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# Livelihoods-focused Rapid Needs Assessment and Programme Development Report

**Bidibidi and Mungula II Refugee Settlements in West Nile, Uganda**  
September, 2016



# Livelihoods-focused Needs Assessment and Programme Development Report

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To all of you, many thanks -

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## Glossary of Terms

<b>Bottom-up approach</b>	Means that local actors participate in decision-making about the strategy and in the selection of the priorities to be pursued in their local area.
<b>Degradation</b>	Lowered productivity of a natural resource (e.g. land, forests).
<b>Improved stove</b>	A general description for any cooking device designed to reduce energy consumption. Usually intended for wood fuels as an improvement on traditional open fire systems. Typically made of metal, clay, ceramic or a combination of these materials.
<b>Lorena stove</b>	Stove designed to enclose the heat produced by burning wood and made out of clay with a chimney to guide the smoke out of the kitchen.
<b>Situation analysis</b>	An assessment methodology that focuses on analysing the situation at the level of the individual, the refugee community and the wider social and political context of the host society and country of origin. It explicitly investigates the refugees' capacities and resources rather than positioning them exclusively as needy figures that are at the source of their own problems.
<b>Sphere project</b>	The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 to develop a set of minimum standards in core areas of humanitarian assistance. The aim of the project is to improve the quality of assistance provided to people affected by disasters, and to enhance the accountability of the humanitarian system in disaster response.
<b>Village Health Team (VHT)</b>	The VHT is a team that mobilizes the community for health action promotes health to prevent disease treats simple illness at home checks for danger signs in the community reports and refers community sickness to health workers keeps village records up to date.
<b>3 stone stove:</b>	Is a traditional method of cooking on a three-stone cooking fire. It is the cheapest stove to produce, requiring only three suitable stones of the same height on which a cooking pot can be balanced over a fire.

## List of Acronyms

ACF	Action Against Hunger
CHM	Community Health Mobilizers
DAFI	Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Programme
EYB	Expand Your Business Programme
FCA	Finn Church Aid
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
ILO	International Labour Organization
LCB	Local Capacity Builder
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister (of Uganda)
OWC	Operation Wealth Creation
PSF	Private Sector Foundation
PSN	Persons with Specific Needs
ReHoPE	Refugee Host Populations Empowerment Strategy
RIMS	Refugee Information Management System
RMF	Real Medicine Foundation
SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business programme
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UFAAS	Uganda Agricultural Advisory Services
UN	United Nations
UNCS	United Nations Cartographic Section
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Uganda
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEB	Uganda National Examinations Board
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USSIA	Uganda Small Scale Industries Association
VHT	Village Health Teams
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Programme

## Executive Summary

This study was commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Uganda to undertake a rapid needs assessment focusing on livelihoods, taking into account gender and risk management, response programme (immediate emergency livelihood / income generating needs, and a long-term livelihood programme) for both refugees and their host communities, in line with the UN's Refugee Host Populations Empowerment Strategy (ReHoPE) in Uganda, and in support of the Government of Uganda's (GoU) progressive refugee hosting model.

The study was as a result of an outbreak of violence in Juba on 8 July 2016, and a corresponding deterioration in the overall security situation in South Sudan and how this places immense pressure on Uganda's host communities. In view of this, the Government of Uganda decided to open a new refugee settlement in Yumbe, called Bidibidi, with a capacity of more than 100,000 individuals.

The study covered two districts of Yumbe and Adjumani – West Nile in Uganda, with specific focus on Bidibidi and Mungula II refugee settlements. It was carried out in 15 working days (including study design, field data collection and report writing).

### Key Findings:

- Refugees come with diverse skillsets in farming and non-farming enterprises.
- Current livelihood interventions in both Bidibidi and Mungula II Refugee Settlements are mainly focused on agriculture/farming than non-farming income options.
- Although there are social, economic and cultural similarities between refugees and host communities, especially in Yumbe and Adjumani, religious-wise they differ. For example, in Bidibidi a very big percentage of the host population is Muslim compared to refugees and this is important in developing livelihood interventions.
- At present, 60% of the South Sudanese refugees in the studied areas are women and children and the percent might increase. This implies that most households are headed by women.
- Much as primary health care is available, it is surrounded by different challenges such as drug-stock-outs, no blood transfusion, lack of nearby advanced health facilities and ambulance services, as well as inadequate mosquito nets coverage.
- Though 50% of the refugees and host communities interviewed indicated that they have access to bore holes as water sources, very few of them meet the UNHCR emergency and Sphere Project standards of the household access to safe water within the 500m.
- In comparative terms, refugees in the aforementioned settlements are slightly more educated than the host communities. However, this is mainly low standard primary education with less or no future options for educational advancement.
- Both refugees and host communities are to a great extent willing to volunteer their skills.

### Key recommendations:

- Use participative planning and implementation with hosts and refugees alike.
- Provide quality farm input (especially seeds) in the recipient's settlement package.
- Build capacity in farming as a business and agro-processing.
- Strengthen agricultural advisory services.
- Introduce labour saving farm technologies / machinery / irrigation.
- Build vocational and entrepreneurial capacity and provide start-up capital to innovative businesses and start-ups.
- Support innovation incubation of promising enterprises, start-up mentoring and capital.
- Strengthening micro-credits and saving associations.
- Provide basic health care and immunisation as per Uganda minimum standard (within 5km distance from households) or better.
- Develop a collective strategy for dealing with all types of risks to diversify livelihood activities. This is to recognize the diverse asset bases and variable income options. For example, not to simply support refugees' or host communities' livelihoods but also to give wide livelihood options.

# Chapter I

## 1.0 Background

### 1.1.1 Refugees in Uganda

Uganda has always welcomed and hosted refugees since the first influx of Rwandans in 1959, and now has more than half a million refugees mainly from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi because of persistent conflict and instability in their home countries. Uganda reported 163,540 new arrivals between 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016 and 20<sup>th</sup> September 2016 from South Sudan.<sup>1</sup>

According to the World Bank Report (2016), the district of Adjumani hosts the most refugees - 23.8 percent of the total refugee population, followed by Isingiro and Kampala districts. Refugees account for 1.3 percent of the total Ugandan population of 37.8 million.<sup>2</sup>

On 2 August 2016, the Government of Uganda (GoU) officially launched the new Bidibidi Settlement in Yumbe district to host between 100,000 and 120,000 refugees to decongest Adjumani district's refugee settlements. However, in mid-September of the same year, GoU and UNHCR agreed to allocate more space for hosting additional refugees in response to the present and anticipated influx. Further site assessments are expected to take place in the near future to identify additional potential settlement areas.

#### Host Community and Refugee Population in the Study Areas Compared

	Yumbe District	Adjumani District
Host Community	485,582	232,813
Refugees	103,000	170,000
<b>Percentage of Refugees in Host Population</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>42.2%</b>

Source: Field data, September 2016

### 1.1.2 South Sudanese Refugees: From Where and Source of Livelihood?

In Adjumani district, the majority of new arrivals are fleeing to Uganda from Juba, Central Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria, citing a decreasing security situation and an increasing precarious food availability. Of the new arrivals in Adjumani and Yumbe, majority have been of Madi ethnicity, followed by Dinka, Nuer, Bari, Acholi, Lotuku, Kuku, Peri and other ethnicities.<sup>3</sup>

The Dinka and Nuer derive their livelihoods mainly from pastoralism (animal rearing) while other main groups like Madi, Kalin, Acholi Bor from crop growing and small scale animal rearing. Similarly, majority of the host communities in Adjumani are Madi - implying they share culture and language with the Madi people living in Magwi County in South Sudan. In Yumbe District the major ethnic groups are the Aringa who speak Lugbara. Both Madi and Lugbara derive their main livelihoods from crop growing, animal rearing and poultry. The difference is that 76% of the people in Yumbe district are Muslims.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Uganda: Emergency Update on the South Sudan Refugee Situation Inter-Agency Daily #42 (20<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> September 2016)

<sup>2</sup> World Bank 2016, An Assessment of Uganda's Progressive Approach to Refugee Management, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank Group

<sup>3</sup> Uganda: Emergency Update on the South Sudan Refugee Situation Inter-Agency Daily #42 (20<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> September 2016)

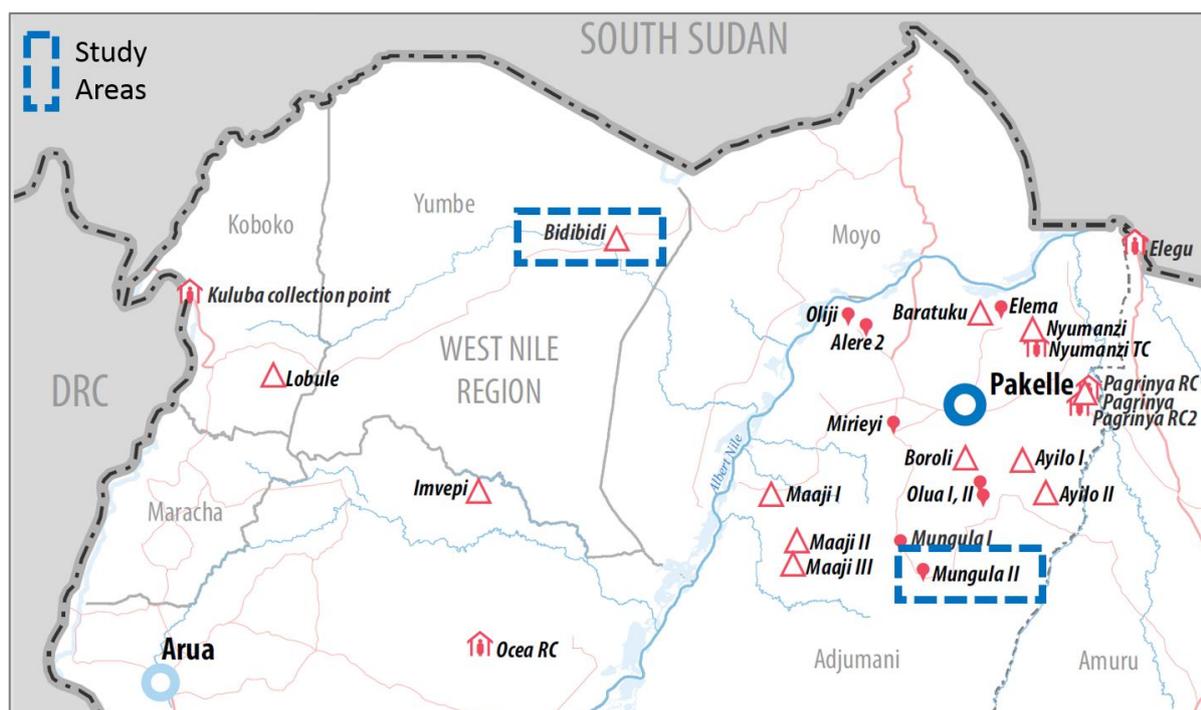
<sup>4</sup> UBOS (2002), Population Dynamics of Ugandans in 2002, by district - Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### 1.1.3 Map 1: Refugee Hosting Locations in Uganda



Source: UNHCR, UNCS, UBOS, August 2016

## 1.1.4 Map 2: Study Area - West Nile Region, Uganda



Source: UNHCR, UNCS, UBOS, August 2016

## 1.1.5 Brief About Uganda's Refugee Laws

*"Uganda's refugee laws are among the most progressive in the world. The 2006 Refugees Act and 2010 Refugees Regulations entitle refugees to the right to work, freedom of movement, and availability of Ugandan social services, including access to documents such as Refugee Identity Cards, as well as birth, death, marriage, and education certificates... Refugees can own property and enter into contracts, including land leases. Uganda's approach has allowed refugees to positively contribute to their own and Uganda's economic and social development, exemplified by the significant volume of economic transactions between refugees and Ugandan nationals and by the creation of employment opportunities for Ugandan nationals by refugees."<sup>5</sup>*

## 1.1.6 Uganda's Approach to Refugees

Uganda's approach to refugees encourages self-reliance and local settlement for refugees. This is to promote social development in the refugee hosting areas.

To strengthen the self-reliance of refugees and their host communities. The government of Uganda through OPM, together with the UNHCR and implementing agencies, has taken a number of ways to achieve self-reliance with the aim to achieve the following:

- Land management that ensures settlement land is managed efficiently and sustainably
- Sustainable livelihoods for refugees and host communities that contributes to socioeconomic transformation and growth.

