



**2023**

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



# The 2023 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements, Refugee Host Districts, and Kampala

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Refugee settlements and Hosting districts: 15<sup>th</sup> July to 5<sup>th</sup> August 2023.

Refugees living in Kampala: 22<sup>nd</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> September 2023.

This report presents findings from the Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements, Refugee Hosting Districts, and refugees in Kampala. The study was funded by UNICEF. UNHCR, UBOS, MoH, OPM, and WFP provided technical assistance. Data collection took place from 15<sup>th</sup> July to 5<sup>th</sup> August 2023 in the refugee settlements and host districts. Data collection among refugees living in Kampala took place 22<sup>nd</sup>-27<sup>th</sup> September 2023.

Additional information about the Survey may be obtained from UNICEF, Plot 9 / P.O. Box 2381, George St, Kampala, Uganda

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# FOREWORD

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Uganda stands as a refuge for over 1.6 million displaced individuals, with the majority fleeing conflict and instability in South Sudan, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Burundi, Rwanda, and other regions. A significant 80% of this population comprises vulnerable women and children, with 56% being under the age of 18. As of June 2023, a staggering 92% of these displaced individuals are dispersed across 13 settlements, emphasizing the critical need for humanitarian attention.

The influx of refugees and asylum-seekers into Uganda places immense strain on limited resources, both in the settlements and among host communities. The resulting demand for essential services, such as health, nutrition, education, and shelter, is compounded by the need for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services. Yet, amidst these challenges, the resilient spirit of both refugees and their generous host communities prevails.

The Government of Uganda, in collaboration with humanitarian and development partners such as UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, and UNFPA, is actively addressing these pressing needs. Essential services, ranging from health and nutrition support to economic inclusion initiatives, are being provided to Persons of Concern (PoCs) and their hosts. The commitment to stabilizing these communities and fostering resilience is evident in the efforts of various stakeholders.

To gain a comprehensive understanding of the prevailing situation, the Government of Uganda (UBOS, MoH, OPM, MAAIF), in collaboration with development and humanitarian actors WFP, UNHCR, and UNICEF, undertook the 2023 annual refugee Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA). This survey, covering crucial aspects like demography, child health, food security, and water sanitation, aims to provide actionable recommendations for interventions that will benefit both refugees and their host communities.

In the spirit of advocacy, we implore all stakeholders to leverage the insights gained from the 2023 FSNA. This data is not just a collection of statistics but a powerful tool to shape strategic planning and targeted interventions. By utilizing these findings, we can advocate for sustainable solutions that will positively impact the well-being of both displaced individuals and their generous host communities.

The challenges faced by refugees and their hosts demand a united response. Let us work collaboratively to ensure that these findings are not only acknowledged but also serve as a catalyst for change. Through informed advocacy and strategic planning, we can create a more resilient, inclusive, and compassionate community for all.

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The data analysis, preparation, and compilation of the report were conducted by the UNICEF Uganda team, notably including Alex Mokori, Kyoko Nishimura, Zakaria Fusheini, and Mary Nabisere, with contributions from WFP (Joseph Kyanjo and Lilian Ndagire) and UNHCR (Isaac Kabazzi). Technical guidance and support from study design to finalization were provided by key contributors such as James Muwonge, Ssombwe Ronald, and Moses Mbuusi of UBOS. Ministry of Health personnel, including Tim Mateeba, Albert Mugabi, Dalton Babukiika, Aggrey Gwaita, Simon Ondoga, Mansur Toko, and Bishop Loum, played pivotal roles. Alex Bambona, George Bob Sunday, and colleagues from MAAIF are recognized for their technical and supervisory support. Further, Isaac Kabazzi of UNHCR and Joseph Kyanjo, Gerald Onyango, and Lilian Ndagire of WFP played integral roles.

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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

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



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## Background

By June 2023, Uganda hosted over 1.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers. While about 8% of refugees are in the capital city Kampala, the vast majority (92%) is spread over 13 settlements of Adjumani, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Lobule, Palabek, Palorinya and Rhino Camp in the Northern region, Kiryandongo and Kyangwali in the Mid-West, as well as Kyaka II, Nakivale, Oruchinga and Rwamwanja in the Southwest region.

With the largest refugee population in Africa, the government of Uganda through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) in coordination with WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR, continues efforts to understand the needs and concerns from refugees and conducts a Food Security and Nutritional Assessment on a yearly basis. The refugee and host community FSNA is conducted by a consortium of entities ranging from the District Local Governments (DLGs), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Ministry of Health (MoH), and other key stakeholders, with an essential needs assessment approach. FSNA reports on the general conditions on Health and Nutrition, WASH, Food Security, and Long-lasting Insecticide treated nets (LITN) of refugees in all the 13 settlements and Kampala and nationals in 12 host districts to support design of appropriate interventions to address the needs of Persons of Concern (PoCs).

## Methodology

A two-stage cluster sampling design was implemented across all the locations with more than 10,000 people. Locations with less than 10,000 people i.e., Oruchinga (7,943) and Lobule (5,991) used a one stage simple random sampling procedure. The sample size per settlement and per host district was based on prevalence of GAM in children under 5 years from the 2022 refugee FSNA.

## Key findings

Findings are disaggregated by host community and refugees. Settlements are operationally categorized into West Nile (Adjumani, Lobule, Rhino Camp, Palorinya, Bidibidi, Imvepi, and Palabek) and Southwest (Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Kiryandongo, Nakivale, Oruchinga, and Rwamwanja) settlements. The most recent data collection was done in June 2022 which formed the reference value to compare performance for the results of this survey.

## Demography

Among the refugee population, nearly two-thirds (67.2%) of households are led by females. Adjumani (83.9%) had the highest proportion of female headed households. Conversely, among host communities, an average of one in every two households (58.7%) is headed by males. At 69.7%, Kamwenge had the highest proportion of male headed households. In both refugee and host communities, a significant proportion of household heads have received formal education. Notably, the majority of these individuals have completed primary school (70%), with an additional 18% having attained lower secondary education. Five in ten refugee household heads were married, while two thirds of host community household heads were married.

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

## Child Nutrition

Among the refugee settlements, the prevalence of GAM for refugee children in Rhino Camp (10.5%) and in Palabek (13.9%) was categorised serious. The prevalence of SAM is exceeding 2% in Palabek, estimated at 2.1%. In host districts, the nutrition situation in 2023 based on GAM generally falls within the “acceptable” level of <5%, except in Lamwo where the prevalence of GAM is slightly elevated at 7.6%.

Basing on MUAC categorisation, GAM for the refugee children in all settlements, as well as all children from hosting communities, was within the acceptable category.

The Combined GAM (cGAM) for Adjumani (10.1%), Rhino Camp (10.3%), Bidibidi (10.0%), Kiryandongo (10.4%) and Palabek (13.5%) refugee settlements were categorised serious. The cGAM for the rest of the



settlements, except for Lobule (6.3%), Palorinya (8.6%), Imvepi and Oruchinga (5.4%) was poor. Among the host communities, categorisation of cGAM indicated that except for Yumbe, Kiryandongo, Lamwo and Madi Okollo where the cGAM was categorised poor, the prevalence of cGAM in the rest of the host communities fell under the acceptable category.

The prevalence of stunting (chronic malnutrition) in children was found to be of public health concern, as it exceeds the “critical level” of  $\geq 30\%$  in several settlements. Specifically, in Rwamwanja (52.3%), Kyangwali (53.5%), Kyaka II (45.4%), Nakivale (39.9%), Oruchinga (38.9%) and in Lobule (30.1%). In Palabek, the situation is “serious”, with a stunting prevalence of 25.1%. In all other settlements the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children is below 20%. In all Southwest settlements the chronic malnutrition remains high at a level similar to the one obtained in 2022. It is worth noting that the figure shows that the prevalence of stunting has increased across all settlements between 2022 and 2023, highlighting the need to address this critical health concern.

Nearly half of the refugee hosting communities fall in the “critical” category according to WHO thresholds ( $\geq 30\%$ ). Specifically, Kyegegwa (37.0%), Kikuube (36.1%), Isingiro (33.0%), Lamwo (34.8%) and Kamwenge (41.6%). In the districts of Yumbe, Terego, Kiryandongo, Koboko and Madi Okollo the prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children falls within the range of 23.0% to 27.7% (“serious” situation). Only Obongi and Adjumani are below the threshold of 20% and are in a “poor” situation. The prevalence of stunting has increased in all host districts between 2022 and 2023, except for Kikuube and Isingiro where the prevalence is relatively stable and similar to those observed in 2022.

The prevalence of anaemia among children 6-59 months is a matter of concern, as it exceeds the UNHCR target of  $< 20\%$  in all refugee settlements and in all host districts. In some locations, the prevalence of anaemia is at very high level, surpassing the 40% mark that defines a problem of high public health significance according to WHO. In particular in Lobule (40.7%), Rhino camp (41.7%), Imvepi (42.8%), Kyangwali (58.1%), Kiryandongo (48.0%) and Palabek (55.1%), for refugee settlements. Similarly, among the host districts in Yumbe (45.0%), Terego (45.6%), Kiryandongo (58.8%), Kikuube (53.2%), Koboko (46.2%), Madi Okollo (49.7%) and Obongi (53.7%).

### **Child Health**

Coverage results of measles vaccination met the recommended target of 95% for measles vaccination based on card and mother’s recall in almost all strata. DPT vaccination coverage and polio vaccination coverage was also generally high in both refugee settlements and host districts.

The coverage results of Vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 months on both card documentation and mother’s recall were generally high (above 90%) across all refugee settlements. In host districts, coverage ranges between 75.6% and 88.6%, with Adjumani being the only district above 90% (90.7%).

The coverage results of deworming was ranging from 58.6% in Kiryandongo to 87.4% in Oruchinga. In host districts, coverage ranges between 54.5% (Kiryandongo) and 86.1% (Lamwo). In 2022, more than 9 out of every ten children in all the refugee settlements and host communities were dewormed.

Diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks ranged from 9.2% in Kiryandongo to 27.5% in Kyangwali in refugee settlements; and from 11.0% in Koboko to 27.5% in Adjumani in host districts.

Fever in the last 2 weeks ranged from 16.0% in Kiryandongo to 40.2% in Kyangwali in refugee settlements; and from 15.8% in Isingiro to 43.1% in Lamwo, in host districts. More than 8 in 10 of refugee and host community children who had suffered from fever were given medicine for the fever. Among the children who had suffered from fever, more than 8 children out of 10 were tested for malaria. Kyangwali (92.4%) had the highest proportion of children who were tested for malaria. Kyangwali (34.5%) had the highest prevalence of malaria in children.

### **Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices**

In all settlements, and across all host communities, more than 9 out of every 10 children had ever been breastfed. The proportion of children who were timely initiated on breast feeding varied across different locations. In refugee settlements, it ranged from 64.3% in Rhino camp to 90.2% in Oruchinga. Among the host districts, the lowest rate was found in Madi Okollo (53.9%) and the highest in Terego (86.1%). For children aged 0-23 months, a significant percentage, between 81% and 90% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth in the refugee settlements. Similarly, in the host districts, between 71 and 88% of the children in this age-group were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth.

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months was ranging from 46.7% in Palabek to 82.4% in Oruchinga for refugee settlements. Overall, 6 in 10 children in refugee settlements were exclusively breastfed for the 1<sup>st</sup> 6 months after birth. At 75.9%, Southwest region had a higher proportion of children who were exclusively breastfed for the 1<sup>st</sup> 6 months after birth when compared with West Nile (63.9%). An improvement is observed towards this practice as it was respectively 65.5% and 57.1% in 2022. Among the host districts, Madi Okollo (82.4%) had the highest proportion of children who were exclusively breastfed for the 1<sup>st</sup> 6 months after birth. The lowest rate was observed in Kikuube with 50.0%.

Overall, 2.2% of infants 0 to 6 months in refugee settlements were fed on a mixture of feeds. Among the infants living in the host communities, 3.8% of children were given mixed milk feeds.

Bottle feeding was a concern in some areas with rates above 20% in Kyaka II, Kiryandongo (district), Kyegegwa, Kikuube and Kamwenge. The highest proportion of bottle-fed children was found in Kampala (46.5%) while Rhino Camp (1.8%) had the lowest proportion of bottle-fed children.

Continued breastfeeding among refugee children was at 76.8% in the West Nile region and 73.0% in the Southwest region. Like in 2022, Bidibidi (86.7%) had the highest proportion of infants aged 12 to 23 breastfeeding who were breastfeeding. Among the host communities, Terego (90.6%) had the highest proportion of infants aged 12 to 23 breastfeeding who were breastfeeding. Overall, 70.3% of infants aged 12 to 23 breastfeeding and living in host districts who were breastfeeding.

Overall, 83.8% of children aged 6-8 months and living in the refugee settlements, and 88.2% of children aged 6-8 months and living in the host districts had timely introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Only 13.6% of refugee children in the West Nile region and 17.8% in the Southwest region consumed food from four or more food groups. In refugee settlements, the minimum dietary diversity was lowest in Kiryandongo (6.8%) and highest in Rwamwanja (34.4%) and Lobule (35.6%). Among the host communities, 26.8% of children in the West Nile region and 24.3% in the Southwest consumed food from 5 food groups. The minimum dietary diversity ranged from 13.3% in Isingiro to 45.1% in Koboko.

In the refugee settlements, 44.3% of children in West Nile and 38.4% in the Southwest had the acceptable minimum meal frequency. Kampala (73.0%) and Lobule (62.4%) had the highest proportion of children receiving the MMF. The lowest proportion was observed in Kyaka II with 30.4%. Among children from the host communities, Kamwenge (70.5%) had the highest proportion of children receiving the acceptable minimum meal frequency. The lowest proportion was observed in Lamwo with 40.3%.

Only 17.3% of refugee children in the West Nile region, and 10.5% in the Southwest region, had the minimum milk feeding frequency. Among the host communities, only 13.9% of children in the West Nile region, whereas 40.5% in the Southwest region, had the minimum milk feeding frequency.

Only 8.6% of refugee children in the West Nile region, and 11.1% in the Southwest region, had a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD). After Kampala (42.3%), Lobule (28.7%) had the highest proportion of children receiving a MAD. Among the children from host communities, only 18.0% of children had a MAD. Koboko (32.6%) had the highest proportion of children with a MAD.

Only 16.4% of refugee children aged 6-23 months in West Nile and 21.6% of refugee children aged 6-23 months in Southwest consumed egg and or flesh food. After Kampala (50.5%), Rwamwanja (42.7%) had the highest proportion of children consuming egg and or flesh food. In the host communities, 31.9% of children in West Nile, and 24.3% of children in the Southwest consumed egg and or flesh food. Madi Okollo (47.4%) had the highest proportion of children who consumed egg and or flesh food. This indicator was much better in 2022.

One third (36.1%) of refugee children in West Nile and 46.4% in Southwest did not consume vegetable or fruit. Kiryandongo (53.9%), Nakivale (51.3%) and Oruchinga (50.7%) had the highest proportion of children who did not eat vegetable or fruit, with more than half of the children not consuming vegetable or fruit. Among children living in the host communities, 23.5% of children in West Nile and 53.1% in Southwest did not consume vegetable or fruit.

### **Maternal Nutrition**

The prevalence of maternal malnutrition based on MUAC among women aged 15-49 years varies across different locations. In refugee settlements, the prevalence ranges from 2.6% in Rwamwanja to 8.8% in Palorinya. Among host districts, the prevalence ranges from 0.0% in Koboko to 8.2% in Isingiro.

In non-pregnant women of reproductive age, the prevalence of anaemia follows a similar pattern as observed in children aged 6-59 months. The highest prevalence of anaemia was identified in Kyangwali, recording a

rate of 52.1% among all refugee settlements. Similarly, in Kikuube, the prevalence was 45.5% among all host districts. These rates surpass the critical threshold of 40%, indicating a pressing need for interventions to address the issue of anaemia in these populations.

The assessment of women's dietary diversity utilizes the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) indicator. The MDD-W is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not women 15 to 49 years of age have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups the previous day or night. Within the refugee settlements, Kampala stands out with the highest proportion (47.7%) of women consuming food from five or more food groups. Conversely, among host communities, Kamwenge recorded the highest proportion at 51.4%.

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

In the refugee settlements, the majority of women were enrolled in the antenatal care (ANC) program at the time of the survey. Palorinya recorded the highest proportion (94.6%), while Kampala had the lowest (54.5%). Among the host community districts, Madi Okollo had the highest proportion (84.6%), and Kiryandongo had the lowest proportion (56.3%).

In the context of refugee settlements, Bidibidi had the highest proportion (70.5%) of pregnant women who attended their first ANC visit within the first trimester, highlighting a commendable adherence to WHO recommendations. Conversely, Rwamwanja recorded the lowest proportion (41.2%) of pregnant women attending their first ANC within the first trimester among the refugee settlements. Among the host community districts, Koboko stood out with the highest proportion (67.5%) of pregnant women attending their first ANC visit within the first trimester. On the other hand, Madi Okollo had the lowest proportion (38.5%) of pregnant women initiating their first ANC visit within the first trimester.

Within the refugee camps, the proportion of those who had eight or more ANC visits was ranging between 43.4% and 7.0%. Notably, Adjumani camp recorded the highest proportion among the refugee population. Similarly, in the host community, the utilization of eight or more ANC visits varied, ranging between 41% and 4.1%, with Adjumani district recording the highest proportion at 41%.

Additionally, both in refugee and host community districts, a high proportion of women received iron folic acid pills. Among the refugees, Palorinya camp again had the highest proportion (94.6%), while Kiryandongo had the lowest proportion (40.6%).

In the context of the refugee population, Rwamwanja stands out with the highest proportion (40.4%) of women who have ever used a family planning method. The most preferred family planning methods among women in both refugee and host community populations were implants and Depo-Provera IM. On average, Depo-Provera IM was used by 1 in every 4 women, accounting for 23.1% and 25% among the refugee and host community populations, respectively.

## **Food Security**

Overall, 39.0% of refugee households reported to have utilized land for agricultural production as compared to 89.3% among the host districts. Among the refugees, Lobule (94.2%) had the highest proportion of households that utilized land whereas Palabek had the lowest proportion (36.3%) of households that utilized land for agricultural production. More households in the West Nile refugee settlements (42.9%) utilized land for agricultural production compared to households in Southwest (31.9%). It was the opposite in 2022. Among the host communities, Madi Okollo district (99.1%) had the highest proportion of households with that utilized land for agricultural purposes.

Crops planted by the refugees and host communities varied across the regions. Maize was the most important crop produced by refugee households and host district households, like in 2022. Most refugee households in West Nile mainly produced maize (68.8%) while their counterparts in Southwest produced both maize (95.3%) and beans (86.5%). Host communities mainly produced maize, beans and cassava.

Livestock is an important source of animal protein, income, and productive asset for smallholder farmers. Close to four in 10 of refugee households (38.3%) owned livestock (39.1% in 2022). Chickens (31.0%) and goats (13.5%) are the most common livestock species owned by refugee households. While poultries and goats were also the most common livestock species in 2022, we observe a decline in the proportion of owned livestock. In 2022, 77.5% of the refugee households owned poultries and 45.2% of the refugee households owned goats. Among settlements, Nakivale and Kyangwali had the highest proportion of households without any livestock with respectively 82.8% and 82.7%. In the host districts, close to seven in

10 households (69.2%) owned livestock, still with chickens (57.6%) and goats (43.7%) as the most important species. Isingiro district (53.2%) had the highest proportion of households without livestock. Availability of food stocks is one of the indicators of food availability in the household. Rwamwanja (74.8%) had the highest proportion of refugee households that had food stock, while Kamwenge (85.9%) had the highest proportion of host community households with food stock. Whereas WFP/partner food distribution was the main source of food for refugee households in West Nile (57.0%), own production was the main source of food stock in Southwest (67.8%). In 2022, the main source of food stock in Southwest were the markets. For host communities, own production (88.8%) was the main source of food.

Overall, 48.2% of refugee households reported to have at least an income earner in the household. More than 2 in ten refugee households (24.4%) reported to have no income earner in the household. In Adjumani, 44.0% of the refugee households reported to have no income earner in the household. In host communities, 45.8% of households reported to have at least an income earner in the household, and 11.7% of households reported to have no income earner in the household.

Using the Food Expenditure Share (FES), 59.1% of refugee households were severely food insecure. In 2022, 42.2% of refugee households were severely food insecure. More than six in 10 refugee households in West Nile settlements were severely insecure as opposed to 54.3% of refugee households in Southwest settlements. The settlements showing the highest proportions of severely food insecure households were Imvepi (74.9%), Palabek (72.1%) and Kyangwali (71.1%). In host communities, 44.2% of host district households were categorized as severely food insecure based on their FES as opposed to 25.5% in 2022. Terego was the most affected district with 60.4% of households categorized as severely food insecure.

The average Food Consumption Score (FCS) for refugee households was 34.7 out of 112 whereas that for host community households was 45.6 out of 112. As a result, only 47.8% of refugee households were categorized to have an acceptable food consumption during the 7 days prior to the survey. This percentage is significantly lower if compared to the 73.8% of host community households with acceptable food consumption. Consumption of vitamin A-rich foods is low among both refugee and host community households. Only 17.9% of refugee households and one third (32.7%) of host community households consumed Vitamin A-rich foods for 7 days during the 7 days prior to the survey. Consumption of protein-rich foods was also low but relatively higher than consumption of vitamin A-rich foods. More than half (59.8%) of host community households and 33.0% of refugee households consumed protein-rich foods for 7 days during the 7 days prior to the survey. Consumption of hem iron-rich foods was the lowest compared to consumption of protein-rich and consumption of vitamin A-rich foods. Only 0.5% of refugee households and 1.9% of host community households consumed hem iron-rich foods for 7 days during the 7 days prior to the survey.

Results of the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) showed that the average rCSI for refugee households was 15.7 out of 56 (14.7 in 2022) as compared to 6.8 for the host community households (8.5 in 2022). 12.8% of refugee households were categorized as high coping (6.1% in 2022) as compared to only 2.5% of host community households (8.5% in 2022).

Only 30.4% of refugee household were not adopting any livelihood coping strategy as opposed to 40.6% in 2022. One third of refugee households were in stress coping, 15.7% in crisis coping, and 19.2% in emergency coping. Five in 10 host community households (53.7%) did not adopt any livelihood coping strategy as opposed to 60.7% in 2022. However, 6.8% were in emergency coping.

The Final Food Security Classification of Households based on WFP's Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) showed that only 1.5% of refugee households were food secure. On the other hand, 14.9% of host community households were food secure households and therefore able meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies. We observed a decline between 2022 and 2023 as 4.3% of refugee households and 20% of host district households were food secure based on CARI in 2022.

### **Energy Used**

Wood fuel is the most common source of fuel for cooking, used by 74.5% of refugee households and 82.8% of host community households. Rhino Camp (94.7%) had the highest proportion of refugee households using wood fuel whereas Lamwo district (94.6%) had the highest proportion among the host districts.

Kampala refugees (56.2%) had the highest proportion of households using charcoal among both refugees and host communities.

Overall, battery powered torch / flashlight (29.2%) was the most common type of lighting used at night by refugee households. Solar lighting (28.0%) and rechargeable lantern/flashlight or torch (21.7%) were the second and third most used sources of lighting at night among refugee households respectively. Solar lighting (48.8%) was the most common type of lighting used at night in host districts, followed by battery powered torch / flashlight (24.8%). Kyegegwa district (10.5%) had the highest proportion of households using electricity for lighting at night.

## **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

The proportion of households drinking from protected water source in refugee settlements was ranging from 72.4% in Kyangwali to 100.0% in Palorinya. In host communities, overall, 76.1% of households were drinking water from a protected source. The highest proportion was found in Yumbe (96.0%) and the lowest proportion was found in Kyegegwa (38.2%).

The proportion of households having access to piped water in refugee settlements was ranging from 8.3% in Rwamwanja to 95.1% in Imvepi. In host communities, only 13.6% of households were having access to piped water. The highest proportion was found in Kamwenge (31.1%) and the lowest proportion was found in Lamwo (2.0%).

Overall, half of refugee households were satisfied with their water source. Adjumani (79.9%) had the highest proportion of refugee households that were satisfied with their water source, while Nakivale (17.3%) had the lowest proportion of households that were satisfied with their water supply. Among the refugees who were dissatisfied with the water supply, the most common reasons for the dissatisfaction were irregular supply and long waiting queue. Among the host communities, half (50.1%) of households were satisfied with their water source. Kiryandongo (69.2%) had the highest proportion of refugee households that were satisfied with their water source, while Kyegegwa (24.1%) had the lowest proportion of households that were satisfied with their water supply. Among the host communities who were dissatisfied with the water supply, the most common reasons for the dissatisfaction were bad quality (35.0%) and long distance (26.4%). The average amount of litres of water used per person per day was 20.2 in refugee settlements and 23.0 in host communities. The average daily water usage was below the target of 20 litres per person per day (lpppd) in 8 out of 13 refugee settlements and in 5 districts out of 12. Overall, 33.6% of the refugee households and 41.2% of the host district households were using  $\geq 20$  lpppd of water. Adjumani (46.6%), Palorinya (43.4%), and Imvepi (42.7%) had the highest proportion of refugee households using the recommended amount of water per day. A large proportion of the refugee households (54.5%) used less than 15 lpppd indicating potential water supply or quantity issue. The results are slightly better in host communities with 45.3% of households using less than 15 lpppd.

Nine in 10 households in refugee settlements were using a latrine to dispose of faeces. The proportion of households using a latrine was above 90% in all settlements except in Kyangwali (85.0%) and in Palabek (75.0%). In host communities, 95.4% of households were using a latrine to dispose of faeces. The lowest proportion was observed in Lamwo (83.1%).

The proportion of households using an improved sanitation facility (improved toilet facility, 1 household) was ranging from 55.8% in Lobule to 84.1% in Rwamwanja. Overall, 69.5% of the refugee households were using an improved facility. Similarly, 71.3% of the host district households were using an improved facility. In host districts, the proportion of households using an improved sanitation facility was ranging from 58.5% in Kiryandongo to 82.8% in Isingiro. The highest proportion of households using an unimproved sanitation was in Palabek (9.7%) and in Kyangwali (7.0%) among refugee settlements, and in Lamwo (5.5%) among host districts.

More than half of refugee households do nothing to their water to make it safe to drink as opposed to refugees living in Kampala where only 10.9% of households do nothing to their water to make it safe to drink. Boiling was the most common water treatment method employed by the refugees. In host communities, 57.1% of households do nothing to their water to make it safe to drink. Like among refugees, boiling was the most common water treatment method employed (28.3%).



Access to soap was ranging from 64.2% in Bidibidi to 89.8% in Rhino camp, and from 56.8% in Lamwo to 94.0% in Yumbe in the host districts. When asked for soap, 76.5% of the host district households were able to present the soap within one minute of being asked.

Just about one in four refugee households had water in the handwashing place. Among the settlements, Kyangwali (45.5%) had the highest proportion of households with water in the hand washing place. Among the refugee settlements, Adjumani (31.8%) had the highest proportion of households where handwashing with soap was practiced. Kikuube, Isingiro and Adjumani had the highest proportion of host community households that practiced handwashing with soap and water.

### **Mosquito Nets**

In refugee settlements, the proportion of households owning at least one mosquito net of any type was ranging from 22.1% in Kyangwali to 91.0% in Nakivale. Among the host communities, 7 in 10 households had mosquito net.

In refugee settlements, the proportion of households owning at least one Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN) was ranging from 51.5% in Bidibidi to 90.2% in Kyaka II. Among the host communities, the proportion was ranging from 44.3% in Kamwenge to 96.6% in Kiryandongo.

### **Uptake of Health Services**

Nine in 10 respondents were aware that health services are free in refugee settlements and in host communities. Nevertheless, only 55.2% of respondents among refugees living in Kampala were aware that health services are free.

Approximately nine in 10 respondents knew where to access hospital services and where to get health support in refugee settlements and in host communities. Among refugees living in Kampala, half of the respondents knew where to access hospital services (50.9%) or knew where to get health support (49.0%). Lack of drugs, followed by long waiting time at the facility were the most common challenges faced by the refugees. Among the host districts households, lack of drugs, followed by long distance to health facility and long waiting time at the facility were the most common challenges faced when accessing health services.

More than 90% of the refugee households and host district households obtained health counselling services, delivery services, nutrition services, medical emergency services, and EPI services from government health facilities. However, private health facilities are also used by approximately 20% of the respondent for medical emergency services. The respondents were mostly satisfied with the health services that they received from the health facilities.

### **Conclusion**

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

The following areas were identified as priorities to address:

- Maintain low GAM levels in children aged 6-59 months by continuing current nutrition programmes in host districts and decrease MAM levels in children 6-59 months in refugee settlements and in Kampala;
- Decrease stunting in children aged 6-59 months focusing on Southwest settlements and districts;
- Understanding why morbidity is highly prevalent among children 6-59 months;
- Decrease anaemia in children aged 6-59 months focusing on children aged 6-23 months and women of reproductive age;
- Improvements in IYCF indicators;
- Improvements in household dietary diversity;
- Decrease use of negative coping strategies;
- Improvements in safe water storage, quantity of water usage and use of improved latrines by population.

# 1. INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

## 1.1: BACKGROUND

Uganda hosts over 1.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers, with 57% of refugees originating from South Sudan, 32% from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 4% from Somalia, 3% from Burundi, 1% from Rwanda, and 3% from other countries<sup>1</sup>. By the end of June 2023, the total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Uganda was 1,561,634, with 80% of them women and children, and 56% under 18 years<sup>2</sup>. While about 8% of refugees are located in the capital city Kampala, the vast majority (92%) is spread over the following 13 settlements: Adjumani, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Lobule, Palabek, Palorinya and Rhino Camp in the Northern region, Kiryandongo and Kyangwali in the Mid-West, as well as Kyaka II, Nakivale, Oruchinga and Rwamwanja in the Southwest region. Refugees from South Sudan are predominantly in the Northern region and the Kiryandongo settlement in the Mid-West, and the Congolese refugees are mostly based in the Southwest region. Refugees from Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea and other countries are mostly residing in the Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements in the Southwest as well as in Kampala.

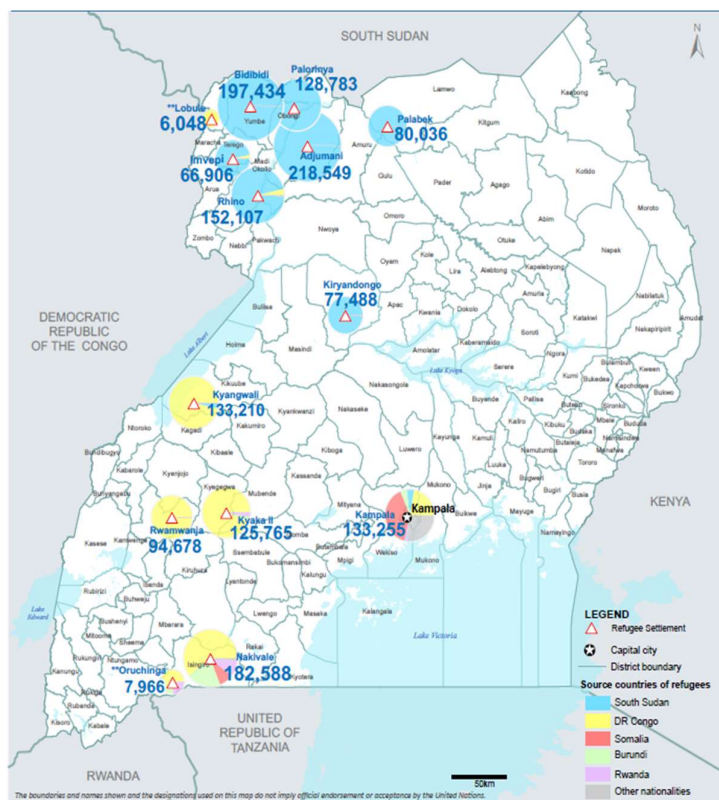


Figure 1: Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Uganda

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

According to the Integrated Phase Classification for Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN), several refugee settlements in Uganda are experiencing high levels of malnutrition. As of February to July 2022, Adjumani settlement was classified as being in a Serious situation (IPC AMN Phase 3), while Bidibidi, Imvepi, Palorinya, Rhino Camp, Palabek, and Kiryandongo settlements were classified in an Alert situation (IPC AMN Phase 2). The remaining six settlements were classified in an Acceptable situation (IPC AMN Phase 1). The IPC AMN analysis for the projection period (August 2022-January 2023) indicated that the acute malnutrition situation in the refugee settlements is expected to remain similar, except for in one settlement. Adjumani refugee settlement, which was classified in a Serious situation (IPC AMN Phase 3), is anticipated to improve to an Alert situation (IPC AMN Phase 2). On the other hand, all the 12 refugee hosting districts, namely, Adjumani, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Koboko, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Madi Okollo, Obongi,

<sup>1</sup> OPM, UNHCR data, April 2023.

<sup>2</sup> <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/uga>

Terego and Yumbe, that were classified in an Acceptable situation (IPC AMN Phase 1), will likely remain in the same acute malnutrition situation throughout the projection period<sup>3</sup>.

The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence in the refugee settlements varies. For example, in Adjumani, the GAM rate is 10.5%, while in Bidibidi, Imvepi, Palorinya, Rhino Camp, Palabek, and Kiryandongo settlements, the GAM prevalence ranges from 5.5% to 9.7%. Meanwhile, the prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) also varies, with the highest prevalence found in Isingiro district and the lowest in Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Nakivale, Oruchinga, and Rwamwanja settlements<sup>4</sup>.

Data from the past on both acute malnutrition and its contributing factors show that there have been improvements in the nutrition status of children under 5 years in some settlements, yet there has been deterioration in others as well as in the host communities. In 2017, Palabek, Bidibidi, and Adjumani settlements had the highest levels of acute malnutrition at 12.3%, 11.8%, and 11.8% respectively. Even though no anthropometric study was done in 2018 and 2019 in the refugee settlements, available mass screening data, in refugee and host, indicate worsening SAM and MAM admissions for some settlements and Government health facilities, with the same data indicating an improvement in others compared to the past years.

In 2020, Kiryandongo, Adjumani, and Palabek settlements had the highest GAM prevalence at 8.7%, 8.3%, and 8.2% respectively, whereas in 2021, Kiryandongo (8.7%), Adjumani (8.3%), and Palabek (8.2%) had the highest GAM prevalence. In 2022, Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Palorinya, and Rhino Camp had the highest GAM prevalence at 10.5%, 9.7%, 6.8%, and 6.8% respectively.

Stunting is high in the refugee settlements and host communities per the 2022 FSNA. Among the refugee settlements, stunting results for Kyaka II (41.6%), Kyangwali (47.7%) and Rwamwanja (47.9%) were categorised as critical. Results from the Southwest (41.9%) also indicated a critical situation among children in the refugee settlements from the region. Among the refugee hosting communities, only Koboko, Madi Okollo, Obongi and Adjumani had an acceptable prevalence of stunting less than 20%. The prevalence of stunting in Isingiro (33.9%), Kamwenge (35.5%), Kikuube (39.0%), and Kyegegwa (35.5%) fell under the serious categorisation. The FSNA findings indicate the stunting levels among refugee children in West Nile region were generally within acceptable levels. Stunting levels of children in Southwest refugee settlements were mostly categorised critical. There seems to be a general increase in stunting levels among refugee children in the Southwest region from 2015 to 2022.

The high rates of malnutrition are attributed to inadequate consumption of food, high level of malaria and ARI, and poor childcare and feeding as well as inadequate WASH facilities and practices. Worsening acute food insecurity due to high food prices, climate shocks, and seasonal diseases, vectors and pests are all compounded by the influx of refugees.

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

## 1.2: FSNA OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the 2023 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) was to assess the general health and nutrition status and to assess the WASH, Food Security, and LITN situation of refugees in all the 13 settlements and Kampala, and nationals in 12 host districts.

### Specific Objectives

1. Determine the demographic profile of the surveyed population and the age dependency ratio;
2. Determine the disability and chronic illness status of the surveyed population;

<sup>3</sup> Uganda IPC Acute Malnutrition Analysis In Refugee Settlements And Host Districts. November 2022.

<sup>4</sup> Uganda IPC Acute Malnutrition Analysis In Refugee Settlements And Host Districts. November 2022.



3. Determine the education level of the surveyed population and determine the school attendance for children aged 6-17 years;
4. Determine the participation rate in income generating activities for the surveyed population;
5. Assess the safety of the environment of the surveyed population;
6. Determine the access and utilization of health services for the surveyed population;
7. Determine ownership of assets in households;
8. Assess the current food security status among the surveyed population:
  - a. Determine household crops production, land access and use of kitchen garden;
  - b. Determine household animal / livestock assets ownership;
  - c. Determine the proportion of households that are Food Insecure according to food expenditure share;
  - d. Assess household food consumption (quantity and quality);
  - e. Determine the extent to which negative coping strategies are used by households and determine the main shocks experienced;
  - f. Determine the population's overall ability to meet their food needs with assistance;
  - g. Determine the population's access to and use of cooking fuel;
9. Determine the ownership of mosquito nets (all types and LLINs) in households and utilization of mosquito nets (all types and LLINs) by the total population, children 0-59 months and pregnant women ;
10. Determine the population's access to and use of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities;
11. Determine the population's access to soap;
12. Measure the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, acute malnutrition, underweight and overweight (6-59 months);
13. Determine the coverage of the MCHN (children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women with an infant less than 6 months 15-49 years);
14. Determine the coverage of measles vaccination (9-59 months);
15. Determine the coverage of vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months);
16. Determine the coverage of DPT3 vaccination (12-59 months);
17. Determine the coverage of polio vaccination (12-23 months);
18. Determine the deworming coverage (12-59 months);
19. Determine the two-week period prevalence of diarrhoea, fever and ARI (6-59 months);
20. Measure the prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months and non-pregnant women 15-49 years);
21. Investigate IYCF practices among children 0-23 months ;
22. Determine the prevalence of MUAC malnutrition (pregnant and lactating women with an infant less than 6 months 15-49 years);
23. Determine the enrolment into ANC clinic and coverage of IFA supplementation (pregnant women 15-49 years);
24. Determine the use of contraception methods (women 15-49 years);
25. Determine the Minimum Dietary Diversity (women 15-49 years).

### 1.3: METHODOLOGY

The 2023 FSNA was conducted under the guidance of the FSNA technical working group<sup>5</sup> and was conducted using the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) guidelines<sup>6</sup>, the SMART methodology and other international guidelines to ensure inclusion of additional survey modules required to meet study objectives. SENS is a standardized tool for conducting nutrition surveys in refugee populations developed by UNHCR in collaboration with expert organizations and individuals in the fields of nutrition, public health, food security, water sanitation and hygiene, and malaria prevention. SENS is based on the internationally recognized SMART Methodology<sup>7</sup> (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) for survey design and anthropometric assessments and adapted to the specific requirements of refugee settings.

<sup>5</sup> The FSNA technical working group is chaired by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and co-chaired by MoH and MAAIF. Members include UN agencies and NGOs.

<sup>6</sup> SENS. Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey for Refugee Populations Version 3 (2018).

<sup>7</sup> SMART. Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions. Available at: <http://smartmethodology.org/>

### 1.3.1: Study Population

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

### 1.3.2: Sampling Design

A two-stage cluster sampling was implemented across all the locations with more than 10,000 people. Locations with less than 10,000 people i.e., Oruchinga (7,943) and Lobule (5,991) used a one stage simple random sampling procedure. Numbers of refugees living in the camps were obtained from ProGres v4, the UNHCR database for refugees, as of April 2023.

#### Sample Size Calculations

The sample size was calculated using the ENA software (ENA for SMART, January 11, 2020) and was based on anthropometry in children – i.e. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children between 6 and 59 months. The expected prevalence of GAM used for the sample size calculations were from the 2022 FSNA. The sample size was first calculated in number of children and then converted into number of households. The sample size was adjusted for non-response (5%). The assumptions for the sample size calculation are given below (Table 1.1 and Table 1.2).

Table 1.1: Assumptions for the sample size calculation in refugee settlements, based on the 2022 FSNA

	Total Population*	GAM	Desired Precision	DEFF	Children to be included	Av HH size	% of U5	% Non-response	HH to be included
Adjumani	209,581	10.5	3.5	1.5	908	7	16	5	647
Lobule	5,991	3.2	3.0	1.5	442	6.3	20	5	350
Rhino camp	139,545	6.8	3.5	1.5	699	5.5	14	5	668
Palorinya	122,203	6.8	4.0	1.5	375	4.7	12	5	630
Imvepi	65,255	5.5	3.5	1.5	671	4.3	16	5	673
Bidibidi	190,704	6.5	3.5	1.5	644	5.2	12	5	644
Rwamwanja	90,889	1.8	3.0	1.5	293	4.3	20	5	276
Kyangwali	130,461	1.4	3.0	1.5	242	3.3	18	5	266
Kiryandongo	64,358	9.8	4.0	1.5	642	5.4	14	5	618
Kyaka II	120,128	0.7	3.0	1.5	331	3.7	17	5	360
Nakivale	173,055	2.0	3.0	1.5	300	3.3	16	5	343
Oruchinga	7,943	0.6	3.0	1.5	222	4.5	18	5	277
Palabek	76,578	6.3	3.5	1.5	611	4.5	16	5	603
Kampala	139,208	4.7	4.5	1.5	311	1.6	6	5	849

\* OPM/UNHCR Uganda Refugee statistics, April 2023

Table 2.2: Assumptions for the sample size calculation in host districts, based on the 2022 FSNA

	Total Population*	GAM	Desired Precision	DEFF	Children to be included	Av HH size	% of U5	% Non-response	HH to be included
Adjumani	240,000	3.3	3	1.5	454	7.0	20.3	5	373
Yumbe	775,000	3.0	3	1.5	319	6.6	18.8	5	300

*Table 2.2: Assumptions for the sample size calculation in host districts, based on the 2022 FSNA*

	Total Population*	GAM	Desired Precision	DEFF	Children to be included	Av HH size	% of U5	% Non-response	HH to be included
Terego	251,500	2.9	3	1.5	<b>344</b>	6.3	16.9	5	<b>377</b>
Kiryandongo	339,200	2.6	3	1.5	<b>411</b>	6.0	19.4	5	<b>413</b>
Kyegegwa	55,190	0.3	3	1.5	<b>157</b>	4.8	18.9	5	<b>202</b>
Kikuube	414,400	1.0	3	1.8	<b>204</b>	5.0	19	5	<b>251</b>
Koboko	287,500	4.1	3	1.5	<b>424</b>	7.3	18	5	<b>377</b>
Isingiro	658,100	2.0	3	1.5	<b>280</b>	5.1	15	5	<b>429</b>
Lamwo	148,100	2.8	3.5	1.5	<b>302</b>	5.8	14.3	5	<b>426</b>
Madi Okollo	176,800	4.4	3.5	1.5	<b>316</b>	6.1	18.2	5	<b>333</b>
Kamwenge	372,000	0.9	3	1.5	<b>268</b>	5.3	15.1	5	<b>391</b>
Obongi	52,300	4.0	3.5	1.5	<b>320</b>	5.9	17.3	5	<b>367</b>

The final sample sizes for all survey modules are presented in Table 1.3 for refugees, and in Table 1.4 for host districts (see below). The Demography module was administered in all selected households. The Anthropometry and Health module for children, the Anaemia module for children and the IYCF module were administered to all eligible children found in all randomly selected households. Given that there is no anaemia intervention for women (e.g. blanket iron supplementation to all women), the prevalence of anaemia was measured for surveillance purposes but not to assess the impact of an intervention and not to plan to intervene with a direct anaemia intervention. Therefore, and according to the SENS Guidelines, half of the sampled households (sub-sample) were randomly selected, and all eligible women found in these households were assessed for anaemia. The Food Security, WASH and Mosquito Net Coverage Modules were administered in half of the sampled households as recommended by the SENS Guidelines.

*Table 3.3: Final sample size for all survey modules in refugee settlements*

	HH to be included	Demo-graphy	Anthro. and Health	IYCF	Hb Children	Hb Women	Food Security	WASH	Mosquito Net coverage
Adjumani	<b>647</b>	647	647	647	647	324	324	324	324
Lobule	<b>350</b>	350	350	350	350	175	175	175	175
Rhino camp	<b>668</b>	668	668	668	668	334	334	334	334
Palorinya	<b>630</b>	630	630	630	630	315	315	315	315
Imvepi	<b>673</b>	673	673	673	673	337	337	337	337
Bidibidi	<b>644</b>	644	644	644	644	322	322	322	322
Rwamwanja	<b>276</b>	276	276	276	276	138	138	138	138
Kyangwali	<b>266</b>	266	266	266	266	133	133	133	133
Kiryandongo	<b>618</b>	618	618	618	618	309	309	309	309
Kyaka II	<b>360</b>	360	360	360	360	180	180	180	180
Nakivale	<b>343</b>	343	343	343	343	172	172	172	172
Oruchinga	<b>277</b>	277	277	277	277	139	139	139	139
Palabek	<b>603</b>	603	603	603	603	302	302	302	302
Kampala	<b>849</b>	849	849	849	849	425	425	425	425

*Table 4.4: Final sample size for all survey modules in host districts*

	HH to be included	Demo- graphy	Anthro. and Health	IYCF	Hb Children	Hb Women	Food Security	WASH	Mosquito Net coverage
Adjumani	373	373	373	373	373	187	187	187	187
Yumbe	300	300	300	300	300	150	150	150	150
Terego	377	377	377	377	377	189	189	189	189
Kiryandongo	413	413	413	413	413	207	207	207	207
Kyegegwa	202	202	202	202	202	101	101	101	101
Kikuube	251	251	251	251	251	126	126	126	126
Koboko	377	377	377	377	377	189	189	189	189
Isingiro	429	429	429	429	429	215	215	215	215
Lamwo	426	426	426	426	426	213	213	213	213
Madi Okollo	333	333	333	333	333	167	167	167	167
Kamwenge	391	391	391	391	391	196	196	196	196
Obongi	367	367	367	367	367	184	184	184	184

The number of households to be completed per day (per cluster) was determined according to the time the team could spend on the field taking into consideration travelling time, break times and other procedures like finding location of the selected households. According to the calculated sample size in terms of households to investigate and based on the experience from previous FSNA the total number of households to visit per day/per cluster was 18 households in refugee settlements and 15 households in host districts (Table 1.5 and Table 1.6).

The total number of clusters was determined based on the number of households per cluster/per day as well as based on the total number of survey teams (5 teams per strata). Thus, a total of clusters ranging from 30 in to 48 was calculated for refugee settlements; and a total of clusters of 30 was calculated for host districts.

*Table 5.5: Final sample size for the 2023 FSNA in refugee settlements*

	HH to be included	HH per cluster/per day	Number of clusters	Number of days required for data collection (5 teams/strata)
Adjumani	647	18	36	8 days
Lobule	350	18	n/a	4 days
Rhino camp	668	18	38	8 days
Palorinya	630	18	35	7 days
Imvepi	673	18	38	8 days
Bidibidi	644	18	36	8 days
Rwamwanja	276	18	30	6 days
Kyangwali	266	18	30	6 days
Kiryandongo	618	18	35	7 days
Kyaka II	360	18	30	6 days
Nakivale	343	18	30	6 days
Oruchinga	277	18	n/a	4 days
Palabek	603	18	34	7 days
Kampala	849	18	48	10 days

Table 6.6: Final sample size for the 2023 FSNA in host districts

	HH to be included	HH per cluster	Number of clusters	Number of days required for data collection (5 teams/strata)
Adjumani	373	15	30	6 days
Yumbe	300	15	30	6 days
Terego	377	15	30	6 days
Kiryandongo	413	15	30	6 days
Kyegegwa	202	15	30	6 days
Kikuube	251	15	30	6 days
Koboko	377	15	30	6 days
Isingiro	429	15	30	6 days
Lamwo	426	15	30	6 days
Madi Okollo	333	15	30	6 days
Kamwenge	391	15	30	6 days
Obongi	367	15	30	6 days

## Sampling

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

The second stage of sampling consists of selecting households within each selected cluster by using a systematic random selection procedure. A list of all households in each selected cluster was generated for all the locations to form the sampling frame. The total number of household was divided by the number of households to be interviewed (for example there are 176 households and 15 households to be selected –  $176 / 15 = 11.7$ ). This number was the sampling interval. Then a start number was randomly selected between 1 and the sampling interval (for example between 1 and 11). The random start number identified the first household, and the sampling interval was used to identify all following households to be included in the survey.

All households in Oruchinga and Lobule settlements were listed, and simple random sampling applied to select households. Each team was provided with a list of households to be surveyed on a daily basis.

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

## Special Cases

### Absent Household

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

### Refusal

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

### Households without children U5 and/or without women

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

### Absent Children/Women

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

### Disabled Children

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

### Children in a medical/nutrition centre

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

## **1.3.3: Data Collected**

The 2023 FSNA questionnaire was divided into four main sections: Demography, Household (Food Security, Mosquito Net Coverage, and WASH), Children (Anthropometry and Health, Anaemia and IYCF) and Women (Anthropometry, Health and Anaemia). The final survey questionnaire was in English. The survey questionnaire was pre-tested before the survey during the survey training and the pilot test. Interviews were held in local languages or translated if the household did not understand the local languages and information was recorded on Android tablet (Samsung). The survey questionnaire on the tablets was available in English.

### **Demography Module (all selected households)**

This module aimed to provide information on the following priority indicators at the household level: description of the population demographics, age dependency ratio, average household size, percentage of children under-5, non-response rate and time of arrival in the country of asylum.

This module also captured data on education, chronic illness, disability, participation in income generating activities, safety, access and utilization of health services, as well as on household assets.

### **Household Module (half of the selected households)**

#### Food Security

This included questions on land access, kitchen garden, crops, food stock, livestock ownership, food expenditures, non-food item consumption, debts and credit and debts, income sources, food consumption and food sources, livelihood coping strategies, reduced coping strategies, food assistance, shocks and energy.

### Mosquito net Coverage

The main objective of this section was to assess the level of ownership and utilization of mosquito nets in the following categories: all household members (including children under 5, pregnant women and other household members); children under 5 years of age; and pregnant women.

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

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

## **Children Module (children from 0 to 59 months in all selected households)**

### Sex

The child's sex was recorded.

### Age

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

### Weight

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

### Clothes

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

### Height/Length

The children's height/length was measured with a precision of 0.1 cm by using height boards. Children were measured lightly dressed with no shoes, hairpieces or barrettes on their head that could interfere with a correct height measurements. Children less than 24 months height were measured laying down while those of 24 months or above were measured standing. If it was not possible to determine the age of a child, the 87 cm standing height was used as criteria to determine if length or height was taken.

### Measurement

The enumerator recorded if the team measured height or length.

### Oedema

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

### Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)

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

## **Additional Data**



#### Measles, DPT3 and polio vaccination

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

#### Vitamin A supplementation in the past six months

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

#### Deworming in the past six months

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

#### Diarrhoea episode in the last 2 weeks

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

#### Fever episode in the last 2 weeks

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

#### Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks

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

#### Enrolment into MCHN programme

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

#### Haemoglobin concentration (Hb)

The haemoglobin concentration was measured from a blood sample taken at the fingertip and recorded in g/dL using a portable HemoCue Hb 301+ or 201 analyzer. The measure was carried out after renewal in advance of the verbal consent. All children 6-59 months were assessed for their haemoglobin concentration, in all selected households for the survey. If severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dL) was detected, the child was referred for treatment immediately.

#### **Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF) (children from 0 to 23 months of age)**

Several questions on breastfeeding practices and on complementary feeding practices were asked to the mothers/caregivers of children from 0 to 23 months of age.

#### **Women Module (women from 15 to 49 years in half of the selected households)**

##### Age

The age was recorded in years.

##### Pregnant and Lactating Status



The enumerator asked all women if they were pregnant and/or lactating.

#### Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)

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

#### Enrolment in an ANC programme - Iron and folic acid supplementation

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

#### Enrolment into MCHN programme

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

#### Haemoglobin concentration (Hb)

The haemoglobin concentration was measured from a blood sample taken at the fingertip and recorded in grams per decilitre using a portable HemoCue Hb 301+ or Hb 201 analyzer. The measure was carried out after renewal in advance of the verbal consent. All women of WRA, including pregnant women, were assessed for their haemoglobin concentration, in half of the households selected for the survey. If severe anaemia was detected (Hb<8.0 g/dL), the woman was referred for treatment immediately.

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

### **1.3.4: Survey Personnel**

The survey was coordinated by UNICEF and the FSNA technical working group (FSNA TWG) from the outset of planning to finalization of the survey activities. The FSNA TWG was chaired by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and co-chaired by MoH and MAAIF. The FSNA TWG included members from OPM, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR and NGOs (AVSI, Medical Teams). As part of the implementation of the FSNA, UNICEF requested support from Action Against Hunger-Canada (AAH-Ca) to provide technical assistance for the implementation of the survey, analysis and reporting. All these institutions were involved in the review and finalization of the FSNA protocol and tool. UBOS took lead of the sampling design. Implementing partners and District Local Government (DLG) staff constituted the data collection teams.

#### **Institutional responsibilities**

- **UNICEF:** Contract management and financial and technical support, as well as quality assurance and oversight of the entire process.
- **FSNA TWG:** Technical oversight and coordination for effective implementation of the survey.
- **UBOS:** Technical guidance to the sampling framework and methodological issues, as well as alignment/institutionalization of the process. In addition, UBOS ensured linkages with NIPN (National Information Platform for Nutrition).
- **UNHCR and WFP:** Analysis of data.
- **RRH:** Administrative and logistical support (such as facilitating government representatives and working closely with UNICEF on hired vehicles and other logistics for the survey), technical engagement including monitoring of field activities.
- **MoH:** Technical support of process and monitoring of field activities.
- **OPM:** Coordination of security and stakeholder involvement, clearance of activities in settlements.
- **DLGs:** Clearance of activities in hosting districts and monitoring.
- **Partners:** Supervision, data collection, coordination of movement.

#### **Survey Personnel**

Each survey team was composed of 4 persons: 3 enumerators/interviewers and 1 measurer. Among these four, a team leader was identified to support the coordination of the daily activities. Each team member was

also accompanied by a VHT. There were five teams per strata composed of four members each, making 20 members in each strata. A supervisor was responsible for each strata.

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

### 1.3.5: Survey Training

Four regional trainings were conducted concurrently in Mbarara, Hoima, Gulu, and Arua. Table 1.7 below shows the survey areas that were covered in each regional training. Each regional training was conducted by four facilitators/trainers from UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and MoH. They are Nutrition Specialist, Food Security Specialist, M&E Specialist and health worker. The Survey Training held in July (Weeks 27-28) and last for 6 days.

Prior to the survey training, the facilitators received an orientation meeting of 1 day (July 4, 2023) delivered by AAH-Ca to prepare them for the enumerator training. Some of the aspects included: determining an effective training agenda, orientating the facilitators on the training modules, providing the facilitators with practical tips on material delivery in line with SMART/SENS methodologies and troubleshooting on some key issues that may be encountered during training.

*Table 7.7: Location of regional trainings and survey areas covered*

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

The training included the following areas:

- An overview of the survey and its objectives;
- Interviewing and general communication skills;
- Sampling procedure and selection of households;
- Identification of individuals to measure or interview;
- How to complete the questionnaires;
- Correct age in month estimation or validation using the calendar of local events;
- How to make correct anthropometric measurements;
- How to take correct haemoglobin concentration;
- The standardization of anthropometric measures: Each measurer had to measure 10 children less than five years of age twice (height, weight). The results of the standardization test by interviewer were produced immediately to determine if further training and standardization were needed.
- The identification of bilateral oedema and how to refer children with acute malnutrition to the health centre;
- Data collection using Mobile Data Collection (MDC);
- Pilot Test.

#### **Standardization of the Anthropometric Tools**

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

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

### **Standardization of the Enumerators**

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

### **Pilot Test**

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

## ***1.3.6: Implementation of Fieldwork***

Fieldwork began with teams in refugee settlements and host districts from Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> of July to Saturday 5<sup>th</sup> of August. After refugee settlements and host districts, some survey teams went to Kampala for 6 days from Friday 22<sup>nd</sup> to Wednesday 27<sup>th</sup> of September. The survey teams completed at least one cluster per day.

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

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

A SMART specialist from ACF-Canada came for a spot-check supervision to Uganda (16-24 of July, 2023). The primary objectives of the spot-check supervision were to ensure data collectors adhere to FSNA survey protocol and SMART/SENS Guidelines, to verify the quality and accuracy of collected data during the initial phase and to address any immediate technical issues or challenges faced by data collectors. Household surveys within the host communities in Kyegegwa and Kikuube and within the refugee settlement in Kyangwali were observed.

## ***1.3.7: Data Entry and Data Analysis***

### **Data entry and data checks**

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

Quality of data was ensured through:

- Crosschecking of filled questionnaires on daily basis;
- Daily review of performance of the data collection teams in addressing any difficulties encountered;
- Progress evaluation was carried out according to the time schedule and progress reports shared with partners on regular basis;

- The measurement tools (electronic weighing scales, measuring board, MUAC and others) were calibrated every morning before the start of the survey to avoid instrument error;
- Data was checked by ENA for SMART plausibility program before analysis;
- Visual inspection of the HemoCue machines of each team was made to ensure that it was clean. If not, cleaning procedures were applied as indicated during the training.

### Data analysis

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

### 1.3.8: Case definitions and calculations

#### Nutritional Anthropometric Indicators

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

Table 8.8: Cut-offs for definition of acute malnutrition, stunting and underweight

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

Table 9.9: Cut-offs for definition of acute malnutrition based on MUAC in Uganda

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

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

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

Table 10.10: Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage, Deworming Coverage, Measles, DPT and polio vaccination coverage and two-week period prevalence of diarrhoea, fever and ARI

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

Table 10.10: Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage, Deworming Coverage, Measles, DPT and polio vaccination coverage and two-week period prevalence of diarrhoea, fever and ARI

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator
Fever	Number of children aged 6-59 months who had fever in the past two weeks	Total number of children aged 6-59 months x 100
ARI	Number of children aged 6-59 months who had ARI in the past two weeks	Total number of children aged 6-59 months x 100

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

### Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF)

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

### Anaemia

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

Table 11.11: Haemoglobin levels to diagnose anaemia at sea level (WHO 2011)

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

\* This category includes lactating women

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

Table 12.12: Altitudes in Uganda refugee settlements and host districts and adjustment to individual haemoglobin value (g/dL)

Settlement (S) / District (D)	Altitude (metres above sea level)	Adjustment to individual haemoglobin value (g/dL)
Nakivale (S)	Average: 1266m	-0.2
Oruchinga (S)	Average: 1221m	-0.2
Kyaka (S)	Average: 1153m	-0.2
Rwamwanja (S)	Average: 1216m	-0.2
Kyangwali (S)	Average: 1113m	-0.2
Kiryandongo (S)	Average: 1050m	-0.1
Isingiro (D)	Average: 1401m	-0.3
Kamwenge (D)	Average: 1262m	-0.2

Table 12.12: Altitudes in Uganda refugee settlements and host districts and adjustment to individual haemoglobin value (g/dL)

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

## WASH

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

Table 13.13: Definitions of drinking water and sanitation (toilet) facilities

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

### 1.3.9: Classification of Public Health and Targets

#### Anthropometric Data

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

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

Table 14.14: WHO-UNICEF (2018) Classification of public health significance for children under 5 years of age

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

Table 14.14: WHO-UNICEF (2018) Classification of public health significance for children under 5 years of age

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

### Nutrition Programme Enrolment

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

Table 15.15: Performance indicators for MAM and SAM (SPHERE)

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

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

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

Table 16.16: National targets for measles vaccination, vitamin A supplementation and deworming coverage

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

### Anaemia

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

Table 17.17: WHO Classification of public health significance (2000)

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

### WASH

Table 18.18: WASH Programme Standard

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



Table 18.18: WASH Programme Standard

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

### Mosquito Nets Coverage

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

Table 19.19: Mosquito Nets Coverage International Targets

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

### 1.3.10: Ethical Considerations and Community Consent

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

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

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

### Referrals

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

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



each household was applied and teams carried with them sanitizers and cotton wool for cleaning equipment.

### ***1.3.11: Limitations and Potential Biases***

#### **Anaemia among pregnant women**

Anaemia cut-offs for pregnant women should be adjusted depending on the stage of pregnancy. In surveys, gestational age is difficult to ascertain and was not collected in the 2023 FSNA. Anaemia prevalence for pregnant women is presented within this report but should be interpreted with caution.

#### **Small sample size and food security data**

Two additional clusters were surveyed in Kyegegwa due to quality issues with some food security data and subsequent risk of small sample size for all results/indicators at household level in this settlement.

#### **Volume of the questionnaire**

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

## 2. SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

The number of clusters scheduled, and number of clusters completed, is included in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2. The percentage of completed clusters was ranging from 96.7% to 100% in refugee settlements (1 missing cluster in Kyangwali and 1 missing cluster in Palabek). All targeted clusters were reached in host districts. Two additional clusters were surveyed in Kyegegwa due to quality issues with some Food Security data and subsequent risk of small sample size.

In all settlements and in Kampala the total number of children represented more than 80% of the calculated sample size, except in Adjumani (65.5%), Lobule (76.2%), Bidibidi (72.8%) and Palabek (75.9%). In all districts the total number of children represented more than 80% of the calculated sample size, except in Adjumani (72.2%) and Lamwo (72.2%). The precision of the results will be lower than desired in these settlements. The demographic data (average sample size and percentage of children under five years of age) from this survey should be used to calculate sample size calculation for next year's FSNA (see Section 3.).

*Table 20.1: Sample Outcome and Non-response Data in refugee settlements*

	Clusters		Households			Children (6-59 months)		
	Total Surveyed	% of target	Total Surveyed	% of Target	Non-Response	Total Surveyed	% of Target	Non-Response
Adjumani	36	100%	608	93.8%	6.2%	595	65.5%	34.5%
Lobule	-	-	315	90.0%	10.0%	337	76.2%	23.8%
Rhino camp	38	100%	676	98.8%	1.2%	592	84.7%	15.3%
Palorinya	35	100%	626	99.4%	0.6%	356	94.9%	5.1%
Imvepi	38	100%	655	95.8%	4.2%	627	93.4%	6.6%
Bidibidi	36	100%	617	95.2%	4.8%	469	72.8%	27.2%
Rwamwanja	30	100%	408	75.6%	24.4%	413	141.0%	0.0%
Kyangwali	29	96.7%	428	79.3%	20.7%	409	169.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	35	100%	570	90.5%	9.5%	643	100.2%	0.0%
Kyaka II	30	100%	494	91.5%	8.5%	429	129.6%	0.0%
Nakivale	30	100%	529	98.0%	2.0%	480	160.0%	0.0%
Oruchinga	-	-	276	99.6%	0.4%	211	95.0%	5.0%
Palabek	33	97.1%	473	77.3%	22.7%	464	75.9%	24.1%
Kampala	48	100%	845	97.8%	2.2%	341	109.6%	0.0%

*Table 21.2: Sample Outcome and Non-response Data in host districts*

	Clusters		Households			Children (6-59 months)		
	Total Surveyed	% of target	Total Surveyed	% of Target	Non-Response	Total Surveyed	% of Target	Non-Response
Adjumani	30	100%	419	93.1%	6.9%	328	72.2%	27.8%
Yumbe	30	100%	438	97.3%	2.7%	431	135.1%	0.0%
Terego	30	100%	438	97.3%	2.7%	389	113.1%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	30	100%	400	88.9%	11.1%	334	81.3%	18.7%
Kyegegwa	32	106.7%	339	75.3%	24.7%	254	161.8%	0.0%
Kikuube	30	100%	363	80.7%	19.3%	278	136.3%	0.0%
Koboko	30	100%	436	96.9%	3.1%	436	102.8%	0.0%

Table 21.2: Sample Outcome and Non-response Data in host districts

	Clusters		Households			Children (6-59 months)		
	Total Surveyed	% of target	Total Surveyed	% of Target	Non-Response	Total Surveyed	% of Target	Non-Response
Isingiro	30	100%	452	100.4%	0.0%	280	100.0%	0.0%
Lamwo	30	100%	351	78.0%	22.0%	218	72.2%	27.8%
Madi Okollo	30	100%	451	100.2%	0.0%	333	105.4%	0.0%
Kamwenge	30	100%	406	90.2%	9.8%	301	112.3%	0.0%
Obongi	30	100%	439	97.6%	2.4%	286	89.4%	10.6%

In refugee settlements and Kamapala, the sample included a total of 42,107 persons, 6,998 children under five years of age. The final sample consisted of 6,370 children aged 6-59 months (91.0%) and 628 children aged 0-5 months (9.0%). Children less than 2 years (0-23 months) were 2,432 (34.8%).

Table 22.3: Basic Sample description in refugee settlements

Sample Description	Population size – Total persons	Total population surveyed – Total persons (all ages)	Total U2 surveyed	Total U5 surveyed
Adjumani	209,581	4,132	206	660
Lobule	5,991	2,171	111	357
Rhino camp	139,545	4,157	219	628
Palorinya	122,203	2,858	151	396
Imvepi	65,255	4,250	246	704
Bidibidi	190,704	3,630	176	520
Rwamwanja	90,889	2,377	161	459
Kyangwali	130,461	2,156	173	449
Kiryandongo	64,358	4,124	216	684
Kyaka II	120,128	2,378	179	473
Nakivale	173,055	2,547	178	523
Oruchinga	7,943	1,264	89	229
Palabek	76,578	3,071	183	523
Kampala	139,208	2,992	144	393
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,535,899</b>	<b>42,107</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>6,998</b>

In host districts, the sample included a total of 25,274 persons, 4,268 children under five years of age. The final sample consisted of 3,868 children aged 6-59 months (90.6%) and 400 children aged 0-5 months (9.4%). Children less than 2 years (0-23 months) were 1,544 (36.2%).

Table 23.4: Basic Sample description in host districts

Sample Description	Population size – Total persons	Total population surveyed – Total persons (all ages)	Total U2 surveyed	Total U5 surveyed
Adjumani	240,000	2,278	138	367
Yumbe	775,000	2,479	181	486
Terego	251,500	2,317	146	418
Kiryandongo	339,200	2,127	140	366

*Table 23.4: Basic Sample description in host districts*

Sample Description	Population size – Total persons	Total population surveyed – Total persons (all ages)	Total U2 surveyed	Total U5 surveyed
Kyegegwa	55,190	1,509	106	279
Kikuube	414,400	1,635	110	298
Koboko	287,500	2,780	185	487
Isingiro	658,100	2,085	89	297
Lamwo	148,100	1,779	72	240
Madi Okollo	176,800	2,371	142	371
Kamwenge	372,000	2,110	117	335
Obongi	52,300	1,804	118	324
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,770,090</b>	<b>25,274</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>4,268</b>

## 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

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

### 3.1: DEMOGRAPHY

#### 3.1.1: Demographic Indicators

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

Table 24.1: Demographic Indicators – showing household characteristics and proportion of specific vulnerable groups within the survey sample in refugee settlements

	Adjumani	Lobule	Rhino Camp	Palorinya	Imvepi	Bidibidi	Rwamwanja	Kyangwali	Kiryandongo	Kyaka II	Nakivale	Oruchinga	Palabek	Kampala	
<b>Average household size (mean)</b>	6.9	6.9	6.4	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.0	7.4	5.5	5.1	5.1	7.1	3.9	
<b>HH size categories (% of sample)</b>	1-4 person(s)	23.3%	25.5%	25.0%	34.6%	25.5%	28.5%	30.5%	45.4%	24.5%	36.4%	42.7%	48.0%	22.6%	67.0%
	5-6 persons	24.8%	23.9%	29.3%	26.6%	24.3%	22.2%	22.5%	26.0%	21.4%	30.3%	27.5%	23.4%	24.5%	19.0%
	7-9 persons	33.0%	29.0%	30.9%	27.4%	32.6%	34.3%	35.1%	23.2%	30.5%	24.5%	24.4%	23.8%	33.9%	9.9%
	≥ 10 persons	18.9%	21.7%	14.9%	11.3%	17.6%	15.0%	11.9%	5.4%	23.6%	8.9%	5.4%	4.8%	18.9%	4.2%
<b>HH composition by group in years (mean)</b>	Children under two	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	
	Children under five	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.5
	Children aged 5-14	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.7	0.9
	Members aged 15-64	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.2
	Members aged 65+	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Table 24.1: Demographic Indicators – showing household characteristics and proportion of specific vulnerable groups within the survey sample in refugee settlements

	Adjumani	Lobule	Rhino Camp	Palorinya	Imvepi	Bidibidi	Rwamwanja	Kyangwali	Kiryandongo	Kyaka II	Nakivale	Oruchinga	Palabek	Kampala
Percent of children U2	5.0%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	5.8%	4.8%	6.8%	8.0%	5.2%	7.5%	7.0%	7.0%	6.0%	4.8%
Percent of children U5	16.0%	16.4%	15.1%	13.9%	16.6%	14.3%	19.3%	20.8%	16.6%	19.9%	20.5%	18.1%	17.0%	13.1%
Percent pregnant women (15-49 years)	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%	2.3%	2.4%	1.2%	2.4%	1.7%	2.3%	1.2%	0.8%
Percent of elders (65 years and above)	2.9%	2.5%	1.8%	3.0%	2.2%	2.2%	1.0%	2.5%	1.6%	2.1%	2.1%	2.6%	1.3%	0.7%
Sex ratio	0.86	0.85	0.93	0.82	0.90	0.94	1.00	0.83	0.92	0.82	0.90	0.95	1.06	0.94

Table 25.2: Demographic Indicators – showing household characteristics and proportion of specific vulnerable groups within the survey sample in host districts

	Adjumani	Yumbe	Terego	Kiryandongo	Kyegegwa	Kikuube	Koboko	Isingiro	Lamwo	Madi Okollo	Kamwenge	Obongi	
Average household size (mean)	5.7	6.4	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.5	6.4	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	
HH size categories (% of sample)	1-4 person(s)	37.3%	28.1%	35.8%	43.9%	49.2%	56.2%	29.9%	50.2%	36.8%	41.9%	38.2%	43.0%
	5-6 persons	28.8%	29.4%	28.6%	26.3%	29.6%	20.8%	27.1%	25.0%	24.3%	28.1%	33.8%	28.2%
	7-9 persons	25.8%	27.0%	25.1%	21.2%	15.1%	18.6%	26.2%	17.9%	28.9%	21.2%	21.6%	19.6%
	≥ 10 persons	8.3%	15.6%	10.5%	8.6%	6.1%	4.4%	16.8%	6.9%	9.9%	8.8%	6.4%	9.2%
HH composition by group in years (mean)	Children under two	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Children under five	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
	Children aged 5-14	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3
	Members aged 15-64	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.0
	Members aged 65+	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Percent of children U2	6.1%	7.3%	6.3%	6.6%	7.0%	6.7%	6.7%	4.3%	4.0%	6.0%	5.5%	6.5%	
Percent of children U5	16.1%	19.6%	18.0%	17.2%	18.5%	18.2%	17.5%	14.2%	13.5%	15.6%	15.9%	18.0%	

Table 25.2: Demographic Indicators – showing household characteristics and proportion of specific vulnerable groups within the survey sample in host districts

	Adjumani	Yumbe	Terego	Kiryandongo	Kyegegwa	Kikuube	Koboko	Isingiro	Lamwo	Madi Okollo	Kamwenge	Obongi
Percent pregnant women (15-49 years)	2.1%	1.9%	2.4%	1.7%	2.5%	2.4%	1.8%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.9%
Percent of elders (65 years and above)	2.8%	2.4%	2.9%	2.5%	1.9%	1.9%	3.1%	3.6%	3.9%	3.2%	3.2%	2.5%
Sex Ratio	0.91	0.95	0.94	0.98	0.94	0.92	0.94	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.95

### 3.1.2: Education Level and School Attendance for children aged 6-17 years

Table 26.3: Education level of surveyed population and school attendance for children aged 6-17 years

	Education level of surveyed population						School attendance for children aged 6-17 years	
	None	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	University	N	Children who did not go to school
<b>Refugees</b>								
Adjumani	0.1%	81.9%	14.9%	2.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1118	23.8%
Lobule	0.1%	88.3%	9.4%	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	249	16.7%
Rhino Camp	0.0%	83.0%	14.5%	1.4%	0.8%	0.3%	175	6.2%
Palorinya	0.1%	82.2%	15.5%	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	356	20.5%
Imvepi	0.0%	86.5%	11.9%	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	207	8.6%
Bidibidi	0.1%	85.4%	13.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	282	12.1%
Rwamwanja	0.0%	87.0%	8.4%	3.4%	0.8%	0.4%	573	30.3%
Kyangwali	0.1%	93.1%	5.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	414	25.1%
Kiryandongo	0.0%	73.6%	22.3%	2.5%	0.5%	1.1%	1083	21.4%
Kyaka II	0.0%	83.0%	10.5%	4.3%	1.0%	1.2%	444	26.0%
Nakivale	0.1%	84.1%	10.1%	3.8%	1.1%	0.8%	993	41.6%
Oruchinga	0.0%	83.8%	11.2%	2.6%	1.4%	0.9%	312	28.6%
Palabek	1.0%	86.3%	9.9%	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	455	11.4%



Table 26.3: Education level of surveyed population and school attendance for children aged 6-17 years

	Education level of surveyed population						School attendance for children aged 6-17 years	
	None	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	University	N	Children who did not go to school
Kampala	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	820	29.6%
<b>Host Community</b>								
Adjumani	0.1%	80.9%	12.1%	3.1%	3.1%	0.8%	179	15.0%
Yumbe	0.1%	86.4%	10.5%	1.1%	1.5%	0.5%	308	19.5%
Terego	0.0%	84.3%	10.7%	1.4%	3.0%	0.5%	129	11.3%
Kiryandongo	0.0%	77.8%	15.0%	3.4%	2.8%	1.1%	400	23.1%
Kyegegwa	0.0%	79.8%	15.2%	2.2%	1.3%	1.4%	233	24.6%
Kikuube	0.1%	77.8%	17.2%	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%	196	20.2%
Koboko	0.2%	90.1%	7.0%	1.6%	0.8%	0.2%	275	16.7%
Isingiro	0.0%	77.7%	14.9%	3.9%	2.7%	0.9%	224	13.4%
Lamwo	0.6%	77.2%	15.5%	3.1%	3.0%	0.6%	434	31.6%
Madi Okollo	0.1%	89.9%	7.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.3%	159	13.5%
Kamwenge	0.0%	83.1%	12.1%	2.6%	1.5%	0.7%	498	27.7%
Obongi	0.1%	84.6%	12.4%	1.3%	1.5%	0.2%	278	25.5%

### 3.1.3: Disability Status of Household Members

Table 27.4: Disability status of the household members

	Female			Male			Total		
	Has a Physical disability	Has a mental disability	Has chronic illness	Has a Physical disability	Has a mental disability	Has chronic illness	Has a Physical disability	Has a mental disability	Has chronic illness
<b>Refugees</b>									
Adjumani	2.6%	1.4%	4.4%	2.6%	0.9%	2.5%	2.6%	1.2%	3.5%
Lobule	3.4%	1.4%	6.3%	4.2%	1.5%	4.5%	3.4%	1.5%	5.5%
Rhino Camp	1.5%	0.6%	1.6%	1.4%	0.7%	0.9%	1.5%	0.6%	1.3%

Table 27.4: Disability status of the household members

	Female			Male			Total		
	Has a Physical disability	Has a mental disability	Has chronic illness	Has a Physical disability	Has a mental disability	Has chronic illness	Has a Physical disability	Has a mental disability	Has chronic illness
Palorinya	2.4%	1.1%	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%	1.9%	2.4%	1.0%	2.4%
Imvepi	2.4%	1.0%	2.1%	2.6%	1.2%	1.8%	2.4%	1.1%	2.0%
Bidibidi	3.0%	1.2%	3.7%	3.5%	1.8%	3.8%	3.0%	1.5%	3.8%
Rwamwanja	2.9%	1.6%	2.9%	3.4%	1.1%	2.4%	2.9%	1.3%	2.7%
Kyangwali	2.6%	1.3%	3.4%	3.2%	1.6%	2.5%	2.6%	1.4%	3.0%
Kiryandongo	2.0%	0.6%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%	1.0%	2.0%	0.7%	1.3%
Kyaka II	3.2%	1.1%	3.8%	3.9%	2.2%	2.0%	3.2%	1.6%	3.0%
Nakivale	3.3%	1.4%	5.1%	4.0%	1.0%	3.7%	3.3%	1.2%	4.5%
Oruchinga	3.6%	2.0%	8.2%	4.1%	1.8%	4.2%	3.6%	1.9%	6.3%
Palabek	3.3%	1.1%	2.3%	3.2%	1.1%	1.3%	3.3%	1.1%	1.8%
Kampala	1.5%	0.5%	3.4%	1.9%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	0.8%	2.5%
<b>Host Community</b>									
Adjumani	1.8%	1.3%	3.5%	1.8%	0.8%	2.0%	1.8%	1.1%	2.8%
Yumbe	2.5%	0.7%	2.2%	2.9%	1.0%	2.8%	2.7%	0.8%	2.5%
Terego	1.3%	0.8%	1.5%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%
Kiryandongo	1.6%	0.5%	2.7%	2.8%	0.9%	2.5%	2.2%	0.7%	2.6%
Kyegegwa	1.5%	0.6%	3.2%	3.7%	1.2%	1.8%	2.6%	0.9%	2.5%
Kikuube	1.2%	0.6%	3.5%	2.4%	0.4%	3.8%	1.8%	0.5%	3.7%
Koboko	2.5%	0.8%	2.3%	3.0%	1.0%	3.5%	2.8%	0.9%	2.9%
Isingiro	1.3%	0.4%	3.2%	2.4%	1.0%	2.0%	1.8%	0.7%	2.6%
Lamwo	4.4%	0.7%	4.4%	2.8%	1.8%	2.5%	3.6%	1.2%	3.4%
Madi Okollo	1.9%	1.1%	1.5%	2.2%	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%	1.3%	1.5%
Kamwenge	2.1%	0.6%	2.9%	2.4%	1.1%	2.6%	2.3%	0.8%	2.7%
Obongi	2.3%	0.8%	2.1%	3.0%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%	1.2%	2.1%

## 3.2: AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO (ADR)

In the refugee population, the average age dependency ratio (ADR) stands at 1.49, with Palabek exhibiting the highest ratio of 1.95. Conversely, within the host community, the mean ADR is 1.21, with Koboko and Yumbe recording the highest ratios. A high ADR indicates a larger proportion of dependents relative to the working-age population, which may have implications for economic and social support systems. Therefore, among refugee population, high ADR suggest a potentially greater burden on the refugee community's resources to support dependents, such as children or elderly individuals.

