benefit for participating in the survey. Participants could withdraw from the assessment at any time without giving a reason.

Teams worked with implementing partners and community leaders to balance survey activities with ongoing services, so that participants did not miss regular services such as general food distribution (GFD) or health facility appointments. Children identified with malnutrition, and women and children identified with severe anaemia, were given a referral form to the health facility.

1.8.2 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 disposable gloves 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.

1.9 EVD Prevention Measures During FSNA Training and Data Collection

The following measures were implemented during FSNA training and data collection in line with prevailing Ministry of Health (MoH) EVD guidance and SOPs:

- Regional FSNA trainings and field data collection adhered to the prevailing MoH EVD prevention and IPC SOPs.
- The regional training schedule included a dedicated session on EVD prevention, key signs and symptoms, IPC measures, and procedures for alerting and referral during fieldwork.
- Regional FSNA training complied with prevailing MoH measures on mass gatherings, including measures to minimize crowding.
- Hotel and other training service providers ensured adequate space, ventilation, handwashing facilities and other conditions necessary to comply with MoH EVD prevention measures.
- Handwashing facilities with soap and water and/or hand sanitizers were available at training venues and for field teams during data collection.
- Data collection teams were provided with, and required to use, appropriate PPE in accordance with prevailing MoH guidance.

- Appropriate physical distancing was maintained during training, team briefings and household interviews, as far as practicable.
- Non-contact temperature screening was conducted at training venues and for field teams in accordance with prevailing MoH guidance.
- Where a participant, data collector or respondent presents with fever or other signs and symptoms suggestive of EVD, the FSNA team immediately alerted the designated health actors and followed the established MoH referral procedures. FSNA personnel did not assess, diagnose or manage suspected cases.
- Handshakes and other unnecessary physical contact were minimized during training and data collection.
- Frequently handled survey equipment, including tablets and anthropometric equipment was regularly cleaned and disinfected.
- Household interviews were conducted in a manner that minimizes crowding and, where feasible, in open or adequately ventilated spaces.
- FSNA teams maintained coordination with MoH, District Health Offices and relevant health partners and complied with any additional EVD prevention measures communicated during implementation.

1.9.1 Limitations and potential biases

The FSNA questionnaire is long and takes considerable time to complete. This limited the number of interviews each team could complete per day, and pressure to meet daily targets may have affected data quality. The assessment is cross-sectional and was conducted in a single season (July to August), so results may not reflect conditions at other times of the year. Several indicators rely on recall, including vaccination and supplementation status where no card was available, childhood illness in the two weeks before the survey, food consumption in the previous seven days and household expenditure, and may therefore be affected by recall bias.

2. SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Sample size reached and response rates

The number of planned and completed clusters, households, and children under five years of age is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Sample outcomes and response rates

	Clusters			Households					Children 6-59 months		
Location	Planned	Surveyed	Coverage	Planned	Surveyed	Coverage	Responded	Non response rate	Planned	Reached	Coverage (%)
Adjumani	27	27	100	485	446	92	94.5	5.5	396	441	111.4
Bidibidi	31	31	100	557	495	88.9	92.4	7.6	458	410	89.5
Imvepi	27	26	96.3	476	383	80.5	95.8	4.3	400	361	90.3
Kampala	42	43	102.4	750	651	86.8	90.9	9.1	353	303	85.8
Kiryandongo	32	34	106.3	561	498	88.8	96.1	3.9	368	439	119.3
Kyaka II	32	32	100	575	529	92	98.0	2.0	320	489	152.8
Kyangwali	32	33	103.1	566	520	91.9	93.4	6.6	411	468	113.9
Lobule	n/a	n/a	100	362	319	88.1	97.0	3.0	282	254	90.1
Nakivale	32	31	96.9	572	554	96.9	96.2	3.8	424	461	108.7
Oruchinga	n/a	n/a	100	364	350	96.2	96.4	3.6	227	243	107
Palabek	27	34	125.9	477	453	95	96.2	3.8	412	435	105.6
Palorinya	32	42	131.3	562	519	92.3	87.4	12.6	384	325	84.6
Rhino Camp	28	29	103.6	501	332	66.3	87.4	12.6	424	271	63.9
Rwamwanja	26	26	100	468	439	93.8	95.9	4.1	307	385	125.4
Total	**370**	**390**	**105.4**	**7276**	**6488**	**89.2**	93.9	6.1	**5166**	**5285**	**102.3**
Adjumani	29	30	103.4	**509**	504	99	96.4	3.6	**351**	437	124.5
Isingiro	28	29	103.6	489	479	98	96.6	3.4	276	281	101.8
Kamwenge	26	26	100	453	417	92.1	95.0	5.0	215	283	131.6
Kikuube	28	28	100	488	447	91.6	94.5	5.5	273	328	120.1
Kiryandongo	27	28	103.7	480	454	94.6	94.2	5.8	385	309	80.3
Koboko	31	31	100	542	510	94.1	96.0	4.0	248	434	175
Kyegegwa	28	28	100	495	446	90.1	97.4	2.6	267	334	125.1
Lamwo	32	34	106.3	575	525	91.3	95.5	4.5	372	383	103
Madi Okollo	28	29	103.6	494	406	82.2	85.1	14.9	306	321	104.9
Obongi	25	25	100	443	395	89.2	89.6	10.4	289	302	104.5
Terego	31	31	100	548	472	86.1	89.6	10.4	254	370	145.7
Yumbe	32	26	81.3	575	425	73.9	94.0	6.0	300	427	142.3
Total	**345**	**345**	**100**	**6091**	**5480**	**90.0**	**93.7**	**6.3**	**3536**	**4209**	**119**

2.2 Sample size description

The survey reached 40,678 individuals from 6,488 households across the 14 refugee locations (Table 5), and 29,070 individuals from 5,480 households across the 12 host community locations. Out of the total 69,748 surveyed individuals in refugee settlements and host communities, 14.9% were children under five years, including 1.3% infants under six months, 4.4% children 6-23 months, and 13.6% children of 6 to 59 months.

Table 5: Sample description

Location	Population Size	Total population surveyed	Households reached	Under 6 months	Under 2 years	6 to 23 months	6 to 59 months	24 to 59 months	Under 5 years
Adjumani	236797	3465	446	26	155	129	441	312	467
Bidibidi	210524	3716	495	24	129	105	410	305	434
Imvepi	83935	2979	383	33	164	131	361	230	394
Kampala	174570	2958	651	44	141	97	303	206	347
Kiryandongo	168774	3505	498	34	168	134	439	305	473
Kyaka II	139196	3152	529	48	207	159	489	330	537
Kyangwali	158722	2959	520	46	185	139	468	329	514
Lobule	6557	2037	319	8	84	76	254	178	262
Nakivale	286645	2978	554	45	211	166	461	295	506
Oruchinga	8278	1769	350	19	106	87	243	156	262
Palabek	101163	3227	453	23	161	138	435	297	458
Palorinya	144966	2875	519	26	127	101	325	224	351
Rhino Camp	206388	2343	332	21	109	88	271	183	292
Rwamwanja	109506	2715	439	37	164	127	385	258	422
Total	**2036021**	**40678**	**6488**	**434**	**2111**	**1677**	**5285**	**3608**	**5719**
Adjumani	292844	3043	504	48	177	129	437	308	485
Isingiro	631720	2191	479	29	113	84	281	197	310
Kamwenge	335709	2108	417	41	139	98	283	185	324
Kikuube	377684	2262	447	39	157	118	328	210	367
Kiryandongo	362117	2368	454	53	154	101	309	208	362
Koboko	270604	2761	510	38	189	151	434	283	472
Kyegegwa	499651	2043	446	33	137	104	334	230	367
Lamwo	212520	3048	525	40	189	149	383	234	423
Madi Okollo	177381	2083	406	46	153	107	321	214	367
Obongi	142337	1784	395	32	142	110	302	192	334
Terego	322269	2812	472	36	162	126	370	244	406
Yumbe	939344	2567	425	48	193	145	427	282	475
Total	**4564180**	**29070**	**5480**	**483**	**1905**	**1422**	**4209**	**2787**	**4692**

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

This section presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the households and respondents that took part in the food security and nutrition assessment. It covers the profile of the household population, the arrival time and country of origin of refugee households, household size and composition, the age and sex structure of the population, the education level of household heads, disability and chronic illness, the age dependency ratio and the profile of the household head.

A total of 6,488 refugee households were interviewed, comprising 5,837 households in the thirteen refugee settlements and 651 urban refugee households in Kampala, alongside 5,480 host community households from the twelve refugee-hosting districts. Because the urban refugee caseload in Kampala differs markedly from the settlement caseload in size, origin and socioeconomic profile, refugee results are reported both excluding and including Kampala throughout.

3.1 Demography of refugee households

3.1.1 Arrival time of refugees in Uganda and their country of origin

The arrival time of a refugee household is the year in which the household first arrived in Uganda and was received by the Government of Uganda and UNHCR. Information on the year of first arrival is presented in Table 6. Of the refugee households surveyed, 77.9% arrived in Uganda before 2023 (84.0% when Kampala is excluded), 4.9% in 2023 and 17.2% from 2024 onwards (12.8% excluding Kampala). The oldest caseloads are found in the West Nile settlements, where 96.6% of households in Bidibidi, 89.8% in Palorinya and 89.5% in Adjumani arrived before 2018. Recent arrivals are concentrated in Kampala, where 46.8% of households arrived from 2023 onwards, and in Kiryandongo (38.0%), Nakivale (26.7%) and Rhino Camp (18.3%), coinciding with the conflict in Sudan and continued instability in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. The long duration of stay of the majority of households reflects the protracted nature of the Uganda refugee response and the sustained displacement needs that accompany it.

Table 6:Year of arrival of refugee households in Uganda, by settlement and location

Settlement location	n	Before 2018	2018-2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Adjumani	446	89.5	7.0	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.0
Bidibidi	495	96.6	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
Imvepi	383	78.1	16.2	0.8	1.8	2.6	0.5
Kiryandongo	498	49.2	12.0	7.0	12.9	18.1	0.8
Kyaka II	529	42.2	53.5	1.5	0.8	1.9	0.2
Kyangwali	520	34.0	59.8	1.7	3.7	0.8	0.0
Lobule	319	86.8	6.9	1.6	2.5	2.2	0.0
Nakivale	554	55.1	17.5	4.2	8.1	14.4	0.7
Oruchinga	350	90.6	5.4	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.0
Palabek	453	51.0	33.8	4.6	3.5	7.1	0.0

Settlement location	n	Before 2018	2018-2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Palorinya	519	89.8	0.8	0.6	3.1	4.8	1.0
Rhino Camp	332	59.6	21.1	7.5	3.9	6.9	0.9
Rwamwanja	439	79.3	13.2	1.1	1.4	4.8	0.2
South West	**2,392**	**51.7**	**31.7**	**2.8**	**5.1**	**8.2**	**0.4**
West Nile	**3,445**	**72.0**	**12.4**	**3.7**	**4.5**	**6.9**	**0.5**
Total (excl. Kampala)	**5,837**	**62.1**	**21.9**	**3.2**	**4.8**	**7.5**	**0.5**
Kampala	651	28.9	24.0	11.8	15.5	19.5	0.3
Total (incl. Kampala)	**6,488**	**55.6**	**22.3**	**4.9**	**6.9**	**9.9**	**0.4**

Country of origin is presented in Table 7. Refugee households in the assessment originate mainly from South Sudan (39.0%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (37.2%), followed by Sudan (5.9%), Somalia (5.3%), Eritrea (4.4%), Burundi (3.4%), Rwanda (3.2%) and Ethiopia (1.2%). Excluding Kampala, South Sudanese households account for 47.0% and Congolese households for 40.5% of the settlement caseload. The pattern is strongly regional: 91.8% of households in the West Nile settlements are South Sudanese, whereas 81.4% of households in the South West are Congolese. Several settlements are almost entirely single-origin, notably Bidibidi (99.8% South Sudanese), Adjumani (99.6%), Palorinya (99.0%), Palabek (98.9%), Rwamwanja (98.6% Congolese), Kyangwali (98.5%) and Kyaka II (92.2%). Kiryandongo has absorbed the largest share of Sudanese households (26.7%), while Nakivale and Oruchinga host the most mixed caseloads, combining Congolese, Burundian and Rwandan households. Kampala is the most diverse location of all, hosting Somali (24.1%), Congolese (23.5%), Eritrean (22.3%) and Sudanese (17.1%) households.

Table 7:Country of origin of refugee households, by settlement and location

Settlement / location	Burundi	DR Congo	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Rwanda	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Adjumani	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.2	0.2
Bidibidi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	0.0
Imvepi	0.3	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	89.8	0.8	0.3
Kiryandongo	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.1	26.7	1.4
Kyaka II	3.0	92.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Kyangwali	0.0	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
Lobule	0.0	61.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	37.3	0.3	0.3
Nakivale	13.9	67.0	0.4	2.5	12.8	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.0
Oruchinga	20.3	41.1	0.0	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palabek	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.4	0.4
Palorinya	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.0	0.4	0.2
Rhino Camp	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	97.0	1.5	0.6
Rwamwanja	0.0	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
South West	**7.5**	**81.4**	**0.2**	**1.3**	**7.6**	**1.6**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**
West Nile	**0.1**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**91.8**	**6.2**	**0.5**

Settlement / location	Burundi	DR Congo	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Rwanda	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total (excl. Kampala)	**3.8**	**40.5**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**3.7**	**0.8**	**47.0**	**3.2**	**0.3**
Kampala	2.0	23.5	22.3	3.7	0.9	24.1	6.1	17.1	0.4
Total (incl. Kampala)	**3.4**	**37.2**	**4.4**	**1.2**	**3.2**	**5.3**	**39.0**	**5.9**	**0.3**

3.1.2 Household size and composition

Results in Table 8 show that the mean household size among refugee households was 6.4 members in the settlements and 6.0 members overall when Kampala is included. Household size varies widely across locations. The largest households are found in Adjumani and Imvepi (7.8 members each), followed by Bidibidi (7.5 members), Palabek and Rhino Camp (7.1 members each). The smallest households are in Kampala (4.5 members), Oruchinga (5.1 members), Nakivale (5.4 members) and Palorinya (5.5 members). Households in the West Nile settlements are on average considerably larger (7.1 members) than those in the South West (5.6 members). Overall, 40.4% of refugee households have seven or more members, rising to 64.0% in Imvepi, 58.8% in Adjumani and 57.7% in Bidibidi. Conversely, small households of one to two members account for 30.4% of the caseload in Kampala, 19.4% in Oruchinga and 17.3% in Nakivale, compared with only 2.8% in Bidibidi.

Table 8:Mean household size and distribution of households by size, refugee households

Settlement location	Mean household size	1-2 members	3-4 members	5-6 members	7-9 members	10+ members
Adjumani	7.8	5.8	10.1	25.3	33.9	24.9
Bidibidi	7.5	2.8	11.7	27.7	34.7	23.0
Imvepi	7.8	5.7	12.5	17.8	34.2	29.8
Kiryandongo	7.0	8.4	15.9	24.1	31.5	20.1
Kyaka II	6.0	9.5	24.8	26.1	28.9	10.8
Kyangwali	5.7	15.4	20.0	28.5	26.5	9.6
Lobule	6.4	11.3	22.9	25.1	23.2	17.6
Nakivale	5.4	17.3	22.6	27.8	25.3	7.0
Oruchinga	5.1	19.4	24.6	29.7	21.1	5.1
Palabek	7.1	6.2	12.4	27.6	33.8	20.1
Palorinya	5.5	10.8	26.8	29.3	25.2	7.9
Rhino Camp	7.1	5.4	16.3	26.5	29.8	22.0
Rwamwanja	6.2	11.4	15.7	27.6	33.0	12.3
South West	**5.6**	**14.9**	**21.6**	**27.6**	**27.0**	**8.8**
West Nile	**7.1**	**6.5**	**15.3**	**25.7**	**31.7**	**20.8**
Total (Kampala excluded)	**6.4**	**10.6**	**18.4**	**26.7**	**29.4**	**14.9**
Kampala	4.5	30.4	25.2	20.4	18.1	5.8
Total (Kampala Included)	**6.0**	**14.5**	**19.7**	**25.5**	**27.2**	**13.2**

Table 9 presents the composition of refugee households. Slightly more than one in four refugee households (28.4%, or 30.7% excluding Kampala) has a child under two years of age, and 56.4% have a child under five years. Kyaka II (35.5%), Imvepi (35.0%) and Nakivale (34.8%) have the highest proportions of households with a child under two, while Kampala (19.0%) and Palorinya (21.6%) have the lowest. Almost nine in ten households (87.8%) include at least one member aged 15 to 49 years, while 11.6% include a member aged 65 years and above; the latter is highest in Imvepi (19.3%) and Adjumani (18.6%) and lowest in Kampala (6.1%) and Rwamwanja (8.4%). At population level, children under five make up 14.3% of the refugee population, women of reproductive age 25.5%, and elders aged 65 years and above only 2.1%, confirming a very young population structure.

Table 9:Composition of refugee households and population

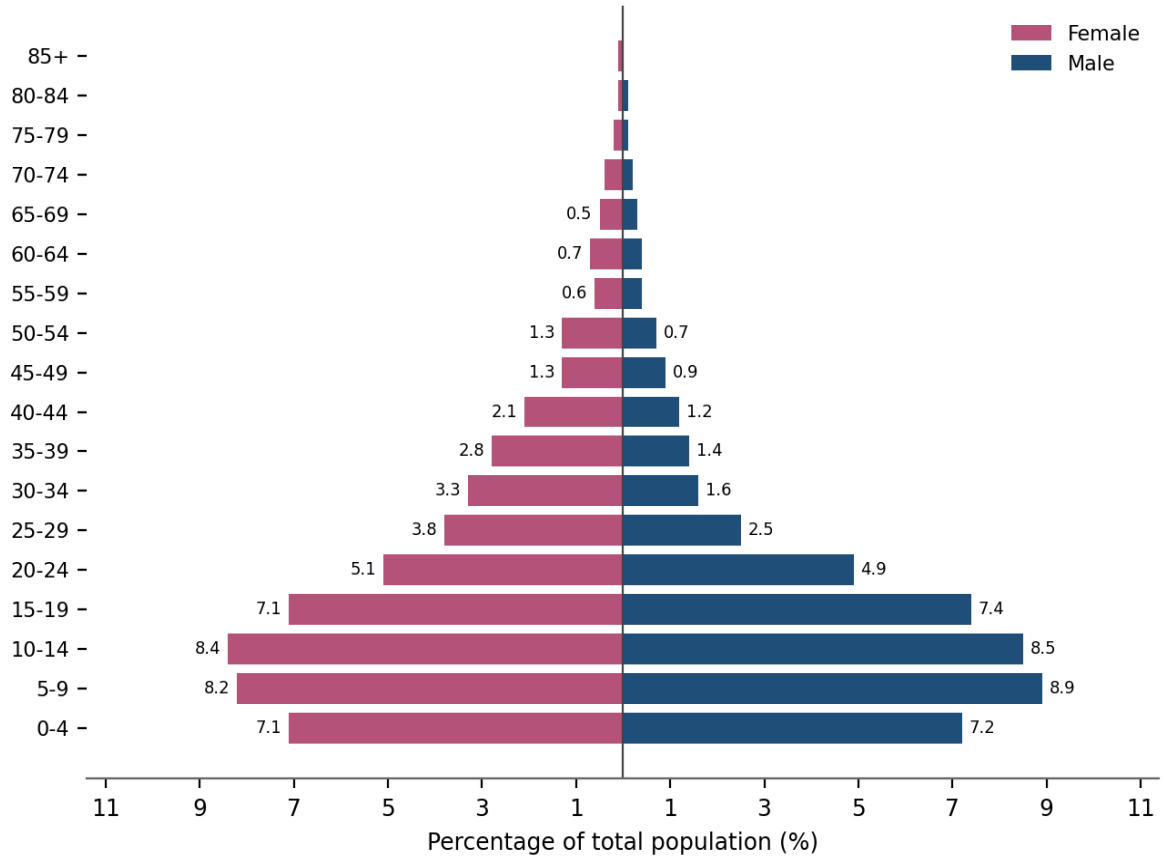
Settlement location	HH with child <2 yrs	HH with child <5 yrs	HH with member 15-49 yrs	HH with member 65+ yrs	Children <2 yrs	Children <5 yrs	Women 15–49 yrs	Elders 65+ yrs
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Adjumani	29.1	63.0	93.0	18.6	4.3	13.5	23.6	2.6
Bidibidi	24.0	60.6	92.5	17.4	3.3	11.7	25.1	2.4
Imvepi	35.0	69.2	93.2	19.3	4.9	13.3	25.3	2.9
Kiryandongo	27.5	59.0	91.4	10.2	4.3	13.6	25.3	1.5
Kyaka II	35.5	63.9	87.7	9.6	6.3	17.2	24.5	1.8
Kyangwali	31.5	62.7	86.5	12.9	6.0	17.5	23.6	2.7
Lobule	24.1	54.2	80.3	16.0	4.1	12.9	24.0	2.7
Nakivale	34.8	58.8	83.6	12.5	6.7	17.0	21.9	2.6
Oruchinga	25.1	52.3	76.9	14.9	5.5	14.9	23.9	3.4
Palabek	29.8	65.1	91.8	10.2	4.5	14.3	23.3	1.5
Palorinya	21.6	48.4	83.4	16.0	4.1	12.7	24.4	3.3
Rhino Camp	28.9	61.4	93.7	11.1	4.6	12.5	28.3	1.6
Rwamwanja	33.3	63.1	89.5	8.4	5.6	15.7	22.4	1.5
South West	**34.0**	**60.9**	**85.5**	**11.6**	**6.3**	**17.0**	**22.8**	**2.3**
West Nile	**27.5**	**60.3**	**91.3**	**14.2**	**4.2**	**13.0**	**25.3**	**2.1**
Total (Kampala excluded)	**30.7**	**60.6**	**88.5**	**12.9**	**5.1**	**14.7**	**24.2**	**2.2**
Kampala	19.0	38.6	84.9	6.1	4.5	11.8	33.0	1.6
Total (Kampala Included)	**28.4**	**56.4**	**87.8**	**11.6**	**5.0**	**14.3**	**25.5**	**2.1**

3.1.3 Population pyramid

The population pyramid in Figure 1 shows the age and sex distribution of the refugee population, with females on the left and males on the right. The pyramid has a very broad base: children below 15 years account for 48.3% of the refugee population, and the three youngest age bands are each larger than any adult band. The structure narrows sharply from the age of 20 onwards and tapers

to a very thin apex, with only about 2.0% of the population aged 65 years and above, which points to both high fertility and limited survival into older age. Sex distribution is balanced in childhood, with males marginally more numerous in the 5 to 14 year bands, but reverses decisively in adulthood: among those aged 25 to 44 years, females outnumber males by a wide margin (for example 3.3% against 1.6% at ages 30 to 34, and 2.8% against 1.4% at ages 35 to 39). Females make up 53.1% of the refugee population overall. This deficit of adult men is consistent with the very high level of female headship described in the household head profile below, and points to a large and sustained requirement for education, child protection, maternal and child health, and youth-focused livelihood services within the refugee response.

Figure 1:Population pyramid for refugees



3.1.4 Education level of household heads

Table 10 presents the highest level of education attained by refugee household heads. More than four in ten household heads in the settlements (42.1%) have no formal education, and a further 35.0% have only primary education, leaving 16.0% with any post-primary qualification. Including Kampala, 36.6% of household heads have no formal education and 31.1% primary education. The absence of formal education is most pronounced in Adjumani (58.3%), Kyangwali and Rwamwanja (56.3% each), Nakivale (46.4%) and Palabek (46.1%). Kampala stands apart from the settlements: 71.4% of urban refugee household heads have post-primary education, including 26.0% with A-Level, 21.4% with a university degree and 19.5% with O-Level, while only 13.5% have no formal education. Among the settlements, Kiryandongo has the highest share of household heads with a university education (8.2%), reflecting its more recently arrived and comparatively urban Sudanese caseload. The low educational attainment of household heads in most settlements constrains access to formal employment and is an important consideration in the design of livelihood, literacy and behaviour change interventions.

Table 10:Highest education level attained by refugee household heads

Settlement / location	n	No formal education	Early childhood	Primary	Secondary O-Level	Secondary A-Level	Vocational/ tertiary	University
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Adjumani	446	58.3	1.8	29.8	9.0	0.7	0.4	0.0
Bidibidi	495	25.5	22.8	39.4	11.3	0.8	0.2	0.0
Imvepi	383	28.5	11.2	47.8	10.2	1.3	0.5	0.5
Kiryandongo	498	32.5	3.8	34.7	16.9	2.8	1.0	8.2
Kyaka II	529	30.1	17.8	37.2	7.9	4.2	1.1	1.7
Kyangwali	520	56.3	0.0	33.5	6.3	2.3	1.0	0.6
Lobule	319	38.2	4.4	42.6	10.3	1.9	0.9	1.6
Nakivale	554	46.4	1.4	31.8	9.9	5.8	2.7	2.0
Oruchinga	350	40.6	3.4	45.7	6.9	2.9	0.0	0.6
Palabek	453	46.1	6.8	36.6	8.8	0.2	1.1	0.2
Palorinya	519	32.4	7.3	44.7	12.5	1.3	1.2	0.6
Rhino Camp	332	42.2	10.2	35.5	8.4	1.2	1.5	0.9
Rwamwanja	439	56.3	7.3	24.6	9.1	0.9	1.1	0.7
South West	**2,392**	**47.0**	**4.5**	**32.3**	**8.7**	**4.2**	**1.9**	**1.5**
West Nile	**3,445**	**37.5**	**9.2**	**37.6**	**11.5**	**1.3**	**0.9**	**2.1**
Total (Kampala excluded)	**5,837**	**42.1**	**6.9**	**35.0**	**10.1**	**2.7**	**1.4**	**1.8**
Kampala	651	13.5	0.2	15.1	19.5	26.0	4.5	21.4
Total (Kampala Included)	**6,488**	**36.6**	**5.6**	**31.1**	**11.9**	**7.2**	**2.0**	**5.6**

3.1.5 Disability and chronic illness among household members

Disability and chronic illness are among the conditions that affect daily functioning and limit engagement in income-generating activities. Table 11 shows that 2.7% of refugee household members had a physical disability, defined as difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, self-care or communication, with almost identical prevalence among females (2.7%) and males (2.6%). Mental disability affected 1.7% of household members, again with comparable proportions among females (1.8%) and males (1.7%). Chronic illness was reported for 3.5% of household members, and here the sex difference is marked: 4.2% of females compared with 2.7% of males. Physical disability was highest in Oruchinga (4.2%), Imvepi (3.9%) and Rhino Camp (3.4%), while chronic illness was highest in Kampala (5.8%), Oruchinga (4.5%) and Bidibidi (3.8%), and lowest in Palabek (1.0%).

Table 11: Disability and chronic illness among household members

Settlement location	Physical disability			Mental disability			Chronic illness		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Adjumani	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.4
Bidibidi	2.7	3.5	3.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	3.1	4.5	3.8
Imvepi	3.3	4.5	3.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.4	3.5	3.5
Kiryandongo	2.4	3.2	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.8	4.1	3.5
Kyaka II	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.6	2.1	4.3	3.3
Kyangwali	3.1	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.1	3.4	2.8
Lobule	3.0	3.3	3.2	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.6	3.3	3.0
Nakivale	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.0	4.4	3.7
Oruchinga	5.6	3.0	4.2	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.9	6.0	4.5
Palabek	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.0
Palorinya	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	3.5	2.6
Rhino Camp	2.8	3.8	3.4	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.2
Rwamwanja	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.0
South West	**2.5**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.7**	**4.0**	**3.4**
West Nile	**2.6**	**3.3**	**3.0**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**2.3**	**3.3**	**2.8**
Total (Kampala excluded)	**2.6**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**2.5**	**3.6**	**3.1**
Kampala	2.6	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	3.9	7.3	5.8
Total (Kampala Included)	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**2.7**	**4.2**	**3.5**

3.1.6 Disability, chronic illness and advanced age of household heads

Table 12 presents vulnerability at household level. Overall, 13.9% of refugee households include a member living with a physical disability, 9.2% a member living with a mental disability, and 16.9% a member living with a chronic illness. Households in Imvepi are the most affected, with a quarter (25.1%) reporting a member with a physical disability and 18.3% a member with a mental disability. Chronic illness in the household is most common in Bidibidi (25.3%), Imvepi (22.2%), Kiryandongo (19.9%) and Kampala (19.2%), and least common in Palabek (5.1%). In addition, 7.4% of refugee household heads were of advanced age, that is 65 years and above, rising to 12.9% in Oruchinga and 11.9% in Lobule but falling to 2.8% in Kampala. Taken together, these figures indicate that a substantial minority of refugee households carry a care burden that reduces their labour capacity and heightens their exposure to food insecurity.

Table 12:Profile of the refugee household head and household vulnerability status

Settlement / location	n	Mean age of head (years)	Female-headed	Male-headed	Head aged 65+ yrs	HH with physical disability	HH with mental disability	HH with chronic illness
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Adjumani	446	44.2	88.8	11.2	9.4	12.6	9.0	13.5
Bidibidi	495	41.9	76.4	23.6	9.1	19.6	10.9	25.3
Imvepi	383	41.6	67.1	32.9	9.7	25.1	18.3	22.2
Kiryandongo	498	39.4	81.3	18.7	4.8	17.1	7.8	19.9
Kyaka II	529	42.1	54.4	45.6	8.5	13.4	13.8	16.8
Kyangwali	520	42.6	56.2	43.8	9.8	14.6	8.5	14.2
Lobule	319	44.9	72.1	27.9	11.9	17.9	8.5	16.3
Nakivale	554	42.3	55.1	44.9	10.1	9.0	9.6	17.5
Oruchinga	350	46.2	52.0	48.0	12.9	18.6	10.3	18.0
Palabek	453	39.2	79.5	20.5	6.8	16.1	7.7	5.1
Palorinya	519	43.9	78.4	21.6	10.4	16.2	9.1	12.5
Rhino Camp	332	40.2	81.9	18.1	6.3	19.3	11.7	11.1
Rwamwanja	439	41.9	55.8	44.2	6.4	15.3	14.1	16.4
South West	**2,392**	**42.3**	**55.3**	**44.7**	**9.4**	**11.8**	**10.6**	**16.6**
West Nile	**3,445**	**41.3**	**79.8**	**20.2**	**7.7**	**17.8**	**10.2**	**16.2**
Total (Kampala excluded)	**5,837**	**41.8**	**67.8**	**32.2**	**8.5**	**14.8**	**10.4**	**16.4**
Kampala	651	36.3	69.4	30.6	2.8	10.3	4.5	19.2
Total (Kampala Included)	**6,488**	**40.7**	**68.1**	**31.9**	**7.4**	**13.9**	**9.2**	**16.9**

3.1.7 Age dependency ratio

The age dependency ratio compares the number of persons considered too young or too old to work with the number of persons of working age. Table 13 shows an average age dependency ratio of 1.29 among refugee households, rising to 1.41 when Kampala is excluded, meaning that every working-age member in the settlements supports approximately 1.4 dependants. The highest ratios were recorded in Palabek (1.62), Rwamwanja (1.52), Rhino Camp (1.49) and Kyangwali (1.46), all close to or above 1.5 dependants per working-age member. The lowest ratios were observed in Kampala (0.81), the only location where working-age members outnumber dependants, followed by Oruchinga (1.11) and Imvepi (1.22). The underlying age structure explains the pattern: in the settlements, 49.7% of the refugee population is under 15 years of age and only 48.0% falls within the 15-to-64-year working-age band, compared with 38.0% and 60.4% respectively in Kampala. A high age dependency ratio signals a greater burden on household labour and resources, constrains the capacity of adults to engage in productive activity, and has direct implications for the volume and duration of assistance required.

Table 13: Age dependency ratio in refugee households

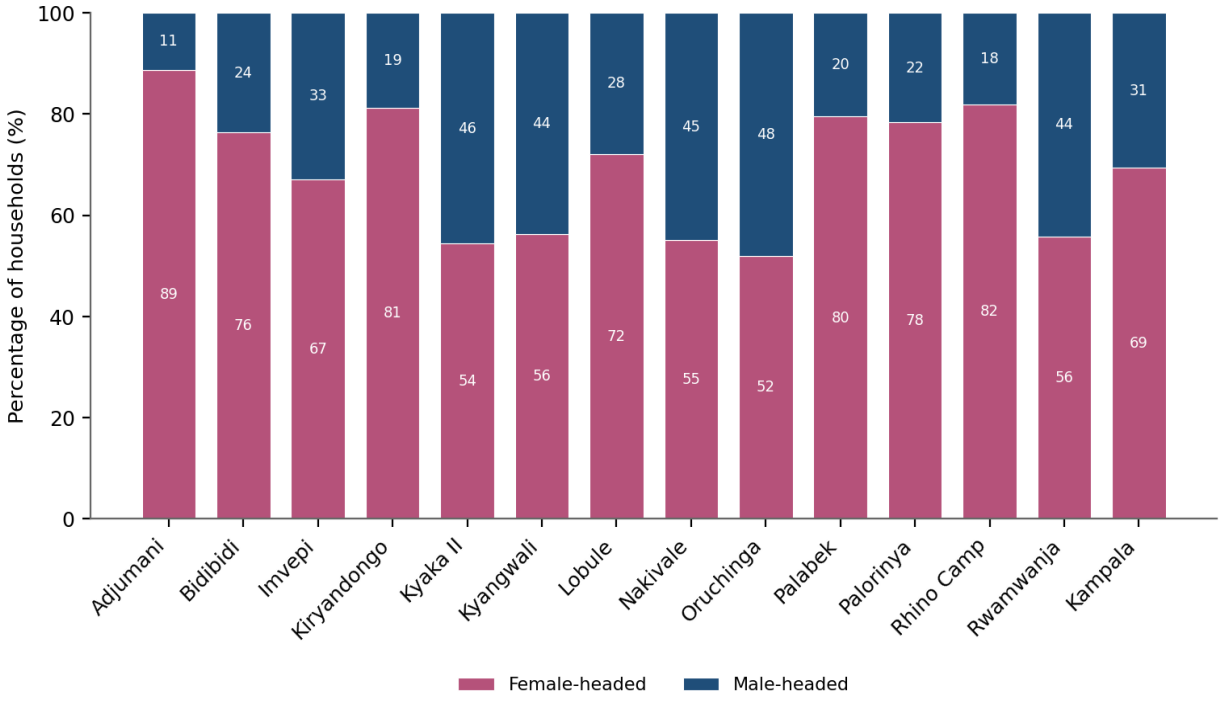
Settlement / location	Population	Under 15 yrs	15–64 yrs	65+ yrs	Age dependency ratio
		%	%	%	%
Adjumani	3,858	54.8	42.9	2.3	1.40
Bidibidi	4,132	53.1	44.7	2.2	1.36
Imvepi	3,306	51.8	45.6	2.6	1.22
Kiryandongo	3,882	54.5	44.2	1.3	1.40
Kyaka II	3,419	55.2	43.1	1.7	1.43
Kyangwali	3,224	56.9	40.6	2.5	1.46
Lobule	2,225	52.1	45.4	2.5	1.32
Nakivale	3,199	54.0	43.6	2.4	1.40
Oruchinga	1,927	50.4	46.4	3.2	1.11
Palabek	3,547	57.6	41.0	1.4	1.62
Palorinya	3,138	50.3	46.7	3.0	1.28
Rhino Camp	2,598	53.5	45.1	1.4	1.49
Rwamwanja	2,976	56.8	41.8	1.4	1.52
South West	**13,597**	**51.2**	**46.4**	**2.3**	**1.43**
West Nile	**24,184**	**48.8**	**48.9**	**2.3**	**1.40**
Total (Kampala excluded)	**37,781**	**49.7**	**48.0**	**2.3**	**1.41**
Kampala	2,965	38.0	60.4	1.6	0.81
Total (Kampala Included)	**40,746**	**48.8**	**48.9**	**2.3**	**1.29**

Note: Dependants are defined as persons aged under 15 years and persons aged 65 years and above; the working-age population comprises persons aged 15 to 64 years.

3.1.8 Household head profile

Among refugee households, close to seven in ten (68.1%) are headed by a female and 31.9% by a male, and the average age of the household head is 40.7 years (41.8 years in the settlements and 36.3 years in Kampala), as shown in Figure 2. Female headship is far more common in the West Nile settlements (79.8%) than in the South West (55.3%). The highest levels are recorded in Adjumani (88.8%), Rhino Camp (81.9%), Kiryandongo (81.3%), Palabek (79.5%) and Palorinya (78.4%), while the lowest are in Oruchinga (52.0%), Kyaka II (54.4%), Nakivale (55.1%) and Rwamwanja (55.8%). The predominance of female-headed households, combined with the low education attainment and high dependency burden described above, points to a caseload in which the principal decision-maker often has limited earning capacity and substantial care responsibilities.

Figure 2: Household head profile



3.2 Demography of host community households

This section presents the characteristics of the 5,480 host community households interviewed in the twelve refugee-hosting districts of Adjumani, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Koboko, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Madi Okollo, Obongi, Terego and Yumbe. Results are presented for each district and aggregated for the South West and West Nile regions.

3.2.1 Household size and composition

Table 14 shows that the mean household size among host community households was 5.3 members, lower than the 6.4 members recorded in the refugee settlements. Households in the West Nile districts are larger (5.7 members) than those in the South West (4.8 members). The largest households are found in Adjumani, Terego and Yumbe (6.0 members each) and Lamwo (5.8 members), while the smallest are in Obongi (4.5 members), Isingiro and Kyegegwa (4.6 members each). Overall, 28.4% of host community households have seven or more members, compared with 40.4% of refugee households, and this share ranges from 40.2% in Yumbe and 37.1% in Adjumani, Lamwo and Terego down to 19.6% in Isingiro and 19.7% in Obongi. Households of one to two members account for 14.0% of the host community caseload, rising to 19.7% in Kyegegwa, 19.0% in Isingiro and 18.7% in Obongi.

Table 14:Mean household size and distribution of households by size, host community households

District	Mean household size	1-2 members	3-4 members	5-6 members	7-9 members	10+ members
		%	%	%	%	%
Adjumani	6.0	7.9	26.0	29.0	25.6	11.5
Isingiro	4.6	19.0	36.7	24.6	15.2	4.4
Kamwenge	5.1	13.7	31.7	27.3	23.5	3.8
Kikuube	5.1	14.1	31.8	30.0	17.7	6.5
Kiryandongo	5.2	15.6	28.2	30.8	17.6	7.7
Koboko	5.4	12.4	32.2	27.3	18.6	9.6
Kyegegwa	4.6	19.7	34.1	24.9	18.4	2.9
Lamwo	5.8	7.8	28.4	26.7	27.4	9.7
Madi Okollo	5.1	13.5	34.2	26.6	19.7	5.9
Obongi	4.5	18.7	39.2	22.3	14.4	5.3
Terego	6.0	7.8	25.6	29.4	26.3	10.8
Yumbe	6.0	10.4	27.1	22.4	26.1	14.1
South West	**4.8**	**17.2**	**34.1**	**26.3**	**18.1**	**4.3**
West Nile	**5.7**	**11.3**	**28.8**	**26.4**	**23.0**	**10.5**
All host districts	**5.3**	**14.0**	**31.2**	**26.4**	**20.7**	**7.7**

Table 15 presents household composition. Three in ten host community households (30.6%) have a child under two years of age and 60.4% have a child under five years, proportions very similar to those observed among refugee households. Yumbe records the highest share of households with a child under two (39.3%) and with a child under five (70.1%), while Isingiro records the lowest on both measures (20.0% and 47.6% respectively). Households with a member aged 65 years and above are more common in the host community (13.1%) than in the refugee settlements and are most frequent in Terego (19.7%) and least frequent in Kiryandongo (6.6%). At population level, children under five constitute 16.6% of the host community population, women of reproductive age 23.5% and elders 2.9%.

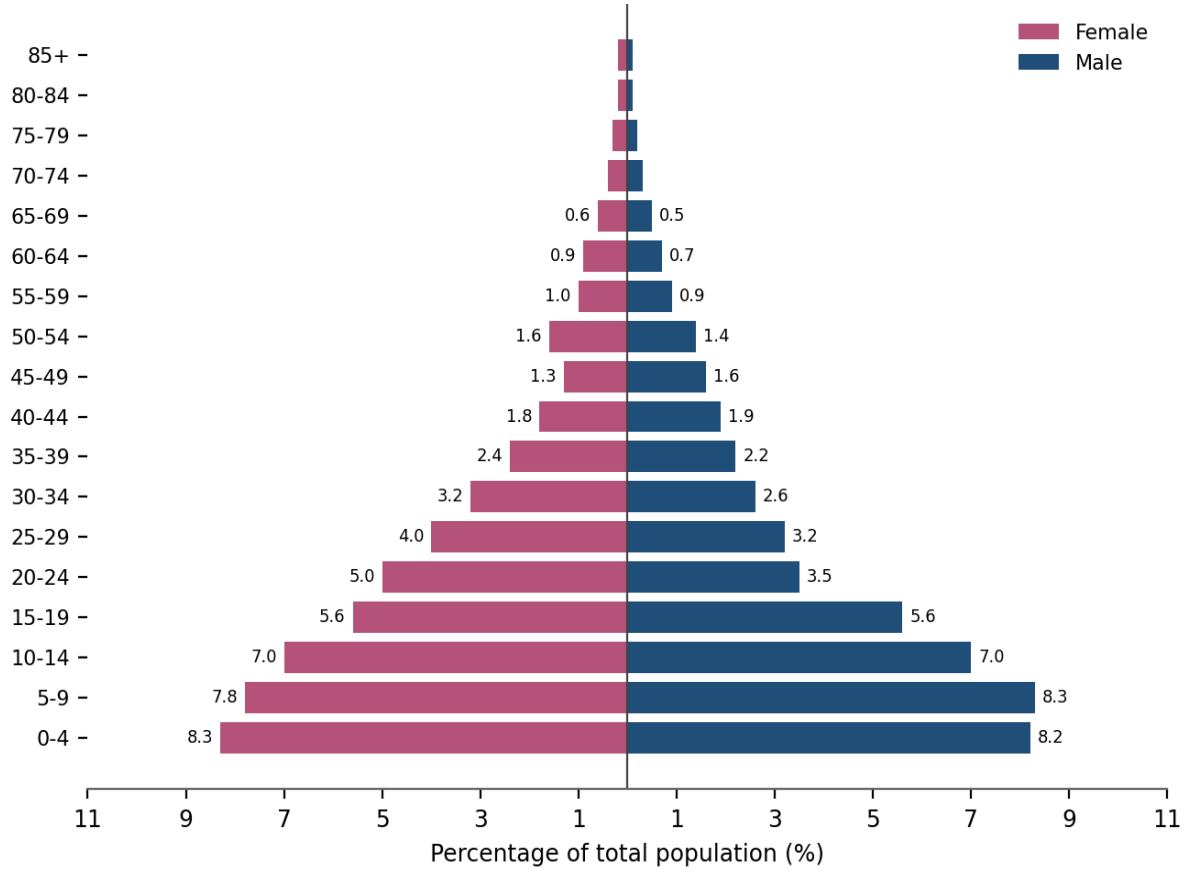
Table 15:Composition of host community households and population

District	HH with child <2 yrs	HH with child <5 yrs	HH with member 15-49 yrs	HH with member 65+ yrs	Children <2 yrs	Children <5 yrs	Women 15-49 yrs	Elders 65+ yrs
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Adjumani	31.9	64.7	90.7	15.3	5.8	16.1	24.6	2.7
Isingiro	20.0	47.6	74.1	14.4	4.6	14.2	22.9	3.7
Kamwenge	28.3	56.8	79.9	14.4	5.8	15.6	22.5	3.3
Kikuube	32.4	59.3	84.1	12.5	6.6	16.3	22.4	3.1
Kiryandongo	32.8	63.4	88.1	6.6	6.6	16.9	26.0	1.5
Koboko	34.1	62.9	85.7	11.4	7.0	17.2	23.8	2.4
Kyegegwa	27.8	59.2	83.2	10.3	6.6	18.1	23.8	2.5
Lamwo	31.4	59.0	84.8	14.9	5.6	14.0	23.0	3.1
Madi Okollo	32.5	62.3	86.9	12.3	6.8	17.7	24.3	2.6
Obongi	33.7	61.3	79.7	14.2	7.6	19.5	24.3	3.6
Terego	30.1	64.8	87.1	19.7	5.3	14.5	23.2	3.6
Yumbe	39.3	70.1	87.8	13.4	7.0	18.7	22.9	2.5
South West	**26.2**	**54.8**	**79.7**	**12.9**	**5.8**	**16.0**	**22.9**	**3.2**
West Nile	**34.3**	**65.1**	**87.0**	**13.2**	**6.5**	**17.0**	**23.8**	**2.6**
All host districts	**30.6**	**60.4**	**83.7**	**13.1**	**6.2**	**16.6**	**23.5**	**2.9**

3.2.2 Population pyramid

The population pyramid of the host community population is presented in Figure 3. Like the refugee pyramid, it has a broad base and a narrow apex, with 46.6% of the population aged under 15 years and 2.9% aged 65 years and above. The base is, however, slightly less dominant and the middle of the pyramid somewhat fuller than in the refugee population, giving a more even age distribution and, consequently, a lower dependency burden. Females account for 51.6% of the host community population. The clearest sex imbalance occurs in the 20 to 24 year band, where females represent 5.0% of the population against 3.5% for males, a gap consistent with the outmigration of young men in search of work; from age 40 onwards the distribution between the sexes is broadly balanced.

Figure 3:Population pyramid for the host community



3.2.3 Education level of household heads

Table 16 presents the education profile of host community household heads. Host community household heads are considerably better educated than their counterparts in the refugee settlements: 16.9% have no formal education, compared with 42.1% of refugee household heads in the settlements. Half of host community household heads (51.2%) attained primary education, 16.0% O-Level, 3.7% vocational, tertiary or technical training, 2.1% A-Level and 2.0% a university degree, giving 23.8% with a post-primary qualification. The proportion with no formal education is highest in Koboko (22.4%), Yumbe (21.9%), Kamwenge (20.9%) and Isingiro (20.0%), and lowest in Kyegegwa (9.4%), Adjumani (9.5%) and Kikuube (10.5%). Adjumani district records the strongest overall attainment, with 22.8% of household heads holding O-Level and 3.6% a university degree.

Table 16:Highest education level attained by host community household heads

District	n	No formal education	Early childhood	Primary	Secondary O-Level	Secondary A-Level	Vocational /Tertiary	University
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Adjumani	504	9.5	2.6	54.4	22.8	3.4	3.8	3.6
Isingiro	479	20.0	4.2	54.7	15.0	1.3	3.3	1.5
Kamwenge	417	20.9	7.4	46.0	18.0	2.9	2.6	2.2
Kikuube	447	10.5	1.6	65.8	15.9	2.9	1.6	1.8
Kiryandongo	454	13.2	7.3	48.7	22.0	2.9	3.3	2.6
Koboko	510	22.4	4.3	52.4	13.9	2.0	3.3	1.8
Kyegegwa	446	9.4	16.8	52.2	14.1	2.5	2.9	2.0
Lamwo	525	18.5	1.3	51.4	18.3	2.1	7.0	1.3
Madi Okollo	406	19.7	9.4	51.2	11.3	2.2	4.4	1.7
Obongi	395	15.9	6.1	52.2	19.7	1.5	1.8	2.8
Terego	472	19.7	10.8	46.0	12.3	1.9	7.8	1.5
Yumbe	425	21.9	14.4	42.8	13.6	1.2	4.0	2.1
South West	**1,789**	**15.3**	**7.6**	**54.9**	**15.5**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**1.8**
West Nile	**3,691**	**18.2**	**8.6**	**48.2**	**16.4**	**2.0**	**4.5**	**2.2**
All host districts	**5,480**	**16.9**	**8.1**	**51.2**	**16.0**	**2.1**	**3.7**	**2.0**

3.2.4 Disability and chronic illness among household members

Table 17 shows that 2.2% of host community household members had a physical disability, 1.4% a mental disability and 2.6% a chronic illness, each marginally lower than the corresponding refugee figures. Physical disability was slightly more prevalent among females (2.3%) than males (2.1%), while mental disability was identical for both sexes (1.4%). As in the refugee population, chronic illness shows the widest sex differential, affecting 3.1% of females compared with 2.1% of males. Physical disability was highest in Madi Okollo (3.4%), Yumbe (2.8%) and Adjumani (2.7%) and lowest in Kikuube (1.2%) and Koboko (1.3%). Chronic illness was most prevalent in Isingiro (3.9%), Kikuube (3.3%) and Obongi (3.1%), and least prevalent in Koboko (1.4%).

Table 17:Prevalence of disability and chronic illness among host community household members, by sex

District	Physical disability			Mental disability			Chronic illness		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Adjumani	3.0	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.8	2.5
Isingiro	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	3.3	4.5	3.9
Kamwenge	1.9	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.5	3.0
Kikuube	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.1	4.4	3.3
Kiryandongo	1.5	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.9	3.0	2.5
Koboko	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.4
Kyegegwa	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	3.3	2.5

District	Physical disability			Mental disability			Chronic illness		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Lamwo	2.7	2.5	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.6	3.3	2.9
Madi Okollo	4.6	2.4	3.4	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.7
Obongi	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.3	3.8	3.1
Terego	2.8	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0
Yumbe	2.0	3.5	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.0
South West	**1.7**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**2.4**	**4.0**	**3.2**
West Nile	**2.3**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.9**	**2.5**	**2.2**
All host districts	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**2.1**	**3.1**	**2.6**

3.2.5 Disability, chronic illness and advanced age of household heads

Table 18 presents vulnerability at household level in the host community. One in ten host community households (10.3%) includes a member living with a physical disability, 6.5% a member living with a mental disability and 11.5% a member living with a chronic illness; all three are lower than the equivalent refugee figures of 13.9, 9.2 and 16.9% respectively. Households with a physically disabled member are most common in Madi Okollo (16.3%), Yumbe (14.6%) and Adjumani (14.5%), and least common in Kikuube (5.6%) and Koboko (6.7%). Chronic illness in the household is highest in Isingiro (14.6%), Lamwo (13.7%) and Kikuube (13.6%) and lowest in Koboko (6.9%). Household heads aged 65 years and above make up 10.2% of host community household heads, appreciably more than the 7.4% recorded among refugee household heads, with the highest proportions in Terego (13.3%), Kamwenge (12.7%) and Isingiro (12.3%).

Table 18:Profile of the host community household head and household vulnerability status

District	n	Mean age of head (years)	Female-headed	Male-headed	Head aged 65+ yrs	HH with physical disability	HH with mental disability	HH with chronic illness
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Adjumani	504	43.8	40.7	59.3	10.3	14.5	7.5	11.9
Isingiro	479	45.8	33.8	66.2	12.3	7.1	6.9	14.6
Kamwenge	417	44.0	35.5	64.5	12.7	10.6	8.4	11.8
Kikuube	447	43.4	23.0	77.0	11.0	5.6	3.1	13.6
Kiryandongo	454	40.4	37.7	62.3	5.3	10.1	6.8	11.0
Koboko	510	41.6	36.3	63.7	6.7	6.7	3.3	6.9
Kyegegwa	446	41.5	31.8	68.2	9.2	8.1	6.5	9.4
Lamwo	525	43.9	32.8	67.2	12.2	13.9	5.1	13.7
Madi Okollo	406	42.0	27.8	72.2	8.1	16.3	5.4	7.6
Obongi	395	42.0	37.7	62.3	9.6	8.9	6.3	11.4
Terego	472	44.9	33.7	66.3	13.3	12.3	9.1	10.8
Yumbe	425	42.7	36.9	63.1	9.9	14.6	7.1	10.8
South West	**1,789**	**43.8**	**31.3**	**68.7**	**11.3**	**7.6**	**6.2**	**12.5**
West Nile	**3,691**	**42.6**	**36.0**	**64.0**	**9.4**	**12.5**	**6.6**	**10.6**
All host districts	**5,480**	**43.2**	**33.8**	**66.2**	**10.2**	**10.3**	**6.5**	**11.5**

3.2.6 Age dependency ratio

Table 19 shows an average age dependency ratio of 1.12 among host community households, compared with 1.41 in the refugee settlements. Every working-age member in the host community therefore supports approximately 1.1 dependants. The highest ratios were recorded in Yumbe (1.29), Kiryandongo (1.23), Kyegegwa and Madi Okollo (1.15 each) and Kamwenge (1.14), and the lowest in Lamwo (0.93), the only district where working-age members outnumber dependants, followed by Adjumani and Terego (1.02 each) and Obongi (1.07). The lower ratio is explained by the age structure: 46.4% of the host community population is aged under 15 years and 50.7% falls within the 15-to-64-year working-age band, against 49.7% and 48.0% respectively in the refugee settlements.

Table 19:Age structure and age dependency ratio of host community households

District	Population	Under 15 yrs	15–64 yrs	65+ yrs	Age dependency ratio
		%			
Adjumani	3,052	45.2	52.2	2.7	1.02
Isingiro	2,197	42.4	53.9	3.7	1.12
Kamwenge	2,112	46.5	50.2	3.3	1.14
Kikuube	2,265	48.9	48.1	3.0	1.12
Kiryandongo	2,373	46.5	52.0	1.5	1.23
Koboko	2,765	47.8	49.8	2.4	1.12
Kyegegwa	2,047	48.1	49.4	2.5	1.15
Lamwo	3,057	46.1	50.9	3.0	0.93
Madi Okollo	2,088	46.5	51.0	2.6	1.15
Obongi	1,796	44.2	52.3	3.6	1.07
Terego	2,820	45.4	51.0	3.6	1.02
Yumbe	2,573	49.4	48.1	2.5	1.29
Total	**29,145**	**46.4**	**50.7**	**2.9**	**1.12**

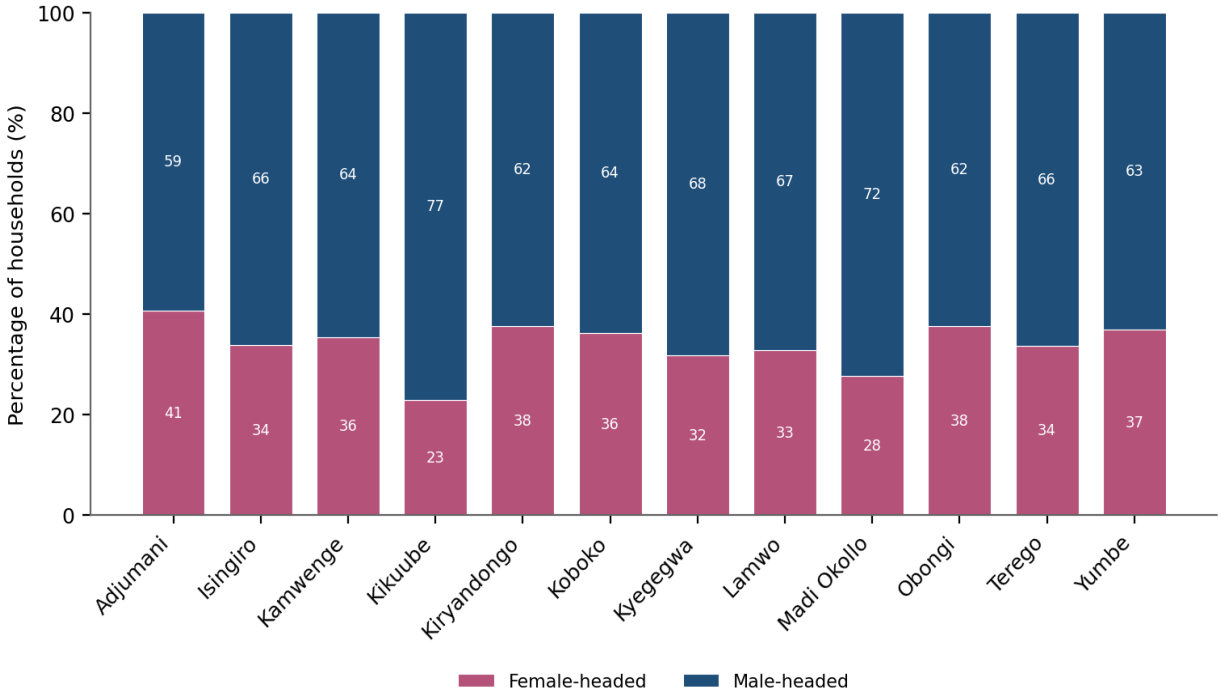
Note: Dependants are defined as persons aged under 15 years and persons aged 65 years and above; the working-age population comprises persons aged 15 to 64 years.

3.2.7 Household head profile

The profile of the host community household head differs sharply from that of the refugee household head. As shown in Figure 4, two thirds of host community households (66.2%) are headed by a male and one third (33.8%) by a female, effectively the reverse of the refugee pattern in which 68.1% of households are female headed. The average age of the host community household head is 43.2 years, some two and a half years older than the refugee average of 40.7 years. Female headship is highest in Adjumani (40.7%), Kiryandongo and Obongi (37.7% each) and Yumbe (36.9%), and lowest in Kikuube (23.0%) and Madi Okollo (27.8%). Host community households are therefore, on average, older, more likely to be male-headed, smaller and less dependency-burdened than the refugee households living alongside them, and these differences

should be taken into account when interpreting the food security and nutrition outcomes presented in the subsequent sections of this report.

Figure 4:Household head profile for the host districts



4. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

4.1 Description of Sample

Table 20 outlines the distribution and sex ratio (boys to girls) of the sampled population. The final sample comprised 10,411 children 0 to 59 months across 26 survey locations. Boys and girls were represented in nearly equal proportions, with a sex ratio of 0.9 in the refugee settlements and host communities, and 1.0 in Kampala.

Table 20: Distribution of children 0 to 59 months by sex and sex-ratio

Location	N	Boys	Girls	B/G Ratio
		%	%	
Refugee settlements				
Adjumani	467	50.5	49.5	1.0
Bidibidi	434	45.2	54.8	0.8
Imvepi	394	47.5	52.5	0.9
Kiryandongo	473	45.2	54.8	0.8
Kyaka II	537	47.5	52.5	0.9
Kyangwali	514	49.8	50.2	1.0
Lobule	262	52.7	47.3	1.1
Nakivale	506	51.8	48.2	1.1
Oruchinga	262	45.8	54.2	0.8
Palabek	458	45.0	55.0	0.8
Palorinya	351	45.9	54.1	0.8
Rhino Camp	292	47.3	52.7	0.9
Rwamwanja	422	49.1	50.9	1.0
Regions				
West Nile	3131	46.7	53.3	0.9
South West	2241	50.2	49.8	1.0
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5372**	**48.4**	**51.6**	**0.9**
Kampala	347	49.0	51.0	1.0
All settlements (Kampala included)	**5719**	**48.5**	**51.5**	**0.9**
Host				
Adjumani	485	47.8	52.2	0.9
Isingiro	310	51.0	49.0	1.0
Kamwenge	324	45.7	54.3	0.8
Kikuube	367	40.3	59.7	0.7
Kiryandongo	362	50.3	49.7	1.0
Koboko	472	48.9	51.1	1.0
Kyegegwa	367	50.4	49.6	1.0
Lamwo	423	48.9	51.1	1.0
Madi Okollo	367	47.4	52.6	0.9
Obongi	334	48.5	51.5	0.9
Terego	406	52.2	47.8	1.1
Yumbe	475	47.2	52.8	0.9
All Host	**4692**	**48.1**	**51.9**	**0.9**

4.2 Nutritional Status of Children

This section presents the nutritional status of children 6 to 59 months assessed using the WHO 2006 Growth Reference Standards and the WHO classification criteria. The prevalence of malnutrition was estimated using anthropometric measurements, including weight, height/length, and mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC). This section presents results on the prevalence of acute malnutrition (wasting and/or bilateral pitting oedema), overweight, stunting and underweight among children.

4.2.1 Prevalence of Combined Global Acute Malnutrition (cGAM)

The prevalence of combined Global Acute Malnutrition (cGAM) among children 6 to 59 months was determined by combining acute malnutrition by weight-for-height Z-scores (WHZ) and/or presence of nutritional oedema, and mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC). cGAM offers a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of the prevalence and severity of acute malnutrition within the population. Results in Table 21 present the prevalence of cGAM among children 6 to 59 months.

In the refugee settlements, the overall prevalence of cGAM was 8.4% which indicates a poor situation. Regionally, West-Nile settlements had a higher burden of acute malnutrition (9.3%) compared to the South-West (7.8%). Adjumani had the highest cGAM (12.0%), followed by Nakivale (11.6%) and Palorinya (10.1%), while Rwamwanja had the highest combined SAM (2.3%). Imvepi had the lowest prevalence on both indicators (3.0% and 0.3%).

In the host community, overall cGAM was 4.2%, ranging from 2.2% in Kiryandongo to 8.0% in Obongi.

