

Informing the Refugee Policy Response in Uganda

Results from the Uganda Refugee
and Host Communities 2018
Household Survey



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THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



Main messages

1

Despite feeling secure and welcome, the refugee population in Uganda lives in precarious conditions. About half of the refugee population in the country (48 percent) are living in poverty. Refugees in the West Nile experience the highest rate at approximately 60 percent, linked to the fact that recent refugees tend to be poorer. Food insecurity is high for both refugee and hosts in the Southwest and West Nile regions. It is important to continue the support to continue supporting programs aimed at alleviating poverty and food insecurity, particularly among recent refugees. In addition, certain segments of the refugee population, such as children (0-15 years of age), require particular attention.

2

It is important to ensure the self-reliance of refugees and enhance their ability to generate income. Aid dependence among refugees is high, about 54 percent report that aid is their main source of income. While aid reliance goes down with tenure, it is still the main source of income for 37 percent of refugees that arrived more than 5 years ago. Refugees in West Nile are more dependent on aid than those in the Southwest, partly because they arrived more recently. Aid dependency highlights the need to enhance the income generating ability of refugees from the very beginning. Policies designed to improve refugee self-reliance can capitalize on Uganda's receptivity to refugee employment and enterprise.

3

Refugees are an untapped source of labor. Currently, 3 out of 4 refugees are unemployed, which represents both a challenge and an opportunity. Activating refugees into the local labor markets would contribute to the local economy and benefit the country. Skills formation and training geared towards unemployed refugees should take into account their characteristics in terms of education, occupational background and access to land. It is vital to stimulate labor demand in both agricultural and non-agricultural activities. The latter is especially important, as it also helps to diversify economic activities away from weather shocks.

4

Enhancing the productivity of refugees already engaged in economic activities can help increase their income. Half of refugees that are engaged in an economic activity reports changing occupations since they arrived to Uganda, and less than 5 percent have received some skills or job training. In addition, most refugees engaged in agricultural production do not use improved agricultural inputs and rely on rainfall. Ensuring access to high quality agricultural inputs, accompanied by extension services, can help increase incomes from agricultural production of refugees with access to land (mostly through using rights). Similarly, investments in water management can not only enhance their income, but also reduce their vulnerability to weather shocks. For more recently arrived refugees with lower access to land, programs geared towards skills training may yield higher wage returns.

5

Investing in access to basic services in host communities will contribute to their development and contribute to a peaceful coexistence of both populations. There are no major differences between host communities and refugees in the West Nile and Southwest regions regarding access to basic services. However, in some instances and particularly in West Nile, refugees report more favorable access rates compared to host communities. Ensuring access for all, through the appropriate financial and institutional resources, will not only contribute to a more peaceful relationship between refugees and hosts, but it will also close the gap between refugee-hosting regions and the rest of the country.

“Use your knowledge and your heart, to stand up for those who can't stand, speak for those who can't speak, be a beacon of light for those whose lives have become dark.”

Julie Andrews

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Chapter 1

Introduction

“It is the obligation of every person born in a safer room to open the door when someone in danger knocks.”

Dina Nayeri



One

Informing Uganda's refugee response moving forward

The recent refugee influx is testing Uganda's approach to managing refugees. Uganda's legal and policy framework regarding refugees is one of the most progressive of the world and is often referred as a model to follow. However, the recent refugee influx that doubled the number of refugees in the country in less than three years represents a challenge for the institutions, programs and mechanisms in place. The recent arrivals have put additional pressure on the public services delivery system, and to some central elements of the response approach, such as land availability for refugee use. Without the adequate response, the prolonged and steady refugee influx represents a challenge for the sustainability of Uganda's approach (FAO 2018).

Ensuring the success of Uganda's refugee response is crucial. The influx is aggravated by the fact that refugee hosting areas were already vulnerable due to underlying poverty, limited resilience to shocks, limited capacity of local institutions, and low levels of human capital. The sudden and dramatic increase in the population of these areas, particularly in the North, puts pressure in the public service delivery systems and existing infrastructure. More than ever, it is important to support and inform the Government of Uganda

in its refugee response. The successful implementation of the approach could result in the socio-economic development of refugee-hosting areas, and in the strengthening of the local institutional capacity. Moreover, improving the self-reliance and integration of refugees into the local communities could generate positive spillover for the rest of the country. This way, Uganda will continue to be a model to the international community on how to face these types of situations.

This report analyzes the living conditions, well-being and socio-economic profile of refugees and host communities in Uganda in order to inform this policy response. More specifically, it analyzes the wellbeing of refugees and hosts in terms of monetary poverty, food security, housing conditions and vulnerability to shocks, and examines their access to basic services -mainly education, health and water and sanitation and to a lesser extent, financial services. Moreover, it analyzes the main demographic characteristics of both refugees and hosts, which allows the identification of particularly vulnerable groups. This information is crucial for the targeting of social programs, aiming to improve the living conditions of refugees and hosts, and identifies specific sectors for which investments should be prioritized.

Equally important, the report provides a comprehensive description of the livelihoods of both refugees and host households. It provides information on the main sources of income, including aid and economic activities, studies host and refugee engagement in the local labor market with an emphasis on how refugee labor conditions (sectors and occupations) have changed since they arrived in the country, and briefly examines self-employment in terms of agricultural activities and household enterprises. The results constitute valuable information to design and develop programs with the aim to increase the self-reliance of refugees, and to guide specific actions that can help increase the income derived from economic activities (in both wage-employment and self-employment). A sustainable response to refugees requires the peaceful cohabitation of refugees and host communities, thus the report provides some indication of the degree of socio-economic integration of refugees in their communities. It describes several areas in which refugees participate and contribute to the local economy, looks at some of the safety perceptions refugees have, and presents several indicators of the social integration of refugee families.

Comparisons across the different regions provide valuable lessons The data used in this report are not only representative of the refugee and host populations of Uganda as a whole, but also of the refugee and host populations of the West Nile and Southwest region.¹ This allows to explore whether the refugee approach has worked differently in the two areas, and to a lesser extent, evaluate how much pressure the recent influx exerted in the Northern region. Moreover, it allows an exploration of how all the socio-economic profile varies depending on the tenure of refugees (time since they arrived in the country). This is particularly important in drawing lessons and adapting the refugee response to ensure an overall sustainable solution. In addition, the household survey is based on the official survey that the GoU uses to monitor the wellbeing of its population, so the results are mostly comparable to official statistics.

1. Also of the host population in Kampala, but it is not clear that refugees in Kampala had had an important effect in the capital.



Two

Background

Uganda is currently the third largest refugee-hosting nation in the world, after Turkey and Pakistan, and the largest in Sub-Saharan Africa (see Figure 1a). By February 2019, the country was hosting around 1.2 million refugees distributed mostly in the Northern and Western part of the country.² The large bulk of the refugee influx took place between 2015 and 2017, when the number of refugees in the country almost doubled as a result of the crisis in South Sudan. In 2018, while the inflow from South Sudan stabilized, refugees moving from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) increased moderately. In the past 5 months, between October 2018 and February 2019, the country welcomed an average of 17 thousand refugees per month (see Figure 1b).

The majority of refugees come from neighboring countries, reflecting the political instability that has characterized the region. More specifically, around 65.5 percent of refugees in Uganda come from South Sudan, around 26.6 percent from the DRC, and the remain-

der come from Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda and Eritrea (see Figure 1c). Refugees coming from South Sudan are fleeing the intense civil war that broke after the country's independence from Sudan, while insecurity and ethnic violence are the main drivers of the influx from DRC. The current composition changed considerably from that observed before the South Sudan crisis; in December 2015 DRC nationals accounted for 41.7 percent of total refugee population followed by South Sudan nationals at 39.4 percent.³ Going forward, the South Sudan peace agreements signed in November 2018 predict no large inflows from this country in the short term. However, recent agreements have been shown to be fragile and the situation may change rapidly.⁴

2. UNHCR (2018a), 2017 Global Trends Report: <http://www.unhcr.org/5b27be547>.

3. World Bank (2016).

4. <https://www.npr.org/2018/11/08/665386800/will-south-sudans-new-peace-agreement-hold-this-time>.

The majority of refugees in Uganda live in settlements. Refugees are concentrated in 13 districts -out of all 127 districts in total- including the capital city of Kampala. Six of these districts, namely Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Moyo, Lamwo and Yumbe are located in the Northern region or West Nile region. There are five districts in the Southwest that host refugee settlements: Kiryandongo, Hoima, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge and Isingiro (see Figure 1d). Within these districts, refugees are organized in 30 settlements (24 settlements in the West Nile and 6 settlements in the Southwest). Refugees residing in Kampala do not reside in settlements, and, as will be discussed in detail throughout the report, have a different profile from other refugees in Uganda.

The West Nile region hosts around 750 thousand refugees and, in some districts, refugees represent almost half of the total population. Districts in West Nile host nearly 65 percent of the total refugee population (see Figure 1d). Moreover, refugees account for a very large proportion of the total population in some of the districts: close to 47 percent in

Adjumani, about 45 percent in Moyo, and 28 in Yumbe (see Figure 1d). Therefore, for these districts, there are significant challenges in the provision of high-quality public services, such as education, health and water/sanitation services; not only because of the magnitude of phenomenon, but also because they are some of the poorest and less developed districts within Uganda.⁵ Thus, it is important to provide these hosting districts with the adequate financial and institutional resources, particularly for those in which the proportion of the refugee population is relatively high.

5. For example, the poverty headcount rate for Adjumani and Yumbe respectively reached 38 and 30 percent in 2016/17 according to a recent poverty maps exercise conducted by UBOS. These poverty rates are considerably higher than the national poverty rate of 21 percent for that same year. The poverty maps exercise combines household survey data (UNHS 2016/17) with Census data (2014) to derive poverty estimates at low levels of administrative units, which otherwise cannot be obtained with household data only.

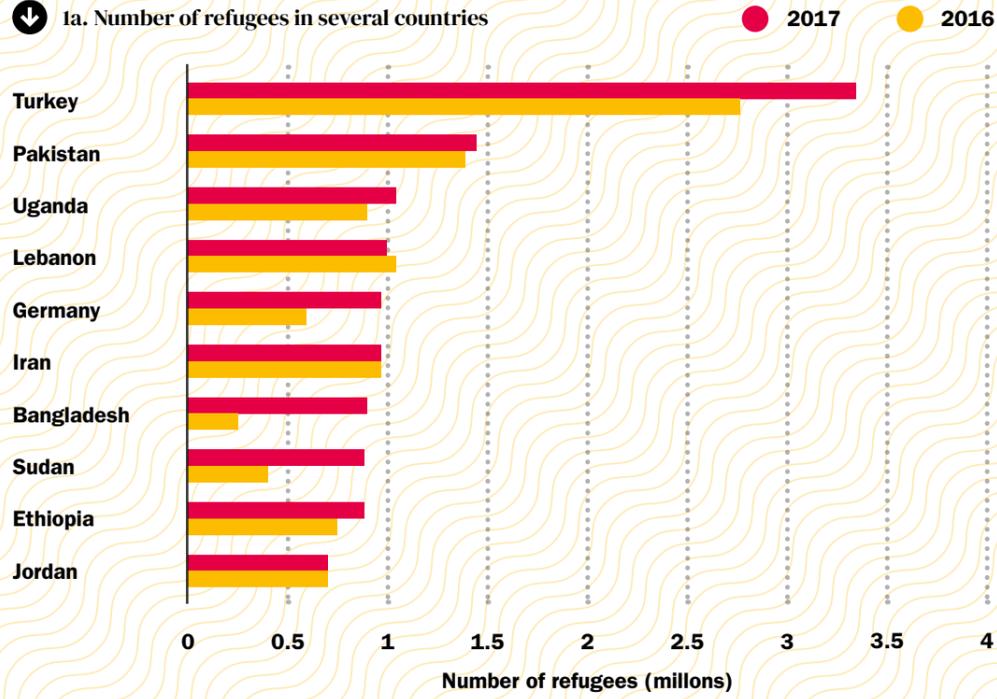
An important initiative that is being considered by the GoU is to include the refugee population as part of the total district population when determining the local allocation of resources in the budget cycle. This measure can help to alleviate the pressure for hosts districts and ensure the provision of high-quality basic services for both the host and refugee populations.



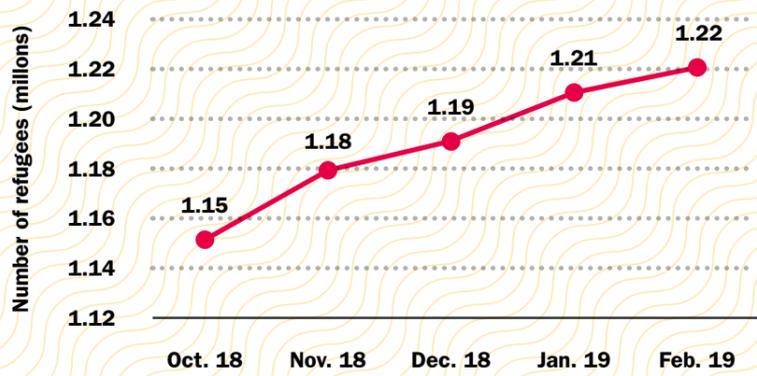
Figure 1. Snapshot of the Refugee Situation in Uganda

Source: a) UNCHR (2018a), b-d) UNCHR website (<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/uga>)

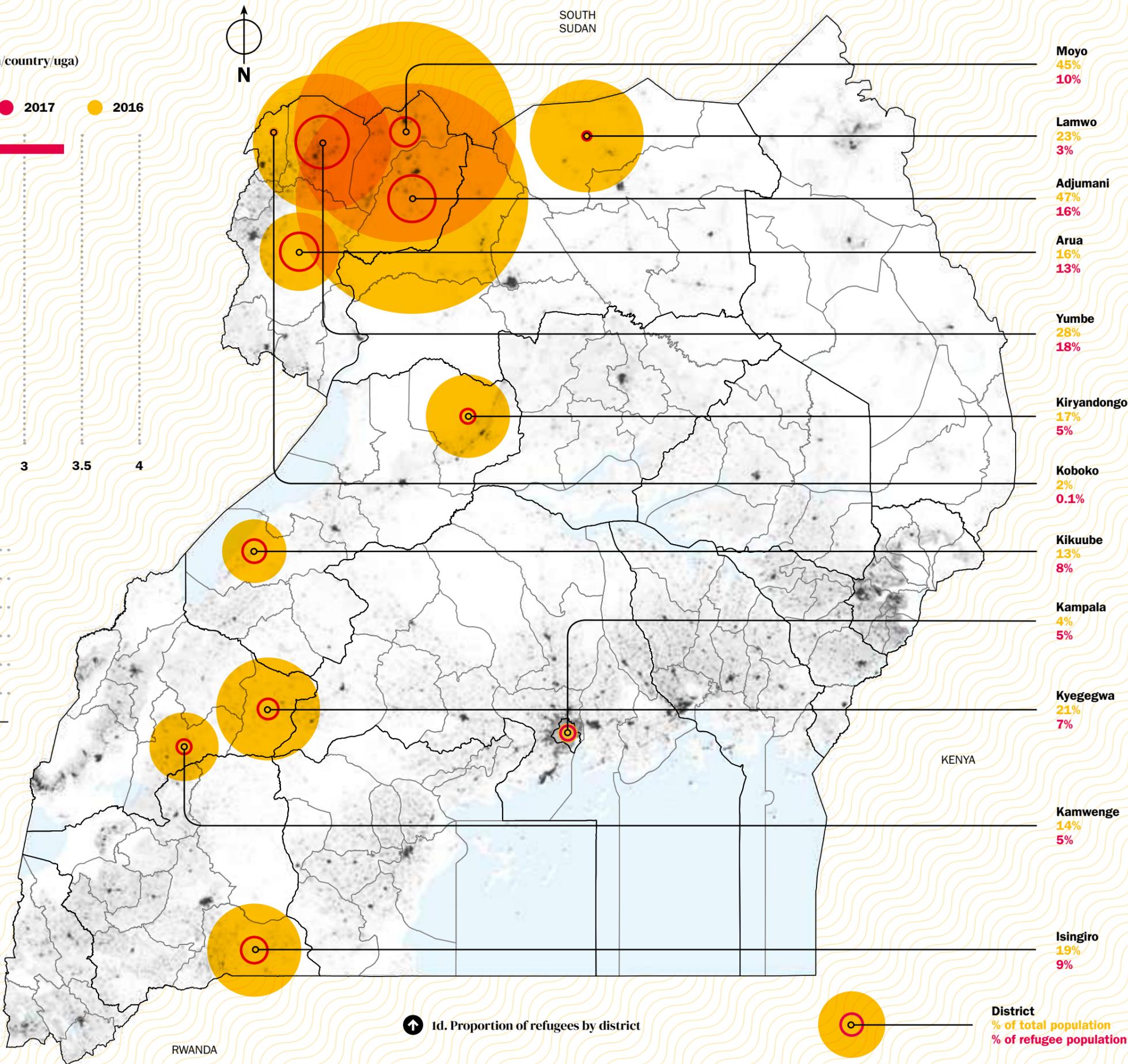
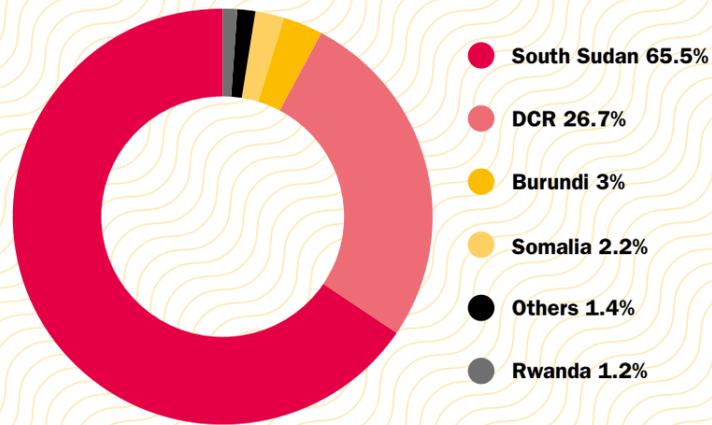
1a. Number of refugees in several countries



1b. Refugees over time in Uganda



1c. Refugees by country of origin



District	% of total population	% of refugee population
Moyo	45%	10%
Lamwo	23%	3%
Adjumani	47%	16%
Arua	16%	13%
Yumbe	28%	18%
Kiryandongo	17%	5%
Koboko	2%	0.1%
Kikuube	13%	8%
Kampala	4%	5%
Kyegegwa	21%	7%
Kamwenge	14%	5%
Isingiro	19%	9%

1d. Proportion of refugees by district

District
% of total population
% of refugee population

Three

Uganda's approach to refugee management

Uganda's approach to hosting refugees is one of the most generous and progressive of the world.

Established in the 2006 Refugees Act and 2010 Refugees Regulations, Uganda's approach to refugee hosting has been repeatedly praised as an example of refugee response policy (UNICEF, 2018).⁶ Overall, the regulatory framework embodies the following key refugee protection principles and freedoms: i) property rights and access to land, ii) right to access employment and engage in income generating activities, iii) right to access public social services including education and health, iv) freedom of movement and association^{7,8} and v) the right to documentation and equality before the law.

Under this framework the GoU has developed many programs targeting both refugee and host communities.

Many of the development initiatives conducted by the GoU, supported by UNHCR and other partners, have focused on promoting the self-reliance of refugees, strengthening the resilience and service delivery of host communities, and promoting a peaceful coexistence between the two communities.⁹ Promoting the self-reliance of the refugee population and establishing a sustainable source of livelihood that would progressively reduce the need for humanitarian aid, is a central part of Uganda's refugee response. Moreover, efforts to strengthen the local institutional capacity and enhance service delivery in hosting areas are considered

essential to minimize disparities in access to basic services and avoid tensions between the communities.

Refugee response is an integral part of the recent National Development Plan.

Considering the volatile political environment of the region and the fact that many are in a protracted refugee situation (those that have been in exile for five or more years), the GoU has included the refugee response in its National Development Plan (NDP II 2015/16–2019/20). The underlying rationale is that refugees can contribute to the development of host areas, but that this requires a comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach over many years.

6. Uganda's legal refugee protection is in line with international conventions and declarations (the 1951 United Nations convention, the 1967 protocol), regional agreements (the 1969 OAU convention), as well as national laws and regulations.

7. Uganda is the only country in the Horn of Africa with a domestic refugee law that explicitly provides for the freedom of movement for refugees.

8. This is limited to nonpolitical associations, nonprofit associations, and trade unions.

9. Some of these include the Self-reliance Strategy, Development Assistance to Refugee Hosting Areas, Refugee and Host Community Empowerment Strategy ReHoPE, and the Koboko Partnership.

There are some limitations to the Uganda refugee response approach.

One significant limitation of the legal framework is that it does not provide a permanent solution of citizenship for refugees who can neither repatriate nor resettle elsewhere (World Bank 2016a). The children of refugees born in Uganda (and even if one parent is Ugandan) and their future offspring, are also not entitled to citizenship. A second limitation of the approach is that movement in and out of settlement areas is not easy, which could be negatively affecting the economic integration of refugees. In addition, despite the fact that for some districts, the refugee population constitutes almost half of the total population, the fiscal transfers they receive do not take this into account. As mentioned, the GoU is considering to change this in order to provide these districts with the necessary means to respond to the pressing needs.



Four

Survey instrument

The findings presented in this report are based in the 2018 Uganda Refugee and Host Communities Household Survey (URHS). The URHS was a collaborative effort between the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), and the World Bank.¹⁰ The survey questionnaire is comprehensive and follows closely the official survey that the GoU uses to monitor the wellbeing of the population and measure poverty -the UNHS (Uganda National Household Survey). It provides information on the demographic composition of households, household characteristics (including access to basic services), and the socio-economic traits of its members (education, health, labor, etc.). In addition, it includes data on the country of origin of refugees, the date of arrival, whether they are registered or not, their integration into the socio-economic landscape and their perceptions. Moreover, the consumption and income modules are comparable to those in the UNHS, which allows to es-

timate poverty figures that are comparable to the official ones. The data was collected during the months of June and July 2018 by UBOS.

The survey is representative of the refugee and host community population of Uganda at the national level. Moreover, it is representative of the refugee and host population in the regions of West Nile and South West, and the city of Kampala.¹¹ The host population is defined as the native population in districts where refugee settlements are situated. The survey used two different sampling frames. The first one, based on the list of Enumeration Areas (EAs) and the information of

10. More specifically, the Poverty and Equity Practice.

11. It must be noted however, that the number of refugee households in the Kampala was less than originally intended. So the the results for refugees in Kampala require a more careful interpretation.

the 2014 Uganda Population and Housing Census, was used to determine the samples for the host and refugee populations of Kampala, and the host populations in West Nile and Southwest.¹² The second one is a newly developed sampling frame for the refugee population in the West Nile and Southwest regions (see Annex 9.1 for details).

Given the nature of the survey, the sample is stratified by three separate domains. The first domain is the host population in the regions of West Nile and South West. The second is the refugee population in the regions of West Nile and Southwest, and the third, the refugee and host population in Kampala. A total of 221 primary sample units were allocated to the three different domains. For each domain, the sample was obtained based on a two-stage stratified sample of households. In the first stage, PSUs were selected using a Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling method. For the host communities and Kampala, before the selection of the PSUs, district EAs were sorted by residence type (urban/rural), district sub-county, parish, village and EAs. For Kampala, only EAs that contained more than ten refugee households according to the 2014 Census were considered. With this sorting and PPS for the selection of PSUs, implicit stratification by residence type was achieved. For the refugee settlements, EAs were sorted based on the Settlement, Zone, Block, Cluster, Village, EA and by dominant country of origin. The latter was intended to ensure that PSUs with refugees coming from different countries of origin were selected.

Between the first and second stages, a household listing operation was carried out in all selected PSUs outside Kampala. For the listing operation, all selected PSUs were visited and the residential households were located with their address and the name of the household head was recorded. In the second stage, for each selected PSU, ten households were selected from the newly established list using a systematic sampling approach. Household selection was performed in the field prior to the main survey and interviewers only interviewed selected households. This means that no replacements or changes to selected households was allowed in the implementation stage in order to prevent bias.¹³

With this design, the survey selected 2,209 residential households, distributed geographically across 13 districts of Uganda covering all three strata as described in Table 1. For Kampala, it included the districts of Kampala and Wakiso, for West Nile it included the districts of Adjumani, Arua, Moyo, Yumbe, Koboko and Lamwo, and finally, for Southwest it included Hoima, Kamwenge, Isingiro, Kiryandongo and Kyegegwa.

12. The Uganda Population and Housing Census which was conducted on August 2014 (UPHC 2014).

13. In some cases, all ten households in the PSU refused to respond. That is why it was decided to add 10 additional PSUs to the refugee strata. Their first stage weights were determined as if they had been part of the first stage selection.

Box 1. Sampling weights

The sampling weight for a given PSU i in a district j was calculated using the following standard formula:

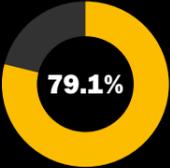
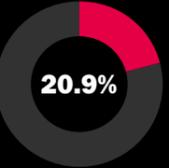
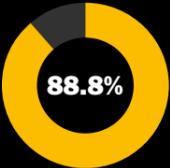
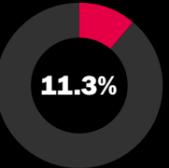
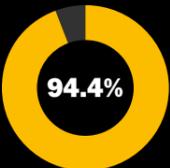
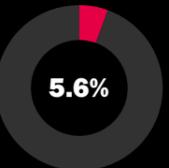
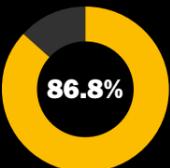
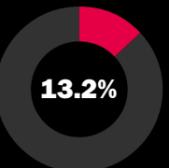
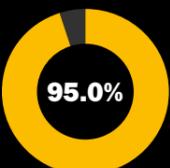
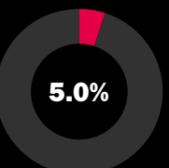
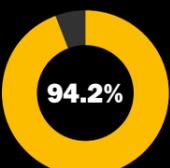
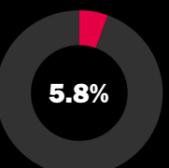
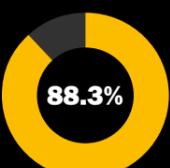
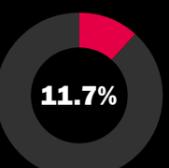
$$w_{ij} = 1 / \left[\left(\frac{k_j N_{ij}}{N_j} \right) * \left(\frac{m}{N_{ij}'} \right) * \left(\frac{m_{ij}'}{m} \right) \right]$$

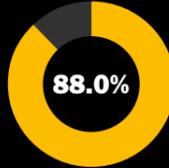
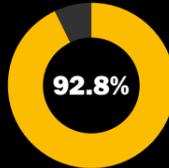
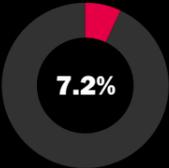
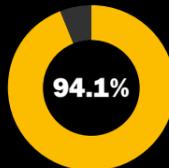
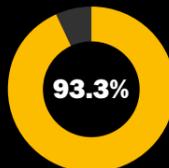
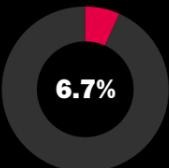
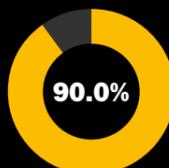
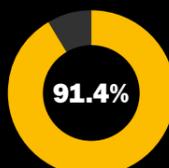
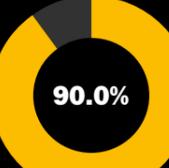
Where N_j refers to the total number of households in district j , k_j refers to the number of PSUs in district j , N_{ij} refers to the number of households in PSU i in district j , N_{ij}' refers to the number of households in PSU i in district j after listing, m refers to the number of sample households per PSU, and m_{ij}' refers to the number of sample households in PSU i in district j for which the survey was successfully collected.

The formula is standard for a two-stage sampling methodology that considers both the results of the listing exercise, in terms of the number of households in each PSU, and the number of households for which the survey was successfully completed. Furthermore, a post stratification adjustment was made only for the refugee domain required to make the sampling weights consistent with the number of households for each district. The adjustments were needed because the results of the listing exercise differed significantly from the quick counting of households and population completed during the sampling frame preparation.



Table 1. Geographical Distribution of Sampled Households Source. UBOS

Domain	District	Households	Response rate	Non-response rate
Kampala	Kampala	349	 79.1%	 20.9%
	Wakiso	80	 88.8%	 11.3%
West Nile	Adjumani	180	 94.4%	 5.6%
	Arua	190	 86.8%	 13.2%
	Moyo	100	 95.0%	 5.0%
	Yumbe	360	 94.2%	 5.8%
	Koboko	60	 88.3%	 11.7%

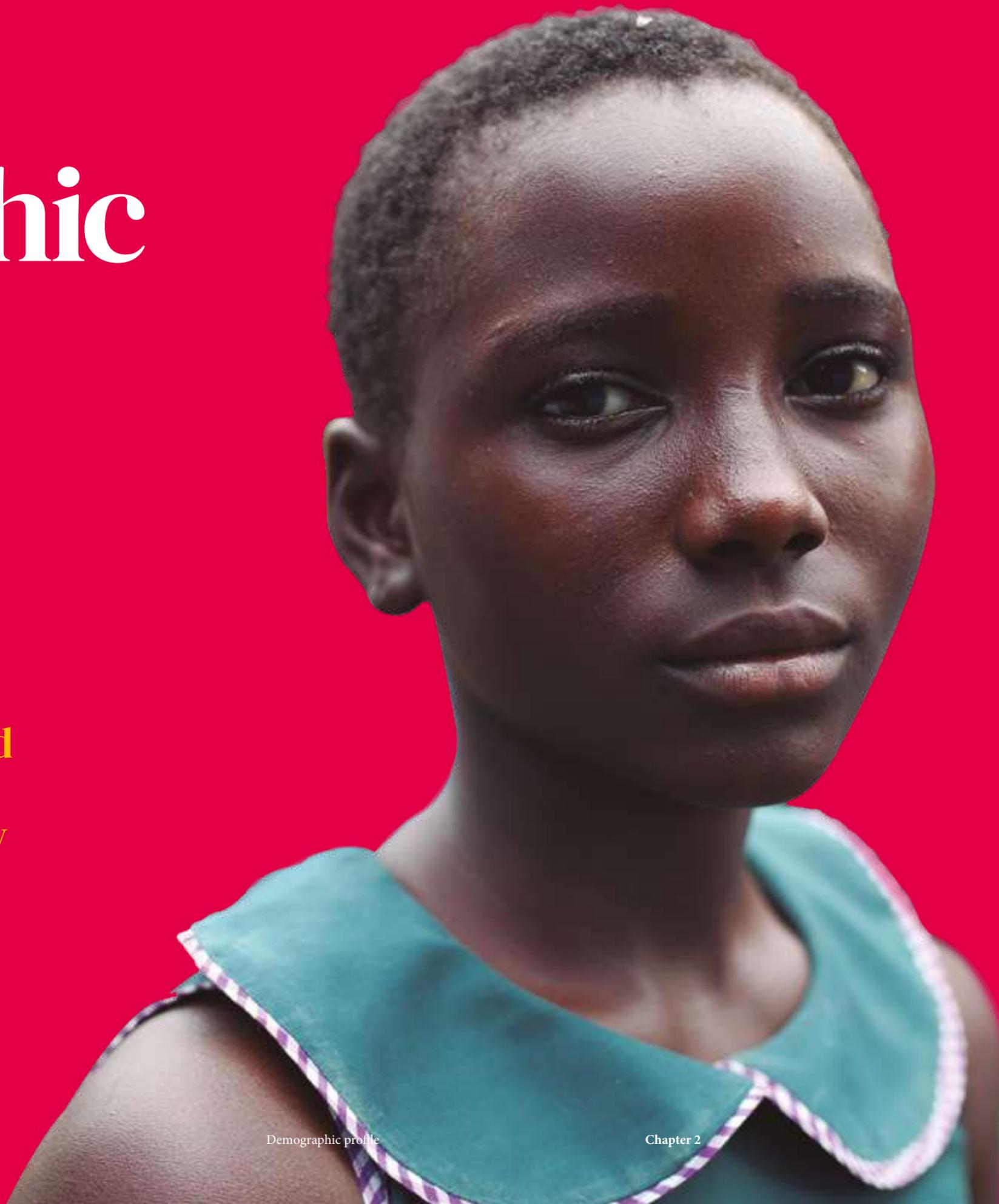
Domain	District	Households	Response rate	Non-response rate
West Nile	Lamwo	100	 88.0%	 12.0%
Southwest	Hoima	180	 92.8%	 7.2%
	Kamwenge	170	 94.1%	 5.9%
	Isingiro	180	 93.3%	 6.7%
	Kiryandongo	120	 90.0%	 10.0%
	Kyegegwa	140	 91.4%	 8.6%
Total		2,209	 90.0%	 10.0%

Chapter 2

Demographic profile

“Refugees didn’t just escape a place. They had to escape a thousand memories until they’d put enough time and distance between them and their misery to wake to a better day.”

