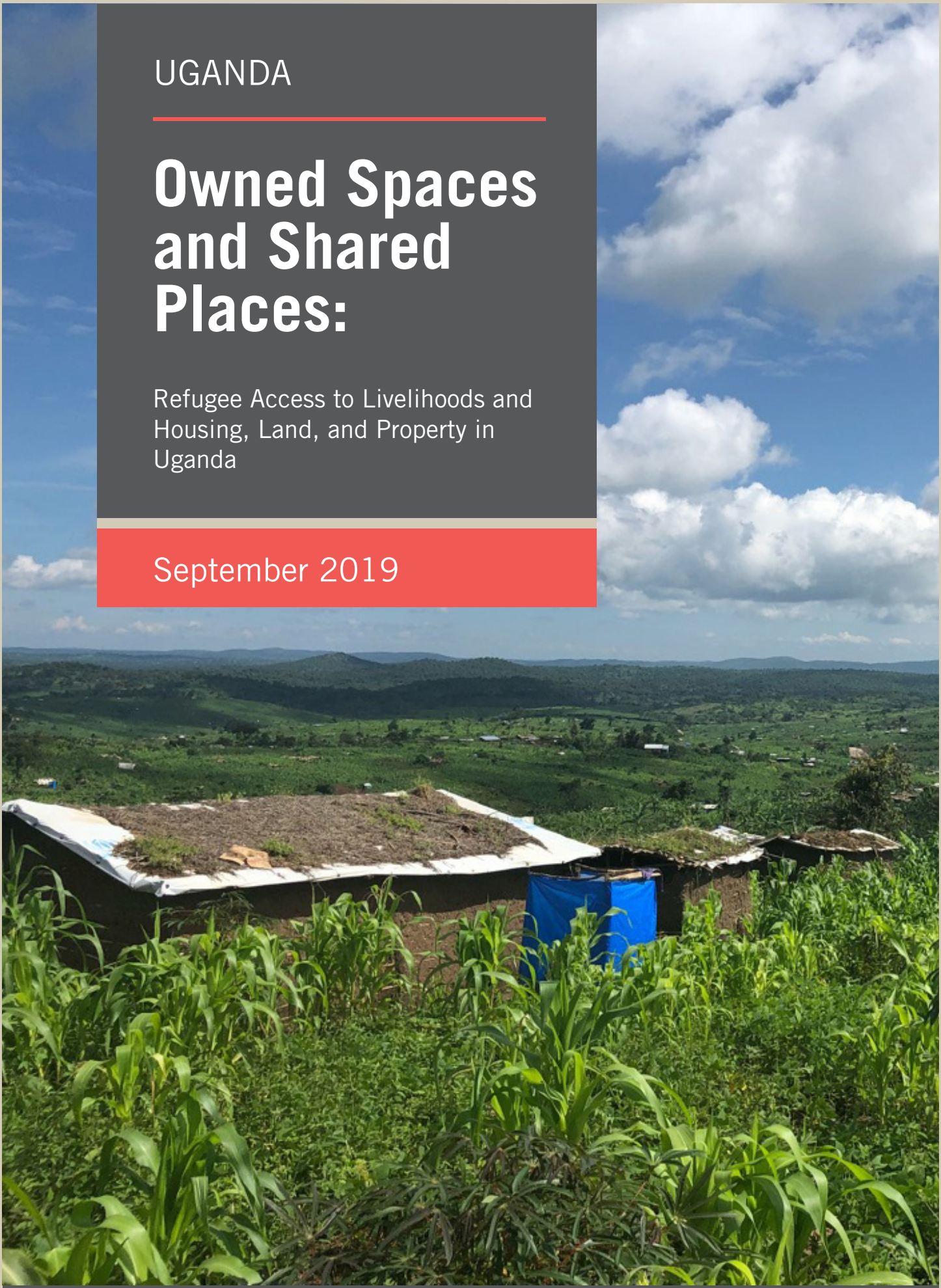
UGANDA

Owned Spaces and Shared Places:

Refugee Access to Livelihoods and Housing, Land, and Property in Uganda

September 2019



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Cover photo: Kyaka II refugee settlement. © IMPACT/2019

About REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT). For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.

About Norwegian Refugee Council

The Norwegian Refugee Council is an independent humanitarian organisation working to protect the rights of displaced and vulnerable people during crises. NRC provides assistance to meet immediate humanitarian needs, prevent further displacement and contribute to durable solutions. NRC is Norway's largest international humanitarian organisation and widely recognised as a leading field-based displacement agency within the international humanitarian community. NRC is a rights-based organisation and is committed to the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, independence and impartiality.

AWKNOWLEDGEMENTS

REACH Initiative and NRC would like to thank the government of Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for their assistance in designing and guiding this assessment. The efforts of all stakeholders, including at the district level, are appreciated.

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Above all, gratitude is extended to the thousands of refugees and key experts who shared their personal experiences, knowledge, and time for this assessment.

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SUMMARY

Issues of Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) are complicated in Uganda, with its multiple land tenure systems, histories of displacement, and overburdened dispute resolution bodies. Ugandan citizens are challenged by this, and refugees are as well. Refugees in Uganda, both in urban areas and in designated refugee settlements, face additional challenges accessing HLP; they are often living in poor conditions, might be dealing with disputes, and they tend to have limited knowledge of their rights.

REACH, in conjunction with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), conducted research on these issues, in order to develop a response-wide understanding of refugees' relationship with HLP[1] rights in Uganda, and their impact on potential durable solutions and livelihoods, so as to inform the refugee response. This mixed-methods assessment involved 3,164 household-level surveys, 97 focus group discussions (FGDs), and 86 key informant interviews (KIIs) that were conducted from 3 December 2018 to 15 March 2019. The household survey focused entirely on refugee households, while the FGDs were conducted with both refugees and host community members. The KIIs targeted refugee response leadership at the district level, district local government officials, and lead humanitarian partners working in the protection, shelter, and livelihoods sectors. This research covered refugee populations living in 30 refugee settlements across 11 districts, as well as select refugee hosting divisions of Kampala.

Findings indicate that refugees in Uganda face issues with poor shelters, limited access to sufficient agricultural land, and ongoing disputes related to land and resources. Formal agreements and written documentation authorizing ownership or access to land are uncommon, raising fears of evictions and confiscation of crops. The lack of access to sufficient land limits agricultural subsistence and livelihoods, and in some cases instigates refugees to move as they seek fertile soil and other income opportunities. Households headed by women, and especially those headed by widows, face greater challenges, both in accessing HLP and in resolving HLP issues. Host community members face similar issues, which are sometimes exacerbated by the influx of refugees in certain areas.

Housing in the refugee settlements was designed to be temporary, and thus ends up quickly dilapidating, with leaking roofs and other types of structural damage. Households in the refugee settlements reportedly had access to housing, typically through structures they had built themselves (96%), but many of these were damaged (65%), and a lack of money often hindered their repair. Attempts to repair them using natural material often resulted in disputes with host community members. In Kampala, nearly all refugees were found to rent their accommodation (99%), and nearly a third of Kampala households reported visible wastewater in the vicinity of their housing during the 30 days prior to the assessment (29%).

Nearly all households in the refugee settlements reported having access to land (98%), primarily the land surrounding their shelter plot (93% of those accessing land). Most land was used for agriculture (72% of households accessing land around their shelters), though most households that cultivated land reported that the land was not sufficient to provide food for their entire household (88%), either because it was too small or ill-suited for crops. Of the land accessed outside of the shelter plots (13% of households), most was provided by OPM/UNHCR (59%), though a third was rented from other refugees or host community members (35%). In Kampala, some households had access to land around their shelter (28%), but few used it for any specific purpose, and nearly none accessed land outside their shelter plot (2%).

The majority of households in the refugee settlements possessed one or more assets or property (63%), such as livestock, solar panels, or bicycles, but only a quarter of households reported having property that enabled income generating activities (26%). A number of households reported having motorcycles, but some were unable to use them,

[1] NRC & International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The importance of addressing Housing, Land and Property (HLP) challenges in humanitarian response. 2016. https://www.nrc.no/globalassets/pdf/reports/the-importance-of-housing-land-and-property-hlp-rights-in- humanitarian-response.pdf

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for fear of having them confiscated by authorities. In Kampala, much fewer households as compared to those living in refugee settlements had property (18%), such as structures, sewing machines or vehicles, and very few reported having property that helped them to generate an income (10%).

Few households had formal agreements or documentation to secure their access to HLP. Of the 5% of households that accessed the land around their shelter through renting, owning, or freely with the owner's permission, only 15% reported having a formal agreement to do so. Of the land in the refugee settlements outside of the shelter plot that was accessed through renting, owning, or freely with the owner's permission, households had a formal agreement for only 10% of it. In Kampala, a quarter of the 99% of households renting their housing had no documentation to prove ownership or legal occupancy of their shelter (24%). Many refugees reported being unaware about their rights and rules around land ownership, with some purchasing land in informal, often illegal ways.

This lack of formal agreements and documentation reportedly led to disputes, and increased fears of asset confiscation and evictions, both from housing and from land. Of the 2% of households in the refugee settlements that rented their shelter, 58% reported perceiving being at risk of eviction in the next six months. A quarter of Kampala households felt at risk of eviction in the next six months (26%). Evictions from rented agricultural land was often reported, sometimes after land had been cleared, planted, or even just before harvest.

Nearly a third of households in the refugee settlements in Uganda reported having faced grievances or challenges related to HLP since they arrived (30%); this was higher in Adjumani District (69%) than anywhere else. The most common issues nationwide were unsuitable land and theft, with destruction of HLP, especially crops eaten by livestock, also reported in many locations. The parties involved most typically included OPM/UNHCR (43% of issues), other refugees (28% of issues), and family members (25%) of issues. The majority of households with challenges attempted to resolve them (63%), typically through the Refugee Welfare Committees (RWC) or OPM/UNHCR help desks, and half of those reported finding resolution (52%).

Unsuitable land was often cited as a cause for moving. However, it was also reported that the lack of fertile soil in the refugee settlements in the Northwest (West Nile) actually reduced land disputes, because the rocky, sandy or swampy land was perceived as not worth fighting over.

Few households in Kampala reported facing grievances or challenges related to HLP since they arrived (14%). Of those that did, the most common issues were related to eviction, payments, and theft, and most typically involved host community members. The majority of HLP issues were attempted to be resolved (67%), typically with support from family members or Local Councils (LCs). Most issues were reportedly successfully resolved (62%).

The influx of refugees in Uganda has also caused HLP issues for some host community members, on top of pre-existing issues in most areas. Many host community members claimed that their community had not received any form of compensation for the land allocated for the refugee settlements. KIs relayed that there is a lack of transparency on where the host community funds go, and that the most affected host community members may have access to some services in the refugee settlements, but do not always see improvements within their own communities. There was also frequent mention of disputes when livestock destroys crops. In some areas, host community members described longer-term HLP issues, including poor construction standards, lack of land due to overpopulation, and boundary disputes because of previous displacement crises. In the Northwest, many host community members reported lacking documentation for their land.

There are differences in terms of access, experience, and issues relating to HLP for male and female refugees. Female-headed households were less likely to report their shelter to be affordable (9% vs. 18% for male-headed households), and more likely to report it being damaged (69% vs. 59% for male-headed households). Households headed by widows/widowers (95% of whom were females) were even more likely to report having faced HLP challenges (40% compared to 27% for households headed by people who were married, single or divorced).

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Access to HLP impacts refugees' potential for sustainable livelihoods and decisions about movement in Uganda. Most households had at least one member earning an income, which was the case both in refugee settlements (80%) and in Kampala (74%). The primary source of income reported by households was typically cash assistance (28%) or the sale of humanitarian non-cash assistance (19%) in the refugee settlements, and remittances in Kampala (31%). Essentially all households reported challenges in earning enough money (100% in refugee settlements and 97% in Kampala). This was mostly caused by a reported lack of credit and lack of work opportunities. During FGDs in the refugee settlements, participants reported that some land disputes were caused by people relocating to plots closer to roads, because it was perceived that there were more work opportunities there.

In terms of access to sustainable livelihoods, many households described having members with prior skills, most commonly farming, followed by livestock rearing for men and domestic work for women. However, some households reported having no members with any working skills, particularly those in the Midwest (18% for men and 15% for women). Households in Kampala were much less likely to attribute farming skills to any of their members, and described fewer skills held by male members than those in the refugee settlements. Female members of Kampala households were primarily reported to have skills related to domestic work.

The skills that households in the refugee settlements were most interested in obtaining for male members were driving, farming or mechanics skills. Tailoring and hairdressing were reported as the most desired skills to gain for female household members. In Rwamwanja, the desire to develop livestock rearing skills were particularly high for both sexes. In Kampala, the most commonly cited aspiration for men was learning computer skills, becoming a driver, or an electrician. For women in surveyed households in Kampala, the aspiration to develop skills in sales, computers, and cooking were most commonly reported.

There were relatively few reports of household members moving to other locations in Uganda: 11% of households in the settlements reported at least one member moving, compared to 8% of households in Kampala. From the refugee settlements, this movement was typically to an urban area (41%), followed by other refugee settlements (28%), but with significant regional variation. Movement from the refugee settlements was typically to access schools or to join family members. Movement from Kampala was most often done to join family members or to seek improved security.

Few households had members planning to move to another location in Uganda in the six months after the assessment (3% in the refugee settlements and 10% in Kampala). Future movement was slightly more likely in Kampala, with FGD participants describing a desire to return to the refugee settlements because the free provision of housing, food, and health and education services were perceived to lead to better living conditions. Safety, access to services and access to employment were all major factors in deciding where and whether to move.

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Acronyms

CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
FGD	Focus group discussion
GoU	Government of Uganda
HLP	Housing, Land, and Property
ICLA	Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance
IDPs	Internally displaced people
KI	Key informant
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PSN	Person with specific needs
RIMS	Refugee Information Management System
RWC	Refugee Welfare Committee
ReHoPE	Refugee and Host Population Empowerment
SACCO	Savings and credit cooperative organizations
UASC	Unaccompanied minors and separated children
UGX	Ugandan shillings
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
VSLA	Village savings and loans association

Geographical Classifications

Region	Highest form of governance below the national level[2]
District	Administrative division below the regional level
County	Administrative division below the district level
Sub-county	Administrative division below the county level

List of Figures and Maps

[2] Uganda has four regions: Central, Western, Eastern, Northern. These regions have been further sub-divided for the purposes of the assessment into Central, Midwest, Northwest, and Southwest. For the assessment, Central consists of one district (Kampala); Midwest consists of two districts (Kiryandongo, Hoima); Northwest consists of six districts (Lamwo, Moyo, Yumbe, Koboko, Arua, Adjumani); and Southwest consists of three districts (Isingiro, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge).