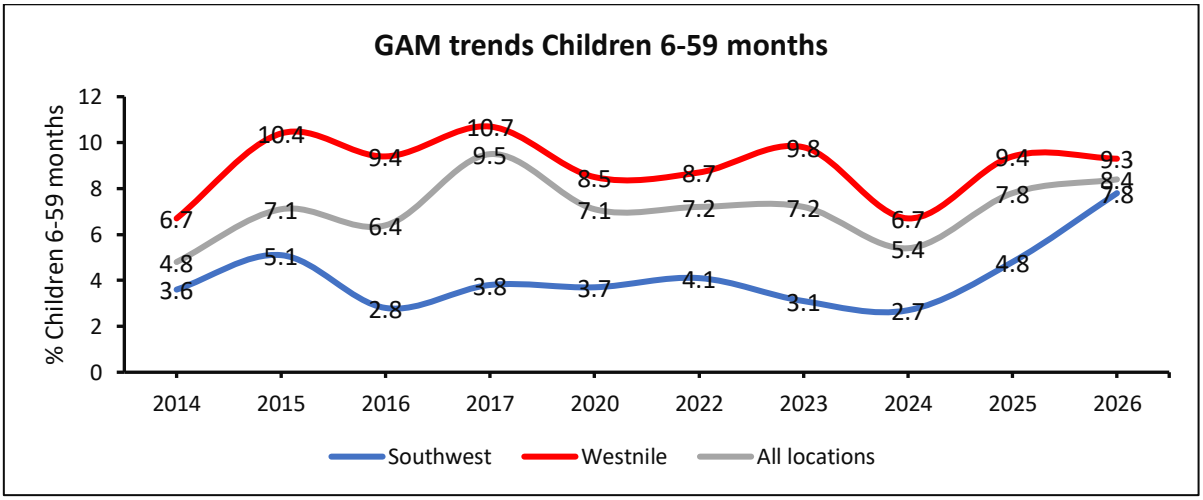
Table 21: Combined GAM based on WHZ and MUAC cut-offs (and/or oedema) for children 6-59 months

Location	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)			Combined MAM WHZ (<-2 and >=-3 z-score, no oedema) and or MUAC >115 & <125mm		
		n	%	CI 95%	n	%	CI 95%	n	%	CI 95%
Refugees Settlements										
Adjumani	368	44	12.0	8.5-16.5	4	1.1	0.4-2.8	40	10.9	7.7-14.1
Bidibidi	283	25	8.8	5.7-13.4	1	0.4	0.0-2.8	24	8.4	5.2-11.6
Imvepi	299	9	3.0	1.7-5.3	1	0.3	0.0-2.3	8	2.7	0.9-4.5
Kiryandongo	395	38	9.6	6.8-13.4	4	1.0	0.2-4.8	34	8.6	5.8-11.4
Kyaka II	419	22	5.3	3.7-7.5	5	1.2	0.5-2.7	17	4.1	2.2-6.0
Kyangwali	414	18	4.3	2.8-6.6	2	0.5	0.1-2.0	16	3.8	2.0-5.6
Lobule	217	13	6.0	4.4-8.2	1	0.5	0.1-1.6	12	5.5	2.5-8.5
Nakivale	432	50	11.6	7.5-17.4	2	0.5	0.1-1.8	48	11.1	8.1-14.1
Oruchinga	228	15	6.6	3.3-12.7	1	0.4	0.0-3.8	14	6.2	3.1-9.3
Palabek	347	25	7.2	4.8-10.7	5	1.4	0.7-3.1	20	5.8	3.3-8.3
Palorinya	276	28	10.1	6.7-15.1	3	1.1	0.2-4.7	25	9.0	5.6-12.4
Rhino Camp	241	23	9.5	6.5-13.7	2	0.8	0.2-3.4	21	8.7	5.1-12.3
Rwamwanja	343	21	6.1	4.0-9.2	8	2.3	1.2-4.3	13	3.8	1.8-5.8
Regions										
South West	1836	126	7.8	6.7-8.9	18	0.9	0.5-1.3	108	6.9	5.7-8.1
West Nile	2426	203	9.3	8.0-10.6	19	0.9	0.4-1.3	184	8.4	7.3-9.5
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**4262**	**329**	**8.4**	**7.6-9.2**	**39**	**0.9**	**0.6-1.2**	290	7.8	7.0-8.6
Kampala	256	13	5.1	3.0-8.6	3	1.2	0.0-2.5	10	3.9	1.5-6.3
Host										
Adjumani	383	16	4.2	2.7-6.5	1	0.3	0.0-2.0	1	3.9	2.0-5.8
Isingiro	250	8	3.2	1.4-7.4	1	0.4	0.1-3.1	1	2.8	0.8-4.8
Kamwenge	242	16	6.6	3.9-10.9	4	1.7	0.5-5.2	4	4.9	2.2-7.6
Kikuube	302	10	3.3	1.6-6.7	0	0.0	0.0-0.0	0	3.3	1.3-5.3

Kiryandongo	268	6	2.2	1.1-4.6	1	0.4	0.0-3.0	1	1.8	0.2-3.4
Koboko	412	18	4.4	2.4-7.8	0	0.0	0.0-0.0	0	4.4	2.4-6.4
Kyegegwa	297	13	4.4	2.2-8.5	2	0.7	0.2-2.8	2	3.7	1.6-5.8
Lamwo	300	23	7.7	5.2-11.1	2	0.7	0.2-2.7	2	7.0	4.1-9.9
Madi-Okollo	279	8	2.9	1.4-5.8	0	0.0	0.0-0.0	0	2.9	0.9-4.9
Obongi	289	23	8.0	5.1-12.2	0	0.0	0.0-0.0	0	8.0	4.9-11.1
Terego	339	13	3.8	2.4-6.1	2	0.6	0.1-2.4	2	3.2	1.3-5.1
Yumbe	400	16	4.0	1.8-8.5	1	0.3	0.0-1.9	1	3.7	1.9-5.5
All Host districts	**3761**	**169**	**4.2**	**3.6-4.8**	**13**	**0.4**	**0.2-0.7**	**13**	**3.8**	**3.2-4.4**

Figure 5 shows the trend of combined GAM across refugee settlements from 2014 to 2026, disaggregated by region. The overall average across all settlements had a fluctuating trend over the years, with the highest peak at 9.5% in 2017, a low of 5.4% in 2024 and a rise in each year since.

Figure 5: Trend of Combined Global Acute Malnutrition in refugee settlements



Error! Reference source not found. As shown in Figure 6, combined GAM exceeded 10% (a serious situation) in Adjumani, Nakivale and Palorinya settlements, while Obongi had the highest prevalence among host districts (8.0%).

Figure 6: Combined global acute malnutrition in refugee settlements and host districts among children 6 to 59 months.

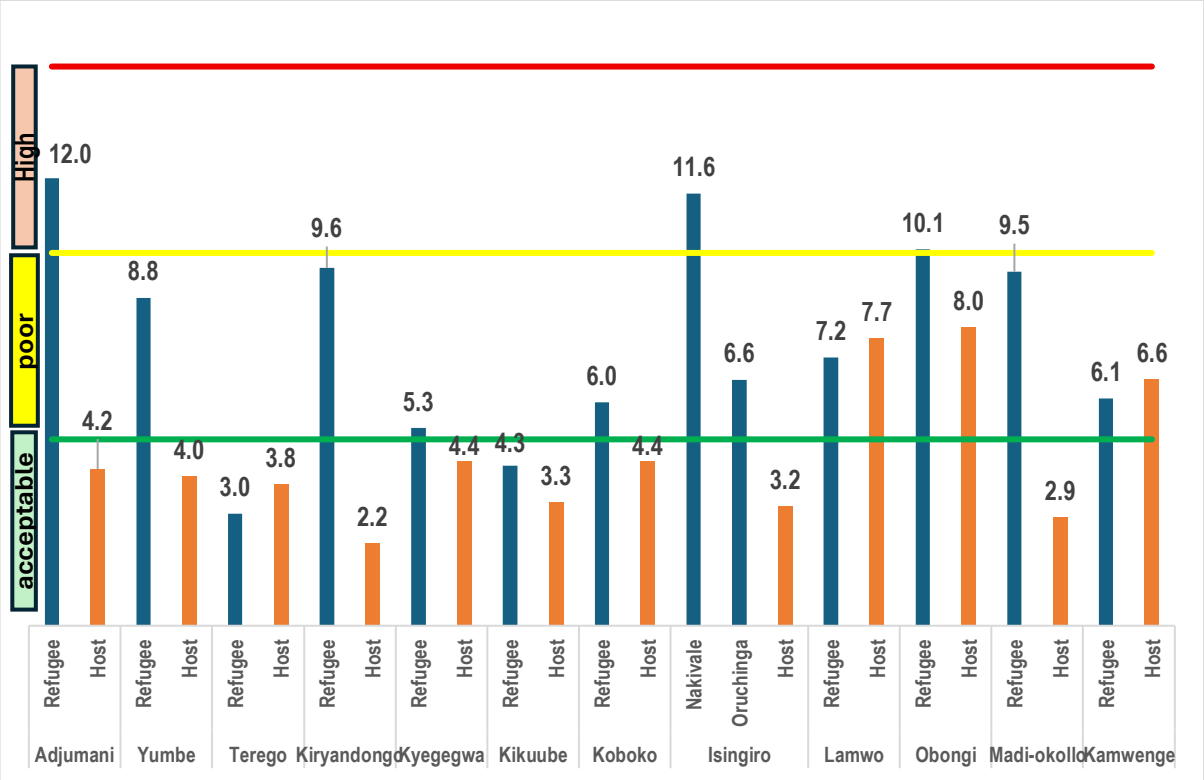


Table 22: Prevalence of combined GAM and SAM based on WHZ and MUAC cut off's (and/or oedema) and by sex

Location	Boys							Girls						
	N	Combined GAM		Combined MAM		Combined SAM		N	Combined GAM		Combined MAM		Combined SAM	
		n	%	n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%	n	%
Refugee settlements														
Adjumani	181	20	11.0	17	9.3	3	1.7	187	24	12.8	23	12.3	1	0.5
Bidibidi	131	16	12.2	15	11.4	1	0.8	152	9	5.9	9	5.9	0	0.0
Imvepi	144	7	4.9	7	4.9	0	0.0	155	2	1.3	1	0.7	1	0.6
Kampala	130	9	6.9	6	4.6	3	2.3	126	4	3.2	4	3.2	0	0.0
Kiryandongo	180	16	8.9	15	8.3	1	0.6	215	22	10.2	19	8.8	3	1.4
Kyaka II	208	6	2.9	5	2.4	1	0.5	211	16	7.6	12	5.7	4	1.9
Kyangwali	209	7	3.3	5	2.3	2	1.0	205	11	5.4	11	5.4	0	0.0
Lobule	113	8	7.1	7	6.2	1	0.9	104	5	4.8	5	4.8	0	0.0
Nakivale	230	26	11.3	25	10.9	1	0.4	202	24	11.9	23	11.4	1	0.5
Oruchinga	105	5	4.8	5	4.8	0	0.0	123	10	8.1	9	7.3	1	0.8
Palabek	161	14	8.7	11	6.8	3	1.9	186	11	5.9	9	4.8	2	1.1
Palorinya	127	8	6.3	7	5.5	1	0.8	149	20	13.4	18	12.1	2	1.3
Rhino Camp	116	13	11.2	12	10.3	1	0.9	125	10	8.0	9	7.2	1	0.8
Rwamwanja	173	10	5.8	8	4.6	2	1.2	170	11	6.5	5	3.0	6	3.5
Regions														
South West	925	55	5.9	49	5.3	6	0.6	911	71	7.8	59	6.5	12	1.3
West Nile	1153	101	8.8	91	7.9	10	0.9	1273	102	8.0	93	7.3	9	0.7
All Refugee settlements	**2208**	**161**	**7.3**	**144**	**6.5**	**17**	**0.8**	**2310**	**176**	**7.6**	**156**	**6.7**	**20**	**0.9**
Kampala	130	9	6.9	6	4.6	3	2.3	126	4	3.2	4	3.2	0	0.0
Host														
Adjumani Host	188	7	3.7	7	3.7	0	0.0	195	9	4.6	8	4.1	1	0.5
Isingiro	133	6	4.5	5	3.7	1	0.8	117	2	1.7	2	1.7	0	0.0
Kamwenge	114	8	7.0	5	4.4	3	2.6	128	8	6.3	7	5.5	1	0.8
Kikuube	129	6	4.7	6	4.7	0	0.0	173	4	2.3	4	2.3	0	0.0
Kiryandongo Host	126	1	0.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	142	5	3.5	4	2.8	1	0.7
Koboko	203	14	6.9	14	6.9	0	0.0	209	4	1.9	4	1.9	0	0.0
Kyegegwa	147	5	3.4	5	3.4	0	0.0	150	8	5.3	6	4.0	2	1.3
Lamwo	145	8	5.5	7	4.8	1	0.7	155	15	9.7	14	9.1	1	0.6
Madi-Okollo	139	2	1.4	2	1.4	0	0.0	140	6	4.3	6	4.3	0	0.0
Obongi	135	9	6.7	9	6.7	0	0.0	154	14	9.1	14	9.1	0	0.0
Terego	182	7	3.8	6	3.3	1	0.5	157	6	3.8	5	3.2	1	0.6
Yumbe	187	7	3.7	6	3.2	1	0.5	213	9	4.2	9	4.2	0	0.0
All Host districts	**1828**	**78**	**4.3**	73	4.0	**5**	**0.3**	**1933**	**91**	**4.7**	83	4.3	**8**	**0.4**

4.2.2 Prevalence of GAM by Weight-for-Height Z-scores and/or oedema

Figure 7 shows the trend in prevalence of GAM among children 6 to 59 months across the settlements and host districts.

In refugee settlements, overall prevalence was 5.4% (poor); Adjumani had the highest wasting rate at 11.3% and Kyangwali the lowest at 1.2%. Regionally, South-West had a lower wasting prevalence (2.4%) as compared to West-Nile (7.7%). There was an increase in child wasting in Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Kyaka II, Nakivale, Rhino Camp and Rwamwanja settlements. Child wasting rates in Kampala decreased from 7.0% in 2025 to 4.5% in 2026. In the host community, overall prevalence was 3.1%. Wasting ranged from 6.1% in Lamwo to 1.5% in Kiryandongo district.

Figure 7: Prevalence of GAM by WHZ for children 6 to 59 months in refugee settlements

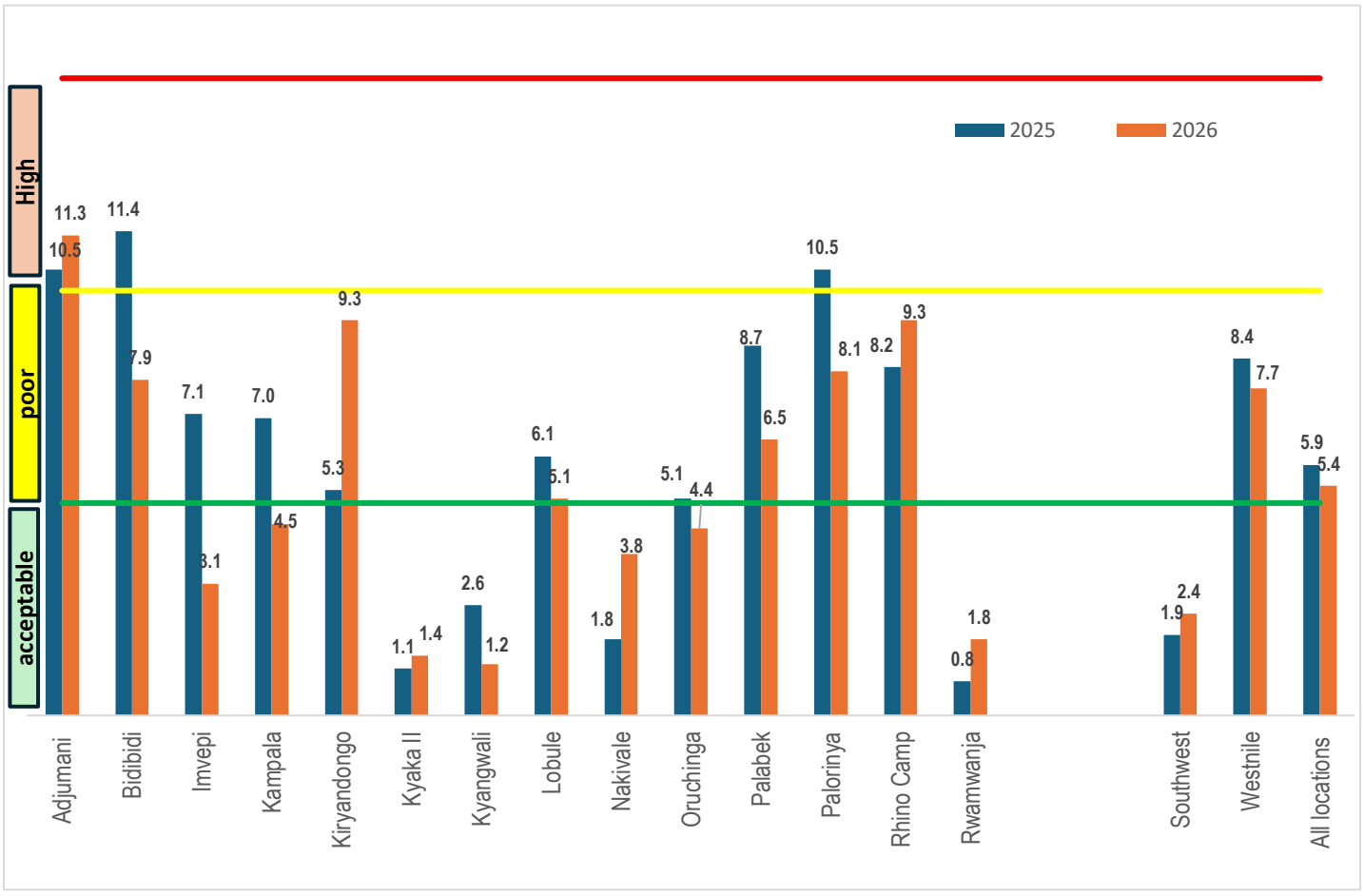


Table 23 shows the prevalence of acute malnutrition based on Weight-for-Height z-scores and/or oedema classifications. In refugee settlements, SAM prevalence was unchanged from 2025 at 0.4%.

Table 23: Prevalence of acute malnutrition based on weight-for-height z-scores (and/or oedema)

Location	N	Global acute malnutrition WHZ (<-2 z-score and/or oedema)			Moderate acute malnutrition WHZ (<-2 and >=-3 z-score, no oedema)			Severe acute malnutrition WHZ (<-3 z-score and/or oedema)		
		n	All	CI95%	n	All	CI95%	n	All	CI95%
Refugee settlements										
Adjumani	362	41	11.3	7.7-16.4	38	10.5	7.0-15.5	3	0.8	0.3-2.5
Bidibidi	279	22	7.9	4.9-12.3	21	7.5	4.7-11.7	1	0.4	0.0-2.8
Imvepi	293	9	3.1	1.7-5.4	8	2.7	1.4-5.3	1	0.3	0.0-2.3
Kiryandongo	386	36	9.3	6.8-12.7	33	8.5	6.2-11.6	3	0.8	0.2-3.3
Kyaka II	416	6	1.4	0.7-3.1	6	1.4	0.7-3.1	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kyangwali	407	5	1.2	0.4-3.5	5	1.2	0.4-3.5	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Lobule	216	11	5.1	3.5-7.4	10	4.6	3.3-6.4	1	0.5	0.1-1.6
Nakivale	425	16	3.8	2.2-6.4	16	3.8	2.2-6.4	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Oruchinga	226	10	4.4	2.1-9.2	10	4.4	2.1-9.2	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Palabek	340	22	6.5	4.1-10.1	19	5.6	3.4-9.1	3	0.9	0.3-2.5
Palorinya	271	22	8.1	5.2-12.4	20	7.4	4.6-11.7	2	0.7	0.2-3.0
Rhino Camp	236	22	9.3	6.2-13.7	21	8.9	5.8-13.5	1	0.4	0.1-3.2
Rwamwanja	333	6	1.8	0.9-3.7	6	1.8	0.9-3.7	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Regions										
South West	1808	43	2.4	1.7-3.3	43	2.4	1.8-3.0	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
West Nile	2382	183	7.7	6.6-9.0	170	8.0	6.7-9.1	13	0.6	0.3-1.0
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**4428**	**239**	**5.4**	**4.7-6.2**	**226**	5.9	**5.2-6.6**	**13**	**0.4**	**0.2-0.6**
Kampala	247	11	4.5	2.4-8.0	9	3.6	1.8-5.9	2	0.8	0.2-3.4
Host										
Adjumani	378	13	3.4	2.1-5.5	13	3.4	2.1-5.5	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Isingiro	242	5	2.1	0.9-4.6	5	2.1	0.9-4.6	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kamwenge	238	10	4.2	2.2-8.0	10	4.2	2.2-8.0	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kikuube	298	8	2.7	1.1-6.2	8	2.7	1.1-6.2	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	260	4	1.5	0.6-3.8	4	1.5	0.6-3.8	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Koboko	412	16	3.9	2.1-7.0	16	3.9	2.1-7.0	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kyegegwa	293	5	1.7	0.7-4.0	5	1.7	0.7-4.0	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Lamwo	294	18	6.1	3.7-9.9	17	5.8	3.4-9.7	1	0.3	0.0-2.5
Madi-Okollo	278	6	2.2	0.9-5.2	6	2.2	0.9-5.2	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Obongi	287	17	5.9	3.1-11.2	17	5.9	3.1-11.2	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Terego	337	9	2.7	1.4-5.1	9	2.7	1.4-5.1	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Yumbe	394	14	3.6	1.6-7.5	13	3.3	1.6-6.5	1	0.3	0.0-1.9
All Host districts	**3704**	**124**	3.1	**2.5-3.6**	**123**	2.9	**2.4-3.5**	**1**	0.1	**0.0-0.2**

Table 24: Prevalence of acute malnutrition based on weight-for-height z-scores (and/or oedema) and by sex

Location	Boys							Girls						
	N	GAM		MAM		SAM		N	GAM		MAM		SAM	
		n	%	n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%	n	%
Refugee settlements														
Adjumani	179	20	11.2	17	9.5	3	1.7	183	21	11.5	21	11.5	0	0.0
Bidibidi	129	16	12.4	15	11.6	1	0.8	150	6	4.0	6	4.0	0	0.0
Imvepi	139	7	5.0	7	5.0	0	0.0	154	2	1.3	1	0.6	1	0.6
Kiryandongo	178	16	9.0	16	9.0	0	0.0	208	20	9.6	17	8.2	3	1.4
Kyaka II	208	4	1.9	4	1.9	0	0.0	208	2	1.0	2	1.0	0	0.0
Kyangwali	205	3	1.5	3	1.5	0	0.0	202	2	1.0	2	1.0	0	0.0
Lobule	112	7	6.3	6	5.4	1	0.9	104	4	3.8	4	3.8	0	0.0
Nakivale	226	8	3.5	8	3.5	0	0.0	199	8	4.0	8	4.0	0	0.0
Oruchinga	104	2	1.9	2	1.9	0	0.0	122	8	6.6	8	6.6	0	0.0
Palabek	159	13	8.2	11	6.9	2	1.3	181	9	5.0	8	4.4	1	0.6
Palorinya	125	7	5.6	6	4.8	1	0.8	146	15	10.3	14	9.6	1	0.7
Rhino Camp	114	13	11.4	12	10.5	1	0.9	122	9	7.4	9	7.4	0	0.0
Rwamwanja	168	3	1.8	3	1.8	0	0.0	165	3	1.8	3	1.8	0	0.0
Regions														
South West	911	20	2.2	20	2.2	0	0.0	897	23	2.6	23	2.6	0	0.0
West Nile	1134	98	8.6	90	7.9	8	0.7	1248	85	6.8	80	6.4	5	0.4
All refugee settlements (Kampala Excluded)	**2162**	**126**	**5.8**	**118**	**5.5**	**8**	**0.4**	**2266**	**113**	**5.0**	**108**	**4.8**	**5**	**0.2**
Kampala	125	8	6.4	6	4.8	2	1.6	122	3	2.5	3	2.5	0	0.0
Host														
Adjumani	186	7	3.8	7	3.8	0	0.0	192	6	3.1	6	3.1	0	0.0
Isingiro	129	5	3.9	5	3.9	0	0.0	113	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kamwenge	111	5	4.5	5	4.5	0	0.0	127	5	3.9	5	3.9	0	0.0
Kikuube	129	5	3.9	5	3.9	0	0.0	169	3	1.8	3	1.8	0	0.0
Kiryandongo	124	1	0.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	136	3	2.2	3	2.2	0	0.0
Koboko	203	14	6.9	14	6.9	0	0.0	209	2	1.0	2	1.0	0	0.0
Kyegegwa	146	3	2.1	3	2.1	0	0.0	147	2	1.4	2	1.4	0	0.0
Lamwo	143	7	4.9	6	4.2	1	0.7	151	11	7.3	11	7.3	0	0.0
Madi-Okollo	139	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	139	5	3.6	5	3.6	0	0.0
Obongi	133	7	5.3	7	5.3	0	0.0	154	10	6.5	10	6.5	0	0.0
Terego	182	4	2.2	4	2.2	0	0.0	155	5	3.2	5	3.2	0	0.0
Yumbe	184	6	3.3	5	2.7	1	0.5	210	8	3.8	8	3.8	0	0.0
All Host districts	**1803**	**63**	**3.5**	**63**	**3.5**	**0**	**0.0**	**1901**	**61**	**3.2**	**60**	**3.2**	**1**	**0.1**

4.2.3 Prevalence of acute malnutrition by MUAC

Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) is an anthropometric indicator used to assess acute malnutrition (wasting) among children aged 6–59 months. It measures the circumference of the midpoint of the less active upper arm to estimate muscle and fat tissue mass, providing a rapid and reliable indicator of a child's nutritional status. Table 25 presents the prevalence of acute malnutrition by MUAC and/or the presence of oedema categorised into GAM, MAM and SAM.

In the refugee settlements, GAM by MUAC was 3.6%. The highest prevalence of GAM by MUAC was 10.4% in Nakivale, followed by 5.5% in Rwamwanja and lowest in Imvepi at 0.3%. South West (6.8%) had a higher GAM rate compared to West Nile (1.7%). Acute malnutrition by MUAC in the South West increased from 3.9% in 2025 to 6.8% in 2026. In host districts, Kamwenge had the highest GAM and SAM at 5.8% and 1.7% respectively. Adjumani had the lowest GAM at 1.0%.

Table 25: Prevalence of acute malnutrition for children 6 to 59 months based on MUAC cut off's (and/or oedema)

Location	N	Global acute malnutrition by MUAC (<125 mm and/or oedema)			Moderate acute malnutrition by MUAC (<125 mm and >=115 mm, no oedema)			Severe acute malnutrition by MUAC (<115 mm and/or oedema)		
		n	%	CI 95%	n	%	CI 95%	n	%	CI 95%
Refugee settlements										
Adjumani	368	8	2.2	1.1-4.4	7	1.9	0.9-4.1	1	0.3	0.0-2.2
Bidibidi	283	4	1.4	0.4-4.7	4	1.4	0.4-4.7	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Imvepi	298	1	0.3	0.0-2.6	1	0.3	0.0-2.6	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	395	5	1.3	0.5-3.4	4	1.0	0.4-2.6	1	0.3	0.0-1.9
Kyaka II	419	18	4.3	2.8-6.6	13	3.1	1.7-5.5	5	1.2	0.5-2.7
Kyangwali	413	15	3.6	2.3-5.8	13	3.1	1.9-5.1	2	0.5	0.1-2.0
Lobule	217	2	0.9	0.3-2.9	2	0.9	0.3-2.9	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Nakivale	432	45	10.4	6.5-16.3	43	10	6.3-15.4	2	0.5	0.1-1.8
Oruchinga	228	8	3.5	1.1-10.4	7	3.1	1.1-8.2	1	0.4	0.0-3.8
Palabek	347	5	1.4	0.5-3.7	3	0.9	0.2-3.5	2	0.6	0.1-2.4
Palorinya	276	9	3.3	1.6-6.7	8	2.9	1.3-6.4	1	0.4	0.0-2.7
Rhino Camp	241	3	1.2	0.4-4.0	2	0.8	0.2-3.6	1	0.4	0.1-3.2
Rwamwanja	343	19	5.5	3.6-8.4	11	3.2	1.9-5.4	8	2.3	1.2-4.3
Regions										
South West	**1835**	**105**	**6.8**	**5.8-7.8**	**87**	**5.9**	**5.0-6.9**	**18**	**0.9**	**0.5-1.2**
West Nile	**2425**	**37**	**1.7**	**1.1-2.3**	**31**	**1.4**	**0.9-1.9**	**6**	**0.3**	**0.0-0.5**
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**4516**	**145**	**3.6**	**3.1-4.1**	**120**	**3.1**	**2.6-3.6**	**25**	**0.5**	**0.31-0.73**
Kampala	256	3	1.2	0.4-3.7	2	0.8	0.2-3.3	1	0.4	0.1-2.9
Host										
Adjumani	383	4	1.1	0.3-3.4	3	0.8	0.3-2.3	1	0.3	0.0-2.0
Isingiro	250	4	1.6	0.5-5.2	3	1.2	0.3-5.1	1	0.4	0.1-3.1
Kamwenge	242	14	5.8	3.5-9.5	10	4.1	2.3-7.4	4	1.7	0.5-5.2
Kikuube	302	4	1.3	0.5-3.5	4	1.3	0.5-3.5	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	268	3	1.1	0.4-3.4	2	0.7	0.2-2.9	1	0.4	0.0-3.0
Koboko	412	6	1.5	0.6-3.4	6	1.5	0.6-3.4	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kyegegwa	297	9	3.0	1.4-6.3	7	2.4	1.0-5.2	2	0.7	0.2-2.8
Lamwo	300	7	2.3	1.2-4.6	6	2.0	1.0-4.2	1	0.3	0.0-2.6
Madi-Okollo	279	3	1.1	0.3-3.3	3	1.1	0.3-3.3	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Obongi	289	8	2.8	1.4-5.5	8	2.8	1.4-5.5	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Terego	339	6	1.8	0.8-3.7	4	1.2	0.5-3.0	2	0.6	0.1-2.4
Yumbe	400	6	1.5	0.5-4.4	6	1.5	0.5-4.4	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
All host districts	**3761**	**74**	**2.0**	**1.6-2.4**	**62**	**1.7**	**1.2-2.1**	**12**	**0.4**	**0.2-0.6**

Table 26: Prevalence of acute malnutrition based on MUAC cut off's (and/or oedema) and by sex

Location	Boys							Girls					
	N	GAM		MAM		SAM		N	GAM		MAM		SAM	
		n	%	n	%	n	%		n		n	%	n	%
Refugee settlement														
Adjumani	181	2	1.1	2	1.1	0	0.0	187	6		5	2.7	1	0.5
Bidibidi	131	1	0.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	152	3		3	2.0	0	0.0
Imvepi	144	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	154	1		1	0.6	0	0.0
Kiryandongo	180	2	1.1	1	0.6	1	0.6	215	3		3	1.4	0	0.0
Kyaka II	208	3	1.4	2	1.0	1	0.5	211	15		11	5.2	4	1.9
Kyangwali	208	5	2.4	3	1.4	2	1.0	205	10		10	4.9	0	0.0
Lobule	113	1	0.9	1	0.9	0	0.0	104	1		1	1.0	0	0.0
Nakivale	230	24	10.4	23	10.0	1	0.4	202	21		20	9.9	1	0.5
Oruchinga	105	4	3.8	4	3.8	0	0.0	123	4		3	2.4	1	0.8
Palabek	161	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	186	4		3	1.6	1	0.5
Palorinya	127	1	0.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	149	8		7	4.7	1	0.7
Rhino Camp	116	1	0.9	1	0.9	0	0.0	125	2		1	0.8	1	0.8
Rwamwanja	173	8	4.6	6	3.5	2	1.2	170	11		5	2.9	6	3.5
Regions														
South West	924	44	4.8	38	4.1	6	0.6	911	61		49	5.4	12	1.3
West Nile	1153	9	0.8	7	0.6	2	0.2	1272	28		24	1.9	4	0.3
All Refugee settlements (Kampala Excluded)	**2207**	**55**	**2.5**	**46**	**2.1**	**9**	**0.4**	**2309**	**90**		**74**	**3.2**	**16**	**0.7**
Kampala	130	2	1.5	1	0.8	1	0.8	126	1		1	0.8	0	0.0
Host														
Adjumani	188	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	195	4		3	1.5	1	0.5
Isingiro	133	2	1.5	1	0.8	1	0.8	117	2		2	1.7	0	0.0
Kamwenge	114	8	7.0	5	4.4	3	2.6	128	6		5	3.9	1	0.8
Kikuube	129	2	1.6	2	1.6	0	0.0	173	2		2	1.2	0	0.0
Kiryandongo	126	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	142	3		2	1.4	1	0.7
Koboko	203	4	2.0	4	2.0	0	0.0	209	2		2	1.0	0	0.0
Kyegegwa	147	3	2.0	3	2.0	0	0.0	150	6		4	2.7	2	1.3
Lamwo	145	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	155	6		5	3.2	1	0.6
Madi-Okollo	139	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	140	2		2	1.4	0	0.0
Obongi	135	2	1.5	2	1.5	0	0.0	154	6		6	3.9	0	0.0
Terego	182	4	2.2	3	1.6	1	0.5	157	2		1	0.6	1	0.6
Yumbe	187	2	1.1	2	1.1	0	0.0	213	4		4	1.9	0	0.0
All host districts	**1828**	**29**	**1.6**	**24**	**1.3**	**5**	**0.3**	**1933**	**45**		**38**	**2.0**	**7**	**0.4**

4.2.4 Prevalence of Stunting

Stunting is defined as height-for-age more than two standard deviations below the World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standards median (<-2SD). Childhood stunting is one of the most significant impediments to human development. Stunted children face lifelong challenges, including limited cognitive and physical development, reduced productivity, and poorer overall health.

The overall prevalence of child stunting (chronic malnutrition) in refugee settlements was 24.6%, with Rwamwanja having the highest prevalence at 46.7% and Adjumani having the lowest at 7.9%. Regionally, South West had a higher prevalence of stunting (38.8%) than West Nile (16.0%). In host

districts, the overall prevalence of child stunting was 25.5%, with Kamwenge having the highest at 39.3% and Adjumani having the lowest at 11.4%, as shown Table 27.

Table 27: Prevalence of stunting based on height-for-age z-scores among children 6 to 59 months

Location	N	Stunting (<-2 z-score)			Moderate stunting (<-2 and >=-3 z-score)			Severe stunting (<-3 z-score)		
		n	%	CI95%	n	%	CI95%	n	%	CI95%
Refugee settlements										
Adjumani	340	27	7.9	5.0-12.4	23	6.8	4.1-10.9	4	1.2	0.4-3.2
Bidibidi	280	50	17.9	13.6-23.1	43	15.4	11.6-20.0	7	2.5	1.0-6.4
Imvepi	294	63	21.4	15.6-28.7	48	16.3	11.3-23.0	15	5.1	2.9-8.9
Kiryandongo	376	42	11.2	7.4-16.6	33	8.8	5.8-13.0	9	2.4	1.1-4.9
Kyaka II	410	145	35.4	28.8-42.5	101	24.6	19.3-30.9	44	10.7	7.9-14.5
Kyangwali	403	165	40.9	34.9-47.3	120	29.8	24.5-35.7	45	11.2	8.0-15.4
Lobule	217	38	17.5	13.3-22.7	29	13.4	10.0-17.6	9	4.1	2.5-6.9
Nakivale	417	152	36.5	30.0-43.4	101	24.2	19.7-29.5	51	12.2	8.0-18.3
Oruchinga	222	67	30.2	22.6-39.1	49	22.1	15.7-30.1	18	8.1	4.0-15.7
Palabek	326	98	30.1	22.4-39.0	65	19.9	14.5-26.7	33	10.1	6.0-16.6
Palorinya	267	51	19.1	14.8-24.3	42	15.7	11.8-20.7	9	3.4	1.8-6.3
Rhino Camp	237	38	16.0	10.5-23.7	35	14.8	9.4-22.4	3	1.3	0.3-5.6
Rwamwanja	334	156	46.7	39.9-53.7	110	32.9	26.9-39.6	46	13.8	10.1-18.6
Regions										
South West	1786	686	38.8	36.8-40.8	481	26.9	25.1-28.7	205	11.9	10.5-13.1
West Nile	2327	408	16.0	14.3-17.7	318	13.1	11.5-14.6	90	3.0	2.2-3.8
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**4333**	**1096**	**24.6**	**23.3-25.9**	**812**	**18.3**	**17.2-19.4**	**284**	**6.3**	**5.6-7.0**
Kampala	244	13	5.3	3.1-8.9	13	5.3	3.1-8.9	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
All refugees (Kampala included)										
Host										
Adjumani	370	42	11.4	8.2-15.5	35	9.5	6.6-13.3	7	1.9	0.8-4.2
Isingiro	242	71	29.3	21.9-38.1	55	22.7	17.6-28.8	16	6.6	3.7-11.6
Kamwenge	234	92	39.3	32.3-46.7	61	26.1	20.4-32.6	31	13.2	9.4-18.4
Kikuube	294	85	28.9	22.2-36.7	64	21.8	16.4-28.3	21	7.1	4.2-11.8
Kiryandongo	257	59	23.0	17.7-29.3	46	17.9	12.7-24.6	13	5.1	2.6-9.5
Koboko	410	88	21.5	17.4-26.2	69	16.8	13.5-20.8	19	4.6	3.0-7.1
Kyegegwa	287	108	37.6	31.9-43.8	73	25.4	20.1-31.6	35	12.2	9.0-16.3
Lamwo	291	74	25.4	20.6-31.0	56	19.2	15.0-24.4	18	6.2	3.9-9.6
Madi-Okollo	269	45	16.7	12.4-22.1	40	14.9	11.5-19.0	5	1.9	0.7-5.0
Obongi	282	56	19.9	16.2-24.0	40	14.2	10.5-18.9	16	5.7	3.8-8.5
Terego	332	74	22.3	16.9-28.8	57	17.2	12.5-23.1	17	5.1	2.9-9.0
Yumbe	383	79	20.6	15.5-27.0	64	16.7	12.2-22.5	15	3.9	2.3-6.5
All host districts	**3632**	**866**	**25.5**	**24.1-26.9**	**660**	**19.2**	**18.0-20.5**	**206**	**6.3**	**5.5-7.1**

Child stunting among boys and girls varied across refugee settlements and host districts. Overall, stunting was higher in refugee settlements than in host districts among both boys (28.7% vs 26.0%) and girls (22.0% vs 21.8%). In refugee settlements, Rwamwanja recorded the highest rates among both boys (50.9%) and girls (42.5%), while Adjumani recorded the lowest (10.9% among boys and 5.1% among girls). In host districts, Kamwenge recorded the highest rate among boys (45.9%) and Adjumani the lowest (11.1%); among girls, Kyegegwa recorded the highest rate (34.0%) and Adjumani the lowest (11.6%), as shown in Table 28

Table 28: Prevalence of stunting based on height-for-age z-scores and by sex

Location	Boys							Girls						
		Stunting		Moderate stunting		Severe stunting			Stunting		Moderate stunting		Severe stunting	
	N	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	n	%	n	%	n	%
Refugee settlements														
Adjumani	165	18	10.9	14	8.5	4	2.4	175	9	5.1	9	5.1	0	0.0
Bidibidi	128	29	22.7	26	20.3	3	2.3	152	21	13.8	17	11.2	4	2.6
Imvepi	140	38	27.1	28	20.0	10	7.1	154	25	16.2	20	13.0	5	3.2
Kiryandongo	173	22	12.7	15	8.7	7	4.0	203	20	9.9	18	8.9	2	1.0
Kyaka II	203	76	37.4	51	25.1	25	12.3	207	69	33.3	50	24.2	19	9.2
Kyangwali	203	93	45.8	67	33.0	26	12.8	200	72	36.0	53	26.5	19	9.5
Lobule	113	23	20.4	17	15.0	6	5.3	104	15	14.4	12	11.5	3	2.9
Nakivale	224	86	38.4	51	22.8	35	15.6	193	66	34.2	50	25.9	16	8.3
Oruchinga	101	37	36.6	24	23.8	13	12.9	121	30	24.8	25	20.7	5	4.1
Palabek	151	51	33.8	38	25.2	13	8.6	175	47	26.9	27	15.4	20	11.4
Palorinya	121	25	20.7	19	15.7	6	5.0	146	26	17.8	23	15.8	3	2.1
Rhino Camp	113	23	20.4	21	18.6	2	1.8	124	15	12.1	14	11.3	1	0.8
Rwamwanja	167	85	50.9	55	32.9	30	18.0	167	71	42.5	55	32.9	16	9.6
Regions														
South West	899	378	42.0	248	27.6	130	14.5	887	308	34.7	233	26.3	75	8.5
West Nile	1108	236	21.3	178	16.1	58	5.2	1219	172	14.1	140	11.5	32	2.6
All Refugee settlement (Kampala Excluded)	**2109**	**606**	**28.7**	**432**	**20.5**	**174**	**8.3**	**2224**	**490**	**22.0**	**380**	**17.1**	**110**	**4.9**
Kampala	122	6	4.9	6	4.9	0	0.0	122	7	5.7	7	5.7	0	0.0
Host														
Adjumani	180	20	11.1	18	10.0	2	1.1	190	22	11.6	17	8.9	5	2.6
Isingiro	128	45	35.2	34	26.6	11	8.6	114	26	22.8	21	18.4	5	4.4
Kamwenge	109	50	45.9	33	30.3	17	15.6	125	42	33.6	28	22.4	14	11.2
Kikuube	126	39	31.0	30	23.8	9	7.1	168	46	27.4	34	20.2	12	7.1
Kiryandongo	121	27	22.3	21	17.4	6	5.0	136	32	23.5	25	18.4	7	5.1
Koboko	201	49	24.4	37	18.4	12	6.0	209	39	18.7	32	15.3	7	3.3
Kyegegwa	143	59	41.3	43	30.1	16	11.2	144	49	34.0	30	20.8	19	13.2
Lamwo	140	43	30.7	34	24.3	9	6.4	151	31	20.5	22	14.6	9	6.0
Madi-Okollo	137	23	16.8	20	14.6	3	2.2	132	22	16.7	20	15.2	2	1.5
Obongi	132	28	21.2	21	15.9	7	5.3	150	28	18.7	19	12.7	9	6.0
Terego	179	40	22.3	31	17.3	9	5.0	153	34	22.2	26	17.0	8	5.2
Yumbe	179	43	24.0	32	17.9	11	6.1	204	36	17.6	32	15.7	4	2.0
All host districts	**1760**	**458**	**26.0**	**354**	**20.1**	**104**	**5.9**	**1872**	**408**	**21.8**	**306**	**16.3**	**102**	**5.4**

4.2.5 Prevalence of underweight

Underweight is defined as weight-for-age more than two standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median (<-2SD), often resulting from short- or long-term under-nutrition. A child who is underweight may be stunted, wasted, or both.

The overall prevalence of underweight in refugee settlements was 11.0%. Palabek had the highest prevalence at 17.6%, while Lobule had the lowest prevalence at 6.9%. On a regional level, both South West and West Nile settlements had a prevalence of 11.0%. In host districts, the overall prevalence was 9.2%, with Lamwo having the highest prevalence at 12.8%, and Adjumani and Madi-Okollo having the lowest at 4.7%, as shown in

Table *29*

Table 29: Prevalence of underweight based on weight-for-age z-scores among children 6 to 59 months

Location	N	Underweight (<-2 z-score)			Moderate underweight (<-2 and >=-3 z-score)			Severe underweight (<-3 z-score)		
		n	%	CI 95%	n	%	CI 95%	n	%	CI 95%
Refugee settlements										
Adjumani	364	33	9.1	6.4-12.8	32	8.8	6.0-12.7	1	0.3	0.0-2.1
Bidibidi	281	38	13.5	8.1-21.7	32	11.4	6.5-19.1	6	2.1	1.0-4.4
Imvepi	298	28	9.4	6.5-13.4	27	9.1	6.4-12.8	1	0.3	0.0-2.6
Kiryandongo	391	37	9.5	6.7-13.1	37	9.5	6.7-13.1	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kyaka II	417	35	8.4	5.6-12.3	27	6.5	4.1-10.2	8	1.9	1.1-3.5
Kyangwali	410	40	9.8	6.6-14.2	31	7.6	5.1-11.0	9	2.2	1.1-4.2
Lobule	217	15	6.9	4.8-9.8	13	6.0	3.8-9.2	2	0.9	0.3-3.0
Nakivale	425	54	12.7	8.5-18.5	42	9.9	6.5-14.8	12	2.8	1.4-5.5
Oruchinga	226	27	11.9	7.6-18.2	24	10.6	7.0-15.8	3	1.3	0.4-4.5
Palabek	341	60	17.6	12.0-25.0	46	13.5	9.3-19.2	14	4.1	2.3-7.1
Palorinya	271	33	12.2	7.9-18.2	30	11.1	6.9-17.3	3	1.1	0.4-3.2
Rhino Camp	240	21	8.8	5.8-12.9	20	8.3	5.4-12.6	1	0.4	0.1-3.2
Rwamwanja	338	40	11.8	8.9-15.6	30	8.9	6.5-12.0	10	3.0	1.5-5.8
Regions										
South West	1814	195	11.0	9.8-12.3	154	8.6	7.4-9.7	41	2.5	1.8-3.1
West Nile	2406	266	11.0	9.6-12.5	237	10.0	8.6-11.4	29	1.0	0.6-1.5
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**4219**	**461**	**11.0**	**10.1-12.0**	**391**	9.5	**8.6--10.3**	**70**	**1.6**	**1.22-1.96**
Kampala	251	6	2.4	1.2-4.8	6	2.4	1.2-4.8	0	0	0.0-0.0
Host										
Adjumani	379	18	4.7	3.3-6.7	17	4.5	3.1-6.5	1	0.3	0.0-2.0
Isingiro	245	22	9.0	5.5-14.4	19	7.8	4.4-13.3	3	1.2	0.3-5.2
Kamwenge	234	22	9.4	6.8-12.9	17	7.3	4.5-11.4	5	2.1	0.9-4.8
Kikuube	299	26	8.7	5.8-12.8	19	6.4	3.9-10.2	7	2.3	1.0-5.1
Kiryandongo	264	20	7.6	4.0-14.0	19	7.2	3.6-13.9	1	0.4	0.0-2.8
Koboko	412	45	10.9	8.0-14.7	41	10.0	7.0-13.9	4	1.0	0.3-3.2
Kyegegwa	296	37	12.5	9.4-16.5	30	10.1	6.9-14.6	7	2.4	1.2-4.5
Lamwo	297	38	12.8	9.6-16.8	34	11.4	8.2-15.8	4	1.3	0.5-3.5
Madi-Okollo	277	13	4.7	2.5-8.5	12	4.3	2.4-7.8	1	0.4	0.0-2.8
Obongi	288	22	7.6	4.8-12.0	20	6.9	4.2-11.3	2	0.7	0.2-2.9
Terego	338	24	7.1	4.8-10.4	20	5.9	3.9-8.9	4	1.2	0.5-3.0
Yumbe	393	40	10.2	6.9-14.7	35	8.9	6.2-12.7	5	1.3	0.5-3.5
All host districts	**3719**	**326**	**9.2**	**8.3-10.1**	**283**	**7.9**	**7.0-8.7**	**43**	**1.3**	**1.0-1.7**

Underweight among boys and girls varied across refugee settlements and host districts. Overall, the prevalence of underweight was higher in refugee settlements among both boys and girls at 12.7% and 8.2% respectively, compared to host districts, which were at 9.4% and 8.1% respectively. In refugee settlements, Palabek had the highest rate among both boys and girls at 20.6% and 14.9%, respectively, while Kyaka II had the lowest rate among boys at 8.2% and Lobule had the lowest rate among girls at 3.8%. In host districts, among boys, Kyegegwa had the highest rate at 15.0% while Madi-Okollo had the lowest rate at 2.2%. Among girls, Lamwo had the highest rate at 12.5% while Adjumani had the lowest rate at 4.2%, as shown in Table 30.

Table 30: Prevalence of underweight based on weight-for-age z-scores by sex

Location	Boys							Girls						
	N	Underweight		Moderate underweight		Severe underweight		N	Underweight		Moderate underweight		Severe underweight	
		n	%	n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%	n	%
Refugee settlements														
Adjumani	178	21	11.8	20	11.2	1	0.6	186	12	6.5	12	6.5	0	0.0
Bidibidi	130	26	20.0	23	17.7	3	2.3	151	12	7.9	9	6.0	3	2.0
Imvepi	143	20	14.0	20	14.0	0	0.0	155	8	5.2	7	4.5	1	0.6
Kiryandongo	179	25	14.0	25	14.0	0	0.0	212	12	5.7	12	5.7	0	0.0
Kyaka II	208	17	8.2	13	6.3	4	1.9	209	18	8.6	14	6.7	4	1.9
Kyangwali	208	24	11.5	18	8.7	6	2.9	202	16	7.9	13	6.4	3	1.5
Lobule	113	11	9.7	9	8.0	2	1.8	104	4	3.8	4	3.8	0	0.0
Nakivale	227	32	14.1	25	11.0	7	3.1	198	22	11.1	17	8.6	5	2.5
Oruchinga	104	12	11.5	10	9.6	2	1.9	122	15	12.3	14	11.5	1	0.8
Palabek	160	33	20.6	26	16.3	7	4.4	181	27	14.9	20	11.0	7	3.9
Palorinya	125	16	12.8	15	12.0	1	0.8	146	17	11.6	15	10.3	2	1.4
Rhino Camp	115	12	10.4	11	9.6	1	0.9	125	9	7.2	9	7.2	0	0.0
Rwamwanja	170	24	14.1	17	10.0	7	4.1	168	16	9.5	13	7.7	3	1.8
Regions														
South West	917	109	11.9	83	9.1	26	2.8	897	86	9.6	71	7.9	15	1.7
West Nile	1143	164	14.3	149	13.0	15	1.3	1263	102	8.1	88	7.0	14	1.1
All Refugee settlements (Kampala Excluded)	**2186**	**278**	**12.7**	**237**	**10.8**	**41**	**1.9**	**2281**	**188**	**8.2**	**160**	**7.0**	**28**	**1.2**
Kampala	128	5	3.9	5	3.9	0	0.0	123	1	0.8	1	0.8	0	0.0
Host														
Adjumani	187	10	5.3	9	4.8	1	0.5	192	8	4.2	8	4.2	0	0.0
Isingiro	130	15	11.5	13	10.0	2	1.5	115	7	6.1	6	5.2	1	0.9
Kamwenge	109	13	11.9	9	8.3	4	3.7	125	9	7.2	8	6.4	1	0.8
Kikuube	128	13	10.2	11	8.6	2	1.6	171	13	7.6	8	4.7	5	2.9
Kiryandongo Host	126	6	4.8	6	4.8	0	0.0	138	14	10.1	13	9.4	1	0.7
Koboko	203	25	12.3	23	11.3	2	1.0	209	20	9.6	18	8.6	2	1.0
Kyegegwa	147	22	15.0	16	10.9	6	4.1	149	15	10.1	14	9.4	1	0.7
Lamwo	145	19	13.1	17	11.7	2	1.4	152	19	12.5	17	11.2	2	1.3
Madi-Okollo	139	3	2.2	3	2.2	0	0.0	138	10	7.2	9	6.5	1	0.7
Obongi	134	13	9.7	12	9.0	1	0.7	154	9	5.8	8	5.2	1	0.6
Terego	181	10	5.5	9	5.0	1	0.6	157	14	8.9	11	7.0	3	1.9
Yumbe	183	22	12.0	19	10.4	3	1.6	210	18	8.6	16	7.6	2	1.0
All Host district	**1810**	**171**	**9.4**	**147**	**8.1**	**24**	**1.3**	**1909**	**155**	**8.1**	**136**	**7.1**	**19**	**1.0**

4.2.6 Prevalence of Overweight

Overweight is defined as weight-for-height more than 2 standard deviations above the WHO Child Growth Standards median (+2SD). Overweight and obesity result from an imbalance between energy intake (diet) and energy expenditure (physical activity). Childhood overweight affects children's health and is associated with a higher risk and earlier onset of various NCDs, such as type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Childhood overweight and obesity have adverse psychosocial consequences; they affect school performance and quality of life, compounded by stigma, discrimination and bullying.

Results indicate that the overall prevalence of overweight among children under five in refugee settlements was 1.8%. Rwamwanja had the highest rate of overweight at 5.7%. Regionally, South West had a higher prevalence of overweight at 3.9% than West Nile at 0.7%. In host districts, the overall prevalence was 2.7%, with Isingiro having the highest prevalence at 5.4% and Koboko and Lamwo having the lowest at 0.7%, as shown in Table 31.

Table 31: Overweight based on weight-for-height z-scores among children 6 to 59 months

Location	N	Overweight (WHZ >2SD)			Severe overweight (WHZ >3SD)		
		n	%	CI 95%	n	%	CI 95%
Refugee settlements							
Adjumani	362	2	0.6	0.1-2.3	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Bidibidi	279	2	0.7	0.2-3.0	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Imvepi	293	2	0.7	0.2-2.9	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kampala	247	4	1.6	0.6-4.1	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	386	3	0.8	0.2-2.4	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kyaka II	416	20	4.8	3.2-7.2	2	0.5	0.1-2.0
Kyangwali	407	12	2.9	1.8-4.9	1	0.2	0.0-1.9
Lobule	216	2	0.9	0.3-3.0	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Nakivale	425	14	3.3	2.0-5.4	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Oruchinga	226	11	4.9	3.4-6.9	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Palabek	340	3	0.9	0.3-2.5	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Palorinya	271	1	0.4	0.0-2.9	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Rhino Camp	236	0	0.0	0.0-0.0	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Rwamwanja	333	19	5.7	3.4-9.4	3	0.9	0.3-2.8
Regions							
South West	1808	77	3.9	3.0-4.8	7	0.3	0.0-0.5
West Nile	2382	16	0.7	0.4-1.0	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**4428**	**86**	**1.8**	**1.4-2.2**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0-0.0**
Kampala	247	4	1.6	0.6-4.1	0	0	0.0-0.0
Host							
Adjumani	378	4	1.1	0.4-2.7	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Isingiro	242	13	5.4	2.9-9.7	3	1.2	0.4-3.7
Kamwenge	238	10	4.2	2.3-7.7	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kikuube	298	8	2.7	1.2-6.1	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	260	9	3.5	1.9-6.1	1	0.4	0.1-2.9
Koboko	412	3	0.7	0.2-3.1	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kyegegwa	293	9	3.1	1.5-6.1	1	0.3	0.0-2.6
Lamwo	294	2	0.7	0.2-2.7	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Madi-Okollo	278	3	1.1	0.3-3.3	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Obongi	287	8	2.8	1.4-5.4	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Terego	337	7	2.1	1.1-3.9	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
Yumbe	394	8	2.0	1.1-3.7	0	0.0	0.0-0.0
All Host districts	**3704**	**78**	**2.7**	**2.2-3.3**	**0**	**0.2**	**0.1-0.4**

Overweight among boys and girls varied across refugee settlements and host districts. Overall, the prevalence of overweight was higher in host districts among both boys and girls at 2.2% and 2.1%, respectively, compared to refugee settlements, which were at 2.1% and 1.8%, respectively. In refugee settlements, Kyaka II had the highest rate of overweight among boys at 6.7%, while Imvepi, Palabek, Palorinya, and Rhino Camp had the lowest rate at 0.0%. Among girls, Oruchinga had the highest rate at 6.6%, while Adjumani, Bidibidi, Lobule, and Rhino Camp had the lowest rate at 0.0%. In host districts, among boys, Kamwenge had the highest rate at 8.1%, while Adjumani had the lowest rate at 0.0%. Among girls, Isingiro had the highest rate at 4.4%, while Lamwo and Madi-Okollo had the lowest rate at 0.7%, as shown in Table 32.

Table 32: Prevalence of overweight based on weight for height cut off's and (no oedema) by sex

Location	Boys					Girls				
	N	Overweight		Severe overweight		N	Overweight		Severe overweight	
		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%
Refugee settlements										
Adjumani	179	2	1.1	0	0.0	183	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bidibidi	129	2	1.6	0	0.0	150	0	0.0	0	0.0
Imvepi	139	0	0.0	0	0.0	154	2	1.3	0	0.0
Kiryandongo	178	1	0.6	0	0.0	208	2	1.0	0	0.0
Kyaka II	208	14	6.7	1	0.5	208	6	2.9	1	0.5
Kyangwali	205	5	2.4	0	0.0	202	7	3.5	1	0.5
Lobule	112	2	1.8	0	0.0	104	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nakivale	226	10	4.4	0	0.0	199	4	2.0	0	0.0
Oruchinga	104	3	2.9	0	0.0	122	8	6.6	0	0.0
Palabek	159	0	0.0	0	0.0	181	3	1.7	0	0.0
Palorinya	125	0	0.0	0	0.0	146	1	0.7	0	0.0
Rhino Camp	114	0	0.0	0	0.0	122	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rwamwanja	168	11	6.5	3	1.8	165	8	4.8	0	0.0
Regions										
South West	911	43	4.7	4	0.4	897	34	3.8	3	0.3
West Nile	1134	7	0.6	0	0.0	1248	9	0.7	0	0.0
All Refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**2162**	**45**	**2.1**	**0**	**0.0**	**2266**	**41**	**1.8**	**0**	**0.0**
Kampala	125	3	2.4	0	0.0	122	1	0.8	0	0.0
Host										
Adjumani	186	0	0.0	0	0.0	192	4	2.1	0	0.0
Isingiro	129	8	6.2	2	1.6	113	5	4.4	1	0.9
Kamwenge	111	9	8.1	0	0.0	127	1	0.8	0	0.0
Kikuube	129	5	3.9	0	0.0	169	3	1.8	0	0.0
Kiryandongo Host	124	4	3.2	0	0.0	136	5	3.7	1	0.7
Koboko	203	1	0.5	0	0.0	209	2	1.0	0	0.0
Kyegegwa	146	5	3.4	1	0.7	147	4	2.7	0	0.0
Lamwo	143	1	0.7	0	0.0	151	1	0.7	0	0.0
Madi-Okollo	139	2	1.4	0	0.0	139	1	0.7	0	0.0
Obongi	133	3	2.3	0	0.0	154	5	3.2	0	0.0
Terego	182	3	1.6	0	0.0	155	4	2.6	0	0.0
Yumbe	184	2	1.1	0	0.0	210	6	2.9	0	0.0
All host district	**1803**	**39**	**2.2**	**0**	**0.0**	**1901**	**39**	**2.1**	**0**	**0.0**

4.3 Child health

Child health encompasses the complete physical, mental, emotional, social, and intellectual well-being of children from birth through adolescence. This section presents information on child anaemia, vitamin A supplementation, deworming programme coverage, vaccination status among young children, and the prevalence and treatment practices for three common childhood illnesses: acute respiratory infection (ARI), malaria, and diarrhoea.

4.3.1 Anaemia prevalence among children

Anaemia is a medical condition in which the number of red blood cells (RBCs) or the amount of haemoglobin in the blood is lower than normal, resulting in a reduced capacity of the blood to carry oxygen to the body's tissues.

Table 33 indicates the mean haemoglobin was 11.1 g/dl in both refugee settlements and host districts.

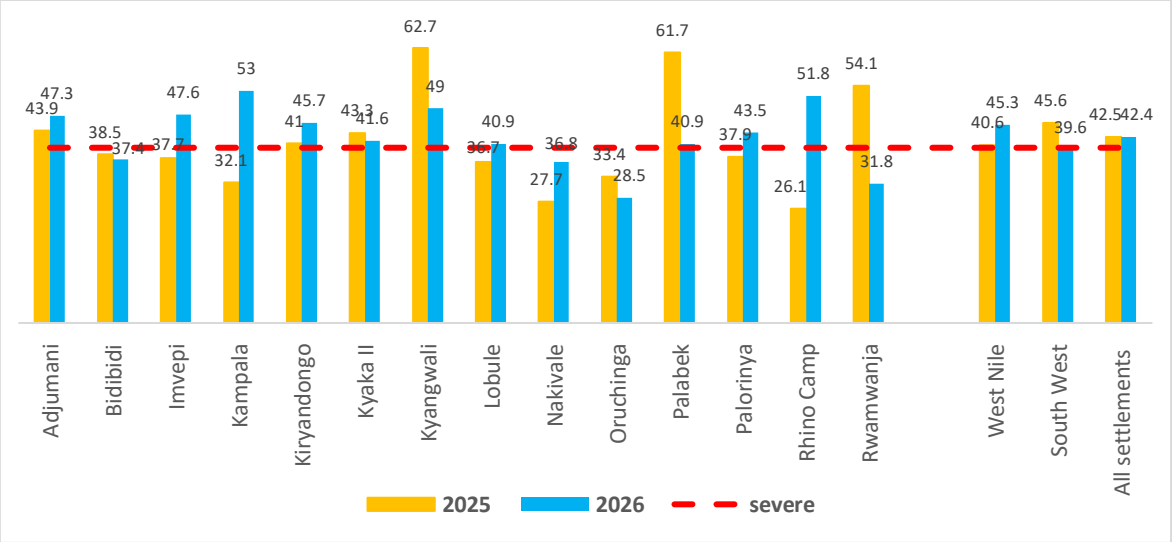
In refugee settlements, overall child anaemia prevalence was 42.4% which indicates a severe public health problem. West-Nile had a higher anaemia prevalence at 45.3% than South-West at 39.6%. Rhino Camp had the highest prevalence (51.8%) and Oruchinga the lowest (28.5%). In host community, overall child anaemia prevalence was 41.7% which indicates a severe public health problem. Kiryandongo had the highest prevalence at 52.3% and Isingiro the lowest at 26.4%. Of all survey locations, Kampala had the highest anaemia prevalence at 53.0%.