Nadia Hashimi

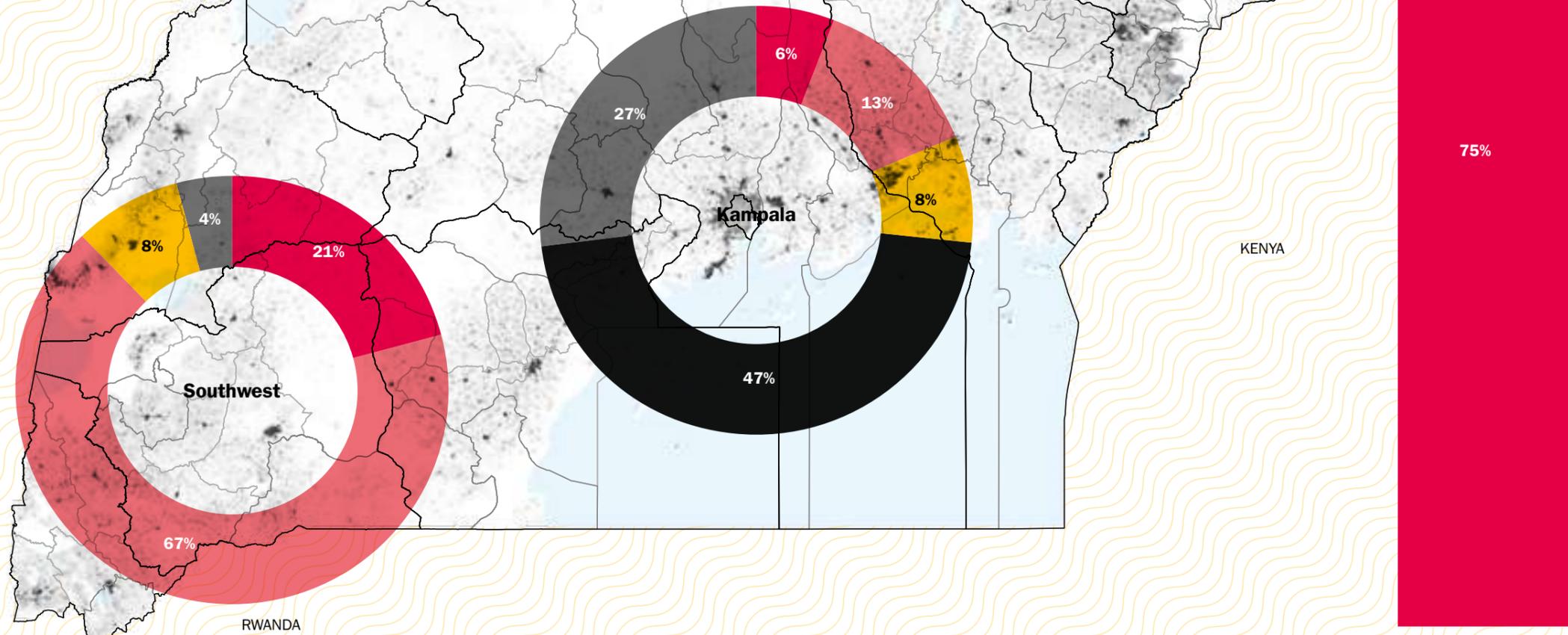
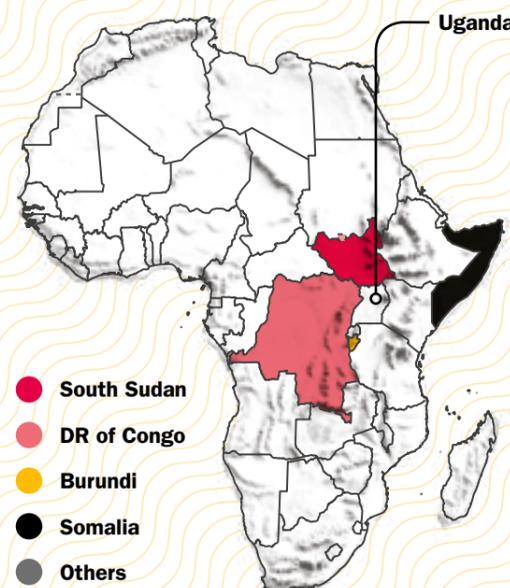


Overall, the majority of refugees come from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo, but there are marked differences depending on the area.

About 64 percent of refugees in our sample reside in the West Nile, 30 percent in Southwest and the rest in Kampala. Consistent with the refugee population trends described in Section 1, most refugees in our sample come from South Sudan (75 percent) and from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC, 17 percent) (see Figure 2a). Refugees tend to settle in areas closer to their country of origin and with a similar ethnic composition (UNICEF 2018). That is why it is not surprising that the large majority of refugees in West Nile are from South Sudan, while in the Southwest region, they are predominantly (around 70 percent) Congolese. As expected, in the case of Kampala the background is more mixed, albeit around 47 percent of refugees in our Kampala sample are from Somalia.

Figure 2. Characterization and Age Profile of Refugees
Source. Author's calculations using URHS.

2a. Country of origin of refugees

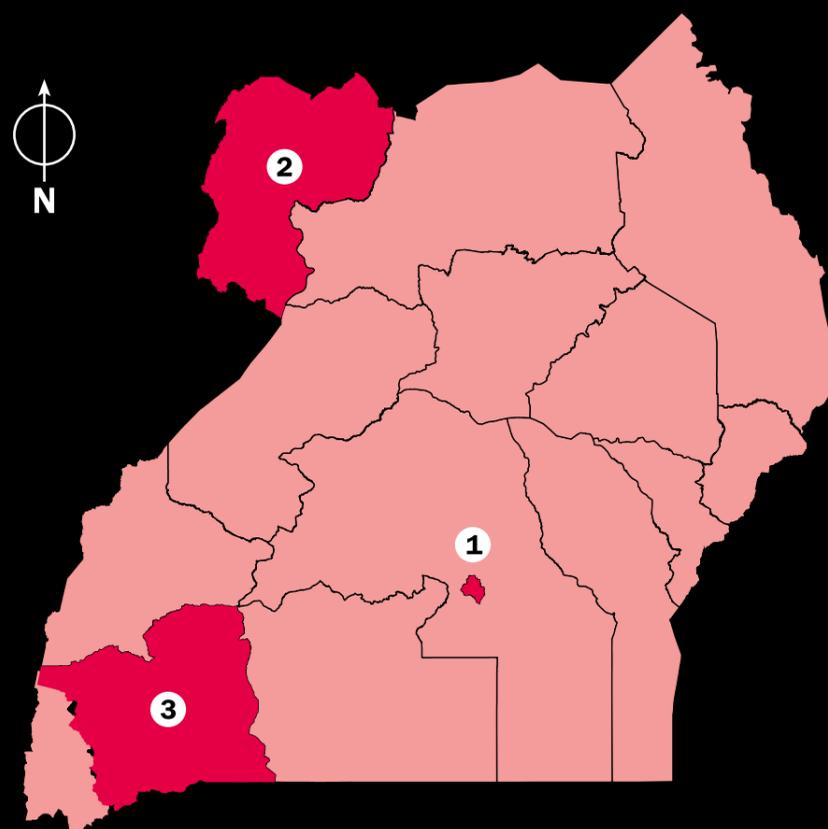


Recent refugees coming from South Sudan reside in West Nile, while earlier cohorts, particularly from DRC, reside in the Southwest.

The average tenure of refugees in the country is 2.8 years, but this varies depending on the place of residence and country of origin. The average number of years since arrival in Uganda is about 5.1 years for refugees from DRC, and about 2.1 year for refugees from South Sudan (see Fig-

ure 2b). Given that the former reside mainly in Southwest while the latter in West, the average tenure for these areas are very similar, at 4.8 and 2 years, respectively. In Kampala, the average tenure for all groups is 4.1 years and for those coming specifically from Somalia was 3.3 years.

2b. Tenure of refugees (number of years since arrival)



1. Kampala	
South Sudan	9.7 years
DR of Congo	5.3 years
Burundi	2.8 years
Somalia	3.3 years
Others	4.3 years
All	4.1 years
2. West Nile	
South Sudan	2.0 years
DR of Congo	1.9 years
Burundi	-
Somalia	-
Others	2.4 years
All	2.0 years
3. Southwest	
South Sudan	3.2 years
DR of Congo	5.1 years
Burundi	3.5 years
Somalia	-
Others	10.6 years
All	4.8 years

All regions

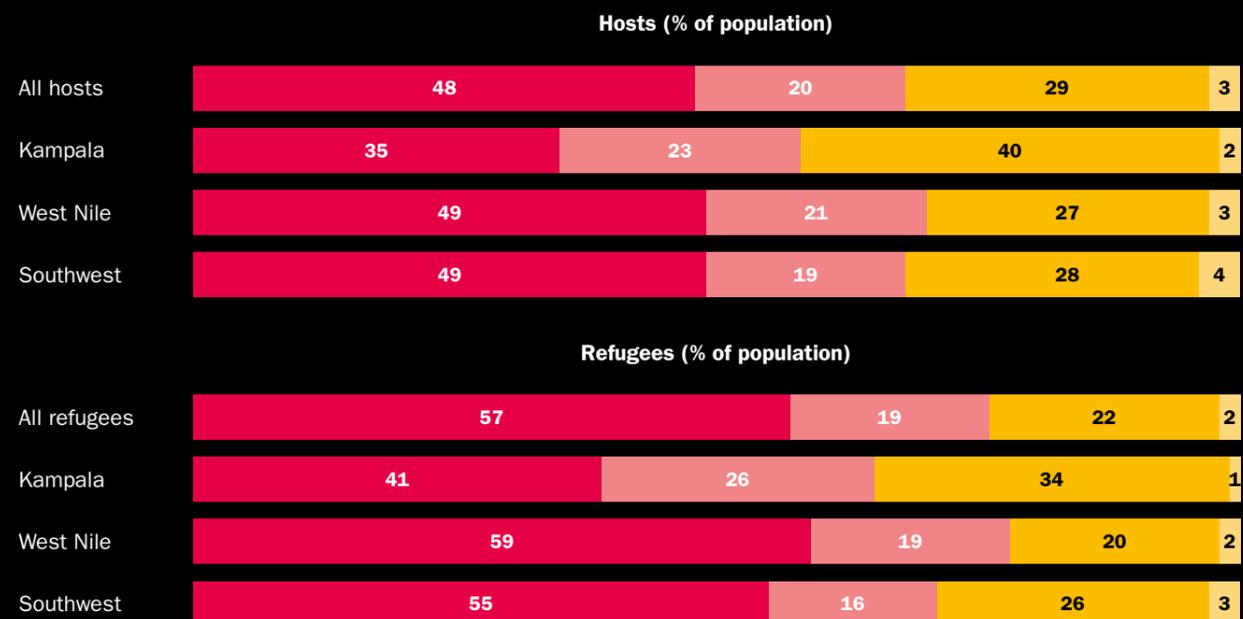
South Sudan 2.1 years	DR of Congo 5.1 years	Burundi 3.4 years
Somalia 3.3 years	Others 6.6 years	All 2.8 years

Refugees are younger than hosts, particularly in the West Nile. Overall, respondents are less than 15 years old, with about 48 percent of hosts and 56 percent of refugees falling in this age group (see Figure 2c). In Kampala, most hosts are between 25 and 64 years (40 percent), in contrast with other regions for which most hosts are less than 15 (49 percent). In the

West Nile in particular, about 58 percent of the refugee population is below the age of 15. Interestingly, about 61 percent of refugee men are under 15 years old, while around half of refugee women fall in this category (see Figure 2d). This may reflect the fact that some of the older men either stay behind in the country of origin or were victims of conflict.

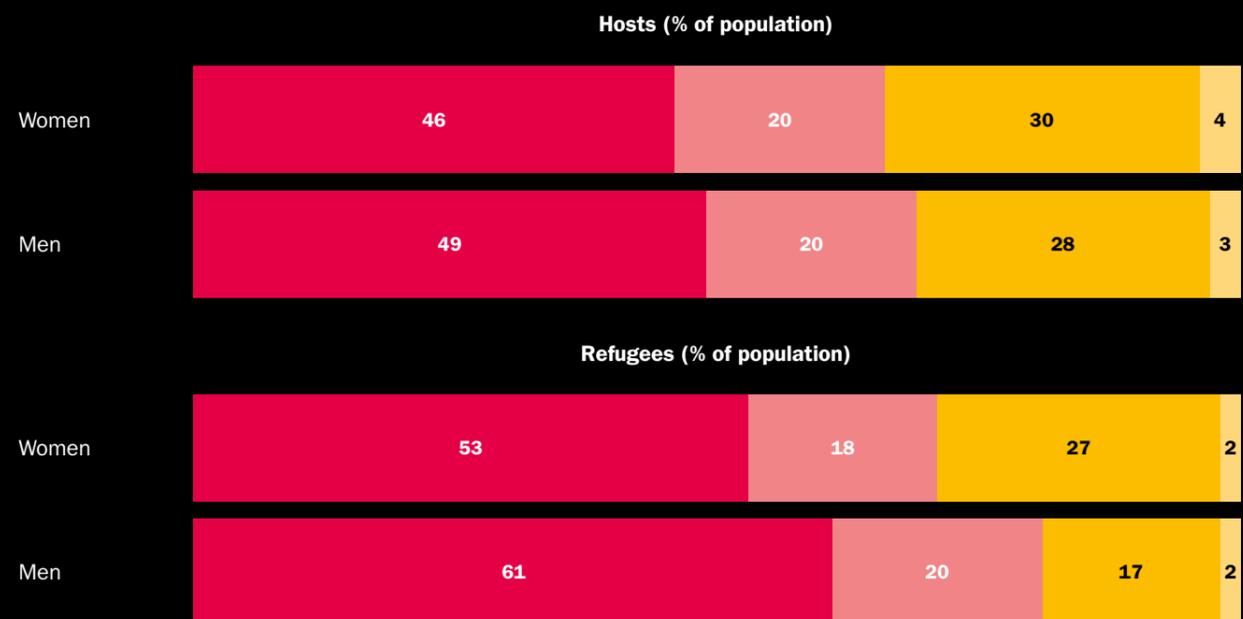
2c. Age group by region

● Under 15 years ● 15 - 24 years ● 25 - 64 years ● Above 64 years



2d. Age group by gender

● Under 15 years ● 15 - 24 years ● 25 - 64 years ● Above 64 years

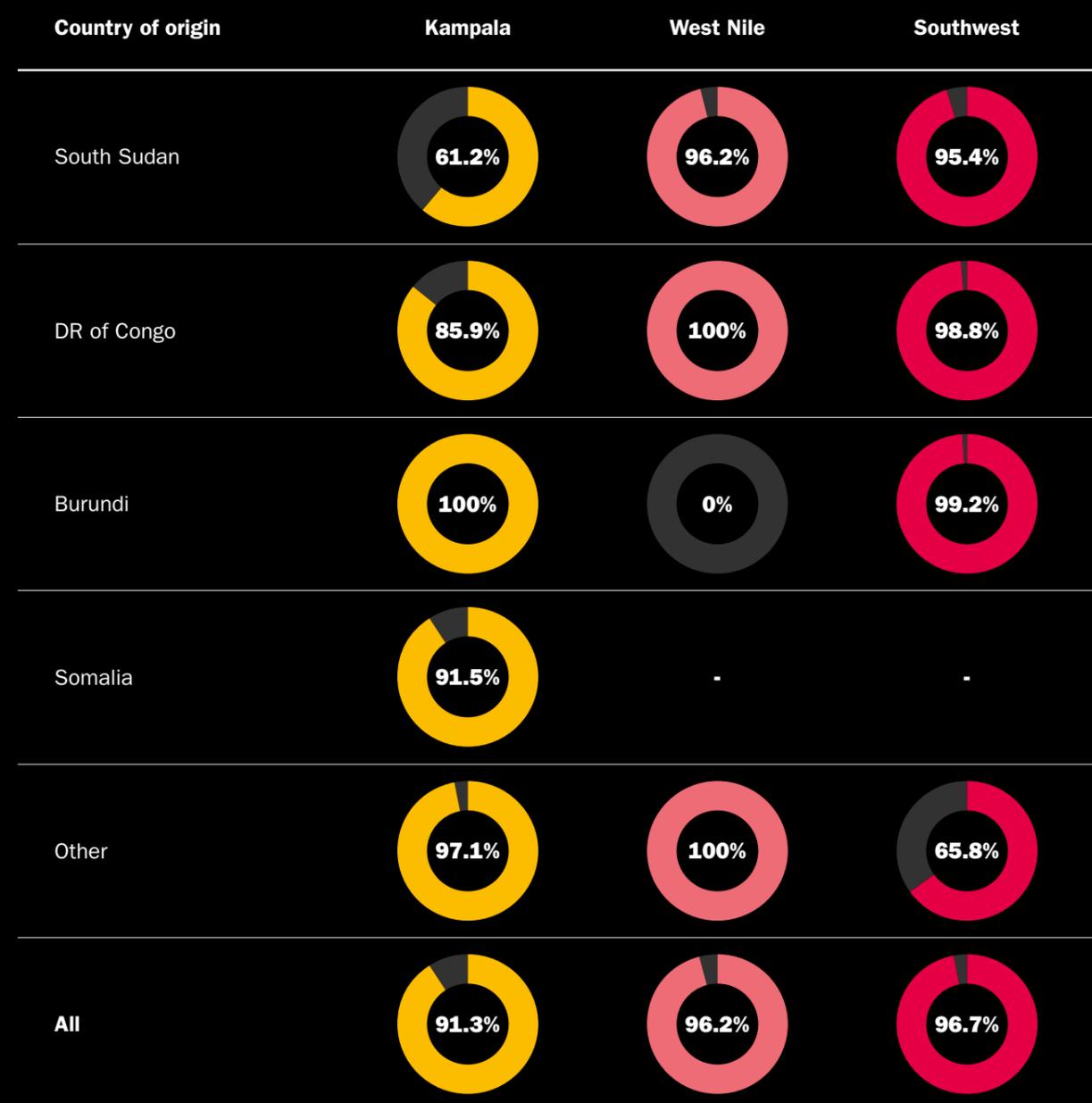


Almost all refugees are registered with the Government of Uganda.¹⁴ About 95 percent of refugees are registered with the GoU, and the rate is slightly higher for those who have been in the country for 5 years or more (at 97.4 percent). This is a positive result as refugee registration is vital to appropriately quantify, localize, and target response programs and assistance. Registration rates are lower in Kampala, for all refugees and by country of origin, given the different profile of the refugees that reside in the capital (as will be discussed later) (see Figure 2e). The most common reasons for the few instances where no registration is reported are

the long waiting times (58 percent) and the distance to registration center (24 percent). In the case of Kampala, the most common reasons for not registering are long waiting times (78 percent) and unawareness of the registration process (14 percent). The latter suggests that information campaigns in the capital city could contribute to increase the registration of refugees.

14. It must be noted that survey took place some months before the recounting effort by the GoU in collaboration with UNCHR, which was completed in October 2018.

2e. Registration of refugees



There are slightly more women than men in refugee settlements and a little over 50 percent of households are female headed. While the proportion of females for refugees is similar to that for hosts, female headed households among refugees are more prominent (see Figure 3a and Figure 3b). Overall, 1 in 2 refugee households are female headed, compared to less than 1 in 3 host households. This pattern is mainly explained by the situation in West Nile, where 62 percent of households are female-led. Considering that there are no major gender imbalances, this suggests that the typical household composition for many households in this region is a female head with young children. Households in Kampala and the Southwest are mostly run by males (59 and 65 percent, respectively). In the case of refugee households that have been in Uganda for less than 2 years, older male members often stayed in the country of origin or were victims of conflict. As time goes by, it is expected that males who stayed behind will join their families, as suggested by changes in the gender of the household head by tenure. Around 60 percent of households that have been residing in the country between 2 and 5 years are female-headed versus 30 percent of households who have arrived more than 5 years ago.

Refugee households are larger than host households, except for the Southwest region. Host households have 5.2 members on average, while refugee have 5.5 (see Figure 3c). This is observed for West Nile, 5.8 versus 5.3 members for refugees and hosts respectively, and for Kampala, 4.7 versus 4 members. This is true despite the fact that 60 percent of refugees report that members of their household were left behind or deceased. On the contrary, host households in the Southwest, with a mean of 5.5 members, are larger than refugee households, with an average of 4.9 members.

High dependency ratios make refugee households vulnerable. The dependency ratio, defined as the ratio of children (0 to 14 years old) and senior (65+ years old) household members to the working-age household members (15-64 years old), is large for refugees at 1.7. Given that South Sudanese refugees are younger than the rest, the dependency ratio in West Nile is even higher at 1.9 (see Figure 3d). Kampala households exhibit a lower dependency ratio and are not significantly different from hosts. Despite households being smaller in the Southwest, refugees in this region have a higher dependency ratio compared to hosts, as they have a lower share of working-age members (on average, there are 2.2 members ages 15-64 in refugee households, whereas there are 2.7 members in host households).

Most refugee households (around 73 percent) experienced changes in the composition of their households upon arriving to Uganda. The majority of those households who experienced changes, 61.2 percent, indicated that between 1 to 5 of the original members were no longer part of the household. When asked the reasons why these members were no longer part of the household, most households reported that these members either stayed in their country of origin (60.7 percent) or were deceased (27.2 percent).

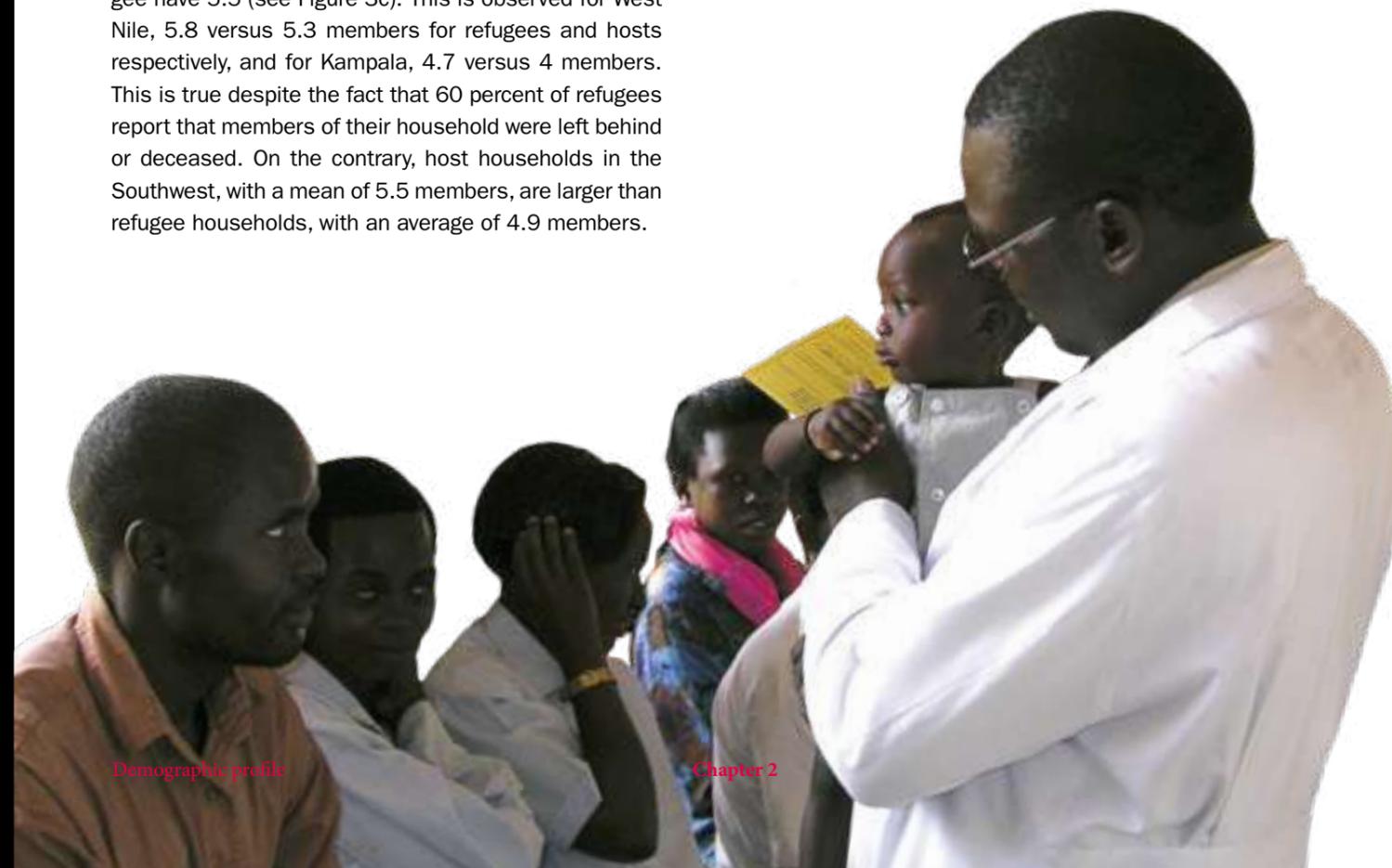
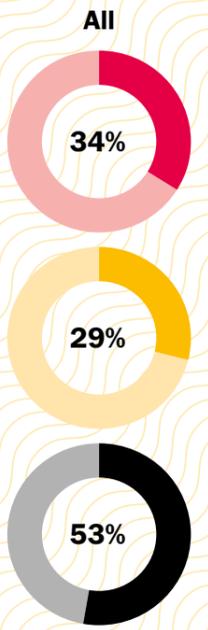
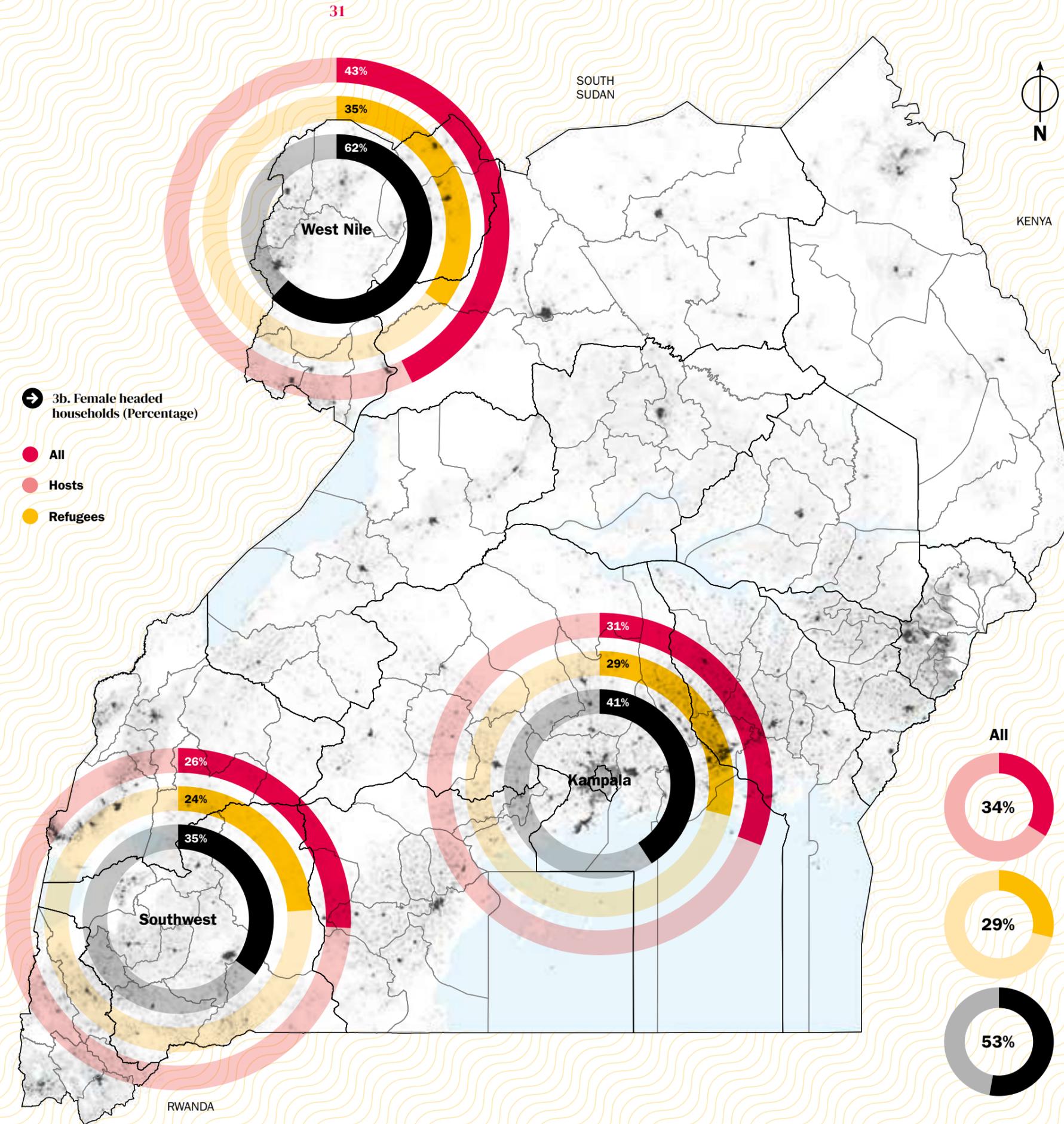
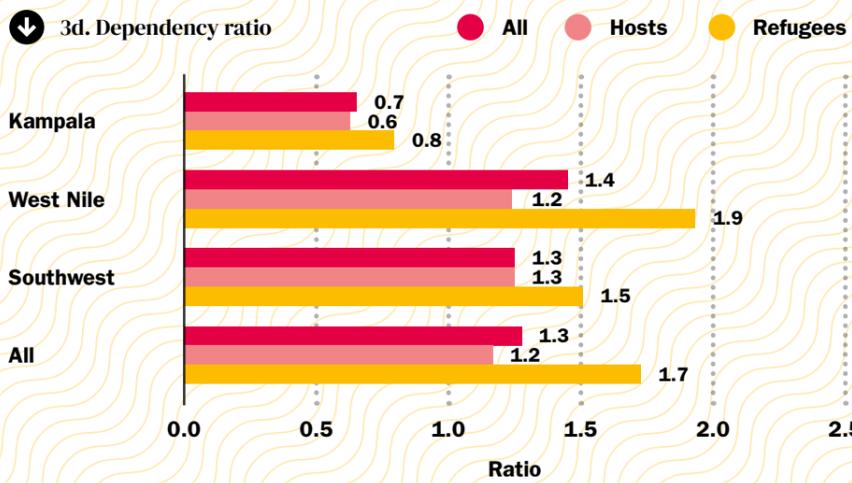
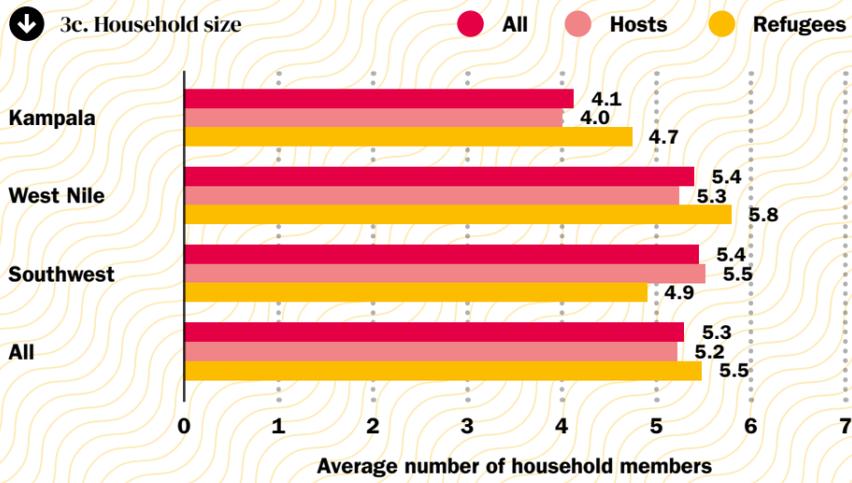
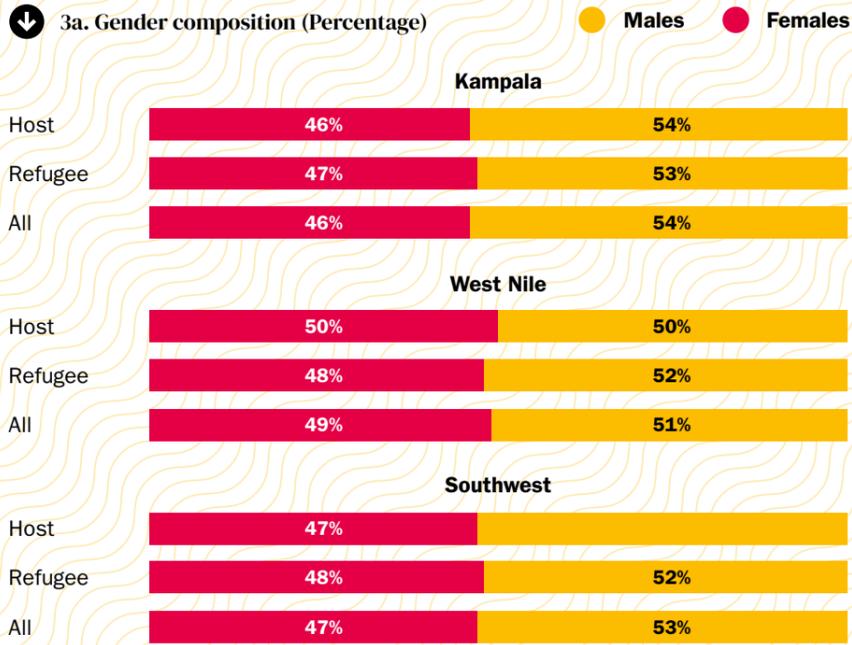


Figure 3. Composition of Households Source. Author's calculations using URHS.



