

Refugee Access to Livelihoods and Housing, Land, and Property

May 2019
UGANDA

CONTEXT

Uganda is currently hosting the largest number of refugees in the region with over 1.2 million refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Burundi.¹ Recently arrived refugees have joined Rwandese, Somali, and other refugees that have lived in Uganda for decades. Due to the large number of refugees, the range of countries of origin, and the varying lengths of displacement, there are key information gaps on how access to or lack of housing, land, and property (HLP) for refugees impact their potential for sustainable livelihoods. In partnership with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), REACH conducted an assessment from 3 December 2018 to 15 March 2019 to collect baseline data on refugees' access to livelihoods and HLP. The assessment aims to provide a better understanding of the conditions of refugee access to livelihoods and HLP, the linkages, and other factors influencing sustainable livelihoods and potential movement within Uganda.

METHODOLOGY

A mixed methods approach was used, driven by a household-level structured survey, semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs). The quantitative household-level survey produced results representative for the refugee population in 30 refugee settlements (considered as 25 due to five combined settlements in Adjumani) across 11 districts, as well as select divisions of Kampala (Makindye, Kampala Central, and Kawempe) with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error at the settlement level for all questions asked to the entire sample size. A total of 3,165 households were interviewed for this assessment. All questions referring to a subset are footnoted.

KIIs and FGDs were used to triangulate the data and provide context to quantitative findings. KIIs targeted settlement leadership, including Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) commandants and UNHCR staff, refugee welfare committee leaders, district local government officials, and key partners working in relevant sectors. Semi-structured FGDs were stratified by gender and conducted with refugee and host community groups in each location.

Findings in this factsheet are representative of refugee households living in Bidibidi refugee settlement. A total of 116 refugee households were interviewed in Bidibidi.

POPULATION PROFILE OF REFUGEES IN UGANDA

Demographics¹

Female	Age	Male
2%	60+	1%
20%	18-59	16%
8%	12-17	9%
13%	5-11	13%
9%	0-4	9%

Female-headed households (HHs):
67%

Average household size:
7

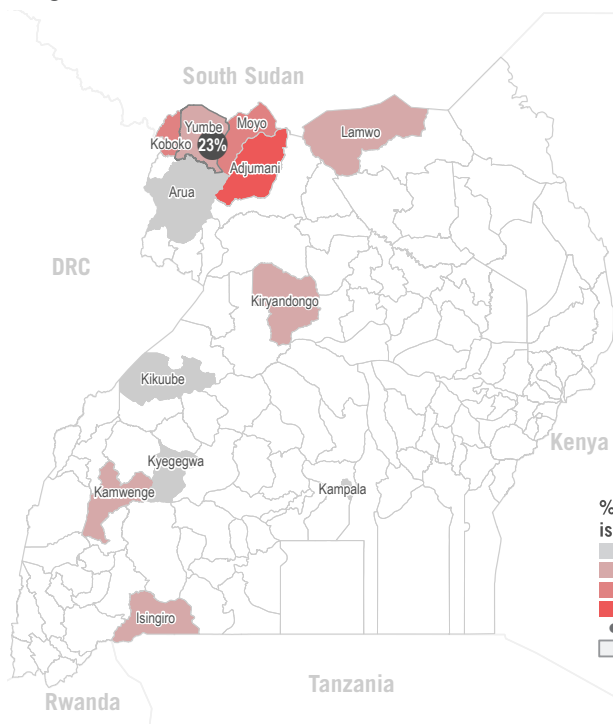
Displacement demographic

Top countries of origin:¹

- 1 South Sudan (65%)
- 2 DRC (27%)
- 3 Burundi (3%)
- 4 Somalia (2%)

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF BIDIBIDI IN YUMBE DISTRICT

Bidibidi settlement was established in September 2016 to host the rapid influx of South Sudanese refugees, primarily arriving from the Greater Equatoria region. The settlement population increased rapidly to over 280,000 people, making it one of the largest refugee settlements in the world. As of December 2016, Bidibidi reached maximum capacity and stopped accepting new arrivals.



HHs WITH VULNERABLE MEMBERS

Unaccompanied/separated child, orphan	53%
Disabled members	34%
Pregnant / lactating women	53%
Female-headed HHs	67%

HHs reporting member with persons with specific needs (PSN) card: **19%**

HHs reporting that some members are not registered as refugees: **3%**

TOP 3 HLP CHALLENGES²

Property ³	48%
Land accessed for cultivation	37%
Land accessed for housing	33%

¹ Figures based on United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) population figures updated as of April 2019.

² This question was only asked to the 23% of respondents facing HLP challenges. The level of confidence may thus be lower than 95%.

³ Respondents could answer more than one option for this question.