Table 28.5: Age Dependency Ratio in refugee settlements

		Adjumani	Lobule	Rhino Camp	Palorinya	Imvepi	BidiBidi	Rwamwanja	Kyangwali	Kiryandongo	Kyaka II	Nakivale	Oruchinga	Palabek	Kampala	
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>	Mean	1.63	1.50	1.75	1.20	1.66	1.54	1.61	1.63	1.53	1.43	1.51	1.26	1.95	0.75	
	SD	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.0	
	Min	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Max	11.0	7.0	10.0	7.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	15.0	6.0
<b>Category</b>	I 1 dependent or less per non-dependent member (ratio ≤ 1)	%	46.4%	46.9%	45.4%	61.3%	44.2%	49.1%	39.1%	43.5%	49.6%	50.5%	49.9%	56.5%	39.3%	79.6%
		95% CI	42.4-50.4	41.4-52.5	41.5-49.2	56.9-65.6	40.3-48.1	44.9-53.3	34.2-44.0	38.7-48.3	45.4-53.8	45.7-55.3	45.4-54.4	50.2-62.9	34.7-44.0	76.8-82.5
		n	271	145	289	291	275	268	149	178	269	209	241	134	168	610
	II Up to 3 dependents per 2 nondependent members (ratio 1.1-1.5)	%	16.8%	17.8%	15.4%	11.6%	15.1%	13.6%	19.7%	16.9%	14.6%	16.2%	15.1%	13.1%	14.5%	4.3%
		95% CI	13.8-19.8	13.5-22.1	12.6-18.2	8.7-14.5	12.3-17.9	10.7-16.4	15.7-23.7	13.2-20.5	11.6-17.5	12.6-19.7	11.9-18.3	8.8-17.4	11.2-17.9	2.9-5.7
		n	98	55	98	55	94	74	75	69	79	67	73	31	62	33
	III Up to 2 dependents per non-dependent members (ratio 1.6-2.0)	%	15.1%	17.8%	14.6%	13.7%	17.8%	15.9%	17.8%	16.9%	12.5%	15.7%	14.5%	16.9%	16.9%	8.2%
		95% CI	12.2-18.0	13.5-22.1	11.9-17.3	10.6-16.8	14.8-20.9	12.9-19.0	14.0-21.7	13.2-20.5	9.8-15.3	12.2-19.2	11.4-17.6	12.1-21.6	13.3-20.4	6.3-10.2
		n	88	55	93	65	111	87	68	69	68	65	70	40	72	63
	IV More than 2 dependents per nondependent members (ratio >2.0)	%	21.7%	17.5%	24.6%	13.5%	22.8%	21.4%	23.4%	22.7%	23.2%	17.6%	20.5%	13.5%	29.3%	7.8%
		95% CI	18.4-25.1	13.2-21.7	21.3-28.0	10.4-16.5	19.5-26.1	18.0-24.9	19.1-27.6	18.7-26.8	19.7-26.8	14.0-21.3	16.9-24.1	9.2- 17.9	25.0-33.6	5.9-9.7
		n	127	54	157	64	142	117	89	93	126	73	99	32	125	60

Table 29.6: Age Dependency Ratio in host districts

		Adjumani	Yumbe	Terego	Kiryandongo	Kyegegwa	Kikuube	Koboko	Isingiro	Lamwo	Madi Okollo	Kamwenge	Obongi	
<b>Age Dependency Ratio</b>	Mean	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	
	SD	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	
	Min	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Max	11.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	9.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	9.0	
<b>Category</b>	<b>I</b> 1 dependent or less per non-dependent member (ratio ≤ 1)	%	61.8%	51.5%	59.1%	60.6%	58.9%	66.0%	50.7%	70.0%	62.3%	60.9%	57.7%	57.8%
		95% CI	57.0-66.6	46.4-56.5	54.2-64.0	55.7-65.5	53.4-64.5	61.1-70.9	46.0-55.5	65.6-74.5	56.7-67.9	56.2-65.5	52.7-62.6	52.4-63.2
		n	244	193	231	231	178	233	216	285	180	255	222	186
	<b>II</b> Up to 3 dependents per 2 nondependent members (ratio 1.1-1.5)	%	15.7%	19.2%	17.9%	15.7%	14.9%	11.6%	17.8%	10.6%	16.3%	16.7%	15.6%	17.1%
		95% CI	12.1-19.3	15.2-23.2	14.1-21.7	12.1-19.4	10.9-18.9	8.3-15.0	14.2-21.5	7.6-13.6	12.0-20.5	13.1-20.3	12.0-19.2	13.0-21.2
		n	62	72	70	60	45	41	76	43	47	70	60	55
	<b>III</b> Up to 2 dependents per non-dependent members (ratio 1.6-2.0)	%	11.9%	15.5%	13.8%	12.1%	15.2%	13.0%	17.4%	10.1%	10.0%	11.0%	14.5%	13.0%
		95% CI	8.7-15.1	11.8-19.1	10.4-17.2	8.8-15.3	11.2-19.3	9.5-16.5	13.8-21.0	7.1-13.0	6.6-13.5	8.0-14.0	11.0-18.1	9.4-16.7
		n	47	58	54	46	46	46	74	41	29	46	56	42
	<b>IV</b> More than 2 dependents per nondependent members (ratio >2.0)	%	10.6%	13.9%	9.2%	11.5%	10.9%	9.3%	14.1%	9.3%	11.4%	11.5%	12.2%	12.1%
		95% CI	7.6-13.7	10.4-17.4	6.3-12.1	8.3-14.8	7.4-14.4	6.3-12.4	10.8-17.4	6.5-12.2	7.8-15.1	8.4-14.5	8.9-15.5	8.5-15.7
		n	42	52	36	44	33	33	60	38	33	48	47	39

### 3.3: HOUSEHOLD HEAD PROFILE

Research on household food security reveals varied perspectives, with some studies emphasizing the significant influence of male heads of household (HH), while others suggest that female heads of household play a crucial role by allocating a substantial portion of their income towards ensuring food security. Among the refugee population, nearly two-thirds (67.2%) of households are led by females. Conversely, among host communities, an average of one in every two households (58.7%) is headed by males as shown in Table 3.7 and Table 3.8.

Table 3.9 presents information on education and marital status of household head. In both refugee and host communities, a significant proportion of household heads have received formal education. Notably, the majority of these individuals have completed primary school (70%), with an additional 18% having attained lower secondary education. However, the prevalence of tertiary to university education is strikingly low, comprising only 1.1% among refugees and 3.1% among the host community.

It is noteworthy that, specifically among refugees in Kampala, all respondents (84) fell within the lower secondary education category. This concentration underscores a specific educational pattern within this refugee subgroup, shedding light on the prevailing educational levels and potential challenges or opportunities they may face in the context of their displacement.

Table 30.7: Household Head Profiles in refugee settlements

		Adjumani	Lobule	Rhino Camp	Palorinya	Imvepi	Bidibidi	Rwamwanja	Kyangwali	Kiryandongo	Kyaka II	Nakivale	Oruchinga	Palabek	Kampala
<b>Female headed households</b> (working age 15-64 years)	%	83.9%	57.0%	70.7%	67.2%	63.1%	68.6%	30.7%	52.2%	77.1%	35.7%	43.5%	44.4%	74.4%	61.6%
	95% CI	81.0-86.9	51.5-62.5	67.2-74.2	63.0-71.4	59.4-66.9	64.7-72.5	26.2-35.3	47.5-57.0	73.6-80.6	31.1-40.2	39.1-47.8	38.2-50.5	70.3-78.5	58.1-65.0
	n	501	179	456	326	401	380	119	223	428	153	217	110	322	474
<b>Male headed households</b> (working age 15-64 years)	%	6.9%	29.6%	22.9%	23.1%	29.0%	23.1%	64.9%	39.8%	15.5%	55.9%	46.7%	47.2%	20.6%	37.1%
	95% CI	4.8-8.9	24.6-34.7	19.7-26.2	19.3-26.8	25.4-32.5	19.6-26.6	60.1-69.6	35.2-44.5	12.5-18.5	51.2-60.6	42.3-51.1	41.0-53.4	16.7-24.4	33.7-40.6
	n	41	93	148	112	184	128	251	170	86	240	233	117	89	286
<b>Children headed households</b> (under 15 years)	%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	95% CI	0.0-0.5	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.5	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0
	n	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Elderly headed households</b> (65 years and above)	%	9.0%	13.4%	6.4%	9.7%	7.7%	8.3%	4.4%	8.0%	7.4%	8.4%	9.8%	8.5%	5.1%	1.3%
	95% CI	6.7-11.3	9.6-17.1	4.5-8.2	7.1-12.3	5.6-9.8	6.0-10.6	2.4-6.4	5.4-10.5	5.2-9.6	5.8-11.0	7.2-12.4	5.0-11.9	3.0-7.1	0.5-2.1
	n	54	42	41	47	49	46	17	34	41	36	49	21	22	10
<b>Age of household head in years</b>	Mean	41.3	47.2	38.6	42.1	39.1	40.1	39.3	39.0	40.1	41.2	41.4	42.3	36.7	34.2
	Min	14.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	17.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	19.0	17.0	15.0	15.0
	Max	90.0	91.0	98.0	91.0	82.0	91.0	98.0	88.0	94.0	89.0	90.0	98.0	89.0	76.0

Table 31.8: Household Head Profiles in host districts

		Adjumani	Yumbe	Terego	Kiryandongo	Kyegegwa	Kikuube	Koboko	Isingiro	Lamwo	Madi Okollo	Kamwenge	Obongi
<b>Female headed households</b> (working age 15-64 years)	%	48.5%	34.0%	27.6%	30.3%	26.4%	24.1%	26.0%	23.3%	41.1%	31.1%	18.1%	43.3%
	95% CI	43.6-53.4	29.3-38.8	23.2-32.0	25.8-34.8	21.5-31.3	19.7-28.5	21.9-30.1	19.3-27.4	35.6-46.6	26.8-35.5	14.3-21.9	38.0-48.6
	n	194	131	110	120	82	87	113	98	125	135	71	146
<b>Male headed households</b> (working age 15-64 years)	%	44.0%	55.6%	63.7%	59.6%	67.8%	69.0%	61.8%	64.0%	41.4%	58.8%	69.7%	49.0%
	95% CI	39.1-48.9	50.6-60.5	58.9-68.4	54.8-64.4	62.7-73.0	64.2-73.7	57.3-66.4	59.5-68.6	35.9-47.0	54.1-63.4	65.2-74.3	43.6-54.3
	n	176	214	254	236	211	249	269	269	126	255	274	165
<b>Children headed households</b> (under 15 years)	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	95% CI	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0	0.0-0.0
	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Elderly headed households</b> (65 years and above)	%	7.5%	10.4%	8.8%	10.1%	5.8%	6.9%	12.2%	12.6%	17.4%	10.1%	12.2%	7.7%
	95% CI	4.9-10.1	7.3-13.4	6.0-11.5	7.1-13.1	3.2-8.4	4.3-9.5	9.1-15.3	9.4-15.8	13.2-21.7	7.3-13.0	9.0-15.5	4.9-10.6
	n	30	40	35	40	18	25	53	53	53	44	48	26
<b>Age of household head in years</b>	Mean	40.7	40.8	42.5	41.8	40.9	39.3	42.9	46.1	45.2	41.6	45.1	39.3
	Min	18.0	15.0	19.0	16.0	18.0	18.0	15.0	18.0	19.0	16.0	20.0	15.0
	Max	98.0	87.0	98.0	93.0	93.0	91.0	96.0	93.0	90.0	91.0	98.0	95.0

Table 32.9: Education and marital status of household head

	Education of Household head						Legal marital status of the household head				
	None	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	University	Single	Currently married	Separated /divorced	Widowed	Living together, but not legally married
<b>Refugees</b>											
Adjumani	0.7%	78.0%	18.3%	2.7%	0.3%	0.0%	7.4%	59.3%	5.0%	21.3%	7.0%
Lobule	0.0%	79.6%	15.1%	3.3%	1.3%	0.7%	8.0%	42.0%	22.6%	26.1%	1.3%
Rhino Camp	0.0%	76.9%	18.0%	2.6%	2.2%	0.2%	13.3%	60.9%	9.6%	12.7%	3.4%
Palorinya	0.0%	71.7%	23.0%	4.3%	0.3%	0.7%	6.4%	55.5%	12.8%	18.1%	7.2%
Imvepi	0.0%	79.0%	17.4%	2.5%	0.4%	0.6%	9.4%	63.3%	15.1%	10.1%	2.0%
Bidibidi	0.0%	75.7%	21.1%	2.3%	0.3%	0.6%	9.4%	58.1%	15.5%	14.3%	2.7%
Rwamwanja	0.0%	71.8%	13.7%	8.7%	3.7%	2.1%	7.8%	50.1%	10.1%	10.1%	22.0%
Kyangwali	0.0%	78.0%	17.1%	3.0%	1.2%	0.6%	17.3%	42.9%	18.5%	12.2%	9.1%
Kiryandongo	0.0%	66.4%	29.4%	2.3%	1.1%	0.8%	17.1%	53.0%	6.7%	13.5%	9.7%
Kyaka II	0.0%	65.1%	16.7%	12.1%	2.8%	3.2%	10.7%	51.0%	8.2%	12.6%	17.5%
Nakivale	0.0%	73.5%	11.8%	10.1%	2.5%	2.1%	17.0%	52.9%	12.8%	12.4%	4.8%
Oruchinga	0.0%	79.1%	12.8%	4.1%	2.0%	2.0%	19.4%	54.4%	6.5%	12.1%	7.7%
Palabek	0.0%	80.7%	15.3%	2.5%	1.5%	0.0%	10.2%	48.0%	8.1%	20.1%	13.6%
Kampala	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	47.7%	40.8%	6.8%	4.4%	0.4%
<b>Host Community</b>											
Adjumani	0.0%	71.1%	18.0%	3.5%	5.9%	1.5%	5.0%	66.8%	9.5%	10.0%	8.8%
Yumbe	0.3%	73.2%	18.9%	2.3%	3.3%	2.0%	4.4%	79.0%	6.8%	5.7%	4.2%
Terego	0.0%	69.5%	18.5%	3.4%	7.7%	0.9%	3.0%	73.4%	5.8%	10.0%	7.8%
Kiryandongo	0.0%	62.8%	23.4%	5.5%	5.2%	3.1%	8.6%	58.6%	9.3%	6.8%	16.7%
Kyegegwa	0.0%	70.7%	19.9%	3.8%	3.4%	2.3%	14.5%	53.7%	6.8%	5.5%	19.6%
Kikuube	0.3%	64.2%	25.5%	3.1%	4.4%	2.5%	17.2%	53.5%	8.9%	6.1%	14.4%
Koboko	0.0%	80.1%	13.3%	2.8%	3.2%	0.6%	6.4%	77.2%	7.6%	7.8%	0.9%



Table 32.9: Education and marital status of household head

	Education of Household head						Legal marital status of the household head				
	None	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	University	Single	Currently married	Separated /divorced	Widowed	Living together, but not legally married
Isingiro	0.0%	74.0%	15.5%	4.9%	4.3%	1.3%	8.6%	65.2%	6.0%	15.0%	5.2%
Lamwo	0.0%	65.3%	21.2%	5.0%	7.2%	1.4%	3.6%	38.5%	9.5%	18.4%	29.9%
Madi Okollo	0.0%	78.4%	13.4%	3.2%	4.2%	0.8%	5.5%	74.2%	6.9%	8.5%	4.8%
Kamwenge	0.0%	73.9%	16.8%	4.5%	2.3%	2.6%	5.6%	58.5%	4.6%	11.5%	19.8%
Obongi	0.4%	72.0%	21.2%	3.0%	3.0%	0.4%	7.4%	70.3%	6.2%	7.4%	8.6%

### 3.4: INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

As shown in Table 3.10, in both the refugee and host community populations, on average, nearly twice as many individuals were engaged in agricultural activities compared to those involved in other economic pursuits. This trend not only emphasizes a substantial dependence on agriculture within these communities but also extends to the household level, where more household heads were involved in agricultural activities compared to other economic endeavours. This dual pattern underscores the sector's critical role as a primary source of livelihood for residents, regardless of their refugee or host status.

Table 33.10: Participation rate of households in income generating activities (Agriculture and Economic Activities) in refugee settlements

	All household members			Household Heads		
	N	Economic activity	Agriculture activity	N	Economic activity	Agriculture activity
<b>Refugees</b>						
Adjumani	3160	9.5%	38.1%	590	26.9%	64.7%
Lobule	1665	18.7%	61.0%	229	43.2%	76.0%
Rhino Camp	3222	14.1%	43.0%	620	26.1%	64.7%
Palorinya	2268	23.9%	58.1%	451	45.0%	76.3%
Imvepi	3223	21.1%	52.9%	579	42.0%	72.7%
Bidibidi	2828	10.1%	54.1%	526	23.4%	70.0%
Rwamwanja	1717	29.3%	42.5%	377	63.4%	77.7%
Kyangwali	1529	30.9%	55.5%	414	54.6%	79.0%
Kiryandongo	3118	16.3%	52.5%	481	23.7%	61.5%
Kyaka II	1725	30.9%	53.2%	425	58.4%	73.9%
Nakivale	1827	25.8%	34.9%	475	54.1%	54.5%
Oruchinga	952	29.4%	40.3%	245	53.5%	61.2%
Palabek	2286	7.8%	33.1%	408	19.1%	56.6%
Kampala	2461	15.9%	0.6%	84	33.3%	0.0%
<b>Host Community</b>						
Adjumani	1754	21.3%	55.9%	396	46.2%	78.8%
Yumbe	1802	18.5%	70.6%	385	37.7%	89.4%
Terego	1757	32.0%	70.2%	384	54.2%	89.1%
Kiryandongo	1606	33.9%	69.7%	331	55.0%	87.6%
Kyegegwa	1117	43.3%	63.2%	300	80.7%	86.0%
Kikuube	1206	40.5%	65.4%	354	71.2%	81.9%
Koboko	2103	41.3%	72.8%	359	65.7%	91.9%
Isingiro	1680	29.4%	48.0%	408	65.7%	73.3%
Lamwo	1410	19.4%	61.2%	298	32.2%	84.2%
Madi Okollo	1826	34.3%	78.6%	408	58.8%	92.2%
Kamwenge	1645	39.0%	54.3%	384	73.7%	85.9%
Obongi	1343	37.2%	66.3%	311	69.8%	88.4%

### 3.5: REFUGEE ARRIVAL TIME IN UGANDA

On average, more than half (59.4%) of the refugee households arrived with all their members at the same time. The majority of these households had been in their host location for three years or longer. The fact that the majority had been residing in their current location for three years or more highlights a prolonged period of displacement for a significant segment of the refugee population.

Table 34.11: Arrival of refugee households

	N	All household members arrived at the settlement at the same time			Refugee arrival date				
		No	Yes	Don't know	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	Other/Don't know
Adjumani	597	38.9%	61.0%	0.2%	1.6%	0.5%	3.0%	94.2%	0.5%
Lobule	314	36.3%	63.7%	0.0%	2.5%	0.5%	0.0%	97.0%	0.0%
Rhino Camp	645	21.6%	78.4%	0.0%	9.1%	4.5%	5.3%	75.1%	5.9%
Palorinya	485	22.3%	77.7%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	1.6%	94.7%	1.9%
Imvepi	635	35.1%	64.9%	0.0%	2.7%	4.1%	9.0%	84.0%	0.2%
Bidibidi	554	34.5%	65.5%	0.0%	1.1%	1.9%	2.2%	93.9%	0.8%
Rwamwanja	387	64.1%	35.1%	0.8%	2.9%	3.7%	3.7%	86.0%	3.7%
Kyangwali	427	44.5%	55.5%	0.0%	3.4%	3.0%	4.2%	89.0%	0.4%
Kiryandongo	555	30.8%	68.8%	0.4%	2.4%	4.2%	11.8%	75.1%	6.5%
Kyaka II	429	49.9%	49.9%	0.2%	3.3%	4.7%	7.5%	82.7%	1.9%
Nakivale	499	50.1%	49.9%	0.0%	11.2%	17.7%	7.6%	63.1%	0.4%
Oruchinga	248	65.7%	34.3%	0.0%	2.4%	1.2%	4.7%	91.8%	0.0%
Palabek	433	34.6%	65.4%	0.0%	17.0%	9.2%	7.8%	65.0%	1.1%
Kampala	770	38.3%	61.7%	0.0%	13.3%	19.2%	12.4%	54.9%	0.2%

### 3.6: SAFETY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

In terms of security, the prevailing sentiment among refugee households in their new settlements is one of feeling safe, with the vast majority expressing this sentiment as shown in Table 3.12. On average, approximately 8% of these households report feeling a slight sense of insecurity.

For those who do feel insecure, the primary reasons cited include theft or robbery (27.2%) and discrimination or harassment (10.6%). Notably, nearly half of those expressing security concerns associate their feelings of insecurity with other unspecified reasons (40.9%) (Table 3.13).

Table 35.12: Safety of the environment in refugee settlements

	N	Does household feel safe?
		No
Adjumani	597	11.6%
Lobule	314	7.6%
Rhino Camp	645	7.9%
Palorinya	485	8.9%
Imvepi	635	4.9%
Bidibidi	554	8.8%
Rwamwanja	387	9.8%
Kyangwali	427	4.2%
Kiryandongo	555	8.5%
Kyaka II	429	7.2%

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*Table 35.12: Safety of the environment in refugee settlements*

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	Does household feel safe?	
	N	No
Nakivale	499	11.6%
Oruchinga	248	11.3%
Palabek	433	6.2%
Kampala	770	4.9%

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Table 36.13: Reason for refugee households feeling unsafe

	N	Abduction	Armed conflict	Being approached by human smugglers	Discrimination, harassment	House, land property destruction	Limitations on movement	Physical violence/abuse	Protests/Violence	Tensions between communities	Theft/robbery	Other
Adjumani	69	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	2.9%	91.3%
Lobule	24	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	4.2%	29.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	50.0%
Rhino Camp	51	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	7.8%	25.5%	56.9%
Palorinya	43	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.9%	11.6%	2.3%	2.3%	0.0%	7.0%	11.6%	37.2%
Imvepi	31	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	3.2%	9.7%	80.6%
Bidibidi	49	2.0%	8.2%	2.0%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	2.0%	6.1%	2.0%	63.3%
Rwamwanja	38	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	7.9%	10.5%	15.8%	36.8%
Kyangwali	18	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88.9%	5.6%
Kiryandongo	47	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%	4.3%	4.3%	2.1%	14.9%	44.7%	17.0%
Kyaka II	31	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	6.5%	6.5%	38.7%	12.9%
Nakivale	58	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	3.4%	0.0%	13.8%	0.0%	10.3%	22.4%	29.3%
Oruchinga	28	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	7.1%	3.6%	10.7%	0.0%	7.1%	32.1%	21.4%
Palabek	27	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	37.0%	51.9%
Kampala	38	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	15.8%	44.7%	18.4%

### 3.7: HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

As shown in Table 3.14, the majority of refugees own household goods and assets, with a range of basic items being prevalent. The ownership percentages are as follows: chairs (72.8%), hoe (68.9%), cell phone (57%), bed (45.7%), panga machete (47.6%), table (36.6%), solar (25.3%), ax (15.3%), food store (10.7%), radio (10.0%). Notably, ownership is lower for more significant assets, such as cars (0.4%), boats (0.5%), tractors (0.5%), and ox-ploughs (0.8%). This distribution of owned assets provides insights into the living conditions and economic resources of the refugee population, highlighting the prevalence of basic necessities while indicating limited ownership of larger, more capital-intensive items.

Table 37.14: Household goods and assets owned by refugee households

	Adjumani	Lobule	Rhino Camp	Palorinya	Imvepi	Bidibidi	Rwamwanja	Kyangwali	Kiryandongo	Kyaka II	Nakivale	Oruchinga	Palabek	Kampala	Overall
Table	24.6%	39.8%	40.3%	39.0%	41.1%	40.6%	44.4%	18.3%	36.0%	36.1%	29.9%	41.1%	9.7%	58.1%	<b>36.6%</b>
Cabinet	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%	8.3%	2.1%	11.0%	3.5%	6.2%	5.6%	2.8%	22.5%	<b>6.2%</b>
Wardrobe cupboard	1.7%	2.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	5.4%	0.9%	1.4%	2.1%	3.4%	4.4%	1.4%	32.9%	<b>5.2%</b>
Chair	82.2%	64.3%	78.6%	85.4%	67.1%	73.6%	87.9%	65.6%	90.5%	70.2%	53.3%	68.1%	44.3%	75.2%	<b>72.8%</b>
Sofa	2.3%	2.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	4.7%	0.9%	1.6%	6.0%	1.4%	44.8%	<b>6.4%</b>
Bed	39.4%	41.1%	37.7%	53.0%	46.3%	46.0%	57.4%	17.6%	73.2%	25.9%	35.5%	35.9%	10.9%	84.0%	<b>45.7%</b>
Water tank	1.2%	1.3%	5.0%	3.5%	5.8%	1.3%	1.8%	0.2%	6.3%	1.4%	6.4%	2.0%	1.6%	9.4%	<b>3.9%</b>
Seed store	4.7%	8.0%	1.9%	11.1%	3.5%	1.4%	7.2%	3.3%	7.9%	8.4%	2.8%	0.4%	1.2%	2.2%	<b>4.4%</b>
Food store	10.7%	14.0%	10.2%	21.6%	15.1%	7.2%	14.7%	4.0%	17.3%	13.5%	4.8%	4.8%	4.2%	6.4%	<b>10.7%</b>
Radio	7.7%	5.4%	5.9%	6.8%	7.1%	4.9%	26.4%	7.3%	8.8%	15.4%	11.0%	15.3%	6.0%	16.2%	<b>10.0%</b>
Non-Mobile phone	3.2%	23.2%	2.5%	6.4%	10.2%	5.2%	4.4%	2.6%	8.1%	3.5%	6.2%	4.8%	1.8%	15.8%	<b>7.1%</b>
Cellphone	61.0%	37.6%	65.4%	58.4%	51.0%	55.8%	71.3%	38.2%	76.2%	54.8%	54.9%	56.0%	50.1%	55.5%	<b>57.0%</b>
Smart phones	5.9%	4.5%	5.3%	6.6%	5.7%	5.6%	16.3%	3.5%	24.3%	17.2%	14.6%	13.3%	7.2%	83.9%	<b>17.9%</b>
Refrigerator	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	0.9%	42.9%	<b>5.2%</b>
Wall clock	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	1.6%	1.9%	4.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.4%	2.3%	11.2%	<b>2.2%</b>

Table 37.14: Household goods and assets owned by refugee households

	Adjumani	Lobule	Rhino Camp	Palorinya	Imvepi	Bidibidi	Rwamwanja	Kyangwali	Kiryandongo	Kyaka II	Nakivale	Oruchinga	Palabek	Kampala	Overall
Fan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	11%	1.4%
PC	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	7.3%	1.2%
TV	1.0%	1.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	7.5%	2.8%	4.7%	4.2%	5.0%	6.5%	1.2%	53.0%	8.0%
Sewing machine	1.3%	0.3%	0.9%	1.9%	2.2%	1.1%	4.7%	1.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	2.1%	3.0%	1.9%
Solar	23.5%	12.7%	15.5%	23.9%	20.5%	23.3%	56.1%	29.5%	44.5%	36.8%	30.1%	38.7%	25.4%	0.8%	25.3%
Hoe	74.4%	88.2%	76.6%	88.7%	80.2%	78.7%	86.6%	71.7%	74.1%	70.6%	64.3%	83.1%	75.3%	1.3%	68.9%
Ox-plough	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	1.6%	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%
Ax	13.2%	13.7%	25.9%	33.2%	12.6%	14.1%	30.5%	19.4%	8.8%	11.9%	6.8%	8.9%	22.6%	0.5%	15.3%
Panga machete	40.5%	44.6%	61.6%	63.3%	48.2%	46.8%	80.4%	63.7%	36.2%	60.4%	53.5%	62.1%	45.7%	0.9%	47.6%
Tractor	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	1.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.5%
Boat	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	1.9%	0.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%
Car	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	1.6%	0.4%
Taxi	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Animal cart	2.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	2.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	2.1%	0.3%	1.0%
Moto	2.0%	1.3%	0.8%	2.1%	1.1%	1.3%	4.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.6%	2.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%
Bike	5.0%	5.1%	1.7%	17.5%	8.3%	6.9%	7.5%	3.5%	5.8%	2.3%	9.6%	19.4%	3.9%	0.8%	6.3%



## 4. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

### 4.1: DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE

The final sample included a total of 6,370 children aged from 6 to 59 months in refugee settlements, and a total of 3,868 children aged from 6 to 59 months in host districts.

Boys and girls are represented in the same proportion in the sample with an overall sex-ratio equal to 0.93 in refugee settlements and in host districts. By settlements, the sex-ratio varies from 0.74 (Kyaka II) to 1.13 (Bidibidi). In host districts the sex-ratio is ranging from 0.76 (Lamwo) to 1.09 (Kiryandongo).

*Table 38.1: Distribution of children by sex and sex-ratio*

	Total N	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Ratio: Boys/Girls
<b>Refugees</b>				
Adjumani	595	49.1%	50.9%	0.96
Lobule	337	47.8%	52.2%	0.91
Rhino Camp	592	47.8%	52.2%	0.92
Palorinya	356	48.3%	51.7%	0.93
Imvepi	627	48.6%	51.4%	0.95
Bidibidi	469	53.1%	46.9%	1.13
Rwamwanja	413	52.8%	47.2%	1.12
Kyangwali	409	48.2%	51.8%	0.93
Kiryandongo	643	43.2%	56.8%	0.76
Kyaka II	429	42.7%	57.3%	0.74
Nakivale	480	47.3%	52.7%	0.90
Oruchinga	211	46.9%	53.1%	0.88
Palabek	468	48.3%	51.7%	0.93
Kampala	341	50.7%	49.3%	1.03
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>6,370</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>51.9%</b>	<b>0.93</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>				
Adjumani	328	51.5%	48.5%	1.06
Yumbe	431	48.0%	52.0%	0.92
Terego	389	47.8%	52.2%	0.92
Kiryandongo	334	52.1%	47.9%	1.09
Kyegegwa	254	50.8%	49.2%	1.03
Kikuube	278	47.8%	52.2%	0.92
Koboko	436	45.0%	55.0%	0.82
Isingiro	280	47.9%	52.1%	0.92
Lamwo	218	43.1%	56.9%	0.76
Madi Okollo	333	51.1%	48.9%	1.04
Kamwenge	301	45.2%	54.8%	0.82
Obongi	286	46.2%	53.8%	0.86
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3,868</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>51.9%</b>	<b>0.93</b>

Table 4.2 and Table 4.3 present the distribution of children by age-group and sex. In refugee settlements, all age-groups are represented in proportions between 21.1% and 23.8%. The 6-11 months age-group, representing only 6 months, is slightly less represented since it represents only 9.3% of the overall sample. In the last age-group (48-59 months) there are fewer children than expected. There was no significant difference by age-group regarding the sex-ratio.

In host districts, all age-groups are represented in proportions between 20.4% and 24.0%. The 6-11 months age-group, is also slightly less represented with 10.7% of the overall sample. In the last age-group (48-59 months) there are fewer children than expected. There was no significant difference by age-group regarding the sex-ratio.

*Table 39.2: Distribution of children by sex and by age group in refugee settlements*

Age group in months	Total N	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Ratio: Boys/Girls
6-11	592	50.2%	49.8%	1.01
12-23	1,456	48.7%	51.3%	0.95
24-35	1,464	48.4%	51.6%	0.94
36-47	1,515	46.9%	53.1%	0.88
48-59	1,343	47.5%	52.5%	0.90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,370</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>51.9%</b>	<b>0.93</b>

*Table 40.3: Distribution of children by sex and by age group in host districts*

Age group in months	Total N	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Ratio: Boys/Girls
0-11	415	45.5%	54.5%	0.84
12-23	858	49.8%	50.2%	0.99
24-35	879	49.0%	51.0%	0.96
36-47	928	46.6%	53.4%	0.87
48-59	788	48.4%	51.6%	0.94
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,868</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>51.9%</b>	<b>0.93</b>

## 4.2: REVIEW OF DATA QUALITY

In refugee settlements, 78% of the children were found to have an age calculated from an exact day, month and year of birth. The percentage of exact date of birth reported was ranging from 59% in Palabek and in Kiryandongo to 94% in Rwamwanja. In host districts, 74% of the children were found to have an age calculated from an exact day, month and year of birth. The percentage of exact date of birth reported was ranging from 59% in Lamwo to 90% in Kamwenge. These findings highlight the good quality of age data.

*Table 41.4: Proportion of children with an exact date of birth in refugee settlements*

	Percentage of exact date of birth
<b>Refugees</b>	
Adjumani	82%
Lobule	66%
Rhino Camp	92%
Palorinya	84%
Imvepi	85%
Bidibidi	82%

Table 41.4: Proportion of children with an exact date of birth in refugee settlements

	Percentage of exact date of birth
Rwamwanja	94%
Kyangwali	82%
Kiryandongo	59%
Kyaka II	75%
Nakivale	76%
Oruchinga	85%
Palabek	59%
Kampala	65%
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>Host communities</b>	
Adjumani	87%
Yumbe	71%
Terego	67%
Kiryandongo	62%
Kyegegwa	83%
Kikuube	74%
Koboko	74%
Isingiro	64%
Lamwo	59%
Madi Okollo	81%
Kamwenge	90%
Obongi	80%
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>74%</b>

The overall age distribution in refugee settlements and host districts is presented in Figure 2 and Figure 3 respectively. The age-ratio of 6-29 months to 30-59 months is close to the expected value of 0.85 with 0.82 in refugee settlements and 0.87 in host districts.

Despite the good percentage of children with an exact date of birth, Figure 2 and Figure 3 show important age heaping at 24 months, 36 months and 48 months. This might be due to an insufficient use of the calendar of local events for children without official age documentation mentioning their exact date of birth.

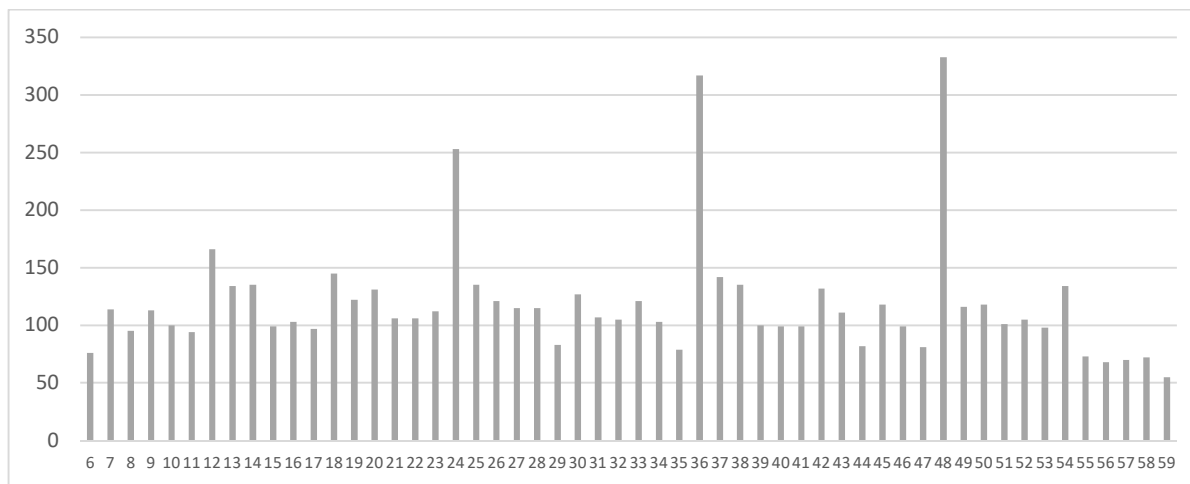


Figure 2: Distribution of children age in months in refugee settlements

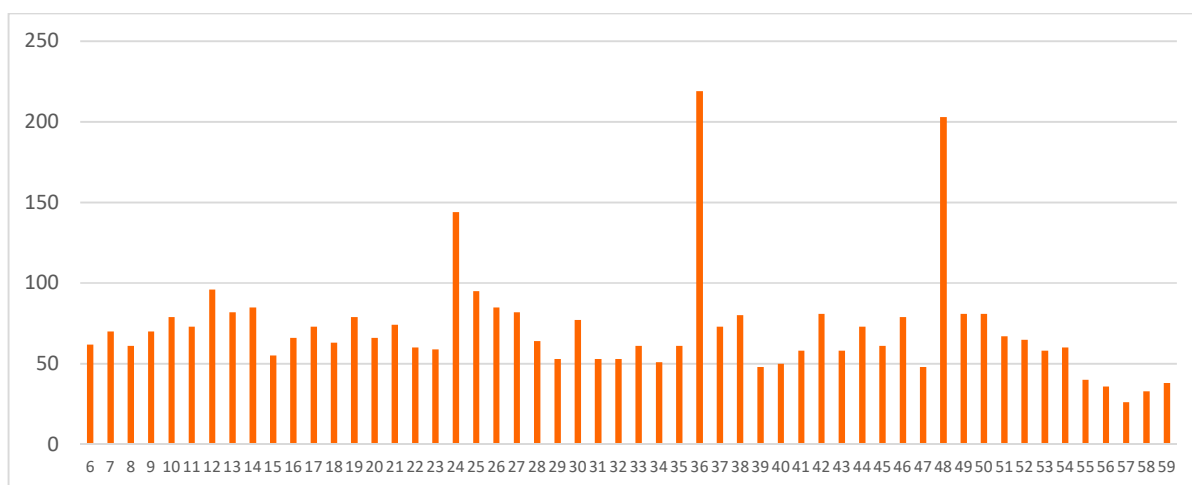


Figure 3: Distribution of children age in months in host districts

The Plausibility check report was generated for each strata (refugee settlements or host districts) using the ENA software. Table 4.5 and Table 4.6 show the overall data quality score by strata. In refugee settlements, data quality was “Excellent” or “Good” in all settlements except for Lobule, Bidibidi Palabek and Kampala where quality was “Acceptable”. Data quality was problematic in “Rhino Camp” mainly due to a percentage of flagged data for WHZ of 7.1% (“Acceptable”) and a Standard Deviation of 1.17 after exclusion of the SMART flags (“Acceptable”) - the two most penalizing statistical tests of the plausibility report. In host districts, data quality was “Excellent” or “Good” in all districts except for Koboko where quality was “Acceptable”.

Table 42.5: Data Quality per strata based on plausibility check report for refugee settlements

	Missing & Flagged Data	Overall Sex Ratio	Overall Age Distribution	DPS Weight	DPS Height	DPS MUAC	SD WHZ	Skewness	Kurtosis	Poisson	Overall Data Quality Score
Adjumani	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	11%
Lobule	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	20%
Rhino Camp	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	25%
Palorinya	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	14%
Imvepi	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	0%
Bidibidi	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	20%
Rwamwanja	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	4%
Kyangwali	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	3%
Kiryandongo	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	10%
Kyaka II	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	13%
Nakivale	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	0%
Oruchinga	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	5%
Palabek	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	22%
Kampala	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	17%

Green	Excellent (Overall score 0-9)
Light Green	Good (Overall score 10-14)
Yellow	Acceptable (Overall score 15-24)
Orange	Problematic (Overall score >25)

Table 43.6: Data Quality per Strata based on Plausibility Check Report for host districts

	Missing & Flagged Data	Overall Sex Ratio	Overall Age Distribution	DPS Weight	DPS Height	DPS MUAC	SD WHZ	Skewness	Kurtosis	Poisson	Overall Data Quality Score
Adjumani											4%
Yumbe											10%
Terego											6%
Kiryandongo											10%
Kyegegwa											13%
Kikuube											1%
Koboko											17%
Isingiro											6%
Lamwo											11%
Madi Okollo											9%
Kamwenge											1%
Obongi											13%

	Excellent (Overall score 0-9)
	Good (Overall score 10-14)
	Acceptable (Overall score 15-24)
	Problematic (Overall score >25)

Children with missing data for sex, weight, height or edema were automatically excluded from the analysis by the ENA software for their respective estimation of prevalence.

The standard deviation for the distribution of Height/Age z-score was found to be above 1.2 in Adjumani, Lobule, Rhino Camp, Kiryandongo, Palabek and Kampala. The standard deviation for the distribution of Weight/Height z-score and Weight/Age z-score was within the acceptable range (0.8-1.2) for the 12 host districts (Table 4.7).

Table 44.7: Mean z-scores, Design Effects and excluded subjects following SMART flags application in refugee settlements (WHO 2006 Growth References)

Indicator	Total	Mean z-scores $\pm$ SD	Design Effect (z-score < -2)	z-scores not available	z-scores out of range
<b>1 Adjumani</b>					
Weight-for-Height	477	-0.69 $\pm$ 1.04	1.04	97	16
Height-for-Age	462	-0.37 $\pm$ 1.22	1.31	96	32
Weight-for-Age	485	-0.66 $\pm$ 1.05	1.40	94	11
<b>2 Lobule</b>					
Weight-for-Height	238	-0.10 $\pm$ 1.10	1.00	86	11
Height-for-Age	226	-1.21 $\pm$ 1.35	1.00	83	26
Weight-for-Age	242	-0.73 $\pm$ 1.15	1.00	85	8
<b>3 Rhino Camp</b>					
Weight-for-Height	495	-0.41 $\pm$ 1.17	1.54	59	38
Height-for-Age	498	-0.83 $\pm$ 1.28	1.30	57	37
Weight-for-Age	526	-0.72 $\pm$ 1.06	1.03	58	8
<b>4 Palorinya</b>					

*Table 44.7: Mean z-scores, Design Effects and excluded subjects following SMART flags application in refugee settlements (WHO 2006 Growth References)*

Indicator	Total	Mean z-scores $\pm$ SD	Design Effect (z-score < -2)	z-scores not available	z-scores out of range
Weight-for-Height	274	-0.44 $\pm$ 1.10	1.21	68	14
Height-for-Age	279	-1.02 $\pm$ 1.09	1.00	54	23
Weight-for-Age	284	-0.74 $\pm$ 1.05	1.00	65	7
<b>5 Imvempi</b>					
Weight-for-Height	565	-0.45 $\pm$ 0.96	1.32	55	4
Height-for-Age	545	-1.12 $\pm$ 1.06	1.28	53	26
Weight-for-Age	564	-0.88 $\pm$ 0.96	1.55	51	9
<b>6 Bidibidi</b>					
Weight-for-Height	384	-0.36 $\pm$ 1.13	1.32	66	19
Height-for-Age	365	-0.80 $\pm$ 1.14	1.35	60	44
Weight-for-Age	394	-0.62 $\pm$ 1.03	1.00	61	14
<b>7 Rwamwanja</b>					
Weight-for-Height	364	0.36 $\pm$ 1.00	1.01	42	6
Height-for-Age	363	-2.07 $\pm$ 1.09	1.67	42	7
Weight-for-Age	366	-0.93 $\pm$ 0.96	1.00	40	6
<b>8 Kyangwali</b>					
Weight-for-Height	375	0.16 $\pm$ 0.99	1.00	28	6
Height-for-Age	372	-2.14 $\pm$ 1.14	1.49	23	14
Weight-for-Age	382	-1.07 $\pm$ 1.03	1.00	24	3
<b>9 Kiryandongo</b>					
Weight-for-Height	460	-0.58 $\pm$ 1.05	1.00	154	8
Height-for-Age	444	-0.34 $\pm$ 1.21	1.09	151	27
Weight-for-Age	465	-0.56 $\pm$ 0.96	1.42	150	7
<b>10 Kyaka II</b>					
Weight-for-Height	371	0.24 $\pm$ 1.04	1.00	48	10
Height-for-Age	359	-1.82 $\pm$ 1.20	1.93	46	24
Weight-for-Age	374	-0.86 $\pm$ 1.06	1.20	46	9
<b>11 Nakivale</b>					
Weight-for-Height	433	0.20 $\pm$ 1.01	1.00	41	6
Height-for-Age	419	-1.71 $\pm$ 1.17	1.10	40	21
Weight-for-Age	438	-0.83 $\pm$ 1.05	1.17	40	2
<b>12 Oruchinga</b>					
Weight-for-Height	200	0.15 $\pm$ 1.09	1.00	7	4
Height-for-Age	198	-1.64 $\pm$ 1.02	1.00	7	6
Weight-for-Age	202	-0.84 $\pm$ 0.99	1.00	7	2
<b>13 Palabek</b>					
Weight-for-Height	339	-0.65 $\pm$ 1.19	1.00	112	13
Height-for-Age	315	-1.05 $\pm$ 1.32	2.16	110	39
Weight-for-Age	342	-1.01 $\pm$ 1.15	1.69	111	11
<b>14 Kampala</b>					
Weight-for-Height	284	-0.10 $\pm$ 1.10	1.22	40	17
Height-for-Age	268	-0.34 $\pm$ 1.36	1.86	39	34

*Table 44.7: Mean z-scores, Design Effects and excluded subjects following SMART flags application in refugee settlements (WHO 2006 Growth References)*

Indicator	Total	Mean z-scores $\pm$ SD	Design Effect (z-score < -2)	z-scores not available	z-scores out of range
Weight-for-Age	300	-0.19 $\pm$ 1.10	1.83	36	5

The standard deviation for the distribution of Height/Age z-score was found to be above 1.2 in Yumbe, Terego, Kiryandongo, Isingiro and Kamwenge. The standard deviation for the distribution of Weight/Height z-score and Weight/Age z-score was within the acceptable range (0.8-1.2) for the 12 host districts (Table 4.8).

*Table 45.8: Mean z-scores, Design Effects and excluded subjects following SMART flags application in host communities (WHO 2006 Growth References)*

Indicator	Total	Mean z-scores $\pm$ SD	Design Effect (z-score < -2)	z-scores not available	z-scores out of range
<b>1 Adjumani</b>					
Weight-for-Height	292	-0.17 $\pm$ 0.96	1.28	29	7
Height-for-Age	275	-0.84 $\pm$ 1.19	1.13	28	25
Weight-for-Age	296	-0.53 $\pm$ 0.99	1.00	27	5
<b>2 Yumbe</b>					
Weight-for-Height	355	-0.01 $\pm$ 0.98	1.00	64	12
Height-for-Age	339	-1.19 $\pm$ 1.27	2.72	58	34
Weight-for-Age	364	-0.62 $\pm$ 1.06	1.12	61	6
<b>3 Terego</b>					
Weight-for-Height	343	0.01 $\pm$ 1.00	1.00	36	10
Height-for-Age	340	-1.06 $\pm$ 1.23	1.22	36	13
Weight-for-Age	342	-0.57 $\pm$ 1.01	1.00	35	12
<b>4 Kiryandongo</b>					
Weight-for-Height	460	-0.58 $\pm$ 1.05	1.00	154	8
Height-for-Age	444	-0.34 $\pm$ 1.21	1.09	151	27
Weight-for-Age	465	-0.56 $\pm$ 0.96	1.42	150	7
<b>5 Kyegegwa</b>					
Weight-for-Height	215	0.11 $\pm$ 0.99	1.22	29	9
Height-for-Age	208	-1.58 $\pm$ 1.12	1.03	28	17
Weight-for-Age	218	-0.76 $\pm$ 0.99	1.00	28	7
<b>6 Kikuube</b>					
Weight-for-Height	255	0.03 $\pm$ 1.02	1.00	20	2
Height-for-Age	252	-1.63 $\pm$ 1.05	1.22	20	5
Weight-for-Age	253	-0.86 $\pm$ 0.97	1.03	19	5
<b>7 Koboko</b>					
Weight-for-Height	368	-0.12 $\pm$ 1.00	1.00	49	18
Height-for-Age	363	-1.25 $\pm$ 1.17	1.00	48	24
Weight-for-Age	380	-0.72 $\pm$ 1.04	1.90	43	12
<b>8 Isingiro</b>					
Weight-for-Height	237	0.20 $\pm$ 1.07	1.16	43	0
Height-for-Age	230	-1.31 $\pm$ 1.29	1.00	43	7
Weight-for-Age	236	-0.58 $\pm$ 1.01	1.00	39	5



Table 45.8: Mean z-scores, Design Effects and excluded subjects following SMART flags application in host communities (WHO 2006 Growth References)

	Indicator	Total	Mean z-scores $\pm$ SD	Design Effect (z-score < -2)	z-scores not available	z-scores out of range
9	<b>Lamwo</b>					
	Weight-for-Height	170	-0.50 $\pm$ 1.06	1.00	46	2
	Height-for-Age	164	-1.47 $\pm$ 1.20	1.03	44	10
	Weight-for-Age	171	-1.14 $\pm$ 1.05	1.00	45	2
10	<b>Madi Okollo</b>					
	Weight-for-Height	280	-0.04 $\pm$ 1.08	1.00	44	9
	Height-for-Age	274	-1.22 $\pm$ 1.18	1.32	39	20
	Weight-for-Age	287	-0.65 $\pm$ 0.97	1.06	42	4
11	<b>Kamwenge</b>					
	Weight-for-Height	263	0.30 $\pm$ 1.00	1.00	33	4
	Height-for-Age	257	-1.73 $\pm$ 1.21	1.70	30	13
	Weight-for-Age	268	-0.73 $\pm$ 1.05	1.16	29	3
12	<b>Obongi</b>					
	Weight-for-Height	236	-0.11 $\pm$ 1.07	1.45	42	8
	Height-for-Age	223	-0.87 $\pm$ 1.20	1.26	41	22
	Weight-for-Age	235	-0.51 $\pm$ 0.99	1.41	40	11

### 4.3: NUTRITION STATUS OF CHILDREN

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

#### 4.3.1: Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)

The nutrition situation, as assessed based on GAM rates in 2023 varies across different settlements as shown in Table 4.9. In Rhino Camp and in Palabek, the GAM rates are at a “serious” level with respective percentages of 10.5% and 13.9%. The prevalence of SAM is exceeding 2% in Palabek, estimated at 2.1%. Adjumani, Palorinya, Bidibidi and Kiryandongo are experiencing a “poor” nutrition situation with prevalence of GAM ranging from 8.0% to 9.6%. Conversely, in all other settlements the prevalence is below 5% which is considered “acceptable”. In host districts, the nutrition situation in 2023 based on GAM generally falls within the “acceptable” level of <5%, except in Lamwo where the prevalence of GAM is slightly elevated at 7.6%. It is worth noting that the prevalence of SAM remains extremely low at 0.0% in most surveys except in Kiryandongo (0.7%), Lamwo (0.6%) and Madi Okollo (0.4%).

Regionally, the prevalence of GAM among refugees is almost four times higher in West Nile (9.1%) compared to Southwest (2.7%). SAM is five times more prevalent in West Nile (2.5%) than in Southwest (0.5%). A similar trend is observed among host communities, albeit at lower rates. In West Nile (4.2%), the rate of GAM is approximately twice as high as in Southwest districts (2.6%), and SAM is roughly three times more prevalent, 2.5% in West Nile and 0.5% in Southwest. The overall GAM rate among the refugee population is 7.2%, signalling a “poor” nutritional situation within this group. In contrast, the host community population records an “acceptable situation” in terms of GAM rates. This discrepancy in nutritional status

between the refugee and host community populations underscores potential challenges faced by refugees in terms of access to adequate nutrition and healthcare.

### Acute Malnutrition - Refugee Settlements and Kampala FSNA 2022 versus FSNA 2023

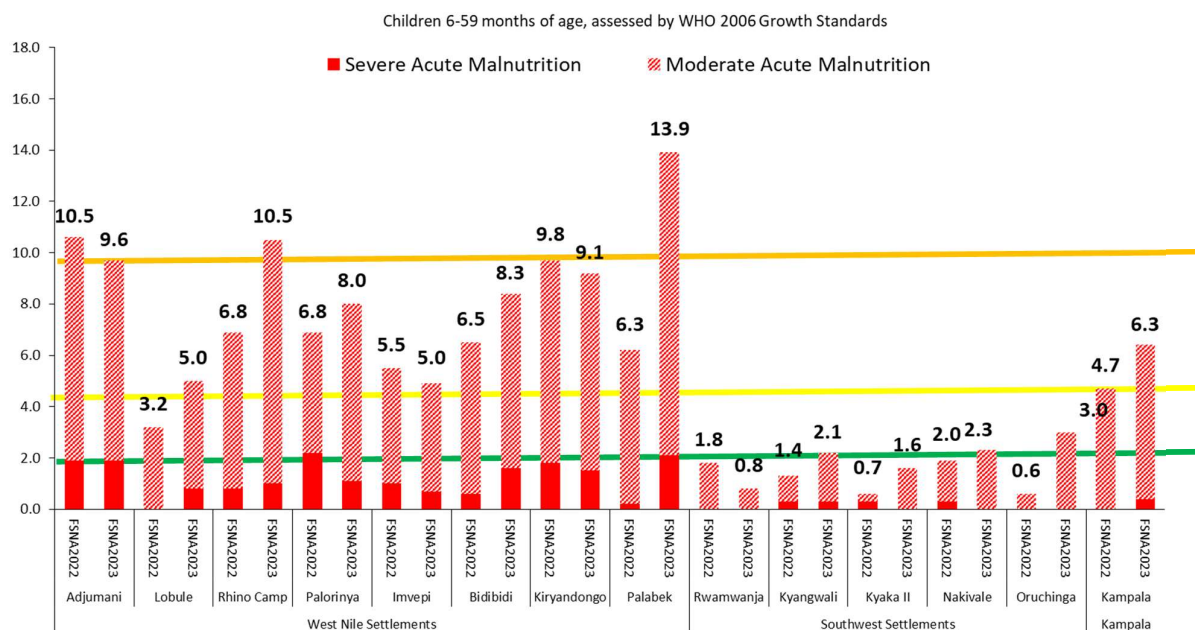


Figure 4: Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition (Global, Moderate and Severe) according to WHO Growth Standards 2006 among children 6 to 59 months of age – FSNA 2022 versus FSNA 2023 in refugee settlements and Kampala

### Acute Malnutrition - Host Districts FSNA 2022 versus FSNA 2023

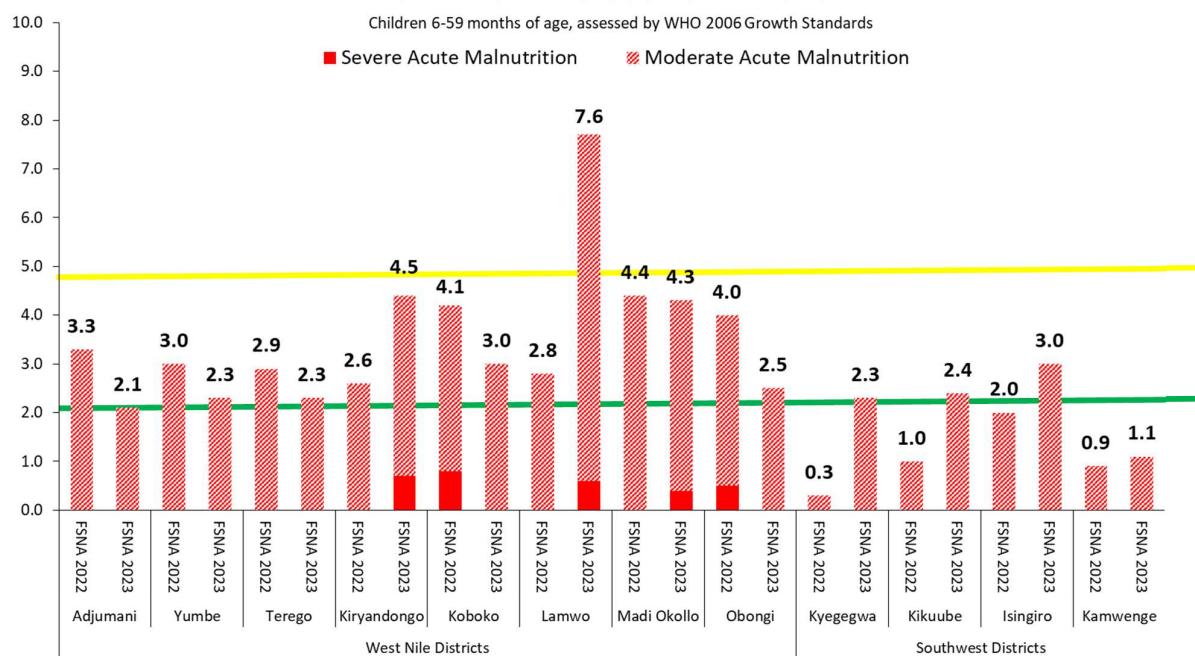


Figure 5: Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition (Global, Moderate and Severe) according to WHO Growth Standards 2006 among children 6 to 59 months of age – FSNA 2022 versus FSNA 2023 in host districts

The acute malnutrition level found in 2023 are quite similar to the levels observed in the previous FSNA conducted in 2022 (Figure 4). While we observed slightly lower prevalence of GAM in West Nile Districts between 2022 and 2023 (except in Lamwo), higher prevalence is observed in Southwest districts between 2022 and 2023 (Figure 5).

The results disaggregated by age groups (6-23 months and 24-59 months) are presented in Table 4.10. The vulnerability of children below 2 years is evident across the refugee population, with notable variations in different regions. In Palabek, the highest GAM prevalence is observed among children below 2 years, reaching 21.3%, which is twice as high as that among older children. In the broader context of the refugee population, the GAM prevalence for children under 2 years is nearly five times higher compared to their older counterparts, at 5.0% and 1.7%, respectively. In West Nile among the refugee population, there is a smaller difference in GAM prevalence between children below 2 years (11.2%) and older children (8.1%). This may suggest a more uniform nutritional situation for children across age groups in this region. A similar trend is observed in the host community, with higher GAM prevalence among younger children, although the rates are lower compared to their refugee counterparts. This pattern is consistent in both West Nile and Southwest regions.

Overall, when comparing the refugee population to host communities, both children below 2 years and those older are twice as vulnerable in the refugee population. Specifically, children below 2 years in the refugee population have a GAM rate of 9.3%, compared to 4.6% among host communities. Similarly, for children over 2 years, the GAM rates are 6.2% and 3.0% for the refugee population and host communities, respectively. These findings highlight the need for targeted interventions to address nutritional vulnerabilities, especially among younger children in refugee settings.

The results disaggregated by sex are presented in Table 4.11. The sex-disaggregated data reveals that, in general, boys exhibit higher vulnerability compared to girls, both among the refugee population and host communities. However, the difference is more pronounced among boys in the refugee population, while among host communities, the variation is not as significant.

Among the refugee population, boys have a higher GAM rate (8.2%) compared to girls (6.3%). In certain sites, such as Adjumani and Kiryandongo, girls recorded higher GAM rates than boys, although the differences were not substantial. Similarly, in the host community, 5 out of the 12 assessed districts recorded higher GAM rates among girls, with variations generally small. The districts with higher GAM rates among girls include Adjumani, Isingiro, Madi Okollo, Kamwenge, and Obongi.

Despite these mixed patterns, the overall trend indicates higher vulnerability among boys. In the refugee population, boys have a GAM rate of 8.2%, while girls have a rate of 6.3%. Among boys in the refugee population, vulnerability is three times higher in West Nile compared to Southwest, whereas girls are five times more vulnerable in West Nile than in Southwest. Among the host community, both boys and girls are more vulnerable than their counterparts in Southwest.

*Table 46.9: Prevalence of acute malnutrition based on Weight-for-Height z-scores (and/or oedema)*

	Total N	GAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and/or oedema)			MAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)			SAM (WHZ <-3 z-score and/or oedema)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>										
Adjumani	477	46	9.6%	7.2-12.8	37	7.8%	5.8-10.3	9	1.9%	0.9-3.7
Lobule	239	12	5.0%	2.9-8.6	10	4.2%	2.3-7.5	2	0.8%	0.2-3.0
Rhino Camp	495	52	10.5%	7.5-14.5	47	9.5%	6.8-13.0	5	1.0%	0.4-2.8
Palorinya	274	22	8.0%	5.0-12.6	19	6.9%	4.3-11.1	3	1.1%	0.3-3.5
Imvepi	565	28	5.0%	3.2- 7.6	24	4.2%	2.7-6.6	4	0.7%	0.3-1.8
Bidibidi	384	32	8.3%	5.6-12.3	26	6.8%	4.6-9.9	6	1.6%	0.5-4.7
Rwamwanja	364	3	0.8%	0.3-2.7	3	0.8%	0.3-2.7	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kyangwali	376	8	2.1%	1.0-4.4	7	1.9%	0.9-3.7	1	0.3%	0.0-2.0

Table 46.9: Prevalence of acute malnutrition based on Weight-for-Height z-scores (and/or oedema)

	Total N	GAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and/or oedema)			MAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)			SAM (WHZ <-3 z-score and/or oedema)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Kiryandongo	470	43	9.1%	6.7-12.4	36	7.7%	5.7-10.3	7	1.5%	0.7-3.3
Kyaka II	371	6	1.6%	0.8-3.3	6	1.6%	0.8-3.3	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Nakivale	433	10	2.3%	1.2-4.3	10	2.3%	1.2-4.3	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Oruchinga	200	6	3.0%	1.4-6.4	6	3.0%	1.4-6.4	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Palabek	339	47	13.9%	10.5-18.0	40	11.8%	8.7-15.8	7	2.1%	1.0-4.4
Kampala	284	18	6.3%	3.8-10.4	17	6.0%	3.5-10.2	1	0.4%	0.0-2.6
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1572	42	2.7%	1.8-4.1	35	2.2%	1.6-2.8	8	0.5%	0.2-1.1
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	3720	339	9.1%	7.9 - 10.5	246	6.6%	5.5-7.7	93	2.5%	1.8-3.3
<b>All refugee settlements</b>	<b>5292</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>6.4-8.2</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4.7-6.0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.5-2.4</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>										
Adjumani	292	6	2.1%	0.8-5.2	6	2.1%	0.8-5.2	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Yumbe	355	8	2.3%	1.1-4.5	8	2.3%	1.1-4.5	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Terego	343	8	2.3%	1.3-4.1	8	2.3%	1.3-4.1	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	267	12	4.5%	2.3-8.6	10	3.7%	2.0-6.8	2	0.7%	0.1-5.6
Kyegegwa	215	5	2.3%	0.8-6.3	5	2.3%	0.8-6.3	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kikuube	255	6	2.4%	1.2-4.7	6	2.4%	1.2-4.7	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Koboko	368	11	3.0%	1.6-5.4	11	3.0%	1.6-5.4	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Isingiro	237	7	3.0%	1.3-6.6	7	3.0%	1.3-6.6	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Lamwo	170	13	7.6%	4.8-12.0	12	7.1%	4.6-10.7	1	0.6%	0.1-4.6
Madi Okollo	281	12	4.3%	2.3-7.7	11	3.9%	2.2-6.9	1	0.4%	0.0-2.8
Kamwenge	263	3	1.1%	0.4-3.6	3	1.1%	0.4-3.6	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Obongi	236	6	2.5%	0.9-6.7	6	2.5%	0.9-6.7	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	982	26	2.6%	1.5-3.7	21	2.3%	1.2-3.4	5	0.3%	0.0-0.6
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	2361	100	4.2%	3.2-5.1	72	2.9%	2.2-3.6	28	1.3%	0.7-1.8
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3343</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.8-4.3</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.0-3.3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.5-1.2</b>

Table 47.10: Prevalence of acute malnutrition based on Weight-for-Height z-scores (and/or oedema) by age group

	Total N	Total n	GAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and/or oedema)		MAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		SAM (WHZ <-3 z-score and/or oedema)	
			6-23 mo	24-59 mo	6-23 mo	24-59 mo	6-23 mo	24-59 mo
			%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Refugees</b>								
Adjumani	477	46	12.4%	8.5%	10.2%	6.8%	2.2%	1.8%
Lobule	239	12	4.5%	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Rhino Camp	495	52	11.7%	9.7%	11.0%	8.8%	0.6%	0.9%
Palorinya	274	22	10.8%	6.7%	10.8%	5.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Imvepi	565	28	6.3%	4.3%	5.2%	3.7%	1.0%	0.5%
Bidibidi	384	32	9.8%	6.9%	7.3%	6.6%	2.4%	0.4%
Rwamwanja	364	3	3.4%	0.4%	3.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 47.10: Prevalence of acute malnutrition based on Weight-for-Height z-scores (and/or oedema) by age group

	Total N	Total n	GAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and/or oedema)		MAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		SAM (WHZ <-3 z-score and/or oedema)	
			6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %	6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %	6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %
Kyangwali	376	8	4.5%	0.4%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Kiryandongo	466	43	13.4%	7.3%	10.7%	6.3%	2.7%	0.9%
Kyaka II	371	6	3.3%	1.2%	3.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Nakivale	433	10	5.9%	1.7%	5.2%	1.7%	0.7%	0.0%
Oruchinga	200	6	8.6%	0.8%	8.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Palabek	339	47	21.3%	9.7%	19.7%	7.4%	1.6%	2.3%
Kampala	284	18	8.8%	5.2%	7.7%	5.2%	1.1%	0.0%
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	<b>1572</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	<b>3720</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>All refugee settlements</b>	<b>5292</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>Host communities</b>								
Adjumani	292	6	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Yumbe	355	8	3.5%	1.7%	3.5%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Terego	343	8	2.7%	1.3%	2.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	267	12	6.2%	3.5%	5.2%	2.9%	1.0%	0.6%
Kyegegwa	215	5	5.1%	0.7%	5.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Kikuube	255	6	2.2%	2.5%	2.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Koboko	368	11	4.9%	2.4%	4.1%	2.4%	0.8%	0.0%
Isingiro	237	7	4.3%	2.4%	4.3%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Lamwo	170	13	15.1%	5.0%	11.3%	5.0%	3.8%	0.0%
Madi Okollo	281	12	3.0%	5.0%	3.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.6%
Kamwenge	263	3	2.2%	0.6%	2.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Obongi	236	6	3.6%	2.0%	3.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	<b>2361</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3343</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

Table 48.11: Prevalence of acute malnutrition based on Weight-for-Height z-scores (and/or oedema) by sex

	Total N	Total n	GAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and/or oedema)		MAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		SAM (WHZ <-3 z-score and/or oedema)	
			Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %
<b>Refugees</b>								
Adjumani	477	46	9.2%	10.0%	7.1%	8.4%	2.1%	1.7%
Lobule	239	12	6.0%	4.1%	6.0%	2.4%	0.0%	1.6%
Rhino Camp	495	52	11.2%	9.9%	9.4%	9.5%	1.7%	0.4%
Palorinya	274	22	9.0%	7.1%	6.8%	7.1%	2.3%	0.0%
Imvepi	565	28	5.5%	4.4%	4.8%	3.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Bidibidi	384	32	8.3%	8.3%	6.4%	7.2%	2.0%	1.1%
Rwamwanja	364	3	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyangwali	376	8	3.3%	1.0%	2.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%

Table 48.11: Prevalence of acute malnutrition based on Weight-for-Height z-scores (and/or oedema) by sex

	Total N	Total n	GAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and/or oedema)		MAM (WHZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		SAM (WHZ <-3 z-score and/or oedema)	
			Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %
Kiryandongo	470	43	9.1%	9.2%	6.7%	8.4%	2.4%	0.8%
Kyaka II	371	6	1.2%	1.9%	1.2%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Nakivale	433	10	3.9%	0.9%	3.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Oruchinga	200	6	3.2%	2.8%	3.2%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Palabek	339	47	16.5%	11.4%	14.6%	9.1%	1.8%	2.3%
Kampala	284	18	7.4%	5.1%	6.8%	5.1%	0.7%	0.0%
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1572	42	3.9%	1.7%	3.5%	1.1%	0.4%	0.6%
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	3720	339	10.0%	8.3%	6.7%	6.6%	3.3%	1.7%
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>5292</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>								
Adjumani	292	6	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Yumbe	355	8	2.9%	1.7%	2.9%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Terego	343	8	3.7%	1.1%	3.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	267	12	5.1%	3.9%	3.6%	3.9%	1.4%	0.0%
Kyegegwa	215	5	4.7%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kikuube	255	6	2.5%	2.2%	2.5%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Koboko	368	11	3.5%	2.6%	3.5%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Isingiro	237	7	1.7%	4.1%	1.7%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Lamwo	170	13	7.8%	7.5%	7.8%	6.5%	0.0%	1.1%
Madi Okollo	281	12	4.2%	4.3%	3.5%	4.3%	0.7%	0.0%
Kamwenge	263	3	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Obongi	236	6	1.8%	3.2%	1.8%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	982	26	2.6%	2.6%	2.0%	2.5%	0.6%	0.1%
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	2361	100	4.6%	3.8%	3.3%	2.6%	1.3%	1.2%
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3343</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

#### 4.3.2: Prevalence of MUAC Malnutrition

In line with patterns observed in various contexts, it's noted that the prevalence of acute malnutrition based on MUAC tends to be relatively lower compared to WHZ as shown in Table 4.12. Consistent with expectations and similar trends observed with WHZ, the age-disaggregated data reveal that children below 2 years of age are 3 to 4 times more likely to experience malnutrition compared to their older counterparts (Table 4.13). This underscores the heightened vulnerability of younger children to malnutrition, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions and focused efforts in addressing the nutritional requirements of this age group.



Table 49.12: Prevalence of MUAC malnutrition

	Total N	Prevalence of MUAC < 125 mm and/or oedema			Prevalence of MUAC < 125 mm and ≥ 115 mm, no oedema			SAM Prevalence MUAC < 115 mm and/or oedema		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>										
Adjumani	495	8	1.6%	0.8-3.3	8	1.6%	0.8-3.3	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Lobule	252	6	2.4%	1.1-5.1	5	2.0%	0.9-4.6	1	0.4%	0.1-2.2
Rhino Camp	535	7	1.3%	0.6-2.9	6	1.1%	0.5-2.4	1	0.2%	0.0-1.4
Palorinya	302	7	2.3%	1.0-5.1	6	2.0%	0.8-4.8	1	0.3%	0.0-2.5
Imvepi	574	8	1.4%	0.7-2.9	6	1.0%	0.4-2.6	2	0.3%	0.1-1.4
Bidibidi	408	16	3.9%	2.0-7.6	10	2.5%	1.1-5.3	6	1.5%	0.6-3.6
Rwamwanja	372	7	1.9%	0.8-4.2	5	1.3%	0.5-3.8	2	0.5%	0.1-2.2
Kyangwali	387	5	1.3%	0.6-3.0	3	0.8%	0.2-2.4	2	0.5%	0.1-2.1
Kiryandongo	482	9	1.9%	0.7-4.8	5	1.0%	0.5-2.4	4	0.8%	0.2-3.9
Kyaka II	384	6	1.6%	0.6-3.8	5	1.3%	0.5-3.6	1	0.3%	0.0-2.0
Nakivale	441	9	2.0%	1.0-4.2	8	1.8%	0.9-3.7	1	0.2%	0.0-1.7
Oruchinga	204	7	3.4%	1.7-6.9	6	2.9%	1.4-6.3	1	0.5%	0.1-2.7
Palabek	355	12	3.4%	1.8-6.1	11	3.1%	1.7-5.7	1	0.3%	0.0-2.0
Kampala	304	3	1.0%	0.3-3.1	2	0.7%	0.2-2.7	1	0.3%	0.0-2.5
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1533	29	1.9%	1.1-2.7	24	1.6%	0.9-2.3	5	0.3%	0.1-0.6
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	4496	76	1.8%	1.3-2.4	60	1.4%	1.0-1.9	16	0.4%	0.2-0.7
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>6029</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.3-2.3</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.0-1.8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.2-0.6</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>										
Adjumani	301	4	1.3%	0.4-4.4	4	1.3%	0.4-4.4	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Yumbe	372	13	3.5%	1.8-6.7	5	1.3%	0.5-3.7	8	2.2%	0.9-5.0
Terego	354	4	1.1%	0.4-2.9	3	0.8%	0.3-2.6	1	0.3%	0.0-2.1
Kiryandongo	280	10	3.6%	1.4-8.6	5	1.8%	0.5-6.6	5	1.8%	0.8-4.1
Kyegegwa	226	4	1.8%	0.5-5.8	4	1.8%	0.5-5.8	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kikuube	257	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Koboko	389	8	2.1%	0.8-5.2	6	1.5%	0.5-5.1	2	0.5%	0.1-2.1
Isingiro	241	5	2.1%	0.7-5.7	3	1.2%	0.4-3.8	2	0.8%	0.2-3.3
Lamwo	174	5	2.9%	1.2-6.6	3	1.7%	0.5-5.4	2	1.1%	0.3-4.5
Madi Okollo	296	9	3.0%	1.7-5.5	5	1.7%	0.7-3.9	4	1.4%	0.5-3.6
Kamwenge	271	2	0.7%	0.2-2.9	2	0.7%	0.2-2.9	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Obongi	246	6	2.4%	1.0-5.9	5	2.0%	0.9-4.7	1	0.4%	0.1-3.0
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	1113	11	1.0%	0.2-1.8	9	0.7%	0.2-1.3	2	0.3%	0.0-0.7
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	2755	58	2.3%	1.5-3.2	36	1.3%	0.7-1.8	22	1.1%	0.5-1.7
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3868</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.2-2.4</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.6-1.4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.4-1.2</b>

Table 50.13: Prevalence of MUAC malnutrition by age group

	Total N	Total n	Prevalence of MUAC < 125 mm and/or oedema		Prevalence of MUAC < 125 mm and ≥ 115 mm, no oedema		SAM Prevalence MUAC < 115 mm and/or oedema	
			6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %	6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %	6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %
<b>Refugees</b>								
Adjumani	495	8	3.5%	0.9%	3.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Lobule	252	6	2.8%	2.2%	2.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%
Rhino Camp	535	7	2.7%	0.6%	2.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%
Palorinya	302	7	3.8%	1.5%	3.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Imvepi	574	8	3.6%	0.3%	2.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%
Bidibidi	408	16	8.4%	1.8%	5.3%	1.1%	3.1%	0.7%
Rwamwanja	372	7	4.9%	0.4%	3.3%	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%
Kyangwali	387	5	2.2%	0.8%	1.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%
Kiryandongo	482	9	3.2%	1.2%	2.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%
Kyaka II	384	6	3.1%	0.8%	3.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Nakivale	441	9	4.4%	1.0%	4.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%
Oruchinga	204	7	5.3%	2.3%	5.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%
Palabek	355	12	7.1%	1.3%	6.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%
Kampala	304	3	2.9%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	<b>1533</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	<b>4496</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>6028</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>								
Adjumani	301	4	0.9%	1.5%	0.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Yumbe	372	13	6.5%	2.0%	3.3%	0.4%	3.3%	1.6%
Terego	354	4	1.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	280	10	6.9%	1.7%	3.0%	1.1%	4.0%	0.6%
Kyegegwa	226	4	3.7%	0.7%	3.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Kikuube	257	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Koboko	389	8	4.6%	0.8%	3.8%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Isingiro	241	5	4.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	2.9%	0.0%
Lamwo	174	5	7.4%	0.8%	5.6%	0.0%	1.9%	0.8%
Madi Okollo	296	9	2.8%	3.2%	0.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.1%
Kamwenge	271	2	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Obongi	246	6	3.3%	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%	1.1%	0.0%
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	<b>1113</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	<b>2755</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3868</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>



Table 51.14: Prevalence of MUAC malnutrition by sex in refugee settlements

	Total N	Total n	Prevalence of MUAC < 125 mm and/or oedema		Prevalence of MUAC < 125 mm and ≥ 115 mm, no oedema		SAM Prevalence MUAC < 115 mm and/or oedema	
			Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %
<b>Refugees</b>								
Adjumani	495	8	1.2%	2.0%	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lobule	252	6	0.8%	3.9%	0.8%	3.1%	0.0%	0.8%
Rhino Camp	535	7	0.4%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Palorinya	302	7	4.1%	0.6%	3.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%
Imvepi	574	8	0.7%	2.0%	0.4%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%
Bidibidi	408	16	3.7%	4.2%	1.8%	3.1%	1.8%	1.0%
Rwamwanja	372	7	1.5%	2.3%	1.5%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%
Kyangwali	387	5	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Kiryandongo	482	9	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%
Kyaka II	384	6	1.2%	1.9%	0.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.0%
Nakivale	441	9	1.4%	2.6%	1.4%	2.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Oruchinga	204	7	2.1%	4.6%	1.0%	4.6%	1.0%	0.0%
Palabek	355	12	4.1%	2.7%	4.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Kampala	304	3	1.3%	5.1%	0.6%	5.1%	0.6%	0.0%
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1533	29	1.4%	2.4%	1.1%	2.0%	0.3%	0.4%
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	4496	76	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>6029</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>								
Adjumani	301	4	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Yumbe	372	13	2.8%	4.2%	1.1%	1.6%	1.7%	2.6%
Terego	354	4	1.2%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	280	10	4.8%	2.2%	2.1%	1.5%	2.7%	0.7%
Kyegegwa	226	4	3.5%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kikuube	257	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Koboko	389	8	2.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.1%	0.0%
Isingiro	241	5	0.8%	3.3%	0.8%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%
Lamwo	174	5	2.5%	3.2%	2.5%	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%
Madi Okollo	296	9	3.3%	2.8%	1.3%	2.1%	2.0%	0.7%
Kamwenge	271	2	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Obongi	246	6	1.7%	3.1%	1.7%	2.3%	0.0%	0.8%
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	1113	11	0.8%	1.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	2755	58	2.4%	2.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3868</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>

### 4.3.3: Prevalence of combined GAM and SAM

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

As anticipated, the results of this combined assessment indicate a higher level of need among the refugee population compared to the host community population as shown in Table 4.15. This underscores the importance of tailored interventions and targeted support to address the specific nutritional challenges faced by refugees.

*Table 52.15: Prevalence of combined GAM and combined SAM based on WHZ and MUAC cut offs*

	Total N	Combined GAM (WHZ <-2 and/or MUAC < 125 mm and/or oedema)			Combined SAM (WHZ < -3 and/or MUAC < 115 mm and/or oedema)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>							
Adjumani	495	50	10.1%	7.7-13.2	9	1.8%	0.9-3.6
Lobule	252	16	6.3%	3.9-10.1	2	0.8%	0.2-2.8
Rhino Camp	535	55	10.3%	7.5-13.9	5	0.9%	0.3-2.6
Palorinya	302	26	8.6%	5.6-13.0	4	1.3%	0.5-3.6
Imvepi	574	31	5.4%	3.5-8.4	6	1.0%	0.4-2.9
Bidibidi	409	41	10.0%	6.9-14.5	11	2.7%	1.3-5.5
Rwamwanja	372	8	2.2%	1.0-4.5	2	0.5%	0.1-2.2
Kyangwali	387	10	2.6%	1.4-4.7	2	0.5%	0.1-2.1
Kiryandongo	482	50	10.4%	7.8-13.7	11	2.3%	1.1-4.6
Kyaka II	384	11	2.9%	1.6-5.2	1	0.3%	0.0-2.0
Nakivale	441	18	4.1%	2.4-6.8	1	0.2%	0.0-1.7
Oruchinga	204	11	5.4%	3.0-9.4	1	0.5%	0.1-2.7
Palabek	355	48	13.5%	10.3-17.5	8	2.3%	1.1-4.8
Kampala	304	20	6.6%	4.1-10.4	2	0.7%	0.2-2.7
<b>Host Communities</b>							
Adjumani	301	10	3.3%	1.6-7.0	0	0.0%	0.0 - 0.0
Yumbe	373	19	5.1%	3.1-8.4	8	2.1%	0.9 - 5.0
Terego	354	12	3.4%	2.1-5.3	1	0.3%	0.0-2.1
Kiryandongo	280	18	6.4%	3.6-11.1	7	2.5%	0.9-6.7
Kyegegwa	226	8	3.5%	1.6-7.6	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kikuube	257	6	2.3%	1.1-4.7	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Koboko	389	17	4.4%	2.4-7.9	2	0.5%	0.1-2.1
Isingiro	241	10	4.1%	2.1-8.1	2	0.8%	0.2-3.3
Lamwo	174	15	8.6%	5.7-12.9	3	1.7%	0.6-5.2
Madi Okollo	296	19	6.4%	3.9-10.5	4	1.4%	0.5-3.6
Kamwenge	271	5	1.8%	0.8-4.3	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Obongi	247	12	4.9%	2.1-11.0	1	0.4%	0.1-3.0

#### 4.3.4: Prevalence of Overweight

Findings from the Assessment are presented in Table 4.16. Oruchinga (4.5%) had the highest level of overweight among all refugee settlements. The Southwest region (4.3%) had a higher prevalence of overweight when compared with the West Nile region (2.9%). The overall prevalence of overweight among children in all refugee settlements was 3.3% and 3.7% in all host districts. The overall prevalence of severe overweight or obesity among children in all refugee settlements was 1.1% and 0.8% in all host districts.

