Food Security and Essential Needs Assessment of Kampala-based Refugees

5 May 2020

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1   Executive summary

To assess the food security and essential needs situation of Kampala-based refugees and inform a possible response, WFP conducted a rapid food security and essential needs assessment between 23 and 27 April. Data was collected using the administration, via phone call, of a structured questionnaire to 212 refugees registered in Kampala, complimented by limited focus group discussions.

Economic activity among respondents had been severely impacted by the pandemic and the containment measures. Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported that the impact had been major and almost all Kampala-based refugees experienced some level of income loss. About half of the sampled population lost over 75 percent of household income. The proportion of households without an income earner increased from 31 percent before the crisis to 72 percent at the time of the survey.

Constrained income generation had resulted in the application of negative coping mechanisms and essential needs going largely unmet. The cost of meeting essential needs (the minimum expenditure basket, or MEB) was estimated to 170,264 UGX per person per month, of which 84,923 was the cost of a food basket that meets minimum energy, protein, and fat requirements. At the time of the survey, it was estimated that only 8 percent of respondents were able to spend a sufficient amount on food, indicating a widespread inability to meet basic food needs.

The median Kampala-based refugee spent only 38 percent of what is required to purchase a minimum amount of food. The resulting needs-based optimal food assistance transfer value for the median household was 52,652 UGX per person per month (62 percent of the food component of the MEB).

Across many of the economic indicators, households headed by a woman, a disabled person or an elderly person were more severely affected.

The refugees interviewed in the focus group discussions were clear that household food consumption had deteriorated dramatically since the introduction of the containment measures at the end of March: The majority of households survived on one meal per day, compared to three before; some had gone an entire day without eating. For the meals that were still eaten, portion sizes had reduced substantially. Many had started to consume less preferred and cheaper foods, and some more expensive foods, like milk, were cut from the diet completely. The quantitative metric used to measure household food consumption did however not detect a significant change from January to April 2020, which could be an indication that households were largely reducing the number of meals per day and size of portions, changes that would not directly affect the food consumption score, and that purchasing food on credit and other coping mechanisms were used to avoid major reduction in the diversity of food consumed. Eleven percent of respondents were found to have poor food consumption, 21 percent borderline and 68 percent acceptable. These levels were similar to those observed in some of refugee settlements with better household food consumption in the most recent food security assessment of settlement-based refugees, which took place in January 2020.

Indicating a limited ability to cope with the shocks, only 23 percent of respondents reported having savings to draw on. Fourteen percent had assets they could sell to meet essential needs. Only 10 percent had

received some form of food assistance in the last month. Most commonly reported concerns about the near future were a shortage of food in the markets and increasing food prices.

Refugees anticipated a long recovery. Accumulation of debt and the use of other coping mechanisms during this time, and a reliance in more normal times on causal labour which provide a pay that often barely meet daily basic needs, made many refugees believe they would need one to two years to recover and stabilize.

2 Introduction

The coronavirus pandemic and the containment measures put in place by the Government of Uganda to protect the country present large segments of the Ugandan population with serious challenges to meet their essential needs. While the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases is still relatively low, containment measures have impacted the livelihoods on many and the price of food and other essentials have increased. One population group that is highly vulnerable to these shocks and is believed to have limited capacity to cope is Kampala-based refugees. Unlike settlement-based refugees, Kampala-based refugees do not have access to regular food assistance provided in the settlements.

After concerns that Kampala-based refugees could have significant food security and essential needs challenges, WFP undertook a food security and essential needs assessment of the population at the end of April 202. Due to the restriction in the physical movement of WFP staff, the survey was administered using interviews over the phone, complemented by limited in-person focus group discussions.

The purpose of the survey was to understand household food consumption, income generation capacity, savings and assets of Kampala based refugees for purposes of informing a possible food assistance response to this population.

3 Methodology

The survey collected data using a structured household questionnaire administered over the phone to 212 refugee households registered as resident in Kampala. Data collection took place 23-27 April. Beneficiary phone numbers were drawn from the UNHCR ProGres database and phone numbers collected during previous face-to-face WFP surveys of refugees in Kampala. The data collection tool design was led by the AMEL unit with inputs from program colleagues, field-based M&E staff and other stakeholders. WFP staff was used as enumerators for the study. Enumerators received training from the AMEL unit, which also undertook the data analysis and report writing.