<sup>5</sup> World Bank 2016, An Assessment of Uganda's Progressive Approach to Refugee Management, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank Group

- Governance and the rule of law to ensure that settlements are governed in an environment that respects rights and promotes the rule of law among refugees and host communities.
- Peaceful coexistence with the creation of an enabling environment for safety, harmony, and dignity among refugees and host communities, contributing to social cohesion.
- Environmental protection and conservation of the natural environment in and around refugee settlements.
- Community infrastructure that progressively enhances the economic and social infrastructure available in refugee-hosting areas in accordance with local government plans and systems.

**Table 1: Refugee Population in Uganda as of 31 July 2016**

Locations	Female	Male	Total
Adjumani	75,242	64,870	140,112
Arua	19,117	17,614	36,731
Kampala	39,388	43,704	83,092
Kiryandongo	29,313	27,868	57,181
Kyaka II	14,196	13,889	28,085
Kyangwali	21,787	21,487	43,274
Nakivale	56,246	59,296	115,542
Oruchinga	3,819	3,640	7,459
Rwamwanja	29,091	27,847	56,938
<b>Total</b>	<b>288,199</b>	<b>280,215</b>	<b>568,414</b>

Source: Uganda Government, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) (available at: [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UGA\\_REFInfo-Graph\\_July2016.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UGA_REFInfo-Graph_July2016.pdf)) accessed 17 September 2016

### 1.1.7 Bidibidi Refugee Settlement

It is located near the South Sudanese border in Yumbe district - West Nile, Uganda and was established to decongest the refugee settlements in Adjumani District. The Settlement was newly opened in early August 2016, and has the current population of 103,000 refugees and a planned capacity as of 22 September 2016 to accommodate about 200,000 refugees<sup>6</sup>. As of 18<sup>th</sup> September 2016, 89% of new arrivals are women and children.<sup>7</sup> Yumbe district has a history of hosting South Sudanese refugees. In 2003 it hosted South Sudanese refugees in Ikafe Refugee Settlement who were relocated from Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement in Masindi district.

### 1.1.8 Mungula II Refugee Settlement

It is found in Adjumani District in northern Uganda. As of 31 August 2016, it had 787 refugees (mainly South Sudanese) but it has the capacity to host between 7000-10,000 refugees. According to the OPM and UNHCR, between 2011 and 2012 there was repatriation but from 2013 to 2016, it had been reactivated.

<sup>6</sup> Personal communication, Mr. Robert Baryamwesiga, Settlement Commandant Bidibidi, Yumbe, 23.09.2016

<sup>7</sup> Real Medicine Foundation, Healthcare Implementing Partner for UNHCR at Bidibidi Refugee Settlement 2016 - Present (available at: <http://www.realmedicinefoundation.org/our-work/countries/uganda/initiatives/healthcare-implementing-partner-for-unhcr-at-bidibidi-refugee-settlement/>) accessed 18 September 2016

## 1.2 Methodology

### 1.3.1 Research Design

This needs assessment was mainly qualitative, (and to a very small extent quantitative) in nature. This is because its aim was to be responsive to the context and the participants in a bid to create understanding from data as the analysis proceeds.

### 1.3.2 Sample Size and Selection

A total of 217 people were interviewed - of which 99 were refugees, 60 host communities and 58 stakeholders. Purposive sampling was used to determine the characteristics of the study population based on the objectives.

### 1.3.3 Study Population

The study population focused on South Sudanese refugees in both Bidibidi and Mungula II Refugee Settlements, their respective host communities, UN agencies and implementing partners.

**Table 2: Study Population Type**

Population type	Location	Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Refugees	Bidibidi	26	35	61
Refugee	Mungula II	22	16	38
Host Community	Bidibidi	8	14	22
Host Community	Mungula II	17	21	38
FGD Stakeholders (Refugee + Host)	Bidibidi	3	9	12
FGD Stakeholders (Refugee + Host)	Mungula II	1	14	15
Stakeholders (Partners)	Yumbe + Adjumani	5	10	15
Stakeholders (Partners)	Kampala		4	16
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>84</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>217</b>

### 1.3.4 Study Scope

It was carried out in 15 days in the two districts of Yumbe and Adjumani – West Nile, in Uganda where UNDP is developing livelihood interventions. With guidance from UNDP staff, the Bidibidi and Mungula II refugee settlements were selected and targeted for the assessment. These two settlements provided two unique case scenarios; first, a recent influx of a large group of refugees within 3-4 weeks' experience in the settlement (Bidibidi), and second, the already settled refugees (for 2 years) in Mungula II.

### 1.3.5 Data Collection

Data was collected from primary and secondary sources. For primary data, key interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with South Sudanese refugees, host communities, local council I members, refugee welfare council, international and national organisations and implementing partners. Secondary sources came from ReHoPE documents, Uganda refugee policy, UN and NGO reports, district development plans, and the second National Development Plan.

### 1.3.6 Data Analysis

Interviews and focus groups were examined, categorized tabulated and recombined. Then, a qualitative framework technique was used for analysis. Statements from interviews were analysed within a thematic framework developed by the researchers to focus on objectives.

### 1.3.7 Ethical Consideration

There was informed consent. Participants were informed about the nature and objectives of the study and agreed to participate.

At the beginning of this study, participants were informed that their right to leave the study at any time, and that they could withdraw their data at the end of the study if they wished.

Their confidentiality was guaranteed. All the information obtained is kept confidential without disclosing individual data.



Mungula II Host community member is interviewed by Ms. Florence Ochola

Photo: Mr. Walter Onen

# Chapter II

## 2.0 Findings

### 2.1 Biographic Data

#### 2.1.1 Respondents' Sex, Age Group and Religion

Cognizant of the vitality of gender issues in livelihood interventions, this study considered sex of the respondents throughout interviews and focus group discussions. Out of 217 respondents interviewed, 102 (47%) were females and 115 (53%) were males.

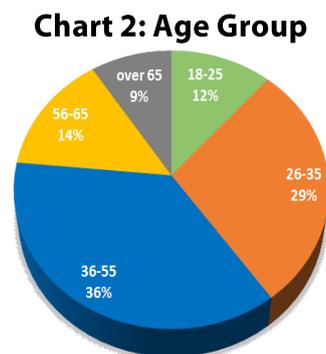
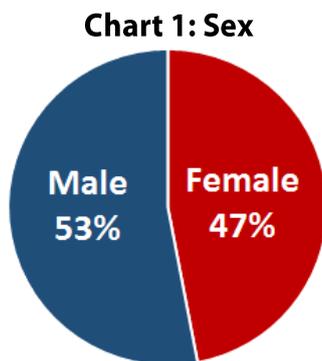
This ensured that their needs were identified. In this way, it is relevant to design and assess programmes through direct dialogues with persons targeted for livelihood interventions – women, men of various age groups - and involve them in studies, programme designs, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This minimizes the risk of exclusion of certain groups during the design and delivery of livelihood interventions.

Similarly, majority of the respondents (36%) were in the age group of 36-55, followed by 26-35 (29%). This is crucial because it represents the core productive fraction of the society.

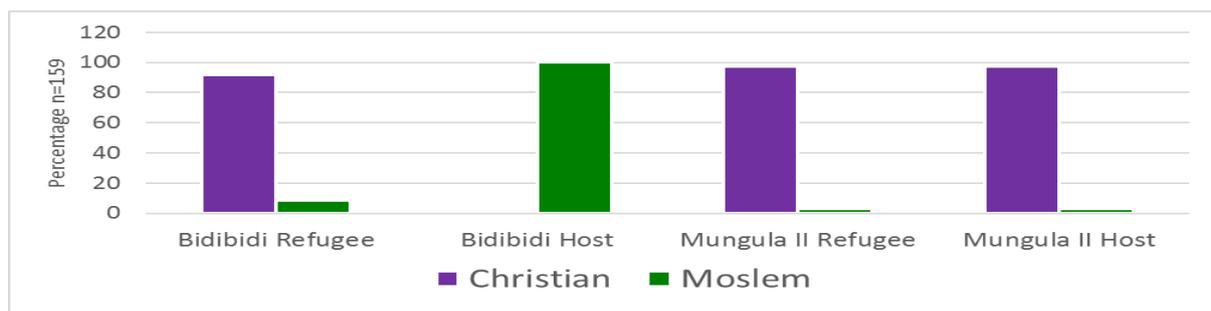
100% of the host community interviewed in Bidibidi were Muslims compared to 3% in Mungula II. This is different for refugees who are mainly Christians. Therefore, it is vital to take into consideration the aspect of religion when making any intervention to avoid religious conflicts.

*53% of the respondents were males and 47% females.*

*Age groups 36-55 (36%) & 26-35 (29%) represent majority respondents. This is the core productive fraction of the society*



#### Graph 1: Religious Affiliation



Source: Field data, September 2016

## 2.2 Education

### 2.2.1 Education Levels: Bidibidi & Mungula II Refugees and Host Communities

The overall objective of finding out the education levels of both refugees and host communities (target population) was to understand the capacity of the target population in a bid to design appropriate interventions. Education levels covered included; classes attended, vocational training attained and other skills acquired.

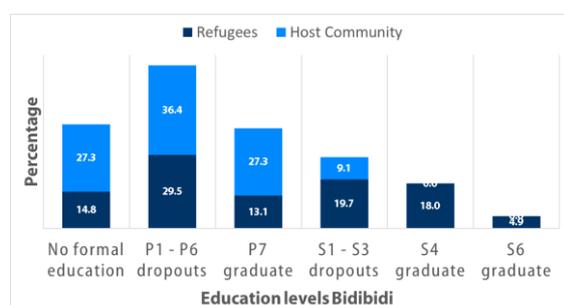
*Although there is low literacy in Bidibidi and Mungula II Refugee Settlements, and in the Host-Communities of Yumbe and Adjumani districts, in comparative terms refugees have higher education levels vis-à-vis host communities. This includes classes attended or finished, vocational training and other skills possessed.*

### 2.2.2 Classes attended, (Primary to secondary school)

In both refugee settlements, the study revealed that although there is low literacy, in comparative terms, refugees have higher education levels vis-à-vis host communities. This can be comparatively shown in the two graphs below.

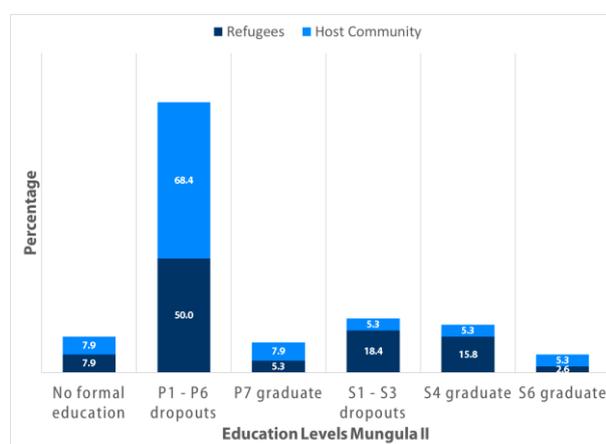
*Therefore, it is suggested that a symbiotic refugee-host community relationship, vocational training and continuing or adult education are vital for the improved livelihood.*

**Graph 2: Education Levels: Bidibidi Refugees and Host Community**



Source: Field data, September 2016

**Graph 3: Education Levels: Mungula II Refugees and Host Community**



In both Bidibidi and Mungula II Refugee Settlements, 55.7 and 42.1% of the refugees have at least completed primary seven and above compared with 23.7 and 36.4 respectively of the host communities interviewed.