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INTRODUCTION

Uganda is currently hosting the largest number of refugees in the region with over 1.2 million refugees and asylum seekers.[3] Nearly 800,000 refugees have fled to Uganda from South Sudan, over 330,000 from DRC, 39,000 from Burundi and the rest from Rwanda, Somalia, and other African countries. The influx of refugees, especially from DRC and South Sudan, is expected to continue, as there is no political solution in sight to the on-going crises. Additionally, there is little prospect of the refugees from other countries returning soon. Most refugees have arrived in Uganda within the last few years, but for some it has been decades. Since refugees in Uganda have different backgrounds, come from a variety of different places, and have been displaced for varying periods of time, their past experiences and current needs may differ.[4]

In Uganda, the refugee response is led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and is supported by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). They are guided by the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations, which grant refugees the right to work, freedom of movement, and the establishment of refugee settlements rather than refugee camps.[5] Nearly all refugees (95%) in Uganda live in established refugee settlements in rural areas across the country, while the others live with the host community, mostly in urban centres. Uganda maintains progressive policies towards refugees, allowing freedom of movement and freedom to work, amongst others. However, most assistance is provided to those who live in settlements, which might discourage self-settlement.[6]

Through the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), and particularly its Refugee and Host Community Empowerment (ReHOPE) strategy, the government of Uganda, together with the UNHCR, World Bank, and other humanitarian and development partners, encourages refugee and host community cohesion and self-reliance.[7] Through this framework, the provision of some basic services is integrated across refugee and host communities, and humanitarian aid is supposed to be shared; 70% of funding allocated to support refugees, and 30% to support host communities and local governments. Additionally, as part of the Refugee Act, refugees are provided land on which they can cultivate and live on.

Access to HLP supports not only access to shelter and safety, but also incorporates access to agrarian livelihoods for displaced populations. Supporting HLP is based on the assumption that when property rights are clear and secure, farmers are empowered to make better decisions on both subsistence planting and expansion into cash crop production. As such, mechanisms to resolve HLP issues encourage the sustainability of the humanitarian response by strengthening the resilience of displaced people, especially for vulnerable households.[8] Women face particular challenges in exercising their HLP rights when displaced.[9] At the same time, adequate access to livelihoods can increase sustainable access to other basic needs that are critical for self-reliance and local integration, such as housing.

Land issues in Uganda are complicated, and affect many Ugandans, not only refugees. Complex and fragmented land tenure systems, historic displacement, a booming population, and a disconnect between traditional and formal mechanisms for dispute resolution have resulted in difficult and longstanding HLP challenges for many Ugandans.

[3] Figures based on United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Office of the Prime Minister population figures updated as of 30 April 2019.
[4] REACH Initiative. Uganda Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Identifying humanitarian needs among refugee and host community populations in Uganda. August 2018.
[5] Government of Uganda. The Refugees Act 2006. 22 June 2009.
[6] International Refugee Rights Initiative. Uganda's Refuge Policies. October 2018.
[7] Government of Uganda, United Nations, The World Bank. ReHOPE - Refugee and Host Population Empowerment: Strategic Framework. June 2017.
[8] Norwegian Refugee Council & International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The Importance of Addressing Housing, Land and Property. 2016.
[9] Norwegian Refugee Council. Life Can Change. 2014.

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There are land commissions working to resolve these issues, but the progress is slow against the large caseload, and disputes sometimes lead to violence.[10]

Refugees in Uganda face additional challenges accessing HLP, often living in poor conditions, dealing with disputes, and living with vague and insecure rights In Kampala, as with other urban areas, there are significant barriers to adequate and secure housing, with refugees in urban areas being more likely to report rent as their largest expenditure than host community members. They are also more likely to report being threatened with eviction, which is compounded by poor access to information on tenancy rights.[11]

Refugees in Uganda's formal refugee settlements also face significant challenges accessing and enjoying HLP rights. While households are provided with land for agriculture and shelter by the government, there is often a lack of formal documents demarcating boundaries, leading to conflicts between refugees, as well as between refugees and host community members. Refugees have also reported that the size, quality, and/or location of the land allocated to them in the refugee settlements is insufficient for them to meet their food needs, limiting true implementation of the self-reliance strategy.[12] Refugees have also expressed low confidence in the formal dispute resolution mechanisms in the settlements.[13]

Freedom of movement is another important component of self-reliance; even with the legal right to work, de-facto access to sufficient livelihoods is often mitigated by the ability to move. If HLP access is weak, hindering access to sufficient food and the ability to meet basic needs, then moving may be used as a livelihoods strategy.[14] Even in settlements where subsistence farming is considered a success, the limited income generating capacity may drive some households to send members to live and work in other locations. The complex social networks that are formed this way play an important role in the economic resilience of refugee communities in Uganda..[15] Refugees in Uganda are free to live wherever they want, but are expected to be self-sufficient if they choose to live outside of the refugee settlements.

Prior research indicated the need to better understand issues related to access or lack of access to HLP for refugees in Uganda.[16] The key information gaps included the level of access to HLP and the types of challenges that refugees in Uganda are facing, the extent to which men and women might experience these issues differently, the relationship between refugees and host community members regarding HLP, and how HLP conditions might affect durable solutions through their impact on livelihoods and movements.

This research was intended to inform humanitarian decision-making on a strategic, operational, and programmatic level, both in Uganda and in surrounding countries, and to contribute to advocacy efforts supporting the protection of refugee rights. The study provides a baseline understanding of current HLP conditions and issues for refugees, and their relationship with accessing sustainable livelihoods and movements, which might be used to identify and support durable solutions through securing HLP, sustainable livelihoods, and safe, informed movements.

REACH conducted this research in partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). NRC has a global thematic programmatic area focused on information, counseling, and legal assistance (ICLA). Through the ICLA programme, NRC supports displaced people through HLP support, legal assistance, employment laws, refugee status, and/or IDP

[10] International Crisis Group. Uganda's Slow Slide into Crisis. 21 November 2017. Africa Report No. 256.
[11] AGORA Initiative. Understanding the needs of urban refugees and host communities residing in vulnerable urban neighbourhoods of Kampala. July 2018.
[12] REACH Initiative. Uganda Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Identifying humanitarian needs among refugee and host community populations in Uganda. August 2018.
[13] Danish Refugee Council (DRC). Contested Refuge: The Political Economy and Conflict Dynamics in Uganda's Bidibidi Refugee Settlements. 2018.
[14] UNHCR. Refugee Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion: 2019-2023 Global Strategic Concept Note.
[15] Refugee Studies Centre. Refugee livelihoods in Kampala, Nakivale and Kyangwali refugee settlements: Patterns of engagement with the private sector. Oxford Department of International Development. October 2013.
[16] REACH Initiative. Uganda Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Identifying humanitarian needs among refugee and host community populations in Uganda. August 2018.

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registration. In Uganda, NRC focuses on providing information on displaced peoples' rights and legal requirements, as well as providing support for obtaining legal documentation, and support resolving land and property disputes. The ICLA programme also supports research on specific issues of HLP, dispute resolution, protection, and more, both in humanitarian as well as in development contexts. The study aims to inform NRC's programming, advocacy, and policies regarding the protection of displaced people and the realization of durable solutions.

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METHODOLOGY

REACH used mixed-methods data collection driven by a household-level quantitative tool, semi-structured key informant interviews, and focus group discussions to conduct this assessment. The methodology for this assessment was developed in close coordination with NRC, UNHCR, relevant sector leads, and other partners. The aim was to collect data on HLP assets and barriers, and their influence on movement intentions within Uganda among refugee populations living in 30 refugee settlements[17] across 11 districts. In addition, the assessment covered select refugee hosting divisions of Kampala (Makindye, Kampala Central, and Kawempe divisions).[18]

REACH completed 3,164 household-level surveys, 97 FGDs, and 86 KIIs from 3 December 2018 to 15 March 2019. The household survey focused entirely on refugee households. The focus group discussions were conducted with both refugees and host community members. The key informant interviews targeted refugee response leadership at the district level, district local government officials, and lead humanitarian partners working in the protection, shelter, and livelihoods sectors.

Sampling

The population of interest for this research was refugees in formal refugee settlements throughout Uganda and refugees living in informal sites in Kampala. REACH targeted all refugee settlements in Uganda and selected informal settlements in Kampala with high refugee populations (Makindye, Kampala Central, and Kawempe divisions). FGDs and KIIs were conducted with host community members near refugee settlements to further understand the context of HLP challenges and concerns. Within each of the refugee settlements and districts, REACH conducted systematic random sampling to produce findings with a confidence level of 95% and 10% margin of error.

The quantitative household level assessment produced results representative for the refugee population in each assessed settlement or district. REACH conducted systematic random sampling at the household level to ensure statistical accuracy, sampling equally across all sub-areas in the settlement using randomized Global Positioning System (GPS) points. The sampling frame for the refugee population was based on the June 2018 OPM Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) figures. The data was weighted when analyzed at the national, regional, and district level based on the proportion of refugees in each geographic area relative to the total refugee population in Uganda. OPM population estimates are of individuals, not households, so an estimated household size of 5 (based on an average between different household size estimates used in Uganda)[19] was used to calculate estimated household counts in refugee settlements.

In Kampala, collaboration between REACH and NRC, as well as additional consultation of the findings of a recent AGORA project carried out in coordination with IMPACT, ACTED, and KCCA, were used to select divisions in Kampala with high concentrations of refugees and where NRC's ICLA project is active. Three divisions in Kampala met these two criteria: Makindye, Kampala Central, and Kawempe. REACH collected a representative sample in each division using randomly generated GPS points to find refugee households through systematic random sampling. Refugee household estimates came from research conducted as part of the AGORA project.[20] Within the divisions, GPS points were distributed in certain zones based on local knowledge (NRC staff and local leaders) of where high concentrations of refugees reside.

[17] The 30 refugee settlements were considered as 25 for reporting purposes due to some smaller combined settlements in Adjumani district.
[18] The full list of assessed locations with population estimates and sample size can be found in Annex 1.
[19] Based on OPM RIMS population figures.
[20] These estimates came from Act Together Uganda's slum profiling exercises in 2014, based on local leaders' estimations. Later national census figures found the estimates were likely overestimates, but it is assumed that the refugee population in Kampala has only grown since 2014. For more information, see the Terms of Reference: AGORA Initiative, Kampala study.

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Research Design

REACH engaged UNHCR and sector leads from the protection, livelihoods, and shelter site, and non-food items sectors in the development and review of the tools and methodology. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) contributed to the research design and planning through REACH's consistent engagement via previous assessments throughout the past year. In addition, field teams worked closely with district local government and OPM officials in each of the assessed areas.

A pilot of the quantitative tool was conducted in late November 2018 prior to actual data collection in three selected refugee settlements (Nakivale, Rhino Camp, and Bidi Bidi). The experience and results from the pilot were reviewed and used to conduct tool revisions to improve the quality of the data.

Primary Data Collection

Primary data collection, including both the quantitative and qualitative components, took place between December 2018 and March 2019 and was conducted by a team of experienced enumerators, who had been previously employed by REACH, in the assessed settlements and divisions of Kampala. Each enumerator team was led by a REACH field assistant, overseen by a REACH field officer and/or senior field officer. Data was stored on the UNHCR Kobo server, ensuring that data was properly protected by a password and adhered to data protection principles, including the removal of any personal identifiers such as telephone number or GPS location prior to sharing outside of the research team.

In both locations (refugee settlements and divisions within Kampala), the head of household or someone who could respond on behalf of the head of the household was interviewed. If the head of household or someone who could answer was not available, or if household members were not refugees (which was more likely to happen in Kampala), the enumerator located the next household closest to the randomized GPS point. The enumerator followed this procedure until an eligible household was identified to interview. If the randomized GPS point was found to be far from any eligible households (for example, in a swamp/river/forest or in an area of Kampala with only host community members), REACH GIS staff regenerated randomized GPS points.

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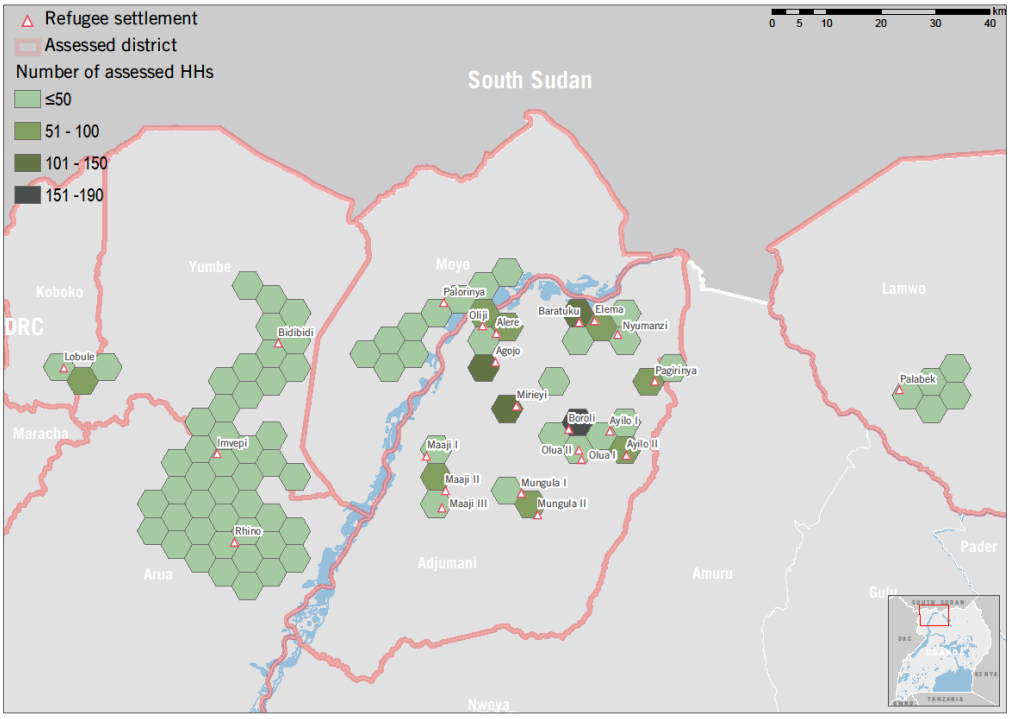
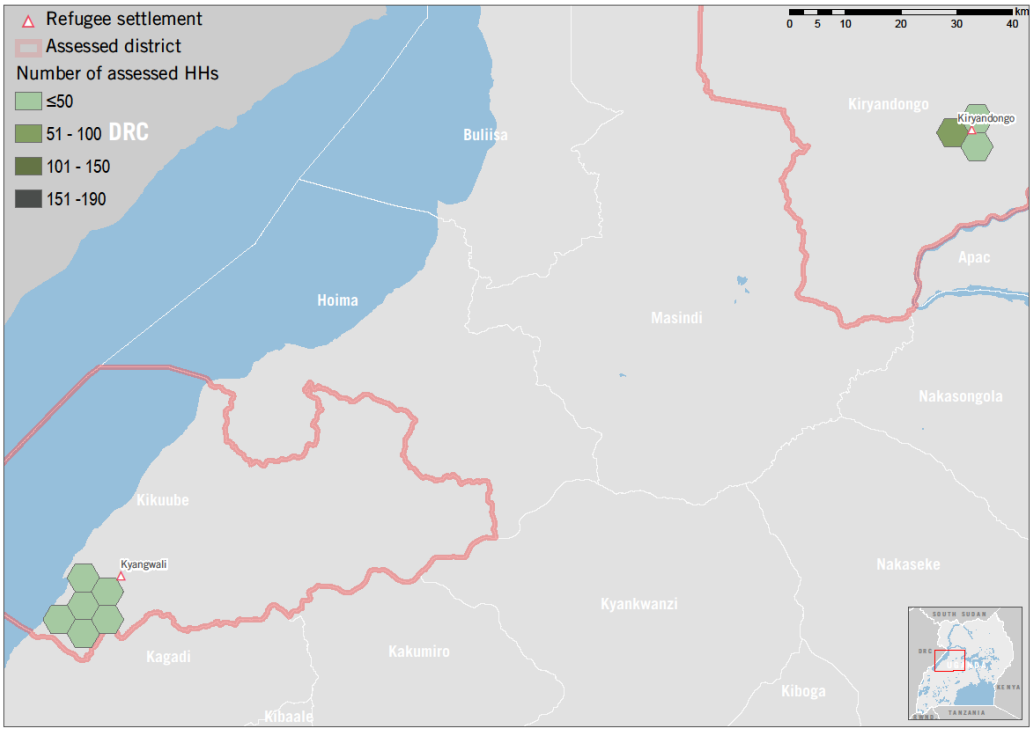
Map 1: Assessed locations in the Northwest region