Table 53.16: Prevalence of overweight based on weight-for-height z-scores

	Total N	Prevalence of overweight (>2 z-score)			Prevalence of severe overweight (>3 z-score)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>							
Adjumani	477	3	0.6%	0.2-2.0	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Lobule	239	9	3.8%	2.0-7.0	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Rhino Camp	495	16	3.2%	1.9-5.6	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Palorinya	274	6	2.2%	0.9-5.3	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Imvepi	565	4	0.7%	0.3-1.8	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Bidibidi	384	3	0.8%	0.3-2.4	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Rwamwanja	364	15	4.1%	2.7-6.3	2	0.5%	0.1-2.3
Kyangwali	376	7	1.9%	0.8-4.2	1	0.3%	0.0-2.0
Kiryandongo	470	4	0.9%	0.3-2.2	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kyaka II	371	16	4.3%	2.6-7.0	4	1.1%	0.4-2.8
Nakivale	433	14	3.2%	1.8-5.8	1	0.2%	0.0-1.8
Oruchinga	200	9	4.5%	2.4-8.3	1	0.5%	0.1-2.8
Palabek	339	2	0.6%	0.1-2.4	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kampala	284	8	2.8%	1.5-5.3	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1572	68	4.3%	3.3-5.6	17	1.1%	0.6-2.0
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	3720	108	2.9%	2.3- 3.6	41	1.1%	0.7-1.8
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>5292</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>2.9-3.8</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.8-1.6</b>
<b>Host communities</b>							
Adjumani	292	4	1.4%	0.5-3.5	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Yumbe	355	9	2.5%	1.2-5.2	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Terego	343	9	2.6%	1.4-4.8	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	267	7	2.6%	1.2-5.8	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kyegegwa	215	7	3.3%	1.6-6.5	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kikuube	255	7	2.7%	1.4-5.5	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Koboko	368	8	2.2%	1.2-4.0	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Isingiro	237	11	4.6%	2.3-9.3	1	0.4%	0.1-3.3
Lamwo	170	2	1.2%	0.3-4.7	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Madi Okollo	281	5	1.8%	0.8-4.0	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kamwenge	263	11	4.2%	2.5-6.9	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Obongi	236	8	3.4%	1.8-6.3	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0

Table 53.16: Prevalence of overweight based on weight-for-height z-scores

	Total N	Prevalence of overweight (>2 z-score)			Prevalence of severe overweight (>3 z-score)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Southwest Districts	982	43	4.3%	2.8-5.8	7	0.5%	0.0-1.0
West Nile Districts	2361	76	3.3%	2.4-4.1	21	1.0%	0.5-1.4
All host communities	3343	119	3.7%	2.9-4.5	28	0.8%	0.4-1.1

#### 4.3.5: Prevalence of Chronic Malnutrition

The prevalence of stunting (chronic malnutrition) in children was found to be of public health concern, as it exceeds the “critical level” of  $\geq 30\%$  in several settlements (Table 4.17). Specifically, in Rwamwanja (52.3%), Kyangwali (53.5%), Kyaka II (45.4%), Nakivale (39.9%), Oruchinga (38.9%) and in Lobule (30.1%). These rates fall in the “critical” category, as defined by WHO. In Palabek, the situation is “serious”, with a stunting prevalence of 25.1%, which is categorised as “serious” category (20-29%) according to WHO thresholds. (25.1%). In all other settlements the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children is below 20%. Kiryandongo stands out as having the lowest prevalence, coming in below the threshold of 10% at 9.0%.

In all Southwest settlements the chronic malnutrition remains high at a level similar to the one obtained in 2022 as shown in Figure 6 below. It is worth noting that the figure shows that the prevalence of stunting has actually increased across all settlements between 2022 and 2023, highlighting the need to address this critical health concern.

In the host districts, chronic malnutrition among children is equally concerning. Nearly half of the districts fall in the “critical” category according to WHO thresholds. ( $\geq 30\%$ ). Specifically, Kyegegwa (37.0%), Kikuube (36.1%), Isingiro (33.0%), Lamwo (34.8%) and Kamwenge (41.6%). In the districts of Yumbe, Terego, Kiryandongo, Koboko and Madi Okollo the prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children falls within the range of 23.0% to 27.7% (“serious” situation). Only Obongi and Adjumani are below the threshold of 20% and are in a “poor” situation.

In contrast to the situation with acute malnutrition, the host districts in Southwest are experiencing a more severe problem with chronic malnutrition compared to the host districts in West Nile. Similarly, within the refugee settlements, chronic malnutrition is more pronounced in the Southwest settlements than in those located in West Nile.

Figure 7 below shows that the prevalence of stunting has increased in all host districts between 2022 and 2023 except for Kikuube and Isingiro where the prevalence are relatively stable and similar to those observed in 2022.

## Chronic Malnutrition - Refugee Settlements and Kampala FSNA 2022 versus FSNA 2023

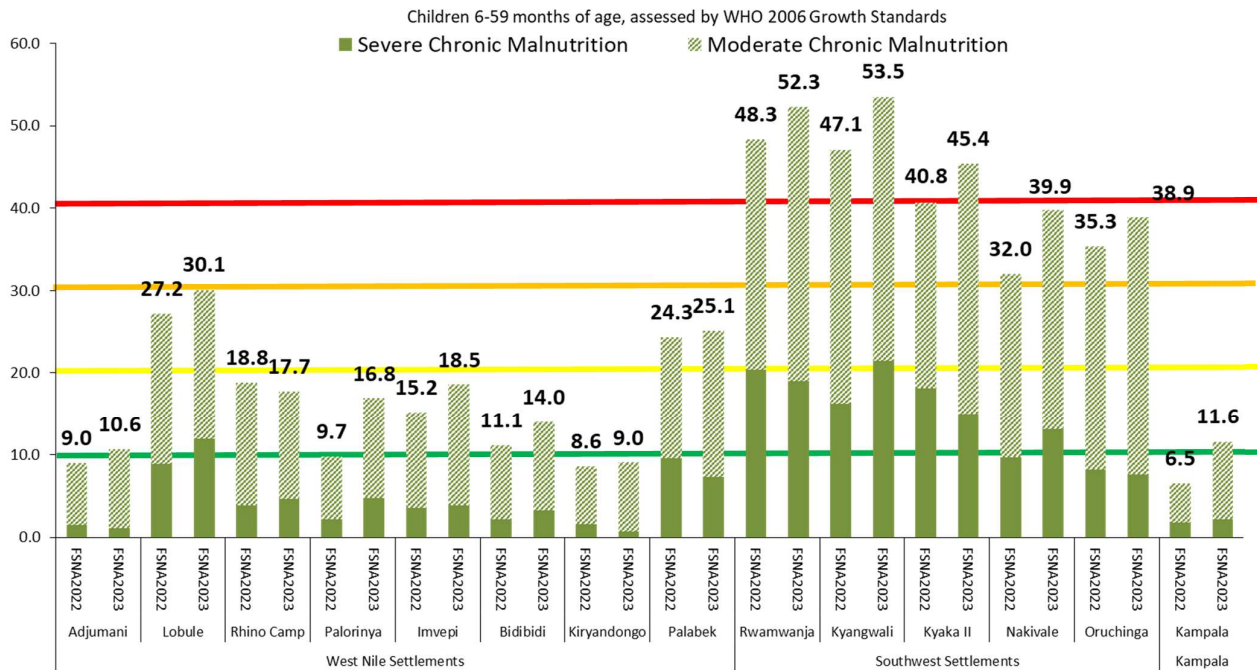


Figure 6: Prevalence of Chronic Malnutrition (Global, Moderate and Severe) according to WHO Growth Standards 2006 among children 6 to 59 months of age – FSNA 2022 versus FSNA 2023 in refugee settlements and Kampala

## Chronic Malnutrition - Host Districts FSNA 2022 versus FSNA 2023

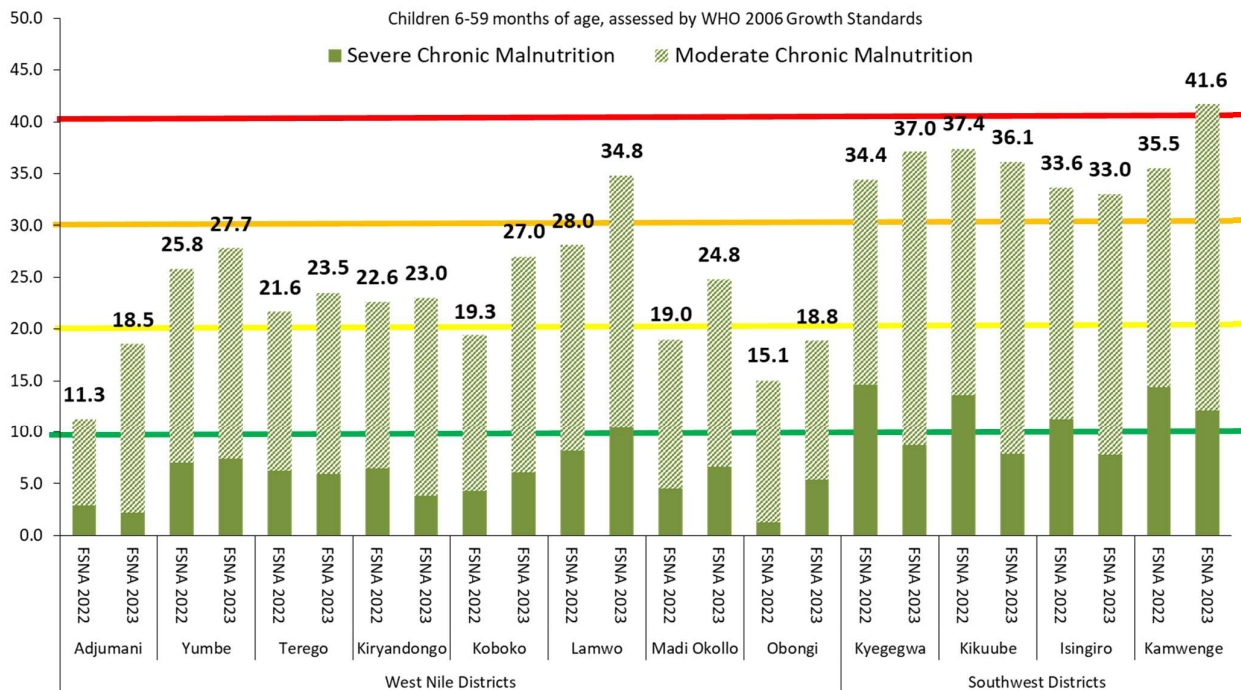


Figure 7: Prevalence of Chronic Malnutrition (Global, Moderate and Severe) according to WHO Growth Standards 2006 among children 6 to 59 months of age – FSNA 2022 versus FSNA 2023 in host districts

While age and sex-disaggregated data may not reveal significant disparities as shown in Table 4.18 and Table 4.19, it is noteworthy that among both refugee and host community populations, older children (those aged more than 2 years) are more likely to experience chronic malnutrition compared to their younger counterparts (below 2 years). Additionally, boys exhibit greater vulnerability to chronic malnutrition than girls in both the refugee and host community populations.

*Table 54.17: Prevalence of stunting based on Height-for-Age z-scores*

	Total N	Prevalence of stunting (<-2 z-score)			Prevalence of moderate stunting (<-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)			Prevalence of severe stunting (<-3 z-score)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>										
Adjumani	462	49	10.6%	7.7-14.4	44	9.5%	7.1-12.7	5	1.1%	0.5-2.5
Lobule	226	68	30.1%	24.5-36.4	41	18.1%	13.7-23.7	27	11.9%	8.3-16.8
Rhino Camp	498	88	17.7%	14.0-22.0	65	13.1%	9.6-17.4	23	4.6%	3.2-6.7
Palorinya	279	47	16.8%	13.0-21.5	34	12.2%	8.6-16.9	13	4.7%	2.5-8.4
Imvepi	545	101	18.5%	15.0-22.6	80	14.7%	12.3-17.5	21	3.9%	2.3-6.3
Bidibidi	365	51	14.0%	10.2-18.8	39	10.7%	7.6-14.9	12	3.3%	1.8-5.8
Rwamwanja	363	190	52.3%	45.4-59.2	121	33.3%	28.2-38.9	69	19.0%	14.5-24.5
Kyangwali	372	199	53.5%	47.0-59.9	119	32.0%	26.6-37.9	80	21.5%	17.5-26.1
Kiryandongo	454	41	9.0%	6.4-12.6	38	8.4%	5.9-11.8	3	0.7%	0.2-2.0
Kyaka II	359	163	45.4%	38.1-53.0	109	30.4%	24.0-37.6	54	15.0%	11.9-18.8
Nakivale	419	167	39.9%	34.9-45.1	112	26.7%	22.6-31.3	55	13.1%	9.8-17.4
Oruchinga	198	77	38.9%	32.4-45.8	62	31.3%	25.3-38.1	15	7.6%	4.6-12.1
Palabek	315	79	25.1%	18.5-33.1	56	17.8%	12.2-25.1	23	7.3%	5.0-10.5
Kampala	268	31	11.6%	7.2-18.1	25	9.3%	5.9-14.5	6	2.2%	0.9-5.5
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1566	695	44.4%	40.9-47.9	445	28.4%	25.5-31.5	250	16.0%	13.6-18.6
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	3755	837	22.3%	20.5-24.2	523	13.9%	12.6-15.5	314	8.4%	7.3-9.6
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>5321</b>	<b>1532</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>27.0-30.6</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>16.4-20.0</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>9.5-11.7</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>										
Adjumani	275	51	18.5%	14.0-24.2	45	16.4%	12.2-21.6	6	2.2%	0.9-5.1
Yumbe	339	94	27.7%	20.3-36.6	69	20.4%	15.4-26.4	25	7.4%	4.3-12.5
Terego	340	80	23.5%	18.7-29.1	60	17.6%	13.4-22.9	20	5.9%	3.8-9.0
Kiryandongo	261	60	23.0%	17.7-29.3	50	19.2%	14.3-25.2	10	3.8%	2.2-6.5
Kyegegwa	208	77	37.0%	30.3-44.3	59	28.4%	22.0-35.7	18	8.7%	5.3-13.7
Kikuube	252	91	36.1%	29.5-43.2	71	28.2%	21.7-35.6	20	7.9%	4.8-12.9
Koboko	363	98	27.0%	23.1-31.2	76	20.9%	17.2-25.2	22	6.1%	3.8-9.4
Isingiro	230	76	33.0%	27.1-39.6	58	25.2%	20.1-31.1	18	7.8%	4.5-13.2
Lamwo	164	57	34.8%	27.5-42.8	40	24.4%	18.4-31.5	17	10.4%	5.9-17.5
Madi Okollo	274	68	24.8%	19.2-31.4	50	18.2%	13.6-24.1	18	6.6%	3.6-11.8
Kamwenge	257	107	41.6%	33.7-50.0	76	29.6%	22.5-37.8	31	12.1%	8.2-17.4
Obongi	223	42	18.8%	13.5-25.6	30	13.5%	9.4-18.8	12	5.4%	3.0-9.5

Table 54.17: Prevalence of stunting based on Height-for-Age z-scores

	Total N	Prevalence of stunting (<-2 z-score)			Prevalence of moderate stunting (<-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)			Prevalence of severe stunting (<-3 z-score)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	977	358	36.0%	32.4-39.5	263	26.6%	23.3-29.9	95	9.4%	7.2-11.6
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	2346	595	26.2%	23.3-29.2	418	18.4%	16.4-20.5	177	7.8%	6.3-9.3
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3323</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>27.9-32.5</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>19.9-23.6</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>7.1-9.7</b>

Table 55.18: Prevalence of stunting based on Height-for-Age z-scores by age group

	Total N	Total n	Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score)		Moderate stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		Severe stunting (HAZ <-3 z-score)	
			6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %	6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %	6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %
			<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	462	49	8.3%	11.9%	8.3%	10.1%	0.0%	1.8%
Lobule	226	68	21.0%	32.9%	16.1%	18.9%	4.8%	14.0%
Rhino Camp	498	88	16.0%	18.0%	13.0%	13.2%	3.1%	4.8%
Palorinya	279	47	14.0%	16.9%	11.8%	12.6%	2.2%	4.4%
Imvepi	545	101	14.9%	19.8%	11.6%	16.3%	3.3%	3.6%
Bidibidi	365	51	13.2%	13.9%	11.4%	10.4%	1.8%	3.6%
Rwamwanja	363	190	32.5%	61.5%	25.0%	37.3%	7.5%	24.2%
Kyangwali	372	199	45.7%	57.0%	27.1%	34.7%	18.6%	22.3%
Kiryandongo	454	41	7.6%	9.8%	7.6%	8.8%	0.0%	1.0%
Kyaka II	359	163	35.6%	50.8%	23.7%	33.5%	11.9%	17.4%
Nakivale	419	167	33.1%	43.1%	24.1%	27.8%	9.0%	15.3%
Oruchinga	198	77	36.6%	40.2%	28.2%	33.1%	8.5%	7.1%
Palabek	315	79	30.1%	22.3%	22.1%	15.3%	8.0%	6.9%
Kampala	268	31	6.1%	14.4%	6.1%	10.1%	0.0%	4.3%
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1566	695	34.0%	49.3%	23.5%	30.7%	10.5%	18.6%
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	3755	837	21.1%	22.9%	13.3%	14.3%	7.8%	8.6%
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>5321</b>	<b>1532</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
<b>Host communities</b>								
Adjumani	275	51	20.0%	17.8%	17.9%	15.6%	2.1%	2.2%
Yumbe	339	94	30.3%	26.1%	24.8%	18.6%	5.5%	7.5%
Terego	340	80	23.1%	23.3%	19.2%	16.9%	3.8%	6.4%
Kiryandongo	261	60	16.1%	27.1%	14.0%	22.3%	2.2%	4.8%
Kyegegwa	208	77	28.4%	41.5%	18.9%	33.3%	9.5%	8.1%
Kikuube	252	91	37.8%	35.2%	30.0%	27.2%	7.8%	8.0%
Koboko	363	98	17.1%	32.0%	13.7%	24.6%	3.4%	7.4%
Isingiro	230	76	29.9%	34.1%	23.9%	25.6%	6.0%	8.5%
Lamwo	164	57	36.0%	34.8%	26.0%	23.5%	10.0%	11.3%
Madi Okollo	274	68	23.5%	25.4%	19.4%	17.5%	4.1%	7.9%



Table 55.18: Prevalence of stunting based on Height-for-Age z-scores by age group

	Total N	Total n	Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score)		Moderate stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		Severe stunting (HAZ <-3 z-score)	
			6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %	6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %	6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %
Kamwenge	257	107	39.1%	42.7%	31.0%	28.7%	8.0%	14.0%
Obongi	223	42	20.0%	18.8%	13.8%	13.2%	6.3%	5.6%
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>37.3%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3323</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

Table 56.19: Prevalence of stunting based on Height-for-Age z-scores by sex

	Total N	Total n	Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score)		Moderate stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		Severe stunting (HAZ <-3 z-score)	
			Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %
<b>Refugees</b>								
Adjumani	462	49	11.4%	9.8%	10.1%	9.0%	1.3%	0.9%
Lobule	226	68	31.1%	29.2%	19.8%	16.7%	11.3%	12.5%
Rhino Camp	498	88	18.1%	17.3%	13.8%	12.4%	4.3%	4.9%
Palorinya	279	47	20.9%	13.1%	13.4%	11.0%	7.5%	2.1%
Imvepi	545	101	20.1%	17.1%	15.4%	14.0%	4.6%	3.1%
Bidibidi	365	51	12.0%	16.2%	9.9%	11.6%	2.1%	4.6%
Rwamwanja	363	190	59.4%	44.0%	39.1%	26.5%	20.3%	17.5%
Kyangwali	372	199	60.9%	46.6%	33.5%	30.6%	27.4%	16.1%
Kiryandongo	454	41	7.1%	10.5%	6.6%	9.8%	0.5%	0.8%
Kyaka II	359	163	48.8%	42.7%	31.9%	29.1%	16.9%	13.6%
Nakivale	419	167	46.5%	33.9%	30.8%	23.1%	15.7%	10.9%
Oruchinga	198	77	40.7%	37.4%	33.0%	29.9%	7.7%	7.5%
Palabek	315	79	25.5%	24.7%	19.0%	16.7%	6.5%	8.0%
Kampala	268	31	18.3%	7.0%	11.3%	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	<b>1566</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	<b>3755</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>5321</b>	<b>1532</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>								
Adjumani	275	51	19.7%	17.4%	16.8%	15.9%	2.9%	1.4%
Yumbe	339	94	29.3%	26.2%	20.4%	20.3%	9.0%	5.8%
Terego	340	80	29.3%	18.2%	20.1%	15.3%	9.1%	2.8%
Kiryandongo	261	60	22.8%	23.2%	17.6%	20.8%	5.1%	2.4%
Kyegegwa	208	77	40.4%	33.7%	32.7%	24.0%	7.7%	9.6%
Kikuube	252	91	40.0%	32.8%	31.3%	25.5%	8.7%	7.3%
Koboko	363	98	32.7%	21.9%	25.7%	16.7%	7.0%	5.2%
Isingiro	230	76	40.4%	26.4%	28.4%	22.3%	11.9%	4.1%
Lamwo	164	57	29.7%	38.9%	17.6%	30.0%	12.2%	8.9%



Table 56.19: Prevalence of stunting based on Height-for-Age z-scores by sex

	Total N	Total n	Stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score)		Moderate stunting (HAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		Severe stunting (HAZ <-3 z-score)	
			Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %
Madi Okollo	274	68	29.1%	20.3%	22.0%	14.3%	7.1%	6.0%
Kamwenge	257	107	44.2%	39.6%	34.5%	25.7%	9.7%	13.9%
Obongi	223	42	17.9%	19.8%	10.7%	16.2%	7.1%	3.6%
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3323</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>33.2%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>

#### 4.3.6: Prevalence of Underweight

Findings from the Assessment are presented in Table 4.20. Palabek (19.0%) had the highest level of underweight among all refugee settlements. It was followed by Kyangwali with a prevalence of 17.8%. The Southwest region (13.9%) had a higher prevalence of underweight when compared with the West Nile region (12.9%). The overall prevalence of underweight among children in all refugee settlements was 13.2%. Among the refugee hosting districts, Lamwo (21.1%) had the highest prevalence of underweight, followed by Koboko at 11.3%.

Table 57.20: Prevalence of underweight based on weight-for-age z-scores

	Total N	Prevalence of underweight (<-2 z-score)			Prevalence of moderate underweight (<-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)			Prevalence of severe underweight (<-3 z-score)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>										
Adjumani	485	54	11.1%	8.1-15.1	49	10.1%	7.4-13.7	5	1.0%	0.4-2.9
Lobule	242	35	14.5%	10.6-19.4	31	12.8%	9.2-17.6	4	1.7%	0.6-4.2
Rhino Camp	526	53	10.1%	7.7-13.1	46	8.7%	6.6-11.5	7	1.3%	0.7-2.6
Palorinya	284	32	11.3%	8.0-15.6	29	10.2%	7.1-14.5	3	1.1%	0.3-3.3
Imvepi	564	71	12.6%	9.5-16.6	61	10.8%	8.1-14.3	10	1.8%	1.0-3.2
Bidibidi	394	37	9.4%	7.0-12.6	31	7.9%	5.7-10.7	6	1.5%	0.7-3.2
Rwamwanja	366	50	13.7%	10.6-17.5	42	11.5%	8.9-14.7	8	2.2%	1.0-4.8
Kyangwali	382	68	17.8%	15.0-21.0	59	15.4%	12.8-18.5	9	2.4%	1.1-4.8
Kiryandongo	475	37	7.8%	5.3-11.4	34	7.2%	4.8-10.6	3	0.6%	0.2-2.0
Kyaka II	374	45	12.0%	8.7-16.4	34	9.1%	6.3-13.0	11	2.9%	1.5-5.8
Nakivale	438	62	14.2%	10.9-18.3	52	11.9%	9.0-15.4	10	2.3%	1.2-4.4
Oruchinga	202	23	11.4%	7.7-16.5	19	9.4%	6.1-14.2	4	2.0%	0.8-5.0
Palabek	342	65	19.0%	14.0-25.3	45	13.2%	9.3-18.4	20	5.8%	3.6-9.4
Kampala	300	12	4.0%	1.8-8.5	11	3.7%	1.6-8.3	1	0.3%	0.0-2.5
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>11.7-16.4</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>9.2-12.9</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.0-4.8</b>
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	<b>3781</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>11.6-14.3</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>9.1-11.3</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.1-3.7</b>
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>5364</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>12.1-14.4</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>9.0-10.6</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.3-3.5</b>

Table 57.20: Prevalence of underweight based on weight-for-age z-scores

	Total N	Prevalence of underweight (<-2 z-score)			Prevalence of moderate underweight (<-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)			Prevalence of severe underweight (<-3 z-score)		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
<b>Host Communities</b>										
Adjumani	296	19	6.4%	4.3-9.5	17	5.7%	4.1-8.0	2	0.7%	0.1-5.1
Yumbe	364	40	11.0%	7.9-15.1	33	9.1%	6.0-13.4	7	1.9%	0.9-4.1
Terego	342	28	8.2%	5.9-11.2	27	7.9%	5.7-10.8	1	0.3%	0.0-2.2
Kiryandongo	269	25	9.3%	6.4-13.3	21	7.8%	5.2-11.5	4	1.5%	0.4-4.8
Kyegegwa	218	20	9.2%	6.0-13.8	16	7.3%	4.7-11.3	4	1.8%	0.6-5.6
Kikuube	253	28	11.1%	7.6-15.9	25	9.9%	6.7-14.4	3	1.2%	0.4-3.6
Koboko	380	43	11.3%	7.5-16.8	32	8.4%	5.6-12.5	11	2.9%	1.2-6.6
Isingiro	236	19	8.1%	5.2-12.2	19	8.1%	5.2-12.2	0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Lamwo	171	36	21.1%	15.7-27.7	28	16.4%	10.7-24.3	8	4.7%	2.2-9.8
Madi Okollo	287	27	9.4%	6.4-13.7	25	8.7%	5.9-12.7	2	0.7%	0.2-2.9
Kamwenge	268	29	10.8%	7.3-15.7	24	9.0%	5.6-14.1	5	1.9%	0.8-4.3
Obongi	235	16	6.8%	3.8-12.0	15	6.4%	3.4-11.7	1	0.4%	0.1-3.2
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	977	97	9.8%	7.8-11.7	82	8.6%	6.6-10.5	15	1.2%	0.6-1.8
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	2346	242	10.6%	9.1-12.1	196	8.5%	7.1-10.0	46	2.0%	1.4-2.7
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3323</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>9.0-11.5</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>7.4-9.8</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.2-2.2</b>

Table 58.21: Prevalence of underweight based on Weight-for-Age z-scores by age group

	Total N	Total n	Underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score)		Moderate underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		Severe underweight (WAZ <-3 z-score)	
			6-23 mo	24-59 mo	6-23 mo	24-59 mo	6-23 mo	24-59 mo
			%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Refugees</b>								
Adjumani	485	54	14.3%	9.9%	13.6%	8.7%	0.7%	1.2%
Lobule	242	35	14.7%	14.9%	14.7%	12.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Rhino Camp	526	53	10.7%	9.7%	8.5%	8.9%	2.3%	0.9%
Palorinya	284	32	12.4%	10.7%	10.3%	10.2%	2.1%	0.5%
Imvepi	564	71	12.2%	12.8%	9.6%	11.4%	2.7%	1.3%
Bidibidi	394	37	11.7%	8.3%	9.4%	7.1%	2.3%	1.1%
Rwamwanja	366	50	14.4%	13.3%	13.6%	10.4%	0.8%	2.8%
Kyangwali	382	68	20.3%	16.5%	18.0%	14.1%	2.3%	2.4%
Kiryandongo	475	37	9.3%	7.2%	9.3%	6.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Kyaka II	374	45	12.4%	11.8%	10.7%	8.3%	1.7%	3.5%
Nakivale	438	62	17.6%	12.6%	14.7%	10.6%	2.9%	2.0%
Oruchinga	202	23	16.2%	8.5%	13.5%	7.0%	2.7%	1.6%
Palabek	342	65	30.2%	12.5%	21.4%	8.3%	8.7%	4.2%
Kampala	300	12	6.0%	3.0%	6.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.5%
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

Table 58.21: Prevalence of underweight based on Weight-for-Age z-scores by age group

	Total N	Total n	Underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score)		Moderate underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		Severe underweight (WAZ <-3 z-score)	
			6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %	6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %	6-23 mo %	24-59 mo %
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	3781	488	15.0%	11.9%	12.1%	9.2%	2.9%	2.7%
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>5364</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>								
Adjumani	296	19	5.9%	6.2%	5.9%	5.7%	0.0%	0.5%
Yumbe	364	40	13.7%	10.1%	11.1%	8.1%	2.6%	2.0%
Terego	342	28	5.6%	9.4%	5.6%	8.9%	0.0%	0.4%
Kiryandongo	269	25	9.4%	8.6%	8.3%	7.5%	1.0%	1.1%
Kyegegwa	218	20	11.5%	7.9%	10.3%	5.7%	1.3%	2.1%
Kikuube	253	28	13.2%	9.9%	12.1%	8.6%	1.1%	1.2%
Koboko	380	43	12.0%	10.9%	8.0%	8.6%	4.0%	2.3%
Isingiro	236	19	10.1%	7.1%	10.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Lamwo	171	36	23.1%	20.2%	15.4%	16.8%	7.7%	3.4%
Madi Okollo	287	27	9.4%	10.4%	7.5%	9.3%	1.9%	1.1%
Kamwenge	268	29	9.0%	11.7%	9.0%	8.9%	0.0%	2.8%
Obongi	235	16	3.5%	8.7%	3.5%	8.0%	0.0%	0.7%
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	<b>2346</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3323</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

Table 59.22: Prevalence of underweight based on Weight-for-Age z-scores by sex

	Total N	Total n	Underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score)		Moderate underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		Severe underweight (WAZ <-3 z-score)	
			Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %
<b>Refugees</b>								
Adjumani	485	54	11.3%	11.0%	10.9%	9.3%	0.4%	1.6%
Lobule	242	35	13.7%	15.2%	12.8%	12.8%	0.9%	2.4%
Rhino Camp	526	53	13.1%	7.3%	11.9%	5.8%	1.2%	1.5%
Palorinya	284	32	11.6%	11.0%	10.1%	10.3%	1.4%	0.7%
Imvepi	564	71	14.4%	10.9%	12.9%	8.9%	1.5%	2.0%
Bidibidi	394	37	10.6%	8.0%	8.7%	7.0%	1.9%	1.1%
Rwamwanja	366	50	16.2%	10.7%	13.2%	9.5%	3.0%	1.2%
Kyangwali	382	68	21.0%	14.9%	18.8%	12.4%	2.2%	2.5%
Kiryandongo	475	37	9.6%	6.4%	8.7%	6.0%	1.0%	0.4%
Kyaka II	374	45	12.0%	12.0%	11.4%	7.2%	0.6%	4.8%
Nakivale	438	62	16.8%	11.7%	13.5%	10.4%	3.4%	1.3%
Oruchinga	202	23	9.5%	13.1%	6.3%	12.1%	3.2%	0.9%
Palabek	342	65	19.6%	18.4%	12.3%	14.0%	7.4%	4.5%

Table 59.22: Prevalence of underweight based on Weight-for-Age z-scores by sex

	Total N	Total n	Underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score)		Moderate underweight (WAZ <-2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score)		Severe underweight (WAZ <-3 z-score)	
			Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %
Kampala	300	12	5.2%	2.7%	5.2%	2.1%	0.0%	0.7%
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1583	220	15.8%	12.1%	12.6%	9.1%	3.2%	3.0%
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	3781	488	14.6%	11.3%	11.4%	9.0%	3.2%	2.3%
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>5364</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>								
Adjumani	296	19	7.9%	4.8%	6.6%	4.8%	1.3%	0.0%
Yumbe	364	40	11.9%	10.2%	9.0%	9.1%	2.8%	1.1%
Terego	342	28	9.8%	6.7%	9.8%	6.2%	0.0%	0.6%
Kiryandongo	269	25	10.6%	7.8%	9.2%	6.3%	1.4%	1.6%
Kyegegwa	218	20	10.1%	8.3%	7.3%	7.3%	2.8%	0.9%
Kikuube	253	28	12.9%	9.5%	11.2%	8.8%	1.7%	0.7%
Koboko	380	43	13.6%	9.4%	10.7%	6.4%	2.8%	3.0%
Isingiro	236	19	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Lamwo	171	36	17.9%	23.7%	12.8%	19.4%	5.1%	4.3%
Madi Okollo	287	27	12.3%	6.4%	11.6%	5.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Kamwenge	268	29	10.2%	11.3%	8.5%	9.3%	1.7%	2.0%
Obongi	235	16	4.4%	9.1%	4.4%	8.3%	0.0%	0.8%
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	977	97	9.8%	9.8%	8.4%	8.8%	1.4%	1.0%
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	2346	242	11.8%	9.4%	9.4%	7.7%	2.4%	1.8%
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3323</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

#### 4.3.7: Enrolment into MCHN Programme

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

As shown in Table 4.23, in many refugee populations, MCHN program enrolment is generally high, indicating a positive response to the initiative. However, only three sites - Bidibidi (93.1%), Nakivale (92.0%), and Oruchinga (94.7%) - achieved coverage levels above the Sphere standards. In contrast, Kampala recorded the lowest coverage at 2%, with Kiryandongo (43.9%) also falling below optimal levels. It's notable that MCHN coverage in the host community was comparatively lower than in the refugee population. These variations in coverage highlight the importance of evaluating and addressing barriers to enrolment, ensuring that MCHN services reach a larger proportion of both refugee and host community populations for improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Table 60.23: MCHN programme coverage of children aged 6-23 months

	MCHN Programme Coverage		
	N	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>			
Adjumani	145	85.5%	77.9-93.1
Lobule	71	73.2%	62.7-83.8
Rhino camp	181	85.6%	79.1-92.1
Palorinya	105	63.8%	52.6-75.0
Imvepi	195	71.3%	62.2-80.3
Bidibidi	130	93.1%	88.7-97.5
Rwamwanja	120	73.3%	64.0-82.7
Kyangwali	134	82.1%	71.8-92.4
Kiryandongo	157	43.9%	31.2-56.7
Kyaka II	126	67.5%	54.5-80.4
Nakivale	137	92.0%	86.7-97.2
Oruchinga	75	94.7%	89.5-99.9
Palabek	125	68.8%	59.0-78.6
Kampala	99	2.0%	0.0-4.9%
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	458	80.2%	75.1-85.3
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	1243	79.0%	75.9-82.2
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>1701</b>	<b>79.4%</b>	<b>76.7-82.0</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>			
Adjumani	106	40.6%	26.1-55.0
Yumbe	119	29.4%	16.9-42.0
Terego	110	17.3%	4.9-29.7
Kiryandongo	99	5.1%	0.5-9.6
Kyegegwa	82	9.8%	1.8-17.7
Kikuube	90	16.7%	5.4-28.0
Koboko	131	32.8%	18.7-47.0
Isingiro	69	4.3%	0.0-10.7
Lamwo	53	15.1%	1.7-28.5
Madi Okollo	108	31.5%	16.9-46.0
Kamwenge	90	14.4%	8.1-20.8
Obongi	90	21.1%	9.2-33.0
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	331	11.1%	6.6-15.6
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	816	25.2%	20.1-30.3
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1147</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>16.0-23.2</b>

### 4.3.8: Anaemia Prevalence in Children

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key component of haemoglobin, and iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anaemia globally. Other causes of anaemia include malaria, infestation with hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development, with associated long-term health and economic consequences. Severe anaemia is closely linked to increased morbidity and mortality among children. Findings from the assessment are presented in Table 4.24, Table 4.25 and Table 4.26.

The prevalence of anaemia among children 6-59 months is a matter of concern, as it exceeds the UNHCR target of <20% in all refugee settlements and in all host districts. In some locations, the prevalence of anaemia is at very high level, surpassing the 40% mark that defines a problem of high public health significance according to WHO. In particular in Lobule (40.7%), Rhino camp (41.7%), Imvepi (42.8%), Kyangwali (58.1%), Kiryandongo (48.0%) and Palabek (55.1%), for refugee settlements. Similarly, among the host districts in Yumbe (45.0%), Terego (45.6%), Kiryandongo (58.8%), Kikuube (53.2%), Koboko (46.2%), Madi Okollo (49.7%) and Obongi (53.7%). Furthermore, it is worth noting that the prevalence of anaemia is highest in the 6-23 months age group compared to those aged 24 months and above, with rates above 35% in all surveys in children aged 6-23 months. This is particularly alarming, as anaemia in early childhood can have serious health implications.

Table 61.24: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in children 6-59 months

N	Total (Hb <11.0 g/dL)		Mild (Hb 10.0-10.9 g/dL)		Moderate (Hb 7.0-9.9 g/dL)		Severe (Hb <7.0 g/dL)		Mean Hb g/dL			
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	Mean	Min	Max	
<b>Refugees</b>												
Adjumani	367	39.3%	34.3-44.3	21.8%	17.6-26.0	17.2%	13.3-21.1	0.3%	0.0-0.9	11.2	4.0	15.0
Lobule	253	40.7%	34.6-46.8	25.3%	19.9-30.7	15.4%	11.0-19.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.1	7.5	17.9
Rhino camp	532	41.7%	37.5-45.9	19.7%	16.3-23.1	22.0%	18.5-25.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.4	7.4	21.2
Palorinya	191	36.1%	29.3-42.9	17.8%	12.4-23.2	18.3%	12.8-23.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.2	7.6	14.9
Imvepi	302	42.8%	37.2-48.4	27.2%	22.2-32.2	15.6%	11.5-19.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.0	7.5	13.9
Bidibidi	278	36.3%	30.6-42.0	20.1%	15.4-24.8	15.1%	10.9-19.3	1.1%	0.0-2.3	11.3	5.7	14.1
Rwamwanja	380	39.7%	34.8-44.6	24.2%	19.9-28.5	14.7%	11.1-18.3	0.8%	0.0-1.7	11.2	5.9	15.2
Kyangwali	198	58.1%	51.2-65.0	27.8%	21.6-34.0	30.3%	23.9-36.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.6	7.1	20.8
Kiryandongo	406	48.2%	43.3-53.1	20.4%	16.5-24.3	26.6%	22.3-30.9	1.2%	0.1-2.3	10.8	6.1	21.0
Kyaka II	380	32.6%	27.9-37.3	20.5%	16.4-24.6	11.3%	8.1-14.5	0.8%	0.0-1.7	11.3	5.8	15.0
Nakivale	436	38.3%	33.7-42.9	24.1%	20.1-28.1	13.5%	10.3-16.7	0.7%	0.0-1.5	11.2	3.3	16.3
Oruchinga	199	34.1%	27.5-40.7	26.6%	20.5-32.7	7.5%	3.8-11.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.3	7.3	13.9
Palabek	236	55.1%	48.8-61.4	21.2%	16.0-26.4	33.1%	27.1-39.1	0.8%	0.0-1.9	10.6	4.1	18.3
Kampala	278	19.1%	14.5-23.7	11.9%	8.1-15.7	7.2%	4.2-10.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.8	8.4	14.7
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>4148</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>39.8-42.8</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>21.3-23.9</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>17.0-19.4</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.3-0.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>												
Adjumani	296	37.1%	31.6-42.6	21.6%	16.9-26.3	15.2%	11.1-19.3	0.3%	0.0-0.9	11.3	5.7	14.7
Yumbe	362	45.0%	39.9-50.1	24.0%	19.6-28.4	20.7%	16.5-24.9	0.3%	0.0-0.9	11.0	5.7	14.9

Table 61.24: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in children 6-59 months

	N	Total (Hb <11.0 g/dL)		Mild (Hb 10.0-10.9 g/dL)		Moderate (Hb 7.0-9.9 g/dL)		Severe (Hb <7.0 g/dL)		Mean Hb g/dL		
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	Mean	Min	Max
		Terego	353	45.6%	40.4-50.8	24.6%	20.1-29.1	20.7%	16.5-24.9	0.3%	0.0-0.9	10.9
Kiryandongo	279	58.8%	53.0-64.6	23.7%	18.7-28.7	31.9%	26.4-37.4	3.2%	1.1-5.3	10.4	4.9	15.1
Kyegegwa	204	33.3%	26.8-39.8	18.6%	13.3-23.9	14.7%	9.8-19.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.5	7.6	14.9
Kikuube	173	53.2%	45.8-60.6	21.4%	15.3-27.5	30.6%	23.7-37.5	1.2%	0.0-2.8	10.7	6.3	16.3
Koboko	390	46.2%	41.3-51.1	24.9%	20.6-29.2	20.3%	16.3-24.3	1.0%	0.0-2.0	11.0	6.4	19.7
Isingiro	240	31.7%	25.8-37.6	21.7%	16.5-26.9	9.2%	5.5-12.9	0.8%	0.0-1.9	11.4	6.4	14.5
Lamwo	122	39.4%	30.7-48.1	18.9%	12.0-25.8	20.5%	13.3-27.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.1	7.3	13.7
Madi Okollo	296	49.7%	44.0-55.4	19.6%	15.1-24.1	27.7%	22.6-32.8	2.4%	0.7-4.1	11.2	6.1	22.0
Kamwenge	302	37.4%	31.9-42.9	19.2%	14.8-23.6	17.2%	12.9-21.5	1.0%	0.0-2.1	11.2	4.2	15.0
Obongi	247	53.5%	47.3-59.7	30.0%	24.3-35.7	22.3%	17.1-27.5	1.2%	0.0-2.6	10.7	2.0	13.3
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3264</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>42.8-46.2</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>21.3-24.1</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>19.4-22.2</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.7-1.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>

Table 62.25: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in children 6-23 months

	N	Total (Hb <11.0 g/dL)		Mild (Hb 10.0-10.9 g/dL)		Moderate (Hb 7.0-9.9 g/dL)		Severe (Hb <7.0 g/dL)		Mean Hb g/dL		
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	Mean	Min	Max
		<b>Refugees</b>										
Adjumani	105	45.8%	36.3-55.3	24.8%	16.5-33.1	21.0%	13.2-28.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.9	7.2	13.8
Lobule	71	53.5%	41.9-65.1	23.9%	14.0-33.8	29.6%	19.0-40.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.6	7.5	13.9
Rhino camp	179	52.5%	45.2-59.8	17.9%	12.3-23.5	34.6%	27.6-41.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.8	7.6	20.3
Palorinya	70	41.4%	29.9-52.9	20.0%	10.6-29.4	21.4%	11.8-31.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.1	7.6	14.0
Imvepi	112	52.7%	43.5-61.9	34.8%	26.0-43.6	17.9%	10.8-25.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.8	7.9	13.6
Bidibidi	89	50.5%	40.1-60.9	24.7%	15.7-33.7	23.6%	14.8-32.4	2.2%	0.0-5.2	10.8	5.7	14.1
Rwamwanja	125	50.4%	41.6-59.2	29.6%	21.6-37.6	20.0%	13.0-27.0	0.8%	0.0-2.4	10.9	6.9	13.3
Kyangwali	73	74.0%	63.9-84.1	31.5%	20.8-42.2	42.5%	31.2-53.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.3	7.1	13.5
Kiryandongo	131	58.0%	49.5-66.5	19.1%	12.4-25.8	36.6%	28.4-44.8	2.3%	0.0-4.9	10.4	6.2	21.0
Kyaka II	126	45.2%	36.5-53.9	25.4%	17.8-33.0	19.0%	12.2-25.8	0.8%	0.0-2.4	10.9	6.6	14.2
Nakivale	137	52.5%	44.1-60.9	26.3%	18.9-33.7	25.5%	18.2-32.8	0.7%	0.0-2.1	10.7	6.4	15.4
Oruchinga	72	44.4%	32.9-55.9	31.9%	21.1-42.7	12.5%	4.9-20.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.1	8.1	13.2
Palabek	85	64.7%	54.5-74.9	24.7%	15.5-33.9	40.0%	29.6-50.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.4	7.1	18.3
Kampala	94	28.7%	19.6-37.8	17.0%	9.4-24.6	11.7%	5.2-18.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.5	8.4	13.8
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>1372</b>	<b>52.6%</b>	<b>50.0-55.2</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>23.0-27.6</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>24.4-29.0</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.2-1.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>21.0</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>												
Adjumani	105	52.4%	42.8-62.0	31.4%	22.5-40.3	20.0%	12.3-27.7	1.0%	0.0-2.9	10.8	5.7	14.5

Table 62.25: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in children 6-23 months

	N	Total (Hb <11.0 g/dL)		Mild (Hb 10.0-10.9 g/dL)		Moderate (Hb 7.0-9.9 g/dL)		Severe (Hb <7.0 g/dL)		Mean Hb g/dL		
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	Mean	Min	Max
		Yumbe	115	56.6%	47.5-65.7	27.0%	18.9-35.1	28.7%	20.4-37.0	0.9%	0.0-2.6	10.6
Terego	111	60.3%	51.2-69.4	33.3%	24.5-42.1	27.0%	18.7-35.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.5	7.1	13.3
Kiryandongo	99	67.7%	58.5-76.9	24.2%	15.8-32.6	37.4%	27.9-46.9	6.1%	1.4-10.8	10.1	4.9	15
Kyegegwa	76	35.6%	24.8-46.4	14.5%	6.6-22.4	21.1%	11.9-30.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.3	7.6	14.9
Kikuube	59	57.6%	45.0-70.2	23.7%	12.8-34.6	32.2%	20.3-44.1	1.7%	0.0-5.0	10.5	6.3	13.1
Koboko	130	56.1%	47.6-64.6	30.8%	22.9-38.7	23.8%	16.5-31.1	1.5%	0.0-3.6	10.7	6.4	13.8
Isingiro	70	44.3%	32.7-55.9	28.6%	18.0-39.2	15.7%	7.2-24.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.1	7.3	13.9
Lamwo	41	39.0%	24.1-53.9	24.4%	11.3-37.5	14.6%	3.8-25.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.1	8.2	13.1
Madi Okollo	108	58.3%	49.0-67.6	23.1%	15.2-31.0	31.5%	22.7-40.3	3.7%	0.1-7.3	10.7	6.1	17.5
Kamwenge	94	51.1%	41.0-61.2	35.1%	25.5-44.7	16.0%	8.6-23.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.0	7.1	14.2
Obongi	91	57.2%	47.0-67.4	30.8%	21.3-40.3	26.4%	17.3-35.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.6	7.4	13.3
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1099</b>	<b>54.4%</b>	<b>51.5-57.3</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>25.2-30.4</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>22.6-27.8</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.7-2.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>21.0</b>

Table 63.26: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in children 24-59 months

	N	Total (Hb <11.0 g/dL)		Mild (Hb 10.0-10.9 g/dL)		Moderate (Hb 7.0-9.9 g/dL)		Severe (Hb <7.0 g/dL)		Mean Hb g/dL		
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	Mean	Min	Max
		<b>Refugees</b>										
Adjumani	262	36.6%	30.8-42.4	20.6%	15.7-25.5	15.6%	11.2-20.0	0.4%	0.0-1.2	11.4	4.0	15.0
Lobule	182	40.6%	33.5-47.7	25.8%	19.4-32.2	14.8%	9.6-20.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.3	7.9	17.9
Rhino camp	353	36.3%	31.3-41.3	20.7%	16.5-24.9	15.6%	11.8-19.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.7	7.4	21.2
Palorinya	121	33.0%	24.6-41.4	16.5%	9.9-23.1	16.5%	9.9-23.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.3	7.9	14.9
Imvepi	190	36.8%	29.9-43.7	22.6%	16.7-28.5	14.2%	9.2-19.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.2	7.5	13.9
Bidibidi	189	29.6%	23.1-36.1	18.0%	12.5-23.5	11.1%	6.6-15.6	0.5%	0.0-1.5	11.5	5.8	14.1
Rwamwanja	255	38.1%	32.1-44.1	21.6%	16.5-26.7	15.7%	11.2-20.2	0.8%	0.0-1.9	11.4	5.9	15.2
Kyangwali	125	56.8%	48.1-65.5	25.6%	17.9-33.3	31.2%	23.1-39.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.8	7.5	20.8
Kiryandongo	275	43.6%	37.7-49.5	21.1%	16.3-25.9	21.8%	16.9-26.7	0.7%	0.0-1.7	11.0	6.1	15.4
Kyaka II	254	30.7%	25.0-36.4	18.1%	13.4-22.8	11.8%	7.8-15.8	0.8%	0.0-1.9	11.5	5.8	15.0
Nakivale	299	35.2%	29.8-40.6	23.1%	18.3-27.9	11.4%	7.8-15.0	0.7%	0.0-1.6	11.4	3.3	16.3
Oruchinga	127	31.5%	23.4-39.6	23.6%	16.2-31.0	7.9%	3.2-12.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.5	7.3	13.9
Palabek	151	49.6%	41.6-57.6	19.2%	12.9-25.5	29.1%	21.9-36.3	1.3%	0.0-3.1	10.7	4.1	15.4
Kampala	184	14.1%	9.1-19.1	9.2%	5.0-13.4	4.9%	1.8-8.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.9	8.9	14.7
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>2776</b>	<b>37.7%</b>	<b>35.9-39.5</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>19.7-22.7</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>14.7-17.5</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.2-0.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>												



Table 63.26: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in children 24-59 months

	N	Total (Hb <11.0 g/dL)		Mild (Hb 10.0-10.9 g/dL)		Moderate (Hb 7.0-9.9 g/dL)		Severe (Hb <7.0 g/dL)		Mean Hb g/dL		
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	Mean	Min	Max
Adjumani	191	28.8%	22.4-35.2	16.2%	11.0-21.4	12.6%	7.9-17.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.6	7.7	14.7
Yumbe	247	39.7%	33.6-45.8	22.7%	17.5-27.9	17.0%	12.3-21.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.1	7.3	14.9
Terego	242	38.9%	32.8-45.0	20.7%	15.6-25.8	17.8%	13.0-22.6	0.4%	0.0-1.2	11.1	6.8	16.5
Kiryandongo	180	53.9%	46.6-61.2	23.3%	17.1-29.5	28.9%	22.3-35.5	1.7%	0.0-3.6	10.6	5.7	15.1
Kyegegwa	128	32.0%	23.9-40.1	21.1%	14.0-28.2	10.9%	5.5-16.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.6	8.9	14.5
Kikuube	114	50.9%	41.7-60.1	20.2%	12.8-27.6	29.8%	21.4-38.2	0.9%	0.0-2.6	10.8	6.9	16.3
Koboko	260	41.2%	35.2-47.2	21.9%	16.9-26.9	18.5%	13.8-23.2	0.8%	0.0-1.9	11.1	6.4	19.7
Isingiro	170	26.5%	19.9-33.1	18.8%	12.9-24.7	6.5%	2.8-10.2	1.2%	0.0-2.8	11.5	6.4	14.5
Lamwo	81	39.5%	28.9-50.1	16.0%	8.0-24.0	23.5%	14.3-32.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.0	7.3	13.7
Madi Okollo	188	44.7%	37.6-51.8	17.6%	12.2-23.0	25.5%	19.3-31.7	1.6%	0.0-3.4	11.5	6.4	22.0
Kamwenge	208	31.2%	24.9-37.5	12.0%	7.6-16.4	17.8%	12.6-23.0	1.4%	0.0-3.0	11.4	4.2	15.0
Obongi	156	51.3%	43.5-59.1	29.5%	22.3-36.7	19.9%	13.6-26.2	1.9%	0.0-4.0	10.8	2.0	13.2
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2165</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>37.4-41.6</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>18.4-21.8</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>17.0-20.2</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.4-1.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>

## 4.4: CHILD HEALTH

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

### 4.4.1: Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage Results

The coverage results of Vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 months on both card documentation and mother's recall were generally high (above 90%) across all refugee settlements as shown in Table 4.27. In host districts, coverage ranges between 75.6% and 88.6%, with Adjumani being the only district above 90% at 90.7%.

Table 64.27: Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children aged 6-23 months within the past 6 months

	N	Vitamin A supplementation in last 6 months with card		Vitamin A supplementation in last 6 months with card or confirmation from mother	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	165	80.0%	73.9-86.1	95.8%	92.7-98.9
Lobule	101	68.3%	59.2-77.4	93.1%	88.2-98.0
Rhino camp	193	79.8%	74.1-85.5	94.3%	91.0-97.6

Table 64.27: Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children aged 6-23 months within the past 6 months

	N	Vitamin A supplementation in last 6 months with card		Vitamin A supplementation in last 6 months with card or confirmation from mother	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Palorinya	122	77.0%	69.5-84.5	94.2%	90.1-98.3
Imvepi	213	80.8%	75.5-86.1	98.6%	97.0-100.0
Bidibidi	146	80.1%	73.6-86.6	95.2%	91.7-98.7
Rwamwanja	136	88.2%	82.8-93.6	98.5%	96.5-100.0
Kyangwali	130	75.4%	68.0-82.8	94.6%	90.7-98.5
Kiryandongo	194	52.1%	45.1-59.1	93.9%	90.5-97.3
Kyaka II	146	65.1%	57.4-72.8	95.2%	91.7-98.7
Nakivale	150	87.3%	82.0-92.6	95.3%	91.9-98.7
Oruchinga	75	86.7%	79.0-94.4	97.4%	93.8-100.0
Palabek	153	71.9%	64.8-79.0	92.8%	88.7-96.9
Kampala	111	45.0%	35.7-54.3	94.5%	90.3-98.7
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>1924</b>	<b>75.7%</b>	<b>73.8-77.6</b>	<b>95.3%</b>	<b>94.4-96.2</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>					
Adjumani	111	77.5%	69.7-85.3	90.7%	85.2-96.1
Yumbe	134	68.7%	60.8-76.6	82.0%	75.5-88.5
Terego	126	58.7%	50.1-67.3	83.0%	76.5-89.6
Kiryandongo	116	45.7%	36.6-54.8	75.6%	67.8-83.4
Kyegegwa	91	65.9%	56.2-75.6	82.3%	74.4-90.1
Kikuube	99	60.6%	51.0-70.2	80.0%	72.2-87.9
Koboko	145	77.9%	71.1-84.7	88.4%	83.2-93.6
Isingiro	75	68.0%	57.4-78.6	84.7%	76.5-92.8
Lamwo	62	66.1%	54.3-77.9	78.3%	68.0-88.6
Madi Okollo	116	62.1%	53.3-70.9	79.2%	71.8-86.6
Kamwenge	109	81.7%	74.4-89.0	88.2%	82.2-94.3
Obongi	102	82.4%	75.0-89.8	88.6%	82.5-94.8
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>68.0%</b>	<b>65.5-70.5</b>	<b>89.1%</b>	<b>87.4-90.8</b>

#### 4.4.2: Deworming Programme Coverage

The coverage results of deworming in the last 6 months among children aged 12-59 months on both card documentation and mother's recall was below 90% across all refugee settlements as shown in Table 4.28. The coverage was ranging from 58.6% in Kiryandongo to 87.4% in Oruchinga. In host districts, coverage ranges between 54.5% (Kiryandongo) and 86.1% (Lamwo). In 2022, more than 9 out of every ten children in all the refugee settlements and host communities were dewormed.

Table 65.28: Deworming programme coverage for children aged 12-59 months within the past 6 months

	Deworming		
	N	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>			
Adjumani	548	69.0%	65.1-72.9
Lobule	319	76.5%	71.8-81.2
Rhino camp	533	72.4%	68.6-76.2
Palorinya	313	81.8%	77.5-86.1
Imvepi	566	82.5%	79.4-85.6
Bidibidi	428	73.4%	69.2-77.6
Rwamwanja	384	88.5%	85.3-91.7
Kyangwali	316	71.2%	66.2-76.2
Kiryandongo	589	58.6%	54.6-62.6
Kyaka II	386	77.7%	73.5-81.9
Nakivale	436	81.7%	78.1-85.3
Oruchinga	191	87.4%	82.7-92.1
Palabek	432	69.9%	65.6-74.2
Kampala	299	55.5%	49.9-61.1
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>5441</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>73.8-76.2</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>			
Adjumani	290	72.8%	67.7-77.9
Yumbe	382	66.0%	61.2-70.8
Terego	347	75.5%	71.0-80.0
Kiryandongo	292	54.5%	48.8-60.2
Kyegegwa	210	67.1%	60.7-73.5
Kikuube	249	58.2%	52.1-64.3
Koboko	394	73.9%	69.6-78.2
Isingiro	260	65.0%	59.2-70.8
Lamwo	202	86.1%	81.3-90.9
Madi Okollo	294	68.7%	63.4-74.0
Kamwenge	313	78.0%	73.4-82.6
Obongi	259	76.1%	70.9-81.3
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3492</b>	<b>70.1%</b>	<b>68.6-71.6</b>

#### 4.4.3: Measles Vaccination Coverage Results

Vaccination not only protects children from deadly diseases, such as polio, tetanus, and diphtheria, but it also keeps other children safe by eliminating or greatly decreasing dangerous diseases that used to spread from child to child. On-time vaccination throughout childhood is essential because it helps provide immunity before children are exposed to potentially life-threatening diseases. Table 4.29 presents information on child vaccination against measles.

Coverage results of measles vaccination met the recommended target of 95% for measles vaccination based on card and mother's recall in almost all strata. The lowest coverages were found in Palabek settlements with 89.0%, and in Kiryandongo district with 92.3%.

Table 66.29: Measles vaccination coverage for children aged 9-59 months

	N	Measles vaccination with card		Measles vaccination with card or confirmation from mother	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	572	67.3%	63.5-71.1	98.1%	97.0-99.2
Lobule	328	64.3%	59.1-69.5	95.4%	93.1-97.7
Rhino camp	563	74.2%	70.6-77.8	98.9%	98.0-99.8
Palorinya	337	73.0%	68.3-77.7	96.4%	94.4-98.4
Imvepi	601	69.9%	66.2-73.6	98.4%	97.4-99.4
Bidibidi	449	74.4%	70.4-78.4	96.0%	94.2-97.8
Rwamwanja	404	83.9%	80.3-87.5	98.8%	97.7-99.9
Kyangwali	339	66.4%	61.4-71.4	98.3%	96.9-99.7
Kiryandongo	622	45.2%	41.3-49.1	94.7%	92.9-96.5
Kyaka II	407	63.6%	58.9-68.3	98.2%	96.9-99.5
Nakivale	458	70.3%	66.1-74.5	96.7%	95.1-98.3
Oruchinga	204	85.8%	81.0-90.6	99.0%	97.6-100.0
Palabek	446	54.0%	49.4-58.6	89.0%	86.1-91.9
Kampala	317	41.6%	36.2-47.0	94.3%	91.7-96.9
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>5730</b>	<b>67.2%</b>	<b>66.0-68.4</b>	<b>96.6%</b>	<b>96.1-97.1</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>					
Adjumani	310	64.2%	58.9-69.5	96.8%	94.8-98.8
Yumbe	411	65.7%	61.1-70.3	95.6%	93.6-97.6
Terego	368	57.9%	52.9-62.9	95.4%	93.3-97.5
Kiryandongo	312	44.9%	39.4-50.4	92.3%	89.3-95.3
Kyegegwa	223	64.6%	58.3-70.9	96.4%	94.0-98.8
Kikuube	264	57.2%	51.2-63.2	93.9%	91.0-96.8
Koboko	415	72.5%	68.2-76.8	96.4%	94.6-98.2
Isingiro	272	59.2%	53.4-65.0	98.5%	97.1-99.9
Lamwo	208	59.6%	52.9-66.3	94.2%	91.0-97.4
Madi Okollo	316	59.2%	53.8-64.6	94.0%	91.4-96.6
Kamwenge	334	78.7%	74.3-83.1	97.3%	95.6-99.0
Obongi	281	67.3%	61.8-72.8	94.0%	91.2-96.8
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3714</b>	<b>63.1%</b>	<b>61.5-64.7</b>	<b>95.5%</b>	<b>94.8-96.2</b>

#### 4.4.4: DPT and Polio vaccination programme coverage

As shown in Table 4.30, DPT vaccination coverage, and polio vaccination coverage, were also generally high in both refugee settlements and host districts. In refugee settlements, the coverage ranged from 86.1% to 98.6% for all 3 DPT doses, and from 86.8% to 97.8% for all 3 polio doses. While in host districts, the coverage ranged from 83.1% to 98.2% for all 3 DPT doses, and from 85.3% to 98.7% for all 3 polio doses. These results indicate that relatively good coverage of essential vaccinations, which is crucial for preventing vaccine-preventable diseases among children.

Table 67.30: DPT vaccination coverage and Polio vaccination coverage for children aged 6-59 months

	All 3 DPT doses			All 3 Polio doses		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>						
Adjumani	596	96.8%	94.8-98.8	596	96.5%	94.7-98.3
Lobule	336	90.5%	87.3-93.6	336	92.0%	89.0-94.9
Rhino camp	592	94.9%	92.8-97.1	592	95.6%	93.9-97.3
Palorinya	355	86.5%	80.1-92.9	355	87.6%	82.9-92.4
Imvepi	627	96.2%	94.2-98.1	627	97.8%	96.3-99.2
Bidibidi	469	92.3%	88.8-95.9	469	95.5%	93.4-97.7
Rwamwanja	413	93.5%	90.2-96.8	413	93.9%	91.2-96.7
Kyangwali	407	91.6%	87.5-95.8	407	92.9%	89.4-96.3
Kiryandongo	628	90.0%	84.8-95.1	628	90.3%	85.1-95.5
Kyaka II	429	87.9%	81.3-94.5	429	89.0%	83.5-94.6
Nakivale	480	95.6%	93.4-97.8	480	96.7%	94.6-98.7
Oruchinga	211	98.6%	97.0-100.0	211	97.2%	94.9-99.4
Palabek	468	86.1%	80.4-91.9	468	86.8%	80.9-92.6
Kampala	341	80.9%	74.7-87.1	341	81.2%	75.2-87.3
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>6015</b>	<b>92.6%</b>	<b>91.4-93.7</b>	<b>6015</b>	<b>93.6%</b>	<b>92.7-94.6</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>						
Adjumani	328	98.2%	96.4-99.9	328	98.2%	96.6-99.7
Yumbe	431	94.0%	90.6-97.3	431	95.6%	92.2-99.0
Terego	389	95.1%	92.4-97.8	389	94.6%	91.7-97.5
Kiryandongo	333	85.0%	79.9-90.1	333	85.3%	80.1-90.5
Kyegegwa	254	83.1%	77.9-88.2	254	85.4%	80.0-90.8
Kikuube	276	85.5%	75.7-95.3	276	88.4%	78.8-98.1
Koboko	435	90.6%	86.1-95.1	435	93.1%	89.3-96.9
Isingiro	280	95.7%	93.2-98.3	280	96.1%	93.7-98.4
Lamwo	218	91.3%	86.7-95.9	218	91.3%	86.3-96.2
Madi Okollo	333	91.6%	86.4-96.8	333	92.5%	88.1-96.9
Kamwenge	301	96.0%	93.5-98.5	301	98.7%	97.0-100.0
Obongi	286	89.2%	84.0-94.3	286	90.9%	86.7-95.2
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3859</b>	<b>92.3%</b>	<b>90.8-93.9</b>	<b>3859</b>	<b>93.6%</b>	<b>92.1-95.1</b>

#### 4.4.5: Children with diarrhoea in 2 weeks prior to interview

Diarrheal diseases are the second leading cause of death in children younger than 5 years of age worldwide. Information on the prevalence of diarrhoea among refugee and host community children is presented in Table 4.31. Diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks ranged from 9.2% in Kiryandongo to 27.5% in Kyangwali in refugee settlements; and from 11.0% in Koboko to 27.5% in Adjumani in host districts.

*Table 68.31: Diarrhoea - % of children aged 0-59 months reporting episodes of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to the interview*

	Diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks		
	N	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>			
Adjumani	644	17.2%	14.3-20.1
Lobule	354	10.5%	7.3-13.7
Rhino camp	626	9.7%	7.4-12.0
Palorinya	388	7.7%	5.0-10.4
Imvepi	692	17.6%	14.8-20.4
Bidibidi	515	11.5%	8.7-14.3
Rwamwanja	466	17.0%	13.6-20.4
Kyangwali	386	27.5%	23.0-32.0
Kiryandongo	677	9.0%	6.8-11.2
Kyaka II	470	12.8%	9.8-15.8
Nakivale	522	21.5%	18.0-25.0
Oruchinga	228	18.9%	13.8-24.0
Palabek	513	18.7%	15.3-22.1
Kampala	385	11.9%	8.7-15.1
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>6481</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>14.2-16.0</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>			
Adjumani	363	27.5%	22.9-32.1
Yumbe	485	20.4%	16.8-24.0
Terego	414	13.5%	10.2-16.8
Kiryandongo	361	12.7%	9.3-16.1
Kyegegwa	261	19.5%	14.7-24.3
Kikuube	294	21.1%	16.4-25.8
Koboko	483	11.0%	8.2-13.8
Isingiro	297	18.2%	13.8-22.6
Lamwo	239	25.1%	19.6-30.6
Madi Okollo	369	11.4%	8.2-14.6
Kamwenge	382	19.4%	15.4-23.4
Obongi	324	13.6%	9.9-17.3
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>4271</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>16.2-18.4</b>

#### 4.4.6: Children with fever in 2 weeks prior to interview, malaria testing and malaria prevalence

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

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

Fever in the last 2 weeks ranged from 16.0% in Kiryandongo to 40.2% in Kyangwali in refugee settlements; and from 15.8% in Isingiro to 43.1% in Lamwo, in host districts as shown in Table 4.32. More than 8 in 10 of refugee and host community children who had suffered from fever were given medicine for the fever. Kyangwali (34.5%) had the highest prevalence of malaria in children. Among the children who had suffered from fever, more than 8 children out of 10 were tested for malaria (Table 4.33). Kyangwali (92.4%) had the highest proportion of children who were tested for malaria.

Table 69.32: Fever - % of children aged 0-59 months reporting episodes of fever in the 2 weeks prior to the interview, and % of children reporting episodes of fever who took medicine for the fever

	Fever in the last 2 weeks			Medicine for the fever		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>						
Adjumani	644	32.1%	28.5-35.7	207	94.7%	91.6-97.8
Lobule	354	24.9%	20.4-29.4	88	90.9%	84.9-96.9
Rhino camp	626	24.1%	20.7-27.5	151	84.1%	78.3-89.9
Palorinya	388	22.2%	18.1-26.3	86	90.7%	84.6-96.8
Imvepi	692	23.7%	20.5-26.9	164	92.7%	88.7-96.7
Bidibidi	515	30.5%	26.5-34.5	157	93.6%	89.8-97.4
Rwamwanja	466	32.0%	27.8-36.2	149	87.2%	81.8-92.6
Kyangwali	386	40.2%	35.3-45.1	155	96.1%	93.1-99.1
Kiryandongo	677	15.8%	13.1-18.5	107	77.6%	69.7-85.5
Kyaka II	470	23.8%	19.9-27.7	112	96.4%	92.9-99.9
Nakivale	522	23.8%	20.1-27.5	124	90.3%	85.1-95.5
Oruchinga	228	20.2%	15.0-25.4	46	93.5%	86.4-100.0
Palabek	513	31.4%	27.4-35.4	161	93.8%	90.1-97.5
Kampala	385	16.6%	12.9-20.3	64	85.9%	77.4-94.4
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>6481</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>25.3-27.5</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>91.1%</b>	<b>89.7-92.5</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>						
Adjumani	363	43.0%	37.9-48.1	156	95.5%	92.2-98.8
Yumbe	485	34.6%	30.4-38.8	168	95.2%	92.0-98.4
Terego	414	19.6%	15.8-23.4	81	95.1%	90.4-99.8
Kiryandongo	361	25.2%	20.7-29.7	91	87.9%	81.2-94.6
Kyegegwa	261	31.4%	25.8-37.0	82	90.2%	83.8-96.6
Kikuube	294	37.4%	31.9-42.9	110	98.2%	95.7-100.0

Table 69.32: Fever - % of children aged 0-59 months reporting episodes of fever in the 2 weeks prior to the interview, and % of children reporting episodes of fever who took medicine for the fever

	Fever in the last 2 weeks			Medicine for the fever		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Koboko	483	25.3%	21.4-29.2	122	91.8%	86.9-96.7
Isingiro	297	15.8%	11.7-19.9	47	93.6%	86.6-100.0
Lamwo	239	43.1%	36.8-49.4	103	94.2%	89.7-98.7
Madi Okollo	369	35.5%	30.6-40.4	131	93.1%	88.8-97.4
Kamwenge	382	31.4%	26.7-36.1	120	90.0%	84.6-95.4
Obongi	324	27.8%	22.9-32.7	90	97.8%	94.8-100.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>4272</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>29.1-31.9</b>	<b>1301</b>	<b>93.7%</b>	<b>92.4-95.0</b>

Table 70.33: Fever - % of children aged 0-59 months reporting episodes of fever in the 2 weeks prior to the interview who were tested (blood taken from the child's finger or heel for testing), and malaria prevalence

	Malaria testing			Malaria prevalence		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>						
Adjumani	207	92.8%	89.3-96.3	169	26.2%	20.2-32.2
Lobule	88	90.9%	84.9-96.9	79	22.3%	13.6-31.0
Rhino camp	151	88.1%	82.9-93.3	118	18.8%	12.6-25.1
Palorinya	86	80.2%	71.8-88.6	54	13.9%	6.6-21.2
Imvepi	164	90.9%	86.5-95.3	124	17.9%	12.0-23.8
Bidibidi	157	91.7%	87.4-96.0	124	24.1%	17.4-30.8
Rwamwanja	149	85.2%	79.5-90.9	119	25.5%	18.5-32.6
Kyangwali	155	94.2%	90.5-97.9	133	34.5%	27.0-41.9
Kiryandongo	107	65.4%	56.4-74.4	74	10.9%	5.0-16.9
Kyaka II	112	92.0%	87.0-97.0	87	18.5%	11.3-25.7
Nakivale	124	81.5%	74.7-88.3	63	12.1%	6.3-17.8
Oruchinga	46	73.9%	61.2-86.6	22	9.6%	1.1-18.2
Palabek	161	87.0%	81.8-92.2	133	25.9%	19.2-32.7
Kampala	64	73.4%	62.6-84.2	33	8.6%	1.7-15.4
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>87.2%</b>	<b>85.6-88.8</b>	<b>1299</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>18.2-22.0</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>						
Adjumani	156	95.5%	92.2-98.8	146	40.2%	32.5-47.9
Yumbe	168	89.9%	85.3-94.5	147	30.3%	23.4-37.3
Terego	81	92.6%	86.9-98.3	71	17.2%	8.9-25.4
Kiryandongo	91	64.8%	55.0-74.6	59	16.3%	8.7-23.9
Kyegegwa	82	59.8%	49.2-70.4	43	16.5%	8.4-24.5
Kikuube	110	75.5%	67.5-83.5	83	28.2%	19.8-36.7
Koboko	122	86.1%	80.0-92.2	98	20.3%	13.1-27.4



*Table 70.33: Fever - % of children aged 0-59 months reporting episodes of fever in the 2 weeks prior to the interview who were tested (blood taken from the child's finger or heel for testing), and malaria prevalence*

	Malaria testing			Malaria prevalence		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Isingiro	47	74.5%	62.0-87.0	24	8.1%	0.3-15.9
Lamwo	103	89.3%	83.3-95.3	88	36.8%	27.5-46.1
Madi Okollo	131	82.4%	75.9-88.9	109	29.5%	21.7-37.3
Kamwenge	120	74.2%	66.4-82.0	87	22.8%	15.3-30.3
Obongi	90	84.4%	76.9-91.9	68	21.0%	12.6-29.4
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1301</b>	<b>82.3%</b>	<b>80.2-84.4</b>	<b>1023</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>21.6-26.3</b>

#### **4.4.7: Children with cough and children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) in 2 weeks prior to interview**

Table 4.34 presents information on the prevalence of cough among refugee children as well as children from refugee host communities. Cough in the last 2 weeks ranged from 13.6% in Kiryandongo to 46.9% in Kikuube. Kikuube (46.9%) had the highest prevalence of cough in children living in host districts. Among the children who had suffered from cough, more than 8 children out of 10 were given medicine for cough. Kikuube (93.5%) had the highest proportion of children who were given medicine when suffering from cough.

Information on children who had acute respiratory infection (ARI) is presented in Table 4.35. Among the children who had cough, the proportion of children who had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose, was ranging from 50.0% in Oruchinga to 100% in Kyangwali. Overall, the proportion of ARI was of 78.6% in refugee settlements. In host districts, the prevalence of ARI was ranging from 58.3% in Kiryandongo to 100.0% in Kyegegwa, Kikuube, Isingiro and Obongi. Overall, the proportion of ARI was of 85.0%. Among these children, 88.3% in refugee settlements and 91.0% in host districts took medicine for the difficult breathing.

*Table 71.34: Cough - % of children aged 0-59 months reporting episodes of cough in the 2 weeks prior to the interview, and % of children reporting episodes of cough who took medicine for the cough*

	Cough in the last 2 weeks			Medicine for the cough		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>						
Adjumani	644	25.6%	22.2-29.0	165	79.4%	73.2-85.6
Lobule	354	20.1%	15.9-24.3	71	84.5%	76.1-92.9
Rhino camp	626	23.6%	20.3-26.9	148	81.8%	75.6-88.0
Palorinya	388	21.1%	17.0-25.2	82	76.8%	67.7-85.9
Imvepi	692	36.3%	32.7-39.9	251	90.4%	86.8-94.0
Bidibidi	515	31.3%	27.3-35.3	161	82.6%	76.7-88.5
Rwamwanja	466	23.4%	19.6-27.2	109	75.2%	67.1-83.3
Kyangwali	386	37.3%	32.5-42.1	144	85.4%	79.6-91.2
Kiryandongo	677	13.3%	10.7-15.9	90	68.9%	59.3-78.5

*Table 71.34: Cough - % of children aged 0-59 months reporting episodes of cough in the 2 weeks prior to the interview, and % of children reporting episodes of cough who took medicine for the cough*

	Cough in the last 2 weeks			Medicine for the cough		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Kyaka II	470	30.2%	26.0-34.4	142	92.3%	87.9-96.7
Nakivale	522	34.7%	30.6-38.8	181	80.1%	74.3-85.9
Oruchinga	228	30.7%	24.7-36.7	70	85.7%	77.5-93.9
Palabek	513	23.0%	19.4-26.6	118	80.5%	73.4-87.6
Kampala	385	23.6%	19.4-27.8	91	84.6%	77.2-92.0
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>6481</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>25.7-27.9</b>	<b>1732</b>	<b>82.7%</b>	<b>80.9-84.5</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>						
Adjumani	363	33.1%	28.3-37.9	120	84.2%	77.7-90.7
Yumbe	485	26.2%	22.3-30.1	127	76.4%	69.0-83.8
Terego	414	24.6%	20.5-28.7	102	85.3%	78.4-92.2
Kiryandongo	361	24.4%	20.0-28.8	88	86.4%	79.2-93.6
Kyegegwa	261	46.7%	40.6-52.8	122	82.0%	75.2-88.8
Kikuube	294	46.9%	41.2-52.6	138	93.5%	89.4-97.6
Koboko	483	23.8%	20.0-27.6	115	79.1%	71.7-86.5
Isingiro	297	38.0%	32.5-43.5	113	88.5%	82.6-94.4
Lamwo	239	22.6%	17.3-27.9	54	87.0%	78.0-96.0
Madi Okollo	369	35.0%	30.1-39.9	129	85.3%	79.2-91.4
Kamwenge	382	31.4%	26.7-36.1	120	85.0%	78.6-91.4
Obongi	324	19.8%	15.5-24.1	64	81.3%	71.7-90.9
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>4272</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>28.8-31.6</b>	<b>1292</b>	<b>84.5%</b>	<b>82.5-86.5</b>

*Table 72.35: ARI - % of children aged 0-59 months reporting episodes of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks prior to the interview, and % of children reporting episodes of ARI who took medicine for the ARI*

	ARI in the last 2 weeks			Medicine for the ARI		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>						
Adjumani	13	53.8%	21.1-86.6	7	71.4%	26.3-100.0
Lobule	3	66.7%	0.0-100.0	2	100.0%	-
Rhino camp	21	81.0%	57.8-100.0	17	100.0%	-
Palorinya	14	78.6%	52.4-100.0	11	90.9%	71.5-100.0
Imvepi	28	71.4%	49.3-93.6	20	95.0%	82.8-100.0
Bidibidi	28	71.4%	53.7-89.2	20	85.0%	61.5-100.0
Rwamwanja	13	92.3%	73.8-100.0	12	100.0%	-
Kyangwali	22	100.0%	-	22	100.0%	-
Kiryandongo	13	69.2%	28.6-100.0	9	77.8%	43.5-100.0
Kyaka II	19	73.7%	51.0-96.4	14	78.6%	48.7-100.0

*Table 72.35: ARI - % of children aged 0-59 months reporting episodes of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks prior to the interview, and % of children reporting episodes of ARI who took medicine for the ARI*

	ARI in the last 2 weeks			Medicine for the ARI		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Nakivale	18	94.4%	80.9-100.0	17	82.3%	67.3-97.4
Oruchinga	4	50.0%	0.0-100.0	2	100.0%	-
Palabek	15	60.0%	35.4-64.6	9	66.7%	28.2-100.0
Kampala	13	84.6%	62.0-100.0	11	100.0%	-
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>78.6%</b>	<b>72.8-84.3</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>88.3%</b>	<b>83.6-93.0</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>						
Adjumani	25	88.0%	76.3-99.7	22	95.5%	86.0-100.0
Yumbe	25	80.0%	59.2-100.0	20	100.0%	-
Terego	12	50.0%	13.5-86.5	6	83.3%	34.6-100.0
Kiryandongo	12	58.3%	16.1-100.0	7	85.7%	42.7-100.0
Kyegegwa	21	100.0%	-	21	57.1%	26.9-87.4
Kikuube	16	100.0%	-	16	100.0%	-
Koboko	16	68.8%	34.3-100.0	11	72.7%	14.9-100.0
Isingiro	9	100.0%	-	9	88.9%	57.8-100.0
Lamwo	13	84.6%	61.0-100.0	11	72.7%	49.8-95.6
Madi Okollo	26	92.3%	79.9-100.0	24	95.8%	86.5-100.0
Kamwenge	16	87.5%	67.4-100.0	14	85.7%	60.5-100.0
Obongi	9	100.0%	-	9	66.7%	27.5-100.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>85.0%</b>	<b>79.0-90.9</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>91.0%</b>	<b>85.8-96.2</b>

## 5. INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

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Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices directly affect the health, development, and nutritional status of children less than two years of age and, ultimately, impact child survival. Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding through age 2, introduction of solid and semi-solid foods at age 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount of food given and frequency of feeding as the child gets older. It is also important for young children to receive a diverse diet (i.e., foods from different food groups to address growing micronutrient needs). This section provides information on the infant and young child feeding practices, as well as breastfeeding and complementary feeding.