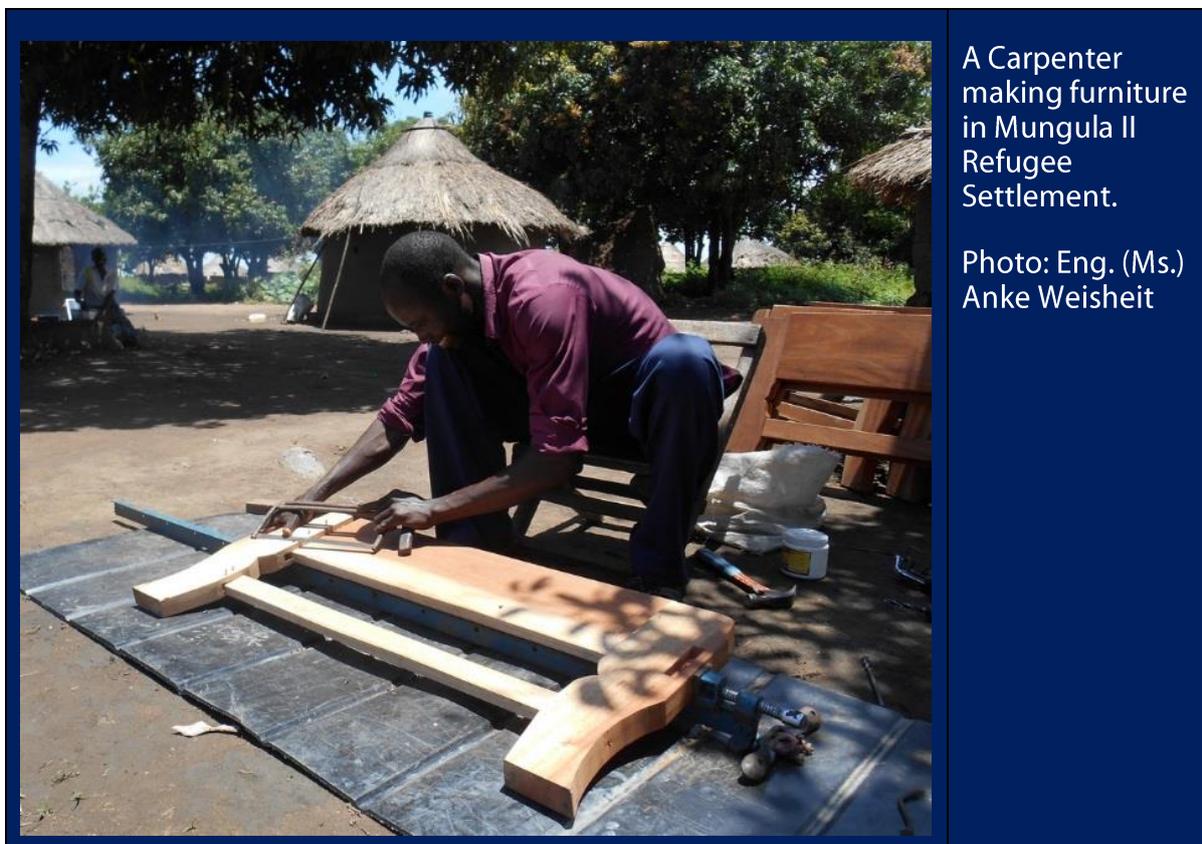
### 2.2.3 Vocational Trainings

The vocational training level in Bidibidi and Mungula II Settlements, as well as respective host-communities is low. However, as shown below, refugees are slightly (in comparative terms) better than the host-communities.

**Table 3: Vocational Training Levels in Bidibidi and Mungula II Refugee Settlements, and their Respective Host-Communities (in Percentages)**

Qualification	Bidibidi		Mungula II	
	Refugee	Host	Refugee	Host
<b>Vocational Certificate</b>				
Certificate in computer training	3.3			
Certificate in mechanic	3.3		2.6	
Certificate in carpentry			7.9	2.6
Certificate in primary education	1.6			
Diploma in environmental health	1.6			
Certificate in driving				2.6
Certificate in tailoring			10.5	
Certificate in project planning			2.6	
Certificate in welding			2.6	
<b>Degrees</b>				
Degree in public administration	4.9			2.6
Degree in microbiology [not finished]	1.6			
Degree in social work	1.6			
Degree in education	1.6			
Degree in philosophy				2.6

Source: Field data, September 2016



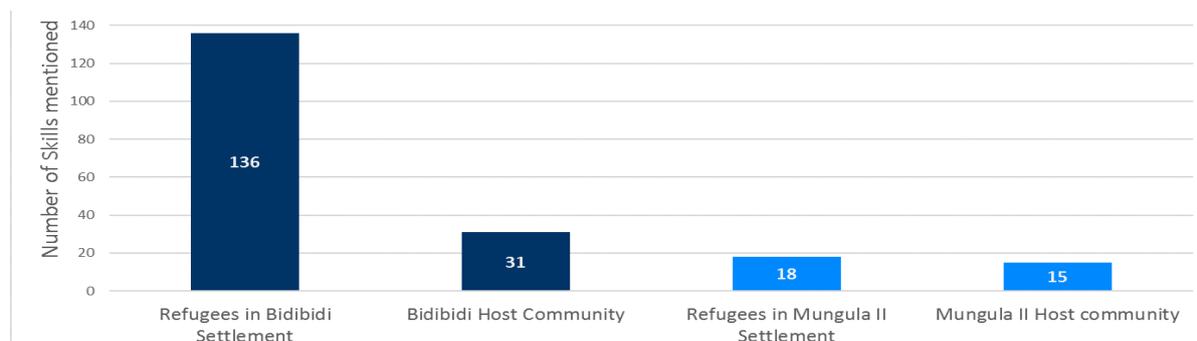
A Carpenter making furniture in Mungula II Refugee Settlement.

Photo: Eng. (Ms.) Anke Weisheit

## 2.2.4 Skills

The study shows that refugees in Bidibidi and Mungula II have a higher diversity in skills (172 and 23) compared to the host communities (39 and 16). The higher diversity between refugees and host community in the Bidibidi Refugee Settlement can be elucidated by the fact that in new settlements highly skilled refugees are likely to resettle in urban regions or elsewhere outside the rural setting in search of better livelihood options.

**Graph 4: Refugees' and Host-Communities' Skills Frequency**



Source: Field data, September 2016

**Table 4: Summary of Skills (in percentages)**

Skills	Bidibidi		Mungula II		Total	
	Refugee	Host	Refugee	Host	Refugee	Host
Agriculture	59.0	36.4	13.2	2.6	41.4	15.0
Hand crafts	31.1	40.9	13.2	7.9	24.2	20.0
Construction and carpentry work	32.8	36.4	5.3	5.3	22.2	16.7
Business and Trading	32.8	9.1	2.6	2.6	21.2	5.0
Mechanic, metal works and blacksmithing	23.0	13.6	5.3	7.9	16.2	10.0
Hospitality, bakery and brewing	14.8	0.0	7.9	2.6	12.1	1.7
Other skills	29.5	4.5	0.0	10.5	18.2	8.3

Source: Field data, September 2016

### Action Points

- Refugees and host communities could reap enormous educational benefits by building a symbiotic relationship. For example, since this study has shown that refugees in comparative terms are more educated than the host communities, there is need to establish primary, secondary and vocational institutions that allow both to study together.
- For the school age children who are drop out should be provided with continuing education to primary seven to complete their level of education. Qualifying primary seven graduates should be provided with access to secondary education and linked to continue higher education including scholarship opportunities. Primary seven graduates who are not qualifying should be provided with vocational education.
- For adult continuing education, there is need for adult-education and school dropouts can be provided education<sup>8</sup>. Similarly, for those in need of vocational training / skilling, there is need for skilling / vocational training as the response from the interviews showed different skills for sustainable livelihood.

<sup>8</sup> In Uganda, primary education is compulsory

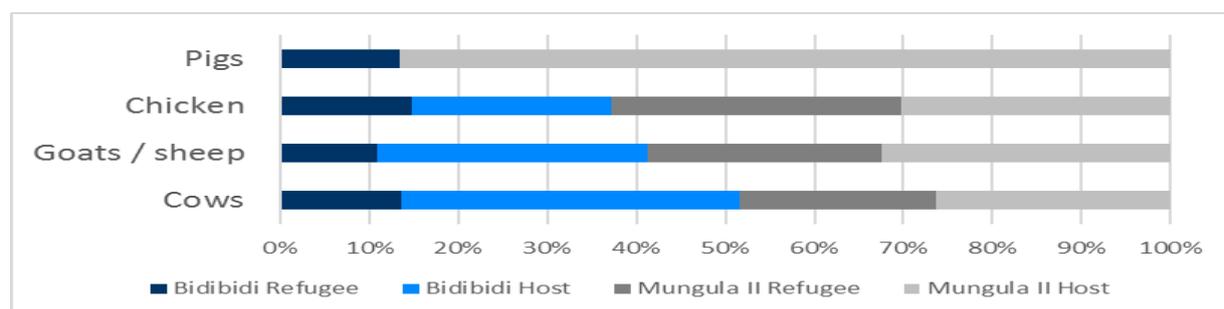
## 2.3 Rural Livelihoods of Refugees and Host Communities

### 2.3.1 Main Crops Cultivated / Animal Reared

Rural livelihoods in South Sudan before fleeing was based on transhuman animal husbandry, agriculture, fishing, trade and gathering wild food, with various combinations of these elements making up specific household economies depending on each zones agro-ecological conditions and tribal traditions and culture.<sup>9</sup>

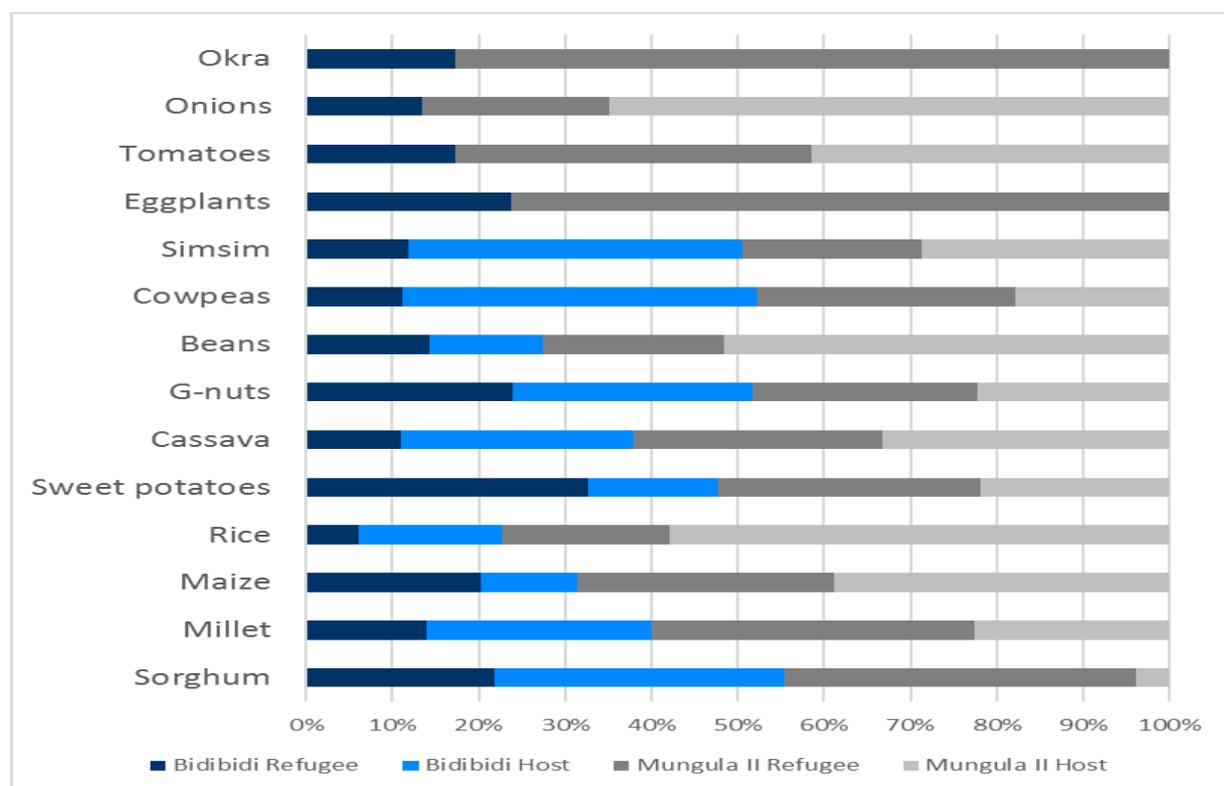
However, according to this study, it was revealed that the main crops and animals reared by refugees and host communities are; pigs (for only Bidibidi and Mungula II Refugee), chicken, goats/sheep, cows; and okra, onions tomatoes, eggplants simsim, cowpeas, ground nuts, beans sweet potatoes, rice, maize millet and sorghum.