Table 33: Prevalence of total Anaemia, Anaemia categories, and mean Haemoglobin concentration in children 6 to 59 months

Location	N	Severe Anemia		Moderate Anemia		Mild Anemia		Total Anemia		Normal		Mean Hb	Minimum Hb	Maximum Hb
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI			
Refugee districts														
Adjumani	368	1.1	0.0-2.2	19.6	15.5-23.7	26.6	22.1-31.1	47.3	42.2-52.4	52.7	47.6-57.8	10.9	5.6	16
Bidibidi	345	0.0	0.0-0.0	12.2	8.7-15.7	25.2	20.6-29.8	37.4	32.3-42.5	62.6	57.5-67.7	11.2	7.2	14.5
Imvepi	298	0.0	0.0-0.0	17.1	12.8-21.4	30.5	25.3-35.7	47.6	41.9-53.3	52.3	46.6-58.0	11.0	7.1	14.4
Kiryandongo	396	1.5	0.3-2.7	22.2	18.1-26.3	22	17.9-26.1	45.7	40.8-50.6	54.3	49.4-59.2	10.9	1.9	18.5
Kyaka II	419	1.0	0.0-2.0	22.9	18.9-26.9	17.7	14.0-21.4	41.6	36.9-46.3	58.5	53.8-63.2	11.0	6.3	15.8
Kyangwali	414	1.7	0.5-2.9	22.7	18.7-26.7	24.6	20.5-28.7	49	44.2-53.8	51	46.2-55.8	10.9	5.9	16.4
Lobule	218	0.5	0.0-1.4	17.0	12.0-22.0	23.4	17.8-29.0	40.9	34.4-47.4	59.2	52.7-65.7	11.2	6.6	15.3
Nakivale	432	0.0	0.0-0.0	7.9	5.4-10.4	28.9	24.6-33.2	36.8	32.3-41.3	63.2	58.7-67.7	11.3	7.2	18.9
Oruchinga	228	0.4	0.0-1.2	5.3	2.4-8.2	22.8	17.4-28.2	28.5	22.6-34.4	71.5	65.6-77.4	11.6	6.8	15.2
Palabek	347	0.6	0.0-1.4	13.8	10.2-17.4	26.5	21.9-31.1	40.9	35.7-46.1	59.1	53.9-64.3	11.1	5.7	15.5
Palorinya	271	0.7	0.0-1.7	15.5	11.2-19.8	27.3	22.0-32.6	43.5	37.6-49.4	56.5	50.6-62.4	11.1	6.6	14.4
Rhino Camp	241	1.2	0.0-2.6	19.5	14.5-24.5	31.1	25.3-36.9	51.8	45.5-58.1	48.1	41.8-54.4	10.9	6.4	14
Rwamwanja	343	0.3	0.0-0.9	11.7	8.3-15.1	19.8	15.6-24.0	31.8	26.9-36.7	68.2	63.3-73.1	11.5	6.9	17.8
West Nile	**2484**	**0.9**	**0.5-1.3**	**17.9**	**16.4-19.4**	**26.5**	**24.8-28.2**	**45.3**	**43.3-47.3**	**54.7**	**52.7-56.7**	**11.0**	**1.9**	**18.5**
South West	**1836**	**0.6**	**0.2-1.0**	**14.0**	**12.4-15.6**	**25.0**	**23.0-27.0**	**39.6**	**37.4-41.8**	**60.4**	**58.2-62.6**	**11.2**	**5.9**	**18.9**
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**4320**	**0.7**	**0.5-0.9**	**15.9**	**14.8-17.0**	**25.8**	**24.5-27.1**	**42.4**	**40.9-43.9**	**57.6**	**56.1-59.1**	**11.1**	**1.9**	**18.9**
Kampala	202	2.0	0.1-3.9	27.7	21.5-33.9	23.3	17.5-29.1	53.0	46.1-59.9	47	40.1-53.9	10.9	2.2	22
All refugees (Kampala included)	**4522**	**0.8**	**0.5-1.1**	**17.0**	**15.9-18.1**	**25.5**	**24.2-26.8**	**43.3**	**41.9-44.7**	**56.7**	**55.3-58.1**	**11.1**	**1.9**	**18.9**
Host														
Adjumani	383	0.3	0.0-0.8	20.1	16.1-24.1	25.6	21.2-30.0	46.0	41.0-51.0	54.0	49.0-59.0	11.0	6.4	14.4
Isingiro	250	0.0	0.0-0.0	4.4	1.9-6.9	22.0	16.9-27.1	26.4	20.9-31.9	73.6	68.1-79.1	11.6	7.6	17.2
Kamwenge	243	0.8	0.0-1.9	14.0	9.6-18.4	18.5	13.6-23.4	33.3	27.4-39.2	66.7	60.8-72.6	11.5	6.5	16.3
Kikuube	302	0.7	0.0-1.6	24.2	19.4-29.0	25.8	20.9-30.7	50.7	45.1-56.3	49.3	43.7-54.9	10.8	6.2	14.6
Kiryandongo	268	1.9	0.3-3.5	26.9	21.6-32.2	23.5	18.4-28.6	52.3	46.3-58.3	47.8	41.8-53.8	10.8	6.0	15.9
Koboko	413	0.2	0.0-0.6	24.7	20.5-28.9	25.7	21.5-29.9	50.6	45.8-55.4	49.4	44.6-54.2	10.8	6.4	21.4
Kyegegwa	298	1.7	0.2-3.2	20.1	15.5-24.7	22.1	17.4-26.8	43.9	38.3-49.5	56.0	50.4-61.6	11.0	4.5	15.1
Lamwo	301	0.0	0.0-0.0	14.6	10.6-18.6	19.9	15.4-24.4	34.5	29.1-39.9	65.4	60.0-70.8	11.3	7.4	14.7
Madi Okollo	279	0.7	0.0-1.7	18.6	14.0-23.2	26.2	21.0-31.4	45.5	39.7-51.3	54.5	48.7-60.3	11	5.2	14.0
Obongi	289	0.0	0.0-0.0	16.6	12.3-20.9	22.8	18.0-27.6	39.4	33.8-45.0	60.6	55.0-66.2	11.2	7.4	16.7
Terego	339	0.0	0.0-0.0	14.5	10.8-18.2	29.2	24.4-34.0	43.7	38.4-49.0	56.3	51.0-61.6	11.1	7.4	16.0
Yumbe	400	0.0	0.0-0.0	9.7	6.8-12.6	30.7	26.2-35.2	40.4	35.6-45.2	59.5	54.7-64.3	11.2	7.7	14.0
All Host districts	**3765**	**0.5**	**0.3-0.7**	**16.0**	**14.8-17.2**	**25.2**	**23.8-26.6**	**41.7**	**40.1-43.3**	**58.3**	**56.7-59.9**	**11.1**	**4.5**	**21.4**

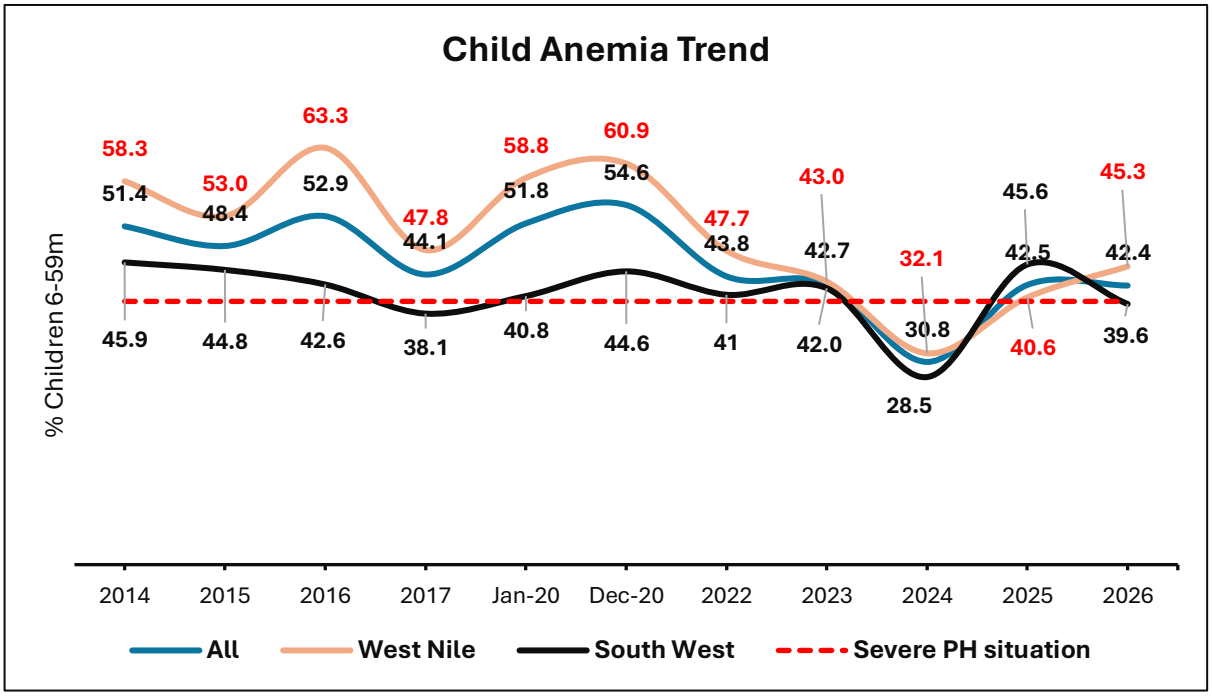
Figure 8: Anaemia prevalence in children in refugee settlements, FSNA 2025 v FSNA 2026

Figure 8: Anaemia prevalence in children in refugee settlements, FSNA 2025 v FSNA 2026



In both West Nile and South West, child anaemia declined gradually from 2020 to 2024. In 2025 and 2026, however, overall child anaemia remained above the 40% threshold for a severe public health problem. West Nile has consistently recorded higher anaemia levels than the South West, except in 2025, when the regional pattern was reversed (Figure 9**Error! Reference source not found.**

Figure 9: Time series trend of child anaemia in refugee settlements



4.3.2 The rate of anaemia among children 6 to 23 months

Results in *Table 34* show a mean Hb of 10.7g/dl in both refugee and host communities among children 6 to 23 months.

In refugee settlements, overall prevalence was 55.4% which indicates a severe public health problem. West-Nile had a higher anaemia prevalence at 59.3% than South-West at 51.9%. Imvepi had the highest prevalence (67.0%) and Rwamwanja the lowest (35.0%). In host community, overall prevalence was 54.0% which indicates a severe public health problem. Kikuube had the highest prevalence at 65.5% and Kamwenge the lowest at 34.0%.

Table 34: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in children 6 to 23 months

Location	N	Severe Anaemia		Moderate Anaemia		Mild Anaemia		Total Anaemia		Normal		Mean Hb	Minimum Hb	Maximum Hb
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI			
Refugee districts														
Adjumani	117	0.9	0.0-2.6	29.1	20.9-37.3	34.2	25.6-42.8	64.2	55.5-72.9	35.9	27.2-44.6	10.4	6.8	13.7
Bidibidi	90	0.0	0.0-0.0	21.1	12.7-29.5	30.0	20.5-39.5	51.1	40.8-61.4	48.9	38.6-59.2	10.9	8.1	14.5
Imvepi	109	0.0	0.0-0.0	26.6	18.3-34.9	40.4	31.2-49.6	67.0	58.2-75.8	33	24.2-41.8	10.5	7.8	13
Kiryandongo	123	1.6	0.0-3.8	31.7	23.5-39.9	24.4	16.8-32.0	57.7	49.0-66.4	42.3	33.6-51.0	10.5	5.0	17.3
Kyaka II	148	1.4	0.0-3.3	25.7	18.7-32.7	19.6	13.2-26.0	46.7	38.7-54.7	53.4	45.4-61.4	10.7	6.8	13.6
Kyangwali	125	2.4	0.0-5.1	28.8	20.9-36.7	27.2	19.4-35.0	58.4	49.8-67.0	41.6	33.0-50.2	10.5	5.9	13.5
Lobule	67	0.0	0.0-0.0	28.4	17.6-39.2	28.4	17.6-39.2	56.8	44.9-68.7	43.3	31.4-55.2	10.7	7.7	13.7
Nakivale	156	0.0	0.0-0.0	14.1	8.6-19.6	41.0	33.3-48.7	55.1	47.3-62.9	44.9	37.1-52.7	10.9	7.2	13.7
Oruchinga	80	0.0	0.0-0.0	8.7	2.5-14.9	33.8	23.4-44.2	42.5	31.7-53.3	57.5	46.7-68.3	11.2	7.6	13.6
Palabek	126	0.0	0.0-0.0	19.8	12.8-26.8	28.6	20.7-36.5	48.4	39.7-57.1	51.6	42.9-60.3	10.8	7.4	14.2
Palorinya	91	2.2	0.0-5.2	23.1	14.4-31.8	31.9	22.3-41.5	57.2	47.0-67.4	42.9	32.7-53.1	10.6	6.6	13.1
Rhino Camp	80	1.3	0.0-3.8	30.0	20.0-40.0	35.0	24.5-45.5	66.3	55.9-76.7	33.8	23.4-44.2	10.4	6.8	13.9
Rwamwanja	114	0.0	0.0-0.0	9.6	4.2-15.0	25.4	17.4-33.4	35.0	26.2-43.8	64.9	56.1-73.7	11.4	7.4	14
West Nile	**803**	**0.9**	**0.2-1.6**	**27.0**	**23.9-30.1**	**31.4**	**28.2-34.6**	**59.3**	**55.9-62.7**	**40.7**	**37.3-44.1**	**10.6**	**5.0**	**17.3**
South West	**623**	**0.7**	**0.0-1.4**	**18.3**	**15.3-21.3**	**32.9**	**29.2-36.6**	**51.9**	**48.0-55.8**	**48.1**	**44.2-52.0**	**10.9**	**5.9**	**14.0**
All Refugee settlements (Kampala Excluded)	**1426**	**0.8**	**0.3-1.3**	**22.4**	**20.2-24.6**	**32.2**	**29.8-34.6**	**55.4**	**52.8-58.0**	**44.6**	**42.0-47.2**	**10.7**	**5.0**	**17.3**
Kampala	70	1.4	0.0-4.2	37.1	25.8-48.4	27.1	16.7-37.5	65.6	54.5-76.7	34.3	23.2-45.4	10.4	6.1	22
All Refugees (Kampala Excluded)	**1496**	**0.9**	**0.4 -1.4**	**23.8**	**21.6 -26.0**	**31.7**	**29.3 -34.1**	**56.4**	**53.9 -58.9**	**43.6**	**41.1 -46.1**	**10.7**	**5.0**	**17.3**
Host														
Adjumani	117	0.9	0.0-2.6	34.2	25.6-42.8	29.9	21.6-38.2	65.0	56.4-73.6	35	26.4-43.6	10.4	6.4	14.0
Isingiro	80	0.0	0.0-0.0	11.2	4.3-18.1	32.5	22.2-42.8	43.7	32.8-54.6	56.3	45.4-67.2	11.1	7.6	13.7
Kamwenge	88	1.1	0.0-3.3	19.3	11.1-27.5	13.6	6.4-20.8	34.0	24.1-43.9	65.9	56.0-75.8	11.2	6.9	13.5
Kikuube	113	0.0	0.0-0.0	31.0	22.5-39.5	34.5	25.7-43.3	65.5	56.7-74.3	34.5	25.7-43.3	10.4	7.0	14.6
Kiryandongo	92	2.2	0.0-5.2	34.8	25.1-44.5	22.8	14.2-31.4	59.8	49.8-69.8	40.2	30.2-50.2	10.5	6.1	15.9
Koboko	145	0.7	0.0-2.1	32.4	24.8-40.0	26.9	19.7-34.1	60.0	52.0-68.0	40.0	32.0-48.0	10.5	6.4	13.5
Kyegegwa	98	4.1	0.2-8.0	25.5	16.9-34.1	23.5	15.1-31.9	53.1	43.2-63.0	46.9	37.0-56.8	10.5	4.5	14.2
Lamwo	124	0.0	0.0-0.0	21.0	13.8-28.2	19.4	12.4-26.4	40.4	31.8-49.0	59.7	51.1-68.3	11.0	7.5	13.5
Madi Okollo	97	0.0	0.0-0.0	25.8	17.1-34.5	25.8	17.1-34.5	51.6	41.7-61.5	48.5	38.6-58.4	10.8	7.2	14.0
Obongi	102	0.0	0.0-0.0	24.5	16.2-32.8	28.4	19.6-37.2	52.9	43.2-62.6	47.1	37.4-56.8	10.8	8.2	15.0
Terego	119	0.0	0.0-0.0	25.2	17.4-33.0	31.9	23.5-40.3	57.1	48.2-66.0	42.9	34.0-51.8	10.7	7.4	13.7
Yumbe	142	0.0	0.0-0.0	17.6	11.3-23.9	38.7	30.7-46.7	56.3	48.1-64.5	43.7	35.5-51.9	10.9	7.7	14.0
All Host districts	**1317**	**0.7**	**0.2-1.2**	**25.5**	**23.1-27.9**	**27.8**	**25.4-30.2**	**54**	**51.3-56.7**	**46.0**	**43.3-48.7**	**10.7**	**4.5**	**15.9**

4.3.3 The rate of anaemia among children 24 to 59 months

Results in *Table 35* show a mean Hb of 11.3g/dl in both refugee and host communities among children 24 to 59 months.

In refugee settlements, overall prevalence was 35.9%. West-Nile had a higher anaemia prevalence at 38.7% than South-West at 33.1%. Kyangwali had the highest prevalence (45.0%) and Oruchinga the lowest (21.0%). In host community, overall prevalence was 35.3%. Kiryandongo had the highest prevalence at 48.3% and Isingiro the lowest at 18.3%.

Table 35: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in children 24 to 59 months

Location	N	Severe Anaemia		Moderate Anaemia		Mild Anaemia		Total Anaemia		Normal		Mean Hb	Minimum Hb	Maximum Hb
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI			
Refugee settlements														
Adjumani	251	1.20	0.0-2.5	15.10	10.7-19.5	23.10	17.9-28.3	39.40	33.4-45.4	60.60	54.6-66.6	11.2	5.6	16.0
Bidibidi	255	0.00	0.0-0.0	9.00	5.5-12.5	23.50	18.3-28.7	32.50	26.8-38.2	67.50	61.8-73.2	11.3	7.2	13.8
Imvepi	189	0.00	0.0-0.0	11.60	7.0-16.2	24.90	18.7-31.1	36.50	29.6-43.4	63.50	56.6-70.4	11.3	7.1	14.4
Kiryandongo	273	1.50	0.1-2.9	17.90	13.4-22.4	20.90	16.1-25.7	40.30	34.5-46.1	59.70	53.9-65.5	11.1	1.9	18.5
Kyaka II	271	0.70	0.0-1.7	21.40	16.5-26.3	16.60	12.2-21.0	38.70	32.9-44.5	61.30	55.5-67.1	11.2	6.3	15.8
Kyangwali	289	1.40	0.0-2.8	20.10	15.5-24.7	23.50	18.6-28.4	45.00	39.3-50.7	55.00	49.3-60.7	11.1	6.4	16.4
Lobule	151	0.70	0.0-2.0	11.90	6.7-17.1	21.20	14.7-27.7	33.80	26.3-41.3	66.20	58.7-73.7	11.4	6.6	15.3
Nakivale	276	0.00	0.0-0.0	4.30	1.9-6.7	22.10	17.2-27.0	26.40	21.2-31.6	73.60	68.4-78.8	11.6	8.2	18.9
Oruchinga	148	0.70	0.0-2.0	3.40	0.5-6.3	16.90	10.9-22.9	21.00	14.4-27.6	79.10	72.5-85.7	11.8	6.8	15.2
Palabek	221	0.90	0.0-2.1	10.40	6.4-14.4	25.30	19.6-31.0	36.60	30.2-43.0	63.30	56.9-69.7	11.2	5.7	15.5
Palorinya	180	0.00	0.0-0.0	11.70	7.0-16.4	25.00	18.7-31.3	36.70	29.7-43.7	63.30	56.3-70.3	11.3	7.1	14.4
Rhino Camp	161	1.20	0.0-2.9	14.30	8.9-19.7	29.20	22.2-36.2	44.70	37.0-52.4	55.30	47.6-63.0	11.1	6.4	14.0
Rwamwanja	229	0.40	0.0-1.2	12.70	8.4-17.0	17.00	12.1-21.9	30.10	24.2-36.0	69.90	64.0-75.8	11.6	6.9	17.8
Regions														
West Nile	1681	0.80	0.4-1.2	13.60	12.0-15.2	24.30	22.2-26.4	38.70	36.4-41.0	61.40	59.1-63.7	11.2	1.9	18.5
South West	1213	0.50	0.1-0.9	11.70	9.9-13.5	20.90	18.6-23.2	33.10	30.5-35.7	66.90	64.3-69.5	11.4	6.3	18.9
All settlements (Kampala Excluded)	**2894**	**0.70**	**0.4-1.0**	**12.60**	**11.4-13.8**	**22.60**	**21.1-24.1**	**35.90**	**34.2-37.6**	**64.10**	**62.4-65.8**	**11.3**	**1.9**	**18.9**
Kampala	**132**	**2.30**	**0.0-4.9**	**22.70**	**15.6-29.8**	**21.20**	**14.2-28.2**	**46.20**	**37.7-54.7**	**53.80**	**45.3-62.3**	**11.1**	**2.2**	**22**
All refugees (Kampala included)	**3026**	**0.80**	**0.5-1.1**	**13.50**	**12.3-14.7**	**22.50**	**21.0-24.0**	**36.80**	**35.1-38.5**	**63.20**	**61.5-64.9**	**11.3**	**1.9**	**18.9**
Host														
Adjumani	266	0.00	0.0-0.0	13.90	9.7-18.1	23.70	18.6-28.8	37.60	31.8-43.4	62.40	56.6-68.2	11.2	8.2	14.4
Isingiro	170	0.00	0.0-0.0	1.20	0.0-2.8	17.10	11.4-22.8	18.30	12.5-24.1	81.80	76.0-87.6	11.8	8.5	17.2
Kamwenge	155	0.60	0.0-1.8	11.00	6.1-15.9	21.30	14.9-27.7	32.90	25.5-40.3	67.10	59.7-74.5	11.6	6.5	16.3
Kikuube	189	1.10	0.0-2.6	20.10	14.4-25.8	20.60	14.8-26.4	41.80	34.8-48.8	58.20	51.2-65.2	11	6.2	13.9
Kiryandongo	176	1.70	0.0-3.6	22.70	16.5-28.9	23.90	17.6-30.2	48.30	40.9-55.7	51.70	44.3-59.1	10.9	6	14.3
Koboko	268	0.00	0.0-0.0	20.50	15.7-25.3	25.00	19.8-30.2	45.50	39.5-51.5	54.50	48.5-60.5	11	7.1	21.4
Kyegegwa	200	0.50	0.0-1.5	17.50	12.2-22.8	21.50	15.8-27.2	39.50	32.7-46.3	60.50	53.7-67.3	11.2	5.6	15.1
Lamwo	177	0.00	0.0-0.0	10.20	5.7-14.7	20.30	14.4-26.2	30.50	23.7-37.3	69.50	62.7-76.3	11.5	7.4	14.7
Madi Okollo	182	1.10	0.0-2.6	14.80	9.6-20.0	26.40	20.0-32.8	42.30	35.1-49.5	57.70	50.5-64.9	11.1	5.2	13.8
Obongi	187	0.00	0.0-0.0	12.30	7.6-17.0	19.80	14.1-25.5	32.10	25.4-38.8	67.90	61.2-74.6	11.4	7.4	16.7
Terego	220	0.00	0.0-0.0	8.60	4.9-12.3	27.70	21.8-33.6	36.30	29.9-42.7	63.60	57.2-70.0	11.3	9.1	16
Yumbe	258	0.00	0.0-0.0	5.40	2.6-8.2	26.40	21.0-31.8	31.80	26.1-37.5	68.20	62.5-73.9	11.5	8.1	14
All host districts	**2448**	**0.40**	**0.1-0.7**	**11.90**	**10.6-13.2**	**23.00**	**21.3-24.7**	**35.30**	**33.4-37.2**	**64.80**	**62.9-66.7**	**11.3**	**5.2**	**21.4**

4.3.4 Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) and deworming coverage

Vitamin A is vital for immune strength, growth, development and visual health. Periodic dosing for children aged 6-59 months lowers mortality rates and protects against measles and other infections.

Results in Table 36 indicate that Vitamin A supplementation coverage based on both health card documentation and recall was above the national target of 80% in all survey locations. In refugee settlements, overall VAS coverage was 92.4% ranging from 87.2% in Kyangwali to 98.5% in Bidibidi. West-Nile region had a higher coverage at 93.5% than South-West at 91.3%. Overall coverage was 93.6% in the host community ranging from 90.7% in Kyegegwa to 98.0% in Obongi.

Deworming is the process of treating and preventing parasitic worm (helminth) infections through the regular administration of medication that eliminates these parasites. Worm infections can impair growth and development and increase the risk of illness, particularly among children. Deworming is therefore a key public health intervention, especially in areas with poor sanitation and hygiene.

Results in Table 36 indicate that the overall deworming coverage among children 12 to 59 months in both refugee and host communities was below the national target of 75%.

In refugee settlements, the overall deworming coverage was 67.7% with lowest in Imvepi at 52.2% and highest in Lobule at 85.1%. Regional comparisons showed stronger performance in the South West (72.6%) with lower rates in West Nile (62.8%). In the host community, overall coverage was 68.0%, with lowest in Madi-Okollo at 59.3% and highest in Koboko at 78.9%.

Table 36: Vitamin A supplementation and Deworming coverage for children aged 6-59 months within the past 6 months

Vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 months						Deworming in the last 6 months			
Location	N	No or don't know	Yes, card	Yes, recall	Yes, card and recall	N	don't know	No	yes
		%	%	%	%		%	%	%
Refugee settlements									
Adjumani	441	5.0	55.6	39.5	95.1	393	5.9	33.8	60.3
Bidibidi	410	1.5	94.1	4.4	98.5	378	1.6	32.0	66.4
Imvepi	361	6.1	61.8	32.1	93.9	312	4.2	43.6	52.2
Kiryandongo	439	11.8	61.5	26.7	88.2	393	3.3	41.7	55.0
Kyaka II	489	8.0	59.7	32.3	92	436	3.7	20.6	75.7
Kyangwali	468	12.8	64.3	22.9	87.2	429	2.8	24.7	72.5
Lobule	254	4.3	72.4	23.2	95.6	228	0.4	14.5	85.1
Nakivale	461	8.7	77.0	14.3	91.3	404	2.2	23.3	74.5
Oruchinga	243	4.5	78.6	16.9	95.5	221	2.3	23.1	74.7
Palabek	435	7.1	69.9	23	92.9	393	4.8	26.7	68.4
Palorinya	325	4.0	74.2	21.8	96	290	4.1	25.2	70.7
Rhino Camp	271	7.0	78.6	14.4	93	234	1.7	29.1	69.2
Rwamwanja	385	2.6	76.1	21.3	97.4	350	2.0	36.6	61.4
West Nile	**2,936**	**6.5**	**70.8**	**22.7**	**93.5**	**2621**	**3.5**	**33.7**	**62.8**
South West	**2,046**	**8.7**	**71.1**	**20.2**	**91.3**	**1840**	**2.6**	**24.8**	**72.6**
All refugee settlements (Kampala Excluded)	**4,982**	**7.6**	**70.9**	**21.5**	**92.4**	**4461**	**3.0**	**29.3**	**67.7**
Kampala	303	12.2	36.6	51.2	87.8	265	4.5	33.6	61.9

All refugees (Kampala Included)	**5,285**	**8.1**	**67.0**	**24.9**	**91.9**	**4726**	**3.2**	**29.8**	**67.0**
Host									
Adjumani	437	7.3	61.1	31.6	92.7	393	4.1	25.4	70.5
Isingiro	281	7.5	72.2	20.3	92.5	257	3.1	24.5	72.4
Kamwenge	283	5.3	68.6	26.1	94.7	244	2.5	29.9	67.6
Kikuube	328	4.9	63.7	31.4	95.1	286	5.2	18.9	75.9
Kiryandongo	309	5.2	67.3	27.5	94.8	277	5.1	32.9	62.1
Koboko	434	7.1	83.4	9.4	92.8	383	0.5	20.6	78.9
Kyegegwa	334	9.3	62.3	28.4	90.7	297	3.4	26.6	70.0
Lamwo	383	8.1	69.5	22.5	92	335	3.6	26.0	70.4
Madi Okollo	321	5.0	57.6	37.4	95	297	2.0	38.7	59.3
Obongi	302	2.0	75.8	22.2	98	267	2.2	24.0	73.8
Terego	370	8.4	60.8	30.8	91.6	330	1.5	35.2	63.3
Yumbe	427	5.2	77.3	17.6	94.9	376	2.9	35.6	61.4
All Host districts	**4,209**	**6.4**	**69.2**	**24.4**	**93.6**	**3742**	**3.1**	**28.8**	**68.0**

4.3.5 Measles vaccination coverage

Measles is a highly contagious viral disease that can lead to serious complications, especially in young children. Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent it and protect communities from outbreaks. Measles vaccination coverage is presented in Table 37.

In refugee settlements, the overall measles coverage based on both health card and recall was 96.6% with lowest in Kiryandongo at 91.9% and highest in Bidibidi at 99.3%. Coverage was the same in both regions (96.7%). In the host community, overall coverage was 95.9%, with lowest in Kyegegwa at 92.4% and highest in Obongi at 98.3%. Kiryandongo and Kyegegwa were the only survey locations below the national target of 95%.

Table 37: Measles vaccination coverage for children aged 9-59 months

Location	N	No or don't know		Yes, card		Yes, recall		Yes, Card and recall	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee settlements									
Adjumani	421	1.4	0.3 -2.5	58.2	53.5 -62.9	40.4	35.7 -45.1	98.6	97.5 - 99.7
Bidibidi	396	0.8	0.0 -1.7	96.5	94.7 -98.3	2.8	1.2 -4.4	99.3	98.5 - 100.0
Imvepi	335	2.7	1.0 -4.4	63.6	58.4 -68.8	33.7	28.6 -38.8	97.3	95.6 - 99.0
Kiryandongo	412	8	5.4 -10.6	66.7	62.1 -71.3	25.2	21.0 -29.4	91.9	89.3 - 94.5
Kyaka II	460	3.3	1.7 -4.9	64.3	59.9 -68.7	32.4	28.1 -36.7	96.7	95.1 - 98.3
Kyangwali	444	5	3.0 -7.0	69.4	65.1 -73.7	25.7	21.6 -29.8	95.1	93.1 - 97.1
Lobule	239	1.3	0.0 -2.7	73.6	68.0 -79.2	25.1	19.6 -30.6	98.7	97.3 - 100.0
Nakivale	429	3.3	1.6 -5.0	80.2	76.4 -84.0	16.6	13.1 -20.1	96.8	95.1 - 98.5
Oruchinga	232	2.2	0.3 -4.1	79.7	74.5 -84.9	18.1	13.1 -23.1	97.8	95.9 - 99.7
Palabek	409	4.9	2.8 -7.0	72.9	68.6 -77.2	22.2	18.2 -26.2	95.1	93.0 - 97.2
Palorinya	308	2.3	0.6 -4.0	73.4	68.5 -78.3	24.4	19.6 -29.2	97.8	96.2 - 99.4
Rhino Camp	252	1.6	0.1 -3.1	82.1	77.4 -86.8	16.3	11.7 -20.9	98.4	96.9 - 99.9
Rwamwanja	369	0.8	0.0 -1.7	75.9	71.5 -80.3	23.3	19.0 -27.6	99.2	98.3 - 100.0
West Nile	2772	3.3	2.6 -4.0	73.8	72.2 -75.4	22.9	21.3 -24.5	96.7	96.0 - 97.4
South West	1934	3.3	2.5 -4.1	74.5	72.6 -76.4	22.2	20.3 -24.1	96.7	95.9 - 97.5
All settlements (Kampala excluded)	**4706**	**3.3**	**2.8 -3.8**	**74.1**	**72.8 -75.4**	**22.5**	**21.3 -23.7**	**96.6**	**96.1 - 97.1**

Kampala	289	3.8	1.6 -6.0	37.7	32.1 -43.3	58.5	52.8 -64.2	96.2	94.0 - 98.4
All refugees (Kampala included)	**4995**	**3.4**	**2.9 -3.9**	**69.9**	**68.6 -71.2**	**26.7**	**25.5 -27.9**	**96.6**	**96.1 - 97.1**
Host Districts									
Adjumani	415	3.1	1.4 -4.8	65.8	61.2 -70.4	31.1	26.6 -35.6	96.9	95.2 - 98.6
Isingiro	271	4.8	2.3 -7.3	73.1	67.8 -78.4	22.1	17.2 -27.0	95.2	92.7 - 97.7
Kamwenge	261	4.2	1.8 -6.6	69	63.4 -74.6	26.8	21.4 -32.2	95.8	93.4 - 98.2
Kikuube	310	4.5	2.2 -6.8	64.2	58.9 -69.5	31.3	26.1 -36.5	95.5	93.2 - 97.8
Kiryandongo	292	4.1	1.8 -6.4	69.5	64.2 -74.8	26.4	21.3 -31.5	95.9	93.6 - 98.2
Koboko	409	2.7	1.1 -4.3	88	84.9 -91.1	9.3	6.5 -12.1	97.3	95.7 - 98.9
Kyegegwa	317	7.6	4.7 -10.5	65.6	60.4 -70.8	26.8	21.9 -31.7	92.4	89.5 - 95.3
Lamwo	360	4.7	2.5 -6.9	73.1	68.5 -77.7	22.2	17.9 -26.5	95.3	93.1 - 97.5
Madi Okollo	313	3.8	1.7 -5.9	58.8	53.3 -64.3	37.4	32.0 -42.8	96.2	94.1 - 98.3
Obongi	288	1.7	0.2 -3.2	77.1	72.2 -82.0	21.2	16.5 -25.9	98.3	96.8 - 99.8
Terego	347	4	1.9 -6.1	64	58.9 -69.1	32	27.1 -36.9	96	93.9 - 98.1
Yumbe	401	2.5	1.0 -4.0	83.8	80.2 -87.4	13.7	10.3 -17.1	97.5	96.0 - 99.0
All host districts	**3984**	**4.1**	**3.5 -4.7**	**72.4**	**71.0 -73.8**	**23.5**	**22.2 -24.8**	**95.9**	**95.3 - 96.5**

4.3.6 DPT and Polio vaccination programme coverage

Immunisation of children against vaccine-preventable diseases can greatly reduce childhood morbidity and mortality. To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive: one dose of BCG that protects against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent vaccine) that protects against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type B; three doses of polio vaccine; and two doses of measles vaccine. In addition to the basic vaccinations, it is recommended that all children 12-23 months of age receive three doses of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, two doses of the rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of inactivated polio vaccine before their first birthday.

Results in Table 38 indicate the overall coverage for DPT and Polio among children 0 to 59 months. In refugee settlements, 90.9% of the children received all the doses of DPT, which is below the MoH recommendation of 95%. Bidibidi had the highest proportion of children 0 to 59 months who received all the doses at 95.6%, while Kiryandongo recorded the lowest at 80.4%. Regionally, the South West had a higher proportion of children who received all three doses at 91.1% compared to 90.6% in West Nile. In the host community, 89.7% of the children in the survey had received all 3 doses of DPT; Kyegegwa had the lowest at 84.1% and Obongi the highest at 97.7%.

For Polio, 92.2% of the children in refugee settlements received all the doses of polio, which is below the MoH recommendation of 95%. Rhino Camp had the highest proportion of children who received all the doses at 97.4%, while Lobule recorded the lowest at 85.0%. Coverage was similar in West Nile (92.3%) and the South West (92.1%). In the host community, 91.3% of the children in the survey had received all 3 doses of polio, also below the national target, ranging from 84.1% in Kyegegwa to 97.7% in Obongi.

Table 38: DPT and Polio vaccination coverage for children 0-59 months

	Polio coverage	***DPT coverage***

Location	N	No	Yes, all of them	Yes, but not all of them	N	No	Yes, all of them	Yes, but not all of them
		%	%	%		%	%	%
Refugee settlements								
Adjumani	441	0.0	95.2	4.8	441	0.2	94.8	5.0
Bidibidi	410	1.0	93.9	5.1	410	0.5	95.6	3.9
Imvepi	361	0.8	90.3	8.9	361	1.4	88.4	10.2
Kiryandongo	439	3.0	86.1	10.9	439	3.4	80.4	16.2
Kyaka II	489	1.6	91.8	6.5	489	1.2	92.0	6.7
Kyangwali	468	0.9	94.4	4.7	468	0.9	94.0	5.1
Lobule	254	0.4	85.0	14.6	254	0.4	81.9	17.7
Nakivale	461	2.4	92.0	5.6	461	2.2	90.9	6.9
Oruchinga	243	0.8	93.4	5.8	243	1.2	91.4	7.4
Palabek	435	1.1	90.1	8.7	435	1.4	89.9	8.7
Palorinya	325	0.0	94.8	5.2	325	0.3	93.5	6.2
Rhino Camp	271	1.1	97.4	1.5	271	0.7	95.6	3.7
Rwamwanja	385	0.3	88.3	11.4	385	0.8	85.7	13.5
Regions								
West Nile	2936	1.2	92.3	6.5	2936	1.3	90.6	8.1
South West	2046	1.6	92.1	6.3	2046	1.5	91.1	7.3
All refugees (Kampala Excluded)	**4982**	**1.4**	**92.2**	**6.4**	**4982**	**1.4**	**90.9**	**7.7**
Kampala	**303**	**2.3**	**91.1**	**6.6**	**303**	**2.6**	**90.1**	**7.3**
All refugees (Kampala included)	**5285**	**1.5**	**92.1**	**6.4**	**5285**	**1.6**	**90.8**	**7.7**
Host								
Adjumani	437	0.7	92.2	7.1	437	1.4	92.4	6.2
Isingiro	281	0.7	94.0	5.3	281	1.4	90.0	8.5
Kamwenge	283	0.7	85.9	13.4	283	2.1	84.8	13.1
Kikuube	328	0.6	95.1	4.3	328	0.3	93.6	6.1
Kiryandongo	309	1.6	87.7	10.7	309	2.9	84.8	12.3
Koboko	434	0.9	91.2	7.8	434	0.9	88.5	10.6
Kyegegwa	334	3.0	84.1	12.9	334	3.3	84.1	12.6
Lamwo	383	0.8	89.3	9.9	383	1.8	84.6	13.6
Madi Okollo	321	1.2	89.7	9.0	321	1.2	88.8	10.0
Obongi	302	0.3	97.7	2.0	302	0.0	97.7	2.3
Terego	370	0.0	90.5	9.5	370	1.1	86.8	12.2
Yumbe	427	0.9	95.1	4.0	427	0.5	95.1	4.4
All host districts	**4209**	**1.1**	**91.3**	**7.6**	**4209**	**1.4**	**89.7**	**8.9**

4.3.7 Children with diarrhoea in 2 weeks prior to the survey

Diarrhoea is defined as the passage of three or more loose or watery stools within 24 hours. Results in Table 39 show differences in diarrhoea prevalence and treatment with ORS and zinc tablets in both refugee settlements and host districts.

Diarrhoea prevalence

The overall prevalence of diarrhoea among children in refugee settlements was at 10.0%, with Palabek reporting the highest prevalence at 14.8%, and Palorinya reporting the lowest at 2.3%. Regionally, South West refugee settlements had a higher prevalence of diarrhoea at 10.8% compared with West Nile settlements at 9.1%. In host districts, the overall prevalence of

diarrhoea was at 12.8%. Lamwo had the highest prevalence at 18.7%, while Obongi had the lowest at 6.0%.

Diarrhoea treatment with ORS and zinc tablets

Within the refugee settlements, ORS treatment coverage was at 60.8%. Palabek recorded the highest coverage at 77.9%, while Kiryandongo recorded the lowest at 25.0%. Regionally, South West settlements had a higher ORS treatment coverage than West Nile at 65.9% and 54.8%, respectively. Within host districts, the overall ORS treatment coverage stood at 57.3%, with Koboko reporting the highest treatment coverage at 66.7%, and Kiryandongo reporting the lowest coverage at 39.7%.

Zinc treatment coverage in refugee settlements was 70.1%. Lobule recorded the highest treatment coverage at 95.0%, while Rwamwanja recorded the lowest at 46.9%. Regionally, South West refugee settlements had a higher treatment coverage than West Nile, at 74.2% and 65.2%, respectively. Within host districts, the overall treatment coverage was at 66.1%, with a range of 56.7% in Kyegegwa and 80.6% in Adjumani.

Table 39: Episodes of diarrhoea in children 6 to 59 months in the 2 weeks prior to the interview and treatment using ORS and Zinc

Location	Diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks				Diarrhoea treatment with ORS			Diarrhoea treatment with zinc tablets		
	N	don't know	No	Yes	N	No	Yes	N	No	Yes
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements										
Adjumani	467	1.5	91.4	7.1	33	42.4	57.6	33	21.2	78.8
Bidibidi	434	1.6	92.2	6.2	27	29.6	70.4	27	33.3	66.7
Imvepi	394	1.5	88.1	10.4	41	34.1	65.9	41	46.3	53.7
Kiryandongo	473	0.8	86.5	12.7	60	75.0	25.0	60	41.7	58.3
Kyaka II	537	1.5	86.0	12.5	67	29.9	70.1	67	28.4	71.6
Kyangwali	514	0.6	89.3	10.1	52	30.8	69.2	52	19.2	80.8
Lobule	262	0.8	91.6	7.6	20	35.0	65.0	20	5.0	95.0
Nakivale	506	1.0	87.7	11.3	57	38.6	61.4	57	22.8	77.2
Oruchinga	262	0.8	85.1	14.1	37	43.2	56.8	37	24.3	75.7
Palabek	458	2.0	83.2	14.8	68	22.1	77.9	68	26.5	73.5
Palorinya	351	2.3	95.4	2.3	8	25.0	75.0	8	50.0	50.0
Rhino Camp	292	0.3	91.1	8.6	25	36.0	64.0	25	32.0	68.0
Rwamwanja	422	0.7	91.7	7.6	32	25.0	75.0	32	53.1	46.9
Regions										
West Nile	3131	1.3	89.6	9.1	282	45.2	54.8	282	34.8	65.2
South West	2241	1.0	88.3	10.8	245	34.1	65.9	245	25.8	74.2
All refugee settlements (Kampala Excluded)	5372	1.1	88.9	10.0	527	39.2	60.8	527	29.9	70.1
Kampala	347	0.6	88.8	10.7	37	62.2	37.8	37	48.6	51.4
All refugee (Kampala Included)	5719	1.1	88.9	10.0	564	42.1	57.9	564	32.3	67.7
Host										
Adjumani	485	0.8	86.4	12.8	62	33.9	66.1	62	19.4	80.6
Isingiro	310	1.9	86.8	11.3	35	37.1	62.9	35	42.9	57.1
Kamwenge	324	0.9	89.2	9.9	32	37.5	62.5	32	37.5	62.5
Kikuube	367	0.3	91.3	8.4	31	45.2	54.8	31	25.8	74.2
Kiryandongo	362	1.9	80.7	17.4	63	60.3	39.7	63	23.8	76.2

Koboko	472	0.6	93.0	6.4	30	33.3	66.7	30	23.3	76.7
Kyegegwa	367	0.5	83.1	16.3	60	48.3	51.7	60	43.3	56.7
Lamwo	423	0.7	80.6	18.7	79	39.2	60.8	79	35.4	64.6
Madi Okollo	367	1.4	87.5	11.2	41	46.3	53.7	41	34.1	65.9
Obongi	334	0.6	93.4	6.0	20	35.0	65.0	20	35.0	65.0
Terego	406	0.5	82.8	16.7	68	48.5	51.5	68	30.9	69.1
Yumbe	475	0.6	85.9	13.5	64	35.9	64.1	64	35.9	64.1
All Host districts	**4692**	**0.9**	**86.3**	**12.8**	**585**	**42.7**	**57.3**	**585**	**33.9**	**66.1**

1.1.1 Fever, Fever testing, malaria, malaria prevalence and malaria treatment

Results in Table 40 show differences in fever occurrence and testing, positive malaria cases, malaria prevalence, and treatment among refugee settlements and host districts.

Fever cases

The overall fever cases reported in refugee settlements in the two weeks preceding the survey was 15.5%, with Kyangwali having the highest fever burden at 25.7%, and Palorinya having the lowest case burden at 4.6%. Regionally, South West settlements recorded higher fever cases at 16.7% than West Nile at 14.3%. In host districts, the overall fever cases reported was at 16.8%, with Kiryandongo reporting the highest fever cases at 27.9%, and Obongi reporting the lowest at 6.3%.

Fever testing

The overall testing rate in refugee settlements was 81.0%. Kyaka II had the highest testing rate at 93.3%, while Oruchinga had the lowest at 64.7%. Regionally, South West settlements had a higher testing rate than West Nile at 83.7% and 77.9%, respectively. In host districts, the overall testing rate was 72.0%. Koboko had the highest testing rate at 97.5%, while Isingiro had the lowest rate at 40.0%.

Positive malaria cases

The proportion of positive malaria cases among children varied widely in both refugee settlements and host districts. Refugee settlements recorded an overall proportion of 62.2%, with Kyaka II having the highest proportion of positive cases at 85.6%, and Oruchinga having the lowest proportion at 35.3%. Regionally, South West settlements had a higher proportion of malaria at 65.8% than West Nile at 58.1%. In host districts, the overall proportion was 57.6%, with Kyegegwa reporting the highest proportion at 76.4%, and Isingiro reporting the lowest at 10.0%.

Malaria prevalence

Malaria prevalence was 13.2% in refugee settlements. The prevalence ranged from 4.3% in Palorinya to 22.8% in Kyangwali. Regionally, South West had a higher prevalence at 15.0% than West Nile at 11.9%. Overall, the prevalence of malaria in host districts was 15.4%, ranging from 5.5% in Isingiro to 25.7% in Kiryandongo.

Malaria treatment coverage

The overall treatment coverage in refugee settlements was 87.1%. Rwamwanja had the highest treatment coverage at 96.3%, while Adjumani had the lowest at 76.5%. Regionally, South West settlements had a higher treatment coverage at 88.4% than West Nile at 85.6%. In host districts, the overall treatment coverage was 89.4%, with Madi-Okollo recording the highest treatment coverage at 97.1% and Lamwo recording the lowest at 80.9%.

Table 40: 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			N	Testing the fever			N	Malaria after testing				N	Malaria treatment		
		Don't know	No	Yes		don't know	No	Yes		don't know	No	Positivity Yes	Malaria Prevalence		Don't know	No	Yes
Refugee settlements																	
Adjumani	467	0.9	88.2	10.9	51	0	17.6	82.4	51	0	41.2	58.8	8.4	51	0	23.5	76.5
Bidibidi	434	2.1	89.6	8.3	36	0	13.9	86.1	36	2.8	38.9	58.3	7.1	36	0	13.9	86.1
Imvepi	394	2	79.7	18.3	72	0	27.8	72.2	72	0	55.6	44.4	16.2	72	0	11.1	88.9
Kiryandongo	473	1.5	81.2	17.3	82	2.4	23.2	74.4	82	4.9	40.2	54.9	14.8	82	1.2	13.4	85.4
Kyaka II	537	1.3	81.9	16.8	90	1.1	5.6	93.3	90	0	14.4	85.6	15.6	90	0	6.7	93.3
Kyangwali	514	0.4	73.9	25.7	132	0	12.9	87.1	132	0.8	19.7	79.5	22.8	132	0	11.4	88.6
Lobule	262	1.1	90.1	8.8	23	0	8.7	91.3	23	8.7	30.4	60.9	6.9	23	0	21.7	78.3
Nakivale	506	1.8	84.6	13.6	69	0	24.6	75.4	69	2.9	55.1	42	11.5	69	0	15.9	84.1
Oruchinga	262	1.1	85.9	13	34	0	35.3	64.7	34	2.9	61.8	35.3	11.1	34	0	14.7	85.3
Palabek	458	2.4	73.6	24	110	0	14.5	85.5	110	0	27.3	72.7	20.8	110	0	13.6	86.4
Palorinya	351	1.7	93.7	4.6	16	0	18.8	81.3	16	0	43.8	56.3	4.3	16	0	6.3	93.8
Rhino Camp	292	1	82.9	16.1	47	0	27.7	72.3	47	2.1	40.4	57.4	14	47	0	12.8	87.2
Rwamwanja	422	1.7	85.5	12.8	54	0	11.1	88.9	54	1.9	18.5	79.6	12.3	54	0	3.7	96.3
Regions																	
West Nile	3131	1.6	84.1	14.3	437	0.7	21.5	77.9	437	2	40	58.1	11.9	437	0.3	14.1	85.6
South West	2241	1.4	81.9	16.7	379	0.2	16.1	83.7	379	1.6	32.6	65.8	15	379	0	11.6	88.4
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5372**	**1.5**	**83**	**15.5**	**816**	**0.4**	**18.6**	**81**	**816**	**1.8**	**36**	**62.2**	**13.2**	**816**	**0.2**	**12.7**	**87.1**
Kampala	347	0.9	83.6	15.6	54	0	51.9	48.1	54	5.6	70.4	24.1	12.4	54	1.9	18.5	79.6
All refugees (Kampala included)	**5719**	**1.4**	**83.1**	**15.5**	**870**	**0.4**	**22.6**	**77**	**870**	**2.2**	**40.2**	**57.6**	**13.1**	**870**	**0.4**	**13.4**	**86.2**
Host																	
Adjumani	485	1.9	80.4	17.7	86	0	19.8	80.2	86	1.2	36	62.8	15.9	86	0	10.5	89.5
Isingiro	310	1	92.6	6.5	20	0	60	40	20	5	85	10	5.5	20	0	15	85
Kamwenge	324	1.5	88.9	9.6	31	0	16.1	83.9	31	0	38.7	61.3	8.9	31	0	6.5	93.5
Kikuube	367	0.5	77.1	22.3	82	0	26.8	73.2	82	2.4	25.6	72	21	82	0	6.1	93.9
Kiryandongo	362	1.7	70.4	27.9	101	0	26.7	73.3	101	1	23.8	75.2	25.7	101	0	7.9	92.1
Koboko	472	1.1	90.5	8.5	40	0	2.5	97.5	40	0	27.5	72.5	8.1	40	0	5	95
Kyegegwa	367	0.5	79.8	19.6	72	0	22.2	77.8	72	0	23.6	76.4	18.8	72	0	4.2	95.8
Lamwo	423	0.9	73	26	110	0.9	18.2	80.9	110	1.8	31.8	66.4	21	110	1.8	17.3	80.9
Madi Okollo	367	1.1	80.1	18.8	69	0	26.1	73.9	69	0	44.9	55.1	18.3	69	0	2.9	97.1
Obongi	334	0.6	93.1	6.3	21	0	23.8	76.2	21	0	47.6	52.4	5.7	21	0	9.5	90.5
Terego	406	0.2	74.9	24.9	101	1	29.7	69.3	101	1	57.4	41.6	21.9	101	1	10.9	88.1
Yumbe	475	0.4	84	15.6	74	0	33.8	66.2	74	0	50	50	12.6	74	0	18.9	81.1
All host	**4692**	**0.9**	**82.3**	**16.8**	**807**	**0.2**	**27**	**72.8**	**807**	**1**	**38.6**	**60.4**	**15.4**	**807**	**0.2**	**10.4**	**89.4**

4.3.8 Cough and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) prevalence

Results in Table 41 show cough & ARI prevalence and treatment among refugee settlements and host districts.

Cough and cough treatment

The overall prevalence of cough was 22.8% in refugee settlements. Kyaka II had the highest prevalence of cough at 33.5%, while Palorinya had the lowest at 4.6%. Regionally, South West settlements had a higher prevalence of cough at 24.6% compared to West Nile at 21.1%. In host districts, the overall prevalence of cough was 27.4%, with Kyegegwa having the highest prevalence at 47.1%, and Obongi having the lowest at 7.5%.

Of the 22.8% of children in refugee settlements who had a cough, 78.6% received cough treatment, and in host districts, of the 27.4% of children who had a cough, 85.9% received cough treatment.

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The overall prevalence of ARI was at 61.9% in refugee settlements. Among all refugee locations, Kampala had the highest prevalence of acute respiratory infection (80.0%). Regionally, ARI prevalence was higher in West Nile (65.9%) than in the South West (58.5%). In host districts, the overall prevalence of ARI was at 72.9%. Madi-Okollo had the highest prevalence at 93.1%, while Koboko and Obongi had the lowest at 50.0%.

ARI Treatment

Of the children with ARI in refugee settlements, 57.2% received ARI treatment with Oruchinga having the highest treatment coverage at 90.0%. Regionally, South West settlements had a higher ARI treatment coverage at 61.1% than West Nile at 52.7%. Among host districts, of the children with ARI, 71.7% received ARI treatment, with Kyegegwa having the highest coverage at 92.9%.

Table 41: Proportion of children aged 0 to 59 months reporting episodes of cough in the 2 weeks prior to the interview

Location	N	Cough			Cough treated			
		don't know	No	Yes	N	don't know	No	Yes
		%	%	%		%	%	%
Refugee settlements								
Adjumani	467	0.9	81.6	17.6	82	0.0	31.7	68.3
Bidibidi	434	2.1	79.7	18.2	79	0.0	13.9	86.1
Imvepi	394	2.0	72.1	25.9	102	0.0	19.6	80.4
Kiryandongo	473	1.5	70.2	28.3	134	0.7	25.4	73.9
Kyaka II	537	1.3	65.2	33.5	180	0.0	6.7	93.3
Kyangwali	514	0.4	73.3	26.3	135	0.0	23.0	77.0
Lobule	262	1.1	84.7	14.1	37	0.0	5.4	94.6
Nakivale	506	1.2	75.1	23.7	120	0.0	30.8	69.2
Oruchinga	262	0.8	76.7	22.5	59	0.0	15.3	84.7
Palabek	458	1.5	80.1	18.3	84	0.0	10.7	89.3
Palorinya	351	1.1	94.3	4.6	16	0.0	18.8	81.3
Rhino Camp	292	0.0	74.7	25.3	74	0.0	14.9	85.1
Rwamwanja	422	0.7	86.7	12.6	53	0.0	15.1	84.9
Regions								
West Nile	3131	1.2	77.7	21.1	608	0.2	20.2	79.6

South West	2241	1.0	74.4	24.6	547	0.0	22.2	77.8
All refugee settlements (Kampala Excluded)	**5372**	**1.1**	**76.1**	**22.8**	**1155**	**0.1**	**21.3**	**78.6**
Kampala	347	0.6	68.9	30.5	106	1.9	17.9	80.2
All refugees (Kampala included)	**5719**	**1.0**	**75.2**	**23.8**	**1261**	**0.4**	**20.8**	**78.9**
Host								
Adjumani	485	0.8	69.5	29.7	144	0.0	13.2	86.8
Isingiro	310	1.0	71.6	27.4	85	0.0	11.8	88.2
Kamwenge	324	1.5	75.3	23.1	75	0.0	12.0	88.0
Kikuube	367	0.0	69.2	30.8	113	0.0	12.4	87.6
Kiryandongo	362	1.4	55.8	42.8	155	0.0	14.8	85.2
Koboko	472	0.8	89.0	10.2	48	0.0	14.6	85.4
Kyegegwa	367	0.5	52.3	47.1	173	0.6	11.0	88.4
Lamwo	423	0.7	78.5	20.8	88	0.0	12.5	87.5
Madi Okollo	367	1.1	73.3	25.6	94	0.0	16.0	84.0
Obongi	334	0.3	92.2	7.5	25	0.0	20.0	80.0
Terego	406	0.2	72.7	27.1	110	0.0	23.6	76.4
Yumbe	475	0.2	80.4	19.4	92	0.0	16.3	83.7
All host districts	**4692**	**0.7**	**72.0**	**27.4**	**1202**	**0.1**	**14.0**	**85.9**

Table 42: Proportion of children aged 0 to 59 months reporting acute respiratory infection (ARI) in 2 weeks prior to the survey

Location	N	Acute respiratory infection			Treatment for acute respiratory infection		
		Don't know	No	Yes	No	Yes	don't know
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements							
Adjumani	9	0.0	44.4	55.6	44.4	55.6	0.0
Bidibidi	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Imvepi	13	0.0	38.5	61.5	23.1	76.9	0.0
Kiryandongo	11	9.1	27.3	63.6	45.5	54.5	0.0
Kyaka II	19	0.0	31.6	68.4	36.8	63.2	0.0
Kyangwali	5	0.0	40.0	60.0	20.0	80.0	0.0
Lobule	2	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Nakivale	21	0.0	38.1	61.9	33.3	66.7	0.0
Oruchinga	10	0.0	30.0	70.0	10.0	90.0	0.0
Palabek	22	0.0	27.3	72.7	27.3	72.7	0.0
Palorinya	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Rhino Camp	16	0.0	25.0	75.0	62.5	37.5	0.0
Rwamwanja	13	0.0	76.9	23.1	84.6	15.4	0.0
Regions							
West Nile	76	1.7	32.3	65.9	47.3	52.7	0.0
South West	68	0.0	41.5	58.5	38.9	61.1	0.0
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**144**	**0.8**	**37.3**	**61.9**	**42.8**	**57.2**	**0.0**
Kampala	15	6.7	13.3	80.0	20.0	80.0	0.0
All refugees (Kampala included)	**159**	**1.8**	**33.3**	**64.9**	**38.9**	**61.1**	**0.0**
Host							
Adjumani	10	0.0	30.0	70.0	40.0	50.0	10.0
Isingiro	17	0.0	35.3	64.7	17.6	82.4	0.0
Kamwenge	8	0.0	37.5	62.5	25.0	75.0	0.0
Kikuube	5	0.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	60.0	0.0
Kiryandongo	21	9.5	28.6	61.9	38.1	61.9	0.0
Koboko	6	33.3	16.7	50.0	16.7	83.3	0.0
Kyegegwa	14	0.0	14.3	85.7	7.1	92.9	0.0
Lamwo	30	3.3	6.7	90.0	23.3	76.7	0.0
Madi Okollo	29	0.0	6.9	93.1	44.8	55.2	0.0
Obongi	2	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Terego	11	9.1	18.2	72.7	45.5	54.5	0.0
Yumbe	6	0.0	33.3	66.7	33.3	66.7	0.0

All host districts	159	3.3	23.8	72.9	27.9	71.7	0.4

5. INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are important for the health, growth, and survival of children under two years. Good IYCF includes early initiation of breastfeeding within one hour after birth, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, continued breastfeeding up to two years or beyond, and introducing appropriate complementary foods from 6 to 23 months. This section provides an overview of these practices, focusing on breastfeeding and complementary feeding.

5.1 Breastfeeding practices

Breastfeeding is recommended for all infants, with exceptions only in rare cases involving specific medical conditions. This section outlines the findings on breastfeeding practices among children 0 to 23 months, as detailed in Table 43.

5.1.1 Ever breastfed

This is the percentage of children born in the last 24 months who were ever breastfed. It is a key indicator of breastfeeding norms and maternal care practices around childbirth. In 2026, 85.6% of children in settlements were ever breastfed, ranging from 76.9% in Kyangwali to 94.5% in Bidibidi. At regional level, West Nile recorded a higher proportion of children ever breastfed (88.8%) than South West (82.7%). In the host communities, the overall proportion was 85.2% with the highest proportion of children in Koboko (95.1%) and the lowest in Kikuube (66.0%).

5.1.2 Initiation within first hour of birth

This is the percentage of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth. The Ministry of Health recommends initiating breastfeeding within one hour of birth because of substantial benefits, including reduced neonatal mortality and improved rates of exclusive breastfeeding. Infants who are not breastfed within this critical window face an increased risk of infections and mortality.

In refugee settlements, 85.2% of children were put to the breast within one hour of birth, with Rwamwanja recording the highest proportion (99.4%) and Kiryandongo the lowest (68.1%). At regional level, this recommended practice was more common in South West (90.0%) than West Nile (79.9%). In the host communities, 83.5% of children were initiated on breastfeeding in less than one hour and the proportions ranged from 71.5% in Obongi to 97.1% in Kamwenge.

5.1.3 Exclusive breastfeeding for the first two days

Exclusive breastfeeding is the practice of feeding an infant only breast milk without any additional food or drink, including water for the first six months of life. Breastfeeding offers optimal benefits for infant growth, development, and health. Although it is a natural act, breastfeeding is also a learned behaviour that requires support and guidance. Introducing any food or liquid other than breast milk in the early days can disrupt maternal-infant bonding and delay the establishment of sustained breastfeeding. This indicator measures the percentage of children born in the last 24 months who were fed only breast milk during the first two days after birth.

In the settlements, exclusive breastfeeding in the first 2 days after birth was at 11.8%, ranging from 4.7% in Bidibidi to 23.1% in Kiryandongo. West Nile recorded a higher proportion (14.3%)

on this practice compared to South West (9.5%). In the host community the overall proportion was similar to the settlements at 11.7% and with a range of 4.9% in Koboko to 21.1% in Madi-Okollo.

5.1.4 Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months:

Among children under six months in the settlements, 88.3% were exclusively breastfed ranging from 77.3% in Imvepi to 100.0% in Rhino Camp. The practice was comparatively more common in South West (90.1%) than in West Nile (85.7%). In the host community, the overall practice was 79.1% ranging from 58.5% in Madi-Okollo to 92.3% in Kamwenge.

5.1.5 Mixed Feeding

Mixed feeding means giving children under 6 months breast milk together with other foods such as plain water, juice, broth, soft drinks and other types of milk, e.g. formula milk, cow's milk, or goat's milk. This practice can lead to several health risks, including stopping breastfeeding early, reduced breast milk production, changes in the baby's gut, and a higher risk of diarrhoea, especially in areas with poor sanitation. Higher levels of mixed feeding are linked to poor child health outcomes. This discouraged practice was found at 2.4% in settlements with a higher proportion in West Nile (5.1%) compared to 0.4% in South West while the overall host community was at 5.2% as shown in Table 43. Kampala had the highest proportion of children who were mixed fed at 28.6%.

5.1.6 Bottle feeding (0 to 23 months)

Bottle feeding is defined as feeding children 0 to 23 months using a bottle with a nipple. Ministry of Health and WHO discourage this practice due to contamination risks and its potential to undermine effective breastfeeding. Overall, two in ten children (22.3%) in refugee settlements were bottle-fed. The highest proportion of bottle-fed children was 42.7% in Imvepi while the lowest rate at 3.8% was in Kyangwali. Bottle feeding was almost unchanged from 2025 in both West Nile (20.4% vs 20.0%) and the South West (23.9% vs 24.3%). In the host communities, the discouraged practice was found at 21.4% with Madi-Okollo having the highest proportion at 39.9% and Yumbe having the lowest (7.8%).

5.1.7 Continued breastfeeding (12 to 23 months)

The MOH MIYCAN guidelines recommend continued breastfeeding for at least two years or beyond, alongside the introduction of 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.

Overall, there was a slight reduction in refugee children who were continually breastfed beyond 12 months from 78.0% in 2025 to 76.6% in 2026. The highest rate remained in Bidibidi at 93.1%, and the lowest in Kyaka II (62.1%). At regional level, continued breastfeeding among children 12 to 23 months was higher in West Nile at 82.2% in 2026 from 79.1% in 2025 while in the South West it fell from 76.5% in 2025 to 71.4%. In the host communities, the recommended practice was at 75.8% with the highest rate in Terego (92.8%) and the lowest in Kikuube (44.7%).