### 5.1: BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES

Breastfeeding is recommended for all infants worldwide except, in very few cases, for those with specific medical conditions. Table 5.1 looks at whether a child has ever been breastfed, whether the child was placed on the breast within an hour of birth among other breastfeeding indicators.

#### **Ever breastfed (0-23 months)**

The proportion of children ever breastfed reflects the ‘culture’ of breastfeeding and of care practices around childbirth. Therefore, this indicator shows the overall acceptance of breastfeeding among the refugees in the settlements and among communities hosting the refugees. In all settlements, and across all host communities, more than 9 out of every 10 children had ever been breastfed.

#### **Early Initiation of breastfeeding (0-23 months)**

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the child. Early initiation of breastfeeding confers a host of benefits. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Children who are not put to the breast within the first hour after birth face a higher risk of common infections and death. Putting new-borns to the breast necessitates skin-to-skin contact, and this closeness between mother and baby in the moments after delivery provides both short- and long-term benefits. Immediate skin-to-skin contact helps regulate the body temperature of new-borns and allows their bodies to be populated with beneficial bacteria from their mother’s skin. Putting babies to the breast within an hour of birth is also strongly predictive of future exclusive breastfeeding. WHO guidelines on maternity care state that “all mothers should be supported to initiate breastfeeding as soon as possible after birth, within the first hour after delivery”.

The proportion of children who were timely initiated on breast feeding varied across different locations. In refugee settlements, it ranged from 64.3% in Rhino camp to 90.2% in Oruchinga. Among the host districts, the lowest rate was found in Madi Okollo (53.9%) and the highest in Terego (86.1%).

#### **Exclusively breastfed in the first 2 days after birth (0-23 months)**

WHO Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding recommends that infants be exclusively breastfed from birth until they turn six months of age. WHO Guidelines on maternity care state that “mothers should be discouraged from giving any food or fluids other than breast milk, unless medically indicated”. This section provides information on children born in the last 24 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth.

For children aged 0-23 months, a significant percentage, between 81% and 90% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth in the refugee settlements. Similarly, in the host districts, between 71 and 88% of the children in this age-group were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth.

#### **Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months (0-5 months)**

Exclusive breastfeeding is the safest and healthiest option for children everywhere, guaranteeing infants a food source that is uniquely adapted to their needs while also being safe, clean, healthy and accessible. Breast milk contains all the nutrients needed by children in the first 6 months of life and is an uncontaminated

nutritional source. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life. Complementing breast milk before age 6 months is unnecessary and is discouraged because the likelihood of contamination and the resulting risk of diarrheal disease are high. Early initiation of complementary feeding also reduces breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months was ranging from 46.7% in Palabek to 82.4% in Oruchinga for refugee settlements. Overall, 6 in 10 children in refugee settlements were exclusively breastfed for the 1<sup>st</sup> 6 months after birth. At 75.9%, Southwest region had a higher proportion of children who were exclusively breastfed for the 1<sup>st</sup> 6 months after birth when compared with West Nile (63.9%). An improvement is observed towards this practice as it was respectively 65.5% and 57.1% in 2022. Among the host Districts, Madi Okollo (82.4%) had the highest proportion of children who were exclusively breastfed for the 1<sup>st</sup> 6 months after birth. The lowest rate was observed in Kikuube with 50.0%.

### **Mixed milk feeding under 6 months (0-5 months)**

Mixed milk feeding includes any formula (e.g. infant formula, follow-on formula, “toddler milk”) or any liquid animal milk other than human breast milk, (e.g. cow’s milk, goat’s milk, evaporated milk or reconstituted powdered milk). Mixed milk feeding with breast milk plus a breast milk substitute is associated with increased risks of early cessation of breastfeeding, reduced breast milk production and altered gut microflora. The risk of diarrhoea among mixed-fed infants in poor sanitation areas tends to be higher than the risk among infants fed only breast milk.

Overall, 2.2% of infants 0 to 6 months in refugee settlements were fed on a mixture of feeds. Among the infants living in the host communities, 3.8% of children were given mixed milk feeds.

### **Bottle feeding (0-23months)**

WHO guiding principles recommend avoiding the use of feeding bottles because they are difficult to keep clean and represent a particularly important route for the transmission of pathogens. Bottle feeding may interfere with optimal suckling behaviour. WHO recommends the use of cup feeding and avoidance of feeding bottles. Bottle feeding was a concern in some areas with rates above 20% in Kyaka II, Kiryandongo (district), Kyegegwa, Kikuube and Kamwenge. The highest proportion of bottle-fed children was found in Kampala (46.5%) while Rhino Camp (1.8%) had the lowest proportion of bottle-fed children.

### **Continued breastfeeding (12-23 months)**

WHO Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding recommends that children continue breastfeeding for two years or beyond. Continued breastfeeding among refugee children was at 76.8% in the West Nile region and 73.0% in the Southwest region. Like in 2022, Bidibidi (86.7%) had the highest proportion of infants aged 12 to 23 breastfeeding who were breastfeeding. Among the host communities, Terego (90.6%) had the highest proportion of infants aged 12 to 23 breastfeeding who were breastfeeding. Overall, 70.3% of infants aged 12 to 23 breastfeeding and living in host districts who were breastfeeding.

Table 73.1: Breastfeeding and bottle feeding of children 0-23 months

	Children 0-23 months									Children 0-5 months					Children 12-23 months		
	N	Ever breastfed		Early initiation of breastfeeding		Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth		Bottle feeding		N	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		Mixed milk feeding under 6 months		N	Continued breastfeeding	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>																	
Adjumani	213	96.7	94.5-98.9	82.6	76.8-88.4	85.9	80.4-91.4	15.5	9.0-22.0	48	66.7	49.0-84.3	2.1	0.0-6.4	117	67.5	57.5-77.6
Lobule	118	95.8	92.1-99.5	80.5	73.3-87.8	84.8	78.2-91.3	16.9	10.1-23.8	17	58.8	32.7-84.9	5.9	0.0-18.4	83	66.3	55.9-76.7
Rhino camp	227	96.9	94.4-99.4	64.3	54.8-73.8	85.9	80.0-91.8	1.8	0.0-3.5	34	58.8	39.3-78.4	0.0	0.0	134	82.8	74.3-91.3
Palorinya	152	93.4	89.6-97.2	69.7	60.5-79.0	82.9	76.5-89.3	10.5	5.8-15.3	30	66.7	49.4-84.0	0.0	0.0	77	71.4	60.3-82.6
Imvepi	278	92.4	88.1-96.7	81.7	75.4-87.9	82.0	75.1-89.0	12.9	8.4-17.5	65	58.5	45.0-72.0	1.5	0.0-4.6	152	77.6	69.7-85.6
Bidibidi	192	98.4	96.1-100.0	84.4	77.8-90.9	89.6	85.0-94.2	8.9	4.1-13.6	46	65.2	47.7-82.8	2.2	0.0-6.7	105	86.7	79.4-93.9
Rwamwanja	173	98.3	96.4-100.0	87.9	81.8-93.9	87.9	82.9-92.8	9.8	4.3-15.4	42	76.2	61.8-90.6	4.8	0.0-11.0	93	75.3	64.4-86.1
Kyangwali	180	97.2	94.8-99.7	83.9	76.8-91.0	82.8	75.2-90.3	10.6	4.9-16.2	33	72.7	58.4-87.1	0.0	0.0	104	77.9	69.2-86.6
Kiryandongo	225	96.9	94.1-99.7	79.1	70.4-87.8	85.8	80.2-91.3	11.6	7.6-15.5	34	64.7	45.4-84.0	2.9	0.0-8.9	137	70.8	62.3-79.3
Kyaka II	187	95.7	93.2-98.2	82.4	76.5-88.2	82.4	76.7-88.0	20.3	13.2-27.5	39	82.1	69.9-94.2	7.7	0.0-16.5	104	72.1	62.3-81.9
Nakivale	192	99.0	97.5-100.0	79.2	72.2-86.1	80.7	73.0-88.4	13.0	7.6-18.5	42	71.4	56.1-86.8	2.4	0.0-7.3	106	72.6	64.0-81.3
Oruchinga	92	100.0	100.0	90.2	84.0-96.4	90.2	84.0-96.4	9.8	3.6-16.0	17	82.4	62.1-100.0	0.0	0.0	55	67.3	54.5-80.1
Palabek	198	94.9	92.4-97.5	76.3	70.1-82.4	81.3	76.7-86.0	9.6	4.9-14.3	45	46.7	30.9-62.4	0.0	0.0	117	77.8	69.1-86.4
Kampala	155	97.4	94.8-100.0	83.2	77.1-89.3	83.2	76.6-89.8	46.5	37.4-55.5	44	54.5	36.5-72.6	18.2	4.4-31.9	69	52.2	38.8-65.6
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	644	97.8	96.7-98.9	82.4	78.6-86.1	83.1	79.2-86.9	14.5	11.0-17.9	140	75.9	69.1-82.8	4.5	0.4-8.6	358	73.0	67.6-78.3
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	1788	96.3	95.4-97.3	78.3	75.6-81.0	85.3	83.1-87.4	10.3	8.3-12.2	353	63.9	59.0-68.7	1.2	0.0-2.6	1030	76.8	73.5-80.1
<b>All refugee settlements</b>	<b>2432</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>96.0-97.5</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>77.2-81.6</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>82.8-86.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.8-13.1</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>63.2-71.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.7-3.7</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>72.9-78.5</b>

Table 73.1: Breastfeeding and bottle feeding of children 0-23 months

	Children 0-23 months									Children 0-5 months				Children 12-23 months			
	N	Ever breastfed		Early initiation of breastfeeding		Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth		Bottle feeding		N	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		Mixed milk feeding under 6 months		N	Continued breastfeeding	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI		%	95% CI
<i>(Kampala excluded)</i>																	
<b>Host Communities</b>																	
Adjumani	146	98.6	96.8-100.0	85.6	80.1-91.1	84.2	77.0-91.4	9.6	3.9-15.3	35	62.9	44.0-81.8	0.0	0.0	73	68.5	58.2-78.8
Yumbe	188	97.9	95.2-100.0	69.7	58.7-80.7	87.8	82.8-92.7	5.9	2.4-9.3	54	63.0	49.2-76.7	0.0	0.0	85	85.9	77.3-94.4
Terego	151	98.7	96.0-100.0	86.1	79.3-92.8	85.4	79.4-91.5	9.9	3.4-16.5	24	66.7	43.3-90.0	4.2	0.0-13.1	85	90.6	84.0-97.1
Kiryandongo	143	97.9	95.5-100.0	82.5	75.9-89.2	81.1	74.3-88.0	25.9	16.0-35.7	27	59.3	38.1-80.5	7.4	0.0-17.8	74	63.5	56.8-70.3
Kyegegwa	113	93.8	89.8-97.8	74.3	64.7-84.0	70.8	59.0-82.6	25.7	16.3-35.0	20	75.0	51.8-98.2	5.0	0.0-15.4	62	50.0	38.8-61.2
Kikuube	115	95.7	90.7-100.0	76.5	68.9-84.1	81.7	72.5-90.9	23.5	11.8-35.2	16	50.0	29.3-70.7	18.8	0.0-45.5	70	61.4	47.0-75.8
Koboko	191	97.4	94.8-100.0	74.3	63.2-85.5	85.3	79.2-91.5	15.2	9.7-20.7	47	63.8	49.9-77.7	2.1	0.0-6.4	102	77.5	70.8-84.1
Isingiro	92	96.7	93.0-100.0	81.5	73.2-90.0	77.2	66.1-88.2	18.5	9.6-27.3	17	82.4	62.9-100.0	0.0	0.0	55	56.4	45.9-66.9
Lamwo	83	94.0	89.0-99.0	73.5	63.3-83.7	83.1	73.4-92.9	2.4	0.0-5.8	21	52.4	26.5-78.3	0.0	0.0	46	56.5	42.2-70.8
Madi Okollo	152	95.4	92.2-98.6	53.9	42.5-65.4	86.2	80.7-91.6	7.2	2.8-11.7	36	50.0	29.9-70.1	0.0	0.0	77	87.0	80.9-93.1
Kamwenge	126	96.0	91.9-100.0	80.2	72.8-87.5	79.4	71.9-86.8	26.2	18.1-34.2	31	64.5	45.1-83.9	12.9	0.0-25.9	61	68.9	57.7-80.0
Obongi	132	93.9	89.4-98.4	64.4	54.8-74.0	82.6	75.9-89.2	9.1	3.8-14.4	31	67.7	47.2-88.3	3.2	0.0-10.3	68	77.9	67.0-88.8
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	446	96.2	93.8-98.5	79.5	75.1-84.0	78.7	73.2-84.3	22.0	16.8-27.3	84	69.6	58.9-80.3	8.2	1.6-14.9	248	60.3	53.6-66.9
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	1187	97.4	96.3-98.6	74.6	70.3-78.9	85.2	82.8-87.6	10.8	8.6-13.0	275	61.3	54.4-68.2	1.5	0.1-3.0	611	77.9	74.4-81.4
<b>All host communities</b>	1633	96.9	95.8-98.1	76.6	73.5-79.7	82.7	80.0-85.3	15.3	12.8-17.8	359	64.1	58.3-69.9	3.8	1.4-6.2	859	70.3	66.7-73.9

## 5.2: COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING PRACTICES

After the first 6 months, breast milk is no longer sufficient to meet the nutritional needs of the infant; therefore, complementary foods should be added to the child's diet. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is referred to as complementary feeding. This is the most critical period for children, as during this transition they are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. Complementary feeding should be timely; that is, all infants should start receiving foods in addition to breast milk from 6 months onwards.

Appropriate complementary feeding should include feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that requirements for nutrients are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves, however, are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs be part of the child's daily diet as well or eaten as often as possible.

### **Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-8 months)**

WHO Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding recommends that solid, semi-solid and soft foods be introduced at six months of age. Introduction of solid and semi-solid foods of infants and young children appeared to be generally high across all areas as shown in Table 5.2. Overall, 83.8% of children aged 6-8 months and living in the refugee settlements, and 88.2% of children aged 6-8 months and living in the host districts had timely introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

### **Minimum dietary diversity (6-23 months)**

WHO guiding principles for feeding the breastfed child and non-breastfed child recommend that children aged 6-23 months be fed a variety of foods to ensure that nutrient needs are met. Food group diversity is associated with improved linear growth in young children. A diet lacking in diversity can increase the risk of micronutrient deficiencies, which may have a damaging effect on children's physical and cognitive development.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods, and is an indicator of a diet's micronutrient adequacy, an important dimension of its quality. It assesses the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who have consumed at least five out of eight pre-defined food groups the previous day or night. The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, tubers and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, lentils), nuts and seeds; dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); eggs; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Only 13.6% of refugee children in the West Nile region and 17.8% in the Southwest region consumed food from four or more food groups (Table 5.2). In refugee settlements, the minimum dietary diversity was lowest in Kiryandongo (6.8%) and highest in Rwamwanja (34.4%) and Lobule (35.6%). Among the host communities, 26.8% of children in the West Nile region and 24.3% in the Southwest consumed food from 5 food groups. The minimum dietary diversity ranged from 13.3% in Isingiro to 45.1% in Koboko.

### **Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months)**

WHO guiding principles for feeding the breastfed child recommend that breastfed infants aged 6-8 months be provided complementary foods 2-3 times per day and breastfed children aged 9-23 months be provided complementary foods 3-4 times per day with additional nutritious snacks offered 1-2 times per day. Guiding principles on feeding the non-breastfed child increase that recommendation to 4-5 meals per day for non-breastfed children. Feeding meals/snacks less frequently than recommended can compromise total energy and micronutrient intake, which in turn may cause growth faltering, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies.

Minimum meal frequency (MMF) is a proxy for a child's energy requirements. For infants and young children, the indicator is based on how much energy the child needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not met by breast milk. Breastfed children are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least twice a day (for infants aged 6-8 months) or



at least three times a day (for children aged 9-23 months). Non breastfed children aged 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

In the refugee settlements, 44.3% of children in West Nile and 38.4% in the Southwest had the acceptable minimum meal frequency. Kampala (73.0%) and Lobule (62.4%) had the highest proportion of children receiving the MMF. The lowest proportion was observed in Kyaka II with 30.4%. Among children from the host communities, Kamwenge (70.5%) had the highest proportion of children receiving the acceptable minimum meal frequency. The lowest proportion was observed in Lamwo with 40.3%.

### **Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children (6-23 months)**

Milk and other dairy products are rich sources of calcium and other nutrients. WHO guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months state that “the amount of milk needed to meet nutrient requirements depends on the other foods consumed by the child”. Only 17.3% of refugee children in the West Nile region, and 10.5% in the Southwest region, had the minimum milk feeding frequency. Among the host communities, only 13.9% of children in the West Nile region, whereas 40.5% in the Southwest region, had the minimum milk feeding frequency.

### **Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months)**

WHO guiding principles on feeding the breastfed child and the non-breastfed child recommend that children aged 6–23 months be fed meals at an appropriate frequency and in a sufficient variety to ensure, respectively, that energy and nutrient needs are met. This indicator combines information on minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, with the extra requirement that non-breastfed children should have received milk at least twice on the previous day.

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation, which is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, is different for breastfed and non-breastfed children.

Only 8.6% of refugee children in the West Nile region, and 11.1% in the Southwest region, had a MAD. After Kampala (42.3%), Lobule (28.7%) had the highest proportion of children receiving a MAD. Among the children from host communities, only 18.0% of children had a MAD. Koboko (32.6%) had the highest proportion of children with a MAD.

### **Egg and or flesh food consumption (6-23 months)**

WHO guiding principles for feeding breastfed and non-breastfed children state that “meat, poultry, fish or eggs should be eaten daily, or as often as possible” There is evidence that children who consume eggs and flesh foods have higher intakes of various nutrients important for optimal linear growth. Consuming eggs is associated with increased intakes of energy, protein, essential fatty acids, vitamin B12, vitamin D, phosphorus and selenium, and with higher recumbent length. Introduction of meat as an early complementary food for breastfed infants was associated with improved protein and zinc intake.

Only 16.4% of refugee children aged 6-23 months in West Nile and 21.6% of refugee children aged 6-23 months in Southwest consumed egg and or flesh food as shown in Table 5.3. After Kampala (50.5%), Rwamwanja (42.7%) had the highest proportion of children consuming egg and or flesh food. In the host communities, 31.9% of children in West Nile, and 24.3% of children in the Southwest consumed egg and or flesh food. Madi Okollo (47.4%) had the highest proportion of children who consumed egg and or flesh food. This indicator was much better in 2022.

### **Zero vegetable or fruit consumption (6-23 months)**

WHO indicates that low vegetable and fruit consumption is associated with increased risk of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). One third (36.1%) of refugee children in West Nile and 46.4% in Southwest did not consume vegetable or fruit. Kiryandongo (53.9%), Nakivale (51.3%) and Oruchinga (50.7%) had the highest proportion of children who did not eat vegetable or fruit, with more than half of

the children not consuming vegetable or fruit as shown in Table 5.3. Among children living in the host communities, 23.5% of children in West Nile and 53.1% in Southwest did not consume vegetable or fruit.

Table 74.2: Complementary Feeding Practices children 6-23 months

	Children 6-8 months			Children 6-23 months								
	N	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		N	Minimum dietary diversity		Minimum meal frequency		Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		Minimum acceptable diet	
		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>												
Adjumani	24	79.2	56.0-100.0	165	19.4	12.9-25.9	45.5	35.3-55.7	32.6	11.3-53.8	13.3	7.0-19.6
Lobule	9	100.0	100.0	101	35.6	26.1-45.1	62.4	52.8-72.0	6.9	0.0-16.7	28.7	19.7-37.7
Rhino camp	29	82.8	69.6-95.9	193	10.4	5.1-15.6	34.7	27.1-42.3	3.3	0.0-9.8	4.1	1.5-6.7
Palorinya	21	81.0	59.5-100.0	122	12.3	4.6-20.0	55.7	43.5-68.0	16.0	0.0-33.1	9.8	2.4-17.3
Imvepi	26	92.3	81.4-100.0	213	29.1	21.6-36.6	40.4	32.6-48.2	2.7	0.0-8.5	14.1	8.2-19.9
Bidibidi	20	95.0	84.1-100.0	146	8.9	3.5-14.4	50.7	41.8-59.6	5.6	0.0-17.5	6.2	1.9-10.4
Rwamwanja	19	84.2	66.3-100.0	131	34.4	25.0-43.7	52.7	41.8-63.6	21.7	3.5-40.0	26.0	18.4-33.5
Kyangwali	19	68.4	44.2-92.6	147	10.9	4.8-16.9	36.0	24.2-47.9	0.0	0.0	7.5	2.1-12.9
Kiryandongo	21	71.4	48.8-94.0	191	6.8	2.6-11.1	54.5	44.7-64.2	48.8	36.6-61.1	4.7	1.9-7.6
Kyaka II	23	78.3	57.0-99.6	148	12.8	6.7-19.0	30.4	21.9-38.9	6.5	0.0-16.0	4.1	0.9-7.2
Nakivale	22	95.5	86.7-100.0	150	13.3	7.8-18.9	36.7	28.6-44.8	9.1	0.0-19.7	8.7	4.0-13.4
Oruchinga	7	85.7	50.8-100.0	75	9.3	2.6-16.1	41.3	29.9-52.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.9-12.4
Palabek	22	86.4	73.2-99.6	153	14.4	7.1-21.7	32.7	24.7-40.7	12.1	0.0-24.3	7.8	3.1-12.5
Kampala	24	83.3	66.7-99.9	111	47.7	36.6-58.9	73.0	61.9-84.0	57.9	37.9-77.8	42.3	30.4-54.3
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	71	87.2	79.7-94.8	504	17.8	14.0-21.7	38.4	33.4-43.4	10.5	5.4-15.7	11.1	8.2-14.0
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	191	82.4	76.6-88.3	1435	13.6	11.2-16.0	44.3	40.7-47.9	17.3	11.6-23.1	8.6	6.6-10.6
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>79.0-88.5</b>	<b>1939</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>12.8-16.8</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>39.7-45.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>10.5-20.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.7-10.9</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>												
Adjumani	18	94.4	82.2-100.0	111	26.1	12.7-39.6	51.4	41.4-61.3	16.7	0.2-33.1	14.4	5.0-23.9

Table 74.2: Complementary Feeding Practices children 6-23 months

	Children 6-8 months			Children 6-23 months								
	N	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		N	Minimum dietary diversity		Minimum meal frequency		Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		Minimum acceptable diet	
		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Yumbe	20	95.0	83.7-100.0	134	19.4	12.6-26.2	60.4	50.5-70.4	11.8	0.0-28.1	15.7	8.1-23.2
Terego	21	90.5	76.0-100.0	127	38.6	29.7-47.5	63.0	51.0-75.0	6.7	0.0-21.4	27.6	18.3-36.8
Kiryandongo	22	81.8	66.4-97.3	116	16.4	9.2-23.6	69.8	60.9-78.7	23.3	7.9-38.8	13.8	7.6-19.9
Kyegegwa	16	87.5	70.9-100.0	93	24.7	15.3-34.2	50.5	39.4-61.6	38.2	17.5-59.0	12.9	6.6-19.3
Kikuube	14	78.6	45.2-100.0	99	28.3	15.1-41.4	55.6	41.9-69.2	31.0	13.1-49.0	20.2	7.2-33.2
Koboko	21	81.0	61.4-100.0	144	45.1	36.7-53.6	67.4	56.0-78.7	3.8	0.0-12.1	32.6	24.8-40.4
Isingiro	8	87.5	57.9-100.0	75	13.3	6.1-20.5	60.0	48.9-71.1	48.0	25.3-70.7	10.7	3.9-17.5
Lamwo	10	80.0	50.5-100.0	62	22.6	11.4-33.7	40.3	26.6-54.1	13.6	0.0-29.4	8.1	1.0-15.2
Madi Okollo	17	94.1	83.0-100.0	116	33.6	22.3-44.9	45.7	35.0-56.3	8.3	0.0-25.4	13.8	7.2-20.4
Kamwenge	15	93.3	79.8-100.0	95	40.0	27.3-52.7	70.5	58.7-82.4	35.0	8.0-62.0	27.4	17.8-37.0
Obongi	11	100.0	100.0	101	31.7	18.3-45.1	63.4	51.7-75.0	19.0	2.6-35.5	23.8	12.7-34.8
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>73.1-99.5</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>18.3-30.3</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>54.1-67.4</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>27.7-53.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>12.1-22.7</b>
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>83.7-94.8</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>23.4-30.2</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>55.5-64.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>8.2-19.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>15.2-21.5</b>
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>82.3-94.1</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>22.6-28.9</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>56.5-63.8</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>20.7-35.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.1-20.8</b>

Table 75.3: Complementary Feeding Practices (quality of food) in children 6-23 months

	N	Egg and/or flesh food consumption		Zero vegetable or fruit consumption	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	165	17.6%	10.8-24.4	40.6%	29.6-51.6
Lobule	101	34.7%	25.2-44.1	5.9%	1.3-10.6
Rhino camp	193	14.5%	8.3-20.7	33.2%	25.1-41.3
Palorinya	122	14.8%	7.1-22.4	22.1%	13.7-30.5
Imvepi	213	35.7%	27.1-44.3	16.0%	9.9-22.0
Bidibidi	146	14.4%	7.1-21.6	38.4%	29.4-47.3
Rwamwanja	131	42.7%	33.1-52.4	34.4%	25.4-43.3
Kyangwali	147	9.5%	3.9-15.1	46.9%	36.5-57.3
Kiryandongo	191	13.1%	7.1-19.1	53.9%	43.4-64.5
Kyaka II	148	17.6%	10.4-24.7	48.0%	39.9-56.0
Nakivale	150	14.0%	7.9-20.1	51.3%	41.5-61.2
Oruchinga	75	14.7%	6.5-22.9	50.7%	39.1-62.2
Palabek	153	21.6%	15.3-27.8	31.4%	21.6-41.1
Kampala	111	50.5%	39.1-61.8	29.7%	21.3-38.2
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>17.3-25.9</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>41.0-51.9</b>
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	<b>1435</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>13.9-19.0</b>	<b>36.1%</b>	<b>32.5-39.7</b>
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>1939</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>15.7-20.1</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	<b>35.9-42.0</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>					
Adjumani	111	35.1%	22.8-47.5	18.9%	11.4-26.4
Yumbe	134	22.4%	13.0-31.8	24.6%	15.6-33.7
Terego	127	44.1%	33.1-55.0	15.0%	7.7-22.2
Kiryandongo	116	19.8%	12.7-27.0	38.8%	27.6-50.0
Kyegegwa	93	26.9%	16.4-37.4	46.2%	36.0-56.5
Kikuube	99	33.3%	19.8-46.9	46.5%	32.7-60.2
Koboko	144	45.8%	36.4-55.3	11.8%	5.9-17.7
Isingiro	75	21.3%	10.3-32.4	69.3%	56.4-82.2
Lamwo	62	30.6%	15.8-45.5	24.2%	12.7-35.7
Madi Okollo	116	47.4%	35.0-59.9	27.6%	17.5-37.7
Kamwenge	95	17.9%	8.0-27.8	31.6%	19.5-43.7
Obongi	101	42.6%	30.2-54.9	18.8%	10.7-26.9
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>17.8-30.7</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>45.5-60.7</b>
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>27.8-36.0</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>19.7-27.4</b>
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>25.1-32.3</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>31.9-39.6</b>

## 6. MATERNAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION

This section provides information on the well-being and nutritional status of women of childbearing age during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period.

### 6.1: DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE

Table 6.1 and Table 6.2 below show the distribution of the sample of women aged 15 to 49 years according to their physiological status (non-pregnant, non-lactating, pregnant and/or lactating). Among all surveyed women in refugee settlements, 523 were pregnant (5.4%). The proportion of pregnant women by settlements was ranging from 2.4% in Kampala to 10.5% in Rwamwanja. Lactating women were 1,914 i.e. 19.6% of the sample.

Table 76.1: Women's Physiological Status and Age in Sample (15-49 years) in refugee settlements

	All Women (15-49yrs)				Non-pregnant, non-lactating		Pregnant		Lactating			
	Total N	Age							Child <6 months		Child ≥6 months	
		Mean	Min	Max	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Adjumani	969	27	15	49	776	80.1%	46	4.7%	44	4.5%	103	10.6%
Lobule	487	26	15	49	396	81.3%	23	4.7%	17	3.5%	51	10.5%
Rhino camp	914	27	15	49	695	76%	32	3.5%	42	4.6%	145	15.9%
Palorinya	758	27	15	49	598	78.9%	37	4.9%	35	4.6%	88	11.6%
Imvepi	954	27	15	49	693	72.7%	48	5.0%	61	6.4%	152	15.9%
Bidibidi	845	27	15	49	643	76.1%	44	5.2%	45	5.3%	113	13.4%
Rwamwanja	477	29	15	49	292	61.2%	50	10.5%	44	9.2%	91	19.1%
Kyangwali	460	28	15	48	276	60%	39	8.5%	38	8.3%	107	23.3%
Kiryandongo	970	27	15	49	785	80.9%	37	3.8%	39	4.0%	109	11.2%
Kyaka 11	548	27	15	49	370	67.5%	45	8.2%	33	6.0%	100	18.2%
Nakivale	577	28	15	49	404	70%	40	6.9%	41	7.1%	92	15.9%
Oruchinga	274	28	15	48	181	66.1%	28	10.2%	21	7.7%	44	16.1%
Palabek	622	26	15	49	424	68.2%	32	5.1%	38	6.1%	128	20.6%
Kampala	915	28	15	49	800	87.4%	22	2.4%	43	4.7%	50	5.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9770</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>7333</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>1373</b>	<b>14.1%</b>

In host districts, 5,622 women were surveyed. Among them, 407 women were pregnant (7.2%). The proportion of pregnant women by district was ranging from 4.8% in Lamwo to 10.2% in Kikuube. Lactating women were 1,256 i.e. 22.3% of the sample.

Table 77.2: Women's Physiological Status and Age in Sample (15-49 years) in host districts

	All Women (15-49yrs)				Non-pregnant, non-lactating		Pregnant		Lactating			
	Total N	Age							Child <6 months		Child ≥6 months	
		Mean	Min	Max	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Adjumani	543	28	15	49	378	69.6%	47	8.7%	32	5.9%	86	15.8%

Table 77.2: Women's Physiological Status and Age in Sample (15-49 years) in host districts

	All Women (15-49yrs)				Non-pregnant, non-lactating		Pregnant		Lactating			
	Total N	Age							Child <6 months		Child ≥6 months	
		Mean	Min	Max	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yumbe	552	26	15	49	350	63.4%	36	6.5%	56	10.1%	110	19.9%
Terego	536	28	15	49	373	69.6%	44	8.2%	22	4.1%	97	18.1%
Kiryandongo	473	26	15	48	337	71.2%	32	6.8%	32	6.8%	72	15.2%
Kyegegwa	339	29	15	49	237	70%	31	9.1%	23	6.8%	48	14.2%
Kikuube	382	27	15	49	262	68.6%	39	10.2%	14	3.7%	67	17.5%
Koboko	563	27	15	49	367	65.3%	40	7%	47	8.3%	109	19.4%
Insingiro	452	28	15	49	366	81%	30	6.6%	18	4.0%	38	8.4%
Lamwo	392	27	15	49	322	82.2%	19	4.8%	17	4.3%	34	8.7%
Madi Okollo	532	27	15	49	388	72.9%	26	4.9%	29	5.5%	89	16.7%
Kamwenge	438	28	15	49	305	69.7%	30	6.8%	28	6.4%	75	17.1%
Obongi	420	27	15	49	274	65.2%	33	7.9%	34	8.1%	79	18.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5622</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3959</b>	<b>70.5%</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>16.1%</b>

## 6.2: MATERNAL NUTRITION

Maternal nutrition refers to the nutritional needs of women during the antenatal and postnatal period (i.e., when they are pregnant and breastfeeding) and to the time before conception. Women have distinct nutritional requirements throughout their life – especially before and during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, when nutritional vulnerability is greatest. Undernourished pregnant women have higher reproductive risks, including death during or following childbirth. Ensuring women have nutritious diets and adequate services and care is fundamental for the survival and well-being of mothers and their children.

### 6.2.1: MUAC Malnutrition

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

The prevalence of maternal malnutrition based on MUAC among women aged 15-49 years varies across different locations. In refugee settlements, the prevalence ranges from 2.6% in Rwamwanja to 8.8% in Palorinya. Among host districts, the prevalence ranges from 0.0% in Koboko to 8.2% in Insingiro. These figures indicate the varying degrees of maternal malnutrition in different areas, emphasizing the importance of location-specific interventions and healthcare support for women of reproductive age.

Table 78.3: Prevalence of MUAC malnutrition in women (15-49 years)

	N	Prevalence of MUAC < 230 mm		Prevalence of MUAC (< 230 mm and ≥ 190 mm)		Prevalence of MUAC (< 190 mm)	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>							
Adjumani	193	3.6%	1.0-6.2	3.6%	1.0-6.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Lobule	90	6.7%	1.5-11.9	6.7%	1.5-11.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Rhino camp	219	4.6%	1.8-7.4	4.6%	1.8-7.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Palorinya	159	8.8%	4.4-13.2	8.8%	4.4-13.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Imvepi	257	8.2%	4.8-11.6	8.2%	4.8-11.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Bidibidi	200	4.5%	1.6-7.4	4.5%	1.6-7.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Rwamwanja	189	2.6%	0.3-4.9	2.6%	0.3-4.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kyangwali	155	6.5%	2.6-10.4	6.5%	2.6-10.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	179	3.4%	0.7-6.1	2.8%	0.4-5.2	0.6%	0.0-1.7
Kyaka II	177	4.0%	1.1-6.9	3.4%	0.7-6.1	0.6%	0.0-1.7
Nakivale	172	7.0%	3.2-10.8	7.0%	3.2-10.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Oruchinga	93	4.3%	0.2-8.4	4.3%	0.2-8.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Palabek	196	4.6%	1.7-7.5	4.6%	1.7-7.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kampala	114	1.8%	0.0-4.2	1.8%	0.0-4.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>2279</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4.4-6.2</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>4.3-6.1</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0-0.2</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>							
Adjumani	165	4.2%	1.1-7.3	4.2%	1.1-7.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Yumbe	199	3.0%	0.6-5.4	3.0%	0.6-5.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Terego	163	3.1%	0.4-5.8	3.1%	0.4-5.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	134	3.7%	0.5-6.9	3.0%	0.1-5.9	0.7%	0.0-2.1
Kyegegwa	104	6.7%	1.9-11.5	6.7%	1.9-11.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kikuube	118	4.2%	0.6-7.8	4.2%	0.6-7.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Koboko	195	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Isingiro	85	8.2%	2.4-14.0	8.2%	2.4-14.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Lamwo	70	5.7%	0.3-11.1	5.7%	0.3-11.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Madi Okollo	143	4.2%	0.9-7.5	4.2%	0.9-7.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kamwenge	149	2.7%	0.1-5.3	2.7%	0.1-5.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Obongi	149	3.4%	0.5-6.3	3.4%	0.5-6.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1674</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>2.8-4.6</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>2.7-4.5</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0-0.3</b>

## 6.2.2: Enrolment into MCHN Programme

Information on the enrolment of pregnant women into the MCHN program is presented in Table 6.4. MCHN programs tailored for women with children less than 6 months typically focus on supporting both maternal and infant health during the crucial early months of a child's life. Among the refugee population, the MCHN coverage was generally high, with Adjumani being the sole site surpassing the Sphere standard of 90% for camps. However, in Kampala, coverage was notably low at only 3.1%. In the host communities, the coverage was even lower, ranging between 38% in Adjumani and 10.4% in Isingiro.



Table 79.4: MCHN programme coverage of pregnant women and lactating women with an infant below 6 months

	MCHN Programme Coverage		
	N	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>			
Adjumani	90	90.0%	83.8-96.2
Lobule	40	67.5%	53.0-82.0
Rhino camp	74	87.8%	80.3-95.3
Palorinya	71	74.6%	64.5-84.7
Imvepi	109	70.6%	62.0-79.2
Bidibidi	89	79.8%	71.5-88.1
Rwamwanja	96	79.2%	71.1-87.3
Kyangwali	69	85.5%	77.2-93.8
Kiryandongo	76	65.8%	55.1-76.5
Kyaka II	78	70.5%	60.4-80.6
Nakivale	81	80.2%	71.5-88.9
Oruchinga	49	85.7%	75.9-95.5
Palabek	70	74.3%	64.1-84.5
Kampala	65	3.1%	0.0-7.3
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>73.3%</b>	<b>70.6-76.0</b>
<b>Host Community</b>			
Adjumani	79	38.0%	27.3-48.7
Yumbe	91	31.9%	22.3-41.5
Terego	66	21.2%	11.3-31.1
Kiryandongo	64	9.4%	2.3-16.5
Kyegegwa	53	11.3%	2.8-19.8
Kikuube	53	18.9%	8.4-29.4
Koboko	87	28.7%	19.2-38.2
Isingiro	48	10.4%	1.8-19.0
Lamwo	36	25.0%	10.9-39.1
Madi Okollo	55	34.5%	21.9-47.1
Kamwenge	64	23.4%	13.0-33.8
Obongi	68	26.5%	16.0-37.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>21.3-27.3</b>

### 6.2.3: Maternal Anaemia

Anaemia is a major concern among women, leading to increased maternal mortality and poor birth outcomes as well as reductions in work productivity. Information on the prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia among women of reproductive age (WRA) is presented in Table 6.5 and Table 6.6.

In non-pregnant women of reproductive age, the prevalence of anaemia follows a similar pattern as observed in children aged 6-59 months. The highest prevalence of anaemia was identified in Kyangwali, recording a rate of 52.1% among all refugee settlements. Similarly, in Kikuube, the prevalence was 45.5% among all host districts. These rates surpass the critical threshold of 40%, indicating a pressing need for interventions to address the issue of anaemia in these populations. The elevated prevalence underscores the importance of targeted efforts to improve the nutritional status and overall health of women in these areas.

*Table 80.5: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years)*

	N	Total (Hb <12.0 g/dL)		Mild (Hb 11.0-11.9 g/dL)		Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dL)		Severe (Hb <8.0 g/dL)		Mean Hb g/dL	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	Mean	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>											
Adjumani	368	26.9%	22.4-31.4	14.4%	10.8-18.0	12.2%	8.9-15.5	0.3%	0.0-0.9	12.4	7.4-21.1
Lobule	251	24.7%	19.4-30.0	13.9%	9.6-18.2	10.8%	7.0-14.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	12.7	4.4-17.8
Rhino camp	594	30.5%	26.8-34.2	19.7%	16.5-22.9	10.8%	8.3-13.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	12.5	3.7-16.4
Palorinya	189	38.6%	31.7-45.5	22.8%	16.8-28.8	15.3%	10.2-20.4	0.5%	0.0-1.5	12.8	8.4-21.4
Imvepi	302	37.4%	31.9-42.9	22.5%	17.8-27.2	14.2%	10.3-18.1	0.7%	0.0-1.6	12.5	7.3-15.7
Bidibidi	270	34.0%	28.3-39.7	19.6%	14.9-24.3	13.3%	9.2-17.4	1.1%	0.0-2.3	12.2	7.9-15.9
Rwamwanja	336	30.4%	25.5-35.3	14.9%	11.1-18.7	14.6%	10.8-18.4	0.9%	0.0-1.9	12.6	3.7-21.4
Kyangwali	144	52.1%	43.9-60.3	27.1%	19.8-34.4	24.3%	17.3-31.3	0.7%	0.0-2.1	12.7	8.2-16.1
Kiryandongo	387	31.6%	27.0-36.2	20.2%	16.2-24.2	10.9%	7.8-14.0	0.5%	0.0-1.2	13.0	7.8-17.9
Kyaka II	328	24.3%	19.7-28.9	15.5%	11.6-19.4	8.5%	5.5-11.5	0.3%	0.0-0.9	11.9	7.1-15.7
Nakivale	381	26.8%	22.4-31.2	16.8%	13.0-20.6	9.2%	6.3-12.1	0.8%	0.0-1.7	13.0	8.2-16.0
Oruchinga	180	20.5%	14.6-26.4	14.4%	9.3-19.5	6.1%	2.6-9.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	12.3	7.1-15.6
Palabek	252	34.6%	28.7-40.5	15.9%	11.4-20.4	17.5%	12.8-22.2	1.2%	0.0-2.5	12.2	6.4-15.4
Kampala	548	17.4%	14.2-20.6	11.9%	9.2-14.6	5.5%	3.6-7.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	13.0	8.1-16.6
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>4541</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>27.9-30.5</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>16.2-18.4</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>10.6-12.4</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.2-0.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>3.7-21.4</b>
<b>Host communities</b>											
Adjumani	340	23.5%	19.0-28.0	15.0%	11.2-18.8	7.6%	4.8-10.4	0.9%	0.0-1.9	13.1	7.1-21.4
Yumbe	312	29.8%	24.7-34.9	21.5%	16.9-26.1	8.3%	5.2-11.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	12.7	5.0-21.4
Terego	303	29.0%	23.9-34.1	19.8%	15.3-24.3	7.9%	4.9-10.9	1.3%	0.0-2.6	12.6	9.1-15.8
Kiryandongo	263	37.3%	31.5-43.1	21.7%	16.7-26.7	15.2%	10.9-19.5	0.4%	0.0-1.2	12.7	7.7-17.1
Kyegegwa	195	19.9%	14.3-25.5	9.7%	5.5-13.9	9.7%	5.5-13.9	0.5%	0.0-1.5	12.4	8.1-16.2
Kikuube	134	45.5%	37.1-53.9	23.9%	16.7-31.1	20.1%	13.3-26.9	1.5%	0.0-3.6	12.3	7.4-18.5
Koboko	365	27.6%	23.0-32.2	17.0%	13.1-20.9	10.1%	7.0-13.2	0.5%	0.0-1.2	13.2	7.8-16.4
Isingiro	287	19.5%	14.9-24.1	13.2%	9.3-17.1	4.9%	2.4-7.4	1.4%	0.0-2.8	12.9	8.0-17.0

Table 80.5: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years)

	N	Total (Hb <12.0 g/dL)		Mild (Hb 11.0-11.9 g/dL)		Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dL)		Severe (Hb <8.0 g/dL)		Mean Hb g/dL	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	Mean	95% CI
		Lamwo	139	35.2%	27.3-43.1	23.0%	16.0-30.0	12.2%	6.8-17.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Madi Okollo	358	37.2%	32.2-42.2	22.1%	17.8-26.4	14.8%	11.1-18.5	0.3%	0.0-0.9	12.4	6.5-16.5
Kamwenge	312	25.0%	20.2-29.8	16.7%	12.6-20.8	8.3%	5.2-11.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	12.1	6.0-15.7
Obongi	227	30.5%	24.5-36.5	19.4%	14.3-24.5	9.3%	5.5-13.1	1.8%	0.0-3.5	12.6	5.0-18.6
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>3245</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>27.7-30.9</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>17.1-19.7</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>9.2-11.2</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.4-1.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>5.0-21.4</b>

Table 81.6: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years)

	N	Total (Hb <11.0 g/dL)		Mild (Hb 10.0-10.9 g/dL)		Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dL)		Severe (Hb <7.0 g/dL)		Mean Hb g/dL	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	Mean	95% CI
		<b>Refugees</b>									
Adjumani	36	25.0%	10.9-39.1	16.7%	4.5-28.9	8.3%	0.0-17.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.3	8.6-13.6
Lobule	23	52.1%	31.7-72.5	39.1%	19.2-59.0	13.0%	0.0-26.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.3	5.3-14.7
Rhino camp	32	25.0%	10.0-40.0	15.6%	3.0-28.2	9.4%	0.0-19.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.2	5.9-13.9
Palorinya	19	52.6%	30.1-75.1	15.8%	0.0-32.2	36.8%	15.1-58.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.7	8.1-16.2
Imvepi	35	40.0%	23.8-56.2	20.0%	6.7-33.3	20.0%	6.7-33.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.5	7.9-14.0
Bidibidi	25	40.0%	20.8-59.2	24.0%	7.3-40.7	16.0%	1.6-30.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.0	7.5-13.9
Rwamwanja	51	33.4%	20.5-46.3	21.6%	10.3-32.9	9.8%	1.6-18.0	2.0%	0.0-5.8	11.3	5.3-16.2
Kyangwali	24	66.7%	47.8-85.6	12.5%	0.0-25.7	50.0%	30.0-70.0	4.2%	0.0-12.2	11.4	8.9-15.1
Kiryandongo	24	33.3%	14.4-52.2	12.5%	0.0-25.7	20.8%	4.6-37.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.8	7.9-14.6
Kyaka II	45	28.9%	15.7-42.1	13.3%	3.4-23.2	15.6%	5.0-26.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.2	6.8-13.4
Nakivale	40	37.5%	22.5-52.5	25.0%	11.6-38.4	10.0%	0.7-19.3	2.5%	0.0-7.3	11.1	9.2-13.5
Oruchinga	27	40.7%	22.2-59.2	25.9%	9.4-42.4	14.8%	1.4-28.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.9	7.1-15.9
Palabek	20	50.0%	28.1-71.9	10.0%	0.0-23.1	40.0%	18.5-61.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.8	7.4-14.6
Kampala	20	20.0%	2.5-37.5	10.0%	0.0-23.1	10.0%	0.0-23.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	12.3	9.4-14.5
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>33.6-42.8</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>15.7-23.3</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>14.3-21.7</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.0-1.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>5.3-16.2</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>											
Adjumani	46	21.7%	9.8-33.6	8.7%	0.6-16.8	13.0%	3.3-22.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	12.0	9.9-14.5
Yumbe	31	25.9%	10.5-41.3	19.4%	5.5-33.3	6.5%	0-15.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.6	6.6-19.5
Terego	41	46.4%	31.1-61.7	24.4%	11.3-37.5	22.0%	9.3-34.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.8	8.4-14.6
Kiryandongo	32	62.5%	45.7-79.3	25.0%	10.0-40.0	37.5%	20.7-54.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.6	8.7-14.5
Kyegegwa	26	34.6%	16.3-52.9	15.4%	1.5-29.3	15.4%	1.5-29.3	3.8%	0.0-11.1	10.6	7.5-12.3
Kikuube	20	30.0%	9.9-50.1	10.0%	0.0-23.1	20.0%	2.5-37.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	10.6	7.4-14.4
Koboko	39	33.4%	18.6-48.2	23.1%	9.9-36.3	10.3%	0.8-19.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.7	6.6-15.0

*Table 81.6: Prevalence of total anaemia, anaemia categories, and mean haemoglobin concentration in pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years)*

	N	Total (Hb <11.0 g/dL)		Mild (Hb 10.0-10.9 g/dL)		Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dL)		Severe (Hb <7.0 g/dL)		Mean Hb g/dL	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	Mean	95% CI
		Isingiro	30	13.3%	1.1-25.5	10.0%	0.0-20.7	3.3%	0.0-9.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Lamwo	15	60.0%	35.2-84.8	33.3%	9.4-57.2	26.7%	4.3-49.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.9	8.6-19.5
Madi Okollo	26	30.8%	13.1-48.5	15.4%	1.5-29.3	15.4%	1.5-29.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.2	8.3-13.7
Kamwenge	31	19.4%	5.5-33.3	9.7%	0.0-20.1	9.7%	0.0-20.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.5	7.0-14.6
Obongi	33	36.4%	20.0-52.8	18.2%	5.0-31.4	18.2%	5.0-31.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.0	7.8-14.6
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>28.7-38.3</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>13.4-21.2</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>12.2-19.6</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.0-0.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>6.6-19.5</b>

### 6.2.4: Women Dietary Diversity

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

Before conception, women require nutritious and safe diets to establish adequate reserves for pregnancy. Throughout pregnancy and breastfeeding, there is an increased demand for energy and nutrients, making it crucial to meet these needs for the health of both the woman and her child—during gestation and early childhood. The assessment of women's dietary diversity utilizes the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) indicator.

The MDD-W is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not women 15 to 49 years of age have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups the previous day or night. A higher prevalence of MDD-W among a group of WRA is a proxy for better micronutrient adequacy in a given population. The ten food groups comprising the MDD-W indicator encompass a range of essential nutrients, including grains, white roots and tubers, pulses, nuts and seeds, dairy, meat, poultry and fish, eggs, dark green leafy vegetables, other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, other vegetables, and other fruits. Monitoring and promoting the consumption of these diverse food groups play a crucial role in enhancing the nutritional well-being of women of reproductive age and, consequently, supporting the health of both mothers and their children.

Tables 6.7 and 6.8 provide insights into the dietary diversity of women residing in both refugee settlements and host communities. Within the refugee settlements, Kampala stands out with the highest proportion (47.7%) of women consuming food from five or more food groups. Conversely, among host communities, Kamwenge recorded the highest proportion at 51.4%.

The most frequently consumed food group by women in both refugee settlements and host districts is grains, plantains, white roots, and tubers. This staple was consumed by more than 9 in 10 women interviewed, showcasing its prevalence and significance in the diet of women across these populations, as detailed in Table 6.8.

Table 82.7: Minimum Dietary Diversity of women (MDD-W) aged 15-49 years

	N	Less than 5 food groups		5 or more food groups	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	630	88.6%	86.1-91.1	11.4%	8.9-13.9
Lobule	292	55.8%	50.1-61.5	44.2%	38.5-49.9
Rhino camp	628	77.4%	74.1-80.7	22.6%	19.3-25.9
Palorinya	436	85.8%	82.5-89.1	14.2%	10.9-17.5
Imvepi	640	76.3%	73.0-79.6	23.8%	20.5-27.1
Bidibidi	550	96.0%	94.4-97.6	4.0%	2.4-5.6
Rwamwanja	399	56.1%	51.2-61.0	43.9%	39.0-48.8
Kyangwali	314	90.8%	87.6-94.0	9.2%	6.0-12.4
Kiryandongo	505	85.5%	82.4-88.6	14.5%	11.4-17.6
Kyaka II	379	82.3%	78.5-86.1	17.7%	13.9-21.5
Nakivale	426	93.4%	91.0-95.8	6.6%	4.2-9.0
Oruchinga	210	94.8%	91.8-97.8	5.2%	2.2-8.2
Palabek	404	83.7%	80.1-87.3	16.3%	12.7-19.9
Kampala	742	53.3%	49.7-56.9	47.7%	44.1-51.3
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>5813</b>	<b>82.3%</b>	<b>81.3-83.3</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>16.7-18.7</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>					
Adjumani	399	75.2%	71.0-79.4	24.8%	20.6-29.0
Yumbe	383	77.5%	73.3-81.7	22.5%	18.3-26.7
Terego	363	53.2%	48.1-58.3	46.8%	41.7-51.9
Kiryandongo	309	73.1%	68.2-78.0	26.9%	22.0-31.8
Kyegegwa	241	68.0%	62.1-73.9	32.0%	26.1-37.9
Kikuube	315	68.9%	63.8-74.0	31.1%	26.0-36.2
Koboko	418	29.9%	25.5-34.3	70.1%	65.7-74.5
Isingiro	317	86.4%	82.6-90.2	13.6%	9.8-17.4
Lamwo	230	80.0%	74.8-85.2	20.0%	14.8-25.2
Madi Okollo	391	53.2%	48.3-58.1	46.8%	41.9-51.7
Kamwenge	381	48.6%	43.6-53.6	51.4%	46.4-56.4
Obongi	300	63.0%	57.5-68.5	37.0%	31.5-42.5
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>4047</b>	<b>63.3%</b>	<b>61.8-64.8</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>35.2-38.2</b>

Table 83.8: Consumption of different food groups by women

	N	Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains	Other fruits	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils)	Nuts and seeds	Milk and milk products	Meat, poultry and fish	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	Other vegetables
<b>Refugees</b>											
Adjumani	630	98.4% [97.4-99.4]	1.0% [0.2-1.8]	40.5% [36.7-44.3]	7.6% [5.5-9.7]	5.9% [4.1-7.7]	17.5% [14.5-20.5]	1.3% [0.4-2.2]	74.8% [71.4-78.2]	10.5% [8.1-12.9]	27.3% [23.8-30.8]
Lobule	292	99.0% [97.9-100.0]	17.8% [13.4-22.2]	76.4% [71.5-81.3]	26.4% [21.3-31.5]	1.4% [0.1-2.7]	47.6% [41.9-53.3]	13.0% [9.1-16.9]	86.0% [82.0-90.0]	44.9% [39.2-50.6]	36.0% [30.5-41.5]
Rhino camp	628	99.8% [99.5-100.0]	3.2% [1.8-4.6]	75.3% [71.9-78.7]	17.0% [14.1-19.9]	2.5% [1.3-3.7]	21.3% [18.1-24.5]	1.4% [0.5-2.3]	81.8% [78.8-84.8]	25.0% [21.6-28.4]	16.2% [13.3-19.1]
Palorinya	436	96.1% [94.3-97.9]	4.1% [2.2-6.0]	62.4% [57.9-66.9]	12.6% [9.5-15.7]	3.4% [1.7-5.1]	17.4% [13.8-21.0]	4.6% [2.6-6.6]	73.2% [69.0-77.4]	10.6% [7.7-13.5]	34.6% [30.1-39.1]
Imvepi	640	89.7% [87.3-92.1]	9.2% [7.0-11.4]	72.0% [68.5-75.5]	19.7% [16.6-22.8]	3.1% [1.8-4.4]	35.5% [31.8-39.2]	5.5% [3.7-7.3]	81.4% [78.4-84.4]	45.9% [42.0-49.8]	25.0% [21.6-28.4]
Bidibidi	550	96.7% [95.2-98.2]	0.9% [0.1-1.7]	72.7% [69.0-76.4]	4.7% [2.9-6.5]	0.2% [0.0-0.6]	18.0% [14.8-21.2]	0.9% [0.1-1.7]	62.2% [58.1-66.3]	7.8% [5.6-10.0]	16.2% [13.1-19.3]
Rwamwanja	399	99.7% [99.2-100.0]	20.3% [16.4-24.2]	91.5% [88.8-94.2]	35.8% [31.1-40.5]	17.3% [13.6-21.0]	41.4% [36.6-46.2]	7.0% [4.5-9.5]	61.4% [56.6-66.2]	41.4% [36.6-46.2]	23.1% [19.0-27.2]
Kyangwali	314	97.8% [96.2-99.4]	3.8% [1.7-5.9]	72.9% [68.0-77.8]	13.7% [9.9-17.5]	2.9% [1.0-4.8]	11.5% [8.0-15.0]	1.6% [0.2-3.0]	61.1% [55.7-66.5]	7.0% [4.2-9.8]	14.0% [10.2-17.8]
Kiryandongo	516	99.8% [99.4-100.0]	2.9% [1.5-4.3]	52.1% [47.8-56.4]	19.4% [16.0-22.8]	22.9% [19.3-26.5]	17.6% [14.3-21.2]	0.6% [0.0-1.3]	60.1% [55.9-64.3]	5.8% [3.8-7.8]	23.4% [19.7-27.1]
Kyaka II	379	97.4% [95.8-99.0]	7.4% [4.8-10.0]	67.0% [62.3-71.7]	23.5% [19.2-27.8]	5.3% [3.0-7.6]	30.1% [25.5-34.7]	2.4% [0.9-3.9]	54.9% [49.9-59.9]	20.6% [16.5-24.7]	10.3% [7.2-13.4]
Nakivale	426	97.4% [95.9-98.9]	2.6% [1.1-4.1]	67.4% [62.9-71.9]	9.9% [7.1-12.7]	3.5% [1.8-5.2]	9.2% [6.5-11.9]	2.1% [0.7-3.5]	40.4% [35.7-45.1]	13.6% [10.3-16.9]	14.6% [11.2-18.0]
Oruchinga	211	99.5% [98.5-100.0]	2.4% [0.3-4.5]	70.6% [64.5-76.7]	11.4% [7.1-15.7]	3.8% [1.2-6.4]	12.3% [7.9-16.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	37.4% [30.9-43.9]	8.5% [4.7-12.3]	15.2% [10.4-20.0]
Palabek	404	96.8% [95.1-98.5]	4.7% [2.6-6.8]	57.2% [52.4-62.0]	7.4% [4.8-10.0]	13.1% [9.8-16.4]	31.4% [26.9-35.9]	4.5% [2.5-6.5]	72.5% [68.1-76.9]	15.6% [12.1-19.1]	22.0% [18.0-26.0]
Kampala	742	99.2% [98.6-99.8]	24.8% [21.7-27.9]	74.4% [71.3-77.5]	22.6% [19.6-25.6]	43.8% [40.2-47.4]	49.7% [46.1-53.3]	26.1% [22.9-29.3]	68.1% [64.7-71.5]	39.6% [36.1-43.1]	30.7% [27.4-34.0]
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>6567</b>	<b>97.5%</b> <b>[97.1-97.9]</b>	<b>7.8%</b> <b>[7.2-8.4]</b>	<b>67.3%</b> <b>[66.2-68.4]</b>	<b>16.4%</b> <b>[15.5-17.3]</b>	<b>10.8%</b> <b>[10.0-11.6]</b>	<b>26.7%</b> <b>[25.6-27.8]</b>	<b>5.8%</b> <b>[5.2-6.4]</b>	<b>67.3%</b> <b>[66.2-68.4]</b>	<b>22.3%</b> <b>[21.3-23.3]</b>	<b>22.6%</b> <b>[21.6-23.6]</b>

Table 83.8: Consumption of different food groups by women

	N	Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains	Other fruits	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils)	Nuts and seeds	Milk and milk products	Meat, poultry and fish	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	Other vegetables
<b>Host Communities</b>											
Adjumani	399	99.7% [99.2-100.0]	5.8% [3.5-8.1]	56.6% [51.7-61.5]	19.0% [15.2-22.8]	8.3% [5.6-11.0]	41.1% [36.3-45.9]	5.5% [3.3-7.7]	78.4% [74.4-82.4]	21.6% [17.6-25.6]	37.3% [32.6-42.0]
Yumbe	383	98.2% [96.9-99.5]	5.7% [3.4-8.0]	79.9% [75.9-83.9]	19.6% [15.6-23.6]	2.3% [0.8-3.8]	29.5% [24.9-34.1]	6.8% [4.3-9.3]	79.9% [75.9-83.9]	40.2% [35.3-45.1]	19.1% [15.2-23.0]
Terego	363	97.0% [95.2-98.8]	17.9% [14.0-21.8]	83.7% [79.9-87.5]	45.5% [40.4-50.6]	5.8% [3.4-8.2]	42.7% [37.6-47.8]	9.4% [6.4-12.4]	83.7% [79.9-87.5]	46.3% [41.2-51.4]	28.4% [23.8-33.0]
Kiryandongo	309	99.7% [99.1-100.0]	8.4% [5.3-11.5]	72.8% [67.8-77.8]	29.8% [24.7-34.9]	19.7% [15.3-24.1]	30.7% [25.6-35.8]	15.9% [11.8-20.0]	63.1% [57.7-68.5]	19.4% [15.0-23.8]	17.2% [13.0-21.4]
Kyegegwa	241	99.2% [98.1-100.0]	17.0% [12.3-21.7]	81.7% [76.8-86.6]	36.5% [30.4-42.6]	34.0% [28.0-40.0]	27.0% [21.4-32.6]	10.8% [6.9-14.7]	35.3% [29.3-41.3]	45.6% [39.3-51.9]	8.3% [4.8-11.8]
Kikuube	315	97.1% [95.2-99.0]	21.9% [17.3-26.5]	85.1% [81.2-89.0]	32.1% [26.9-37.3]	23.8% [19.1-28.5]	37.1% [31.8-42.4]	10.2% [6.9-13.5]	45.7% [40.2-51.2]	35.2% [29.9-40.5]	17.5% [13.3-21.7]
Koboko	418	98.3% [97.1-99.5]	38.8% [34.1-43.5]	88.5% [85.4-91.6]	62.0% [57.3-66.7]	5.3% [3.2-7.4]	61.7% [57.0-66.4]	34.7% [30.1-39.3]	84.7% [81.2-88.2]	63.2% [58.6-67.8]	47.6% [42.8-52.4]
Isingiro	317	99.7% [99.1-100.0]	6.0% [3.4-8.6]	83.9% [79.9-87.9]	25.9% [21.1-30.7]	30.3% [25.2-35.4]	24.0% [19.3-28.7]	1.6% [0.2-3.0]	23.0% [18.4-27.6]	13.2% [9.5-16.9]	9.5% [6.3-12.7]
Lamwo	230	98.7% [97.2-100.0]	7.8% [4.3-11.3]	34.8% [28.6-41.0]	13.9% [9.4-18.4]	9.6% [5.8-13.4]	37.8% [31.5-44.1]	6.5% [3.3-9.7]	80.4% [75.3-85.5]	17.0% [12.1-21.9]	30.9% [24.9-36.9]
Madi Okollo	391	99.7% [99.2-100.0]	13.3% [9.9-16.7]	78.3% [74.2-82.4]	34.5% [29.8-39.2]	7.4% [4.8-10.0]	53.5% [48.6-58.4]	9.7% [6.8-12.6]	82.4% [78.6-86.2]	46.3% [41.4-51.2]	21.2% [17.1-25.3]
Kamwenge	381	99.2% [98.3-100.0]	21.5% [17.4-25.6]	93.2% [90.7-95.7]	50.9% [45.9-55.9]	47.2% [42.2-52.2]	25.7% [21.3-30.1]	11.0% [7.9-14.1]	54.3% [49.3-59.3]	50.4% [45.4-55.4]	22.6% [18.4-26.8]
Obongi	300	99.3% [98.4-100.0]	11.0% [7.5-14.5]	68.0% [62.7-73.3]	32.0% [26.7-37.3]	13.3% [9.5-17.1]	57.3% [51.7-62.9]	13.0% [9.2-16.8]	71.3% [66.2-68.3]	27.0% [22.0-32.0]	26.3% [21.3-31.3]
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>4047</b>	<b>98.8%</b> <b>[98.5-99.1]</b>	<b>15.1%</b> <b>[14.0-16.2]</b>	<b>76.8%</b> <b>[75.5-78.1]</b>	<b>34.5%</b> <b>[33.0-36.0]</b>	<b>16.6%</b> <b>[15.5-17.7]</b>	<b>39.8%</b> <b>[38.3-41.3]</b>	<b>11.7%</b> <b>[10.7-12.7]</b>	<b>66.8%</b> <b>[65.3-68.3]</b>	<b>36.8%</b> <b>[35.3-38.3]</b>	<b>24.7%</b> <b>[23.4-26.0]</b>

## 6.3: MATERNAL HEALTH

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

### 6.3.1: *Enrolment in an ANC programme and iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation coverage*

The Uganda Ministry of Health's Clinical Guidelines recommend four ANC visits during pregnancy. A quality antenatal care (ANC) visit necessitates that medical professional closely monitors and screens mothers and their babies to identify potential maternal health problems or conditions such as infections, anaemia, and other complications. Appropriate preventive or treatment services can then be provided, thus improving health outcomes for both mothers and new-borns.

Information on the enrollment of pregnant women in ANC programs and the iron-folic acid (IFA) supplementation program is detailed in Table 6.9. In the refugee settlements, the majority of women were enrolled in the ANC program at the time of the survey. Palorinya recorded the highest proportion (94.6%), while Kampala had the lowest (54.5%).

Among the host community districts, Madi Okollo had the highest proportion (84.6%), and Kiryadongo had the lowest proportion (56.3%). Additionally, both in refugee and host community districts, a high proportion of women received ironfolic acid pills. Among the refugees, Palorinya camp again had the highest proportion (94.6%), while Kiryadongo had the lowest proportion (40.6%).

*Table 84.9: ANC Enrolment and IFA Supplementation coverage of pregnant women*

	N	Currently enrolled in ANC programme		Currently receiving iron-folic acid pills	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	46	87.0%	77.3-96.7	87.0%	77.3-96.7
Lobule	23	82.6%	67.1-98.1	82.6%	67.1-98.1
Rhino camp	32	90.6%	80.5-100.0	84.4%	71.8-97.0
Palorinya	37	94.6%	87.3-100.0	94.6%	87.3-100.0
Imvepi	48	91.7%	83.9-99.5	89.6%	81.0-98.2
Bidibidi	44	84.1%	73.3-94.9	84.1%	73.3-94.9
Rwamwanja	51	86.3%	76.9-95.7	86.3%	76.9-95.7
Kyangwali	35	94.3%	86.6-100.0	91.4%	82.1-100.0
Kiryadongo	37	89.2%	79.2-99.2	83.8%	71.9-95.7
Kyaka II	45	66.7%	52.9-80.5	71.1%	57.9-84.3
Nakivale	40	87.5%	77.3-97.7	85.0%	73.9-96.1
Oruchinga	28	89.3%	77.9-100.0	89.3%	77.9-100.0
Palabek	32	81.3%	67.8-94.8	81.3%	67.8-94.8
Kampala	22	54.5%	33.7-75.3	68.2%	48.7-87.7
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>85.0%</b>	<b>81.9-88.1</b>	<b>84.6%</b>	<b>81.5-87.7</b>



Table 84.9: ANC Enrolment and IFA Supplementation coverage of pregnant women

	N	Currently enrolled in ANC programme		Currently receiving iron-folic acid pills	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Host Communities</b>					
Adjumani	47	78.7%	67.0-90.4	74.5%	62.0-87.0
Yumbe	36	75.0%	60.9-89.1	75.0%	60.9-89.1
Terego	44	81.8%	70.4-93.2	77.3%	64.9-89.7
Kiryandongo	32	56.3%	39.1-73.5	40.6%	23.6-57.6
Kyegegwa	30	63.3%	46.1-80.5	66.7%	49.8-83.6
Kikuube	39	74.4%	60.7-88.1	71.8%	57.7-85.9
Koboko	40	75.0%	61.6-88.4	72.5%	58.7-86.3
Isingiro	30	60.0%	42.5-77.5	63.3%	46.1-80.5
Lamwo	19	68.4%	47.5-89.3	73.7%	53.9-93.5
Madi Okollo	26	84.6%	70.7-98.5	84.6%	70.7-98.5
Kamwenge	33	69.7%	54.0-85.4	66.7%	50.6-82.8
Obongi	34	79.4%	65.8-93.0	79.4%	65.8-93.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>72.9%</b>	<b>68.6-77.2</b>	<b>70.7%</b>	<b>66.3-75.1</b>

### 6.3.2: Date of first ANC visit

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

In the context of refugee settlements, Bidibidi had the highest proportion (70.5%) of pregnant women who attended their first ANC visit within the first trimester, highlighting a commendable adherence to WHO recommendations. Conversely, Rwamwanja recorded the lowest proportion (41.2%) of pregnant women attending their first ANC within the first trimester among the refugee settlements.

Among the host community districts, Koboko stood out with the highest proportion (67.5%) of pregnant women attending their first ANC visit within the first trimester. On the other hand, Madi Okollo had the lowest proportion (38.5%) of pregnant women initiating their first ANC visit within the first trimester. These variations emphasize the importance of monitoring and improving early ANC initiation across diverse settings to enhance maternal and foetal health outcomes.

Table 85.10: Date of first ANC visit of pregnant women in refugee settlements

	N	First ANC Visit	
		Within 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester (0-12 weeks) % [95% CI]	After 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester (13 or more weeks) % [95% CI]
<b>Refugees</b>			
Adjumani	46	45.7% [31.3-60.1]	54.3% [39.9-68.7]
Lobule	23	52.2% [31.8-72.6]	47.8% [27.4-68.2]
Rhino camp	32	43.8% [26.6-61.0]	56.3% [39.1-73.5]

Table 85.10: Date of first ANC visit of pregnant women in refugee settlements

	N	First ANC Visit	
		Within 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester (0-12 weeks) % [95% CI]	After 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester (13 or more weeks) % [95% CI]
Palorinya	37	54.1% [38.0-70.2]	45.9% [29.8-62.0]
Imvepi	48	45.8% [31.7-59.9]	54.2% [40.1-68.3]
Bidibidi	44	70.5% [57.0-84.0]	29.5% [16.0-43.0]
Rwamwanja	51	41.2% [27.7-54.7]	58.8% [45.3-72.3]
Kyangwali	35	60.0% [43.8-76.2]	40.0% [23.8-56.2]
Kiryandongo	37	73.0% [58.7-87.3]	27.0% [12.7-41.3]
Kyaka II	45	51.1% [36.5-65.7]	48.9% [34.3-63.5]
Nakivale	40	50.0% [34.5-65.5]	50.0% [34.5-65.5]
Oruchinga	28	50.0% [31.5-68.5]	50.0% [31.5-68.5]
Palabek	32	56.3% [39.1-73.5]	43.8% [26.6-61.0]
Kampala	22	54.5% [33.7-75.3]	45.5% [24.7-66.3]
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>53.1% [48.8-57.4]</b>	<b>46.9% [42.6-51.2]</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>			
Adjumani	47	59.6% [45.6-73.6]	40.4% [26.4-54.4]
Yumbe	36	63.9% [48.2-79.6]	36.1% [20.4-51.8]
Terego	44	45.5% [30.8-60.2]	54.5% [39.8-69.2]
Kiryandongo	32	59.4% [42.4-76.4]	40.6% [23.6-57.6]
Kyegegwa	30	46.7% [28.8-64.6]	53.3% [35.4-71.2]
Kikuube	39	51.3% [35.6-67.0]	48.7% [33.0-64.4]
Koboko	40	67.5% [53.0-82.0]	32.5% [18.0-47.0]
Isingiro	30	53.3% [35.4-71.2]	46.7% [28.8-64.6]
Lamwo	19	57.9% [35.7-80.1]	42.1% [19.9-64.3]
Madi Okollo	26	38.5% [19.8-57.2]	61.5% [42.8-80.2]
Kamwenge	33	51.5% [34.4-68.6]	48.5% [31.4-65.6]
Obongi	34	50.0% [33.2-66.8]	50.0% [33.2-66.8]
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>54.1% [49.3-58.9]</b>	<b>45.9% [41.1-50.7]</b>

### 6.3.3: Number of ANC visits

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

Within the refugee camps, the adoption of this new model varied, with the proportion of those who had eight or more antenatal care (ANC) visits ranging between 43.4% and 7.0%. Notably, Adjumani camp recorded the highest proportion among the refugee population.

Similarly, in the host community, the utilization of eight or more ANC visits varied, ranging between 41% and 4.1%, with Adjumani district recording the highest proportion at 41%. These figures highlight the variation in the adoption of the new antenatal care model in both refugee camps and host communities,

underscoring the importance of monitoring and addressing factors influencing ANC attendance in diverse settings.

*Table 86.11: Number of ANC visits during last pregnancy*

	N	ANC visit(s) 1-3 times		ANC visits 4 times or more		ANC visits 8 times or more	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>							
Adjumani	145	6.9%	2.8-11.0	93.1%	89.0-97.2	43.4%	35.3-51.5
Lobule	66	4.5%	0.0-9.5	95.5%	90.5-100.0	36.4%	24.8-48.0
Rhino camp	185	8.1%	4.2-12.0	91.9%	88.0-95.8	21.6%	15.7-27.5
Palorinya	122	4.1%	0.6-7.6	95.9%	92.4-99.4	32.8%	24.5-41.1
Imvepi	209	5.7%	2.6-8.8	94.3%	91.2-97.4	39.2%	32.6-45.8
Bidibidi	156	3.2%	0.4-6.0	96.8%	94.0-99.6	31.4%	24.1-38.7
Rwamwanja	137	12.4%	6.9-17.9	87.6%	82.1-93.1	11.7%	6.3-17.1
Kyangwali	121	9.1%	4.0-14.2	90.9%	85.8-96.0	9.9%	4.6-15.2
Kiryandongo	147	16.3%	10.3-22.3	83.7%	77.7-89.7	14.3%	8.6-20.0
Kyaka II	129	8.5%	3.7-13.3	91.5%	86.7-96.3	7.0%	2.6-11.4
Nakivale	133	14.3%	8.4-20.2	85.7%	79.8-91.6	15.8%	9.6-22.0
Oruchinga	64	12.5%	4.4-20.6	87.5%	79.4-95.6	25.0%	14.4-35.6
Palabek	161	19.9%	13.7-26.1	80.1%	73.9-86.3	13.0%	7.8-18.2
Kampala	84	17.9%	9.7-26.1	82.1%	73.9-90.3	22.6%	13.7-31.5
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>1859</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>8.7-11.5</b>	<b>89.9%</b>	<b>88.5-91.3</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>21.4-25.2</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>							
Adjumani	117	1.7%	0.0-4.0	98.3%	96.0-100.0	41.0%	32.1-49.9
Yumbe	162	11.1%	6.3-15.9	88.9%	84.1-93.7	20.4%	14.2-26.6
Terego	116	7.8%	2.9-12.7	92.2%	87.3-97.1	23.3%	15.6-31.0
Kiryandongo	99	21.2%	13.1-29.3	78.8%	70.7-86.9	18.2%	10.6-25.8
Kyegegwa	73	19.2%	10.2-28.2	80.8%	71.8-89.8	4.1%	0.0-8.6
Kikuube	80	18.8%	10.2-27.4	81.3%	72.8-89.8	11.3%	4.4-18.2
Koboko	155	9.7%	5.0-14.4	90.3%	85.6-95.0	26.5%	19.6-33.4
Isingiro	55	23.6%	12.4-34.8	76.4%	65.2-87.6	12.7%	3.9-21.5
Lamwo	43	14.0%	3.6-24.4	86.0%	75.6-96.4	27.9%	14.5-41.3
Madi Okollo	116	9.5%	4.2-14.8	90.5%	85.2-95.8	20.7%	13.3-28.1
Kamwenge	113	13.3%	7.0-19.6	86.7%	80.4-93.0	15.0%	8.4-21.6
Obongi	109	4.6%	0.7-8.5	95.4%	91.5-99.3	31.2%	22.5-39.9
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>9.8-13.4</b>	<b>88.4%</b>	<b>86.6-90.2</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>19.8-24.4</b>

### 6.3.4: Family Planning

According to WHO, family planning is a crucial element of reproductive health, allowing individuals and couples to achieve their desired number of children, if any, and to control the timing of their pregnancies. This is facilitated through the use of contraceptive methods and addressing issues related to infertility.

In the context of the refugee population, Rwamwanja stands out with the highest proportion (40.4%) of women who have ever used a family planning method. The most preferred family planning methods among women in both refugee and host community populations were implants and Depo-Provera IM. On average, Depo-Provera IM was used by 1 in every 4 women, accounting for 23.1% and 25% among the refugee and host community populations, respectively.