The sample was not drawn using a structured random selection technique and may have been biased due to inequalities in mobile phone ownership along lines of wealth and gender. Due to the relatively small sample size (see Figure 1), results disaggregated at the division level, by sex of household head and other

sub-populations are associated with a large margin of error. While results for the smallest sub-populations are excluded from this report, the report presents findings for households headed by a disabled person and households headed by an older person even though the sample size is only 36 and 26 households respectively. These results are included because of the importance of understanding the food security and essential needs situation specifically for these sub-populations but the point estimates should be interpreted with care given the large margin of error. At the aggregate, for the Kampala refugee population, the sample size produced a margin of error of 5.9 percent at a 95 percent confidence level.

Figure 1: Sample size
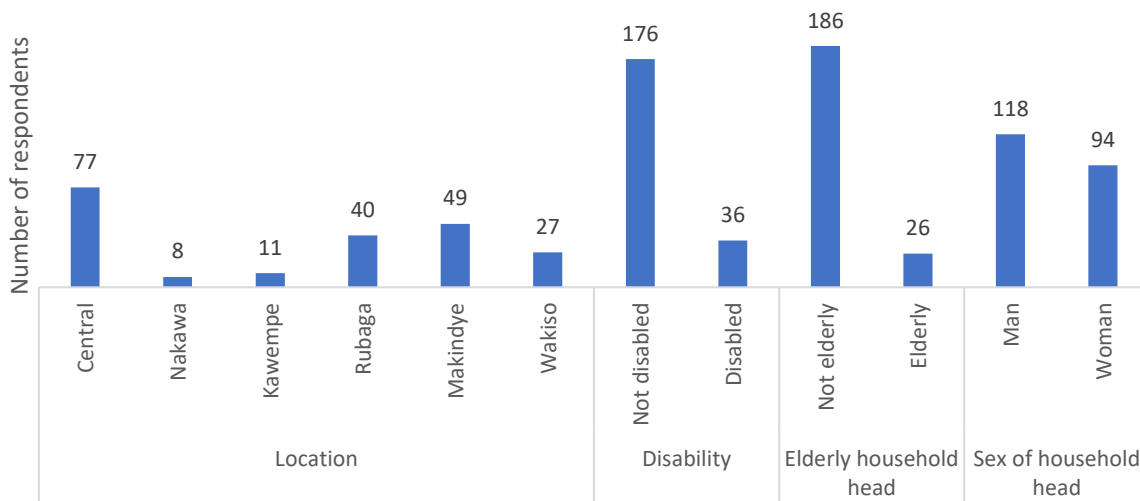
To complement the findings from the phone-based survey, four focus group discussions (FGDs) with a segment of the Kampala-based refugees were conducted on 29 April. Groups of women and men were separately interviewed to understand and verify information on food prices, livelihoods, food consumption, coping, and assistance.

4   Key findings

4.1   Sample description

The respondents were distributed across the divisions of Kampala with the largest proportion (37 percent) living in Kampala Central and the smallest (3 percent) in Nakawa (Figure 2). Eight percent of the respondents reported residing outside Kampala and Wakiso and were excluded from the analysis due to not being part of the study population. Of all respondents, 87 percent reported being registered by OPM/UNHCR as resident in Kampala. A small majority of surveyed households were headed by men (57 percent).