Table 43: Breastfeeding practices

Location	N	Ever breastfed			Early initiation of breastfeeding				Exclusively breastfed for the first two days			N	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		Mixed milk feeding under 6 months		N	Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months	
		Yes	No	Don't know	Less than one hour	Between 1 and 23 hours	More than 24 hours	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know		Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%		%	%
Refugee settlements																			
Adjumani	146	86.3	13.7	0.0	78.1	19.2	0.7	2.1	6.2	93.2	0.7	25	80.0	20.0	8.0	92.0	73	75.3	24.7
Bidibidi	128	94.5	5.5	0.0	87.5	11.7	0.8	0.0	4.7	95.3	0.0	23	82.6	17.4	4.3	95.7	72	93.1	6.9
Imvepi	162	85.2	14.2	0.6	80.2	19.1	0.0	0.6	14.2	84.6	1.2	22	77.3	22.7	4.5	95.5	80	87.5	12.5
Kiryandongo	160	82.5	16.9	0.6	68.1	20.0	8.8	3.1	23.1	75.0	1.9	34	79.4	20.6	11.8	88.2	81	66.7	33.3
Kyaka II	193	80.3	19.7	0.0	94.3	4.1	0.5	1.0	10.4	88.6	1.0	47	83.0	17.0	2.1	97.9	95	62.1	37.9
Kyangwali	182	76.9	22.5	0.5	87.9	10.4	1.6	0.0	6.6	93.4	0.0	39	92.3	7.7	0.0	100	98	66.3	33.7
Lobule	81	90.1	9.9	0.0	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	92.6	0.0	7	85.7	14.3	14.3	85.7	48	87.5	12.5
Nakivale	204	84.3	15.2	0.5	87.3	11.8	0.5	0.5	10.3	88.7	1.0	44	90.9	9.1	0.0	100	101	73.3	26.7
Oruchinga	102	86.3	13.7	0.0	88.2	8.8	2.0	1.0	16.7	82.4	1.0	19	84.2	15.8	0.0	100	61	77.0	23.0
Palabek	158	92.4	7.6	0.0	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	20.3	79.1	0.6	22	86.4	13.6	0.0	100	93	90.3	9.7
Palorinya	123	91.1	8.9	0.0	69.9	27.6	1.6	0.8	8.9	90.2	0.8	23	91.3	8.7	0.0	100	64	85.9	14.1
Rhino Camp	109	92.7	7.3	0.0	85.3	13.8	0.9	0.0	16.5	82.6	0.9	21	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	51	86.3	13.7
Rwamwanja	160	88.7	11.2	0.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	90.0	0.6	35	94.3	5.7	0.0	100	88	84.1	15.9
Regions																			
West Nile	1067	88.8	11.0	0.2	79.9	16.5	2.4	1.1	14.3	84.7	1.0	177	85.7	14.3	5.1	94.9	562	82.2	17.8
South West	841	82.7	16.9	0.4	90.0	8.9	0.7	0.4	9.5	89.8	0.7	184	90.1	9.9	0.4	99.6	443	71.4	28.6
All refugee Settlements (Kampala included)	**1908**	**85.6**	**14.1**	**0.3**	**85.2**	**12.5**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**11.8**	**87.4**	**0.8**	**361**	**88.3**	**11.7**	**2.4**	**97.6**	**1005**	**76.6**	**23.4**
Kampala	134	76.9	22.4	0.7	64.9	23.9	8.2	3.0	12.7	85.8	1.5	42	64.3	35.7	28.6	71.4	55	50.9	49.1
All refugees (Kampala included)	**2042**	**84.5**	**15.2**	**0.3**	**82.6**	**14.0**	**2.4**	**1.0**	**11.9**	**87.2**	**0.9**	**403**	**83.8**	**16.2**	**7.3**	**92.7**	**1060**	**73.9**	**26.1**
Host																			
Adjumani	176	89.2	10.8	0.0	73.3	22.7	2.3	1.7	10.2	88.6	1.1	48	72.9	27.1	2.1	97.9	84	79.8	20.2
Isingiro	107	81.3	18.7	0.0	89.7	9.3	0.9	0.0	12.1	86.0	1.9	26	73.1	26.9	3.8	96.2	54	68.5	31.5
Kamwenge	137	81.0	18.2	0.7	97.1	1.5	0.7	0.7	9.5	89.1	1.5	39	92.3	7.7	7.7	92.3	57	59.6	40.4
Kikuube	153	66.0	33.3	0.7	88.9	9.2	1.3	0.7	6.5	92.2	1.3	31	77.4	22.6	6.5	93.5	76	44.7	55.3
Kiryandongo	148	81.1	18.2	0.7	73.6	22.3	2.0	2.0	13.5	85.8	0.7	46	84.8	15.2	4.3	95.7	65	72.3	27.7
Koboko	184	95.1	3.8	1.1	85.9	13.6	0.5	0.0	4.9	94.6	0.5	38	68.4	31.6	13.2	86.8	94	92.6	7.4
Kyegegwa	131	86.3	13.7	0.0	87.8	9.9	1.5	0.8	15.3	83.2	1.5	32	87.5	12.5	3.1	96.9	62	75.8	24.2
Lamwo	184	88.6	10.9	0.5	95.1	3.3	0.0	1.6	19.0	79.3	1.6	36	69.4	30.6	0	100	95	83.2	16.8
Madi Okollo	147	89.1	10.2	0.7	75.5	23.1	0.0	1.4	21.1	78.2	0.7	41	58.5	41.5	7.3	92.7	78	85.9	14.1
Obongi	137	87.6	12.4	0.0	71.5	24.8	2.9	0.7	13.9	85.4	0.7	30	86.7	13.3	3.3	96.7	71	77.5	22.5
Terego	156	94.9	5.1	0.0	80.8	16.7	1.9	0.6	17.9	82.1	0.0	31	80.6	19.4	9.7	90.3	83	92.8	7.2
Yumbe	189	89.9	9.5	0.5	78.3	17.5	0.0	4.2	8.5	90.5	1.1	44	79.5	20.5	4.5	95.5	90	84.4	15.6
All host districts	**1849**	**85.2**	**14.4**	**0.4**	**83.5**	**13.9**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**11.7**	**87.2**	**1.1**	**442**	**79.1**	**20.9**	**5.2**	**94.8**	**909**	**75.8**	**24.2**

5.2 Complementary feeding practices

Complementary feeding is the stage when a child starts eating other foods in addition to breast milk from six months, as recommended by WHO, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health. After six months, breast milk alone is not enough, so children need safe, adequate, and diverse foods to meet their nutrition needs. This is a critical period when poor feeding practices can increase the risk of undernutrition. Good complementary feeding for children aged 6 to 23 months means giving a variety of foods often enough to meet their energy and nutrient needs. This section summarises key indicators, including minimum dietary diversity, meal frequency, acceptable diet, milk feeding, and consumption of eggs or meat, as shown in Table 44: Complementary feeding *practices*

Location	Introduction of solid/semi-solid/soft foods 6-8m			Minimum dietary diversity 6-23m				Minimum meal frequency 6-23m			Minimum acceptable diet 6-23m			Minimum milk feeding frequency, non-breastfed 6-23m			Bottle feeding 0-23m			
	N	Yes	No	N	MDD: 5-8 food groups	Less than 5 food groups	Mean MDD score	N	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	Don't know
		%	%		%	%			%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%	%
Refugee settlements																				
Adjumani	20	100.0	0.0	12 9	24.8	75.2	3.3	12 0	80.8	19.2	12 0	24.2	75.8	6	83.3	16.7	15 5	18.7	80.6	0.6
Bidibidi	14	92.9	7.1	10 5	19.0	81.0	3.1	10 4	84.6	15.4	10 4	18.3	81.7	0	0.0	0.0	12 9	8.5	90.7	0.8
Imvepi	26	84.6	15.4	12 9	37.2	62.8	3.8	12 9	86.8	13.2	12 7	35.4	64.6	1	100.0	0.0	16 4	42.7	56.1	1.2
Kiryandongo	27	92.6	7.4	13 3	16.5	83.5	2.8	12 5	62.4	37.6	12 5	14.4	85.6	7	85.7	14.3	16 8	10.7	87.5	1.8
Kyaka II	29	96.6	3.4	15 8	22.8	77.2	3.1	14 6	71.2	28.8	14 4	19.4	80.6	4	100.0	0.0	20 7	35.3	63.8	1.0
Kyangwali	24	95.8	4.2	13 8	13.8	86.2	3.0	13 7	52.6	47.4	13 7	8.0	92.0	1	100.0	0.0	18 5	3.8	95.7	0.5
Lobule	15	93.3	6.7	75 16	54.7	45.3	4.4	73 15	89.0	11.0	73 15	52.1	47.9	3	33.3	66.7	84 21	32.1	66.7	1.2
Nakivale	32	87.5	12.5	16 6	12.7	87.3	2.6	15 8	47.5	52.5	15 8	7.6	92.4	4	100.0	0.0	21 1	24.2	75.4	0.5
Oruchinga	11	100.0	0.0	86 13	14.0	86.0	2.8	83 13	54.2	45.8	83 13	12.0	88.0	1	100.0	0.0	10 6	28.3	70.8	0.9
Palabek	26	76.9	23.1	8	5.8	94.2	2.7	5	45.2	54.8	5	4.6	95.4	2	50.0	50.0	16 1	19.9	79.5	0.6
Paloriny a	17	100	0.0	10 1	6.9	93.1	2.7	99	73.7	26.3	99	7.1	92.9	0	0.0	0.0	12 7	19.7	79.5	0.8
Rhino Camp	19	94.7	5.3	88	63.6	36.4	4.0	88	88.6	11.4	87	60.9	39.1	2	100.0	0.0	10 9	28.4	71.6	0
Rwamwanja	16	68.8	31.3	12 6	18.3	81.7	3.0	12 3	61.0	39.0	12 2	10.7	89.3	4	100.0	0.0	16 4	40.2	59.1	0.6
Regions																				
West Nile	16 4	91.9	8.1	89 8	27.1	72.9	3.2	87 3	75.0	25.0	87 0	25.8	74.2	2 1	85.3	14.7	10 97	20.4	78.7	0.9
South West	11 2	89.1	10.9	67 4	15.2	84.8	2.8	64 7	54.0	46.0	64 4	10.0	90.0	1 4	93.6	6.4	87 3	23.9	75.5	0.6
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**276**	**90.5**	**9.5**	**15 72**	**21.0**	**79.0**	**3.0**	**15 20**	**64.2**	**35.8**	**15 14**	**17.7**	**82.3**	**3 5**	**89.3**	**10.7**	**19 70**	**22.3**	**77.7**	**0.7**
Kampala	14	71.4	28.6	97	12.4	87.6	2.4	90	57.8	42.2	90	7.8	92.2	1 9	78.9	21.1	14 1	31.9	66.7	1.4
All refugees (Kampa	290	88.7	11.3	16 69	20.0	80.0	2.9	16 10	63.5	36.5	16 04	16.5	83.5	5 4	83.9	16.1	21 11	23.5	75.7	0.8

la included)																			
Host																			
Adjumani	22	95.5	4.5	12 9	38.0	62.0	3.3	12 8	82.0	18.0	12 7	35.4	64.6	5	100.0	0.0	17 7	13.6	86.4	0.0
Isingiro	10	100	0	84	16.7	83.3	2.7	78	69.2	30.8	78	14.1	85.9	7	100.0	0.0	11 3	27.4	70.8	1.8
Kamwenge	22	90.9	9.1	97	32.0	68.0	3.1	95	77.9	22.1	95	29.5	70.5	7	100.0	0.0	13 9	36.7	61.9	1.4
Kikuube	18	83.3	16.7	11 8	25.4	74.6	3.0	11 6	56.0	44.0	11 4	18.4	81.6	1 2	83.3	16.7	15 7	8.3	90.4	1.3
Kiryandongo	17	100	0.0	10 1	17.8	82.2	2.7	94	63.8	36.2	94	17.0	83.0	6	83.3	16.7	15 4	11.0	88.3	0.6
Koboko	25	100	0.0	15 1	61.6	38.4	4.1	14 4	85.4	14.6	14 4	55.6	44.4	2	100.0	0.0	18 9	33.3	65.6	1.1
Kyegegwa	17	88.2	11.8	10 4	27.9	72.1	3.2	98	72.4	27.6	97	21.6	78.4	5	80.0	20.0	13 7	35.0	65.0	0.0
Lamwo	23	87.0	13.0	14 9	15.4	84.6	2.8	14 3	51.0	49.0	14 3	12.6	87.4	0	0.0	0.0	18 9	18.0	80.4	1.6
Madi Okollo	8	75.0	25.0	10 7	42.1	57.9	3.4	10 2	81.4	18.6	10 1	34.7	65.3	1	100.0	0.0	15 3	39.9	59.5	0.7
Obongi	14	92.9	7.1	10 9	31.2	68.8	3.3	10 6	76.4	23.6	10 6	28.3	71.7	6	83.3	16.7	14 2	21.8	77.5	0.7
Terego	23	95.7	4.3	12 6	50.0	50.0	3.8	12 3	78.0	22.0	12 1	42.1	57.9	0	0.0	0.0	16 2	34.6	64.2	1.2
Yumbe	26	96.3	3.8	14 5	40.0	60.0	3.3	14 1	78.7	21.3	14 1	34.8	65.2	2	50.0	50.0	19 3	7.8	92.2	0.0
All host districts	22 5	93.3	6.7	14 20	32.9	67.1	3.2	13 68	72.7	27.3	13 61	28.3	71.7	5 3	87.5	12.5	19 05	21.4	77.8	0.8

Table 45.

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

The MOH MIYCAN guidelines recommend introducing solid, semi-solid, and soft foods at six to eight months. According to findings presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** overall, timely introduction of complementary foods at 6 to 8 months was 90.5% in the refugee settlements. The highest proportion at 100.0% was in Palorinya, Adjumani & Oruchinga while the lowest was at 68.8% in Rwamwanja. Timely introduction increased in both regions, from 85.4% in 2025 to 91.9% in 2026 in West Nile and from 86.9% to 89.1% in the South West. Overall, in the host communities, the practice was at 93.3%, with Isingiro, Kiryandongo and Koboko recording the highest proportion (100.0%) while Madi-Okollo recorded the lowest (75.0%).

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

Milk and dairy products are important sources of calcium and other essential nutrients. The minimum milk feeding frequency (MMFF) refers to the proportion of non-breastfed children aged 6 to 23 months who received at least two milk feeds in the previous day. At least two feeds are usually needed to provide about 200 to 500 ml of milk per day.

As reported in **Error! Reference source not found.**, 89.3% of non-breastfed children in the settlements met the minimum milk feeding frequency where six settlements registered 100.0% on the MMFF practice including Imvepi, Kyaka II, Nakivale, Oruchinga, Rhino Camp and Rwamwanja while Kyangwali had one child who did not meet the MMFF for non-breastfed children. At regional level, the practice was more adhered to in South West (93.6%) than West Nile (85.3%). In the host communities the overall proportion of children meeting the MMFF was 87.5% with the highest proportion (100.0%) in five districts of Adjumani, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Koboko and Madi-Okollo and the lowest proportion in Yumbe at 50.0%.

5.2.3 Minimum dietary diversity (6 to 23 months)

To prevent nutrient deficiencies that can affect physical and brain development, WHO recommends that children aged 6-23 months eat foods from at least five out of eight food groups each day. These groups are breast milk; grains, roots, tubers and plantains; pulses, nuts and seeds; dairy products; flesh foods; eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables. Eating a variety of foods supports healthy growth, while a lack of diversity increases the risk of micronutrient deficiencies and can harm a child's physical and mental development.

The mean dietary diversity score was 3.0 food groups in the settlements and 3.2 in the host communities (**Error! Reference source not found.**), below the recommended minimum of five. Overall, only 21.0% of children in the settlements met the MDD; the highest proportion of children to meet the recommended MDD (63.6%) was in Rhino Camp and the lowest (5.8%) in Palabek. Regionally, more children in West Nile (27.1%) met the recommended MDD than in South West (15.2%). In the host communities, the overall proportion was 32.9% ranging from 15.4% in Lamwo to 61.6% in Koboko (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

5.2.4 Food groups consumed (children 6 to 23 months)

The most consumed food group for children 6 to 23 months in settlements was breastmilk at 84.2% followed by grains, roots, tubers & plantains (73.4%) while the least consumed was eggs (5.5%) and dairy products (7.4%). At regional level, both West Nile and South West children also consumed mostly breast milk and grains, roots, tubers & plantains while the consumption of dairy products (10.8%, 4.5% respectively) and eggs (7.5%, 3.6% respectively) was very low. A similar

situation was recorded in the host community where breastmilk (84.6%) and grains, roots, tubers & plantains (67.3%) were the most consumed food groups while the consumption of dairy products (7.9%) and eggs (8.7%) were the lowest.

5.2.5 Minimum meal frequency (6 to 23 months)

Appropriate meal frequency is vital to meeting children's energy requirements. WHO and MoH recommend that breastfed children 6 to 8 months receive complementary foods 2 to 3 times daily, increasing to 3 to 4 times for those 9 to 23 months, plus 1 to 2 nutritious snacks. For non-breastfed children, 4 to 5 meals per day are recommended. Feeding meals/snacks less frequently than recommended can compromise total energy and micronutrient intake, which in turn may cause growth faltering, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies.

Nearly two-thirds of children (64.2%) met the minimum meal frequency (MMF) in settlements, where Lobule had the highest proportion of children at 89.0%, while Palabek had the lowest (45.2%). At regional level, half (54.0%) of the children met the recommendation in South-West while West-Nile recorded a higher proportion at 75.0%. In the host community, an overall 72.7% of children meeting the MMF was recorded with the highest proportion in Koboko (85.4%) and the lowest in Lamwo (51.0%).

5.2.6 Minimum acceptable diet (6 to 23 months)

The Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) indicator integrates both dietary diversity and meal frequency, and for non-breastfed children, includes the requirement of consuming milk at least twice daily. MOH MIYCAN guidelines on feeding the breastfed child and the non-breastfed child recommend that children 6-23 months are fed meals at an appropriate frequency and in a sufficient variety to ensure, respectively, that energy and nutrient needs are met. Achieving MAD is essential for healthy growth and development and for preventing undernutrition, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies.

As shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, 17.7% of children in the settlements met the minimum acceptable diet (MAD), where Rhino Camp recorded the highest proportion (60.9%) and Palabek the lowest at 4.4%. At regional level, West Nile (25.8%) had a higher percentage of children than in South West (10.0%). In the host community, the overall proportion was 28.3% and a range of 12.6% in Lamwo to 55.6% in Koboko.

5.2.7 Child food poverty based on the Minimum Dietary Diversity

Child food poverty in Uganda refers to the inability of children to access and consume a minimum diverse, nutritious diet required for healthy growth and development, driven by household financial constraints, limited food access, and regional vulnerabilities. In 2026, 79.1% of children in settlements were living in total child food poverty, with Palabek having the highest proportion of 94.2% and Rhino Camp the lowest at 36.4%. Across the regions, South West had higher child food poverty (84.8%) than West Nile (73.0%). In the host community areas, the indicator was lower (67.1%) than the settlements, with Koboko having the lowest proportion (38.5%) and Lamwo having the highest (84.5%).

5.2.8 Unhealthy food consumption (children 6 to 23 months)

A healthy food environment for children in Uganda is the physical, economic, social, and policy setting that makes safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate foods accessible, affordable, and

desirable for children. In such an environment, nutrient-dense local foods outcompete processed, sugary or fatty alternatives.

In 2026, 20.3% of children aged 6 to 23 months in settlements consumed unhealthy foods, with Rhino Camp having the highest proportion (56.8%) and Palabek the lowest (3.6%). At regional level, more than twice the children consumed the unhealthy foods in West Nile (29.0%) compared to South West (12.2%). The host community recorded a higher proportion of children (27.6%) with the discouraged practice that ranged from 8.1% in Lamwo to 52.3% in Koboko.

5.2.9 Sweet beverage consumption (children 6 to 23 months)

The findings showed that 20.7% of children aged 6–23 months in settlements consumed sweet beverages. The settlement with the highest proportion of children who consumed the sweet beverages was Lobule at 86.8% and the settlement with the lowest proportion was Palorinya at 7.9% while at regional level, more children in West Nile (31.1%) consumed the sweet beverages than in the South West (11.0%). In the host community, the discouraged practice was found among 39.3% of children aged 6 to 23 months, ranging from 13.4% in Lamwo to 86.8% in Koboko.

5.2.10 Egg and or flesh food consumption (children 6 to 23 months)

The WHO guiding principles and Ministry of Health MIYCAN guidelines recommend that both breastfed and non-breastfed children regularly eat animal-source foods such as meat, poultry, fish, or eggs to support healthy growth. For example, eggs provide important nutrients like protein, healthy fats, vitamin B12, vitamin D, and minerals that support growth. Introducing foods like meat early in complementary feeding also helps increase intake of protein, iron, and zinc, which are essential for growth and development.

Overall, egg and/or flesh food consumption among children aged 6 to 23 months was at 20.9% in the settlements where Lobule reported the highest consumption at 44.7% and Palabek the lowest (5.1%). Regionally, West Nile (22.6%) had a slightly higher proportion of children fed on eggs and/or flesh foods compared to South West (19.3%). Among the host communities, the overall proportion of children who were fed with this food group was 31.7%, with Koboko recording the highest proportion of children (57.0%) and Lamwo the lowest (10.7%).

5.2.11 Zero vegetable or fruit consumption (children 6 to 23 months)

In refugee settlements 37.5% of children did not consume this food group, ranging from 9.2% in Lobule to 62.0% in Nakivale. At regional level, zero consumption was higher in the South West (48.2%) than in West Nile (26.0%). In the host community, 30.1% did not consume ranging from 7.5% in Madi-Okollo to 66.7% in Isingiro.

Table 44: Complementary feeding practices

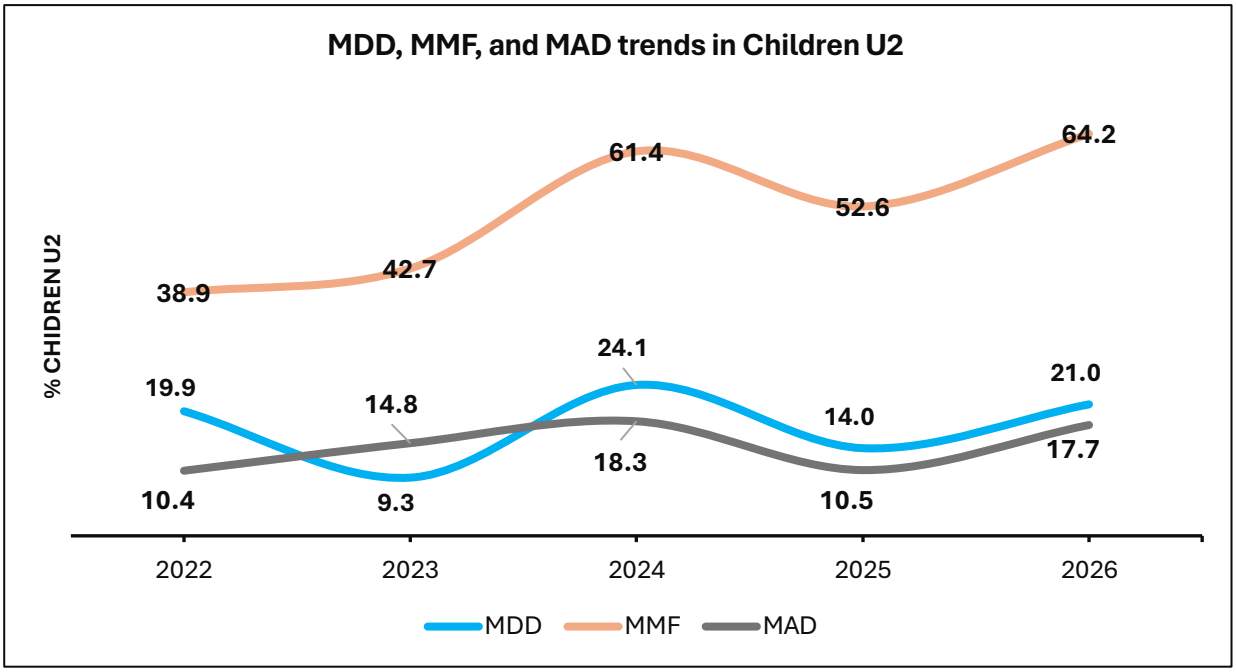
Location	Introduction of solid/semi-solid/soft foods 6-8m			Minimum dietary diversity 6-23m				Minimum meal frequency 6-23m			Minimum acceptable diet 6-23m			Minimum milk feeding frequency, non-breastfed 6-23m			Bottle feeding 0-23m			
	N	Yes	No	N	MDD: 5-8 food groups	Less than 5 food groups	Mean MDD score	N	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	Don't know
		%	%		%	%			%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%	%
Refugee settlements																				
Adjumani	20	100.0	0.0	129	24.8	75.2	3.3	120	80.8	19.2	120	24.2	75.8	6	83.3	16.7	155	18.7	80.6	0.6
Bidibidi	14	92.9	7.1	105	19.0	81.0	3.1	104	84.6	15.4	104	18.3	81.7	0	0.0	0.0	129	8.5	90.7	0.8
Imvepi	26	84.6	15.4	129	37.2	62.8	3.8	129	86.8	13.2	127	35.4	64.6	1	100.0	0.0	164	42.7	56.1	1.2
Kiryandongo	27	92.6	7.4	133	16.5	83.5	2.8	125	62.4	37.6	125	14.4	85.6	7	85.7	14.3	168	10.7	87.5	1.8
Kyaka II	29	96.6	3.4	158	22.8	77.2	3.1	146	71.2	28.8	144	19.4	80.6	4	100.0	0.0	207	35.3	63.8	1.0
Kyangwali	24	95.8	4.2	138	13.8	86.2	3.0	137	52.6	47.4	137	8.0	92.0	1	0.0	100.0	185	3.8	95.7	0.5
Lobule	15	93.3	6.7	75	54.7	45.3	4.4	73	89.0	11.0	73	52.1	47.9	3	33.3	66.7	84	32.1	66.7	1.2
Nakivale	32	87.5	12.5	166	12.7	87.3	2.6	158	47.5	52.5	158	7.6	92.4	4	100.0	0.0	211	24.2	75.4	0.5
Oruchinga	11	100	0.0	86	14.0	86.0	2.8	83	54.2	45.8	83	12.0	88.0	1	100.0	0.0	106	28.3	70.8	0.9
Palabek	26	76.9	23.1	138	5.8	94.2	2.7	135	45.2	54.8	135	4.4	95.6	2	50.0	50.0	161	19.9	79.5	0.6
Palorinya	17	100	0.0	101	6.9	93.1	2.7	99	73.7	26.3	99	7.1	92.9	0	0.0	0.0	127	19.7	79.5	0.8
Rhino Camp	19	94.7	5.3	88	63.6	36.4	4.0	88	88.6	11.4	87	60.9	39.1	2	100.0	0.0	109	28.4	71.6	0
Rwamwanja	16	68.8	31.3	126	18.3	81.7	3.0	123	61.0	39.0	122	10.7	89.3	4	100.0	0.0	164	40.2	59.1	0.6
Regions																				
West Nile	164	91.9	8.1	898	27.1	72.9	3.2	873	75.0	25.0	870	25.8	74.2	21	85.3	14.7	1097	20.4	78.7	0.9
South West	112	89.1	10.9	674	15.2	84.8	2.8	647	54.0	46.0	644	10.0	90.0	14	93.6	6.4	873	23.9	75.5	0.6
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**276**	**90.5**	**9.5**	**1572**	**21.0**	**79.0**	**3.0**	**1520**	**64.2**	**35.8**	**1514**	**17.7**	**82.3**	**35**	**89.3**	**10.7**	**1970**	**22.3**	**77**	**0.7**
Kampala	14	71.4	28.6	97	12.4	87.6	2.4	90	57.8	42.2	90	7.8	92.2	19	78.9	21.1	141	31.9	66.7	1.4
All refugees (Kampala included)	290	88.7	11.3	1669	20.0	80.0	2.9	1610	63.5	36.5	1604	16.5	83.5	54	83.9	16.1	2111	23.5	75.7	0.8
Host																				
Adjumani	22	95.5	4.5	129	38.0	62.0	3.3	128	82.0	18.0	127	35.4	64.6	5	100.0	0.0	177	13.6	86.4	0.0
Isingiro	10	100	0.0	84	16.7	83.3	2.7	78	69.2	30.8	78	14.1	85.9	7	100.0	0.0	113	27.4	70.8	1.8
Kamwenge	22	90.9	9.1	97	32.0	68.0	3.1	95	77.9	22.1	95	29.5	70.5	7	100.0	0.0	139	36.7	61.9	1.4
Kikuube	18	83.3	16.7	118	25.4	74.6	3.0	116	56.0	44.0	114	18.4	81.6	12	83.3	16.7	157	8.3	90.4	1.3
Kiryandongo	17	100	0.0	101	17.8	82.2	2.7	94	63.8	36.2	94	17.0	83	6	83.3	16.7	154	11.0	88.3	0.6
Koboko	25	100	0.0	151	61.6	38.4	4.1	144	85.4	14.6	144	55.6	44.4	2	100.0	0.0	189	33.3	65.6	1.1
Kyegegwa	17	88.2	11.8	104	27.9	72.1	3.2	98	72.4	27.6	97	21.6	78.4	5	80.0	20.0	137	35.0	65.0	0.0
Lamwo	23	87.0	13.0	149	15.4	84.6	2.8	143	51.0	49.0	143	12.6	87.4	0	0.0	0.0	189	18.0	80.4	1.6
Madi Okollo	8	75.0	25.0	107	42.1	57.9	3.4	102	81.4	18.6	101	34.7	65.3	1	100.0	0.0	153	39.9	59.5	0.7
Obongi	14	92.9	7.1	109	31.2	68.8	3.3	106	76.4	23.6	106	28.3	71.7	6	83.3	16.7	142	21.8	77.5	0.7
Terego	23	95.7	4.3	126	50.0	50.0	3.8	123	78.0	22.0	121	42.1	57.9	0	0.0	0.0	162	34.6	64.2	1.2
Yumbe	26	96.2	3.8	145	40.0	60.0	3.3	141	78.7	21.3	141	34.8	65.2	2	50.0	50.0	193	7.8	92.2	0.0
All host districts	225	93.3	6.7	1420	32.9	67.1	3.2	1368	72.7	27.3	1361	28.3	71.7	53	87.5	12.5	1905	21.4	77.8	0.8

Table 45: Other Complementary feeding practices

Location	Child food poverty based on Minimum dietary diversity					Egg and/or flesh food consumption, children 6-23 months			Sweet beverage consumption 6-23m			Unhealthy food consumption 6-23m			Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6-23m		
	N	Severe child food poverty (0-2 groups)	Moderate child food poverty (3-4 groups)	Total child food poverty	Not in child food poverty (5-8 groups)	N	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N	Yes – zero vegetable/fruit	No – consumed vegetable /fruit
		%	%	%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%
Refugee settlements																	
Adjumani	129	14.7	60.5	75.2	24.8	129	20.9	79.1	129	31.0	69.0	129	46.5	53.5	129	32.6	67.4
Bidibidi	105	12.4	68.6	81.0	19.0	105	23.8	76.2	105	22.9	77.1	105	23.8	76.2	105	17.1	82.9
Imvepi	131	10.7	52.7	63.4	36.6	131	33.6	66.4	131	45.8	54.2	131	29	71.0	131	17.6	82.4
Kiryandongo	134	35.1	48.5	83.6	16.4	134	15.7	84.3	134	21.6	78.4	134	18.7	81.3	134	38.8	61.2
Kyaka II	159	12.6	64.8	77.4	22.6	159	22.6	77.4	159	19.5	80.5	159	20.1	79.9	159	26.4	73.6
Kyangwali	139	9.4	77.0	86.4	13.7	139	23.7	76.3	139	10.1	89.9	139	9.4	90.6	139	33.8	66.2
Lobule	76	7.9	38.2	46.1	53.9	76	44.7	55.3	76	86.8	13.2	76	50	50	76	9.2	90.8
Nakivale	166	30.7	56.6	87.3	12.7	166	17.5	82.5	166	8.4	91.6	166	9.6	90.4	166	62.0	38.0
Oruchinga	87	23.0	63.2	86.2	13.8	87	16.1	83.9	87	19.5	80.5	87	9.2	90.8	87	57.5	42.5
Palabek	138	30.4	63.8	94.2	5.8	138	5.1	94.9	138	8.7	91.3	138	3.6	96.4	138	32.6	67.4
Palorinya	101	23.8	69.3	93.1	6.9	101	7.9	92.1	101	7.9	92.1	101	7.9	92.1	101	27.7	72.3
Rhino Camp	88	3.4	33.0	36.4	63.6	88	42.0	58.0	88	63.6	36.4	88	56.8	43.2	88	12.5	87.5
Rwamwanja	127	15	66.9	81.9	18.1	127	15.7	84.3	127	11.0	89	127	16.5	83.5	127	42.5	57.5
Regions																	
West Nile	902	18.9	54.1	73.0	27.0	902	22.6	77.4	902	31.1	68.9	902	29	71	902	26.0	74.0
South West	678	21.6	63.2	84.8	15.2	678	19.3	80.7	678	11.0	89.0	678	12.2	87.8	678	48.2	51.8
All refugee settlements (Kampala Excluded)	1580	20.3	58.8	79.1	20.9	1580	20.9	79.1	1580	20.7	79.3	1580	20.3	79.7	1580	37.5	62.5
Kampala	97	34.0	53.6	87.6	12.4	97	29.9	70.1	97	45.4	54.6	97	12.4	87.6	97	51.5	48.5
All refugees (Kampala included)	1677	21.9	58.2	80.1	19.9	1677	21.9	78.1	1677	23.6	76.4	1677	19.4	80.6	1677	39.1	60.9
Host																	
Adjumani	129	10.1	51.9	62.0	38.0	129	43.4	56.6	129	44.2	55.8	129	47.3	52.7	129	21.7	78.3
Isingiro	84	23.8	59.5	83.3	16.7	84	26.2	73.8	84	16.7	83.3	84	22.6	77.4	84	66.7	33.3
Kamwenge	98	10.2	58.2	68.4	31.6	98	25.5	74.5	98	27.6	72.4	98	31.6	68.4	98	38.8	61.2
Kikuube	118	22.9	51.7	74.6	25.4	118	26.3	73.7	118	37.3	62.7	118	16.9	83.1	118	34.7	65.3
Kiryandongo	101	19.8	62.4	82.2	17.8	101	31.7	68.3	101	41.6	58.4	101	15.8	84.2	101	42.6	57.4
Koboko	151	6.0	32.5	38.5	61.6	151	57.0	43.0	151	86.8	13.2	151	52.3	47.7	151	9.9	90.1
Kyegegwa	104	13.5	58.7	72.2	27.9	104	26.9	73.1	104	24.0	76.0	104	25.0	75.0	104	47.1	52.9
Lamwo	149	22.8	61.7	84.5	15.4	149	10.7	89.3	149	13.4	86.6	149	8.1	91.9	149	24.8	75.2
Madi Okollo	107	6.5	51.4	57.9	42.1	107	50.5	49.5	107	71.0	29.0	107	43.0	57.0	107	7.5	92.5
Obongi	110	11.8	57.3	69.1	30.9	110	55.5	44.5	110	31.8	68.2	110	23.6	76.4	110	31.8	68.2
Terego	126	3.2	46.8	50.0	50.0	126	36.5	63.5	126	56.3	43.7	126	41.3	58.7	126	10.3	89.7
Yumbe	145	10.3	49.7	60.0	40.0	145	27.6	72.4	145	43.4	56.6	145	24.8	75.2	145	13.8	86.2
All Host districts	1422	13.8	53.3	67.1	32.8	1422	31.7	68.3	1422	39.3	60.7	1422	27.6	72.4	1422	30.1	69.9

Overall, among the refugee settlements there was an increase in the minimum acceptable diet in 2026 resulting from the increase in minimum meal frequency and minimum dietary diversity as shown in *Figure 10*

Figure 10:MDD,MMF and MAD trends for children



6. MATERNAL NUTRITION AND HEALTH

This section provides information on the well-being, health and nutritional status of women of childbearing age during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. It has two subsections: maternal nutrition, and maternal health, including sexual and reproductive health.

6.1 Description of the sample

Table 46 and

Table 47 present the distribution of women aged 15 to 49 years by physiological status. Pregnancy status was assessed among 5,757 refugee and 4,947 host community women of reproductive age (WRA). Overall, 8.0% of refugee women and 10.1% of host community women were pregnant. Among refugees, the proportion of pregnant women ranged from 5.1% in Kiryandongo to 16.4% in Kyangwali. In host communities, the proportion of pregnant women varied from 8.3% in Adjumani and Lamwo to 12.3% in Terego.

Considering the breastfeeding status of mothers, the findings indicated that 24.2% of refugee and 29.6% of host community women were breastfeeding. Among the refugees, South-West had a higher proportion of breastfeeding women (26.0%) compared to 22.6% in West-Nile with the levels of breastfeeding ranging from 13.4% in Adjumani to 33.0% in Imvepi. In the host communities, the proportion of breastfeeding women ranged from 16.4% in Kikuube to 42.1% in Yumbe.

Table 46: Pregnancy status of women 15 to 49 years

Location	N	Don't know		No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee settlements							
Adjumani	478	0.0	0.0-0.0	94.6	92.6-96.6	5.4	3.4-7.4
Bidibidi	539	0.0	0.0-0.0	94.4	92.5-96.3	5.6	3.7-7.5
Imvepi	376	0.8	0.0-1.7	92.8	90.2-95.4	6.4	3.9-8.9
Kiryandongo	590	0.0	0.0-0.0	94.9	93.1-96.7	5.1	3.3-6.9
Kyaka II	487	0.2	0.0-0.6	88.9	86.1-91.7	10.9	8.1-13.7
Kyangwali	487	0.0	0.0-0.0	83.6	80.3-86.9	16.4	13.1-19.7
Lobule	296	0.0	0.0-0.0	94.3	91.7-96.9	5.7	3.1-8.3
Nakivale	507	0.0	0.0-0.0	91.1	88.6-93.6	8.9	6.4-11.4
Oruchinga	312	0.3	0.0-0.9	90.1	86.8-93.4	9.6	6.3-12.9
Palabek	492	0.0	0.0-0.0	92.9	90.6-95.2	7.1	4.8-9.4
Palorinya	426	0.0	0.0-0.0	92.7	90.2-95.2	7.3	4.8-9.8
Rhino Camp	337	0.0	0.0-0.0	94.1	91.6-96.6	5.9	3.4-8.4
Rwamwanja	430	0.0	0.0-0.0	93.3	90.9-95.7	6.7	4.3-9.1
Regions							
West Nile	3534	0.1	0.0-0.2	94	93.2-94.8	5.9	5.1-6.7
South West	2223	0.0	0.0-0.0	89.4	88.1-90.7	10.6	9.3-11.9
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5757**	**0.1**	**0.0-0.2**	**91.9**	**91.2-92.6**	**8.0**	**7.3-8.7**
Kampala	700	0.3	0.0-0.7	95.0	93.4-96.6	4.7	3.1-6.3
All refugee (Kampala included)	6457	0.1	0.0-0.2	92.6	92.0-93.2	7.3	6.7-7.9
Host							
Adjumani	519	0.0	0.0-0.0	91.7	89.3-94.1	8.3	5.9-10.7
Isingiro	359	0.3	0.0-0.9	91.4	88.5-94.3	8.4	5.5-11.3
Kamwenge	332	0.6	0.0-1.4	90.4	87.2-93.6	9.0	5.9-12.1
Kikuube	390	0.3	0.0-0.8	88.5	85.3-91.7	11.3	8.2-14.4
Kiryandongo	450	0.4	0.0-1.0	88.9	86.0-91.8	10.7	7.8-13.6
Koboko	495	0.0	0.0-0.0	90.1	87.5-92.7	9.9	7.3-12.5
Kyegegwa	373	0.3	0.0-0.9	89.3	86.2-92.4	10.5	7.4-13.6
Lamwo	436	0.2	0.0-0.6	91.5	88.9-94.1	8.3	5.7-10.9
Madi Okollo	371	0.0	0.0-0.0	88.1	84.8-91.4	11.9	8.6-15.2
Obongi	358	0.3	0.0-0.9	87.7	84.3-91.1	12.0	8.6-15.4
Terego	446	0.4	0.0-1.0	87.2	84.1-90.3	12.3	9.3-15.3
Yumbe	418	0.0	0.0-0.0	89.7	86.8-92.6	10.3	7.4-13.2
All host districts	**4947**	**0.2**	**0.1-0.3**	**89.7**	**88.9-90.5**	**10.1**	**9.3-10.9**

Table 47: Breastfeeding status of women 15 to 49 years

Location	N	No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee settlements					
Adjumani	478	86.6	83.5-89.7	13.4	10.3-16.5
Bidibidi	539	78.3	74.8-81.8	21.7	18.2-25.2
Imvepi	376	67.0	62.2-71.8	33.0	28.2-37.8
Kiryandongo	590	81.9	78.8-85.0	18.1	15.0-21.2
Kyaka II	487	69.2	65.1-73.3	30.8	26.7-34.9
Kyangwali	487	86.4	83.4-89.4	13.6	10.6-16.6
Lobule	296	78.0	73.3-82.7	22.0	17.3-26.7
Nakivale	507	71.8	67.9-75.7	28.2	24.3-32.1
Oruchinga	312	76.3	71.6-81.0	23.7	19.0-28.4
Palabek	492	70.1	66.1-74.1	29.9	25.9-33.9
Palorinya	426	75.6	71.5-79.7	24.4	20.3-28.5
Rhino Camp	337	73.3	68.6-78.0	26.7	22.0-31.4
Rwamwanja	430	67.2	62.8-71.6	32.8	28.4-37.2
Regions					
West Nile	3534	77.4	76.0-78.8	22.6	21.2-24.0
South West	2223	74.0	72.2-75.8	26.0	24.2-27.8
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5757**	**75.8**	**74.7-76.9**	**24.2**	**23.1-25.3**
Kampala	700	86.6	84.1-89.1	13.4	10.9-15.9
All refugee settlements (Kampala included)	6457	78.1	77.1-79.1	21.9	20.9-22.9
Host					
Adjumani	519	77.3	73.7-80.9	22.7	19.1-26.3
Isingiro	359	77.4	73.1-81.7	22.6	18.3-26.9
Kamwenge	332	71.1	66.2-76.0	28.9	24.0-33.8
Kikuube	390	83.6	79.9-87.3	16.4	12.7-20.1
Kiryandongo	450	71.1	66.9-75.3	28.9	24.7-33.1
Koboko	495	64.6	60.4-68.8	35.4	31.2-39.6
Kyegegwa	373	71.3	66.7-75.9	28.7	24.1-33.3
Lamwo	436	71.8	67.6-76.0	28.2	24.0-32.4
Madi Okollo	371	69.0	64.3-73.7	31.0	26.3-35.7
Obongi	358	65.9	61.0-70.8	34.1	29.2-39.0
Terego	446	68.8	64.5-73.1	31.2	26.9-35.5
Yumbe	418	57.9	53.2-62.6	42.1	37.4-46.8
All host districts	**4947**	**70.4**	**69.1-71.7**	**29.6**	**28.3-30.9**

6.2 Maternal nutrition

Maternal nutrition encompasses the dietary and nutritional needs of women before conception, throughout pregnancy, and during the postpartum period. Adequate nutrition during these stages is essential for the health, well-being, and survival of both the mother and infant. It supports optimal foetal growth and development, promotes maternal health, and reduces the risk of pregnancy-related complications. During pregnancy, women require increased amounts of essential nutrients to meet the physiological demands of pregnancy and facilitate healthy foetal development. Poor nutrition during this period may result in adverse outcomes such as low birth

weight, congenital anomalies, and an increased risk of maternal and neonatal mortality. This section examines the nutritional status and dietary diversity of women of reproductive age (WRA).

6.2.1 Nutrition status of pregnant and breastfeeding women

The prevalence of wasting among pregnant and breastfeeding women, based on MUAC is indicated in **Error! Reference source not found.**

The overall prevalence of total undernutrition among refugee PBWs was 4.9%. At regional level, prevalence was slightly higher in West Nile (5.0%) than in the South West (4.8%). Across the refugee settlements, total undernutrition was highest in Kiryandongo (8.8%) and lowest in Imvepi (0.7%).

Among PBWs in host communities, the overall prevalence of total undernutrition was 3.1%, lower than among refugee PBWs. The highest prevalence was recorded in Kikuube (7.4%), followed by Obongi (6.8%) and Lamwo (6.4%), while the lowest prevalence was observed in Yumbe (0.9%). As in 2025, no refugee or host community location exceeded the WHO critical threshold of 10%.

Table 48: Nutrition status of PBW women by MUAC

Location	N	Severe undernutrition (%)	Moderate undernutrition (%)	Total undernutrition (%)	Normal (%)
Refugee settlements					
Adjumani	90	0.0	3.3	3.3	96.7
Bidibidi	147	0.0	4.1	4.1	95.9
Imvepi	148	0.0	0.7	0.7	99.3
Kiryandongo	137	0.0	8.8	8.8	91.2
Kyaka II	199	0.0	2.0	2.0	98.0
Kyangwali	146	0.0	7.5	7.5	92.5
Lobule	82	0.0	7.3	7.3	92.7
Nakivale	184	0.0	5.4	5.4	94.6
Oruchinga	104	0.0	3.8	3.8	96.2
Palabek	181	0.0	7.7	7.7	92.3
Palorinya	135	0.0	5.9	5.9	94.1
Rhino Camp	110	0.0	2.7	2.7	97.3
Rwamwanja	170	0.0	2.9	2.9	97.1
Regions					
West Nile	**1,030**	**0.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**95.0**
South West	**803**	**0.0**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**95.2**
All settlements (Kampala excluded)	**1,833**	**0.0**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**95.1**
Kampala	126	0.8	4.0	4.8	95.2
All refugee settlements (Kampala included)	**1,959**	**0.1**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**95.1**
Host communities					
Adjumani	160	0.6	1.3	1.9	98.1
Isingiro	110	0.9	4.5	5.4	94.5
Kamwenge	126	0.0	2.4	2.4	97.6
Kikuube	108	0.0	7.4	7.4	92.6
Kiryandongo	176	0.0	3.4	3.4	96.6
Koboko	224	0.0	4.5	4.5	95.5
Kyegegwa	146	0.0	1.4	1.4	98.6
Lamwo	157	0.0	6.4	6.4	93.6
Madi Okollo	159	0.0	1.3	1.3	98.7
Obongi	162	0.6	6.2	6.8	93.2
Terego	193	0.5	2.6	3.1	96.9
Yumbe	218	0.0	0.9	0.9	99.1
All host districts	**1,939**	**0.2**	**2.9**	**3.1**	**96.9**

Among non-pregnant, non-breastfeeding women, malnutrition was based on the Body Mass Index (BMI) as indicated in The prevalence of total underweight in the refugee settlements was 14.6%, highest in Palabek (26.5% from 34.9% in 2025) and lowest in Rwamwanja (2.8%). At regional level, West Nile had a higher prevalence of total underweight (21.9%) compared to the South-West region (5.0%). Total overweight or obesity was 22.1% among refugee women and was most prevalent in Nakivale (39.0%) and lowest in Palorinya at 6.8%. Overweight or obesity was highest among refugee women in Kampala (48.1%), with obesity alone affecting 22.9%, highlighting a substantial burden of obesity among urban refugee women.

In host communities, the overall prevalence of total underweight (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2) was 7.3%, with the highest prevalence observed in Lamwo (15.3%) and the lowest in Kikuube (2.2%). The overall prevalence of overweight or obesity (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2) was 32.6%, with the highest prevalence observed in Isingiro (49.4%) and the lowest in Terego (9.7%).

Table 49 .

The prevalence of total underweight in the refugee settlements was 14.6%, highest in Palabek (26.5% from 34.9% in 2025) and lowest in Rwamwanja (2.8%). At regional level, West Nile had a higher prevalence of total underweight (21.9%) compared to the South-West region (5.0%). Total overweight or obesity was 22.1% among refugee women and was most prevalent in Nakivale (39.0%) and lowest in Palorinya at 6.8%. Overweight or obesity was highest among refugee women in Kampala (48.1%), with obesity alone affecting 22.9%, highlighting a substantial burden of obesity among urban refugee women.

In host communities, the overall prevalence of total underweight (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2) was 7.3%, with the highest prevalence observed in Lamwo (15.3%) and the lowest in Kikuube (2.2%). The overall prevalence of overweight or obesity (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2) was 32.6%, with the highest prevalence observed in Isingiro (49.4%) and the lowest in Terego (9.7%).

Table 49: Nutrition status by BMI for non-PBWs

Location	N	Severely underweight (<16.0) %	Underweight (16.0–18.4) %	Total underweight (<18.5) %	Normal (18.5–24.9) %	Overweight (25.0–29.9) %	Obese (≥30.0) %
Refugee settlements							
Adjumani	381	4.7	17.8	22.5	66.7	8.7	2.1
Bidibidi	379	1.3	16.4	17.7	72.0	7.4	2.9
Imvepi	223	1.3	15.7	17.0	73.5	8.5	0.9
Kiryandongo	443	4.7	18.1	22.8	57.1	14.7	5.4
Kyaka II	283	0.4	3.9	4.3	62.5	19.1	14.1
Kyangwali	337	0.3	5.0	5.3	68.8	16.0	9.8
Lobule	210	1.4	10.5	11.9	67.1	16.7	4.3
Nakivale	320	1.3	4.4	5.7	55.3	28.1	10.9
Oruchinga	201	0.0	5.5	5.5	60.2	23.9	10.4
Palabek	306	3.3	23.2	26.5	66.7	6.5	0.3
Palorinya	285	4.9	22.8	27.7	65.3	5.6	1.4
Rhino Camp	222	2.3	18.5	20.8	63.5	10.4	5.4
Rwamwanja	250	0.4	2.4	2.8	68.0	18.0	11.2
West Nile	2,449	3.4	18.5	21.9	64.9	9.8	3.3
South West	1,391	0.8	4.2	5.0	61.1	22.7	11.2
Total (Settlement)	**3,840**	**2.3**	**12.3**	**14.6**	**63.3**	**15.4**	**6.7**
Kampala	567	1.6	8.5	10.1	41.8	25.2	22.9
Total (All locations)	**4,407**	**2.1**	**11.4**	**13.5**	**58.1**	**17.8**	**10.6**
Host Community							
Adjumani	353	0.8	9.6	10.4	73.7	11.6	4.2
Isingiro	243	0.0	7.8	7.8	42.8	31.3	18.1
Kamwenge	199	0.0	3.0	3.0	45.2	34.2	17.6
Kikuube	278	0.0	2.2	2.2	54.7	24.5	18.7
Kiryandongo	268	0.4	3.7	4.1	57.8	25.0	13.1
Koboko	270	0.0	10.4	10.4	68.9	16.7	4.1
Kyegegwa	224	0.4	4.9	5.3	46.9	31.7	16.1
Lamwo	275	1.5	13.8	15.3	72.4	9.1	3.3
Madi Okollo	209	1.4	11.0	12.4	72.7	10.5	4.3
Obongi	187	1.6	12.3	13.9	71.1	13.9	1.1
Terego	248	1.2	8.5	9.7	80.6	7.7	2.0
Yumbe	200	1.0	6.5	7.5	72.0	17.5	3.0
Total Host District	**2,954**	**0.5**	**6.8**	**7.3**	**60.1**	**22.0**	**10.6**

6.2.2 Women Dietary Diversity

Women's dietary diversity refers to the variety of foods consumed by women within a specified period. The Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (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 any 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. Results in *Table 50* indicate the MDD-W.

In the refugee settlements, 19.2% of WRA consumed five or more food groups, an improvement from 14.6% in 2025. Rhino Camp (55.2%) had the highest proportion of refugee women consuming five or more food groups while Palabek indicated the lowest at 3.5%. At regional level, West Nile recorded MDD-W of 24.2%, while the South-West recorded an MDD-W of 13.3%. In the host communities, MDD-W was at 35.6% and ranging from 7.2% in Lamwo to 60.6% in Koboko.

Table 50: Minimum Dietary Diversity of women (MDD-W) aged 15-49 years

Location	N	No (<5 groups)	95% CI (No (<5 groups))	Yes (5+ groups)	95% CI (Yes (5+ groups))
		%		%	
Refugee settlements					
Adjumani	478	72.6	68.6-76.6	27.4	23.4-31.4
Bidibidi	537	82.3	79.1-85.5	17.7	14.5-20.9
Imvepi	374	59.1	54.1-64.1	40.9	35.9-45.9
Kiryandongo	589	87.9	85.3-90.5	12.1	9.5-14.7
Kyaka II	487	78.4	74.7-82.1	21.6	17.9-25.3
Kyangwali	487	85.8	82.7-88.9	14.2	11.1-17.3
Lobule	294	55.4	49.7-61.1	44.6	38.9-50.3
Nakivale	506	91.5	89.1-93.9	8.5	6.1-10.9
Oruchinga	312	89.1	85.6-92.6	10.9	7.4-14.4
Palabek	492	96.5	94.9-98.1	3.5	1.9-5.1
Palorinya	425	88.7	85.7-91.7	11.3	8.3-14.3
Rhino Camp	337	44.8	39.5-50.1	55.2	49.9-60.5
Rwamwanja	430	80.2	76.4-84.0	19.8	16.0-23.6
Regions					
West Nile	3526	75.8	74.4-77.2	24.2	22.8-25.6
South West	2222	86.7	85.3-88.1	13.3	11.9-14.7
All refugee Settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5748**	**80.8**	**79.8-81.8**	**19.2**	**18.2-20.2**
Kampala	696	85.2	82.6-87.8	14.8	12.2-17.4
All refugee settlements (Kampala included)	6444	81.7	80.0-82.6	18..3	17.4-19.2
Host					
Adjumani	519	67.1	63.1-71.1	32.9	28.9-36.9
Isingiro	355	75.5	71.0-80.0	24.5	20.0-29.0
Kamwenge	332	58.7	53.4-64.0	41.3	36.0-46.6
Kikuube	390	67.9	63.3-72.5	32.1	27.5-36.7
Kiryandongo	450	78.4	74.6-82.2	21.6	17.8-25.4
Koboko	492	39.4	35.1-43.7	60.6	56.3-64.9
Kyegegwa	373	66.0	61.2-70.8	34.0	29.2-38.8
Lamwo	431	92.8	90.4-95.2	7.2	4.8-9.6
Madi Okollo	371	47.4	42.3-52.5	52.6	47.5-57.7
Obongi	358	66.2	61.3-71.1	33.8	28.9-38.7
Terego	445	51.2	46.6-55.8	48.8	44.2-53.4
Yumbe	418	57.2	52.5-61.9	42.8	38.1-47.5
All host districts	**4934**	**64.4**	**63.1-65.7**	**35.6**	**34.3-36.9**

Results in Table 51 show that the most frequently consumed food groups by refugee WRA were grains, root, tubers & plantains at 98.7% while the lowest consumed food groups were eggs (4.0%). In host communities, the most consumed food groups were grains, roots, tubers & plantains (95.7%) while the least consumed were eggs (10.2%). Results indicated that less than 20% of WRA refugees in the settlements consumed any source of animal-based protein.

Table 51: Food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15-49 years)

Location	N	Grains/roots/tubers/plantains	Pulses	Nuts and seeds	Dairy	Meat/poultry/fish	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables	Other vitamin A-rich fruits/vegetables	Other vegetables	Other fruits
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements											
Adjumani	478	99.4	60.9	44.4	14.4	16.1	2.7	68.0	5.2	41.2	8.4
Bidibidi	537	99.4	46.2	27.9	0.4	18.2	3.4	86.2	3.4	44.7	11.9
Imvepi	374	99.5	73.0	51.6	4.8	36.4	11.0	88.8	22.2	33.7	28.3
Kampala	696	97.6	49.1	4.3	24.4	21.0	16.5	30.5	12.2	39.8	18.4
Kiryandongo	589	99.7	39.6	10.0	14.3	9.3	1.7	49.1	12.6	29.2	7.6
Kyaka II	487	99.2	82.3	20.3	6.2	22.8	4.3	55.2	17.9	45.2	16.2
Kyangwali	487	97.3	62.4	8.4	1.0	14.0	4.5	71.0	9.9	29.4	16.8
Lobule	294	94.2	77.6	50.3	1.0	39.5	16.0	80.6	23.5	48.3	24.8
Nakivale	506	97.4	71.7	15.0	5.5	14.8	2.8	33.8	5.5	22.1	6.7
Oruchinga	312	89.7	79.8	19.9	5.8	9.0	1.9	39.7	6.4	23.4	14.1
Palabek	492	99.6	39.8	1.6	5.9	4.9	1.6	67.5	1.4	31.5	4.7
Palorinya	425	98.8	46.6	17.4	1.9	10.4	0.9	72.7	2.1	34.1	4.0
Rhino Camp	337	99.7	81.9	61.7	9.8	35.0	12.5	85.2	16.0	47.5	16.0
Rwamwanja	430	97.9	83.0	30.0	6.5	16.3	0.9	60.5	16.0	15.3	14.9
Regions											
West Nile	3526	99.5	54.5	30.1	8.3	18.2	4.7	71.7	9.3	37.8	11.0
South West	2222	97.7	72.9	16.4	4.8	16.1	3.2	48.7	9.8	26.6	11.5
All Refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5748**	**98.7**	**63.0**	**23.8**	**6.7**	**17.2**	**4.0**	**61.1**	**9.5**	**32.6**	**11.2**
Kampala	696	97.6	49.1	4.3	24.4	21.0	16.5	30.5	12.2	39.8	18.4
All refugee settlements (Kampala included)	**6444**	**98.4**	**60.1**	**19.8**	**10.4**	**18.0**	**6.6**	**54.8**	**10.1**	**34.1**	**12.7**
Host											
Adjumani	519	98.8	62.0	48.0	7.1	32.4	9.4	69.7	15.0	34.7	13.7
Isingiro	355	89.0	76.3	30.4	30.4	23.1	6.8	32.4	14.1	23.7	25.6
Kamwenge	332	90.1	91.6	49.1	35.2	22.3	11.4	42.2	28.3	20.5	37.7
Kikuube	390	95.1	72.8	35.4	13.3	19.2	5.9	41.3	54.9	20.8	30.0
Kiryandongo	450	98.4	69.3	15.3	14.2	30.0	10.4	48.9	34.4	18.2	13.1
Koboko	492	98.6	76.0	59.8	4.5	47.0	25.0	76.2	66.9	48.8	42.9
Kyegegwa	373	96.8	79.9	44.2	27.3	18.0	8.8	27.6	33.2	28.7	26.5
Lamwo	431	98.8	35.0	10.4	2.8	10.2	2.1	74.7	8.1	36.0	9.7
Madi Okollo	371	97.3	80.6	57.7	9.7	54.2	12.4	82.7	29.4	33.2	15.1
Obongi	358	97.8	62.6	35.5	8.7	55.0	11.2	69.3	14.0	28.2	13.7
Terego	445	94.8	81.3	56.6	2.7	36.0	13.7	84.7	31.9	29.9	21.8
Yumbe	418	97.8	73.4	46.2	1.9	34.9	10.8	90.2	21.5	49.8	11.7
Total host	**4934**	**95.7**	**73.6**	**40.3**	**14.3**	**29.5**	**10.2**	**59.2**	**29.3**	**31.6**	**21.7**

6.3 Maternal health

Maternal health refers to the well-being of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postnatal period. The quality of healthcare services provided throughout these stages is crucial for ensuring positive health outcomes for both mothers and their infants. This section presents information on key indicators related to anaemia prevalence, antenatal care (ANC) visits, iron-folic acid (IFA) supplementation and family planning access.

6.3.1 Anaemia among women of reproductive age

Anaemia contributes to poor birth outcomes such as premature births, maternal and infant mortality as well as reduced productivity. Table 52 presents details on anaemia prevalence among non-pregnant WRA in the refugee settlements.

Among refugee non-pregnant WRA, anaemia prevalence was 33.5% with the highest prevalence noted in Palabek at 41.9% and the lowest in Oruchinga at 17.1% (from 16.6% in 2025). In the West Nile, the anaemia prevalence was 37.0% and 29.1% in the South West region. As in 2025, mean haemoglobin across all settlements was 12.4 g/dl, ranging from 12.1 g/dl in Palabek and Rhino Camp to 13.1 g/dl in Oruchinga. In the host community, the overall anaemia prevalence was 28.9% with the highest (40.4%) in Madi-Okollo and lowest prevalence (15.6%) in Isingiro while mean haemoglobin was 12.6 g/dl.

Table 52: Prevalence of anaemia among non-pregnant women

Location	N	Mean Hb (g/dL)	Minimum Hb (g/dL)	Maximum Hb (g/dL)	Severe anemia	Moderate anemia	Mild anemia	Total anemia	Normal
					%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements									
Adjumani	452	12.3	6.7	15.3	0.7	12.6	23.5	36.8	63.3
Bidibidi	509	12.2	6.8	15.2	0.2	15.5	25.0	40.7	59.3
Imvepi	349	12.4	6.9	15.8	0.3	10.9	18.1	29.3	70.8
Kiryandongo	560	12.3	1.9	17.5	1.8	13.8	19.1	34.7	65.4
Kyaka II	433	12.5	7.2	18.5	1.2	18.0	15.2	34.4	65.6
Kyangwali	407	12.3	5.9	21.7	1.7	16.2	19.9	37.8	62.2
Lobule	279	12.6	5.5	16.5	1.4	8.6	18.6	28.6	71.3
Nakivale	462	12.8	7.2	15.9	0.4	7.1	14.5	22.0	77.9
Oruchinga	281	13.1	5.5	16.6	0.4	3.9	12.8	17.1	82.9
Palabek	457	12.1	2.0	15.6	0.4	17.9	23.6	41.9	58.0
Palorinya	395	12.4	7.3	20.1	0.3	11.6	22.3	34.2	65.8
Rhino Camp	317	12.1	6.0	14.9	1.6	13.9	24.0	39.5	60.6
Rwamwanja	400	12.4	4.5	17.0	0.8	14.0	22.3	37.1	63.0
Regions									
West Nile	3318	12.2	1.9	20.1	0.9	13.9	22.2	37.0	63.0
South West	1983	12.6	4.5	21.7	0.8	11.6	16.7	29.1	70.8
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5301**	**12.4**	**1.9**	**21.7**	**0.9**	**12.9**	**19.7**	**33.5**	**66.5**
Kampala	665	13.2	2.0	22.0	4.2	11.3	15.3	30.8	69.2
All refugee settlements (Kampala included)	**5966**	**12.6**	**1.9**	**22.0**	**1.6**	**12.5**	**18.8**	**32.9**	**67.1**
Host									
Adjumani	476	12.3	7.0	16.4	0.6	13.9	21.2	35.7	64.3
Isingiro	328	13.1	7.8	17.5	0.3	4.0	11.3	15.6	84.5
Kamwenge	300	12.8	6.9	17.0	0.7	8.0	17.7	26.4	73.7
Kikuube	345	12.6	5.5	17.2	0.9	13.3	19.4	33.6	66.4
Kiryandongo	400	12.5	6.5	16.9	0.8	13.8	17.5	32.1	68.0
Koboko	446	12.5	8.5	18.2	0.0	10.3	22.6	32.9	67.0
Kyegegwa	333	12.8	7.3	16.7	0.6	11.1	14.4	26.1	73.9
Lamwo	399	12.3	5.7	16.5	1.0	10.0	26.6	37.6	62.4

Madi Okollo	327	12.2	8.5	15.8	0.0	14.4	26.0	40.4	59.6
Obongi	314	12.4	7.0	15.3	0.3	8.9	20.7	29.9	70.1
Terego	389	12.6	9.4	17.9	0.0	8.7	20.8	29.5	70.4
Yumbe	375	12.5	8.8	17.5	0.0	7.5	21.3	28.8	71.2
All host districts	**4432**	**12.6**	**5.5**	**18.2**	**0.4**	**9.7**	**18.8**	**28.9**	**71.0**

Anaemia prevalence among refugee pregnant women was 34.6% (Table 53). At settlement level, Rhino Camp recorded the highest prevalence (60.0%), while Nakivale reported the lowest (13.3%). Regionally, anaemia prevalence in West-Nile increased from 41.5% in 2025 to 47.4% in 2026, whereas in South-West there was a decline from 46.1% in 2025 to 26.2% in 2026. The mean Hb was consistent with the 2025 value at 11.4g/dl with the lowest recorded in Rhino Camp at 10.36g/dl and the highest at 12.02g/dl in Nakivale. Overall, six settlements had a total anaemia prevalence greater than 40.0%, the WHO threshold for a severe public health problem: Adjumani (42.3%), Bidibidi (43.4%), Imvepi (41.7%), Kiryandongo (43.3%), Palorinya (58.0%) and Rhino Camp (60.0%). At host community level, total anaemia prevalence was 38.1% with the highest in Kiryandongo (50.1%) and lowest in Obongi (18.6%) and an overall mean Hb of 11.4g/dl.