HOUSING

UGANDA

DISTRICT: YUMBE

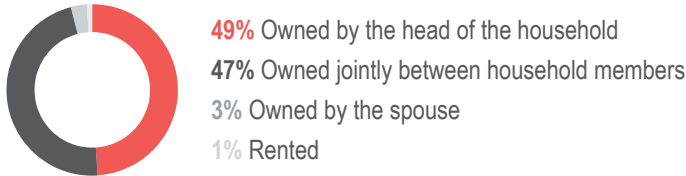
SETTLEMENT: BIDIBIDI

HHs perceiving themselves at risk of eviction:

50%

TENURE ARRANGEMENTS

% of HHs by shelter tenure:



0% of HHs have documentation proving ownership or legal occupancy of shelter.

% of HHs by methods of shelter acquisition:



Of the 99% of HHs that reported constructing their shelter, most commonly reported ways of acquiring materials:³

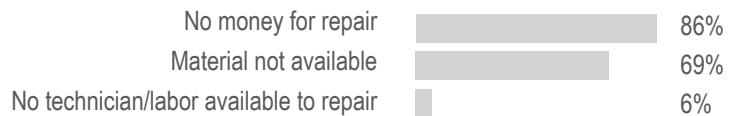


SHELTER CHALLENGES

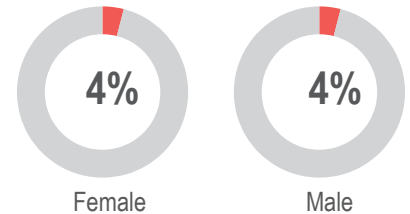
54% of HHs reported shelter damage. Of those, the most commonly reported parts of the shelter damaged are:³



56% of HHs reported not being able to conduct repairs. Of those, the most commonly reported reasons include:³



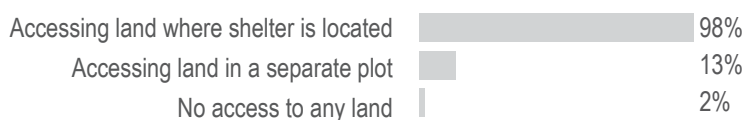
% of HHs reporting members do not feel safe in their current shelter:



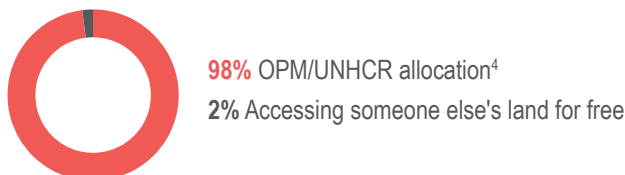
LAND

ACCESS TO LAND

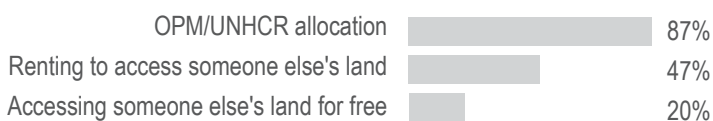
% of HH reporting:³



Method of accessing land around shelter plot:

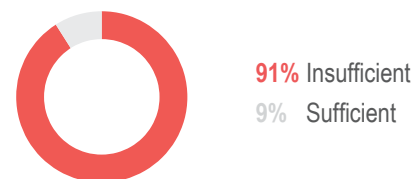


13% of HHs reported accessing land outside their shelter. Of those, the most commonly reported methods of accessing that land are:³



USE OF LAND FOR CULTIVATION

80% of HHs reported using their shelter plot for cultivation. Of those, the following reported on sufficiency of the land to provide food for the HH in the most recent harvest.



FORMAL AGREEMENTS

Of the 2% that access land around shelter plot through renting, free access, or ownership, 50% of HHs that have a formal agreement to access the land

Of the 67% of land accessed outside of shelter plot through renting, free access, or ownership, 0% are accessed through formal agreement

⁴ The Government of Uganda allocates land for residential and agricultural purposes, to refugees, irrespective of ethnicity and origin. This is done via OPM with the support of UNHCR.

HLP Challenges

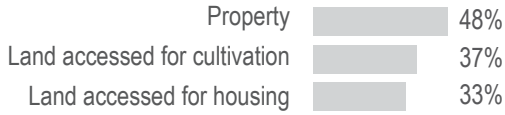
UGANDA

DISTRICT: YUMBE

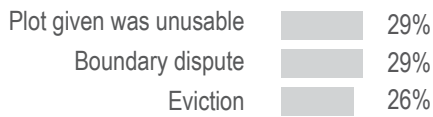
SETTLEMENT: BIDIBIDI

23% of HHs reported facing HLP challenges. Of those:

Most commonly reported areas of HLP issues (% of HLP issues):³



Most commonly reported types of HLP issues (% of HLP issues):³



HLP ISSUE RESOLUTION

16% of the 30 HLP issues reported were attempted to be resolved by the household

Out of the HLP issues that HHs attempted to resolve, the following mechanisms were used:³