Chapter 3

Wellbeing indicators

“No one puts their children in a boat unless the water is safer than the land.”

Warsan Shire



One

Poverty incidence

Almost half of the refugee population in Uganda lives in poverty. Around 46 percent of the refugee population lives in poverty, which means that they do not have enough resources to satisfy the minimum daily calorie requirements and basic non-food needs. This is considerably higher than the poverty incidence for the host population (Figure 4a) at 17 percent.¹⁵ It is also higher than the official national poverty rate of 21.4 percent reported in 2016/17. This shows that despite the humanitarian aid received, refugees in Uganda are very poor and require attention.

A larger proportion of West Nile refugees are poor, compared to the Southwest region. The poverty rate reached 57 percent among refugees in the West Nile, while it was 28 percent for refugees in the Southwest region (Figure 4a). The same pattern is true for the host population: poverty among hosts in the West Nile (29 percent) is also significantly higher than in the Southwest (11 percent). As for Kampala, the poverty estimate for refugees is not statistically different from zero, while for the host population it is only 2 percent, consistent with the official poverty estimate of the UNHS 2016/17 of 2.5 percent. This is linked to the higher educational attainment of refugees in Kampala, as will be discussed in Section 4.

Refugees who depend on remittances for income are less likely to be poor than those who depend on aid or on wage/self-employment income. There is little difference on poverty incidence among refugees who depend on income from economic activities or aid, at around 38 percent. However, the poverty rate for refugees depending on remittances is considerably lower, at 22 percent (see Figure 4b).¹⁶ For hosts, households relying on aid experience the highest poverty rate at 22 percent, followed by those that rely on remittances (with a poverty incidence of 19 percent).

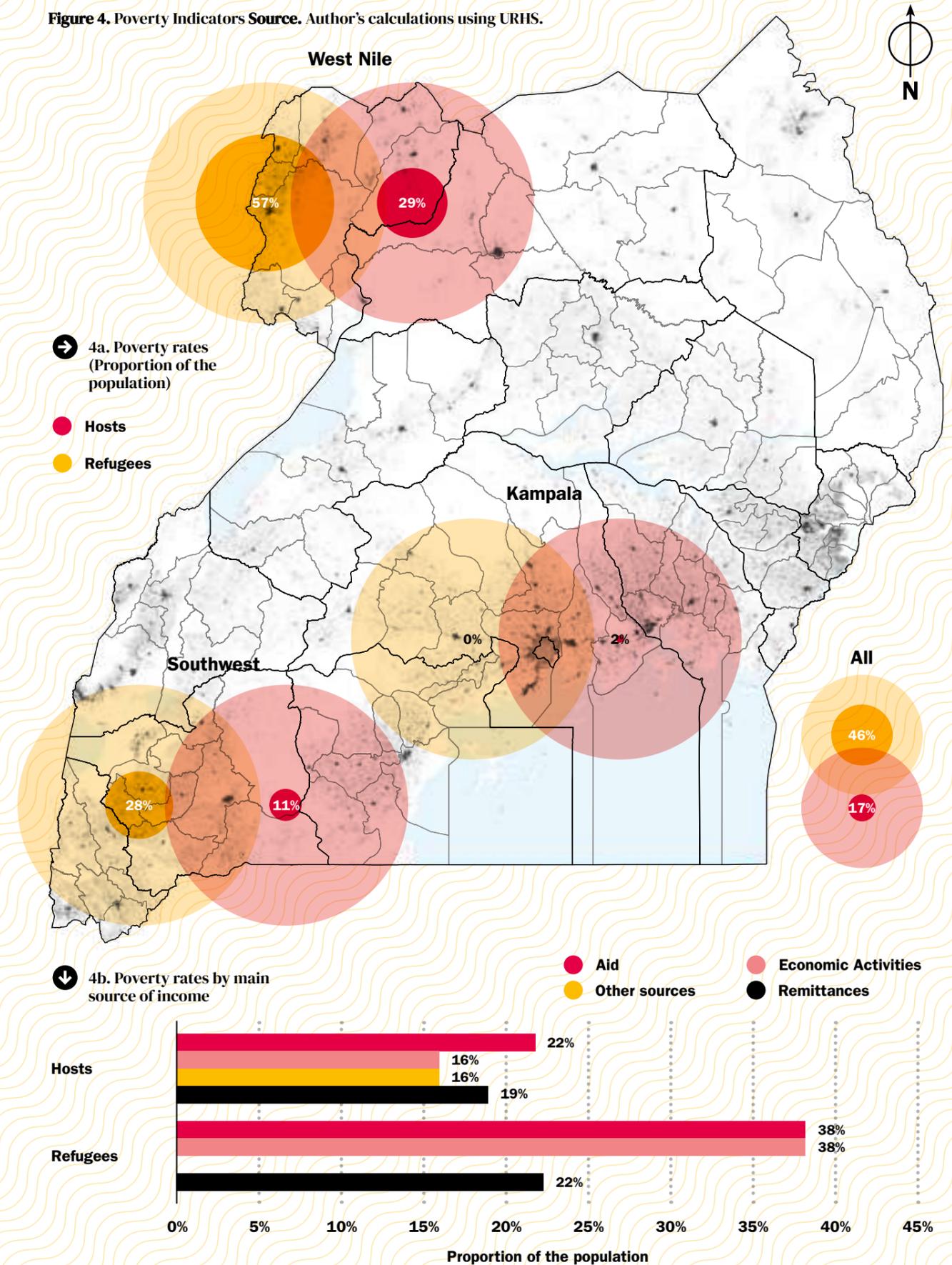
For both refugees and hosts, those that are more educated are less likely to be poor. As is well known, education is strongly correlated with higher consumption, and thus, with a lower probability of being poor. Thus, it is not surprising that 1 in 2 refugees with no formal education live in poverty and, in the case of hosts with no formal education, 1 in 5 live in poverty (Figure 4c). For a given level of education, poverty rates are almost 1.5 times as large (or more) in the West Nile relative to the Southwest region. For example, 57 percent of those with no formal education are poor in the West Nile region while in the Southwest region, this proportion is 37 percent.

Poverty incidence among refugees declines with tenure in West Nile, but this pattern is not so evident in the Southwest region. Overall, poverty is higher for more recent refugees. While 59 percent of the refugee who arrived in the past two years live below the poverty line, this rate is only 22 percent for those that have been in Uganda for 5 or more years. However, a closer look at the rate by region shows that while this trend is clearly observed in the West Nile region, this is not the case in the Southwest, as the rate fluctuates around 28 percent for all groups of tenure (see Figure 4d).

15. The URHS contains the exact same consumption module that is used in the UNHS (which is the official survey used to calculate poverty), and the poverty rate was estimated by UBOS using the same methodology. The only difference that must be noted is that while for the UNHS the data is collected through a period of 12 months, the data collection for the URHS lasted about three months (May-July 2018).

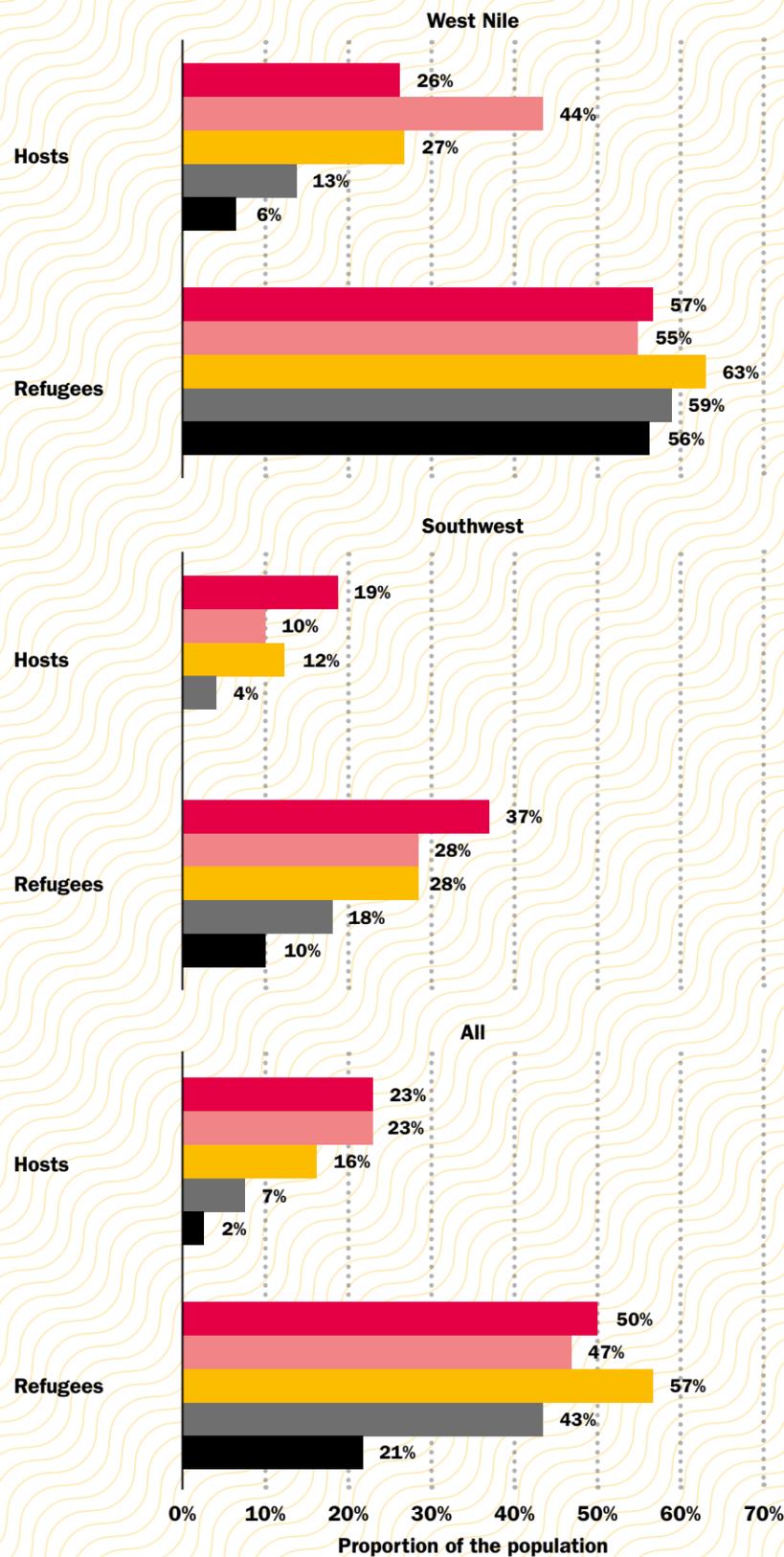
16. Economic activities are employment, sale of assets, enterprises, and subsistence activities.

Figure 4. Poverty Indicators Source. Author's calculations using URHS.

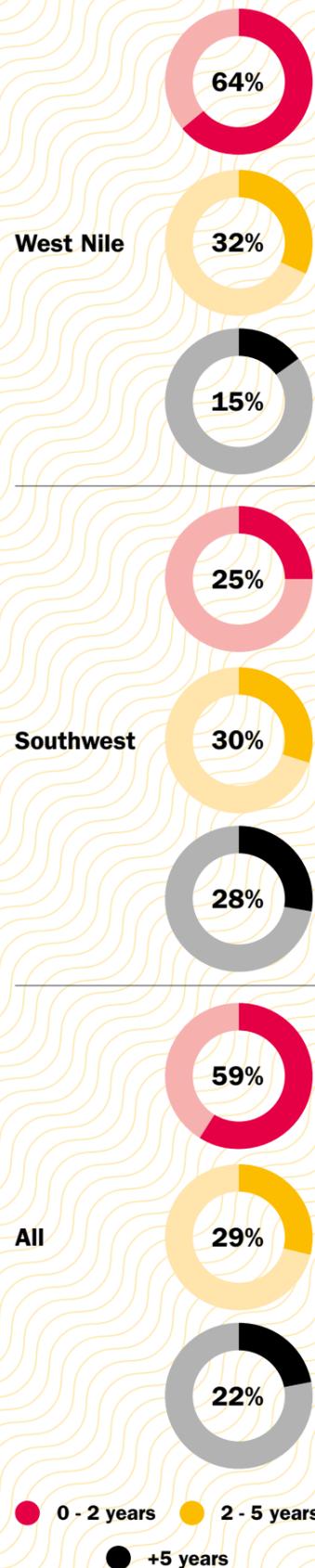


4c. Poverty rates by level of education

- No formal education
- Some primary
- Complete primary
- Some secondary
- Complete secondary



4d. Poverty rates by tenure



Factors that reduce poverty at the household level include having a highly-educated and employed household head. In contrast, factors contributing to poverty increase include, but are not limited to, a larger proportion of children under 15, being a refugee and residing outside the capital.

By using multi-variate regression analysis, it is possible to identify which socio-economic characteristics contribute to lower the likelihood of being poor and which ones have the opposite effect in our entire sample of households.¹⁷ A household with a head who has some secondary education or above is less likely to be poor compared to households with uneducated heads. Moreover, households whose heads are employed are about 5.5 percentage points less likely to be poor.¹⁸ The analysis also suggests that a larger proportion of children under 15 years of age is also positively associated with poverty, all else equal, given that these individuals are less likely (and actually should be) to engage in economic activities that generate income (see Table 4 in the Annex). However, this magnitude is rather small. The probability of being poor increases by around 9 to 12 percentage points for refugee households, and is higher for those residing outside Kampala, particularly in West Nile.

17. See Table 4 in the Annex for the results.

18. In the regression that controls for differences across regions, the effect is calculated as: $[\exp(-0.056)-1] * 100 = -5.5$ (see regression coefficient associated to any paid work in column 2 of Table 4 of the Annex.)

Table 2. Factors Affecting Poverty

Poverty reducing

- ✓ Higher education level of household head
- ✓ Being employed
- ✓ Residing in Kampala

Contribute to poverty

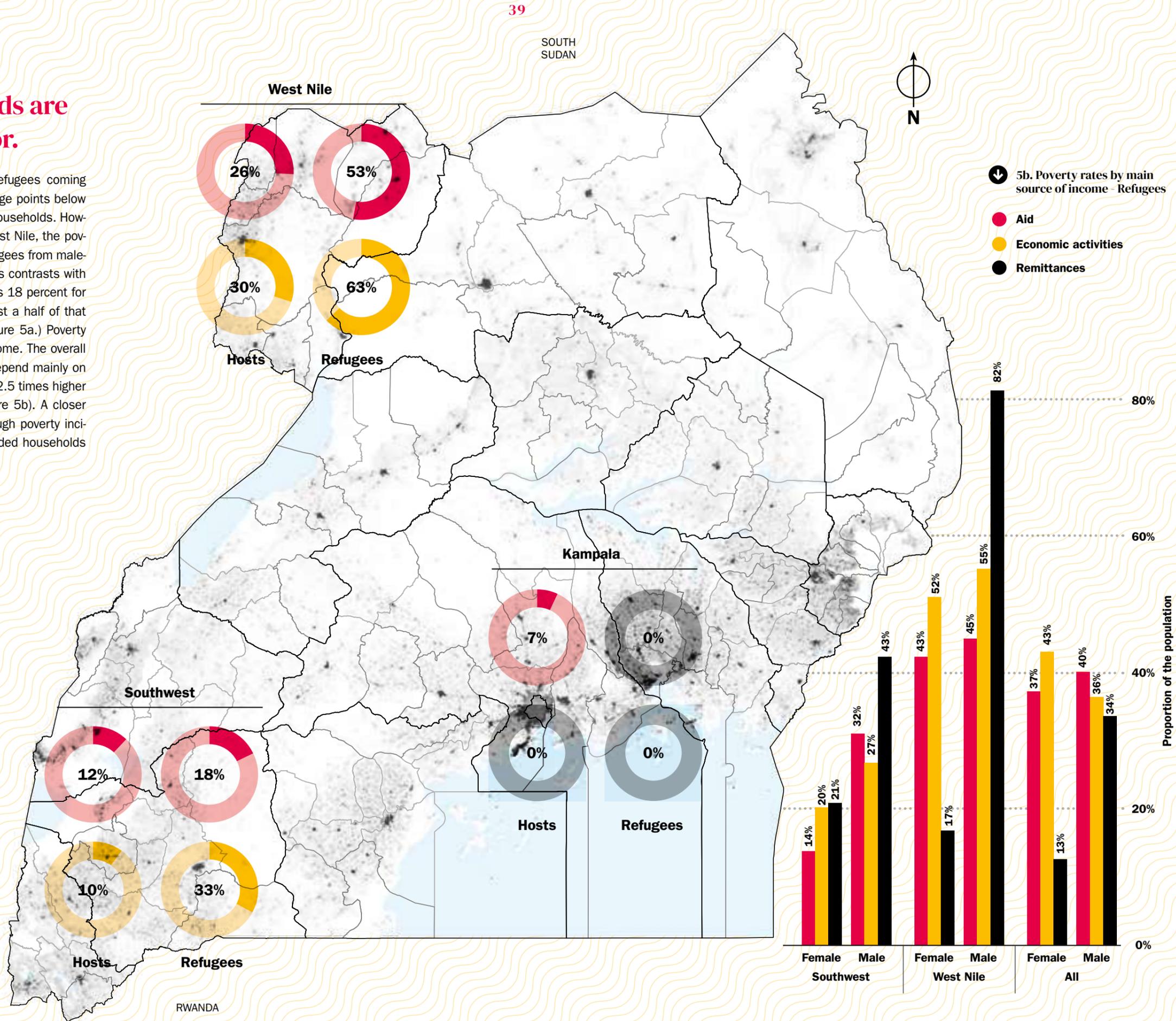
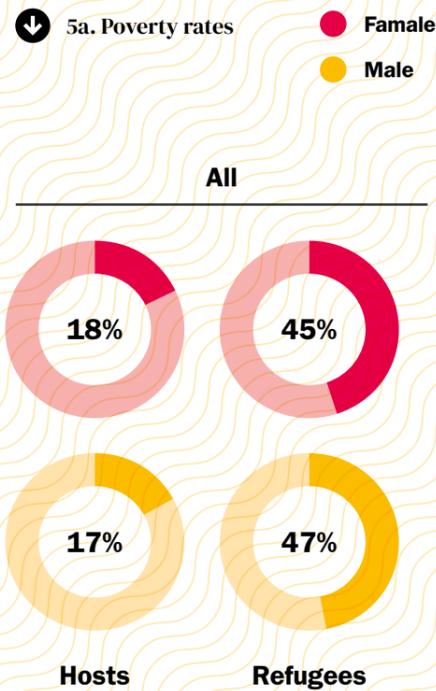
- ✓ Larger households
- ✓ Larger proportion of children under 15 years of age
- ✓ Being a refugee household
- ✓ Residing in West Nile



Overall, female- and male-headed households are equally likely to be poor.

The poverty rate reached 45 percent among refugees coming from female-headed households, just 2 percentage points below the rate for refugees coming from male-headed households. However, the gap varies significantly by region. In West Nile, the poverty rates are 63 percent and 53 percent for refugees from male- and female-headed households, respectively. This contrasts with the Southwest region, where the poverty rate was 18 percent for refugees from female-headed households, almost a half of that for refugees from male-headed households (Figure 5a.) Poverty by gender incidence also differs by source of income. The overall poverty rate for male-headed households that depend mainly on remittances stands at 34 percent and is almost 2.5 times higher than that from female-headed households (Figure 5b). A closer look by region indicates a similar pattern, although poverty incidence is more than 2 times higher for male-headed households depending on aid in the Southwest.

Figure 5. Poverty by Gender of Head of Household
Source. Author's calculations using URHS.



Two

Food security

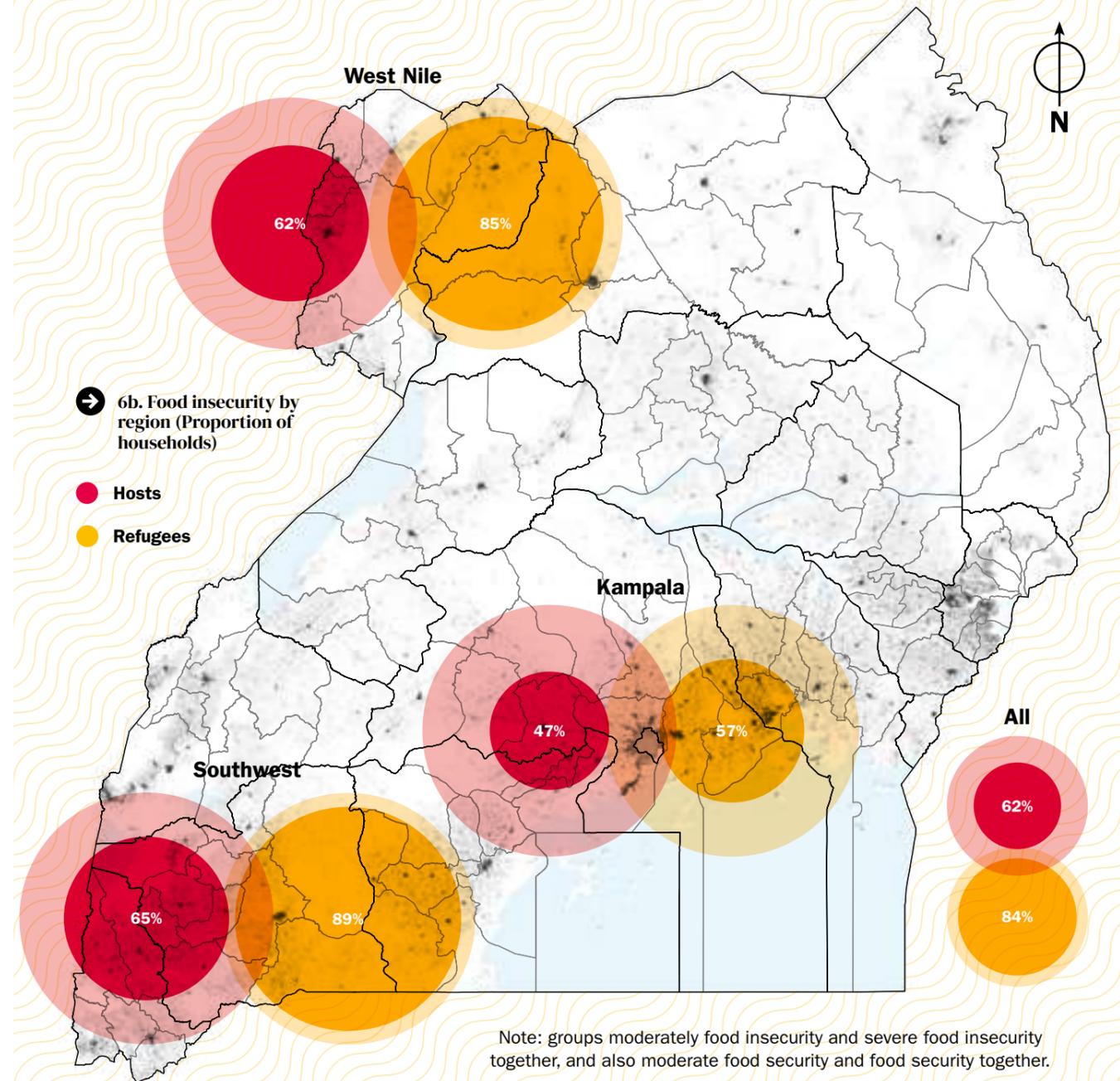
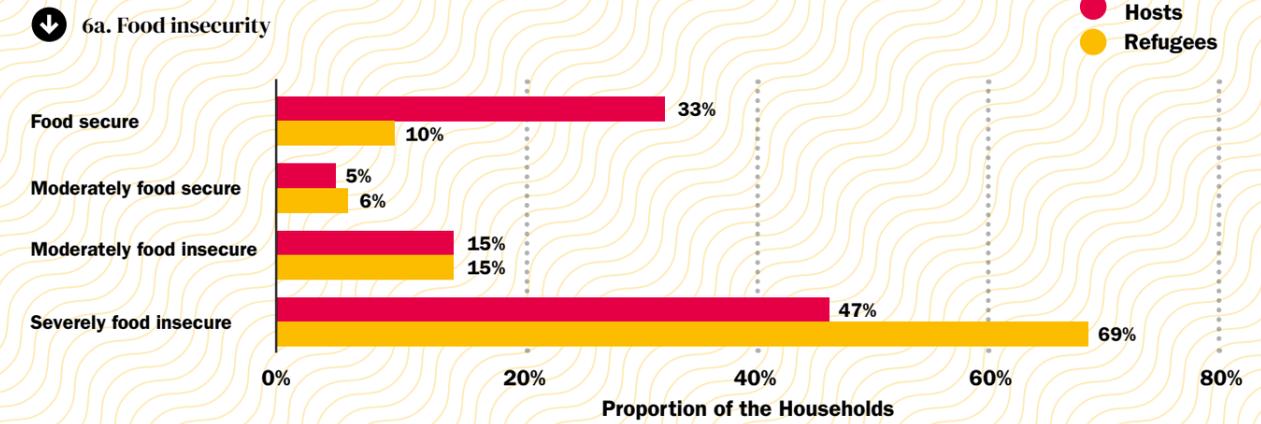
Food security remains a concern for both refugee and host households in Uganda. About 7 out of 10 refugee households in Uganda experienced severe food insecurity, while for hosts the proportion was only 5 out of 10 (Figure 6a). The food security indicator is based on the World Food Program (WFP) guidelines, as in Beegle, Galasso, and Goldberg (2017).¹⁹ Similar levels of food insecurity were reported by FAO (2018), which point that refugee households have lower nutritional outcomes than host households, and also by WFP (2017), who report that only about 10 percent of refugees are food secure using a similar food insecurity scale. While food insecurity among refugees in Kampala (57 percent) is lower than in the Southwest (89 percent) and West Nile (85 percent), it still affects a considerable proportion of the population. Similarly, while food insecurity for host households is lower than for refugees (62 percent compared to 84 percent), it is still a challenge, particularly outside Kampala (Figure 6b). This under-

lines the need to diversify the sources of income for both refugee and host households in Uganda.

19. The food insecurity score, also known as the food insecurity experience scale (FIES), takes on a value of 1 (food secure), 2 (moderately food secure), 3 (moderately food insecure) or 4 (severely food insecure). Food insecurity score is 1 if in the past 30 days, the household reports not worrying about having enough food, and reports zero days, within the past seven days, that they: (a) Relied on less preferred and/or less expensive foods, (b) Limited portion size at meal-times, (c) Reduced number of meals eaten in a day, (d) Restricted consumption by adults in order to feed small children, or (e) Borrowed food, or relied on help from a friend or relative. Food insecurity score is 2 if the household reports worrying about having enough food and reports zero days for actions a-e. Food insecurity score is 3 if the household reports ever relying on less preferred and/or less expensive foods and b-e are zero. Food security score is 4 if the household reports any days for b-e.



Figure 6. Food Security Source. Author's calculations using URHS.



Three

Asset ownership and housing conditions

Not surprisingly, ownership of assets is lower among refugees, particularly outside Kampala. The URHS collected information on the ownership of 14 assets that include land (agricultural and non-agricultural), livestock, house, vehicles, appliances and some personal items. On average, refugee households own 3 out of these 14 assets (20 percent of the assets), whereas host households tend to own almost 5 (35 percent of the assets). While this pattern is also observed within each region; in Kampala ownership is higher: refugee and host households own on average 4 (27 percent of assets) and 4.5 assets (32 percent of assets), respectively (Figure 7a). Overall, refugees have comparatively less productive assets (livestock, land, and solar panels) than hosts. Around 11 percent of refugee households own livestock compared to 38 percent

of hosts, and only 15 percent of refugee households own agricultural land compared to 73 percent of hosts (Figure 7b). As expected, land ownership varies considerably between the Southwest and West Nile, which reflects both the availability of land and the tenure of the refugees that reside there.

Refugee households own less non-agricultural land compared to hosts, but there is little difference in the ownership of a house or appliances. Host households are about 4 times more likely to be non-agricultural landowners than refugees (Figure 7b), as expected. The ownership of refrigerator, furniture and other appliances is not very different between refugee and host households, with the exception of mobile phones; 68 percent of hosts households versus 53 percent of refugee households. Not surprisingly, asset ownership for refugees increases with the number of years since arrival. This is particularly true for land ownership as well as most assets, and therefore, consistent with the findings of WFP (2017).

Unlike asset ownership, dwelling conditions depend more on the household's region of residence than its refugee status. In Kampala, the most common type of dwelling is muzigo (56 percent for refugees and 64 for hosts, see Figure 7c), the most common type of roof materials are iron sheets, wall materials are burnt stabilized bricks, and the floor materials are cement or concrete (and tiles in the case of refugees). Huts are the most common dwelling type in West Nile (77 percent for refugees and 71 percent for hosts) and most have thatch roofs, walls of unburnt bricks, and floors of rammed earth. Finally, in the Southwest, houses are the most common dwelling type (71 percent for refugees and 74 percent for hosts), with iron sheets roofs, walls of mud, and floors of rammed earth.



Four

Incidence of shocks and coping mechanisms

The incidence of agricultural shocks remains high for both refugee and host households outside of Kampala. In line with the findings of FAO (2018), agricultural shocks are the most common type of shock for all households, reported by 52 and 42 percent of refugee and host households respectively. The incidence is higher for the Southwest region compared to West Nile and particularly for host households - incidence of 72 percent versus 45 percent (Figure 7a). The high vulnerability of Ugandan households to weather shocks and agricultural households has been highlighted many times before (World Bank 2016b, Ssewanyana and Kasirye 2013, Hill and Mejia-Mantilla, 2017) and it requires both investments in the agricultural sector (water management, extension services, etc.) and expanding the set of non-agricultural activities from which households can derive income. Health shocks are the second most common problem faced by both refugees and hosts, particularly in the Southwest, where 1 in 4 host households and 1 in 5 refugee households report such a shock.

Most households, irrespective of refugee status, relied on savings, the help of family/friends, and changed cropping practices when faced with an agricultural shock. Moreover, in the Southwest region, refugee and host household tend to use the same coping mechanism. There, refugee and host households respond to droughts, livestock disease and input cost variability by relying on savings. Households in West Nile were more prone to resort to the help of friends and family (Figure 7b). It is clear that there is space to introduce alternative mechanisms to better assist households cope with this type of shocks, particularly because they tend to be covariate (affecting family and friends in the vicinity).



Figure 7. Asset Ownership and Living Conditions Source. Author's calculations using URHS.