Location	N	Mean Hb (g/dL)	Minimum Hb (g/dL)	Maximum Hb (g/dL)	Severe anaemia		Moderate anaemia		Mild anaemia		Total anaemia		Normal	
					%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee settlements														
Adjumani	26	11.22	8.8	14.2	0.0	0.0-0.0	23.1	6.9-39.3	19.2	4.1-34.3	42.3	23.3-61.3	57.7	38.7-76.7
Bidibidi	30	11.15	9	13.3	0.0	0.0-0.0	16.7	3.4-30.0	26.7	10.9-42.5	43.4	25.7-61.1	56.7	39.0-74.4
Imvepi	24	11.3	8.2	13.1	0.0	0.0-0.0	16.7	1.8-31.6	25.0	7.7-42.3	41.7	22.0-61.4	58.3	38.6-78.0
Kiryandongo	30	11.05	1.9	14.1	3.3	0.0-9.7	16.7	3.4-30.0	23.3	8.2-38.4	43.3	25.6-61.0	56.7	39.0-74.4
Kyaka II	53	11.71	8	14.9	0.0	0.0-0.0	15.1	5.5-24.7	9.4	1.5-17.3	24.5	12.9-36.1	75.5	63.9-87.1
Kyangwali	80	11.3	6.4	15.5	2.5	0.0-5.9	17.5	9.2-25.8	20.0	11.2-28.8	40	29.3-50.7	60	49.3-70.7
Lobule	17	11.42	9.1	13.4	0.0	0.0-0.0	11.8	0.0-27.1	23.5	3.3-43.7	35.3	12.6-58.0	64.7	42.0-87.4
Nakivale	45	12.02	6.4	15.4	2.2	0.0-6.5	8.9	0.6-17.2	2.2	0.0-6.5	13.3	3.4-23.2	86.7	76.8-96.6
Oruchinga	30	11.24	7.7	14.6	0.0	0.0-0.0	6.7	0.0-15.6	30.0	13.6-46.4	36.7	19.5-53.9	63.3	46.1-80.5
Palabek	35	11.24	9	13.7	0.0	0.0-0.0	14.3	2.7-25.9	25.7	11.2-40.2	40	23.8-56.2	60	43.8-76.2
Palorinya	31	10.96	8.7	14	0.0	0.0-0.0	29	13.0-45.0	29.0	13.0-45.0	58	40.6-75.4	41.9	24.5-59.3
Rhino Camp	20	10.36	8.6	13.4	0.0	0.0-0.0	50	28.1-71.9	10.0	0.0-23.1	60	38.5-81.5	40	18.5-61.5
Rwamwanja	29	11.55	8.2	14.5	0.0	0.0-0.0	17.2	3.5-30.9	20.7	6.0-35.4	37.9	20.2-55.6	62.1	44.4-79.8
Regions														
West Nile	213	11	1.9	14.2	0.7	0.0-1.8	24.6	18.8-30.4	22.1	16.5-27.7	47.4	40.7-54.1	52.6	45.9-59.3
South West	237	11.7	6.4	15.5	1.7	0.1-3.3	13.5	9.1-17.9	11.0	7.0-15.0	26.2	20.6-31.8	73.7	68.1-79.3
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**450**	**11.4**	**1.9**	**15.5**	**1.3**	**0.3-2.3**	**17.9**	**14.4-21.4**	**15.4**	**12.1-18.7**	**34.6**	**30.2-39.0**	**65.4**	**61.0-69.8**
Kampala	33	13.3	8	22	0.0	0.0-0.0	27.3	12.1-42.5	3.0	0.0-8.8	30.3	14.6-46.0	69.7	54.0-85.4
All refugee settlements (Kampala included)	483	11.7	1.9	22.0	1.2	0.2-2.2	19.1	15.6-22.6	13.8	10.7-16.9	34.1	29.9-38.3	66.0	61.8-70.2
Host														
Adjumani	43	11.3	8.2	13.5	0.0	0.0-0.0	14	3.6-24.4	32.6	18.6-46.6	46.6	31.7-61.5	53.5	38.6-68.4
Isingiro	30	11.8	9.4	14.1	0.0	0.0-0.0	6.7	0.0-15.6	26.7	10.9-42.5	33.4	16.5-50.3	66.7	49.8-83.6
Kamwenge	30	11.3	7.3	14.9	0.0	0.0-0.0	20	5.7-34.3	16.7	3.4-30.0	36.7	19.5-53.9	63.3	46.1-80.5
Kikuube	44	11.2	6	14.7	6.8	0.0-14.2	13.6	3.5-23.7	18.2	6.8-29.6	38.6	24.2-53.0	61.4	47.0-75.8
Kiryandongo	48	10.6	4.9	13.6	6.3	0.0-13.2	27.1	14.5-39.7	16.7	6.1-27.3	50.1	36.0-64.2	50	35.9-64.1
Koboko	49	10.9	7.8	15.5	0.0	0.0-0.0	24.5	12.5-36.5	24.5	12.5-36.5	49	35.0-63.0	51	37.0-65.0
Kyegegwa	39	11.5	6.7	14.9	2.6	0.0-7.6	15.4	4.1-26.7	20.5	7.8-33.2	38.5	23.2-53.8	61.5	46.2-76.8
Lamwo	36	11.3	9.2	14.9	0.0	0.0-0.0	16.7	4.5-28.9	30.6	15.5-45.7	47.3	31.0-63.6	52.8	36.5-69.1
Madi Okollo	44	11.3	7.8	15.5	0.0	0.0-0.0	20.5	8.6-32.4	15.9	5.1-26.7	36.4	22.2-50.6	63.6	49.4-77.8
Obongi	43	12.0	8.5	14.4	0.0	0.0-0.0	7	0.0-14.6	11.6	2.0-21.2	18.6	7.0-30.2	81.4	69.8-93.0
Terego	55	11.7	9	14.5	0.0	0.0-0.0	5.5	0.0-11.5	20.0	9.4-30.6	25.5	14.0-37.0	74.5	63.0-86.0
Yumbe	43	11.4	9.1	14.9	0.0	0.0-0.0	14	3.6-24.4	23.3	10.7-35.9	37.3	22.8-51.8	62.8	48.4-77.2
All host districts	**504**	**11.4**	**4.9**	**15.5**	**1.7**	**0.6-2.8**	**15**	**11.9-18.1**	**21.4**	**17.8-25.0**	**38.1**	**33.9-42.3**	**61.9**	**57.7-66.1**

Table 53: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories and mean haemoglobin concentration in pregnant women or reproductive age (15 to 49years)

6.3.2 Enrolment on ANC and Iron Folic Acid supplementation coverage

Findings from the 2026 assessment show an increase in ANC enrolment among refugee pregnant women, rising to 86.5% from 83.8% in 2025. Kyaka II registered the lowest ANC enrolment rate at 73.6% and Lobule the highest at 100%. ANC enrolment was higher in the West-Nile region at 94.9% compared to 81.0% in South-West. ANC enrolment was lower in Kampala (75.8%) and in host communities (80.0%). The highest enrolment in host districts was in Madi-Okollo at 89.8% and Kamwenge & Kyegegwa had the lowest at 66.7%.

Table 54: ANC Enrolment in refugee and host communities

Location	N	Don't know		No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Adjumani	26	0.0	0.0-0.0	3.8	0.0-11.1	96.2	88.9-100.0
Bidibidi	30	0.0	0.0-0.0	3.3	0.0-9.7	96.7	90.3-100.0
Imvepi	24	0.0	0.0-0.0	8.3	0.0-19.3	91.7	80.7-100.0
Kiryandongo	30	0.0	0.0-0.0	3.3	0.0-9.7	96.7	90.3-100.0
Kyaka II	53	0.0	0.0-0.0	26.4	14.5-38.3	73.6	61.7-85.5
Kyangwali	80	0.0	0.0-0.0	22.5	13.3-31.7	77.5	68.3-86.7
Lobule	17	0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0	0.0-0.0	100.0	100.0-100.0
Nakivale	45	0.0	0.0-0.0	13.3	3.4-23.2	86.7	76.8-96.6
Oruchinga	30	0.0	0.0-0.0	23.3	8.2-38.4	76.7	61.6-91.8
Palabek	35	2.9	0.0-8.5	5.7	0.0-13.4	91.4	82.1-100.0
Palorinya	31	0.0	0.0-0.0	6.5	0.0-15.2	93.5	84.8-100.0
Rhino Camp	20	0.0	0.0-0.0	5.0	0.0-14.6	95.0	85.4-100.0
Rwamwanja	29	0.0	0.0-0.0	17.2	3.5-30.9	82.8	69.1-96.5
Regions							
West Nile	213	0.3	0.0-1.0	4.8	1.9-7.7	94.9	91.9-97.9
South West	237	0.0	0.0-0.0	19.0	14.0-24.0	81.0	76.0-86.0
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**450**	**0.1**	**0.0-0.4**	**13.3**	**10.2-16.4**	**86.5**	**83.3-89.7**
Kampala	33	0.0	0.0-0.0	24.2	9.6-38.8	75.8	61.2-90.4
All refugee settlements (Kampala included)	**483**	**0.1**	**0.0-0.4**	**14.8**	**11.6-18.0**	**85.1**	**81.9-88.3**
Host							
Adjumani	43	0.0	0.0-0.0	23.3	10.7-35.9	76.7	64.1-89.3
Isingiro	30	0.0	0.0-0.0	16.7	3.4-30.0	83.3	70.0-96.6
Kamwenge	30	0.0	0.0-0.0	33.3	16.4-50.2	66.7	49.8-83.6
Kikuube	44	0.0	0.0-0.0	18.2	6.8-29.6	81.8	70.4-93.2
Kiryandongo	48	0.0	0.0-0.0	25.0	12.8-37.3	75.0	62.8-87.3
Koboko	49	0.0	0.0-0.0	10.2	1.7-18.7	89.8	81.3-98.3
Kyegegwa	39	0.0	0.0-0.0	33.3	18.5-48.1	66.7	51.9-81.5
Lamwo	36	0.0	0.0-0.0	19.4	6.5-32.3	80.6	67.7-93.5
Madi Okollo	44	0.0	0.0-0.0	11.4	2.0-20.8	88.6	79.2-98.0
Obongi	43	0.0	0.0-0.0	27.9	14.5-41.3	72.1	58.7-85.5
Terego	55	0.0	0.0-0.0	16.4	6.6-26.2	83.6	73.8-93.4
Yumbe	43	0.0	0.0-0.0	11.6	2.0-21.2	88.4	78.8-98.0
All host districts	**504**	**0.0**	**0.0-0.0**	**20.0**	**16.5-23.5**	**80.0**	**76.5-83.5**

Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation during pregnancy helps prevent and treat maternal anaemia, supports fetal growth and development, and contributes to improved maternal and neonatal health outcomes.

From Table 55, in refugee settlements, the proportion of pregnant women attending ANC who received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation was 82.4%. At the regional level, IFA supplementation remained higher in West-Nile, where 91.9% of pregnant women enrolled in ANC received IFA, compared to 76.2% in the South-West. Settlement level analysis revealed that Bidibidi recorded the highest IFA supplementation rate at 96.7%, while Kyangwali reported the lowest coverage at 67.5%. In the host communities, an average IFA supplementation rate of 77.1% was recorded with Kikuube recording the highest coverage (86.7%) and Kyegegwa with the lowest figure at 61.5%.

Table 55: Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation among pregnant women in refugee and host communities

Location	N	Don't know		No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee settlements							
Adjumani	26	0.0	0.0-0.0	19.2	4.1-34.3	80.8	65.7-95.9
Bidibidi	30	0.0	0.0-0.0	3.3	0.0-9.7	96.7	90.3-100.0
Imvepi	24	0.0	0.0-0.0	8.3	0.0-19.3	91.7	80.7-100.0
Kiryandongo	30	0.0	0.0-0.0	6.7	0.0-15.6	93.3	84.4-100.0
Kyaka II	53	0.0	0.0-0.0	28.3	16.2-40.4	71.7	59.6-83.8
Kyangwali	80	0.0	0.0-0.0	32.5	22.2-42.8	67.5	57.2-77.8
Lobule	17	0.0	0.0-0.0	5.9	0.0-17.1	94.1	82.9-100.0
Nakivale	45	0.0	0.0-0.0	15.6	5.0-26.2	84.4	73.8-95.0
Oruchinga	30	0.0	0.0-0.0	20.0	5.7-34.3	80.0	65.7-94.3
Palabek	35	0.0	0.0-0.0	11.4	0.9-21.9	88.6	78.1-99.1
Palorinya	31	0.0	0.0-0.0	6.5	0.0-15.2	93.5	84.8-100.0
Rhino Camp	20	0.0	0.0-0.0	5.0	0.0-14.6	95.0	85.4-100.0
Rwamwanja	29	0.0	0.0-0.0	20.7	6.0-35.4	79.3	64.6-94.0
Regions							
West Nile	213	0.0	0.0-0.0	8.1	4.4-11.8	91.9	88.2-95.6
South West	237	0.0	0.0-0.0	23.8	18.4-29.2	76.2	70.8-81.6
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**450**	**0.0**	**0.0-0.0**	**17.6**	**14.1-21.1**	**82.4**	**78.9-85.9**
Kampala	33	3.00	0.0-8.8	18.2	5.0-31.4	78.8	64.9-92.7
All refugee settlements (Kampala included)	**483**	**0.4**	**0.0-1.0**	**17.7**	**14.3-21.1**	**81.9**	**78.5-85.3**
Host							
Adjumani	43	0.00	0.0-0.0	23.3	10.7-35.9	76.7	64.1-89.3
Isingiro	30	0.00	0.0-0.0	13.3	1.1-25.5	86.7	74.5-98.9
Kamwenge	30	0.00	0.0-0.0	36.7	19.5-53.9	63.3	46.1-80.5
Kikuube	44	0.00	0.0-0.0	25.0	12.2-37.8	75.0	62.2-87.8
Kiryandongo	48	0.00	0.0-0.0	27.1	14.5-39.7	72.9	60.3-85.5
Koboko	49	0.00	0.0-0.0	14.3	4.5-24.1	85.7	75.9-95.5
Kyegegwa	39	0.00	0.0-0.0	38.5	23.2-53.8	61.5	46.2-76.8
Lamwo	36	0.00	0.0-0.0	22.2	8.6-35.8	77.8	64.2-91.4
Madi Okollo	44	0.00	0.0-0.0	15.9	5.1-26.7	84.1	73.3-94.9
Obongi	43	0.00	0.0-0.0	23.3	10.7-35.9	76.7	64.1-89.3
Terego	55	0.00	0.0-0.0	14.5	5.2-23.8	85.5	76.2-94.8
Yumbe	43	0.00	0.0-0.0	18.6	7.0-30.2	81.4	69.8-93.0
All host districts	**504**	**0.00**	**0.0-0.0**	**22.9**	**19.2-26.6**	**77.1**	**73.4-80.8**

6.3.3 Date of first ANC visit and ANC completeness

The Ministry of Health recommends that pregnant women initiate ANC within the first 12 weeks of gestation to facilitate early identification and management of medical and social risk factors that may affect pregnancy outcomes. Early ANC attendance enables timely interventions and

enhances maternal and foetal health. *Table 56* presents the timelines of ANC attendance and utilization of services among pregnant women.

In refugee settlements, the proportion of pregnant women who accessed ANC services within the recommended time was 60.9% with West-Nile registering a higher proportion (70.4%) compared to 53.6% in South-West. At settlement level, 94.7% ANC timely attendance was recorded in Rhino Camp, while fewer than half of pregnant women in Kyaka II (43.6%) sought ANC services on time.

In host districts, 60.7% of the pregnant women accessed ANC services timely, Terego had the highest proportion at 80.4% and Kyegegwa the least at 42.3%.

The MOH ANC schedule further recommends a minimum of eight focused contacts between pregnant women and healthcare providers during the entire pregnancy cycle and this was assessed to measure the level of compliance to the national guidance.

The survey findings in *Table 56* indicated a low adherence rate to the MoH recommendation with only 26.1% of refugee pregnant women attending the eight visits and lowest in South-West at 16.7% as compared to West-Nile at 35.1%. At the settlement level, Adjumani had the highest proportion of pregnant women completing at least eight timely ANC visits (54.7%), whereas Kyaka II recorded the lowest proportion (11.7%).

In the host communities, ANC completeness was similarly low at 25.3% though district level variations were observed with Adjumani recording a completeness proportion of 54.1% while Kikuube and Kyegegwa recorded substantially lower rates of 4.9% and 2.0% respectively.

Table 56: ANC timeliness and completeness

ANC enrolment				Weeks of first ANC visit			ANC completeness last pregnancy			
Location	N	Don't know	No	N	In first 12 weeks	After 12 weeks	N	4 or less visits	5-7 visits	8 or more visits
		%	%		%	%		%	%	%
Refugee settlements										
Adjumani	26	0.0	3.80	25	60.0	40.0	64	9.4	35.9	54.7
Bidibidi	30	0.0	3.30	29	55.2	44.8	114	7.0	46.5	46.5
Imvepi	24	0.0	8.30	22	86.4	13.6	121	10.7	37.2	52.1
Kiryandongo	30	0.0	3.30	29	69.0	31.0	104	33.7	51.0	15.4
Kyaka II	53	0.0	26.4	39	43.6	56.4	145	28.3	60.0	11.7
Kyangwali	80	0.0	22.5	62	56.5	43.5	66	25.8	45.5	28.8
Lobule	17	0.0	0.00	17	70.6	29.4	65	12.3	44.6	43.1
Nakivale	45	0.0	13.3	39	56.4	43.6	135	29.6	54.8	15.6
Oruchinga	30	0.0	23.3	23	56.5	43.5	71	19.7	57.7	22.5
Palabek	35	2.9	5.70	32	65.6	34.4	143	16.8	53.1	30.1
Palorinya	31	0.0	6.50	29	62.1	37.9	98	13.3	48.0	38.8
Rhino Camp	20	0.0	5.00	19	94.7	5.3	88	22.7	48.9	28.4
Rwamwanja	29	0.0	17.2	24	45.8	54.2	136	22.1	60.3	17.6
Regions										
West Nile	213	0.3	4.80	202	70.4	29.6	797	18.0	46.9	35.1
South West	237	0.0	19.00	187	53.6	46.4	553	27.6	55.6	16.7
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**450**	**0.1**	**13.30**	**389**	**60.9**	**39.1**	**1350**	**22.7**	**51.2**	**26.1**
Kampala	33	0.0	24.20	25	52.0	48.0	88	30.7	45.5	23.9
All refugee settlements	**483**	**0.1**	**0.0-0.4**	**414**	**59.9**	**40.1**	**1438**	**23.7**	**50.5**	**25.8**

(Kampala included)										
Host										
Adjumani	43	0.0	23.3	33	48.5	51.5	111	9.0	36.9	54.1
Isingiro	30	0.0	16.7	25	48.0	52.0	75	37.3	46.7	16.0
Kamwenge	30	0.0	33.3	20	65.0	35.0	94	28.7	52.1	19.1
Kikuube	44	0.0	18.2	36	66.7	33.3	61	49.2	45.9	4.9
Kiryandongo	48	0.0	25.0	36	55.6	44.4	127	26.0	59.1	15.0
Koboko	49	0.0	10.2	44	54.5	45.5	174	17.2	55.7	27.0
Kyegegwa	39	0.0	33.3	26	42.3	57.7	100	60.0	38.0	2.0
Lamwo	36	0.0	19.4	29	62.1	37.9	123	13.8	48.0	38.2
Madi Okollo	44	0.0	11.4	39	69.2	30.8	111	28.8	55.9	15.3
Obongi	43	0.0	27.9	31	77.4	22.6	104	7.7	43.3	49.0
Terego	55	0.0	16.4	46	80.4	19.6	137	22.6	51.1	26.3
Yumbe	43	0.0	11.6	38	65.8	34.2	173	7.5	54.3	38.2
All host districts	**504**	**0.0**	**20.0**	**403**	**60.7**	**39.3**	**1390**	**24.6**	**50.1**	**25.3**

6.3.4 Family Planning

According to the Ministry of Health, family planning is a key component of reproductive health. It enables individuals and couples to make informed choices about the number of children they have and the timing and spacing of pregnancies. This is achieved through access to a range of contraceptive methods and reproductive health services, including those that address infertility-related concerns. Table 57 presents family planning use among WRA.

In refugee settlements, 26.8% of the women had ever used a family planning method. Family planning usage was more prevalent in the South West region (34.8%) than in the West Nile region (20.0%). Specifically, Oruchinga settlement recorded the highest usage rate at 47.4%, while Adjumani recorded the lowest at 6.5%. Within the host communities, overall, 47.8% had ever used a family planning method. Kikuube district reported the highest proportion at 60.8%, whereas Obongi district reported the lowest at 26.8%.

As indicated in *Table 57* in both refugee and host communities, the most adopted contraceptive methods were implants (refugee at 44.0%, host at 46.9%). Cycle beads (refugee at 1.1%, host 0.5%) and female sterilisation (refugees at 0.6%, host at 0.1%) were the least used methods of family planning.

Table 57: Family planning methods preferred by women

Location	N	Ever used a family planning method		N	Condoms	Cycle beads	Depo Provera IM	Depo Provera Self inject Sayana Press	Female sterilization (BTL)	Implant	IUD	Lactation amenorrhea	None of the methods	Other specify	Pills
		No	Yes												
		%	%		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements															
Adjumani	478	93.5	6.5	31	0.0	0.0	16.1	25.8	0.0	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0.	3.2	12.9
Bidibidi	539	76.3	23.7	128	7.0	0.8	18.8	8.6	0.0	53.9	0.0	5.5	00	2.3	3.1
Imvepi	376	63.8	36.2	136	2.9	0.7	6.6	11.8	0.7	70.6	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.0.	2.2
Kiryandongo	590	84.9	15.1	89	4.5	0.0	11.2	15.7	0.0	28.1	0.0	7.9	9.0	1.1	22.5
Kyaka II	487	66.5	33.5	163	3.1	1.2	19.0	41.1	3.7	22.7	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.6	5.5
Kyangwali	487	71.0	29.0	141	1.4	0.7	34.8	18.4	0.7	39.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.4
Lobule	296	70.9	29.1	86	0.0	0.0	15.1	9.3	0.0	68.6	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.7
Nakivale	507	64.1	35.9	182	0.5	1.1	19.8	32.4	0.0	39.6	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.2
Oruchinga	312	52.6	47.4	148	0.7	1.4	22.3	25.0	1.4	34.5	4.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	4.7
Palabek	492	63.6	36.4	179	6.7	0.0	17.9	8.4	0.0	49.2	4.5	3.9	5.0	0.0	4.5
Palorinya	426	87.6	12.4	53	0.0	3.8	9.4	7.5	0.0	67.9	0.0	9.4	0.0	1.9	0.0
Rhino Camp	337	79.2	20.8	70	1.4	0.0	10	8.6	1.4	71.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	4.3
Rwamwanja	430	58.6	41.4	178	1.7	3.9	31.5	14.6	0.6	39.9	2.8	1.1	2.8	0.6	0.6
Regions															
West Nile	**3534**	**80.0**	**20.0**	**772**	**4.1**	**0.5**	**13.1**	**11**	**0.4**	**54.4**	**1.1**	**4**	**3.2**	**0.9**	**7.2**
South West	**2223**	**65.2**	**34.8**	**812**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**24.1**	**28.5**	**0.8**	**37**	**2.6**	**1**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**2.4**
All settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5757**	**73.2**	**26.8**	**1584**	**2.4**	**1.1**	**19.7**	**21.5**	**0.6**	**44**	**2**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**0.5**	**4.3**
Kampala	700	89.4	10.6	74	4.1	8.1	24.3	5.4	1.4	23	1.4	0	2.7	0	29.7
All refugees (Kampala included)	**6457**	**76.6**	**23.4**	**1658**	**2.6**	**1.7**	**20.1**	**19.9**	**0.7**	**42**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**0.4**	**6.7**
Host															
Adjumani	519	66.7	33.3	173	2.3	0.6	16.2	41.0	0.0	27.7	1.2	0	0.6	4.6	5.8
Isingiro	359	42.3	57.7	207	1.0	0.0	24.2	16.4	0.0	41.5	8.7	1.9	3.9	0.5	1.9
Kamwenge	332	39.5	60.5	201	2.0	0.5	16.9	8.5	0.5	63.2	3.0	2.5	0.5	0.0	2.5
Kikuube	390	39.2	60.8	237	1.7	0.0	33.3	19.8	0.0	37.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.6
Kiryandongo	450	48.7	51.3	231	1.7	1.3	15.2	33.3	0.4	38.1	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	6.1
Koboko	495	60.4	39.6	196	0.0	1.5	9.7	10.2	0.0	66.8	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	7.7
Kyegegwa	373	48.5	51.5	192	2.1	0.0	19.8	35.9	0.0	30.7	6.3	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.0
Lamwo	436	41.7	58.3	254	3.9	0.4	13.0	9.1	0.0	55.1	8.7	2.0	2.8	0.0	5.1
Madi Okollo	371	49.3	50.7	188	2.7	0.0	23.9	3.7	0.5	60.1	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.1	4.3
Obongi	358	73.7	26.3	94	0.0	4.3	36.2	16.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	4.3	1.1	3.2	2.1
Terego	446	54.7	45.3	202	0.5	0.5	16.8	10.4	0.0	63.9	2.5	2.0	0.5	0.0	3.0
Yumbe	418	66.3	33.7	141	2.1	0.7	24.1	5.0	0.0	57.4	0.7	5.7	0.7	0.7	2.8
Total host districts	**4947**	**52.2**	**47.8**	**2316**	**1.7**	**0.5**	**21.2**	**18.3**	**0.1**	**46.9**	**3.8**	**2.1**	**1.3**	**0.7**	**3.5**

Table 58 presents respondents' reasons for preferring specific family planning methods, as well as reasons for not using any family planning method.

Results indicate that the main reason for preferring a particular family planning method within the refugee women was that it was perceived as easy to use (47.2%), followed by perceptions associating a particular family planning method to having less side effects (40.1%). Conversely, the most commonly cited reason for not using any family planning method was that, family planning methods bring about unintended side effects (28.8%) followed by cultural beliefs that do not permit family planning usage (16.7%). Across regions, perceived lower side effects were cited as a reason for preference by 41.4% of respondents in South-West and 21.2% in West-Nile.

In the host communities, perceptions around limited side effects (51%) and ease of usage of a particular family planning method (41.2%) were the key drivers to a particular family planning method choice.

Table 58: Reasons for preference of FP method and not using FP method

Location	N	Less side effects	Easy to use	Takes longer in the body	Readily available	Not easy to identify in use	Other (specify)	N	Don't know about FP	Don't know where to access FP	FP not available at [illegible]	Side effects of FP	Concerned FP may cause infertility	Still want to have children	Partner is against FP	Culture/religion discourages FP	Too far/too costly to access FP	Not sexually active	Other (specify)
		%	%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements																			
Adjumani	24	29.2	45.8	8.3	12.5	12.5	0.0	200	19.0	0.5	0.0	17.0	3.0	1.5	16.5	27.0	0.0	7.0	13.5
Bidibidi	66	47.0	30.3	25.8	9.1	1.5	0.0	184	3.8	2.2	4.9	26.1	1.6	1.1	13.0	14.1	0.0	12.0	23.4
Imvepi	62	58.1	54.8	29.0	3.2	4.8	0.0	84	4.8	0.0	0.0	38.1	4.8	13.1	9.5	7.1	0.0	14.3	14.3
Kiryandongo	41	36.6	58.5	29.3	12.2	0.0	0.0	226	4.4	0.9	1.3	19.5	2.2	6.2	10.2	26.5	0.9	18.6	15.0
Kyaka II	91	42.9	71.4	15.4	19.8	5.5	0.0	134	8.2	0.0	0.0	41.0	1.5	20.1	3.0	2.2	0.0	17.9	12.7
Kyangwali	63	31.7	65.1	33.3	17.5	3.2	0.0	119	8.4	1.7	0.8	55.5	5.0	10.9	5.0	0.8	0.0	9.2	7.6
Lobule	43	53.5	25.6	30.2	2.3	2.3	0.0	72	1.4	0.0	1.4	29.2	8.3	8.3	5.6	19.4	0.0	4.2	27.8
Nakivale	82	40.2	45.1	26.8	24.4	13.4	0.0	145	6.2	0.0	0.0	37.2	2.1	13.1	2.8	10.3	0.0	26.9	10.3
Oruchinga	68	60.3	41.2	22.1	16.2	8.8	0.0	47	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	6.4	8.5	8.5	2.1	0.0	38.3	8.5
Palabek	82	31.7	56.1	14.6	13.4	12.2	0.0	144	11.8	1.4	0.0	23.6	8.3	1.4	13.2	27.8	0.0	7.6	13.2
Palorinya	33	57.6	30.3	15.2	24.2	0.0	0.0	191	11.0	1.6	1.0	24.1	4.7	4.2	15.7	11.5	0.0	15.7	16.8
Rhino Camp	44	36.4	22.7	40.9	9.1	4.5	0.0	145	8.3	0.7	0.0	15.9	4.1	2.8	8.3	32.4	0.7	13.1	18.6
Rwamwanja	90	36.7	34.4	23.3	16.7	11.1	0.0	95	1.1	1.1	0.0	36.8	6.3	14.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	24.2	22.1
West Nile	395	41.7	41.3	26.4	10.8	4.6	0.0	1246	8.7	1.1	1.2	21.2	3.5	3.7	12.0	23.2	0.4	13.3	16.9
South West	394	38.9	51.5	25.2	21.1	9.8	0.0	540	6.4	0.4	0.2	41.4	3.0	14.0	3.3	6.0	0.0	21.7	11.4
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**789**	**40.1**	**47.2**	**25.7**	**16.7**	**7.6**	**0.0**	**1786**	**7.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**28.8**	**3.3**	**7.6**	**8.7**	**16.7**	**0.2**	**16.4**	**14.8**
Kampala	47	31.9	48.9	8.5	17.0	6.4	0.0	319	4.7	0.9	0.0	12.5	1.3	5.3	2.8	14.1	0.6	46.4	13.2
All refugee settlements (Kampala included)	**836**	**39.1**	**47.4**	**23.7**	**16.7**	**7.5**	**0.0**	**2105**	**7.0**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**24.4**	**2.8**	**7.0**	**7.1**	**16.0**	**0.3**	**24.5**	**14.4**
Host																			
Adjumani	64	29.7	42.2	14.1	15.6	15.6	0.0	86	4.7	0.0	0.0	33.7	3.5	5.8	23.3	5.8	0.0	7.0	24.4
Isingiro	70	68.6	41.4	22.9	20.0	5.7	0.0	40	5.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	5.0	15.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	35.0	7.5
Kamwenge	66	59.1	43.9	15.2	6.1	10.6	0.0	29	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	31.0
Kikuube	68	51.5	42.6	8.8	10.3	4.4	0.0	27	3.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	3.7	14.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	22.2	11.1
Kiryandongo	94	40.4	53.2	18.1	20.2	1.1	0.0	67	4.5	4.5	1.5	41.8	9.0	10.4	10.4	3.0	0.0	17.9	9.0
Koboko	63	58.7	33.3	25.4	4.8	3.2	0.0	71	7.0	0.0	0.0	36.6	2.8	5.6	19.7	9.9	0.0	2.8	16.9
Kyegegwa	81	61.7	48.1	18.5	11.1	4.9	0.0	52	3.8	0.0	1.9	48.1	1.9	15.4	5.8	7.7	0.0	13.5	13.5
Lamwo	69	59.4	26.1	15.9	8.7	2.9	0.0	19	26.3	0.0	0.0	42.1	0.0	0.0	15.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	10.5
Madi-Okollo	46	45.7	34.8	21.7	4.3	8.7	0.0	38	13.2	0.0	0.0	26.3	10.5	7.9	7.9	5.3	2.6	18.4	15.8
Obongi	36	44.4	44.4	22.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	73	2.7	1.4	0.0	32.9	8.2	11.0	8.2	12.3	0.0	23.3	8.2
Terego	67	28.4	55.2	40.3	19.4	9.0	0.0	44	6.8	0.0	0.0	38.6	6.8	15.9	13.6	4.5	2.3	11.4	13.6
Yumbe	60	40.0	23.3	30.0	15.0	10.0	0.0	79	3.8	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	7.6	22.8	24.1	0.0	8.9	19.0
All host districts	**784**	**51.0**	**41.2**	**21.2**	**13.6**	**6.5**	**0.0**	**625**	**4.9**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**34.0**	**3.6**	**10.8**	**13.4**	**10.0**	**0.5**	**15.4**	**15.4**

7. FOOD SECURITY

Food security exists 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[10]. It is based on four pillars: availability, access, utilization and stability. This section presents the findings of the food security analyses across the pillars.

7.1 Food availability

Food availability addresses the supply side of food security and is determined by the level of food production, stock levels and net trade. Food production and food assistance are some of the activities that increase household food availability. This section presents information on household use of and access to land for agricultural production, and on receipt of WFP food assistance.

7.1.1 Household utilization of land for agricultural production

Overall, 63.3% of refugee households utilized land for agricultural production during the January to June 2026 season and only 32.0% cultivated at least 0.5 acres. Agricultural engagement remained considerably higher in West Nile than in the South West, with 75.2% of households using land for production compared with 50.9%, while households cultivating at least 0.5 acres were nearly twice as common in West Nile (40.8% versus 22.8%). Despite this relatively high participation in some settlements, overall land utilization among refugee households declined from 74.1% in 2025 to 63.3% in 2026. At settlement level, agricultural production was highest in Imvepi (88.5%) and lowest in Nakivale (40.3%). Similarly, the proportion of households cultivating at least 0.5 acres was highest in Palabek (53.9%) and lowest in Nakivale (18.8%).

Among host community households, 88.0% utilized land for agricultural production. Of these households, 77.7% cultivated at least 0.5 acres. Agricultural engagement was highest in Lamwo (93.7%) and Terego (93.4%), and lowest in Kiryandongo (81.3%).

[10] https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9780230589780_35

Table 59: Household utilization of agricultural land

Location	N	Engaged in agricultural production in the Jan-June 2026 season	Size of land utilised (acres)		Agricultural production on at least 0.5 acres of land
			Mean	Standard Deviation	
		%			%
Refugees					
Adjumani	446	73.3	0.7	1.5	38.8
Bidibidi	495	83.8	0.5	0.4	42.4
Imvepi	383	88.5	0.7	0.9	41.8
Kampala	651	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Kiryandongo	498	63.5	0.6	1.5	29.5
Kyaka II	529	55.4	0.5	0.5	24.2
Kyangwali	520	62.1	0.8	5.4	21.0
Lobule	319	59.6	0.4	0.3	22.6
Nakivale	554	40.3	0.6	0.7	18.8
Oruchinga	350	70.9	0.6	0.6	37.7
Palabek	453	75.3	0.8	0.6	53.9
Palorinya	519	81.9	0.6	1.5	48.6
Rhino Camp	332	71.7	0.7	1.7	41.9
Rwamwanja	439	67.7	0.6	0.5	39.9
Regions					
South West	2392	50.9	0.6	2.8	22.8
Westnile	3445	75.2	0.7	1.3	40.8
All Refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**63.3**	**0.6**	**2.0**	**32.0**
Kampala	651	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
All Refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**51.2**	**0.6**	**2.0**	**25.8**
Host Districts					
Adjumani	504	87.5	2.5	2.6	80.4
Isingiro	479	84.8	1.5	2.6	72.9
Kamwenge	417	86.1	2.2	5.0	78.2
Kikuube	447	85.2	2.3	3.1	79.4
Kiryandongo	454	81.3	2.3	3.5	74.2
Koboko	510	87.5	1.6	1.6	74.5
Kyegegwa	446	90.6	1.3	1.5	77.6
Lamwo	525	93.7	3.1	2.8	93.5
Madi Okollo	406	92.4	2.0	1.5	89.2
Obongi	395	85.3	1.9	1.5	82.8
Terego	472	93.4	1.7	2.6	81.8
Yumbe	425	91.1	1.4	3.0	72.9
All Host Districts	**5480**	**88.0**	**1.8**	**2.9**	**77.7**

7.1.2 Household source of land for agricultural production

Overall, two-thirds (66.6%) of refugee households that accessed agricultural land obtained it through OPM allocation, while access through communal land was negligible (0.1%). Dependence on OPM-allocated land was similar across West Nile (66.8%) and the South-West (66.2%). At settlement level,

both Kiryandongo and Kyangwali had the highest proportion of households accessing land through OPM allocation at 87.3% each, while Bidibidi recorded the lowest proportion of households accessing land through OPM allocation (42.2%). Among households in the host districts, most land was accessed through inheritance/ family land (60.5%) and least accessed through OPM allocation (0.4%). *Table 60* shows sources of land accessed by refugee and host households.

Table 60: Source of land for agricultural production

		Allocated by OPM	Rented/Leased	Purchased	Borrowed from host community	Inherited land/Family Land	Communal Land
	N	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlement							
Adjumani	327	72.5	37.6	0.3	4	0.3	0
Bidibidi	415	42.2	62.4	0.5	8.2	0	0
Imvepi	339	72	51.6	1.8	16.2	0.3	0
Kiryandongo	316	87.3	13.6	1.9	0.9	0	0
Kyaka II	293	50.9	44.4	7.2	4.4	0.7	0
Kyangwali	323	87.3	22.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	0
Lobule	190	65.8	39.5	7.9	5.8	2.1	0
Nakivale	223	52.5	46.2	5.8	4	0.9	0.4
Oruchinga	248	54.8	46.4	7.3	2.8	2	0.4
Palabek	341	65.1	50.1	0	8.5	0.6	0
Palorinya	425	84.9	28.9	0.9	6.4	0.5	0.2
Rhino Camp	238	50.4	60.9	3.8	4.2	1.7	0.4
Rwamwanja	297	83.5	15.5	5.1	0.7	1	0
Regions							
South-West	1384	66.2	34.8	4.6	2.7	1.1	0.2
West Nile	2591	66.8	43.2	1.5	6.3	0.5	0.1
All Refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**3975**	**66.6**	**39.9**	**2.7**	**4.8**	**0.7**	**0.1**
Kampala	7	0.0	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3
All Refugees (Kampala included)	**3982**	**66.3**	**40.1**	**2.7**	**4.8**	**0.7**	**0.2**
Host districts							
Adjumani	441	0.0	17.5	4.5	1.8	75.1	7.0
Isingiro	406	00	33.5	31.8	1.5	52.5	0.5
Kamwenge	359	0.3	24.8	49.9	0.8	39.3	0.0
Kikuube	381	0.3	32.5	38.1	0.3	43.3	0.3
Kiryandongo	369	4.1	66.4	15.4	0.5	29.3	0.5
Koboko	446	0.0	23.1	3.8	0.7	82.7	0.2
Kyegegwa	404	0.0.	44.8	35.6	1.7	34.9	0.0
Lamwo	492	0.0	7.9	2.4	3.3	85.4	9.1
Madi Okollo	375	0.0	6.9	4.5	1.9	89.6	0.8
Obongi	337	0.0	11.9	4.2	1.2	85.8	5.0
Terego	441	0.0	36.1	6.3	3.4	85.5	0.0
Yumbe	387	0.0	23.8	5.7	4.4	78.6	3.9
All Host districts	**4838**	**0.4**	**30.7**	**20.2**	**2.0**	**60.5**	**1.9**

7.1.3 Access to in-kind or cash assistance from WFP among refugees

Food assistance provided through cash-based transfers or in-kind distributions remains an important source of support for vulnerable refugee households. Under the WFP recategorization implemented in May 2025, Category 1 households receive 40% of the General Food Assistance (GFA) ration, Category 2 households receive 22%, while Category 3 households are not eligible for GFA. New arrivals receive temporary assistance pending categorization, while asylum-seekers, stateless persons, and other uncategorized households are assessed separately. Information on proportion of households that received WFP GFA and modality of assistance is presented in Table 61

Among the interviewed refugee households (excluding Kampala), 32.9% were in Category 1, 18.6% in Category 2, and 45.0% in Category 3, while 1.9% were uncategorized, asylum-seekers, or stateless persons. Category 3 households constituted the largest interviewed households in both West Nile (47.9%) and the South-West (42.0%). Overall, 52.1% of interviewed refugee households were eligible for WFP assistance (new arrivals, Categories 1 and 2). Among eligible households, 98% reported receiving WFP General Food Assistance (GFA) in the month preceding the survey. Receipt of assistance was highest in Adjumani, where 96.1% of eligible households reported receiving assistance, and lowest in Kiryandongo (4.0%).

In Kampala, nearly six in ten refugee households (59.9%) were uncategorized, asylum-seekers, or stateless persons, and no households were recorded as eligible for or receiving WFP General Food Assistance.

Table 61: Household assistance category, receipt of WFP GFA among the eligible households and modality of assistance

		WFP assistance category					Eligible and received WFP GFA in the previous month		Modality of assistance				
Location	N	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	New arrival category	Uncategorized/ Asylum-seekers/Stateless				Food	Cash on wheels	Agent Banking	Mobile Money
		%	%	%	%	%	n	%	n	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlement													
Adjumani	446	30.7	21.3	45.1	0.4	2.5	234	98.7	222	94.9	76.9	6.0	1.3
Bidibidi	495	21.0	19.2	59.4	0.0	0.4	198	99.5	179	89.9	75.4	17.1	0.0
Imvepi	383	29.0	21.9	48.3	0.8	0.0	197	98.5	184	92.9	60.6	5.6	0.0
Kiryandongo	498	50.0	13.3	34.9	0.8	1.0	307	97.4	11	3.4	45.5	1.9	43.6
Kyaka II	529	40.3	23.8	34.6	0.6	0.8	337	98.2	1	0.3	37.7	54.4	6.7
Kyangwali	520	30.6	22.1	46.0	0.2	1.2	261	94.6	1	0.4	15.3	66.5	8.4
Lobule	319	6.3	4.4	86.8	0.3	2.2	35	95.3	5	14.3	51.4	17.1	25.7
Nakivale	554	39.2	16.2	36.5	2.9	5.2	319	99.4	1	0.3	19.2	58.2	21.1
Oruchinga	350	30.9	10.3	52.3	0.0	6.6	142	97.9	0	0.0	16.0	75.7	5.6
Palabek	453	22.7	17.2	57.6	1.5	0.9	187	98.9	176	93.6	56.9	1.1	1.1
Palorinya	519	25.0	15.8	57.6	1.5	0.0	219	98.2	185	84.1	77.7	1.4	2.3
Rhino Camp	332	37.7	19.9	40.1	2.4	0.0	199	98.5	165	82.9	45.2	1.0	3.0
Rwamwanja	439	25.1	16.2	56.0	2.5	0.2	183	98.4	0	0.0	22.9	62.5	8.9
Regions													
South West	2392	35.8	18.7	40.7	1.9	3.0	1242	97.8	3	0.3	22.2	59.7	14.6
West Nile	3445	32.8	17.9	47.6	1.1	0.7	1576	98.4	1127	66.2	58.9	4.4	12.6
All Refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**34.2**	**18.3**	**44.2**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**2818**	**98.1**	**1130**	**32.5**	**40.1**	**32.6**	**13.6**
Kampala	651	9.1	1.5	28.6	1.2	59.6			0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**29.3**	**15.0**	**41.1**	**1.4**	**13.1**			**1130**	**30.9**	**38.1**	**31.0**	**12.9**

7.2 Household food access and consumption

Food access is the ability of households to regularly acquire adequate amounts of appropriate and preferred food for a nutritious diet. Households can access food through various means, including own production, hunting, fishing, gathering, purchases, barter exchange and receiving food or cash from family, community, or aid organizations. Key indicators related to food access that were collected during this assessment include sources of food consumed in the week before the survey, household income sources, household food expenditure shares and household savings and debts.

7.2.1 Sources of staples and pulses consumed during the 7 days preceding the survey

Staples, including cereals, grains, roots, tubers and matooke, are the main source of dietary energy, while pulses provide protein and essential micronutrients. Table 62 presents the main sources of staples and pulses consumed by refugee and host households during the seven days preceding the survey.

Among refugee households, all households consumed staples while 90.8 percent consumed pulses. Market purchases (cash and credit) were the main source of both staples and pulses. Reliance on market purchases was generally higher in the South-West than in West Nile, while gifts and food assistance remained an important source of staples and pulses in West Nile. At settlement level, Nakivale recorded the highest proportion of households depending on purchased staples (80.9%), while Adjumani recorded the lowest (33.0%). For pulses, Lobule recorded the highest proportion of households depending on purchased pulses (89.7%), while Imvepi recorded the lowest (38.4%). Own production also contributed to food access in several settlements, particularly in the South-West.

Among host households, all households consumed staples and 98.0 percent consumed pulses. Similar to refugee households, market purchases were the main source of both staples and pulses, although own production contributed a larger share of staples and pulses among host households. Obongi recorded the highest proportion of households depending on purchased staples (68.1%), while Terego recorded the lowest (50.4%). For pulses, Madi Okollo and Terego recorded the highest proportion of households depending on purchased pulses (91.1% each), while Kyegegwa recorded the lowest (37.2%). Own production was an important source of pulses in Kyegegwa (66.4%), Kamwenge (58.3%) and Isingiro (58.0%).

Table 62 Sources of staples and pulses consumed during the 7 days preceding the survey

Location	N	Consumed staples	Sources of Staples			Consumed pulses	Sources of Pulses		
			Purchased	Gift/Aid	Own production		Purchased	Gift/Aid	Own production
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlement									
Adjumani	446	100	33.0	52.7	36.3	91.5	43.3	54.0	2.2
Bidibidi	495	100	58.4	27.7	30.7	85.7	60.4	27.7	4.4
Imvepi	383	100	37.3	46.7	27.2	88.0	38.4	52.2	4.4
Kiryandongo	498	100	49.4	18.5	45.6	76.1	61.0	15.3	5.8
Kyaka II	529	100	73.2	8.7	27.6	99.1	74.3	8.5	29.5
Kyangwali	520	100	54.6	9.0	48.5	97.1	60.2	7.9	41.5

Lobule	319	100	61.1	6.3	13.5	97.2	89.7	3.8	4.4
Nakivale	554	100	80.9	10.3	12.3	93.1	78.5	8.1	15.9
Oruchinga	350	100	70.9	9.4	26.0	95.7	70.3	6.9	30.9
Palabek	453	100	48.6	44.4	32.7	79.2	43.0	37.5	5.7
Palorinya	519	100	53.4	27.7	28.9	85.4	59.2	24.5	4.8
Rhino Camp	332	100	35.8	51.5	20.5	97.3	59.0	50.9	3.0
Rwamwanja	439	100	55.4	5.2	55.8	99.5	65.1	3.9	46.0
Regions									
South-West	2392	100	70.9	9.1	27.8	95.7	72.3	7.6	27.3
West Nile	3445	100	45.6	36.5	32.3	86.1	54.4	35.3	4.4
All Refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**100**	**58.0**	**23.1**	**30.1**	**90.8**	**63.2**	**21.7**	**15.6**
Kampala	651	100	90.8	3.4	1.4	91.2	83.7	2.0	0.2
All Refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**100**	**64.4**	**19.3**	**24.5**	**90.9**	**67.2**	**17.9**	**12.6**
Host districts									
Adjumani	504	100	65.9	4.4	30.4	98.8	88.5	3.6	9.1
Isingiro	479	100	52.0	3.8	32.2	97.7	50.7	4.0	58.0
Kamwenge	417	100	52.5	4.8	44.6	99.3	42.4	3.6	58.3
Kikuube	447	100	62.9	5.1	34.5	99.3	38.7	5.6	57.7
Kiryandongo	454	100	66.7	4.0	32.2	96.9	75.6	2.6	22.0
Koboko	510	100	56.5	3.3	27.6	98.8	81.8	2.2	15.9
Kyegegwa	446	100	51.3	3.6	41.7	99.6	37.2	4.0	66.4
Lamwo	525	100	65.0	8.8	34.3	87.2	71.4	4.0	15.2
Madi Okollo	406	100	53.0	7.1	34.5	99.8	91.1	2.5	13.5
Obongi	395	100	68.1	3.8	23.5	96.2	87.8	1.3	10.1
Terego	472	100	50.4	5.5	32.0	99.2	91.1	4.9	14.8
Yumbe	425	100	63.3	4.7	33.9	98.6	83.8	4.7	20.0
All Host districts	**5480**	**100**	**58.2**	**4.6**	**34.4**	**98.0**	**65.1**	**3.9**	**36.4**

7.2.2 Main household income sources

Information on main household income sources is presented in *Table 63*. Agricultural casual labour was the main source of income among refugee households (37.0%), followed by cash assistance from humanitarian organizations (14.0%) and sales of food crops (12.3%). Dependence on agricultural casual labour varied across settlements, ranging from 59.4 percent in Bidibidi to 16.7 percent in Kiryandongo.

Cash assistance from humanitarian organizations was reported as the main source of income by 14.0 percent of refugee households, with minimal regional variation between West Nile (14.3%) and the South-West (13.8%). Compared to 2025, the proportion of refugee households relying on agricultural casual labour as their main source of income decreased from 43.6 percent to 37.0 percent. Among host households, sale of food crops was the main source of income (39.3%), followed by agricultural casual labour (16.4%).

Table 63: Household sources of income

Locations	N	Food crop production	Cash crop production	Livestock products	Sale of alcohol	Agricultural casual labour	Non-agricultural casual labour	Skilled labour	Salaried work	Fishing	Petty trading	Remittances	Sale of food assistance	Pension/government allowances	Cash assistance	Other
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlement																
Adjumani	446	13.7	0.4	1.3	3.1	24.7	6.1	3.6	2.2	0.9	8.5	5.4	5.2	0.0	16.8	8.1
Bidibidi	495	12.7	0.0	2.2	1.4	59.4	4.0	3.0	0.8	0.0	7.9	0.8	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.0
Imvepi	383	17.5	0.0	3.1	2.6	46.7	4.4	2.6	1.0	0.3	7.0	1.6	3.1	0.3	2.6	7.0
Kiryandongo	498	13.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	16.7	3.4	2.6	0.4	0.0	10.8	6.8	0.2	0.0	35.7	9.0
Kyaka II	529	8.7	0.0	2.3	1.1	37.4	7.8	6.2	1.9	0.4	16.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	8.5	7.9
Kyangwali	520	11.9	0.0	1.7	1.3	44.4	3.8	2.1	1.7	1.7	10.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	12.7	6.7
Lobule	319	17.9	0.0	0.3	1.3	31.0	7.2	6.9	3.8	0.9	17.9	0.6	1.3	0.0	2.2	8.8
Nakivale	554	9.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	34.1	11.9	6.5	0.9	0.2	8.5	2.2	0.4	0.2	16.8	8.1
Oruchinga	350	12.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	42.0	13.4	4.3	1.4	2.0	8.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	9.1	4.0
Palabek	453	14.6	1.8	0.4	7.9	49.9	4.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	6.6	2.6	3.8	0.0	2.4	3.3
Palorinya	519	10.0	1.3	1.0	4.8	48.7	3.3	3.1	1.7	0.4	4.4	0.2	2.3	0.0	6.9	11.8
Rhino Camp	332	16.9	0.0	3.3	0.6	23.2	6.0	1.8	1.5	0.9	9.0	9.6	9.9	0.0	14.8	2.4
Rwamwanja	439	16.4	0.7	0.7	3.4	46.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	10.7	7.7
Regions																
South-West	2392	10.5	0.1	1.2	1.2	38.3	8.3	5.0	1.4	0.5	10.0	1.3	0.6	0.1	13.8	7.7
West Nile	3445	13.9	0.4	1.8	2.4	35.7	4.5	2.6	1.3	0.4	8.2	4.5	3.9	0.0	14.3	6.2
All Refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**12.3**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**37.0**	**6.4**	**3.8**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**9.1**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**0.1**	**14.0**	**6.9**
Kampala	651	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	5.7	8.1	12.9	0.2	18.0	17.7	0.0	0.3	2.0	34.1
All Refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**10.0**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**29.8**	**6.2**	**4.6**	**3.6**	**0.4**	**10.8**	**5.8**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**11.7**	**12.2**
Host Districts																
Adjumani	504	32.5	0.2	1.2	5.6	11.7	4.6	6.0	11.9	4.8	14.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	5.4
Isingiro	479	44.5	2.3	1.5	1.3	18.0	4.4	7.5	4.6	0.8	10.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
Kamwenge	417	37.9	10.3	2.4	2.2	13.7	2.9	4.1	6.7	0.5	10.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.2
Kikuube	447	53.5	2.9	2.5	2.2	10.5	2.2	3.6	3.6	2.5	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	7.2
Kiryandongo	454	35.5	3.5	1.5	0.7	14.3	3.7	7.5	8.6	2.0	13.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.4
Koboko	510	42.0	5.9	1.2	1.4	12.0	5.1	5.7	8.2	0.6	11.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.1
Kyegegwa	446	51.8	3.8	2.2	2.7	9.6	2.2	4.9	4.0	0.0	11.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	5.4
Lamwo	525	40.0	1.7	1.7	5.1	29.9	2.9	1.7	5.3	0.2	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.0
Madi Okollo	406	27.8	1.0	2.0	4.4	13.1	2.7	4.7	6.4	18.5	10.3	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	6.4
Obongi	395	22.5	2.3	0.8	6.1	12.7	3.5	3.5	8.4	32.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.0
Terego	472	36.0	10.0	2.3	13.1	11.9	3.4	3.8	6.4	2.1	8.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7
Yumbe	425	27.8	1.9	1.6	0.7	28.5	5.4	7.1	8.0	0.0	9.9	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	6.4
All Host districts	**5480**	**39.3**	**3.7**	**1.8**	**3.0**	**16.4**	**3.7**	**5.5**	**6.4**	**2.8**	**10.1**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**5.9**

7.2.3 Household savings and debts

Savings act as a buffer against income shocks, helping families afford food during crises. Conversely, high debt burdens can divert funds from essential needs like food, increasing vulnerability to food insecurity. Information on household savings and debts is presented in Table 64.

Overall, excluding Kampala, 63.8 percent of refugee households reported having outstanding debts, with an average debt value of UGX 177,337 (USD 48). Debt was more prevalent in the South-West (79.1%) than in West Nile (49.2%). In South-West, the highest proportions of indebted refugee households were recorded in Rwamwanja (86.3%), Oruchinga (86.0%), Kyaka II (81.7%), and Nakivale (80.9%). In contrast, Palorinya (26.6%) and Imvepi (40.5%) reported the lowest levels of indebtedness. Average debt amounts across settlements ranged from UGX 76,910 (USD 21) in Bidibidi to UGX 263,341 (USD 71) in Lobule.

Kampala exhibited a distinct pattern. Although fewer than half of refugee households in Kampala (44.9 percent) reported being in debt, the average debt burden was UGX 853,381 (USD 231), substantially higher than in all refugee settlements and nearly five times the average debt amount among refugees living outside Kampala.

Among host households, 57.6 percent reported outstanding debts, with an average debt amount of UGX 621,044 (USD 168). At district level, indebtedness among hosts was highest in Kyegegwa (74.9%), Kamwenge (74.8%), and Isingiro (72.7%), while Obongi (32.9%) recorded the lowest prevalence. The largest average debt amounts were observed in Isingiro (UGX 984,273; USD 266) and Terego (UGX 842,981; USD 228).

Overall, excluding Kampala, 41.1 percent of refugee households reported having savings, with an average savings value of UGX 137,930 (USD 37). Savings were more prevalent in the South-West (50.7%) than in West Nile (31.9%). Among refugee settlements, the highest prevalence of savings was recorded in Kyaka II (73.7%) and Rwamwanja (72.0%), while the lowest was observed in Adjumani (24.0%) and Palorinya (24.1%). Kampala showed a distinct pattern, recording the lowest prevalence of savings among refugees (16.4%), but the highest average savings amount at UGX 518,836 (USD 140), nearly four times the refugee average outside Kampala.

Among host households, 61.4 percent reported having savings, with an average savings value of UGX 588,945 (USD 159). At district level, the highest prevalence of savings among hosts was reported in Kamwenge (80.1%), while Yumbe (42.4%) recorded the lowest. Average savings amounts were highest in Obongi (UGX 3.26 million; USD 882) and lowest in Kiryandongo (UGX 233,954; USD 63).

Table 64: Household savings and debts

Location		Have savings		Saving amount		Have debts		Debt amount	
	N	n	%	Mean	SD	n	%	Mean	SD
Refugee settlement									
Adjumani	446	107	24	167439	226136.8	219	49.1	235475	574173.6
Bidibidi	495	166	33.5	127247	134480.6	228	46.1	76910	97169.4
Imvepi	383	101	26.4	78584	83585.4	155	40.5	97768	105744.7
Kampala	651	107	16.4	518836	1280690	292	44.9	853381	1225834
Kiryandongo	498	129	25.9	113581	99871.1	278	55.8	250223	650393.9
Kyaka Ii	529	390	73.7	180514	336584.7	432	81.7	196130	326943.9
Kyangwali	520	259	49.8	169523	225559.3	356	68.5	150427	221334.2
Lobule	319	145	45.5	166966	300148.7	164	51.4	263341	576449.4
Nakivale	554	212	38.3	91856	148936.1	448	80.9	188439	323907.6
Oruchinga	350	196	56	100281	211385.7	301	86	193929	259908.5
Palabek	453	239	52.8	98324	332675.9	265	58.5	116731	178006.4
Palorinya	519	125	24.1	142652	282637.5	138	26.6	91420	125270.4
Rhino Camp	332	133	40.1	145162	136241	197	59.3	150310	246245.9
Rwamwanja	439	316	72	186533	271053.6	379	86.3	215346	399242.5
Region									
South-West	2392	1373	50.7	145337	264226.9	1916	79.1	186322	316391.2
West Nile	3445	1145	31.9	126608	234642.7	1644	49.2	163448	411373.5
All Refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**2518**	**41.1**	**137930**	**251510.9**	**3560**	**63.8**	**177337**	**363512.5**
Kampala	651	107	16.4	518836	1280690	292	44.9	853381	1225834
All Refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**2625**	**36.3**	**171394**	**363970.2**	**3852**	**60.2**	**275212**	**517356**
Host									
Adjumani	504	356	70.6	612590	1969184	298	59.1	575027	1211476
Isingiro	479	292	61	739779	4206661	348	72.7	984273	2165607
Kamwenge	417	334	80.1	409835	656206.5	312	74.8	816053	2448339
Kikuube	447	285	63.8	585563	930437.9	256	57.3	675781	3214065
Kiryandongo	454	237	52.2	233954	360039.6	221	48.7	456118	1458226
Koboko	510	315	61.8	1094788	11298688	205	40.2	440998	2109872
Kyegegwa	446	311	69.7	514716	1543944	334	74.9	409895	712751.8
Lamwo	525	376	71.6	264202	554886.2	292	55.6	268566	483451.1
Madi Okollo	406	276	68	291235	256404.9	232	57.1	235025	379061.3
Obongi	395	248	62.8	3264360	19578537	130	32.9	757092	2729691
Terego	472	275	58.3	278065	501672.9	231	48.9	842981	6881283
Yumbe	425	180	42.4	301868	584518.2	173	40.7	397575	1648213
All host districts	**5480**	**3485**	**61.4**	**588945**	**6444272**	**3032**	**57.6**	**621044**	**2613497**

7.2.4 Household sources of credit

Overall, SACCOS/VSLAs were the most common source of credit among refugee households, with 27.3% accessing credit through SACCOS/VSLAs, compared with 18.4% who accessed credit from relatives or friends. Access to SACCOS/VSLA credit was highest in Rwamwanja (65.1%) and Kyaka II (55.2%), while Rhino Camp recorded the highest proportion accessing credit from relatives or friends (28.6%). By region, South-West had the highest access to SACCOS/VSLA credit (37.1%), while West Nile had the highest access to credit from relatives or friends (20.8%).

Among host community households, SACCOS/VSLAs were also the most common source of credit, with 30.9% accessing credit through SACCOS/VSLAs, compared with 13.9% through relatives or friends as presented in Table 65.

Table 65: Sources of credit

Location	N	SACCOs/VSLAs	Telecom companies	Relatives/friends	Traders/shop keepers	Bank/Credit institution	Cooperative	Money lender	Landlord	Employer	Other
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlement											
Adjumani	446	24.2	0.4	19.1	1.8	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Bidibidi	495	17.4	0.0	22.0	5.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4
Imvepi	383	11.7	0.0	18.8	5.5	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Kampala	651	1.8	0.6	13.1	12.7	0.3	0.2	1.5	12.4	0.0	2.2
Kiryandongo	498	14.7	0.6	16.9	18.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.8
Kyaka II	529	55.2	0.2	9.6	10.0	0.9	0.8	2.3	0.4	0.0	2.3
Kyangwali	520	32.1	0.0	14.8	13.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	6.7
Lobule	319	22.6	0.0	20.7	1.9	4.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3
Nakivale	554	26.2	0.2	19.7	27.3	2.0	0.0	3.4	1.3	0.2	0.7
Oruchinga	350	54.3	0.0	15.1	9.7	0.3	0.0	3.7	1.1	0.3	1.4
Palabek	453	28.7	0.2	24.9	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1
Palorinya	519	6.7	0.0	15.0	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
Rhino Camp	332	22.6	0.0	28.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.3
Region											
Rwamwanja	439	65.1	0.0	10.5	5.5	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	2.3
South West	2392	37.1	0.1	15.9	18.7	1.4	0.1	2.4	0.8	0.1	2.4
West Nile	3445	17.9	0.2	20.8	6.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.9
All Refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**27.3**	**0.2**	**18.4**	**12.5**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**2.0**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**2.2**
Kampala	651	1.8	0.6	13.1	12.7	0.3	0.2	1.5	12.4	0.0	2.2
All Refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**22.4**	**0.3**	**17.4**	**12.5**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**1.9**	**2.7**	**0.0**	**2.2**
Host District											
Adjumani	504	47.4	0.6	5.4	0.4	3.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.6
Isingiro	479	38.2	0.0	13.8	5.2	7.1	1.0	3.8	0.8	0.0	2.7
Kamwenge	417	52.5	0.0	7.4	3.8	8.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.4
Kikuube	447	26.4	1.1	11.4	3.6	4.9	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	7.4
Kiryandongo	454	18.5	1.5	15.9	3.5	3.7	0.0	3.5	0.7	0.2	1.1
Koboko	510	16.9	0.0	16.9	2.0	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.8
Kyegegwa	446	40.6	1.1	15.7	6.5	3.1	0.7	4.7	1.3	0.0	1.1
Lamwo	525	34.3	0.0	7.2	2.9	2.7	0.6	2.1	0.2	0.0	5.7

Madi Okollo	406	34.5	0.0	17.0	1.0	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	1.0
Obongi	395	21.8	0.8	6.8	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Terego	472	28.2	0.2	15.9	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.5
Yumbe	425	15.3	0.0	20.2	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.6
All Host districts	**5480**	**30.9**	**0.4**	**13.9**	**3.1**	**3.8**	**0.5**	**2.2**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**2.3**

7.2.5 Reasons for borrowing

Among refugees, food purchase (25.2%) was the most cited reason for borrowing, highest in Nakivale (40.6%) and lowest in Palorinya (8.1%), followed by school expenses (15.4%). Kampala differed from settlements, with relatively higher borrowing for housing-related costs, including accommodation rent (8.0%) and house/flat rental or purchase (8.6%) as summarised in Table 66.

Among host households, school expenses (17.6%) were the leading reason for borrowing, highest in Adjumani (26.2%) and lowest in Yumbe (11.5%). Borrowing for food was comparatively low (6.7%), ranging from 13.1% in Lamwo to 2.9% in Kikuube.