**Graph 5: Main Animals Reared by Refugees and Host Communities**



Source: Field data, September 2016

**Graph 6: Main Crops Cultivated by Refugees and Host Communities**



Source: Field data, September 2016

<sup>9</sup> Luka Biong Deng (2013), Changing livelihoods in South Sudan, Humanitarian Practice Network (available at: <http://odihpn.org/magazine/changing-livelihoods-in-south-sudan/>) Accessed on 13 September 2016

From the above, it implies that refugees' livelihood styles are similar to those of the host communities. However, this differs from gender to gender, and from community to community. Gender roles for South Sudanese refugees tend to be traditional in settlement (like they are in rural areas) with men heading families while women responsible for the home and always manage crops and animals. However, it should be clearly stated that majority of South Sudanese refugees currently in Uganda are children and women. This means that a good number of families are headed by women contrary to cultural norms. The implications for this are; inadequate labour for opening agricultural land, planting, harvesting and transporting produce. School aged children might not have time to attend schools as they may be engaged in household activities or farm work.

The main agricultural enterprise activities in Bidibidi by refugees and host communities are sorghum, ground nuts, beans and chicken.



Bidibidi Host Community member drying cassava - Photo: Edoni Brahan Nasur

Maize and sweet potatoes were mainly mentioned by refugees whereas cassava, cowpeas, sim-sim, cows, goats and sheep were mentioned by the host community. Mungula II refugees frequently mentioned sorghum and millet while the host community mentioned rice, beans and pigs.

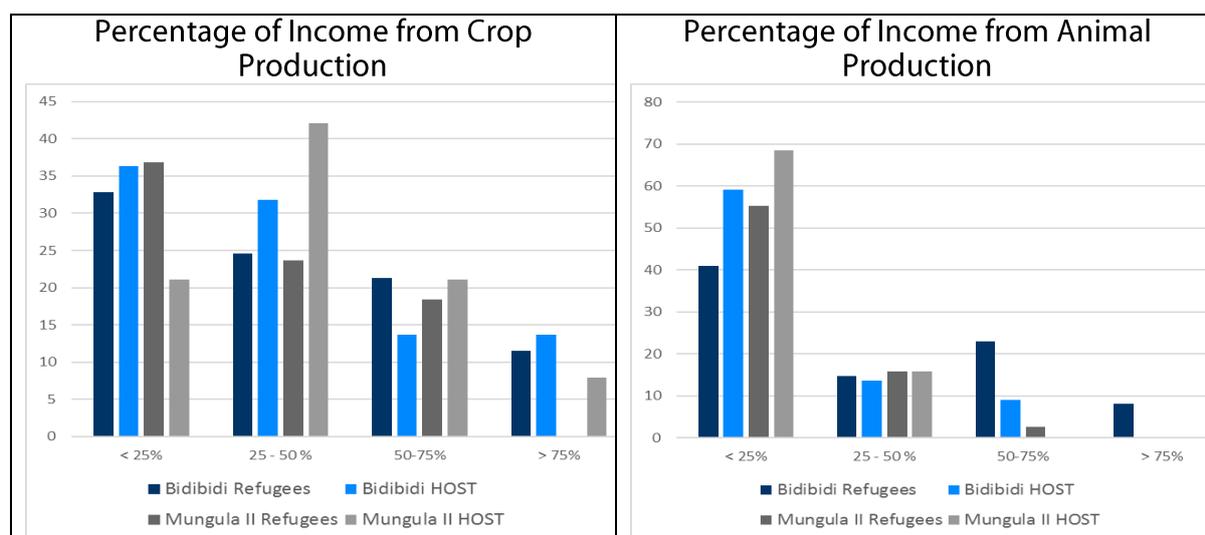
### Action Points

- Promote culturally accepted interventions and where refugees and host communities have prior experience. For example, chicken and goats. The advantage is that these animals need little land, have short gestation period and easy to multiply. Support can be provided in the following ways: Training in good animal husbandry (Goat and Chicken) including fodder production, provide starter stock, he-goats for goats and a cock for chicken in the area.
- For food security, the crops of choice are millet, cassava, sweet potatoes (all rich in carbohydrates). For plant protein source crops of choice are ground nuts, cowpeas, simsim, beans as they are cultivated by both refugees and host communities in Bidibidi and Mungula II.
- Encourage vegetable growing (e.g. tomatoes, onions, eggplants and okra) since they grow fast and have market within the refugee communities.
- Support labour saving appropriate agricultural technologies, mechanisation, irrigation etc.

### 2.3.2 Percentage of Yearly Income from Crop or Animal Production

This study indicates that the percentage of most respondents (refugees and host communities alike) that derive their income from crop production mainly ranges from 25% to 75% and for animal rearing its 25% at maximum. This implies that besides agricultural activities, the communities engage in other various non farming activities for income generation such as business, including trading in general merchandise and second-hand clothes.

**Graph 7: Percentage of Yearly Income from Crop or Animal Production**



Source: Field data, September 2016

#### Action Points

- Need to enhance income generating opportunities for refugees and host-communities, and work with the Government to completely ignore the 1998 Refugee Act that prevents refugees from freely leaving the settlements. This encourages the refugees and the host community to trade with each other, creating market and business linkages for agricultural produces.
- Involve youth refugees, and host-communities (especially women) interested in taking up commercial farming activities.
- Identify income generation activities that promote women's employment as a measure to counter underlying protection risks among refugee women and those of host communities.
- Form Farmer Field Schools (FFS) groups for youth and adult refugees to introduce them to the concept and practice of farming as a business.

### 2.3.3 Cultivated Land Size of Refugees and Host-communities

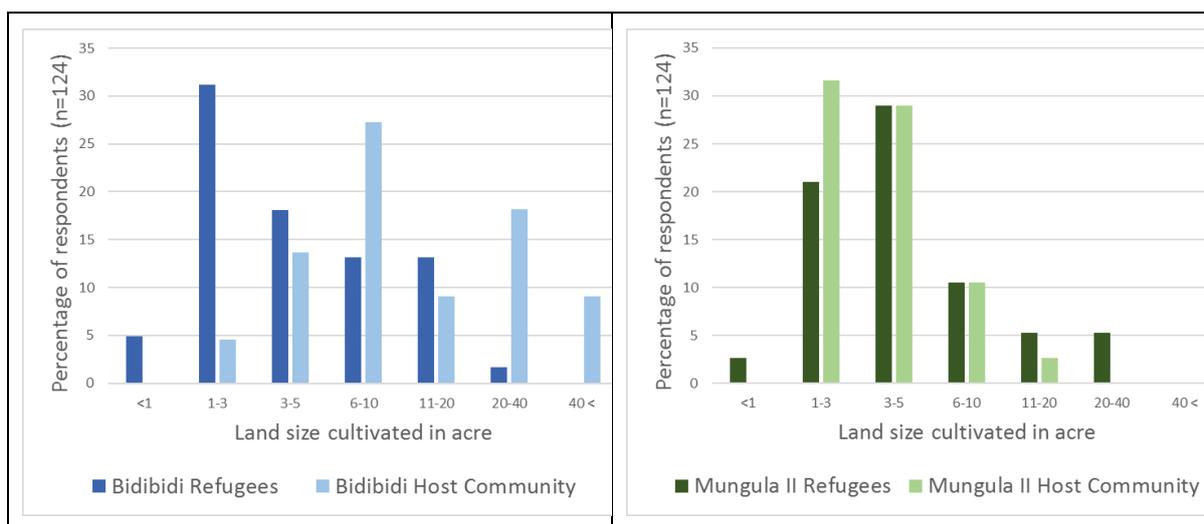
Land is the source of livelihood for the majority of refugees and host-communities in both Uganda and South Sudan.<sup>10</sup> Therefore, the question about land size was twofold; First, to clearly understand the agricultural systems of both refugees and host communities in their respective places of origin. Second, to understand land use patterns – especially, to know

<sup>10</sup>Bagenda E, Naggaga A, Smith E (2003), Land problems in Nakivale Settlement and the Implications for Refugee Protection in Uganda, Refugee Law Project Working Paper No. 8

the land size of refugees before they fled, as well as that of the host communities before refugees' arrival.

In Bidibidi Refugee Settlement, host-communities have more land than refugees in their home country. The main land size is between 3 and 20 acres per household compared to 1-10 acres of agricultural land refugees had in their home country. In Mungula II Refugee Settlement, both refugees and host communities had relatively similar land sizes (mainly between 1-10 acres).

**Graph 8: Cultivated Land Size of Refugees and Host-communities**



Source: Field data, September 2016

In light of the above, the implication is that refugees in Mungula II came with agricultural knowledge and expertise similar to the host communities. Agricultural interventions can be built on the existing knowledge of refugees and host communities alike. Similarly, in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement, the experience of refugees cultivating a smaller piece of land can be explored as an opportunity for host communities to learn more intensive agricultural techniques. However, further studies into this are needed to fully exploit it.

Although the Government of Uganda (GoU) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) employ policies centred on the use of land to promote self-reliance, this practically works well in areas of abundant land. It can be challenging for both refugees and host-communities in areas of limited land or land use arrangements.

For example, in both Bidibidi and Mungula II informal land usage agreements are practiced where refugees informally ask for land for cultivation beyond their allocation, and host communities provide land for cultivation in both areas under certain arrangements. In this case, host-communities give fallow land to refugees on condition that it will be returned to them. The opportunities are mutual. The land owners' benefit is the charge for land rent lease and the land is easier to till after it is opened and cultivated for short time. On the other hand, refugees benefit from the harvests or sale of crops. The challenge is that this arrangement is usually made informally and depends on the goodwill of the land owner or host communities.



Refugee households settling in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement area

Photo: Edoni Brahan Nasur



Bidibidi land plot with stones – good for small animal pastures (goats, sheep) but not suitable for crop production

Photo: Edoni Brahan Nasur

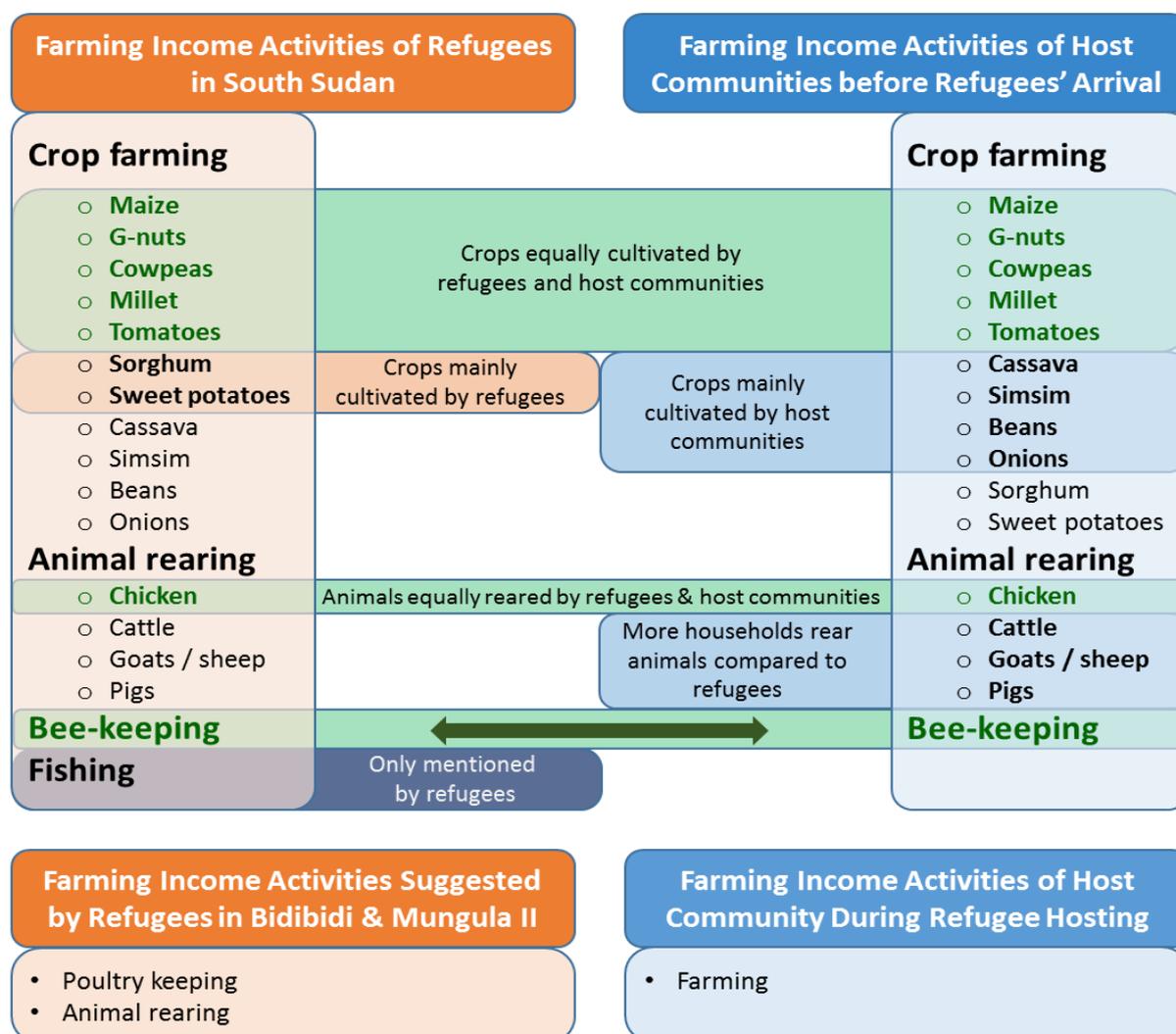
### Action Points

- Sensitize both, the host and refugees in formalizing land use arrangements for more security from both sides.
- Build capacity in land use negotiation and agreements

