



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

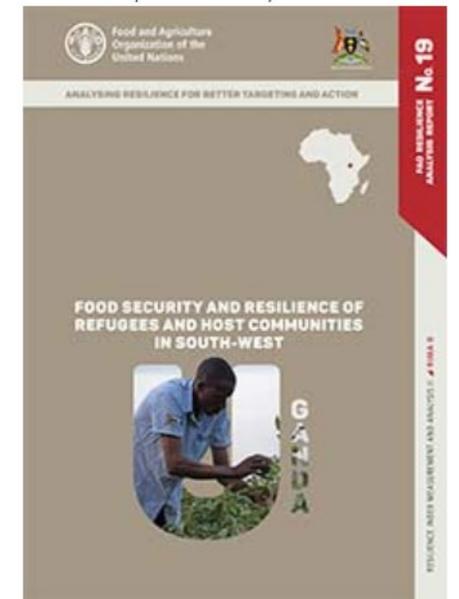
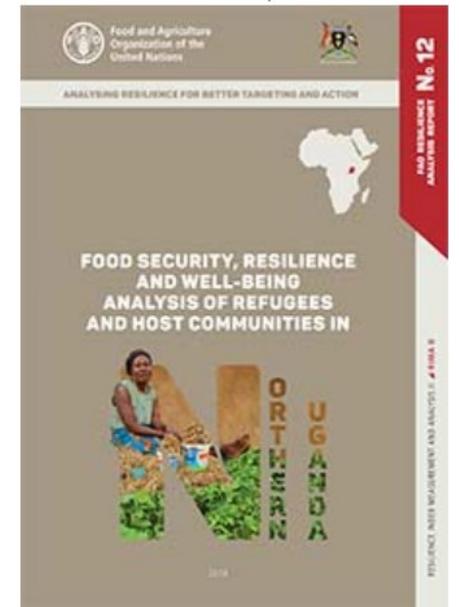


Global Network against Food Crises

Partnership Programme

Informing interventions in the refugee-hosting districts along the H-D-P nexus

- FAO requested by **OPM/DOR** to generating evidence on food security, well-being and resilience, building on ongoing work with **OPM-RMU**
- The **Resilience Measurement Unit (RMU)**, composed by representatives from FAO, UNICEF, WFP, IGAD and UBoS under the leadership of OPM, leads in:
 - organizing baseline, mid-line and end-line resilience analysis in Uganda, and
 - ensuring strong linkages between analytical work and the policy processes.
- **2019** analysis covers all refugee-hosting districts and builds on the prior FAO/OPM reports to monitor **progress over time** of resilience and self-reliance to **generate evidence** along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus to **ensure pathways** towards peace and self-reliance.



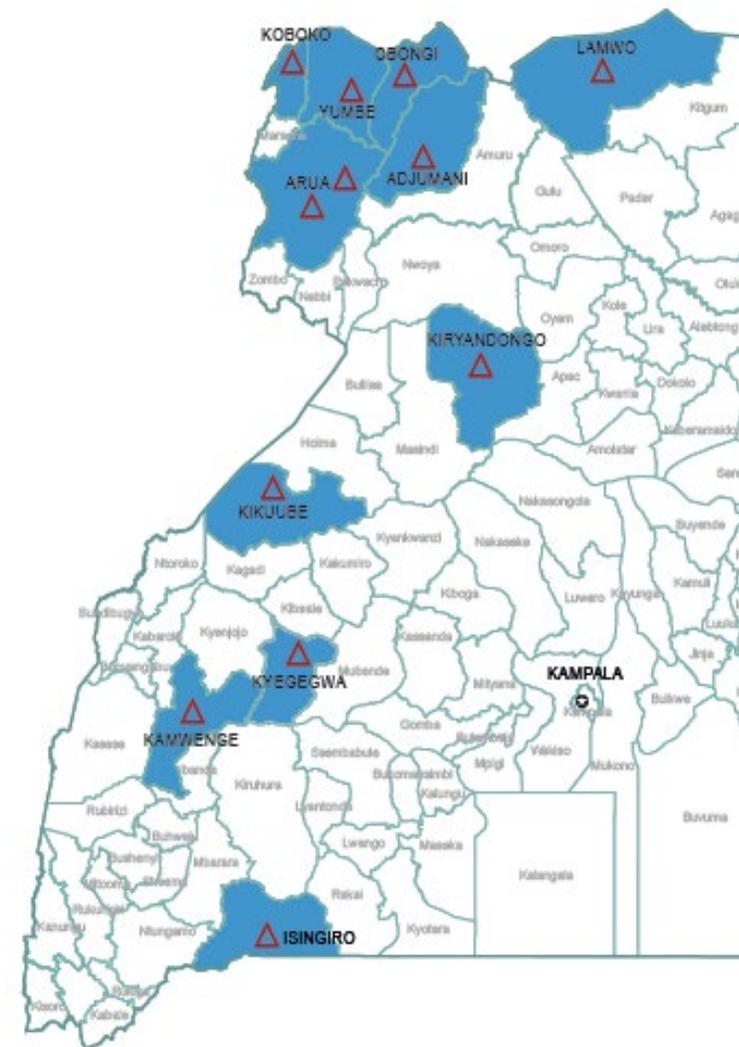
Survey & analysis

➤ The 2019 **survey**:

1. **11 refugee-hosting districts** (Adjumani, Arua, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Kyegegwa, Koboko, Lamwo, Obongi and Yumbe);
2. **refugee and host communities;**
3. **dynamics:** unique panel data for Uganda – sample strategy was to re-interview all hhs interviewed btw 2017 and 2019 (+ Koboko) - **3,824 hhs**;
4. linkage of **resilience** and **social cohesion** in protracted displacement;
5. individual and household **ProGres ID numbers**.

➤ What's new in the **analysis**?

- Panel/dynamic analysis on changes/drivers/pathways of food security and resilience - controlling for attrition (39%);
- Role of types of assistance received;
- Social cohesion; human mobility; wild-food nutrition.