Figure 2: Place of residence
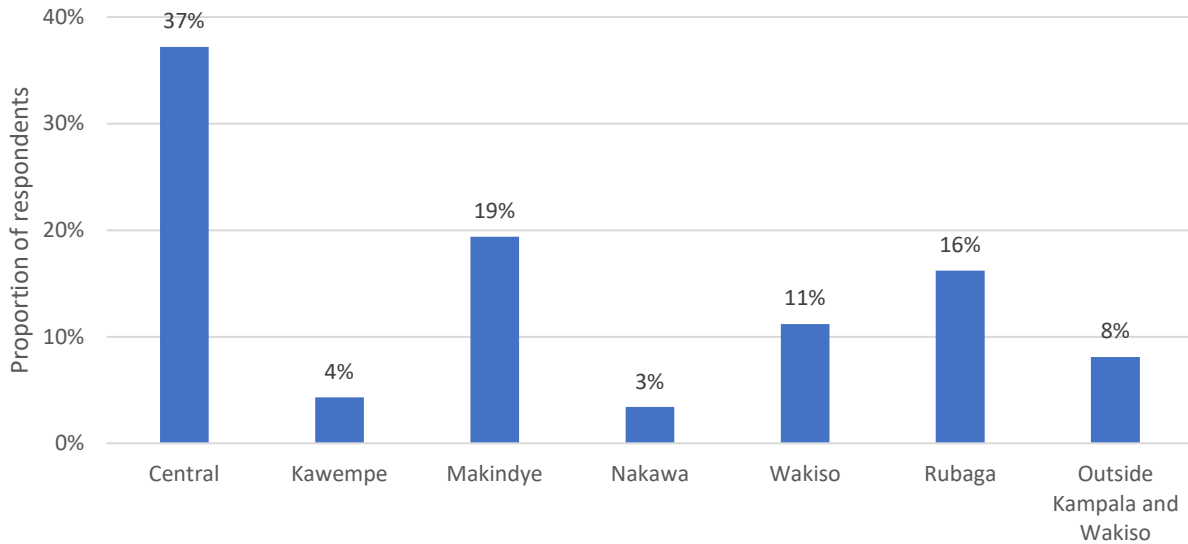
A majority of respondents (84 percent) did not have a disability while 8 percent had minor disability and about 9 percent reported having severe disability that prevented them from work (Figure 3). Women headed households were more likely to be headed by a severely disabled person compared to male headed households, although the difference was not statistically significant.