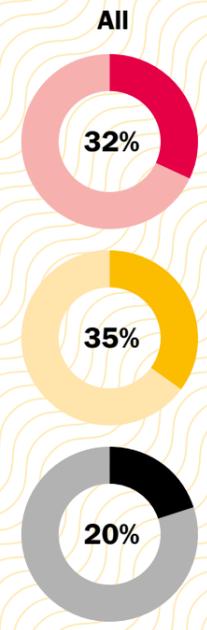
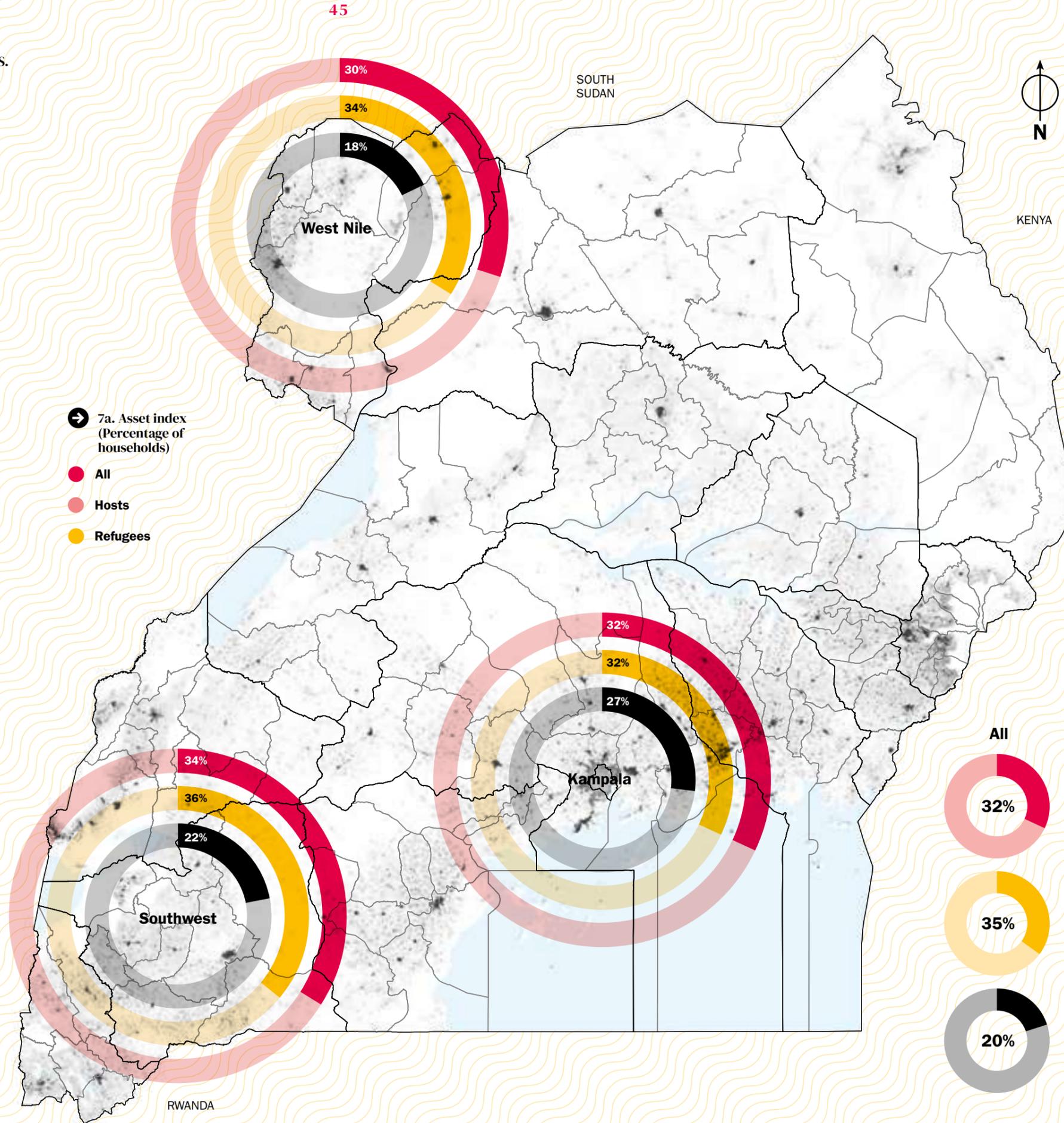
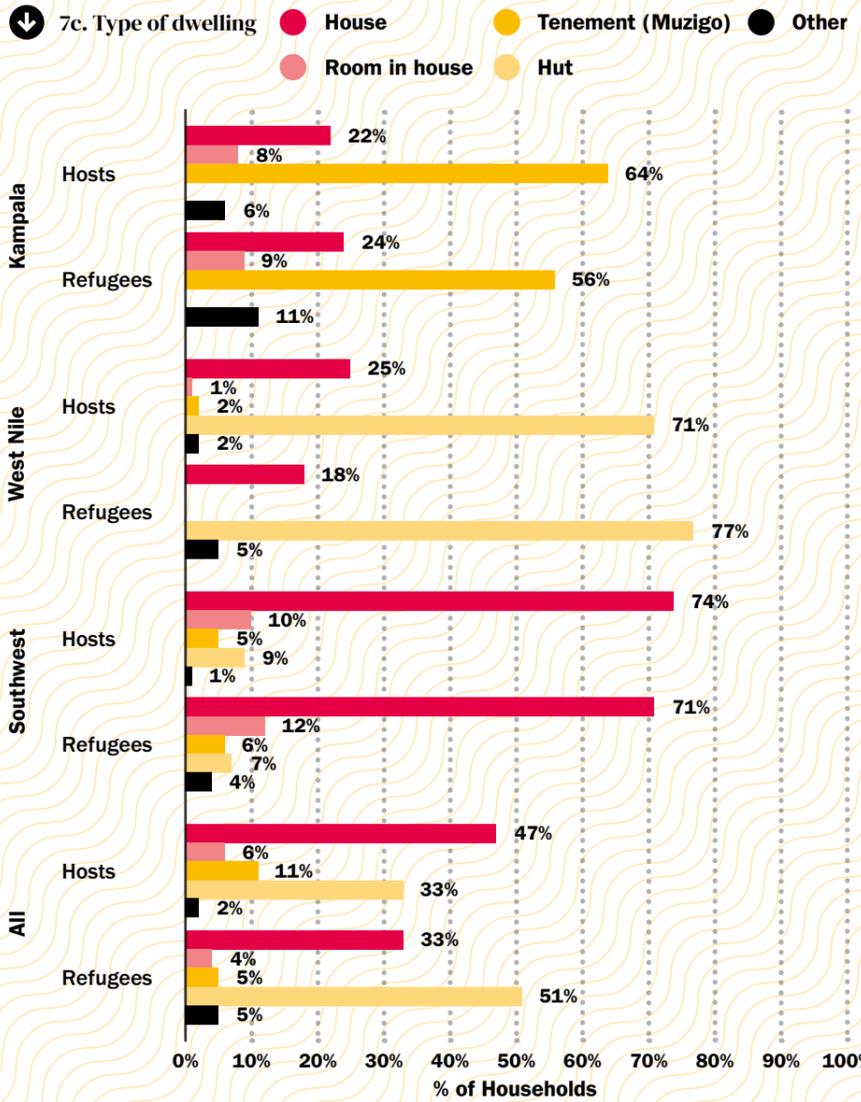
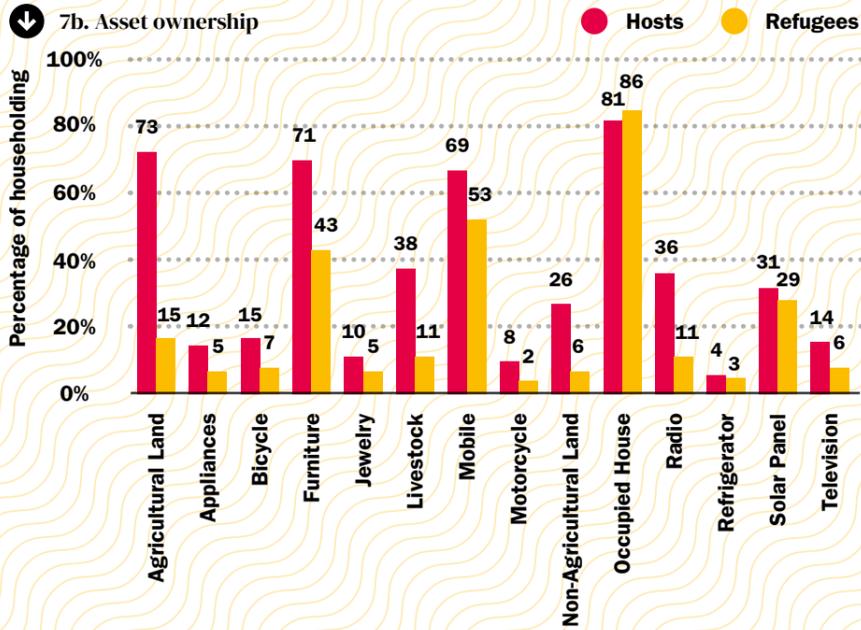
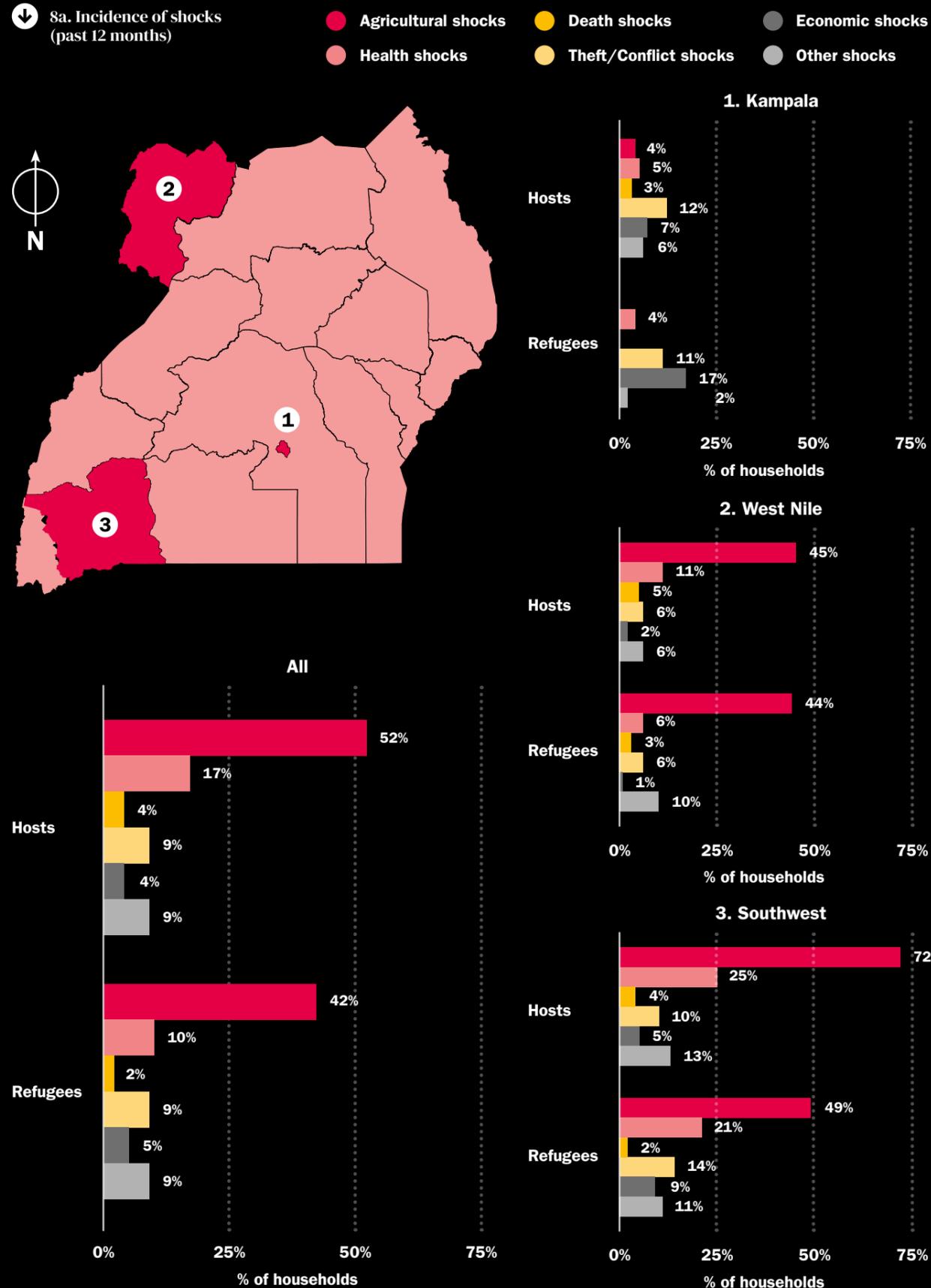


Figure 8. Shock Incidence and Coping Mechanisms Source. Author's calculations using URHS.



8b. Most common coping mechanisms used for agricultural shocks

Shock	2. West Nile		3. South-West		All	
	Hosts	Refugees	Hosts	Refugees	Hosts	Refugees
Drought	Help by friends or relatives	Help by friends or relatives	Relied on savings	Relied on savings	Help by friends or relatives	Help by friends or relatives
Floods	Involuntary dietary changes	Other	Cropping practice changes	Cropping practice changes	Cropping practice changes	Other
Crop pest and disease	Cropping practice changes	Other	Cropping practice changes	Cropping practice changes	Cropping practice changes	Other
Livestock disease	Other	Help by friends or relatives	Relied on savings	Relied on savings	Relied on savings	Help by friends or relatives
High input costs	Help by friends or relatives	Other	Relied on savings	Relied on savings	Relied on savings	Other
Low output price	Other	Relied on savings	Relied on savings	Relied on savings	Relied on savings	Relied on savings

Chapter 4

Access to services

“If you’re in the luckiest one per cent of humanity, you owe it to the rest of humanity to think about the other 99 per cent.”

Warren Buffett



One

Access to basic services

There are some instances in which host households have lower access to basic services compared to refugee households. This is a reflection of both the progressive refugee hosting framework of Uganda and, also, of the humanitarian response to the influx. For example, access to improved water²⁰ is relatively high for refugees at 94 percent versus 66 percent for hosts. Similarly, 39 percent of refugee households have access to improved sanitation while this is the case for 26 percent of hosts households (see

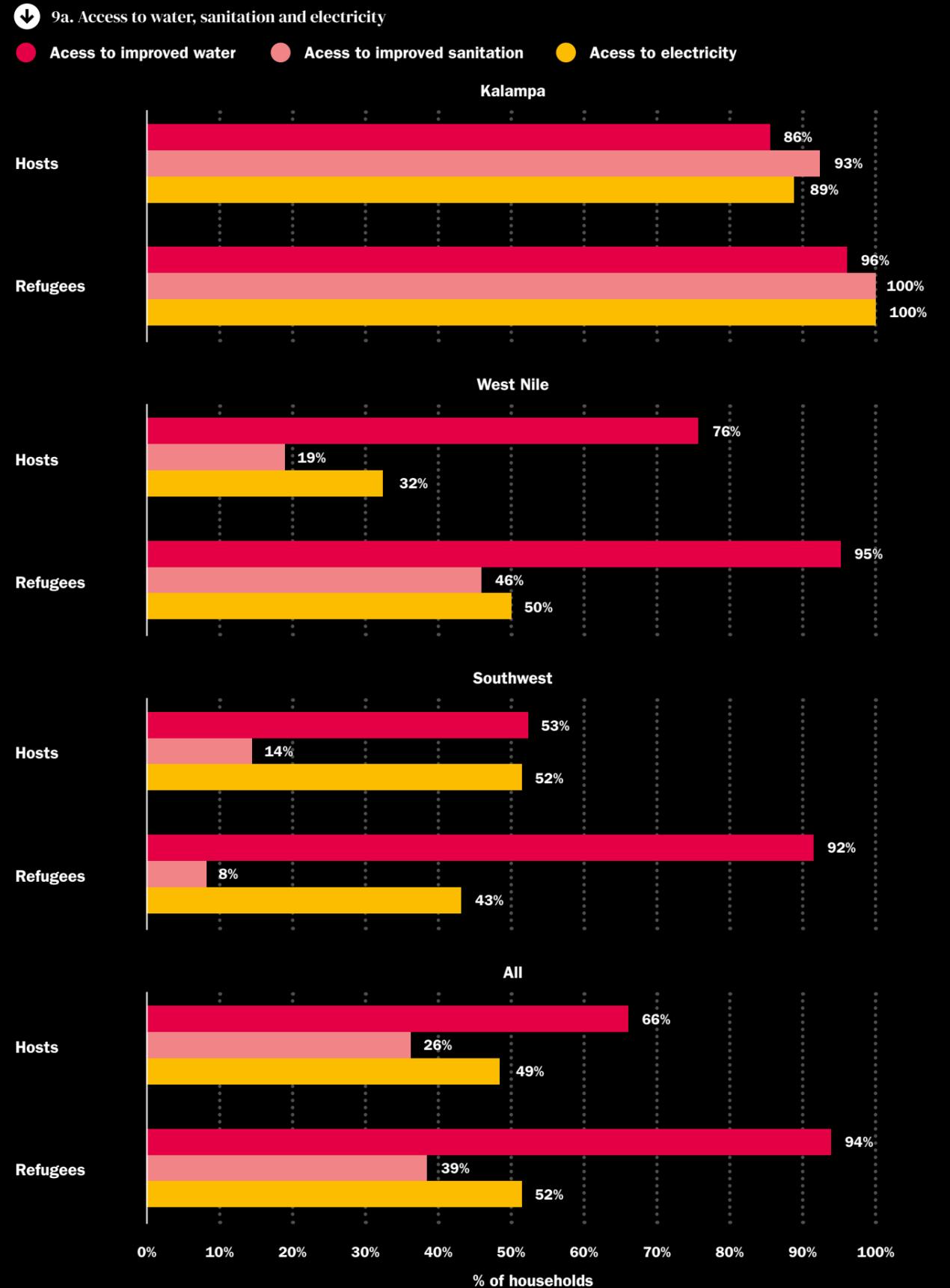
Figure 9a). Interestingly, access to electricity²¹ for both refugee and hosts is higher than the national average of 40 percent reported in the UNHS 2016/17, which could be linked to some specific initiatives in West Nile. At a regional level, access to improved sanitation is low for both the West Nile and Southwest, but especially for the latter. Only 14 percent of host households and 8 percent of refugee households report having access to improved sanitation facilities. This is important, as access to sanitation could contribute in improving the health and nutrition outcomes of both populations. Notably, access to improved water in the West Nile is high, at 76 and 95 percent of host and refugee households, respectively.

20. The World Health Organization (WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme) defines 'improved' sources of drinking water as including piped water into the dwelling, piped water into a yard/plot, a public tap or standpipe, a tube well or borehole, a protected dug well, a protected spring, bottled water, and rain water.

21. Electricity sources include national grid, solar, or community/thermal plant.



Figure 9. Access to Basic Services Source. Author's calculations using URHS.



Two

Education

For both host and refugee populations, primary school enrollment is high while secondary school enrollment is low. The majority of school-age children are enrolled in primary school, such that the net primary enrollment rates²² stand at 65 percent for refugees and 68 percent for hosts. This is partly the result of Uganda’s policy in which refugee children can access education in the same conditions as Ugandan children. Nonetheless, there are several challenges for both refugee and host children accessing primary education. For instance, there is a lack of resources to insure quality education and there is a problem of overaged student enrollment, which contributes to low progression rates into secondary level (World Bank, 2016b). As a result, net secondary school enrollment²³ is remarkably low in both cases: 9 percent for refugees and 21 percent for hosts (Figure 9b). Similar findings are reported by UNICEF (2018).

For both populations, high primary enrollments rates are not translated into high primary completion rates, and the figure is significantly lower for refugees. Only 14 percent of young refugees between 15 and 17 years old completed primary education, while the corresponding number for hosts is 34 percent (see Figure 9c). Not surprisingly, secondary completion rates are lower in both cases: only 9 percent of refugees between 21 and 23 years of age completed secondary education versus 27 percent for hosts.²⁴ Low completion rates are usually a consequence of a low or delayed entry into a given level of education, high drop-out or repetition rates, late completion, or a combination of these factors. These rates, particularly for refugees, reflect very low levels of human capital.

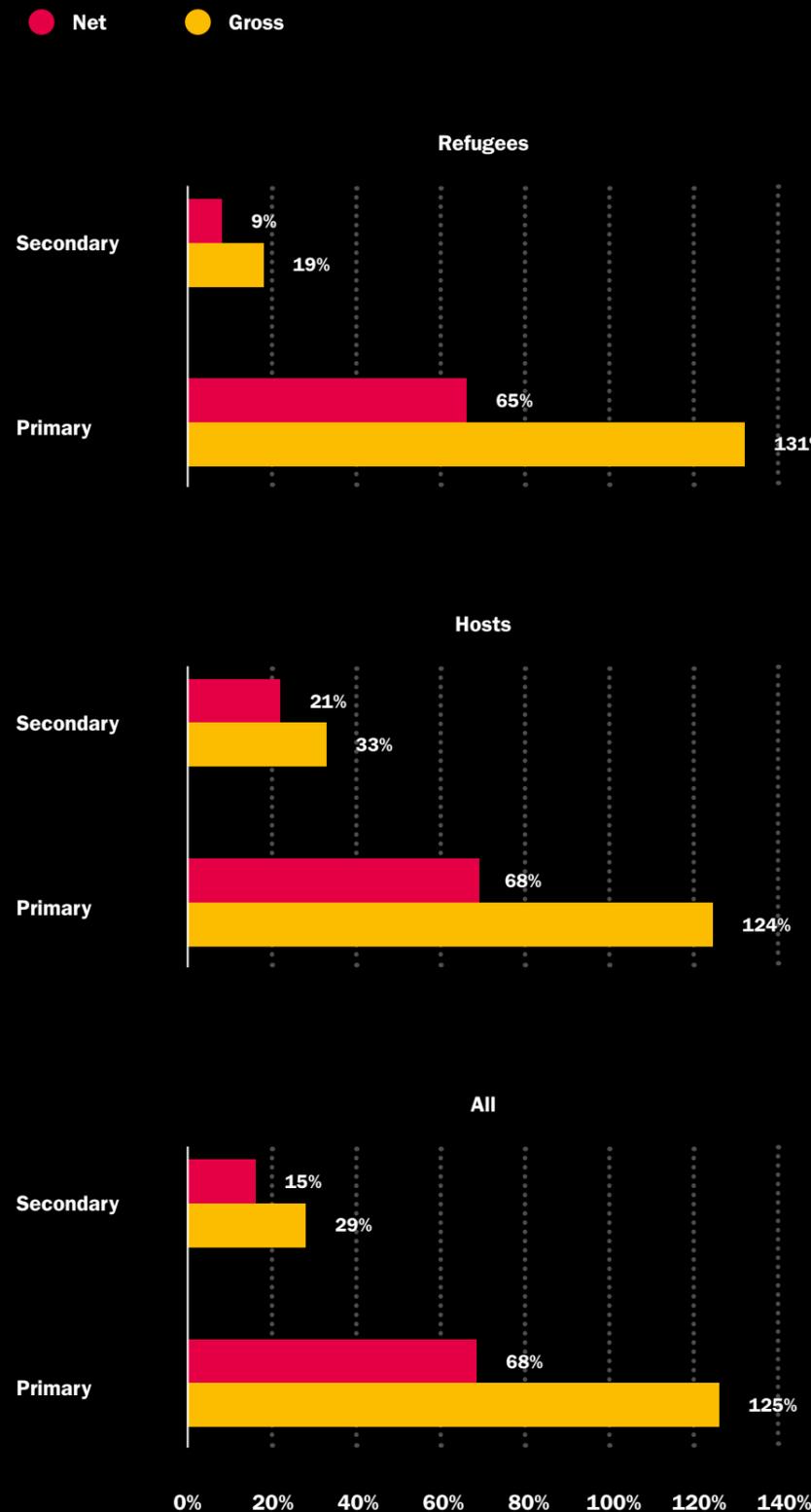
Both refugees and hosts report elevated costs as the main constraint to stay in school. Overall, for children between 4 and 18 years old, 36 percent of refugees and 61 percent of hosts report high costs as the main reason for leaving school. The second most important reason in the case of refugees (and the main reason for those in Kampala at 60 percent) is crisis or war. Moreover, unwillingness to continue attending school is also a common reason for refugees (11.3 percent) and hosts (17.5 percent) alike, as well as in the West Nile (28.5 and 15.8 percent for hosts and refugees, respectively) and Southwest (10.1 and 17.5 percent for hosts and refugees, respectively.) Interestingly, only 7.3 percent of refugees in the Southwest listed differences in school systems as one of the reasons for leaving school, a factor also mentioned by UNICEF (2018). Another barrier described by UNICEF (2018) but not captured in our survey is language of instruction. In Uganda, primary school curriculum is taught in either the host community’s language or English, while most refugees speak French, Lingala or Swahili.

22. This is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in primary school to the population of the corresponding official school age for primary school, which is 6-12 years in Uganda.

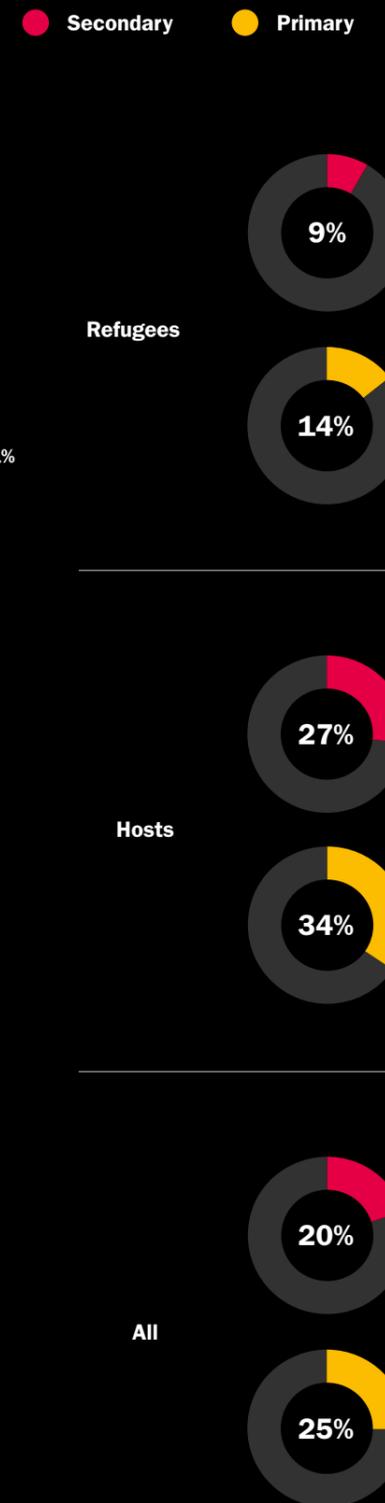
23. This is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in secondary school to the population of the corresponding official school age for secondary school, which is 13-18 years in Uganda.

24. Following UNESCO, completion rates indicate the proportion of children and adolescents who have completed a level of education by the time they are 3 to 5 years older than the official age of entry into the last grade of that level of education, either primary or secondary.

9b. Net gross enrollment rates in Primary and Secondary levels

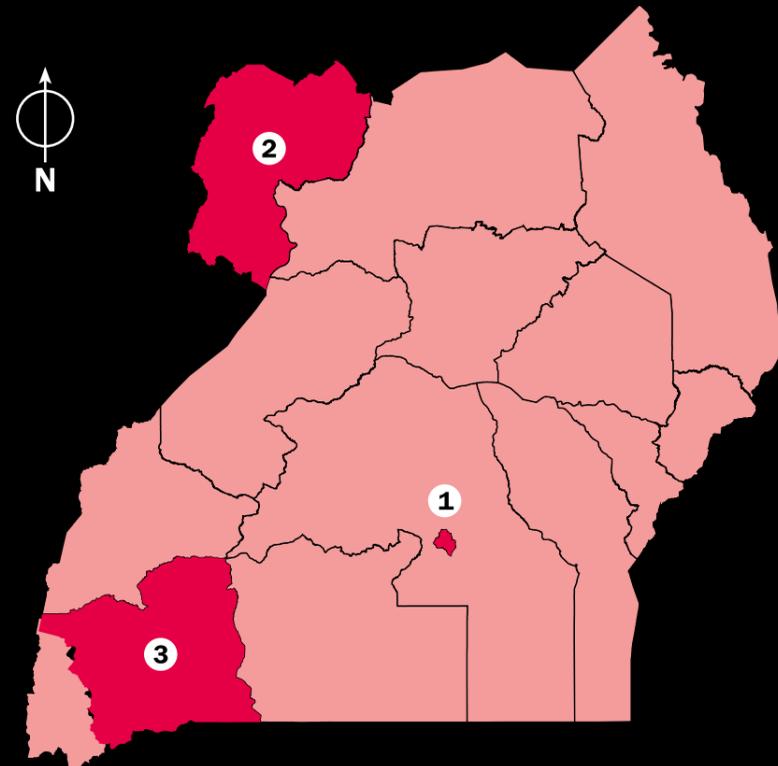


9c. Completion rates for Primary and Secondary levels

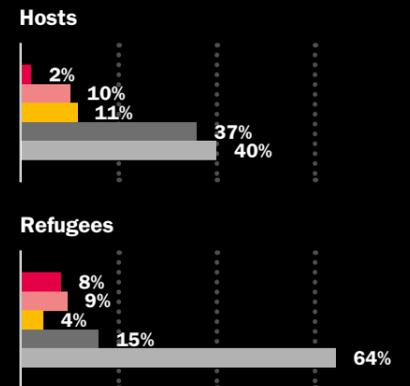


9d. Highest level of education level of household head

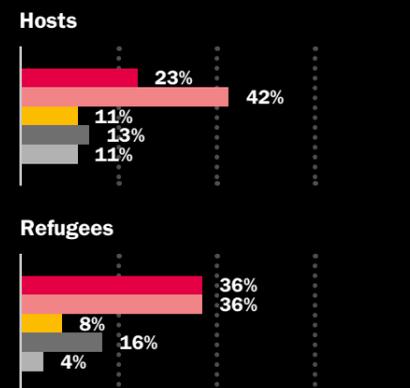
- No formal education
- Complete primary
- Complete secondary
- Some primary
- Some secondary



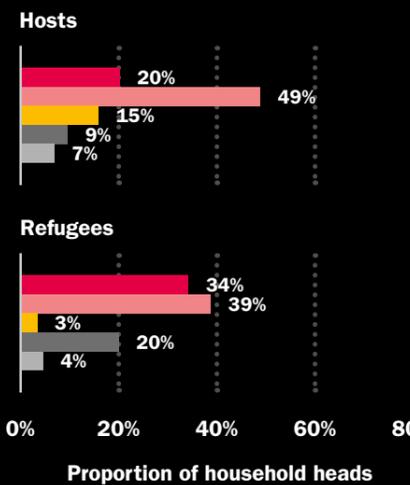
1. Kampala



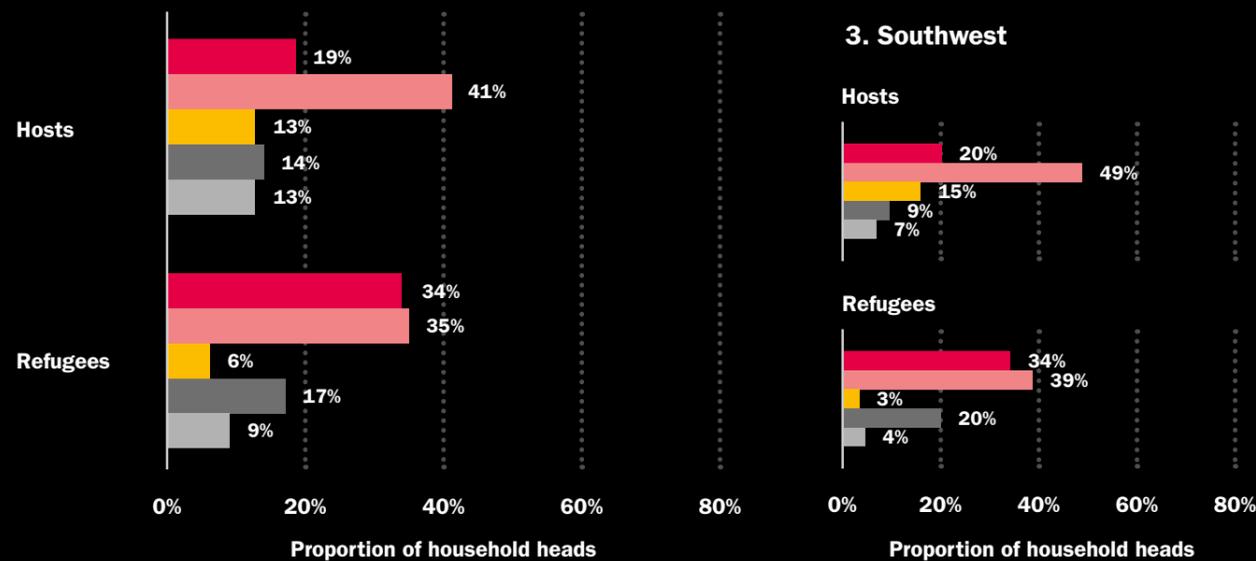
2. West Nile



3. Southwest



All regions



Refugees in Kampala are more educated, while the contrary is true for the West Nile and Southwest regions.

Most host and refugee household heads completed some primary school, around 41 and 35 percent respectively. In Kampala, 64 percent of refugee heads completed secondary school, compared to 40 percent for hosts and compared to just 4 percent of refugee heads in the other two regions (Figure 9d). Moreover, refugee adults in Kampala present literacy rates above 91 percent, similar to hosts. Thus, as will be discussed later in Section 5, they have a different labor profile than refugees in the other regions. On the contrary, refugees in the West Nile and Southwest regions have low levels of education and a high proportion of refugee heads that have never attended formal education, 23 percent and 20 percent, respectively. This should be considered in the design of any livelihood or skill development program for these two areas.



Three

Health

There are no major differences in illness prevalence between refugees and hosts, but refugees seem to have slightly better access to health care. About 31 percent of hosts and 28 percent of refugees report having some illness in the 30 days preceding the survey (Figure 10a). The incidence of illness is relatively similar for hosts and refugees in Kampala (22 and 19 percent, respectively) and the West Nile (26 and 23 percent, respectively). However, refugees in the Southwest region reported a higher illness incidence (42 percent), compared to hosts (37 percent). This observation in the Southwest region is corroborated by the findings of UNICEF (2018).

The presence of health NGOs makes free healthcare slightly more accessible for refugees. Access to health care services is mostly free in Uganda, and refugees have the right to access the facilities available for Ugandan nationals, as part of the welcoming

refugee hosting framework. In addition, health NGOs and humanitarian organization are also available in refugee settlements, resulting in differences in the type of health facilities that hosts and refugees use. In Kampala, refugees and hosts mostly use private health services. While hosts in the Southwest and West Nile and refugees in the Southwest use government health facilities, refugees in West Nile use services provided by the humanitarian health response (UNICEF 2018). About 82 percent of hosts and 89 percent of refugees consulted a healthcare provider when sick (Figure 10a). As expected, the proportion of those who paid for a consultation was low, 7 percent of refugees and 20 percent of hosts paid for the services received. In the Southwest and West Nile regions, access to healthcare is higher for refugees than hosts, while required payment is two to three times lower. Relative to refugees in other regions, for refugees in Kampala access to healthcare is lower and payment is required more often, consistent with higher usage of private health facilities in the capital.

With the exception of Kampala, healthcare centers are somewhat more accessible to refugees.

Overall, most refugees (75 percent) and hosts (65 percent) must travel between 0 and 3 kms. to reach a healthcare center when they are sick (see Figure 10b).²⁵ Less than 9 percent of refugees in the West Nile and Southwest regions must travel more than 5 kms. On the contrary, almost 30 percent of refugees in Kampala travel more than 5 kms. Interestingly, besides mild illnesses, refugees listed low availability of medicines (19 percent) and bad staff attitude or long wait times (14 percent) as some of the main reasons to not seek healthcare. Hosts, on the other hand, reported high costs (16 percent) and long distance (14 percent) as some of the reasons for low consultation.