Map 2: Assessed locations in the Midwest region



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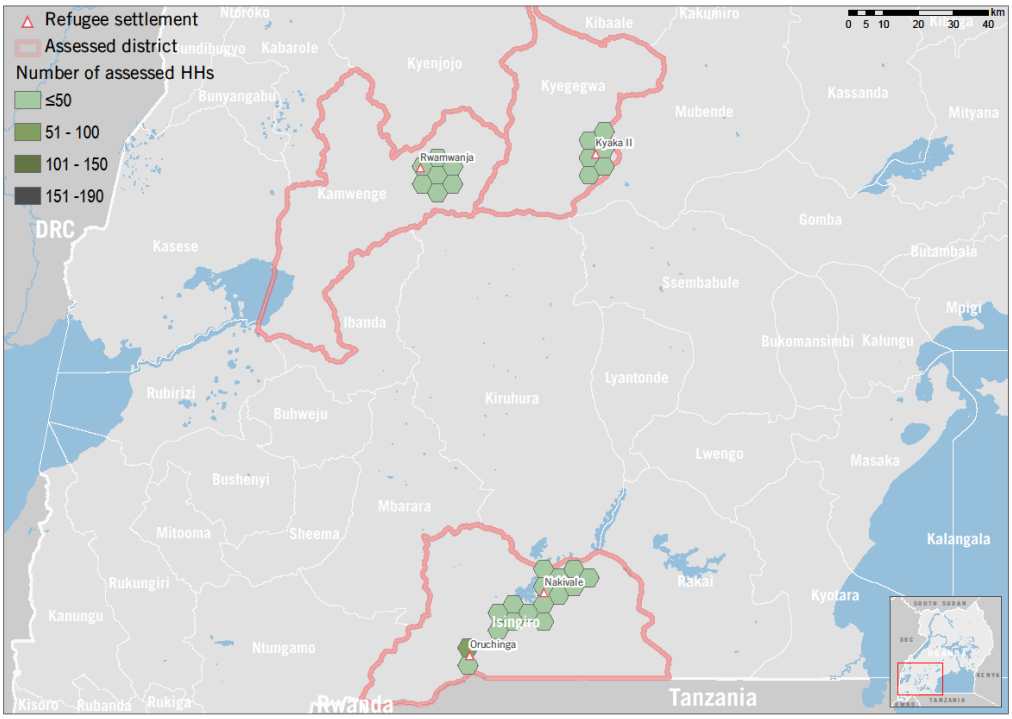
Map 3: Assessed locations in the Southwest region



KI interviews and FGDs were used to triangulate the data and bring greater clarity to quantitative findings. REACH used a semi-structured KI interview tool to interview settlement commanders from OPM, UNHCR field office staff, refugee community leaders, district local government officials, and lead humanitarian organizations working in relevant sectors (protection, livelihoods, and shelter, site, and NFI) in order to understand issues that affect refugee communities as a whole. Qualitative data was also collected in host communities in the 11 refugee settlement hosting districts, as well as in Kampala, in order to contextualize HLP issues and understand how they differ by region. Semi-structured FGDs were conducted by gender with refugee and host community groups in each location, in order to understand quantitative findings in more depth.

Primary data was downloaded from the Kobo server for checking and quality assurance on a daily basis. REACH field and assessment staff logged any errors or inconsistencies as data was collected, which was then used to correct further enumerator errors and conduct data cleaning. Data analysis was conducted according to the data analysis plan that was developed during the research design phase using Excel and SPSS. During the analysis, data was weighted at the national, regional, and district level based on the proportion of refugees in each geographic area relative to the total refugee population in Uganda. Quantitative datasets and qualitative information were triangulated with available secondary data sources in order to answer the research questions. Once preliminary data analysis was completed, the findings were discussed and contextualized with NRC, and areas for further exploration were identified.

Limitations

The survey was conducted at the household-level, so some indicators that are better assessed through an individual-level survey were not included.

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Host community members were only assessed through qualitative FGDs and KI interviews, so findings related to the situation in host communities are purely indicative, not representative.

The findings are based on self-reported responses and may therefore be subject to bias. Because of the sensitivity of land issues in Uganda, even within the host communities, respondents may be under-reporting HLP challenges. Additionally, respondents and enumerators sometimes had difficulty discerning legitimate HLP challenges from other types of related concerns, such as a termite infestation. NRC ICLA staff contributed to the enumerator training in locations where they were available in order to utilize their understanding of HLP issues to generate higher quality data, but they were not present in every settlement. The self-reported data relating to HLP access and challenges should be considered as perception based, with reported claims that were not independently verified through the assessment.

Additionally, there are many important elements of access to HLP, securing rights, and potential movement that are related to the situation in refugee or displaced persons' country or place of origin. Due to some noted sensitivities, the research design was adjusted to focus on access to HLP in Uganda and movements within Uganda only, rather than a focus on country or place of origin. For future research related to HLP and movement intentions, it would be prudent to incorporate a focus on returning to country or place of origin.

Lastly, the sample size did not allow REACH to capture enough information on prior or planned movements within Uganda, because few households reported having members who had moved or were planning to move. As reported during the assessment, there were relatively few instances of past or planned movement, which could be due to the fact that the questions were mostly focused on permanent relocations rather than temporary or fluid movement patterns. As such, findings related to this subset are indicative only.

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FINDINGS

Demographics

Refugee households in Uganda were found to have many young members, often headed by women and to have a low level of education among adult members. Many households reported having vulnerable members, who were perceived to be more vulnerable because they were not registered as refugee, because they were unaccompanied or separated children (UASC), or because they had a (chronic) illness.

In the refugee settlements, assessed households were made up primarily of children and youth, with 66% of household members under the age of 19. In Kampala, there were fewer members under the age of 19, making up just 51% of the household members. Households in Kampala were more likely to report being exclusively male or exclusively female. Female headed households were found to be more common in Northwest (71% of households) than in Southwest (35%), with the Midwest falling in-between (49%). Within Kampala, female headed households varied by division, with 70% of households in Kawempe headed by women, 56% in Kampala Central, and 42% in Makindye. Thirteen percent of household heads were widowed, 95% of whom were females. FGD participants stated that households headed by single mothers and widows faced the greatest challenges related to HLP. The demographic background of refugee households in Uganda could have an impact on the economic situation and opportunity for sustainable livelihoods; if many members are younger, below working age, or are considered as vulnerable, this could contribute to the overall vulnerability of the household and may impact its capacity to meet basic needs.

Households in Kawempe division of Kampala were the most likely to have members who were not registered as refugees (51%), followed by Makindye (27%), and Kampala Central (25%) divisions. A lack of registration reduces the services that people can access, but some forms of assistance are not available to refugees living in Kampala. However, this lack of documentation of legal presence in Uganda could limit refugees' opportunities to engage with formal systems, such as dispute resolution mechanisms, or prevent them from securing formal employment. Households in the settlements had lower rates of unregistered members, with 12% in the Southwest region, 10% in the Midwest, and 7% in the Northwest.

Two-thirds (66%) of adult members of households in the refugee settlements had less than a complete primary school education. This was higher in the Southwest (70%) and Northwest (65%) than in the Midwest (58%), and Kampala was much lower (36%). Thirty-two percent of household members in the settlements had never received formal education, compared to 23% of household members in Kampala. Adult household members in Kampala were more likely to have completed secondary school (16%) than those in the refugee settlements (5%). These demographic factors are important to consider when thinking about capacity, access to livelihoods opportunities, and potential livelihoods aspirations across the different refugee populations.

The Northwest region had a higher reported prevalence of households with UASC members (49%) than the Midwest (20%), Southwest (13%), or Kampala (12%). This was generally consistent with previous findings, and may be related to typical household composition and the average duration of stay in the area .[21] Households were more likely to have members with OPM/UNHCR-issued Person with Specific Needs cards in the Midwest (44%) and Northwest (37%) than in the Southwest (16%) or Central (6%) regions.

The Northwest region also had the highest reported proportion of households with members with chronic illnesses (50%), as compared to the Southwest (42%) and Midwest (40%). Kampala households had a lower rate (20%). Findings were similar for households with pregnant women, where the proportions in the Northwest were higher (44%) than in the Southwest (38%) and Midwest (34%), and Kampala was lower (13%).

[21] REACH Initiative. Uganda Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Identifying humanitarian needs among refugee and host community populations in Uganda. August 2018.

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Access to Housing, Land, and Property

HLP are critical components of durable solutions for displaced people, and the rights to them are protected under both Ugandan and international law. The constitution of the Republic of Uganda was adopted in 1995. It contains one chapter that provides extensive protection of human rights including: the right to equality and freedom from discrimination; protection from deprivation of property; right to privacy of person, home and other property; right to a fair and public hearing; freedom of movement and assembly; right to marry and 'equal rights in marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution'; and a right to just and fair treatment in administrative decisions. All these rights, which are in line with international human rights standards, could have a potential bearing on HLP rights for both Ugandans and refugees.

Housing

By signing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Uganda has recognized that everyone has the right to adequate housing, as a part of the right to an adequate standard of living.[22] In order to be considered adequate, housing needs fit certain standards, including being habitable, affordable, accessible, and positioned in an appropriate location. [23] In addition, this right includes security of tenure, freedom of movement and non- discrimination in access to housing.

The characteristics of the right to adequate housing are clarified mainly in the committee's general comments No. 4 (1991) on the right to adequate housing and No. 7 (1997) on forced evictions. The right to adequate housing contains three freedoms, including "protection against forced evictions and the arbitrary destruction and demolition of one's home," "the right to be free from arbitrary interference with one's home, privacy and family," and "the right to choose one's residence, to determine where to live and to freedom of movement." The entitlements included for the right to adequate housing include "security of tenure," "housing, land and property restitution," "equal and non-discriminatory access to adequate housing," and "participation in housing-related decision-making at the national and community levels."

Adequate housing must provide more than four walls and a roof. Several conditions must be met before forms of shelter can be considered to constitute adequate housing. These elements are just as fundamental as the basic supply and availability of housing. For housing to be adequate, it must, at a minimum, meet the following criteria[24]:

1. Security of tenure: housing is not adequate if its occupants do not have a degree of tenure security which guarantees legal protection against forced evictions, harassment and other threats.
2. Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure: housing is not adequate if its occupants do not have safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, energy for cooking, heating, lighting, food storage or refuse disposal.
3. Affordability: housing is not adequate if its cost threatens or compromises the occupants' enjoyment of other human rights.
4. Habitability: housing is not adequate if it does not guarantee physical safety or provide adequate space, as well as protection against the cold, damp, heat, rain, wind, other threats to health and structural hazards.
5. Accessibility: housing is not adequate if the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups are not considered.
6. Location: housing is not adequate if it is cut off from employment opportunities, health-care services, schools, childcare centers and other social facilities, or if located in polluted or dangerous areas.

[22] Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. 16 December 1966.
[23] Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. CESCR General Comment No. 4: The Right to Adequate Housing. 13 December 1991.
[24] The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Article 11, General Comment 4

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7. Cultural adequacy: housing is not adequate if it does not respect and consider the expression of cultural identity.

These legal foundations bring about a nuanced understanding of the housing situations of refugees in Uganda: even though all households reportedly had access to housing, many of the housing situations were reported to be inadequate. Most households reported having shelters that were damaged, with some households needing to sell or trade their food rations in order to make the necessary repairs. Few refugee households had to pay rent for their shelter, but those that did (mostly in Kampala) typically reported the payments to be unaffordable. Some households in certain settlements faced issues of overcrowding. Visible wastewater near the shelters was reported by nearly a third of the households in Kampala.

Two-thirds (65%) of households' primary shelters in the refugee settlements reportedly had damage, with FGD and KII respondents stating that they were dilapidated and leaking. This was more common in the Northwest (68%) and Southwest (62%) regions than in the Midwest (54%). Reporting of shelter damage was highest in Arua (88%), Adjumani (87%), and Isingiro (86%) districts, and lowest in Kyagegwa (45%) and Kiryandongo (52%). Female-headed households in the refugee settlements were more likely to report damage to their primary shelter (69%) than male-headed households (59%). This reported damage was primarily to the roof (90% in Northwest, 79% in Southwest and 69% in Midwest), and to the walls (46% in Midwest, 39% in Southwest and 15% in Northwest).

Grass roofs are more common in Northwest, where FGD participants repeatedly shared that termites would eat through the roofs. FGD participants also shared that they were not allowed by OPM/UNHCR to burn the bricks with which they made their shelters, or to use concrete, which led to faster degradation of the walls made from other materials. Host community FGD participants shared similar concerns about construction techniques, stating that traditional, temporary structures and grass roofs were insufficient for their needs; however, others in the Northwest stated that iron roofs were not common because of the sunshine and heat.

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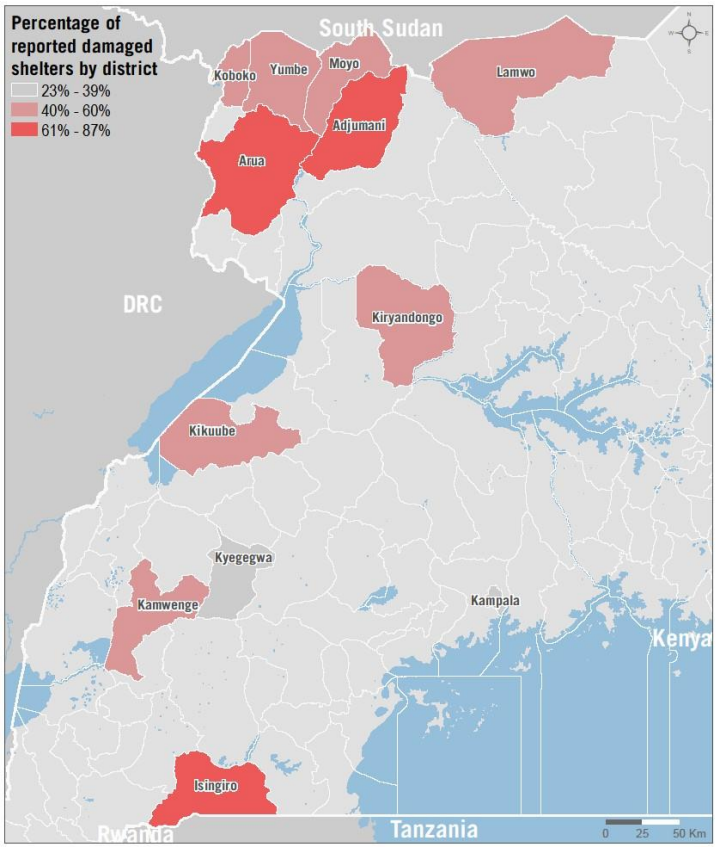
Map 4: Reported damaged shelters by district



Approximately half of all households in refugee settlements that reported their shelter being damaged had not completed any repairs at the time of data collection (56% in Northwest, 54% in Midwest and 41% in Southwest). The top reasons for not completing repairs were a lack of money (91% in the Midwest, 87% in the Southwest and 82% in the Northwest), and a lack of materials (61% in the Northwest, 54% in the Midwest and 20% in the Southwest). In FGDs, participants shared that they would occasionally sell or trade their food rations in order to get money for shelter repairs.