*Table 87.12: Proportion of women who have ever used a family planning method*

	Ever used any family planning method		
	N	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>			
Adjumani	632	6.6%	4.7-8.5
Lobule	293	23.9%	19.0-28.8
Rhino camp	629	18.6%	15.6-21.6
Palorinya	440	17.5%	13.9-21.1
Imvepi	663	26.2%	22.9-29.5
Bidibidi	550	22.4%	18.9-25.9
Rwamwanja	399	40.4%	35.6-45.2
Kyangwali	316	22.2%	17.6-26.8
Kiryandongo	516	11.0%	8.3-13.7
Kyaka II	382	31.7%	27.0-36.4
Nakivale	431	32.3%	27.9-36.7
Oruchinga	212	36.3%	29.8-42.8
Palabek	406	21.2%	17.2-25.2
Kampala	744	10.6%	8.4-12.8
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>6613</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>20.1-22.1</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>			
Adjumani	399	35.6%	30.9-40.3
Yumbe	383	24.5%	20.2-28.8
Terego	363	35.3%	30.4-40.2
Kiryandongo	309	43.4%	37.9-48.9
Kyegegwa	242	56.6%	50.4-62.8
Kikuube	315	58.7%	53.3-64.1
Koboko	419	35.8%	31.2-40.4
Isingiro	317	52.1%	46.6-57.6
Lamwo	230	45.2%	38.8-51.6
Madi Okollo	392	34.2%	29.5-38.9
Kamwenge	381	54.3%	49.3-59.3
Obongi	301	31.6%	26.3-36.9
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>4051</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>39.8-42.8</b>

Table 88.13: Family planning methods preferred by women

N	Condoms	Cycle beads (moon beads)	Depo-Provera IM	Depo-Provera (SC) Self inject / Sayana Press	Female sterilization (BTL)	Implant	IUD	Lactation amenorrhea (Exclusive breast-feeding mothers)	Male sterilization (Vasectomy)	None of the methods	Pills	Others	
	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	
<b>Refugees</b>													
Adjumani	42	2.4% [0.0-7.0]	2.4% [0.0-7.0]	31.0% [17.0-45.0]	14.3% [3.7-24.9]	2.4% [0.0-7.0]	33.3% [19.0-47.6]	2.4% [0.0-7.0]	7.1% [0.0-14.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.4% [0.0-7.0]	2.4% [0.0-7.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Lobule	70	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	15.7% [7.2-24.2]	1.4% [0.0-4.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	70.0% [59.3-80.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.7% [0.3-11.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.7% [0.3-11.1]	1.4% [0.0-4.2]
Rhino camp	117	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.7% [0.0-4.0]	23.1% [15.5-30.7]	12.8% [6.7-18.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	53.0% [44.0-62.0]	0.9% [0.0-2.6]	5.1% [1.1-9.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.4% [0.1-6.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Palorinya	77	3.9% [0.0-8.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	11.7% [4.5-18.9]	9.1% [2.7-15.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	31.2% [20.9-41.5]	1.3% [0.0-3.8]	24.7% [15.1-34.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.2% [0.2-10.2]	5.2% [0.2-10.2]	7.8% [1.8-13.8]
Imvepi	174	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	13.8% [8.7-18.9]	2.9% [0.4-5.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	70.1% [63.3-76.9]	2.9% [0.4-5.4]	6.3% [2.7-9.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.1% [0.0-2.6]	2.9% [0.4-5.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Bidibidi	123	4.1% [0.6-7.6]	0.8% [0.0-2.4]	12.2% [6.4-18.0]	6.5% [2.1-10.9]	0.8% [0.0-2.4]	59.3% [50.6-68.0]	0.8% [0.0-2.4]	7.3% [2.7-11.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.3% [0.1-6.5]	4.1% [0.6-7.6]	0.8% [0.0-2.4]
Rwamwanja	161	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.6% [0.0-1.8]	43.5% [35.8-51.2]	14.3% [8.9-19.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	33.5% [26.2-40.8]	1.9% [0.0-4.0]	1.2% [0.0-2.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.6% [0.0-1.8]	4.3% [1.2-7.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Kyangwali	70	4.3% [0.0-9.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	40.0% [28.5-51.5]	5.7% [0.3-11.1]	1.4% [0.0-4.2]	21.4% [11.8-31.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	14.3% [6.1-22.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	7.1% [1.1-13.1]	5.7% [0.3-11.1]
Kiryandongo	57	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	14.0% [5.0-23.0]	29.8% [17.9-41.7]	1.8% [0.0-5.3]	43.9% [31.0-56.8]	1.8% [0.0-5.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	8.8% [1.4-16.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Kyaka II	121	4.1% [0.6-7.6]	3.3% [0.1-6.5]	40.5% [31.8-49.2]	15.7% [9.2-22.2]	2.5% [0.0-5.3]	21.5% [14.2-28.8]	0.8% [0.0-2.4]	5.8% [1.6-10.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.8% [0.0-2.4]	5.0% [1.1-8.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Nakivale	139	0.7% [0.0-2.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	26.6% [19.3-33.9]	23.7% [16.6-30.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	30.9% [23.2-38.6]	2.9% [0.1-5.7]	2.9% [0.1-5.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.6% [0.5-6.7]	7.9% [3.4-12.4]	0.7% [0.0-2.1]
Oruchinga	77	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	20.8% [11.7-29.9]	32.5% [22.0-43.0]	1.3% [0.0-3.8]	35.1% [24.4-45.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.9% [0.0-8.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.9% [0.0-8.2]	2.6% [0.0-6.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Palabek	86	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	17.4% [9.4-25.4]	18.6% [10.4-26.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	57.0% [46.5-67.5]	4.7% [0.2-9.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.3% [0.0-5.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Kampala	79	2.5% [0.0-5.9]	5.1% [0.2-10.0]	12.7% [5.4-20.0]	17.7% [9.3-26.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	34.2% [23.7-44.7]	5.1% [0.2-10.0]	5.1% [0.2-10.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.8% [0.0-8.0]	13.9% [6.3-21.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>1393</b>	<b>1.4%</b> <b>[0.8-2.0]</b>	<b>0.9%</b> <b>[0.4-1.4]</b>	<b>23.8%</b> <b>[21.6-26.0]</b>	<b>13.9%</b> <b>[12.1-15.7]</b>	<b>0.6%</b> <b>[0.2-1.0]</b>	<b>43.8%</b> <b>[41.2-46.4]</b>	<b>1.9%</b> <b>[1.2-2.6]</b>	<b>5.9%</b> <b>[4.7-7.1]</b>	<b>0.0%</b> <b>[0.0-0.0]</b>	<b>1.7%</b> <b>[1.0-2.4]</b>	<b>5.2%</b> <b>[4.0-6.4]</b>	<b>0.9%</b> <b>[0.4-1.4]</b>

Table 88.13: Family planning methods preferred by women

N	Condoms	Cycle beads (moon beads)	Depo-Provera IM	Depo-Provera (SC) Self inject / Sayana Press	Female sterilization (BTL)	Implant	IUD	Lactation amenorrhea (Exclusive breast-feeding mothers)	Male sterilization (Vasectomy)	None of the methods	Pills	Others	
	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	
<b>Host Communities</b>													
Adjumani	142	1.4% [0.0-3.3]	4.2% [0.9-7.5]	33.1% [25.4-40.8]	9.9% [5.0-14.8]	0.7% [0.0-2.1]	38.0% [30.0-46.0]	0.7% [0.0-2.1]	4.9% [1.3-8.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.5% [0.5-6.5]	1.4% [0.0-3.3]	2.1% [0.0-4.5]
Yumbe	94	5.3% [0.8-9.8]	1.1% [0.0-3.2]	22.3% [13.9-30.7]	8.5% [2.9-14.1]	1.1% [0.0-3.2]	46.8% [36.7-56.9]	2.1% [0.0-5.0]	8.5% [2.9-14.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.1% [0.0-3.2]	2.1% [0.0-5.0]	1.1% [0.0-3.2]
Terego	128	1.6% [0.0-3.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	15.6% [9.3-21.9]	0.8% [0.0-2.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	64.8% [56.5-73.1]	7.0% [2.6-11.4]	1.6% [0.0-3.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.9% [0.5-7.3]	3.9% [0.5-7.3]	0.8% [0.0-2.3]
Kiryandongo	134	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	26.9% [19.4-34.4]	31.3% [23.4-39.2]	0.7% [0.0-2.1]	31.3% [23.4-39.2]	0.7% [0.0-2.1]	0.0% [0.0-2.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	6.7% [2.5-10.9]	1.5% [0.0-3.6]
Kyegegwa	137	4.4% [1.0-7.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	36.5% [28.4-44.6]	12.4% [6.9-17.9]	0.7% [0.0-2.1]	35.0% [27.0-43.0]	6.6% [2.4-10.8]	1.5% [0.0-3.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.9% [0.1-5.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Kikuube	185	0.5% [0.0-1.5]	1.6% [0.0-3.4]	37.8% [30.8-44.8]	8.1% [4.2-12.0]	0.5% [0.0-1.5]	31.4% [24.7-38.1]	8.1% [4.2-12.0]	3.8% [1.0-6.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	6.5% [2.9-10.1]	1.6% [0.0-3.4]
Koboko	150	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	8.0% [3.7-12.3]	4.0% [0.9-7.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	80.0% [73.6-86.4]	1.3% [0.0-3.1]	3.3% [0.4-6.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.7% [0.0-2.0]	1.3% [0.0-3.1]	1.3% [0.0-3.1]
Isingiro	165	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.6% [0.0-1.8]	23.6% [17.1-30.1]	20.0% [13.9-26.1]	0.6% [0.0-1.8]	40.0% [32.5-47.5]	6.1% [2.4-9.8]	0.6% [0.0-1.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	6.1% [2.4-9.8]	2.4% [0.1-4.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Lamwo	104	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	15.4% [8.5-22.3]	13.5% [6.9-20.1]	1.9% [0.0-4.5]	60.6% [51.2-70.0]	7.7% [2.6-12.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.0% [0.0-2.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Madi Okollo	134	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	27.6% [20.0-35.2]	4.5% [1.0-8.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	65.7% [57.7-73.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.2% [0.0-4.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Kamwenge	207	1.4% [0.0-3.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	30.9% [24.6-37.2]	8.2% [4.5-11.9]	1.4% [0.0-3.0]	49.3% [42.5-56.1]	3.4% [0.9-5.9]	1.4% [0.0-3.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.4% [0.9-5.9]	0.5% [0.0-1.5]
Obongi	95	5.3% [0.8-9.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	21.1% [12.9-29.3]	16.8% [9.3-12.8]	1.1% [0.0-3.2]	34.7% [25.1-44.3]	2.1% [0.0-5.0]	10.5% [4.3-16.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.1% [0.0-5.0]	6.3% [1.4-11.2]
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1675</b>	<b>1.4%</b> <b>[0.8-2.0]</b>	<b>0.7%</b> <b>[0.3-1.1]</b>	<b>25.8%</b> <b>[23.7-27.9]</b>	<b>11.3%</b> <b>[9.8-12.8]</b>	<b>0.7%</b> <b>[0.3-1.1]</b>	<b>47.8%</b> <b>[45.4-50.2]</b>	<b>3.9%</b> <b>[3.0-4.8]</b>	<b>2.7%</b> <b>[1.9-3.5]</b>	<b>0.0%</b> <b>[0.0-0.0]</b>	<b>1.3%</b> <b>[0.8-1.8]</b>	<b>3.2%</b> <b>[2.4-4.0]</b>	<b>1.1%</b> <b>[0.6-1.6]</b>

## 7. FOOD SECURITY

A person, household community, region or nation is food secure when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for a healthy and active life. Food security is based on three pillars: food availability, food accessibility and food utilisation. This section presents the findings of the food security analyses based on the three pillars.

### 7.1: FOOD AVAILABILITY

Food availability is the physical presence of food through domestic production, imports, and food aid. It means that food is physically present because it has been grown, manufactured, imported and/or transported in a location. This section provides information on key factors that influence food availability. They include household utilisation of agricultural land, crop production, good agricultural practices, livestock ownership, food stock availability, and access to food assistance.

#### 7.1.1: Household utilisation of agricultural land

Agricultural production is vital for food security. Having access to agricultural land not only represents a valuable means of producing food and access to income, but also gives individuals and communities greater control over their food supply.

Overall, 39.0% of refugee households reported to have utilized land for agricultural production as compared to 89.3% among the host districts (Table 7.1). Among the refugees, Lobule (94.2%) had the highest proportion of households that utilized land whereas Palabek had the lowest proportion (36.3%) of households that utilized land for agricultural production. More households in the West Nile refugee settlements (42.9%) utilized land for agricultural production compared to households in Southwest (31.9%). It was the opposite in 2022. Among the host communities, Madi Okollo district (99.1%) had the highest proportion of households with that utilized land for agricultural purposes. Whereas all refugees are allocated a piece of land on arrival, the results suggest that not all households utilized this land for agricultural production.

Table 89.1: Household Access to Land for Agriculture

	N	Access to land for crop production			
		Have access to land		Do not have access to land	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	288	42.9%	37.4-48.8	57.1%	51.2-62.6
Lobule	312	94.2%	91.2-96.4	5.8%	3.6-8.8
Rhino camp	254	45.1%	39.2-51.4	54.9%	48.6-60.8
Palorinya	276	58.0%	52.1-63.7	42.0%	36.3-47.9
Imvepi	259	61.4%	55.4-67.2	38.6%	32.8-44.6
Bidibidi	371	53.4%	48.3-58.4	46.6%	41.6-51.7
Rwamwanja	304	82.2%	77.6-86.2	17.8%	13.8-22.4
Kyangwali	244	76.4%	70.6-81.2	23.6%	18.4-29.0
Kiryandongo	225	55.6%	49.0-61.9	44.4%	38.1-51.0
Kyaka II	229	60.1%	53.8-66.4	39.9%	33.6-46.2
Nakivale	171	51.2%	44.0-58.9	48.8%	41.1-56.0
Oruchinga	243	61.3%	55.1-67.3	38.7%	32.7-44.9
Palabek	198	36.3%	29.9-43.2	63.7%	56.8-70.1
Kampala	381	0.0%	0.0-0.0	100.0%	-

Table 89.1: Household Access to Land for Agriculture

	Access to land for crop production				
	N	Have access to land		Do not have access to land	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1191	31.9%	29.3-34.6	68.1%	65.4-70.7
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2182	42.9%	40.8-45.0	57.1%	55.0-59.2
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3373</b>	<b>39.0%</b>	<b>37.4-40.7</b>	<b>61.0%</b>	<b>59.3-62.6</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>					
Adjumani	249	84.9%	80.3-89.1	15.1%	11.2-20.1
Yumbe	172	93.6%	89.2-96.6	6.4%	3.4-10.8
Terego	204	96.5%	93.4-98.5	3.5%	1.5-6.6
Kiryandongo	246	78.1%	72.6-82.9	21.9%	17.1-27.4
Kyegegwa	170	90.0%	84.8-93.8	10.0%	6.2-15.2
Kikuube	201	80.9%	75.3-86.0	19.1%	14.4-25.3
Koboko	197	96.9%	93.8-98.7	3.1%	1.3-6.2
Isingiro	235	86.2%	81.6-90.3	13.8%	9.7-18.4
Lamwo	138	90.5%	84.9-94.6	9.5%	5.4-15.1
Madi Okollo	192	99.1%	96.7-99.8	0.9%	0.2-3.3
Kamwenge	258	89.3%	84.9-92.5	10.7%	7.5-15.1
Obongi	148	91.0%	85.0-94.5	9.0%	5.0-14.1
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2410</b>	<b>89.3%</b>	<b>88.0-90.4</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>9.6-12.0</b>

## 7.1.2: Household crop production

### Vegetable Kitchen Gardens

Fruits and vegetables from the kitchen gardens are a good source of micronutrients especially in the poor households. Vegetable gardens are a micro-solution and an affordable way of ensuring that households have healthy food and balanced nutrition. Refugee settlements had slightly more households (57.4%) with vegetable gardens compared to the host districts (55.2%). Those proportions are similar to the ones observed in 2022.

Among refugee settlements, Imvepi (86.8%), Lobule (83.7%), followed by Adjumani (76.5%) had the highest proportion of households that had vegetable gardens (Table 7.2), like in 2022. Among the host communities, Koboko (91.2%) had the highest proportion of households that owned vegetable gardens, like in 2022. The most common crops grown in the vegetable gardens by both refugees and host communities were dark green leafy vegetables, grown by nine in ten households that owned vegetable gardens.

### Crop Production

Own food production increases purchasing power due to savings on food expenditure and income from selling of the produce. It also provides a diversity of nutritious food that helps to improve the health status of the household as well as serves as a means of food provision during food shortage. Crops planted by the refugees and host communities varied across the regions as shown in Table 7.4. Maize was the most important crop produced by refugee households and host district households, like in 2022. Most refugee households in West Nile mainly produced maize (68.8%) while their counterparts in Southwest produced both maize (95.3%) and beans (86.5%). Host communities mainly produced maize, beans and cassava.

Planting in rows was the most common agricultural practice in the crop production, with 60.2% refugee households in the West Nile and 41.1% in Southwest practicing the practice (Table 7.3). Up to 56.9% of host community households practiced planting crops in rows during crop production.



Table 90.2: Household Ownership of Vegetable Gardens and Crops grown in Vegetable Gardens

	Do you have a kitchen garden?					Crops grown in vegetable garden						Number of HH
	Number of HH	No		Yes		Any dark green, leafy vegetables		Other vegetables		Vitamin A rich vegetables and tubers		
		%HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
<b>Refugees</b>												
Adjumani	288	23.5%	19.0-28.8	76.5%	71.2-81.0	93.3%	89.6-96.2	55.0%	48.4-61.6	50.4%	43.8-57.1	216
Lobule	312	16.3%	12.6-20.8	83.7%	79.2-87.4	99.6%	98.2-100.0	82.0%	77.0-86.4	77.7%	72.3-82.5	256
Rhino camp	254	28.5%	23.1-34.1	71.5%	65.5-76.6	96.0%	92.6-98.3	33.9%	27.1-40.8	83.7%	77.5-88.3	181
Palorinya	276	34.8%	29.3-40.5	65.2%	59.5-70.7	86.6%	80.6-90.8	79.6%	73.0-84.9	66.2%	59.1-73.0	175
Imvepi	259	13.2%	9.4-17.6	86.8%	82.4-90.6	93.7%	90.0-96.4	66.5%	60.2-72.5	81.0%	75.3-85.5	224
Bidibidi	371	27.0%	22.6-31.6	73.0%	68.4-77.4	93.0%	89.7-95.8	64.0%	58.1-69.6	66.5%	60.8-72.1	264
Rwamwanja	304	62.9%	57.3-68.1	37.1%	31.9-42.7	92.9%	87.4-97.0	87.1%	80.3-92.9	24.3%	17.3-33.6	105
Kyangwali	244	74.7%	68.9-79.7	25.3%	20.3-31.1	89.3%	78.8-94.7	64.3%	51.5-75.1	33.9%	23.4-46.9	61
Kiryandongo	225	64.8%	58.5-70.9	35.2%	29.1-41.5	92.5%	86.4-97.5	44.1%	33.4-55.3	33.3%	24.0-44.8	77
Kyaka II	229	57.8%	51.2-63.9	42.2%	36.1-48.8	93.3%	87.1-97.2	63.3%	54.0-73.4	31.1%	22.7-41.5	92
Nakivale	171	70.5%	63.6-77.2	29.5%	22.8-36.4	92.5%	81.0-97.1	47.8%	33.1-60.9	14.9%	6.9-27.0	47
Oruchinga	243	71.6%	65.7-77.0	28.4%	23.0-34.3	95.7%	88.9-98.8	59.4%	47.6-70.4	17.4%	9.9-27.6	69
Palabek	198	34.4%	28.0-41.1	65.6%	58.9-72.0	97.8%	93.7-99.3	52.9%	44.1-61.4	52.9%	44.1-61.4	125
Kampala	381	97.6%	95.7-98.8	2.4%	1.2-4.3	75.0%	40.8-94.4	75.0%	40.8-94.4	25.0%	5.6-59.2	8
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1191	67.2%	64.5-69.8	32.8%	30.2-35.5	92.9%	90.1-95.3	67.5%	62.8-72.2	25.1%	20.9-29.7	374
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2182	29.1%	27.2-31.0	70.9%	69.0-72.8	94.3%	93.0-95.4	62.4%	60.0-64.8	67.5%	65.0-69.7	1519
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3373</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>40.9-44.2</b>	<b>57.4%</b>	<b>55.8-59.1</b>	<b>94.0%</b>	<b>92.8-95.0</b>	<b>63.4%</b>	<b>61.3-65.6</b>	<b>59.1%</b>	<b>56.8-61.3</b>	<b>1893</b>

Table 90.2: Household Ownership of Vegetable Gardens and Crops grown in Vegetable Gardens

	Do you have a kitchen garden?					Crops grown in vegetable garden						Number of HH
	Number of HH	No		Yes		Any dark green, leafy vegetables		Other vegetables		Vitamin A rich vegetables and tubers		
		%HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
<b>Host Communities</b>												
Adjumani	249	22.6%	17.6-28.0	77.4%	72.0-82.4	98.2%	95.1-99.3	72.4%	65.8-78.4	65.6%	58.7-72.1	192
Yumbe	172	29.2%	22.7-36.2	70.8%	63.8-77.3	92.3%	86.9-96.3	66.2%	57.4-74.1	90.8%	84.8-95.1	121
Terego	204	10.9%	7.1-15.6	89.1%	84.4-92.9	97.2%	94.0-98.9	74.7%	67.7-80.4	86.5%	80.5-90.6	180
Kiryandongo	246	71.6%	65.7-76.9	28.4%	23.1-34.3	95.0%	86.8-98.0	60.0%	47.6-70.4	46.7%	35.0-58.1	69
Kyegegwa	170	64.7%	57.3-71.6	35.3%	28.4-42.7	83.1%	72.0-90.9	72.9%	60.6-82.9	55.9%	43.2-68.1	59
Kikuube	201	63.3%	56.4-69.6	36.7%	30.4-43.6	92.8%	85.8-97.4	69.6%	57.8-78.6	33.3%	23.8-45.0	74
Koboko	197	8.8%	5.3-13.2	91.2%	86.8-94.7	97.6%	94.8-99.2	80.2%	74.2-85.7	88.9%	83.6-92.8	179
Isingiro	235	81.7%	76.4-86.2	18.3%	13.8-23.6	90.0%	79.4-96.8	67.5%	52.7-80.0	27.5%	16.3-42.4	43
Lamwo	138	50.7%	42.4-59.0	49.3%	41.0-57.6	93.2%	84.6-97.1	57.5%	45.5-68.6	78.1%	67.1-86.5	68
Madi Okollo	192	35.1%	28.4-41.8	64.9%	58.2-71.6	85.9%	78.5-90.8	33.6%	26.0-42.5	89.9%	83.2-94.0	124
Kamwenge	258	55.3%	49.3-61.4	44.7%	38.6-50.7	87.0%	79.9-92.2	82.6%	74.9-88.7	44.6%	35.5-53.5	115
Obongi	148	32.0%	24.7-39.6	68.0%	59.7-74.7	90.9%	84.2-95.5	79.3%	71.4-86.9	81.0%	72.5-87.7	100
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2410</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>42.8-46.8</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>53.2-57.2</b>	<b>93.1%</b>	<b>91.7-94.4</b>	<b>69.3%</b>	<b>66.8-71.8</b>	<b>71.7%</b>	<b>69.3-74.1</b>	<b>1323</b>

Table 91.3: Good Agricultural Practices Carried out in the Vegetable Gardens

	Crop rotation % [95% CI]	Irrigation % [95% CI]	Manure application % [95% CI]	Mulching % [95% CI]	Other good agricultural practices used % [95% CI]	Planting in rows % [95% CI]	Use of fertilizers % [95% CI]	Use of fungicides % [95% CI]	Use of improved planting materials /seeds % [95% CI]	Use of pesticides % [95% CI]	Number of HH
<b>Refugees</b>											
Adjumani	16.1% [10.5-23.3]	0.7% [0.1-3.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.2% [0.7-6.3]	23.4% [16.6-31.4]	65.7% [56.7-73.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	16.1% [10.5-23.3]	0.7% [0.1-3.7]	124
Lobule	51.0% [45.3-56.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	11.9% [8.6-16.0]	4.4% [2.5-7.2]	14.3% [10.6-18.6]	69.0% [63.6-74.1]	4.8% [2.8-7.7]	0.3% [0.0-1.6]	30.6% [25.6-36.1]	3.4% [1.8-5.9]	294
Rhino camp	21.5% [15.0-29.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.6% [2.2-10.4]	11.1% [6.5-18.0]	9.0% [4.6-14.9]	65.3% [56.2-73.5]	1.4% [0.4-5.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	18.8% [12.0-26.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	115
Palorinya	39.2% [32.1-47.1]	3.8% [1.6-7.6]	10.8% [6.6-16.1]	16.2% [11.2-22.5]	10.8% [6.6-16.1]	56.2% [48.5-63.8]	2.3% [0.8-5.8]	1.5% [0.3-3.9]	16.2% [11.2-22.5]	1.5% [0.3-3.9]	160
Imvepi	21.5% [15.6-28.2]	9.4% [5.6-14.7]	11.5% [7.1-16.9]	22.5% [16.7-29.6]	11.5% [7.1-16.9]	58.1% [50.1-65.3]	4.7% [2.0-8.4]	2.6% [0.9-5.9]	27.2% [20.6-34.3]	11.5% [7.1-16.9]	159
Bidibidi	38.0% [31.3-44.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.3% [0.4-4.0]	2.7% [1.0-5.4]	26.7% [21.0-33.2]	39.3% [32.8-46.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	16.7% [12.0-22.3]	0.7% [0.1-2.3]	198
Rwamwanja	13.9% [10.1-18.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	6.6% [4.2-10.4]	3.6% [1.8-6.5]	44.6% [38.7-51.0]	30.1% [24.6-35.9]	2.4% [1.0-4.9]	1.2% [0.3-3.9]	3.0% [1.5-5.9]	10.2% [7.1-14.6]	250
Kyangwali	21.5% [16.1-27.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	7.0% [4.0-11.3]	21.5% [16.1-27.8]	67.4% [60.8-74.1]	4.1% [2.1-8.0]	0.6% [0.1-2.5]	22.1% [16.5-28.4]	5.2% [2.8-9.3]	186
Kiryandongo	9.3% [5.4-15.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.3% [2.5-10.7]	12.7% [7.8-19.5]	2.0% [0.3-5.0]	79.3% [71.5-85.6]	5.3% [2.5-10.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	20.0% [13.7-27.7]	10.0% [5.4-15.7]	125
Kyaka II	10.4% [5.9-16.0]	1.5% [0.3-4.6]	3.7% [1.4-7.8]	3.0% [1.0-6.7]	24.6% [18.0-32.3]	59.7% [51.1-67.3]	4.5% [1.8-8.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	12.7% [7.6-18.6]	3.7% [1.4-7.8]	138
Nakivale	11.2% [6.0-19.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	7.2% [2.9-13.5]	7.2% [2.9-13.5]	56.8% [46.4-66.8]	16.8% [10.3-25.9]	1.6% [0.1-5.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	16.8% [10.3-25.9]	1.6% [0.1-5.2]	88
Oruchinga	15.4% [10.3-21.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	13.4% [8.7-19.6]	6.0% [3.0-10.7]	45.0% [37.1-53.0]	23.5% [17.2-30.8]	1.3% [0.3-4.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	14.8% [9.8-21.1]	0.7% [0.1-3.1]	149
Palabek	21.8% [13.8-32.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.8% [1.2-10.7]	9.0% [3.6-16.4]	37.2% [27.0-49.0]	43.6% [32.1-54.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.1% [1.9-12.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	72
Kampala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	15.0% [12.7-17.6]	0.3% [0.1-0.8]	5.9% [4.4-7.7]	5.1% [3.7-6.7]	37.3% [34.0-40.6]	41.1% [37.7-44.5]	2.9% [1.9-4.2]	0.5% [0.2-1.2]	12.7% [10.5-15.1]	5.3% [3.9-7.0]	811
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	31.6% [29.1-34.2]	1.8% [1.1-2.6]	7.1% [5.8-8.7]	9.4% [7.9-11.2]	16.0% [14.0-18.1]	60.2% [57.5-62.9]	2.7% [1.9-3.7]	0.6% [0.3-1.2]	21.0% [18.8-23.4]	3.7% [2.7-4.8]	1 246
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>25.1%</b> [23.2-27.0]	<b>1.2%</b> [0.8-1.7]	<b>6.7%</b> [5.6-7.8]	<b>7.7%</b> [6.6-8.9]	<b>24.4%</b> [22.5-26.2]	<b>52.6%</b> [50.4-54.8]	<b>2.8%</b> [2.1-3.5]	<b>0.6%</b> [0.3-1.0]	<b>17.7%</b> [16.1-19.4]	<b>4.3%</b> [3.5-5.2]	<b>2 057</b>

Table 91.3: Good Agricultural Practices Carried out in the Vegetable Gardens

	Crop rotation % [95% CI]	Irrigation % [95% CI]	Manure application % [95% CI]	Mulching % [95% CI]	Other good agricultural practices used % [95% CI]	Planting in rows % [95% CI]	Use of fertilizers % [95% CI]	Use of fungicides % [95% CI]	Use of improved planting materials /seeds % [95% CI]	Use of pesticides % [95% CI]	Number of HH
<b>Host Communities</b>											
Adjumani	47.2% [40.5-53.9]	0.6% [0.1-2.2]	0.6% [0.1-2.2]	2.8% [1.2-5.7]	12.2% [8.4-17.2]	66.1% [59.5-72.2]	1.7% [0.6-4.4]	1.1% [0.2-3.0]	28.3% [22.6-34.6]	2.8% [1.2-5.7]	212
Yumbe	49.2% [41.4-56.7]	0.5% [0.1-2.9]	1.6% [0.5-4.9]	10.1% [6.0-15.3]	15.3% [10.6-21.7]	54.0% [46.3-61.6]	3.2% [1.2-6.7]	0.5% [0.1-2.9]	19.0% [13.7-25.9]	4.2% [2.0-8.3]	161
Terego	39.0% [32.5-46.0]	6.2% [3.4-10.1]	6.7% [3.7-10.7]	17.9% [12.9-23.6]	5.6% [3.0-9.5]	80.0% [73.7-84.9]	5.6% [3.0-9.5]	1.0% [0.2-3.2]	30.8% [24.8-37.7]	11.8% [7.8-16.7]	197
Kiryandongo	19.6% [14.6-25.9]	0.6% [0.1-2.4]	11.9% [8.0-17.1]	14.9% [10.6-20.7]	3.6% [1.6-7.0]	71.4% [64.7-77.4]	14.3% [9.7-19.5]	4.2% [2.0-7.7]	27.4% [21.6-34.2]	25.6% [19.8-32.0]	192
Kyegegwa	12.4% [7.9-18.3]	0.7% [0.1-3.0]	6.5% [3.4-11.3]	7.8% [4.4-12.9]	15.7% [10.6-22.1]	58.8% [50.9-66.4]	13.7% [9.0-19.8]	0.7% [0.1-3.0]	24.2% [17.9-31.4]	12.4% [7.9-18.3]	153
Kikuube	28.3% [21.7-35.5]	2.0% [0.5-4.8]	2.6% [0.8-5.7]	4.6% [1.9-8.2]	9.2% [5.5-14.4]	83.6% [77.2-88.5]	27.6% [21.2-34.8]	4.6% [1.9-8.2]	30.9% [24.0-38.0]	29.6% [22.9-36.8]	163
Koboko	47.5% [40.6-54.7]	0.5% [0.1-2.4]	20.8% [15.6-27.1]	19.0% [13.8-24.8]	13.1% [8.9-18.4]	66.1% [59.0-72.4]	10.9% [7.1-16.0]	1.4% [0.4-4.1]	22.6% [17.0-28.8]	11.3% [7.6-16.6]	191
Isingiro	16.5% [11.7-21.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	36.2% [29.6-42.7]	30.9% [25.0-37.6]	34.6% [28.2-41.2]	15.4% [10.8-20.7]	9.0% [5.5-13.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	11.2% [7.5-16.2]	2.7% [0.9-5.3]	203
Lamwo	42.5% [34.0-51.2]	0.7% [0.1-3.7]	3.0% [1.1-7.4]	6.7% [3.1-11.7]	31.3% [23.6-39.7]	40.3% [31.7-48.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	26.1% [19.3-34.6]	0.7% [0.1-3.7]	125
Madi Okollo	46.7% [39.8-53.9]	1.3% [0.2-3.3]	10.9% [7.2-16.1]	13.1% [8.9-18.5]	3.5% [1.7-7.1]	57.6% [50.8-64.8]	6.1% [3.5-10.4]	0.4% [0.1-2.4]	38.0% [31.2-44.9]	4.8% [2.4-8.5]	190
Kamwenge	27.7% [22.3-33.9]	1.1% [0.4-3.4]	14.7% [10.6-19.8]	10.3% [7.0-14.9]	26.6% [21.1-32.5]	31.5% [26.0-38.0]	14.1% [10.3-19.3]	2.7% [1.1-5.3]	6.5% [3.9-10.3]	9.8% [6.6-14.4]	230
Obongi	51.2% [43.1-59.8]	1.9% [0.3-4.7]	14.8% [9.7-21.7]	21.0% [14.7-28.4]	7.4% [3.9-12.8]	63.6% [55.8-71.9]	8.0% [4.4-13.8]	5.6% [2.4-10.0]	22.8% [16.6-30.8]	8.0% [4.4-13.8]	134
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>35.2%</b> <b>[33.2-37.3]</b>	<b>1.3%</b> <b>[0.9-1.9]</b>	<b>11.4%</b> <b>[10.1-12.8]</b>	<b>13.5%</b> <b>[12.1-15.0]</b>	<b>14.9%</b> <b>[13.4-16.4]</b>	<b>56.9%</b> <b>[54.8-58.9]</b>	<b>9.6%</b> <b>[8.4-10.9]</b>	<b>1.8%</b> <b>[1.3-2.4]</b>	<b>23.6%</b> <b>[21.9-25.4]</b>	<b>10.4%</b> <b>[9.1-11.7]</b>	<b>2151</b>

Table 92.4: Major Crops Households cultivated in the second season of 2022

	Banana % [95% CI]	Beans % [95% CI]	Cassava % [95% CI]	Groundnuts % [95% CI]	Maize % [95% CI]	Millet % [95% CI]	Simsim % [95% CI]	Sorghum % [95% CI]	Sweet potatoes % [95% CI]	Number of HH
<b>Refugees</b>										
Adjumani	1.0% [0.1-5.2]	2.1% [0.5-7.2]	8.2% [3.7-15.1]	4.1% [1.6-10.6]	52.6% [42.4-63.1]	1.0% [0.1-2.5]	3.1% [1.0-8.9]	38.1% [28.3-48.4]	14.4% [8.6-23.5]	87
Lobule	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	35.3% [29.6-41.3]	55.7% [49.6-61.7]	4.7% [2.6-7.8]	81.2% [76.0-85.6]	0.4% [0.0-1.8]	3.1% [1.5-5.8]	21.6% [16.9-26.9]	7.5% [4.7-11.2]	255
Rhino camp	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.9% [0.1-5.1]	22.3% [14.8-31.9]	5.4% [2.2-11.9]	67.0% [57.2-76.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	13.4% [7.6-21.7]	49.1% [39.2-59.7]	2.7% [0.5-7.0]	89
Palorinya	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.2% [1.2-7.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	10.5% [5.7-16.7]	72.6% [64.1-80.1]	1.1% [0.1-3.9]	7.4% [3.9-13.6]	50.5% [41.5-59.4]	14.7% [9.0-21.7]	117
Imvepi	0.6% [0.1-3.4]	1.2% [0.3-4.6]	9.2% [4.9-14.5]	4.3% [1.9-8.9]	61.3% [52.7-68.9]	0.6% [0.1-3.4]	11.0% [6.6-17.1]	76.1% [68.0-82.3]	3.7% [1.4-7.9]	136
Bidibidi	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.8% [2.3-9.0]	32.3% [25.5-39.7]	8.9% [5.4-14.3]	48.4% [40.6-55.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	20.2% [14.5-26.7]	58.1% [50.3-65.3]	4.0% [1.9-8.2]	164
Rwamwanja	2.0% [0.8-4.7]	92.8% [88.6-95.4]	6.6% [3.9-10.3]	2.6% [1.1-5.3]	95.4% [91.8-97.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.0% [0.8-4.7]	1.3% [0.4-3.5]	229
Kyangwali	1.9% [0.5-4.6]	74.5% [67.8-80.8]	25.5% [19.2-32.2]	0.6% [0.1-2.7]	97.5% [94.5-99.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.9% [0.5-4.6]	1.3% [0.2-3.7]	170
Kiryandongo	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	19.2% [12.6-27.6]	6.4% [3.1-12.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	97.6% [94.0-99.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.8% [0.1-4.4]	0.8% [0.1-4.4]	2.4% [0.4-6.0]	104
Kyaka II	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	88.6% [82.5-93.5]	4.1% [1.5-8.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	95.1% [90.4-98.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.3% [1.1-7.4]	126
Nakivale	10.7% [5.4-19.9]	83.5% [73.5-90.6]	7.8% [3.6-16.4]	1.9% [0.2-6.3]	90.3% [81.9-95.5]	1.0% [0.2-6.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.9% [1.9-12.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	72
Oruchinga	7.0% [3.5-12.4]	90.6% [84.7-94.8]	3.9% [1.5-8.3]	2.3% [0.7-6.1]	95.3% [90.6-98.0]	0.8% [0.1-3.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.3% [0.7-6.1]	0.8% [0.1-3.6]	128
Palabek	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.8% [0.3-13.3]	2.8% [0.3-13.3]	8.3% [2.6-22.3]	50.0% [34.9-67.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	8.3% [2.6-22.3]	52.8% [34.9-67.8]	19.4% [8.0-33.7]	33
Kampala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	3.4% [2.2-4.8]	86.5% [83.9-88.8]	10.2% [8.2-12.6]	1.6% [0.9-2.8]	95.3% [93.6-96.7]	0.2% [0.1-0.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.0% [1.1-3.1]	1.4% [0.7-2.4]	725
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	0.2% [0.0-0.6]	12.9% [10.9-15.1]	24.6% [22.0-27.3]	5.7% [4.4-7.3]	68.8% [65.9-71.7]	0.4% [0.1-1.0]	8.4% [6.8-10.3]	41.4% [38.4-44.5]	7.3% [5.8-9.1]	985
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 92.4: Major Crops Households cultivated in the second season of 2022

	Banana % [95% CI]	Beans % [95% CI]	Cassava % [95% CI]	Groundnuts % [95% CI]	Maize % [95% CI]	Millet % [95% CI]	Simsim % [95% CI]	Sorghum % [95% CI]	Sweet potatoes % [95% CI]	Number of HH
<b>Host Communities</b>										
Adjumani	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	13.9% [9.6-20.1]	20.8% [15.1-27.3]	11.1% [7.1-16.7]	79.2% [72.7-84.9]	1.4% [0.2-3.7]	30.6% [24.2-38.0]	17.4% [12.1-23.4]	30.6% [24.2-38.0]	169
Yumbe	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	50.6% [42.0-58.7]	67.1% [58.4-74.2]	30.4% [23.1-38.5]	53.8% [45.7-62.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.7% [2.8-10.9]	19.0% [13.3-26.5]	8.2% [4.4-13.7]	135
Terego	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	55.8% [48.7-62.6]	83.7% [77.6-88.1]	18.4% [13.3-24.1]	60.0% [52.9-66.6]	1.1% [0.2-3.3]	8.9% [5.4-13.5]	14.7% [10.1-20.1]	3.7% [1.6-7.0]	192
Kiryandongo	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	59.6% [51.8-67.1]	25.7% [19.3-32.9]	16.9% [11.5-23.1]	94.1% [88.9-96.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.7% [0.1-3.0]	0.7% [0.1-3.0]	10.3% [6.2-15.7]	156
Kyegegwa	3.6% [1.4-7.8]	81.2% [74.0-87.0]	4.3% [1.8-8.7]	8.7% [4.8-14.3]	87.0% [80.6-91.8]	5.1% [2.3-9.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	8.0% [4.3-13.4]	138
Kikuube	1.4% [0.3-4.0]	85.6% [79.8-90.7]	13.7% [8.8-19.5]	23.3% [17.0-30.1]	83.6% [77.6-89.1]	2.1% [0.5-5.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	7.5% [4.3-12.7]	156
Koboko	0.5% [0.1-2.6]	50.5% [43.3-57.8]	77.9% [71.3-83.4]	39.4% [32.5-46.7]	63.5% [56.1-70.1]	1.0% [0.2-3.5]	2.4% [0.8-5.2]	14.9% [10.4-20.8]	11.1% [7.1-16.3]	180
Isingiro	57.1% [50.0-64.0]	82.9% [76.7-87.4]	1.7% [0.4-4.2]	14.3% [9.9-19.8]	49.7% [42.7-56.8]	4.6% [2.4-8.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	7.4% [4.3-11.8]	1.1% [0.2-3.4]	189
Lamwo	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	7.7% [3.3-13.6]	5.8% [2.6-12.3]	6.7% [3.3-13.6]	50.0% [39.7-59.3]	31.7% [23.3-41.7]	38.5% [28.9-48.0]	43.3% [33.8-53.2]	5.8% [2.6-12.3]	97
Madi Okollo	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	23.4% [17.8-30.2]	67.8% [60.9-74.5]	9.8% [5.9-14.5]	48.1% [41.1-55.6]	22.9% [17.3-29.6]	48.6% [41.6-56.2]	31.8% [25.5-39.1]	10.3% [6.3-15.2]	178
Kamwenge	11.3% [7.6-16.0]	92.1% [88.2-95.3]	9.6% [6.2-13.9]	13.6% [9.5-18.6]	90.4% [86.1-93.8]	8.5% [5.4-12.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.6% [0.0-2.1]	6.2% [3.7-10.1]	221
Obongi	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	11.7% [6.5-18.2]	40.9% [31.7-49.5]	13.9% [8.6-21.3]	77.4% [68.9-84.2]	0.7% [0.1-4.0]	25.5% [18.1-34.0]	25.5% [18.1-34.0]	21.9% [15.1-30.2]	114
<b>All host communities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 7.1.3: Livestock production

Livestock is an important source of animal protein, income, and productive asset for smallholder farmers. Results of livestock ownership are presented in Table 7.5.

Close to four in 10 of refugee households (38.3%) owned livestock (39.1% in 2022). Chickens (31.0%) and goats (13.5%) are the most common livestock species owned by refugee households. While poultries and goats were also the most common livestock species in 2022, we observe a decline in the proportion of owned livestock. In 2022, 77.5% of the refugee households owned poultries and 45.2% of the refugee households owned goats. Among settlements, Nakivale and Kyangwali had the highest proportion of households without any livestock with respectively 82.8% and 82.7%. In the host districts, close to seven in 10 households (69.2%) owned livestock, still with chickens (57.6%) and goats (43.7%) as the most important species. Isingiro district (53.2%) had the highest proportion of households without livestock.

Table 93.5: Livestock owned by households

	Number of HH	Own livestock % [95% CI]	Livestock owned							Number of HH	
			Cattle % [95% CI]	Poultries % [95% CI]	Goats % [95% CI]	Donkey/mules % [95% CI]	Other animals % [95% CI]	Pigs % [95% CI]	Rabbits % [95% CI]		Sheep % [95% CI]
<b>Refugees</b>											
Adjumani	288	37.9% [32.4-43.5]	0.9% [0.3-2.8]	30.1% [25.1-35.7]	14.1% [10.6-18.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	6.6% [2.9-12.2]	1.6% [0.7-3.8]	0.8% [0.1-4.2]	0.3% [0.0-1.6]	109
Lobule	312	55.4% [49.9-60.9]	3.2% [1.7-5.6]	45.2% [39.7-50.7]	22.4% [18.1-27.3]	0.6% [0.1-3.0]	4.5% [2.0-8.6]	0.3% [0.0-1.5]	1.9% [0.5-5.0]	5.1% [3.1-8.0]	156
Rhino camp	254	42.9% [36.9-49.1]	1.3% [0.3-3.1]	29.5% [24.2-35.3]	20.7% [16.2-26.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.8% [0.1-4.6]	0.6% [0.2-2.5]	2.4% [0.4-6.3]	0.9% [0.2-2.5]	100
Palorinya	276	40.2% [34.6-46.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	34.4% [29.0-40.2]	16.5% [12.6-21.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.3% [1.2-8.3]	3.1% [1.6-5.9]	2.2% [0.4-5.7]	3.1% [1.6-5.9]	111
Imvepi	259	51.8% [45.7-57.8]	0.6% [0.2-2.5]	44.4% [38.4-50.5]	28.9% [23.7-34.7]	0.6% [0.1-3.5]	5.7% [2.4-10.1]	3.2% [1.5-5.7]	17.6% [11.7-24.6]	1.0% [0.2-2.5]	132
Bidibidi	371	40.9% [36.1-46.0]	0.4% [0.0-1.3]	33.8% [29.3-38.9]	16.4% [12.9-20.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.8% [0.6-5.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	8.1% [4.5-13.4]	0.4% [0.0-1.3]	147
Rwamwanja	304	58.4% [53.0-64.0]	4.0% [2.2-6.6]	52.0% [46.4-57.5]	8.9% [6.1-12.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.8% [0.2-3.6]	17.8% [13.8-22.4]	7.6% [4.6-12.5]	4.5% [2.7-7.4]	178
Kyangwali	244	17.3% [12.9-22.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	15.1% [11.1-20.1]	5.3% [3.0-8.7]	0.0% [0.3-10.6]	2.6% [0.0-0.0]	2.2% [0.8-4.4]	2.6% [0.3-10.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	42
Kiryandongo	225	22.6% [17.6-28.5]	0.7% [0.2-2.8]	19.3% [14.4-24.6]	5.2% [2.9-8.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.7% [0.2-9.0]	2.2% [0.9-4.8]	5.0% [0.8-12.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	50
Kyaka II	229	38.1% [31.9-44.4]	1.3% [0.4-3.5]	29.6% [24.1-35.8]	4.9% [2.6-8.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [1.0-9.2]	3.7% [7.4-15.4]	10.8% [3.0-14.1]	7.3% [0.2-2.8]	84
Nakivale	171	17.2% [11.9-23.1]	2.5% [0.8-5.5]	11.5% [7.5-17.1]	6.1% [3.5-10.9]	2.4% [0.4-15.0]	4.8% [0.4-15.0]	2.0% [0.8-5.5]	11.9% [4.8-29.5]	1.2% [0.2-3.7]	29
Oruchinga	243	28.0% [22.6-33.9]	2.5% [1.0-5.0]	18.1% [13.7-23.3]	8.2% [5.3-12.2]	1.5% [0.2-6.8]	1.5% [0.2-6.8]	4.5% [2.4-7.7]	9.0% [3.8-17.5]	0.4% [0.0-1.9]	67

Table 93.5: Livestock owned by households

	Number of HH	Own livestock % [95% CI]	Livestock owned							Number of HH	
			Cattle % [95% CI]	Poultry % [95% CI]	Goats % [95% CI]	Donkey/mules % [95% CI]	Other animals % [95% CI]	Pigs % [95% CI]	Rabbits % [95% CI]		Sheep % [95% CI]
Palabek	198	25.1% [19.6-31.6]	0.5% [0.1-2.3]	19.1% [14.2-25.1]	8.4% [5.3-13.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.7% [1.8-15.4]	1.9% [0.7-4.7]	7.5% [2.8-18.2]	1.4% [0.4-4.0]	49
Kampala	381	0.3% [0.0-1.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	100.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1191	34.0% [31.4-36.7]	2.1% [1.4-3.0]	27.4% [24.9-30.0]	6.9% [5.6-8.4]	0.7% [0.2-2.0]	1.7% [0.8-3.4]	8.3% [6.8-10.0]	7.6% [5.2-10.4]	1.6% [1.0-2.4]	401
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2182	40.7% [38.7-42.8]	1.0% [0.6-1.4]	32.9% [31.0-34.9]	17.1% [15.6-18.7]	0.2% [0.0-0.8]	3.8% [2.6-5.2]	1.5% [1.1-2.1]	5.9% [4.4-7.6]	1.6% [1.1-2.1]	853
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	3373	38.3% [36.7-40.0]	1.4% [1.0-1.8]	31.0% [29.4-32.6]	13.5% [12.4-14.7]	0.4% [0.2-0.9]	3.1% [2.3-4.2]	3.9% [3.3-4.6]	6.4% [5.1-7.8]	1.6% [1.2-2.0]	1 254
<b>Host Communities</b>											
Adjumani	249	73.6% [67.8-78.7]	29.2% [23.9-35.2]	62.7% [56.5-68.5]	44.3% [38.5-50.8]	0.7% [0.1-2.6]	1.3% [0.2-3.5]	20.3% [15.8-25.8]	2.0% [0.8-5.2]	6.1% [3.6-9.5]	180
Yumbe	172	67.3% [60.2-74.1]	20.8% [15.4-27.5]	57.4% [50.1-64.8]	50.5% [43.2-58.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.2% [0.7-6.9]	2.0% [0.5-4.6]	1.5% [0.4-5.5]	12.4% [8.0-17.7]	114
Terego	204	87.1% [82.2-91.3]	29.2% [23.5-35.9]	72.8% [66.1-78.3]	67.8% [61.0-73.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.0% [1.8-7.6]	27.2% [21.2-33.3]	4.3% [3.7-11.1]	15.8% [11.2-21.1]	178
Kiryandongo	246	55.8% [49.4-61.8]	12.6% [8.9-17.2]	47.9% [41.8-54.2]	24.7% [19.7-30.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	12.1% [8.6-16.7]	1.7% [0.3-4.7]	2.8% [1.3-5.5]	134
Kyegegwa	170	54.7% [47.2-62.1]	14.7% [10.0-20.6]	44.7% [37.4-52.2]	30.6% [24.0-37.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.3% [1.5-9.9]	20.6% [15.0-27.1]	4.3% [1.5-9.9]	10.6% [6.6-15.9]	93
Kikuube	201	55.9% [48.8-62.5]	6.9% [4.0-11.1]	45.7% [39.0-52.7]	17.0% [12.2-22.6]	1.0% [0.1-4.2]	1.9% [0.4-5.7]	23.4% [17.9-29.6]	6.8% [2.9-12.1]	1.1% [0.2-3.2]	110
Koboko	197	86.0% [80.4-90.1]	27.2% [21.5-33.9]	71.5% [65.0-77.5]	60.1% [53.0-66.6]	0.5% [0.1-2.8]	5.2% [2.7-9.7]	2.2% [0.7-4.8]	2.6% [0.8-5.6]	25.9% [20.2-32.3]	166
Isingiro	235	53.2% [46.8-59.5]	15.6% [11.5-20.8]	42.7% [36.4-48.9]	34.9% [29.0-41.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.9% [0.1-3.7]	10.6% [7.2-15.1]	6.0% [3.1-11.7]	10.1% [6.8-14.6]	125
Lamwo	138	74.3% [66.9-81.3]	36.5% [28.6-44.5]	60.8% [52.6-68.7]	45.3% [36.8-53.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.6% [1.9-10.5]	14.2% [9.4-21.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.1% [1.8-8.7]	101
Madi Okollo	192	84.0% [78.2-88.5]	35.9% [29.4-42.9]	68.0% [61.4-74.5]	62.8% [56.0-69.6]	0.5% [0.1-3.0]	1.1% [0.3-4.0]	3.9% [1.6-7.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	8.7% [5.4-13.5]	156
Kamwenge	258	74.8% [69.3-79.8]	27.2% [22.0-32.8]	63.1% [57.2-68.9]	43.7% [37.8-49.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.9% [0.7-4.9]	31.6% [26.0-37.2]	7.8% [4.6-12.2]	13.6% [9.8-18.1]	193
Obongi	148	65.2% [56.9-72.2]	14.0% [9.3-20.5]	54.5% [46.7-62.6]	51.1% [43.3-59.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.8% [0.4-6.6]	1.1% [0.3-4.3]	1.1% [0.1-4.8]	5.1% [2.1-9.1]	95
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2410</b>	<b>69.2%</b> <b>[67.3-71.0]</b>	<b>22.3%</b> <b>[20.7-24.0]</b>	<b>57.6%</b> <b>[55.6-59.6]</b>	<b>43.7%</b> <b>[41.8-45.7]</b>	<b>0.2%</b> <b>[0.1-0.6]</b>	<b>2.4%</b> <b>[1.8-3.3]</b>	<b>15.0%</b> <b>[13.6-16.4]</b>	<b>3.6%</b> <b>[2.8-4.6]</b>	<b>9.8%</b> <b>[8.6-11.0]</b>	<b>1643</b>



### 7.1.4: Availability of food stocks in the household

Availability of food stocks is one of the indicators of food availability in the household. Information on food stock availability in households is presented in Table 7.6. Rwamwanja (74.8%) had the highest proportion of refugee households that had food stock, while Kamwenge (85.9%) had the highest proportion of host community households with food stock.

The main source of food stock for households in the refugee settlements and host districts is presented in Table 7.7. Whereas WFP/partner food distribution was the main source of food for refugee households in West Nile (57.0%), own production was the main source of food stock in Southwest (67.8%). In 2022, the main source of food stock in Southwest were the markets. For host communities, own production (88.8%) was the main source of food.

Table 94.6: Food stock availability in households

	N	Have any food stock in store				Have any food stock in the garden			
		No		Yes		No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>									
Adjumani	319	36.7%	31.5-42.1	63.3%	57.9-68.5	71.5%	66.3-76.2	28.5%	23.8-33.7
Lobule	312	55.4%	49.9-60.9	44.6%	39.1-50.1	27.2%	22.5-32.4	72.8%	67.6-77.5
Rhino camp	319	56.1%	50.6-61.5	43.9%	38.5-49.4	74.0%	69.0-78.6	26.0%	21.4-31.0
Palorinya	224	55.4%	48.8-61.8	44.6%	38.2-51.2	64.7%	58.3-70.8	35.3%	29.2-41.7
Imvepi	311	43.7%	38.3-49.3	56.3%	50.7-61.7	55.6%	50.1-61.1	44.4%	38.9-49.9
Bidibidi	281	31.0%	25.8-36.5	69.0%	63.5-74.2	55.2%	49.3-60.9	44.8%	39.1-50.7
Rwamwanja	202	25.2%	19.6-31.6	74.8%	68.4-80.4	41.6%	34.9-48.5	58.4%	51.5-65.1
Kyangwali	225	59.1%	52.6-65.4	40.9%	34.6-47.4	52.9%	46.4-59.3	47.1%	40.7-53.6
Kiryandongo	270	51.5%	45.5-57.4	48.5%	42.6-54.5	85.9%	81.4-89.7	14.1%	10.3-18.6
Kyaka II	223	55.6%	49.0-62.0	44.4%	38.0-51.0	73.1%	67.0-78.6	26.9%	21.4-33.0
Nakivale	244	68.9%	62.8-74.4	31.1%	25.6-37.2	83.2%	78.1-87.5	16.8%	12.5-21.9
Oruchinga	243	51.0%	44.8-57.3	49.0%	42.7-55.2	76.1%	70.5-81.2	23.9%	18.8-29.5
Palabek	215	50.7%	44.0-57.3	49.3%	42.7-56.0	71.6%	65.3-77.3	28.4%	22.7-34.7
Kampala	381	70.9%	66.2-75.3	29.1%	24.7-33.8	100.0%		0.0%	0.0-0.0
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1 137	52.8%	49.9-55.7	47.2%	44.3-50.1	66.3%	63.5-69.0	33.7%	31.0-36.5
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2 251	47.3%	45.2-49.3	52.7%	50.7-54.8	62.5%	60.5-64.5	37.5%	35.5-39.5
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3 388</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>47.4-50.8</b>	<b>50.9%</b>	<b>49.2-52.6</b>	<b>63.8%</b>	<b>62.2-65.4</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>34.6-37.8</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>									
Adjumani	212	39.6%	33.2-46.3	60.4%	53.7-66.8	29.7%	23.9-36.1	70.3%	63.9-76.1
Yumbe	202	52.5%	45.6-59.3	47.5%	40.7-54.4	16.3%	11.7-21.9	83.7%	78.1-88.3
Terego	202	23.8%	18.3-30.0	76.2%	70.0-81.7	6.9%	4.0-11.1	93.1%	88.9-96.0
Kiryandongo	215	54.9%	48.2-61.4	45.1%	38.6-51.8	46.5%	39.9-53.2	53.5%	46.8-60.1
Kyegegwa	170	26.5%	20.3-33.5	73.5%	66.5-79.7	20.6%	15.0-27.1	79.4%	72.9-85.0
Kikuube	188	41.0%	34.1-48.1	59.0%	51.9-65.9	29.3%	23.1-36.0	70.7%	64.0-76.9
Koboko	228	42.5%	36.3-49.0	57.5%	51.0-63.7	7.0%	4.2-10.9	93.0%	89.1-95.8

Table 94.6: Food stock availability in households

	N	Have any food stock in store				Have any food stock in the garden			
		No		Yes		No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Isingiro	218	28.9%	23.2-35.2	71.1%	64.8-76.8	19.7%	14.9-25.4	80.3%	74.6-85.1
Lamwo	148	53.4%	45.3-61.3	46.6%	38.7-54.7	44.6%	36.8-52.6	55.4%	47.4-63.2
Madi Okollo	231	49.4%	42.9-55.8	50.6%	44.2-57.1	19.9%	15.2-25.4	80.1%	74.6-84.8
Kamwenge	206	14.1%	9.8-19.3	85.9%	80.7-90.2	12.6%	8.6-17.7	87.4%	82.3-91.4
Obongi	178	56.2%	48.8-63.3	43.8%	36.7-51.2	24.2%	18.3-30.8	75.8%	69.2-81.7
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>38.1-42.0</b>	<b>60.0%</b>	<b>58.0-61.9</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>20.9-24.2</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>75.8-79.1</b>

Table 95.7: Source of food stock by households

	N	Source of food stock									
		Gifts		Markets		Other		Own production		WFP partner food distribution	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>											
Adjumani	202	1.5%	0.4-3.9	39.6%	33.0-46.5	0.5%	0.1-2.3	34.7%	28.3-41.4	50.0%	43.1-56.9
Lobule	139	1.4%	0.3-4.5	28.1%	21.1-35.9	0.7%	0.1-3.3	77.0%	69.5-83.4	6.5%	3.3-11.5
Rhino camp	140	0.7%	0.1-3.3	40.0%	32.2-48.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	12.1%	7.5-18.3	70.0%	62.1-77.1
Palorinya	100	0.0%	0.0-0.0	13.0%	7.5-20.6	2.0%	0.4-6.3	27.0%	19.0-36.3	75.0%	65.9-82.7
Imvepi	175	0.6%	0.1-2.6	10.3%	6.4-15.4	0.6%	0.1-2.6	45.1%	37.9-52.5	69.1%	62.0-75.6
Bidibidi	194	0.5%	0.1-2.4	1.0%	0.2-3.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	22.2%	16.8-28.4	86.1%	80.7-90.4
Rwamwanja	151	2.6%	0.9-6.2	25.8%	19.4-33.2	0.7%	0.1-3.1	80.1%	73.2-85.9	2.6%	0.9-6.2
Kyangwali	92	7.6%	3.5-14.4	10.9%	5.7-18.4	1.1%	0.1-5.0	92.4%	85.6-96.5	3.3%	0.9-8.4
Kiryandongo	131	3.8%	1.5-8.2	25.2%	18.4-33.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	72.5%	64.4-79.6	19.1%	13.1-26.4
Kyaka II	99	4.0%	1.4-9.3	34.3%	25.5-44.0	3.0%	0.9-7.9	65.7%	56.0-74.5	4.0%	1.4-9.3
Nakivale	76	5.3%	1.8-12.0	42.1%	31.5-53.3	10.5%	5.1-18.9	43.4%	32.7-54.6	9.2%	4.2-17.2
Oruchinga	119	4.2%	1.6-9.0	47.1%	38.3-56.0	4.2%	1.6-9.0	50.4%	41.5-59.3	11.8%	6.9-18.5
Palabek	106	1.9%	0.4-5.9	19.8%	13.1-28.2	1.9%	0.4-5.9	9.4%	5.0-16.1	75.5%	66.7-82.9
Kampala	111	4.5%	1.7-9.6	96.4%	91.7-98.8	0.9%	0.1-4.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	1.8%	0.4-5.7
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	537	4.5%	3.0-6.5	31.8%	28.0-35.9	3.4%	2.1-5.1	67.8%	63.7-71.6	6.0%	4.2-8.2
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	1 187	1.3%	0.7-2.0	22.1%	19.8-24.5	0.6%	0.3-1.2	37.7%	35.0-40.5	57.0%	54.1-59.7
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>1 724</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1.6-3.0</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>23.1-27.2</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.0-2.1</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>44.8-49.5</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>38.8-43.4</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>											
Adjumani	128	0.0%	0.0-0.0	39.8%	31.7-48.5	1.6%	0.3-4.9	83.6%	76.5-89.2	0.8%	0.1-3.6
Yumbe	96	0.0%	0.0-0.0	17.7%	11.1-26.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	88.5%	81.0-93.8	1.0%	0.1-4.8
Terego	154	0.0%	0.0-0.0	1.9%	0.6-5.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.4%	97.0-99.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	97	2.1%	0.4-6.4	15.5%	9.3-23.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	93.8%	87.7-97.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kyegegwa	125	3.2%	1.1-7.4	10.4%	6.0-16.6	1.6%	0.3-5.0	88.8%	82.4-93.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kikuube	111	0.9%	0.1-4.1	14.4%	8.8-21.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	93.7%	88.0-97.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0

Table 95.7: Source of food stock by households

	N	Source of food stock									
		Gifts		Markets		Other		Own production		WFP partner food distribution	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Koboko	131	0.8%	0.1-3.5	8.4%	4.5-14.1	3.1%	1.0-7.1	89.3%	83.2-93.7	3.1%	1.0-7.1
Isingiro	155	0.6%	0.1-3.0	27.7%	21.2-35.2	1.3%	0.3-4.1	78.1%	71.1-84.0	0.6%	0.1-3.0
Lamwo	69	4.3%	1.2-11.1	30.4%	20.5-41.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0	68.1%	56.6-78.2	1.4%	0.2-6.6
Madi Okollo	117	0.0%	0.0-0.0	30.8%	23.0-39.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	95.7%	90.9-98.4	1.7%	0.4-5.4
Kamwenge	177	1.1%	0.2-3.6	11.3%	7.3-16.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	93.2%	88.8-96.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Obongi	78	3.8%	1.1-9.9	33.3%	23.6-44.3	1.3%	0.1-5.8	82.1%	72.5-89.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.7-1.8</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>17.0-21.0</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.4-1.3</b>	<b>88.8%</b>	<b>87.1-90.4</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.4-1.2</b>

### 7.1.5: Access to in-kind or cash assistance from WFP

Information on general food assistance (in-kind or cash) that refugee households received from WFP is presented in Table 7.8. Overall, 91.9% of refugee households reported to have received WFP general food assistance. Up to 94.3% of households in West Nile, and 87.1% of households in Southwest reported to have received food assistance from WFP.

Table 96.8: Receipt of food assistance by households in the refugee settlements

	Number of HH	Household receives food assistance (in-kind or cash) from WFP % [95% CI]	Why do you not have access to the food assistance programmes										Number of HH
			Ration card and/or cash grants and/or food voucher not given even if eligible		Not registered		Registered but determined not eligible		Don't know		Other		
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
<b>Refugees</b>													
Adjumani	319	92.5% [89.2095.0]	0.0%	0.0-0.0	13.0%	3.8-30.9	56.5%	36.5-75.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	30.4%	14.8-50.7	23
Lobule	312	95.2% [92.4-97.2]	13.3%	2.9-36.3	13.3%	2.9-36.3	46.7%	23.9-70.6	6.7%	0.7-27.2	20.0%	6.0-44.4	15
Rhino camp	319	98.4% [96.6-99.4]	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	60.0%	20.9-90.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	40.0%	9.4-79.1	5
Palorinya	224	96.0% [92.8-98.0]	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.1%	1.2-41.4	66.7%	34.8-89.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	22.2%	4.9-54.4	9
Imvepi	311	95.2% [92.4-97.2]	40.0%	18.8-64.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	46.7%	23.9-70.6	13.3%	2.9-36.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	15
Bidibidi	281	94.3% [91.1-96.6]	6.3%	0.7-25.7	12.5%	2.7-34.4	37.5%	17.4-61.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	43.8%	22.2-67.4	16
Rwamwanja	202	75.7% [69.5-81.3]	6.3%	1.8-15.7	8.3%	2.9-18.6	60.4%	46.3-73.3	16.7%	8.2-29.0	8.3%	2.9-18.6	48
Kyangwali	225	96.0% [92.8-98.0]	0.0%	0.0-0.0	55.6%	25.4-82.7	11.1%	1.2-41.4	11.1%	1.2-41.4	22.2%	4.9-54.4	9
Kiryandongo	270	85.6% [81.0-89.4]	2.6%	0.3-11.4	25.6%	14.0-40.7	23.1%	12.1-37.9	20.5%	10.2-35.0	28.2%	16.0-43.5	39
Kyaka II	223	83.4% [78.1-87.8]	2.7%	0.3-11.9	32.4%	19.1-48.4	32.4%	19.1-48.4	29.7%	16.9-45.6	2.7%	0.3-11.9	37
Nakivale	244	89.8% [85.5-93.1]	8.0%	1.7-23.3	36.0%	19.5-55.5	36.0%	19.5-55.5	4.0%	0.4-17.2	16.0%	5.7-33.7	25
Oruchinga	243	88.9% [85.5-93.1]	14.8%	5.2-31.5	33.3%	17.9-52.1	37.0%	20.9-55.8	3.7%	0.4-16.0	11.1%	3.2-26.8	27
Palabek	215	97.2% [94.3-98.8]	33.3%	7.7-71.4	33.3%	7.7-71.4	16.7%	1.9-55.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	16.7%	1.9-55.8	6
Kampala	381	0.8% [0.2-2.1]	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	80.2%	72.2-86.6	19.8%	13.4-27.8	116
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1 137	87.1% [85.0-88.9]	6.8%	3.6-11.8	26.7%	20.0-34.3	41.8%	34.0-49.9	15.1%	10.0-21.5	9.6%	5.6-15.2	146
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2 251	94.3% [93.3-95.2]	9.4%	5.2-15.3	15.6%	10.1-22.7	40.6%	32.4-49.3	8.6%	4.7-14.4	25.8%	18.8-33.8	128
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3 388</b>	<b>91.9% [90.9-92.7]</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>5.2-11.7</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>17.0-26.7</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>35.5-47.1</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>8.6-16.3</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>13.0-21.9</b>	<b>274</b>

### 7.1.6: Access to DRDIP programme

The Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) is a project intended to address expanded development needs by the refugee hosting districts in the country. The project provides development and direct income support to the poor and vulnerable within refugee hosting districts in Uganda. It addresses the unmet social, economic and environmental needs identified in the local host communities in fifteen districts of Arua, Terego, Madi-Okollo, Koboko, Yumbe, Moyo, Obongi and Adjumani in West Nile sub-region, Lamwo in Acholi sub-region, Kiryandongo Kikuube and Hoima in Bunyoro sub-region and Isingiro, Kamwenge and Kyegegwa in Southwest sub-region.

Households were asked whether they had benefited from the DRDIP program. More than 8 in ten refugee households in West Nile (81.4%) and 81.7% of households in Southwest had not benefitted from services of DRDIP programme as shown in Table 7.9. Only 17.0% of households in the refugee hosting districts had benefitted from the DRDIP program.

Table 7.9: Household benefited from services of DRDIP programme in the last 6 months

	N	Has your household benefited from services of DRDIP programme in the last 6 months?			
		No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	319	87.1%	83.1-90.5	12.9%	9.5-16.9
Lobule	312	31.7%	26.8-37.0	68.3%	63.0-73.2
Rhino camp	319	96.6%	94.1-98.2	3.4%	1.8-5.9
Palorinya	224	86.6%	81.7-90.6	13.4%	9.4-18.3
Imvepi	311	92.0%	88.5-94.6	8.0%	5.4-11.5
Bidibidi	281	94.0%	90.7-96.3	6.0%	3.7-9.3
Rwamwanja	202	75.2%	69.0-80.8	24.8%	19.2-31.0
Kyangwali	225	92.9%	89.0-95.7	7.1%	4.3-11.0
Kiryandongo	270	79.6%	74.5-84.1	20.4%	15.9-25.5
Kyaka II	223	69.1%	62.8-74.9	30.9%	25.1-37.2
Nakivale	244	90.6%	86.4-93.8	9.4%	6.2-13.6
Oruchinga	243	79.4%	74.0-84.1	20.6%	15.9-26.0
Palabek	215	87.4%	82.5-91.4	12.6%	8.6-17.5
Kampala	381	99.0%	97.5-99.6	1.0%	0.4-2.5
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1 137	81.7%	79.4-83.9	18.3%	16.1-20.6
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2 251	81.4%	79.7-83.0	18.6%	17.0-20.3
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3 388</b>	<b>81.5%</b>	<b>80.2-82.8</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>17.2-19.8</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>					
Adjumani	212	79.7%	73.9-84.7	20.3%	15.3-26.1
Yumbe	202	93.1%	88.9-96.0	6.9%	4.0-11.1
Terego	202	93.1%	88.9-96.0	6.9%	4.0-11.1
Kiryandongo	215	90.7%	86.3-94.0	9.3%	6.0-13.7
Kyegegwa	170	78.2%	71.6-83.9	21.8%	16.1-28.4
Kikuube	188	90.4%	85.6-94.0	9.6%	6.0-14.4
Koboko	228	78.9%	73.3-83.9	21.1%	16.1-26.7

Table 97.9: Household benefited from services of DRDIP programme in the last 6 months

	Has your household benefited from services of DRDIP programme in the last 6 months?				
	N	No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Isingiro	218	80.7%	75.1-85.5	19.3%	14.5-24.9
Lamwo	148	81.8%	75.0-87.3	18.2%	12.7-25.0
Madi Okollo	231	87.9%	83.2-91.6	12.1%	8.4-16.8
Kamwenge	206	71.4%	64.9-77.2	28.6%	22.8-35.1
Obongi	178	67.4%	60.3-74.0	32.6%	26.0-39.7
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>83.0%</b>	<b>81.4-84.4</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>15.6-18.6</b>

### 7.1.7: Programme participation (care group, extension services / training on backyard gardening)

The results in Table 7.10 showed that 14.5% of households in the refugee settlements were enrolled in a care group established by WFP NutriCash. The enrolment rates in settlements varied from 2.7% in Kyangwali to 49.0% in Lobule. Only 3.6% of households in the refugee hosting districts were enrolled in a care group established by WFP NutriCash.

Similarly, 15.7% of households in the refugee settlements and 4.5% of households in the refugee hosting districts participated in care group SBCC sessions in the last three months. In the settlements, the highest participation rate was observed in Lobule (57.7%) and the lowest in Rhino Camp (2.5%). In the refugee hosting districts, the highest participation rate was observed in Kyegegwa (11.2%).

More than 2 in ten refugee households (21.0%) had benefitted from services or trainings on backyard gardening in the last three months. Only 7.4% of households in the refugee hosting districts had benefitted from services or trainings on backyard gardening in the last three months.

Table 98.10: Programme participation (care group, extension services / training on backyard gardening) by households

	Number of HH	Are you or any household member enrolled in a care group established by WFP NutriCash?				Did you participate in any care group SBCC sessions in the last three months?				Did you receive any extension services/trainings on backyard gardening in the last three months?			
		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>													
Adjumani	319	90.0%	86.3-92.9	10.0%	7.1-13.7	91.2%	87.7-94.0	8.8%	6.0-12.3	84.3%	80.0-88.0	15.7%	12.0-20.0
Lobule	312	51.0%	45.4-56.5	49.0%	43.5-54.6	42.3%	36.9-47.8	57.7%	52.2-63.1	36.5%	31.3-42.0	63.5%	58.0-68.7
Rhino camp	319	95.9%	93.3-97.7	4.1%	2.3-6.7	97.5%	95.3-98.8	2.5%	1.2-4.7	95.9%	93.3-97.7	4.1%	2.3-6.7
Palorinya	224	89.3%	84.7-92.8	10.7%	7.2-15.3	94.6%	91.1-97.0	5.4%	3.0-8.9	88.4%	83.7-92.1	11.6%	7.9-16.3
Imvepi	311	89.7%	86.0-92.7	10.3%	7.3-14.0	89.1%	85.2-92.2	10.9%	7.8-14.8	80.7%	76.0-84.8	19.3%	15.2-24.0
Bidibidi	281	94.3%	91.1-96.6	5.7%	3.4-8.9	95.0%	92.0-97.1	5.0%	2.9-8.0	92.5%	89.0-95.2	7.5%	4.8-11.0
Rwamwanja	202	83.2%	77.6-87.8	16.8%	12.2-22.4	84.2%	78.7-88.7	15.8%	11.3-21.3	77.7%	71.6-83.0	22.3%	17.0-28.4
Kyangwali	225	97.3%	94.6-98.9	2.7%	1.1-5.4	90.7%	86.3-94.0	9.3%	6.0-13.7	90.2%	85.8-93.6	9.8%	6.4-14.2
Kiryandongo	270	84.4%	79.8-88.4	15.6%	11.6-20.2	91.5%	87.7-94.4	8.5%	5.6-12.3	90.7%	86.8-93.8	9.3%	6.2-13.2
Kyaka II	223	71.3%	65.1-76.9	28.7%	23.1-34.9	74.0%	68.0-79.4	26.0%	20.6-32.0	77.1%	71.3-82.3	22.9%	17.7-28.7
Nakivale	244	84.4%	79.5-88.6	15.6%	11.4-20.5	77.5%	71.9-82.4	22.5%	17.6-28.1	72.5%	66.7-77.9	27.5%	22.1-33.3
Oruchinga	243	90.9%	86.9-94.1	9.1%	5.9-13.1	79.0%	73.6-83.8	21.0%	16.2-26.4	69.5%	63.6-75.1	30.5%	24.9-36.4
Palabek	215	93.0%	89.0-95.9	7.0%	4.1-11.0	92.1%	87.9-95.1	7.9%	4.9-12.1	71.6%	65.3-77.3	28.4%	22.7-34.7
Kampala	381	99.0%	97.5-99.6	1.0%	0.4-2.5	99.5%	98.3-99.9	0.5%	0.1-1.7	99.0%	97.5-99.6	1.0%	0.4-2.5
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1 137	85.6%	83.4-87.5	14.4%	12.5-16.6	80.9%	78.6-83.1	19.1%	16.9-21.4	77.2%	74.7-79.6	22.8%	20.4-25.3
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2 251	85.5%	84.0-86.9	14.5%	13.1-16.0	86.0%	84.5-87.4	14.0%	12.6-15.5	79.8%	78.1-81.4	20.2%	18.6-21.9
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	3 388	<b>85.5%</b>	<b>84.3-86.7</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>13.3-15.7</b>	<b>84.3%</b>	<b>83.0-85.5</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>14.5-17.0</b>	<b>79.0%</b>	<b>77.6-80.3</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>19.7-22.4</b>

Table 98.10: Programme participation (care group, extension services / training on backyard gardening) by households

	Number of HH	Are you or any household member enrolled in a care group established by WFP NutriCash?				Did you participate in any care group SBCC sessions in the last three months?				Did you receive any extension services/trainings on backyard gardening in the last three months?			
		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Host Communities</b>													
Adjumani	212	93.9%	90.0-96.5	6.1%	3.5-10.0	94.3%	90.6-96.9	5.7%	3.1-9.4	90.1%	85.5-93.6	9.9%	6.4-14.5
Yumbe	202	95.5%	92.0-97.8	4.5%	2.2-8.0	98.5%	96.1-99.6	1.5%	0.4-3.9	96.5%	93.3-98.4	3.5%	1.6-6.7
Terego	202	97.0%	94.0-98.8	3.0%	1.2-6.0	96.5%	93.3-98.4	3.5%	1.6-6.7	91.6%	87.2-94.8	8.4%	5.2-12.8
Kiryandongo	215	97.7%	95.0-99.1	2.3%	0.9-5.0	99.1%	97.0-99.8	0.9%	0.2-3.0	97.2%	94.3-98.8	2.8%	1.2-5.7
Kyegegwa	170	92.9%	88.4-96.1	7.1%	3.9-11.6	88.8%	83.4-92.9	11.2%	7.1-16.6	90.0%	84.8-93.8	10.0%	6.2-15.2
Kikuube	188	100.0%	-	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.5%	97.5-99.9	0.5%	0.1-2.5	94.1%	90.1-96.9	5.9%	3.1-9.9
Koboko	228	95.2%	91.8-97.4	4.8%	2.6-8.2	91.7%	87.6-94.7	8.3%	5.3-12.4	87.3%	82.5-91.1	12.7%	8.9-17.5
Isingiro	218	96.3%	93.2-98.3	3.7%	1.7-6.8	91.3%	87.0-94.5	8.7%	5.5-13.0	91.7%	87.5-94.9	8.3%	5.1-12.5
Lamwo	148	99.3%	96.9-99.9	0.7%	0.1-3.1	98.0%	94.7-99.4	2.0%	0.6-5.3	93.2%	88.3-96.5	6.8%	3.5-11.7
Madi Okollo	231	95.2%	91.9-97.4	4.8%	2.6-8.1	95.7%	92.5-97.8	4.3%	2.2-7.5	95.7%	92.5-97.8	4.3%	2.2-7.5
Kamwenge	206	99.0%	96.9-99.8	1.0%	0.2-3.1	98.1%	95.4-99.3	1.9%	0.7-4.6	88.8%	84.0-92.6	11.2%	7.4-16.0
Obongi	178	95.5%	91.7-97.9	4.5%	2.1-8.3	95.5%	91.7-97.9	4.5%	2.1-8.3	95.5%	91.7-97.9	4.5%	2.1-8.3
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>96.4%</b>	<b>95.6-97.1</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>2.9-4.4</b>	<b>95.5%</b>	<b>94.7-96.3</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3.7-5.3</b>	<b>92.6%</b>	<b>91.5-93.6</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>6.4-8.5</b>

### 7.1.8: Unmet basic needs

Basic needs that the households in the Refugee Settlements and host communities cannot meet are presented in Table 7.11. A leading crosscutting need that majority of refugee households cannot meet is food (69.8%). This proportion is higher than in 2022 (59.7%). Up to 69.6% of refugee households in West Nile and 70.4% in



Southwest are not able to meet their food needs. However, among the host communities, the leading needs that households cannot meet are education (40.0%) and health needs (38.9%).