25. A similar conclusion is reported by UNICEF (2018).

Four

Financial services

Access to financial services for refugees is limited, particularly in the West Nile region. About 37 percent of refugees have a loan (either personal, from friends/relatives or from money lender), in marked contrast with hosts at 60 percent. Personal loans and loans from friends are the most common source of loans for both refugees and hosts (Figure 10c). Another source of financial resources for hosts and refugees is credit, either as goods credit or services credit. Both groups report a similar rate of access to services credit. However, these averages mask important differences across regions. The use of financial services is very low in the West Nile, especially for refugees. For West Nile, only 1 in 5 refugee households have a loan and less than 1 in 10

of refugees receive any form of credit. This is much lower than the 56 and 27 percent, respective rates, reported by refugees in the Southwest.

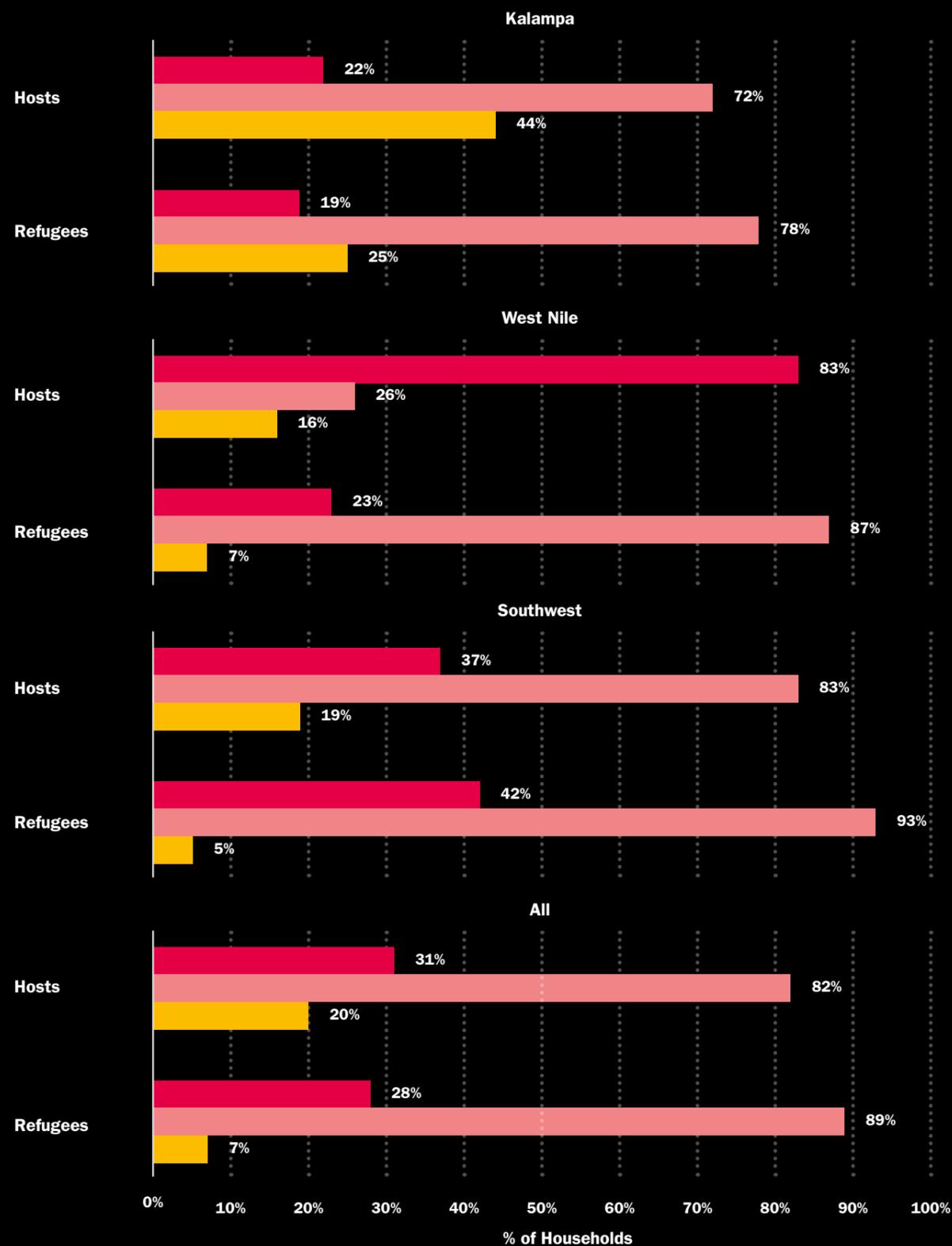
In the case of refugee households, the use of financial services increases with tenure. Older refugee cohorts exhibit higher access to financial services. About 10 percent of refugees who arrived in Uganda less than 2 years ago have a personal loan, in comparison to 20 percent refugees who arrived more than five years ago. Similar trends are observed for loans from friends and goods credit. These findings show that there is potential to enhance the access to financial services for refugees particularly the recent ones residing in the West Nile region.

Both groups report a similar rate of access to services credit. However, these averages mask important differences across regions. The use of financial services is very low in the West Nile, especially for refugees. For West Nile, only 1 in 5 refugee households have a loan and less than 1 in 10 of refugees receive any form of credit. This is much lower than the 56 and 27 percent, respective rates, reported by refugees in the Southwest.

Figure 10. Health indicators and access to financial services Source. Author's calculations using URHS.

10a. Health Indicators

- Had any illness, past 30 days
- Access to healthcare if sick, past 30 days
- Paid for healthcare if consulted, past 30 days

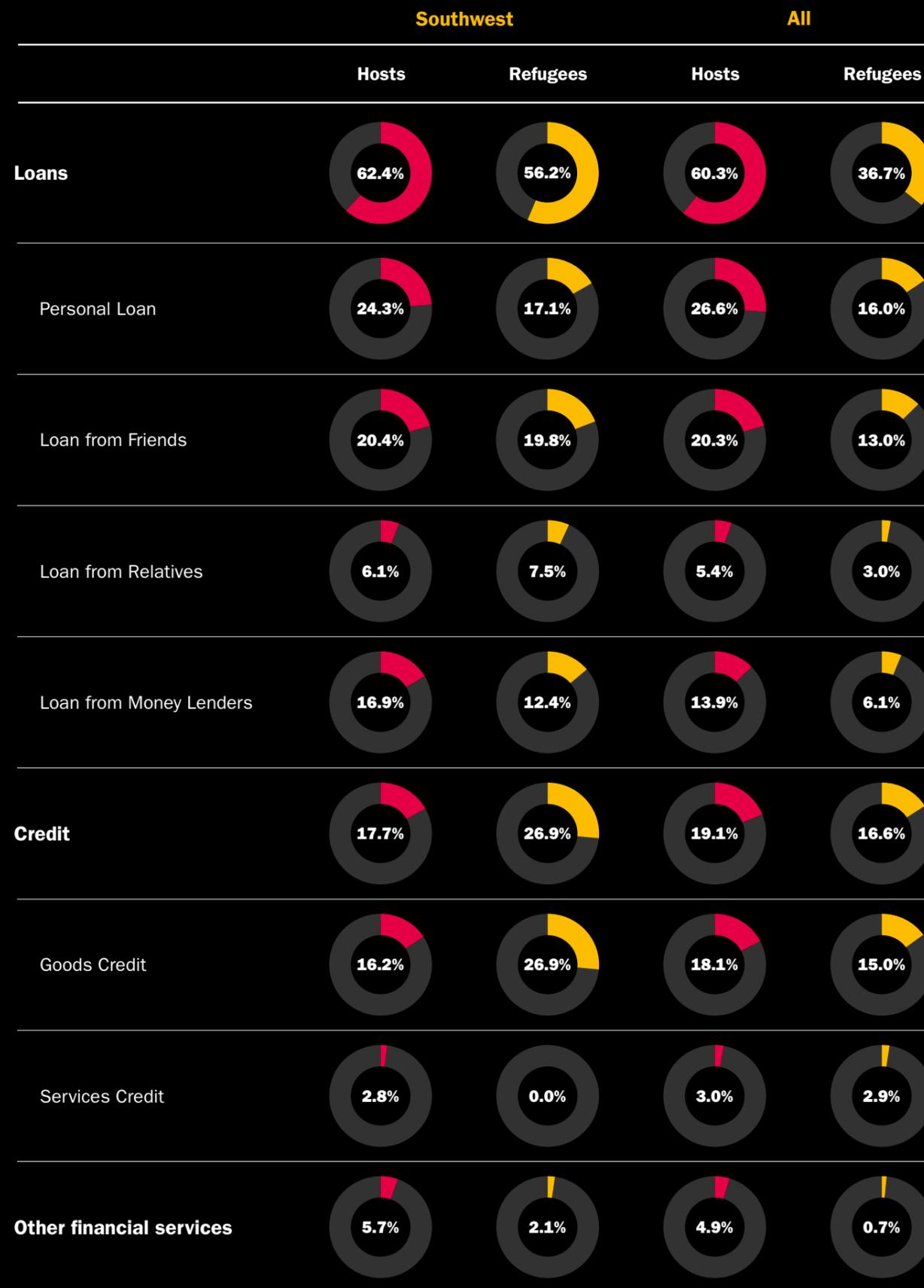
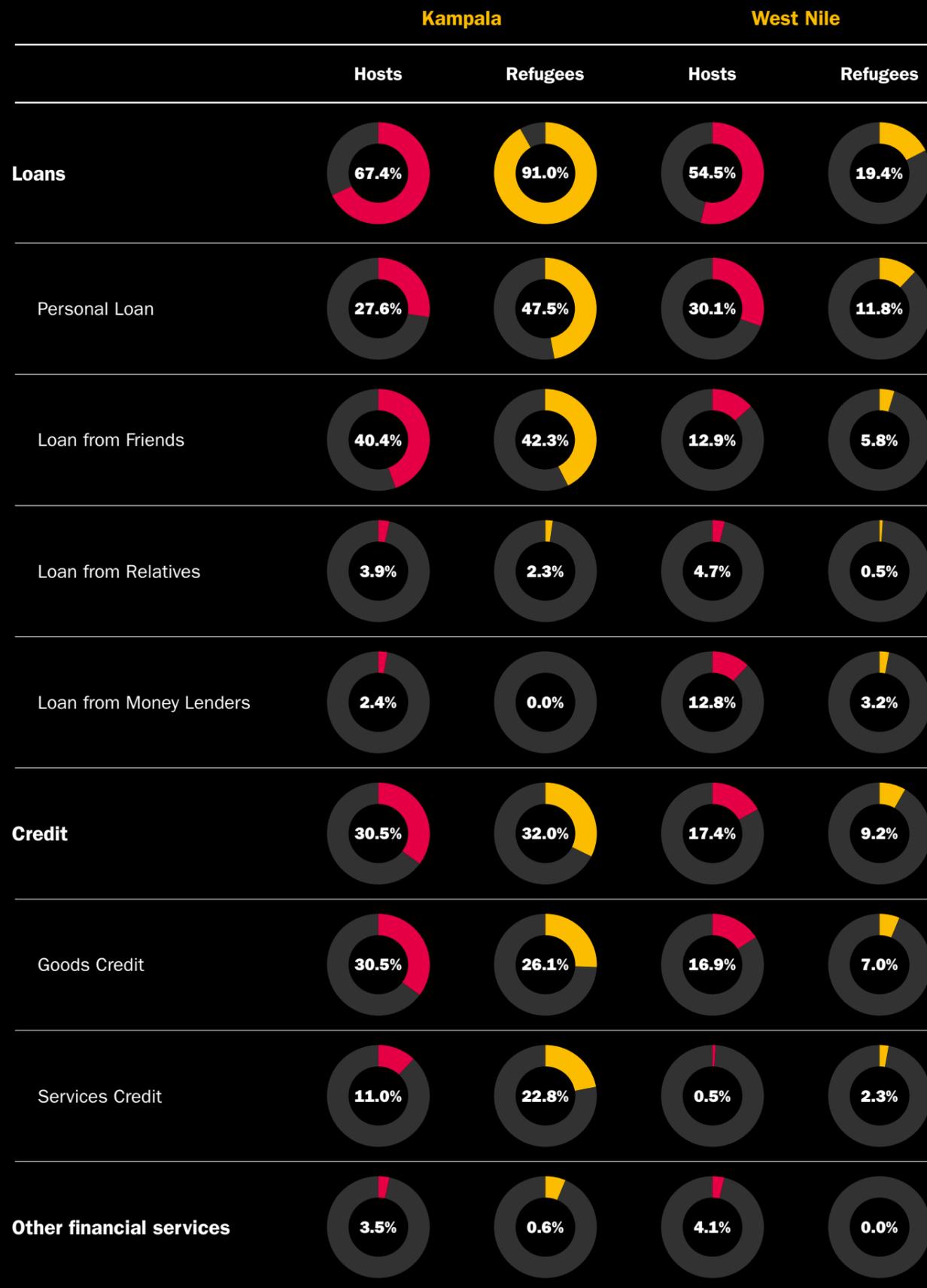


10b. Distance to health center (if sick in past 30 days)

- 0 to 3 kms
- 3 to 5 kms
- 5 to 8 kms
- + 8 kms



10c. Access to Financial Services



The livelihood of refugees and host communities

“A simple way to take measure of a country is to look at how many want in... And how many want out.”

Tony Blair



Refugees depend on aid for their livelihood, particularly recent arrivals.

Approximately 54 percent of the income of refugee households comes from aid, mainly in the form of healthcare assistance and in-kind food and household items (see Figure 11b). On the other hand, wage and agriculture account for 24 and 54 percent of the income of host households respectively (see Figure 11a). There are marked differences by region: 74 percent refugee households in Kampala derive their income mainly from remittances, in stark contrast to those in the West Nile and South-west regions, which have a high reliance on aid as the main source of income (66 and 46 percent, respectively). While dependence on aid declines considerably for refugees with longer tenure in Uganda, it remains a significant source of income for the earlier cohorts. For refugee households that have been in Uganda for less than two years, 61 percent rely on aid, while for those who arrived five or more years ago, that figure is 37 percent (see Figure 11c).

The majority of refugees report receiving healthcare assistance, in-kind food and household items.

However, there are significant variations on the predominant types of aid received across regions. Healthcare assistance for both host and refugee communities is predominant in the West Nile and South-West regions. For these two regions, approximately 40 percent of hosts

and 80 percent of refugees receive aid in the form of free healthcare assistance (see Figure 11d). There is also a prevalence of food and nutritional assistance, and a large proportion of refugees in West Nile and Southwest receive a significant amount of aid in the form of food vouchers, cash for food, and in-kind food account. Seventy-two percent of refugees in West Nile receive in-kind food assistance, while 45 percent of refugees in the Southwest region receive cash for food vouchers (see Figure 11d). This is at odds with the high levels of food insecurity reported by refugees in both areas. It could be the case that the assistance is insufficient or that they resort to sell it in order to fulfill essential non-food items.

There is a clear division of labor among organizations providing aid to refugee and host communities.

Sources of aid vary between host and refugee communities, with hosts receiving a predominant share of aid from NGOs, government, and other sources, while international organizations usher to refugees. For refugee communities, UNHCR is the organization that provides most of the food assistance (except in-kind food aid) and household items assistance. The WFP provides food in-kind for the majority of refugees. Different NGOs, the Ugandan government, and other sources aid in the healthcare needs of both refugees and host communities (see Table 5 in the Annex).

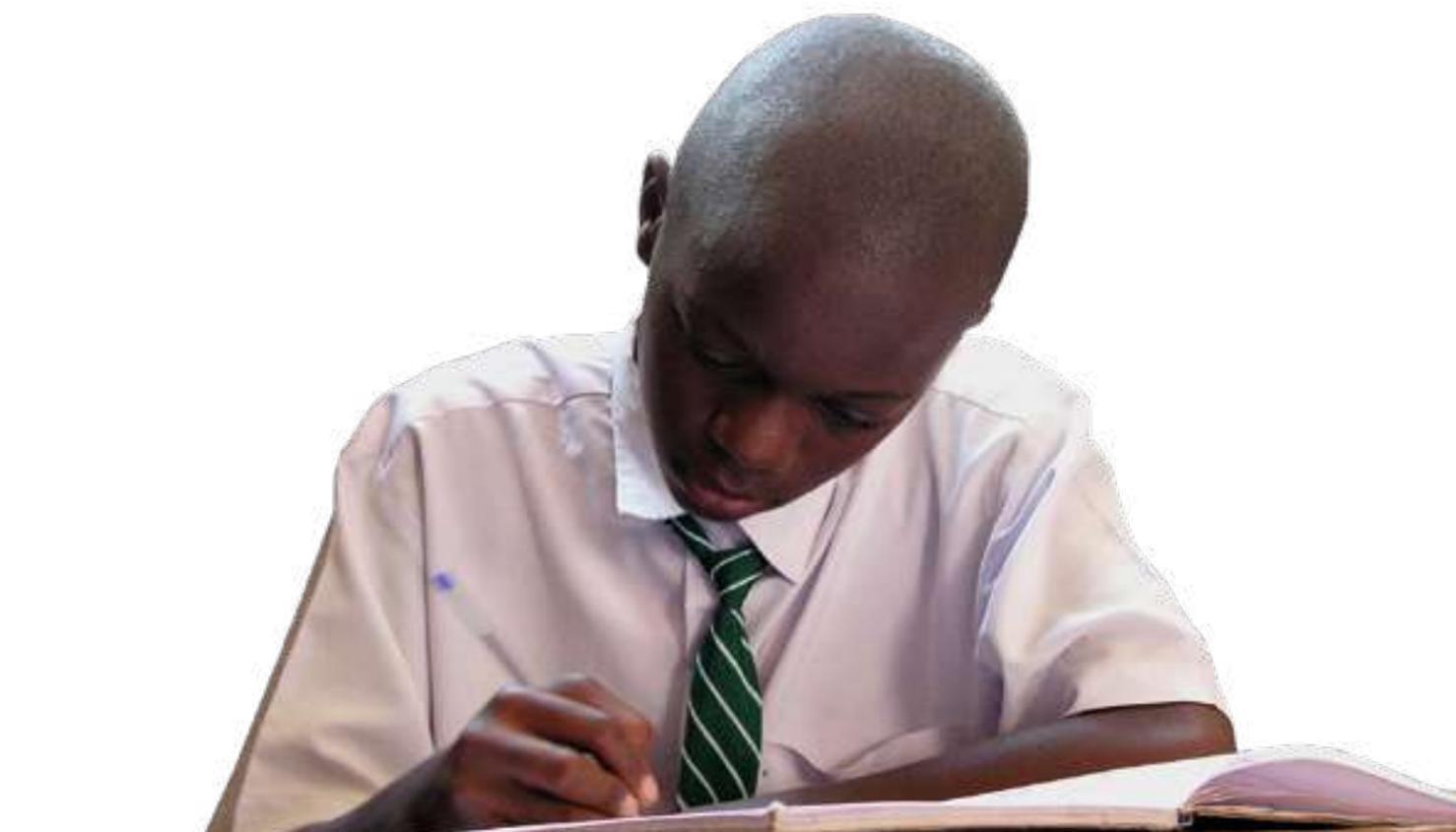
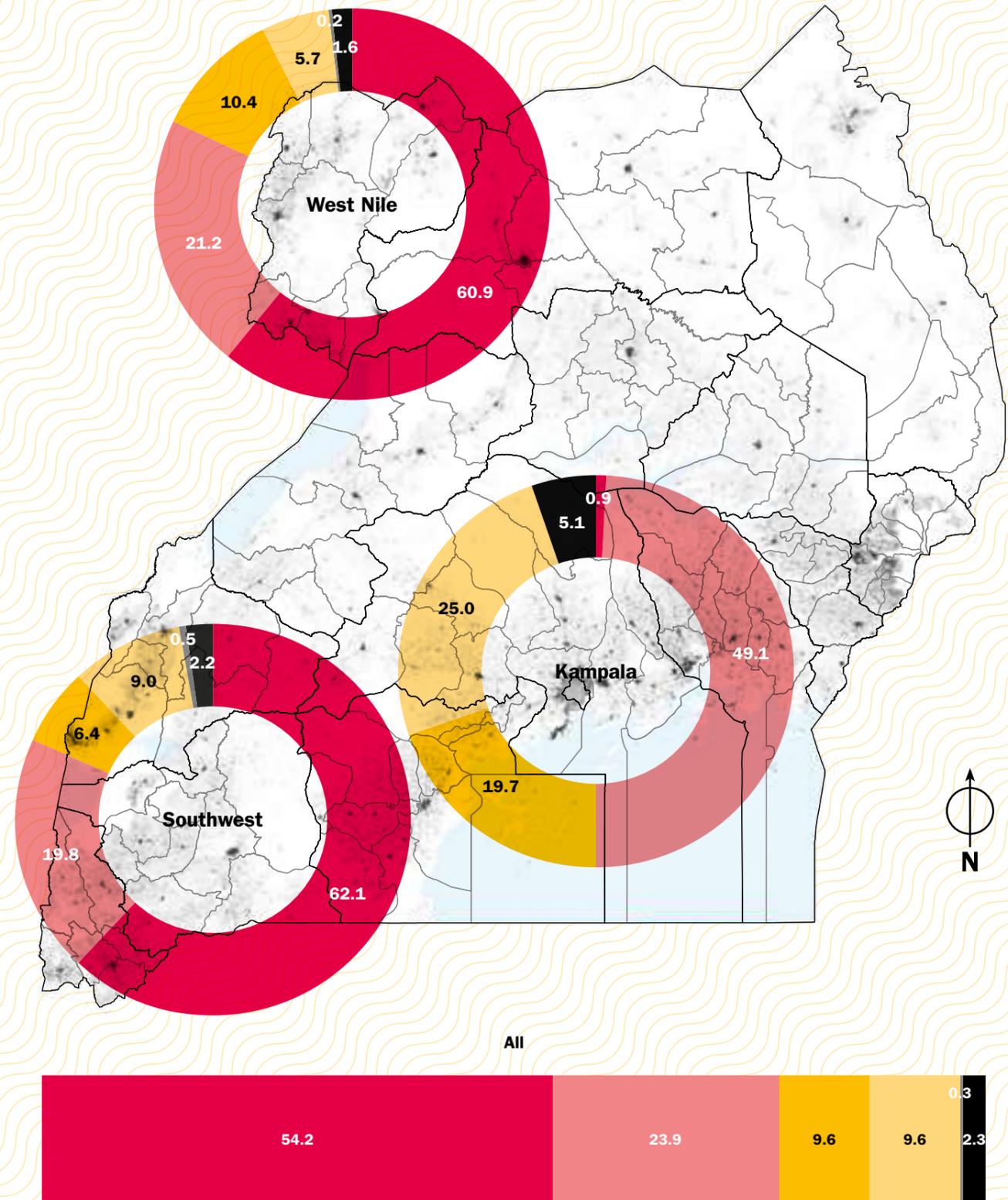


Figure 11. Main Sources of Income Source. Author's calculations using URHS.

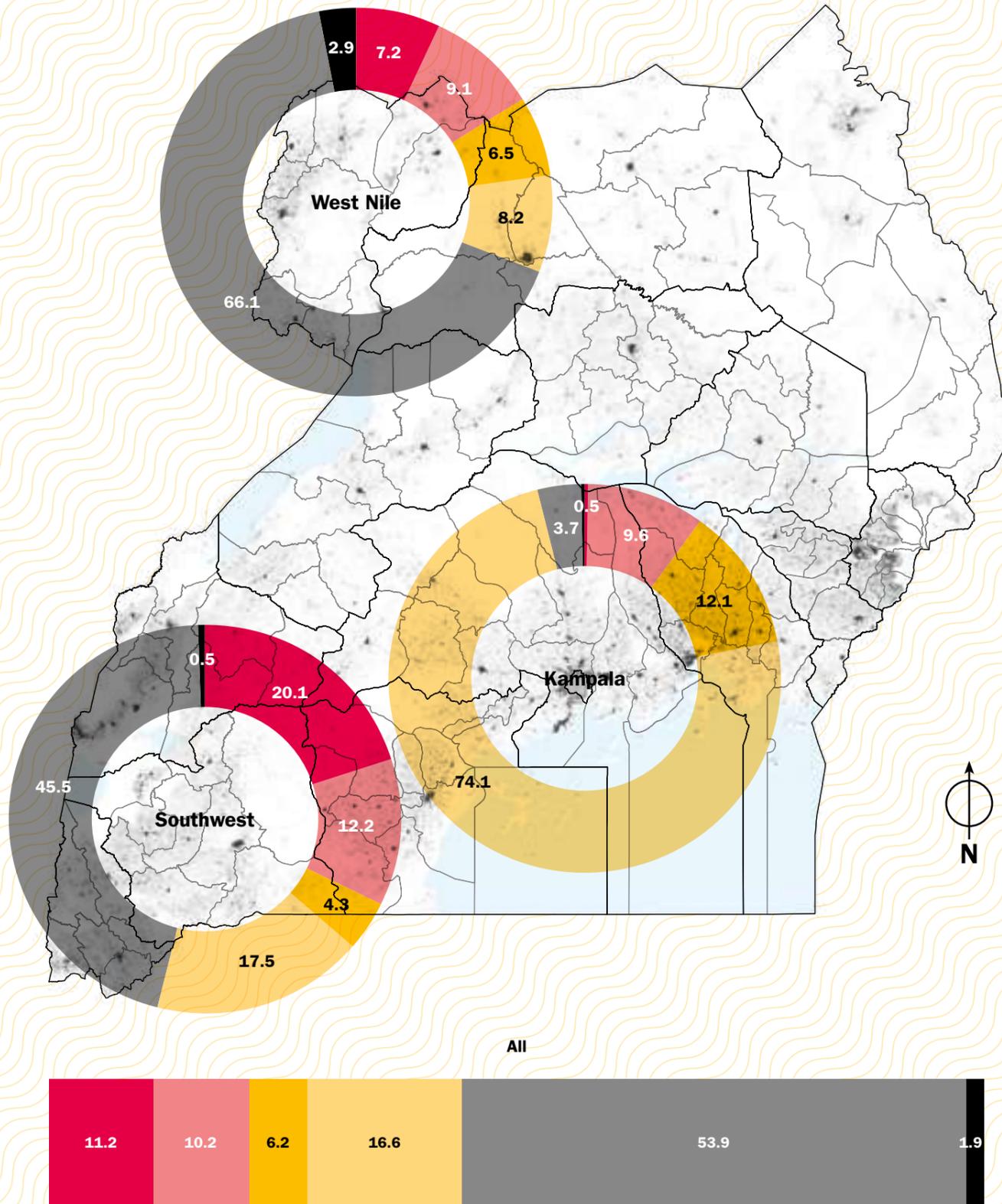
11a. Sources of income by region - Hosts (% of households)

- Agricultural income
- Enterprises
- Aid
- Wages
- Remittances
- Other sources



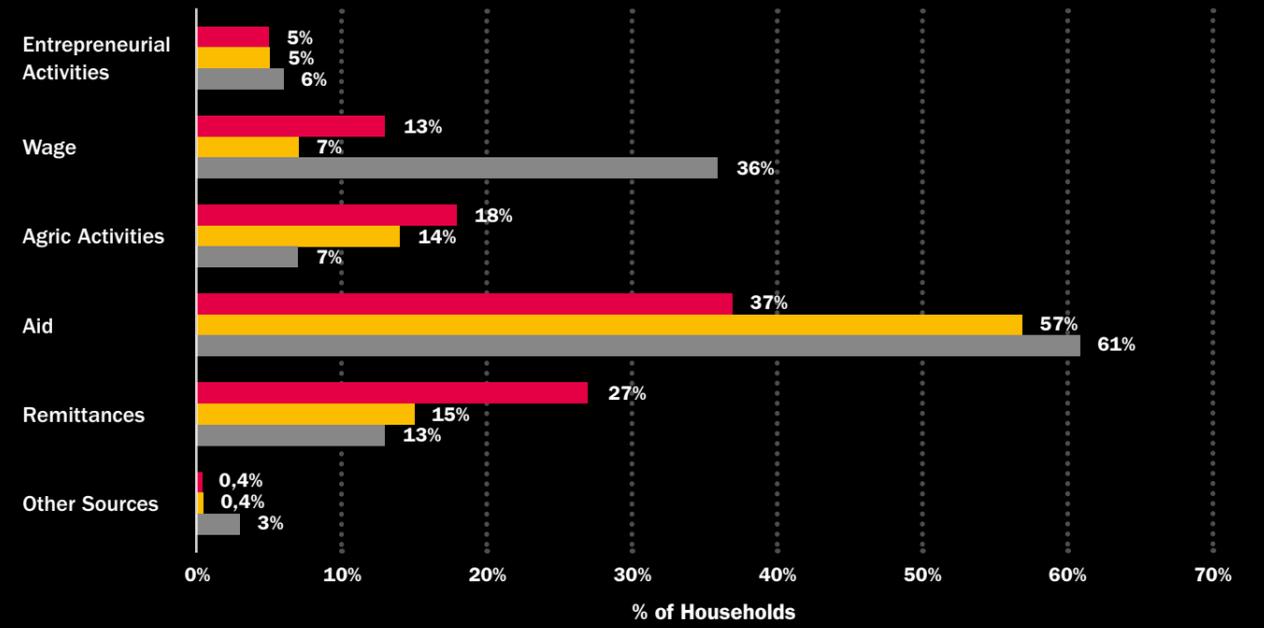
11b. Sources of income by region - Refugees (% of households)

- Agricultural income
- Enterprises
- Aid
- Wages
- Remittances
- Other sources



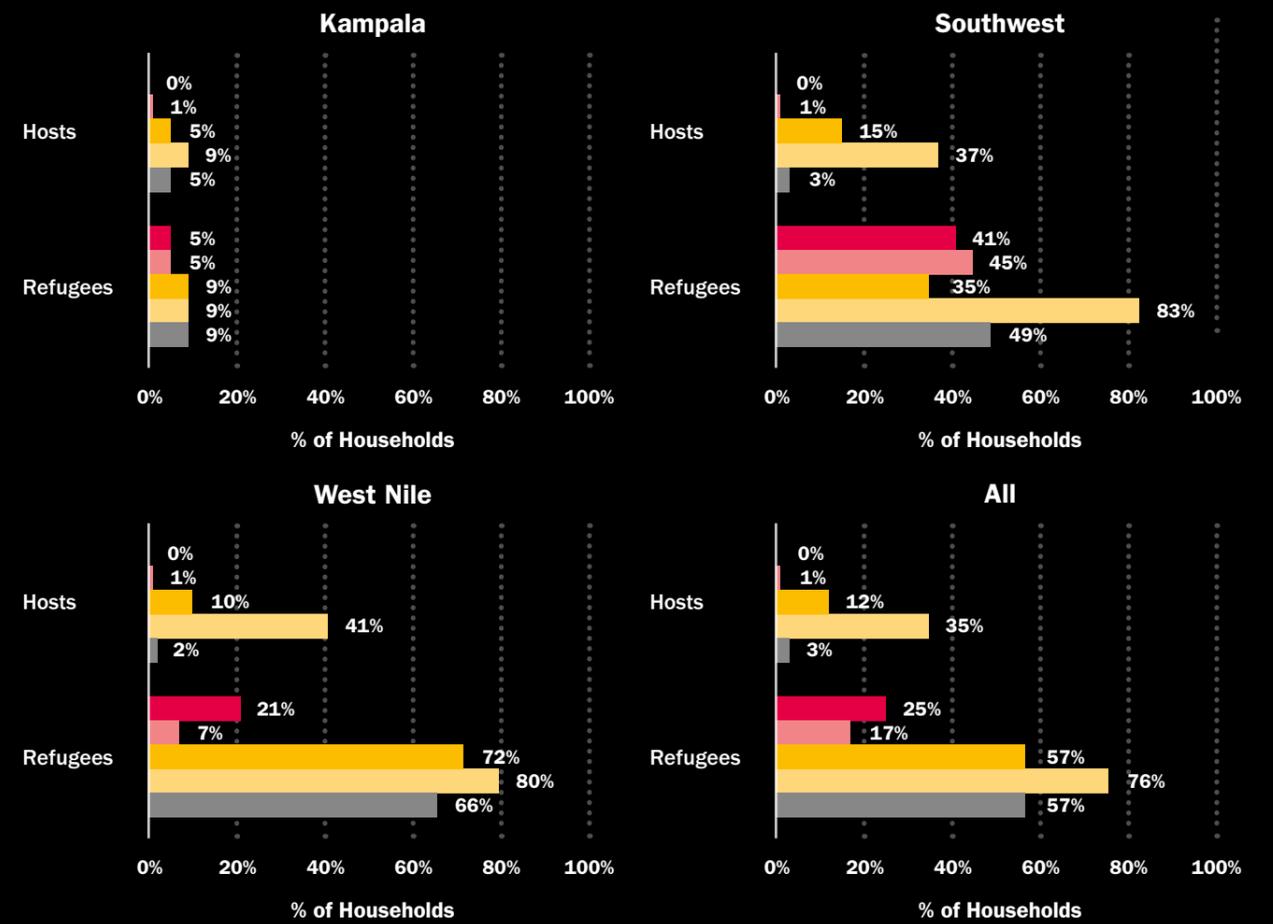
11c. Sources of Income by tenure

- +5 years
- 2 - 5 years
- 0 - 2 years



11d. Type of aid received last month

- Food Voucher
- Food in-kind
- Cash for Food Assistance
- Free Healthcare Assistance
- Household Items



One

Labor market

Refugees are an untapped potential source of labor within Uganda. As mentioned, under the country's progressive hosting approach, refugees have freedom of movement and the right to work. Thanks to this 28 percent of refugees are employed. While the resulting 72 percent unemployment rate is higher than that among hosts, at 36 percent, this is a major achievement. Refugees in Kampala report being unemployed 79 percent of the time, compared to hosts who report unemployment 45 percent of the time. The West Nile reports the largest unemployment gap: 78 percent of refugees report being unemployed compared to only 36 percent of hosts. Unemployment was lowest in the Southwest region for both refugees and hosts, with unemployment rates of 50 percent and 33 percent respectively (see Figure 12a).