In Kampala, a smaller proportion of households (23%) reported that their main shelter had damage. This was the same for female- and male-headed households. The types of damage most frequently cited were damage to the roof (44%), walls (38%), floors (34%) and windows or doors (26%). A small proportion (7%) reported that their main shelter had been destroyed. Of the households reporting damage to their main shelter, 21% had not done any repairs. The primary reasons for this were a lack of money (67%) and because they were waiting for the landlord to make the repairs (42%).

FGD and KII participants in numerous settlements reported that the provided shelter materials that households received when they first arrived, such as poles and plastic sheeting, was of low quality and would disintegrate over time, or had been destroyed by termites, rats or floods. They further reported frequent disputes between refugees and host community members over natural material, such as bamboo poles, grass, and wood, which refugees tried to collect to supplement the provided materials. Host community FGD participants repeatedly shared concerns about deforestation and their own inability to gather enough building materials now that refugees were also gathering.

Nearly all (96%) households in the settlements reported constructing their shelter themselves. Of these, most acquired the materials from a variety of sources; in the Northwest, the primary source was directly from nature (78%), while materials were more often purchased in the Midwest (69%) and Southwest (66%) regions. Support packages of relief assistance was the next most commonly reported source for 36% of households in Midwest, 23% in Southwest and

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18% in Northwest. Acquiring materials from friends was the third most commonly reported for 23% from Midwest, 14% from Southwest and 11% in Northwest.

At the national level, 4% of households in the refugee settlements had not constructed their shelter themselves. This was higher in the Southwest (13%) region than in Midwest (6%) or Northwest (3%). Of those in the Northwest and Southwest, they most commonly acquired it as a pre-built structure from an NGO (61% and 27%), while those in the Midwest most commonly purchased it from another household (26%). Nationally, the most commonly cited to have constructed the pre-built shelters were the Lutheran World Federation (43%) and the Danish Refugee Council (31% of the total sampled population).

A small proportion (2%) of households in refugee settlements reported paying rent for at least one of their shelters at the national level. FGD participants sometimes reported households renting so they could be in a more preferable location, such as near a road or with more fertile surrounding land. Half of these households (55%) reported spending half or more of their income on rent, and only 13% considered the rent to be affordable. Female-headed households were less likely to consider their rent affordable (9%) than male-headed households (18%). The majority (85%) of households in refugee settlements that were renting their shelters reported that their landlords were other refugees, while 14% reported their landlords to be part of the host community.

Almost all (99%) households in Kampala reported that they rented, as opposed to owned, their main shelter. Of these, 70% of households reported their rent to be not affordable, with 77% reportedly spending half or more of their monthly income on rent; 30% considered the rent affordable. Most households (94%) reported that their landlords were from the host community, but 4% reported other refugees being their landlords. In Kampala, rent was reported as the top household expenditure (51%). This was cited more often in Kampala Central (61%) and Makindye (52%), than in Kawempe (41%).

In Kampala, there was an average of 2.78 people in each sleeping room of a shelter. This number was slightly lower than in the settlements, which had an average of 3.07 people per sleeping room. Nyumanzi, Olua I and Ayilo I all averaged above 4 people per sleeping room, while Oruchinga and Rwamwanja were the lowest with just 2 people per sleeping room. In refugee settlements, traditional tukul-style shelters, consisting of one room, are the most common shelter type, with some sleeping in different concrete or brick-style shelters that have more than one room. Therefore, refugees living in settlements may be more likely to have a higher number of people sleeping per room, as compared to Kampala. As Kampala is an urban centre, with a greater mix of shelter types, some refugee households are renting apartments or standalone houses that may be more likely to have multiple rooms. A number of FGD participants described discomfort with the number of people sharing a room. Host community FGD participants also expressed similar challenges with overcrowding in small shelters.

In Kampala, 29% of households reported having visible wastewater in the vicinity[25] of their housing in the thirty days prior to the assessment. For 11% of households, this wastewater was always present. This was more commonly reported in Kampala Central (19%) than in Makindye (11%) or Kawempe (3%). During FGDs, refugees and host community members frequently reported insufficient quantity and quality of public toilets, which they were concerned would easily lead to disease outbreaks.

Land

Uganda's constitution, as well as the Land Act, provides citizens the right to access and own land[26], and establishes the Uganda Land Commission[27] and a system of district land boards to hold, facilitate the transfer of, and resolve

[25] Within 30 meters
[26] The Land Act Chapter 227 (Amendment Acts of 2001, 2004, 2010), Section 3
[27] Ibid. Section 46

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conflicts related to land.[28] [29] Through these frameworks, four types of land tenure systems were established: mailo, freehold, leasehold, and customary, with the use of these different systems varying by region.

Chapter fifteen of the Constitution of Uganda is devoted to land and the environment. It states that: 'Land in Uganda belongs to the citizens of Uganda and shall vest in them in accordance with the land tenure systems provided for in this Constitution.' Non-citizens are only permitted to lease land. The Constitution also provides for a Uganda Land Commission[30], District Land Boards and Land Tribunals.

Article 237(1) of the constitution states that land belongs to the citizens of Uganda and Article 26(1) protects the right to own property either individually or in association with others, for instance groups of people who hold land communally. While section 29 of the Refugee Act of Uganda provides refugees shall (under 29(1)(e)) receive at least the same treatment accorded to aliens generally in similar circumstances relating to— (i) movable and immovable property and other rights pertaining to property and to leases and other contracts relating to movable and immovable property; (ii) the right to transfer assets held and declared by a refugee at the time of entry into Uganda, including those lawfully acquired in Uganda. This ensures refugee rights to HLP are protected and affected populations can exercise and claim these rights.

The Constitution of Uganda also sets out some quite detailed provisions in relation to land rights, while leaving other provisions to be determined by subsequent legislation. It permits the Government, or a local government body, to acquire land in the public interest, subject to the provisions of Article 26 of the Constitution, which protects people from being arbitrarily deprived of their property rights. According to article 237(2)(a) of the constitution, the conditions governing such acquisition shall be as prescribed by parliament.

The two most important issues covered by the Land Act are 1) ownership and tenure rights and 2) land administration. It states that: 'On the coming into force of this Constitution (a) all Ugandan citizens owning land under customary tenure may acquire certificates of ownership in a manner prescribed by Parliament; and (b) land under customary tenure may be converted to freehold land ownership by registration.'[31] The Constitution guarantees that 'the lawful or bona fide occupants of mailo land, freehold or leasehold land shall enjoy security of occupancy on the land' until Parliament enacts an appropriate law regulating the relationship between the lawful or bona fide occupants of land[32].

Most of the land allocated to refugees is customary, however refugees in urban areas often enter rental arrangements with landowners holding leasehold, freehold or mailo land titles. While only citizens of Uganda are entitled to own land under freehold tenure, non-citizens may lease it for a period up to 99 years. The Land Act 1998 treats mailo tenure almost identically to freehold tenure[33]. Registered land can be held in perpetuity and a mailo owner is entitled to enjoy all the powers of a freehold owner.

The Land Act 1998 defines 'freehold tenure' as a tenure that derives its legality from the Constitution and the written law. Freehold tenure may involve either a grant of land in perpetuity, or for a lesser specified time period. The Act specifies that the holder of land in freehold has full power of ownership of it[34]. This means that he or she may use it for any lawful purpose and sell, rent, lease, dispose of it by will or transact it in any other way as he or she sees fit. No development conditions are imposed on the freeholder as the framers of the Land Act 1998 believed that the previous attempts to stimulate development through coercion were misguided. It is instead hoped that the 'psychological sense

[28] The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995.
[29] Ibid.
[30] The Constitution of Uganda, 1995. Article 283
[31] The Land Act of Uganda, Chapter 227 (Amendments Acts of 2001, 2004, 2010), Section 4.
[32] The Constitution of Uganda, 1995. Article 237 Clause 8.
[33] The Land Act Chapter 227 (Amendment Act of 2001, 2004, 2010), Section 3.
[34] Ibid

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of responsibility arising from ownership' will be a more effective incentive for people to develop their land while market forces will prove enough to deal with those who prove unable or unwilling to do so.[35]

Under customary systems, land is owned and disposed of under customary regulations. The land can be owned by an individual, a family or a community. Under this tenure, proper records are not always kept, which makes it difficult to purchase land and resolve land-related conflicts. The inherent insecurity of land ownership under customary law might lead to mismanagement and land degradation, as people might be less willing to invest in their land. This, in turn, can harm sustainable livelihoods; it might, for example, prevent Ugandan farmers, from making the long-term investments that could eventually help them to adapt to climate change and mange resources more sustainably.

Tenure is typically secured using land titles, lease agreements or land user agreements. However, land disputes are common, particularly in Northwest, where a history of civil war led to large-scale internal displacement.[36] For refugees, these rights are more limited. According to the 2010 Refugee Regulations, refugees within settlements may access land for cultivation or pasturing, but they have no right to buy or sell that land. Outside of the settlements, they can acquire land only through leasehold, on par with other resident aliens.[37]

Almost all households reported some level of access to land in the refugee settlements, which most used for cultivation. However, this land was generally reported to be insufficient to fulfill the food needs of the household. Refugees in Kampala have much less access to land, and very few use it to cultivate.

For the 98% of households in the settlements that reported having access to land, this was primarily the land surrounding the shelter plot (93% nationwide; 98% in Northwest, 96% in Midwest and 89% in Southwest). Some households (13%) accessed other land (20% in Southwest, 14% in Midwest and 11% in Northwest), either in addition or instead of the land around their shelter. Of those who did not have access to land around their shelter, 70% accessed other land. This proportion was higher in the Southwest (84%) than in the Northwest (51%) or Midwest (48%). FGD participants reported that this was done in order to acquire land with more fertile soil.

As illustrated in Figure 1 below, of the households accessing land around their shelters, the majority (72%) reported using the land for cultivation, with more reporting this in the Northwest (81%) than in the Southwest (64%). Of these, most households (88%) reported the land was not sufficient to provide food for their entire household in the most recent agricultural season, with more reporting this in the Northwest (92%) than in the Southwest (82%) or Midwest (69%).

Households who did not use the land around their shelter land for cultivation attributed this to the land being too small (93% in Midwest, 91% in Southwest, 76% in Northwest). Those in the Northwest also commonly reported that it was too rocky (39%), and FGD participants often reported infertile, sandy soils. FGD participants expressed that because the land was too small, many households would only plant green vegetables. However, some FGD participants in the Southwest and Central regions reported having perennial crops, such as bananas, because they had been there for a long time and because the climate supported it. Host community FGD participants also spoke of challenges with infertile soils and the need for fertilizer.

Of the 93% of households that reported having access to land around their shelters, only 4% of households reported using the land around their shelter to graze their own animals. FGD participants frequently stated that there was not enough land to graze livestock, and prior research in the Northwest indicated that refugees with cattle were the least likely to live in the refugee settlements, preferring instead to stay in the bush along the border or to return to South

[35] John Mugambwa, "A Comparative analysis of land tenure law reform in Uganda and Papua New Guinea," *Journal of South Pacific Law* (2007) 11(1) pg 43
[36] USAID, Uganda Country Profile: Property Rights and Resource Governance. 2016.
[37] Uganda: The Refugee Regulations, 27 October 2010.

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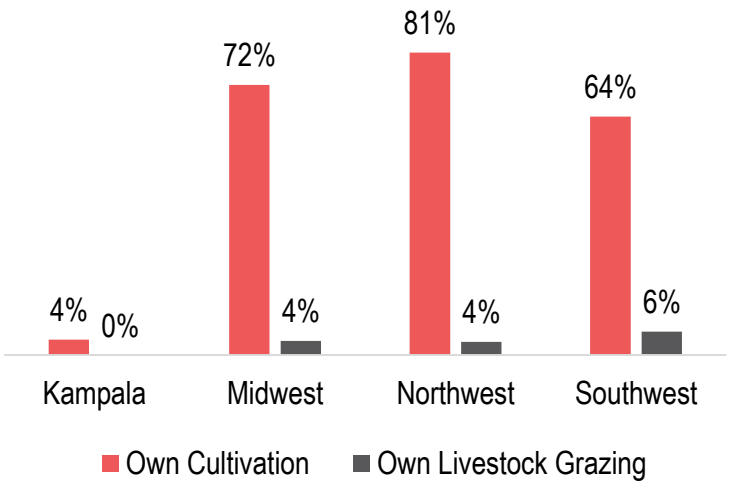
Sudan.[38] In the Southwest, Rwamwanja was reported by KIs and FGD participants as having a long history of cattle keeping in and around the settlement.

Figure 1: Use of land reported by households with access to land, by region



In Kampala, 28% of households reported that they had access to land on the plot where their shelter is located. This was higher in Kawempe (35%) than in Kampala Central (24%) or Makindye (25%). Of these, 12% used the land for a small business, and 10% rented the land out for others to cultivate. Fewer households (4%) reported conducting their own cultivation on the land. Almost no (2%) households in Kampala reported that they access land outside of their housing plot.

As already reported, 13% of households in the settlements accessed land outside of their shelter plots; this was higher in the Southwest region (20%) than in the Midwest (14%) or Northwest (11%). For most households (79%), this was in addition to accessing the land around their shelters. The majority of this land (59%) was allocated by OPM/UNHCR (69% in the Midwest, 61% in the Southwest and 56% in the Northwest). Thirty-five percent (35%) was rented, especially in the Northwest (45%), when compared to the Southwest (27%) and Midwest (19%). Thirteen percent (13%) was someone else's land accessed for free, especially in the Northwest (22%) as compared to the Midwest (12%) or Southwest (8%). Host community FGD participants most frequently described acquiring land through inheritance. The rental of land, rather than accessing it through OPM/UNHCR allocation, and especially when rented without formal rental agreements, might increase the chance of disputes, which is discussed further below.

Land in the refugee settlements was reportedly rented both from other refugees and host community members. In the Northwest, respondents most commonly reported renting from host community members (92%), while in the Southwest it was more from other refugees (66%). In the Midwest, the proportion of refugee households renting lands was split (56% host community and 44% refugees). Rent was typically paid on an annual basis (83%), as compared to monthly (8%) or one-time payment (9%). FGD participants in the Southwest reported that the land was often rented for a 4-month period, in alignment with the region's flexible growing season. FGD participants often also described sharecropping arrangements, where part of the harvest was used as rental payment.

This rented land outside of the shelter plot was mostly used for cultivation (94%), though some households also lived on the land (22%). Living on the rented land was more common in the Northwest (47%) than in the Southwest (28%) or Midwest (10%). Of those who cultivated, 72% reported that it was not enough to provide for their entire household. Most

[38] REACH. Regional Displacement of South Sudanese: Kajo-Keji County, Central Equatoria, South Sudan and Moyo District, West Nile Sub-Region, Uganda. March 2018

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of the cultivated land was farmed by a single household (77%) or two households (10%). Only 6% of rented cultivation land was accessed through a farmer group or cooperative.

Property

Most households reportedly possessed at least one asset or property,[39] but fewer had assets that generate income. The possession of assets was found to be lower in Kampala.

In the refugee settlements, 63% of households reported having one or more assets. This was more common in the Northwest (64%) and Southwest (65%) regions than in the Midwest (55%). The most commonly reported assets were livestock (39%), solar panels (24%), and bicycles (15%). Ownership of single-owner property items was evenly split between men (52%) and women (48%).[40] Twenty six percent (26%) of households had one or more property that generated income. A number of FGD participants shared that they had motorcycles as well, but that some hid them in their shelter, because they feared seizure by the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA).