Survey map: district coverage

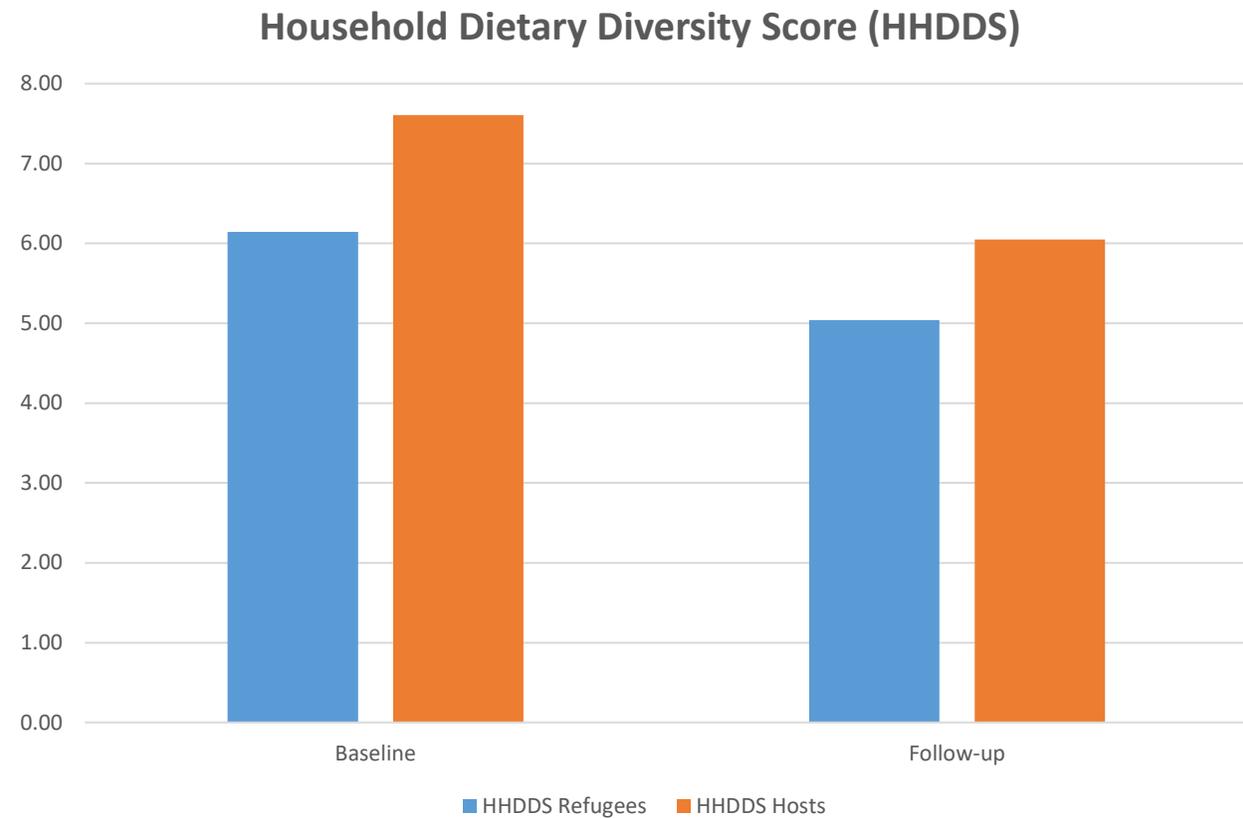
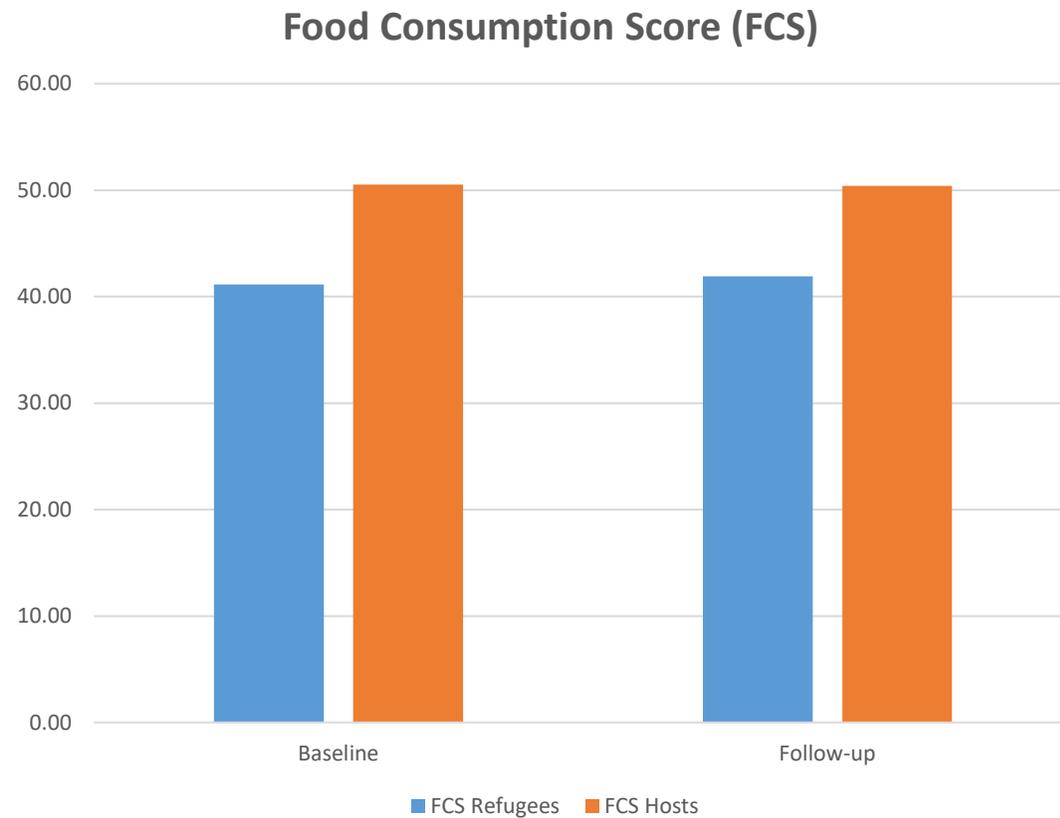