Table 66: Household reason for borrowing

Location	N	To buy food	To buy non-food items	To rent accommodatio	To pay school	To cover health expenses	To pay for durable goods	To pay for ceremonies/soc	To rent/buy a flat/house	To cover travel for migration	To buy agricultural inputs	To invest in business	To pay back another loan	Other (specify)
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlement														
Adjumani	446	15.0	0.9	0.2	19.1	7.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.9	1.6	0.0	0.4
Bidibidi	495	18.0	1.0	0.0	18.0	3.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.0	1.6
Imvepi	383	15.4	1.0	0.0	12.3	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.3	1.0	0.5	2.6
Kampala	651	15.2	0.6	8.0	5.2	2.5	0.2	0.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.2	1.2
Kiryandongo	498	21.3	0.8	0.0	18.7	11.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.6
Kyaka II	529	25.7	1.5	2.5	21.4	11.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.4	4.9	6.4	1.1	4.7
Kyangwali	520	29.4	1.9	0.6	6.5	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.5	5.0	1.0	4.8
Lobule	319	20.4	0.3	0.9	15.7	5.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.3	3.8	1.9	0.3	1.3
Nakivale	554	40.6	1.3	2.2	11.7	10.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	4.9	4.5	0.9	2.9
Oruchinga	350	31.1	2.9	1.4	20.9	14.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.0	4.6	1.4	3.7
Palabek	453	26.3	0.2	0.0	19.4	5.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.2	1.3	0.4	2.4
Palorinya	519	8.1	1.3	0.0	11.0	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.4
Rhino Camp	332	19.6	1.5	0.6	21.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	3.0	2.4	0.9	0.6
Rwamwanja	439	16.4	1.6	1.1	18.7	16.9	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.0	13.4	6.2	3.0	6.8
Region														
South-West	2392	32.8	1.5	1.7	13.1	11.9	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	6.3	5.1	1.2	4.1
West Nile	3445	17.9	1.0	0.1	17.6	7.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.3	0.3	1.3
All Refugee Settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**25.2**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**15.4**	**9.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**4.1**	**3.2**	**0.7**	**2.7**
Kampala	651	15.2	0.6	8.0	5.2	2.5	0.2	0.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.2	1.2
All Refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**23.3**	**1.1**	**2.3**	**13.4**	**8.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**2.1**	**0.2**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**0.6**	**2.4**
Host Districts														
Adjumani	504	6.2	0.8	0.2	26.2	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	11.5	5.2	0.0	2.8
Isingiro	479	6.3	2.3	2.5	24.4	11.3	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.4	9.8	8.4	1.5	3.1
Kamwenge	417	6.5	1.7	0.7	25.2	16.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.0	5.8	8.9	2.6	5.0
Kikuube	447	2.9	0.9	0.7	13.9	7.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	12.8	9.2	0.2	7.8
Kiryandongo	454	3.5	0.7	2.4	15.4	6.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	6.6	5.3	0.2	6.2
Koboko	510	7.1	1.6	0.2	12.4	2.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	8.2	3.1	0.8	2.9
Kyegegwa	446	6.3	1.3	1.3	19.3	15.9	0.2	0.7	2.0	0.4	12.3	8.7	1.8	4.5

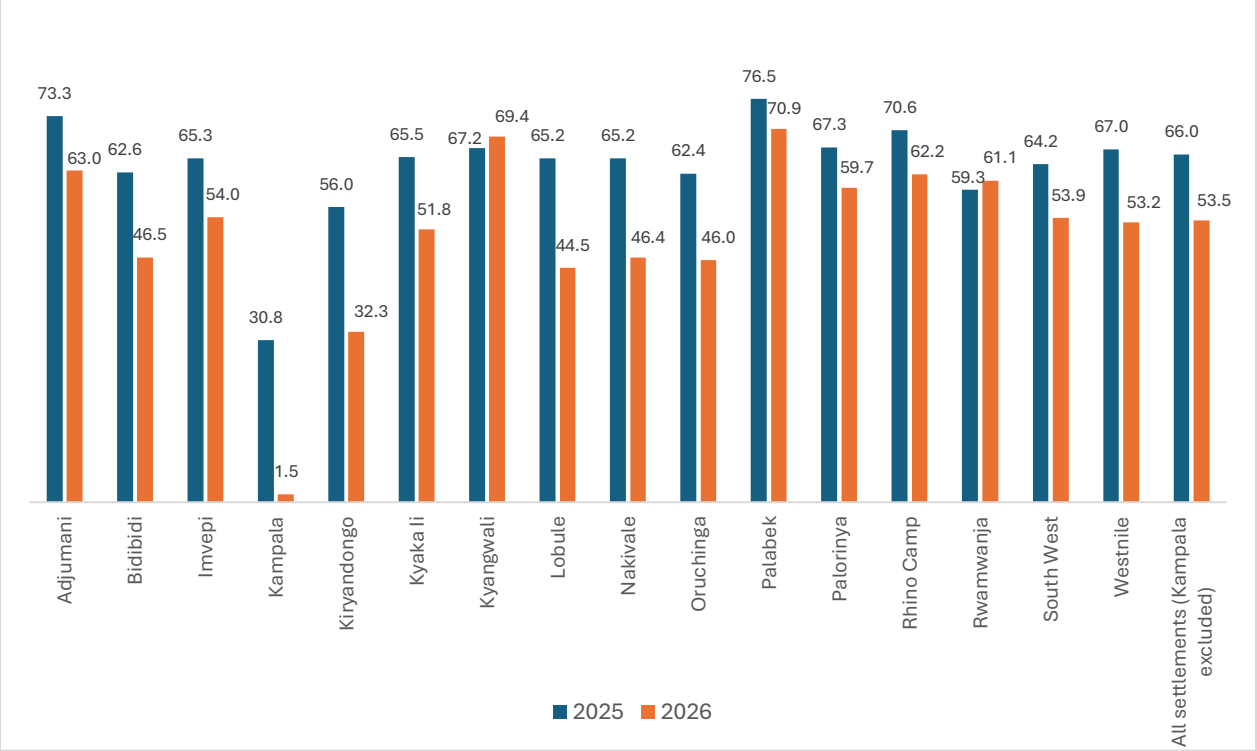
Lamwo	525	13.1	1.1	0.2	20.6	8.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.8	0.6	0.4	3.0
Madi Okollo	406	8.4	1.5	0.2	14.0	9.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	9.9	8.6	1.2	2.5
Obongi	395	6.3	1.5	0.0	12.7	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.6	0.3	1.3
Terego	472	7.4	1.1	0.0	12.1	8.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	11.4	4.0	1.7	1.5
Yumbe	425	9.2	1.9	0.5	11.5	6.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	3.1	0.5	1.6
All Host Districts	**5480**	**6.7**	**1.5**	**1.0**	**17.6**	**9.2**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**8.9**	**6.2**	**1.0**	**3.7**

7.2.6 Household Expenditure and Food Expenditure Share (FES)

Household expenditure provides a measure of monthly household spending on food and non-food items, based on the monetary value of both purchased and non-purchased consumption. This includes expenditures on purchased goods as well as the estimated value of food obtained from own production, in-kind transfers, and other non-monetary sources. The Food expenditure Share (FES) assesses the proportion of a household's total consumption expenditure allocated to food. A higher expenditure share on food indicates greater economic vulnerability to food insecurity. Households spending more than 65% of the total expenditure are considered food insecure.

Figure 11 shows that households in all settlements except Kampala spend more than half of their total expenditure on food. The food expenditure share ranged from 56.0% in Kiryandongo to 76.5% in Palabek, with an overall average of 66%.

Figure 11: Household Food Expenditure Share



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

Based on Food Expenditure Share (FES), household economic vulnerability can be categorized into four groups namely, food secure (FES<50%), marginally food secure (50%<=FES<65%), moderately food insecure (65%<=FES<75%) and severely food insecure (FES ≥75%). Table 67 presents the FES among refugees and host households in 2026.

Among refugee households in the settlement, 23.1% were classified as moderately food insecure and 30.5% as severely food insecure. Palabek recorded the highest overall proportion of food-insecure households at 70.8%, while Kiryandongo recorded the lowest at 32.4%. At regional level, the proportion of food-insecure households was similar at 53.6% in West Nile and 53.2% in South-West settlements.

Among host-community households, 20.5% were moderately food insecure and 21.2% were severely food insecure. At district level, Obongi recorded the highest proportion of food-insecure households (58.7%), while Kiryandongo recorded the lowest (30.2%).

Table 67: Household Food Expenditure Share

Location	N	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
		% of HH	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH
Refugee settlement					
Adjumani	446	12.3	24.7	26	37
Bidibidi	495	20.2	33.3	23.6	22.8
Imvepi	383	16.5	29.5	24.5	29.5
Kiryandongo	498	35.1	32.5	16.9	15.5
Kyaka II	529	20.4	27.8	23.4	28.4
Kyangwali	520	10.4	20.2	19.2	50.2
Lobule	319	28.2	27.3	21	23.5
Nakivale	554	22.7	30.9	24.6	21.8
Oruchinga	350	25.1	28.9	19.1	26.9
Palabek	453	9.7	19.4	24.7	46.1
Palorinya	519	18.5	21.8	17.2	42.6
Rhino Camp	332	16.6	21.2	24.8	37.5
Rwamwanja	439	10.3	28.7	31.9	29.2
Regions					
South-West	2392	17.6	27.2	23.7	31.5
West Nile	3445	19.7	26.4	22.1	31.9
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**18.8**	**26.7**	**22.8**	**31.7**
Kampala	651	93.4	5.1	1.1	0.5
All Refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**33.6**	**22.9**	**18.8**	**24.7**
Host					
Adjumani	504	26.2	33.5	20	20.2
Isingiro	479	34.7	28.2	19.4	17.8
Kamwenge	417	33.3	29.5	20.4	16.8
Kikuube	447	26.6	33.1	19.9	20.4
Kiryandongo	454	37.9	31.9	19.6	10.6

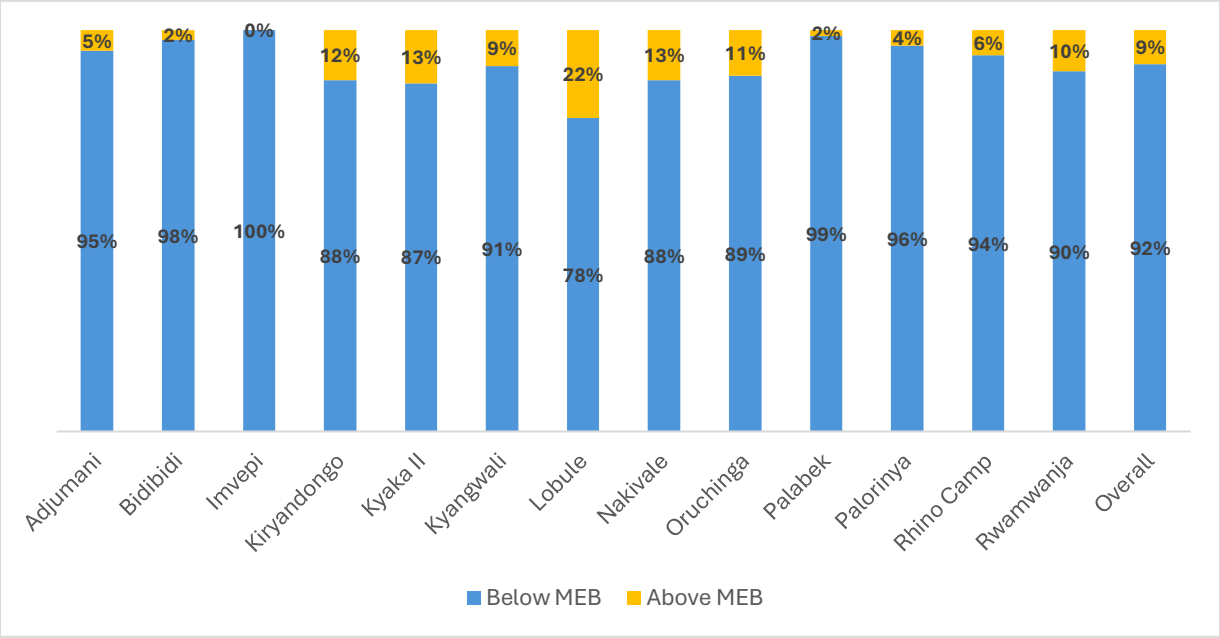
Koboko	510	15.7	28.8	24.5	31
Kyegegwa	446	30.9	30.7	23.8	14.6
Lamwo	525	29	24.8	17.5	28.8
Madi Okollo	406	17.5	27.1	23.4	32
Obongi	395	17	24.4	23.9	34.8
Terego	472	26.5	33.5	19.1	21
Yumbe	425	23.8	29.4	19.1	27.8
All host districts	**5480**	**26.7**	**29.6**	**20.8**	**22.9**

7.2.8 Household economic capacity to meet essential needs without assistance

Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs without assistance (ECMEN[11]) indicator was also used to measure economic vulnerability of the refugee and host population. ECMEN is defined as the percentage of households whose economic capacity is sufficient to meet essential needs, using the minimum expenditure basket (MEB[12]) without assistance. This analysis utilized household expenditure data and the updated settlement level MEB for July 2026 to compute ECMEN.

Households are considered to have the economic capacity to meet their essential needs without assistance if their consumption expenditures exceed the MEB. Almost all refugee households (91.5%) had insufficient economic capacity to meet essential needs without assistance.

Figure 12: Refugee Household economic capacity to meet essential needs without assistance



7.3 Food Consumption

[11] https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000145644/download/

[12] https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/106207

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 Score (HDDS), Food Consumption Score (FCS), and Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis (FCS-N).

7.3.1 Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

Household dietary diversity is the number of food groups out of the 12 food groups consumed by a household during the 24 hours before the survey. The 12 food groups include cereals; roots, tubers & banana; vegetables; fruits; meat; eggs; fish; pulses, legumes and nuts; dairy 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 68.

Based on HDDS classification, dietary diversity among refugee households improved in 2026. Overall, excluding Kampala, refugee households had a mean HDDS of 5.0 food groups, with 60.4 percent consuming 5-12 food groups, 36.5 percent consuming 3-4 food groups, and 3.1 percent consuming 0-2 food groups. Dietary diversity was slightly better in the South-West, where 62.0 percent of households consumed 5-12 food groups, compared to 58.8 percent in West Nile.

At settlement level, the highest proportion of households consuming 5-12 food groups was recorded in Lobule (84.6%), Kyaka II (82.2%), and Rwamwanja (78.6%), while the lowest was observed in Oruchinga (41.1%), Palabek (45.5%), and Nakivale (49.1%). The proportion of households consuming only 0-2 food groups remained below 6 percent across all refugee locations.

Kampala recorded the most favourable results among refugees, with a mean HDDS of 6.0 food groups and 86.2 percent of households consuming 5-12 food groups, substantially higher than the refugee average outside Kampala.

Among host households, the mean HDDS was 6.1 food groups, with 80.7 percent of households consuming 5-12 food groups, 18.4 percent consuming 3-4 food groups, and less than 1 percent consuming 0-2 food groups.

At district level, the highest proportion of households consuming 5-12 food groups was recorded in Koboko (91.8%) and Madi Okollo (90.6%), while Lamwo (57.9%) recorded the lowest.

Table 68:Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

Location	N	Low diversity (0-2 Food groups)		Medium diversity (3-4 Food groups)		High diversity (5-12)	
		% of HH	95% CL	% of HH	95% CL	% of HH	95% CL
Refugee Settlements							
Adjumani	446	1.8	0.9-3.5	31.4	27.3-35.8	66.8	62.3-71.0
Bidibidi	495	4.9	3.3-7.1	41.8	37.6-46.2	53.3	48.9-57.7
Imvepi	383	4.4	2.8-7.0	43.3	38.5-48.4	52.2	47.2-57.2
Kiryandongo	498	3.0	1.8-4.9	43.8	39.5-48.2	53.2	48.8-57.6
Kyaka II	529	0.8	0.3-1.9	17.0	14.1-20.5	82.2	78.7-85.3
Kyangwali	520	1.9	1.1-3.5	30.2	26.4-34.3	67.9	63.8-71.8

Lobule	319	1.6	0.7-3.6	13.8	10.4-18.0	84.6	80.3-88.2
Nakivale	554	5.1	3.5-7.2	45.9	41.7-50.0	49.1	45.0-53.3
Oruchinga	350	3.1	1.8-5.5	55.7	50.5-60.8	41.1	36.1-46.4
Palabek	453	3.3	2.0-5.4	51.2	46.6-55.8	45.5	41.0-50.1
Palorinya	519	3.5	2.2-5.4	40.9	36.7-45.1	55.7	51.4-59.9
Rhino Camp	332	1.2	0.5-3.1	22.6	18.4-27.4	76.2	71.3-80.5
Rwamwanja	439	0.9	0.4-2.3	20.5	17.0-24.5	78.6	74.5-82.2
Regions							
South West	2392	3.2	2.6-4.0	34.9	33.0-36.8	62.0	60.0-63.9
West Nile	3445	3.0	2.5-3.6	38.2	36.6-39.8	58.8	57.2-60.4
All Refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**3.1**	**2.7-3.6**	**36.5**	**35.3-37.8**	**60.4**	**59.1-61.6**
Kampala	651	6.0	1.1	1.4	0.7-2.6	12.4	10.1-15.2
All Refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**5.2**	**1.6**	**2.8**	**2.4-3.2**	**31.9**	**30.7-33.0**
Host							
Adjumani	504	0.2	0.0-1.1	17.7	14.6-21.2	82.1	78.6-85.2
Isingiro	479	2.1	1.1-3.8	29.4	25.5-33.7	68.5	64.2-72.5
Kamwenge	417	0.2	0.0-1.4	19.7	16.1-23.8	80.1	76.0-83.7
Kikuube	447	0.7	0.2-2.0	13.2	10.4-16.7	86.1	82.6-89.0
Kiryandongo	454	0.0	0.0-0.8	15.0	12.0-18.6	85.0	81.5-88.0
Koboko	510	1.2	0.5-2.5	7.1	5.1-9.6	91.8	89.1-93.9
Kyegegwa	446	0.2	0.0-1.3	17.0	13.8-20.8	82.7	79.0-86.0
Lamwo	525	3.6	2.3-5.6	38.5	34.4-42.7	57.9	53.6-62.1
Madi Okollo	406	0.5	0.1-1.8	8.9	6.5-12.0	90.6	87.4-93.1
Obongi	395	0.8	0.3-2.2	14.7	11.5-18.5	84.6	80.7-87.8
Terego	472	1.1	0.5-2.5	19.5	16.2-23.3	79.5	75.6-82.9
Yumbe	425	0.9	0.4-2.4	13.4	10.5-17.0	85.7	82.0-88.7
All Host District	**5480**	**1.0**	**0.7-1.2**	**18.4**	**17.4-19.4**	**80.7**	**79.6-81.7**

7.3.2 Food groups consumed by households

Cereals (86.3%) and oils and fats (71.9%) were the most commonly consumed food groups among refugee households in the 24 hours preceding the survey. Pulses were consumed by 66.5% of households, representing an 18.9 percentage-point increase from 47.6% in 2025. Vegetables were consumed by 68.1% of households, while dairy products (5.1%) eggs (2.2%) and meat (2.2%) remained the least consumed food groups. Pulse consumption was higher in South-West settlements (77.3%) than in West Nile (56.2%), with Kiryandongo (42.2%) and Palabek (44.6%) recording the lowest levels of pulse consumption.

For households in host districts, pulses (84.0%) and cereals (75.5%) were the most commonly consumed food groups while eggs (9.4%) and meat (10.7%) were the least consumed.

Table 69:Food groups consumed by households

Location	N	cereal	Roots, tubers.	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruit	Meat	Fish	Eggs	Oils and Fats	Dairy	Sugar	Condiments
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugees													
Adjumani	446	98.9	14.1	62.3	76.2	6.5	1.3	14.1	2.7	86.8	11.0	54.5	99.6
Bidibidi	495	88.7	27.3	50.1	88.5	15.6	1.4	23.2	3.2	59.8	0.2	31.3	98.8
Imvepi	383	92.7	27.4	59.8	74.7	6.5	1.3	20.1	2.3	65.5	0.0	27.2	97.1
Kiryandongo	498	98.2	9.2	42.2	63.1	7.8	1.2	9.0	0.2	73.3	12.0	52.6	97.4
Kyaka II	529	75.8	76.2	81.3	73.7	21.4	4.2	17.2	1.7	86.6	5.7	36.5	99.1
Kyangwali	520	72.3	63.1	71.9	72.1	16.7	1.5	14.6	4.6	81.2	1.3	25.8	98.3
Lobule	319	72.4	74.9	75.5	81.5	23.5	4.1	32.6	8.2	69.6	2.2	72.1	99.1
Nakivale	554	76.9	60.8	74.5	46.6	6.9	1.4	13.7	1.3	62.3	3.2	17.5	98.0
Oruchinga	350	69.7	61.1	85.7	47.1	7.1	0.6	6.9	0.3	50.9	2.0	8.6	99.4
Palabek	453	97.6	12.4	44.6	80.1	5.7	1.8	6.0	0.7	77.3	8.6	17.4	99.3
Palorinya	519	95.8	35.3	54.3	78.4	3.1	1.5	12.7	1.3	68.2	1.9	37.6	97.9
Rhino Camp	332	94.9	34.6	78.6	87.0	11.1	3.0	22.9	5.4	76.5	7.2	51.2	97.9
Rwamwanja	439	89.1	83.4	91.8	59.2	22.1	8.0	10.9	1.6	71.8	6.6	19.8	98.6
Regions													
South West	2392	77.2	66.5	77.3	57.9	13.2	2.7	14.1	2.1	71.3	3.6	22.6	98.3
West Nile	3445	95.2	22.8	56.2	77.9	8.7	1.7	15.7	2.4	72.5	6.4	41.8	98.2
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**86.3**	**44.3**	**66.5**	**68.1**	**10.9**	**2.2**	**14.9**	**2.2**	**71.9**	**5.1**	**32.4**	**98.3**
Kampala	651	94.2	18.3	53.1	67.1	23.3	17.4	590.0	20.1	94.0	30.7	79.6	97.2
All Refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**87.9**	**39.2**	**63.9**	**67.9**	**13.3**	**5.1**	**13.2**	**5.7**	**76.2**	**10**	**41.5**	**98.1**
Host districts													
Adjumani	504	93.3	43.1	68.3	74.4	17.9	8.3	29.4	7.1	85.1	8.5	71.2	100.0
Isingiro	479	62.8	72.2	88.1	47.2	35.9	8.1	15.2	4.8	54.3	30.7	39.0	99.8
Kamwenge	417	83.2	78.2	97.6	58.5	55.9	18.5	2.9	8.9	47.7	36.5	38.1	98.6
Kikuube	447	64.4	81.7	90.8	62.6	57.7	8.9	11.2	7.2	72.3	12.5	49.9	99.1
Kiryandongo	454	85.0	42.7	71.4	64.3	31.3	5.1	23.6	9.0	89.6	13.0	64.1	99.1
Koboko	510	76.3	80.8	74.5	72.9	66.9	13.9	38.2	21.0	77.6	6.1	87.1	99.2
Kyegegwa	446	64.1	84.5	94.4	64.1	51.6	13.9	7.4	9.2	62.6	29.6	51.8	99.8
Lamwo	525	93.9	34.1	49.5	78.9	17.1	8.4	6.1	1.9	81.7	4.2	16.6	96.2
Madi Okollo	406	78.3	84.7	86.9	81.8	26.4	7.6	46.8	12.1	76.8	7.4	70.9	98.8
Obongi	395	78.5	90.4	75.9	70.6	19.5	8.4	56.7	12.4	67.8	8.1	71.1	98.7
Terego	472	66.3	73.9	90.0	70.1	29.4	8.5	31.4	14.6	63.1	3.0	53.8	96.4
Yumbe	425	84.5	62.8	85.4	90.1	21.6	13.4	31.8	11.5	79.3	2.6	60.9	94.8
All Host districts	**5480**	**75.5**	**69.2**	**84.0**	**68.2**	**37.2**	**10.7**	**21.6**	**9.4**	**69.9**	**15.8**	**53.9**	**98.3**

7.3.3 Household Food Consumption Score

The Household Food Consumption Score (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. Table 70 presents FCS among refugee and host households in 2026.

Based on the Food Consumption Score (FCS) classification, overall, excluding Kampala, refugee households had a mean FCS of 36.2, with 51.7 percent achieving acceptable food consumption (FCS >35), 42.3 percent classified as borderline (21 < FCS ≤35), and 5.9 percent as poor (FCS ≤21). Food

consumption was considerably better in the South-West, where 64.7 percent of households had acceptable food consumption, compared to 39.3 percent in West Nile.

At settlement level, the highest proportion of households with acceptable food consumption was recorded in Rwamwanja (80.6%) and Kyaka II (76.9%), while the lowest was observed in Palabek (22.1%), Palorinya (30.3%), and Bidibidi (31.7%). Poor food consumption was highest in Bidibidi (12.3%) and Palabek (11.5%).

Kampala stood out positively, with the highest mean FCS (50.6) and 81.9 percent of households achieving acceptable food consumption, substantially above the refugee average outside Kampala.

Among host households, the mean FCS was 46.5, with 81.6 percent achieving acceptable food consumption, 17.4 percent classified as borderline, and only 1.0 percent having poor food consumption.

Table 70: Household Food Consumption Score

Location	N	FCS	FCS	Acceptable (FCS > 35)	Borderline (21 < FCS ≤ 35)	Poor (FCS ≤ 21)
		Mean	SD	% of HH	% of HH	% of HH
Refugee						
Adjumani	446	35.5	10.5	43.3	51.6	5.2
Bidibidi	495	31.5	8.7	31.7	56	12.3
Imvepi	383	32.8	8.5	40.5	50.7	8.9
Kiryandongo	498	33.2	9.6	37.1	53.8	9
Kyaka II	529	42.8	10.8	76.9	22.5	0.6
Kyangwali	520	38.6	10.3	60.8	36.3	2.9
Lobule	319	39.3	8.2	69.9	27.9	2.2
Nakivale	554	37.3	10	58.7	35.6	5.8
Oruchinga	350	36.5	8.7	55.4	39.1	5.4
Palabek	453	30.4	8.5	22.1	66.4	11.5
Palorinya	519	31.4	8	30.3	60.5	9.2
Rhino Camp	332	37.7	9.4	59.6	38	2.4
Rwamwanja	439	41.5	9.2	80.6	18.5	0.9
Region						
South-West	2392	39	10.2	64.7	31.6	3.7
West Nile	3445	33.5	9.4	39.3	52.7	8.1
All Refugee settlements excluding Kampala	**5837**	**36.2**	**10.1**	**51.7**	**42.3**	**5.9**
Kampala	651	50.6	18.1	81.9	16.6	1.5
All Refugees including Kampala	**6,488**	**39**	**12**	**57.6**	**37.3**	**5.1**
Host districts						
Adjumani	504	41.5	11.8	65.9	33.9	0.2
Isingiro	479	49.3	14.4	87.3	11.7	1
Kamwenge	417	53.8	15.2	94.7	5	0.2
Kikuube	447	51	13.4	91.9	7.6	0.4
Kiryandongo	454	45	11.6	83	16.5	0.4
Koboko	510	46.3	9.1	90	9.2	0.8
Kyegegwa	446	54.3	15.5	94.6	5.2	0.2

Lamwo	525	33	9.4	34.3	58.1	7.6
Madi Okollo	406	46.3	11.5	84.2	15.3	0.5
Obongi	395	41.3	11.6	70.1	26.8	3
Terego	472	45.1	10.2	84.7	15.3	0
Yumbe	425	40.2	9	70.1	28.7	1.2
All Host districts	**5480**	**46.5**	**13.4**	**81.6**	**17.4**	**1**

7.3.4 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 include pulses, dairy, flesh meat, organ meat, fish, and eggs. Haem iron-rich foods include flesh meat, organ meat, fish. Information on FCS-N is presented in Table 71.

Overall, excluding Kampala, 72.8% of refugee households consumed vitamin A-rich foods less than seven times during the reference week, while only 14.2% consumed them at least seven times. Frequent consumption of protein-rich foods was higher, with 32.7% of households consuming these foods at least seven times, while 63.2% never consumed haem iron-rich foods during the week, 36.7% consumed them less than seven times and only 0.2% at least seven times.

Regionally, refugees in the South-West reported more frequent consumption of protein-rich foods, with 49.9% consuming them at least seven times, compared to 16.2% in West Nile. In contrast, frequent consumption of vitamin A-rich foods was generally low across both regions.

At settlement level, the highest proportion of refugee households consuming vitamin A-rich foods at least seven times was observed in Palabek (27.4%), followed by Kiryandongo (23.3%) and Rhino Camp (22.3%), while the lowest was recorded in Nakivale (5.2%) and Oruchinga (6.0%). Frequent consumption of protein-rich foods was highest in Rwamwanja (70.6%) and lowest in Palabek (7.7%).

Kampala showed a distinct pattern, with the highest proportion of refugee households consuming vitamin A-rich foods (40.3%) and protein-rich foods (55.6%) at least seven times during the week. It also recorded the highest proportion consuming haem iron-rich foods at least seven times (1.5%), although regular consumption of haem iron-rich foods remained low overall.

Among host households, 30.3 percent consumed vitamin A-rich foods at least seven times during the week, while 61.4 percent consumed protein-rich foods at least seven times.

At district level, frequent consumption of vitamin A-rich foods was highest in Koboko (58.8%) and lowest in Obongi (9.9%). Frequent consumption of protein-rich foods was highest in Kamwenge (95.0%) and Isingiro (85.2%), while Lamwo (13.3%) recorded the lowest level.

Table 71:Food Consumption Score Nutrition

		Vitamin A-rich foods			Protein-rich foods			Haem iron-rich foods		
Location	**N**	**Never consumed**	**Consumed sometimes (less than 7**	**Consumed at least 7 times**	**Never consumed**	**Consumed sometimes (less than 7**	**Consumed at least 7 times**	**Never consumed**	**Consumed sometimes (less than 7**	**Consumed at least 7 times**
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Refugee										
Adjumani	446	3.4	83.6	13.0	5.6	81.6	12.8	64.6	35.4	0.0
Bidibidi	495	3.0	82.8	14.1	10.9	79.6	9.5	47.9	51.9	0.2
Imvepi	383	6.0	73.6	20.4	10.4	66.8	22.7	67.6	32.4	0.0
Kiryandongo	498	9.8	66.9	23.3	14.3	68.5	17.3	70.7	29.1	0.2
Kyaka II	529	14.9	74.1	11.0	0.8	48.8	50.5	53.5	45.9	0.6
Kyangwali	520	9.8	73.7	16.5	2.9	58.7	38.5	59.4	40.4	0.2
Lobule	319	0.6	86.5	12.9	1.6	78.1	20.4	22.9	77.1	0.0
Nakivale	554	29.6	65.2	5.2	4.5	46.0	49.5	64.8	35.0	0.2
Oruchinga	350	32.0	62.0	6.0	4.0	43.4	52.6	75.7	24.0	0.3
Palabek	453	5.1	67.6	27.4	17.0	75.3	7.7	83.2	16.8	0.0
Palorinya	519	6.0	78.6	15.4	12.1	76.3	11.6	76.5	23.5	0.0
Rhino Camp	332	1.8	75.9	22.3	1.8	70.2	28.0	56.6	43.4	0.0
Region										
Rwamwanja	439	14.1	77.9	8.0	0.5	28.9	70.6	58.8	41.2	0.0
South West	2392	21.2	69.9	8.9	3.1	47.1	49.9	61.2	38.6	0.2
West Nile	3445	5.1	75.5	19.4	9.9	73.9	16.2	65.1	34.8	0.1
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**13.0**	**72.8**	**14.2**	**6.6**	**60.7**	**32.7**	**63.2**	**36.7**	**0.2**
Kampala	651	12.1	47.6	40.3	3.7	40.7	55.6	45.9	52.5	1.5
All refugees (Kampala included)	**6,488**	**12.8**	**67.9**	**19.3**	**6.0**	**56.8**	**37.2**	**59.8**	**39.8**	**0.4**
Host districts										
Adjumani	504	2.6	78.8	18.7	0.2	76.0	23.8	2.6	78.8	18.7
Isingiro	479	29.4	45.5	25.1	1.0	13.8	85.2	29.4	45.5	25.1
Kamwenge	417	15.6	43.7	40.8	0.2	4.8	95.0	15.6	43.7	40.8
Kikuube	447	13.2	44.5	42.3	0.7	19.0	80.3	13.2	44.5	42.3
Kiryandongo	454	5.1	68.7	26.2	0.4	53.1	46.5	5.1	68.7	26.2
Koboko	510	2.4	38.8	58.8	0.6	56.9	42.6	2.4	38.8	58.8
Kyegegwa	446	20.2	42.8	37.0	0.5	15.3	84.3	20.2	42.8	37.0
Lamwo	525	5.1	67.8	27.1	11.1	75.6	13.3	5.1	67.8	27.1
Madi Okollo	406	2.2	72.7	25.1	0.0	41.1	58.9	2.2	72.7	25.1
Obongi	395	12.4	77.7	9.9	1.8	57.7	40.5	12.4	77.7	9.9
Terego	472	4.0	62.5	33.5	0.4	30.9	68.6	4.0	62.5	33.5
Yumbe	425	2.1	78.4	19.5	0.9	62.1	36.9	2.1	78.4	19.5
All host districts	**5480**	**11.6**	**58.1**	**30.3**	**1.2**	**37.4**	**61.4**	**11.6**	**58.1**	**30.3**

7.4 Reduced Coping Strategies Index

The reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) assesses a household's stress level due to food shortage, by measuring the frequency and severity of food consumption coping behavioural strategies adopted in response to inadequate access to food or resources to purchase food during the seven days preceding the survey. The index ranges from 0 to 56, where higher rCSI scores indicate greater reliance on coping strategies. Figure 13 and Table 72 present information on rCSI among refugee and host households in 2026.

Overall, excluding Kampala, refugee households recorded a mean rCSI of 9.3, indicating continued use of consumption-based coping strategies. Use of coping strategies was broadly similar across regions, with mean rCSI of 9.2 in the South-West and 9.4 in West Nile.

At settlement level, the highest mean rCSI was recorded in Palabek (15.7), followed by Imvepi (13.5), indicating greater reliance on coping strategies. The lowest scores were observed in Lobule (2.1) and Adjumani (5.2), reflecting comparatively lower coping pressure.

Kampala displayed a notable pattern, with a mean rCSI of 7.0, lower than the refugee average outside Kampala. Refugee households in Kampala also reported the lowest prevalence of most coping strategies, particularly reducing meal size (28.4%) and consuming less preferred foods (45.0%), suggesting relatively better access to food despite the urban setting.

Among host households, the mean rCSI was 4.7, substantially lower than among refugees, indicating less reliance on food-related coping strategies. At district level, the highest mean rCSI among hosts was observed in Lamwo (10.2), followed by Terego (7.8), while Koboko (1.9) recorded the lowest score. Across host locations, the most commonly reported coping strategy was consuming less preferred or less expensive foods.

Figure 13: Proportion of households adopting reduced Coping Strategies

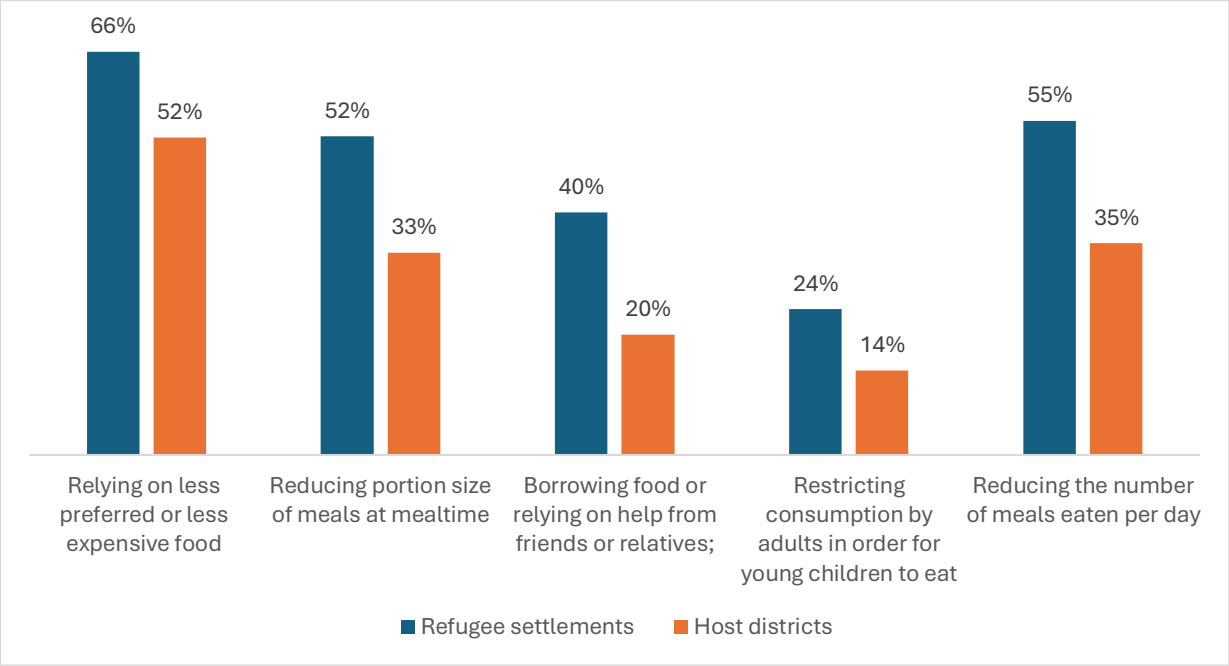


Table 72: Reduced Coping Strategy Index

Location	N	rCSI		Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	Reduced portion size of meals at mealtime	Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	Restricted consumption by adults for young children to eat	Reduced the number of meals eaten per day
		Mean	SD	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee Settlement								
Adjumani	446	5.2	5.7	57.4	37.9	27.6	10.8	40.4
Bidibidi	495	9.7	8.5	61.6	75.6	32.5	32.7	76
Imvepi	383	13.5	7.7	85.6	84.9	44.9	40.5	87.7
Kiryandongo	498	8.5	8.4	67.7	43.4	47.8	23.7	52.4
Kyaka II	529	8.2	7.3	83.2	64.8	56.9	33.8	44.2
Kyangwali	520	9.2	9.2	75.4	44.6	44	24.2	57.1
Lobule	319	2.1	4.1	21	29.5	12.2	9.4	26.3
Nakivale	554	10.2	8.7	74	66.1	40.8	26.7	63.9
Oruchinga	350	9.9	8.4	78	62.3	45.1	31.7	60.3
Palabek	453	15.7	9.9	78.4	74.2	66	28.7	73.7
Palorinya	519	8.2	9.6	60.9	60.9	34.5	26.6	56.7
Rhino Camp	332	8.7	8.7	71.1	55.1	27.1	28.3	69.9
Rwamwanja	439	6.2	6.1	72.4	36.5	39.2	15	40.6
Region								
South-West	2392	9.2	8.4	75.6	57.7	43.9	26	56.4
West Nile	3445	9.4	8.9	67.5	58.7	38.6	26.5	63.3
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**9.3**	**8.7**	**71.5**	**58.2**	**41.2**	**26.3**	**59.9**
Kampala	651	7	9.8	45	28.4	34.6	14.6	34.7
All refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**8.8**	**9**	**66.3**	**52.4**	**39.9**	**24**	**55**
Host district								
Adjumani	504	4.1	5.6	47.4	29.8	13.9	10.1	33.3
Isingiro	479	2.7	4.6	38.6	15.5	14.8	7.5	16.7
Kamwenge	417	2.8	4.1	50.8	17.3	18	6.2	17.5
Kikuube	447	3	4.5	48.1	17	11.6	6	22.4
Kiryandongo	454	4.6	6.5	57.3	25.6	21.6	12.1	35
Koboko	510	1.9	3.8	23.9	26.5	10.2	7.8	22.8
Kyegegwa	446	4.6	6.2	61.4	30.5	23.1	13.9	26.9
Lamwo	525	10.2	9.2	70.5	59.2	32.4	17	54.1
Madi Okollo	406	7	8	62.6	46.8	27.3	19.7	53.9
Obongi	395	4.6	6.6	45.3	38.5	23.5	15.4	38.2
Terego	472	7.8	7.3	61.4	58.7	22	22.9	65
Yumbe	425	6.5	6.5	59.3	55.1	24.7	26.4	54.6
All host districts	**5480**	**4.7**	**6.4**	**52.2**	**33.3**	**19.8**	**13.9**	**34.8**

7.5 Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCS-FS)

The Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security (LCS-FS) indicator assesses household's medium- and long-term capacity to cope with food shortages and other shocks. This indicator captures the extent to which households rely on their livelihoods and assets to manage inadequate access to food or resources to purchase food, and the potential implication of these coping behaviours on their ability to manage and recover from shock. The livelihood coping strategies are classified into three levels of severity, that is stress, crisis, and emergency coping, representing an increasing level of severity.

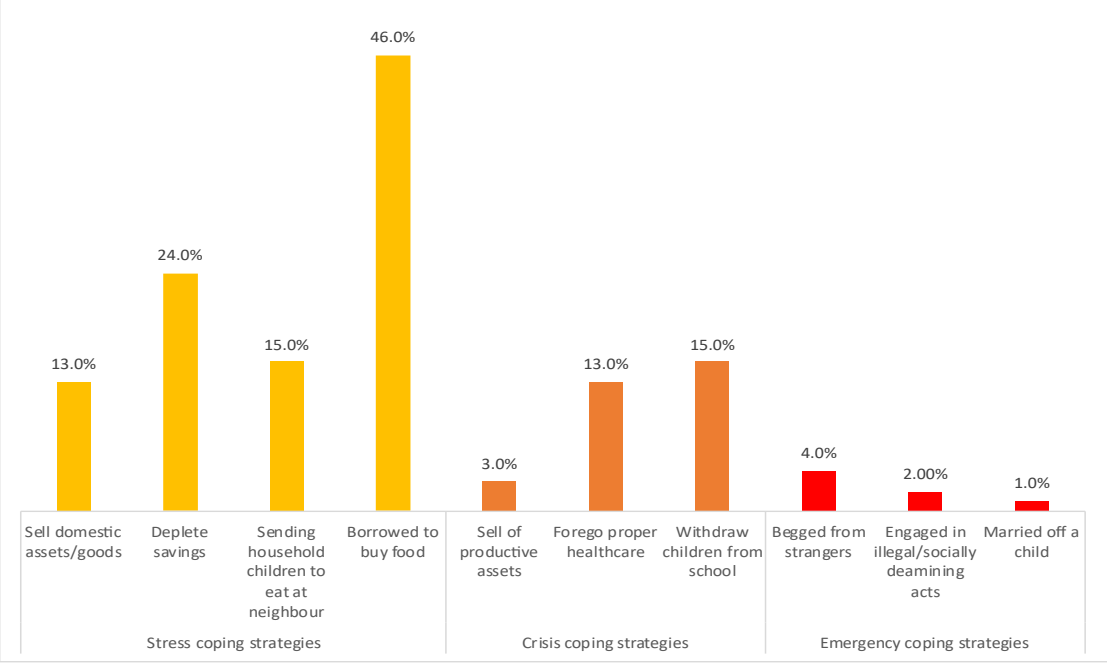
Stress coping strategies indicate reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts. Stress coping strategies assessed included sale of household assets/goods; spending savings; sending household members to eat elsewhere and borrowing money due to 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, exploitative, or life-threatening jobs such as smuggling, theft, prostitution, and marrying off a female child member due to lack of food.

Borrowing money to buy food (46.0%) was the most adopted stress coping strategy while withdrawing children from school (15.0%) was the most adopted crisis coping strategy. Begging (4.0%) was the most adopted emergency coping strategy as shown in Figure 14.

Figure 14: Livelihood coping strategies adopted due to lack of food or money to buy food



Across refugee settlements excluding Kampala, nearly two-thirds of households (63.1%) adopted livelihood coping strategies, while 36.9% did not use any. The reliance on stress coping strategies (35.8%) was the most common, followed by crisis (21.0%) and emergency strategies (6.3%).

At regional level, West Nile recorded higher use of crisis strategies (25.9%) than the South West (15.9%). At settlement level, Palabek had the lowest share of households not adopting coping strategies (15.9%) and the highest use of stress strategies (48.1%), while Nakivale (10.8%) and Oruchinga (9.1%) recorded the highest use of emergency coping strategies. Table 73 below presents the LCS-FS findings by category among refugee and host households in 2026.

Kampala had a higher proportion of households not adopting coping strategies (48.2%) than refugee settlements overall and lower use of crisis strategies (16.4%), although emergency coping (7.4%) remained above the overall settlement average.

Among host communities, most households (62.2%) did not adopt coping strategies; however, stress coping remained common (23.2%). At district level, Kikuube had the highest share not adopting coping strategies (80.5%), Lamwo and Terego the highest use of stress strategies (42.5% and 43.6%), and Madi Okollo (21.2%) and Yumbe (20.0%) the highest use of crisis coping strategies.

Table 73: Livelihood Coping Strategy Index

Location	N	HH not adopting coping strategies		Stress coping strategies		Crisis coping strategies		Emergency coping strategies	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee Settlement									
Adjumani	446	53.6	49.0-58.2	21.8	17.9-25.6	18.4	14.8-22.0	6.3	4.0-8.5
Bidibidi	495	39.4	35.1-43.7	31.3	27.2-35.4	27.9	23.9-31.8	1.4	0.4-2.5
Imvepi	383	25.9	21.5-30.2	37.9	33.0-42.7	30.8	26.2-35.4	5.5	3.2-7.8
Kiryandongo	498	31.9	27.8-36.0	29.1	25.1-33.1	33.7	29.6-37.9	5.2	3.3-7.2
Kyaka II	529	27.4	23.6-31.2	37.4	33.3-41.6	27.0	23.3-30.8	8.1	5.8-10.5
Kyangwali	520	41.5	37.3-45.8	43.9	39.6-48.1	8.5	6.1-10.9	6.2	4.1-8.2
Lobule	319	61.4	56.1-66.8	33.2	28.1-38.4	5.0	2.6-7.4	0.3	0.0-0.9
Nakivale	554	31.8	27.9-35.7	41.7	37.6-45.8	15.7	12.7-18.7	10.8	8.2-13.4
Oruchinga	350	30.0	25.2-34.8	39.1	34.0-44.3	21.7	17.4-26.0	9.1	6.1-12.2
Palabek	453	15.9	12.5-19.3	48.1	43.5-52.7	30.7	26.4-34.9	5.3	3.2-7.4
Palorinya	519	58.0	53.8-62.2	16.0	12.8-19.2	22.7	19.1-26.3	3.3	1.7-4.8
Rhino Camp	332	37.7	32.4-42.9	39.8	34.5-45	18.1	13.9-22.2	4.5	2.3-6.8
Rwamwanja	439	49.9	45.2-54.6	33.5	29.1-37.9	14.1	10.9-17.4	2.5	1.0-4.0
Region									
South-West	2392	35.3	28.9-42.3	40.5	37.4-43.5	15.9	10.9-17.5	8.4	5.0-11.8
West Nile	3445	38.4	28.8-48.0	31.4	23.9-38.8	25.9	20.1-31.6	4.4	3.0-5.7
All Refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	5837	36.9	30.6-43.2	35.8	30.0-41.6	21.0	15.2-26.7	6.3	3.6-9.1
Kampala	651	48.2	44.4-52.1	28.0	24.5-31.4	16.4	13.6-19.3	7.4	5.4-9.4
All Refugees (Kampala included)	6488	39.5	38.3-40.7	34.0	32.8-35.1	20.9	19.9-21.9	5.6	5.1-6.2
Host districts									
Adjumani	504	68.1	64.0-72.1	22.0	18.4-25.6	6.0	3.9-8.0	4.0	2.3-5.7
Isingiro	479	74.3	70.4-78.2	14.2	11.1-17.3	8.6	6.1-11.1	2.9	1.4-4.4
Kamwenge	417	76.0	71.9-80.1	15.8	12.3-19.3	7.4	4.9-10.0	0.7	0.0-1.5
Kikuube	447	80.5	76.9-84.2	14.8	11.5-18.1	3.1	1.5-4.8	1.6	0.4-2.7

Kiryandongo	454	61.2	56.8-65.7	20.0	16.4-23.7	16.1	12.7-19.5	2.6	1.2-4.1
Koboko	510	68.4	64.4-72.5	25.5	21.7-29.3	5.3	3.4-7.2	0.8	0.0-1.6
Kyegegwa	446	59.0	54.4-63.5	21.5	17.7-25.3	16.1	12.7-19.6	3.4	1.7-5.0
Lamwo	525	36.6	32.5-40.7	42.5	38.3-46.7	19.6	16.2-23.0	1.3	0.4-2.3
Madi Okollo	406	40.9	36.1-45.7	35.5	30.8-40.1	21.2	17.2-25.2	2.5	1.0-4.0
Obongi	395	63.3	58.5-68.0	18.2	14.4-22.0	16.5	12.8-20.1	2.0	0.6-3.4
Terego	472	42.0	37.5-46.4	43.6	39.2-48.1	12.9	9.9-16.0	1.5	0.4-2.6
Yumbe	425	52.5	47.7-57.2	26.8	22.6-31.0	20.0	16.2-23.8	0.7	0.0-1.5
All Host districts	5480	62.2	53.3-71.0	23.2	17.3-29.1	12.6	8.2-17.0	2.0	1.2-2.8

Figure 15: Trend in proportion of Refugee households adopting livelihood coping strategies in 2025 and 2026

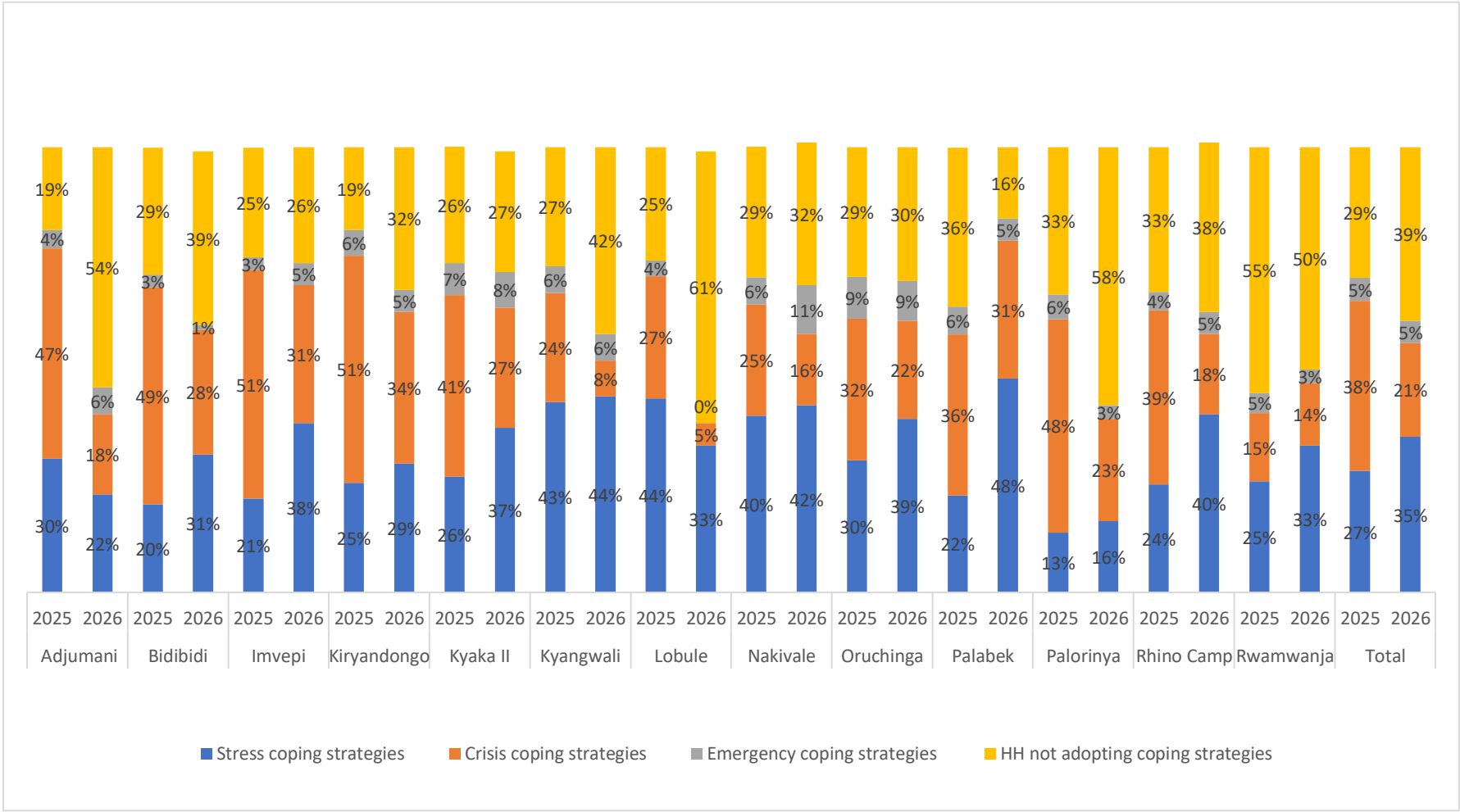
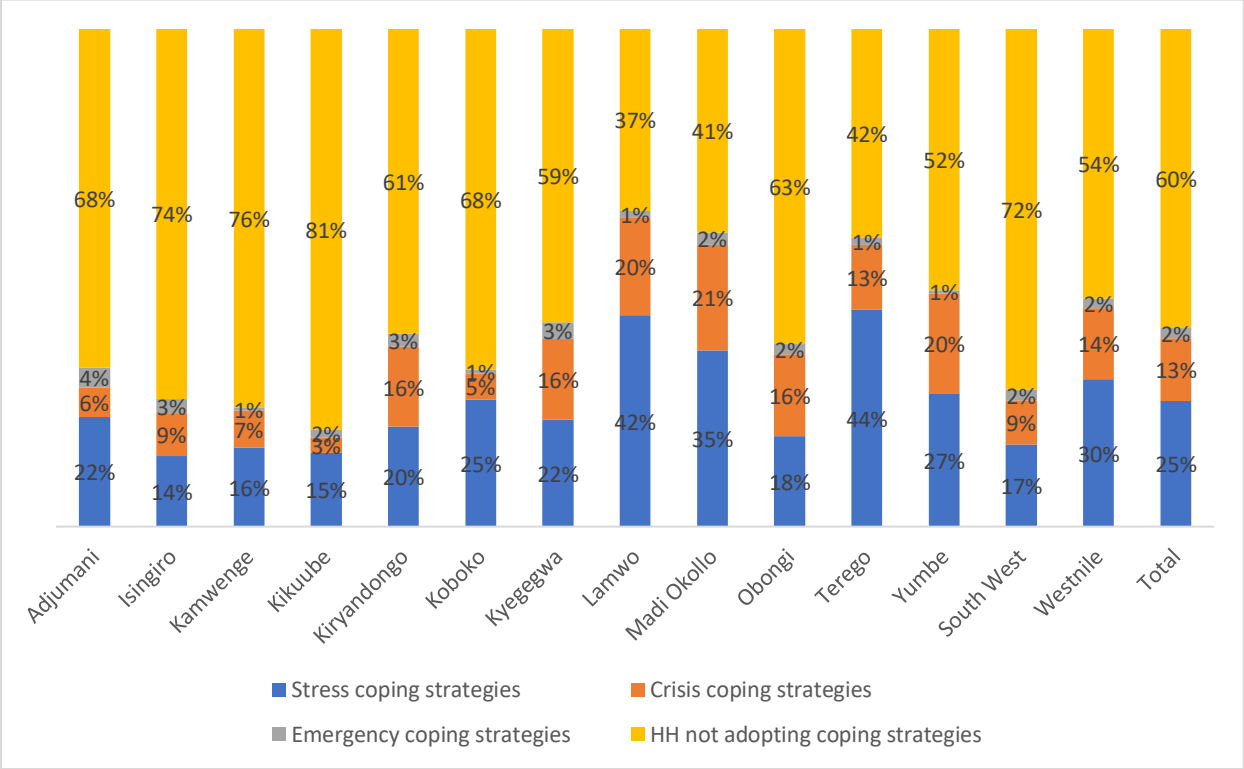


Figure 16: Trend in proportion of Host households adopting livelihood coping strategies in 2026



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[13]). The food security index combines the food consumption score, reduced coping strategy index, the food expenditure share, and livelihood coping strategies. Based on CARI, households are categorized as food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure. The overall prevalence of food insecurity in a population is derived by combining households classified as moderately and severely food insecure. Table 74 presents the final household food security classification of households based on CARI.

Overall, among refugees (excluding Kampala), food insecurity decreased from 65% in 2025 to 48.9% in 2026 as shown in Figure 17. Only 7.5% of households were classified as food secure, and 43.6% as marginally food secure. Regionally, West Nile recorded higher food insecurity (55.3%) than the South-West (42.1%). At settlement level, Palabek emerged as the most vulnerable settlement, where more than four in five households (81.2%) were food insecure. In contrast, Kampala had 41.9% of refugee households food secure and only 8.0% food insecure.

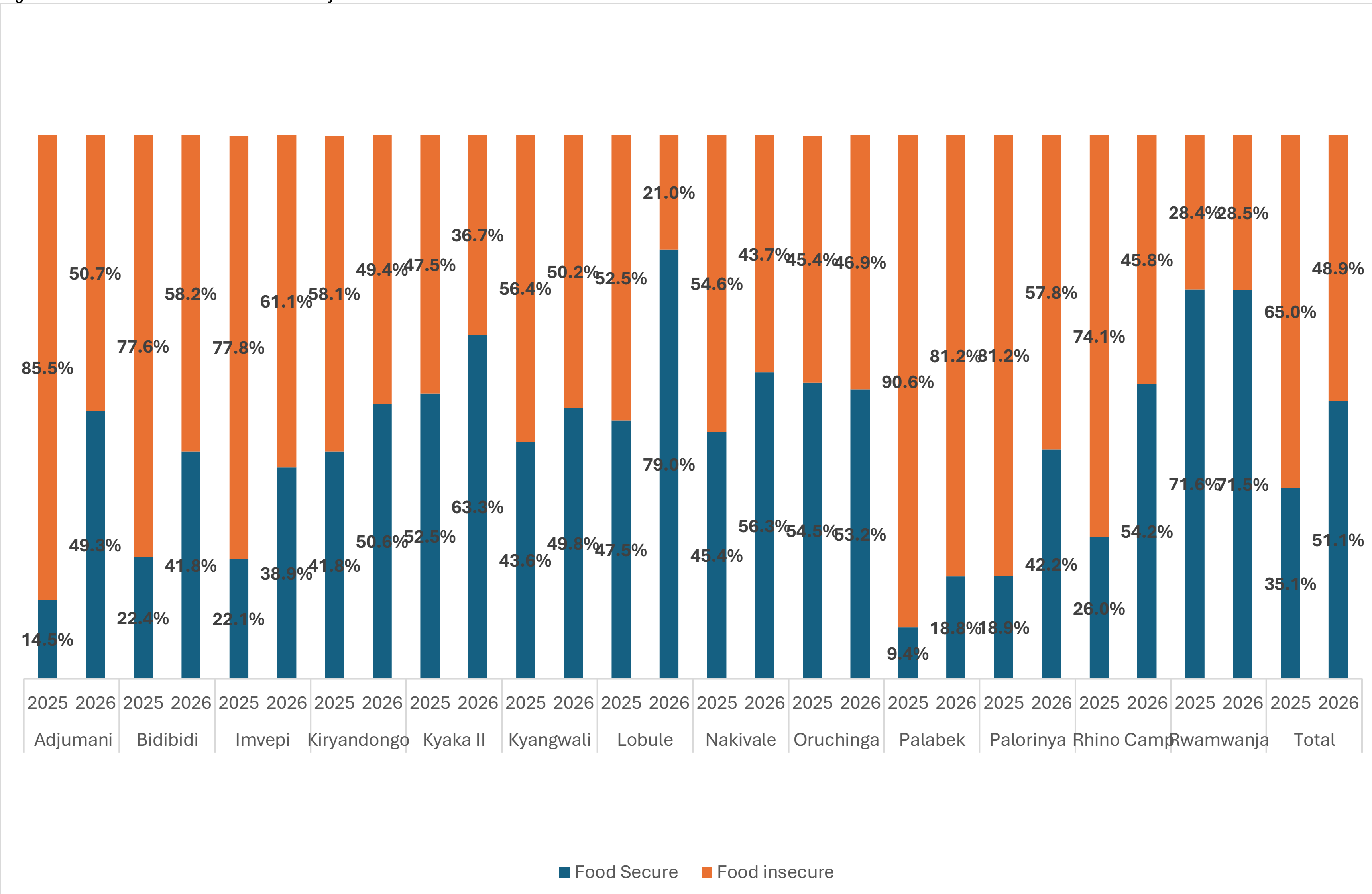
13 https://resources.vam.wfp.org/data-analysis/quantitative/food-security/the-consolidated-approach-for-reporting-indicators-of-food-security-cari

Among host communities, food security outcomes were considerably better than among refugees, with 26.7% of households classified as food secure, 55.3% as marginally food secure and 18.1% as food insecure. While most districts recorded relatively favourable outcomes, Lamwo stood out as the most vulnerable district, where 53.9% of households were food insecure, nearly three times the host community average.

Table 74:Final food security classification of households

Settlement	N	Overall Food Security Classification							
		Food secure		Marginally food secure		Moderately food insecure		Severely food insecure	
		% of HH	95% CL	% of HH	95% CL	% of HH	95% CL	% of HH	95% CL
Refugee settlement									
Adjumani	446	8.1	5.5-10.6	41.3	36.7-45.8	47.1	42.5-51.7	3.6	1.9-5.3
Bidibidi	495	2.6	1.2-4.0	39.2	34.9-43.5	55.0	50.6-59.3	3.2	1.7-4.8
Imvepi	383	1.8	0.5-3.2	37.1	32.2-41.9	57.2	52.2-62.1	3.9	2.0-5.9
Kiryandongo	498	8.0	5.7-10.4	42.6	38.2-46.9	45.4	41.0-49.8	4.0	2.3-5.7
Kyaka II	529	8.3	6.0-10.7	55.0	50.8-59.3	35.7	31.6-39.8	1.0	0.1-1.8
Kyangwali	520	8.7	6.2-11.1	41.2	36.9-45.4	47.7	43.4-52.0	2.5	1.2-3.8
Lobule	319	28.5	23.6-33.5	50.5	45.0-56	20.4	16.--24.8	0.6	0.0-1.5
Nakivale	554	9.8	7.3-12.2	46.6	42.4-50.7	39.9	35.8-44.0	3.8	2.2-5.4
Oruchinga	350	8.3	5.4-11.2	44.9	39.7-50.1	44.6	39.4-49.8	2.3	0.7-3.9
Palabek	453	0.7	0.0-1.4	18.1	14.6-21.7	74.4	70.4-78.4	6.8	4.5-9.2
Palorinya	519	5.0	3.1-6.9	37.2	33.0-41.3	53.6	49.3-57.9	4.2	2.5-6.0
Rhino Camp	332	6.6	4.0-9.3	47.6	42.2-53	45.2	39.8-50.5	0.6	0.0-1.4
Rwamwanja	439	13.7	10.5-16.9	57.9	53.2-62.5	27.8	23.6-32.0	0.7	0.0-1.5
Region									
South-West	2392	9.7	8.6-10.9	48.1	46.1-50.1	39.5	37.5-41.4	2.7	2.0-3.3
West Nile	3445	5.4	4.6-6.1	39.3	37.7-40.9	51.8	50.2-53.5	3.5	2.9-4.1
All Refugee settlement (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**7.5**	**6.8-8.2**	**43.6**	**42.4-44.9**	**45.8**	**44.5-47.0**	**3.1**	**2.6-3.5**
Kampala	651	41.9	38.1-45.7	50.1	46.2-53.9	7.8	5.8-9.9	0.2	0.0-0.5
All Refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**14.2**	**13.3-15.0**	**44.9**	**43.7-46.1**	**38.4**	**37.2-39.6**	**2.5**	**2.1-2.9**
Host districts									
Adjumani	504	25.4	21.6-29.2	50.4	46.0-54.8	23.8	20.1-27.5	0.4	0.0-1.0
Isingiro	479	40.5	36.1-44.9	47.8	43.3-52.3	11.5	8.6-14.3	0.2	0.0-0.6
Kamwenge	417	40.5	35.8-45.2	53.7	49.2-58.7	5.8	3.3-7.7	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kikuube	447	40.9	36.4-45.5	48.8	44.1-53.4	10.3	7.5-13.1	0.0	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	454	32.4	28.1-36.7	53.3	48.7-57.9	14.1	10.9-17.3	0.2	0.0-0.0
Koboko	510	28.4	24.5-32.4	62.8	58.8-67.1	8.2	5.7-10.4	0.6	0.0-1.3
Kyegegwa	446	29.2	24.9-33.4	61.2	56.7-65.7	9.4	6.7-12.1	0.2	0.0-0.7
Lamwo	525	5.9	3.9-7.9	40.2	36.0-44.4	51.2	47.0-55.5	2.7	1.3-4.0
Madi Okollo	406	12.3	9.1-15.5	62.6	57.9-67.3	24.9	20.7-29.1	0.3	0.0-0.7
Obongi	395	13.2	9.8-16.5	58.0	53.1-62.8	27.9	23.4-32.3	1.0	0.0-2.0
Terego	472	13.4	10.3-16.4	67.4	63.1-71.6	19.1	15.5-22.6	0.2	0.0-0.6
Yumbe	425	10.8	7.9-13.8	60.0	55.3-64.7	29.2	24.9-33.5	0.0	0.0-0.0
All Host Districts	**5480**	**26.7**	**25.5-27.8**	**55.3**	**54.0-56.6**	**17.8**	**16.7-18.7**	**0.3**	**0.2-0.5**

Figure 17: Trend in household food security status



7.7 Unmet Basic Needs

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. Information on the basic needs that households reported that they cannot meet are presented in Table 75

Across settlements excluding Kampala, food (72.9%), education (62.8%) and hygiene needs (45.0%) were the dominant unmet needs. Regionally, West Nile reported higher food, health and education needs than the South West, while the South West stood out for higher water needs. At settlement level, Palabek (82.8%), Rhino Camp (81.0%) and Nakivale (79.1%) recorded the highest unmet food needs, while Nakivale had exceptionally high unmet water needs (46.0%) and Rhino Camp stood out for both hygiene items (62.0%) and education (84.3%). Kampala had much lower unmet food (44.5%) and hygiene needs (11.1%) than refugee settlements overall, but the highest reported unmet need for rent, shelter, household items, utilities and bills (68.8%).