17% of the HLP issues reported were resolved

PROPERTY

30% of HHs reported having no property at all. Out of the 70% who do:

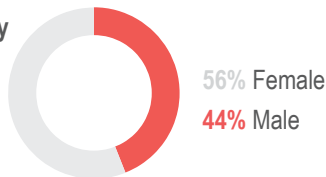
HHs with income-generating property: **35%**

Most commonly reported type of property:



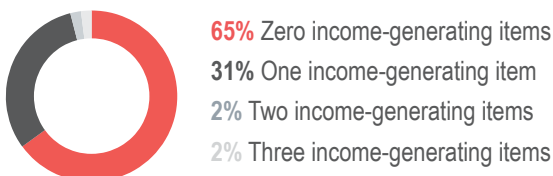
76% of property items are owned by one owner

Proportion of those by sex of owner:



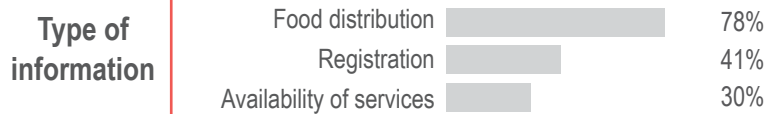
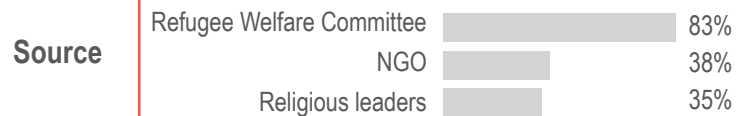
6% of HHs that own property/assets reported having documentation proving ownership or legal access

% of HHs owning number of income-generating property items:



ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Most commonly reported sources and types of information HHs access:³



92% of HHs reported trusting the information they receive

Most commonly reported information needs of HHs by area:³

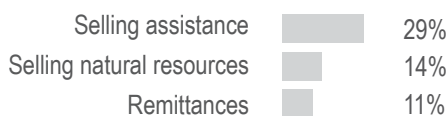


HHs reporting perceived livelihoods challenges:

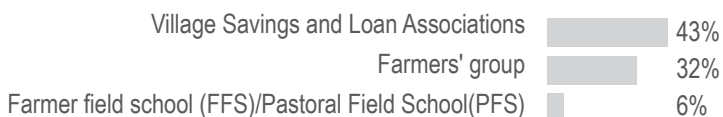
100%

LIVELIHOODS SOURCES

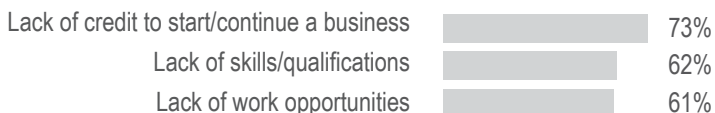
Out of the 78% of HHs who reported having a source of income, the most commonly reported sources are:³



Most commonly reported livelihood groups HH members participate in:³



Most commonly reported livelihoods challenges:³



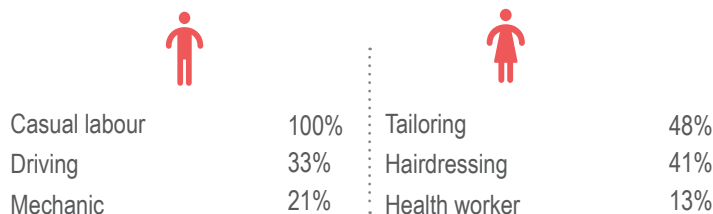
SKILLS AND ASPIRATIONS

72% of HHs have men of working age and 95% of HHs have women of working age. Of those:

Most commonly reported livelihoods skills gained in country of origin:³



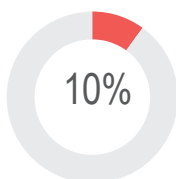
Most commonly reported livelihoods aspirations:³



MOVEMENTS WITHIN UGANDA

PAST MOVEMENTS

% of HHs that had at least one member move in the year prior to data collection:

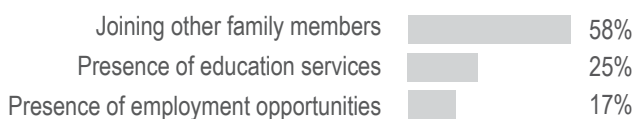


Of those:

Types of destinations:



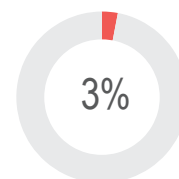
Most commonly reported reasons for moving:³



33% of the HHs with at least one member who moved reported that they receive resources from the member that moved

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

% of HHs that have at least one member planning to move in the 6 months following data collection:



Of those:

Types of destinations:



Most commonly reported reasons for planned movement:³