Food security



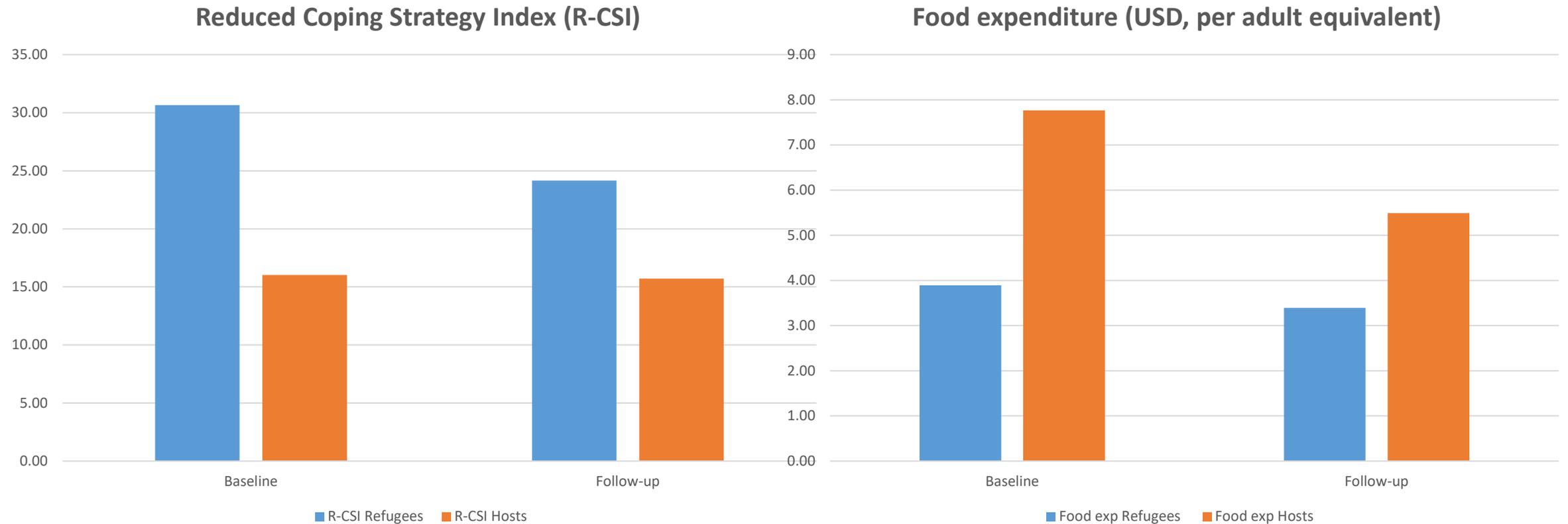
Food security

➤ Food security indicators by refugee and host communities, over time.



Food security

➤ Food security indicators by refugee and host communities, over time (2).





Food security

➤ Food security levels for refugees and hosts disaggregated by:

- districts;
- sex of household heads.

➤ In-depth analysis of factors explaining food security:

- Assets are important drivers of food security
- On average, refugees have less than one acre (0.38) of land for crop production and 0.15 Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU) while host communities more than two acres (2.13) of land and 1.09 TLU.

Food security

➤ Food security improvement and types of assistance received

	Food security enhancement			
	FCS (1,955)	food expenditure (1,842)	HHDDS (834)	CSI (1,561)
No assistance	33%	31%	31%	37%
Assistance	67%	69%	69%	63%
Cash (only)	13%	13%	10%	13%
Food (only)	23%	23%	25%	21%
Input (only)	2%	2%	2%	2%
Training (only)	9%	7%	9%	10%

➤ In-depth analysis:

- Training on agricultural practices boosts food consumption and dietary diversity.
- Cash and food assistance support food consumption improvement,
- Cash assistance strengthening food expenditure too.