In Kampala, 18% of households had one or more assets. Asset ownership was found to be more commonly reported in Kawempe (25%) and Makindye (17%) than in Kampala Central (11%). The most commonly reported assets were building structures, sewing machines, and vehicles, each of which was owned by 5% of refugee households in Kampala. Men owned slightly more single-owner property items (56%) than women (44%). Ten percent (10%) of households reported having property that helped generating income.

When looking at HLP and durable solutions, there should be a holistic approach to property claims. In certain contexts, HLP is beyond accommodation and sometimes includes communal assets such as mosques, communal agricultural, grazing land, educational facilities, and other examples. These communal assets affect the sustainability of any durable solutions process. If access and ownership to communal assets is contested, then reintegration as an outcome of return and integration as a process may not be sustainable.

Land Tenure Documentation

Formal agreements about ownership and/or legal occupancy of HLP, as well as documentation to prove it, helps reducing the risk of evictions and other disputes, and allows households to make longer term plans regarding these resources. In displacement contexts, all types of documentation and protection of rights become even more important, as displaced persons can be more vulnerable.

Housing

Nearly none of the households in the settlements (2%) claimed to have documentation to prove ownership or legal occupancy of their shelter, and only one-third of those could show it. Of the few that claimed to have documentation, they primarily held a document from OPM/UNHCR (51%) or from an NGO (24%).

Of the small proportion (2%) of households in settlements who reported renting their shelter, over half (58%) reported being at risk of eviction in the next six months.[41] Twenty-six percent (26%) said they could reside in their current location for less than six more months. Because the percentage of households in settlements who rent their shelter is so low, the actual number of households reporting on eviction is small.

[40] Respondents were asked about property ownership and were provided a list of each member identified as part of the household. Multiple household members could be selected.
[41] This is a self-reported perception of risk, and may reflect fears more than reality.

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Most refugee settlement shelters were reportedly owned by the head of the household, with 78% in the Midwest region, 70% in the Southwest and 67% in the Northwest. Households in the Northwest were more likely to report that the shelter was owned jointly by multiple household members (28%) or by a spouse (4%).[42]

Of the 99% of households in Kampala that were renting their shelter, 26% reported that they were at risk of eviction in the next six months.[43] This was more common in Kawempe (35%) than in Kampala Central (25%) or Makindye (20%). Fourteen percent (14%) reported that they could reside in their current location for less than six more months. Twenty-four percent of households had no documentation to prove ownership or legal occupancy of their shelter. This percentage was lower in Kawempe (13%) than in Makindye (25%) or Kampala Central (34%). The primary documentation refugee households in Kampala claimed to have was a rental receipt (81%) documenting their rents payment. However, only 14% of households were able to show any documentation.

There is a relationship between household size and perceived risk of eviction, with larger households, particularly those in Kampala, more likely to state that they are at risk of eviction in the next six months. In FGDs in Kampala, refugees and host community members shared that landlords dictate family sizes allowed to rent houses and had restrictions on visitors.[44] This reportedly has impacted the quality and cost of houses that both refugees and host community members have access to.

Land

Few households in the refugee settlements had a formal agreement to access the land outside where their shelter was located; of the 56% of the land accessed outside of the shelter plot that was rented, owned, or freely accessed from someone else, households had a formal agreement for only 10% of it.[45] Host community FGD participants, especially in the Northwest, often shared that they did not have ownership documents or rental agreements for their land either; this was repeatedly mentioned as a source of conflict, and the rapid population increase caused by the influx of refugees was thought to exacerbate these issues.

In Kampala, FGD participants described unfavorable laws and customs regarding land ownership that make it more challenging for refugees to own land and shelters in Kampala. They mentioned that some refugees resort to illegally purchasing land, which leaves them little recourse in cases of disputes, or that they are exploited by land sellers because they are unaware of the land tenure system. During KIIs, respondents described how land ownership issues in Kampala's slum areas is challenging and complex, with issues regarding squatting on traditional Buganda land, unclear boundary demarcation, and unplanned construction which are prone to demolition by the city. They also described issues caused by increased land prices and inheritance disputes.

Property

For most property items possessed by households (83%) in the refugee settlements, households did not have any kind of documentation to prove ownership or legal use of the asset; of those that did, documentation most commonly consisted of purchase receipts (86%). In comparison, households in Kampala reported that 70% of possessed property was documented, mostly through purchase and rental receipts.

[42] When households arrive to the refugee settlements, they receive basic shelter kits (tarpaulin, poles) through humanitarian assistance, then construct their own semi-permanent shelters using these materials and others they collect or buy themselves. Some persons with specific needs receive constructed semi-permanent shelters from NGOs. For this assessment, either arrangement was considered owned by the household or someone in it.
[43] This is a self-reported perception of risk, and may reflect fears more than reality
[44] A limit of not more than five household members was mentioned in focus group discussions.
[45] Refugees in Uganda legally cannot own land, except through a leasehold. As the land tenure was self-reported, however, some respondents claimed to have other tenure for the land they lived on or used.

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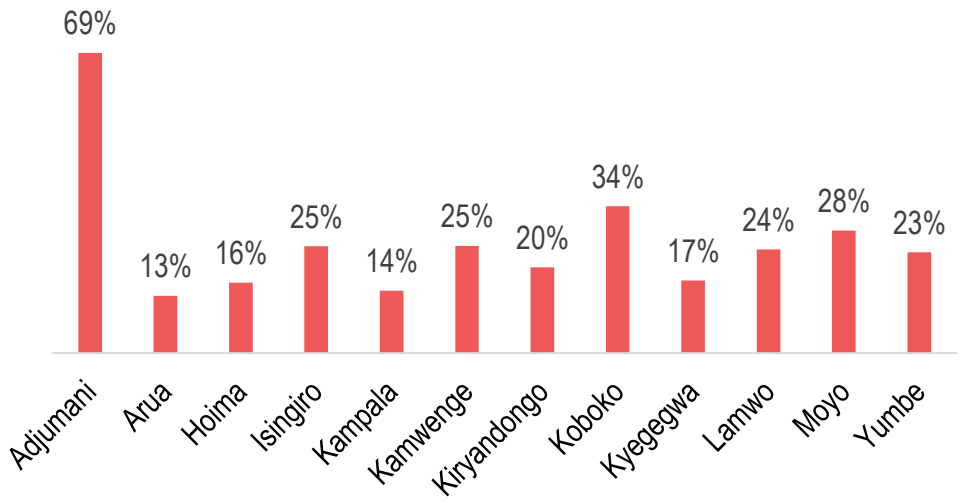
HLP Challenges and Dispute Resolution

Almost a third of households in refugee settlements reported facing grievances or challenges related to HLP since they arrived. These were mostly related to poor quality land, thefts from shelters or destruction of property, especially the consumption of crops by trespassing livestock. While theft was mentioned as an HLP grievance, most households reported feeling safe in their current location. HLP challenges and concerns about safety varied more by district than by region, with Adjumani district ranking highest for both. Refugee households in Kampala reported less HLP challenges than those in the settlements. The HLP issues they did encounter were mostly related to forced evictions and payments, which was often exacerbated by a lack of tenure documentation. Of the HLP challenges that households attempted to resolve, around half were successfully resolved.

HLP Challenges

In the refugee settlements, 30% of households at the national level reported having faced HLP challenges. There were no significant differences by region, but the rate was particularly high in Adjumani district, where 69% of households reported challenges. Households headed by widows were more likely to report HLP challenges (40%) compared to those headed by people who were married, single, or divorced (27%), while female-headed households were more likely to report challenges (32%) than those headed by males (24%). It is important to note that the self-reported data relating to HLP challenges should be considered as perception based, with reported claims that were not independently verified through the assessment.

Figure 2: Percentage of households reportedly facing HLP challenges, by district



Of households that reported challenges, the issues typically involved property (34%) or land accessed for cultivation (34%), followed by housing (29%) and land accessed for housing (24%) when analyzed at the national level. Issues with property were more prominent in the Northwest region (40%), while issues with land accessed for cultivation were more commonly reported in the Southwest (64%) and Midwest (49%). KIs described how refugees in the Southwest and Midwest were more likely to get in disputes about land for cultivation, because the soil was more fertile, while the agricultural land in Northwest was perceived by some to be not worth fighting over.

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Issues related to housing and land for housing were more commonly reported in female-headed households (32% and 26%) than in male-headed households (26% and 19%). Issues related to land for agriculture were more common in male-headed households (41%) than female-headed households (30%).

Of these challenges, the most frequently cited causes included unsuitable or unusable land (31%), theft (24%) and destruction of housing, land or property (15%) at the national level. Unsuitable or unusable land was the most frequently cited type of challenge in Imvepi (96%) and Palabek (70%) refugee settlements, with FGD participants sharing that the land was too rocky for cultivation. Theft was the most frequently cited type of challenge in Boroli (55%) and Palorinya (50%) settlements, with FGD participants saying that this occurred both to their crops and to belongings in their shelters. Destruction was the most frequently cited type of challenge in Oliji (37%) and Ayilo I (36%) settlements, with FGD participants describing instances destruction of crops by livestock.

FGD and KII participants in Adjumani spoke of how prior land disputes were now involving refugees and causing a high rate of disputes in the district. They described how in prior decades there had been internal displacement to Adjumani when there was conflict in the Acholi lands to the east. As the population increased in Adjumani, boundary disputes became more common. Furthermore, many of these areas had customarily been communally owned, but households were increasingly claiming individual plots for themselves. These issues were exacerbated by the lack of documentation of land ownership that is typical in the Northwest. On top of this, new refugees began to arrive, and local leaders provided land to OPM to use for the refugee settlements, without addressing the many already-existing claims to this land. Additionally, they described how, in Adjumani, the settlements are numerous and interspersed with host community settlements, creating many more points of potential friction and subsequent disputes.

FGD participants in multiple locations reported that a lack of documentation led to multiple issues, including evictions by host community landlords and difficulties in buying or renting of shelter plots. Many FGD participants described having had a verbal agreement with a host community landlord for agricultural land, then having it revoked after the land was cleared, planted, or nearing harvest, leading to major disputes.

FGD participants in multiple locations reported that disputes often follow cross-border movements, either between refugees who clash over vacant land left behind, or by households that return to the settlement to discover that their land has been given away or claimed by others.

FGD participants repeatedly reported trespassing by animals destroying crops, along with a failure of the animal owners to compensate for the crops lost. Often these were issues between refugees, but sometimes refugees' animals ate the crops of host community members, sparking conflict.

Host community FGD participants in multiple locations mentioned claims that land had been allocated for refugee settlements without any form of compensation coming to their community. They also mirrored discussions about refugees' livestock eating their crops, or of having to pay compensation when their animals do the same to refugees' crops. Female host community FGD participants often described challenges with cultural beliefs dictating that women cannot own land or property.

Host community FGD participants often shared that they also lacked documents to prove ownership or legal occupancy of their land, especially in the Northwest. They further described how they had been evicted because of a lack of money, and that sometimes landlords would forcibly take their harvest if they could not otherwise pay rent.

Host community landlords reported not letting refugees rent land for extended periods of time, for fear of losing their claim to the land. Some mentioned that they did not want to use written agreements, because they thought this could reinforce the refugees' right to settle permanently on their land.

The parties most commonly reported as being involved in these disputes were OPM/UNHCR (43% of reported issues), other refugees (28% of reported issues) and family members (25% of reported issues). Issues involved other refugees

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especially in West Nile settlements including Bidi Bidi (76%), Palorinya (59%), and Lobule (54%). Issues were reported to involve OPM/UNHCR especially in Rwamwanja (69%), Imvepi (66%) and Kyaka II (54%). Issues involved family members especially in Ayilo II (50%) and Palorinya (43%). FGD participants in the Southwest described how, as new refugees have arrived, OPM/UNHCR has further subdivided plots of land, leading to reduced ability to cultivate, and increased conflicts between refugees and OPM/UNHCR. Because of this, some refugees reported that they stopped trying to cultivate because the yield was insufficient, and simply waited for their cash assistance and/or food distribution.

Some host community FGD participants revealed tension with OPM/UNHCR and refugees. They described moving to open land which was being held by OPM/UNHCR for use by future refugees. These households were later evicted when the refugees arrived, creating disputes between them and both the refugees and OPM/UNHCR.

Most households in the settlements reported that their members felt safe in their current shelter, with men and boys feeling slightly safer (83%) than women and girls (79%). No significant differences were seen between the regions, but rates of feeling safe were lower in Adjumani (65% for women and 69% for men) and Moyo (66% for women and 72% for men) and higher in Yumbe (96% for women and 95% for men). Of those who reported safety concerns for women and girls, the primary concerns were physical safety (53%), privacy (33%), and theft (32%). Of those who reported safety concerns for men and boys, the primary concerns were physical safety (55%), theft (31%), and privacy (29%). Host community FGD participants described safety concerns related to insecurity, domestic violence and sexual and gender-based violence.

In Kampala, a smaller proportion of households (14%) reported facing challenges related to HLP as compared to households living in refugee settlements. A slightly larger proportion of households reported issues in Kawempe (18%) and Kampala Central (15%) than in Makindye (11%). Of households that reported challenges, most faced problems involving housing (90%), as refugee households in Kampala are less likely to have access to land. Challenges related to housing were more prominent in Makindye (100% of issues) than in Kawempe (90% of issues) or Central (83% of issues). Some households (12%) also reported problems involving property. Of these challenges, the most frequently cited topics included eviction (51%), payment (38%), and theft (18%). Disputes were most likely to have involved host community members (73%), while fewer involved family (16%) or other refugees (15%).

In Kampala, many FGD participants reported issues with theft, lack of documentation of refugee status, evictions, lack of documentation of rental agreements, and payments. Major issues regarding theft included weak shelter doors, living in slum neighborhoods, and poor economic opportunities. High demand for housing was repeatedly mentioned, leading to high rental costs and poor, overcrowded conditions. Some FGD participants reported that most refugees are required to pay rent in dollars rather than local UGX, which can lead to price jumps as the exchange rate fluctuates and increases. Kampala FGD and KII participants frequently mentioned that refugees were often exploited by landlords and housing agents; participants described that refugees are generally only offered more expensive shelters, and that once they have secured a shelter, their rent is often increased.

In Kampala, most households reported their members felt safe in their current shelter, with 77% reporting this for the women and girls in their household, and 79% for the men and boys. This sense of safety was slightly greater in Kawempe (81% for women and girls, and 84% for men and boys) than in Kampala Central (77% and 79%) or Makindye (71% and 73%). Of those who reported safety concerns for women and girls, the primary concerns were theft (56%), harassment (45%), and security (42%). Of those who reported safety concerns for men and boys, the primary concerns were security (59%) and theft (48%). Eviction was a lower safety concern (11% for women and 14% for men). In FGDs in Kampala, refugees described how issues of insecurity sometimes were mitigated by living in areas of high population, as witnesses could help prevent or intervene in issues.

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HLP Dispute Resolution

As previously reported, 30% of households in the refugee settlements faced challenges related to HLP. Of these challenges, households reportedly attempted to resolve 63% of them. For the challenges that households attempted to resolve, they primarily sought support from the Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs) (55%) and from the OPM/UNHCR community help desk (54%). FGD participants stated that they lacked the resources necessary to go through the courts and land commissions. Lack of knowledge about the formal system is likely also a reason for not using other types of dispute resolution mechanisms.

Fifty-two percent (52%) of these disputes were successfully resolved. Reasons cited for not finding resolution included failures to catch thieves, being unfamiliar with reporting procedures, and delays or lack of response from authorities.