- Land can be allocated according to the land use opportunities and expertise of refugees (crop and animal production based)

### 2.3.4 Farming Income Activities of Refugees and Host Communities

Figure 1: Farming Income Activities of Refugees and Host Communities



Source: Field data, September 2016

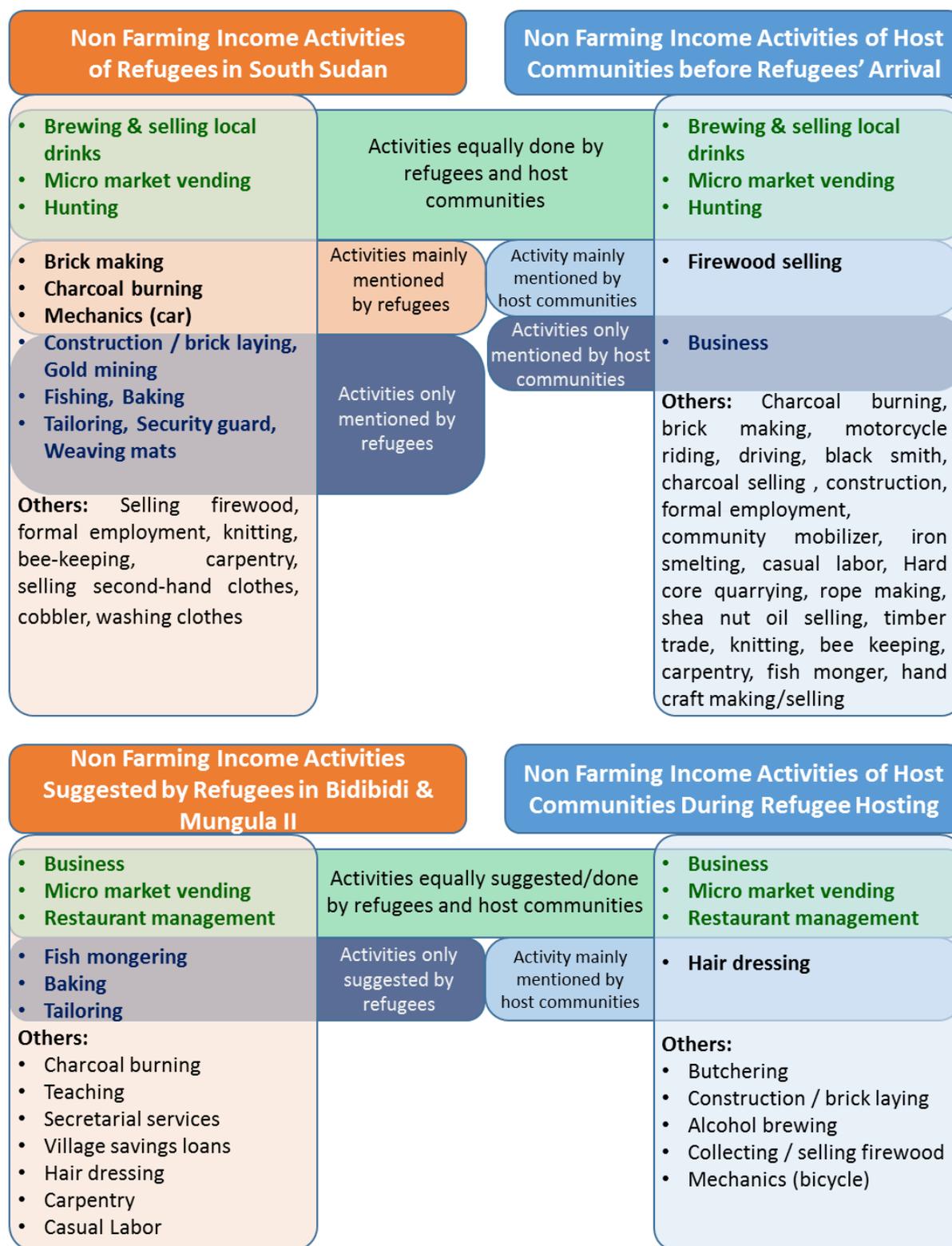
From the figure above, it is revealed that in many cases, farming income activities (or agriculture) could so allow refugees and host communities to develop sustainable livelihoods. This is because both refugees and host communities practice similar farming income activities in largely all three comparative aspects (before, during and after arrival).

#### Action point

Therefore, to develop a robust livelihood option for refugees and host communities, pertinent stakeholders such as development and humanitarian agencies to mention but a few could encourage refugees and host communities to diversify their activities, go beyond subsistence farming and target markets. This is partly evidenced by previous studies carried out in different countries on refugees which show that unchecked and unaided production can lead towards saturation of already limited markets.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> De Vriese, Machtelt, Stone, David, (2004), Refugee Livelihoods. Livelihood strategies and options for Congolese refugees in Gabon. A case study for possible local integration. UNHCR, EPAU/2004/09, Geneva, 2004. Also cited in: Machtelt De Vriese (2006), Refugee livelihoods: A review of the evidence; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit

**Figure 2: Non-farming Income Activities of Refugees and Host Communities**



Source: Field data, September 2016

As indicated in the figure above, this assessment similarly revealed that 35% of the non-farming income economic activities are similar to those of the host communities. However, accordingly 86% of the refugees interviewed in both Bidibidi and Mungula II Refugee Settlements showed great interest in non-farming economic activities.

This in general (for figure 1 & 2) implies; first that majority of South Sudanese refugees in Bidibidi and Mungula II Settlements had practiced farming in their country largely for subsistence purposes. Therefore, given chance they would be more interested in non-farming income activities.

Second, farming to the aforesaid refugees is still not seen as an income opportunity but a subsistence activity.

Third, in case there was interest in farming, land would still not be enough. The case in point is Bidibidi where land is limited for refugees.

## 2.4 Support Received by Refugees and Host Communities

Both refugees and host communities in Bidibidi and Mungula II were asked what type of support they had/have received as a result of their status as refugees and or host communities. This was to find out the challenges of external support systems or services, as well as a specific basis for intervention.

Refugees and host communities received different types of support such as agriculture, education, health, humanitarian, infrastructure and social support.

**Table 5: Support Received by Refugees in Bidibidi and Mungula II Settlements**

Type of Support	Bidibidi	Mungula II
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Farm tools</b>	<b>Farm tools</b>
	Hoes, slasher, sickles, rakes, and fork hoes	Hoes, slasher and axe
<b>Education</b>	Early childhood development centres	
<b>Health</b>	Mosquito nets,	Mosquito nets, medical treatment, child immunization, construction of pit latrines
<b>Humanitarian</b>	<b>Building materials</b>	<b>Building materials</b>
	Tarpaulins, poles, panga and ropes	Tarpaulins, poles, roofing grasses, iron sheets and spades
	<b>Household Items</b>	<b>Household Items</b>
	Basins/buckets, mats, jerry cans, solar lamps, blankets, saucepans, plates, cups, clothes and soap	Basins/buckets, jerry cans, blankets, saucepans, plates, cups, clothes and soap
	<b>Food</b>	<b>Food</b>
	Maize flour, cooking oil, beans and salt	Cash for food for refugees with specific needs
<b>Social</b>	Playing grounds for children	Playing grounds for children

Source: Field data, September 2016

**Table 6: Support Received by Host Communities**

Type of Support	Bidibidi	Mungula II
<b>Agriculture</b>	Farm inputs, produce store and markets	Farm inputs and grinding mill
<b>Education</b>	Primary schools	Primary schools
<b>Health</b>	Health centres / services, Boreholes and hygiene sensitization	Health centres / services, mosquito nets, Piped water and health awareness training
<b>Humanitarian</b>		Household items, food
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Road construction, parish centres	Road construction

Source: Field data, September 2016

### 2.4.1 Challenges from the Support Received

From tables (5&6) above, it is observed that both refugees and host communities receive various support, however, much of it does not mainly assist them to live independently. Similarly, there is limited cooperation among providers to ensure support is comprehensively delivered. Also to note is that farming support is biased on tools, leaving out other crucial components like appropriate and quality seeds and disease-free planting materials, as well as accompanying agricultural advisory and capacity building. Besides, education support is mainly based on primary education, leaving out higher education that prepares especially refugee youths for independent and diverse income generation (through vocational and entrepreneurial skills development).

On humanitarian support, host communities (of Mungula II) were concerned that refugees were given special attention in respect to cash support for 'Persons with Specific Needs' (PSNs). This was particularly to households with orphans, needy elderly or disabled people receiving a monthly allowance of 36.000 Uganda shillings per household member as 'cash for food' regardless of size and number of needy people in the household. In this context, special treatment has caused disharmony in the aforesaid settlement.

Last but not least, health support for both refugees and host communities misses out preventive interventions like long lasting treated mosquito nets for all households, combined with sensitization on proper use and importance of using them. There was no mention of Village Health Teams (VHT) or Community Health Mobilizers (CHM) – if they existed but were not mentioned means they are not active! Important to note is that there was no mention of transport support to health centres in cases of emergency. It was reported that Ambulances were mainly accessible by host communities, only when a sick refugee was being transported. However, no return transport was provided.

### 2.4.2 Support Needed by Refugees and Host Communities for Income Generation (As suggested by both of them) – (see: Annex 1- action catalogue)

Refugees	Host Communities
<b>Mostly mentioned</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Start-up capital for small business</li> <li>▪ Poultry</li> <li>▪ Micro business support &amp; training</li> <li>▪ Farming land</li> <li>▪ Vocational training (tailoring carpentry, catering, motorcycle mechanic etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farming inputs</li> <li>▪ Entrepreneurship training</li> <li>▪ Vocational training</li> <li>▪ Farm equipment</li> <li>▪ Starter stock animals</li> <li>▪ Grinding mill</li> </ul>
<b>Others mentioned</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recreation centres for the youths</li> <li>▪ Employment opportunities</li> <li>▪ Farming in-puts</li> <li>▪ Farming training</li> <li>▪ Market access</li> <li>▪ Goats</li> <li>▪ Irrigation equipment</li> <li>▪ Solar power</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capacity building</li> <li>▪ Carpentry tools</li> <li>▪ Starter stock poultry</li> <li>▪ Farming land</li> <li>▪ Goats</li> <li>▪ Start-up capital for business</li> <li>▪ Market access</li> </ul>

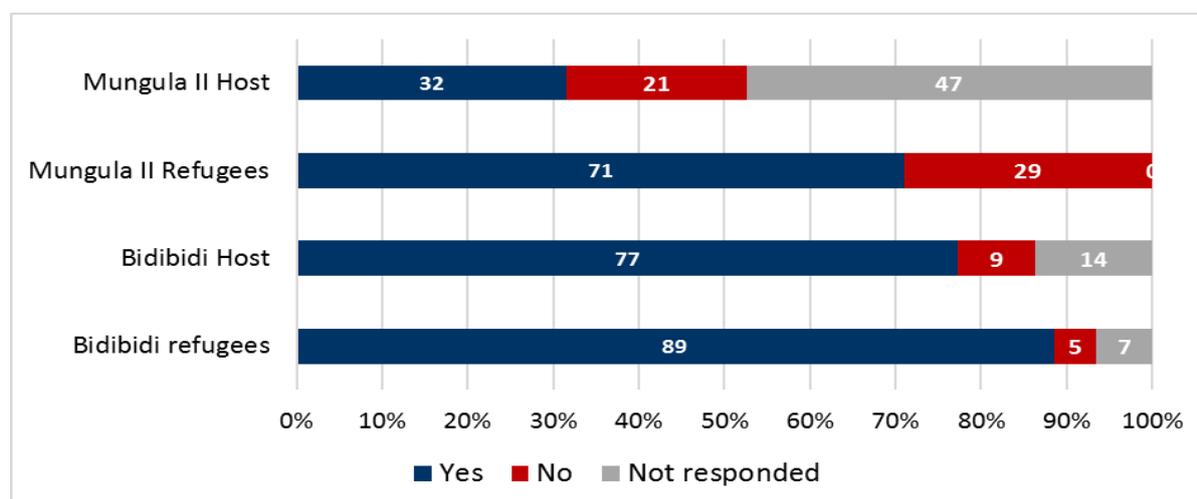
## 2.5 Volunteerism

In livelihood support actions it is vital that the targeted population is willingly and actively involved in the activities for beneficiary ownership. Therefore, with robust voluntary support, refugees can acclimate quickly to their new areas so that they can go on to thrive and contribute to the host communities. Therefore, this study endeavoured to find out the willingness of refugees and host communities in voluntary engagements in a bid to get available skills for implementing agencies.