Figure 3: Disability of the head of household

■ Severe (cannot work due to disability)   ■ Minor (disability does not prevent work)
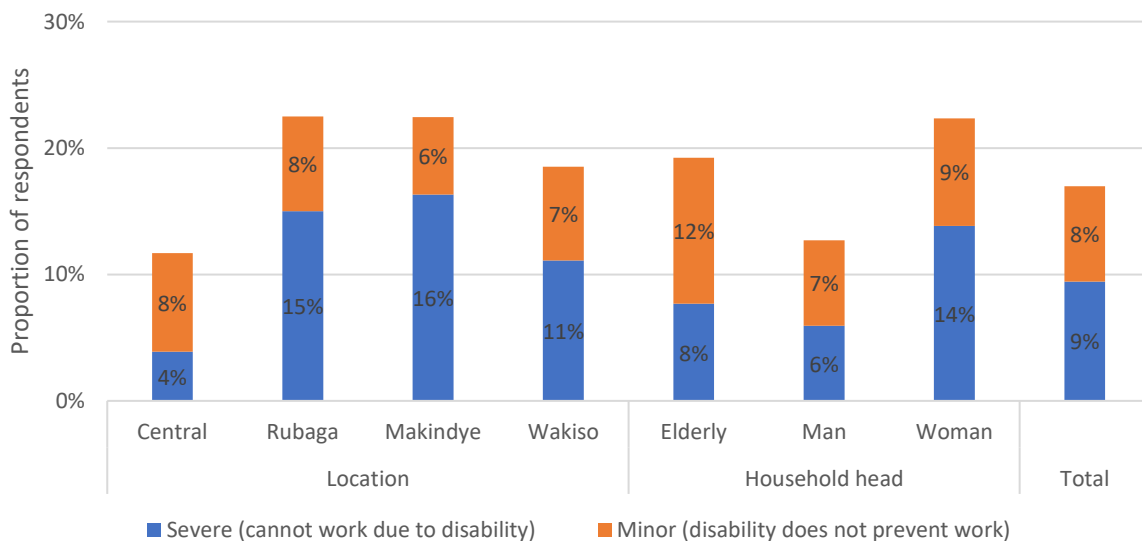
Most of the household heads (52 percent) were aged between 20-39 years while over 32 percent were aged between 40 and 59 years and only 5 percent were over 70 years. It is worth noting that respondents below 20 years underscored the least proportion of only 2 percent (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Age of the head of household
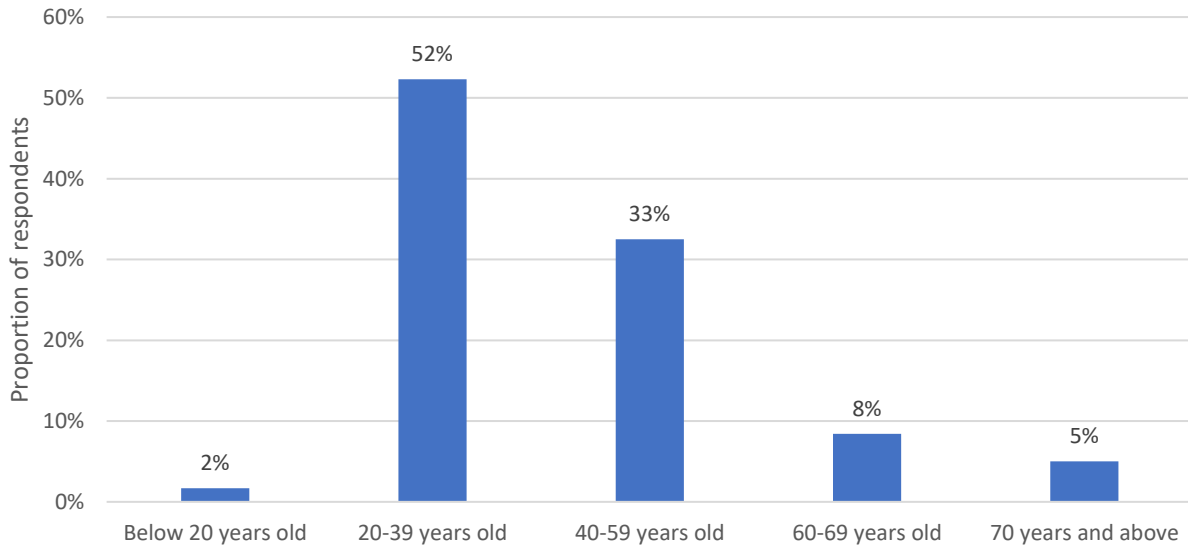
Of the 212 respondents, 18 percent of households had 5 members and 17 percent had 4 members. Average household size was 4.7 (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Household size
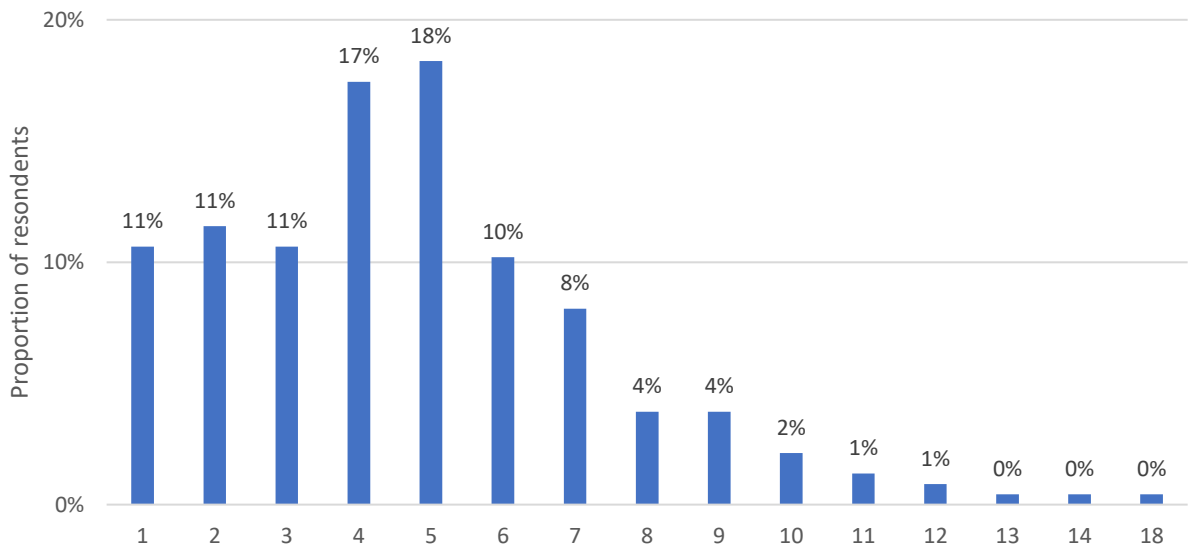
4.2   Livelihoods

The main income generating strategies in the pre-pandemic period included daily casual labour, most important of which was loading, construction works, bricklaying, motor attendants, and laundry services; petty trading; and remittances. In order to understand household livelihoods before and after the

introduction of the containment measures, respondents were asked about two different periods in time: the first two weeks of March (as the pre-shock reference) and the two weeks immediately preceding the interview which was approximately the last two weeks of April (as the current situation). While income generation was believed to be one of the main channels through which the shock is affecting households, the inherent limitations of phone-administered surveys allowed for only a small number of questions to be included.