The profile of unemployed refugees is crucial in designing programs aimed at improving their ability to generate income and enhance their resilience. As expected, unemployment rates are lower for early arriving refugee cohorts, suggesting that as time goes by, refugees are able to better assimilate to the economic conditions of the host country. For those who just arrived or have been in Uganda less than two years, the unemployment rate was 77 percent; while for those who have been in Uganda for 5 or more years, it was around 54 percent (see Figure 12b). In general, unemployed refugees are young (average age of 25 years) and with low levels of education (more than half only completed some primary education). In addition, before arriving to the country 45 percent worked in agriculture and around 23 percent in services and sales. All these characteristics must be considered in the design of skills training programs with the objective of engaging refugees in sustainable productive activities.

In terms of status in employment, wage employment is more prevalent in Kampala. While refugees in Kampala exhibit the highest unemployment rate, of those employed, about 3 out of 4 are paid employees. Interestingly, this rate is considerably higher than hosts in Kampala, who

are paid employees at a rate of 55 percent. This suggests that one of the reasons why unemployment is so high for refugees in Kampala is because they are likely queuing for better quality wage-employment jobs for which they are qualified.²⁶ For the West Nile and Southwest regions, only 1 in 4 of the employed refugees are wage-employed. This is a similar proportion to wage employed hosts in the two regions: 21 percent in West Nile and 19 percent in Southwest (see Figure 12c). This is consistent with the fact that the differences between refugees and hosts in these two regions are less marked than between refugees and hosts in Kampala.

Among the wage employed, refugees earn wages that are 35 to 45 percent lower compared to hosts, even when considering the workers' observable characteristics. As expected, the more educated refugees that travel to the urban region of Kampala, earn much higher wages than those in other regions. Within the wage employed, refugees in Kampala earn income that is 3.5 times that of refugees in West Nile and 4.5 that of refugees in Southwest (Kampala \$2,354 UGX, West Nile \$676 UGX, and Southwest \$524 UGX, see Figure 12d). Throughout Uganda, refugees earn lower wages than hosts, even after accounting for the observable characteristics of the workers. This was tested through several Mincer equations, which in addition to being a refugee, account for the worker's gender, age, education level, and region of residence (see Table 6 in the Annex) as covariates to explain the wage levels of employed individuals.²⁷ The results suggest that, even after accounting for these characteristics, refugees earn around 40 percent less than hosts.

26. Recall that in Kampala refugees are on average more educated than hosts (around 64 percent completed secondary education, versus 40 percent of hosts). However, more detailed analysis and a larger sample (in Kampala) would provide a more comprehensive picture of the labor conditions for refugees in the capital.

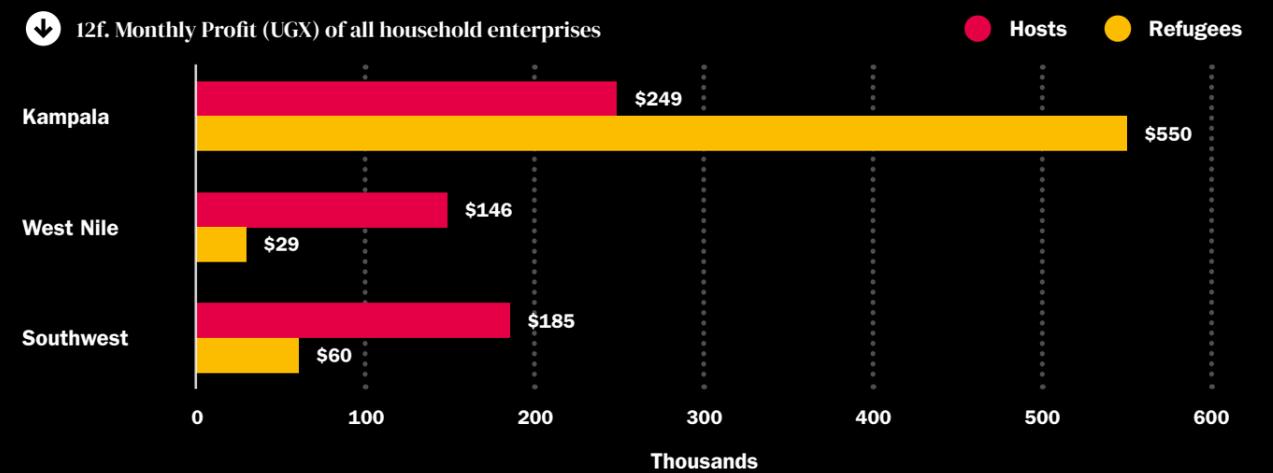
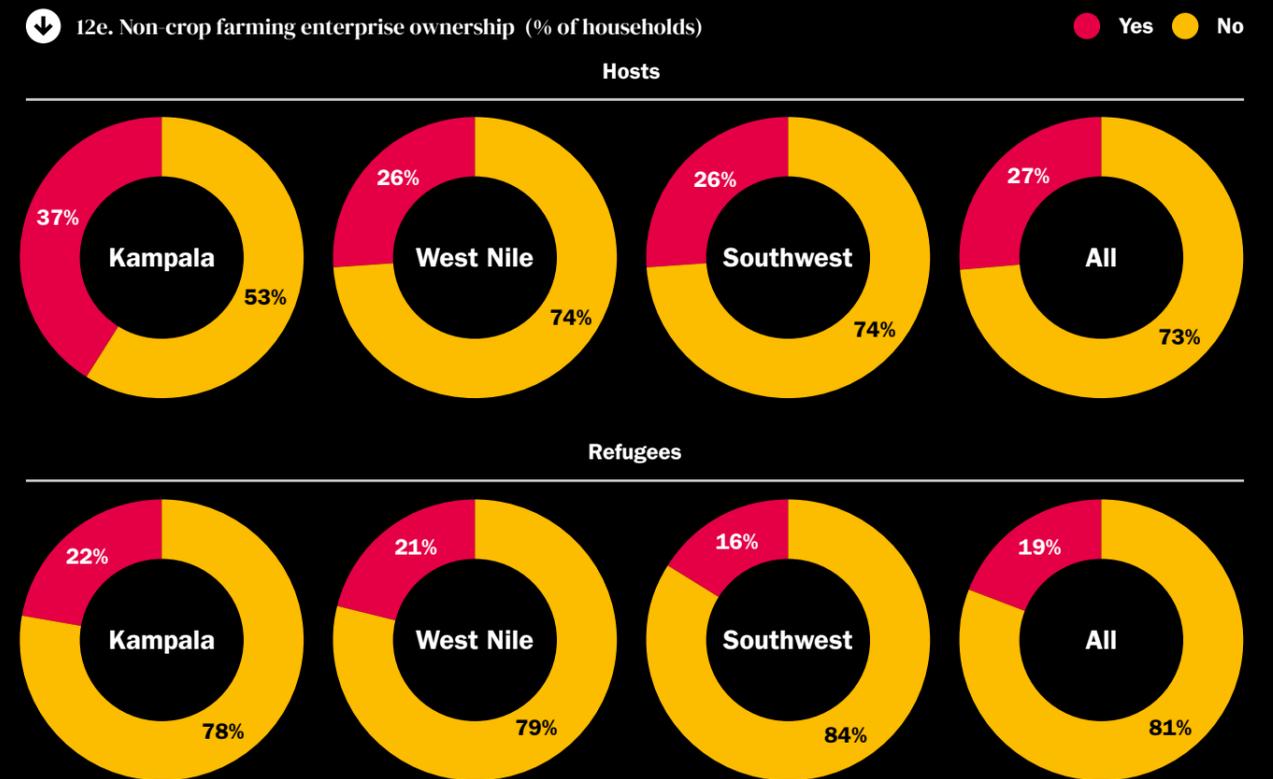
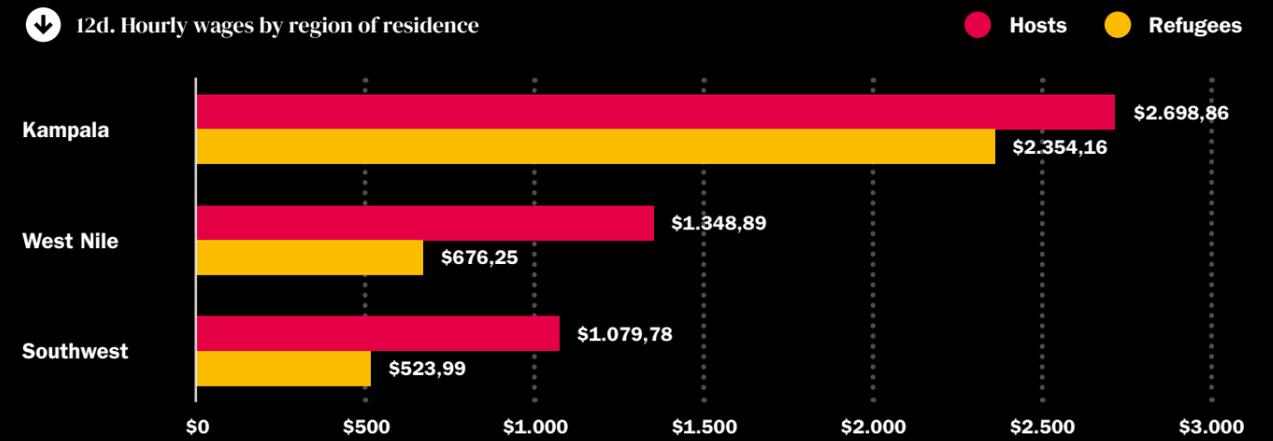
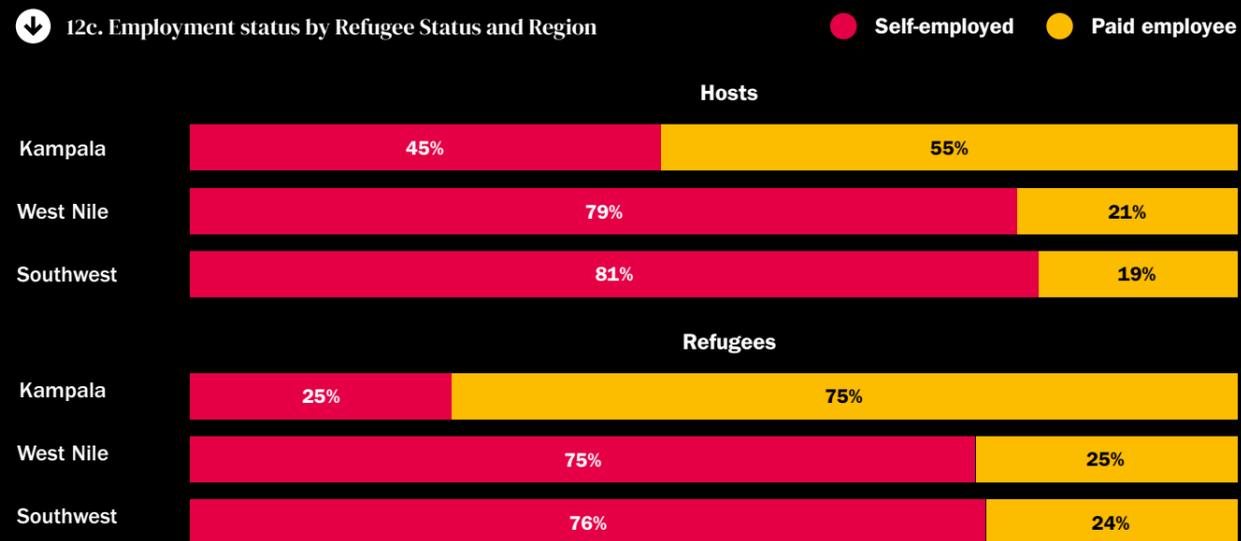
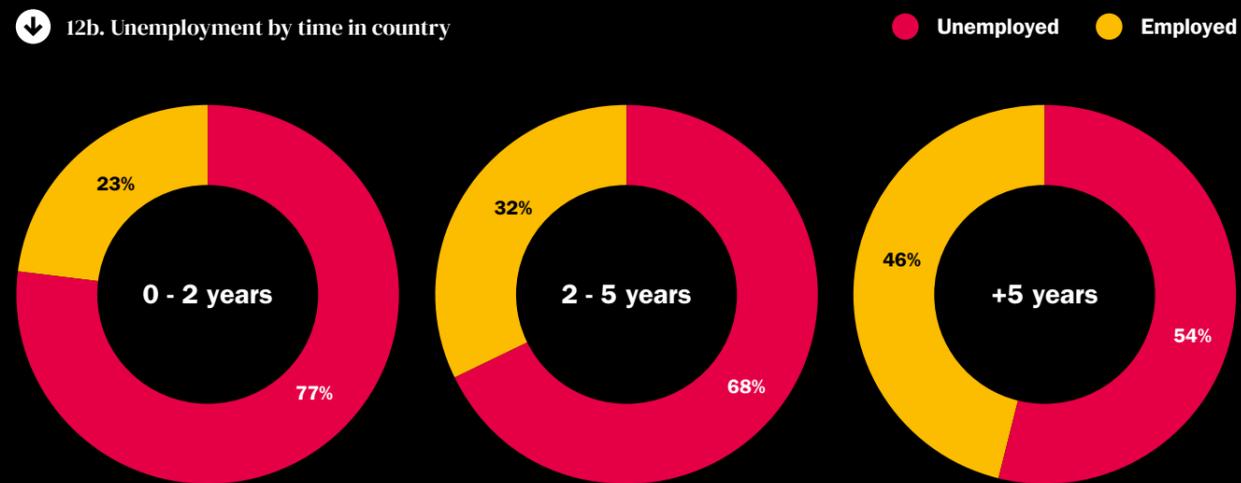
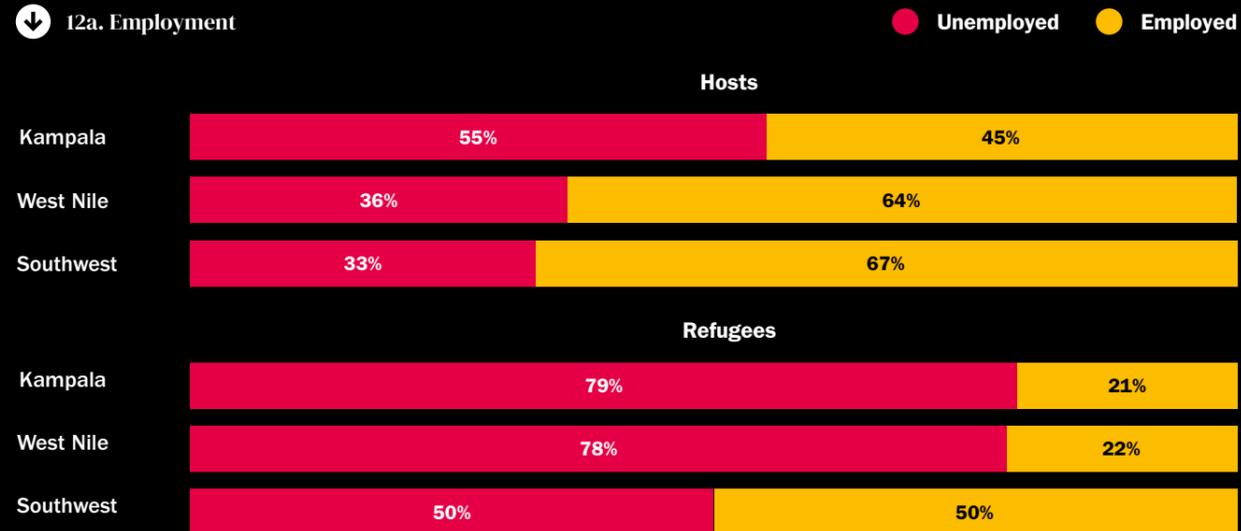
27. These also consider a Heckman correction adjustment, which is identified by the functional form of the error term.

One in five refugee households owns a non-agricultural enterprise, which shows promising signs of entrepreneurship. This rate is lower than hosts, as 27 percent of host households report engaging in a non-agricultural enterprise, but the gap is not that sizable (see Figure 12e). Most of these non-agricultural enterprises are related to retail, transportation/storage or food services activities, followed by manufacturing. Within Kampala, refugees involved in non-agricultural enterprises have more profitable enterprises compared to hosts: the monthly profit for refugees is \$550 UGX, which is more than two times that of hosts (\$249 UGX, as seen in Figure 12f).²⁸ This profitability is likely related to the higher education levels of refugees in Kampala. In the Southwest and West Nile regions, hosts derive higher monthly profits from non-agricultural household enterprises relative to refugees. In general, profits increase with refugee tenure, perhaps as a result of the individual understanding the local context better and having a greater number and higher quality connections. Profit for refugee households is still considerably lower after accounting for the place of residence and several characteristics of the household head, such as education, gender, age and among others (see Table 7 of the Annex).

28. Nonetheless, it must be noted that the refugee sample in Kampala is small.



Figure 12. Labor Market Indicators Source. Author's calculations using URHS.



For both host and refugee communities, agriculture is the main sector of employment followed by small trade (services). Out of those employed, 7 out of 10 hosts and 1 out of 2 refugees work in the agriculture industry. Approximately 13 percent of employed hosts and 21 percent of employed refugees work in the wholesale trade and transport industry (see Figure 13a). In terms of regional differences, those residing in Kampala (both refugees and hosts) work mainly in retail trade and related activities, which is explained by the urban status of Kampala relative to the other two regions. Nonetheless, retail trade and related activities is the second most important sector in the West Nile and Southwest regions.

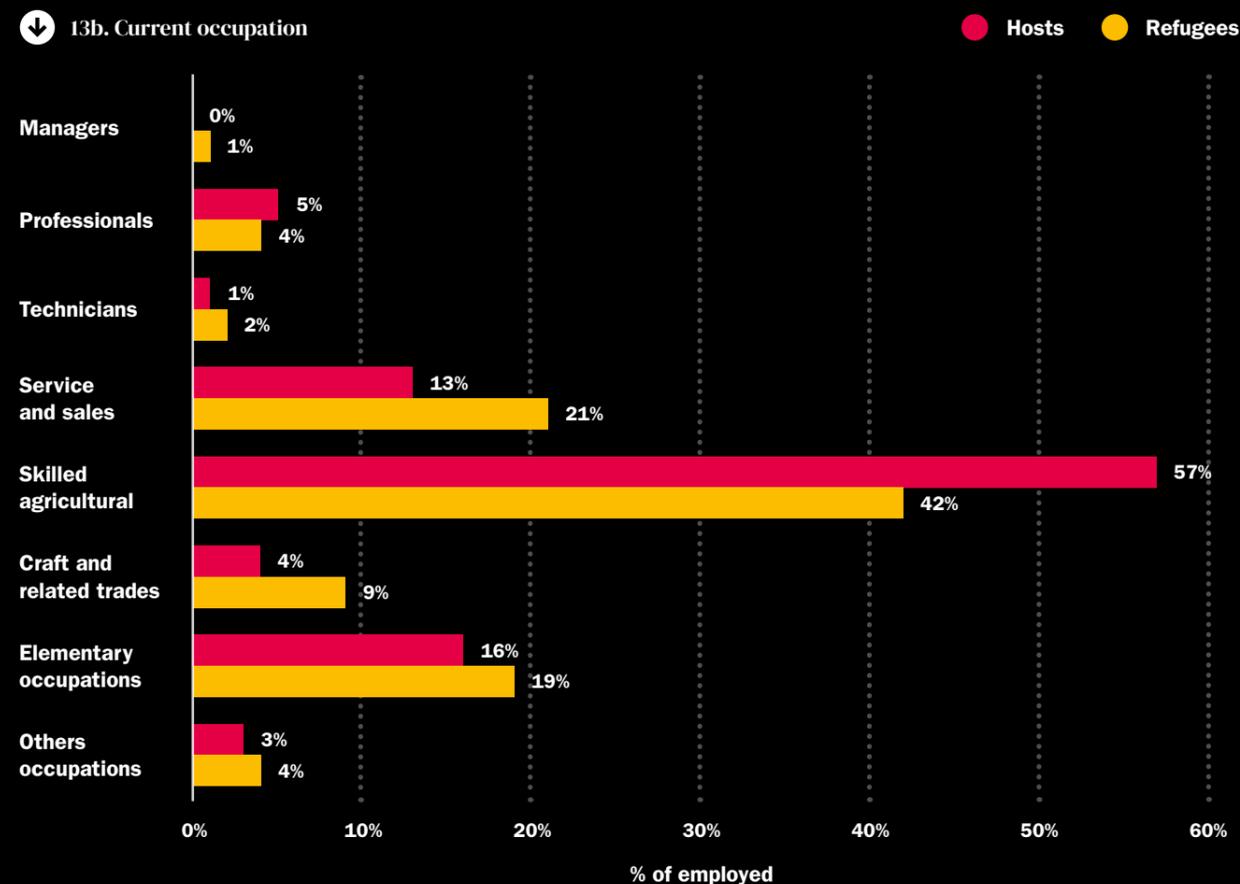
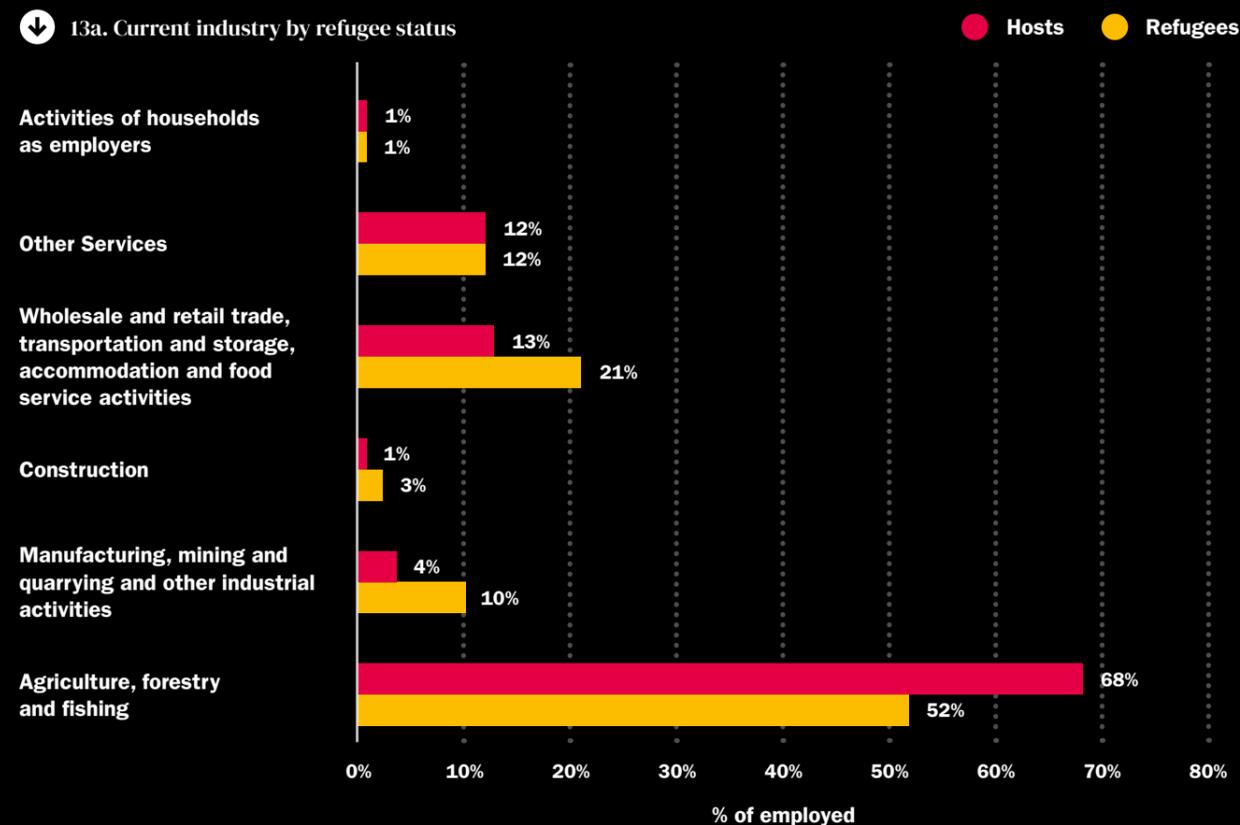
Half of employed refugees report a change of occupation since arriving to Uganda. Those who previously were in more specialized occupations, such as managers and professionals, were less likely to change occupations. These specialized occupations, which required higher human capital investments or skills training prior to moving, seem to be valued in Uganda. More than half of refugees reported their current occupation to be a continuation of their previous occupation for the following groups: managers (67 percent), professionals (85 percent), technicians (51 percent), and skilled agriculture (61 percent). In general, refugees in Kampala were relatively more likely to continue their previous occupations (63 percent) compared to West Nile (49 percent) and Southwest (45 percent). This is consistent with the fact that Kampala receives the majority of the educated refugees, which are the ones with more specialized occupations (see Figure 13c).

There is an urgent need for skills and job training among refugees. Only 8 percent of all refugees have received skills or job training, and this rate varies between regions. Refugees in Kampala received skills or job training 34 percent of the time, while refugees in the West Nile and Southwest regions received training only 5 to 7 percent of the time (see Figure 13d). These programs are especially important for those who reported changing occupations, but of this population, only 4 percent received job and skills training. Moving forward, programs targeted at this group should consider that only 44 percent have some primary education, 41 percent have a background in agriculture, and 55 percent reported access to agricultural land.

It may also be the case that recently arrived refugees, who are more likely to have little to no access to land, relative to earlier refugees, and are unemployed at higher rates, would benefit the most from such training.

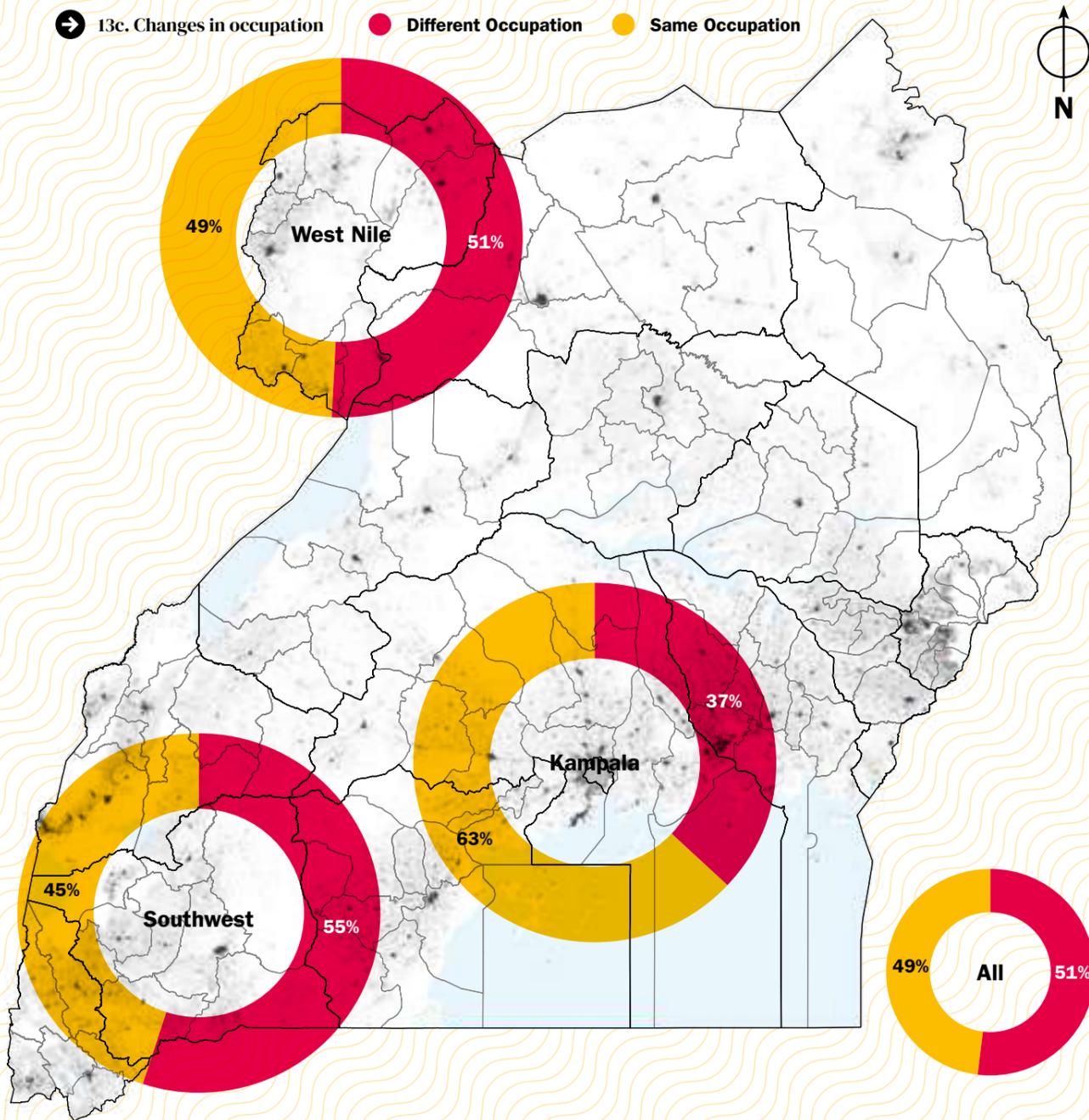


Figure 13. Sector and Occupation of Employed Population Source. Author's calculations using URHS.



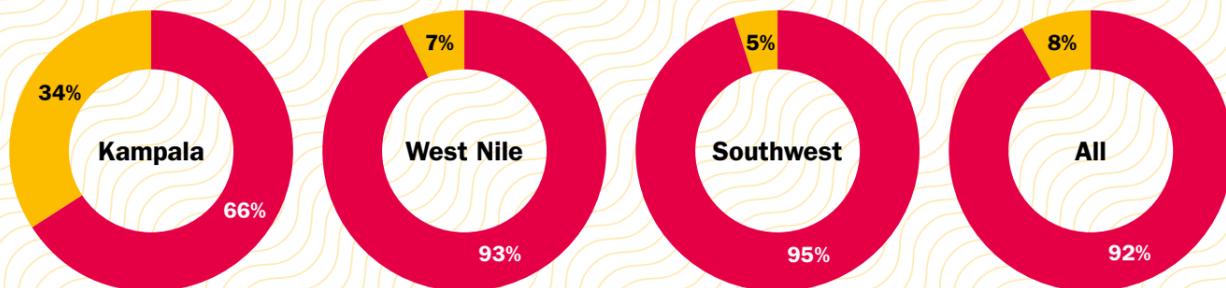
13c. Changes in occupation

● Different Occupation ● Same Occupation



13d. Receipt of skills or job training

● No ● Yes



Two

Agricultural activities

On average, half of refugees have access to land. As mentioned in Section 1, refugees in Uganda are granted access to plots of land for residential and agricultural use depending on the land availability at the time of arrival. Due to the recent large influx of refugees, the average size of the plots granted has decreased over time (FAO, 2018). Also, given the geographical concentration of recent refugees, access to land varies by region. In the Southwest, 2 out of 3 refugee households have access to land, while the ratio is 1 out of 2 refugees for the West Nile region (see Figure 14a). Among refugees with access to land, about 20 percent own the land while 80 percent have use rights; the proportions are reversed when considering host households. Tenure is associated with ownership of the plot. For refugees who arrived 5 or more years ago, 4 out of 10 have ownership rights to their plot, while 6 out of 10 have use rights. However, only 1 out of 10 recent refugee households (who've been in Uganda less than two years) own a plot, while the remaining have use rights (see Figure 14b).