The findings showed that the willingness of people to engage in voluntary services is highest among Bidibidi refugees with 89% of the respondents interviewed. This was followed by Bidibidi host community (77%), Mungula II refugees (71%) and Mungula II host community (32%).

Vital to note is that what they are willing to offer in terms of skills align closely with the needs identified – for example entrepreneurship, secretarial, construction, tailoring, carpentry, driving, mechanics, mat weaving, counselling, traditional medicine, village health team, hair dressing, catering, teaching to mention but a few.

**Graph 9: Refugees’ and Host Communities’ Willingness to Engage in Voluntary Work**



Source: Field data, September 2016

### 2.5.1 Volunteer Support Needed by Refugees and Host Communities

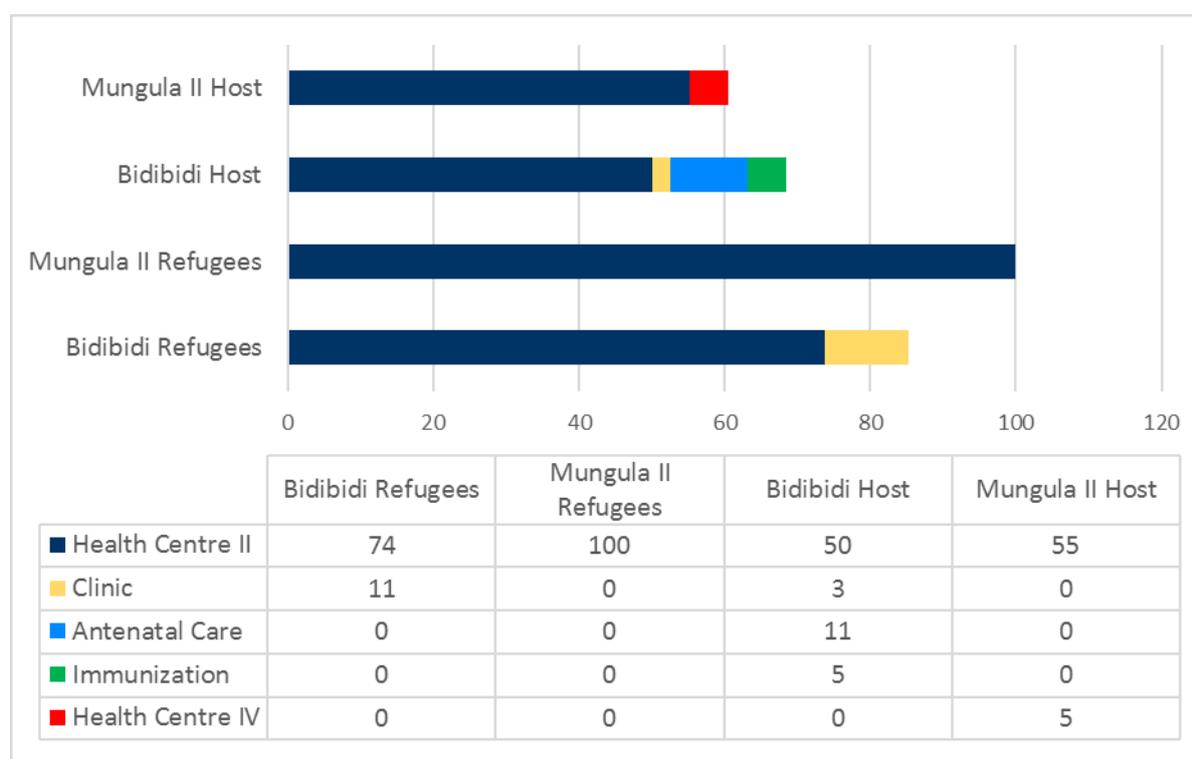
Capacity building	Business	Facilitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Training in hygiene promotion</li> <li>○ Training in improved agricultural production</li> <li>○ Vocational centres</li> <li>○ Workshop provision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mechanical and carpentry tools</li> <li>○ Tailoring machinery</li> <li>○ Saloon equipment</li> <li>○ Materials for local stove fabrication</li> <li>○ Restaurant equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Transport (bicycles)</li> <li>○ Financial support</li> <li>○ Scholastic materials</li> <li>○ Secretarial materials</li> <li>○ Rain coats</li> <li>○ Mobile phones</li> <li>○ Farm inputs</li> <li>○ Torch / lantern</li> <li>○ Food provision</li> </ul>

## 2.6 Health Care

Refugee populations tend to have poorer health indicators than the communities from which they came. Refugees usually have the highest risk of mortality immediately after reaching their country of asylum, as they frequently arrive in poor health and are completely dependent on foreign aid.

This study indicates that refugees and host communities access health care services mainly from Health centre II, and few mentioned clinics. It is only 5% of Mungula II host community that seek health care beyond health centre II. This implies that people in Mungula II have access but maybe unaware of the available services.

**Graph 10: Type of Health Care Available in Bidibidi and Mungula II**



Source: Field data, September 2016

### 2.6.1 Health Care Challenges

Although primary health care is available, it is surrounded by different challenges such as drug-stock-outs, no blood transfusion, lack of nearby advanced health facilities and ambulance services, as well as inadequate mosquito nets coverage.

## 2.7 Water Access

Easy access to clean and safe water in refugee and host environments is important for survival of human beings. Water scarcity in any given area can lead to many risks. For example, in the context of refugees, children going to schools can have critical learning time because they would spend a lot of time fetching water.

This study shows that over 50% of the refugees and host communities interviewed have access to bore holes as water sources. However, according to the UNHCR emergency and the Sphere Project standards of the household access to water within the 500m, very few refugees and host communities meet the standards.

Sources of water available to refugees and host communities in Bibibidi and Mungula II include; Boreholes, piped water, open wells, swamps, stream/river and tank lorry water sources. In general, refugees and host communities' access to water is inadequate vis-à-vis UNHCR set standards (in terms of distance and type of water source). Only bore hole and piped water can be considered safe as the other sources have the risk of contamination (open well, swamp, stream / river). For instance, the safety of tank lorry water depends on where the water is drawn and what water purification treatment is done before it's supplied to the users. The UNHCR standard of 15 minutes is not followed as queues of over 50 Jerry cans are seen at some water points.



Bidibidi Refugee Settlement water supply through tank lorry – Photo: Edoni Brahan Nasur

## 2.8 Environment

High influx of refugees in a confined area can cause adverse effects on the environment of host communities. This study on focused on access to fuel for cooking as a key issue on the risk of environmental degradation.

**Table 7: Type of Fuel, Source and Stoves Used by Refugees and Host Communities**

Type of Fuel	Source of Fuel	Type of Stove
Fire wood	Bush	Lorena stoves
Charcoal	Markets	3 stone fire place
		Charcoal stoves

Source: Field data, September 2016



Bidibidi - typical – 3 stone stove Photo Edoni Brahan Nasur



Bidibidi - energy saving stove freshly built Photo: Edoni Brahan Nasur

### 3.0 Conclusion

Much of the growing literature on refugees rejects the idea of the dependency syndrome and largely puts the blame on the aid and development agencies than on the refugees. However, this study found out that refugees, as well as host communities try to maximize the assistance given to better support themselves and their households by all means (including ration card fraud, re-dividing households into smaller units or recycling). Not only that but also when assistance is given based on need, they present themselves as needy. Therefore, this study finds it pertinent to provide livelihood and humanitarian assistance that promotes refugees', and host communities' independent livelihood-strengthening initiatives.

In regard to income, current livelihood interventions in both Bidibidi and Mungula II Refugee Settlements are mainly focused on agriculture/farming than non-farming income options. Similarly, business or entrepreneurial based interventions are not well exploited.

In comparative terms, refugees in both aforementioned settlements are more educated than the host communities. However, what is mentioned is mainly primary education with less or no future options for educational advancement.

Although primary health care is available, it is surrounded by many challenges such as drug-stock-outs, lack of nearby advanced health facilities and ambulance services, as well as inadequate mosquito nets coverage.

Also to note, over 50% of the total respondents interviewed (only in Bidibidi and Mungula II refugees and host communities) have access to water but not within the UNHCR emergency and the Sphere Project standards of 500 metres from the household. This implies that there is wasted time in fetching water - which can be used for other productive activities.

Over 90% of the households (studied – refugees and host communities) use firewood as fuel for cooking. This is mainly from the bush which puts the environment at risk.

As evidenced in the findings, at present, the focus in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement is on the emergency response, while in Mungula II Refugee Settlement (and host community), it's on farming based livelihood, as well as value addition interventions like cassava chipper, honey processing and maize milling. In view of this (or the above), development and humanitarian actors to some extent have not yet fully answered the priority question of what should come first — promotion of refugee livelihoods, respond to developmental needs, basic needs or a combination of all at the same time?

## 4.0 Summary Recommendations

**(For details on recommendations: see annex 1 – action catalogue)**

Encourage livelihood supporting interventions with a bottom-up approach as the option of choice. This involves active participation in all steps of designs and implementation.

Encourage refugees and host communities to work together on; agriculture, livestock, education, health and non-farm income generating programmes.

Avail physical and legal protection to refugees and host communities as prerequisites for building up a sustainable livelihood in rural settings.

Establish/strengthen micro-credits and saving associations to provide financial literacy and support to willing ones to set up or expand enterprises, with the hope that down the road these enterprises will sustain and rejuvenate the community by providing goods and services.

Rebuilding refugees' and strengthening of host communities' livelihoods should be based on building on existing efforts, skills, capacities and innovations, and where possible link these to income generating activities, rather than designing new ones for them.

Need for a collective strategy for dealing with all types of risks to diversify livelihood activities. This is to recognize the diverse asset bases and variable income options. For example, not to simply support refugees' or host communities' livelihoods but also to give wide livelihood options.

Take gender issues into account. For example, help women to maximize the effectiveness of their livelihood strategies, and men to create work opportunities so that they both can well contribute to the welfare of the household.

Promote refugee community involvement, participatory and mobilization approaches. There is no amount of funding that can assist refugees rebuild their livelihoods if stakeholders or implementing partners do not use participatory, empowering and sustainable planning.

Further studies on refugees need to routinely use situation analysis as an assessment tool for planning and monitoring. Each settlement has its own dynamics (socio-cultural, economic, environmental, humanitarian etc.). Therefore, each needs its own in-depth situation analysis and customized intervention.