Refugee and host community FGD participants in the settlements and in Kampala spoke of distrust in the police, thinking that they favored the other group, and/or were easily bribed. In addition, one KI in Rwamwanja reported that customary practices and beliefs held that women have an inferior social status preventing them from owning or making decision on land and property, and that this hinders their ability to resolve HLP disputes.

As previously reported, 14% of households in Kampala faced challenges regarding HLP. Of these challenges, households attempted to resolve 67% of them. Of the challenges that households attempted to resolve, they primarily sought support from family (40%) and Local Councils (LCs) (27%). Sixty-two percent of these disputes were successfully resolved. Among those that were not resolved, some of the reasons cited included a lack of money, thieves who had not been caught, and unresponsive landlords.

During FGDs in Kampala, refugees and host community frequently cited the LC1 chairpersons as their main source of redress, and described how mediation by local authorities often helped to resolve issues over late rental payments, especially for refugees whose rental dues are paid by third parties, such as through NGOs or remittances. However, KIs described limited formal dispute resolution opportunities for refugees, with a perception that local courts tended to side with host community members over refugees.

Access to Information

Access to information is an important component of dispute resolution, as information and those who provide it can help untangle the factors that lead to a dispute. Understanding how refugee households in settlements and in Kampala access information and specific topics they feel they need more information on can be useful for designing responses to these challenges.

In the refugee settlements, households most commonly accessed information on topics such as food distributions (85%), registration (53%), services (34%), and safety (27%). Services were more commonly inquired about in the Northwest (40%), than in the Southwest (24%) or the Midwest (24%). Of the households that accessed information, their primary source was RWCs (63%), followed by family and friends (41%), OPM/UNHCR (30%), religious leaders (26%) and loudspeakers (22%). RWCs were utilized more in the Northwest (74%) than in the Midwest (49%) or the Southwest (31%). Nearly all households trusted the information they received (96%).

In Kampala, households accessed information on a variety of topics, but registration was by far the most commonly cited topic, as it was reported by 47% of households. This was followed by safety (30%), services (24%) and employment (20%). Of those Kampala households that accessed information, their primarily source was family and friends (77%), followed by LCs (29%). Households in Kawempe accessed information from NGOs (17%) more than those in Central (12%) or Makindye (7%), while households in Central accessed information from OPM/UNHCR more

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(23%) than those in Makindye (13%) or Kawempe (6%). Nearly all households trusted the information they received (98%).

The top information needs for households in the refugee settlements were food distributions (50%) and services (44%). This was followed by employment (33%), safety (25%) and registration (23%). Information on registration was more commonly mentioned in the Southwest (33%) and Midwest (32%) than in the Northwest (17%). Kampala households' top information need was employment (61%). This was followed by services (34%), safety (33%) and registration (24%).

Access to Livelihoods

Access to HLP is tightly connected to access to livelihoods. Secure access to land and property encourage the undertaking of income-generating activities, such as farming and running businesses. Additionally, the income generated through livelihoods supports access to basic services, including adequate housing. All together, these factors support durable solutions for refugees, because they encourage self-reliance and integration into the local community and local economy, reducing the need for humanitarian assistance.

Though most households reported having at least one member earning or receiving cash through assistance or other methods, refugees' access to livelihoods was still relatively weak overall. The assessment found that there was a heavy reliance on humanitarian assistance and remittances, and refugees experienced widespread challenges in earning enough money to support livelihoods. Though farming and livestock rearing skills were commonly reported, a high proportion of households reported having to resort to coping strategies, including borrowing money, to support themselves. Skills training was noted as a frequently requested livelihood support, with many households aspiring to occupations besides farming and livestock rearing.

Sources of Money

Eighty-eight percent (88%) of households in the refugee settlements reported having at least one household member earning an income or otherwise receiving cash in the 30 days prior to the survey. Of these, the most commonly cited primary source of money was cash assistance (28%), followed by selling humanitarian assistance goods (19%), casual labor (18%), and farming (14%). Reliance on cash assistance was particularly commonly reported in Mungula I (92%), Nyumanzi (89%), Baratuku (85%), and Mirieyi (80%), and particularly low in Imvepi (3%), Bidibidi (5%), Palabek (7%) and Palorinya (9%), which could be aligned to areas where humanitarian partners have cash-based programming. Selling goods received through humanitarian assistance was reported to be the primary source of income in Pagrinya (51%) and Palabek (47%). Farming was most commonly reported in Oruchinga (46%) and Nakivale (45%).

In Kampala, 74% of households reported having at least one household member earning an income or otherwise receiving cash in the 30 days prior to the survey. Of these, the most commonly cited primary income source was remittances (31%). This was more commonly cited in Kawempe (37%) than in Makindye (28%) or Kampala Central (26%). Other primary income sources were street trade (13%) and sales (12%).

Thirty-one percent (31%) of households reported having at least one member who participated in a village savings and loans association (VSLA), and 19% reported having at least one member participating in a farmer group. Reported participation in a VSLA or farmer group was overall high in the Northwest, but VSLA participation was particularly low in Rhino Camp (6%). In Kampala, eight percent of households reported having a member who participated in a business association, but otherwise most households reported no member participated in any kind of livelihood group (79%).

Essentially all households in the refugee settlements reported challenges in earning enough money (100%). The most commonly cited challenges were lack of credit to start or continue a business (62%) and lack of work opportunities

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(61%), followed by lack of skills (44%). As a challenge to livelihoods, health issues were particularly highly reported in Rwamwanja (41%), and challenges relating to seasonality in Nakivale (28%).

Similarly, nearly all Kampala households reported challenges in earning enough money (97%). The most commonly cited challenge was a lack of work opportunities (71%), followed by lack of credit to start or continue a business (41%), and low wages (34%). Language barriers were more often cited by households in Kawempe (20%) and Kampala Central (16%) than in Makindye (8%).

Reported Livelihood Skills and Skill Aspirations

In the refugee settlements, households listed a variety of main skills that working age men and women in the household had based on trainings and work experiences in their country of origin. For men, the most commonly cited skill was farming (62%), followed by livestock rearing (27%), and casual labor (28%) at the national level. “No skills” was cited more often in the Midwest (18%) as compared with other regions. For women, the most commonly cited skills were farming (62%), followed by domestic work at home (32%). “No skills” was particularly common in the Midwest (15%).

When asked about the type of professions that the working age men and women wanted to engage with in the future, households in the refugee settlements provided a range of responses. For men, the most commonly cited aspirations were becoming a driver (28%), farmer (21%), or mechanic (20%). Farming was reported less often in Nyumanzi (10%), Rhino Camp (11%) and Bidibidi (12%). Livestock rearing was reported more often in Rwamwanja (32%). For women, the most commonly cited aspirations were tailoring (40%) and hairdressing (27%). Farming was reported less often in Bidibidi (9%). Livestock rearing was reported more commonly in Rwamwanja (27%). FGD participants often stated a desire to raise goats and chickens.

In Kampala, households listed a variety of main skills that working age men and women in the household had based on trainings and work experience in their country of origin. For men, the most commonly cited skills were working as a driver (16%), with computers (14%), and as a casual laborer (14%). However, “no skills” was cited by more than any of these categories (21%). For women, the most commonly cited skills were domestic work at home (42%), cooking (17%), hairdressing (14%), and sales (14%).

Similar to households in the settlements, when Kampala households were asked about the type of professions the working age men and women in the household wanted to engage with in the future, households provided a variety of responses. For men, the most commonly cited career aspirations were working with computers (29%), becoming a driver (22%) and gaining electrician skills (15%). For women, the most commonly cited aspirations were sales (24%), computer skills (16%) and cooking (16%).

In the refugee settlements, the conditions that households thought would better support their preferred livelihood were having more financial resources (73%), having more skills training (59%) and having more information about employment opportunities (24%). Skills training was more often cited as livelihoods supporting condition in Bidibidi (78%), Palorinya (73%), and Rhino Camp (68%).

In Kampala, the conditions that households thought would better support their preferred livelihood were having more financial resources (69%), having more skills training (50%) and having more information about employment opportunities (35%). Skills training was more often cited in Kawempe (54%) and Makindye (54%) than in Kampala Central (41%).

Livelihoods Coping Strategies

The most common livelihood coping strategies reportedly used in the refugee settlements were to rely on assistance from government, NGOs, UN or others (37%), to reduce the number of meals eaten (32%), to borrow money (29%) and

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to seek a new livelihood (22%). In Kampala, households most often adopted a new livelihood (30%) or reduced the number of meals they ate (28%). Households in Kampala more commonly cited relying on friends and family (18%) as a livelihood coping strategy than those in the settlements (6%).

Forty-four percent (44%) of households in refugee settlements had at least one member who had borrowed money in the last three months. They most commonly borrowed the money from a savings group (30%), neighbours (28%), friends (23%), or family (20%). The primary uses for borrowed money were food (48%), health (42%), and education (40%).

Thirty-nine percent (39%) of households in Kampala had at least one member who had borrowed money in the last three months. They were much more likely to report having borrowed money from friends (57%) than households in the settlements (23%). The primary uses for borrowed money were food (42%), education (26%), health (24%) and rent (22%).

Population movements

Moving to another location is an important possible livelihood diversification strategy and is potentially an indicator that HLP access is insufficient in locations of original refuge. In this assessment, many household members who were reported to have moved away were not earning an income, but of those who did, most still contributed to the household's income. The small size of the sub-sample of households with members who had moved or were planning to move did not allow for robust analysis of this hypothesis, but qualitative data indicated that there were further connections. The question relating to movement in this assessment addressed permanent movements rather than fluid movements (i.e. members who move back and forth between areas), which might be a reason for the relatively low proportion of households reporting members who had moved or planned to move.

Past Movement

Eleven percent (11%) of households in the refugee settlements had at least one former household member move to another location in Uganda in the year prior to the assessment. Overall, these movements were primarily to an urban area (41%) or another settlement (28%), however destinations varied greatly between regions, with 79% of movements in the Midwest headed towards an urban area and 24% of movements in the Southwest to a rural area.

The most commonly reported reasons for this movement were to access school (35%) and to join family members or significant others (34%). In the Southwest, other important movement factors included employment (29%) and to plant crops (21%). FGD participants frequently stated that the goal of moving was to diversify income or to find fertile land. In multiple locations FGD participants described households moving within the settlement in order to live next to a road, because this provided a sense of safety, as well as better access to markets and livelihood opportunities.

Of households who had at least one member that had moved away, only 28% reported that the member or members were engaged in an income generating activity. Of these household members, 70% continued to contribute to their household's income.

Many FGD participants described pendula movements, with people leaving and returning, sometimes multiple times per year. Some of these movements were stated as intentional, such as with refugees returning to their homes in their country of origin to harvest crops.[46] In many other cases, movement was described as not intentional but rather necessary, because conditions were found to be challenging elsewhere; whether refugees went to another settlement

[46] Previously documented in REACH. Regional Displacement of South Sudanese: Kajo-Keji County, Central Equatoria, South Sudan and Moyo District, West Nile Sub-Region, Uganda. March 2018

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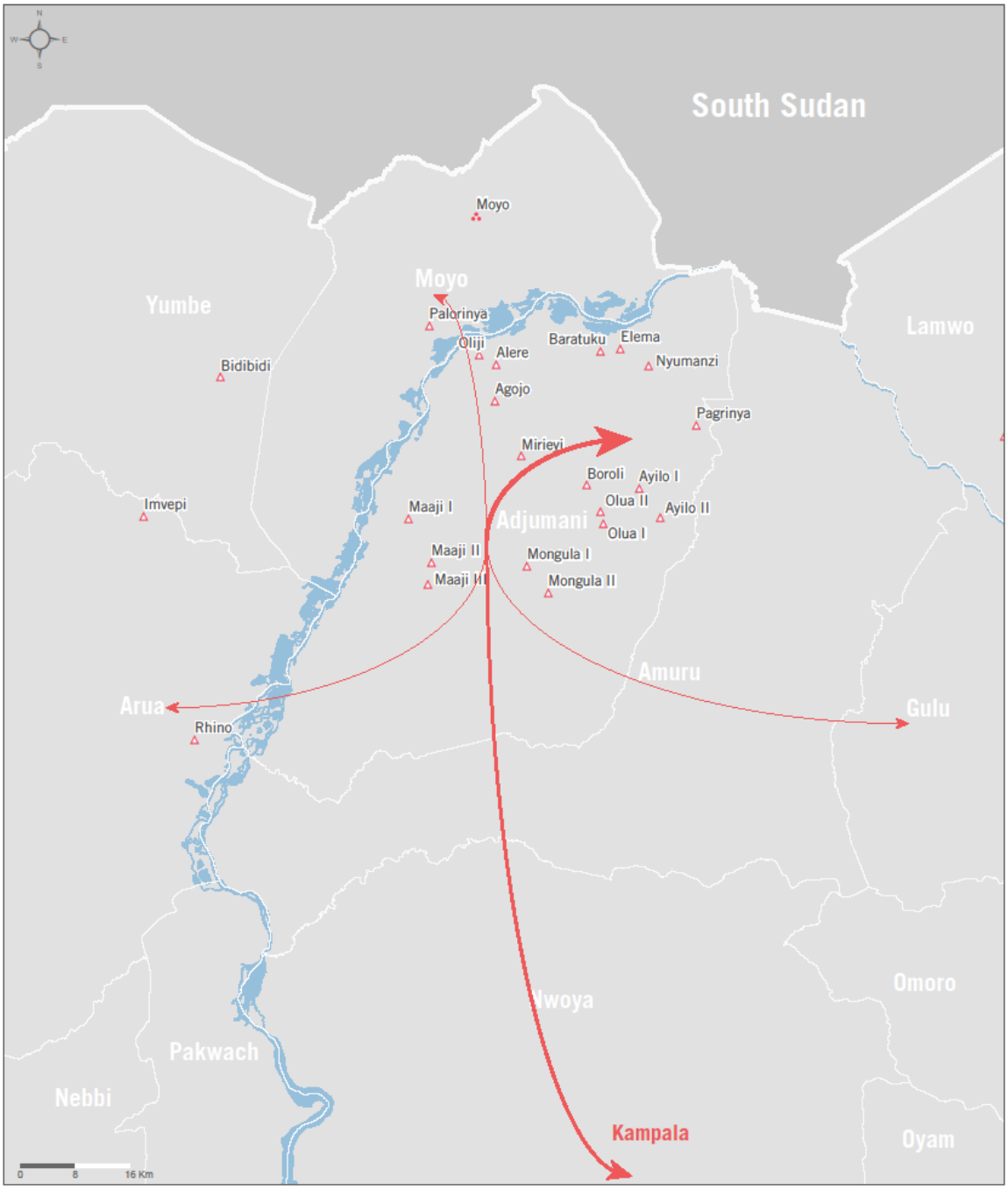
or to an urban area, those who left were reported to have often ended up returning to their households in their original settlement.