The perception of respondents was that the impact on the pandemic and the containment measures had a very negative impact on their livelihoods. The proportion of respondents reporting a major negative impact was 87 percent overall, with perceptions being marginally more positive in central Kampala (Figure 6). Women-headed households perceived the impact to be worse than household headed by men, although the difference was not statistically significant.
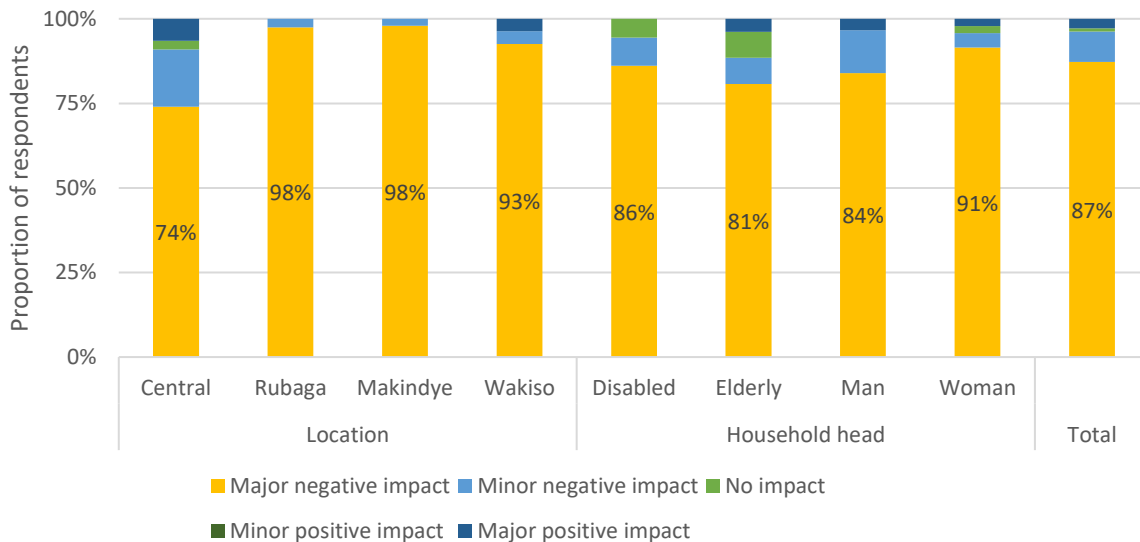
Figure 6: Perceived impact on livelihoods

During the first two weeks of March, 48 percent of the households reported having one member engaged in livelihood activities (Figure 7). By the second half of April, that group had been reduced to only 21 percent of respondents. Conversely, the proportion of households with no member engaged in income generating activities increased from 31 percent in the first two weeks of March to 72 percent in the second half of April. It is clear from the reduction in the proportion of households engaged in livelihood activities (from 69 to 28 percent) that the economic situation of respondents has deteriorated substantially.

Figure 7: Number of household members engaged in livelihood activities
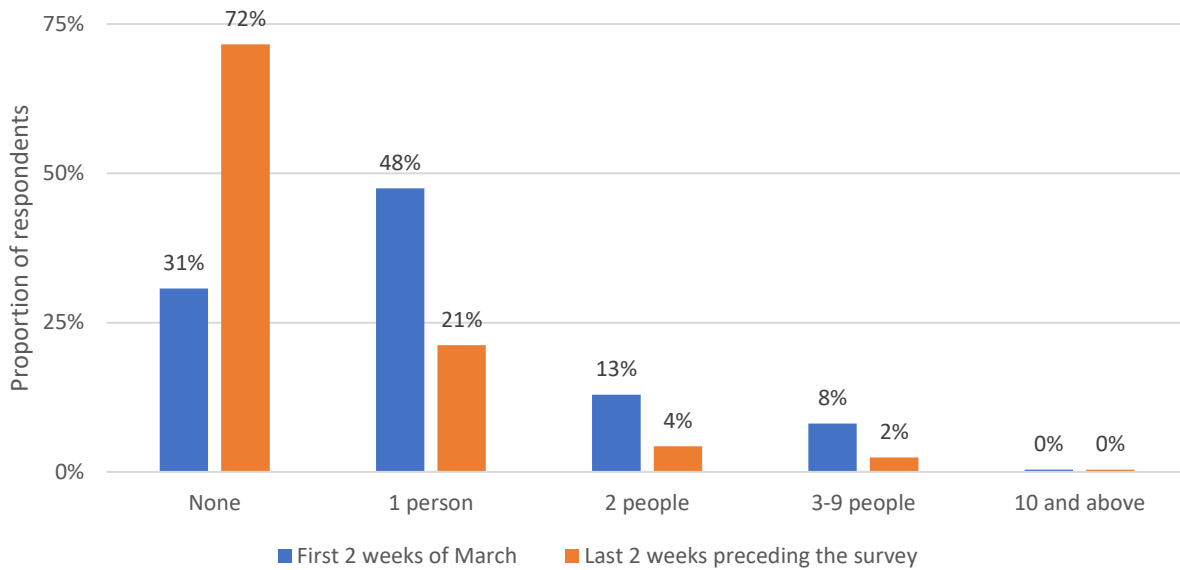
Generally, across all the divisions and population groups, the proportion of households without a working member increased significantly (Figure 8). Wakiso district registered the largest increase (over 60 percentage points) and the central division reported the smallest increase. Household headed by an elderly or disabled person appeared to be slightly more likely to have no working member, although the difference was not statistically significant.