## Annexes

### Annex 1: Action Catalogue (Response Programme)

(Short and Long-term Livelihood Support Interventions for Refugees and Host Communities in Bidibidi and Mungula II)

Project Title: Livelihood strengthening for refugees and host communities in Bidibidi and Mungula II, Yumbe and Adjumani Districts			
Indicative Outputs	Actions	Targeted groups / direct beneficiaries	Suggested Parties
<b>Output 1 Education</b> (Primary-secondary) (Short term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish temporary primary schools (tents, semi-permanent buildings) for absorbing high influx and equip those with scholastic materials (place some of these schools in areas where host and refugee communities can easily access to facilitate “refugee – host integration”</li> <li>Recruit teachers (within the refugee community and host community) and provide Ugandan curriculum materials and teacher guides</li> <li>Provide boarding school access for students who have no access to secondary schools (single household, PWD)</li> <li>Identify scholarship opportunities for gifted and talented students (refugee and host community)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary school children in school age</li> <li>Qualified refugee teachers</li> <li>Secondary schools</li> <li>Children with special needs</li> </ul>	UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, OPM, Ministry of Education and Sports
<b>Output 1 Education</b> (Primary-secondary) (Long term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening capacity of existing secondary schools in the area (new classrooms, staffing and scholastic materials)</li> <li>Facilitate refugee teachers in verification of foreign certificates to Ugandan equivalents (note some teachers have Ugandan qualification – in case certificates are lost – provide support in tracing copies from former Teacher Training Schools)</li> <li>Provide – ‘In Services - capacity building’ for refugee and host community teachers (education specific, intercultural education aspects, and Uganda national curriculum for refugee teachers (Development of sequential teacher training programmes, which result in teachers’ completion of a basic qualification over a period of years)<sup>12</sup>.</li> <li>Provide students who have sat successfully UNEB but have no access to their certificates with retrieval services of their Certificate</li> <li>Facilitate establishment / strengthening school gardens for nutritious school meals and training pupils in basic farming practices</li> <li>Develop and facilitate extra-curricular activities and tuition during the school holidays (entrepreneurship, life skills, team building, inter-cultural and inter-faith understanding, self- esteem)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing government and private secondary schools</li> <li>Refugee teachers with foreign qualifications</li> <li>Pupils</li> </ul>	UNDP, OPM Uganda National Examinations Board Right To Play

<sup>12</sup> UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNHCR Education Strategy, 2012-2016, 28 February 2012

<b>Output 1 Education</b> (Vocational) (Short term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish vocational training workshops (tailoring, hair dressing, catering and baking, handcrafts, secretarial services, – targeting female students – but not excluding male) and carpentry, [brickmaking, bricklaying masonry], metal workshops, garages serving motorbike, bicycles, agro-machinery, cars, electric and electronics serving mobile phone, solar technology and house appliance repairs,</li> <li>• Provide capacity building/ mentoring in entrepreneurship, enterprise development, generate business ideas</li> <li>• Identify and engage vocational trainers or proven skilled people (refugees and host who can serve as vocational trainers)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-skilled and skilled refugee and host communities interested in upgrading existing skills and learn new skills in income generation</li> </ul>	UNDP, ILO-The Start & Improve Your Business (SIYB) programme  Local capacity builder (LCB) Companies
<b>Output 1 Education</b> (vocational) (long term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish agro processing and agro innovation centres providing value addition and processing facilities for training and business incubation</li> <li>• Provide exchange programmes with vocational centres of learning in the region</li> <li>• Invite and facilitate trainer exchange programmes among refugee and host community’s vocational school’s / training centres</li> <li>• Establish demonstration farms with proven small scale intensive agriculture (Green house, Zero grazing cows and goats, appropriate mechanisation, etc.)</li> <li>• Establish a tele centre with career and opportunity centre where refugees and community members can access online information, job and education search assistance, career training and the services of career counselling – the centre also serves as an adult literacy centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refugee and host communities, searching for career or future studies opportunities</li> <li>• Centre where online trainings can be accessed</li> </ul>	UNHCR-Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund (DAFI).  Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Finn Church Aid (FCA)
<b>Output 2 A Income generation</b> (Farming) (Short term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design starter kits with tools, user guides, assortments of seeds, planting materials of crops suitable to (1) the area of settlement, (2) the season in which it is given out, (3) the cultural background of the recipients, and (4) nutritional and commercial value of the species,</li> <li>• Linking with national agricultural support for inputs and productivity</li> <li>• Providing access to improved animal breed suitable to the settlement climate and rearing system (shared male - bock&amp; bull), improved day chicks</li> <li>• Establishing / strengthening Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLA) and supporting registration with local authorities</li> <li>• Encourage and facilitate vegetable growing as a business (e.g. tomatoes, onions, eggplants and okra) with simple irrigation techniques.</li> <li>• Facilitate establishment of home (kitchen) gardens with nutritious vegetables (for diversifying food sources and quality) and medicinal home remedies for basic ailments (providing herbal first aid for cough / flue, diarrhoea, fevers, skin rash etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every new arriving refugee upon allocation of farm plot</li> </ul>	UNDP, UNHCR Livelihood Programme, ILO-Expand Your Business Programme (EYB), OWC Operation Wealth Creation

<p><b>Output 2 A</b> <b>Income generation</b> (Farming) (Long term)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening / developing a functional agricultural extension services including an agricultural / veterinary help line where agricultural advisory services can be requested / accessed on phone</li> <li>• Training in good animal husbandry (Goat and Chicken) including fodder production, provide starter stock, he-goats for goats and a cock for chicken in the area</li> <li>• Facilitate formation of commodity based farmer groups and trade associations to expand market access and trade in local enterprises including livestock and other agricultural products. This acts as the entry point for trainings in various fields including in group formation, leadership, group management, record keeping, financial literacy, entrepreneurship, marketing, farming as a business.</li> <li>• Establish access points for water for production to facilitate vegetable growing off season for vegetable and other irrigation based farm enterprise groups</li> <li>• Identify successful farmers and support with capacity building – for example using the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach</li> <li>• Support and facilitate creation of market access and linkages for products – including warehousing, market information services</li> <li>• Sensitize both, the host and refugees in formalizing land use arrangements for more security from both sides and build capacity in land use negotiation and agreement development</li> <li>• Facilitate formation strengthening of cooperatives and establishment of agricultural value addition centres (milling and fortified flour making, juice and non-alcoholic nutritious beverage making, bakery, jam, ghee) This acts as the entry point for trainings in various fields including, business plan development, value addition, enterprise selection, product branding and packaging, marketing, customer relations</li> <li>• Strengthening Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLA) by providing capacity building and basic portfolio support for successfully operated VSLAs</li> <li>• Facilitate access to quality and affordable agricultural inputs and machinery (training input dealers, stocking support / establishing agricultural input supply businesses where not available).</li> <li>• Provide agricultural mechanisation support (walking tractor, tractor, harvesters...) (1) to farmer groups, (2) as a youth lead service enterprise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refugees and host community members who have expressed interest in ‘doing farming as a business’</li> <li>• Agro input dealers</li> <li>• Youth groups</li> </ul>	<p>UNDP, UNHCR Livelihood Programme, UFAAS Uganda Agricultural Advisory Service, OWC, ACF (action against hunger)</p>
<p><b>Output 2 B</b> <b>Income generation</b> (Non-Farming) (Short term)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form business based groups in various enterprises (tailoring, hair dressing, unisex saloon, barbershop, restaurant, hospitality, bakery, handcrafts, tele centre/secretarial services, carpentry, brickmaking, bricklaying masonry], metal workshops, garages serving motorbike, bicycles cars, electric workshop and electronics serving mobile phone, solar technology and house appliance repairs,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interested and skilled refugees and</li> <li>• Small business owners</li> </ul>	<p>UNDP, PSF ILO-The Start &amp; Improve Your Business (SIYB) programme</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build capacity in technical aspects of each enterprise where needed through the vocational programme - output 1), conduct basic training in entrepreneurial, business plan development, business management, investment planning and expansion, good client care,</li> <li>• Provide small start-up kits for business groups who have successful shown competence in business related skills and expertise – through competition or by direct submission of visible and suitable business plans</li> <li>• Establishing / strengthening Village savings and lending Associations (VSLA) and supporting registration with local authorities</li> </ul>		Local capacity builder (LCB) Companies
<b>Output 2 B Income generation</b> (Non-Farming) (Long term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct business innovation competition</li> <li>• Establish business innovation incubation centres and business clinics</li> <li>• Provide small start-up grants for income generation activities and productive equipment for livelihoods to local and refugee hosting communities to expand their businesses from the short term intervention (output 2 B above)</li> <li>• Provide training and mentorship in advanced business and entrepreneurship skills, financial literacy to improve and expand their income generation activities and mentoring</li> <li>• Organises / support successful enterprises to show-case in local trade fairs</li> <li>• Establish entrepreneur' internship or exchange programmes to successful businesses</li> <li>• Strengthening Village savings and lending Associations (VSLA) by providing capacity building and basic portfolio support for successfully operated VSLAs</li> <li>• Linking businesses to financial services providers</li> <li>• Ensure that the refugee settlement sites have enough mobile communication technologies available (voice and internet) in case of weak signal or low capacity of the network - support telecom companies to set up new towers (need for access to: market information, business information and general dignity)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refugee and host community members</li> <li>• Small business owners</li> </ul>	UNDP, ILO-Expand Your Business Programme (EYB), Uganda Small Scale Industries Association (USSIA), Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSF) Telecom companies
<b>Output 3 Health</b> (Short term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide basic health care and immunisation as per Uganda minimum standard (within 5km distance from households) or better</li> <li>• Identify qualified health care personnel within the refugee and host communities provide support in qualification verification / lost certificate retrieval and integration of verified personnel in health care team</li> <li>• The persons whose qualification cannot be established, conduct interviews and tests to ascertain qualification and engage accordingly to the outcome of the examination</li> <li>• Provide opportunities for medical personnel who have not finished their studies to complete studies at a Ugandan training institution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refugee and host community members</li> <li>• Medical personnel</li> </ul>	UNHCR Education Working Group, Finn Church Aid (FCA), Real Medicine Foundation (RMF)

<b>Output 3 Health</b> (Long term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the communities to select Village Health Team (VHT) members and build capacity for selected teams to mobilizes the community for health action promotes health to prevent disease, reports and refers to health workers etc.</li> <li>Identify sick people who do not access health care for various reasons (stigma, disability, poverty, etc. and facilitate access to health care (community ambulance service)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health personnel</li> <li>Refugees and host community</li> </ul>	WHO, Medical Teams International, GoU
<b>Output 3 Environment</b> (Short term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the usage of improved Cook Stoves to promote climate change adaptation – Training of trainers in Lorena and other energy saving stove type</li> <li>Provide a small stipend for the stove makers for transport cost recovering and compensation for lost income opportunities</li> <li>Sensitise both refugee and host communities on environmental protection</li> <li>Develop and agree bylaws govern environmental issues the settlement and host communities</li> <li>Promote boundary tree planting, agroforestry and fruit tree growing</li> <li>Promote soil and water conserving agricultural technologies and practices</li> <li>Provide in the starter kit a quality solar lightening and phone charging device which have a replaceable battery pack/ cells</li> <li>Support the building and usage of institutional size energy saving cooking facilities for the ‘hot meal’ programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugees &amp; host community</li> <li>Solar technology importers</li> </ul>	UNDP, SERNCAM Project Strengthening Sustainable Environment, Natural Resources Management, Climate change Adaptation and Mitigation, World Vision Uganda, WFP
<b>Output 3 Environment</b> (Long term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support large scale tree planting projects in and around refugee settlements to compensate the high rate of firewood and building material need for future national demand and upcoming refugee population pressure (increasing disaster preparedness)</li> <li>Support the establishment of quality solar technology supply and maintenance systems (solar shops, charging stations, solar repair stations as a business and recycling of used batteries (batteries live is about 2-4 years and then needs to be replaced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GoU</li> <li>Private plantation owners</li> </ul>	GoU, UNDP, UNEP Tough Stuff International Ltd. <sup>13</sup>
<b>Output 4 Governance</b> (Short term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build capacity of established Interim Refugee Leadership Council (Refugee Welfare Council), in good governance, leadership, accountability, services delivery etc</li> <li>Facilitate Job shadowing opportunities with Local Council counterparts in host community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugee and host community leader</li> <li>LC1 Leaders</li> </ul>	GoU, UNDP

<sup>13</sup> Tough Stuff International Ltd. manufactures solar-powered energy solutions for lighting, mobile phones, and radios <http://thewindfactory.com/products/specials/tough-stuff/>

## Annex 2: Questionnaires



### Individual Refugee Questionnaire

Livelihoods-focused Needs Assessment and Response Programme for the "Emergency Response Planning for South Sudanese Refugee Influx in Uganda"

UNDP - Uganda

TOOL

1

#### Introduction

Good morning/afternoon,

My name is....., and I am happy to be here with you on behalf of UNDP to conduct a livelihoods-focused needs assessment. I kindly ask you to take part in this study. The purpose is to develop a 'Response Programme under the Emergency Response Planning for South Sudanese Refugee Influx in Uganda.'