Map 5: Percentage of households in Adjumani district that had one or more members move from current location, by destination



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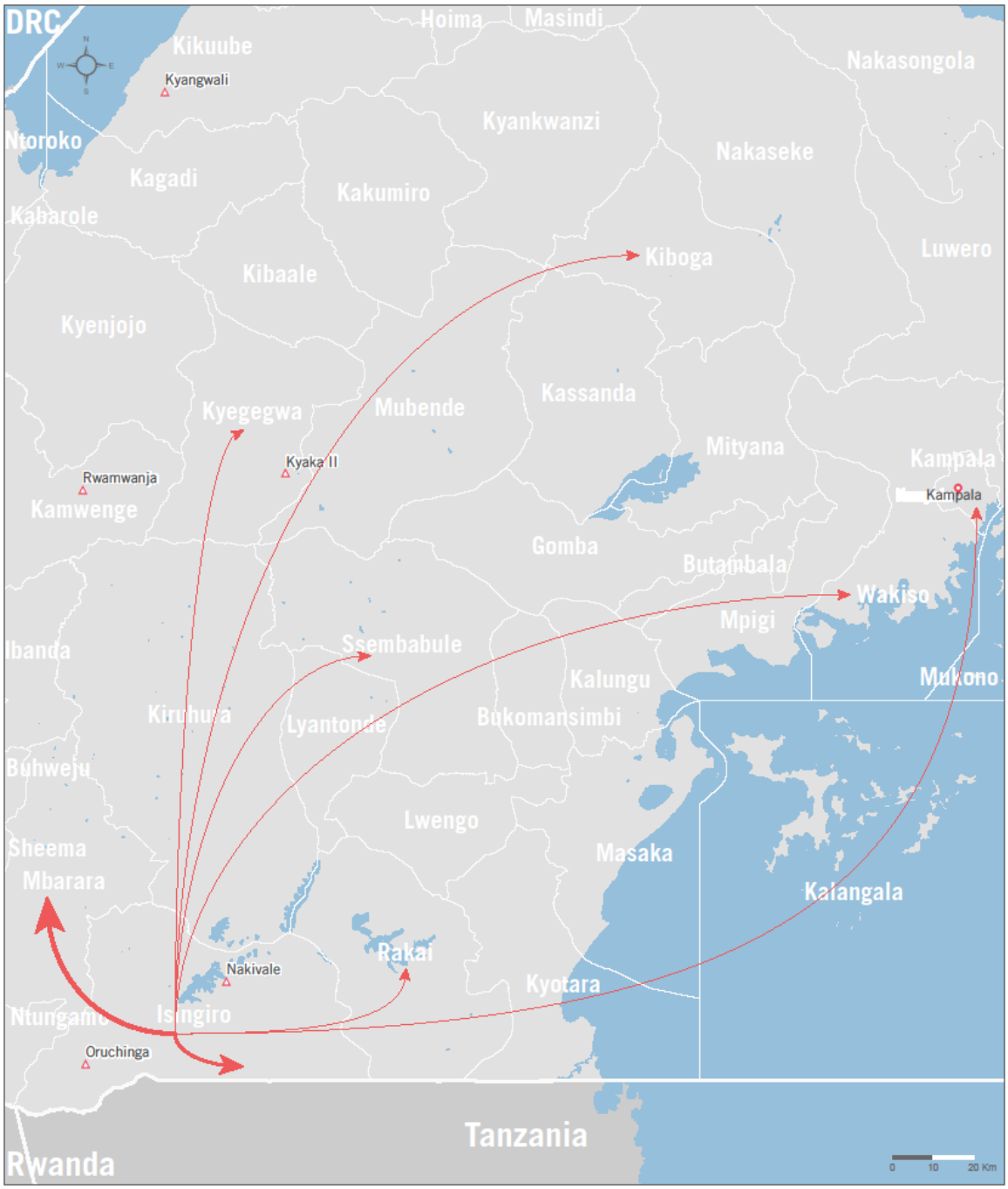
Map 6: Percentage of households in Isingiro district that had one or more members move from current location, by destination



Refugee infrastructure

- Dispersed refugee location
- Refugee settlement
- Refugee urban location

Proportion of resettlements

- 6% - 8%
- 13%
- 28%

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In Kampala, 8% of households had at least one former household member who moved to another location in Uganda in the year prior to the assessment. The primary reported reasons for this movement were to join family members or significant others (32%) and security (31%), followed by presence of health services (15%), and presence of employment opportunities (15%).

Of households with one or more members that had reportedly moved away, 21% reported those members to be engaged in an income generating activity; 84% of whom reportedly continued to contribute to the household's income.

Planned Movement

Only 3% of households in the refugee settlements had members planning to move to another location in Uganda in the six months after the survey. The intended destination was primarily an urban area (37%) or located within the same settlement (30%), followed by areas in another settlement (17%) or a rural area (15%). Of those planning to move, the primary reasons were to access school (39%), to join family (19%), to access health facilities (17%), and to access land to cultivate (15%).

In Kampala, 10% of households had a member planning to move to a different location in Uganda in the six months following the assessment. This was more often reported in Kawempe (16%) than in Makindye (8%) or Kampala Central (6%). The intended destination was evenly split between urban areas (51%) and refugee settlements (45%). The primary reasons for moving were the presence of shelter (41%), followed by the presence of food distribution (22%), security (19%), and to join family (17%). FGD participants mentioned that the free housing in the settlements was a big draw for those who were tired of struggling to pay for rent in Kampala.

During FGDs, refugees in Kampala stated that many refugees relocated to the refugee settlements because better living conditions were possible through the free provision of housing, food, health services, and education. They also stated that many of the relocating refugees had relatives and friends in the settlements, so they were likely to easily integrate. Some FGD participants mentioned that some household members had been resettled in Europe or elsewhere.

Of all refugee households with a member or members intending to move in the 6 months after the survey, 49% had accessed information on their intended destination in Uganda. The information they received was primarily about safety (45%), employment (39%), and services (34%). The most common sources were family and friends (59%), NGOs (35%) and RWCs (27%). All households reported that they trusted this information (100%). The topics that households with members planning to move needed more information on were safety (43%), services (43%), employment (41%) and food distributions (30%).

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CONCLUSION

Ugandan citizens and refugees both face challenges accessing adequate housing and exercising their land and property rights in Uganda. Refugees are inherently more vulnerable in certain scenarios, because their rights are vague and often not respected, their social support networks are often broken, and their opportunities to access livelihoods and services are constrained.

Because land use decisions are long term and slow to change, HLP issues tend to have a long-lasting impact. In order to create and improve sustainable livelihoods, there needs to be a solid foundation of secure access to HLP resources. If humanitarian assistance to refugees in Uganda were to be reduced, refugees will need increased access to basic social services, such as adequate housing, sufficient land, and viable livelihoods, in order to be self-sustainable. A lack of formal agreements and documentation, even in comparison to already limited host community standards, will hinder refugees' ability to grow crops and start businesses. The negative impacts of limited access to HLP and documentation disproportionately affect already vulnerable households.

Issues related to livelihoods and HLP were seen among the refugee population living in both the refugee settlements in Uganda and in Kampala. Refugees in the settlements who rented land from the surrounding host community were at risk of forced evictions due to their lack of formal agreements, and opportunities to rectify the situations were limited. Similarly, refugee households renting housing in Kampala faced unsteady rental agreements and payment issues with host community landlords. These issues will likely increase the longer the refugees remain in Uganda and if humanitarian assistance decreases, because more refugees may seek opportunities outside of the refugee settlements.

In order to achieve durable solutions, in which refugees can fully integrate into the economic and social systems of their place of displacement, there is a need for improved access to both livelihoods and HLP. Furthermore, findings indicate that movement could be an important component of a resilient livelihoods' strategy for refugees in Uganda; mobility has been proven to be a durable solution for displaced populations for Uganda in the past.[47]

Populations, both refugees and host community members, are increasing, and land is becoming increasingly subdivided. Without a corresponding increase in food rations or livelihoods support, this might lead to environmental degradation and increased tensions. Even if the crises that led to the refugees' displacement are resolved, many of the refugee settlements will remain to exist, and might grow into formal towns. In order to sustain this projected growth, a plan for livelihoods that reaches beyond agriculture is needed. To make this more urgent, the Northwest region is prone to drought, and lacks the large water bodies that are prevalent in the Midwest and Southwest regions. Relations between refugees and host community members are generally positive, but if rains were to fail or other environmental hazards were to occur, the strain on both communities could lead to an increase in disputes

The research undertaken as part of this assessment was limited in terms of addressing all the issues related to access to livelihoods and HLP in displacement contexts, and many information gaps remain. Future research would be useful to understand refugees' level of access to, and challenges with accessing, HLP in their country of origin and potential return; transient and temporary movements within refugee settlement districts by refugees seeking livelihoods or services; and the HLP situation of Ugandans.

[47] Kaiser, Tania. Dispersal, division and diversification: durable solutions and Sudanese refugees in Uganda. Journal of Eastern African Studies. 21 February 2009

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RECOMMENDATIONS

From a rights perspective, the concept of HLP is essential to ensure protection. Based on the findings indicated by this assessment, the following recommendations were formulated by NRC to consider how HLP programming can be utilized to enhance the protection of refugees in Uganda.

Infrastructure Development and Maintenance

- Incorporate maintenance as a component of shelter assistance provided to refugees.
- Incorporate rental subsidies and other support to increase access and improve adequacy of housing, especially for refugees living in urban areas.

Dispute Resolution Relating to HLP

- Map and assess dispute resolution structures in Uganda available to both refugees and host community populations.
- Develop a dispute resolution and reconciliation strategy specific for refugee issues to improve access to justice for claimants and disputants and better manage disputes related to destruction of property.
- Support alternative ethnic or communal mechanisms for dispute resolution in locations with a high number of complaints, such as Adjumani, in order to reduce its inordinately high rate of reported issues.
- Support and facilitate agreements between refugees and host communities regarding natural resource management, access to land as part of a livelihoods' strategy, and the use of natural materials for shelter construction.
- Conduct plot coding in all refugee settlements in order to reduce boundary disputes, including replication of the pilot conducted in Nakivale and Kyangwali.
- Provide legal aid services including legal counselling for HLP specific cases identified within the refugee and hosting communities.

Security of Land Tenure

- Map existing land tenure documents and tenancy arrangements at settlement level and in urban areas such as Kampala.
- Facilitate access to land tenure documents through due diligence and technical support from non-governmental organizations.
- Support beneficiaries in formalizing tenancy arrangements, especially where rates of renting land are higher as compared to other areas.

Environment

- Implement reforestation programs and alternative cooking fuel programs to reduce environmental degradation in and around the refugee settlements.
- Invest in peaceful co-existence projects to promote social cohesion between refugee and host communities

Livelihoods and Self-Reliance

- Support avenues for registering property; specifically, assets and investments that are an important potential source of income for refugee businesses and economies.

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- Identify, map, and support farmer groups to improve their ability to generate income for sustainable livelihoods, self-sufficiency and self-reliance. This will in essence empower them to have improved access to basic rights and social services.

Capacity Building

- Target and empower female- and widow-headed households, faced with higher rates of HLP issues for tailored HLP specific interventions.
- Train refugee leadership and local authorities on Ugandan legal context, dispute resolution, and HLP rights and to increase awareness.
- Conduct information and awareness campaigns on HLP rights, remedies, and entitlements.
- Train program staff and community workers on HLP rights and basic skills for the identification of HLP issues and response to issues as a strategy to increase access to services for HLP related needs.
- Provide conditional material and technical support to facilitate improvement in service delivery within the context of HLP and dispute resolution.
- Train local leaders (especially LC1s and LC2s) on managing issues of HLP.
- Conduct contextualized HLP trainings for humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors in Uganda

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Assessment locations and sample size

Sub-region	District	Refugee Settlement or Division	Estimated Refugee Households	Sample (95/10)
Midwest	**Hoima**	Kyangwali	12,634	**117**
	Kiryandongo	Kiryandongo	11,528	**106**
Northwest	**Adjumani**	Agojo	754	**112**
		Alere II	1,224	**112**
		Ayilo I/II	6,615	**115**
		Baratuku	1,469	**110**
		Boroli	2,555	**147**
		Elema	148	**59**
		Maaji I/II/III	6,859	**115**
		Mirieyi	904	**104**
		Mungula I/II	1,190	**107**
		Nyumanzi	8,359	**114**
		Oliji	274	**88**
		Olua I/II	2,448	**114**
		Pagrinya	6,392	**111**
	Arua	Imvepi	24,667	**135**
		Rhino Camp	29,655	**125**
	Koboko	Lobule	925	**106**
	Lamwo	Palabek	7,597	**117**
	Moyo	Palorinya	31,398	**120**
	Yumbe	Bidibidi	57,372	**116**
Southwest	**Kamwenge**	Rwamwanja	15,620	**117**
	Kyegegwa	Kyaka II	11,033	**119**
	Isingiro	Nakivale	21,318	**115**
		Oruchinga	1,370	**109**
Central	**Kampala**	Kampala Central	2,500	**122**
		Kawempe	13,000	**114**
		Makindye	13,000	**118**
	Total sample	**3,164**		

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Annex 2: Questionnaire

Question	hint
Name of enumerator	
Introduction	
My name is ${enumerator}. We are conducting an assessment on behalf of REACH Initiative and Norwegian Refugee Council. The objective is to learn about your access to livelihoods and housing, land, and property issues you experience, so that NGOs can provide you with better information and services. Any information that you provide will be confidential and anonymous. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions; however we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you have any questions? Are you willing to be interviewed?	
Do you live in a refugee settlement or in Kampala?	
In which refugee settlement is this interview taking place?	
Which division of Kampala do you live in?	
Which division of Kampala do you live in?	
Which parish/ward of Kampala do you live in?	
Which parish/ward of Kampala do you live in?	
Which zone/cell of Kampala do you live in?	
Which zone/cell of Kampala do you live in?	
What is the number of the point on the map you are surveying at?	
We want to know about your household's experience with accessing livelihoods and housing, land, and property issues. Are you the household head, or can you answer for the whole household on behalf of the head of household?	Respondent must be able to speak for the household and about the household in general, including on hygiene and water consumption practices, food security, and more. If not, proceed to the next household.
What is a telephone number we can contact you at if we have any further questions?	Put -99 if the respondent does not want to provide a telephone number or does not have one.
Household demographics	
What is the marital status of the head of household?	Make sure you ask for the marital status of the Head of Household (person that makes decisions for the family) if the interviewee is not the HoH.
What is the nationality of the head of household?	Make sure you ask for the nationality of the Head of Household (person that makes decisions for the family) if the interviewee is not the HoH.
What is the nationality of the head of household?	Other, please specify:
Where did you/your household live most recently before being displaced to ${current_location}?	Do not consider temporary stops along the way (e.g. staying with friends during the journey, reception center stay, etc.). Should only be the last place the household

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	lived where they had planned to remain permanently or for a period longer than 3 months.
Where did you/your household live most recently before being displaced to ${current_location}?	Other, please specify:
In which state or province did you/your household live in ${origin_location}?	
In which state or province did you/your household live in ${origin_location}?	Other, please specify:
In which city or town did you/your household live in ${origin_level_1}?	
In which city or town did you/your household live in ${origin_level_1}?	Other, please specify:
When was you/your household displaced from ${origin_level_2}, ${origin_level_1}?	month, year
When did the household arrive in ${current_location}?	
Which collection point or transit centre did you go through to enter Uganda?	This question is only asked for refugees that have arrived in the past two and a half years. If the name of the location is not on the list, select "other" and type it in.
Which collection point or transit centre did you go through to enter Uganda?	Other, please specify:
How many individuals, including yourself, are part of your household?	Members of the household who regularly share resources, such as water, food, and living space; not temporary visitors such as friends and family (unless they have stayed with the household for 3 months or longer and sharing resources)
Household member information	
What is the first name of household member ${calc_name_pos} of ${hh_size}?	Household member #1 should be the respondent themselves.
Sex of ${hh_member}:	
Age of ${hh_member}:	For children less than one year old (i.e. 6 months), put their age as 1
Is ${hh_member} the head of the household?	
Is ${hh_member} the respondent?	
Is ${hh_member} registered as a refugee in Uganda?	If one person in the household is not registered as a refugee, but the rest of the household is, please ask to clarify why this one person is not registered. Keep info in notes to report later.
What is the highest level of formal education ${hh_member} reached?	
Household member vulnerability	
Does ${hh_member} have a chronic illness or disease?	These typically include long term health issues (for 6 months or longer) such as disorders (digestive, haematological, neurological, respiratory, etc.), diseases (cardiovascular, cerebrovascular, etc.) and cancer