Resilience

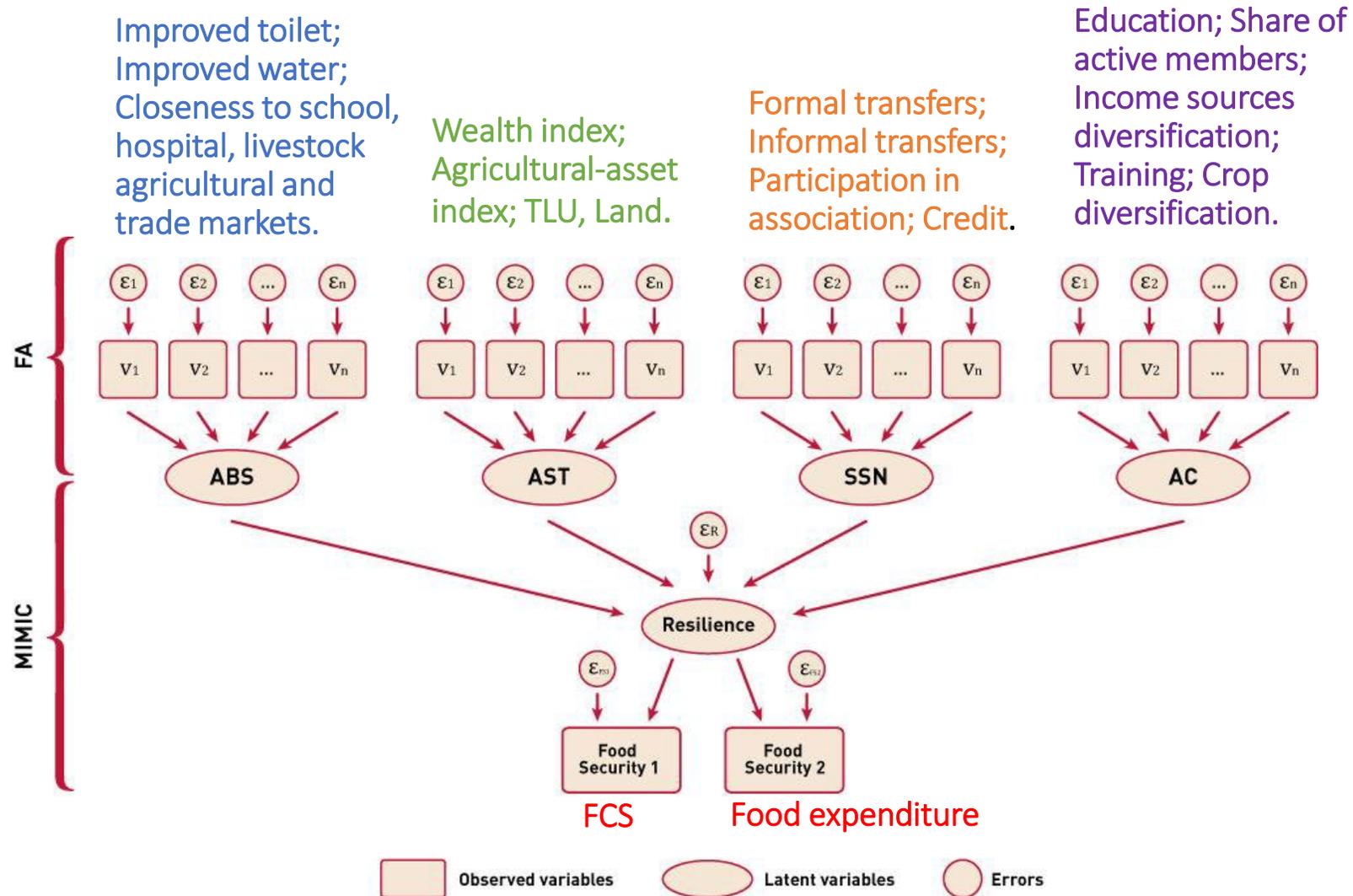




Resilience: how to measure it?

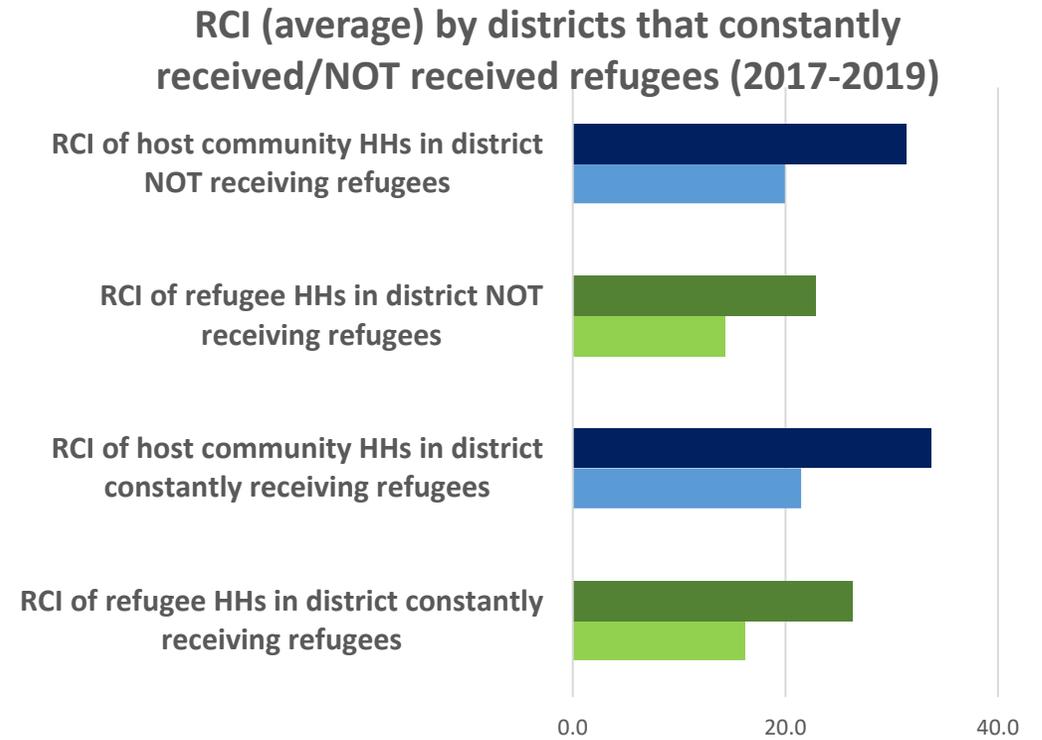
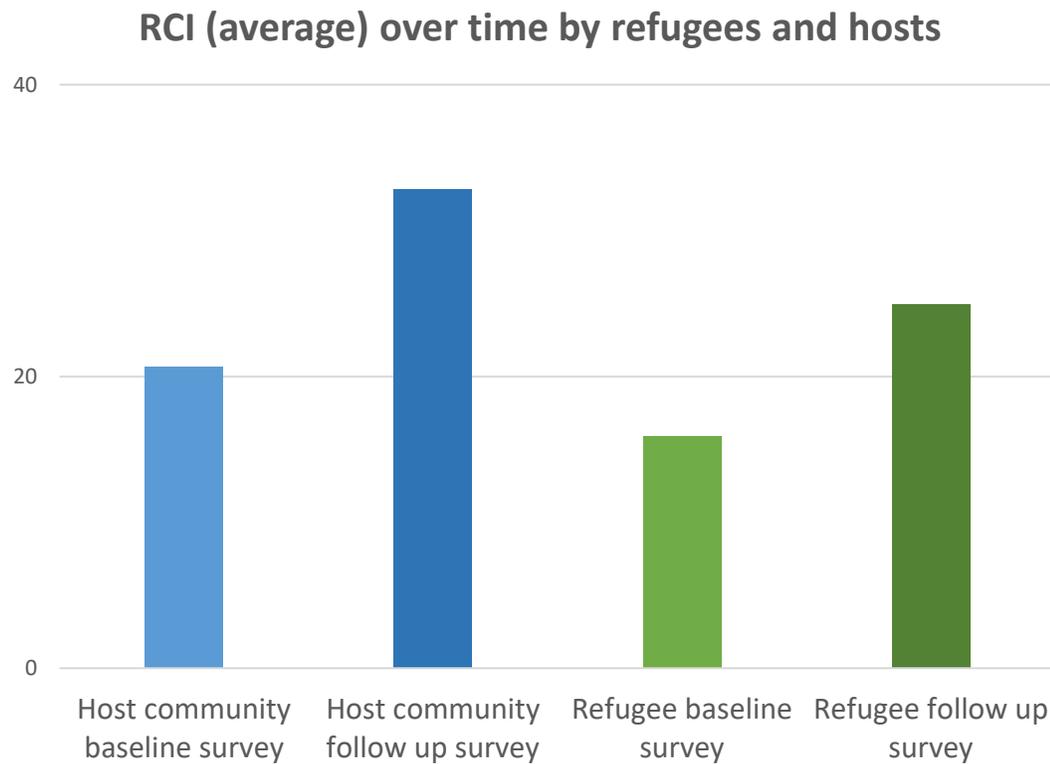
- **The FAO-Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis** enables a rigorous quantitative measurement and analysis of how households cope with shocks and stressors in a given country/area.
- Added-value of RIMA methodology for refugee-host evidence:
 - Facilitating the comparison and understanding of resilience features between refugee and host households;
 - Assessing the link between interventions and household resilience;
 - Incorporating features useful for programming, e.g. social cohesion.
- How?
- **Resilience Capacity Index (RCI)** estimated for refugee and host households through RIMA;
- **Resilience pillars and indicators** analysed by refugee and host households.