Figure 8: Households without income earners
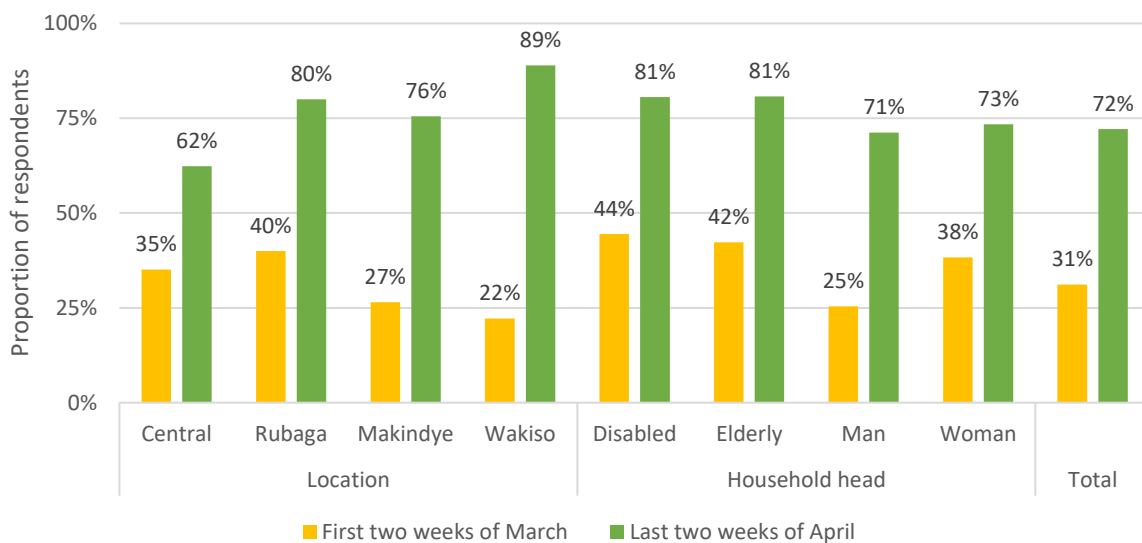
A similar pattern was observed in the number of days worked by the main income earner of the household. In the first two weeks of March, 42 percent of respondents reported that their main income

earner had worked 10 days or more. By the second half of April, that population had diminished to 9 percent. Smaller changes were seen in the size of the population engaged in part time work. In aggregate for the total sample, the average number of days worked in the two two-week periods decreased from 6.5 days to 1.8 days.

Against the impact on livelihoods outlined above, it is unsurprising that 99 percent of respondents reported that their income had decreased since the introduction of the containment measures at the end of March. For half of all respondents, the reported income loss was 75 percent or more of pre-shock income levels. Only 22 percent of respondents reported income loss of 25 percent of income or less.