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Is ${hh_member} an unaccompanied minor, separated child, or orphan?	Unaccompanied minor is a child separated from both parents or other relatives and is not being cared for by an adult with legal/customary responsibility (may be living with non-relatives). Separated child is separated from both parents or previous primary caregiver, but lives with extended family. Orphans are children whose parents are known to be dead.
Is ${hh_member} pregnant or lactating?	Include both pregnant women and women that are breastfeeding
Is ${hh_member} a single mother?	
Is ${hh_member} the primary caretaker of an unaccompanied minor, separated child, or orphan?	Unaccompanied minor is a child separated from both parents or other relatives and is not being cared for by an adult with legal/customary responsibility (may be living with non-relatives). Separated child is separated from both parents or previous primary caregiver, but lives with extended family. Orphans are children whose parents are known to be dead.
Does ${hh_member} have a specific needs ID card provided by UNHCR or an NGO?	The PSN card could be a small paper listed the household member as a PSN, or something like a PSN shelter card showing an item was given to this person as a PSN
Household member vulnerability	
Do any of the following household members have severe difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses (if they have glasses)?	Do not consider babies and young children under 5 for this question. Only household members 5 years old and above.
Do any of the following household members have severe difficulty hearing, even if using hearing aids (if they have hearing aids)?	Do not consider babies and young children under 5 for this question. Only household members 5 years old and above.
Do any of the following household members have severe difficulty walking or climbing steps?	Do not consider babies and young children under 5 for this question. Only household members 5 years old and above.
Do any of the following household members have severe difficulty remembering or concentrating?	Do not consider babies and young children under 5 for this question. Only household members 5 years old and above.
Do any of the following household members have severe difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?	Do not consider babies and young children under 5 for this question. Only household members 5 years old and above.
Using your usual (customary) language, do any of the following household members have severe difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	Do not consider babies and young children under 5 for this question. Only household members 5 years old and above.
Housing	

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How many shelters for sleeping does your household have in your current location?	This can refer to number of shelters on a plot, number of individual apartments/freestanding houses that household members reside in or use
Shelters	
How many individuals are sleeping in shelter #${calc_shelter_pos}?	Put -99 if the respondent does not know
How many rooms for sleeping are there in shelter #${calc_shelter_pos}?	Put -99 if the respondent does not know
Select the type of materials that make up the structural frame of your shelter:	
Select the type of materials that make up the structural frame of your shelter:	Other, please specify:
Select the type of materials that make up the walls of your shelter:	
Select the type of materials that make up the walls of your shelter:	Other, please specify:
Select the type of materials that make up the roof of your shelter:	
Select the type of materials that make up the roof of your shelter:	Other, please specify:
Was your shelter constructed for your household (by you or someone else) or did it already exist?	Constructing the shelter could include being built by the household or being built by others
Was your shelter constructed for your household (by you or someone else) or did it already exist?	Other, please specify:
If your shelter already existed, how did you acquire it?	
If your shelter already existed, how did you acquire it?	Other, please specify:
Who constructed this shelter?	
Who constructed this shelter?	Other, please specify:
Which NGO helped construct this shelter?	Write "dk" if the respondent does not know
How have you mainly acquired the materials for constructing the shelter?	
How have you mainly acquired the materials for constructing the shelter?	Other, please specify:
Current shelter ownership status	
What is the ownership status of your main shelter?	Primary shelter used for residence on this plot of land
What is the ownership status of your main shelter?	Other, please specify:
Do you have any documentation to prove ownership or legal occupancy of your shelter?	
Please indicate what type of documentation you have showing ownership or legal occupancy of your shelter?	
Please indicate what type of documentation you have showing ownership or legal occupancy of your shelter?	Other, please specify:
Does your household pay rent for any of the shelters in your current location?	
Shelter rental	

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How much of your monthly funds do you spend on rent?	Funds could include household income or any cash received through assistance or remittances
What is the cost per month to rent your current shelter? (in UGX)	Put -99 if the respondent does not know
Who do you pay your rent to access this shelter?	
Is your shelter affordable in your opinion?	
Do you know how long you can reside in your current shelter (starting from today's date)?	
Are you at risk of eviction from this shelter in the next six months?	
Does your main shelter on this plot of land have any damage?	
Shelter damage	
What type of damage does your main shelter have?	
What type of damage does your main shelter have?	Other, please specify:
Do you plan to repair your main shelter?	
Why don't you plan to repair your main shelter?	
Why don't you plan to repair your main shelter?	Other, please specify:
Shelter information	
Was there visible wastewater in the vicinity (30 meters or less) of your accommodation in the last 30 days?	Wastewater is any water that has been affected by human use. It could be used water from any combination of domestic, industrial, commercial or agricultural activities, surface runoff or stormwater, and any sewer inflow or sewer infiltration.
Do women and girls in your household feel safe in your current shelter?	
Why do women and girls in your household not feel safe in your current shelter?	
Why do women and girls in your household not feel safe in your current shelter?	Other, please specify:
Do men and boys in your household feel safe in your current shelter?	
Why do men and boys in your household not feel safe in your current shelter?	
Why do men and boys in your household not feel safe in your current shelter?	Other, please specify:
What type of access to land do you have?	This includes the plot that the household shelter(s) is located on, as well as any other land outside of that. Enumerator can read options and household can select multiple.
Shelter plot/land	
How do you have access to the land where your shelter is located?	
How do you use the plot of land where your shelter is located?	
Why do you not cultivate the plot of land where your shelter is located?	

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Why do you not cultivate the plot of land where your shelter is located?	Other, please specify:
Was the land where your shelter is located sufficient to provide food for your entire household in the most recent harvest/agricultural season?	Sufficient means that the size and quality of the land could produce enough food for the household.
What is the tenure status of the land where your shelter is located?	
Does your household have a formal agreement to access this land where your shelter is located?	
Do you have any documentation to prove ownership or legal occupancy of this land where your shelter is located?	
Please indicate what type of documentation you have showing ownership or legal occupancy of this land where your shelter is located?	
Please indicate what type of documentation you have showing ownership or legal occupancy of this land where your shelter is located?	Other, please specify:
Do you pay to use/access this land where your shelter is located?	
Shelter plot/land rental	
Who do you pay to use/access this land where your shelter is located?	
Who do you pay to use/access this land where your shelter is located?	Other, please specify:
How often do you pay to access this land where your shelter is located?	
How much do/did you pay?	
Land	
How does your household access land outside of where your shelter is located?	
Land separate from your shelter	
How do you use the plot of land accessed through ${calc_land_response}?	
Why do you not cultivate the plot of land accessed through ${calc_land_response}?	
Was the land your household accessed through ${calc_land_response} in the most recent harvest/agricultural season sufficient to provide food for your entire household?	Sufficient means that the size and quality of the land could produce enough food for the household.
What is the tenure status of land accessed through ${calc_land_response}?	
Does your household have a formal agreement for this land accessed through ${calc_land_response}?	
Do you have any documentation to prove ownership or legal occupancy of this land accessed through ${calc_land_response}?	
Please indicate what type of documentation you have showing ownership or legal occupancy of this land accessed through ${calc_land_response}?	
Please indicate what type of documentation you have showing ownership or legal occupancy of this land accessed through ${calc_land_response}?	Other, please specify:
Do you pay to use/access this land access through ${calc_land_response}?	
Agricultural land rental	
Who do you pay to use/access this land access through ${calc_land_response}?	
Who do you pay to use/access this land access through ${calc_land_response}?	Other, please specify:

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How often do you pay to access this land through ${calc_land_response}?	
How much do/did you pay?	
Agricultural land use	
How many households use this land, accessed through ${calc_land_response}, for cultivation?	Put -99 if the respondent does not know
Is this land, accessed through ${calc_land_response}, used by a farmer group/cooperative?	
Property	
What other property or assets, aside from land, does your household own or access in Uganda?	
What other property or assets, aside from land, does your household own or access in Uganda?	Other, please specify:
Property ownership	
Who in the household owns ${calc_property}?	
Do you have any documentation to prove ownership or legal use of ${calc_property}?	
Please indicate what type of documentation you have showing ownership or legal use of ${calc_property}:	
Please indicate what type of documentation you have showing ownership or legal use of ${calc_property}?	Other, please specify:
Is ${calc_property} income generating (does it make money) for you or your household?	
How much money, in UGX, does ${calc_property} generate in income per month?	Put -99 if the respondent does not know
HLP Issues	
Have you or anyone in your household faced any grievances or challenges related to your housing, land, or property/assets since you arrived?	
What were the grievances/challenges related to?	
What were the grievances/challenges related to?	Other, please specify:
HLP Issue information	
What kind of issue was this ${current_dispute} grievance/challenge?	
What kind of issue was this ${current_dispute} grievance/challenge?	Other, please specify:
Who was involved in this ${current_dispute} dispute?	Directly involved in the dispute itself, not in the resolution
Who was involved in this ${current_dispute} dispute?	Other, please specify:
Did you attempt to resolve the issue?	
How did you attempt to resolve the ${current_dispute} issue?	
How did you attempt to resolve the ${current_dispute} issue?	Other, please specify:
Was this ${current_dispute} issue resolved?	

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Please indicate why this ${current_dispute} issue was not resolved:	
How would you like to resolve this ${current_dispute} issue or who would you like support from?	For example, who in the community would you turn to for assistance?
Movements	
Have any former members of your household moved to another location in Uganda in the past year?	
Most recent movement	
Where did the most recently departed member of your household move?	
Which settlement did they move to?	
Which district did they move to?	
Which district did they move to?	Other, please specify:
What were the primary reasons they moved (select up to 3)?	
What were the primary reasons they moved (select up to 3)?	Other, please specify:
Are the household member or members who moved engaged in an income generating activity?	
Is this income shared with the rest of the household living in your current location?	
How much is the household member or members contributing per month (in UGX)?	
Planned movements	
Is anyone in your household planning to move to a different location in Uganda in the next six months?	
Where are they planning to move?	
Where are they planning to move?	Other, please specify:
Which settlement are they planning to move to?	
Which district are they planning to move to?	
Which district are they planning to move to?	Other, please specify:
What are the primary reasons why they are moving?	Select up to 3
What are the primary reasons why they are moving?	Other, please specify:
Accessing information	
Current location info	
Has your household accessed information in your current location on any of these topics?	Enumerator read out list
Has your household accessed information in your current location on any of these topics?	Other, please specify:
What are the primary sources of information your household has received in Uganda (select up to 3)?	Select up to 3

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What are the primary sources of information your household has received in Uganda (select up to 3)?	Other, please specify:
Does your household trust the information provided to you?	
Why doesn't your household trust the information provided to you?	
Which areas does your household need more information about?	
Which areas does your household need more information about?	Other, please specify:
Planned movement info	
Has the household member or members intending to move in the next 6 months accessed information on their intended destination in Uganda?	
What type of information they have received?	
What type of information they have received?	Other, please specify:
What are the primary sources of information they have received about their intended destination in Uganda (select up to 3)?	Select up to 3
What are the primary sources of information they have received about their intended destination in Uganda (select up to 3)?	Other, please specify:
Do they trust the information?	
Why don't they trust the information?	
Which areas do they need more information about?	
Which areas do they need more information about?	Other, please specify:
Livelihoods	
Have any members of your household earned an income or otherwise received any cash during the last 30 days?	This includes ANY money the household has received or earned in the past month (from working, selling part of the food ration, getting remittances from friends/family, or getting cash from an NGO). If a household says they had no cash in the past month, the enumerator should probe to see if they sold any part of their food ration for cash.
Income and cash	
What were your household's cash sources during the last 30 days?	
What were your household's cash sources during the last 30 days?	Other, please specify:
How much did your household receive in remittances during the past 30 days (in UGX)?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know
How much did your household receive in cash assistance during the past 30 days (in UGX)?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know
How much did your household receive in selling humanitarian assistance (in UGX)?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know

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How much cash did your household earn in total (not including remittances, cash assistance, or selling humanitarian assistance) during the last 30 days (in UGX)?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know. If the person only received cash from remittances, cash assistance, or selling assistance, then put 0 for this question.
In which groups, if any, do household members currently participate in?	
Work training and skills	
What are the main skills working age males in your household have based on trainings and work experience in their country of origin?	Select up to 3
What are the main skills working age males in your household have based on trainings and work experience in their country of origin?	Other, please specify:
What are the main skills working age females in your household have based on trainings and work experience in their country of origin?	Select up to 3
What are the main skills working age females in your household have based on trainings and work experience in their country of origin?	Other, please specify:
What are the professions/economic sector the working age males in your household want to engage in the future?	Select up to 3
What are the professions/economic sector the working age males in your household want to engage in the future?	Other, please specify:
What are the professions/economic sector the working age females in your household want to engage in the future?	Select up to 3
What are the professions/economic sector the working age females in your household want to engage in the future?	Other, please specify:
What primary challenges does your household face in earning cash to support the household?	Select up to 3
What primary challenges does your household face in earning cash to support the household?	Other, please specify:
In the past 30 days, what coping strategies have your household members performed to support itself or sustain itself?	Don't read the list of options. Listen to what the respondent describes, then select the appropriate choice.
In the past 30 days, what coping strategies have your household members performed to support or sustain itself?	Other, please specify:
What conditions would better support your preferred livelihood? What would allow you to be able to support yourself better?	
What conditions would better support your preferred livelihood? What would allow you to be able to support yourself better?	Other, please specify:
Thinking about all of your regular household expenses, what is your largest expense?	
Thinking about all of your regular household expenses, what is your largest expense?	Other, please specify:
Thinking about all of your regular household expenses, what is your second largest expense?	

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Thinking about all of your regular household expenses, what is your second largest expense?	Other, please specify:
Expenses	
In the last week, how much did you spend (in UGX) to feed your household?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know
In the last week, how much did you spend (in UGX) on water for drinking and domestic use (including any water treatment products, water usage fees, etc.)?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know
In the last week, how much did you spend (in UGX) on transportation costs for your household?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know
In the last week, how much did you spend (in UGX) on communication costs (mobile phones, airtime, data, etc.)?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know
In the last 3 months, how much did you spend (in UGX) on livelihoods and business assets?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know
In the last 3 months, how much did your household spend (in UGX) on medicine and health related expenses?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know
In the last 3 months, how much did your household give (in UGX) to religious groups or institutions?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know
In the last 3 months, how much did your household give or lend (in UGX) to relatives or friends?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know
In the last full school term, how much did you spend (in UGX) on education costs (school fees, uniforms, lunches, books, transport, etc.)	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know
How many children does this refer to (i.e. number of children enrolled in school)?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know
Has anyone in your household borrowed any money in the past 3 months?	This includes a loan from the bank or local shop, borrowing from friends/family, etc.
Approximately how much money (in UGX) did the household borrow in the past 3 months (total current debt)?	Type -99 if the respondent doesn't know
Who did the household borrow money from?	
Who did the household borrow money from?	Other, please specify:
What was the borrowed money mainly used for?	
What was the borrowed money mainly used for?	Other, please specify:

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