Table 99.11: Basic needs that the households cannot meet

	Basic needs that household cannot meet													Number of HH
	Assets for a livelihood activity	Debt repayment	Education	Firewood / fuel for cooking or heating	Food	Health costs	Hygiene items, clothes, shoes	Rent, shelter repair, household items, utilities and bills	Save some money or gave to other family members, relative, friends	Water	Other	None	Don't know	
<b>Refugees</b>														
Adjumani	31.3% [26.4-36.6]	16.0% [12.3-20.3]	61.1% [55.7-66.4]	8.8% [6.0-12.3]	80.3% [75.6-84.3]	37.6% [32.4-43.0]	39.5% [34.2-44.9]	16.3% [12.6-20.6]	13.2% [9.8-17.2]	9.1% [6.3-12.6]	1.9% [0.8-3.8]	0.3% [0.0-1.5]	0.3% [0.0-1.5]	319
Lobule	17.6% [13.7-22.1]	13.1% [9.7-17.2]	45.8% [40.4-51.4]	3.2% [1.7-5.6]	77.6% [72.7-81.9]	54.8% [49.3-60.3]	44.6% [39.1-50.1]	28.8% [24.0-34.1]	16.0% [12.3-20.4]	5.4% [3.3-8.4]	1.6% [0.6-3.5]	0.6% [0.1-2.0]	0.3% [0.0-1.5]	312
Rhino camp	24.8% [20.3-29.7]	11.9% [8.7-15.8]	51.1% [45.6-56.6]	5.0% [3.0-7.8]	80.3% [75.6-84.3]	53.9% [48.4-59.3]	62.1% [56.7-67.3]	26.6% [22.0-31.7]	25.7% [21.1-30.7]	11.3% [8.2-15.1]	0.3% [0.0-1.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	319
Palorinya	16.1% [11.7-21.3]	12.9% [9.0-17.8]	50.0% [43.5-56.5]	10.3% [6.8-14.8]	67.9% [61.5-73.7]	41.5% [35.2-48.0]	36.2% [30.1-42.6]	14.3% [10.2-19.3]	21.9% [16.8-27.6]	24.6% [19.3-30.5]	0.9% [0.2-2.8]	0.4% [0.0-2.1]	0.4% [0.0-2.1]	224
Imvepi	30.5% [25.6-35.8]	21.2% [17.0-26.0]	34.4% [29.3-39.8]	20.6% [16.4-25.3]	55.0% [49.4-60.4]	34.4% [29.3-39.8]	58.2% [52.7-63.6]	33.1% [28.1-38.5]	38.3% [33.0-43.8]	7.1% [4.6-10.3]	2.3% [1.0-4.4]	1.0% [0.3-2.6]	0.6% [0.1-2.0]	311
Bidibidi	28.8% [23.8-34.3]	12.8% [9.3-17.1]	37.7% [32.2-43.5]	14.6% [10.8-19.1]	68.3% [62.7-73.6]	27.4% [22.4-32.8]	46.6% [40.8-52.5]	23.1% [18.5-28.3]	21.0% [16.5-26.0]	5.0% [2.9-8.0]	2.1% [0.9-4.3]	2.8% [1.4-5.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	281
Rwamwanja	23.3% [17.8-29.4]	23.3% [17.8-29.4]	52.0% [45.1-58.8]	14.9% [10.5-20.2]	62.9% [56.1-69.3]	35.6% [29.3-42.4]	35.1% [28.8-41.9]	38.1% [31.6-44.9]	26.2% [10.5-32.6]	6.9% [4.0-11.1]	12.9% [8.8-18.0]	2.0% [0.7-4.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	202
Kyangwali	36.9% [30.8-43.3]	28.0% [22.4-34.1]	11.6% [7.9-16.2]	8.9% [5.7-13.1]	68.9% [62.6-74.7]	20.4% [15.6-26.1]	58.2% [51.7-64.5]	34.7% [28.7-41.0]	18.2% [13.6-23.7]	4.0% [2.0-7.2]	0.9% [0.2-2.8]	0.9% [0.2-2.8]	0.4% [0.0-2.1]	225
Kiryandongo	22.2% [17.6-27.5]	5.9% [3.6-9.2]	53.3% [47.4-59.2]	8.1% [5.3-11.9]	56.7% [50.7-62.5]	34.8% [29.3-40.6]	45.2% [39.3-51.1]	23.7% [18.9-29.0]	12.2% [8.7-16.5]	7.0% [4.4-10.6]	1.9% [0.7-4.0]	5.9% [3.6-9.2]	0.7% [0.2-2.4]	270
Kyaka II	26.9% [21.4-33.0]	40.4% [34.1-46.9]	26.9% [21.4-33.0]	24.2% [18.9-30.1]	68.2% [61.8-74.0]	22.9% [17.7-28.7]	47.5% [41.0-54.1]	21.5% [16.5-27.3]	35.4% [29.4-41.9]	9.4% [6.1-13.8]	2.7% [1.1-5.5]	2.2% [0.9-4.8]	0.4% [0.0-2.1]	223
Nakivale	27.5% [22.1-33.3]	28.7% [23.3-34.6]	36.9% [31.0-43.1]	16.8% [12.5-21.9]	74.6% [68.9-79.7]	19.7% [15.1-25.0]	45.9% [39.7-52.2]	20.9% [16.2-26.3]	21.3% [16.5-26.8]	23.8% [18.8-29.4]	4.5% [2.4-7.7]	5.3% [3.0-8.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	244
Oruchinga	38.3% [32.3-44.5]	36.6% [30.8-42.8]	39.1% [33.1-45.3]	13.6% [9.7-18.3]	75.7% [70.0-80.8]	18.5% [14.0-23.8]	42.0% [35.9-48.2]	28.4% [23.0-34.3]	15.6% [11.5-20.6]	19.3% [14.8-24.7]	4.1% [2.1-7.2]	2.5% [1.0-5.0]	0.4% [0.0-1.9]	243
Palabek	23.7% [18.4-29.7]	5.1% [2.7-8.7]	53.0% [46.3-59.6]	18.6% [13.8-24.2]	67.0% [60.5-73.0]	32.1% [26.1-38.5]	34.0% [27.9-40.5]	20.9% [15.9-26.7]	15.3% [11.0-20.6]	7.9% [4.9-12.1]	3.7% [1.8-6.9]	1.4% [0.4-3.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	215
Kampala	17.8% [14.3-21.9]	17.6% [14.0-21.6]	37.5% [32.8-42.5]	12.3% [9.3-15.9]	39.4% [34.6-44.3]	44.6% [39.7-49.6]	28.3% [24.0-33.0]	16.3% [65.9-75.0]	20.9% [12.8-20.2]	16.0% [12.6-19.9]	9.4% [0.2-2.1]	9.4% [6.8-12.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	381
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	30.8% [28.2-33.5]	31.6% [28.9-34.3]	33.1% [30.4-35.8]	15.7% [13.6-17.9]	70.4% [67.7-73.0]	23.0% [20.7-25.6]	45.9% [43.0-48.8]	28.4% [25.8-31.1]	23.1% [20.8-25.6]	13.1% [11.2-15.2]	4.8% [3.7-6.2]	2.6% [1.8-3.7]	0.3% [0.1-0.7]	1 137
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	24.7% [23.0-26.6]	12.8% [11.5-14.2]	48.2% [46.1-50.2]	10.8% [9.6-12.2]	69.6% [67.6-71.4]	40.1% [38.1-42.2]	46.7% [44.6-48.8]	23.8% [22.1-25.6]	20.7% [19.1-22.5]	9.3% [8.1-10.5]	1.8% [1.3-2.4]	1.5% [1.1-2.1]	0.3% [0.1-0.6]	2 251

Table 99.11: Basic needs that the households cannot meet

	Basic needs that household cannot meet													Number of HH
	Assets for a livelihood activity	Debt repayment	Education	Firewood / fuel for cooking or heating	Food	Health costs	Hygiene items, clothes, shoes	Rent, shelter repair, household items, utilities and bills	Save some money or gave to other family members, relative, friends	Water	Other	None	Don't know	
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>26.8%</b> [25.3-28.3]	<b>19.1%</b> [17.8-20.4]	<b>43.1%</b> [41.4-44.8]	<b>12.5%</b> [11.4-13.6]	<b>69.8%</b> [68.3-71.4]	<b>34.4%</b> [32.8-36.0]	<b>46.4%</b> [44.8-48.1]	<b>25.4%</b> [23.9-26.8]	<b>21.5%</b> [20.2-23.0]	<b>10.6%</b> [9.6-11.6]	<b>2.8%</b> [2.3-3.4]	<b>1.9%</b> [1.5-2.4]	<b>0.3%</b> [0.2-0.5]	<b>3388</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>														
Adjumani	33.5% [27.4-40.0]	16.0% [11.6-21.4]	49.5% [42.8-56.2]	7.1% [4.2-11.1]	39.6% [33.2-46.3]	39.6% [33.2-46.3]	20.3% [15.3-26.1]	15.1% [10.8-20.4]	24.5% [19.1-30.6]	6.6% [3.8-10.5]	4.7% [2.5-8.2]	3.3% [1.5-6.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	212
Yumbe	30.7% [24.6-37.3]	15.8% [11.3-21.3]	39.6% [33.0-46.5]	7.4% [4.4-11.7]	35.1% [28.8-41.9]	29.2% [23.3-35.7]	35.6% [29.3-42.4]	20.3% [15.2-26.2]	26.7% [21.0-33.1]	6.4% [3.7-10.5]	1.0% [0.2-3.1]	7.4% [4.4-11.7]	1.0% [0.2-3.1]	202
Terego	39.6% [33.0-46.5]	14.4% [10.0-19.7]	40.6% [34.0-47.5]	4.5% [2.2-8.0]	22.8% [17.4-28.9]	31.7% [25.6-38.3]	41.6% [34.9-48.5]	21.8% [16.5-27.8]	27.7% [21.9-34.2]	8.4% [5.2-12.8]	3.0% [1.2-6.0]	4.5% [2.2-8.0]	1.0% [0.2-3.1]	202
Kiryandongo	16.3% [11.8-21.6]	14.0% [9.8-19.1]	33.5% [27.4-40.0]	4.2% [2.1-7.5]	39.1% [32.7-45.7]	38.1% [31.8-44.8]	33.0% [27.0-39.5]	16.7% [12.2-22.2]	12.1% [8.2-17.0]	4.7% [2.4-8.1]	1.4% [0.4-3.7]	19.5% [14.7-25.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	215
Kyegegwa	17.1% [12.0-23.2]	24.1% [18.2-30.9]	34.1% [27.3-41.5]	11.2% [7.1-16.6]	17.6% [12.5-23.9]	28.8% [22.4-35.9]	22.9% [17.1-29.7]	20.0% [14.5-26.5]	22.4% [16.6-29.0]	15.3% [10.5-21.3]	3.0% [1.1-6.3]	14.1% [9.5-19.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	170
Kikuube	31.9% [25.6-38.8]	14.9% [10.4-20.5]	34.0% [27.6-41.0]	3.7% [1.7-7.2]	28.2% [22.1-34.9]	38.3% [31.6-45.4]	23.4% [17.8-29.8]	22.3% [16.8-28.7]	12.8% [8.6-18.1]	15.4% [10.8-21.1]	0.5% [0.1-2.5]	11.7% [7.7-16.9]	0.5% [0.1-2.5]	188
Koboko	16.2% [11.9-21.4]	12.3% [8.5-17.0]	44.7% [38.4-51.2]	2.6% [1.1-5.3]	36.8% [30.8-43.2]	46.9% [40.5-53.4]	32.0% [26.2-38.3]	7.0% [4.2-10.9]	14.0% [10.0-19.0]	13.6% [9.6-18.5]	2.6% [1.1-5.3]	5.3% [2.9-8.7]	0.4% [0.0-2.0]	228
Isingiro	30.7% [24.9-37.1]	22.5% [17.3-28.4]	34.4% [28.3-40.9]	9.6% [6.2-14.1]	27.1% [21.5-33.2]	30.3% [24.5-36.6]	23.4% [18.1-29.3]	21.6% [16.5-27.4]	12.4% [8.5-17.2]	40.8% [34.5-47.4]	4.6% [2.4-8.0]	10.1% [6.6-14.6]	0.5% [0.0-2.1]	218
Lamwo	16.9% [11.5-23.5]	14.2% [9.3-20.5]	51.4% [43.3-59.3]	11.5% [7.1-17.4]	50.7% [42.7-58.7]	51.4% [43.3-59.3]	27.0% [20.4-34.6]	18.2% [12.7-25.0]	18.2% [12.7-25.0]	6.8% [3.5-11.7]	2.7% [0.9-6.3]	3.4% [1.3-7.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	148
Madi Okollo	24.2% [19.1-30.1]	12.1% [8.4-16.8]	31.2% [25.5-37.3]	0.4% [0.0-2.0]	39.0% [32.8-45.4]	54.5% [48.1-60.9]	35.5% [29.5-41.8]	16.5% [12.1-21.6]	16.9% [12.5-22.1]	7.4% [4.5-11.3]	0.4% [0.0-2.0]	12.1% [8.4-16.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	231
Kamwenge	18.4% [13.6-24.2]	16.0% [11.5-21.5]	42.7% [36.1-49.5]	6.3% [3.6-10.3]	13.6% [9.4-18.8]	36.9% [30.5-43.6]	21.4% [16.2-27.3]	19.9% [14.9-25.8]	29.1% [23.2-35.6]	22.3% [17.1-28.4]	7.3% [4.3-11.4]	15.0% [10.7-20.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	206
Obongi	14.6% [10.0-20.3]	12.4% [8.1-17.8]	48.3% [41.1-55.6]	14.0% [9.5-19.7]	21.9% [16.3-28.4]	40.4% [33.4-47.8]	20.8% [15.3-27.2]	15.2% [10.5-21.0]	25.3% [11.0-21.6]	20.8% [19.3-32.0]	0.6% [0.1-2.6]	14.0% [9.5-19.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	178
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>24.4%</b> [22.7-26.2]	<b>15.6%</b> [14.2-17.1]	<b>40.0%</b> [38.1-42.0]	<b>6.5%</b> [5.6-7.6]	<b>31.0%</b> [29.2-32.9]	<b>38.9%</b> [37.0-40.9]	<b>28.4%</b> [26.6-30.2]	<b>17.7%</b> [16.2-19.3]	<b>19.3%</b> [17.8-20.9]	<b>14.5%</b> [13.1-15.9]	<b>2.7%</b> [2.1-3.4]	<b>10.1%</b> [8.9-11.3]	<b>0.3%</b> [0.1-0.6]	<b>2398</b>

## 7.2: HOUSEHOLD FOOD ACCESSIBILITY

Food access concerns a household's ability to acquire adequate amounts of food, through one or a combination of own home production and stocks, purchases, barter, gifts, borrowing and food aid. Food access is the way different people can obtain the available food. Food access is ensured when communities and households and all individuals within them have adequate resources, such as money, to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Access depends on income available to the household, on the distribution of income within the household and on the price of food. It also depends on market, social and institutional entitlement/rights to which individuals have access. Food access can be negatively influenced by physical insecurity such as conflict, loss of coping options, such as border closure preventing seasonal job migration, or the collapse of safety net institutions that once protected people with low incomes.

### 7.2.1: Household income earners from sources other than humanitarian assistance

An income earner is someone who receives an income from work as an employee or as a self-employed person. Households with more employed adult members are likely to have a better food access situation compared to households with more dependants. Information on number of income earners is presented in Table 7.12. Overall, 48.2% of refugee households reported to have at least an income earner in the household. More than 2 in ten refugee households (24.4%) reported to have no income earner in the household. In Adjumani, 44.0% of the refugee households reported to have no income earner in the household. In host communities, 45.8% of households reported to have at least an income earner in the household, and 11.7% of households reported to have no income earner in the household.

Households were asked if any household member had left the household in the previous six months in search for job opportunities and has not returned. As can be seen in Table 7.13, only 8.4% of refugee households reported that a household member migrated in search for job opportunities, mainly to foreign countries (39.6%), and only 42.8% of the households reported to be getting assistance from the household member that migrated.

In the host districts, only 7.1% of households reported that a member migrated for job opportunities and most households (31.8%) reported that the household member had migrated to another district/town but within Uganda or to neighbouring district (30.0%).

Table 100.12: Number of income earners in the households

	Number of HH	Number of income earners									
		0		1		2		3		4 or more	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>											
Adjumani	309	44.0%	38.6-49.6	43.4%	37.9-48.9	8.1%	5.4-11.5	2.3%	1.0-4.4	2.3%	1.0-4.4
Lobule	308	7.8%	5.2-11.2	53.9%	48.3-59.4	22.7%	18.3-27.6	4.2%	2.4-6.9	11.4%	8.2-15.3
Rhino camp	317	22.4%	18.1-27.2	56.8%	51.3-62.2	16.4%	12.6-20.8	2.8%	1.4-5.1	1.6%	0.6-3.4
Palorinya	222	23.4%	18.2-29.3	54.5%	47.9-61.0	16.7%	12.2-22.0	2.7%	1.1-5.5	2.7%	1.1-5.5
Imvepi	310	27.4%	22.7-32.6	49.0%	43.5-54.6	17.4%	13.5-21.9	3.9%	2.1-6.5	2.3%	1.0-4.4

Table 100.12: Number of income earners in the households

	Number of HH	Number of income earners									
		0		1		2		3		4 or more	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Bidibidi	278	30.6%	25.4-36.2	43.5%	37.8-49.4	19.8%	15.4-24.8	4.3%	2.4-7.2	1.8%	0.7-3.9
Rwamwanja	199	9.0%	5.6-13.6	46.2%	39.4-53.2	41.2%	34.5-48.1	1.5%	0.4-4.0	2.0%	0.7-4.7
Kyangwali	224	34.4%	28.4-40.8	37.5%	31.4-44.0	22.3%	17.2-28.1	2.2%	0.9-4.8	3.6%	1.7-6.6
Kiryandongo	267	30.0%	24.7-35.7	44.2%	38.3-50.2	15.4%	11.4-20.0	4.1%	2.2-7.0	6.4%	3.9-9.8
Kyaka II	222	11.7%	8.0-16.4	55.4%	48.8-61.8	28.4%	22.8-34.6	3.2%	1.4-6.1	1.4%	0.4-3.6
Nakivale	244	17.6%	13.2-22.8	47.1%	40.9-53.4	29.5%	24.1-35.4	4.5%	2.4-7.7	1.2%	0.3-3.2
Oruchinga	242	14.9%	10.8-19.8	46.7%	40.5-53.0	33.5%	27.7-39.6	2.9%	1.3-5.6	2.1%	0.8-4.5
Palabek	214	39.7%	33.3-46.4	45.8%	39.2-52.5	10.7%	7.1-15.4	2.8%	1.2-5.7	0.9%	0.2-3.0
Kampala	371	37.7%	32.9-42.7	50.7%	45.6-55.7	8.4%	5.9-11.5	2.2%	1.0-4.0	1.1%	0.4-2.5
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>15.5-20.0</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>43.7-49.5</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>28.1-33.5</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.1-4.0</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1.3-3.0</b>
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	<b>2 225</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>25.9-29.7</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>46.9-51.1</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>14.6-17.6</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>2.7-4.2</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.0-4.6</b>
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3 356</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>22.9-25.8</b>	<b>48.2%</b>	<b>46.5-49.9</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>19.7-22.4</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.7-3.9</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.6-3.8</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>											
Adjumani	197	8.1%	4.9-12.6	52.8%	45.8-59.7	28.9%	22.9-35.5	8.1%	4.9-12.6	2.0%	0.7-4.8
Yumbe	200	20.5%	15.4-26.5	42.5%	35.8-49.4	28.5%	22.6-35.0	4.5%	2.2-8.1	4.0%	1.9-7.4
Terego	202	14.4%	10.0-19.7	45.0%	38.3-51.9	29.7%	23.7-36.3	8.4%	5.2-12.8	2.5%	1.0-5.3
Kiryandongo	210	17.1%	12.5-22.7	56.7%	49.9-63.2	21.4%	16.3-27.3	3.3%	1.5-6.4	1.4%	0.4-3.8
Kyegegwa	169	7.7%	4.4-12.4	55.0%	47.5-62.4	32.5%	25.8-39.9	3.0%	1.1-6.4	1.8%	0.5-4.7
Kikuube	188	11.7%	7.7-16.9	41.5%	34.6-48.6	38.8%	32.1-45.9	5.3%	2.8-9.2	2.7%	1.0-5.7
Koboko	227	7.5%	4.6-11.5	48.0%	41.6-54.5	32.6%	26.8-38.9	8.4%	5.3-12.5	3.5%	1.7-6.5
Isingiro	217	5.1%	2.7-8.6	47.9%	41.3-54.6	43.8%	37.3-50.4	1.4%	0.4-3.6	1.8%	0.6-4.3
Lamwo	145	31.7%	24.6-39.6	37.2%	29.7-45.3	26.2%	19.6-33.8	4.1%	1.7-8.3	0.7%	0.1-3.2
Madi Okollo	229	5.7%	3.2-9.2	34.9%	29.0-41.3	48.0%	41.6-54.5	6.6%	3.9-10.3	4.8%	2.6-8.2
Kamwenge	205	8.3%	5.1-12.7	39.5%	33.0-46.3	45.9%	39.1-52.7	3.9%	1.9-7.2	2.4%	0.9-5.3

Table 100.12: Number of income earners in the households

	Number of HH	Number of income earners									
		0		1		2		3		4 or more	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Obongi	178	9.6%	5.9-14.5	48.9%	41.6-56.2	32.6%	26.0-39.7	3.4%	1.4-6.8	5.6%	2.9-9.7
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2367</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>10.5-13.1</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>43.8-47.8</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>32.6-36.4</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>4.3-6.1</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.2-3.6</b>

Table 101.13: Remittances for the households

	Number of HH	Has any member of the household left the household in the last six months in search of job opportunities and has not returned?				Where did they leave to?								Are you receiving any money from the person who left?			
		No		Yes		Main town in the district		Neighbouring district		Another district / town within Uganda		Foreign country		No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>																	
Adjumani	319	88.4%	84.5-91.6	11.6%	8.4-15.5	8.1%	2.3-20.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	5.4%	1.1-16.2	81.1%	66.4-91.1	64.9%	48.8-78.7	35.1%	21.3-51.2
Lobule	312	93.3%	90.1-95.7	6.7%	4.3-9.9	66.7%	45.4-83.7	4.8%	0.5-20.2	14.3%	4.2-33.4	9.5%	2.0-27.2	61.9%	40.7-80.1	38.1%	19.9-59.3
Rhino camp	319	96.6%	94.1-98.2	3.4%	1.8-5.9	18.2%	4.0-46.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	63.6%	34.8-86.3	72.7%	43.5-91.7	27.3%	8.3-56.5
Palorinya	224	95.1%	91.7-97.4	4.9%	2.6-8.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	9.1%	1.0-35.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	81.8%	53.3-96.0	63.6%	34.8-86.3	36.4%	13.7-65.2
Imvepi	311	92.0%	88.5-94.6	8.0%	5.4-11.5	4.0%	0.4-17.2	36.0%	19.5-55.5	4.0%	0.4-17.2	48.0%	29.5-66.9	64.0%	44.5-80.5	36.0%	19.5-55.5
Bidibidi	281	89.3%	85.3-92.5	10.7%	7.5-14.7	10.0%	2.9-24.3	10.0%	2.9-24.3	10.0%	2.9-24.3	60.0%	42.2-76.0	60.0%	42.2-76.0	40.0%	24.0-57.8
Rwamwanja	202	90.6%	86.0-94.0	9.4%	6.0-14.0	21.1%	7.6-42.6	36.8%	18.2-59.1	26.3%	10.8-48.4	5.3%	0.6-22.1	42.1%	22.3-64.1	57.9%	35.9-77.7
Kyangwali	225	95.6%	92.3-97.7	4.4%	2.3-7.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	30.0%	9.3-60.6	10.0%	1.1-38.1	20.0%	4.4-50.3	40.0%	15.3-69.6	60.0%	30.4-84.7
Kiryandongo	270	91.9%	88.1-94.7	8.1%	5.3-11.9	27.3%	12.3-47.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	72.7%	52.2-87.7	27.3%	12.3-47.8	72.7%	52.2-87.7
Kyaka II	223	90.1%	85.7-93.5	9.9%	6.5-14.3	22.7%	9.2-42.9	40.9%	22.5-61.5	36.4%	18.9-57.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	54.5%	34.3-73.7	45.5%	26.3-65.7
Nakivale	244	86.9%	82.2-90.7	13.1%	9.3-17.8	25.0%	12.6-41.7	18.8%	8.2-34.6	34.4%	19.8-51.6	9.4%	2.7-23.0	40.6%	25.0-57.8	59.4%	42.2-75.0
Oruchinga	243	90.5%	86.4-93.7	9.5%	6.3-13.6	17.4%	6.2-36.2	21.7%	8.8-41.3	52.2%	32.5-71.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	73.9%	53.9-88.3	26.1%	11.7-46.1
Palabek	215	90.7%	86.3-94.0	9.3%	6.0-13.7	10.0%	2.1-28.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	20.0%	7.2-40.8	60.0%	38.4-78.9	80.0%	59.2-92.8	20.0%	7.2-40.8
Kampala	381	93.4%	90.6-95.6	6.6%	4.4-9.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	12.0%	3.5-28.7	84.0%	66.3-94.3	4.0%	0.4-17.2	16.0%	5.7-33.7	84.0%	66.3-94.3

Table 101.13: Remittances for the households

	Number of HH	Has any member of the household left the household in the last six months in search of job opportunities and has not returned?				Where did they leave to?								Are you receiving any money from the person who left?			
		No		Yes		Main town in the district		Neighbouring district		Another district / town within Uganda		Foreign country		No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1 137	90.7%	88.9-92.3	9.3%	7.7-11.1	19.8%	13.1-28.2	28.3%	20.4-37.4	34.9%	26.3-44.3	5.7%	2.4-11.3	50.9%	41.5-60.3	49.1%	39.7-58.5
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2 251	92.1%	91.0-93.2	7.9%	6.8-9.0	17.5%	12.5-23.6	7.9%	4.6-12.6	7.3%	4.2-11.9	59.9%	52.6-66.9	61.0%	53.7-68.0	39.0%	32.0-46.3
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3 388</b>	<b>91.6%</b>	<b>90.7-92.5</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>7.5-9.3</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>14.2-23.2</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>11.7-20.1</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>13.6-22.4</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>34.0-45.4</b>	<b>57.2%</b>	<b>51.4-62.9</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>37.1-48.6</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>																	
Adjumani	212	95.8%	92.4-97.9	4.2%	2.1-7.6	11.1%	1.2-41.4	22.2%	4.9-54.4	33.3%	10.4-65.2	33.3%	10.4-65.2	22.2%	4.9-54.4	77.8%	45.6-95.1
Yumbe	202	90.6%	86.0-94.0	9.4%	6.0-14.0	21.1%	7.6-42.6	26.3%	10.8-48.4	15.8%	4.7-36.4	36.8%	18.2-59.1	31.6%	14.4-53.9	68.4%	46.1-85.6
Terego	202	92.1%	87.8-95.2	7.9%	4.8-12.2	25.0%	9.1-49.1	25.0%	9.1-49.1	43.8%	22.2-67.4	6.3%	0.7-25.7	12.5%	2.7-34.4	87.5%	65.6-97.3
Kiryandongo	215	92.1%	87.9-95.1	7.9%	4.9-12.1	11.8%	2.5-32.7	41.2%	20.7-64.4	23.5%	8.5-46.7	11.8%	2.5-32.7	47.1%	25.4-69.7	52.9%	30.3-74.6
Kyegegwa	170	91.2%	86.2-94.8	8.8%	5.2-13.8	20.0%	6.0-44.4	26.7%	9.7-51.7	40.0%	18.8-64.7	13.3%	2.9-36.3	60.0%	35.3-81.2	40.0%	18.8-64.7
Kikuube	188	95.7%	92.1-98.0	4.3%	2.0-7.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0	62.5%	29.5-88.1	25.0%	5.6-59.2	12.5%	1.4-45.4	62.5%	29.5-88.1	37.5%	11.9-70.5
Koboko	228	92.1%	88.1-95.1	7.9%	4.9-11.9	33.3%	15.3-56.3	38.9%	19.4-61.7	16.7%	4.9-38.1	11.1%	2.4-31.1	44.4%	23.7-66.8	55.6%	33.2-76.3
Isingiro	218	90.8%	86.5-94.1	9.2%	5.9-13.5	10.0%	2.1-28.4	15.0%	4.4-34.9	55.0%	33.8-74.9	20.0%	7.2-40.8	55.0%	33.8-74.9	45.0%	25.1-66.2
Lamwo	148	93.2%	88.3-96.5	6.8%	3.5-11.7	20.0%	4.4-50.3	20.0%	4.4-50.3	20.0%	4.4-50.3	30.0%	9.3-60.6	60.0%	30.4-84.7	40.0%	15.3-69.6
Madi Okollo	231	94.4%	90.8-96.8	5.6%	3.2-9.2	23.1%	7.0-49.7	38.5%	16.5-65.0	38.5%	16.5-65.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	30.8%	11.4-57.7	69.2%	42.3-88.6
Kamwenge	206	92.2%	88.0-95.3	7.8%	4.7-12.0	25.0%	9.1-49.1	25.0%	9.1-49.1	43.8%	22.2-67.4	6.3%	0.7-25.7	50.0%	27.2-72.8	50.0%	27.2-72.8
Obongi	178	94.9%	91.0-97.5	5.1%	2.5-9.0	22.2%	4.9-54.4	33.3%	10.4-65.2	11.1%	1.2-41.4	33.3%	10.4-65.2	22.2%	4.9-54.4	77.8%	45.6-95.1
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>91.8-93.9</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>6.1-8.2</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>14.0-25.8</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>23.5-37.2</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>25.1-39.0</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>12.0-23.2</b>	<b>41.8%</b>	<b>34.5-49.3</b>	<b>58.2%</b>	<b>50.7-65.5</b>

## 7.2.2: Main household income sources

Information on main household income sources is presented in Table 7.14. The main source of income for refugees is casual labour related to agricultural activities reported by 30.3% of refugee households, followed by humanitarian cash assistance reported by 19.8% of refugee households and by food crop production / sales (19.1%). In 2022, the main source of income for refugees was humanitarian cash assistance reported by 40.9% of refugee households. Food crop production/sales (55.2%) was the main source of income for the host districts.

Table 102.14: Main Income sources for the households

	Income sources																	
	Borrowing	Cash Assistance (Humanitarian)	Cash crop production / sale (e.g. coffee)	Casual labour related to agricultural activities	Fishing and sale of fish	Food crop production / sales	Gifts / begging	Income derived from sale of livestock and / or animal products	Kinship / gifts from family friends	Non-agricultural casual labour (porter, domestic labour, etc.)	Other, income sources	Pension, government allowances	Petty trading (stall, kiosk, sale of handicraft, etc)	Remittances	Salaried work	Sale of alcoholic beverages/ brewing	Sale of food assistance (received from NGOs, WFP, Government)	Skilled labour-masonry, mechanic, tailoring etc
<b>Refugees</b>																		
Adjumani	1.6% [0.7-3.8]	26.6% [21.9-32.1]	0.9% [0.3-2.8]	17.6% [13.6-22.4]	0.3% [0.0-1.6]	15.4% [11.5-19.8]	1.6% [0.7-3.8]	1.3% [0.5-3.3]	1.9% [0.7-3.8]	4.1% [2.3-6.9]	7.8% [5.3-11.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.3% [0.5-3.3]	0.6% [0.1-2.2]	1.9% [0.7-3.8]	5.0% [2.8-7.8]	11.9% [8.5-15.9]	0.3% [0.0-1.6]
Lobule	1.3% [0.4-3.0]	44.2% [38.8-49.8]	1.0% [0.3-2.5]	14.4% [10.9-18.6]	0.3% [0.0-1.5]	27.9% [23.1-33.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.3% [0.0-1.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.2% [1.0-4.4]	0.3% [0.0-1.5]	0.3% [0.0-1.5]	1.6% [0.6-3.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.3% [0.0-1.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.4% [3.3-8.4]	0.3% [0.0-1.5]
Rhino camp	0.6% [0.2-2.5]	29.2% [23.8-34.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	21.6% [16.9-27.0]	0.3% [0.0-1.8]	10.0% [6.6-14.0]	0.6% [0.2-2.5]	0.3% [0.0-1.8]	0.3% [0.0-1.8]	1.6% [0.5-3.7]	2.5% [1.0-4.8]	0.3% [0.0-1.8]	6.6% [4.1-10.3]	0.6% [0.2-2.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.3% [0.3-3.1]	23.2% [18.4-28.7]	0.9% [0.2-2.5]
Palorinya	0.9% [0.2-2.3]	1.3% [0.5-3.4]	0.4% [0.0-1.7]	53.1% [47.4-59.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	11.6% [8.2-15.8]	2.2% [0.9-4.4]	0.4% [0.0-1.7]	1.3% [0.5-3.4]	6.7% [4.1-9.9]	4.5% [2.4-7.2]	0.4% [0.0-1.7]	1.8% [0.7-3.9]	0.9% [0.2-2.3]	1.3% [0.5-3.4]	3.1% [1.6-5.9]	8.9% [6.1-12.9]	0.9% [0.2-2.3]
Imvepi	1.0% [0.2-2.5]	3.2% [1.5-5.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	32.8% [27.3-38.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	29.3% [24.1-35.1]	0.3% [0.0-1.8]	2.3% [1.0-4.7]	1.3% [0.5-3.4]	4.2% [2.3-7.2]	5.5% [3.1-8.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.1% [2.8-8.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.6% [0.5-3.6]	3.5% [1.7-6.2]	9.3% [6.2-13.3]	0.6% [0.2-2.5]
Bidibidi	1.1% [0.4-2.5]	0.4% [0.0-1.3]	0.4% [0.0-1.3]	50.9% [45.9-56.0]	0.4% [0.0-1.3]	19.2% [15.4-23.4]	0.4% [0.0-1.3]	1.4% [0.5-2.9]	0.7% [0.2-2.1]	6.4% [4.3-9.3]	3.2% [1.8-5.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.6% [2.0-5.8]	0.7% [0.2-2.1]	1.4% [0.5-2.9]	1.4% [0.5-2.9]	7.5% [5.2-10.6]	1.1% [0.4-2.5]
Rwamwanja	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	10.4% [7.5-14.3]	0.5% [0.1-2.1]	28.2% [23.4-33.5]	0.5% [0.1-2.1]	34.2% [29.0-39.7]	0.5% [0.1-2.1]	0.5% [0.1-2.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.0% [1.5-5.3]	3.0% [1.5-5.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	9.4% [6.6-13.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.5% [0.1-2.1]	2.0% [0.8-4.0]	2.0% [0.8-4.0]	5.4% [3.4-8.6]
Kyangwali	0.4% [0.0-1.9]	26.7% [21.4-32.4]	1.3% [0.3-3.2]	23.6% [18.4-29.0]	0.4% [0.0-1.9]	24.0% [18.8-29.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.4% [0.0-1.9]	1.3% [0.3-3.2]	1.8% [0.6-3.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.1% [1.6-6.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.9% [0.2-2.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	15.1% [11.1-20.1]	0.9% [0.2-2.6]
Kiryandongo	1.9% [0.6-4.2]	30.7% [24.9-36.9]	0.7% [0.2-2.8]	5.2% [2.9-8.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	32.6% [26.6-38.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.9% [0.6-4.2]	0.4% [0.0-2.1]	3.7% [1.7-6.6]	0.4% [0.0-2.1]	2.2% [0.9-4.8]	4.4% [2.3-7.7]	1.9% [0.6-4.2]	0.4% [0.0-2.1]	13.0% [9.0-17.7]	0.7% [0.2-2.8]
Kyaka II	0.9% [0.2-2.8]	22.0% [16.9-27.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	39.0% [32.7-45.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	13.5% [9.6-18.4]	0.4% [0.0-2.0]	0.4% [0.0-2.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.1% [1.4-5.9]	4.9% [2.6-8.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	9.4% [6.6-13.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.3% [0.4-3.5]	0.9% [0.2-2.8]	1.3% [0.4-3.5]	2.7% [1.1-5.3]

Table 102.14: Main Income sources for the households

	Income sources																	
	Borrowing	Cash Assistance (Humanitarian)	Cash crop production / sale (e.g. coffee)	Casual labour related to agricultural activities	Fishing and sale of fish	Food crop production / sales	Gifts / begging	Income derived from sale of livestock and / or animal products	Kinship / gifts from family friends	Non-agricultural casual labour (porter, domestic labour, etc.)	Other, income sources	Pension, government allowances	Petty trading (stall, kiosk, sale of handicraft, etc)	Remittances	Salaried work	Sale of alcoholic beverages/ brewing	Sale of food assistance (received from NGOs, WFP, Government)	Skilled labour-masonry, mechanic, tailoring etc
Nakivale	1.2% [0.2-3.7]	32.4% [25.5-39.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	26.6% [20.7-33.9]	1.6% [0.5-4.6]	7.4% [4.3-12.3]	2.0% [0.8-5.5]	0.4% [0.1-2.7]	2.5% [0.8-5.5]	8.2% [4.8-13.0]	3.3% [1.5-7.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.3% [2.6-9.4]	1.2% [0.2-3.7]	3.3% [1.5-7.1]	1.2% [0.2-3.7]	0.4% [0.1-2.7]	2.9% [1.1-6.3]
Oruchinga	1.2% [0.3-3.3]	35.4% [29.6-41.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	29.2% [23.8-35.2]	1.6% [0.6-3.9]	7.0% [4.3-10.7]	0.4% [0.0-2.0]	0.8% [0.2-2.6]	1.2% [0.3-3.3]	5.3% [3.0-8.7]	4.1% [2.1-7.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.8% [3.3-9.2]	0.8% [0.2-2.6]	2.1% [0.8-4.5]	1.2% [0.3-3.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.7% [1.8-6.6]
Palabek	1.9% [0.7-4.7]	3.7% [1.6-6.8]	0.5% [0.1-2.3]	45.1% [38.1-51.9]	0.5% [0.1-2.3]	7.0% [4.1-11.3]	2.8% [1.3-6.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.7% [1.6-6.8]	7.9% [4.9-12.5]	3.7% [1.6-6.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.1% [2.6-8.8]	1.9% [0.7-4.7]	0.5% [0.1-2.3]	6.5% [3.7-10.7]	8.8% [5.3-13.1]	0.5% [0.1-2.3]
Kampala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	0.7% [0.3-1.3]	24.2% [21.8-26.7]	0.4% [0.2-0.9]	29.3% [26.8-31.9]	0.8% [0.4-1.4]	18.7% [16.6-21.0]	0.6% [0.3-1.2]	0.4% [0.2-0.9]	0.7% [0.3-1.3]	3.9% [2.9-5.1]	3.4% [2.4-4.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	6.8% [5.5-8.3]	0.3% [0.1-0.8]	1.5% [0.9-2.2]	1.1% [0.6-1.8]	3.9% [2.9-5.2]	3.3% [2.4-4.4]
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	1.2% [0.8-1.8]	17.3% [15.8-19.0]	0.5% [0.3-0.9]	30.8% [28.9-32.8]	0.2% [0.1-0.5]	19.4% [17.8-21.1]	0.9% [0.6-1.4]	0.8% [0.5-1.3]	1.3% [0.8-1.8]	4.2% [3.4-5.1]	3.8% [3.1-4.7]	0.2% [0.1-0.4]	3.3% [2.6-4.1]	1.0% [0.7-1.5]	1.1% [0.8-1.7]	2.5% [1.9-3.2]	10.7% [9.4-12.0]	0.7% [0.4-1.1]
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	1.0% [0.7-1.4]	19.8% [18.5-21.1]	0.5% [0.3-0.8]	30.3% [28.7-31.8]	0.4% [0.2-0.7]	19.1% [17.9-20.5]	0.8% [0.5-1.1]	0.7% [0.4-1.0]	1.1% [0.8-1.5]	4.1% [3.5-4.8]	3.7% [3.1-4.4]	0.1% [0.0-0.3]	4.5% [3.9-5.3]	0.8% [0.5-1.1]	1.2% [0.9-1.7]	2.0% [1.6-2.5]	8.3% [7.4-9.3]	1.6% [1.2-2.1]
<b>Host Communities</b>																		
Adjumani	1.4% [0.5-3.8]	0.5% [0.0-1.9]	0.9% [0.2-2.6]	9.0% [5.8-12.8]	6.6% [3.9-10.0]	41.5% [35.4-47.6]	0.5% [0.0-1.9]	0.9% [0.2-2.6]	0.9% [0.2-2.6]	3.3% [1.5-6.0]	8.5% [5.5-12.4]	0.5% [0.0-1.9]	2.4% [1.0-4.9]	1.4% [0.5-3.8]	6.6% [3.9-10.0]	10.4% [7.1-14.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.7% [2.7-8.0]
Yumbe	0.5% [0.1-2.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.5% [0.5-4.6]	14.9% [10.4-21.0]	0.5% [0.1-2.7]	55.9% [48.3-63.1]	0.5% [0.1-2.7]	3.0% [1.1-6.3]	1.0% [0.2-3.7]	1.5% [0.5-4.6]	4.5% [2.2-8.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.0% [2.6-9.3]	0.5% [0.1-2.7]	8.9% [5.2-13.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.0% [0.5-4.6]
Terego	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.0% [1.9-7.3]	16.8% [12.0-22.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	46.5% [39.8-53.4]	0.5% [0.1-2.3]	3.0% [1.2-6.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.5% [0.4-3.9]	2.0% [0.7-4.6]	0.5% [0.1-2.3]	5.4% [2.9-9.1]	0.5% [0.1-2.3]	10.4% [6.7-15.0]	5.9% [3.3-9.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.0% [1.2-6.0]
Kiryandongo	0.5% [0.0-1.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.3% [1.0-5.0]	6.0% [3.6-9.6]	0.5% [0.0-1.9]	72.1% [66.1-77.3]	0.9% [0.2-2.6]	2.3% [1.0-5.0]	0.5% [0.0-1.9]	0.9% [0.2-2.6]	3.7% [1.8-6.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.8% [1.3-5.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.6% [3.3-9.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.9% [0.8-4.4]
Kyegegwa	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.8% [0.5-4.6]	7.1% [3.9-11.6]	0.6% [0.1-2.7]	63.5% [56.1-70.5]	0.6% [0.1-2.7]	0.6% [0.1-2.7]	0.6% [0.1-2.7]	2.4% [0.8-5.5]	5.3% [2.7-9.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.1% [1.9-7.9]	1.2% [0.2-3.7]	2.4% [0.8-5.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	10.0% [6.2-15.2]
Kikuube	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.7% [1.6-6.7]	6.4% [3.7-10.5]	5.9% [3.3-9.9]	55.9% [48.8-62.5]	0.5% [0.1-2.3]	0.5% [0.1-2.3]	1.1% [0.2-3.2]	3.2% [1.3-6.0]	4.3% [2.2-8.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.2% [1.3-6.0]	0.5% [0.1-2.3]	7.4% [4.4-11.7]	1.1% [0.2-3.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	6.4% [3.7-10.5]



Table 102.14: Main Income sources for the households

	Income sources																	
	Borrowing	Cash Assistance (Humanitarian)	Cash crop production / sale (e.g. coffee)	Casual labour related to agricultural activities	Fishing and sale of fish	Food crop production / sales	Gifts / begging	Income derived from sale of livestock and / or animal products	Kinship / gifts from family friends	Non-agricultural casual labour (porter, domestic labour, etc.)	Other, income sources	Pension, government allowances	Petty trading (stall, kiosk, sale of handicraft, etc)	Remittances	Salaried work	Sale of alcoholic beverages/ brewing	Sale of food assistance (received from NGOs, WFP, Government)	Skilled labour-masonry, mechanic, tailoring etc
Koboko	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.8% [2.6-8.8]	5.7% [3.0-9.5]	1.3% [0.4-4.0]	75.0% [68.8-80.8]	0.4% [0.1-2.3]	1.8% [0.4-4.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.8% [0.4-4.0]	2.6% [1.0-5.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.9% [0.2-3.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.6% [1.0-5.5]	0.9% [0.2-3.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.2% [0.7-4.8]
Isingiro	0.5% [0.0-2.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.9% [0.2-3.3]	15.6% [11.5-20.8]	0.5% [0.0-2.0]	48.6% [42.2-54.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.0% [2.8-8.5]	0.5% [0.0-1.8]	2.3% [0.8-4.6]	6.4% [3.8-10.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	6.4% [3.8-10.1]	0.9% [0.2-2.7]	3.2% [1.6-6.3]	0.9% [0.2-2.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	8.3% [5.1-12.1]
Lamwo	0.7% [0.1-3.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	6.1% [2.8-10.6]	16.2% [10.6-22.7]	0.7% [0.1-3.3]	53.4% [45.3-61.8]	0.7% [0.1-3.3]	1.4% [0.3-4.6]	2.0% [0.6-5.7]	0.7% [0.1-3.3]	1.4% [0.3-4.6]	0.7% [0.1-3.3]	5.4% [2.3-9.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.1% [1.8-8.7]	6.8% [3.3-11.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Madi Okollo	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.4% [0.1-2.4]	0.9% [0.2-3.3]	3.9% [1.6-7.0]	13.4% [9.3-18.9]	58.0% [50.8-64.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.3% [0.2-3.3]	0.9% [0.2-3.3]	4.3% [2.0-7.7]	3.0% [1.3-6.3]	0.4% [0.1-2.4]	4.3% [2.0-7.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.3% [2.0-7.7]	3.5% [1.6-7.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.3% [0.2-3.3]
Kamwenge	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.9% [2.9-8.2]	8.7% [5.9-12.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	57.3% [51.3-63.3]	1.0% [0.3-3.1]	3.4% [1.7-6.3]	0.5% [0.0-1.8]	3.4% [1.7-6.3]	8.7% [5.9-12.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.4% [1.0-4.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.4% [1.7-6.3]	2.4% [1.0-4.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.9% [2.0-6.8]
Obongi	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.1% [0.3-4.3]	0.6% [0.1-3.1]	15.2% [9.8-21.3]	29.2% [22.2-36.7]	29.2% [22.2-36.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.7% [0.3-4.3]	0.6% [0.1-3.1]	1.7% [0.3-4.3]	2.2% [0.6-5.3]	0.6% [0.1-3.1]	6.7% [3.5-11.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.6% [2.6-9.9]	1.1% [0.3-4.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.5% [2.1-9.1]
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>0.3%</b> <b>[0.2-0.6]</b>	<b>0.2%</b> <b>[0.1-0.4]</b>	<b>2.7%</b> <b>[2.1-3.4]</b>	<b>10.2%</b> <b>[9.0-11.4]</b>	<b>4.3%</b> <b>[3.6-5.2]</b>	<b>55.2%</b> <b>[53.2-57.2]</b>	<b>0.5%</b> <b>[0.3-0.8]</b>	<b>2.2%</b> <b>[1.6-2.8]</b>	<b>0.7%</b> <b>[0.4-1.1]</b>	<b>2.3%</b> <b>[1.8-3.0]</b>	<b>4.7%</b> <b>[3.9-5.6]</b>	<b>0.2%</b> <b>[0.1-0.5]</b>	<b>3.9%</b> <b>[3.2-4.8]</b>	<b>0.4%</b> <b>[0.2-0.8]</b>	<b>5.4%</b> <b>[4.5-6.3]</b>	<b>2.8%</b> <b>[2.2-3.5]</b>	<b>0.0%</b> <b>[0.0-0.0]</b>	<b>4.1%</b> <b>[3.3-4.9]</b>

### 7.2.3: Household debt

Information on household debt is presented in Table 7.15, Table 7.16, Table 7.17, Table 7.18, and Table 7.19. Results in Table 7.15 shows that more than half of refugee households (52.6%) and host district households (51.6%) had a debt to repay. Most refugee households (28.6%) owed less than UGX 50,000 as opposed to UGX 200,000 to 499,000 owed by most host district households (25.0%) as shown in Table 7.16.

Access to credit and main source of credit are presented in Table 7.17 and in Table 7.18. Overall, 54.8% of refugee households reported to have access to credit. Up to 71.3% of refugee households in Southwest reported to have access to credit against 46.5% in West Nile settlements. Among the host communities, 64.0% of households reported to have access to credit.

Relatives were the main source of credit for both refugee households (41.6%) and host district households (44.7%) as shown in Table 7.18. Nevertheless, in Southwest settlements, the main source of credit was traders/shopkeepers (47.8%), followed by informal savings group (29.8%) and relatives (19.0%). Only 2.0% of refugee households and 13.4% of host district households access credit from a bank or a microfinance. Results presented in Table 7.19 shows that 68.3% of refugee households and 72.9% of host district households have to pay interest on their current loan. Most refugee households (26.1%) owed interest less than UGX 5,000 as opposed to UGX 20,100 to 50,000 by most host district households (23.5%). These results are correlated with the amount of debts for both populations.

Table 103.15: Household debt

	N	Currently have any debt or credit to repay			
		No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	288	60.8%	55.0-66.3	39.2%	33.7-45.0
Lobule	312	40.7%	35.4-46.2	59.3%	53.8-64.6
Rhino camp	254	58.3%	52.1-64.2	41.7%	35.8-47.9
Palorinya	276	78.1%	72.7-82.5	21.9%	17.2-26.9
Imvepi	259	60.1%	54.2-66.1	39.9%	33.9-45.8
Bidibidi	371	63.0%	58.1-67.9	37.0%	32.1-41.9
Rwamwanja	304	13.4%	10.0-17.7	86.6%	82.7-90.3
Kyangwali	244	36.0%	30.2-42.2	64.0%	57.8-69.8
Kiryandongo	225	76.3%	70.1-81.2	23.7%	18.4-29.4
Kyaka II	229	28.3%	22.8-34.5	71.7%	65.5-77.2
Nakivale	171	17.2%	11.9-23.1	82.8%	76.9-88.1
Oruchinga	243	13.6%	9.7-18.3	86.4%	81.7-90.3
Palabek	198	59.1%	52.2-65.8	40.9%	34.2-47.8
Kampala	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1191	21.5%	19.2-23.8	78.5%	76.1-80.8
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2182	61.6%	59.5-63.6	38.4%	36.4-40.5
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3373</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>45.7-49.1</b>	<b>52.6%</b>	<b>50.9-54.3</b>

*Table 103.15: Household debt*

	Currently have any debt or credit to repay				
	N	No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Host Communities</b>					
Adjumani	249	45.8%	39.7-52.0	54.2%	48.0-60.3
Yumbe	172	58.4%	51.3-65.9	41.6%	34.7-49.3
Terego	204	54.5%	47.6-61.1	45.5%	38.9-52.4
Kiryandongo	246	65.1%	58.9-70.8	34.9%	29.2-41.1
Kyegegwa	170	45.3%	37.9-52.8	54.7%	47.2-62.1
Kikuube	201	43.6%	37.1-50.7	56.4%	49.8-63.4
Koboko	197	57.5%	50.4-64.1	42.5%	35.9-49.6
Isingiro	235	27.5%	22.2-33.6	72.5%	66.4-77.8
Lamwo	138	58.8%	50.4-66.7	41.2%	33.3-49.6
Madi Okollo	192	51.9%	45.0-59.1	48.1%	40.9-55.0
Kamwenge	258	28.6%	23.4-34.4	71.4%	65.6-76.6
Obongi	148	56.2%	48.0-63.9	43.8%	36.1-52.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2410</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>46.4-50.4</b>	<b>51.6%</b>	<b>49.6-53.6</b>

Table 104.16: Amount of household debt

	N	Amount of debt in UGX									
		<50,000		50,000 – 99,000		100,000 – 199,000		200,000 – 499,000		500,000 or more	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>											
Adjumani	288	14.4%	8.7-21.5	15.2%	9.4-22.5	25.6%	18.3-34.3	28.0%	20.6-37.1	16.8%	10.8-24.5
Lobule	312	17.3%	12.4-23.2	29.7%	23.5-36.6	22.7%	17.1-29.1	22.7%	17.1-29.1	7.6%	4.4-12.0
Rhino camp	254	24.8%	17.1-33.3	37.6%	28.9-47.2	27.8%	19.6-36.4	8.3%	4.3-14.9	1.5%	0.4-5.9
Palorinya	276	34.7%	23.9-47.5	34.7%	23.9-47.5	18.4%	10.2-29.5	10.2%	4.3-19.5	2.0%	0.2-7.5
Imvepi	259	46.8%	37.2-56.2	36.3%	27.1-45.5	12.9%	7.3-20.0	4.0%	1.3-9.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Bidibidi	371	51.0%	42.7-59.4	24.5%	17.8-32.2	18.6%	12.7-25.7	5.9%	2.8-10.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Rwamwanja	304	17.1%	12.9-21.9	15.4%	11.5-20.3	24.0%	19.0-29.3	34.9%	29.3-40.7	8.6%	5.8-12.6
Kyangwali	244	48.6%	41.0-56.5	22.9%	17.0-30.1	15.3%	10.4-21.7	9.7%	5.7-15.0	3.5%	1.2-6.9
Kiryandongo	225	18.8%	10.1-30.9	18.8%	10.1-30.9	17.2%	8.7-28.7	32.8%	20.7-45.3	12.5%	6.1-24.2
Kyaka II	229	31.9%	25.0-39.1	23.8%	17.8-30.7	23.1%	17.2-30.1	16.3%	11.4-22.7	5.0%	2.3-9.0
Nakivale	171	26.7%	20.0-34.5	25.7%	18.7-33.0	25.7%	18.7-33.0	15.8%	10.3-22.1	5.9%	2.7-10.3
Oruchinga	243	15.2%	10.9-20.6	21.0%	15.9-26.8	25.7%	20.2-31.9	25.2%	19.7-31.4	12.9%	8.8-17.9
Palabek	198	50.0%	38.7-60.1	27.3%	18.4-37.5	12.5%	6.5-20.8	8.0%	3.2-14.6	2.3%	0.5-7.7
Kampala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1191	26.0%	23.3-28.9	20.9%	18.4-23.7	23.0%	20.5-25.9	22.4%	19.8-25.1	7.7%	6.1-9.5
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2182	31.4%	28.4-34.7	28.2%	25.1-31.2	20.2%	17.6-23.0	14.9%	12.5-17.4	5.3%	3.9-6.9
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	3373	28.6%	26.5-30.7	24.3%	22.4-26.4	21.7%	19.9-23.7	18.8%	17.1-20.7	6.5%	5.5-7.8

Table 104.16: Amount of household debt

	N	Amount of debt in UGX									
		<50,000		50,000 – 99,000		100,000 – 199,000		200,000 – 499,000		500,000 or more	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Host Communities</b>											
Adjumani	249	7.0%	3.3-11.8	10.4%	6.1-16.3	30.4%	23.1-38.5	32.2%	24.4-40.0	20.0%	13.9-27.3
Yumbe	172	35.7%	25.7-47.6	15.5%	8.4-24.9	16.7%	9.4-26.5	21.4%	12.7-31.2	10.7%	5.4-19.9
Terego	204	19.6%	12.3-28.3	17.4%	10.6-25.8	17.4%	10.6-25.8	35.9%	26.3-45.5	9.8%	4.9-16.9
Kiryandongo	246	18.7%	11.5-27.8	16.0%	9.6-25.1	26.7%	18.3-36.8	17.3%	10.6-26.5	21.3%	13.4-30.4
Kyegegwa	170	12.9%	7.3-20.8	20.4%	13.2-29.5	25.8%	17.7-35.3	17.2%	10.6-25.8	23.7%	15.9-33.0
Kikuube	201	16.0%	10.0-23.3	13.2%	7.9-20.3	18.9%	12.1-26.3	29.2%	21.2-37.7	22.6%	15.8-31.1
Koboko	197	34.4%	25.3-45.6	16.7%	10.0-26.0	21.9%	13.9-31.4	18.8%	11.9-28.7	8.3%	3.9-15.8
Isingiro	235	9.5%	5.7-14.5	11.4%	7.1-16.6	15.2%	10.5-21.3	21.5%	16.1-28.4	42.4%	35.1-49.9
Lamwo	138	19.7%	10.7-30.9	24.6%	14.8-36.8	26.2%	16.3-38.7	19.7%	10.7-30.9	9.8%	4.5-20.4
Madi Okollo	192	16.2%	9.8-24.8	20.7%	13.4-29.8	27.9%	19.8-38.0	25.2%	17.0-34.5	9.9%	5.0-17.1
Kamwenge	258	11.6%	7.4-16.6	12.9%	8.8-18.5	17.7%	12.9-24.0	26.5%	20.6-33.3	31.3%	25.1-38.5
Obongi	148	9.0%	3.9-18.0	20.5%	11.7-30.9	23.1%	14.1-34.3	29.5%	19.3-41.0	17.9%	10.5-29.1
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2410</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>13.9-18.0</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>13.5-17.5</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>19.5-24.1</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>22.7-27.5</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>19.7-24.3</b>

Table 105.17: Household access to credit

	Do you have access to credit?				
	N	No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	319	61.8%	56.3-67.0	38.2%	33.0-43.7
Lobule	312	32.4%	27.4-37.7	67.6%	62.3-72.6
Rhino camp	319	39.2%	33.9-44.6	60.8%	55.4-66.1
Palorinya	224	73.7%	67.6-79.1	26.3%	20.9-32.4
Imvepi	311	53.4%	47.8-58.9	46.6%	41.1-52.2
Bidibidi	281	56.9%	51.1-62.6	43.1%	37.4-48.9
Rwamwanja	202	11.9%	8.0-16.9	88.1%	83.1-92.0
Kyangwali	225	59.1%	52.6-65.4	40.9%	34.6-47.4
Kiryandongo	270	60.4%	54.5-66.1	39.6%	33.9-45.5
Kyaka II	223	37.2%	31.1-43.7	62.8%	56.3-68.9
Nakivale	244	23.0%	18.0-28.5	77.0%	71.5-82.0
Oruchinga	243	12.3%	8.7-16.9	87.7%	83.1-91.3
Palabek	215	59.5%	52.9-65.9	40.5%	34.1-47.1
Kampala	381	58.0%	53.0-62.9	42.0%	37.1-47.0
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1 137	28.7%	26.1-31.4	71.3%	68.6-73.9
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2 251	53.5%	51.5-55.6	46.5%	44.4-48.5
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3 388</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>43.5-46.9</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>53.1-56.5</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>					
Adjumani	212	42.9%	36.4-49.6	57.1%	50.4-63.6
Yumbe	202	43.1%	36.4-50.0	56.9%	50.0-63.6
Terego	202	38.6%	32.1-45.5	61.4%	54.5-67.9
Kiryandongo	215	46.0%	39.5-52.7	54.0%	47.3-60.5
Kyegegwa	170	38.8%	31.7-46.3	61.2%	53.7-68.3
Kikuube	188	42.0%	35.1-49.2	58.0%	50.8-64.9
Koboko	228	39.5%	33.3-45.9	60.5%	54.1-66.7
Isingiro	218	17.9%	13.2-23.4	82.1%	76.6-86.8
Lamwo	148	45.9%	38.1-54.0	54.1%	46.0-61.9
Madi Okollo	231	26.8%	21.4-32.8	73.2%	67.2-78.6
Kamwenge	206	20.9%	15.8-26.8	79.1%	73.2-84.2
Obongi	178	34.8%	28.1-42.0	65.2%	58.0-71.9
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>36.0%</b>	<b>34.1-38.0</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>62.0-65.9</b>

Table 106.18: The main source of credit for the households

	Who is the main source of credit for all debts and loans?									Number of HH
	Relatives	Traders / shopkeepers	Bank / Credit institution / Micro-credit project	Relatives Humanitarian agencies	Relatives Cooperative	Money lender	Traders / shopkeepers Landlord (more than 1 month behind in rent)	Informal savings group	Employer	
	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	
<b>Refugees</b>										
Adjumani	43.8% [32.1-56.0]	34.4% [23.6-46.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	3.1% [0.7-9.6]	6.3% [2.1-14.2]	17.2% [9.5-27.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	12.5% [6.1-22.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	64
Lobule	18.1% [11.6-26.3]	10.5% [5.7-17.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	14.3% [8.6-21.9]	1.0% [0.1-4.4]	15.2% [9.3-23.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	58.1% [48.5-67.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	105
Rhino camp	94.5% [89.9-97.4]	26.2% [19.6-33.8]	0.7% [0.1-3.2]	1.4% [0.3-4.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	10.3% [6.2-16.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	145
Palorinya	73.8% [59.2-85.2]	21.4% [11.2-35.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.8% [1.0-14.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	4.8% [1.0-14.4]	2.4% [0.3-10.6]	14.3% [6.2-27.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	42
Imvepi	65.4% [54.7-75.1]	24.7% [16.3-34.9]	1.2% [0.1-5.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	2.5% [0.5-7.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	17.3% [10.3-26.6]	1.2% [0.1-5.6]	81
Bidibidi	65.4% [54.4-75.2]	35.9% [25.9-46.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.3% [0.1-5.8]	1.3% [0.1-5.8]	10.3% [5.0-18.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	78
Rwamwanja	18.0% [11.7-25.9]	24.3% [17.1-32.9]	1.8% [0.4-5.7]	0.9% [0.1-4.1]	4.5% [1.7-9.6]	12.6% [7.4-19.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	63.1% [53.8-71.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	111
Kyangwali	42.7% [31.9-54.0]	48.0% [36.9-59.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	13.3% [7.1-22.4]	1.3% [0.1-6.1]	12.0% [6.1-20.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	75
Kiryandongo	70.6% [60.3-79.5]	15.3% [8.9-24.0]	2.4% [0.5-7.3]	5.9% [2.3-12.4]	3.5% [1.0-9.1]	3.5% [1.0-9.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	12.9% [7.1-21.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	85
Kyaka II	16.7% [9.9-25.7]	32.1% [22.9-42.6]	2.4% [0.5-7.4]	1.2% [0.1-5.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	13.1% [7.2-21.5]	1.2% [0.1-5.4]	53.6% [42.9-64.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	84
Nakivale	14.7% [9.9-20.8]	68.1% [60.7-74.9]	6.7% [3.6-11.4]	6.7% [3.6-11.4]	1.2% [0.3-3.9]	14.7% [9.9-20.8]	0.6% [0.1-2.8]	4.9% [2.3-9.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	163
Oruchinga	14.2% [9.4-20.3]	51.6% [43.8-59.4]	3.9% [1.6-7.8]	3.2% [1.2-6.9]	5.8% [2.9-10.3]	21.9% [16.0-28.9]	0.6% [0.1-3.0]	27.7% [21.2-35.2]	0.6% [0.1-3.0]	155
Palabek	46.4% [33.8-59.4]	19.6% [10.9-31.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	42.9% [30.5-55.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	56
Kampala	58.7% [50.6-66.6]	39.2% [31.4-47.3]	3.5% [1.3-7.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.7% [0.1-3.2]	12.6% [7.9-18.8]	11.2% [6.8-17.1]	4.2% [1.8-8.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	143
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	19.0% [16.0-22.4]	47.8% [43.8-51.8]	3.6% [2.3-5.3]	3.1% [1.9-4.7]	2.7% [1.6-4.3]	15.8% [13.0-18.9]	0.7% [0.2-1.6]	29.8% [26.2-33.5]	0.2% [0.0-0.8]	588
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	61.7% [58.0-65.4]	23.2% [20.1-26.5]	0.6% [0.2-1.4]	4.0% [2.7-5.7]	1.2% [0.6-2.3]	5.3% [3.8-7.3]	0.3% [0.1-1.0]	22.4% [19.3-25.7]	0.2% [0.0-0.7]	656
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>41.6%</b> <b>[38.8-44.3]</b>	<b>34.8%</b> <b>[32.2-37.5]</b>	<b>2.0%</b> <b>[1.3-2.9]</b>	<b>3.5%</b> <b>[2.6-4.7]</b>	<b>1.9%</b> <b>[1.3-2.8]</b>	<b>10.3%</b> <b>[8.7-12.1]</b>	<b>0.5%</b> <b>[0.2-1.0]</b>	<b>25.9%</b> <b>[23.5-28.4]</b>	<b>0.2%</b> <b>[0.0-0.5]</b>	1 244

Table 106.18: The main source of credit for the households

	Who is the main source of credit for all debts and loans?									Number of HH
	Relatives	Traders / shopkeepers	Bank / Credit institution / Micro-credit project	Relatives Humanitarian agencies	Relatives Cooperative	Money lender	Traders / shopkeepers Landlord (more than 1 month behind in rent)	Informal savings group	Employer	
	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	
<b>Host Communities</b>										
Adjumani	42.1% [29.9-55.0]	19.3% [10.7-30.9]	14.0% [6.9-24.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	26.3% [16.3-38.7]	8.8% [3.4-18.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	15.8% [8.1-26.8]	1.8% [0.2-7.9]	57
Yumbe	69.3% [58.3-78.9]	28.0% [18.8-38.9]	10.7% [5.2-19.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.3% [0.1-6.1]	1.3% [0.1-6.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	18.7% [11.1-28.6]	2.7% [0.6-8.3]	75
Terego	70.1% [58.5-80.1]	28.4% [18.6-39.9]	9.0% [3.8-17.5]	1.5% [0.2-6.8]	1.5% [0.2-6.8]	6.0% [2.0-13.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	10.4% [4.8-19.4]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	67
Kiryandongo	55.0% [44.1-65.6]	8.8% [4.0-16.4]	17.5% [10.4-26.9]	1.3% [0.1-5.7]	3.8% [1.1-9.7]	16.3% [9.4-25.5]	1.3% [0.1-5.7]	20.0% [12.4-29.7]	2.5% [0.5-7.8]	80
Kyegegwa	28.4% [18.6-39.9]	17.9% [10.2-28.3]	13.4% [6.9-23.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	7.5% [2.9-15.6]	7.5% [2.9-15.6]	1.5% [0.2-6.8]	40.3% [29.2-52.2]	3.0% [0.6-9.2]	67
Kikuube	38.6% [28.6-49.3]	36.1% [26.4-46.8]	13.3% [7.3-21.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.2% [0.1-5.5]	15.7% [9.1-24.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	33.7% [24.3-44.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	83
Koboko	44.3% [33.1-56.0]	18.6% [10.8-28.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	1.4% [0.2-6.5]	1.4% [0.2-6.5]	8.6% [3.7-16.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	34.3% [24.0-45.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	70
Isingiro	22.7% [16.1-30.5]	28.9% [21.6-37.2]	28.1% [20.9-36.3]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	5.5% [2.5-10.4]	11.7% [7.0-18.1]	1.6% [0.3-4.9]	30.5% [23.0-38.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	128
Lamwo	27.1% [16.1-40.7]	12.5% [5.4-24.0]	6.3% [1.8-15.7]	2.1% [0.2-9.3]	2.1% [0.2-9.3]	4.2% [0.9-12.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	54.2% [40.2-67.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	48
Madi Okollo	83.8% [74.5-90.6]	13.8% [7.5-22.5]	3.8% [1.1-9.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	6.3% [2.4-13.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	7.5% [3.2-14.8]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	80
Kamwenge	20.2% [13.4-28.7]	17.3% [11.0-25.4]	21.2% [14.2-29.7]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	15.4% [9.4-23.2]	6.7% [3.1-12.8]	1.0% [0.1-4.4]	47.1% [37.7-56.7]	1.0% [0.1-4.4]	104
Obongi	52.5% [40.1-64.6]	14.8% [7.6-25.2]	4.9% [1.4-12.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	9.8% [4.2-19.2]	4.9% [1.4-12.5]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	34.4% [23.4-46.9]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	61
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>44.7%</b> <b>[41.5-47.9]</b>	<b>21.1%</b> <b>[18.5-23.8]</b>	<b>13.4%</b> <b>[11.3-15.7]</b>	<b>0.4%</b> <b>[0.1-1.0]</b>	<b>6.7%</b> <b>[5.3-8.5]</b>	<b>8.0%</b> <b>[6.4-9.9]</b>	<b>0.5%</b> <b>[0.2-1.2]</b>	<b>28.9%</b> <b>[26.1-31.9]</b>	<b>0.9%</b> <b>[0.4-1.6]</b>	<b>920</b>



Table 107.19: Interest on Current loan among households

Do you have to pay interest on your current loan?			Interest owed on loan (UGX)						Number of HH	
Number of HH	No	Yes	5,000 or less	5,100 - 10,000	10,100 - 20,000	20,100 - 50,000	50,100 - 100,000	101,000 or more		
	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]		
<b>Refugees</b>										
Adjumani	125	32.0% [24.3-40.5]	68.0% [59.5-75.7]	7.1% [3.0-14.0]	12.9% [7.1-21.3]	25.9% [17.5-35.9]	23.5% [15.5-33.3]	21.2% [13.5-30.7]	9.4% [4.6-17.0]	85
Lobule	185	13.5% [9.2-19.0]	86.5% [81.0-90.8]	28.3% [21.7-35.6]	23.3% [17.2-30.3]	18.9% [13.4-25.5]	20.8% [15.0-27.6]	5.7% [2.8-10.1]	3.1% [1.2-6.8]	159
Rhino camp	133	28.6% [21.4-36.6]	71.4% [63.4-78.6]	35.8% [26.7-45.7]	36.8% [27.7-46.8]	13.7% [7.9-21.6]	11.6% [6.3-19.1]	1.1% [0.1-4.8]	1.1% [0.1-4.8]	95
Palorinya	49	49.0% [35.4-62.7]	51.0% [37.3-64.6]	20.0% [8.1-38.4]	40.0% [22.7-59.4]	24.0% [10.7-42.9]	12.0% [3.5-28.7]	4.0% [0.4-17.2]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	25
Imvepi	124	32.3% [24.5-40.8]	67.7% [59.2-75.5]	60.8% [49.4-71.3]	18.9% [11.3-28.9]	14.9% [8.2-24.2]	4.1% [1.2-10.4]	1.4% [0.1-6.1]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	74
Bidibidi	104	57.7% [48.1-66.9]	42.3% [33.1-51.9]	41.9% [28.0-56.7]	27.9% [16.3-42.4]	18.6% [9.2-32.1]	11.6% [4.6-23.6]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	43
Rwamwanja	175	17.1% [12.1-23.2]	82.9% [76.8-87.9]	18.8% [13.0-26.0]	20.3% [14.2-27.6]	26.1% [19.3-33.9]	25.4% [18.7-33.1]	6.5% [3.3-11.6]	2.9% [1.0-6.7]	138
Kyangwali	144	54.9% [46.7-62.8]	45.1% [37.2-53.3]	21.9% [13.1-33.1]	25.0% [15.7-36.5]	25.0% [15.7-36.5]	18.8% [10.7-29.6]	4.7% [1.3-12.0]	4.7% [1.3-12.0]	64
Kiryandongo	64	21.9% [13.1-33.1]	78.1% [66.9-86.9]	18.0% [9.3-30.3]	8.0% [2.8-17.9]	22.0% [12.3-34.8]	32.0% [20.4-45.7]	12.0% [5.2-23.1]	8.0% [2.8-17.9]	50
Kyaka II	160	25.0% [18.8-32.1]	75.0% [67.9-81.2]	28.6% [21.0-37.1]	21.8% [15.2-29.9]	27.7% [20.3-36.2]	13.4% [8.2-20.4]	7.6% [3.8-13.3]	0.8% [0.1-3.9]	119
Nakivale	202	47.5% [40.7-54.4]	52.5% [45.6-59.3]	21.9% [14.8-30.5]	16.2% [10.1-24.1]	40.0% [31.0-49.5]	16.2% [10.1-24.1]	3.8% [1.3-8.8]	1.9% [0.4-6.0]	105
Oruchinga	210	16.7% [12.1-22.1]	83.3% [77.9-87.9]	19.4% [14.1-25.8]	14.9% [10.2-20.7]	21.1% [15.6-27.6]	27.4% [21.2-34.4]	11.4% [7.4-16.8]	5.7% [3.0-9.9]	175
Palabek	88	42.0% [32.1-52.5]	58.0% [47.5-67.9]	31.4% [19.9-44.9]	29.4% [18.3-42.8]	13.7% [6.4-25.1]	21.6% [12.0-34.2]	3.9% [0.8-12.0]	0.0% [0.0-0.0]	51
Kampala	164	72.6% [65.4-79.0]	27.4% [21.0-34.6]	2.2% [0.2-9.9]	4.4% [0.9-13.5]	11.1% [4.4-22.7]	28.9% [17.3-43.1]	28.9% [17.3-43.1]	24.4% [13.7-38.3]	45
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	891	31.4% [28.4-34.5]	68.6% [65.5-71.6]	21.8% [18.6-25.2]	18.8% [15.8-22.1]	27.3% [23.8-31.0]	21.3% [18.2-24.7]	7.5% [5.6-9.8]	3.3% [2.1-5.0]	601
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	872	31.9% [28.9-35.0]	68.1% [65.0-71.1]	30.6% [26.9-34.4]	23.7% [20.4-27.3]	18.6% [15.6-21.9]	17.5% [14.6-20.8]	6.5% [4.7-8.8]	3.1% [1.9-4.7]	582
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	1 763	31.7% [29.5-33.9]	68.3% [66.1-70.5]	26.1% [23.7-28.7]	21.2% [19.0-23.6]	23.0% [20.7-25.5]	19.4% [17.3-21.8]	7.0% [5.7-8.6]	3.2% [2.3-4.3]	1 183

Table 107.19: Interest on Current loan among households

Do you have to pay interest on your current loan?			Interest owed on loan (UGX)							Number of HH
Number of HH	No	Yes	5,000 or less	5,100 - 10,000	10,100 - 20,000	20,100 - 50,000	50,100 - 100,000	101,000 or more		
	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]	% [95% CI]		
<b>Host Communities</b>										
Adjumani	115	20.9% [14.2-29.0]	79.1% [71.0-85.8]	5.5% [2.1-11.6]	14.3% [8.30-22.5]	20.9% [13.5-30.1]	28.6% [20.1-38.4]	16.5% [10.0-25.1]	14.3% [8.3-22.5]	91
Yumbe	84	51.2% [40.6-61.7]	48.8% [38.3-59.4]	24.4% [13.3-39.0]	19.5% [9.7-33.5]	24.4% [13.3-39.0]	22.0% [11.5-36.2]	7.3% [2.1-18.3]	2.4% [0.3-10.8]	41
Terego	92	20.7% [13.4-29.8]	79.3% [70.2-86.6]	16.4% [9.3-26.2]	16.4% [9.3-26.2]	17.8% [10.4-27.7]	31.5% [21.7-42.7]	15.1% [8.3-24.6]	2.7% [0.6-8.5]	73
Kiryandongo	75	32.0% [22.3-43.1]	68.0% [56.9-77.7]	30.4% [18.6-44.6]	8.7% [3.0-19.4]	13.0% [5.6-24.9]	23.9% [13.4-37.6]	13.0% [5.6-24.9]	10.9% [4.3-22.2]	46
Kyegegwa	93	26.9% [18.7-36.5]	73.1% [63.5-81.3]	17.9% [10.2-28.3]	20.9% [12.5-31.7]	20.9% [12.5-31.7]	22.4% [13.7-33.4]	9.0% [3.8-17.5]	9.0% [3.8-17.5]	67
Kikuube	106	36.8% [28.1-46.2]	63.2% [53.8-71.9]	6.0% [2.0-13.6]	13.4% [6.9-23.1]	26.9% [17.4-38.3]	26.9% [17.4-38.3]	7.5% [2.9-15.6]	19.4% [11.3-30.0]	67
Koboko	97	34.0% [25.2-43.8]	66.0% [56.2-74.8]	24.2% [14.9-35.9]	22.6% [13.6-34.1]	22.6% [13.6-34.1]	11.3% [5.2-20.9]	12.9% [6.3-22.9]	6.5% [2.2-14.6]	62
Isingiro	158	28.5% [21.9-35.9]	71.5% [64.1-78.1]	13.4% [8.0-20.6]	9.8% [5.3-16.4]	17.0% [10.9-24.7]	19.6% [13.1-27.7]	15.2% [9.5-22.7]	25.0% [17.7-33.6]	112
Lamwo	61	19.7% [11.2-30.9]	80.3% [69.1-88.8]	8.3% [2.9-18.6]	25.0% [14.5-38.5]	22.9% [12.8-36.2]	25.0% [14.5-38.5]	8.3% [2.9-18.6]	10.4% [4.1-21.3]	48
Madi Okollo	111	16.2% [10.3-23.9]	83.8% [76.1-89.7]	20.4% [13.2-29.5]	15.1% [8.9-23.3]	24.7% [16.8-34.2]	25.8% [17.7-35.3]	10.8% [5.7-18.2]	3.2% [0.9-8.4]	93
Kamwenge	147	21.1% [15.1-28.2]	78.9% [71.8-84.9]	10.6% [5.8-17.6]	20.2% [13.4-28.7]	21.2% [14.2-29.7]	21.2% [14.2-29.7]	14.4% [8.7-22.1]	12.5% [7.2-19.9]	104
Obongi	78	21.8% [13.8-31.9]	78.2% [68.1-86.2]	6.8% [2.3-15.3]	15.3% [7.8-26.0]	27.1% [17.1-39.4]	23.7% [14.3-35.7]	13.6% [6.6-24.0]	13.6% [6.6-24.0]	59
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1217</b>	<b>27.1%</b> <b>[24.7-29.7]</b>	<b>72.9%</b> <b>[70.3-75.3]</b>	<b>14.5%</b> <b>[12.3-16.9]</b>	<b>16.3%</b> <b>[14.0-18.9]</b>	<b>21.4%</b> <b>[18.8-24.3]</b>	<b>23.5%</b> <b>[20.8-26.4]</b>	<b>12.5%</b> <b>[10.4-14.8]</b>	<b>11.7%</b> <b>[9.7-14.0]</b>	<b>863</b>

## 7.2.5: Household Food Expenditure Share (FES)

The FES is a proxy indicator for the economic vulnerability of a household. In general, the higher the expenses are on food in relation to other consumed items/services, the more economically vulnerable the household. Households spending more than 65% of their total expenditure on food are economically vulnerable. Household food security status based on FES is presented in Table 7.20. Households whose FES is above 75% are categorized as severely food insecure. Overall, 59.1% of refugee households were severely food insecure. In 2022, 42.2% of refugee households were severely food insecure. More than six in 10 refugee households in West Nile settlements were severely insecure as opposed to 54.3% of refugee households in Southwest settlements. The settlements showing the highest proportions of severely food insecure households were Imvepi (74.9%), Palabek (72.1%) and Kyangwali (71.1%). In host communities, 44.2% of host district households were categorized as severely food insecure based on their FES as opposed to 25.5% in 2022. Terego was the most affected district with 60.4% of households categorized as severely food insecure.

Table 108.20: Food Expenditure Share - % of households by category

	Food Expenditure Share Categories (proxy for food security)								Number of HH
	Food Secure (<50%)		Marginally Food Secure (50-64%)		Moderately Food Secure (65-74%)		Severely food insecure (>=75%)		
	%HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
<b>Refugees</b>									
Adjumani	13.2%	9.7-17.5	11.9%	8.5-15.9	14.7%	10.9-19.0	60.2%	54.3-65.6	288
Lobule	13.8%	10.3-17.9	18.3%	14.3-22.8	18.3%	14.3-22.8	49.7%	44.2-55.2	312
Rhino camp	11.6%	7.9-15.8	9.7%	6.6-14.0	9.1%	6.0-13.0	69.6%	63.8-75.1	254
Palorinya	11.6%	8.2-15.8	13.4%	9.8-17.8	14.7%	11.0-19.4	60.3%	54.3-65.8	276
Imvepi	6.4%	4.0-10.1	5.8%	3.4-9.1	12.9%	9.1-17.2	74.9%	69.4-79.9	259
Bidibidi	11.7%	8.9-15.4	9.3%	6.5-12.4	15.7%	12.2-19.6	63.3%	58.4-68.1	371
Rwamwanja	8.4%	5.8-12.1	10.9%	7.7-14.7	19.8%	15.6-24.5	60.9%	55.3-66.2	304
Kyangwali	10.2%	6.9-14.5	9.3%	6.2-13.6	9.3%	6.2-13.6	71.1%	65.0-76.3	244
Kiryandongo	14.1%	10.1-19.2	20.4%	15.6-26.1	18.5%	14.0-24.1	47.0%	40.7-53.6	225
Kyaka II	9.9%	6.7-14.4	17.9%	13.4-23.3	12.6%	8.8-17.4	59.6%	53.4-66.0	229
Nakivale	24.6%	18.6-31.4	25.4%	19.1-32.0	16.0%	10.9-21.8	34.0%	27.1-41.2	171
Oruchinga	22.6%	17.7-28.2	19.3%	14.8-24.7	19.8%	15.1-25.1	38.3%	32.3-44.5	243
Palabek	7.0%	4.1-11.3	8.8%	5.3-13.1	12.1%	8.1-17.2	72.1%	65.7-78.1	198
Kampala	47.5%	42.5-52.5	36.7%	32.0-41.7	11.3%	8.4-14.8	4.5%	2.7-6.9	381
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	14.3%	12.4-16.3	15.7%	13.7-17.8	15.7%	13.7-17.8	54.3%	51.4-57.1	1191
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	11.4%	10.1-12.7	12.2%	10.8-13.6	14.7%	13.2-16.2	61.8%	59.8-63.8	2182
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>11.3-13.5</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>12.3-14.6</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>13.9-16.3</b>	<b>59.1%</b>	<b>57.5-60.8</b>	<b>3373</b>

Table 108.20: Food Expenditure Share - % of households by category

	Food Expenditure Share Categories (proxy for food security)								Number of HH
	Food Secure (<50%)		Marginally Food Secure (50-64%)		Moderately Food Secure (65-74%)		Severely food insecure (>=75%)		
	%HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
<b>Host Communities</b>									
Adjumani	11.8%	8.1-16.1	14.6%	10.5-19.2	22.6%	17.6-28.0	50.9%	44.8-57.2	249
Yumbe	9.9%	6.1-15.0	20.8%	15.4-27.5	15.3%	10.4-21.0	54.0%	46.6-61.4	172
Terego	3.5%	1.5-6.6	13.9%	9.5-18.9	22.3%	16.8-28.1	60.4%	53.5-66.8	204
Kiryandongo	17.7%	13.1-22.6	18.6%	14.2-23.9	21.9%	17.1-27.4	41.9%	35.8-48.1	246
Kyegegwa	35.9%	29.0-43.3	16.5%	11.5-22.6	19.4%	14.0-25.8	28.2%	21.9-35.3	170
Kikuube	24.5%	18.8-30.7	22.3%	17.0-28.5	16.5%	11.8-22.0	36.7%	30.4-43.6	201
Koboko	14.0%	9.9-19.6	16.7%	12.0-22.4	18.4%	13.4-24.1	50.9%	43.8-57.7	197
Isingiro	31.2%	25.4-37.2	22.5%	17.6-28.2	18.8%	14.1-24.1	27.5%	22.2-33.6	235
Lamwo	18.2%	12.4-25.2	10.1%	5.9-16.0	14.2%	9.4-21.1	57.4%	48.9-65.3	138
Madi Okollo	12.1%	8.0-17.1	14.3%	9.7-19.5	17.7%	12.8-23.6	55.8%	48.7-62.6	192
Kamwenge	33.5%	27.8-39.2	24.8%	19.8-30.3	16.0%	11.8-20.7	25.7%	20.6-31.2	258
Obongi	10.7%	6.6-16.6	12.4%	7.6-18.1	23.6%	17.4-31.0	53.4%	45.3-61.3	148
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>17.5-20.6</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>16.3-19.3</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>17.5-20.6</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>42.2-46.2</b>	<b>2410</b>

## 7.3: FOOD UTILISATION

Food utilization refers to a households' use of the food to which they have access, and individuals' ability to absorb and metabolize the nutrients. Food utilization includes: the ways in which food is stored, processed and prepared, including the water and cooking fuel used, and hygiene conditions; feeding practices, particularly for individuals with special nutrition needs, such as babies, young children, the elderly, sick people, and pregnant or lactating women; the sharing of food within the household, and the extent to which this corresponds to individuals' nutrition needs - growth, pregnancy, lactation, etc.; the health status of each member of the household.