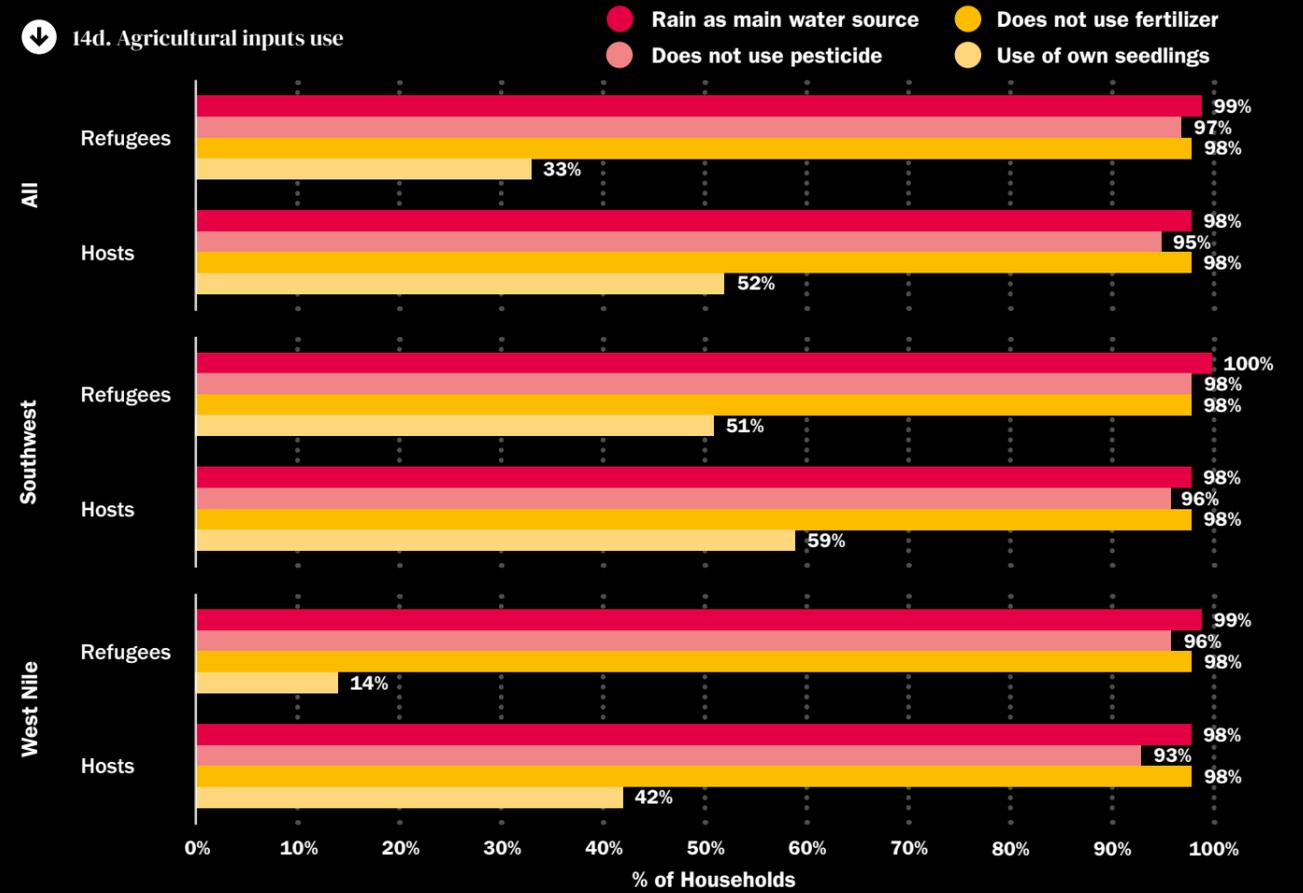
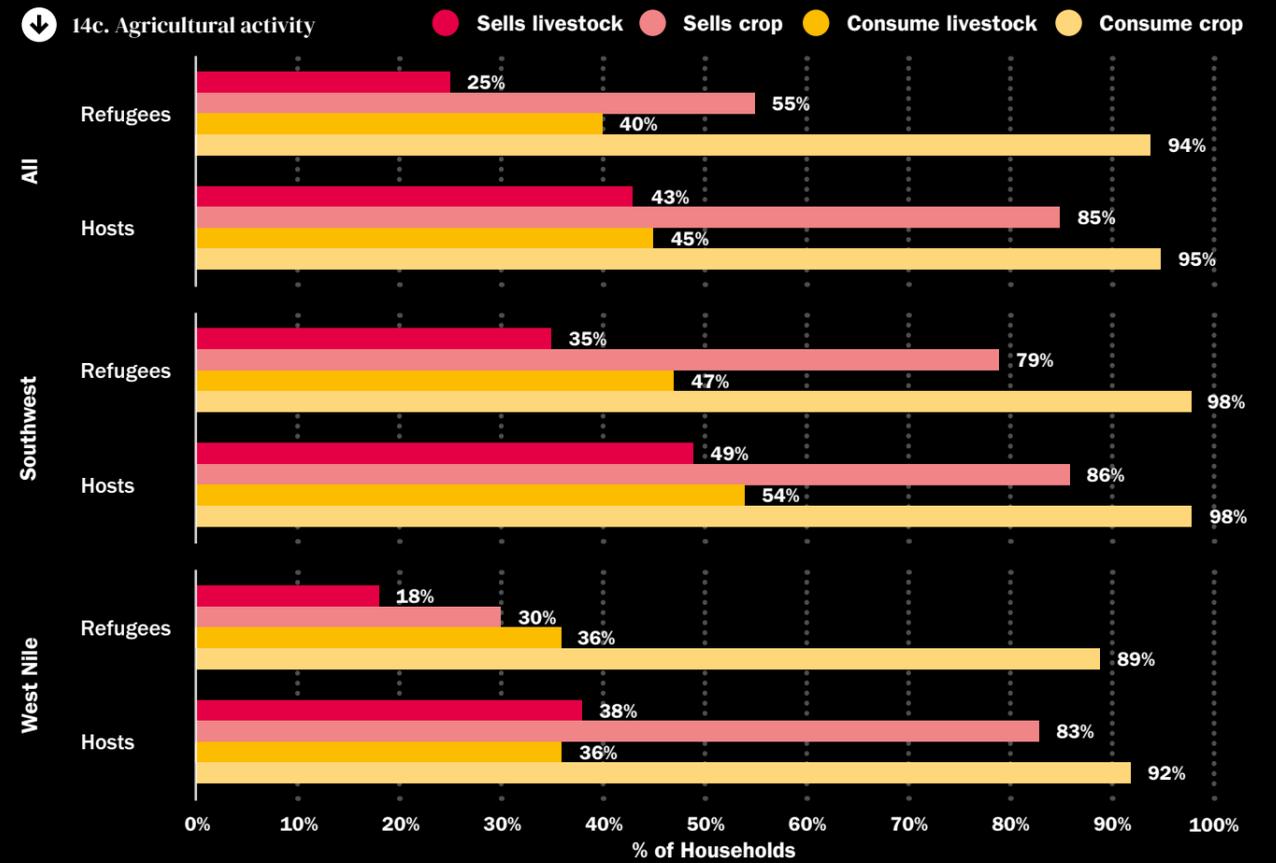
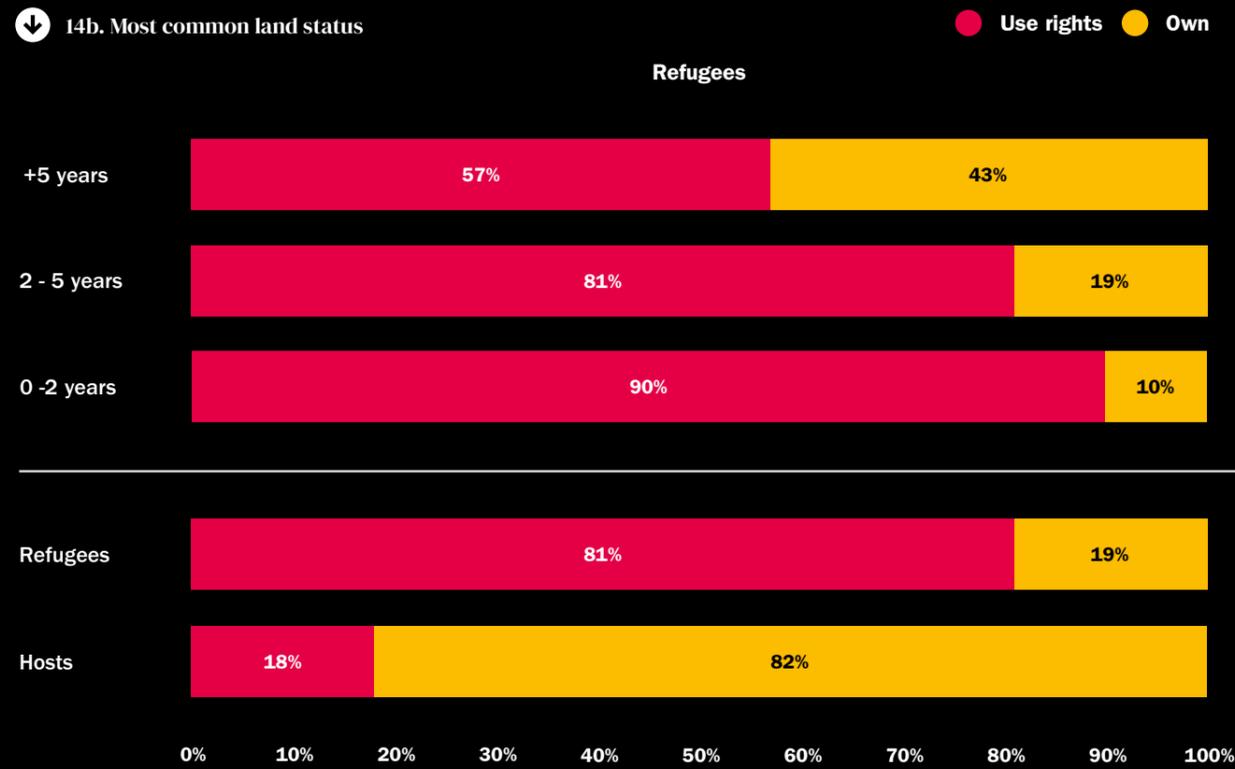
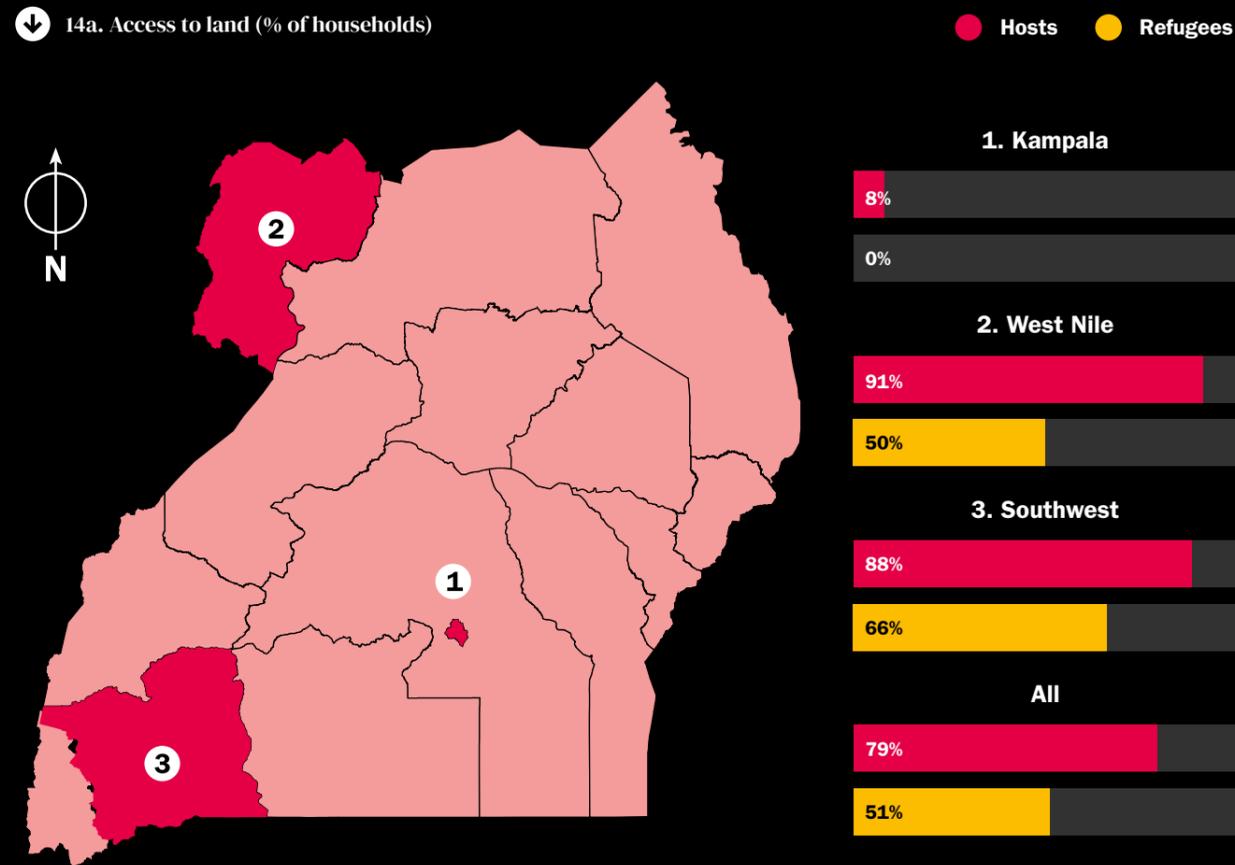
The large majority of refugees with access to land grow crops for their self-consumption and a little more than half sell part of their crop production. This shows that refugee households are making use of the land provided to them and underlines the importance of crop production for their livelihood. A lower proportion of households, around 40 percent, raise livestock for their own consumption, which is not surprising given that livestock is usually a more land intensive economic activity than growing crops. Selling of crops and livestock is less common for refugees in West Nile (30 and 18 percent, respectively) compared to refugees in Southwest (79 and

35 percent, respectively) (see Figure 14c). This is probably linked to the fact the land is more scarce in West Nile, and the size of the plots are smaller (UNICEF, 2018).

Agricultural production remains rudimentary for both refugee and host households. Almost 100 percent of refugee and host households in agriculture are engaged in rainfed agriculture, which of course makes them vulnerable to weather shocks, such as the drought that affected the country in 2016/17 (the URHS was conducted one year later and right after favorable conditions). In addition, there is basically no adoption of improved inputs such as fertilizer and pesticide, despite the fact that they have a vast potential to increase crop yields, as shown in Bold et al. (2017). More than 9 in 10 of both refugee and host households reported not using fertilizer or pesticide as an input for production (see Figure 14d), consistent with the findings of Hill, Mejia and Vasilaky (2018). These results show that there is space to increase the agricultural productivity of both refugee and host households engaged in agricultural activities by making sure that a combination of high-quality inputs and the appropriate extensions services are available.²⁹ In addition, water management (which include irrigation projects) could increase their resilience to weather shocks. For those refugees with access to land, increased productivity due to better inputs, may lead to more revenues and decreased use of land solely for self-consumption.

29. World Bank (2018) presents a thorough analysis of the challenges and opportunities of the agricultural sector in Uganda.

Figure 14. Agricultural Activities Source. Author's calculations using URHS.

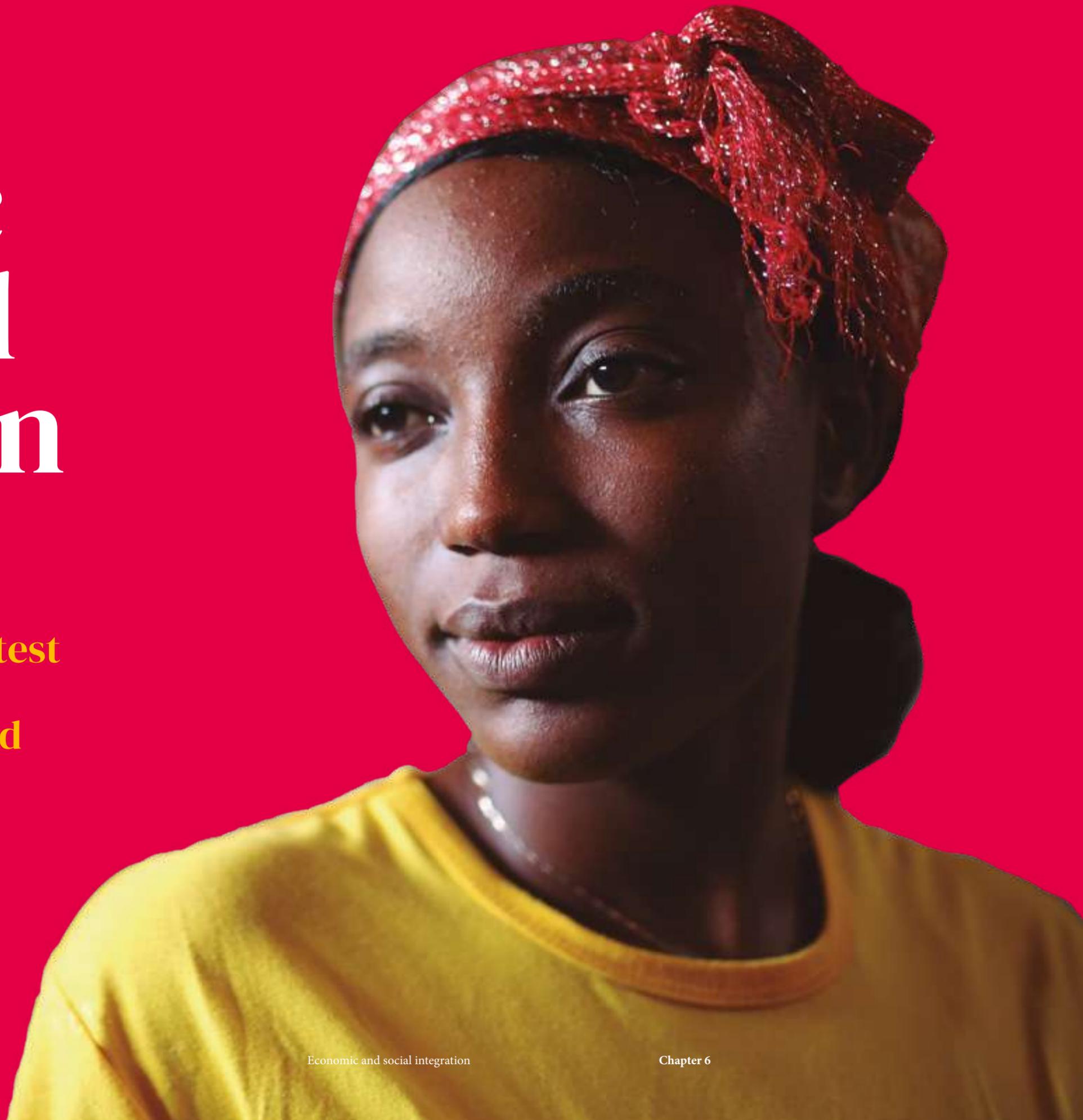


Chapter 6

Economic and social integration

“Keep Going, your hardest times often lead to the greatest moments of your life. Keep going. Tough situations build strong people in the end.”

Roy T. Bennett



Refugees are part of and contribute to the local economies.

As noted by Betts et al. (2014), the public perception that refugees are economically isolated is not true, and refugees participate in the local economy. Approximately 20 percent of refugees in the West Nile and Southwest regions purchase their non-durable goods in local markets outside the settlement (see Figure 15b).³⁰ Similarly, a slightly lower proportion, 18 and 17 percent respectively purchase their durable goods in markets outside the settlement (see Figure 15a). In both cases, refugees are promoting the local trade and contributing to the local economies of the districts in which they reside. Understandably, close to 60 percent of refugee households did not purchase any durable goods in the last year (compared to 35 percent of host households), which reflects not only their low acquisition power but also the sense of uncertainty associated with this condition.

30. As expected, the longer the tenure of refugees, the more integrated they are to the local economy: while 13.8 percent of recent refugees (arrived less than 2 years ago) purchase their non-durables outside the settlement, this proportion is 21.6 percent for refugees that have been in Uganda five or more years.

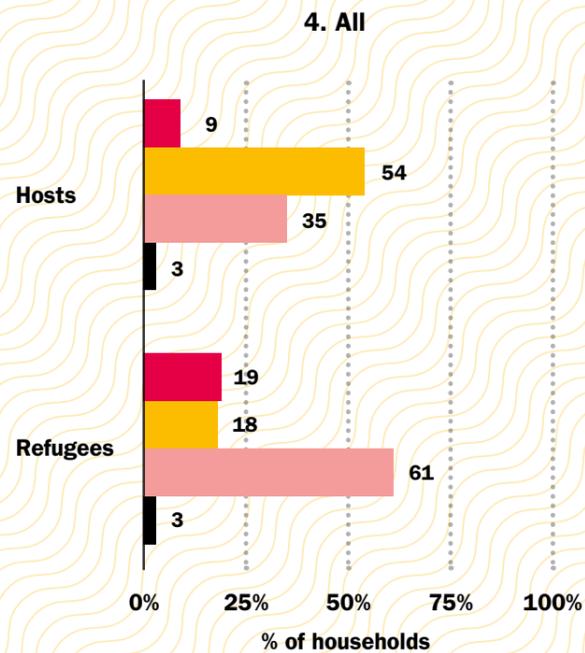
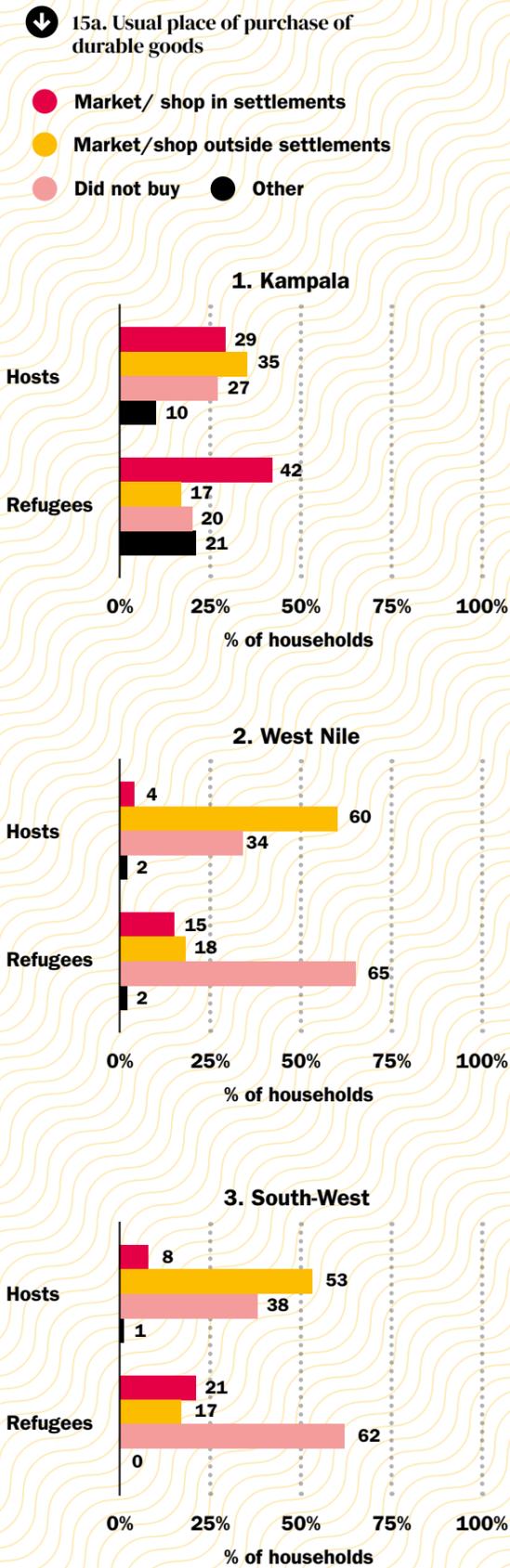
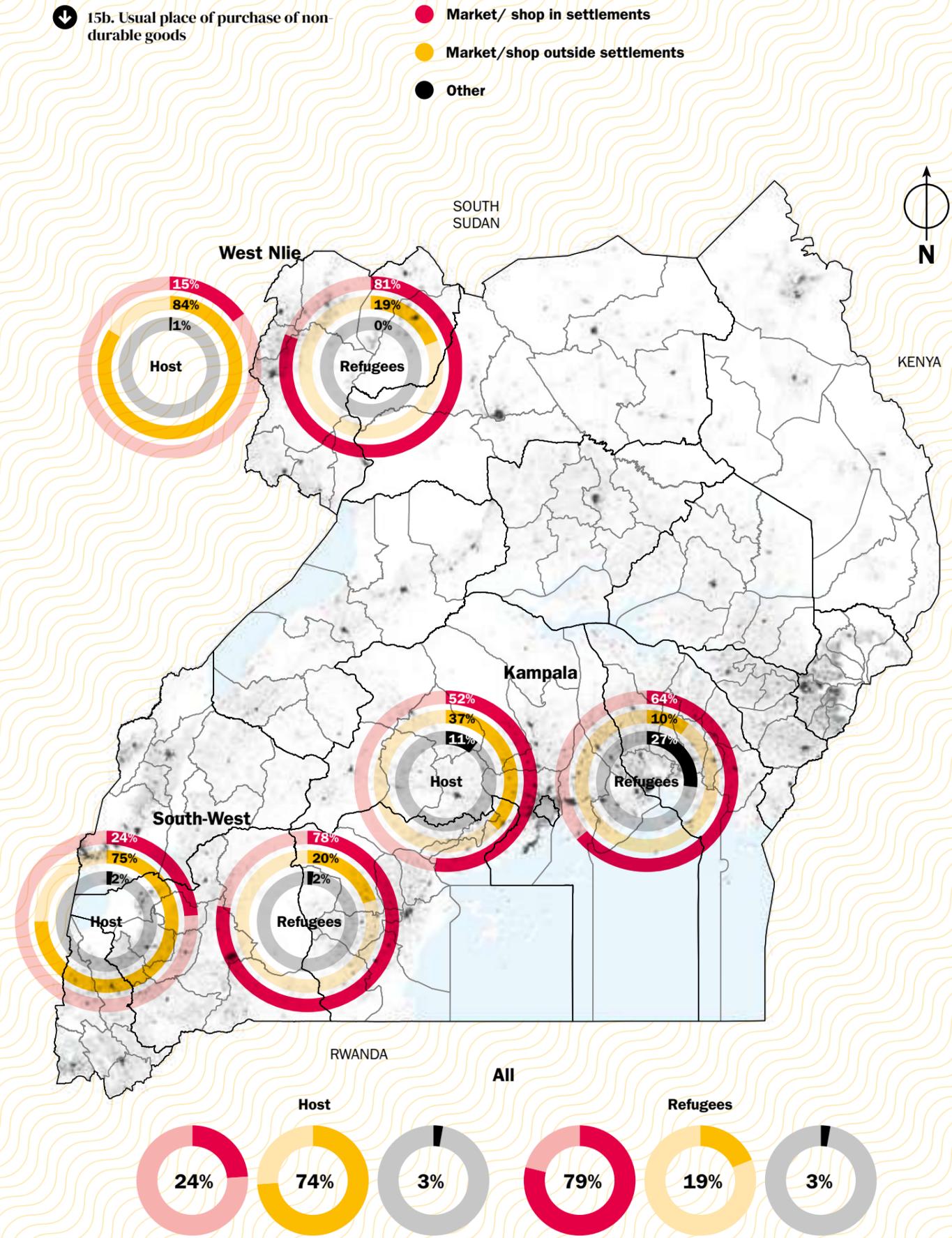


Figure 15. Economic Integration
Source. Author's calculations using URHS.



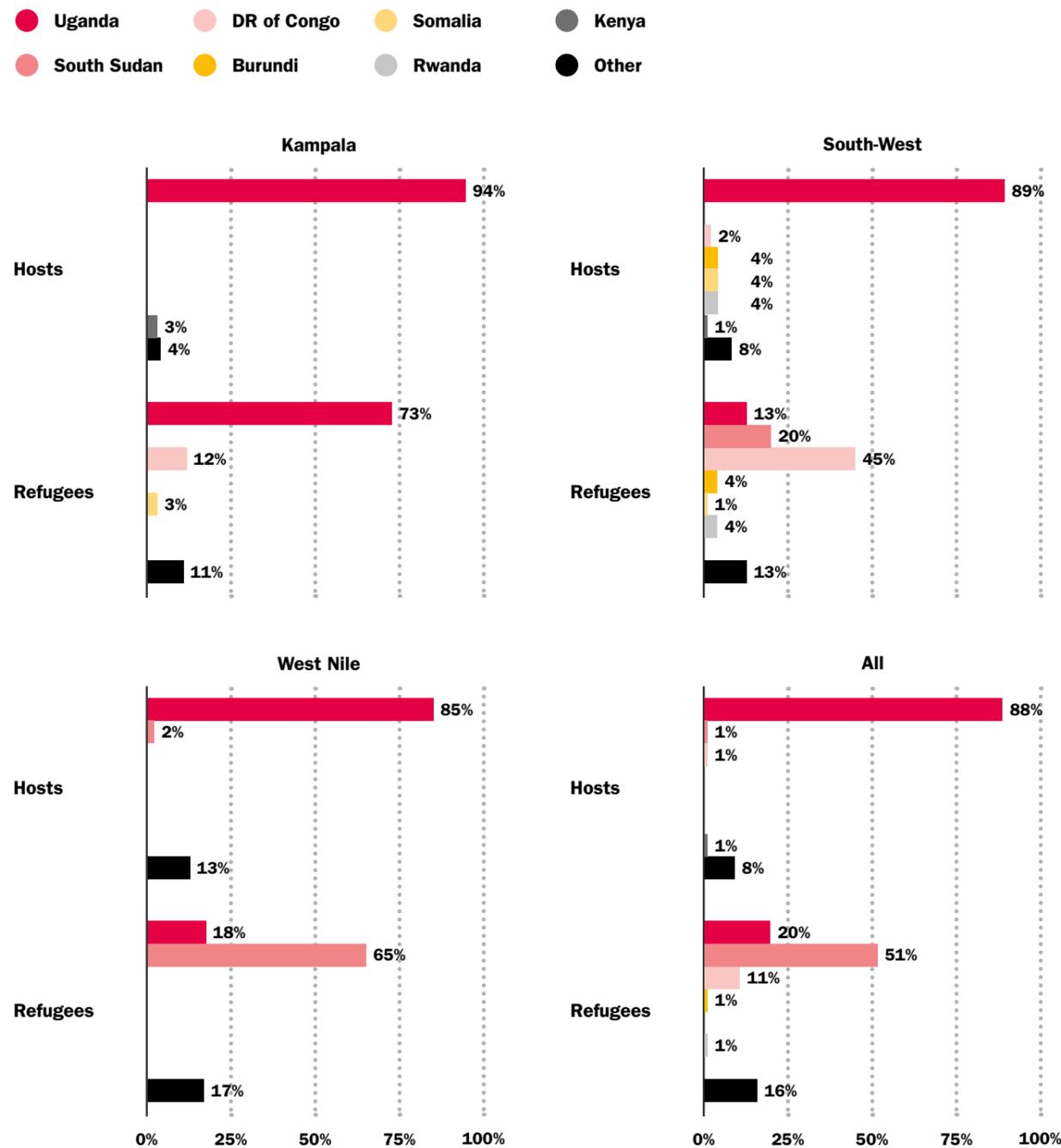
15b. Usual place of purchase of non-durable goods



Refugees generate jobs for Ugandan nationals. Another way in which refugees contribute to the local economy is through job creation. About 1 in 5 employees of the refugee enterprises were Ugandan nationals. For Kampala, the proportion is much higher: around 3 in 4 employees of the refugee enterprises are Ugandan. As expected, refugee enterprises in the West Nile hire mostly workers from South Sudan,

while those in the Southwest hire mostly Congolese. Overall, the South Sudanese made up 51 percent of refugee enterprise employment (see Figure 15c). This is a notable example of how an open approach to refugees can benefit the host country and it indicates the potential economic benefits of a scenario in which the refugee population is well integrated into the host society.

15c. Nationality of employees of Refugee Household businesses



There are also positive signs of social integration between refugees and host communities, particularly in Kampala.

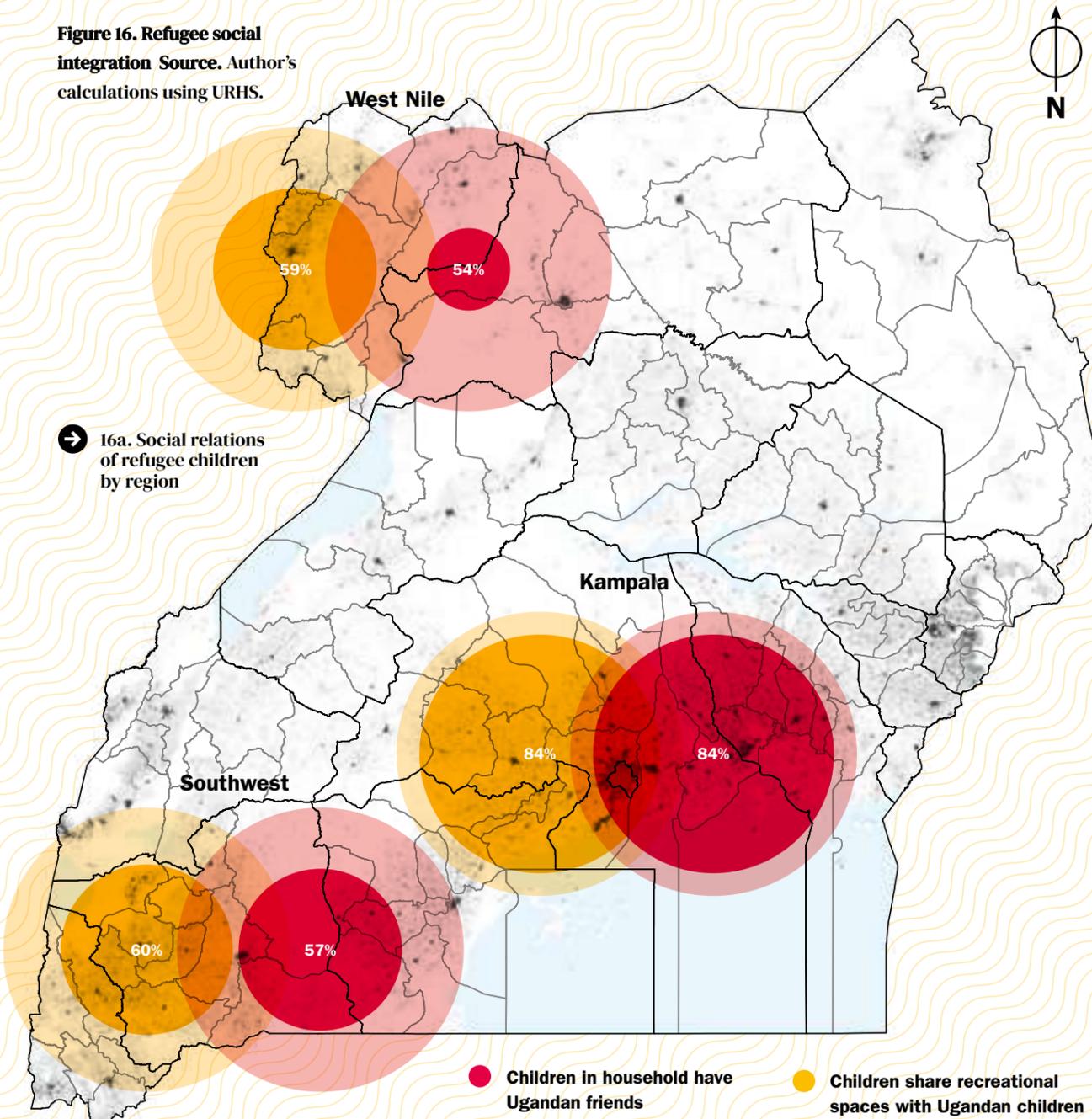
In addition to the economic integrations (which can be perceived as inevitable), refugee households report that their children interact with Ugandan children. Around 60 percent of refugee households in the West Nile and Southwest regions report that their children have Ugandan friends with whom they share recreational spaces (Figure 16a). In general, social bonds between refugee and host children were much more common in Kampala. Eighty-four percent of refugee households in Kampala reported that their children had Ugandan friends and shared recreational spaces with Ugandan children (see Figure 16a). There are variations in the patterns of social bonding between Ugandan children and certain refugee nationalities. Somali and Burundi refugee families reported their children have more interaction with Ugandan children (75 and 67 percent, respectively), relative to South Sudanese and Congolese families (58 and 53 percent, respectively) (see Figure 16b). While these are positive signs of social integration, according to the UNHCR, more than half of host communities stated that they do not interact with refugees mainly because of a lack of common language and lack of refugee neighbors in their day-to-day lives (UNHCR, 2018b).