Figure 9: Proportion of loss of pre-shock household income
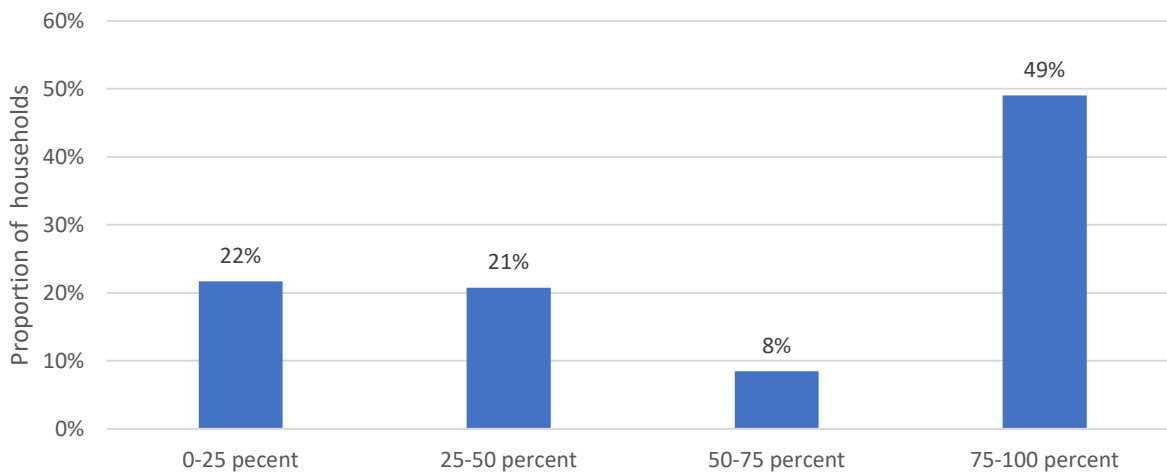
Based on the focus group discussions, female refugees expected that some daily odd jobs would become available after the containment measures were eased but were concerned that opportunities would be less than before as many potential employers would be strapped for resources, including in the construction sector which offer employment to the youth.

At the household level, refugees anticipated a long recovery. Accumulation of debt and the use of other coping mechanisms, as discussed further below, have complicate that path. As most refugees have no access to permanent jobs, which could have provided a stable platform for recovery, and because of their reliance on causal labour which provide a pay that is only meeting daily basic needs, refugees that the assessment team met during the survey expected needing one to two years to recover and stabilize.

4.3   Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Household economic capacity to meet essential needs was based on a comparison of spending capacity and the cost of living. Based on the minimum expenditure basket for settlement-based refugees in

Uganda[1], a draft minimum expenditure basket (MEB) was developed for refugees in Kampala[2]. Like the MEB for the settlement, the Kampala MEB reflects the cost of essential goods and services a household requires to ensure survival and minimum living standards.

Based on market prices collected in the last week of April 2020, the total cost of the MEB was estimated at 170,264 UGX per person per month, which was 69 percent higher than the average cost of meeting essential needs in refugee settlements (Figure 10). The cost of the food component of the MEB was 84,923 UGX per person per month, which was 27 percent higher than the average cost of the food MEB in refugee settlements. The higher price of the MEB was mainly due to the inclusion of rent in the basket as it was not included in the basket for the refugees in settlements (as settlement-based refugees are entitled to building materials and land). The high cost of meeting essential needs in Kampala limits economic access of refugees to enough food and other essential goods and services which may have detrimental effect on their food security, nutrition, health status and well-being. The cost of purchasing the food basket that WFP provides in its general food assistance was included for reference.