### 7.3.1: Household Dietary Diversity (HDD)

Household dietary diversity is the number of food groups out of the 12 food groups consumed by a household 24 hours before the survey. The 12 food groups are cereals, roots and tubers, vegetables, fruits, meat, poultry, offal, eggs, fish and seafood, pulses, legumes, nuts, milk and milk products, oil/fats, sugar/honey, and miscellaneous. Information on HDD is presented in Table 7.21. Refugee households consumed on average four out of 12 food groups whereas host district households consumed five out of the 12 food groups. Most of refugee households (42.8%) consumed between 3 and 4 food groups. Only 22.8% of refugees had a high dietary diversity (6-12 food groups). Close to half of host community households had a high dietary diversity (45.5%).

Table 109.21: HDDS – % of households by category (IPC categories)

	HDDS		0-2 food groups (phase 4 to 5)		3-4 food groups (phase 3)		5 food groups (phase 2)		6-12 food groups (phase 1)		Number of HH
	Mean	SD	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
<b>Refugees</b>											
Adjumani	4.3	1.6	12.2%	8.8-16.3	40.4%	34.7-46.0	27.3%	22.2-32.4	20.1%	15.8-25.1	288
Lobule	4.7	1.7	6.7%	4.3-9.9	41.3%	36.0-46.9	16.0%	12.3-20.4	35.9%	30.7-41.3	312
Rhino camp	4.7	1.2	2.5%	1.0-4.8	33.9%	28.2-39.8	37.0%	31.2-43.1	26.6%	21.6-32.5	254
Palorinya	4.0	1.3	10.3%	7.0-14.1	55.8%	49.9-61.6	24.1%	19.2-29.2	9.8%	6.7-13.7	276
Imvepi	4.9	2.0	10.3%	7.1-14.6	28.0%	22.6-33.5	28.6%	23.3-34.3	33.1%	27.7-39.1	259
Bidibidi	4.4	1.2	6.8%	4.5-9.6	45.6%	40.5-50.6	32.4%	27.7-37.2	15.3%	12.0-19.3	371
Rwamwanja	5.5	1.5	2.0%	0.8-4.0	26.2%	21.6-31.5	25.2%	20.7-30.4	46.5%	41.2-52.3	304
Kyangwali	3.8	1.6	19.6%	15.1-25.0	47.1%	40.9-53.4	18.7%	14.0-23.7	14.7%	10.7-19.6	244
Kiryandongo	4.7	1.5	5.9%	3.3-9.4	40.0%	33.8-46.5	23.0%	18.0-28.9	31.1%	25.3-37.4	225
Kyaka II	4.4	1.5	10.3%	7.0-14.9	42.2%	36.1-48.8	24.2%	18.8-29.9	23.3%	18.0-28.9	229
Nakivale	3.6	1.6	24.6%	18.6-31.4	46.7%	39.4-54.3	18.4%	13.4-25.1	10.2%	6.6-15.8	171
Oruchinga	3.9	1.2	10.7%	7.3-15.0	63.0%	56.8-68.9	18.5%	14.0-23.8	7.8%	4.9-11.7	243
Palabek	4.1	1.4	10.2%	6.5-14.9	52.1%	45.1-58.9	24.7%	19.1-31.1	13.0%	9.0-18.4	198
Kampala	6.8	2.1	3.4%	1.9-5.6	11.3%	8.4-14.8	12.1%	9.1-15.7	73.2%	68.5-77.4	380
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	4.3	1.6	12.2%	10.4-14.1	44.0%	41.2-46.8	21.4%	19.1-23.7	22.4%	20.1-24.9	1191
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	4.5	1.5	8.1%	7.0-9.3	42.1%	40.1-44.2	26.7%	24.9-28.7	23.0%	21.3-24.9	2182
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>8.6-10.6</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>41.1-44.5</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>23.4-26.3</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>21.4-24.3</b>	<b>3373</b>

Table 109.21: HDDS – % of households by category (IPC categories)

	HDDS		0-2 food groups (phase 4 to 5)		3-4 food groups (phase 3)		5 food groups (phase 2)		6-12 food groups (phase 1)		Number of HH
	Mean	SD	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
<b>Host Communities</b>											
Adjumani	5.1	1.5	6.1%	3.6-9.5	25.5%	20.2-31.0	28.8%	23.6-34.8	39.6%	33.8-45.9	249
Yumbe	5.1	1.5	4.0%	1.8-7.8	27.2%	21.1-34.3	24.8%	19.0-31.9	44.1%	36.9-51.7	172
Terego	6.1	1.7	1.0%	0.2-3.1	15.8%	11.2-21.1	22.3%	16.8-28.1	60.9%	54.0-67.3	204
Kiryandongo	5.1	2.0	9.8%	6.5-13.9	28.4%	23.1-34.3	20.0%	15.3-25.2	41.9%	35.8-48.1	246
Kyegegwa	5.1	2.1	10.0%	6.2-15.2	31.2%	24.6-38.4	16.5%	11.5-22.6	42.4%	35.1-49.9	170
Kikuube	5.8	1.8	3.2%	1.3-6.0	21.3%	16.2-27.4	18.6%	13.5-24.2	56.9%	50.3-63.9	201
Koboko	5.9	1.9	3.1%	1.3-6.2	17.1%	12.5-23.0	20.2%	15.1-26.3	59.6%	53.0-66.6	197
Isingiro	4.6	1.6	4.6%	2.5-8.0	48.6%	42.2-54.9	20.6%	16.0-26.4	26.1%	20.7-31.8	235
Lamwo	4.5	1.5	7.4%	3.8-12.5	47.3%	38.9-55.4	20.3%	14.2-27.6	25.0%	18.7-33.1	138
Madi Okollo	5.4	1.6	2.2%	0.7-4.9	28.6%	22.6-35.3	22.9%	17.4-29.2	46.3%	39.4-53.4	192
Kamwenge	5.5	1.9	4.4%	2.3-7.3	28.6%	23.4-34.4	16.5%	12.5-21.6	50.5%	44.3-56.5	258
Obongi	5.4	1.6	3.9%	1.7-8.2	18.5%	12.7-25.0	25.8%	19.2-33.1	51.7%	43.3-59.3	148
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>4.2-5.9</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>26.4-30.0</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>19.8-23.0</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>43.5-47.5</b>	<b>2410</b>

### 7.3.2: Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)

The FCS is a composite indicator that measures dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of food groups based on a seven-day recall of food consumed at household level. A high FCS increases the probability that a household's food intake is adequate. FCS ranges from 0 to 112. Information on household Food Consumption Score (FCS) is presented in Figure 4, Figure 5, and Table 7.22.

The average FCS for refugee households was 34.7 out of 112 whereas that for host community households was 45.6 out of 112. As a result, only 47.8% of refugee households were categorized to have an acceptable food consumption during the 7 days prior to the survey. This percentage is significantly lower if compared to the 73.8% of host community households with acceptable food consumption.

Table 110.22: Food Consumption Scores – % of households by category

	FCS		Acceptable (FCS >35)		Borderline (21.5 ≤ FCS ≤ 35)		Poor (FCS ≤21)		Number of HH
	Mean	SD	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
<b>Refugees</b>									
Adjumani	31.4	13.4	35.4%	30.3-40.8	45.1%	39.7-50.6	19.4%	15.4-24.0	319
Lobule	38.4	11.9	61.9%	56.4-67.1	33.0%	28.0-38.4	5.1%	3.1-8.0	312
Rhino camp	37.6	9.6	66.1%	60.8-71.2	31.0%	26.1-36.3	2.8%	1.4-5.1	319
Palorinya	28.9	8.9	23.2%	18.1-29.1	59.8%	53.3-66.1	17.0%	12.5-22.3	224
Imvepi	34.1	12.4	47.3%	41.8-52.8	43.1%	37.7-48.6	9.6%	6.7-13.3	311
Bidibidi	32.4	11.2	37.0%	31.5-42.8	48.4%	42.6-54.2	14.6%	10.8-19.1	281
Rwamwanja	47.4	15.7	80.7%	74.8-85.7	17.3%	12.6-23.0	2.0%	0.7-4.6	202
Kyangwali	31.4	10.0	41.3%	35.0-47.8	44.9%	38.5-51.4	13.8%	9.7-18.7	225
Kiryandongo	36.7	14.9	49.3%	43.3-55.2	42.6%	36.8-48.5	8.1%	5.3-11.9	270
Kyaka II	35.5	12.8	51.1%	44.6-57.6	38.1%	31.9-44.6	10.8%	7.2-15.3	223
Nakivale	29.3	12.9	33.2%	27.5-39.3	44.7%	38.5-50.9	22.1%	17.3-27.6	244
Oruchinga	34.6	11.4	53.9%	47.6-60.1	37.4%	31.5-43.7	8.6%	5.6-12.7	243
Palabek	33.7	13.6	40.0%	33.6-46.6	46.5%	39.9-53.2	13.5%	9.4-18.5	215
Kampala	54.5	21.7	77.7%	73.3-81.7	17.8%	14.3-21.9	4.5%	2.7-6.9	381
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	35.3	14.0	51.2%	48.3-54.1	37.0%	34.3-39.9	11.8%	10.0-13.8	1 137
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	34.4	12.5	46.2%	44.1-48.2	42.9%	40.8-44.9	11.0%	9.7-12.3	2 251
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>47.8%</b>	<b>46.2-49.5</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	<b>39.3-42.6</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>10.2-12.3</b>	3 388
<b>Host Communities</b>									
Adjumani	40.0	14.6	57.1%	50.4-63.6	37.3%	31.0-43.9	5.7%	3.1-9.4	212
Yumbe	40.6	12.5	67.3%	60.6-73.5	27.7%	21.9-34.2	5.0%	2.6-8.6	202
Terego	46.2	12.8	81.2%	75.4-86.1	17.8%	13.0-23.5	1.0%	0.2-3.1	202
Kiryandongo	41.6	17.2	61.9%	55.2-68.2	29.8%	24.0-36.1	8.4%	5.2-12.6	215
Kyegegwa	48.3	18.1	78.2%	71.6-83.9	17.6%	12.5-23.9	4.1%	1.9-7.9	170
Kikuube	49.8	15.4	85.6%	80.1-90.1	13.8%	9.5-19.3	0.5%	0.1-2.5	188
Koboko	48.7	15.8	84.6%	79.5-88.9	12.7%	8.9-17.5	2.6%	1.1-5.3	228
Isingiro	48.2	16.2	84.4%	79.1-88.8	12.8%	8.9-17.8	2.8%	1.2-5.6	218
Lamwo	34.4	14.9	37.8%	30.3-45.8	45.9%	38.1-54.0	16.2%	11.0-22.8	148

Table 110.22: Food Consumption Scores – % of households by category

	FCS		Acceptable (FCS >35)		Borderline (21.5 ≤ FCS ≤ 35)		Poor (FCS ≤21)		Number of HH
	Mean	SD	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
Madi Okollo	45.3	13.5	80.5%	75.1-85.2	16.5%	12.1-21.6	3.0%	1.4-5.9	231
Kamwenge	56.8	19.2	87.9%	82.9-91.8	10.2%	6.6-14.9	1.9%	0.7-4.6	206
Obongi	40.8	12.6	68.5%	61.5-75.0	27.0%	20.9-33.8	4.5%	2.1-8.3	178
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>73.8%</b>	<b>72.0-75.5</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>20.2-23.5</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>3.6-5.3</b>	<b>2398</b>

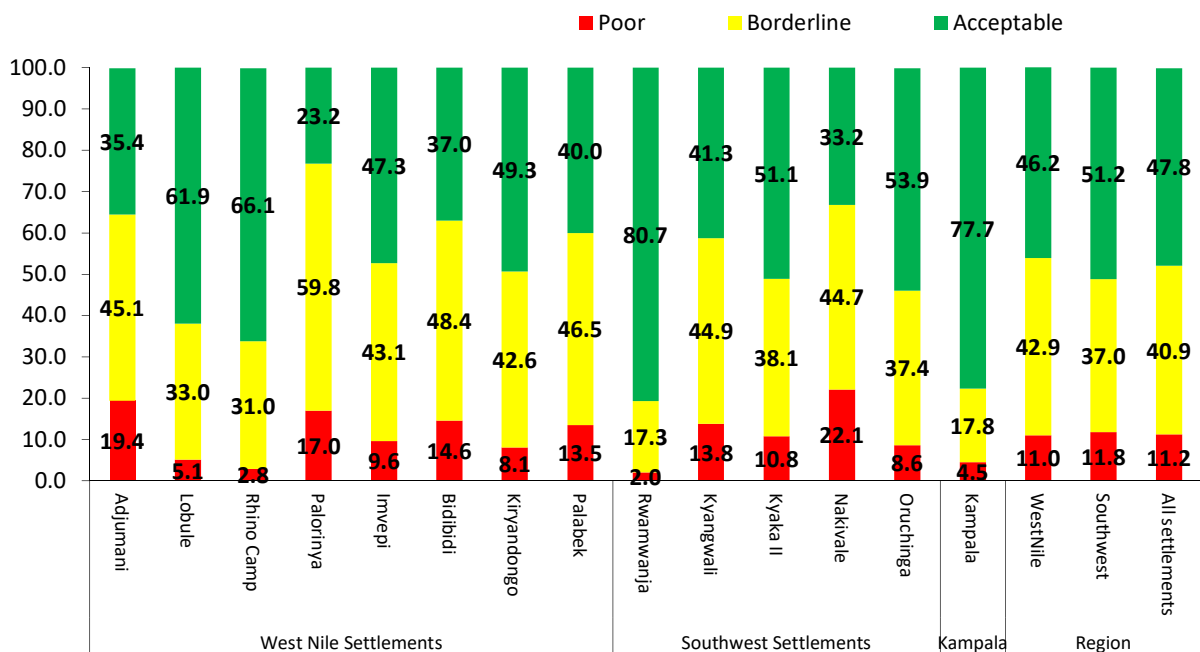


Figure 8: FCS among refugee households

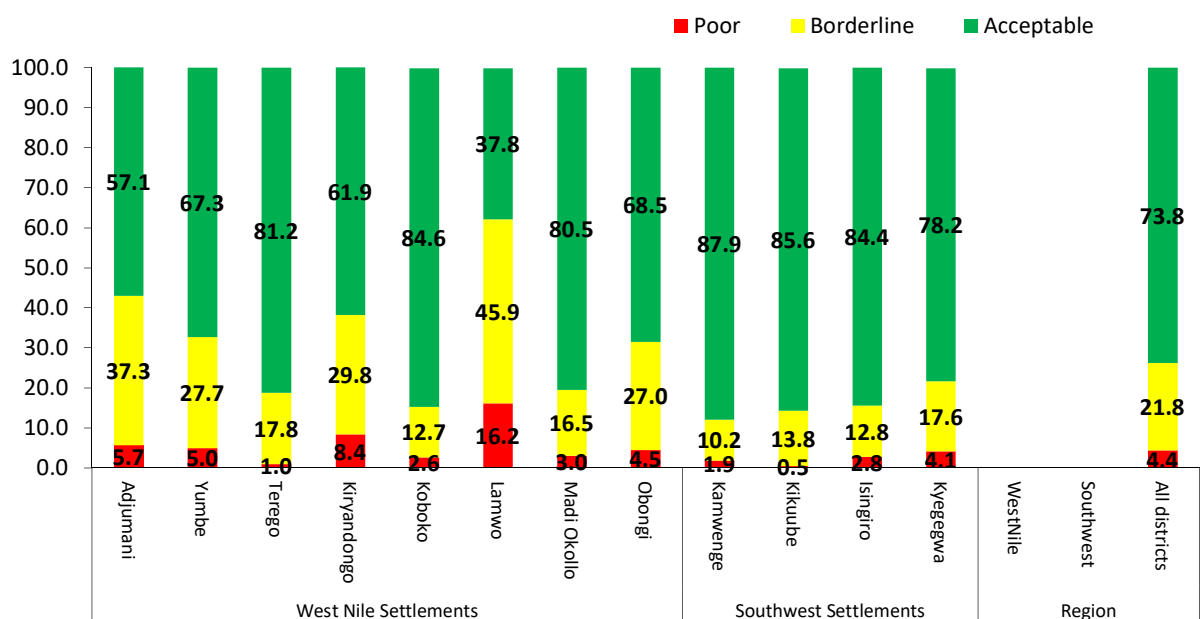


Figure 9: FCS among host community households



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

The FCS-N is a tool derived from the FCS indicator, that looks at three main nutrients (Vitamin A, Protein, and Hem Iron) of the food items consumed. Information on FCS-N is presented in Table 7.23.

Consumption of vitamin A-rich foods is low among both refugee and host community households. Only 17.9% of refugee households and one third (32.7%) of host community households consumed Vitamin A-rich foods for 7 days during the 7 days prior to the survey.

Consumption of protein-rich foods was also low but relatively higher than consumption of vitamin A-rich foods. More than half (59.8%) of host community households and 33.0% of refugee households consumed protein-rich foods for 7 days during the 7 days prior to the survey.

Consumption of hem iron-rich foods was the lowest compared to consumption of protein-rich and consumption of vitamin A-rich foods. Only 0.5% of refugee households and 1.9% of host community households consumed hem iron-rich foods for 7 days during the 7 days prior to the survey.

Table 111.23: Consumption frequency categories of each nutrient rich food groups (FCS-N)

N	Vitamin A rich Foods						Protein rich foods						Haem Iron Rich Foods						
	Never (0)		Sometimes (1-6)		At Least Daily (7)		Never (0)		Sometimes (1-6)		At Least Daily (7)		Never (0)		Sometimes (1-6)		At Least Daily (7)		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
<b>Refugees</b>																			
Adjumani	288	20.1%	15.8-25.1	60.5%	54.7-65.9	19.4%	15.2-24.3	19.4%	15.2-24.3	61.1%	55.4-66.6	19.4%	15.2-24.3	70.2%	64.7-75.2	29.2%	24.1-34.6	0.6%	0.1-2.2
Lobule	312	14.1%	10.6-18.3	58.0%	52.5-63.4	27.9%	23.1-33.0	5.1%	3.1-8.0	58.3%	52.8-63.7	36.5%	31.3-42.0	52.9%	47.3-58.4	46.8%	41.3-52.3	0.3%	0.0-1.5
Rhino camp	254	11.9%	8.3-16.2	70.2%	64.2-75.5	17.9%	13.4-22.8	5.0%	2.9-8.4	58.0%	51.7-63.8	37.0%	31.2-43.1	62.7%	56.5-68.4	36.7%	30.9-42.7	0.6%	0.2-2.5
Palorinya	276	23.7%	18.8-28.8	58.0%	52.1-63.7	18.3%	13.9-23.0	17.0%	12.9-21.8	71.0%	65.5-76.1	12.1%	8.5-16.2	84.8%	80.2-88.6	15.2%	11.4-19.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Imvepi	259	17.7%	13.5-22.8	60.1%	54.2-66.1	22.2%	17.3-27.3	6.8%	4.0-10.1	58.2%	52.2-64.2	35.0%	29.5-41.1	59.5%	53.4-65.3	40.5%	34.7-46.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Bidibidi	371	21.4%	17.4-25.7	68.0%	63.3-72.8	10.7%	7.9-14.2	10.3%	7.5-13.6	69.0%	64.2-73.5	20.6%	16.9-25.1	77.6%	73.2-81.6	22.4%	18.4-26.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0

Table 111.23: Consumption frequency categories of each nutrient rich food groups (FCS-N)

	N	Vitamin A rich Foods						Protein rich foods						Haem Iron Rich Foods					
		Never (0)		Sometimes (1-6)		At Least Daily (7)		Never (0)		Sometimes (1-6)		At Least Daily (7)		Never (0)		Sometimes (1-6)		At Least Daily (7)	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Rwamwanja	304	11.4%	8.3-15.5	58.9%	53.3-64.3	29.7%	24.7-34.9	1.0%	0.3-2.6	26.2%	21.6-31.5	72.8%	67.8-77.8	41.6%	36.3-47.4	56.9%	51.3-62.4	1.5%	0.6-3.6
Kyangwali	244	35.1%	29.5-41.4	53.8%	47.4-59.9	11.1%	7.6-15.5	9.3%	6.2-13.6	57.8%	51.5-63.9	32.9%	27.1-38.9	81.3%	75.9-85.7	18.7%	14.0-23.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	225	25.6%	20.0-31.3	55.9%	49.5-62.4	18.5%	14.0-24.1	14.4%	10.1-19.2	56.3%	49.5-62.4	29.3%	23.7-35.5	80.4%	74.9-85.2	18.9%	14.0-24.1	0.7%	0.2-2.8
Kyaka II	229	22.4%	17.3-28.0	60.5%	54.3-66.9	17.0%	12.6-22.3	7.2%	4.2-10.8	52.9%	46.4-59.2	39.9%	33.6-46.2	77.1%	71.5-82.4	22.4%	17.3-28.0	0.4%	0.0-2.0
Nakivale	171	51.2%	44.0-58.9	41.8%	34.9-49.6	7.0%	3.9-11.6	11.5%	7.5-17.1	58.6%	51.0-65.7	29.9%	23.3-37.0	86.5%	80.8-91.0	13.5%	9.0-19.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Oruchinga	243	44.4%	38.3-50.7	48.6%	42.3-54.8	7.0%	4.3-10.7	7.8%	4.9-11.7	51.0%	44.8-57.3	41.2%	35.1-47.4	75.7%	70.0-80.8	23.5%	18.5-29.1	0.8%	0.2-2.6
Palabek	198	19.5%	14.6-25.7	60.5%	53.7-67.2	20.0%	15.1-26.2	8.8%	5.3-13.1	71.6%	65.2-77.6	19.5%	14.6-25.7	80.9%	74.9-85.8	18.1%	13.3-24.0	0.9%	0.2-3.2
Kampala	381	9.2%	6.6-12.4	34.1%	29.5-39.0	56.7%	51.7-61.6	4.5%	2.7-6.9	31.5%	27.0-36.3	64.0%	59.1-68.7	33.3%	28.7-38.2	60.6%	55.7-65.4	6.0%	4.0-8.8
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1191	30.8%	28.2-33.5	53.6%	50.7-56.4	15.6%	13.6-17.7	6.8%	5.5-8.3	47.5%	44.7-50.4	45.7%	42.9-48.5	70.0%	67.3-72.5	29.4%	26.9-32.0	0.6%	0.3-1.3
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2182	19.2%	17.5-20.8	61.7%	59.7-63.8	19.1%	17.5-20.8	10.9%	9.6-12.2	63.1%	61.0-65.1	26.1%	24.3-28.0	70.7%	68.8-72.6	28.9%	27.0-30.8	0.4%	0.2-0.7
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	3373	23.3%	21.9-24.8	58.9%	57.2-60.5	17.9%	16.6-19.2	9.4%	8.5-10.4	57.6%	55.9-59.2	33.0%	31.4-34.6	70.4%	68.9-72.0	29.1%	27.6-30.7	0.5%	0.3-0.7
<b>Host Communities</b>																			
Adjumani	249	8.0%	5.1-11.9	74.1%	68.6-79.4	17.9%	13.7-23.2	4.7%	2.7-8.0	60.8%	54.9-66.9	34.4%	28.8-40.6	33.0%	27.3-38.9	65.6%	59.4-71.2	1.4%	0.5-3.8

Table 111.23: Consumption frequency categories of each nutrient rich food groups (FCS-N)

	N	Vitamin A rich Foods						Protein rich foods						Haem Iron Rich Foods					
		Never (0)		Sometimes (1-6)		At Least Daily (7)		Never (0)		Sometimes (1-6)		At Least Daily (7)		Never (0)		Sometimes (1-6)		At Least Daily (7)	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Yumbe	172	12.9%	8.4-18.4	64.4%	57.2-71.4	22.8%	16.9-29.4	4.0%	1.8-7.8	54.5%	47.2-62.0	41.6%	34.7-49.3	49.5%	42.056.8-	49.5%	42.0-56.8	1.0%	0.2-3.7
Terego	204	4.0%	1.9-7.3	56.4%	49.5-63.0	39.6%	33.2-46.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	35.6%	29.4-42.5	64.4%	57.5-70.6	34.7%	28.5-41.5	62.9%	56.0-69.2	2.5%	0.9-5.3
Kiryandongo	246	22.3%	17.5-27.9	52.1%	45.8-58.2	25.6%	20.5-31.3	5.1%	3.0-8.6	43.7%	37.8-50.1	51.2%	45.0-57.4	58.1%	51.9-64.2	40.9%	35.0-47.3	0.9%	0.2-2.6
Kyegegwa	170	22.9%	17.1-29.7	34.1%	27.3-41.5	42.9%	35.7-50.4	1.2%	0.2-3.7	23.5%	17.6-30.3	75.3%	68.4-81.3	60.0%	52.5-67.1	39.4%	32.3-46.9	0.6%	0.1-2.7
Kikuube	201	24.5%	18.8-30.7	43.6%	37.1-50.7	31.9%	25.7-38.5	1.1%	0.2-3.2	26.1%	20.2-32.2	72.9%	66.7-78.9	47.9%	40.9-54.7	51.1%	44.4-58.1	1.1%	0.2-3.2
Koboko	197	3.9%	1.9-7.5	49.1%	42.3-56.2	46.9%	40.3-54.2	0.9%	0.2-3.2	32.5%	26.2-39.2	66.7%	59.7-72.8	28.5%	22.5-35.0	67.5%	60.8-73.8	3.9%	1.9-7.5
Insingiro	235	37.2%	31.0-43.3	33.0%	27.4-39.4	29.8%	24.2-35.9	2.3%	0.8-4.6	20.2%	15.3-25.5	77.5%	71.8-82.4	58.3%	51.9-64.5	40.8%	34.7-47.2	0.9%	0.2-2.7
Lamwo	138	16.2%	10.6-22.7	52.0%	43.9-60.4	31.8%	24.5-40.0	22.3%	16.130.0-	54.7%	46.7-63.2	23.0%	16.8-30.7	58.8%	50.4-66.7	37.2%	29.2-45.2	4.1%	1.8-8.7
Madi Okollo	192	13.9%	9.7-19.5	56.7%	49.7-63.6	29.4%	23.6-36.4	2.2%	0.7-4.9	35.9%	29.4-42.9	61.9%	55.0-68.6	25.5%	19.8-32.0	69.7%	63.0-76.0	4.8%	2.3-8.4
Kamwenge	258	13.6%	9.8-18.1	34.5%	28.9-40.4	51.9%	45.8-58.0	1.5%	0.5-3.6	10.2%	6.8-14.2	88.3%	84.0-91.9	55.8%	49.7-61.8	44.2%	38.2-50.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Obongi	148	14.0%	9.3-20.5	68.0%	59.7-74.7	18.0%	12.7-25.0	0.6%	0.1-3.1	58.4%	50.1-65.8	41.0%	33.5-49.3	36.0%	28.4-43.7	60.1%	52.1-67.8	3.9%	1.7-8.2
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2410</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>14.9-17.8</b>	<b>51.0%</b>	<b>49.0-53.0</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>30.8-34.6</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>2.7-4.2</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>34.9-38.7</b>	<b>59.8%</b>	<b>57.9-61.8</b>	<b>45.6%</b>	<b>43.7-47.6</b>	<b>52.5%</b>	<b>50.5-54.4</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.4-2.5</b>

## 7.4: STABILITY

The stability dimension focuses on the stability of the availability, access, and utilization dimensions of food security. Households or individuals will still be considered food insecure if they do not have adequate food intake on a regular basis. This section presents information on factors that may affect stability as well as some of the indicators of food availability and access stability.

### 7.4.1: *Main Shocks to Households*

Respondents were asked whether the household had experienced any difficulty or shock. When this was the case, the main difficulty was identified. Table 7.24, Table 7.25 and Table 7.26 present the results related to main shocks or difficulties experienced by the households.

Overall, 37.7% of households in the refugee settlements reported having experienced some difficulty or shock within the 30 days preceding this assessment. The highest proportions were in Oruchinga (59.7%) and in Rwamwanja (56.9%).

Among the host district households, 34.9% reported having experienced some difficulty or shock within the 30 days preceding this assessment. The highest proportions were in Kamwenge district (55.8%) and in Isingiro district (53.2%).

#### **Main Difficulty or Shock**

Irregular rains was cited by 40.1% of refugee households, with the highest proportions in Kiryandongo (69.6%) and in Palorinya (65.5%). Unusually high food prices affected 15.6% of refugee households, more common in Rhino Camp and Nakivale settlements (37.6% and 23.2%).

Irregular rains was cited by 43.8% of host district households, with the highest proportions in Terego (54.2%) and in Obongi (49.1%). Serious illness or accident of income earner(s) was the second main shock reported by the households in host communities (7.4%).

Table 112.24: Household experienced shock

	During the last 30 days (one month) are there any shocks that affected your household?				
	N	No		Yes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	319	66.1%	60.8-71.2	33.9%	28.8-39.2
Lobule	312	67.6%	62.3-72.6	32.4%	27.4-37.7
Rhino camp	319	55.8%	50.3-61.2	44.2%	38.8-49.7
Palorinya	224	61.2%	54.7-67.4	38.8%	32.6-45.3
Imvepi	311	75.2%	70.2-79.8	24.8%	20.2-29.8
Bidibidi	281	56.6%	50.7-62.3	43.4%	37.7-49.3
Rwamwanja	202	43.1%	36.4-50.0	56.9%	50.0-63.6
Kyangwali	225	80.4%	74.9-85.2	19.6%	14.8-25.1
Kiryandongo	270	74.4%	69.0-79.4	25.6%	20.6-31.0
Kyaka II	223	61.9%	55.4-68.1	38.1%	31.9-44.6
Nakivale	244	48.8%	42.5-55.0	51.2%	45.0-57.5
Oruchinga	243	40.3%	34.3-46.6	59.7%	53.4-65.7
Palabek	215	72.6%	66.3-78.2	27.4%	21.8-33.7
Kampala	381	81.6%	77.5-85.3	18.4%	14.7-22.5
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	1 137	54.8%	51.9-57.7	45.2%	42.3-48.1
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2 251	66.1%	64.1-68.0	33.9%	32.0-35.9
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3 388</b>	<b>62.3%</b>	<b>60.6-63.9</b>	<b>37.7%</b>	<b>36.1-39.4</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>					
Adjumani	212	64.2%	57.5-70.4	35.8%	29.6-42.5
Yumbe	202	57.4%	50.5-64.1	42.6%	35.9-49.5
Terego	202	76.2%	70.0-81.7	23.8%	18.3-30.0
Kiryandongo	215	66.5%	60.0-72.6	33.5%	27.4-40.0
Kyegegwa	170	69.4%	62.2-76.0	30.6%	24.0-37.8
Kikuube	188	83.0%	77.1-87.8	17.0%	12.2-22.9
Koboko	228	71.1%	64.9-76.6	28.9%	23.4-35.1
Isingiro	218	46.8%	40.2-53.4	53.2%	46.6-59.8
Lamwo	148	76.4%	69.0-82.6	23.6%	17.4-31.0
Madi Okollo	231	62.8%	56.4-68.8	37.2%	31.2-43.6
Kamwenge	206	44.2%	37.5-51.0	55.8%	49.0-62.5
Obongi	178	70.2%	63.2-76.6	29.8%	23.4-36.8
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>65.1%</b>	<b>63.2-67.0</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>33.0-36.8</b>

Table 113.25: Main Shocks to the households in refugee settlements

	Adjumani	Lobule	Rhino Camp	Palorinya	Imvepi	Bidibidi	Rwamwanja	Kyangwali	Kiryandongo	Kyaka II	Nakivale	Oruchinga	Palabek	Kampala	Southwest Settlements	West Nile Settlements	All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)
Number of HH	108	101	141	87	77	122	115	44	69	85	125	145	59	-	514	764	1278
<b>Main difficulty or shock to the household</b>																	
Alcoholism of a household member	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	-	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Conflict / Violence / Raiding	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.7%	1.7%	-	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%
Death of income earner(s)	4.6%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.4%	1.4%	1.0%
Death of other household Member(s) / relative / friend	4.6%	0.0%	4.3%	1.1%	5.2%	0.8%	0.9%	9.1%	1.4%	3.5%	2.4%	3.4%	6.8%	-	3.1%	2.9%	3.0%
Erosion	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	2.1%	0.0%	-	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%
Fire	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%
Floods / water logging	2.8%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.9%	2.3%	2.9%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	-	0.8%	1.2%	1.0%
Insecurity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.7%	0.0%	-	1.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Irregular rains	46.3%	30.7%	31.9%	65.5%	48.1%	40.2%	40.0%	22.7%	69.6%	37.6%	29.6%	36.6%	30.5%	-	34.6%	43.8%	40.1%
Landslides	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Loss of employment of previously employed household member(s)	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.7%	1.7%	-	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%
Protection related reasons	1.9%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	2.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.2%	4.0%	1.4%	0.0%	-	1.6%	2.1%	1.9%
Reduced sale or export of livestock	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	-	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Reduced water availability for animals	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Reduced water availability for people	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Reduced / no access to credit	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	1.6%	3.5%	6.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.8%	3.4%	0.0%	-	2.5%	0.9%	1.6%
Reduction in the earnings of currently (Off-Farm) employed household member(s)	3.7%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.6%	2.6%	2.3%	0.0%	2.4%	0.8%	2.1%	0.0%	-	1.9%	1.4%	1.6%

Table 113.25: Main Shocks to the households in refugee settlements

	Adjumani	Lobule	Rhino Camp	Palorinya	Imvepi	Bidibidi	Rwamwanja	Kyangwali	Kiryandongo	Kyaka II	Nakivale	Oruchinga	Palabek	Kampala	Southwest Settlements	West Nile Settlements	All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)
Reduction of grazing area / unusually low quality of pasture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%
Serious illness or accident of income earner(s)	6.5%	9.9%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	6.6%	9.6%	4.5%	4.3%	4.7%	5.6%	4.8%	3.4%	-	6.0%	4.3%	5.0%
Serious illness or accident of other household member(s)	3.7%	8.9%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	2.5%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	12.8%	8.3%	6.8%	-	8.4%	3.1%	5.2%
Theft of agricultural assets / output (crop or livestock)	0.9%	2.0%	0.7%	3.4%	1.3%	2.5%	1.7%	0.0%	1.4%	3.5%	0.8%	2.1%	0.0%	-	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%
Theft of money / valuables / non-agricultural assets	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	2.9%	2.4%	3.2%	4.1%	3.4%	-	2.9%	0.7%	1.6%
Unusually high costs of agricultural inputs	1.9%	5.9%	0.0%	1.1%	3.9%	8.2%	2.6%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	-	1.4%	2.9%	2.3%
Unusually high level of crop Pests & disease	0.0%	4.0%	0.7%	6.9%	2.6%	1.6%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.6%	2.0%	1.4%
Unusually high level of livestock death	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unusually high level of livestock disease	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	-	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Unusually high prices of food	10.2%	17.8%	37.6%	8.0%	9.1%	13.9%	4.3%	13.6%	0.0%	21.2%	23.2%	15.9%	8.5%	-	15.8%	15.4%	15.6%
Unusually low prices for agricultural output	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Unusually low prices for livestock	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	-	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Other	7.4%	9.9%	11.3%	5.7%	7.8%	16.4%	16.5%	13.6%	4.3%	5.9%	8.0%	11.0%	28.8%	-	10.9%	11.1%	11.0%
None	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	2.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	-	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

Table 114.26: Main Shocks to the households in host communities

	Adjumani	Yumbe	Terego	Kiryandongo	Kyegegwa	Kikuube	Koboko	Isingiro	Lamwo	Madi Okollo	Kamwenge	Obongi	All host communities
Number of HH	76	86	48	72	52	32	66	116	35	86	115	53	837
<b>Main difficulty or shock to the household</b>													
Alcoholism of a household member	1.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	1.9%	0.6%
Conflict / Violence / Raiding	1.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.9%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Death of income earner(s)	1.3%	0.0%	6.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.7%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Death of other household Member(s) / relative / friend	7.9%	1.2%	10.4%	4.2%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	3.4%	5.7%	5.8%	4.3%	0.0%	3.9%
Erosion	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%
Fire	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.2%	0.0%	1.9%	0.6%
Floods / water logging	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%	3.1%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	7.5%	1.8%
Insecurity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%
Irregular rains	30.3%	48.8%	54.2%	61.1%	46.2%	31.3%	25.8%	47.4%	37.1%	44.2%	42.6%	49.1%	43.8%
Landslides	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.9%	0.2%
Loss of employment of previously employed household member(s)	1.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%
Protection related reasons	6.6%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Reduced sale or export of livestock	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Reduced water availability for animals	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%
Reduced water availability for people	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	12.8%	0.0%	3.8%	2.2%
Reduced / no access to credit	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Reduction in the earnings of currently (Off-Farm) employed household member(s)	2.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.9%	1.2%	0.0%	1.9%	1.0%



Table 114.26: Main Shocks to the households in host communities

	Adjumani	Yumbe	Terego	Kiryandongo	Kyegegwa	Kikuube	Koboko	Isingiro	Lamwo	Madi Okollo	Kamwenge	Obongi	All host communities
Reduction of grazing area / unusually low quality of pasture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.2%
Serious illness or accident of income earner(s)	3.9%	8.1%	0.0%	2.8%	11.5%	9.4%	10.6%	5.2%	5.7%	2.3%	20.0%	1.9%	7.4%
Serious illness or accident of other household member(s)	11.8%	4.7%	2.1%	1.4%	9.6%	6.3%	13.6%	9.5%	11.4%	3.5%	6.1%	0.0%	6.7%
Theft of agricultural assets / output (crop or livestock)	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	6.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.2%
Theft of money / valuables / non-agricultural assets	2.6%	0.0%	2.1%	2.8%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	1.1%
Unusually high costs of agricultural inputs	1.3%	0.0%	8.3%	6.9%	1.9%	0.0%	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%	2.3%	1.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Unusually high level of crop Pests & disease	0.0%	12.8%	4.2%	4.2%	0.0%	9.4%	10.6%	1.7%	0.0%	4.7%	1.7%	22.6%	5.5%
Unusually high level of livestock death	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%
Unusually high level of livestock disease	0.0%	2.3%	2.1%	1.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.9%	0.8%
Unusually high prices of food	7.9%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	7.6%	8.6%	11.4%	8.1%	2.6%	3.8%	5.5%
Unusually low prices for agricultural output	1.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	3.1%	4.5%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	1.8%
Unusually low prices for livestock	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.2%
Other	7.9%	1.2%	4.2%	4.2%	1.9%	6.3%	16.7%	9.5%	17.1%	2.3%	3.5%	1.9%	6.0%
None	1.3%	1.2%	2.1%	4.2%	9.6%	6.3%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%

## 7.4.2: Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)

The reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is an indicator used to compare the hardship faced by households due to shortage of food. The index measures the frequency and severity of the food consumption behaviours the households had to engage in due to food shortage in the 7 days prior to the survey. rCSI ranges from 0 to 56.

The average rCSI index for refugee households was 15.7 out of 56 (14.7 in 2022) as compared to 6.8 for the host community households (8.5 in 2022). 12.8% of refugee households were categorized as high coping (6.1% in 2022) as compared to only 2.5% of host community households (8.5% in 2022) (Table 7.27).

Table 115.27: Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) – IPC Categories

	rCSI		Low Coping (rCSI <18)		Medium Coping (rCSI 18 - 28)		High Coping (rCSI ≥28)		Number of HH
	Mean	SD	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
<b>Refugees</b>									
Adjumani	16.3	11.6	59.9%	54.4-65.1	26.3%	21.7-31.4	13.8%	10.3-17.9	319
Lobule	17.5	11.2	57.4%	51.8-62.8	25.3%	20.7-30.4	17.3%	13.4-21.8	312
Rhino camp	16.1	10.3	63.0%	57.6-68.2	27.3%	22.6-32.3	9.7%	6.8-13.3	319
Palorinya	18.0	12.4	59.4%	52.9-65.7	22.8%	17.6-28.6	17.9%	13.3-23.3	224
Imvepi	16.0	12.5	64.6%	59.2-69.8	20.9%	16.7-25.7	14.5%	10.9-18.7	311
Bidibidi	16.4	9.8	61.2%	55.4-66.8	31.0%	25.8-36.5	7.8%	5.1-11.4	281
Rwamwanja	10.0	9.1	84.7%	79.2-89.1	9.4%	6.0-14.0	5.9%	3.3-9.8	202
Kyangwali	13.0	10.5	73.8%	67.8-79.2	16.0%	11.7-21.2	10.2%	6.8-14.7	225
Kiryandongo	11.4	9.4	79.3%	74.1-83.8	14.8%	11.0-19.4	5.9%	3.6-9.2	270
Kyaka II	17.4	12.5	62.3%	55.8-68.5	22.4%	17.3-28.2	15.2%	11.0-20.4	223
Nakivale	19.2	13.0	53.7%	47.4-59.9	25.8%	20.6-31.6	20.5%	15.8-25.9	244
Oruchinga	17.5	11.8	58.0%	51.8-64.1	23.9%	18.8-29.5	18.1%	13.7-23.3	243
Palabek	13.6	10.2	70.2%	63.9-76.0	20.9%	15.9-26.7	8.8%	5.6-13.2	215
Kampala	6.2	8.1	89.2%	85.8-92.1	8.1%	5.7-11.2	2.6%	1.4-4.6	381
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	15.6	12.0	65.8%	63.0-68.5	19.9%	17.6-22.3	14.3%	12.4-16.5	1 137
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	15.7	11.2	64.1%	62.1-66.0	23.9%	22.2-25.7	12.0%	10.7-13.4	2 251
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	<b>63.0-66.2</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>21.2-24.0</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>11.7-14.0</b>	<b>3 388</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>									
Adjumani	7.7	8.9	85.4%	80.2-89.6	11.8%	8.0-16.6	2.8%	1.2-5.7	212
Yumbe	8.4	9.2	83.7%	78.1-88.3	12.9%	8.8-18.0	3.5%	1.6-6.7	202
Terego	5.5	8.4	92.1%	87.8-95.2	6.4%	3.7-10.5	1.5%	0.4-3.9	202
Kiryandongo	8.1	9.4	86.5%	81.5-90.6	8.8%	5.6-13.2	4.7%	2.4-8.1	215
Kyegegwa	5.9	8.0	91.2%	86.2-94.8	7.1%	3.9-11.6	1.8%	0.5-4.6	170
Kikuube	4.2	6.3	95.2%	91.4-97.6	4.3%	2.0-7.9	0.5%	0.1-2.5	188
Koboko	7.9	7.5	90.4%	86.0-93.7	7.5%	4.6-11.4	2.2%	0.8-4.7	228
Isingiro	5.2	7.5	92.2%	88.1-95.2	5.0%	2.7-8.6	2.8%	1.2-5.6	218
Lamwo	9.9	10.5	85.1%	78.7-90.2	7.4%	4.0-12.5	7.4%	4.0-12.5	148

Table 115.27: Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) – IPC Categories

	rCSI		Low Coping (rCSI <18)		Medium Coping (rCSI 18 - 28)		High Coping (rCSI ≥28)		Number of HH
	Mean	SD	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
Madi Okollo	7.2	7.7	90.0%	85.7-93.4	8.7%	5.5-12.8	1.3%	0.4-3.4	231
Kamwenge	3.6	7.1	95.1%	91.6-97.5	2.9%	1.2-5.9	1.9%	0.7-4.6	206
Obongi	8.1	10.5	86.0%	80.3-90.5	8.4%	5.0-13.2	5.6%	2.9-9.7	178
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>89.5%</b>	<b>88.2-90.7</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>6.6-</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.3-3.6</b>	<b>2 398</b>

### 7.4.3: Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS-FS)

The Livelihood Coping Strategies Index is an indicator used to understand the medium and longer-term coping capacity of households in response to lack of food or lack of money to buy food and their ability to overcome challenges in the future. Livelihood coping strategies are categorized into stress, crisis, and emergency coping.

Stress coping strategies indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts; crisis coping strategies directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation; emergency coping strategies affect future productivity and are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.

Information on household Livelihoods Coping Strategies is presented in Table 7.28. Only 30.4% of refugee household were not adopting any livelihood coping strategy as opposed to 40.6% in 2022. One third of refugee households were in stress coping, 15.7% in crisis coping, and 19.2% in emergency coping. Five in 10 host community households (53.7%) did not adopt any livelihood coping strategy as opposed to 60.7% in 2022. However, 6.8% were in emergency coping.

Table 116.28: Livelihood Coping Strategies (Food Security) - % of households by category

	Livelihood Coping Strategies						Number of HH
	Utilised Stress Coping Strategies		Utilised Crisis Coping Strategies		Utilised Emergency Coping Strategies		
	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
<b>Refugees</b>							
Adjumani	30.7%	25.8-35.9	18.2%	14.2-22.7	21.0%	16.8-25.7	319
Lobule	33.3%	28.3-38.7	22.8%	18.4-27.6	11.9%	8.6-15.8	312
Rhino camp	40.8%	35.5-46.2	19.7%	15.7-24.4	13.5%	10.1-17.6	319
Palorinya	18.3%	13.7-23.8	15.6%	11.3-20.8	22.3%	17.2-28.1	224
Imvepi	38.3%	33.0-43.8	13.5%	10.0-17.6	6.1%	3.8-9.2	311
Bidibidi	26.7%	21.8-32.1	17.4%	13.3-22.2	18.5%	14.3-23.4	281
Rwamwanja	43.1%	36.4-50.0	19.3%	14.3-25.2	10.9%	7.2-15.7	202
Kyangwali	38.7%	32.5-45.1	9.8%	6.4-14.2	32.0%	26.2-38.3	225
Kiryandongo	27.0%	22.0-32.6	18.5%	14.2-23.5	9.3%	6.2-13.2	270
Kyaka II	40.8%	34.5-47.3	9.4%	6.1-13.8	20.6%	15.7-26.3	223
Nakivale	36.1%	30.2-42.2	15.6%	11.4-20.5	36.9%	31.0-43.1	244
Oruchinga	49.8%	43.5-56.1	8.2%	5.3-12.2	34.6%	28.8-40.7	243
Palabek	28.4%	22.7-34.7	10.7%	7.1-15.4	20.0%	15.1-25.7	215

Table 116.28: Livelihood Coping Strategies (Food Security) - % of households by category

	Livelihood Coping Strategies						Number of HH
	Utilised Stress Coping Strategies		Utilised Crisis Coping Strategies		Utilised Emergency Coping Strategies		
	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
Kampala	29.1%	24.7-33.8	17.3%	13.8-21.4	14.4%	11.2-18.2	381
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	41.7%	38.8-44.6	12.3%	10.5-14.3	27.6%	25.1-30.3	1 137
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	31.1%	29.3-33.1	17.4%	15.8-19.0	14.9%	13.5-16.4	2 251
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>33.1-36.3</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>14.5-16.9</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>17.9-20.5</b>	<b>3 388</b>
<b>Host communities</b>							
Adjumani	25.0%	19.5-31.1	13.7%	9.6-18.8	5.2%	2.8-8.8	212
Yumbe	29.7%	23.7-36.3	20.8%	15.6-26.8	5.9%	3.3-9.8	202
Terego	32.7%	26.5-39.4	8.9%	5.6-13.4	3.5%	1.6-6.7	202
Kiryandongo	18.1%	13.4-23.7	20.0%	15.1-25.7	6.0%	3.4-9.8	215
Kyegegwa	20.0%	14.5-26.5	5.3%	2.7-9.4	4.7%	2.2-8.7	170
Kikuube	25.0%	19.2-31.5	12.2%	8.1-17.5	12.8%	8.6-18.1	188
Koboko	28.1%	22.5-34.2	11.4%	7.8-16.0	3.9%	2.0-7.1	228
Isingiro	39.4%	33.1-46.0	8.7%	5.5-13.0	8.3%	5.1-12.5	218
Lamwo	16.2%	11.0-22.8	18.9%	13.2-25.8	14.2%	9.3-20.5	148
Madi Okollo	36.4%	30.4-42.7	13.0%	9.1-17.8	6.5%	3.8-10.2	231
Kamwenge	14.6%	10.3-19.9	9.7%	6.2-14.3	2.9%	1.2-5.9	206
Obongi	23.6%	17.8-30.2	18.0%	12.9-24.1	10.1%	6.3-15.2	178
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>24.5-28.0</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>12.0-14.7</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>5.8-7.8</b>	<b>2 398</b>

## 7.5: FINAL HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY STATUS

The final Food Security Status is based upon the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI). The Food Security Index combines the Food Expenditure, Food Consumption Score and Livelihood coping strategies. It is computed and the final food security status assigned into the categories of 'food secure', 'marginally food secure', 'moderately food insecure' and 'severely food insecure'. Information on Final Food Security Classification of Households based on CARI is presented in Table 7.29.

Only 1.5% of refugee households were food secure based on CARI. These are the households that can meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in a typical coping strategy. On the other hand, 14.9% of host community households were food secure households and therefore able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in a typical coping strategy.

We observed a decline between 2022 and 2023 as 4.3% of refugee households and 20% of host district households were food secure based on CARI in 2022.

Table 117.29: Final food security classification of households

	Overall Food Security Classification								Number of HH
	Food Secure		Marginally food secure		Moderately food insecure		Severely food insecure		
	%HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
<b>Refugees</b>									
Adjumani	0.9%	0.3-2.8	23.8%	19.3-29.1	59.9%	54.0-65.3	15.4%	11.5-19.8	288
Lobule	0.0%	0.0-0.0	44.6%	39.1-50.1	51.6%	46.1-57.1	3.8%	2.1-6.4	312
Rhino camp	0.3%	0.0-1.8	37.6%	32.0-43.9	57.7%	51.3-63.4	4.4%	2.3-7.4	254
Palorinya	0.0%	0.0-0.0	20.1%	15.5-24.9	59.4%	53.6-65.1	20.5%	16.2-25.7	276
Imvepi	0.3%	0.0-1.8	29.6%	24.4-35.5	64.0%	58.1-69.8	6.1%	3.7-9.6	259
Bidibidi	2.5%	1.2-4.4	24.2%	20.1-28.8	58.0%	52.9-62.9	15.3%	12.0-19.3	371
Rwamwanja	4.0%	2.2-6.6	44.1%	38.6-49.7	50.0%	44.4-55.6	2.0%	0.8-4.0	304
Kyangwali	2.2%	0.8-4.4	20.0%	15.4-25.4	55.1%	48.6-61.1	22.7%	17.6-28.1	244
Kiryandongo	0.7%	0.2-2.8	45.2%	38.9-51.9	48.9%	42.4-55.4	5.2%	2.9-8.9	225
Kyaka II	2.2%	0.8-4.7	30.9%	25.3-37.2	56.5%	49.9-62.6	10.3%	7.0-14.9	229
Nakivale	2.5%	0.8-5.5	21.3%	15.5-27.6	61.1%	53.4-67.9	15.2%	10.4-21.2	171
Oruchinga	2.9%	1.3-5.6	30.5%	24.9-36.4	55.1%	48.9-61.3	11.5%	8.0-16.0	243
Palabek	1.4%	0.4-4.0	25.6%	20.0-32.2	60.9%	54.2-67.7	12.1%	8.1-17.2	198
Kampala	26.5%	22.3-31.1	53.5%	48.5-58.5	18.1%	14.5-22.2	1.8%	0.8-3.6	381
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	2.8%	2.0-3.9	30.6%	28.0-33.2	54.9%	52.1-57.7	11.7%	9.9-13.6	1191
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	0.8%	0.5-1.3	31.0%	29.1-33.0	57.5%	55.4-59.6	10.6%	9.4-12.0	2182
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.2-2.0</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>29.3-32.4</b>	<b>56.6%</b>	<b>54.9-58.3</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>10.0-12.1</b>	<b>3373</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>									
Adjumani	9.4%	6.4-13.8	41.0%	35.0-47.1	46.7%	40.5-52.8	2.8%	1.3-5.4	249
Yumbe	5.9%	3.0-10.1	49.5%	42.0-56.8	38.6%	31.9-46.4	5.9%	3.0-10.1	172
Terego	5.0%	2.5-8.5	65.8%	59.0-71.9	28.7%	23.0-35.4	0.5%	0.1-2.3	204
Kiryandongo	13.0%	9.2-17.6	38.6%	32.7-44.8	45.6%	39.4-51.8	2.8%	1.3-5.5	246
Kyegegwa	27.6%	21.3-34.7	51.8%	44.3-59.2	19.4%	14.0-25.8	1.2%	0.2-3.7	170
Kikuube	23.4%	17.9-29.6	52.7%	45.8-59.6	21.8%	16.6-28.0	2.1%	0.7-4.7	201
Koboko	5.3%	2.6-8.8	64.9%	58.1-71.4	28.5%	22.5-35.0	1.3%	0.4-4.0	197
Isingiro	23.4%	18.3-29.1	56.0%	49.8-62.4	17.9%	13.4-23.1	2.8%	1.1-5.2	235
Lamwo	2.7%	1.0-6.7	30.4%	23.2-38.5	58.1%	49.6-66.0	8.8%	4.8-14.3	138
Madi Okollo	6.5%	3.5-10.3	56.7%	49.7-63.6	35.1%	28.4-41.8	1.7%	0.4-4.1	191
Kamwenge	40.3%	34.5-46.4	44.7%	38.6-50.7	14.6%	10.8-19.4	0.5%	0.0-1.8	258
Obongi	2.8%	0.9-6.3	54.5%	46.7-62.6	40.4%	32.9-48.6	2.2%	0.6-5.3	148
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>13.5-16.4</b>	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>48.5-52.5</b>	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>30.3-34.0</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.0-3.2</b>	<b>2409</b>

## 8. ENERGY USAGE

### 8.1: COOKING FUEL

The cooking fuel used by the households in the refugee settlements and host communities is presented in Table 8.1. Wood fuel is the most common source of fuel for cooking, used by 74.5% of refugee households and 82.8% of host community households. Rhino Camp (94.7%) had the highest proportion of refugee households using wood fuel whereas Lamwo district (94.6%) had the highest proportion among the host districts. Kampala refugees (56.2%) had the highest proportion of households using charcoal among both refugees and host communities.

Table 118.1: Cooking fuel use

	N	Proportion of households using the following cooking fuel:							
		Wood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Biogas	Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)	Ethanol	Briquettes	Other
<b>Refugees</b>									
Adjumani	319	77.4%	22.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Lobule	312	85.6%	13.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Rhino camp	319	94.7%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Palorinya	224	92.0%	6.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Imvepi	311	90.4%	9.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bidibidi	281	92.2%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rwamwanja	202	77.7%	21.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Kyangwali	225	84.4%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	278	75.5%	21.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Kyaka II	223	74.9%	24.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Nakivale	244	66.0%	21.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	10.2%
Oruchinga	243	72.8%	19.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%
Palabek	215	86.5%	12.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Kampala	381	1.3%	56.2%	1.3%	11.5%	20.2%	0.3%	0.0%	8.9%
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>3777</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>									
Adjumani	212	74.5%	25.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yumbe	202	90.1%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
Terego	202	92.6%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	215	79.1%	20.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kyegegwa	170	78.2%	20.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Kikuube	188	78.2%	21.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Koboko	228	92.5%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Isingiro	218	72.0%	26.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Lamwo	148	94.6%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Madi Okollo	231	90.5%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 118.1: Cooking fuel use

	N	Proportion of households using the following cooking fuel:							
		Wood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Biogas	Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)	Ethanol	Briquettes	Other
Kamwenge	231	77.5%	19.9%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%
Obongi	182	75.3%	24.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2427</b>	<b>82.8%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

## 8.2: COOKING TECHNOLOGY

Access to safe and sustainable cooking fuels and technologies is an essential aspect of addressing energy poverty. The most common cooking technology in the refugee settlements is the improved cookstoves (79.7%) as shown in Table 8.2. Rhino camp (97.6%), followed by Palorinya (95.3%) had the highest proportion of households using improved cookstoves. In the host districts, 91.7% of households reported the improved cookstoves as their most common cooking technology. Terego district (98.4%) had the highest proportion of households using the improved cookstoves with Madi Okollo district (98.2%).

In 2022, the most common cooking technology in the refugee settlements and in the host districts was the traditional three stone stove.

Table 119.2: Cooking technology used by households

	N	Proportion of households using the following cooking technology:			
		Improved Cookstoves	Traditional three stone stove	Jiko Matawi	Metallic Stove
<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	125	58.4%	16.0%	9.6%	16.0%
Lobule	197	80.7%	11.7%	5.6%	2.0%
Rhino camp	295	97.6%	0.0%	0.7%	1.7%
Palorinya	86	95.3%	3.5%	1.2%	0.0%
Imvepi	204	94.6%	2.0%	2.9%	0.5%
Bidibidi	181	86.2%	9.9%	2.2%	1.7%
Rwamwanja	174	89.1%	1.7%	4.6%	4.6%
Kyangwali	167	88.6%	0.6%	5.4%	5.4%
Kiryandongo	212	88.7%	3.8%	6.6%	0.9%
Kyaka II	195	85.1%	2.6%	11.3%	1.0%
Nakivale	204	79.5%	12.7%	4.9%	2.9%
Oruchinga	196	86.8%	10.2%	1.5%	1.5%
Palabek	162	94.5%	1.2%	4.3%	0.0%
Kampala	235	3.4%	9.4%	43.8%	43.4%
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>2633</b>	<b>79.7%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>					
Adjumani	92	77.2%	8.7%	8.7%	5.4%
Yumbe	155	95.5%	2.6%	1.3%	0.6%
Terego	184	98.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%
Kiryandongo	187	90.9%	3.2%	4.8%	1.1%

Table 119.2: Cooking technology used by households

	N	Proportion of households using the following cooking technology:			
		Improved Cookstoves	Traditional three stone stove	Jiko Matawi	Metallic Stove
Kyegegwa	152	88.1%	0.7%	9.9%	1.3%
Kikuube	153	92.2%	0.7%	5.8%	1.3%
Koboko	166	90.4%	7.8%	1.2%	0.6%
Isingiro	182	84.7%	9.3%	4.9%	1.1%
Lamwo	123	97.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%
Madi Okollo	214	98.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%
Kamwenge	202	90.6%	1.5%	6.4%	1.5%
Obongi	74	87.8%	5.4%	6.8%	0.0%
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1884</b>	<b>91.7%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

### 8.3: LIGHT TYPE

Table 8.3 presents the lighting used by households in the refugee settlements and host communities. Overall, battery powered torch / flashlight (29.2%) was the most common type of lighting used at night by refugee households. Solar lighting (28.0%) and rechargeable lantern/flashlight or torch (21.7%) were the second and third most used sources of lighting at night among refugee households respectively.

Solar lighting (48.8%) was the most common type of lighting used at night in host districts, followed by battery powered torch / flashlight (24.8%).

Almost all refugee households in Kampala (97.9%) used electricity for lighting. Kyegegwa district (10.5%) had the highest proportion of households using electricity for lighting at night.



Table 120.3: Light used by households

		Proportion of households using the following lighting in the home:													
	N	Electricity	Solar lighting	Rechargeable lantern / flashlight or torch	Battery powered torch / flashlight	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Straws / Shrubi Grass	Agricultural crop	Animal dung / waste	Candle	Other
<b>Refugees</b>															
Adjumani	310	0.3%	17.7%	32.6%	36.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.3%	2.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	7.1%
Lobule	308	1.0%	18.2%	27.9%	51.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%
Rhino camp	313	0.0%	20.4%	15.3%	51.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	5.1%
Palorinya	220	0.0%	22.7%	26.4%	31.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.1%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.2%
Imvepi	310	0.0%	35.2%	30.3%	25.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	2.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.9%
Bidibidi	280	0.0%	23.6%	30.0%	30.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	2.9%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	7.1%
Rwamwanja	197	2.5%	58.9%	12.2%	23.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Kyangwali	219	0.5%	29.7%	28.8%	31.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	2.3%
Kiryandongo	266	0.8%	56.0%	27.8%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%
Kyaka II	220	1.8%	44.5%	20.9%	28.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.5%
Nakivale	242	7.0%	26.9%	22.3%	30.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	3.3%	7.0%
Oruchinga	242	2.5%	33.1%	14.0%	40.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	3.7%
Palabek	214	0.0%	31.3%	17.8%	20.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	4.7%	16.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	6.5%
Kampala	377	97.9%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>3718</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>

Table 120.3: Light used by households

	N	Proportion of households using the following lighting in the home:													
		Electricity	Solar lighting	Rechargeable lantern / flashlight or torch	Battery powered torch / flashlight	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Straws / Shrubi Grass	Agricultural crop	Animal dung / waste	Candle	Other
<b>Host Communities</b>															
Adjumani	203	2.0%	34.0%	20.7%	41.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%
Yumbe	200	0.0%	32.0%	29.5%	33.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Terego	201	0.0%	41.3%	25.4%	25.9%	0.5%	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%
Kiryandongo	194	4.1%	60.3%	14.9%	10.8%	0.0%	0.5%	4.6%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.6%	0.0%
Kyegegwa	162	10.5%	69.8%	6.8%	9.3%	0.0%	0.6%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Kikuube	174	7.5%	61.5%	12.1%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Koboko	215	0.5%	46.5%	15.8%	34.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Isingiro	214	6.5%	69.6%	3.3%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.5%
Lamwo	144	0.7%	20.1%	24.3%	39.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Madi Okollo	227	0.0%	37.4%	10.1%	44.5%	0.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.8%
Kamwenge	223	3.6%	71.3%	10.3%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%
Obongi	178	0.0%	36.5%	30.3%	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	2.2%	2.8%	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%	0.6%
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2335</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>48.8%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

## 9. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Diseases related to water, sanitation and hygiene cause significant preventable sickness and death in communities. Safe drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene are crucial to human health and well-being. This section provides information on the sources of water for drinking, treatment of water, toilet usage, and hand washing practices.

### 9.1: HOUSEHOLD WATER FOR DRINKING

Water-related diseases pose a risk to the integrity of the water chain (water sourcing, treatment, distribution, collection, household storage and consumption). The barriers to faecal–oral transmission include excreta containment, covering food, handwashing at key times, and safe collection and storage of water. This section presents information on the source of drinking water, time taken to collect water, access to improved water source, user satisfaction with the water supply, and per capita use of water.

#### 9.1.1: *Drinking from protected water source.*

Access to improved water is a basic need for all people and forms an essential part of improving their well-being. The type of drinking water source used by a household serves to indicate whether their drinking water is of a suitable quality or not. It is assumed that if households use a protected/ treated drinking water source, they are more likely to be drinking clean water. Water sources that are assumed to be of a suitable quality are: tap stands, handpumps/boreholes, water seller/kiosks, piped connection to house, protected spring, bottled water, water sachets, tanker trucks.

The proportions of households drinking from protected water source is presented in Table 9.1. The proportion of households drinking from protected water source in refugee settlements was ranging from 72.4% in Kyangwali to 100.0% in Palorinya. In host communities, overall, 76.1% of households were drinking water from a protected source. The highest proportion was found in Yumbe (96.0%) and the lowest proportion was found in Kyegegwa (38.2%).

*Table 121.1: Water Quality - % of HH drinking from protected water source*

	N	Drinking from protected water source	
		%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>			
Adjumani	318	99.4%	98.6-100.0
Lobule	312	97.1%	95.2-99.0
Rhino camp	320	99.7%	99.1-100.0
Palorinya	236	100.0%	100.0-100.0
Imvepi	309	99.7%	99.1-100.0
Bidibidi	274	99.6%	98.9-100.0
Rwamwanja	204	93.1%	89.6-96.6
Kyangwali	221	72.4%	66.5-78.3
Kiryandongo	269	98.9%	97.7-100.0
Kyaka II	219	87.2%	82.8-91.6
Nakivale	243	74.9%	69.4-80.4
Oruchinga	243	74.5%	69.0-80.0

*Table 121.1: Water Quality - % of HH drinking from protected water source*

	N	Drinking from protected water source	
		%	95% CI
Palabek	212	99.5%	98.6-100.0
Kampala	411	95.1%	93.0-97.2
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3380</b>	<b>92.8%</b>	<b>91.9-93.7</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>			
Adjumani	212	94.8%	91.8-97.8
Yumbe	202	96.0%	93.3-98.7
Terego	201	92.5%	88.9-96.1
Kiryandongo	214	94.9%	92.0-97.8
Kyegegwa	170	38.2%	30.9-45.5
Kikuube	186	60.8%	53.8-67.8
Koboko	228	74.6%	68.9-80.3
Isingiro	218	40.4%	33.9-46.9
Lamwo	148	75.0%	68.0-82.0
Madi Okollo	229	90.0%	86.1-93.9
Kamwenge	219	60.7%	54.2-67.2
Obongi	187	89.8%	85.5-94.1
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2414</b>	<b>76.1%</b>	<b>74.4-77.8</b>

### 9.1.2: Access to piped water

The proportions of households having access to piped water is presented in Table 9.2 The proportion of households having access to piped water in refugee settlements was ranging from 8.3% in Rwamwanja to 95.1% in Imvepi. In host communities, only 13.6% of households were having access to piped water. The highest proportion was found in Kamwenge (31.1%) and the lowest proportion was found in Lamwo (2.0%).

*Table 122.2: Water Quality - % of HH having access to piped water*

	N	Access to piped water	
		%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>			
Adjumani	318	42.1%	36.7-47.5
Lobule	312	19.2%	14.8-23.6
Rhino camp	320	90.3%	87.1-93.5
Palorinya	236	47.5%	41.1-53.9
Imvepi	309	95.1%	92.7-97.5
Bidibidi	274	78.5%	73.6-83.4
Rwamwanja	204	8.3%	4.5-12.1
Kyangwali	221	40.3%	33.8-46.8
Kiryandongo	269	56.5%	50.6-62.4

Table 122.2: Water Quality - % of HH having access to piped water

	N	Access to piped water	
		%	95% CI
Kyaka II	219	47.5%	40.9-54.1
Nakivale	243	67.5%	61.6-73.4
Oruchinga	243	54.3%	48.0-60.6
Palabek	212	48.6%	41.9-55.3
Kampala	411	78.3%	74.3-82.3
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3380</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>53.5-56.9</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>			
Adjumani	212	16.0%	11.1-20.9
Yumbe	202	4.5%	1.6-7.4
Terego	201	10.0%	5.9-14.1
Kiryandongo	214	7.9%	4.3-11.5
Kyegegwa	170	14.7%	9.4-20.0
Kikuube	186	8.6%	4.6-12.6
Koboko	228	5.3%	2.4-8.2
Isingiro	218	30.7%	24.6-36.8
Lamwo	148	2.0%	0.0-4.3
Madi Okollo	229	14.4%	9.9-18.9
Kamwenge	219	31.1%	25.0-37.2
Obongi	187	12.8%	8.0-17.6
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2414</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>12.2-15.0</b>

### 9.1.3: Time taken to collect water

The time to obtain drinking water is the sum of minutes it takes to go to the water source, the time spent waiting to obtain water, the time collecting the water and the time to return from the water source. The UN's Sustainable Development Goal for water and sanitation, Goal 6, calls for universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water by 2030. The first step is providing everyone with a basic service within a 30-minute round trip, and the long-term goal is to ensure everyone has safe water available at home. Information on the time taken by members of households to collect water is presented in Table 9.3.

More than two-thirds of refugee households took 30 minutes or less to collect water. The proportion of households taking 30 minutes or less to collect water was ranging from 57.0% in Kyangwali to 87.7% in Kyaka II. In host communities, only 66.1% of households took 30 minutes or less to collect water. The proportion of households taking 30 minutes or less to collect water was ranging from 51.8% in Isingiro to 74.7% in Kyegegwa.

Table 123.3: Time taken to collect the water used by households

	Time to source of drinking water				
	N	30 minutes or less		More than 30 minutes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	318	81.8%	77.6-86.0	18.2%	14.0-22.4
Lobule	312	80.4%	76.0-84.8	19.6%	15.2-24.0
Rhino camp	320	86.6%	82.9-90.3	13.4%	9.7-17.1
Palorinya	236	78.8%	73.6-84.0	21.2%	16.0-26.4
Imvepi	309	83.8%	79.7-87.9	16.2%	12.1-20.3
Bidibidi	274	75.9%	70.8-81.0	24.1%	19.0-29.2
Rwamwanja	204	68.1%	61.7-74.5	31.9%	25.5-38.3
Kyangwali	221	57.0%	50.5-63.5	43.0%	36.5-49.5
Kiryandongo	277	68.6%	63.1-74.1	31.4%	25.9-36.9
Kyaka II	219	87.7%	83.4-92.0	12.3%	8.0-16.6
Nakivale	243	57.2%	51.0-63.4	42.8%	36.6-49.0
Oruchinga	243	59.3%	53.1-65.5	40.7%	34.5-46.9
Palabek	212	83.0%	77.9-88.1	17.0%	11.9-22.1
Kampala	411	95.9%	94.0-97.8	4.1%	2.2-6.0
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>3799</b>	<b>77.4%</b>	<b>76.1-78.7</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>21.3-23.9</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>					
Adjumani	212	73.1%	67.1-79.1	26.9%	20.9-32.9
Yumbe	202	70.3%	64.0-76.6	29.7%	23.4-36.0
Terego	201	62.2%	55.5-68.9	37.8%	31.1-44.5
Kiryandongo	214	52.8%	46.1-59.5	47.2%	40.5-53.9
Kyegegwa	170	74.7%	68.2-81.2	25.3%	18.8-31.8
Kikuube	186	64.5%	57.6-71.4	35.5%	28.6-42.4
Koboko	228	71.5%	65.6-77.4	28.5%	22.6-34.4
Isingiro	218	51.8%	45.2-58.4	48.2%	41.6-54.8
Lamwo	148	69.6%	62.2-77.0	30.4%	23.0-37.8
Madi Okollo	229	64.6%	58.4-70.8	35.4%	29.2-41.6
Kamwenge	219	73.5%	67.7-79.3	26.5%	20.7-32.3
Obongi	187	66.8%	60.1-73.5	33.2%	26.5-39.9
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2414</b>	<b>66.1%</b>	<b>64.2-68.0</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>32.0-35.8</b>

### 9.1.4: Access to improved water source

Table 9.4 presents the proportion of households drinking from improved water source. In this case, an improved water source corresponds to a protected source and collection time of 30 minutes or less.

The proportions of households drinking from improved water source in refugee settlements was ranging from 41.6% in Kyangwali to 86.3% in Rhino camp. In host communities, 52.9% of households were drinking

from improved water source. The highest proportion was found in Adjumani (69.3%) and the lowest proportion was found in Kyegegwa (30.0%).

*Table 124.4: Water Quality - % of HH drinking from improved water source (protected source and collection time 30 minutes or less)*

	N	Drinking from improved water source	
		%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>			
Adjumani	318	81.1%	76.8-85.4
Lobule	312	78.8%	74.3-83.4
Rhino camp	320	86.3%	82.5-90.0
Palorinya	236	78.8%	73.6-84.0
Imvepi	309	83.5%	79.4-87.6
Bidibidi	274	75.5%	70.5-80.6
Rwamwanja	204	62.7%	56.1-69.4
Kyangwali	221	41.6%	35.1-48.1
Kiryandongo	269	68.2%	62.7-73.8
Kyaka II	219	75.8%	70.1-81.5
Nakivale	243	49.8%	43.5-56.1
Oruchinga	243	44.9%	38.6-51.1
Palabek	212	82.5%	77.4-87.7
Kampala	411	91.7%	89.1-94.4
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>3791</b>	<b>73.4%</b>	<b>72.0-74.8</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>			
Adjumani	212	69.3%	63.1-75.5
Yumbe	202	67.8%	61.4-74.3
Terego	201	57.2%	50.4-64.1
Kiryandongo	214	50.5%	43.8-57.2
Kyegegwa	170	30.0%	23.1-36.9
Kikuube	186	43.0%	35.9-50.1
Koboko	228	54.4%	47.9-60.9
Isingiro	218	35.3%	29.0-41.7
Lamwo	148	56.1%	48.1-64.1
Madi Okollo	229	59.0%	52.6-65.3
Kamwenge	219	46.1%	39.5-52.7
Obongi	187	63.1%	56.2-70.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2414</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>50.9-54.8</b>

### 9.1.5: Satisfaction with the supply of water

Users' satisfaction with the supply of water indicates whether water points are appreciated. How far drinking water points satisfy users' needs can be a key factor affecting the water points operation and maintenance and thereby their sustainability. Overall, two thirds (61.7%) of refugee households were satisfied with their water source (Table 9.5). Adjumani (79.9%) had the highest proportion of refugee households that were satisfied with their water source, while Nakivale (17.3%) had the lowest proportion of households that were satisfied with their water supply.

Among the refugees who were dissatisfied with the water supply, the most common reasons for the dissatisfaction were irregular supply (23.5%) and long waiting queue (21.8%) as presented in Table 9.6.

Among the host communities, half (50.1%) of households were satisfied with their water source. Kiryandongo (69.2%) had the highest proportion of refugee households that were satisfied with their water source, while Kyegegwa (24.1%) had the lowest proportion of households that were satisfied with their water supply.

Among the host communities who were dissatisfied with the water supply, the most common reasons for the dissatisfaction were bad quality (35.0%) and long distance (26.4%).