With the exception of those in Kampala, refugees participate in social groups, which can play an important role in the implementation of refugee programs going forward and can help build a well-balanced coexistence. Around 13 percent of refugee households participate in agricultural or livestock associations, a slightly higher proportion than host households (11 percent). This practice is more common in the West Nile region, where 17 percent belong to such associations (see Figure 16c). Moreover, 14 percent of refugee households report belonging to a village savings and loan associations (VSLA), while 9 percent

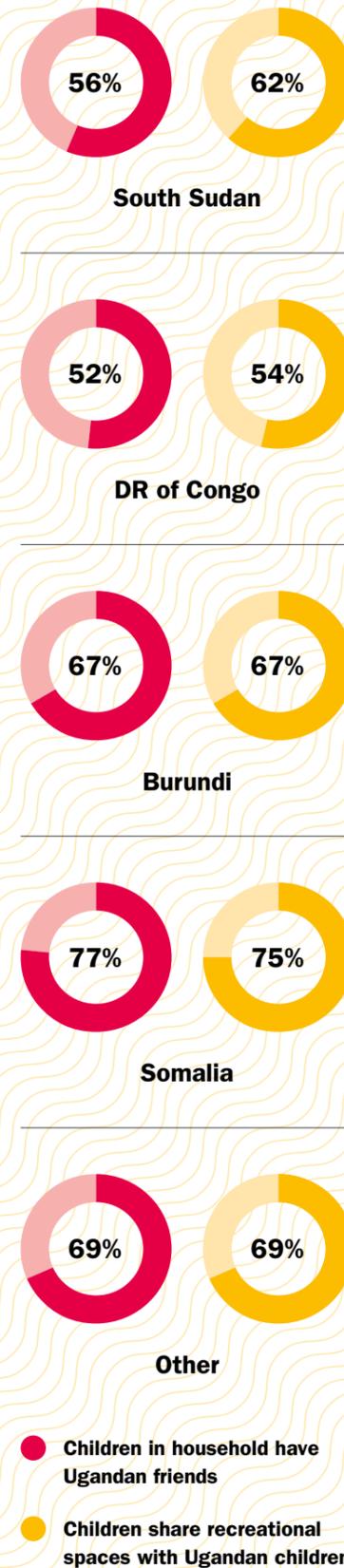
report participating in women's associations. While this is lower relative to hosts (27 percent and 20 percent, respectively), these groups could be an important tool moving forward as avenues for productive and educational interventions targeted at refugees in the West Nile and Southwest regions. In addition, incentivizing the affiliation of refugees to these types of association can contribute to further socioeconomic integration. Related to this is the evidence that refugee households headed by women or young persons are more entrepreneurial, more likely to participate associations, and training programs (FAO, 2018).

Figure 16. Refugee social integration Source. Author's calculations using URHS.

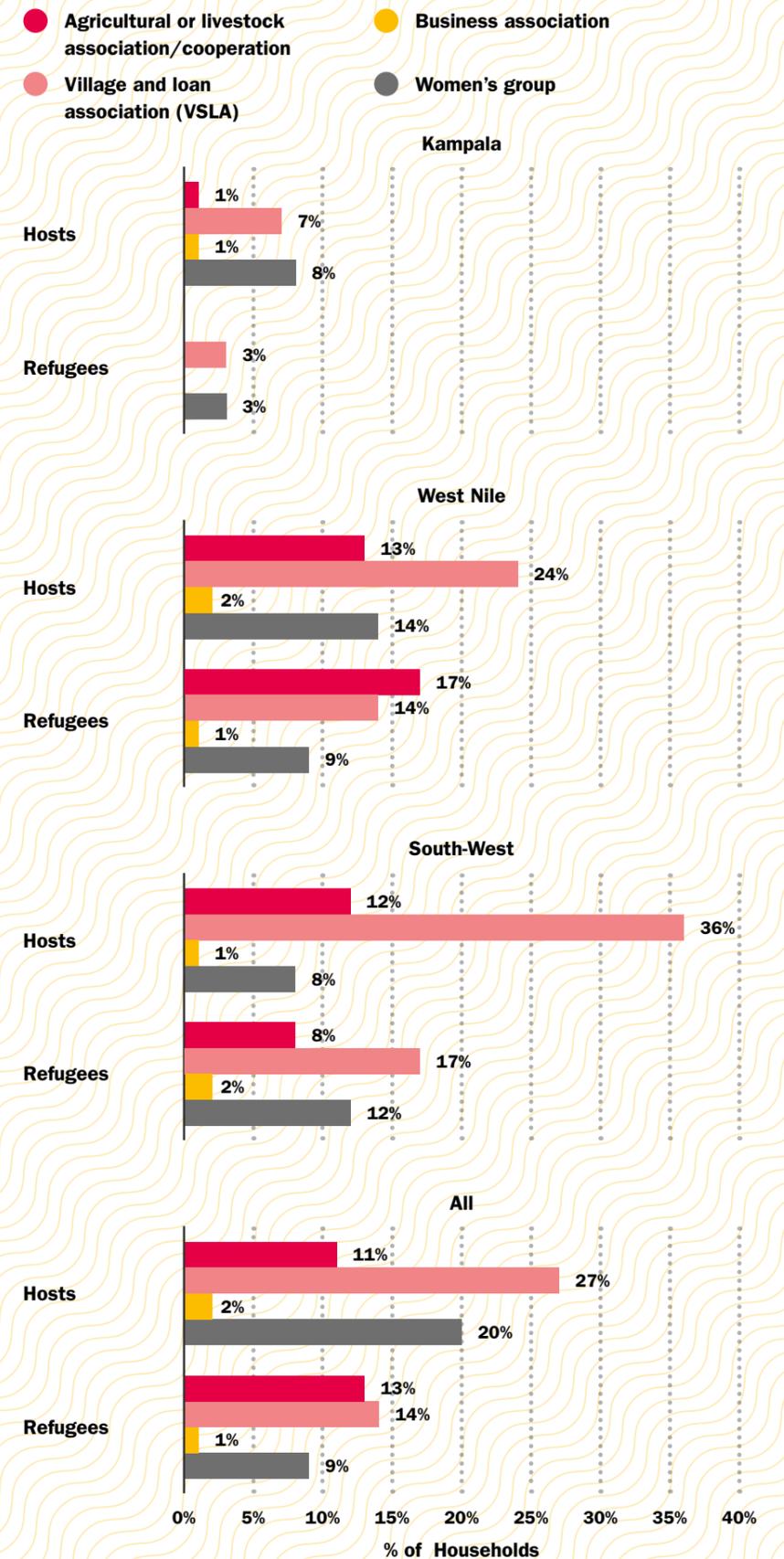


➔ 16a. Social relations of refugee children by region

⬇️ 16b. Social relationships of refugee children by country



⬇️ 16c. Participation in social groups



Most refugees feel secure and welcomed in Uganda, a reflection of the country's overall openness towards their presence.

Around 84 percent of all refugees reported feeling secure or safe living in the country, with similar proportions when looking at the different regions. The high proportion of refugees reporting positive feelings of safety and security may be due to self-reflection on the extremely difficult and hostile circumstances from which they came (UNHCR, 2018b). On the other side of the spectrum, a small proportion of refugees, 5 percent in West Nile and close to 1 percent in Southwest, reported feeling unsafe (see Figure 17a).³¹ This might be related to the fact that 6 percent of refugees residing in the region report that the interaction with Ugandans is hostile/non-receptive, the highest of all regions (see Figure 17b). This is consistent with the fact that refugees who arrived from South Sudan had the least likelihood to report feeling positive reception from host communities (72 percent) (see Figure 17c).

31. Among those feeling unsafe, the main reasons were economic (60 percent) and social in nature (40 percent).

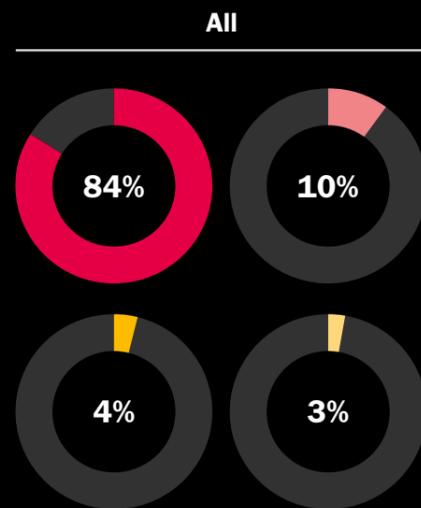
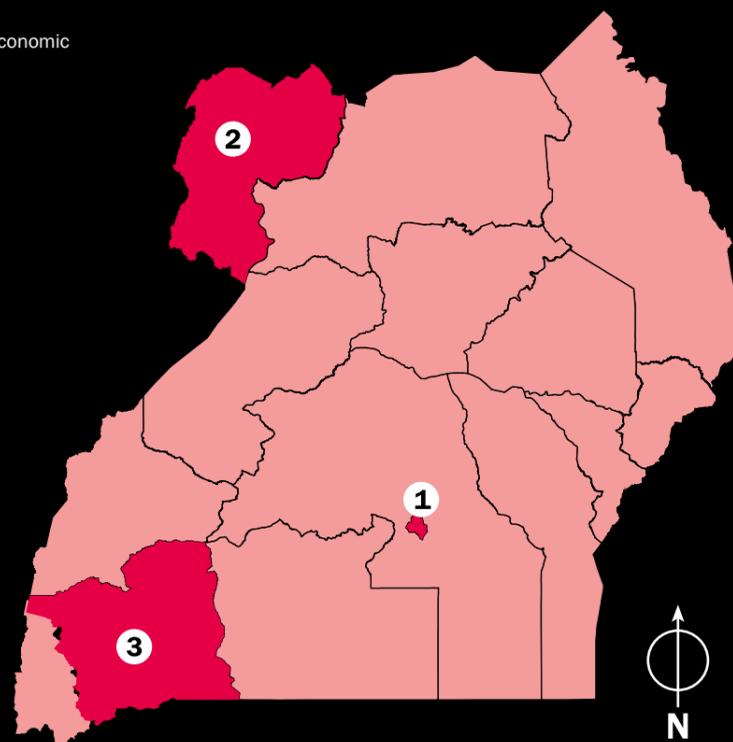
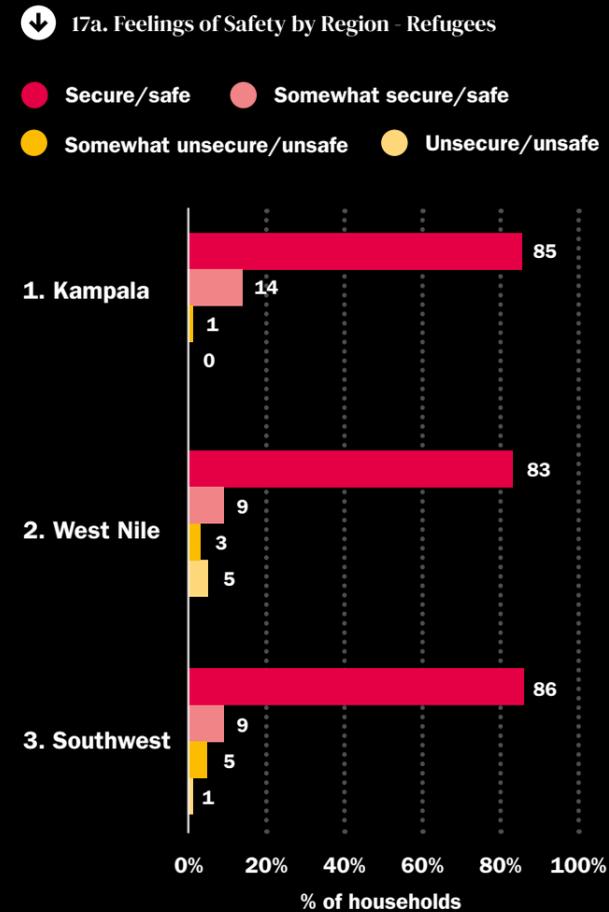


Figure 17. Refugee Perceptions
Source. Author's calculations using URHS.



17b. Perception of interactions with Ugandans by region



17c. Perception of interactions with Ugandans by Country



Chapter 7

Conclusions

“Since refugees are a global problem, the search for solutions must also be global.”

Gil Loescher





1

Uganda's progressive approach to hosting refugees is a model to follow for countries around the world facing similar situations. Uganda is welcoming to refugees and the current framework offers many rights including freedom of movement, the right to work, the right to access public social services and access to land (if feasible). This has contributed to refugees having good access to basic services, such as primary education and health care, as well as feeling safe and welcome in the country. In addition, refugees participate and contribute to the local economy, and help create jobs for Ugandan nationals. Nonetheless, the recent massive influx of refugees since 2016 has placed pressure on hosting areas, and the sustainability of the approach requires a renewed focus on building their self-reliance.

2

A successful implementation of Uganda's progressive refugee framework has the potential to contribute to the development of hosting areas. On the one hand, improving the self-reliance and integration of refugees into the local communities would be beneficial to the local economies, generating positive spillovers. On the other hand, investments in service delivery and infrastructure in these districts can enhance the living conditions of the host population. In addition, a successful refugee response requires building institutional capacity at the local level, which can only contribute to the overall development of hosting areas, some of which have traditionally lagged behind the rest of the country. One crucial way to support the refugee response is to provide timely and relevant information to inform the design, implementation and monitoring of its policies and programs. That is exactly the essence of this report.

3

Despite feeling secure and welcome, the refugee population in Uganda lives in precarious conditions. About half of the refugee population in the country (48 percent) are living in poverty, and poverty is highest in the West Nile region where close to 60 percent of refugees are poor. Food security remains a concern for both refugee and host households, despite the fact that the majority report having received in-kind or food voucher aid. 7 out of 10 refugee households experienced severe food insecurity, while 5 out of 10 host households experienced the same. Food insecurity is higher for both refugee and hosts in the Southwest and West Nile regions, but even those in Kampala report levels of food insecurity (combining moderate and severe) above 40 percent. These results underscore the importance of humanitarian help, particularly for recent refugees.

4

The demographic characteristics of refugee households make them vulnerable. Refugee households have high dependency ratios, with about 1.7 dependent members for every non-dependent member. In West-Nile, this figure almost reaches 2 dependent members for every non-dependent member, mainly explained by the high proportion of under 14 years of age members. In addition, more than half households are female headed. This is particularly true for the more recent refugees in the West Nile region, where 2 out of 3 households are headed by females. Refugees are also younger than hosts. Around 56 percent of refugees are below the age of 15, and around 25 percent are younger than 5 years of age. This group represents a particularly vulnerable group that requires special attention, as the first years of life are essential to the formation of human capital.

5

Ensuring the self-reliance of refugees should be at the core of policies and programs. Refugees in Uganda primarily depend on aid: about 54 percent report that aid as their main source of income. Reliance on aid goes down for earlier cohorts: aid is the main source of income for 37 percent of refugees that arrived more than 5 years ago, while the same is true for 62 percent of recent refugees (arrived less than two years ago). In any case, the heavy reliance on aid, even after an adjustment period of five years, underlines the need to enhance the income generating ability of refugees from the very beginning. While this has been the intention of the refugee response framework all along, there is a need to intensify the efforts to make the goal of self-reliance a reality. As mentioned, this would not only benefit refugees but also contribute to local economy.

6

Refugees are an untapped source of labor. Program or policies with the aim to activate them into the labor market should consider that unemployed refugees are young (average of 25 years old), have low levels of education (70 percent of them have no formal education or have some years of primary education but did not finish), and that the large majority used to work in agriculture (45 percent) and in services and sales (22.7 percent). In addition, they should consider that 50 percent of refugee households have no access to land at the moment, particularly in the West Nile, where, understandably, land is scarcer. This calls for innovative solutions to enhance the livelihoods of unemployed refugees, which include skills formation and training, cooperative initiatives, and promoting the demand for labor supply (in both agricultural and non-agricultural activities to diversify economic activities away from weather shocks) in these areas, which in turn requires the promotion of private sector initiatives.

7

Training and skills programs are also crucial for self-employed and wage-employed refugees. Self-employment is more prevalent among refugees, except for Kampala, and over half of employed refugees (which includes both self and wage employment) changed occupation since arriving to Uganda. Overall, only 8 percent of refugees have received some type of skills or job training, and this proportion is only 4 percent for those that report changing occupations. As with the unemployed, the majority of those that changed occupations used to work in the agricultural sector (44 percent) and the services and sales sector (32 percent). The entrepreneurial potential of refugees is apparent with one in five households owning a non-agricultural enterprise which, importantly, are generating jobs for Ugandan nationals. Skills and job training are then crucial for employed refugees to enhance their self-reliance and improve the productivity of their economic activity.

8

Enhancing agricultural productivity and investing in water management may increase the wellbeing of refugees and hosts. The large majority of hosts and refugees with land access, engage in crop production, and to a lesser extent in livestock activities. The purpose is not only self-consumption, but in some cases commercialization. However, less than 5 percent of households engaged in agricultural activities use fertilizer or pesticides, despite tremendous potential increases in yields. Ensuring access to high quality agricultural inputs and extension services can definitely improve the agricultural income of both refugees and hosts. In addition, both refugees and hosts rely on rain as the main water source, which causes high levels of vulnerability to weather shocks. Investment in water management and irrigation projects in these areas will not only increase self-reliance but can also help reduce the high levels of food insecurity observed.

9

Investing in access to basic services in host communities will contribute to their development and to a peaceful coexistence of both populations. In some instances, such as with access to improved water, improved sanitation and electricity, refugees report more favorable access rates.³² In addition, health care center are slightly more accessible to refugees, both financially and in terms of geographical proximity. Importantly, this puts the spotlight to the large infrastructure and service delivery needs of hosting communities in the West Nile, and of both the refugee and host communities of the Southwest. Moreover, it also raises the question of how to make this service delivery sustainable in the long run, where the involvement of humanitarian organizations is high.

10

Social groups and associations represent a tool in implementing refugee programs and initiatives, outside Kampala. Around 13 percent of refugees participate in agricultural (or livestock) associations, 14 percent in savings groups and 9 percent in women's associations. While participation is lower than for hosts, these associations can play an important role in implementing refugee programs such as skills training, extension services and mentoring programs, and can also promote the socio-economic integration of refugees into their host communities. This will ensure that going forward refugees will continue to feel safe and welcome by Ugandans, as is currently the case.

³². As pointed out by UNICEF (2018) while access to water among refugees is high, the long waiting times remain an issue.

11

Host communities in West Nile present similar (and in some cases slightly better) levels of non-monetary wellbeing compared to those in the Southwest, but a higher incidence of poverty. While poverty incidence is higher for the host population in West Nile compared to that in Southwest, as has historically been the case, they present similar levels of wellbeing in terms of non-monetary indicators, including food security. Despite the pressure of the sizable refugee influx in recent years, the host population in West Nile reported better access to improved water, slightly better access to improved sanitation, similar rates of enrollment at primary and secondary levels, as well as similar access to health care services. Perhaps one area in which host communities in West Nile lag behind those in the Southwest is access to electricity. At the same time, labor market indicators for both host population show similar patterns.



Chapter 8

Annex

“To be called a refugee is the opposite of an insult; it is a badge of strength, courage, and victory.”

Tennessee Office for Refugees



One Sampling frame of refugee population

The 2014 Uganda Population and Housing Census EA Frame was not designed to support a sampling design for refugee settlements, given that during the mapping exercise areas with refugee settlements were considered special areas and were not included in the delineation exercise. Thus, there was a need to develop a new sampling frame for refugee population in Uganda (in the West Nile and South West domains). To obtain such sampling frame, a mapping and quick counting exercise were undertaken.

Mapping exercise

Though the office of the Prime Minister keeps records on the total number of individuals per refugee settlement, no detailed information is available at the lowest administrative units of a settlement. In addition, settlements have different arrangements depending on the size and date of establishment. Thus, a mapping exercise was conducted to:

- ✓ Establish the administrative structure of all settlements.
- ✓ Establish the number of households at the lowest administrative unit of each settlement.
- ✓ Develop a sampling frame based on the administrative structure of the settlements. That is: settlements, zones, blocks, clusters, and villages.
- ✓ Identify refugee settlements in which refugees and host communities were residing together.
- ✓ Update the available satellite maps and demarcate them based on the lowest administrative units.

- ✓ Create enumeration areas based on the number of households at the lowest administrative unit.

The mapping exercise also made use of existing satellite imagery provided by UNHCR. These were used to delineate blocks with the help of GPS and create Enumeration Areas (EAs) within each settlement. During the mapping exercise, the teams identified the administrative units where each block fell and possible land marks within/around the settlement were used to identify the boundaries of each block. Where the satellite imagery allowed, household numbers were identified on the image, and in cases where the structure did not appear on the image, GPS was used instead. For settlements where no satellite images were available, sketch maps were drawn on the topographic base maps to produce the EAs within the area.

Household listing

A quick counting or listing was undertaken to establish the number of households within each EA. The following information was specified: name of settlement, name of the zone, name of the block, name of the cluster, name of the village, total number of households (and total population) per village, enumerations areas, and number of households per enumeration area. All villages with less (or equal) than 250 households were taken as an equivalent of an EA while those with more than 250 households were subdivided into separate EAs. The final result of the mapping and listing exercise is depicted in Table 3.

Table 3. Distribution of EAs, Households and Population by Settlements

Settlement	Number of EAs	Number of Households	Est. population
Alere 2	4	500	4,640
Ayilo I	33	2,960	16,654
Ayilo II	20	2161	17,288
Baratuku	4	435	3,135
Boroli	7	1,836	11,251
Elema	4	166	830
Maaji I	1	174	607
Maaji II	30	3093	19,513
Maaji III	22	2717	9,126
Mirieyi	4	500	4,640
Mungula I	4	585	7,871
Mungula II	4	275	935
Nyumanzi	39	3,533	26,025
Oliji	4	250	1,480
Olua I	5	664	4,648
Olua II	4	548	8,220
Pagrinya	43	5,260	25,161
Agojo II	8	1,035	4,384
Rhino Camp	57	10,669	53,090
Imvepi	44	7,078	32,598
Palorinya	115	11,222	63,278
Bidibidi RC	247	66,900	286,563
Lobule	8	874	3,439
Palabek	52	6,874	22,211
Kyangwali	27	11,344	32,682
Rwamwanja	101	17,495	60,361
Nakivale	129	18,262	69,603
Oruchinga	16	1,813	7,125
Kiryandongo	43	10,686	35,636
Kyaka II	41	8,062	46,050
	1,120	197,971	879,044

Two

Factors affecting poverty

Table 4. Factors Affecting Poverty Source. Own calculations based on URHS

Dependent variable: Poverty indicator (1 if poor)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Refugee	0.111*** (0.0340)	0.170*** (0.0281)	0.125*** (0.0300)	0.0817** (0.0347)
Region of current residence = West Nile	0.165*** (0.0253)	0.210*** (0.0318)	0.235*** (0.0328)	0.158*** (0.0403)
Region of current residence = Southwest	-0.0203 (0.0237)	-0.0108 (0.0300)	0.0297 (0.0311)	-0.0341 (0.0395)
Number of regular and usual HH members	0.0103* (0.00609)	0.0115* (0.0069)	0.0101 (0.00660)	0.0110 (0.00774)
Share of females in HH	-0.0003 (0.0004)	-0.0002 (0.0005)	-0.0002 (0.0005)	-0.0005 (0.0006)
Share of HH members aged 0-15	0.001*** -0.0005	0.0020*** (0.0006)	0.0015** (0.0006)	0.0014** (0.0007)
Share of HH members aged 65+	-0.00108 (0.0006)	-0.0054** (0.002)	-0.005** (0.002)	-0.0046* (0.002)
Age of household head	0.0007 -0.0009	0.0007 (0.00110)	0.0007 (0.00115)	0.0007 (0.00135)
Marital status of HH head = Married polygamous	-0.0569* (0.0312)	-0.0461 (0.0325)	-0.0486 (0.0346)	-0.0672* (0.0380)
Marital status of HH head = Divorced/ Separated	-0.00416 (0.0412)	0.0192 (0.0412)	-0.0104 (0.0430)	-0.0170 (0.0501)
Marital status of HH head = Widow/ Widower	0.0193 (0.0434)	0.0309 (0.0467)	0.0239 (0.0502)	0.0570 (0.0619)
Marital status of HH head = Never married	0.0115 (0.0338)	0.0245 (0.0346)	0.00938 (0.0348)	0.00278 (0.0382)
Gender of HH head = Male	0.0760** (0.0360)	0.0816** (0.0359)	0.0623 (0.0387)	0.0799* (0.0474)
Education Level of HH head = Some primary	-0.00561 (0.0349)	-0.00315 (0.0361)	-0.0244 (0.0380)	-0.0362 (0.0453)
Education Level of HH head = Complete primary	-0.0437 (0.0440)	-0.0147 (0.0454)	-0.0271 (0.0478)	-0.0359 (0.0545)
Education Level of HH head = Some secondary	-0.116*** (0.0399)	-0.110*** (0.0411)	-0.127*** (0.0429)	-0.150*** (0.0514)
Education Level of HH head = Complete secondary	-0.161*** (0.0353)	-0.149*** (0.0371)	-0.160*** (0.0393)	-0.175*** (0.0492)
Industry of work = Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industrial activities				0.0425 (0.0593)
Industry of work = Construction				-0.149*** (0.0409)
Industry of work = Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities				-0.0709** (0.0352)
Industry of work = Other Services				0.0106 (0.0431)

Robust standard errors in parentheses Coefficient significant at *** 1%, ** 5%, * 10% confidence level.

Dependent variable: Poverty indicator (1 if poor)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Industry of work = Activities of households as employers and extraterritorial organizations				-0.101** (0.0403)
Land ownership or access		-0.00434 (0.0286)	0.0253 (0.0426)	0.0422 (0.0488)
Any crops sold, Jul-Dec 2017			-0.0852** (0.0404)	-0.0860* (0.0439)
Non-agriculture business owner		-0.0489 (0.0332)	-0.0462 (0.0351)	-0.0183 (0.0378)
Main source of income = Economic activities	-0.0343 (0.0426)			
Main source of income = Other sources	0.0237 (0.0878)			
Main source of income = Remittances	0.00616 (0.0469)			
Employed		-0.0562** (0.0273)	-0.0197 (0.0279)	
Constant	-0.0179 (0.0814)	-0.0483 (0.0770)	-0.0165 (0.0809)	0.0431 (0.0976)
Observations	1,694	1,779	1,599	1,185
R-squared	0.137	0.202	0.177	0.145

Robust standard errors in parentheses Coefficient significant at *** 1%, ** 5%, * 10% confidence level.

Three

Type of aid by organization

Table 5. Type of Aid by Organization

Type of aid	Kampala		West Nile		South-West		All	
	Hosts	Refugees	Hosts	Refugees	Hosts	Refugees	Hosts	Refugees
Food Voucher	UNHCR	UNHCR	WFP	UNHCR	-	UNHCR	WFP	UNHCR
Cash for Food Assistance	NGO, Gvmt, other	UNHCR	NGO, Gvmt, other	UNHCR	NGO, Gvmt, other	UNHCR	NGO, Gvmt, other	UNHCR
Food in-kind	NGO, Gvmt, other	UNHCR	NGO, Gvmt, other	WFP	NGO, Gvmt, other	NGO, Gvmt, other	NGO, Gvmt, other	WFP
Free Healthcare Assistance	NGO, Gvmt, other	Religious organization	NGO, Gvmt, other					
Household Items	NGO, Gvmt, other	UNHCR	NGO, Gvmt, other	UNHCR	NGO, Gvmt, other	UNHCR	NGO, Gvmt, other	UNHCR

Four Wages regressions

The sample in the following models consists of employed individuals aged 14-64. The dependent variable are log wages in Ugandan UGX.

Table 6. Correlation Between Refugee Status and Wages

Variables	(1) OLS	(2) Heckman MLE: Wages	(3) Heckman MLE: Selection
Is refugee, using s1aq15 = 1, Refugee	-0.362*** (0.0881)	-0.429*** (0.102)	-0.355*** (0.0623)
Region of current residence = 2, West Nile	-0.463*** (0.115)	-0.452*** (0.117)	
Region of current residence = 3, Southwest	-0.575*** (0.108)	-0.579*** (0.110)	
Age	0.0696*** (0.0237)	0.0966*** (0.0244)	0.128*** (0.0186)
Age squared	-0.000695** (0.000293)	-0.00103*** (0.000326)	-0.00163*** (0.000250)
Marital status = 2, Married polygamous	0.00303 (0.201)		-0.169 (0.118)
Marital status = 3, Divorced/ Separated	0.128 (0.142)		0.110 (0.131)
Marital status = 4, Widow/ Widower	-0.375* (0.207)		-0.177 (0.192)
Marital status = 5, Never married	-0.130 (0.118)		0.233** (0.107)
Gender = 1, Male	0.0470 (0.0865)	0.0856 (0.104)	0.325*** (0.0670)
Highest Education Level = 1, Some primary	0.336*** (0.111)	0.330*** (0.112)	
Highest Education Level = 2, Complete primary	0.525*** (0.127)	0.525*** (0.129)	
Highest Education Level = 3, Some secondary	0.780*** (0.143)	0.759*** (0.148)	
Highest Education Level = 4, Complete secondary	1.388*** (0.129)	1.376*** (0.130)	
Any children less than 15 yo = 1			-0.573*** (0.0907)
Constant	5.009*** (0.480)	4.250*** (0.656)	-2.922*** (0.356)
Observations	5,015	5,015	5,015
R-squared	0.444		

Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Five Profits regressions

The sample in the following regressions consists of all households with businesses. The dependent variable is log profits in Ugandan UGX.

Table 7. Correlation Between Refugee Status and Enterprise Profits

Variables	(1) OLS	(2) Heckman MLE: Profits	(3) Heckman MLE: Selection
Is refugee, using s1aq15 = 1, Refugee	-0.444** (0.184)	-0.790*** (0.247)	-0.246*** (0.0854)
Region of current residence = 2, West Nile	-0.732** (0.285)	-0.610* (0.320)	
Region of current residence = 3, Southwest	-0.242 (0.307)	-0.215 (0.322)	
Age of HH head	0.00310 (0.00795)	-0.00582 (0.00905)	-0.00577* (0.00309)
Marital status of HH head = 2, Married polygamous	0.0979 (0.315)		0.0229 (0.103)
Marital status of HH head = 3, Divorced/ Separated	0.145 (0.324)		-0.0503 (0.131)
Marital status of HH head = 4, Widow/ Widower	0.127 (0.414)		0.0463 (0.118)
Marital status of HH head = 5, Never married	0.380 (0.367)		-0.266* (0.154)
Gender of HH head = 1, Male	0.269 (0.300)	0.351 (0.240)	0.0704 (0.101)
Education Level of HH head = 1, Some primary	0.0976 (0.324)	0.0630 (0.272)	
Education Level of HH head = 2, Complete primary	0.438 (0.351)	0.467 (0.308)	
Education Level of HH head = 3, Some secondary	0.756** (0.376)	0.713* (0.367)	
Education Level of HH head = 4, Complete secondary	0.657 (0.455)	0.544 (0.431)	
Any children less than 15 yo = 1			-0.0302 (0.107)
Constant	11.31*** (0.642)	8.936*** (0.664)	-0.606*** (0.207)
Observations	1,985	1,985	1,985
R-squared	0.162		

Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

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