Among host communities, education (43.0%) and health costs (37.0%) were the leading unmet needs. At district level, Lamwo recorded the highest food-related unmet need (57.9%), Kyegegwa the highest water (37.0%) and health needs (45.3%), and Adjumani the highest education need (60.1%).

Table 75:Basic needs households reported that they cannot meet

Location	N	Food	Water	Hygiene items, clothes, shoes	Health costs (including medicines)	Rent, shelter repair, household items, utilities and bills	Education (e.g. school fees, uniform, books)
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlement							
Adjumani	446	75.1	18.4	47.3	58.7	20.2	74.0
Bidibidi	495	78.8	12.1	45.7	38.2	39.6	71.7
Imvepi	383	78.9	12.0	53.3	31.1	29	74.7
Kiryandongo	651	67.9	13.9	52.4	42.8	26.3	70.5
Kyaka II	498	76.6	15.3	39.5	26.7	26.7	51.8
Kyangwali	529	58.8	13.5	40.2	21.5	29.8	37.3
Lobule	520	62.7	10.7	30.4	40.1	26	67.7
Nakivale	319	79.1	46.0	45.1	30	31.9	52.7
Oruchinga	554	78.3	22.9	41.1	34.9	24.3	48.3
Palabek	350	82.8	2.9	33.3	49.4	23.2	80.4
Palorinya	453	66.3	2.9	31.4	37.4	28.5	69.4
Rhino Camp	519	81.0	19.3	62.0	50.9	30.4	84.3
Rwamwanja	332	47.2	10.3	36.0	38.3	22.8	61.7
Regions							
South West	2392	70.5	29.6	42.0	28.7	29.5	50.3
West Nile	3445	75.1	12.5	47.9	44.5	28.6	74.8
All settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**72.9**	**20.9**	**45.0**	**36.8**	**29.0**	**62.8**
Kampala	651	44.5	9.2	11.1	37.2	68.8	50.8
All settlements (Kampala included)	**6488**	**67.4**	**18.6**	**38.4**	**36.8**	**36.7**	**60.5**
Host							
Adjumani	504	48.2	16.5	20.6	52.6	10.7	60.1
Isingiro	479	25.3	35.5	22.3	29.6	16.3	44.1
Kamwenge	417	14.9	15.3	12.5	31.7	19.2	37.9
Kikuube	447	13.9	25.1	14.1	34.2	11.0	37.1
Kiryandongo	454	29.1	8.4	33.3	33.0	16.1	36.1
Koboko	510	25.9	19.8	20.0	32.0	14.1	46.7
Kyegegwa	446	34.1	37	25.1	45.3	25.6	42.8
Lamwo	525	57.9	11.8	17.9	46.3	9.5	57.3
Madi Okollo	406	47.5	17.7	37.2	47.3	13.3	51.2
Obongi	395	21.3	7.3	18.2	31.6	15.9	39.7
Terego	472	47.7	23.3	30.3	39.4	19.9	41.7
Yumbe	425	44.9	20.5	32.7	35.1	16.9	39.3
All host districts	**5480**	**33.1**	**22.8**	**24.3**	**37.0**	**16.6**	**43.0**

7.8 Food Security Status by sex of the household head

Results of the key food security indicators disaggregated by sex of the household head are presented in Table 76. Male-headed refugee households consistently recorded better food security outcomes than female-headed households. Acceptable food consumption was 59.1% among male-headed households compared to 48.2% among female-headed households, while high dietary diversity was also higher among male-headed households (63.5% versus 58.9%). Food security levels under FES were slightly higher among male-headed households (20.7% versus 18.5%), and nearly twice as

many male-headed households were classified as food secure under CARI (10.5% versus 6.1%). Female-headed households were more likely to rely on crisis coping strategies (22.4% versus 17.8%) and experienced higher severe food insecurity under FES (32.0% versus 27.3%), highlighting their continued vulnerability.

Food security outcomes among host communities were substantially better than among refugees regardless of the sex of the household head. More than four in five male-headed households (82.6%) and nearly four in five female-headed households (79.6%) had acceptable food consumption, while high dietary diversity exceeded 78% in both groups. Under CARI, male-headed households were more likely to be food secure (28.5%) than female-headed households (23.0%), while moderate food insecurity was higher among female-headed households (20.0% versus 16.5%). Female-headed households also reported greater use of crisis coping strategies (14.9% versus 11.5%) and slightly higher severe food insecurity under FES (23.1% versus 20.3%), indicating persistent gender disparities despite generally favourable food security outcomes.

Table 76:Results of key food security indicators disaggregated by sex of the household head

	Female-Headed HH		Male-Headed HH		Overall	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Refugee						
Food Consumption Score						
Acceptable	48.2	46.7 - 49.8	59.1	56.8 - 61.4	51.7	50.5 - 53.0
Borderline	45.3	43.7 - 46.8	36.1	33.9 - 38.3	42.3	41.1 - 43.6
Poor	6.5	5.8 - 7.3	4.8	3.9 - 5.9	5.9	5.4 - 6.6
Household Dietary Diversity						
Low diversity (0-2 Food groups)	3.2	2.7 - 3.8	2.9	2.2 - 3.8	3.1	2.7 - 3.6
Medium diversity (3-4 Food groups)	37.9	36.5 - 39.5	33.6	31.5 - 35.8	36.5	35.3 - 37.8
High diversity (5-12)	58.9	57.3 - 60.4	63.5	61.2 - 65.6	60.4	59.1 - 61.6
Livelihood coping strategy Index						
HH not adopting coping strategies	36.1	34.6 - 37.6	38.5	36.3 - 40.7	36.9	35.7 - 38.1
Stress coping strategies	34.9	33.4 - 36.4	37.8	35.6 - 40.1	35.8	34.6 - 37.0
Crisis coping strategies	22.4	21.2 - 23.8	17.8	16.2 - 19.7	21.0	19.9 - 22.0
Emergency coping strategies	6.6	5.8 - 7.4	5.9	4.9 - 7.1	6.3	5.7 - 7.0
Food Security based on FES						
Food secure	18.5	17.4 - 19.8	20.7	18.9 - 22.6	19.2	18.2 - 20.3
Marginally food secure	26.3	25.0 - 27.7	29.2	27.1 - 31.3	27.2	26.1 - 28.4
Moderately food insecure	23.1	21.8 - 24.5	22.9	21.0 - 24.8	23.0	22.0 - 24.1
Severely food insecure	32.0	30.6 - 33.4	27.3	25.3 - 29.4	30.5	29.3 - 31.7
Food Security Classification based on CARI						
Food secure	6.1	5.4 - 6.9	10.5	9.2 - 12.0	7.5	6.9 - 8.2
Marginally food secure	42.3	40.7 - 43.8	46.5	44.3 - 48.8	43.6	42.4 - 44.9
Moderately food insecure	48.3	46.7 - 49.8	40.5	38.3 - 42.8	45.8	44.5 - 47.0
Severely food insecure	3.4	2.9 - 4.0	2.4	1.8 - 3.2	3.1	2.7 - 3.6
HOST						
Food Consumption Score						
Acceptable	79.6	77.7 - 81.4	82.6	81.4 - 83.8	81.6	80.6 - 82.6

Borderline	19.1	17.4 - 20.9	16.5	15.3 - 17.8	17.4	16.4 - 18.4
Poor	1.3	0.9 - 1.9	0.9	0.6 - 1.2	1.0	0.8 - 1.3
Household Dietary Diversity						
Low diversity (0-2 Food groups)	1.1	0.7 - 1.6	0.9	0.6 - 1.2	1.0	0.7 - 1.2
Medium diversity (3-4 Food groups)	20.2	18.4 - 22.1	17.4	16.2 - 18.7	18.4	17.4 - 19.4
High diversity (5-12)	78.7	76.8 - 80.5	81.7	80.4 - 82.9	80.7	79.6 - 81.7
Livelihood coping strategy Index						
HH not adopting coping strategies	61.0	58.8 - 63.2	62.7	61.1 - 64.3	62.1	60.9 - 63.4
Stress coping strategies	21.5	19.7 - 23.5	24.1	22.7 - 25.5	23.2	22.1 - 24.4
Crisis coping strategies	14.9	13.3 - 16.5	11.5	10.5 - 12.6	12.6	11.8 - 13.5
Emergency coping strategies	2.6	1.9 - 3.4	1.7	1.3 - 2.2	2.0	1.7 - 2.4
Food Security based on FES						
Food secure	28.5	26.5 - 30.6	28.1	26.7 - 29.6	28.3	27.1 - 29.5
Marginally food secure	28.3	26.3 - 30.4	30.8	29.3 - 32.3	30.0	28.8 - 31.2
Moderately food insecure	20.1	18.3 - 21.9	20.8	19.5 - 22.1	20.5	19.5 - 21.6
Severely food insecure	23.1	21.2 - 25.1	20.3	19.0 - 21.7	21.3	20.2 - 22.4
Food Security Classification based on CARI						
Food secure	23.0	21.1 - 25.0	28.5	27.1 - 30.0	26.7	25.5 - 27.8
Marginally food secure	56.6	54.3 - 58.8	54.6	53.0 - 56.2	55.3	54.0 - 56.6
Moderately food insecure	20.0	18.3 - 21.9	16.5	15.4 - 17.8	17.7	16.7 - 18.8
Severely food insecure	0.3	0.1 - 0.7	0.3	0.2 - 0.5	0.3	0.2 - 0.5

7.9 Food Security Status by Modality of Assistance

Overall, agent banking showed the strongest performance on food consumption and CARI outcomes, recording the highest acceptable food consumption (66.9%) and food secure classification (11.3%). Mobile money recipients showed comparatively better outcomes under the Food Expenditure Share (FES), recording the highest share of food-secure households (25.2%) and the lowest prevalence of severe food insecurity (23.6%). Conversely, households receiving in-kind assistance faced the greatest food security challenges, with severe food insecurity affecting four in ten households (39.9%), despite also registering the highest dietary diversity (68.9%).

Table 77:Household Food security status by modality of assistance

	In-kind		Cash-in-hand		Agent Banking		Mobile Money		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Food Consumption Score										
Acceptable	551	50.8	658	51.5	588	66.9	170	51.5	3497	57.6
Borderline	562	47.2	593	45.1	258	31	118	41.7	2630	37.3
Poor	20	1.9	32	3.5	18	2.1	15	6.8	361	5.1
Household Dietary Diversity										
Low diversity (0-2 Food groups)	21	1.8	33	3.8	14	1.8	6	3.3	172	2.8

Medium diversity (3-4 Food groups)	359	29.2	420	32.5	280	36.2	114	42.1	2161	31.9
High diversity (5-12 Food groups)	753	68.9	830	63.7	570	62	183	54.6	4155	65.4
Livelihood coping strategy Index										
HH not adopting coping strategies	529	46.4	557	42.2	347	38.6	112	36.5	2561	39.1
Stress coping strategies	342	30.7	392	31.7	296	35.3	105	33.9	2204	34.3
Crisis coping strategies	215	18.6	273	21.2	151	16.7	68	21.9	1358	20.1
Emergency coping strategies	47	4.2	61	4.9	70	9.4	18	7.6	365	6.5
Food Security based on FES										
Food secure (FES:<50%)	144	12.7	219	17.5	160	20.4	77	25.2	1707	33.6
Marginally food secure (FES: 50-65%)	271	24	336	26.4	220	28.2	82	27	1591	22.9
Moderately food insecure (FES: 65-75%)	265	23.3	297	23.2	213	23.7	72	24.2	1335	18.8
Severely food insecure (FES:>= 75%)	452	39.9	430	32.8	271	27.7	72	23.6	1854	24.6
Food Security Classification based on CARI										
Food secure	59	4.9	92	6.8	89	11.3	26	7.9	743	14.2
Marginally food secure	509	46.7	589	45.9	437	49.9	146	44.1	2826	44.9
Moderately food insecure	550	47	585	45.8	327	37.6	123	44.5	2744	38.4
Severely food insecure	15	1.4	17	1.5	11	1.2	8	3.5	175	2.5

7.10 CARI Food security by prioritization category

Results of the key food security indicators disaggregated by prioritization category are presented in Table 78. Food security outcomes varied across refugee categories, with Category 3 households generally showing poorer outcomes, while uncategorized households exhibited the strongest food security indicators. Acceptable food consumption was lowest among Category 3 households (50.6%) compared to Category 1 (58.2%) and Category 2 households (57.6%), while poor food consumption was highest among Category 3 households at 7.9%, more than four times the level observed among Category 2 households (2.3%). Category 3 households were also more likely to adopt crisis coping strategies (21.2%) and had the highest prevalence of food insecurity under CARI (47.1%). Under FES, severe food insecurity remained high across the main refugee categories, affecting about three in ten households in Category 1 (30.1%) and Category 2 (29.7%), compared to 25.2% in Category 3. New arrivals showed elevated vulnerability, with 35.6% classified as severely food insecure under FES. In contrast, uncategorized households recorded substantially better outcomes, with 77.8% reporting acceptable food consumption, 80.0% achieving high dietary diversity, 83.7% classified as food secure under FES, and 37.4% classified as food secure under CARI.

Table 78: Food security status by prioritization category of household

	N	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	New arrivals	Uncategorized	Overall
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Food Consumption Score							
Acceptable	3497	58.2	57.6	50.6	63.4	77.8	57.6

Borderline	2630	38	40	41.5	31.9	20	37.3
Poor	361	3.8	2.3	7.9	4.8	2.2	5.1
Household Dietary Diversity							
Low diversity (0-2 Food groups)	172	3.1	1.9	2.8	4.8	2.5	2.8
Medium diversity (3-4 Food groups)	2161	32.4	35.2	34.4	43.9	17.5	31.9
High diversity (5-12)	4155	64.5	62.9	62.8	51.3	80	65.4
Livelihood coping strategy Index							
HH not adopting coping strategies	2561	39.7	38.9	35.5	58.6	47.3	39.1
Stress coping strategies	2204	33	36.4	37.7	26.2	24.5	34.3
Crisis coping strategies	1358	19.1	19.6	21.2	10.8	20.3	20.1
Emergency coping strategies	365	8.3	5.1	5.5	4.4	8	6.5
Food Security based on FES							
Food secure	1707	23.7	20	29.9	24.1	83.7	33.6
Marginally food secure	1591	24.7	28.1	24.7	10.9	8.9	22.9
Moderately food insecure	1335	21.5	22.1	20.2	29.4	3.2	18.8
Severely food insecure	1854	30.1	29.7	25.2	35.6	4.2	24.6
Food Security Classification based on CARI							
Food secure	743	10.1	8.2	11.9	11.6	37.4	14.2
Marginally food secure	2826	47	48.4	40.9	45.9	48.7	44.9
Moderately food insecure	2744	40.9	42.3	43.2	42.5	12.8	38.4
Severely food insecure	175	2	1.1	3.9	0	1	2.5

8. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Diseases associated with inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) remain significant contributors to preventable morbidity and mortality (WHO, 2023[14]). Ensuring access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation and proper hygiene practices is essential to protect public health and well-being. This section presents results on WASH status among refugees and host communities.

8.1 Water

8.1.1 Drinking water sources

Households access drinking water from a variety of sources, each with its implications for quality. The sources include public taps/standpipes, hand pumps/boreholes, water kiosks or sellers, protected springs, bottled water, water delivered by tankers, unprotected dug wells, surface water sources, and unprotected springs. Table 79: Source of drinking water presents drinking water sources accessed by households. Public taps/standpipes (51.0%) and hand pumps/boreholes (31.6%) were the most common drinking water sources in refugee settlements. Both hand pumps (36.0%) and public taps (60.3%) were more common in West Nile than in South West at 27.0% and 41.3%, respectively. In host districts, hand pumps/boreholes were the most common drinking water source (46.6%), followed by public taps (19.4%).

[14] https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/370026/9789240075610-eng.pdf?sequence=1

Table 79: Source of drinking water

Location	N	Bottled water/water sachets	Don't know	Handpumps/boreholes	Other	Piped connection to house (or neighbor's)	Protected hand-dug well	Protected spring	Public tap/standpipe	Rainwater collection	Surface water (lake, pond, dam.	Tanker trucks	Unprotected hand-dug well	Unprotected spring	Water seller/kiosks
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements															
Adjumani	446	0.0	0.0	68.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Bidibidi	495	0.0	0.0	37.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Imvepi	383	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiryandongo	498	0.0	0.0	36.1	0.0	0.2	6.0	1.2	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8
Kyaka II	529	0.2	0.4	37.8	0.2	0.2	5.3	1.5	33.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	13.4	1.9	0.4
Kyangwali	520	0.0	0.0	35.2	0.0	0.2	3.7	9.8	30.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	11.9	4.0	0.4
Lobule	319	0.0	0.0	54.9	0.0	0.3	4.7	3.1	32.6	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.0
Nakivale	554	0.5	0.5	13.0	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.9	50.7	0.0	17.5	0.9	0.9	2.7	9.6
Oruchinga	350	0.0	0.0	28.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	2.3	37.4	0.0	17.1	0.0	4.6	8.6	0.0
Palabek	453	0.0	0.0	61.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Palorinya	519	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhino Camp	332	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	89.8	0.3	2.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3
Rwamwanja	439	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.9	1.1	3.4	32.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.7	1.6	0.0
Regions															
West Nile	3445	0.0	0.0	36.0	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.3	60.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
South West	2392	0.3	0.3	27.0	0.8	0.2	2.4	3.2	41.3	0.0	10.9	0.4	5.5	2.8	4.9
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**31.6**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**51.0**	**0.0**	**5.6**	**0.3**	**2.9**	**1.4**	**2.5**
Kampala	651	25.2	0.0	1.5	0.3	41.9	1.4	0.6	26.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.4
All refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**5.0**	**0.1**	**25.7**	**0.4**	**8.5**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**46.1**	**0.1**	**4.5**	**0.3**	**2.4**	**1.2**	**2.3**
Host															
Adjumani	504	0.2	0.0	68.8	0.2	3.8	0.4	0.4	22.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.4	1.0
Isingiro	479	0.6	0.0	8.4	0.0	4.4	5.0	7.5	26.9	6.7	18.6	0.8	5.6	9.0	6.5
Kamwenge	417	0.7	0.0	32.9	0.2	4.1	2.6	7.7	33.8	0.5	4.8	0.0	10.6	1.9	0.2
Kikuube	447	0.4	0.0	37.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	15.9	13.2	0.2	4.7	0.2	14.1	5.4	2.5
Kiryandongo	454	0.9	0.0	63.7	0.0	1.1	7.5	8.4	10.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	1.1	3.1
Koboko	510	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.2	0.2	5.9	13.5	26.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	10.4	10.2	0.4
Kyegegwa	446	0.2	0.0	17.3	1.3	0.0	6.7	3.8	17.5	0.2	11.9	0.0	30.3	10.3	0.4
Lamwo	525	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	1.7	7.6	0.2	7.2	0.0	1.3	5.5	0.0
Madi Okollo	406	0.0	0.0	55.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	33.3	0.0	6.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.2
Obongi	395	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	46.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
Terego	472	0.0	0.0	84.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	2.5	5.9	0.2	2.5	0.0	1.5	0.6	1.1
Yumbe	425	0.0	0.0	81.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	2.8	0.9
All host districts	**5480**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**46.6**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**3.5**	**5.5**	**19.4**	**1.2**	**6.7**	**0.2**	**8.1**	**4.8**	**2.0**

8.1.2 Treatment of drinking water

Drinking unsafe water impairs health through illnesses such as diarrhoea. Household-level water treatment and safe storage options that reduce diarrhoea and improve the microbiological quality of stored household water include boiling, chlorination, solar disinfection, ceramic filtration, slow sand filtration, membrane filtration, flocculation and disinfection. Table 8080 presents information on the treatment of drinking water used by the households, in the refugee settlements and host communities.

Most refugee households reported not treating their drinking water before consumption, with the practice being particularly prevalent in West Nile (82.9%) compared to the South West (62.3%). Among households that treated their water, boiling was the most commonly reported method, used by 20.3% of refugee households overall, including 5.6% in West Nile and 35.5% in the South West.

A similar pattern was observed among host community households, where more than half also reported not undertaking any form of water treatment before drinking. Among those who treated their water, boiling was the predominant method, reported by 31.6% of households.

Table 80: Methods of drinking water treatment

Location	N	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let stand and settle	Use water purification tablets	Other	Don't know	Do nothing	Other method used to make water safer
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements												
Adjumani	446	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.0
Bidibidi	495	7.3	4.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	31.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	55.6	0.0
Imvepi	383	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	6.8	0.5	0.0	1.0	90.1	0.0
Kiryandongo	498	10.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	9.6	0.6	0.0	6.8	75.1	0.0
Kyaka II	529	34.2	0.0	0.2	6.4	0.0	8.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0
Kyangwali	520	29.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	68.3	0.0
Lobule	319	15.7	1.9	3.1	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	78.1	0.0
Nakivale	554	38.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.3	1.4	0.0	0.9	61.6	0.0
Oruchinga	350	44.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	10.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	51.1	0.0
Palabek	453	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	96.7	0.0
Palorinya	519	2.7	0.0	5.4	0.2	0.0	5.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	91.5	0.0
Rhino Camp	332	7.5	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.2	0.0
Rwamwanja	439	34.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	64.7	0.0
Regions												
West Nile	3445	5.6	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	8.8	0.3	0.0	1.9	82.9	0.0
South West	2392	35.5	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.6	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.7	62.3	0.0
All refugee settlement (Kampala Excluded)	**5837**	**20.3**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**6.5**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**1.3**	**72.8**	**0.0**
Kampala	651	62.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	6.6	0.0	0.2	26.9	0.0
All refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**28.5**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**5.3**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**63.9**	**0.0**
Host												
Adjumani	504	3.4	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	94.0	0.0
Isingiro	479	82.7	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0
Kamwenge	417	54.2	0.0	0.2	14.1	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.0

Kikuube	447	37.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	11.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	54.8	0.0
Kiryandongo	454	17.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.2	10.8	2.9	0.0	7.3	62.1	0.0
Koboko	510	15.7	1.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.6	75.1	0.0
Kyegegwa	446	45.7	0.0	0.7	15.9	0.0	6.3	0.7	0.0	1.1	37.9	0.0
Lamwo	525	2.3	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	88.6	0.0
Madi Okollo	406	5.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.4	0.0
Obongi	395	15.4	1.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	76.7	0.0
Terego	472	2.3	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.8	9.5	1.1	0.0	0.4	86.4	0.0
Yumbe	425	10.4	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.0	38.1	1.4	0.0	0.9	52.0	0.0
All host districts	**5480**	**31.6**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**3.6**	**0.1**	**11.4**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**54.6**	**0.0**

8.1.3 Main source of water for other purposes

In addition to drinking, households require water for cooking, washing, bathing, cleaning, livestock, and other domestic activities. The main sources of water for other purposes in refugee settlements were public taps (48.5%) and hand pumps/boreholes (31.0%). Regionally, hand pumps and public taps were the main sources of water for other purposes in both West Nile and South West. In host districts, hand pumps (45.1%) and public taps (17.5%) were the main sources of water for other purposes, as shown in *Table 81*

Table 81:Main source of water for other purposes

Location	N	Bottled water/water sachets	Don't know	Handpumps/boreholes	Other	Piped connection to house (or neighbor's house)	Protected hand-dug well	Protected spring	Public tap/standpipe	Rainwater collection	Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river)	Tanker trucks)	Unprotected hand-dug well	Unprotected spring	Water seller/kiosks
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements															
Adjumani	446	0.2	0.0	68.6	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Bidibidi	495	0.0	0.2	37.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	60.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Imvepi	383	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Kiryandongo	498	0.0	0.0	34.9	0.2	0.0	6.4	1.2	53.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0
Kyaka II	529	0.2	0.2	37.4	0.2	0.0	4.9	1.5	33.3	0.0	6.0	0.0	14.0	1.7	0.6
Kyangwali	520	0.0	0.0	35.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	9.6	30.2	0.2	4.6	0.0	12.9	3.3	0.4
Lobule	319	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.0	0.3	6.6	3.1	30.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	3.1	0.6	0.0
Nakivale	554	0.0	0.5	10.1	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.5	44.0	0.0	29.1	0.9	1.3	2.5	7.6
Oruchinga	350	0.0	0.0	26.9	0.6	0.3	1.1	2.0	32.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	4.3	8.6	0.3
Palabek	453	0.0	0.0	63.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palorinya	519	0.0	0.0	48.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhino Camp	332	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	90.1	0.0	3.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.0
Rwamwanja	439	0.0	0.0	55.4	0.0	1.1	1.4	3.4	29.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	4.6	1.6	0.5
Regions															
West Nile	3445	0.0	0.0	36.2	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.3	59.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
South West	2392	0.0	0.3	25.5	0.8	0.2	2.6	3.0	37.5	0.0	16.9	0.4	6.2	2.5	4.0
All refugee settlements (Kampala Excluded)	**5837**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**31.0**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**48.5**	**0.2**	**8.6**	**0.2**	**3.3**	**1.3**	**2.1**
Kampala	651	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.3	62.1	1.4	0.8	31.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.5
All refugees (Kampala Included)	**6488**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**25.2**	**0.4**	**12.4**	**1.9**	**1.5**	**45.1**	**0.2**	**7.0**	**0.2**	**2.7**	**1.2**	**2.0**
Host															
Adjumani	504	0.4	0.0	67.9	0.2	4.6	0.0	0.2	21.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	1.8	1.2
Isingiro	479	0.0	0.2	8.8	0.2	4.6	6.1	7.7	25.1	4.8	21.9	0.2	5.4	9.4	5.6
Kamwenge	417	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.5	4.1	3.4	7.9	31.4	0.0	6.0	0.0	12.9	2.4	0.7
Kikuube	447	0.0	0.0	36.0	0.2	0.0	5.8	15.2	11.9	0.2	6.9	0.0	15.9	5.4	2.5
Kiryandongo	454	0.0	0.0	61.2	0.0	1.1	8.1	8.4	9.0	0.4	5.5	0.2	1.8	1.5	2.6
Koboko	510	0.0	0.0	25.7	0.4	0.4	6.9	13.7	23.3	0.0	8.6	0.0	10.2	10.6	0.2
Kyegegwa	446	0.2	0.0	15.9	1.3	0.2	7.2	4.3	15.9	0.2	11.7	0.0	32.1	10.5	0.4
Lamwo	525	0.4	0.0	73.9	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.5	8.2	0.0	7.0	0.0	1.3	5.5	0.4
Madi Okollo	406	0.0	0.0	51.2	2.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	22.2	0.0	17.0	0.0	3.4	1.2	1.2
Obongi	395	0.0	0.0	44.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.3	42.5	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terego	472	0.0	0.2	77.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	3.0	5.1	0.2	5.5	0.2	3.6	3.6	0.8
Yumbe	425	0.0	0.0	81.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.3	3.1	0.2
All host district	**5480**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**45.1**	**0.4**	**1.7**	**3.8**	**5.6**	**17.5**	**0.8**	**8.7**	**0.1**	**9.1**	**5.3**	**1.7**

8.1.4 Water source location and satisfaction

Water source location

Overall, the majority of households in both refugee settlements and host districts accessed water from sources located away from their dwellings. In refugee settlements, 92.8% of households collected water from sources located elsewhere, while 4.5% of households accessed water within their dwelling and 2.6% obtained water from sources within their yard or compound. Regional variations were observed between the two settlement regions. Households in the South West were more likely to collect water from sources located elsewhere (95.8%) than those in West Nile (89.5%). In host communities, water was mainly collected from sources located away from their dwellings (88.7%), with Terego having the highest proportion of households (97.7%) collecting water elsewhere and Lamwo having the least proportion at 75.4%.

Satisfaction with water sources

Overall, 53.2% of households in refugee settlements reported being satisfied with their water sources, while 28.9% expressed dissatisfaction. Satisfaction levels varied across settlements, with Palabek recording the highest proportion of satisfied households (82.1%) and Nakivale the lowest (21.3%). Households in West Nile settlements were more satisfied (66.2%) with their water sources than those in South West settlements (39.8%). However, satisfaction declined in both regions compared to 2025, falling from 70.1% to 66.2% in West Nile and from 50.1% to 39.8% in South West. Among host communities, 50.5% of households were satisfied with their water sources, while 30.3% were dissatisfied. At the district level, Kiryandongo recorded the highest satisfaction rate (70.3%), whereas Isingiro had the lowest (32.2%), as shown in *Table 82*.

Table 82:Water source and satisfaction of the sources

Location		Water source location			Round-trip water collection time		Satisfied with water supply			
		Elsewhere	In own dwelling	In own yard/plot	<30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Don't know	No	Partially	Yes
	N	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements										
Adjumani	446	87.0	8.5	4.5	85.9	14.1	0.0	14.8	16.4	68.8
Bidibidi	495	96.2	1.8	2.0	56.6	43.4	0.2	23.6	28.1	48.1
Imvepi	383	91.9	3.4	4.7	82.2	17.8	0.3	13.6	23.0	63.2
Kiryandongo	498	94.4	3.8	1.8	76.9	23.1	0.6	24.7	10.4	64.3
Kyaka II	529	93.4	2.3	4.3	61.4	38.6	0.9	28.0	18.7	52.4
Kyangwali	520	98.3	0.8	1.0	61.9	38.1	0.2	26.0	11.3	62.5
Lobule	319	85.9	6.0	8.2	62.4	37.6	0.0	12.5	8.5	79.0
Nakivale	554	97.5	0.9	1.6	41.0	59.0	0.4	56.3	22.0	21.3
Oruchinga	350	100.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	52.9	0.0	48.6	18.0	33.4
Palabek	453	80.4	18.1	1.5	67.8	32.2	0.2	4.9	12.8	82.1
Palorinya	519	82.9	15.8	1.3	79.2	20.8	0.0	4.2	15.8	80.0
Rhino Camp	332	88.0	4.2	7.8	68.7	31.3	0.6	14.2	19.6	65.7
Rwamwanja	439	92.0	8.0	0.0	63.6	36.4	0.0	34.2	6.8	59.0
Regions										
West Nile	3445	89.5	7.0	3.5	73.1	26.9	0.3	15.8	17.7	66.2
South West	2392	96.3	1.9	1.7	51.5	48.5	0.4	42.5	17.4	39.8
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**92.8**	**4.5**	**2.6**	**62.5**	**37.5**	**0.3**	**28.9**	**17.5**	**53.2**
Kampala	651	16.4	68.5	15.1	99.1	0.9	0.0	8.9	14.6	76.5
All refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**78.0**	**17.0**	**5.0**	**69.6**	**30.4**	**0.3**	**25.0**	**17.0**	**57.7**
Host										
Adjumani	504	83.1	11.3	5.6	76.2	23.8	0.2	19.4	17.1	63.3
Isingiro	479	88.9	2.9	8.1	37.8	62.2	0.0	46.6	21.3	32.2
Kamwenge	417	81.3	7.2	11.5	62.1	37.9	0.0	39.8	11.3	48.9
Kikuube	447	92.4	6.7	0.9	46.8	53.2	0.0	31.5	19.7	48.8
Kiryandongo	454	91.6	5.5	2.9	60.8	39.2	0.4	18.9	10.4	70.3
Koboko	510	90.8	2.5	6.7	57.6	42.4	0.2	25.1	18.0	56.7
Kyegegwa	446	91.0	3.6	5.4	47.3	52.7	0.7	45.1	17.9	36.3
Lamwo	525	75.4	23.0	1.5	41.1	58.9	0.2	16.8	21.3	61.7
Madi Okollo	406	96.1	1.2	2.7	43.6	56.4	0.2	21.9	11.8	66.0
Obongi	395	78.5	12.7	8.9	62.5	37.5	0.3	13.7	19.7	66.3
Terego	472	97.7	0.8	1.5	52.1	47.9	1.3	24.2	29.4	45.1
Yumbe	425	88.5	8.9	2.6	40.2	59.8	0.2	21.4	22.8	55.5
All host districts	**5480**	**88.7**	**6.4**	**4.8**	**49.5**	**50.5**	**0.3**	**30.3**	**18.9**	**50.5**

8.1.5 Water supply dissatisfaction

Poor water quality emerged as the primary driver of dissatisfaction with water sources in both refugee settlements and host communities. In refugee settlements, 29.4% of dissatisfied households reported poor water quality, followed by irregular water supply (19.9%). Regional variations were observed; in the South West, poor water quality was the predominant reason for dissatisfaction, reported by 40.9% of households, while in West Nile, irregular water supply (28.9%) was the most frequently reported concern. In host communities, poor water quality was reported by 35.6% of households, while long distances (13.5%) to water sources were the second most common reason for dissatisfaction, as shown in Table 83.

Table 83:Main reason for dissatisfaction with water supply

Location	N	Main reason for dissatisfaction with water supply								
		Bad quality	Bad taste	Don't know	Have to pay	Irregular supply	Long distance	Long waiting queue	Not enough	Others Specify
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements										
Adjumani	139	5.0	6.5	0.0	2.2	14.4	7.9	50.4	10.8	2.9
Bidibidi	256	3.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	32.4	11.3	27.0	23.8	0.4
Imvepi	140	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.0	62.9	8.6	19.3	3.6	2.9
Kiryandongo	175	22.9	24.0	0.6	2.9	15.4	16.6	15.4	0.0	2.3
Kyaka II	247	47.0	6.9	0.4	0.8	11.7	10.1	21.1	1.6	0.4
Kyangwali	194	45.9	4.1	0.0	1.5	7.7	9.3	25.8	3.6	2.1
Lobule	67	44.8	4.5	1.5	3.0	26.9	4.5	6.0	9.0	0.0
Nakivale	434	41.0	6.7	0.0	4.8	18.2	12.2	10.6	5.1	1.4
Oruchinga	233	51.1	13.7	0.0	3.9	6.9	5.6	16.3	1.7	0.9
Palabek	80	6.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	18.7	26.2	38.7	8.7	0.0
Palorinya	104	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.9	48.1	6.7	28.8	5.8	0.0
Rhino Camp	112	12.5	4.5	0.0	5.4	27.7	20.5	22.3	1.8	5.4
Rwamwanja	180	21.1	6.1	0.0	16.1	3.3	26.7	24.4	2.2	0.0
Regions										
West Nile	1073	9.6	7.3	0.5	2.4	28.9	13.9	26.4	8.8	2.2
South West	1288	40.9	6.4	0.1	4.8	14.7	12.7	15.1	4.2	1.2
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**2361**	**29.4**	**6.7**	**0.2**	**3.9**	**19.9**	**13.1**	**19.3**	**5.9**	**1.6**
Kampala	153	18.3	3.3	0.0	22.2	43.8	5.2	0.7	3.3	3.3
All refugees (Kampala included)	**2514**	**28.2**	**6.4**	**0.2**	**5.9**	**22.5**	**12.3**	**17.2**	**5.6**	**1.8**
Host										
Adjumani	184	10.3	1.1	0.0	5.4	25.0	20.7	19.0	12.0	6.5
Isingiro	325	44.3	7.7	0.0	8.0	3.7	27.7	4.0	3.4	1.2
Kamwenge	213	39.0	8.5	0.5	12.2	7.0	21.1	8.9	1.9	0.9
Kikuube	229	52.0	8.7	0.0	3.1	1.7	20.1	8.7	3.9	1.7
Kiryandongo	133	19.5	10.5	0.8	3.0	7.5	24.1	29.3	1.5	3.8
Koboko	220	45.5	6.4	0.0	0.9	10.5	15.0	10.0	7.7	4.1
Kyegegwa	281	58.7	5.7	0.4	1.8	5.0	22.1	5.0	1.1	0.4
Lamwo	200	25.0	5.5	1.0	2.5	6.0	31.5	19.5	2.0	7.0
Madi Okollo	137	27.0	5.8	0.7	8.0	9.5	28.5	8.0	10.2	2.2
Obongi	132	13.6	3.8	0.0	2.3	13.6	25.8	34.8	6.1	0.0
Terego	253	14.6	1.6	0.8	1.2	16.2	28.1	31.2	3.2	3.2
Yumbe	188	12.8	3.2	0.0	3.2	8.5	26.1	23.9	20.7	1.6
All host districts	**2495**	**35.6**	**6.0**	**0.2**	**4.7**	**7.5**	**24.3**	**13.5**	**6.1**	**2.0**

8.1.6 Per capita water use

At least 20 litres of clean water per person per day (LPPPD) is the minimum national standard necessary to meet basic household needs, including drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene. Table 84 presents the average litres of water available per person per day, as well as the proportion of households accessing less than 10 LPPPD, 10–19.9 LPPPD, and 20 LPPPD or more across refugee settlements, refugees in Kampala and host communities.

On average, persons in households across all surveyed locations did not meet the recommended minimum daily water requirement. Refugee settlements had the lowest average water consumption at 12.4 LPPPD, compared to 13.6 LPPPD among refugees in Kampala and 13.8 LPPPD in host communities. Although host communities reported slightly higher water availability than refugee settlements, the average remained substantially below the recommended 20 LPPPD, indicating persistent inadequacies in access to sufficient water for domestic use.

Within refugee settlements, regional disparities were evident. Refugees in the South West accessed the least water, averaging 11.6 LPPPD, compared with 13.1 LPPPD in the West Nile region. At settlement level, Nakivale (11.0 LPPPD), Rwamwanja (11.2 LPPPD) and Oruchinga (11.3 LPPPD) recorded the lowest average water availability, while Palorinya (14.5 LPPPD) and Lobule (14.3 LPPPD) reported the highest averages. Despite these differences, none of the settlements achieved the national and UNHCR minimum standard of 20 LPPPD.

Overall, 29.9% of refugee households in settlements accessed less than 10 LPPPD, meaning that nearly one in three households faced severe water shortages. The situation was particularly concerning in Rwamwanja (41.1%), Nakivale (39.6%), Oruchinga (37.3%), and Kyaka II (32.0%), where a substantial proportion of households fell below the survival threshold of 10 litres per person per day. By comparison, only 17.0% of refugee households achieved the recommended 20 LPPPD or more, with the highest coverage observed in Palorinya (27.6%), Lobule (24.6%), and Rhino Camp (20.5%). The high proportion of refugee households accessing less than 10 litres per person per day indicates significant challenges in meeting basic domestic and hygiene needs, which may increase the risk of poor hygiene practices, water-borne diseases, and adverse nutrition outcomes, particularly among children and other vulnerable groups.

In host communities, the average water consumption was slightly higher (13.8 LPPPD) and fewer households experienced severe shortages. Overall, 19.2% of host households reported consuming less than 10 LPPPD with Isingiro (26.8%), Lamwo (23.0%), and Kamwenge (22.6%) having the highest proportions. One-quarter (25.0%) of host households met or exceeded the 20 LPPPD benchmark, with the highest proportions recorded in Obongi (34.2%), Kiryandongo (32.2%), and Madi-Okollo (31.9%).

Table 84:Litres of water available per person per day (LPPPD)

Location	N	Mean litres per person per day (LPPPD)	<10 LPPD		10-19.9 LPPD		>=20 LPPD	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Adjumani	323	13.1	27.6	22.7-32.5	54.2	48.8-59.6	18.3	14.1-22.5
Bidibidi	450	12.3	29.3	25.1-33.5	56.2	51.6-60.8	14.4	11.2-17.6
Imvepi	348	13.2	21.0	16.7-25.3	64.1	59.1-69.1	14.9	11.2-18.6
Kiryandongo	392	13.2	21.4	17.3-25.5	59.4	54.5-64.3	19.1	15.2-23.0
Kyaka II	435	12.3	32.0	27.6-36.4	51.5	46.8-56.2	16.6	13.1-20.1
Kyangwali	437	12.9	26.8	22.6-31.0	54.9	50.2-59.6	18.3	14.7-21.9
Lobule	228	14.3	19.7	14.5-24.9	55.7	49.3-62.1	24.6	19.0-30.2
Nakivale	477	11.0	39.6	35.2-44.0	46.1	41.6-50.6	14.3	11.2-17.4
Oruchinga	300	11.3	37.3	31.8-42.8	48.3	42.6-54.0	14.3	10.3-18.3
Palabek	373	12.8	27.9	23.3-32.5	53.4	48.3-58.5	18.8	14.8-22.8
Palorinya	283	14.5	16.3	12.0-20.6	56.2	50.4-62.0	27.6	22.4-32.8
Rhino Camp	258	13.5	20.2	15.3-25.1	59.3	53.3-65.3	20.5	15.6-25.4
Rwamwanja	392	11.2	41.1	36.2-46.0	45.7	40.8-50.6	13.3	9.9-16.7
West Nile	2655	13.1	23.6	22.0-25.2	57.7	55.8-59.6	18.7	17.2-20.2
South West	2041	11.6	35.9	33.8-38.0	48.8	46.6-51.0	15.3	13.7-16.9
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**4696**	**12.4**	**29.9**	**28.6-31.2**	**53.1**	**51.7-54.5**	**17.0**	**15.9-18.1**
Kampala	453	13.6	24.5	20.5-28.5	43.3	38.7-47.9	32.2	27.9-36.5
All refugees (Kampala included)	**5149**	**12.6**	**29.0**	**27.8-30.2**	**51.4**	**50.0-52.8**	**19.6**	**18.5-20.7**
Host								
Adjumani	295	14.8	11.2	7.6-14.8	64.4	58.9-69.9	24.4	19.5-29.3
Isingiro	385	12.7	26.8	22.4-31.2	48.1	43.1-53.1	25.2	20.9-29.5
Kamwenge	332	12.9	22.6	18.1-27.1	57.8	52.5-63.1	19.6	15.3-23.9
Kikuube	348	14.0	17.5	13.5-21.5	57.5	52.3-62.7	25.0	20.5-29.5
Kiryandongo	286	14.7	15.7	11.5-19.9	52.1	46.3-57.9	32.2	26.8-37.6
Koboko	338	15.1	12.1	8.6-15.6	57.1	51.8-62.4	30.8	25.9-35.7
Kyegegwa	332	13.5	18.4	14.2-22.6	59.3	54.0-64.6	22.3	17.8-26.8
Lamwo	396	13.5	23.0	18.9-27.1	52.8	47.9-57.7	24.2	20.0-28.4
Madi Okollo	270	15.3	11.1	7.4-14.8	57.0	51.1-62.9	31.9	26.3-37.5
Obongi	193	14.7	16.6	11.4-21.8	49.2	42.1-56.3	34.2	27.5-40.9
Terego	393	13.7	19.6	15.7-23.5	57.8	52.9-62.7	22.6	18.5-26.7
Yumbe	340	14.1	17.9	13.8-22.0	58.2	53.0-63.4	23.8	19.3-28.3
All host districts	**3908**	**13.8**	**19.2**	**18.0-20.4**	**55.8**	**54.2-57.4**	**25.0**	**23.6-26.4**

8.2 Hygiene

Hygiene is the practice of keeping yourself and your surroundings clean to maintain health and prevent disease. This section presents information on the hygiene practices among the households in the refugee settlements and host communities.

8.2.1 Household Hand Washing Practices

Handwashing is crucial for food safety and plays a significant role in improving nutrition security, particularly for children. By preventing the spread of germs, especially those in faecal matter, handwashing can reduce the incidence of diarrhoea, which can lead to malnutrition and hinder nutrient absorption, especially in young children. Proper hand hygiene, including washing with soap and water before and after handling food, helps prevent the spread of harmful bacteria and viruses that can contaminate food and cause illness. Presence of hand-washing facility alone does not necessarily imply that it is functional. For a hand-washing facility to be considered functional, it should have adequate clean water and soap, and people should be seen using the facility.

Table 85 presents findings concerning household hand washing facilities.

In refugee settlements, handwashing facilities were not observed in 64.3% of the surveyed households with the highest proportion in Kyangwali (82.1%). Of those observed with handwashing facilities, 78.9% did not have soap at the facility with the highest proportion in Palabek at 95.5%; 76.0% did not have water in the handwashing facility with Nakivale and Palabek having highest proportion at 86.8% and 86.6% respectively.

In the host community, handwashing facilities were not observed in 57.7% of the surveyed households with the highest proportion in Kikuube (72.7%). Of those observed with handwashing facilities, 70.9% did not have soap at the facility with the highest proportion in Terego at 85.6%; 66.2% did not have water in the handwashing facility with Lamwo having highest proportion at 80.7%.

Overall, only 6.1% of refugee households in settlements and 4.9% of host-community households had a handwashing facility where both water and soap were observed. This indicates a substantial gap in basic handwashing conditions and represents an important public health concern, particularly given the role of handwashing with soap in preventing the transmission of diarrhoea and other infectious diseases.

Table 85: Household handwashing facilities

Location	N	Place for handwashing		Soap or detergent available in household		Water observed at handwashing place			Soap or detergent at handwashing place		Water + soap at handwash place	Household soap observed	
		Not Observed	Observed	No	Yes	N	Water is available	Water not available	No, not present	Yes, present	Both observed	N	Not presented within one minute/ no soap
Refugee settlements													
Adjumani	446	55.4	44.6	58.7	41.3	199	19.1	80.9	85.9	14.1	8.0	184	20.1
Bidibidi	495	73.5	26.5	65.7	34.3	131	17.6	82.4	81.7	18.3	7.6	170	7.1
Imvepi	383	76.2	23.8	82.8	17.2	91	16.5	83.5	85.7	14.3	4.4	66	31.8
Kiryandongo	498	79.1	20.9	57.8	42.2	104	45.2	54.8	65.4	34.6	2.9	210	36.7
Kyaka II	529	61.6	38.4	51.4	48.6	203	42.4	57.6	69	31	3.4	257	22.6
Kyangwali	520	82.1	17.9	57.1	42.9	93	41.9	58.1	71	29	1.1	223	29.1
Lobule	319	45.8	54.2	57.1	42.9	173	19.7	80.3	89.6	10.4	1.7	137	17.5
Nakivale	554	58.8	41.2	59.9	40.1	228	13.2	86.8	84.2	15.8	8.3	222	30.6
Oruchinga	350	64.6	35.4	59.1	40.9	124	14.5	85.5	87.9	12.1	4.8	143	39.2
Palabek	453	65.3	34.7	87.4	12.6	157	13.4	86.6	95.5	4.5	0.6	57	35.1
Palorinya	519	38.9	61.1	53.4	46.6	317	36.6	63.4	62.1	37.9	12.3	242	5.4
Rhino Camp	332	54.2	45.8	48.5	51.5	152	17.8	82.2	85.5	14.5	2.0	171	39.2
Rwamwanja	439	63.8	36.2	54	46	159	26.4	73.6	76.7	23.3	4.4	202	39.1
Regions													
West Nile	**3445**	**63.8**	**36.2**	**61.9**	**38.1**	**1324**	**24.9**	**75.1**	**78.6**	**21.4**	**6.0**	**1237**	**25.4**
South West	**2392**	**64.9**	**35.1**	**57.2**	**42.8**	**807**	**23.1**	**76.9**	**79.2**	**20.8**	**6.2**	**1047**	**30**
All refugee settlement (Kampala Excluded)	**5837**	**64.3**	**35.7**	**59.6**	**40.4**	**2131**	**24**	**76**	**78.9**	**21.1**		**2284**	**27.8**
Kampala	651	47.2	52.8	23.7	76.3	344	88.4	11.6	20.1	79.9	1.7	497	17.5
All refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**61**	**39**	**52.6**	**47.4**	**2475**	**41**	**59**	**63.4**	**36.6**		**2781**	**24.6**
Host													
Adjumani	504	42.9	57.1	52.4	47.6	288	45.1	54.9	64.6	35.4	4.2	240	20.8
Isingiro	479	47.6	52.4	34.7	65.3	251	29.5	70.5	71.7	28.3	6.0	313	34.2
Kamwenge	417	56.8	43.2	42.7	57.3	180	41.1	58.9	61.1	38.9	5.6	239	26.4
Kikuube	447	72.7	27.3	32.7	67.3	122	46.7	53.3	61.5	38.5	2.5	301	19.3
Kiryandongo	454	66.1	33.9	46.3	53.7	154	35.1	64.9	70.8	29.2	6.5	244	34
Koboko	510	45.1	54.9	44.5	55.5	280	22.1	77.9	84.6	15.4	4.3	283	15.2
Kyegegwa	446	63.5	36.5	45.5	54.5	163	46	54	59.5	40.5	5.5	243	24.3
Lamwo	525	58.5	41.5	84.8	15.2	218	19.3	80.7	84.4	15.6	0.9	80	17.5
Madi Okollo	406	49.3	50.7	33.7	66.3	206	28.2	71.8	74.3	25.7	3.9	269	30.1
Obongi	395	34.4	65.6	41	59	259	47.1	52.9	51.7	48.3	6.6	233	5.2
Terego	472	67.6	32.4	71	29	153	26.8	73.2	85.6	14.4	2.6	137	31.4
Yumbe	425	61.6	38.4	55.5	44.5	163	24.5	75.5	79.8	20.2	5.5	189	10.1
All host districts	**5480**	**57.7**	**42.3**	**47.4**	**52.6**	**2437**	**33.8**	**66.2**	**70.9**	**29.1**	**4.9**	**2771**	**23.8**

8.3 Sanitation

Sanitation refers to the safe management of human excreta and sewage to prevent disease and promote public health. This section presents data on household faecal waste disposal and access to improved water and sanitation facilities.

8.3.1 Household faecal waste disposal

Safe disposal of human excreta creates the first barrier to excreta-related disease, helping to reduce transmission through direct and indirect routes. People should have adequate numbers of toilets, sufficiently close to their dwellings, to allow them rapid, safe and acceptable access at all times of the day and night. Table 86 presents information on the methods of faecal waste disposal used by the households, in the refugee settlements and host communities.

Household latrines (78.3% in refugee settlements, 75.0% in host communities) and communal latrines (16.8% in refugee settlements, 20.9% in host communities) were the most used means of faecal disposal in all surveyed locations.

Table 86: Household Faecal waste disposal

Location	N	Bucket toilet	Communal latrine	Flush Toilet	Household latrine	Open defecation	Other	Plastic bag
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements								
Adjumani	446	0.0	20.4	0.0	72.2	2.7	4.7	0.0
Bidibidi	495	0.0	16.2	0.0	83.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Imvepi	383	0.3	32.6	0.0	65.3	1.0	0.8	0.0
Kiryandongo	498	0.0	22.3	0.0	66.1	4.4	7.2	0.0
Kyaka II	529	0.0	14.7	0.0	83.9	1.1	0.2	0.0
Kyangwali	520	0.4	13.8	0.0	74.8	4.6	5.8	0.6
Lobule	319	0.0	26.0	0.0	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nakivale	554	0.0	10.6	0.2	85.9	2.2	1.1	0.0
Oruchinga	350	0.0	14.6	0.0	82.6	2.3	0.6	0.0
Palabek	453	0.0	9.7	0.0	81.9	7.3	1.1	0.0
Palorinya	519	0.0	14.3	0.0	81.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
Rhino Camp	332	0.0	19.6	0.0	76.8	1.8	1.8	0.0
Rwamwanja	439	0.0	11.4	0.0	85.4	2.5	0.5	0.2
Regions								
West Nile	3445	0.0	19.5	0.0	75.4	2.6	2.3	0.2
South West	2392	0.1	13.0	0.0	82.5	2.6	1.7	0.2
All refugee settlement (Kampala Excluded)	**5837**	**0.1**	**16.8**	**0.0**	**78.3**	**2.6**	**2.0**	**0.2**
Kampala	651	1.7	23.5	32.3	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
All refugees (Kampala included)	6488	0.4	17.3	6.3	71.9	2.1	1.9	0.1
Host								
Adjumani	504	0.0	19.8	0.4	76.8	1.6	1.4	0.0
Isingiro	479	0.0	9.8	0.2	88.7	0.4	0.8	0.0
Kamwenge	417	0.0	12.2	0.2	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kikuube	447	0.4	16.6	0.0	79.0	1.3	2.7	0.0
Kiryandongo	454	0.0	30.0	0.0	64.8	4.2	0.9	0.2
Koboko	510	0.0	18.2	0.0	78.2	1.8	1.8	0.0
Kyegegwa	446	0.0	19.1	0.2	80.0	0.4	0.2	0.0

Lamwo	525	0.0	17.3	0.0	70.3	12.0	0.4	0.0
Madi Okollo	406	0.0	24.6	0.0	71.4	1.7	2.2	0.0
Obongi	395	0.0	14.4	0.0	82.0	2.3	0.8	0.5
Terego	472	0.0	45.8	0.2	50.8	3.0	0.2	0.0
Yumbe	425	0.0	22.8	0.0	72.7	3.8	0.7	0.0
All host district	**5480**	**0.0**	**20.9**	**0.1**	**75.0**	**2.8**	**1.0**	**0.1**

8.3.2 Access to Improved Water Sources

In refugee settlements, 58.3% of households had access to an improved water source, defined as a source that is not shared and can be reached within a 30-minute round trip. Access was substantially higher in the West Nile region (72.5%) than in the South West (43.4%). At settlement level, Adjumani recorded the highest proportion of households with access to improved water sources (85.7%), while Nakivale had the lowest (32.4%).

Among host communities, 40.5% of households had access to improved water sources. Adjumani District reported the highest coverage (73.0%), whereas Isingiro District had the lowest (21.9%).

8.3.3 Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities

In refugee settlements, 81.0% of households reported using an improved sanitation facility that is not shared. Coverage was higher in the South West (84.8%) than in the West Nile region (77.2%). At settlement level, Nakivale had the highest proportion of households using improved, non-shared sanitation facilities (87.0%), while Imvepi had the lowest (65.8%). A similar pattern was observed in host communities, where 77.2% of households reported using an improved, non-shared sanitation facility. Isingiro District recorded the highest coverage (89.7%), while Terego District had the lowest (51.2%).

Table 87: Use of improved water sources and sanitation facilities

Location	N	improved water source				Household uses an improved sanitation facility that is not shared				
		No	95% CI	Yes	95% CI	N	No	95% CI	Yes	95% CI
		%		%			%		%	
Refugee settlements										
Adjumani	446	14.3	11.1-17.5	85.7	82.5-88.9	425	24.2	20.1-28.3	75.8	71.7-79.9
Bidibidi	495	43.6	39.2-48.0	56.4	52.0-60.8	495	17.0	13.7-20.3	83.0	79.7-86.3
Imvepi	383	17.8	14.0-21.6	82.2	78.4-86.0	380	34.2	29.4-39.0	65.8	61.0-70.6
Kiryandongo	498	24.3	20.5-28.1	75.7	71.9-79.5	462	28.8	24.7-32.9	71.2	67.1-75.3
Kyaka II	526	47.3	43.0-51.6	52.7	48.4-57.0	528	15.9	12.8-19.0	84.1	81.0-87.2
Kyangwali	520	48.1	43.8-52.4	51.9	47.6-56.2	490	20.6	17.0-24.2	79.4	75.8-83.0
Lobule	319	39.8	34.4-45.2	60.2	54.8-65.6	319	26.0	21.2-30.8	74.0	69.2-78.8
Nakivale	543	67.6	63.7-71.5	32.4	28.5-36.3	548	13.0	10.2-15.8	87.0	84.2-89.8
Oruchinga	346	63.9	58.8-69.0	36.1	31.0-41.2	348	17.0	13.1-20.9	83.0	79.1-86.9
Palabek	450	32.4	28.1-36.7	67.6	63.3-71.9	448	17.2	13.7-20.7	82.8	79.3-86.3
Palorinya	519	20.8	17.3-24.3	79.2	75.7-82.7	512	17.0	13.7-20.3	83.0	79.7-86.3
Rhino Camp	332	32.8	27.7-37.9	67.2	62.1-72.3	326	21.8	17.3-26.3	78.2	73.7-82.7
Rwamwanja	439	39.6	35.0-44.2	60.4	55.8-65.0	437	14.2	10.9-17.5	85.8	82.5-89.1
Regions										
West Nile	3442	27.5	26.0-29.0	72.5	71.0-74.0	3367	22.8	21.4-24.2	77.2	75.8-78.6
South West	2374	56.6	54.6-58.6	43.4	41.4-45.4	2351	15.2	13.7-16.7	84.8	83.3-86.3
All refugee settlement (Kampala Excluded)	**5816**	**41.7**	**40.4-43.0**	**58.3**	**57.0-59.6**	**5718**	**19.0**	**18.0-20.0**	**81.0**	**80.0-82.0**
Kampala	649	3.2	1.8-4.6	96.8	95.4-98.2	651	25.3	22.0-28.6	74.7	71.4-78.0
All refugees (Kampala included)	**6465**	**34.2**	**33.0-35.4**	**65.8**	**64.6-67.0**	**6369**	**20.3**	**19.3-21.3**	**79.7**	**78.7-80.7**
Host										
Adjumani	503	27.0	23.1-30.9	73.0	69.1-76.9	497	21.7	18.1-25.3	78.3	74.7-81.9
Isingiro	479	78.1	74.4-81.8	21.9	18.2-25.6	475	10.3	7.6-13.0	89.7	87.0-92.4
Kamwenge	416	46.6	41.8-51.4	53.4	48.6-58.2	417	12.2	9.1-15.3	87.8	84.7-90.9
Kikuube	447	65.1	60.7-69.5	34.9	30.5-39.3	435	18.9	15.2-22.6	81.1	77.4-84.8
Kiryandongo	454	44.1	39.5-48.7	55.9	51.3-60.5	450	34.7	30.3-39.1	65.3	60.9-69.7
Koboko	509	55.2	50.9-59.5	44.8	40.5-49.1	501	20.4	16.9-23.9	79.6	76.1-83.1
Kyegegwa	440	72.5	68.3-76.7	27.5	23.3-31.7	445	19.6	15.9-23.3	80.4	76.7-84.1
Lamwo	525	62.5	58.4-66.6	37.5	33.4-41.6	523	29.4	25.5-33.3	70.6	66.7-74.5
Madi Okollo	404	60.1	55.3-64.9	39.9	35.1-44.7	397	27.0	22.6-31.4	73.0	68.6-77.4
Obongi	395	41.5	36.6-46.4	58.5	53.6-63.4	392	17.3	13.6-21.0	82.7	79.0-86.4
Terego	472	52.1	47.6-56.6	47.9	43.4-52.4	471	48.8	44.3-53.3	51.2	46.7-55.7
Yumbe	425	61.9	57.3-66.5	38.1	33.5-42.7	422	26.8	22.6-31.0	73.2	69.0-77.4
All host districts	**5469**	**59.5**	**58.2-60.8**	**40.5**	**39.2-41.8**	**5425**	**22.8**	**21.7-23.9**	**77.2**	**76.1-78.3**

9. HEALTH ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

This section presents findings on the access to and utilization of health services among refugee and host community populations.

9.1 Access to healthcare

Table 88 provides data on access to healthcare and household awareness regarding the availability of free health services.

Among all refugee households, including Kampala, that required healthcare, 96.8% had some access to the healthcare they needed, either partially or completely. However, only 66.0% obtained all the healthcare they needed, while 30.8% received care only partially. Among host-community households, total healthcare access was similarly high at 96.9%, although only 67.4% obtained all the care they needed.

Overall, 97.1% of refugee households in settlements were aware that some health services are provided free of charge. Awareness was highest in Kyangwali (98.3%) and lowest in Palorinya (94.6%). Consistent with the 2025 findings, Kampala continued to record low awareness levels, with only 45.0% of refugee households reporting awareness of free health services. Among host community households, awareness was also high, averaging 96.3% across all districts.