RIMA indicators for panel analysis



Resilience

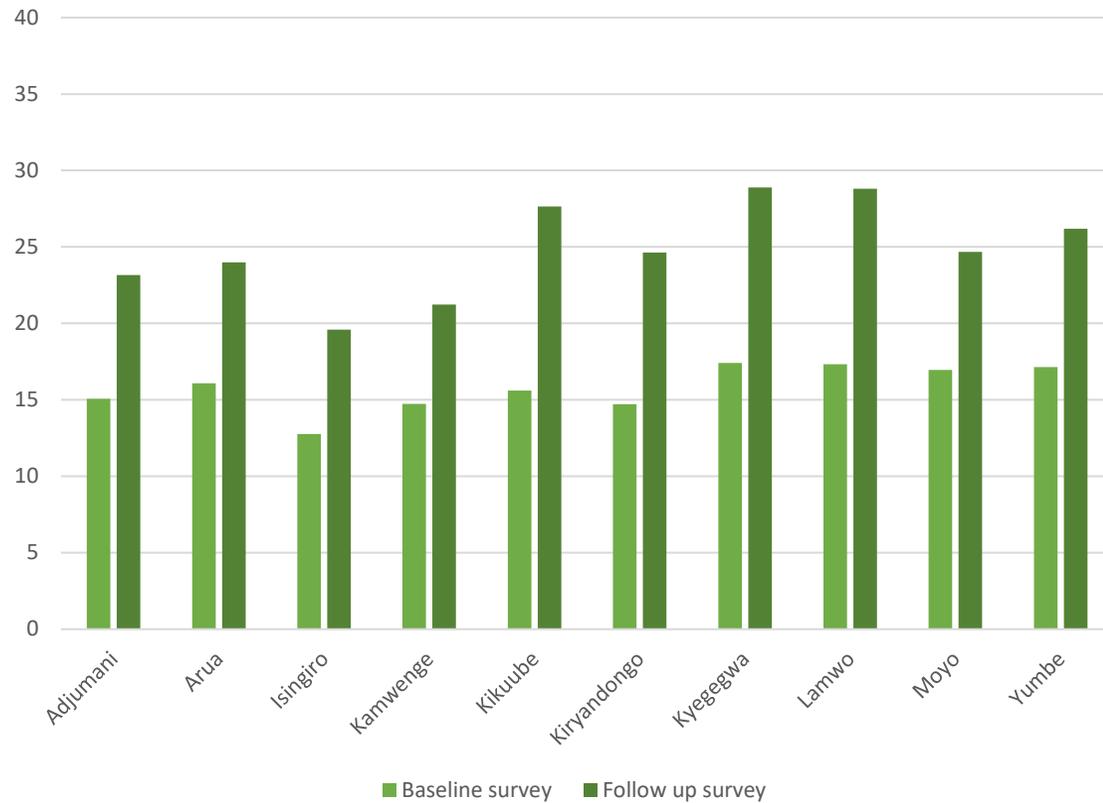
➤ RCI by refugees/ hosts, districts receiving-not receiving.



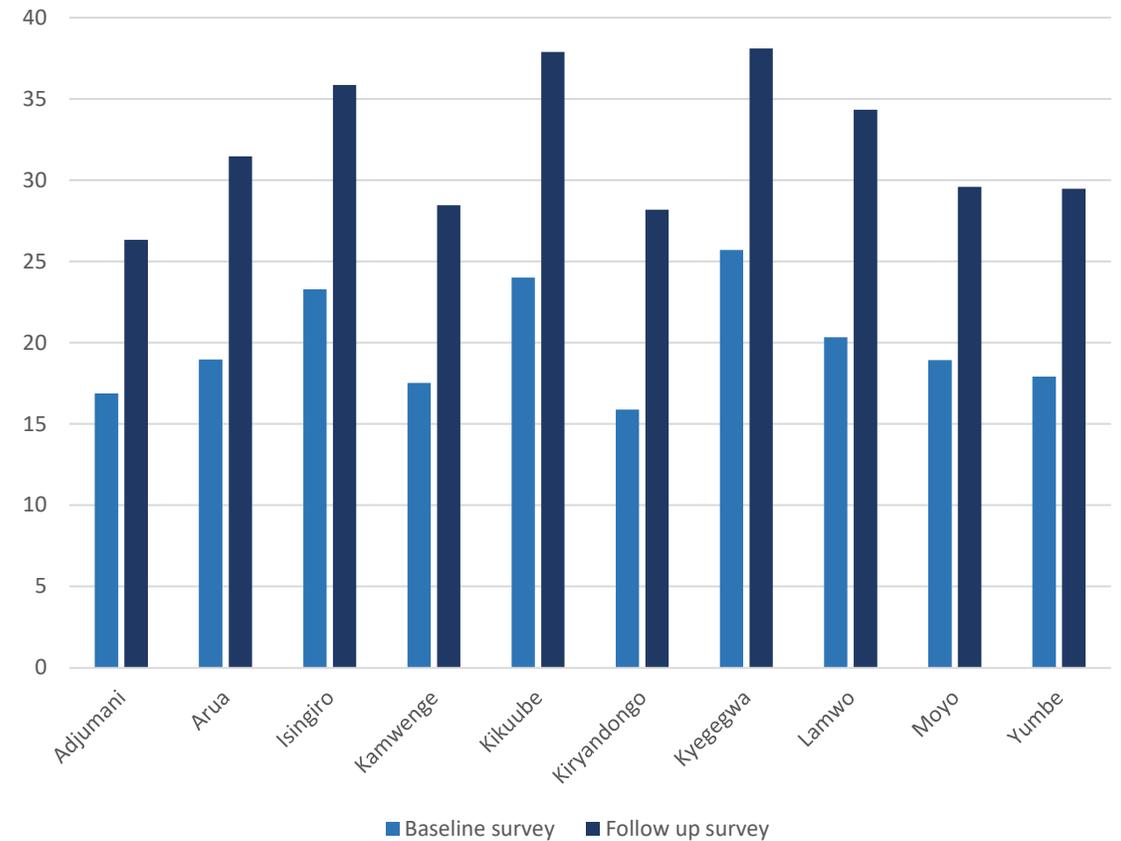
Resilience

➤ RCI by district, refugee/ hosts, receiving-not receiving (2).