This study will be conducted to better understand the opportunities and needs of refugees.

You have been chosen randomly to participate in this survey. Your participation in the study is voluntary and you are free to stop the survey at any time or skip any questions you feel uncomfortable with.

This survey is divided into some sections and I will go through them with you step by step to help you complete it. It will take about half an hour to complete. I really appreciate your time, and thank you in advance for your valuable contribution to our study.

Do you have any questions before we start?

01 Interviewer	02 District: 03 County:	04 Date
05 Sub county: 06 Parish:	07 Village: 08 Settlement:	09 Block

#### Section 1: Biographic Information

Identification: 1.1a ( ) female / 1.b ( ) male

1.c) Name: \_\_\_\_\_ or pseudo name 1.d) Religion: \_\_\_\_\_

1.e) Age: Age Group (tick):  under 18  18-25  26-35  36-55  56-65  over 65

1.2 Household members by Age and gender (number):

Age group	under 18	18-25	26-35	36-55	56-65	over 65
Female						
Male						

#### Your Level of Education

1.3a) Basic Education (Primary and Secondary School)

1.3b) Tertiary Institution (Vocational, College, University...) please state certificate / degree obtained

1.3c) In case you were in school before fleeing: state type and stage of your education reached

1.3d) What other skills do you possess (with or without formal certification)

#### Section 2: Rural livelihood in South Sudan before fleeing to Uganda

2.1. What were the main crops cultivated / animal reared?

2.2 What percentage of your yearly income comes from crop production / processing? (Tick one)

a  Less than 25 %, b  25 to 50 %, c  50 to 75 %, d  More than 75 %

2.3 What percentage of your yearly income comes from animal husbandry / meat processing? (Tick one) a  Less than 25 %, b  25 to 50 %, c  50 to 75 %, d  More than 75 %



South Sudan

2.4 What were the main challenges that you faced regarding your agricultural activities in South Sudan? Tick or mention

- Lack of capital and credit     Lack of planting materials and inputs (e.g. seeds, fertiliser)
- Lack of markets/information about markets (don't know where to sell)
- Low prices     High cost of inputs (e.g. fertiliser, seeds)     Poor or insufficient training
- Lack of tools and equipment     Pests and diseases     Poor soil     Labour
- Changes in weather     Floods     Droughts     Limited experience in farming
- Limited knowledge of how to use fertiliser
- Other (please specify)

2.5 What was the land size you farmed in South Sudan

2.6. Who of the household members were mainly engaged in crop growing (planting, weeding, management and harvesting)

**Section 3: Non Farming Income**

3.1 What were your main non farming income activities / practiced profession in South Sudan

**Section 4. Settling in Uganda**

**What assistance have you received since arriving in Uganda**

**4.1.) Shelter:**

- 4.1.a) Building Material:
- 4.1.b) Support to erect structure:

**4.2) Household items** (List household items received in the welcome package)

**4.3) Food access**

- 4.3a) Are you receiving food rations?  Yes     No
- 4.3b) Distance to the distribution point from your shelter
- 4.3c) What cooking facilities you have:
- 4.3d) What is the source of fuel?
- 4.3e) Where you access the fuel from in case you purchase

**4.4) Health care**

- 4.4a) What type of healthcare is available in the settlement (clinics, health centres, hospitals)?
  - 4.4b) Do you know traditional Health Practitioners here?  Yes     No
- If Yes, what services they provided / diseases treating

**4.5) Water and Sanitation:**

- 4.5a) How far is the water source from your household: .....minutes of walking
- 4.5b) What type of water source:  
 Open well,     Borehole,     Piped water,     Tank lorries,     Bottled water,     Pond,  
 River     Other

**4.6) Income generation within the settlement**

4.6a) What activities do you think you can do in Uganda to earn cash?

**5 Settlement support systems**

5.) What support systems are you aware of, here in the refugee settlement?

- 5a) Income generation
- 5b) Learning facilities (schools, training centres, libraries, tele centres, internet cafés)
- 5c) What are the wellbeing facilities available here? (Sport, indoor games, culture, religion etc.)



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### **6 Refugee needs**

- 6.1) What support you need to settle here in Uganda generally?
- 6.2). What support do you need to generate income and improve your life here in the settlement?

### **7. Self-Support**

- 7.1 Are you interested in volunteering? If yes, what skills do you have / can offer?
- 7.2 What support you need to make your volunteering work more successfully?

### **Section 8 Other**

- 8 Is there any other information, needs and preferences that you would like to share with us?

Thank you very much



**Introduction**

Good morning/afternoon,

My name is....., and I am happy to be here with you on behalf of UNDP to conduct a livelihoods-focused needs assessment. I kindly ask you to take part in this study. The purpose is to develop a ‘Response Programme under the Emergency Response Planning for South Sudanese Refugee Influx in Uganda.’

This study will be conducted to better understand the opportunities and needs of refugees.

You have been chosen randomly to participate in this survey. Your participation in the study is voluntary and you are free to stop the survey at any time or skip any questions you feel uncomfortable with.

This survey is divided into some sections and I will go through them with you step by step to help you complete it. It will take about half an hour to complete. I really appreciate your time, and thank you in advance for your valuable contribution to our study.

Do you have any questions before we start?

<b>01</b> Interviewer	02 District: 03 County:	04 Date
05 Sub county: 06 Parish:	07 Village: 08 Settlement:	09 Block

**Section 1: Biographic Information**

Identification: 1.1a ( ) female / 1.b ( ) male

1.c) Name: \_\_\_\_\_ or pseudo name 1.d) Religion: \_\_\_\_\_

1.e) Age: Age Group (tick):  under 18  18-25  26-35  36-55  56-65  over 65

1.2 Household members by Age and gender (number):

Age group	under 18	18-25	26-35	36-55	56-65	over 65
Female						
Male						

**Your Level of Education**

1.3a) Basic Education (Primary and Secondary School)

1.3b) Tertiary Institution (Vocational, College, University...) please state certificate / degree obtained

1.3c) In case you were in school before fleeing: state type and stage of your education reached

1.3d) What other skills do you possess (with or without formal certification)

**Section 2: Rural livelihood in West Nile before refugee's influx?**

- 2.1 What are your main income activities / practiced profession before refugees settled in your area
- 2.2. What were the main crops cultivated / animal reared?
- 2.3 What was the land size your farmed
- 2.4 Who of the household members is mainly engaged in crop growing (planting, weeding, management and harvesting)
- 2.5 What percentage of your yearly income comes from crop production / processing? (Tick one)  
 Less than 25 %,  25 to 50 %,  50 to 75 %,  More than 75 %
- 2.6 What percentage of your yearly income comes from animal husbandry / meat processing? (Tick one)  
 Less than 25 %,  25 to 50 %,  50 to 75 %,  More than 75 %
- 2.7 What are the main problems that you face regarding your agricultural activities **before refugees arrived in your community?** Tick a maximum of **five**  
Lack of capital and credit    Lack of planting materials and inputs (e.g. seeds, fertiliser)  
Lack of markets/information about markets (don't know where to sell)  
Low prices    High cost of inputs (e.g. fertiliser, seeds)    Poor or insufficient training  
Lack of tools and equipment    Pests and diseases    Poor soil    Labour  
Changes in weather    Floods    Droughts  
Limited experience in farming    Limited knowledge of how to use fertiliser  
Other (please specify)

**Section 3: Non Farming Income**

- 3.1 What were your main non farming income activities / practiced profession before refugees settled in your area?

**4. Livelihood and Refugee Influx in your community**

**What assistance have you received since refugees arrived in Uganda**

- 4.1a) What support you have you received BEFORE your community have hosted refugees?  
 4.1b) What support do you have received DURING the presence of refugees in your community  
 4.1c) What support do you have received in your community AFTER refugees returned home  
 4.2a) What cooking facilities (stove type, fire place type etc.) do you have:  
 4.2b) What is the source of fuel?  
 4.2c) Where you access the fuel from in case you purchase

**4.3) Health care**

- 4.3a) What type of healthcare services were available in your community BEFORE refugees settled in your Community (clinics, health centres, hospitals)?  
 4.3b) What type of healthcare services were available in your community DURING hosting refugees settled in your Community (clinics, health centres, hospitals)?  
 4.3c) What type of healthcare services were available in your community AFTER refugees returned home (clinics, health centres, hospitals)?  
 4.3d) Can you get the services you expect – please describe  
 4.3e) Do you know traditional Health Practitioners here? Yes    No  
 If Yes, what services they provided / diseases treating



**4.4) Water and Sanitation:**

4.4a) How far is the water source from your home: .....minutes of walking

4.4b) What type of water source:

- open well,  borehole,  piped water,  tank lorries,  Bottled water,  Pond,  
 River  Other

**4.5) Income generation**

4.5a) What activities you do right now to earn cash?

4.5b) What income generating opportunities are available while hosting refugees compared when not hosting refugees in your community?

4.5c) After hosting refugees in your community

4.5d). What support do you need to generate income and improve life here?

**5. Self-Support**

5.1 Are you interested in volunteering? If yes, what skills do you have / you can offer

5.2 What support do you need to make your volunteering work more successfully?

**Section 6 Other**

6.1 Is there any other information, needs and preferences that you would like to share with us?

Thank you very much



## Refugee & Host Local Leaders FGD Questionnaire

Livelihoods-focused Needs Assessment and Response Programme for the "Emergency Response Planning for South Sudanese Refugee Influx in Uganda

**UNDP - Uganda**

<b>TOOL</b>
<b>3</b>

### Introduction

Good morning/afternoon,

My name is....., and I am happy to be here with you on behalf of UNDP to conduct a livelihoods-focused needs assessment. I kindly ask you to take part in this study. The purpose is to develop a 'Response Programme under the Emergency Response Planning for South Sudanese Refugee Influx in Uganda.'

This study will be conducted to better understand the opportunities and needs of refugees.

You have been chosen randomly to participate in this Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Your participation in the study is voluntary and you are free to stop the discussion at any time or skip any questions you feel uncomfortable with.

This FGD is divided into some sections and I will go through them with you step by step to help you complete it. It will take about half an hour to complete. I really appreciate your time, and thank you in advance for your valuable contribution to our study.

Do you have any questions before we start?

<b>01</b> Interviewer	02 District: 03 County:	04 Date
05 Sub county: 06 Parish:	07 Village: 08 Settlement:	09 Block

### **Section 1: Rural livelihood in your community before refugee's influx?**

1.1 What are the main income activities of the community **BEFORE** refugees settled in your area (Agricultural and non-agricultural)

<b>Host</b> Community in Uganda	<b>Refugee</b> Community in the South Sudan
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1.2 What are the main income activities of the community **DURING** refugees settled in your area (Agricultural and non-agricultural)

<b>Host</b> Community in Uganda	<b>Refugee</b> Community in the Settlement
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1.3 What are the main **OPPORTUNITEIS** you have identified **DURING the period of hosting** refugees settled in your area (Agricultural and non-agricultural)

<b>Host</b> Community in Uganda	<b>Refugee</b> Community in the Settlement
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1.4 What are the main **OPPORTUNITEIS** you have identified **AFTER the return** of the refugees settled in your area (Agricultural and non-agricultural)

<b>Host</b> Community in Uganda	<b>Refugee</b> Community in the Settlement
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1.5 What are the main **THRETS / CHALLENGES** you have identified **DURING the period of hosting** refugees settled in your area (Agricultural and non-agricultural)

<b>Host</b> Community in Uganda	<b>Refugee</b> Community in the Settlement
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1.6 What are the main **THRETS / CHALLENGES** you have identified / anticipating **AFTER the return** of the refugees settled in your area

<b>Host</b> Community in Uganda	<b>Refugee</b> Community on returning home
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### **Section 2 Other**

2.1 Is there any other information, needs and preferences that you would like to share with us?

**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

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