Table 88: Household Awareness of the availability of free health services at health facilities

Location		Awareness on free health services	Awareness on refugee access to specialized health services	Household members needed healthcare in past 3 months	Was the person able to obtain the healthcare they needed?				
	N	Yes %	Yes %	Yes %	N	No %	Partially %	Yes completely %	Total Health Care Access %
Refugee settlements									
Adjumani	446	97.5	73.1	65.9	294	4.1	47.3	48.6	95.9
Bidibidi	495	96.8	86.5	78.6	389	4.6	20.3	75.1	95.4
Imvepi	383	98.2	95.3	82.2	315	3.8	52.1	44.1	96.2
Kiryandongo	498	97.0	88.6	84.7	422	6.2	27.3	66.6	93.9
Kyaka II	529	95.3	89.4	83.9	444	1.6	38.5	59.9	98.4
Kyangwali	520	98.3	93.3	80.8	420	1.0	22.9	76.2	99.1
Lobule	319	96.9	94.4	69.0	220	1.4	26.4	72.3	98.7
Nakivale	554	97.8	82.5	83.6	463	1.5	30.2	68.3	98.5
Oruchinga	350	97.4	84.0	82.6	289	2.4	42.6	55.0	97.6
Palabek	453	96.9	96.0	88.3	400	1.2	29.0	69.7	98.7
Palorinya	519	94.6	93.3	79.4	412	1.7	39.6	58.7	98.3
Rhino Camp	332	97.0	90.4	82.5	274	2.6	23.4	74.1	97.5
Rwamwanja	439	97.5	93.8	88.8	390	1.0	15.6	83.3	98.9
Regions									
West Nile	3445	96.8	88.4	80.2	2726	3.7	31.5	64.7	96.2
South West	2392	97.5	87.3	83.7	2006	1.4	28.3	70.3	98.6

All settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**97.1**	**87.9**	**81.9**	**4732**	**2.5**	**29.9**	**67.6**	97.5
Kampala	651	45.0	41.9	69.7	454	6.6	35.0	58.4	93.4
All refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**87.0**	**78.9**	**79.6**	**5186**	**3.2**	**30.8**	**66.0**	**96.8**
Host									
Adjumani	504	98.4		78.6	396	5.3	51.3	43.4	94.7
Isingiro	479	96.9		72.4	347	1.7	28.8	69.5	98.3
Kamwenge	417	99.3		81.1	338	0.6	24.6	74.9	99.5
Kikuube	447	94.0		76.7	343	2.9	21.0	76.1	97.1
Kiryandongo	454	91.4		80.4	365	4.9	23.3	71.8	95.1
Koboko	510	99.0		68.0	347	2.0	23.9	74.1	98
Kyegegwa	446	94.2		80.5	359	1.9	39.0	59.1	98.1
Lamwo	525	98.7		87.4	459	1.1	28.5	70.4	98.9
Madi-Okollo	406	96.3		76.8	312	1.3	14.1	84.6	98.7
Obongi	395	98.2		81.5	322	0.9	36.3	62.7	99
Terego	472	96.2		83.1	392	4.6	49.2	46.2	95.4
Yumbe	425	97.2		77.4	329	6.1	21.6	72.3	93.9
All host districts	**5480**	**96.3**		**78.0**	**4309**	**3.1**	**29.5**	**67.4**	**96.9**

9.2 Point of healthcare access

Regarding the point of healthcare access, the majority of households in refugee settlements (90.4%) predominantly sought healthcare services from government health facilities, while a relatively small proportion (6.3%) utilized private clinics or hospitals for their healthcare needs. Contrary to settlement-based refugees, more than half of refugee households in Kampala sought healthcare from private clinics and hospitals (50.2%), while only 29.5% accessed services through government health facilities.

In the host communities, about three-quarters of households (74.2%) obtained services from government health facilities (*Table 89*).

Table 89: Initial Point of Healthcare Seeking

Location	N	Did not seek care %	Government health facility %	Other (Specify) %	Pharmacy/Drug shop %	PNFP/Faith-based health facility %	Private clinic or hospital %	Traditional healer %
Refugee settlements								
Adjumani	294	0.0	90.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	7.1	0.0
Bidibidi	389	0.0	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.3
Imvepi	315	0.3	89.2	0.0	0.3	4.4	5.4	0.3
Kiryandongo	422	0.0	90.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	8.3	0.0
Kyaka II	444	0.0	84.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	12.6	0.2
Kyangwali	420	0.0	87.9	0.2	1.7	4.0	6.0	0.2
Lobule	220	0.0	84.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	10.9	0.5
Nakivale	463	0.0	89.8	0.0	3.9	0.2	5.4	0.6
Oruchinga	289	0.0	91.3	1.0	1.4	0.0	6.2	0.0
Palabek	400	0.0	97.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.0

Palorinya	412	0.5	91.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.5	0.2
Rhino Camp	274	0.4	91.2	0.0	1.5	1.1	5.5	0.4
Rwamwanja	390	0.0	91.3	0.0	3.1	0.3	5.1	0.3
Regions								
West Nile	2726	0.2	92.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	6.0	0.2
South West	2006	0.0	88.8	0.1	2.8	1.2	6.7	0.4
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**4732**	**0.1**	**90.4**	**0.1**	**1.7**	**1.1**	**6.3**	**0.3**
Kampala	454	1.3	29.5	0.2	13.0	5.7	50.2	0.0
All refugees (Kampala included)	**5186**	**0.3**	**80.0**	**0.1**	**3.6**	**1.9**	**13.8**	**0.3**
Host								
Adjumani	396	0.0	85.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	13.9	0.0
Isingiro	347	0.0	78.4	0.0	1.2	2.3	17.9	0.3
Kamwenge	338	0.0	65.4	0.3	3.8	1.8	28.4	0.3
Kikuube	343	0.3	63.6	0.6	8.2	0.9	26.5	0.0
Kiryandongo	365	1.1	63.8	0.8	7.1	2.2	24.7	0.3
Koboko	347	0.3	81.6	0.0	1.4	0.9	15.9	0.0
Kyegegwa	359	0.0	46.2	0.3	7.8	2.8	42.9	0.0
Lamwo	459	0.0	91.5	0.4	1.5	1.3	5.2	0.0
Madi Okollo	312	0.6	71.2	0.0	2.6	2.6	23.1	0.0
Obongi	322	0.6	92.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.8	0.0
Terego	392	0.0	82.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	15.8	0.0
Yumbe	329	0.0	90.6	0.0	1.2	2.1	5.8	0.3
All host districts	**4309**	**0.2**	**74.2**	**0.2**	**3.4**	**1.8**	**20.1**	**0.1**

9.3 Barriers to accessing health services

Challenges faced by refugees and host communities in accessing healthcare services are summarized in Table 90.

The 2026 findings identified the lack or limited availability of medicines at health facilities as the leading barrier to healthcare access among refugees, reported by 54.2% of respondents. Long waiting times were the second most frequently cited barrier, reported by 23.7% of respondents. Consistent with their greater use of private facilities, refugees in Kampala highlighted the high cost of medical treatment as the primary barrier to accessing healthcare services, affecting 57.3% of respondents. In contrast, host community respondents predominantly cited the lack of medicines (39.6%) and long distances to health facilities (15.5%) as the main challenges limiting access to healthcare services.

Table 90: Barriers to accessing health services

Location	N	Cost of transport	Cost of treatment	Did not know where to go	Documentation/registration issues	Facility closed/no services	Lack of investigation/ equipment	Language barrier	Long distance to health facility	Long waiting time	Medicines unavailable	Other (Specify)	Poor attitude of HCW or discrimination
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements													
Adjumani	284	0.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	6.0	18.3	59.9	1.4	2.1
Bidibidi	367	3.5	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	4.4	23.7	59.1	0.5	0.8
Imvepi	300	1.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.0	16.0	28.0	44.3	0.7	1.3
Kiryandongo	369	2.4	6.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	3.0	3.3	33.9	46.3	2.4	0.8
Kyaka II	364	0.8	10.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.9	4.9	28.0	46.7	1.4	3.0
Kyangwali	286	1.7	3.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.4	8.4	24.8	54.9	2.1	2.1
Lobule	195	1.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	6.2	34.9	46.2	0.0	0.5
Nakivale	325	2.2	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	10.8	17.5	62.8	1.5	0.9
Oruchinga	242	2.9	11.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.4	15.7	6.6	55.8	0.8	2.5
Palabek	352	2.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	20.5	33.0	37.2	0.6	1.1
Palorinya	350	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	9.1	32.3	51.7	1.4	0.6
Rhino Camp	260	3.8	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	17.7	15.4	55.8	0.4	1.9
Rwamwanja	310	2.9	12.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	18.1	59.4	1.3	0.3
Regions													
West Nile	**2477**	**2.4**	**4.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**1.7**	**10.2**	**26.0**	**51.3**	**1.1**	**1.2**
South West	**1527**	**1.9**	**5.2**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**8.5**	**20.8**	**57.8**	**1.6**	**1.5**
All refugee settlements (Kampala Excluded)	**4004**	**2.2**	**4.8**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**1.4**	**9.4**	**23.7**	**54.2**	**1.3**	**1.3**
Kampala	384	3.4	57.3	4.4	1.0	0.8	0.5	4.7	4.4	6.8	14.6	1.0	1.0
All refugees (Kampala included)	**4388**	**2.4**	**14.0**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**2.0**	**8.5**	**20.8**	**47.3**	**1.3**	**1.3**
Host													
Adjumani	381	1.8	17.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	8.7	13.9	53.3	1.0	2.1
Isingiro	280	13.2	12.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	20.7	6.4	41.1	2.5	1.1
Kamwenge	296	6.1	17.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	25.7	16.2	30.4	1.0	1.0
Kikuube	276	5.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	29.0	9.8	40.6	2.5	2.9
Kiryandongo	294	7.1	21.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	21.1	8.2	35.7	3.4	1.7
Koboko	289	2.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	21.1	33.2	34.9	1.4	1.4
Kyegegwa	334	10.2	6.9	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	23.1	16.2	38.3	1.2	1.5
Lamwo	418	3.8	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	28.9	23.4	35.4	0.2	3.8
Madi Okollo	296	7.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	25.7	12.5	38.5	0.3	1.7
Obongi	287	5.6	3.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	31.4	34.5	0.0	1.7
Terego	378	4.0	13.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	15.3	15.9	45.8	2.1	1.6
Yumbe	317	2.8	9.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	25.6	18.9	41.0	0.6	0.3
All host districts	**3846**	**6.4**	**11.2**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**22.6**	**15.5**	**39.6**	**1.5**	**1.5**

9.4 Expenditure on healthcare

For resource constrained households, healthcare expenses can pose a significant financial burden, potentially affecting household savings, food security, and overall well-being.

As presented in Table 91, in refugee settlements the proportion of households spending less than UGX 50,000 per quarter on healthcare fell from 43.0% in 2025 to 37.6%, while households that do not incur expenses on healthcare services increased from 30.5% to 35.8%. Refugee households in Kampala recorded the highest out-of-pocket healthcare expenditures, with 60.3% reporting quarterly healthcare spending of more than UGX 50,000. The findings further indicate a substantial decline in the proportion of households incurring healthcare expenditures above UGX 50,000 per quarter in Kampala, from 91.3% in 2025 to 60.3% in 2026. This suggests a notable shift toward lower levels of out-of-pocket spending among refugee households in Kampala.

The largest share of host community households (39.2%) spent less than UGX 50,000 on healthcare on a quarterly basis.

Table 91: Expenditure on health services

Location	N	No expenditure	Below UGX 50,000	UGX 50,000–100,000	UGX 100,000–200,000	UGX 200,000–500,000	Above UGX 500,000	Mean quarterly expenditure (UGX)	Mean monthly expenditure (UGX)
		%	%	%	%	%	%		
Refugee districts									
Adjumani	446	43.5	22.4	12.6	11.9	7.0	2.7	69,146.00	23,048.70
Bidibidi	495	28.9	39.6	17.4	8.7	4.8	0.6	49,642.40	16,547.50
Imvepi	383	35.0	32.9	19.1	7.8	4.4	0.8	46,173.40	15,391.10
Kiryandongo	498	31.5	29.9	14.1	13.9	7.4	3.2	92,798.20	30,932.70
Kyaka II	529	32.7	36.5	15.5	9.8	4.3	1.1	52,375.20	17,458.40
Kyangwali	520	50.4	31.2	10.2	5.8	2.3	0.2	27,903.90	9,301.30
Lobule	319	43.6	22.6	15.4	10.3	6.9	1.3	55,553.00	18,517.70
Nakivale	554	39.5	42.6	8.3	5.4	3.1	1.1	41,569.90	13,856.60
Oruchinga	350	32.3	44.6	14.3	4.3	3.7	0.9	50,854.30	16,951.40
Palabek	453	26.3	45.5	15.5	6.6	5.7	0.4	44,741.70	14,913.90
Palorinya	519	44.9	39.7	6.7	5.6	1.9	1.2	31,364.60	10,454.90
Rhino Camp	332	29.8	44.3	13.6	7.2	3.6	1.5	48,038.00	16,012.70
Rwamwanja	439	14.8	42.4	21.6	13.7	7.1	0.5	63,294.10	21,098.00
Regions									
West Nile	3445	33.9	36.0	14.0	9.3	5.1	1.7	58,037.00	19,345.70
South West	2392	37.7	39.2	11.5	7.2	3.6	0.8	43,114.20	14,371.40
All refugee Settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**35.8**	**37.6**	**12.8**	**8.3**	**4.4**	**1.3**	**50,720.20**	**16,906.70**
Kampala	651	31.2	8.6	7.1	13.7	23.7	15.8	288,115.20	96,038.40
All refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**34.9**	**31.9**	**11.7**	**9.3**	**8.1**	**4.1**	**96,812.60**	**32,270.90**
Host									
Adjumani	504	23.6	31.7	18.8	12.1	10.5	3.2	116,707.50	38,902.50
Isingiro	479	31.9	38.2	11.9	8.6	5.6	3.8	103,251.80	34,417.30
Kamwenge	417	15.3	35.5	22.5	13.4	11.3	1.9	86,957.00	28,985.70
Kikuube	447	28.2	32.2	17.4	13.4	6.7	2.0	80,028.00	26,676.00
Kiryandongo	454	19.8	41.4	16.3	11.7	8.4	2.4	81,217.70	27,072.60
Koboko	510	36.7	42.9	8.8	7.3	3.3	1.0	41,292.70	13,764.20
Kyegegwa	446	17.5	30.0	19.3	16.6	14.1	2.5	97,841.90	32,614.00
Lamwo	525	12.4	48.0	16.6	11.0	9.3	2.7	85,007.10	28,335.70
Madi Okollo	406	20.9	48.3	15.3	9.9	3.9	1.7	67,050.30	22,350.10
Obongi	395	24.6	45.3	14.7	8.9	4.8	1.8	56,511.30	18,837.10
Terego	472	17.2	42.2	19.9	10.6	8.7	1.5	67,817.00	22,605.70
Yumbe	425	14.6	46.1	16.7	14.4	7.1	1.2	77,763.80	25,921.30

All host districts	**5480**	**21.8**	**39.2**	**16.6**	**12.0**	**8.1**	**2.2**	**84,236.90**	**28,079.00**		

9.5 Satisfaction with healthcare service provision

Patient satisfaction is a critical indicator of healthcare quality, reflecting the extent to which healthcare services meet users' expectations, needs, and overall experiences with care (Ferreira et al., 2023)

. In refugee settlements, the proportion of respondents satisfied with government health services increased marginally from 48.7% in 2025 to 49.3% in 2026. However, the share of respondents expressing dissatisfaction with these services also rose, from 11.4% in 2025 to 15.2% in 2026. Among host community members, 40.6% reported being satisfied with the provision of health services.

Table 92: Household satisfaction with the provision of health services

Location	N	Rating of delivery service in government health facilities					Household members referred to a higher-level health facility in past 12 months		N	Was the referral successfully completed?	
		Very dissatisfied	Unsatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very satisfied	No	Yes		No	Yes
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%	%
Refugee settlements											
Adjumani	446	1.6	27.4	26.9	43.3	0.9	81.4	18.6	82	23.2	76.8
Bidibidi	495	1.4	22	19.2	48.5	8.9	76.8	23.2	115	12.2	87.8
Imvepi	383	1.0	22.7	25.1	42.0	9.1	83.8	16.2	62	12.9	87.1
Kiryandongo	498	5.8	21.3	20.9	47.0	5.0	84.9	15.1	74	29.7	70.3
Kyaka II	529	0.4	9.5	24.0	49.3	16.8	86.0	14.0	74	20.3	79.7
Kyangwali	520	0.2	6.5	17.7	55.2	20.4	76.7	23.3	121	2.5	97.5
Lobule	319	0.0	11.3	11.0	65.8	11.9	87.5	12.5	40	17.5	82.5
Nakivale	554	1.4	10.5	28.0	50	10.1	91.9	8.1	45	20.0	80.0
Oruchinga	350	0.9	17.1	33.7	39.7	8.6	82.6	17.4	61	29.5	70.5
Palabek	453	0.7	8.4	27.2	61.1	2.6	77.7	22.3	101	7.9	92.1
Palorinya	519	0.2	10.2	26.6	46.8	16.2	89.0	11.0	57	21.1	78.9
Rhino Camp	332	0.9	14.2	38.9	41.3	4.8	81.6	18.4	61	18.0	82.0
Rwamwanja	439	0.2	7.3	18.2	58.5	15.7	88.8	11.2	49	14.3	85.7
Regions											
West Nile	3445	2.0	18.4	26.3	46.7	6.6	82.3	17.7	592	18.2	81.8
South West	2392	0.9	9.1	24.0	51.9	14.0	87.3	12.7	350	12.7	87.3
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**1.4**	**13.8**	**25.2**	**49.3**	**10.3**	**84.7**	**15.3**	**942**	**16.0**	**84.0**
Kampala	**651**	**2.2**	**10.6**	**64.4**	**20**	**2.9**	**88.8**	**11.2**	**73**	**37.0**	**63.0**
All refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**1.6**	**13.2**	**32.8**	**43.6**	**8.8**	**85.5**	**14.5**	**1015**	**19.1**	**80.9**
Host											
Adjumani	504	3.0	29.4	34.5	30.8	2.4	84.1	15.9	80	13.7	86.3
Isingiro	479	2.9	14.4	32.4	41.3	9.0	86.8	13.2	63	14.3	85.7
Kamwenge	417	0.7	15.8	23.7	48.2	11.5	92.1	7.9	33	6.1	93.9
Kikuube	447	2.0	19.2	23.3	44.3	11.2	89.9	10.1	45	4.4	95.6
Kiryandongo	454	4.2	25.1	26.0	36.6	8.1	80.6	19.4	88	15.9	84.1
Koboko	510	0.8	14.1	12.5	60.6	12	92	8.0	41	9.8	90.2
Kyegegwa	446	4.5	31.2	32.5	24.2	7.6	86.3	13.7	61	27.9	72.1
Lamwo	525	0.2	17.5	28.8	50.7	2.9	77.1	22.9	120	11.7	88.3
Madi Okollo	406	1.2	21.2	21.4	49.0	7.1	86.0	14.0	57	14.0	86.0
Obongi	395	0.0	19.0	24.3	43.0	13.7	86.8	13.2	52	11.5	88.5

Terego	472	1.3	35.0	31.4	28.6	3.8	86.0	14.0	66	13.6	86.4
Yumbe	425	4.0	25.9	19.8	44.9	5.4	78.1	21.9	93	2.2	97.8
All host districts	**5480**	**2.6**	**22.6**	**26.4**	**40.6**	**7.8**	**85.1**	**14.9**	**799**	**11.6**	**88.4**

10. INSECTICIDE TREATED MOSQUITO NETS

This section presents results on availability, utilization and conditions of Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets (ITNs). The distribution of ITNs forms the mainstay of malaria prevention measures. MoH recommends that ITN distribution campaigns are held at regular intervals, complemented by continuous distribution through antenatal care and immunization services.

10.1 Household ownership and utilization of insecticide treated mosquito nets

10.1.1 Universal coverage

Overall, 60.0% of households in refugee settlements owned at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) for every two household members. Universal coverage varied across settlements, with Oruchinga reporting the highest proportion (82.1%) and Imvepi the lowest (31.4%). At the regional level, ITN ownership was slightly higher in the South West (60.9%) than in West Nile (59.0%). Among host districts, overall ITN ownership was at 74.0%, with Isingiro recording the highest ownership (90.2%) and Terego the lowest (56.2%).

10.1.2 Utilization and sharing

Overall, 88.1% of household members in refugee settlements reported sleeping under an ITN the previous night, with Oruchinga reporting the highest utilization rate (94.2%) and Imvepi the lowest (63.9%). At the regional level, ITN utilization was higher in the South West (90.7%) than in West Nile (84.9%). Among host districts, overall utilization was 92.0%, with Isingiro reporting the highest utilization rate (96.5%) and Koboko the lowest (85.2%).

10.1.3 Condition of ITNs

The physical condition of ITNs influences their effectiveness in preventing mosquito bites and malaria transmission. Overall, 84.4% of nets in refugee settlements were observed to be in good condition. Nets in good condition were far more common in the South West (98.4%) than in West Nile (69.5%). In host districts, 83.7% of nets were reported to be in good condition, 22.2% in fair condition and 5.5% in poor condition, as shown in *Table 93:Household mosquito net use*.

Table 93:Household mosquito net use

Location	N	bed nets that can be used while sleeping		Can the bed net be observed?			slept under a mosquito net last night		slept under a mosquito net and shared the net		At least one mosquito net for every two household members (universal coverage of ITN)			Household mosquito net sharing by number of persons per net				Condition of mosquito net used by household members			
		No	Yes	N	No	Yes	N	Estimate	N	Estimate	N	No	Yes	N	≤2	>2 to 4	≥5	N	Poor	Fair	Good
		%	%		%	%		%		%		%	%		%	%	%		%	%	%
Settlements																					
Adjumani	446	36.5	63.5	283	15.9	84.1	238	80.8	237	77.6	238	52.5	47.5	238	47.5	33.6	18.9	283	11	48.5	64.1
Bidibidi	495	66.3	33.7	167	31.1	68.9	115	77.9	115	77.1	115	52.2	47.8	115	47.8	33	19.1	167	17.4	63.5	38.3
Imvepi	383	72.6	27.4	105	2.9	97.1	102	63.9	101	74.1	102	68.6	31.4	102	31.4	39.2	29.4	105	24.8	48.5	49.5
Kiryandongo	498	11.2	88.8	442	41.2	58.8	260	93.2	259	68.7	260	24.2	75.8	260	75.8	22.3	1.9	442	4.6	11.2	90.7
Kyaka II	529	13.6	86.4	457	56	44	196	93.1	192	83.2	196	39.3	60.7	196	60.7	37.2	2.0	457	0.0	4.2	97.9
Kyangwali	520	21.3	78.7	409	45.0	55.0	224	90.7	223	78.5	224	38.8	61.2	224	61.2	33	5.8	409	0.4	0.9	99.6
Lobule	319	61.1	38.9	124	1.6	98.4	122	86.4	121	74.4	122	42.6	57.4	122	57.4	30.3	12.3	124	5.8	26.4	78.5
Nakivale	554	11.4	88.6	491	31.6	68.4	335	90.7	328	75.1	335	37.0	63.0	335	63.0	34.3	2.7	491	0.6	2.7	98.8
Oruchinga	350	4.0	96	336	23.2	76.8	257	94.2	250	73.4	257	17.9	82.1	257	82.1	17.1	0.8	336	0.4	6.8	96.4
Palabek	453	9.1	90.9	412	20.9	79.1	324	92.8	323	79.6	324	35.8	64.2	324	64.2	30.9	4.9	412	0.6	4.3	99.4
Palorinya	519	42.4	57.6	299	3.7	96.3	288	87.9	287	64.2	288	36.8	63.2	288	63.2	29.5	7.3	299	17.4	49.1	49.8
Rhino Camp	332	67.2	32.8	109	11.9	88.1	94	72.6	91	73.2	94	53.2	46.8	94	46.8	34	19.1	109	16.5	50.5	49.5
Rwamwanja	439	15.3	84.7	372	26.1	73.9	272	88.8	263	84.4	272	49.3	50.7	272	50.7	45.6	3.7	372	1.9	6.8	95.8
Regions																					
West Nile	3445	42.9	57.1	1941	23.9	76.1	1543	84.9	1534	72.7	1543	41.0	59.0	1543	59	29.9	11.1	1,941	10.7	33.5	69.5
South West	2392	14.3	85.7	2065	37.5	62.5	1284	90.7	1256	77.9	1284	39.1	60.9	1284	60.9	35.8	3.3	2,065	0.7	3.2	98.4
All refugee Settlement (Kampala excl)	**5837**	**28.8**	**71.2**	**4006**	**31.9**	**68.1**	**2827**	**88.1**	**2790**	**75.5**	**2827**	**40**	**60**	**2827**	**60**	**33.1**	**6.8**	**4,006**	**5.5**	**17.9**	**84.4**
Kampala	651	65.4	34.6	225	52.4	47.6	106	82.4	104	48.9	106	34.9	65.1	106	65.1	28.3	6.6	225	7.7	12.5	83.7
All refugee Settlement (Kampala inclu)	**6488**	**35.9**	**64.1**	**4231**	**34.1**	**65.9**	**2933**	**87.6**	**2894**	**73.5**	**2933**	**39.6**	**60.4**	**2933**	**60.4**	**32.8**	**6.8**	**4,231**	**5.7**	**17.6**	**84.4**
Host																					
Adjumani	504	11.5	88.5	446	11.7	88.3	394	90.6	393	74.4	394	38.3	61.7	394	61.7	32.7	5.6	446	14.8	39.2	72.0
Isingiro	479	3.8	96.2	461	26.2	73.8	336	96.5	336	59.1	336	9.8	90.2	336	90.2	9.8	0.0	461	0.3	7.7	97.3
Kamwenge	417	7.9	92.1	384	14.3	85.7	325	89.5	303	73.1	325	13.5	86.5	325	86.5	12.9	0.6	384	1.3	7.9	97.0
Kikuube	447	5.4	94.6	423	38.3	61.7	260	96.2	258	74.5	260	23.8	76.2	260	76.2	23.1	0.8	423	1.6	4.3	96.9
Kiryandongo	454	8.1	91.9	417	38.6	61.4	256	96.0	255	64.8	256	17.2	82.8	256	82.8	15.6	1.6	417	0.4	17.3	92.9
Koboko	510	41	59.0	301	4.0	96.0	289	85.2	287	75.6	289	42.9	57.1	289	57.1	32.2	10.7	301	7.0	24.4	80.1
Kyegegwa	446	4.5	95.5	426	49.3	50.7	210	89.8	201	60.3	210	16.2	83.8	210	83.8	15.2	1.0	426	0.0	9.5	97.5
Lamwo	525	1.5	98.5	517	11.0	89.0	458	93.5	454	74.7	458	27.5	72.5	458	72.5	26.9	0.7	517	1.3	9.5	95.6
Madi Okollo	406	28.8	71.2	289	11.1	88.9	249	90.6	246	82.8	249	40.6	59.4	249	59.4	32.9	7.6	289	12.6	41.9	63.8
Obongi	395	12.4	87.6	346	4.0	96.0	332	93.2	331	73.1	332	29.5	70.5	332	70.5	25.9	3.6	346	10.3	36.9	68.9
Terego	472	32.4	67.6	319	6.0	94.0	297	83.1	293	73.3	297	43.8	56.2	297	56.2	32.7	11.1	319	15.7	42.3	59.4
Yumbe	425	37.4	62.6	266	12.0	88.0	233	91.2	233	79.6	233	41.2	58.8	233	58.8	35.6	5.6	266	8.6	54.1	54.1
All host districts	**5480**	**15.7**	**84.3**	**4595**	**24.2**	**75.8**	**3639**	**92.0**	**3590**	**70.7**	**3639**	**26.0**	**74.0**	**3639**	**74.0**	**22.8**	**3.3**	**4,595**	**5.5**	**22.2**	**83.7**

11.Energy and Environment

Reliable, affordable, and clean household energy is essential for safe food preparation and a healthy living environment. This section outlines survey findings on household cooking fuels, cooking technologies, and primary lighting sources as indicated in Table 94.

11.1 Cooking energy indicators in refugee settlements and host communities

11.1.1 Wood collection

In refugee settlements, 80.7% of households collected wood as a fuel source. The West Nile region reported a higher reliance on wood collection (85.5%) compared to the South West (75.8%). Across specific settlements, Palabek recorded the highest proportion at 93.8%, while Lobule recorded the lowest at 56.4%. A similar trend was observed in the host communities, where 79.2% of households collected wood. Among the host districts, Terego had the highest proportion of wood collection (94.3%), while Adjumani had the lowest (70.2%).

11.1.2 Fuel purchase

In refugee settlements, 32.5% of households reported purchasing cooking fuel, while the majority (67.5%) relied on non-purchased sources. Fuel purchasing was more common in the South West region (37.8%) than in the West Nile region (27.4%). A similar pattern was observed in host communities, where 40.9% of households reported purchasing cooking fuel, compared to 59.1% who did not purchase fuel. Across all surveyed locations, Kampala recorded the highest proportion of households purchasing cooking fuel, with 89.6% reporting that they purchased fuel.

11.1.3 Skipped meals

This is an indicator of the households that skipped meals due to lack of fuel. In refugee settlements, 24.2% of the households skipped meals with a small regional variation (South West at 26.7% and West Nile at 21.9%). In host community, 12.4% skipped meals ranging from 26.4% in Yumbe to 4.4% in Adjumani.

Table 94: Energy Indicators in refugee settlements and host districts

Location	N	Wood collection		Fuel purchase		Skip meals		Community lighting		Light and security		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Not Sure
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements												
Adjumani	446	84.8	15.2	26.7	73.3	5.6	94.4	8.1	91.9	8.1	91.9	0.0
Bidibidi	495	92.7	7.3	17	83	31.3	68.7	2.8	97.2	2.8	97.2	0.0
Imvepi	383	93.5	6.5	17.5	82.5	26.4	73.6	20.1	79.9	20.1	79.9	0.0
Kiryandongo	498	68.7	31.3	45.2	54.8	19.1	80.9	5.8	94.2	5.8	94.2	0.0
Kyaka	529	69.4	30.6	51.4	48.6	19.1	80.9	5.1	94.9	5.1	94.9	0.0
Kyangwali	520	81	19	26.5	73.5	12.5	87.5	44.2	55.8	44.2	55.8	0.0
Lobule	319	56.4	43.6	50.5	49.5	15	85	22.6	77.4	22.6	77.4	0.0
Nakivale	554	72.2	27.8	42.1	57.9	35.2	64.8	19.1	80.9	19.1	80.9	0.0
Oruchinga	350	83.1	16.9	35.4	64.6	36.9	63.1	11.7	88.3	11.7	88.3	0.0
Palabek	453	93.8	6.2	14.6	85.4	8.2	91.8	53.6	46.4	53.6	46.4	0.0
Palorinya	519	93.3	6.7	16.6	83.4	18.1	81.9	6.7	93.3	6.7	93.3	0.0
Rhino Camp	332	86.1	13.9	34.6	65.4	36.7	63.3	15.1	84.9	15.1	84.9	0.0
Rwamwanja	439	89.5	10.5	22.1	77.9	26	74	18.5	81.5	18.5	81.5	0.0
Regions												
South West	2392	75.8	24.2	37.8	62.2	26.7	73.3	22	78	22	78	0.0
Westnile	3445	85.5	14.5	27.4	72.6	21.9	78.1	13.3	86.7	13.3	86.7	0.0
All refugees (kampala excluded)	**5837**	**80.7**	**19.3**	**32.5**	**67.5**	**24.2**	**75.8**	**17.6**	**82.4**	**17.6**	**82.4**	**0.0**
Kampala	651	1.2	98.8	89.6	10.4	21.7	78.3	48.7	51.3	48.7	51.3	0.0
All refugees (kampala included)	**6488**	**65.3**	**34.7**	**43.6**	**56.4**	**23.7**	**76.3**	**23.6**	**76.4**	**23.6**	**76.4**	**0.0**
Host												0.0
Adjumani	504	70.2	29.8	49.0	51.0	4.4	95.6	19.0	81.0	19.0	81.0	0.0
Isingiro	479	70.6	29.4	48.0	52.0	7.3	92.7	5.8	94.2	5.8	94.2	0.0
Kamwenge	417	81.5	18.5	33.8	66.2	7.7	92.3	6.7	93.3	6.7	93.3	0.0
Kikuube	447	75.6	24.4	40.5	59.5	6.0	94.0	4.3	95.7	4.3	95.7	0.0
Kiryandongo	454	70.9	29.1	64.3	35.7	13.9	86.1	10.4	89.6	10.4	89.6	0.0
Koboko	510	77.6	22.4	37.8	62.2	11.8	88.2	8.4	91.6	8.4	91.6	0.0
Kyegegwa	446	71.3	28.7	46.0	54.0	13.7	86.3	7.2	92.8	7.2	92.8	0.0
Lamwo	525	93.3	6.7	11.0	89.0	5.1	94.9	7.8	92.2	7.8	92.2	0.0
Madi Okollo	406	93.1	6.9	26.6	73.4	17.5	82.5	4.7	95.3	4.7	95.3	0.0
Obongi	395	89.1	10.9	41.0	59.0	14.9	85.1	8.6	91.4	8.6	91.4	0.0
Terego	472	94.3	5.7	37.1	62.9	9.7	90.3	10.6	89.4	10.6	89.4	0.0
Yumbe	425	86.4	13.6	33.9	66.1	26.4	73.6	3.5	96.5	3.5	96.5	0.0
All host districts	**5480**	**79.2**	**20.8**	**40.9**	**59.1**	**12.4**	**87.6**	**7.3**	**92.7**	**7.3**	**92.7**	**0.0**

11.1.4 Cooking technologies

As detailed in *Table 95*, the traditional three-stone fire remains the predominant cooking method across both refugee settlements (63.9%) and host communities (67.7%). Within the refugee settlements, this method is more common in the South West region (72.4%) than in West Nile (55.8%). Rwamwanja recorded the highest reliance on three-stone fires at 92.3%, while Adjumani reported the lowest at just 9.9%. A similar pattern emerged in the host districts, with Terego showing the highest usage (90.9%) and Adjumani the lowest (19.6%). In stark contrast, urban refugees in Kampala primarily utilize charcoal stoves (56.7%) and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) stoves (39.6%).

Table 95: Cooking technologies used by households in refugee settlements and host districts

Location	N	Traditional three-stone fire	Energy-efficient cookstove	Charcoal/metal stove	LPG stove	Electric stove	Other cooking technology
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements							
Adjumani	446	9.9	88.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bidibidi	495	58.2	36.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.0
Imvepi	383	68.7	24.5	6.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
Kiryandongo	498	65.5	13.3	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.6
Kyaka Ii	529	69.4	3.2	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Kyangwali	520	63.1	25.0	11.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
Lobule	319	37.0	42.6	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nakivale	554	72.4	4.5	21.7	0.2	0.0	1.3
Oruchinga	350	85.1	2.9	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palabek	453	69.3	25.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Palorinya	519	30.1	68.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Rhino Camp	332	81.0	14.2	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.9
Rwamwanja	439	92.3	0.7	6.4	0.0	0.2	0.5
Regions							
South West	2392	72.4	8.2	18.4	0.1	0.0	0.9
Westnile	3445	55.8	36.2	6.7	0.2	0.0	1.1
All refugees (kampala excluded)	5837	63.9	22.5	12.4	0.2	0.0	1.0
Kampala	651	0.6	0.3	56.7	39.6	1.2	1.5
All refugees (kampala included)	6488	51.7	18.2	21.0	7.8	0.3	1.1
Host							
Adjumani	504	19.6	64.7	15.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Isingiro	479	74.9	2.3	22.1	0.2	0.4	0.0
Kamwenge	417	84.2	0.0	13.7	1.0	0.2	1.0
Kikuube	447	70.9	4.5	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiryandongo	454	69.2	5.7	24.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
Koboko	510	48.2	38.8	12.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
Kyegegwa	446	76.2	4.0	19.1	0.4	0.0	0.2
Lamwo	525	70.3	21.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
Madi Okollo	406	87.4	7.4	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Obongi	395	49.6	41.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.8
Terego	472	90.9	5.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yumbe	425	54.8	27.8	8.5	2.1	0.0	6.8
All host districts	**5480**	**67.7**	**15.0**	**15.3**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**1.3**

11.2 Lighting energy sources

Community lighting was used by a relatively small proportion of surveyed households, with 17.6% of households in refugee settlements and 7.3% of households in host communities reporting access to this source of lighting.

In refugee settlements, solar lighting was the most used household lighting source, reported by 38.1% of households, followed by battery torches (31.9%). Regionally, the West Nile region had a higher proportion of households using solar lighting (40.9%) compared to the South West (35.3%). In contrast, the South West had a slightly higher proportion of households relying on battery torches (33.8%) than the West Nile region (30.1%). A similar trend was observed in host communities, where 49.6% of households used solar lighting, making it the predominant lighting source. Battery torches were the second most used source, reported by 22.7% of households.

Table 96: Sources of lighting

Location	N	Solar light	Battery torch	Electricity	Rechargeable lanterns	Mobile phone	Others	Home solar	Disposable	Candles	Kerosene/Gas lantern	Biogas lamp
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements												
Adjumani	446	51.8	25.8	0.0	8.3	8.1	4.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2
Bidibidi	495	32.5	28.5	0.4	29.1	4.4	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Imvepi	383	25.1	39.4	0.0	21.1	5.0	4.2	4.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3
Kiryandongo	498	61	16.7	0.0	2.2	12.4	1.4	3.2	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.0
Kyaka	529	48.2	26.3	11.0	3.0	2.1	0.2	6.4	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kyangwali	520	32.1	43.3	3.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	8.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lobule	319	43.6	27	7.5	12.2	1.9	1.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Nakivale	554	30.1	31.4	17.9	3.4	6.9	4.7	0.4	2.7	2.3	0.2	0.0
Oruchinga	350	29.7	45.4	3.1	2.3	8	4	0.0	3.4	3.1	0.6	0.3
Palabek	453	32	45	0.0	4.0	9.9	8.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
Palorinya	519	25.2	46.2	0.2	13.5	7.3	1.9	3.9	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0
Rhino Camp	332	39.8	26.8	0.0	22.6	8.4	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Rwamwanja	439	44.9	36.7	1.8	2.1	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Regions												
South West	2392	35.3	33.8	11.6	3.4	5.2	3.7	3.5	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.0
Westnile	3445	40.9	30.1	0.1	14.3	8.3	3.3	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1
All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)	**5837**	**38.1**	**31.9**	**5.7**	**9**	**6.8**	**3.5**	**2.6**	**1.3**	**1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Kampala	651	0.2	0.3	98.6	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0
All refugee settlements (Kampala included)	**6488**	**30.8**	**25.8**	**23.8**	**7.3**	**5.5**	**2.8**	**2.1**	**1**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0**
Host												
Adjumani	504	64.1	16.7	10.3	6.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Isingiro	479	58	17.3	13.6	0.2	3.1	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	0.0
Kamwenge	417	53	16.5	13.9	0.7	2.4	0.5	11	1.2	0.7	0	0.0
Kikuube	447	53.7	10.5	9.8	1.8	1.1	0.7	21.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0
Kiryandongo	454	60.8	12.8	10.4	4.2	2.2	0.9	2.6	0.4	3.3	2.4	0.0
Koboko	510	42.4	25.3	5.1	16.5	0.4	2.5	6.9	0.2	0.4	0	0.4
Kyegegwa	446	61	13.2	7.6	0.4	2.5	0.2	14.3	0.2	0.4	0	0.0
Lamwo	525	44.6	41.7	1.1	6.1	3.0	3	0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0
Madi Okollo	406	44.6	28.6	1.5	22.4	0.7	0.2	1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0
Obongi	395	47.3	35.4	0.3	10.1	1.5	0.5	2.8	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.0
Terego	472	29.7	36.7	1.3	25.4	1.7	1.1	3.8	0.2	0.2	0	0.0
Yumbe	425	31.8	36.2	0.7	24.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	0	0.2	0.9	0.2
All host districts	**5480**	**49.6**	**22.7**	**7.2**	**9.0**	**2.0**	**1.1**	**6.1**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.1**

11.3 Environment

The environment plays a critical role in shaping food security and nutrition outcomes, particularly in refugee-hosting areas where livelihoods depend heavily on natural resources. Environmental degradation and climate-related changes can therefore have significant implications for food availability, access, utilization, and the resilience of both refugee and host communities. This section presents household perceptions of changes in the local environment and the extent to which these changes have affected their livelihoods and well-being. The assessment explored respondents' views on environmental changes observed in their communities as well as the perceived impacts of these changes on household food security and nutrition.

The findings provide important insights into how households experience and respond to environmental change, complementing other food security, nutrition, and livelihoods indicators presented in this report. Understanding these perceptions helps identify environmental pressures that may undermine household resilience and informs the design of integrated food security, nutrition, and environmental management interventions in refugee settlements and host communities.

Respondents in both refugee settlements and host districts widely perceived an increase in droughts and prolonged dry spells, with reduced food production identified as the most significant consequence for household livelihoods.

In refugee settlements, 77.8% of respondents reported that droughts and prolonged dry spells had become more frequent. This perception was more pronounced in West Nile (83.4%) than in the South West (72.0%), with the highest proportions recorded in Rhino Camp (94.9%) and Lobule (94.7%). The most commonly perceived impact was reduced food production (76.2%), reported by 80.6% of respondents in West Nile and 71.5% in the South West. At settlement level, this perception was highest in Rwamwanja (94.5%) and Palorinya (92.7%).

A similar pattern was observed in the host districts, where 80.0% of respondents perceived an increase in droughts and prolonged dry spells. The highest proportions were reported in Koboko (94.9%) and Adjumani (93.3%). The leading perceived impact was also reduced food production (83.8%), with the highest levels reported in Kamwenge (94.0%) and Koboko (93.1%).

Table 97:Perceptions of environmental changes and environmental impacts

		Environmental changes									Environmental impact						
Settlement	N	Deforestation	More droughts or dry spells	More floods or heavy rains	Reduced agricultural productivity	Reduced water availability	Soil erosion or degraded land	Wildlife or insect changes	No changes	Other environmental changes	Increased time spent collecting resources	Increased costs	Reduced food production	Increased conflicts over resources	Health problems	No major effect	Other impacts
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refugee settlements																	
Adjumani	446	16.4	91.0	4.5	48.0	5.6	4.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	14.3	61.2	87.4	4.3	3.1	0.7	0.0
Bidibidi	495	37.0	78.0	5.1	49.3	26.1	5.5	1.2	1.4	0.4	19.6	44.0	82.4	8.9	2.2	0	0.8
Imvepi	383	24.0	92.4	6.5	47.8	20.4	2.9	2.9	1.0	0.3	20.6	50.1	91.4	7.8	3.4	0.3	0.5
Kiryandongo	498	5.6	68.1	4.4	28.5	12.7	2.0	0.6	16.7	3.2	12.0	43.2	55.8	8.6	9.8	4.4	3.6
Kyaka Ii	529	11.7	70.9	3.2	49.5	20.2	1.1	0.2	11.5	2.1	11.5	41.0	70.1	4.5	20.2	0.6	2.3
Kyangwali	520	17.7	49.2	7.5	26.3	5.6	6.9	0.4	29.8	1.0	8.1	30.0	57.1	3.8	6.2	0.2	1.5
Lobule	319	1.3	94.7	11.9	35.4	4.1	0.6	0.0	2.2	1.3	1.6	41.7	86.8	0.3	15.4	1.6	0.6
Nakivale	554	7.0	80.1	4.9	54.5	64.4	2.3	0.5	4.0	0.0	33.9	61.2	72.4	8.3	20.8	0.0	1.3
Oruchinga	350	8.3	85.1	8.0	62.6	44.0	2.0	0.0	4.9	0.3	21.7	56.9	82.3	6.0	14.9	0.6	0.9
Palabek	453	8.4	86.1	3.5	59.4	3.5	0.2	0.0	6.2	0.0	20.8	63.4	85.0	20.1	7.9	0.2	0.2
Palorinya	519	20.2	83	11.2	72.3	19.1	13.9	1.0	1.5	0.4	7.7	62.0	92.7	11.2	17.9	1.2	0.0
Rhino Camp	332	6.0	94.9	2.4	48.8	16.0	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.3	2.4	55.4	87.0	2.4	10.8	0.6	2.4
Rwamwanja	439	9.6	79.0	4.3	62.6	14.4	8.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	18.2	37.1	94.5	2.3	14.6	1.8	0.9
Regions																	
South West	2392	10.4	72	5.1	48.8	38.5	3.9	0.4	10.2	0.6	22.8	48.3	71.5	6	16.8	0.4	1.4
Westnile	3445	15.9	83.4	5.2	48.3	15.1	4.0	0.7	5.5	0.9	12.8	52.8	80.6	8.3	8.2	1.3	1.4
All refugees (Kampala included)	**5837**	**13.2**	**77.8**	**5.1**	**48.5**	**26.6**	**3.9**	**0.6**	**7.8**	**0.7**	**17.7**	**50.6**	**76.2**	**7.2**	**12.4**	**0.9**	**1.4**
Kampala	651	0.0	14.0	6.8	0.2	3.1	3.1	6.1	75.4	1.5	3.1	9.1	0.5	0.3	13.8	3.7	1.2
All refugees (Kampala included)	**6488**	**10.6**	**65.4**	**5.5**	**39.1**	**22**	**3.8**	**1.7**	**20.9**	**0.9**	**14.9**	**42.6**	**61.5**	**5.8**	**12.7**	**1.4**	**1.4**
Host																	
Adjumani	504	19.2	93.3	5.6	46.4	10.1	5.6	0.6	1.2	0.0	17.1	63.7	86.5	5	3.8	0.6	1.2
Isingiro	479	10.6	86.2	6.1	57.6	57.6	7.1	0.0	1.9	0.6	19.0	54.3	86.4	7.9	15.2	1.7	1.3
Kamwenge	417	15.3	83.2	4.1	64.3	18.9	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	11.8	45.6	94.0	4.1	21.1	1.0	3.4
Kikuube	447	24.8	71.1	8.3	41.2	9.8	4.7	1.3	13.6	2.9	6.9	30.9	75.8	4.9	9.8	0.9	5.4
Kiryandongo	454	7.9	77.5	2.2	44.7	18.9	4.6	4.6	9.9	1.5	12.6	42.5	77.8	4.6	12.6	1.8	2.4
Koboko	510	11.2	94.9	1.8	25.9	13.5	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.8	3.7	34.3	93.1	2.9	13.3	0.6	0.6
Kyegegwa	446	18.4	72.9	5.2	43.5	26.0	8.7	0.4	8.3	0.4	5.6	32.5	78.0	6.1	22.2	1.8	2.9
Lamwo	525	7.6	93.9	2.1	54.9	11.4	1.3	0.6	3.6	0.8	21.1	54.1	91.6	10.7	9.9	0.6	1.0
Madi Okollo	406	13.1	90.6	1.7	54.9	16.0	1.0	0.2	2.7	0.0	5.7	44.1	91.6	2.5	17.0	0.7	1.2
Obongi	395	21.5	74.2	3.0	63.3	8.1	9.4	1.0	4.3	0.0	4.1	52.9	88.1	2.8	11.1	0.0	0.8
Terego	472	22.7	86.9	3.2	57.6	26.9	1.9	3.0	2.3	1.7	12.1	46.8	90.0	6.6	7.2	0.2	1.3
Yumbe	425	22.6	66.1	2.6	45.2	21.4	6.1	2.1	6.8	2.4	15.3	37.4	76.5	3.5	6.8	1.2	1.6
All host districts	**5480**	**16.6**	**80.0**	**4.2**	**49.3**	**24.3**	**5.3**	**1.3**	**5.3**	**1.2**	**12.2**	**43.4**	**83.8**	**5.3**	**12.8**	**1.1**	**2.1**

12. Recommendations

The following recommendations are drawn from the key findings of the 2026 FSNA and are organized by sector. They are addressed to the Government of Uganda, UN agencies, and implementing partners engaged in the refugee response.

Child Wasting and Stunting

Strengthen community screening, referral and treatment of acute malnutrition, including Family MUAC, expansion of community management of child wasting through iCCM Plus, and reliable nutrition commodity supplies. Prioritize Adjumani, Nakivale and Palorinya, where cGAM exceeded 10 percent, and intensify first-1,000-days interventions to prevent stunting in high-burden areas, particularly Rwamwanja and Kyangwali, while targeting high-burden host districts. This builds on the community detection, treatment and stunting-prevention approaches emphasized in the 2025 FSNA report.

Anaemia Prevention and Control

Scale up integrated anaemia prevention and management for children and women through screening and treatment, iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation where appropriate, deworming, malaria prevention and control, and improved access to iron-rich and fortified foods. Prioritize locations with the highest anaemia burden and strengthen linkages between nutrition, maternal and child health, food-security and malaria programmes. This continues the integrated approach recommended previously.

Infant and Young Child Feeding and Child Food Poverty

Protect breastfeeding gains while intensifying complementary-feeding interventions to improve MDD and MAD and reduce child food poverty. Strengthen counselling on age-appropriate feeding and increase household access to nutrient-dense foods, particularly eggs, dairy, animal-source foods, fruits and vegetables. Strengthen linkages between MIYCAN interventions and food-security, social protection and livelihood programmes to address the underlying constraints to adequate child and maternal diets.

Child Health

Maintain high Vitamin A and measles vaccination coverage while closing gaps in deworming, DPT and polio vaccination. Strengthen integrated management of childhood illness, including appropriate ORS and zinc treatment for diarrhoea and malaria prevention, testing and treatment, with greater attention to locations with the largest coverage and morbidity gaps.

Maternal Health and Nutrition

Strengthen routine nutrition screening, counselling, referral and management of maternal undernutrition, alongside interventions to improve MDD-W and women's access to diverse, nutrient-dense diets. Integrate maternal nutrition more strongly within ANC and community health platforms, strengthen ANC retention to increase completion of the recommended eight contacts, and expand access to family planning.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Sustain targeted food and cash assistance for the most food-insecure refugee households, particularly in Palabek, other high-burden settlements and vulnerable groups such as Category 3, female-headed and newly arrived households. Among host communities, prioritize Lamwo, where food insecurity was particularly high. Complement assistance

with access to productive land, climate-resilient agriculture, small livestock, vocational skills, enterprise development and savings mechanisms to strengthen household self-reliance and reduce dependence on negative coping strategies.

WASH

Accelerate rehabilitation and expansion of water systems toward the 20 litres per person per day standard, prioritizing Nakivale, Rwamwanja and Oruchinga and the most water-constrained host districts. Expand household and communal handwashing facilities with reliable soap and water, strengthen safe water handling and storage, and sustain sanitation interventions where open defecation persists.

Health Access and Utilization

Sustain overall access to healthcare while addressing the proportion of households that did not obtain all the healthcare they required, including those who accessed care only partially. Strengthen medicine and essential-commodity supply chains, staffing, patient flow and referral systems to improve completeness of care, while addressing distance-related barriers in host communities. Reduce financial barriers to healthcare, with particular attention to Kampala, where reliance on private services and out-of-pocket expenditure is higher.

Malaria Prevention and ITNs

Conduct targeted ITN replacement and top-up distribution, particularly in West Nile and low-coverage settlements such as Imvepi, while maintaining continuous distribution through ANC, the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) and other routine platforms. Reinforce appropriate net use, care and repair to maintain effective protection.

Energy and Environment

Expand affordable fuel-efficient and cleaner cooking technologies to reduce firewood dependence, fuel-related meal skipping, protection risks and environmental degradation. Integrate these interventions with sustainable natural-resource management and climate-resilient agriculture in settlements and host communities, while applying a differentiated urban energy approach in Kampala, reflecting greater reliance on charcoal and LPG.

Monitoring and Targeting

Use FSNA and routine programme data to geographically target interventions across refugee settlements and host districts and monitor whether improvements observed in 2026 are sustained. Strengthen early identification of deterioration associated with funding constraints, new arrivals, disease outbreaks and climatic shocks.

13. Annex 1: Survey Team

Table 98: Oversight team

Name	Institution	Name	Institution	Name	Institution
Albert Mugabi	MoH, Hoima RRH	Isaac Kabazzi	UNHCR	Emmanuel Omara	UN WFP
Bishop Loum	MoH, Gulu RRH	Lilian Ndagire	UN WFP	Brenda Alum	UN WFP
Nadith Ampumuza	MoH, Fort Portal RRH	Joseph Kyanjo	UN WFP	George Okot	UN WFP
Christine Nabwire	MoH, Arua RRH	Chris Ronald Anguzu	UN WFP	Caroline Egaddu	UN WFP
Dalton Babukiika	MoH, Mbarara RRH	Aaron Arinaitwe	UN WFP	Samuel Kakembo	UN WFP
Toko Mansur	MoH, Jinja RRH	Chris Derrick Opio	UN WFP	Clare Natuhwera	UN WFP
Paul Lutaakome	MoH, Yumbe RRH	Ivan Ikwayo	UN WFP	Phoebe Tumulinde	UN WFP
Tim Mateeba	MoH HQ	Catherine Ninsiima	UN WFP	Charity Amanyabyoona	UN WFP
Edward Mugerwa	MoH HQ	Collins Tumuheirwe	UN WFP	Agnes Namutebi	UN WFP
Expeditus Ahimbisibwe	MoH HQ	Brain Masaba	UN WFP	Angella Lutara	UN WFP
Sunday Bob George	MAAIF	Oliver Nakajjigo	UN WFP	Samalie Namuli	UN WFP
Alex Bambona	MAAIF	Hilda Baru	UN WFP	Emmanuel Omwony	UNHCR
Issa Byenkya	Kiryandongo DLG	Simon Dramaza	UN WFP	Paska Aluba	UNICEF
Oscar Burton Okengo	Abim DLG	Geoffrey Odong	UN WFP	John Bosco Mbabazi	FAO

Table 99: Location supervisors

Name	Location	Name	Location	Name	Location
Aliga Stephen	Adjumani	Balimugulira Micheal	Kiryandongo	Wasswa Yosia	Oruchinga
Turinawe Henry	Adjumani	Nannungi Robinah	Kiryandongo	Orishaba Christine	Oruchinga
Murungi Simon	Bidibidi	Alimpa Rovina	Kyaka II	Abet Jaspher Morrish	Palabek
Chandia Mansur	Bidibidi	Senoga Timothy	Kyaka II	Okumu George Opobo	Palabek
AKiror Mary Immaculate	Imvepi	Twaha Yabata	Kyangwali	Nawanga Zainah	Palorinya
Ezatiru Sharon	Imvepi	Kisseka Rashid	Kyangwali	Omara Innocent	Palorinya
Samuel Mugambe	Kampala	Muyami Timothy	Lobule	Kasule Vincent	Rhino Camp
Isabirye Andrew	Kampala	Amina Rukia	Lobule	Eriku Alexwills	Rhino Camp
Calvin Murungi	Kampala	Kamoga Henry	Nakivale	Tumusiime Emmanuel	Rwamwanja
Martha Nakyagaba Mutumba	Kampala	Baluku Neckson	Nakivale	Ssembatya Methodius	Rwamwanja

Table 100: Research assistants (enumerators, measurers)

Adjumani Refugee + Host	**Bidibidi + Yumbe**	**Imvepi + Terego**	**Kampala**	**Kiryandongo Ref + Host**	**Kyaka II + Kyegegwa**	**Kyangwali + Kikuube**
Ampeire Sarah	Olwee Isaac	Lematia John	Apio Elizabeth	Tusiime Hillary	Kugonza Sarah	Nakabugo Monica
Ralea Susan Basil	Kanzoki A Doreen	Asibazuyo Peace	Atyang Eunice Patience	Mugisha Rogers	Kamazooba Claire	Okello Walter
Opi Leo Max	Namakula Irene	Ayikoru Patience	Bigrwa Ambrose	Mudondo Sylivia	Twebaze Jedah	Ogutu George
Serwambala Hopkin Charles	Jurugo Gift	Lameck Owino	Mugeni Emmanuel Bwire	Moga Abdul Karim	Nkwatagye Bashir	Irumba Innoent
Ambayo Everesto Doro	Mungudit Carolyn	Guma Eric Meta	Rolvin Asingya	Namagembe Patricia Rhoda	Banura Faridah	Moses Hibumbe
Aguma Nicolus	Mawadri Patrick	Juma Rasul	Gladys Nakasinde	Monday Raymond	Nahabwe Sezi	Sophia Kalyoma
Masudio Isabella	Akwaku Jimmy	Guo Grace	Nyadoi Anna Maria	Mura Gladis	Tumwehitsye Marklius	Ntende Daniel
Joyce Agupo	Acile Morris Ibrahim	Alema Kennedy	Tabitha Mary Byaibwe	Ayebare Rowena	Kemigisa Betty	Tumwesigye Beneth
Komakech Washington	Dulua Evaline Rose	Anguchia Hellen	Katerega Ronald	Lillian Nabunje	Tusiime Sarah	James Habumugisha
Chemutai Millie	Andabati S Monks	Asasiira Annah	Mayanja Alkam	Moses Lukwago	Waneloba Ronald	Sandra Kisembo Ahimbisimbwe
Ogwete Christopheer	Bashir Nasuru	Acen Suzan Gloria	Ochoko Ritah	Ankunda Elva	Apio Faith Ruth	Innocent
Masika Marion	Munguleni Gerald	Aleti Brian Ongua	Nakanwagi Sharon	Namazzi Halima	Kabalu Henry	Ambaisaho deus
Oscar Vukoni Dominic	Mawa Philip	Achanda Esther	Dianah Namikka	Alima Sabbath Carlos	Abeja Sandra	Tumuramye Innocent
Alumai Justine	Shamira Babirye	Lenia Doreen	Elizabeth Muliru	Molibira saila	Molumansi Alfred	Aber Flavia
Alumayi kizito	Nafian Asina	Opileni Joan Ekimiah	Alex Matsiko	Anwya Robert martin	Kamanto Abraham	Kyaligonza Fiona
Ian Kawere	Zuberi Salim	Olega Ashirafu	Atim Perpetua	Nadiope James	Tumuhereze Joshua	Mugabe Thadex
Akuruga Denish			Joan Nanzala	Isabirye peter	Kwikiliza Isaac	
Apio Jennifer Racheal						
Lobule + Koboko	**Nakivale + Oruchinga + Isingiro**	**Palabek + Lamwo**	**Palorinya + Obongi**	**Rhino Camp + Madi Okollo**	**Rwamwanja + Kamwenge**	
Luzze Mahad	Kule Joseph	Lamba Esther	Asiimwe Hillary	Muhawe Faith	Musinguzi Joseph	
Faida Gloria	Namakula Immaculate	Atimango Hope Sandra	Mazimaku Nancy	Wangoic Consolate	Kabasita Beatrice	
Eguma Nobert	Mutaawe Jonathan	Buni Gard Doly	Turyamutunga Julius	Ngong Samuel	Munyaneza Zephania	
Okori Julian	Yahaya Kijaana Jerry	Adoch Anna	Emor Stephen	Matata Sunday	Kajumbi Eva	

Yossa Oscar	Nakabito Josephine	Oyet Paul	Letio Judith	Awekonimungu Faith	Asasira Owen	
Angucia Judith	Ainemaani Ankunda	Abet Godfrey	Guo Scovia	Adongo Ritah	Daphine Atwine	
Ayiman kharim	Atwesigye Osbert	Adee Caroline Odwong	Ulima Amiza	Asianzu Jilder	Christele Musafiri	
Anguyo Jonathan	Kamugisha Henry	Acanit Hellen Beatrice	Tumwebaze Esther	Anyama Gabriel	Muhumuza Felix	
Onzima Isaac	Tushereirwe Joyce	Alir Norman Smith	Kojoki Harron Struggle	Fiona Deborah	Mugabe Noble	
Adriko Godwill	Tuhirirwe Juliet	Agenorwot Flavia Sharon	Kabugho Peace	Dradebo Sunday	Nyiramahoro Judith	
Candiru Scovia	Gomushabe Viola	Ayero Irene	Eyotre Daniel	Ajabo Gloria	Jonan Nandolo	
Onama Nicholas	Akisa Loyce Lillian	Okumu Francis	Laloyo Phionah	Etoma saviour Ronarld	Namuyomba Cathy	
Ogwang Brenda	Katusabe Lucy	Okidi David Nicholas	Kisathum Brenda O	Ajuma Philip	Were Phillip	
Sebyatika Walid	Kiiza Frank	Anena Robina Jane	Christopher Nkurikiyinka	Andama Innocent	Asa Muhoozi	
Ayiman Ahad salim	Galima Peter	Omara Francis	Viola Kiden	Nshabampurira Damali	Adiambo Catherine	
Atuma Vincent	Ndyabagye Brian	Latigo John Speke	Geri Richard		Pius Lyahinda Makalia	
Amongini Winnifred	Mugisha Justin	Ojani Godfrey	Dradriga Goffin			
	Rweshubura Edwin	Nakamoga Monica	Auyo Pialba Zaako			
	Denis Ogwal					

Table 101: FSNA Report writing team

Name	Institution	Name	Institution	Name	Institution
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Sarah Nalubwama	MoH	Chris Anguzu	UN WFP	Ivan Ikwayo	UN WFP
Richard Tumusiime	MTI	Lilian Ndagire	UN WFP		

14. Annex 2: Data Quality Assessment

Table 102: Data quality parameters and coverage of sample sizes

	Clusters			Households					Children 6-59 months			Anthropometry Quality Parameters			
Location	**Planned**	**Surveyed**	**Coverage (%)**	**Planned**	**Surveyed**	**Coverage (%)**	**Responded**	**Non-Response Rate (%)**	**Planned**	**Reached**	**Coverage (%)**	**Quality score**	**Threshold**	**Design Effect WHZ**	**Design Effect MUAC**
Refugee Settlements															
Adjumani	27	27	100	485	446	92	94.5	5.5	396	441	111.4	9	excellent	1.6	1.0
Bidibidi	31	31	100	557	495	88.9	92.4	7.6	458	410	89.5	6	excellent	1.2	1.4
Imvepi	27	26	96.3	476	383	80.5	95.8	4.3	400	361	90.3	3	excellent	1.0	1.0
Kampala	42	43	102.4	750	651	86.8	90.9	9.1	353	303	85.8	8	excellent	1.1	1.0
Kiryandongo	32	34	106.3	561	498	88.8	96.1	3.9	368	439	119.3	9	excellent	1.0	1.2
Kyaka II	32	32	100	575	529	92	98	2.0	320	489	152.8	5	excellent	1.0	1.0
Kyangwali	32	33	103.1	566	520	91.9	93.4	6.6	411	468	113.9	0	excellent	1.4	1.0
Lobule	n/a	n/a	100	362	319	88.1	97	3.0	282	254	90.1	9	excellent	1.0	1.0
Nakivale	32	31	96.9	572	554	96.9	96.2	3.8	424	461	108.7	4	excellent	1.2	2.6
Oruchinga	n/a	n/a	100	364	350	96.2	96.4	3.6	227	243	107	9	excellent	1.3	2.2
Palabek	27	34	125.9	477	453	95	96.2	3.8	412	435	105.6	5	excellent	1.1	1.1
Palorinya	32	42	131.3	562	519	92.3	87.4	12.6	384	325	84.6	6	excellent	1.1	1.2
Rhino Camp	28	29	103.6	501	332	66.3	87.4	12.6	424	271	63.9	6	excellent	1.0	1.0
Rwamwanja	26	26	100	468	439	93.8	95.9	4.1	307	385	125.4	11	good	1.0	1.0
Host Districts															
Adjumani	29	30	103.4	**509**	504	99	96.4	3.6	**351**	437	124.5	4	excellent	1.0	1.3
Isingiro	28	29	103.6	489	479	98	96.6	3.4	276	281	101.8	7	excellent	1.0	1.4
Kamwenge	26	26	100	453	417	92.1	95	5.0	215	283	131.6	10	good	1.1	1.0

Kikuube	28	28	100	488	447	91.6	94.5	5.5	273	328	120.1	10	good	1.4	1.0
Kiryandongo	27	28	103.7	480	454	94.6	94.2	5.8	385	309	80.3	6	excellent	1.0	1.0
Koboko	31	31	100	542	510	94.1	96	4.0	248	434	175	4	excellent	1.4	1.1
Kyegegwa	28	28	100	495	446	90.1	97.4	2.6	267	334	125.1	7	excellent	1.0	1.2
Lamwo	32	34	106.3	575	525	91.3	95.5	4.5	372	383	103	10	good	1.1	1.0
Madi Okollo	28	29	103.6	494	406	82.2	85.1	14.9	306	321	104.9	4	excellent	1.2	1.0
Obongi	25	25	100	443	395	89.2	89.6	10.4	289	302	104.5	9	excellent	1.8	1.0
Terego	31	31	100	548	472	86.1	89.6	10.4	254	370	145.7	2	excellent	1.0	1.0
Yumbe	32	26	81.3	575	425	73.9	94	6.0	300	427	142.3	4	excellent	2.0	1.7