Refugee RCI (average) over time by district

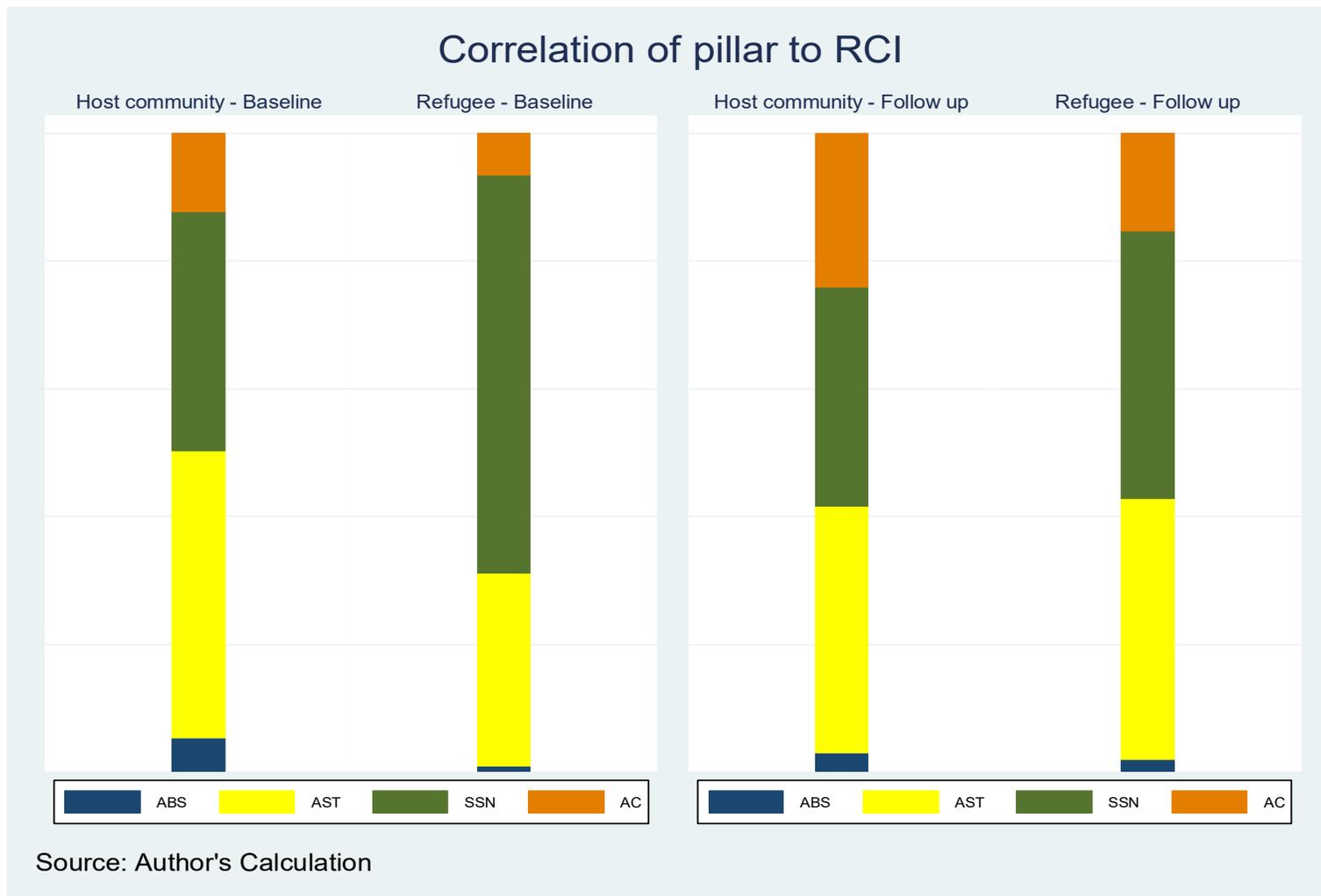


Host RCI (average) over time by district



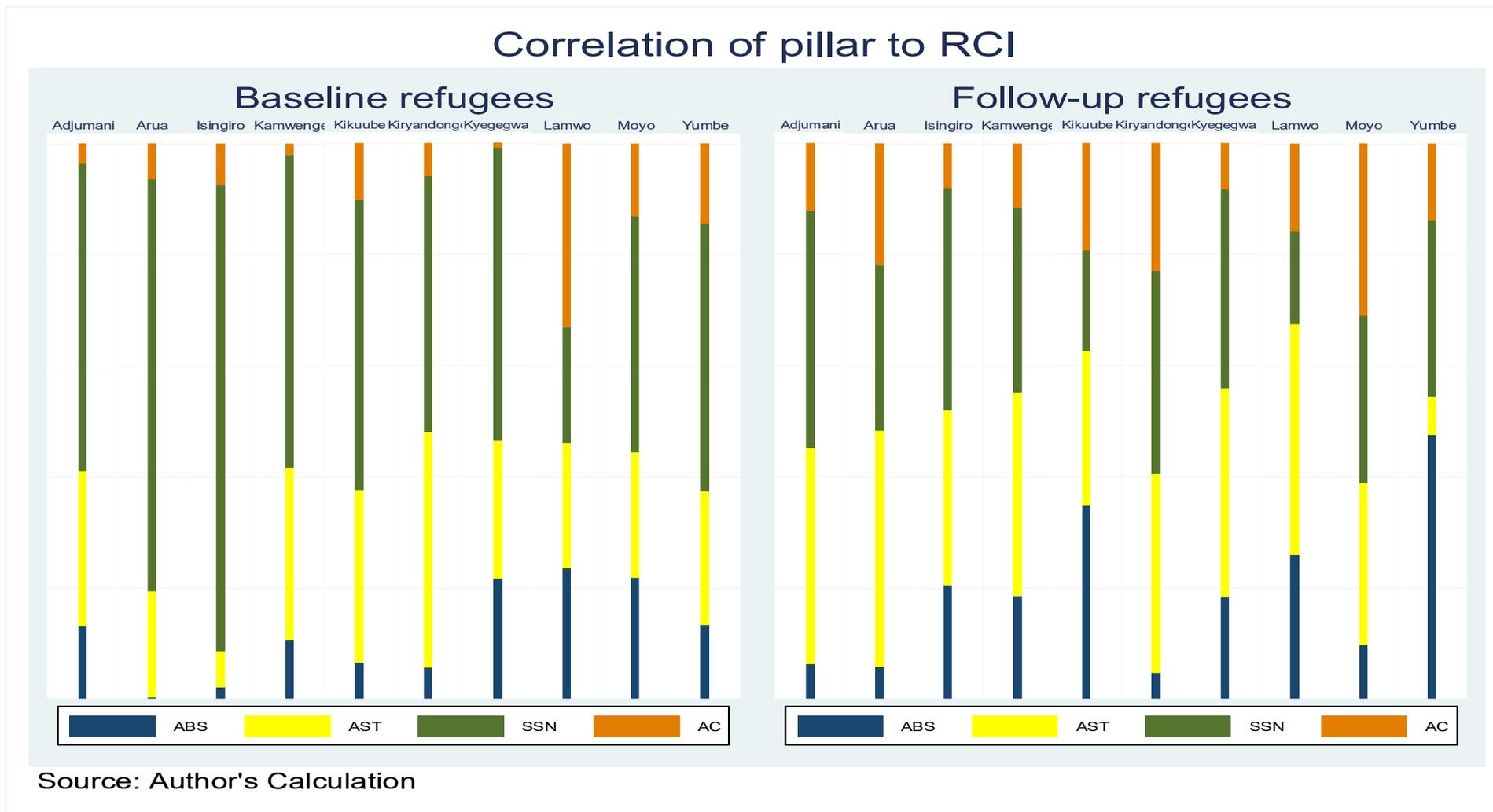
Resilience

Resilience structure: the role of pillars by refugees and hosts over time



Resilience

Resilience structure: the role of pillars for refugees by district over time

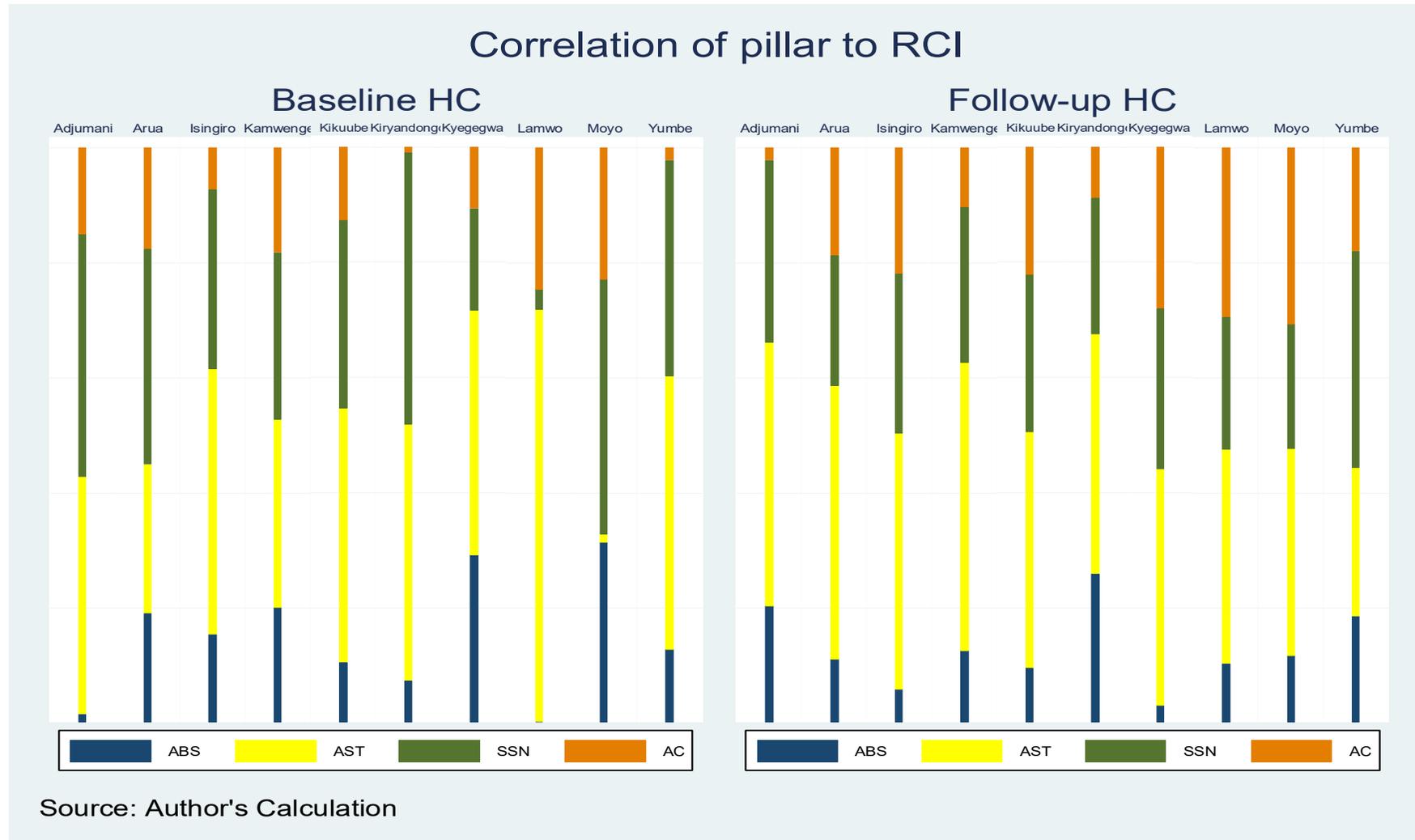


Resilience

➤ Resilience structure: the role of pillars for hosts by district over time

Additional analysis for:

- Male and female-headed hhs



Resilience

Adaptive capacity and type of assistance received

- Increasing role of the adaptive capacity for resilience.
- Higher rates of resilience capacity are found to be among households that have four or more income sources (same from previous analyses).