Table 125.5: Household satisfaction with the supply of water used by households

	N	Are you satisfied with the water supply?							
		Yes		No		Partially		Don't know	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>									
Adjumani	318	79.9%	75.5-84.3	9.7%	6.4-13.0	10.4%	7.0-13.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Lobule	312	72.8%	67.9-77.7	9.6%	6.3-12.9	17.6%	13.4-21.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Rhino camp	320	77.2%	72.6-81.8	13.8%	10.0-17.6	8.8%	5.7-11.9	0.3%	0.0-0.9
Palorinya	236	64.0%	57.9-70.1	20.8%	15.6-26.0	15.3%	10.7-19.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Imvepi	309	74.1%	69.2-79.0	13.6%	9.8-17.4	12.3%	8.6-16.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Bidibidi	274	58.8%	53.0-64.6	15.0%	10.8-19.2	26.3%	21.1-31.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Rwamwanja	204	44.1%	37.3-50.9	35.8%	29.2-42.4	20.1%	14.6-25.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kyangwali	221	42.5%	36.0-49.0	40.7%	34.2-47.2	16.3%	11.4-21.2	0.5%	0.0-1.4
Kiryandongo	277	71.5%	66.2-76.8	10.8%	7.1-14.5	17.7%	13.2-22.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kyaka II	219	49.8%	43.2-56.4	32.0%	25.8-38.2	18.3%	13.2-23.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Nakivale	243	17.3%	12.5-22.1	65.8%	59.8-71.8	16.9%	12.2-21.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Oruchinga	243	32.5%	26.6-38.4	55.6%	49.4-61.8	11.9%	7.8-16.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Palabek	212	75.0%	69.2-80.8	9.9%	5.9-13.9	15.1%	10.3-19.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kampala	411	74.2%	70.0-78.4	16.3%	12.7-19.9	9.2%	6.4-12.0	0.2%	0.0-0.6
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>3799</b>	<b>61.7%</b>	<b>60.2-63.2</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>21.9-24.5</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>13.9-16.1</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0-0.2</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>									
Adjumani	212	66.0%	59.6-72.4	22.6%	17.0-28.2	11.3%	7.0-15.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Yumbe	202	58.4%	51.6-65.2	24.3%	18.4-30.2	17.3%	12.1-22.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Terego	201	61.2%	54.5-67.9	26.9%	20.8-33.0	11.9%	7.4-16.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	214	69.2%	63.0-75.4	14.0%	9.4-18.6	16.8%	11.8-21.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kyegegwa	170	24.1%	17.7-30.5	59.4%	52.0-66.8	15.9%	10.4-21.4	0.6%	0.0-1.8
Kikuube	186	34.9%	28.0-41.8	48.9%	41.7-56.1	16.1%	10.8-21.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0



*Table 125.5: Household satisfaction with the supply of water used by households*

	N	Are you satisfied with the water supply?							
		Yes		No		Partially		Don't know	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Koboko	228	50.0%	43.5-56.5	30.7%	24.7-36.7	19.3%	14.2-24.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Isingiro	218	25.7%	19.9-31.5	68.3%	62.1-74.5	6.0%	2.8-9.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Lamwo	148	56.8%	48.8-64.8	20.3%	13.8-26.8	23.0%	16.2-29.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Madi Okollo	229	69.0%	63.0-75.0	22.7%	17.3-28.1	8.3%	4.7-11.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kamwenge	219	25.1%	19.4-30.8	58.4%	51.9-64.9	16.4%	11.5-21.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Obongi	187	57.8%	50.7-64.9	24.1%	18.0-30.2	18.2%	12.7-23.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2414</b>	<b>50.1%</b>	<b>48.1-52.1</b>	<b>35.1%</b>	<b>33.2-37.0</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>13.3-16.1</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0-0.0</b>

Table 126.6: Why not satisfaction with the source of water used by households

		What is the main reason you are not satisfied with the water supply?																	
N	Not enough		Long waiting queue		Long distance		Irregular supply		Bad taste		Bad quality		Have to pay		Others		Don't know		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
<b>Refugees</b>																			
Adjumani	64	10.9%	3.3-18.5	21.9%	11.8-32.0	21.9%	11.8-32.0	21.9%	11.8-32.0	1.6%	0.0-4.7	9.4%	2.3-16.5	3.1%	0.0-7.3	7.8%	0.0-14.4	1.6%	0.0-4.7
Lobule	85	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.8%	4.9-18.7	8.2%	2.4-14.0	43.5%	33.0-54.0	5.9%	0.9-10.9	17.6%	9.5-25.7	10.6%	4.1-17.1	2.4%	0.0-5.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Rhino camp	72	18.1%	9.2-27.0	26.4%	16.2-36.6	2.8%	0.0-6.6	33.3%	22.4-44.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	1.4%	0.0-4.1	13.9%	5.9-21.9	4.2%	0.0-8.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Palorinya	85	5.9%	0.9-10.9	40.0%	29.6-50.4	15.3%	7.6-23.0	24.7%	15.5-33.9	7.1%	1.6-12.6	1.2%	0.0-3.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	5.9%	0.0-10.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Imvepi	80	7.5%	1.7-13.3	7.5%	1.7-13.3	12.5%	5.3-19.7	65.0%	54.5-75.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	3.8%	0.0-8.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	3.8%	0.0-8.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Bidibidi	113	3.5%	0.1-6.9	24.8%	16.8-32.8	15.9%	9.2-22.6	44.2%	35.0-53.4	2.7%	0.0-5.7	6.2%	1.8-10.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	2.7%	0.0-5.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Rwamwanja	114	0.0%	0.0-0.0	51.8%	42.6-61.0	11.4%	5.6-17.2	6.1%	1.7-10.5	2.6%	0.0-5.5	11.4%	5.6-17.2	10.5%	4.9-16.1	6.1%	0.0-10.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kyangwali	126	4.8%	1.1-8.5	23.8%	16.4-31.2	18.3%	11.5-25.1	6.3%	2.1-10.5	1.6%	0.0-3.8	42.9%	34.3-51.5	0.8%	0.0-2.4	1.6%	0.0-3.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	79	5.1%	0.2-10.0	31.6%	21.3-41.9	16.5%	8.3-24.7	11.4%	4.4-18.4	7.6%	1.8-13.4	5.1%	0.2-10.0	16.5%	8.3-24.7	5.1%	0.0-10.0	1.3%	0.0-3.8
Kyaka II	110	8.2%	3.1-13.3	20.0%	12.5-27.5	5.5%	1.2-9.8	6.4%	1.8-11.0	3.6%	0.1-7.1	47.3%	38.0-56.6	9.1%	3.7-14.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Nakivale	201	24.4%	18.5-30.3	13.4%	8.7-18.1	11.4%	7.0-15.8	24.9%	18.9-30.9	1.0%	0.0-2.4	18.9%	13.5-24.3	3.5%	1.0-6.0	2.5%	0.0-4.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Oruchinga	164	15.2%	9.7-20.7	14.6%	9.2-20.0	5.5%	2.0-9.0	11.0%	6.2-15.8	3.7%	0.8-6.6	45.1%	37.5-52.7	3.0%	0.4-5.6	1.8%	0.0-3.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Palabek	53	7.5%	0.4-14.6	32.1%	19.5-44.7	7.5%	0.4-14.6	22.6%	11.3-33.9	9.4%	1.5-17.3	9.4%	1.5-17.3	5.7%	0.0-11.9	5.7%	0.0-11.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kampala	105	1.0%	0.0-2.9	1.0%	0.0-2.9	2.9%	0.0-6.1	30.5%	21.7-39.3	7.6%	2.5-12.7	14.3%	7.6-21.0	40.0%	30.6-49.4	2.9%	0.0-6.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>1451</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>7.7-10.7</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>19.7-23.9</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>9.3-12.5</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>21.3-25.7</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.6-4.4</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>17.7-21.9</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>6.5-9.3</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>0.0-4.2</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0-0.3</b>

Table 126.6: Why not satisfaction with the source of water used by households

		What is the main reason you are not satisfied with the water supply?																	
N	Not enough		Long waiting queue		Long distance		Irregular supply		Bad taste		Bad quality		Have to pay		Others		Don't know		
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	
<b>Host Communities</b>																			
Adjumani	72	9.7%	2.9-16.5	11.1%	3.8-18.4	43.1%	31.7-54.5	8.3%	1.9-14.7	2.8%	0.0-6.6	18.1%	9.2-27.0	6.9%	1.0-12.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Yumbe	84	8.3%	2.4-14.2	25.0%	15.7-34.3	48.8%	38.1-59.5	3.6%	0.0-7.6	3.6%	0.0-7.6	9.5%	3.2-15.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	1.2%	0.0-3.5
Terego	78	9.0%	2.6-15.4	17.9%	9.4-26.4	26.9%	17.1-36.7	15.4%	7.4-23.4	2.6%	0.0-6.1	19.2%	10.5-27.9	1.3%	0.0-3.8	7.7%	1.8-13.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	66	6.1%	0.3-11.9	13.6%	5.3-21.9	18.2%	8.9-27.5	7.6%	1.2-14.0	7.6%	1.2-14.0	37.9%	26.2-49.6	3.0%	0.0-7.1	6.1%	0.3-11.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kyegegwa	128	0.8%	0.0-2.3	3.9%	0.5-7.3	18.0%	11.3-24.7	3.9%	0.5-7.3	1.6%	0.0-3.8	68.0%	59.9-76.1	3.1%	0.1-6.1	0.8%	0.0-2.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kikuube	121	5.8%	1.6-10.0	11.6%	5.9-17.3	19.0%	12.0-26.0	6.6%	2.2-11.0	3.3%	0.1-6.5	47.1%	38.2-56.0	5.8%	1.6-10.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.8%	0.0-2.4
Koboko	114	7.0%	2.3-11.7	7.9%	2.9-12.9	28.1%	19.8-36.4	11.4%	5.6-17.2	7.0%	2.3-11.7	35.1%	26.3-43.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0	3.5%	0.1-6.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Insingiro	162	5.6%	2.1-9.1	0.6%	0.0-1.8	31.5%	24.3-38.7	14.8%	9.3-20.3	5.6%	2.1-9.1	29.6%	22.6-36.6	8.0%	3.8-12.2	4.3%	1.2-7.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Lamwo	64	6.3%	0.3-12.3	12.5%	4.4-20.6	28.1%	17.1-39.1	10.9%	3.3-18.5	1.6%	0.0-4.7	31.3%	19.9-42.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	9.4%	2.3-16.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Madi Okollo	71	15.5%	7.1-23.9	19.7%	10.4-29.0	19.7%	10.4-29.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	5.6%	0.3-10.9	31.0%	20.2-41.8	1.4%	0.0-4.1	7.0%	1.1-12.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kamwenge	164	2.4%	0.1-4.7	10.4%	5.7-15.1	23.2%	16.7-29.7	11.0%	6.2-15.8	7.9%	3.8-12.0	39.6%	32.1-47.1	5.5%	2.0-9.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Obongi	79	7.6%	1.8-13.4	13.9%	6.3-21.5	17.7%	9.3-26.1	13.9%	6.3-21.5	11.4%	4.4-18.4	26.6%	16.9-36.3	8.9%	2.6-15.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1203</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>4.8-7.6</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>9.1-12.7</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>23.9-28.9</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>7.7-10.9</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>3.9-6.5</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>32.3-37.7</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>3.0-5.2</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>1.8-3.6</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.0-0.5</b>

## 9.1.6: Per capita use of water

Humans have the right to 'sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses. Getting enough water every day is important for a person's health. To get the full benefit of access to clean water, a person needs around/minimum 20 litres high quality water per day. Not only for drinking and cooking purposes, but also for personal hygiene. Information on the average per capita use of water is presented in Table 9.7.

The average amount of litres of water used per person per day was 20.2 in refugee settlements and 23.0 in host communities. The average daily water usage was below the target of 20 litres per person per day (lpppd) in 8 out of 13 refugee settlements and in 5 districts out of 12.

Overall, 33.6% of the refugee households and 41.2% of the host district households were using  $\geq 20$  lpppd of water. Adjumani (46.6%), Palorinya (43.4%), and Imvepi (42.7%) had the highest proportion of refugee households using the recommended amount of water per day.

A large proportion of the refugee households (54.5%) used less than 15 lpppd indicating potential water supply or quantity issue. The results are slightly better in host communities with 45.3% of households using less than 15 lpppd.

*Table 127.7: Water Quantity – Average amount of litres of water used per person per day and categories of quantity collected for domestic use by households (lpppd)*

	N	Average # L/p/d collected at HH level	% of Households - quantity collected litres per person per day (lpppd)					
			$\geq 20$ lpppd		15<20 lpppd		<15 lpppd	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>								
Adjumani	311	28.9	46.6%	41.1-52.1	12.2%	8.6-15.8	41.2%	35.7-46.7
Lobule	311	19.0	31.5%	26.3-36.7	12.2%	8.6-15.8	56.3%	50.8-61.8
Rhino camp	320	17.2	30.9%	25.8-36.0	14.1%	10.3-17.9	55.0%	49.5-60.5
Palorinya	235	21.7	43.4%	37.1-49.7	9.4%	5.7-13.1	47.2%	40.8-53.6
Imvepi	309	29.3	42.7%	37.2-48.2	12.9%	9.2-16.6	44.3%	38.8-49.8
Bidibidi	273	22.9	30.4%	24.9-35.9	13.2%	9.2-17.2	56.4%	50.5-62.3
Rwamwanja	203	14.7	25.6%	19.6-31.6	11.3%	6.9-15.7	63.1%	56.5-69.7
Kyangwali	220	16.3	35.0%	28.7-41.3	9.1%	5.3-12.9	55.9%	49.3-62.5
Kiryandongo	268	22.9	35.4%	29.7-41.1	14.6%	10.4-18.8	50.0%	44.0-56.0
Kyaka II	218	14.6	24.3%	18.6-30.0	11.9%	7.6-16.2	63.8%	57.4-70.2
Nakivale	231	17.1	26.8%	21.1-32.5	11.3%	7.2-15.4	61.9%	55.6-68.2
Oruchinga	240	13.8	22.9%	17.6-28.2	9.2%	5.5-12.9	67.9%	62.0-73.8
Palabek	212	18.2	34.4%	28.0-40.8	9.9%	5.9-13.9	55.7%	49.0-62.4
Kampala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3351</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>32.0-35.2</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>10.7-12.9</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>52.9-56.3</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>								
Adjumani	210	24.0	53.8%	47.1-60.5	18.1%	12.9-23.3	28.1%	22.0-34.2
Yumbe	202	17.3	30.2%	23.9-36.5	16.3%	11.2-21.4	53.5%	46.6-60.4
Terego	201	30.5	47.3%	40.4-54.2	10.9%	6.6-15.2	41.8%	35.0-48.6

Kiryandongo	213	27.3	46.0%	39.3-52.7	16.9%	11.9-21.9	37.1%	30.6-43.6
Kyegegwa	167	19.8	38.9%	31.5-46.3	12.0%	7.1-16.9	49.1%	41.5-56.7
Kikuube	181	25.8	49.7%	42.4-57.0	13.3%	8.4-18.2	37.0%	30.0-44.0
Koboko	226	23.7	45.6%	39.1-52.1	14.2%	9.6-18.8	40.3%	33.9-46.7
Insingiro	211	16.0	28.4%	22.3-34.5	12.8%	8.3-17.3	58.8%	52.2-65.4
Lamwo	147	18.3	34.0%	26.3-41.7	12.2%	6.9-17.5	53.7%	45.6-61.8
Madi Okollo	229	26.4	41.5%	35.1-47.9	14.4%	9.9-18.9	44.1%	37.7-50.5
Kamwenge	217	15.5	28.6%	22.6-34.6	9.2%	5.4-13.0	62.2%	55.7-68.7
Obongi	187	30.8	49.7%	42.5-56.9	11.2%	6.7-15.7	39.0%	32.0-46.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2391</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>39.2-43.2</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>12.2-15.0</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>43.3-47.3</b>

## 9.2: SANITATION

Sanitation refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking water and treatment and disposal of human excreta and sewage. This section provides information on practices related to the usage of water and sanitation facilities.

### 9.2.1: Use of a latrine

Safe disposal of human excreta creates the first barrier to excreta-related disease, helping to reduce transmission through direct and indirect routes. People should have adequate numbers of toilets, sufficiently close to their dwellings, to allow them rapid, safe and acceptable access at all times of the day and night. Table 9.8 presents information on the use of latrine.

Nine in 10 households in refugee settlements were using a latrine to dispose of faeces. The proportion of households using a latrine was above 90% in all settlements except in Kyangwali (85.0%) and in Palabek (75.0%). In host communities, 95.4% of households were using a latrine to dispose of faeces. The lowest proportion was observed in Lamwo (83.1%).

Table 128.8: Excreta Disposal – Use of a latrine

	N	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>			
Adjumani	317	95.3%	93.0-97.5
Lobule	312	97.1%	95.2-99.0
Rhino camp	320	94.1%	90.2-97.9
Palorinya	236	97.9%	95.4-100.0
Imvepi	309	97.1%	95.1-99.1
Bidibidi	274	96.0%	93.2-98.7
Rwamwanja	204	95.6%	92.8-98.4
Kyangwali	220	85.0%	80.1-89.9
Kiryandongo	269	97.0%	94.8-99.2
Kyaka II	218	95.4%	92.5-98.3
Nakivale	243	98.8%	97.4-100.0
Oruchinga	243	96.3%	93.9-98.7

Table 128.8: Excreta Disposal – Use of a latrine

	N	%	95% CI
Palabek	212	75.0%	67.4-82.6
Kampala	411	98.5%	97.4-99.7
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	908	96.9%	95.7-98.1
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2477	92.8%	91.5-94.1
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3385</b>	<b>94.0%</b>	<b>93.0-94.9</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>			
Adjumani	212	94.3%	89.9-98.8
Yumbe	202	93.6%	89.1-98.0
Terego	201	97.5%	95.4-99.6
Kiryandongo	213	93.4%	89.5-97.4
Kyegegwa	169	98.2%	96.2-100.0
Kikuube	186	96.8%	93.8-99.7
Koboko	228	93.0%	88.4-97.6
Isingiro	218	99.1%	97.8-100.0
Lamwo	148	83.1%	75.7-90.5
Madi Okollo	229	90.8%	86.5-95.1
Kamwenge	217	99.5%	98.6-100.0
Obongi	187	95.7%	91.9-99.6
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	790	98.5%	97.5-99.5
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	1620	93.2%	91.4-95.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2410</b>	<b>95.4%</b>	<b>94.2-96.5</b>

### 9.2.2: Use of improved or unimproved sanitation

The proportion of households using an improved sanitation facility (improved toilet facility, 1 household) was ranging from 55.8% in Lobule to 84.1% in Rwamwanja. Overall, 69.5% of the refugee households were using an improved facility. Similarly, 71.3% of the host district households were using an improved facility. In host districts, the proportion of households using an improved sanitation facility was ranging from 58.5% in Kiryandongo to 82.8% in Isingiro.

The highest proportion of households using an unimproved sanitation was in Palabek (9.7%) and in Kyangwali (7.0%) among refugee settlements, and in Lamwo (5.5%) among host districts.

Table 129.9: Safe Excreta Disposal – Use of Improved or Unimproved Sanitation

	N	Improved Sanitation Facility (used by 1 or more households)						Unimproved Sanitation	
		1 HH (improved facility)		2 HHs (shared family)		3 HHs (communal)		Used by 1 or more HHs	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>									
Adjumani	297	65.7%	58.4-72.9	30.3%	23.0-37.6	1.0%	0.0-2.2	3.0%	1.0-5.1
Lobule	285	55.8%	50.0-61.6	35.8%	30.2-41.4	5.9%	3.2-8.7	2.5%	0.6-4.3
Rhino camp	304	70.1%	62.3-77.8	26.6%	19.1-34.1	1.6%	0.0-3.9	1.7%	0.0-4.0

Table 129.9: Safe Excreta Disposal – Use of Improved or Unimproved Sanitation

	N	Improved Sanitation Facility (used by 1 or more households)						Unimproved Sanitation	
		1 HH (improved facility)		2 HHs (shared family)		3 HHs (communal)		Used by 1 or more HHs	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Palorinya	212	73.1%	66.6-79.6	23.6%	17.4-29.7	1.9%	0.0-3.8	1.4%	0.0-3.5
Imvepi	301	71.4%	64.6-78.2	24.6%	17.7-31.4	2.0%	0.2-3.8	2.0%	0.5-3.5
Bidibidi	266	59.0%	49.7-68.4	38.7%	29.1-48.3	0.4%	0.0-1.1	1.9%	0.0-3.8
Rwamwanja	189	84.1%	79.3-88.9	12.2%	7.4-16.9	0.5%	0.0-1.6	3.2%	0.4-6.0
Kyangwali	185	67.6%	58.7-76.5	24.9%	17.3-32.5	0.5%	0.0-1.6	7.0%	3.3-10.7
Kiryandongo	243	65.0%	57.6-72.4	31.3%	24.7-37.8	2.5%	0.2-4.7	1.2%	0.0-2.7
Kyaka II	217	69.1%	61.0-77.3	25.8%	17.1-34.5	0.9%	0.0-2.2	4.2%	1.4-6.8
Nakivale	226	82.3%	77.6-87.0	15.5%	10.9-20.1	0.9%	0.0-2.1	1.3%	0.0-2.8
Oruchinga	226	76.1%	70.5-81.7	19.0%	13.9-24.2	2.2%	0.3-4.1	2.7%	0.5-4.8
Palabek	174	59.8%	52.4-67.2	27.6%	21.2-34.0	2.9%	0.4-5.3	9.7%	5.1-14.4
Kampala	410	71.5%	64.3-78.6	26.8%	19.8-33.8	0.2%	0.0-0.7	1.5%	0.3-2.6
<b>Southwest Settlements</b>	858	78.5%	75.2-81.9	17.9%	14.5-21.4	0.9%	0.2-1.5	2.7%	1.5-3.9
<b>West Nile Settlements</b>	2274	65.9%	62.9-68.9	29.5%	26.6-32.5	1.3%	0.8-1.9	3.2%	2.3-4.1
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala excluded)</b>	<b>3132</b>	<b>69.5%</b>	<b>67.2-71.9</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>23.9-28.5</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.8-1.6</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>2.3-3.8</b>
<b>Host communities</b>									
Adjumani	199	75.4%	67.5-83.2	21.1%	13.6-28.6	1.0%	0.0-2.4	2.5%	0.0-5.9
Yumbe	190	64.7%	55.7-73.8	31.6%	23.0-40.2	1.6%	0.0-3.4	2.1%	0.0-4.2
Terego	195	75.9%	68.6-83.2	24.1%	16.8-31.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	188	58.5%	50.5-66.5	37.2%	29.1-45.4	1.6%	0.0-3.4	2.7%	0.0-5.4
Kyegegwa	167	71.9%	63.8-80.0	25.7%	17.1-34.4	1.2%	0.0-2.9	1.2%	0.0-2.9
Kikuube	180	67.8%	58.3-77.3	26.1%	18.4-33.8	2.2%	0.0-4.4	3.9%	0.8-7.0
Koboko	214	65.0%	57.2-72.7	29.9%	22.6-37.2	0.9%	0.0-2.3	4.2%	0.3-8.1
Isingiro	203	82.8%	76.5-89.0	16.2%	10.2-22.3	0.5%	0.0-1.5	0.5%	0.0-1.5
Lamwo	127	70.9%	61.2-80.6	23.6%	15.2-32.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	5.5%	1.1-10.0
Madi Okollo	216	65.3%	58.1-72.5	30.1%	22.9-37.3	0.9%	0.0-2.2	3.7%	0.4-7.0
Kamwenge	198	82.4%	74.0-90.6	14.1%	6.7-21.6	3.0%	0.0-8.2	0.5%	0.0-1.5
Obongi	173	75.7%	68.2-83.2	21.4%	13.2-29.6	1.2%	0.0-2.8	1.7%	0.0-3.7
<b>Southwest Districts</b>	748	77.9%	73.7-82.0	18.9%	15.2-22.7	1.7%	0.2-3.2	1.5%	0.5-2.5
<b>West Nile Districts</b>	1502	66.8%	63.2-70.4	29.5%	26.1-32.9	1.1%	0.4-1.8	2.6%	1.5-3.7
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2250</b>	<b>71.3%</b>	<b>68.6-74.0</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>22.6-27.7</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.6-2.1</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1.4-2.9</b>

## 9.3: HYGIENE

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

### 9.3.1: Treatment of drinking water

Drinking unsafe water impairs health through illnesses such as diarrhoea. Household-level water treatment and safe storage options that reduce diarrhoea and improve the microbiological quality of stored household water include boiling, chlorination, solar disinfection, ceramic filtration, slow sand filtration, membrane filtration, and flocculation and disinfection. Table 9.10 presents information on the treatment of drinking water used by the households, in the refugee settlements and host communities.

More than half of refugee households (60.4%) do nothing to their water to make it safe to drink as opposed to refugees living in Kampala where only 10.9% of households do nothing to their water to make it safe to drink. Boiling was the most common water treatment method employed by the refugees (23.8%). Rwamwanja (45.1), followed by Nakivale (43.2%) were the refugee settlements with the highest proportion of households that boiled their drinking water. Among refugees living in Kampala, 68.6% of households boiled their drinking water.

In host communities, 57.1% of households do nothing to their water to make it safe to drink. Like among refugees, boiling was the most common water treatment method employed (28.3%).

Table 130.10: Water Quality – Types of water treatment prior to drinking

	Total N	Boil Water	Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)	Add Bleach/chlorine	Strain through cloth	Let it stand	Solar disinfection	Use water purification tablets	Other	No Treatment
<b>Refugees</b>										
Adjumani	318	8.8%	0.6%	7.9%	1.6%	15.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	66.7%
Lobule	312	11.2%	0.6%	2.2%	4.5%	20.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	61.5%
Rhino camp	320	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%
Palorinya	236	13.6%	0.0%	3.8%	0.4%	17.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	68.2%
Imvepi	309	13.6%	1.3%	6.5%	2.6%	17.8%	1.0%	1.6%	0.6%	66.7%
Bidibidi	274	4.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	19.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	74.5%
Rwamwanja	204	45.1%	2.5%	0.0%	0.5%	9.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	48.0%
Kyangwali	221	32.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	5.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	61.5%
Kiryandongo	277	9.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.8%



Table 130.10: Water Quality – Types of water treatment prior to drinking

	Total N	Boil Water	Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)	Add Bleach/chlorine	Strain through cloth	Let it stand	Solar disinfection	Use water purification tablets	Other	No Treatment
Kyaka II	219	35.2%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	58.4%
Nakivale	243	43.2%	0.8%	2.1%	0.4%	8.2%	0.4%	2.9%	0.8%	48.1%
Oruchinga	243	35.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.8%	7.4%	0.8%	2.1%	0.8%	58.8%
Palabek	212	3.3%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	13.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	79.2%
Kampala	411	68.6%	2.2%	4.9%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	4.6%	16.5%	10.9%
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>3799</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>60.4%</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>										
Adjumani	212	6.6%	1.4%	4.2%	0.9%	7.1%	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%	79.7%
Yumbe	202	4.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.5%	19.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.2%
Terego	201	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.6%
Kiryandongo	214	20.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.9%	14.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	63.1%
Kyegegwa	170	73.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	24.7%
Kikuube	186	36.6%	1.6%	0.5%	0.5%	7.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	58.6%
Koboko	228	18.0%	3.5%	0.9%	8.3%	18.0%	0.4%	3.5%	0.0%	55.3%
Isingiro	218	83.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.4%	5.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	13.8%
Lamwo	148	6.1%	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%	11.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	75.0%
Madi Okollo	229	6.1%	0.0%	1.3%	2.6%	15.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	77.3%
Kamwenge	219	70.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.5%	6.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.5%	25.6%
Obongi	187	10.7%	0.0%	7.0%	1.6%	25.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	58.8%
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2414</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>57.1%</b>

### 9.3.2: Household Hand Washing Practices and Access to Soap

Handwashing with soap is an important way to prevent transmission of diarrhoeal diseases. Handwashing facilities need a regular supply of water, soap and safe drainage. It is recommended that facilities are positioned so that handwashing happens before touching food (eating, preparing food or feeding a child) and after contact with excreta (after using the toilet or cleaning a child's bottom). Information on access to soap is presented in Table 9.11 and information on handwashing practices in households is presented in Table 9.12.

Access to soap was ranging from 64.2% in Bidibidi to 89.8% in Rhino camp, and from 56.8% in Lamwo to 94.0% in Yumbe in the host districts. When asked for soap, respectively 79.5% and 76.5% of the refugee and host district households were able to present the soap within one minute of being asked.

Just about one in three refugee households (33.4%) had water in the handwashing place. Among the settlements, Kyangwali (45.5%) had the highest proportion of households with water in the hand washing place. Among the refugee settlements, Adjumani (31.8%) had the highest proportion of households where handwashing with soap was practiced.

Kikuube, Isingiro and Adjumani had the highest proportion of host community households that practiced handwashing with soap and water.

*Table 131.11: Access to Soap – able to produce soap within 1 minute*

	N	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>			
Adjumani	118	68.6%	60.2-77.0
Lobule	100	80.0%	72.2-87.8
Rhino camp	88	89.8%	83.5-96.1
Palorinya	67	76.1%	65.9-86.3
Imvepi	172	86.0%	80.8-91.2
Bidibidi	53	64.2%	51.3-77.1
Rwamwanja	91	72.5%	63.3-81.7
Kyangwali	62	75.8%	65.1-86.5
Kiryandongo	67	76.1%	65.9-86.3
Kyaka II	75	77.6%	68.2-87.0
Nakivale	89	77.5%	68.8-86.2
Oruchinga	108	84.3%	77.4-91.2
Palabek	32	65.6%	49.1-82.1
Kampala	321	84.4%	80.4-88.4
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>1444</b>	<b>79.5%</b>	<b>77.4-81.6</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>			
Adjumani	109	70.6%	62.0-79.2
Yumbe	50	94.0%	87.4-100.0
Terego	143	90.2%	85.3-95.1
Kiryandongo	86	69.8%	60.1-79.5
Kyegegwa	93	63.4%	53.6-73.2
Kikuube	88	90.9%	84.9-96.9
Koboko	95	70.5%	61.3-79.7

Isingiro	142	87.3%	81.8-92.8
Lamwo	44	56.8%	42.2-71.4
Madi Okollo	61	65.6%	53.7-77.5
Kamwenge	124	68.5%	60.3-76.7
Obongi	55	74.5%	63.0-86.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1090</b>	<b>76.5%</b>	<b>74.0-79.0</b>

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Table 132.12: Use of Handwashing devices, soap and water

	Total N	Handwashing Device												Total N
		Place for handwashing								Observation of handwashing place				
		No permission to see		Not in dwelling / plot / yard		Observed		Other reason		Water is available		Soap is available		
% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI			
<b>Refugees</b>														
Adjumani	318	0.0%	0.0-0.0	50.6%	45.1-56.1	47.5%	42.0-53.0	1.9%	0.4-3.4	30.5%	23.2-37.8	31.8%	24.4-39.2	151
Lobule	312	1.3%	0.0-2.6	28.8%	23.8-33.8	69.2%	64.1-74.3	0.6%	0.0-1.5	17.1%	12.1-22.1	19.4%	14.1-24.7	216
Rhino camp	320	0.0%	0.0-0.0	48.4%	42.9-53.9	45.0%	39.5-50.5	6.6%	3.9-9.3	14.6%	8.8-20.4	12.5%	7.1-17.9	144
Palorinya	236	3.0%	0.8-5.2	39.0%	32.8-45.2	52.1%	45.7-58.5	5.9%	2.9-8.9	12.2%	6.4-18.0	8.9%	3.9-13.9	123
Imvepi	309	0.6%	0.0-1.5	33.0%	27.8-38.2	51.5%	45.9-57.1	14.9%	10.9-18.9	29.6%	22.5-36.7	27.7%	20.7-34.7	159
Bidibidi	274	4.0%	1.7-6.3	50.4%	44.5-56.3	43.8%	37.9-49.7	1.8%	0.2-3.4	25.8%	18.0-33.6	15.8%	9.3-22.3	120
Rwamwanja	204	2.0%	0.1-3.9	64.2%	57.6-70.8	32.4%	26.0-38.8	1.5%	0.0-3.2	15.2%	6.5-23.9	6.1%	0.3-11.9	66
Kyangwali	221	8.6%	4.9-12.3	61.5%	55.1-67.9	19.9%	14.6-25.2	10.0%	6.0-14.0	45.5%	30.8-60.2	25.0%	12.2-37.8	44
Kiryandongo	277	4.3%	1.9-6.7	39.0%	33.3-44.7	55.2%	49.3-61.1	1.4%	0.0-2.8	24.2%	17.4-31.0	19.6%	13.3-25.9	153
Kyaka II	219	1.4%	0.0-3.0	49.3%	42.7-55.9	39.3%	32.8-45.8	10.0%	6.0-14.0	12.8%	5.7-19.9	19.8%	11.4-28.2	86
Nakivale	243	2.9%	0.8-5.0	46.1%	39.8-52.4	49.0%	42.7-55.3	2.1%	0.3-3.9	36.1%	27.5-44.7	22.7%	15.2-30.2	119
Oruchinga	243	1.6%	0.0-3.2	55.1%	48.8-61.4	42.8%	36.6-49.0	0.4%	0.0-1.2	39.4%	30.0-48.8	26.0%	17.6-34.4	104
Palabek	212	2.8%	0.6-5.0	48.1%	41.4-54.8	35.8%	29.3-42.3	13.2%	8.6-17.8	14.5%	6.6-22.4	11.8%	4.5-19.1	76
Kampala	411	17.8%	14.1-21.5	19.0%	15.2-22.8	58.9%	54.1-63.7	4.4%	2.4-6.4	88.8%	84.8-92.8	80.2%	75.2-85.2	242
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>3799</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>3.4-4.6</b>	<b>43.4%</b>	<b>41.8-45.0</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>45.9-49.1</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>4.5-5.9</b>	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>30.2-34.6</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>25.7-29.9</b>	<b>1803</b>

Table 132.12: Use of Handwashing devices, soap and water

	Handwashing Device													Total N
	Total N	Place for handwashing								Observation of handwashing place				
		No permission to see		Not in dwelling / plot / yard		Observed		Other reason		Water is available		Soap is available		
% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	% HH	95% CI	
<b>Host Communities</b>														
Adjumani	212	0.5%	0.0-1.4	43.4%	36.7-50.1	54.2%	47.5-60.9	1.9%	0.1-3.7	47.0%	37.9-56.1	40.0%	31.0-49.0	115
Yumbe	202	5.0%	2.0-8.0	54.5%	47.6-61.4	39.6%	32.9-46.3	1.0%	0.0-2.4	40.0%	29.3-50.7	33.8%	23.4-44.2	80
Terego	201	0.0%	0.0-0.0	43.3%	36.4-50.2	42.8%	36.0-49.6	13.9%	9.1-18.7	25.6%	16.4-34.8	33.7%	23.7-43.7	86
Kiryandongo	214	6.5%	3.2-9.8	36.0%	29.6-42.4	55.6%	48.9-62.3	1.9%	0.1-3.7	37.0%	28.3-45.7	31.1%	22.8-39.4	119
Kyegegwa	170	4.7%	1.5-7.9	53.5%	46.0-61.0	34.7%	27.5-41.9	7.1%	3.2-11.0	37.3%	25.0-49.6	32.2%	20.3-44.1	59
Kikuube	186	9.1%	5.0-13.2	64.5%	57.6-71.4	22.6%	16.6-28.6	3.8%	1.1-6.5	52.4%	37.3-67.5	33.3%	19.0-47.6	42
Koboko	228	0.9%	0.0-2.1	38.6%	32.3-44.9	59.6%	53.2-66.0	0.9%	0.0-2.1	25.0%	17.7-32.3	19.9%	13.2-26.6	136
Isingiro	218	1.4%	0.0-3.0	56.9%	50.3-63.5	41.7%	35.2-48.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	44.0%	33.8-54.2	40.7%	30.6-50.8	91
Lamwo	148	2.7%	0.1-5.3	40.5%	32.6-48.4	43.2%	35.2-51.2	13.5%	8.0-19.0	21.9%	11.8-32.0	20.3%	10.4-30.2	64
Madi Okollo	229	0.4%	0.0-1.2	45.0%	38.6-51.4	46.3%	39.8-52.8	8.3%	4.7-11.9	11.3%	5.3-17.3	8.5%	3.2-13.8	106
Kamwenge	219	1.8%	0.0-3.6	58.9%	52.4-65.4	37.4%	31.0-43.8	1.8%	0.0-3.6	32.9%	22.7-43.1	19.5%	10.9-28.1	82
Obongi	187	7.0%	3.3-10.7	34.8%	28.0-41.6	54.0%	46.9-61.1	4.3%	1.4-7.2	20.8%	12.9-28.7	12.9%	6.4-19.4	101
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2414</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.5-3.9</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>45.5-49.5</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>42.8-46.8</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.8-5.4</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>29.0-34.6</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>23.9-29.1</b>	<b>1081</b>

## 10. MOSQUITO NET COVERAGE

This section presents data on implementation of some of the malaria control strategies such as the availability of mosquito nets.

Household ownership and use of mosquito nets (in particular, insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) or Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs)) is a central strategy in malaria prevention. Information on ownership of mosquito nets is presented in Table 10.1. In refugee settlements, the proportion of households owning at least one mosquito net of any type was ranging from 22.1% in Kyangwali to 91.0% in Nakivale. Among the host communities, 7 in 10 households had mosquito net.

Sleeping under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) is the most widely adopted preventive measure against malaria. ITNs are effective because in most malaria-endemic regions of the world, the female mosquito that transmits malaria only bites at night. Bed nets form a protective barrier around people sleeping under them. Due to their effectiveness as a vector control method, the WHO recommends that every person at risk from malaria, in areas identified for ITN use, should sleep under a net. The proportion of households owning at least one LLIN among mosquito nets observed is presented in Table 10.3. In refugee settlements, the proportion of households owning at least one LLIN was ranging from 51.5% in Bidibidi to 90.2% in Kyaka II. Among the host communities, the proportion was ranging from 44.3% in Kamwenge to 96.6% in Kiryandongo.

Table 1330.1: Household mosquito net ownership

	N	Proportion of households owning at least one mosquito net of any type	
		%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>			
Adjumani	304	66.4%	61.1-71.7
Lobule	291	69.1%	63.8-74.4
Rhino camp	301	41.5%	35.9-47.1
Palorinya	212	84.4%	79.5-89.3
Imvepi	298	56.7%	51.1-62.3
Bidibidi	266	50.0%	44.0-56.0
Rwamwanja	196	65.3%	58.6-72.0
Kyangwali	213	22.1%	16.5-27.7
Kiryandongo	243	42.8%	36.6-49.0
Kyaka II	212	38.7%	32.1-45.3
Nakivale	244	91.0%	87.4-94.6
Oruchinga	243	96.3%	93.9-98.7
Palabek	211	45.0%	38.3-51.7
Kampala	391	46.8%	41.9-51.7
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>3625</b>	<b>58.0%</b>	<b>56.4-59.6</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>			
Adjumani	209	86.6%	82.0-91.2
Yumbe	190	68.4%	61.8-75.0
Terego	197	68.0%	61.5-74.5
Kiryandongo	207	71.0%	64.8-77.2

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*Table 1330.1: Household mosquito net ownership*

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	N	Proportion of households owning at least one mosquito net of any type	
		%	95% CI
Kyegegwa	168	70.8%	63.9-77.7
Kikuube	166	56.6%	49.1-64.1
Koboko	222	87.8%	83.5-92.1
Isingiro	217	96.3%	93.8-98.8
Lamwo	144	65.3%	57.5-73.1
Madi Okollo	225	71.6%	65.7-77.5
Kamwenge	219	67.1%	60.9-73.3
Obongi	177	87.0%	82.0-92.0
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>2341</b>	<b>75.4%</b>	<b>73.7-77.1</b>

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Table 1340.2: Number of mosquito nets that can be used when sleeping

	N	Number of mosquito nets that can be used when sleeping									
		1		2		3		4		5 or more	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>											
Adjumani	202	32.2%	25.8-38.6	24.8%	18.8-30.8	24.8%	18.8-30.8	10.4%	6.2-14.6	7.9%	4.2-11.6
Lobule	198	40.4%	33.6-47.2	29.8%	23.4-36.2	18.2%	12.8-23.6	7.6%	3.9-11.3	4.0%	1.3-6.7
Rhino camp	124	36.3%	27.8-44.8	40.3%	31.7-48.9	15.3%	9.0-21.6	2.4%	0.0-5.1	5.6%	1.6-9.6
Palorinya	179	24.0%	17.7-30.3	32.4%	25.5-39.3	24.0%	17.7-30.3	12.3%	7.5-17.1	7.3%	3.5-11.1
Imvepi	167	40.7%	33.2-48.2	28.1%	21.3-34.9	14.4%	9.1-19.7	9.6%	5.1-14.1	7.2%	3.3-11.1
Bidibidi	133	30.1%	22.3-37.9	30.1%	22.3-37.9	24.8%	17.5-32.1	8.3%	3.6-13.0	6.8%	2.5-11.1
Rwamwanja	125	35.2%	26.8-43.6	26.4%	18.7-34.1	23.2%	15.8-30.6	9.6%	4.4-14.8	5.6%	1.6-9.6
Kyangwali	46	58.7%	44.5-72.9	34.8%	21.0-48.6	2.2%	0.0-6.4	2.2%	0.0-6.4	2.2%	0.0-6.4
Kiryandongo	104	36.5%	27.2-45.8	30.8%	21.9-39.7	18.3%	10.9-25.7	10.6%	4.7-16.5	3.8%	0.1-7.5
Kyaka II	82	52.4%	41.6-63.2	29.3%	19.4-39.2	8.5%	2.5-14.5	4.9%	0.2-9.6	4.9%	0.2-9.6
Nakivale	221	24.9%	19.2-30.6	30.3%	24.2-36.4	28.5%	22.5-34.5	11.8%	7.5-16.1	4.5%	1.8-7.2
Oruchinga	234	15.0%	10.4-19.6	32.1%	26.1-38.1	25.2%	19.6-30.8	13.2%	8.9-17.5	14.5%	10.0-19.0
Palabek	95	35.8%	26.2-45.4	27.4%	18.4-36.4	25.3%	16.6-34.0	7.4%	2.1-12.7	4.2%	0.2-8.2
Kampala	183	41.5%	34.4-48.6	31.7%	25.0-38.4	12.6%	7.8-17.4	8.2%	4.2-12.2	6.0%	2.6-9.4
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>2093</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>31.1-35.1</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>28.3-32.3</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>18.8-22.2</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>8.1-10.5</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>5.6-7.8</b>



Table 1340.2: Number of mosquito nets that can be used when sleeping

	N	Number of mosquito nets that can be used when sleeping									
		1		2		3		4		5 or more	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Host Communities</b>											
Adjumani	181	23.2%	17.1-29.3	34.8%	27.9-41.7	17.7%	12.1-23.3	14.9%	9.7-20.1	9.4%	5.1-13.7
Yumbe	128	32.0%	23.9-40.1	32.8%	24.7-40.9	16.4%	10.0-22.8	10.9%	5.5-16.3	7.8%	3.2-12.4
Terego	134	27.6%	20.0-35.2	34.3%	26.3-42.3	20.1%	13.3-26.9	10.4%	5.2-15.6	7.5%	3.0-12.0
Kiryandongo	146	32.2%	24.6-39.8	27.4%	20.2-34.6	21.2%	14.6-27.8	11.0%	5.9-16.1	8.2%	3.7-12.7
Kyegegwa	118	33.1%	24.6-41.6	28.8%	20.6-37.0	22.9%	15.3-30.5	11.9%	6.1-17.7	3.4%	0.1-6.7
Kikuube	93	35.5%	25.8-45.2	20.4%	12.2-28.6	24.7%	15.9-33.5	11.8%	5.2-18.4	7.5%	2.1-12.9
Koboko	193	24.4%	18.3-30.5	31.1%	24.6-37.6	22.3%	16.4-28.2	13.5%	8.7-18.3	8.8%	4.8-12.8
Isingiro	209	12.0%	7.6-16.4	38.3%	31.7-44.9	23.0%	17.3-28.7	12.0%	7.6-16.4	14.8%	10.0-19.6
Lamwo	94	41.5%	31.5-51.5	35.1%	25.5-44.7	18.1%	10.3-25.9	2.1%	0.0-5.0	3.2%	0.0-6.8
Madi Okollo	160	33.8%	26.5-41.1	31.9%	24.7-39.1	21.9%	15.5-28.3	6.9%	3.0-10.8	5.6%	2.0-9.2
Kamwenge	146	36.3%	28.5-44.1	22.6%	15.8-29.4	22.6%	15.8-29.4	10.3%	5.4-15.2	8.2%	3.7-12.7
Obongi	153	26.8%	19.8-33.8	34.6%	27.1-42.1	15.0%	9.3-20.7	14.4%	8.8-20.0	9.2%	4.6-13.8
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1755</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>26.3-30.5</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>29.4-33.8</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>18.6-22.4</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>9.7-12.7</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>7.0-9.6</b>

Table 1350.3: Household Long-Lasting Insecticidal Net (LLIN) ownership

	N	Proportion of LLIN among mosquito nets observed by brand														Households owning at least one LLIN among mosquito nets observed
		Dawaplus	Duranet	Interceptor	Lifenet	Magnet	Miranet	Olyset	Pandanet	Permanet	Royalsentry	Safenet	Veeralin	Yale	Yorkool	
<b>Refugees</b>																
Adjumani	172	2.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%	6.4%	0.0%	23.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	23.3%	<b>61.8%</b>
Lobule	193	0.0%	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	75.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>88.6%</b>
Rhino camp	104	37.5%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.2%	0.0%	9.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>81.7%</b>
Palorinya	125	3.2%	21.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%	5.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	9.6%	0.8%	0.0%	15.2%	<b>61.6%</b>
Imvepi	155	12.3%	1.9%	0.0%	1.3%	1.9%	0.0%	14.8%	0.0%	38.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	9.0%	<b>79.9%</b>
Bidibidi	105	1.9%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	21.9%	0.0%	3.8%	4.8%	0.0%	12.4%	<b>51.5%</b>
Rwamwanja	68	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	33.8%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.5%	14.7%	<b>60.4%</b>
Kyangwali	34	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	32.4%	<b>79.4%</b>
Kiryandongo	64	6.3%	4.7%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	53.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	<b>73.6%</b>
Kyaka II	41	4.9%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	2.4%	61.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>90.2%</b>
Nakivale	163	3.7%	0.6%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	1.2%	51.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	<b>63.8%</b>
Oruchinga	192	1.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	65.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	<b>72.8%</b>
Palabek	67	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	34.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	<b>59.7%</b>
Kampala	95	4.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>23.3%</b>
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>1578</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>39.0%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>68.1%</b>

Table 1350.3: Household Long-Lasting Insecticidal Net (LLIN) ownership

	N	Proportion of LLIN among mosquito nets observed by brand														Households owning at least one LLIN among mosquito nets observed
		Dawaplus	Duranet	Interceptor	Lifenet	Magnet	Miranet	Olyset	Pandanet	Permanet	Royalsentry	Safenet	Veeralin	Yale	Yorkool	
<b>Host Communities</b>																
Adjumani	160	3.1%	2.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	33.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	<b>62.4%</b>
Yumbe	91	3.3%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	3.3%	1.1%	0.0%	28.6%	<b>51.7%</b>
Terego	123	6.5%	9.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	56.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	<b>89.5%</b>
Kiryandongo	88	8.0%	6.8%	3.4%	5.7%	2.3%	2.3%	1.1%	4.5%	61.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>96.6%</b>
Kyegegwa	63	7.9%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	1.6%	68.3%	3.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>90.6%</b>
Kikuube	69	4.3%	10.1%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	<b>49.0%</b>
Koboko	182	3.3%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	61.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>80.7%</b>
Isingiro	159	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	70.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>73.6%</b>
Lamwo	74	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	58.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	<b>71.7%</b>
Madi Okollo	123	23.6%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.7%	0.8%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>65.8%</b>
Kamwenge	88	5.7%	3.4%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	20.5%	2.3%	3.4%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	<b>44.3%</b>
Obongi	99	9.1%	32.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	<b>61.6%</b>
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>1319</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>70.7%</b>

# 11. UPTAKE OF HEALTH SERVICES

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

## 11.1: KNOWLEDGE OF THE AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT HEALTH SERVICES

Table 11.1 present information on the awareness about of health services that are available for refugees and host communities. Nine in 10 respondents were aware that health services are free in refugee settlements and in host communities. Nevertheless, only 55.2% of respondents among refugees living in Kampala were aware that health services are free.

As shown in Table 11.2, approximately nine in 10 respondents knew where to access hospital services and where to get health support in refugee settlements and in host communities. Among refugees living in Kampala, half of the respondents knew where to access hospital services (50.9%) or knew where to get health support (49.0%).

*Table 136.1: Knowledge of free health services at government health facilities*

	N	Yes	
		%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>			
Adjumani	597	98.8%	97.9-99.7
Lobule	314	99.4%	98.5-100.0
Rhino camp	645	98.1%	97.0-99.2
Palorinya	485	97.3%	95.9-98.7
Imvepi	635	97.5%	96.3-98.7
Bidibidi	554	97.1%	95.7-98.5
Rwamwanja	387	99.7%	99.2-100.2
Kyangwali	427	98.4%	97.2-99.6
Kiryandongo	555	95.9%	94.3-97.5
Kyaka II	429	99.1%	98.2-100.0
Nakivale	499	95.8%	94.0-97.6
Oruchinga	248	98.0%	96.3-99.7
Palabek	433	95.6%	93.7-97.5
Kampala	770	55.2%	51.7-58.7
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>6978</b>	<b>93.0%</b>	<b>92.4-93.6</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>			
Adjumani	400	97.8%	96.4-99.2
Yumbe	385	95.1%	92.9-97.3
Terego	399	95.2%	93.1-97.3
Kiryandongo	396	94.9%	92.7-97.1
Kyegegwa	311	96.5%	94.5-98.5
Kikuube	361	95.3%	93.1-97.5
Koboko	435	96.8%	95.1-98.5

Table 136.1: Knowledge of free health services at government health facilities

	N	Yes	
		%	95% CI
Isingiro	420	96.4%	94.6-98.2
Lamwo	304	98.0%	96.4-99.6
Madi Okollo	434	97.7%	96.3-99.1
Kamwenge	393	95.7%	93.7-97.7
Obongi	337	98.2%	96.8-99.6
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>4575</b>	<b>96.4%</b>	<b>95.9-96.9</b>

Table 137.2: Knowledge of health services provided to refugees

	N	Do you know that all registered refugees can access hospital care for specialized services or life-threatening conditions?		Are you aware that refugees can be supported to access services that may require payment?	
		Yes %	95% CI	Yes %	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>					
Adjumani	597	91.5%	89.3-93.7	84.1%	81.2-87.0
Lobule	314	99.7%	99.1-100.0	94.9%	92.5-97.3
Rhino camp	645	98.6%	97.7-99.5	98.6%	97.7-99.5
Palorinya	485	94.4%	92.4-96.4	87.6%	84.7-90.5
Imvepi	635	96.4%	95.0-97.8	91.0%	88.8-93.2
Bidibidi	554	91.9%	89.6-94.2	85.0%	82.0-88.0
Rwamwanja	387	96.6%	94.8-98.4	94.3%	92.0-96.6
Kyangwali	427	97.4%	95.9-98.9	83.4%	79.9-86.9
Kiryandongo	555	93.2%	91.1-95.3	88.1%	85.4-90.8
Kyaka II	429	98.4%	97.2-99.6	96.5%	94.8-98.2
Nakivale	499	93.2%	91.0-95.4	89.4%	86.7-92.1
Oruchinga	248	95.2%	92.5-97.9	91.1%	87.6-94.6
Palabek	433	84.1%	80.7-87.5	77.6%	73.7-81.5
Kampala	770	50.9%	47.4-54.4	49.0%	45.5-52.5
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>6978</b>	<b>89.7%</b>	<b>89.0-90.4</b>	<b>84.8%</b>	<b>84.0-85.6</b>

## 11.2: CHALLENGES FACED WHEN ACCESSING HEALTH SERVICES

The challenges faced by refugees and host communities when accessing health services are presented in Table 11.3. Lack of drugs (57.9%), followed by long waiting time at the facility (41.0%) were the most common challenges faced by the refugees. Among the host districts households, lack of drugs (77.0%), followed by long distance to health facility (42.8%) and long waiting time at the facility (40.6%) were the most common challenges faced when accessing health services.

Table 138.3: Challenges faced by refugees and host communities while accessing health services

	N	Long distance to health facility		Poor attitude of health care workers		Lack of drugs		Lack of investigations / equipment		Long waiting time at the facility		Language barrier		Other		None	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>																	
Adjumani	597	14.2%	11.4-17.0	9.4%	7.1-11.7	53.3%	49.3-57.3	10.9%	8.4-13.4	30.0%	26.3-33.7	3.2%	1.8-4.6	6.4%	4.4-8.4	22.1%	18.8-25.4
Lobule	314	22.0%	17.4-26.6	37.6%	32.2-43.0	89.5%	86.1-92.9	19.4%	15.0-23.8	61.8%	56.4-67.2	3.8%	1.7-5.9	2.2%	0.6-3.8	2.5%	0.8-4.2
Rhino camp	645	26.8%	23.4-30.2	9.8%	7.5-12.1	63.1%	59.4-66.8	10.9%	8.5-13.3	52.9%	49.0-56.8	4.5%	2.9-6.1	0.2%	0.0-0.5	12.1%	9.6-14.6
Palorinya	485	21.2%	17.6-24.8	14.0%	10.9-17.1	48.0%	43.6-52.4	13.8%	10.7-16.9	57.1%	52.7-61.5	11.8%	8.9-14.7	1.0%	0.1-1.9	14.2%	11.1-17.3
Imvepi	635	23.5%	20.2-26.8	12.9%	10.3-15.5	62.4%	58.6-66.2	12.3%	9.7-14.9	43.8%	39.9-47.7	6.9%	4.9-8.9	1.7%	0.7-2.7	15.7%	12.9-18.5
Bidibidi	554	12.3%	9.6-15.0	11.0%	8.4-13.6	56.1%	52.0-60.2	11.4%	8.8-14.0	34.8%	30.8-38.8	6.3%	4.3-8.3	5.2%	3.4-7.0	19.3%	16.0-22.6
Rwamwanja	387	10.1%	7.1-13.1	9.8%	6.8-12.8	72.1%	67.6-76.6	2.3%	0.8-3.8	34.1%	29.4-38.8	4.7%	2.6-6.8	1.8%	0.5-3.1	17.3%	13.5-21.1
Kyangwali	427	8.7%	6.0-11.4	5.9%	3.7-8.1	42.4%	37.7-47.1	2.6%	1.1-4.1	38.9%	34.3-43.5	9.1%	6.4-11.8	1.4%	0.3-2.5	27.6%	23.4-31.8
Kiryandongo	555	12.6%	9.8-15.4	15.0%	12.0-18.0	75.9%	72.3-79.5	9.4%	7.0-11.8	52.8%	48.6-57.0	17.1%	14.0-20.2	1.6%	0.6-2.6	15.0%	12.0-18.0
Kyaka II	429	20.3%	16.5-24.1	15.6%	12.2-19.0	53.4%	48.7-58.1	13.3%	10.1-16.5	47.1%	42.4-51.8	28.0%	23.8-32.2	0.7%	0.0-1.5	14.9%	11.5-18.3
Nakivale	499	9.0%	6.5-11.5	5.0%	3.1-6.9	49.3%	44.9-53.7	7.4%	5.1-9.7	33.5%	29.4-37.6	2.6%	1.2-4.0	2.4%	1.1-3.7	28.5%	24.5-32.5
Oruchinga	248	19.4%	14.5-24.3	10.1%	6.3-13.9	55.6%	49.4-61.8	13.3%	9.1-17.5	26.6%	21.1-32.1	2.0%	0.3-3.7	1.6%	0.0-3.2	25.8%	20.4-31.2
Palabek	433	24.7%	20.6-28.8	13.2%	10.0-16.4	56.1%	51.4-60.8	9.2%	6.5-11.9	46.4%	41.7-51.1	18.2%	14.6-21.8	3.5%	1.8-5.2	14.1%	10.8-17.4

Table 138.3: Challenges faced by refugees and host communities while accessing health services

	N	Long distance to health facility		Poor attitude of health care workers		Lack of drugs		Lack of investigations / equipment		Long waiting time at the facility		Language barrier		Other		None	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Kampala	770	14.7%	12.2-17.2	15.5%	12.9-18.1	46.8%	43.3-50.3	8.3%	6.4-10.2	22.6%	19.6-25.6	31.7%	28.4-35.0	5.6%	4.0-7.2	30.9%	27.6-34.2
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>6978</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>16.2-18.0</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>11.9-13.5</b>	<b>57.9%</b>	<b>56.7-59.1</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>9.4-10.8</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>39.8-42.2</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>10.8-12.4</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.3-3.1</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>18.2-20.0</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>																	
Adjumani	400	41.8%	37.0-46.6	13.5%	10.2-16.8	71.8%	67.4-76.2	14.2%	10.8-17.6	30.5%	26.0-35.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	5.3%	3.1-7.5	9.8%	6.9-12.7
Yumbe	385	32.5%	27.8-37.2	16.4%	12.7-20.1	73.0%	68.6-77.4	12.5%	9.2-15.8	32.7%	28.0-37.4	0.5%	0.0-1.2	3.9%	2.0-5.8	11.9%	8.7-15.1
Terego	399	47.9%	43.0-52.8	19.0%	15.2-22.8	79.9%	76.0-83.8	13.5%	10.1-16.9	45.4%	40.5-50.3	0.5%	0.0-1.2	2.3%	0.8-3.8	4.8%	2.7-6.9
Kiryandongo	396	54.3%	49.4-59.2	23.5%	19.3-27.7	80.8%	76.9-84.7	10.9%	7.8-14.0	32.1%	27.5-36.7	2.0%	0.6-3.4	4.5%	2.5-6.5	6.8%	4.3-9.3
Kyegegwa	311	49.5%	43.9-55.1	17.7%	13.5-21.9	75.6%	70.8-80.4	22.8%	18.1-27.5	40.5%	35.0-46.0	1.0%	0.0-2.1	2.3%	0.6-4.0	6.4%	3.7-9.1
Kikuube	361	36.6%	31.6-41.6	11.9%	8.6-15.2	70.4%	65.7-75.1	9.4%	6.4-12.4	39.6%	34.6-44.6	1.7%	0.4-3.0	1.9%	0.5-3.3	13.0%	9.5-16.5
Koboko	435	46.9%	42.2-51.6	27.1%	22.9-31.3	89.0%	86.1-91.9	15.4%	12.0-18.8	50.3%	45.6-55.0	4.4%	2.5-6.3	2.8%	1.2-4.4	4.4%	2.5-6.3
Isingiro	420	38.1%	33.5-42.7	11.0%	8.0-14.0	77.1%	73.1-81.1	17.9%	14.2-21.6	27.6%	23.3-31.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0	3.6%	1.8-5.4	11.7%	8.6-14.8
Lamwo	304	30.6%	25.4-35.8	20.4%	15.9-24.9	85.2%	81.2-89.2	17.1%	12.9-21.3	42.8%	37.2-48.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	4.3%	2.0-6.6	8.2%	5.1-11.3
Madi Okollo	434	59.2%	54.6-63.8	13.1%	9.9-16.3	74.9%	70.8-79.0	9.7%	6.9-12.5	59.0%	54.4-63.6	1.8%	0.5-3.1	0.7%	0.0-1.5	4.8%	2.8-6.8
Kamwenge	393	42.2%	37.3-47.1	18.3%	14.5-22.1	79.4%	75.4-83.4	3.3%	1.5-5.1	38.2%	33.4-43.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	3.1%	1.4-4.8	6.1%	3.7-8.5
Obongi	337	27.6%	22.8-32.4	21.1%	16.7-25.5	65.6%	60.5-70.7	14.5%	10.7-18.3	47.8%	42.5-53.1	9.5%	6.4-12.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	11.0%	7.7-14.3
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>4575</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>41.4-44.2</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>16.6-18.8</b>	<b>77.0%</b>	<b>75.8-78.2</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>12.2-14.2</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>39.2-42.0</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.3-2.1</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.4-3.4</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>7.4-9.0</b>

### 11.3: WHERE HOUSEHOLD RECEIVES HEALTH SERVICES

Information on the places where the refugees receive various health services is presented in Table 11.4 and in Table 11.5. Except in Kampala, where approximately half of the refugees obtained health services from government facilities and half from private facilities, more than 90% of the refugee households and host district households obtained health counselling services, delivery services, nutrition services, medical emergency services, and EPI services from government health facilities. However, private health facilities are also used by approximately 20% of the respondent for medical emergency services.

Table 139.4: Place where households receive various health services (HIV counselling and treatment, delivery services)

	N	HIV counselling and treatment								Delivery services							
		Gov't facility		Private facility		Traditional healers		Spiritual healers		Gov't facility		Private facility		Traditional healers		Home	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>																	
Adjumani	597	100.0%		0.3%	0.0-0.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	100.0%		0.3%	0.0-0.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.3%	0.0-0.7
Lobule	314	100.0%		1.6%	0.2-3.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	100.0%		2.2%	0.6-3.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Rhino camp	645	100.0%		0.8%	0.1-1.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	100.0%		0.5%	0.0-1.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Palorinya	485	99.8%	99.4-100.0	4.9%	3.0-6.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.2%	0.0-0.6	100.0%		3.3%	1.7-4.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Imvepi	635	99.8%	99.5-100.0	1.3%	0.4-2.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.7%	99.3-100.0	1.1%	0.3-1.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.5%	0.0-1.0
Bidibidi	554	97.5%	96.2-98.8	3.8%	2.2-5.4	0.2%	0.0-0.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	98.4%	97.4-99.4	3.6%	2.0-5.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Rwamwanja	387	98.4%	97.1-99.7	2.6%	1.0-4.2	0.3%	0.0-0.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.7%	99.2-100.0	1.8%	0.5-3.1	0.5%	0.0-1.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kyangwali	427	99.8%	99.4-100.0	1.6%	0.4-2.8	0.2%	0.0-0.6	0.2%	0.0-0.6	99.5%	98.8-100.0	5.2%	3.1-7.3	0.9%	0.0-1.8	0.5%	0.0-1.2
Kiryandongo	555	100.0%		6.7%	4.6-8.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.4%	0.0-0.9	99.8%	99.4-100.0	6.5%	4.4-8.6	0.7%	0.0-1.4	2.0%	0.8-3.2
Kyaka II	429	99.5%	98.8-100.0	4.9%	2.9-6.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	100.0%		4.0%	2.1-5.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.7%	0.0-1.5
Nakivale	499	100.0%		2.0%	0.8-3.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.2%	0.0-0.6	99.6%	99.0-100.0	1.4%	0.4-2.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.2%	0.0-0.6
Oruchinga	248	99.6%	98.8-100.0	2.4%	0.5-4.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	98.4%	96.8-100.0	2.8%	0.7-4.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Palabek	433	100.0%		0.7%	0.0-1.5	0.2%	0.0-0.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.1%	98.2-100.0	1.4%	0.3-2.5	0.7%	0.0-1.5	0.5%	0.0-1.2



Table 139.4: Place where households receive various health services (HIV counselling and treatment, delivery services)

	N	HIV counselling and treatment								Delivery services							
		Gov't facility		Private facility		Traditional healers		Spiritual healers		Gov't facility		Private facility		Traditional healers		Home	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Kampala	770	61.2%	57.8-64.6	53.2%	49.7-56.7	0.1%	0.0-0.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	59.5%	56.0-63.0	53.6%	50.1-57.1	0.1%	0.0-0.3	0.3%	0.0-0.7
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>6978</b>	<b>95.3%</b>	<b>94.8-95.8</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>7.6-8.8</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0-0.2</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0-0.2</b>	<b>95.2%</b>	<b>94.7-95.7</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>7.6-8.8</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.1-0.3</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.3-0.5</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>																	
Adjumani	400	99.5%	98.8-100.0	2.5%	1.0-4.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.3%	98.5-100.0	1.5%	0.3-2.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Yumbe	385	96.1%	94.2-98.0	6.0%	3.6-8.4	0.3%	0.0-0.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	96.1%	94.2-98.0	4.4%	2.4-6.4	0.3%	0.0-0.8	1.0%	0.0-2.0
Terego	399	98.2%	96.9-99.5	9.0%	6.2-11.8	0.3%	0.0-0.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	98.5%	97.3-99.7	6.0%	3.7-8.3	0.5%	0.0-1.2	0.5%	0.0-1.2
Kiryandongo	396	98.5%	97.3-99.7	15.2%	11.7-18.7	0.3%	0.0-0.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	98.2%	96.9-99.5	11.6%	8.4-14.8	1.0%	0.0-2.0	5.6%	3.3-7.9
Kyegegwa	311	94.5%	92.0-97.0	17.0%	12.8-21.2	0.3%	0.0-0.9	0.3%	0.0-0.9	93.2%	90.4-96.0	11.9%	8.3-15.5	1.6%	0.2-3.0	3.2%	1.2-5.2
Kikuube	361	96.7%	94.9-98.5	12.7%	9.3-16.1	0.3%	0.0-0.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0	96.1%	94.1-98.1	16.3%	12.5-20.1	2.5%	0.9-4.1	1.9%	0.5-3.3
Koboko	435	99.5%	98.8-100.0	1.6%	0.4-2.8	0.2%	0.0-0.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	98.9%	97.9-99.9	3.0%	1.4-4.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.5%	0.0-1.2
Isingiro	420	92.6%	90.1-95.1	10.2%	7.3-13.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	95.2%	93.2-97.2	9.8%	7.0-12.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.7%	0.0-1.5
Lamwo	304	99.3%	98.4-100.0	0.7%	0.0-1.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.0%	97.9-100.0	1.0%	0.0-2.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Madi Okollo	434	96.3%	94.5-98.1	10.8%	7.9-13.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	96.1%	94.3-97.9	12.7%	9.6-15.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.5%	0.0-1.2
Kamwenge	393	96.4%	94.6-98.2	9.7%	6.8-12.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.3%	0.0-0.8	94.1%	91.8-96.4	8.1%	5.4-10.8	0.3%	0.0-0.8	3.1%	1.4-4.8
Obongi	337	99.4%	98.6-100.0	7.7%	4.9-10.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.3%	0.0-0.9	99.7%	99.1-100.0	2.7%	1.0-4.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.3%	0.0-0.9
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>4575</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	<b>96.7-97.7</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>7.7-9.3</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0-0.2</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0-0.2</b>	<b>97.0%</b>	<b>96.5-97.5</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>6.7-8.3</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.3-0.7</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.1-1.7</b>

Table 140.5: Place where households receive various health services (nutrition services, medical emergencies and EPI services)

	N	Nutrition Services								Medical Emergencies								EPI Services	
		Gov't facility		Private facility		Traditional healers		Spiritual healers		Gov't facility		Private facility		Traditional healers		Spiritual healers		Gov't facility	Private facility
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>																			
Adjumani	597	100.0%		0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.3%	0.0-0.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.8%	99.4-100.0	5.0%	3.3-6.7	0.7%	0.0-1.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	100.0%	0.2% [0.0-0.6]
Lobule	314	100.0%		2.2%	0.6-3.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.0%	97.9-100.0	24.5%	19.7-29.3	0.6%	0.0-1.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.7% [99.1-100.0]	1.9% [0.4-3.4]
Rhino camp	645	100.0%		0.2%	0.0-0.5	0.2%	0.0-0.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	100.0%		12.7%	10.1-15.3	0.5%	0.0-1.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	100.0%	0.2% [0.0-0.5]
Palorinya	485	99.6%	99.0-100.0	3.3%	1.7-4.9	0.2%	0.0-0.6	0.2%	0.0-0.6	97.9%	96.6-99.2	7.4%	5.1-9.7	0.4%	0.0-1.0	0.2%	0.0-0.6	100.0%	0.4% [0.0-1.0]
Imvepi	635	100.0%		0.8%	0.1-1.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.4%	98.8-100.0	2.7%	1.4-4.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	100.0%	0.2% [0.0-0.5]
Bidibidi	554	97.5%	96.2-98.8	3.6%	2.0-5.2	0.2%	0.0-0.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	98.4%	97.4-99.4	6.5%	4.4-8.6	1.1%	0.2-2.0	0.2%	0.0-0.6	97.7% [96.5-98.9]	2.7% [1.4-4.0]
Rwamwanja	387	99.7%	99.2-100.0	1.3%	0.2-2.4	0.3%	0.0-0.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	97.9%	96.5-99.3	22.2%	18.1-26.3	1.3%	0.2-2.4	1.0%	0.0-2.0	100.0%	0.3% [0.0-0.8]
Kyangwali	427	99.8%	99.4-100.0	0.5%	0.0-1.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	97.2%	95.6-98.8	11.2%	8.2-14.2	0.2%	0.0-0.6	0.7%	0.0-1.5	100.0%	2.8% [1.2-4.4]
Kiryandongo	555	100.0%		5.4%	3.5-7.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.5%	98.9-100.0	25.6%	22.0-29.2	1.3%	0.4-2.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	100.0%	4.5% [2.8-6.2]
Kyaka II	429	100.0%		3.0%	1.4-4.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	96.7%	95.0-98.4	30.3%	26.0-34.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.2%	0.0-0.6	100.0%	3.3% [1.6-5.0]
Nakivale	499	100.0%		0.4%	0.0-1.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.0%	98.1-99.9	6.0%	3.9-8.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	100.0%	0.0% [0.0-0.0]
Oruchinga	248	99.6%	98.8-100.0	0.8%	0.0-1.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	98.4%	96.8-100.0	7.7%	4.4-11.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.6% [98.8-100.0]	0.4% [0.0-1.2]
Palabek	433	99.8%	99.4-100.0	0.9%	0.0-1.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	100.0%		2.8%	1.2-4.4	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	100.0%	0.5% [0.0-1.2]
Kampala	770	60.5%	57.0-64.0	47.3%	43.8-50.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	57.0%	53.5-60.5	66.9%	63.6-70.2	0.3%	0.0-0.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	65.2% [61.8-68.6]	44.7% [41.2-48.2]
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>6978</b>	<b>95.4%</b>	<b>94.9-95.9</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>6.1-7.3</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0-0.2</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0-0.0</b>	<b>94.2%</b>	<b>93.7-94.7</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>17.2-19.0</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.3-0.7</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0-0.2</b>	<b>95.9%</b> <b>[95.4-96.4]</b>	<b>6.1%</b> <b>[5.5-6.7]</b>

Table 140.5: Place where households receive various health services (nutrition services, medical emergencies and EPI services)

	N	Nutrition Services								Medical Emergencies								EPI Services	
		Gov't facility		Private facility		Traditional healers		Spiritual healers		Gov't facility		Private facility		Traditional healers		Spiritual healers		Gov't facility	Private facility
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Host Communities</b>																			
Adjumani	400	99.8%	99.4-100.0	0.8%	0.0-1.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.0%	98.0-100.0	16.3%	12.7-19.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.3%	0.0-0.8	99.8%	1.8%
Yumbe	385	96.9%	95.2-98.6	4.7%	2.6-6.8	0.3%	0.0-0.8	0.5%	0.0-1.2	93.5%	91.0-96.0	13.8%	10.4-17.2	0.8%	0.0-1.7	0.3%	0.0-0.8	97.7%	2.9%
Terego	399	98.7%	97.6-99.8	2.5%	1.0-4.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	97.7%	96.2-99.2	10.5%	7.5-13.5	2.3%	0.8-3.8	1.5%	0.3-2.7	99.0%	1.5%
Kiryandongo	396	98.7%	97.6-99.8	8.6%	5.8-11.4	0.5%	0.0-1.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	95.5%	93.5-97.5	31.1%	26.5-35.7	1.0%	0.0-2.0	0.3%	0.0-0.8	99.0%	6.8%
Kyegegwa	311	96.5%	94.5-98.5	7.7%	4.7-10.7	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	64.0%	58.7-69.3	60.5%	55.1-65.9	1.0%	0.0-2.1	0.6%	0.0-1.5	98.7%	3.2%
Kikuube	361	99.7%	99.1-100.0	6.9%	4.3-9.5	0.3%	0.0-0.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0	84.2%	80.4-88.0	52.4%	47.2-57.6	0.3%	0.0-0.9	1.7%	0.4-3.0	99.7%	11.6%
Koboko	435	99.3%	98.5-100.0	1.8%	0.6-3.0	0.2%	0.0-0.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	95.6%	93.7-97.5	32.9%	28.5-37.3	0.7%	0.0-1.5	0.5%	0.0-1.2	99.3%	1.1%
Isingiro	420	96.9%	95.2-98.6	5.2%	3.1-7.3	0.2%	0.0-0.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	88.1%	85.0-91.2	37.6%	33.0-42.2	0.5%	0.0-1.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0	97.6%	4.5%
Lamwo	304	99.3%	98.4-100.0	1.0%	0.0-2.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	97.4%	95.6-99.2	5.9%	3.3-8.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.7%	0.3%
Madi Okollo	434	96.5%	94.8-98.2	7.8%	5.3-10.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	94.7%	92.6-96.8	23.3%	19.3-27.3	0.2%	0.0-0.6	0.2%	0.0-0.6	96.5%	7.6%
Kamwenge	393	98.2%	96.9-99.5	3.3%	1.5-5.1	0.3%	0.0-0.8	0.0%	0.0-0.0	88.5%	85.3-91.7	32.6%	28.0-37.2	0.5%	0.0-1.2	0.8%	0.0-1.7	98.0%	3.1%
Obongi	337	99.7%	99.1-100.0	2.4%	0.8-4.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0	99.7%	99.1-100.0	13.9%	10.2-17.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0	0.3%	0.0-0.9	100.0%	0.9%
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>4575</b>	<b>98.3%</b>	<b>97.9-98.7</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>3.8-5.0</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.1-0.3</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0-0.0</b>	<b>91.9%</b>	<b>91.1-92.7</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>26.1-28.7</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.4-0.8</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.3-0.7</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

## 11.4: MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH SERVICES

Most households spent less than 50,000 Ugandan Shillings per month on medical services, or don't spend on healthcare among refugees. In Kampala, the refugees can spend higher amount on health care as shown in Table 11.6. In host communities, 52.3% of the households spend less than 50,000 Ugandan Shillings per month on medical services.

Table 141.6: Monthly health expenditure (UGX)

	N	<50,000		50,000 – 100,000		>100,000		Don't spend on healthcare	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>									
Adjumani	597	36.7%	32.8-40.6	8.2%	6.0-10.4	5.5%	3.7-7.3	49.6%	45.6-53.6
Lobule	314	56.1%	50.6-61.6	26.1%	21.2-31.0	14.3%	10.4-18.2	3.5%	1.5-5.5
Rhino camp	645	47.9%	44.0-51.8	21.1%	18.0-24.2	7.0%	5.0-9.0	24.0%	20.7-27.3
Palorinya	485	41.6%	37.2-46.0	13.2%	10.2-16.2	1.2%	0.2-2.2	43.9%	39.5-48.3
Imvepi	635	41.9%	38.1-45.7	8.5%	6.3-10.7	2.7%	1.4-4.0	46.9%	43.0-50.8
Bidibidi	554	48.7%	44.5-52.9	6.3%	4.3-8.3	1.6%	0.6-2.6	43.3%	39.2-47.4
Rwamwanja	387	53.0%	48.0-58.0	24.3%	20.0-28.6	8.0%	5.3-10.7	14.7%	11.2-18.2
Kyangwali	427	33.3%	28.8-37.8	5.4%	3.3-7.5	0.9%	0.0-1.8	60.4%	55.8-65.0
Kiryandongo	555	34.6%	30.6-38.6	17.5%	14.3-20.7	7.2%	5.0-9.4	40.7%	36.6-44.8
Kyaka II	429	46.2%	41.5-50.9	14.7%	11.3-18.1	5.6%	3.4-7.8	33.6%	29.1-38.1
Nakivale	499	44.7%	40.3-49.1	9.4%	6.8-12.0	2.6%	1.2-4.0	43.3%	39.0-47.6
Oruchinga	248	64.5%	58.5-70.5	7.3%	4.1-10.5	2.8%	0.7-4.9	25.4%	20.0-30.8
Palabek	433	43.6%	38.9-48.3	7.9%	5.4-10.4	0.9%	0.0-1.8	47.6%	42.9-52.3
Kampala	770	27.3%	24.2-30.4	27.5%	24.3-30.7	37.9%	34.5-41.3	7.3%	5.5-9.1
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>6978</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>41.2-43.6</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>13.6-15.2</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>7.6-8.8</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>33.9-36.1</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>									
Adjumani	400	56.0%	51.1-60.9	21.3%	17.3-25.3	8.8%	6.0-11.6	14.0%	10.6-17.4
Yumbe	385	62.1%	57.3-66.9	17.9%	14.1-21.7	6.2%	3.8-8.6	13.8%	10.4-17.2
Terego	399	61.4%	56.6-66.2	19.3%	15.4-23.2	5.8%	3.5-8.1	13.5%	10.1-16.9
Kiryandongo	396	52.0%	47.1-56.9	21.7%	17.6-25.8	12.4%	9.2-15.6	13.9%	10.5-17.3
Kyegegwa	311	38.9%	33.5-44.3	37.0%	31.6-42.4	12.5%	8.8-16.2	11.6%	8.0-15.2
Kikuube	361	44.6%	39.5-49.7	30.5%	25.8-35.2	10.8%	7.6-14.0	14.1%	10.5-17.7
Koboko	435	62.8%	58.3-67.3	25.5%	21.4-29.6	10.8%	7.9-13.7	0.9%	0.0-1.8
Isingiro	420	49.3%	44.5-54.1	22.4%	18.4-26.4	14.3%	11.0-17.6	14.0%	10.7-17.3
Lamwo	304	52.0%	46.4-57.6	26.3%	21.4-31.2	6.9%	4.1-9.7	14.8%	10.8-18.8
Madi Okollo	434	49.3%	44.6-54.0	36.9%	32.4-41.4	10.4%	7.5-13.3	3.5%	1.8-5.2
Kamwenge	393	39.2%	34.4-44.0	36.1%	31.4-40.8	16.8%	13.1-20.5	7.9%	5.2-10.6
Obongi	337	56.1%	50.8-61.4	23.7%	19.2-28.2	4.5%	2.3-6.7	15.7%	11.8-19.6
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>4575</b>	<b>52.3%</b>	<b>50.9-53.7</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>25.1-27.7</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>9.2-11.0</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>10.3-12.1</b>

## 11.5: SATISFACTION WITH THE PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Information on satisfaction with health services is presented in Table 11.7. The respondents were mostly satisfied with the health services that they received from the health facilities.

Table 142.7: satisfaction with health services provided

	N	Very satisfied		Satisfied		Neutral		Unsatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Refugees</b>											
Adjumani	597	7.9%	5.7-10.1	64.3%	60.5-68.1	14.4%	11.6-17.2	12.9%	10.2-15.6	0.5%	0.0-1.1
Lobule	314	1.9%	0.4-3.4	55.4%	49.9-60.9	24.8%	20.0-29.6	17.8%	13.6-22.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Rhino camp	645	9.1%	6.9-11.3	53.2%	49.3-57.1	23.4%	20.1-26.7	14.3%	11.6-17.0	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Palorinya	485	11.1%	8.3-13.9	57.7%	53.3-62.1	21.4%	17.7-25.1	9.5%	6.9-12.1	0.2%	0.0-0.6
Imvepi	635	17.3%	14.4-20.2	53.4%	49.5-57.3	15.9%	13.1-18.7	12.9%	10.3-15.5	0.5%	0.0-1.0
Bidibidi	554	11.9%	9.2-14.6	46.9%	42.7-51.1	26.2%	22.5-29.9	13.7%	10.8-16.6	1.3%	0.4-2.2
Rwamwanja	387	8.8%	6.0-11.6	49.4%	44.4-54.4	28.4%	23.9-32.9	12.9%	9.6-16.2	0.5%	0.0-1.2
Kyangwali	427	26.0%	21.8-30.2	44.3%	39.6-49.0	17.3%	13.7-20.9	12.4%	9.3-15.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kiryandongo	555	14.6%	11.7-17.5	40.5%	36.4-44.6	16.2%	13.1-19.3	27.6%	23.9-31.3	1.1%	0.2-2.0
Kyaka II	429	7.9%	5.3-10.5	50.6%	45.9-55.3	30.5%	26.1-34.9	10.5%	7.6-13.4	0.5%	0.0-1.2
Nakivale	499	16.4%	13.2-19.6	52.9%	48.5-57.3	17.4%	14.1-20.7	13.2%	10.2-16.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Oruchinga	248	15.3%	10.8-19.8	49.6%	43.4-55.8	19.4%	14.5-24.3	15.7%	11.2-20.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Palabek	433	9.7%	6.9-12.5	54.5%	49.8-59.2	12.9%	9.7-16.1	22.9%	18.9-26.9	0.0%	0.0-0.0
Kampala	770	4.3%	2.9-5.7	27.5%	24.3-30.7	39.4%	35.9-42.9	23.0%	20.0-26.0	5.8%	4.1-7.5
<b>All refugee settlements (Kampala included)</b>	<b>6978</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>10.7-12.1</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>48.1-50.5</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>21.4-23.4</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>15.0-16.8</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.8-1.2</b>
<b>Host Communities</b>											
Adjumani	400	3.8%	1.9-5.7	53.3%	48.4-58.2	21.8%	17.8-25.8	20.5%	16.5-24.5	0.8%	0.0-1.7
Yumbe	385	9.9%	6.9-12.9	41.0%	36.1-45.9	24.9%	20.6-29.2	23.4%	19.2-27.6	0.8%	0.0-1.7
Terego	399	5.8%	3.5-8.1	52.6%	47.7-57.5	19.0%	15.2-22.8	22.3%	18.2-26.4	0.3%	0.0-0.8
Kiryandongo	396	6.3%	3.9-8.7	34.3%	29.6-39.0	20.5%	16.5-24.5	36.6%	31.9-41.3	2.3%	0.8-3.8
Kyegegwa	311	4.2%	2.0-6.4	28.3%	23.3-33.3	31.2%	26.1-36.3	34.4%	29.1-39.7	1.9%	0.4-3.4
Kikuube	361	4.7%	2.5-6.9	36.6%	31.6-41.6	23.0%	18.7-27.3	33.0%	28.1-37.9	2.8%	1.1-4.5
Koboko	435	2.3%	0.9-3.7	56.3%	51.6-61.0	26.2%	22.1-30.3	14.5%	11.2-17.8	0.7%	0.0-1.5
Isingiro	420	8.6%	5.9-11.3	34.0%	29.5-38.5	29.8%	25.4-34.2	25.2%	21.0-29.4	2.4%	0.9-3.9
Lamwo	304	4.9%	2.5-7.3	48.7%	43.1-54.3	12.8%	9.0-16.6	32.6%	27.3-37.9	1.0%	0.0-2.1
Madi Okollo	434	7.4%	4.9-9.9	49.1%	44.4-53.8	24.0%	20.0-28.0	18.7%	15.0-22.4	0.9%	0.0-1.8
Kamwenge	393	7.6%	5.0-10.2	27.7%	23.3-32.1	38.4%	33.6-43.2	24.9%	20.6-29.2	1.3%	0.2-2.4
Obongi	337	5.9%	3.4-8.4	59.6%	54.4-64.8	17.2%	13.2-21.2	16.6%	12.6-20.6	0.6%	0.0-1.4
<b>All host communities</b>	<b>4575</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>5.3-6.7</b>	<b>43.6%</b>	<b>42.2-45.0</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>23.1-25.5</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>23.5-26.1</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.0-1.6</b>

## 12. CONCLUSION

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

The following areas were identified as priorities to address:

- Maintain low GAM levels in children aged 6-59 months by continuing current nutrition programmes in host districts and decrease MAM levels in children 6-59 months in refugee settlements and in Kampala.
- Decrease stunting in children aged 6-59 months focusing on Southwest settlements and districts.
- Understanding why morbidity is highly prevalent among children 6-59 months.
- Decrease anaemia in children aged 6-59 months focusing on children aged 6-23 months and women of reproductive age.
- Improvements in IYCF indicators.
- Improvements in household dietary diversity.
- Decrease use of negative coping strategies.
- Improvements in safe water storage, quantity of water usage and use of improved latrines by population.



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