	Increase in Adaptive Capacity	
	Host community HHs	Refugee HHs
No assistance	10%	1%
Assistance	32%	54%
Cash (only)	2%	15%
Food (only)	1%	38%
Input (only)	6%	6%
Training (only)	26%	34%

➤ **In-depth analysis:**
In the order of importance, training, inputs and food increased adaptive capacity.

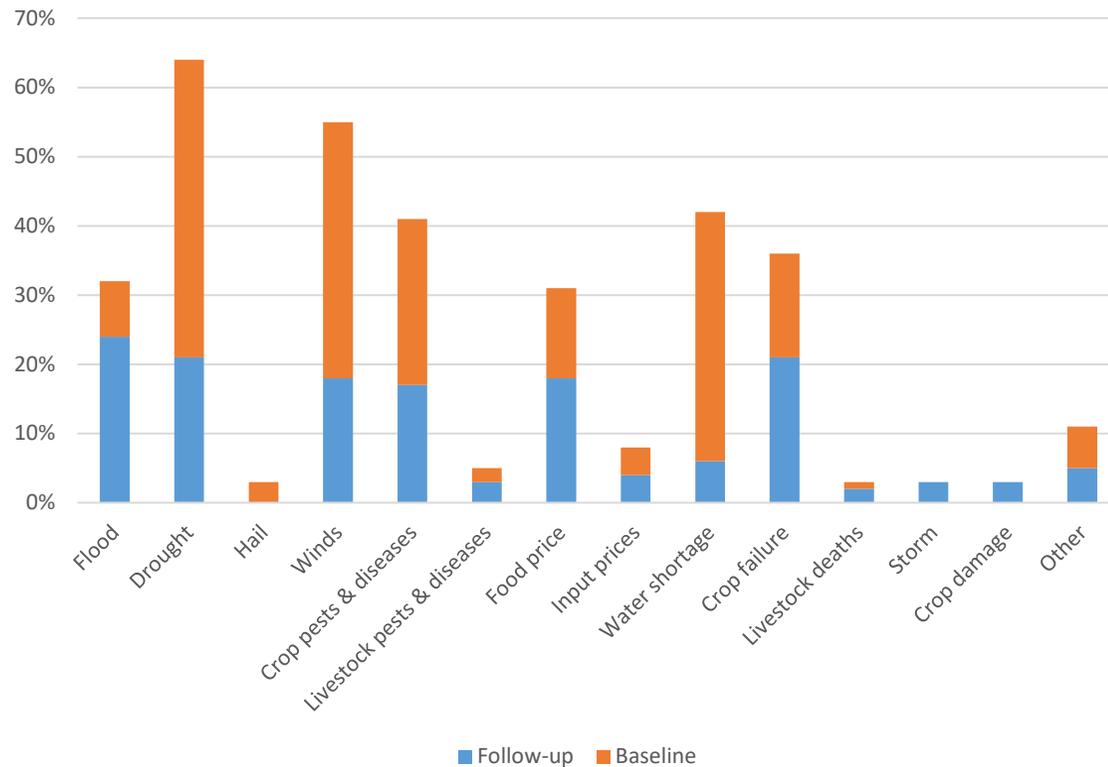
Resilience

Shocks over time by refugee/host communities

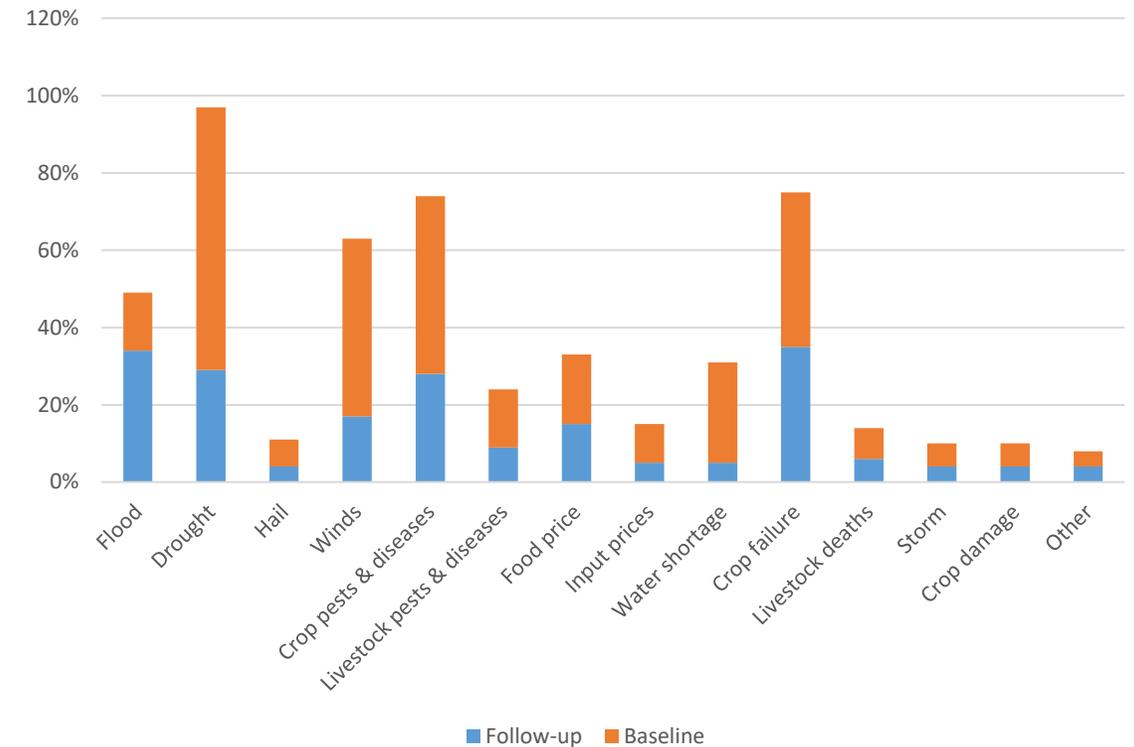
➤ In-depth analysis:

Drought and high agri inputs prices challenge resilience improvement.

Shocks over time: refugees



Shocks over time: host communities



More in the report on

- Social cohesion
 - Human mobility
 - Wild-food nutrition
- ❖ and programmatic aspects for each topic!



Thank you!