Figure 10: Cost of food and non-food essential needs
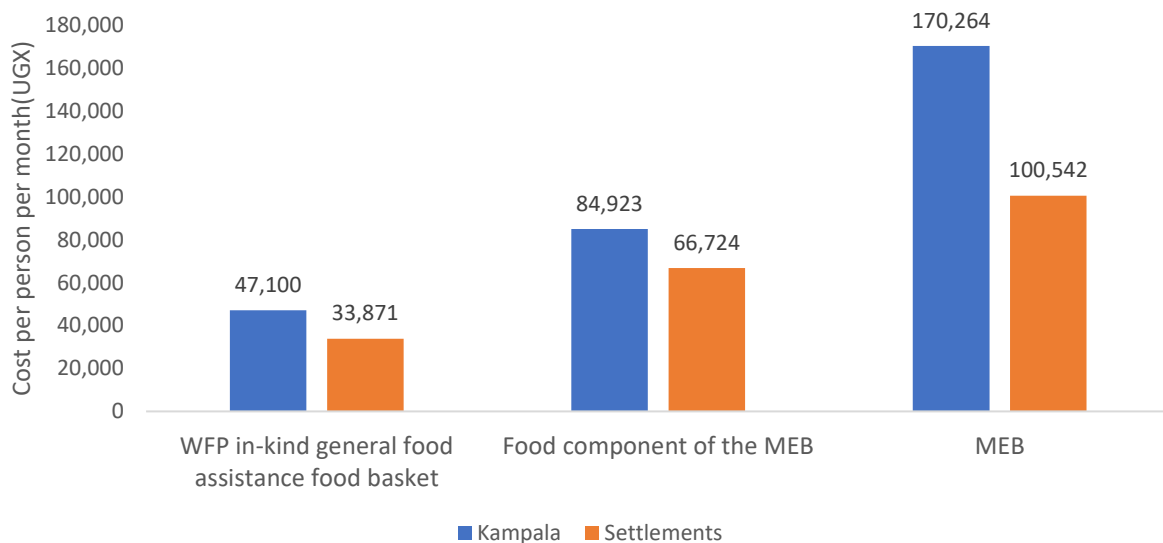
In the focus group discussions, refugees told the assessment team that before the containment measures were introduced nearly all refugees live hand to mouth and that economic capacity had since deteriorated substantially. The household survey found that 92 percent of Kampala-based refugee households spent less on food than the price of the food MEB. In other words, nearly all Kampala-based refugees spent less on food than they would need to, indicating a widespread inability to meet basic food needs. The

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[1] Minimum Expenditure Basket Harmonization Guidance, 2019. Accessible at
https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/69475
[2] The Kampala MEB was in draft form as it was still pending review by some partners and endorsement by the cash working group.

proportion was larger than in January 2020, but within the margin of error, and similar to what was recorded in the settlements in January 2020, as shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Proportion of households that spend less on food than the cost of the food component of the MEB, January and April 2020
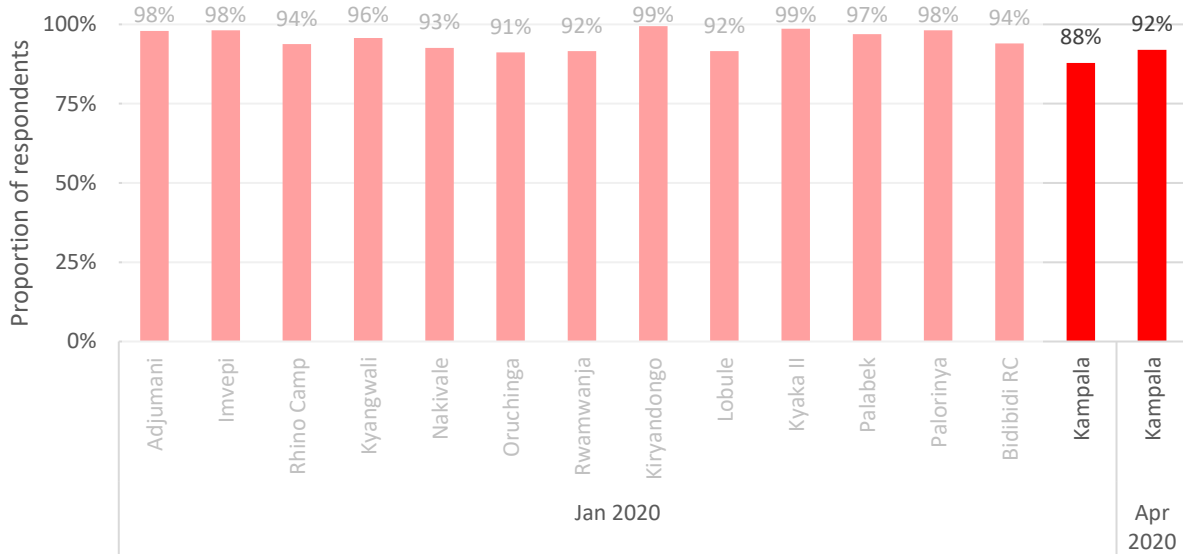
Generally, across all the divisions and population groups, a similar proportion of households spend less on food than the food MEB (Figure 12). Female headed households and household headed by a disabled person showed less economic capacity, although the differences were within the margin of error.

Figure 12: Proportion of households that spend less on food than the cost of the food component of the MEB, Kampala April 2020
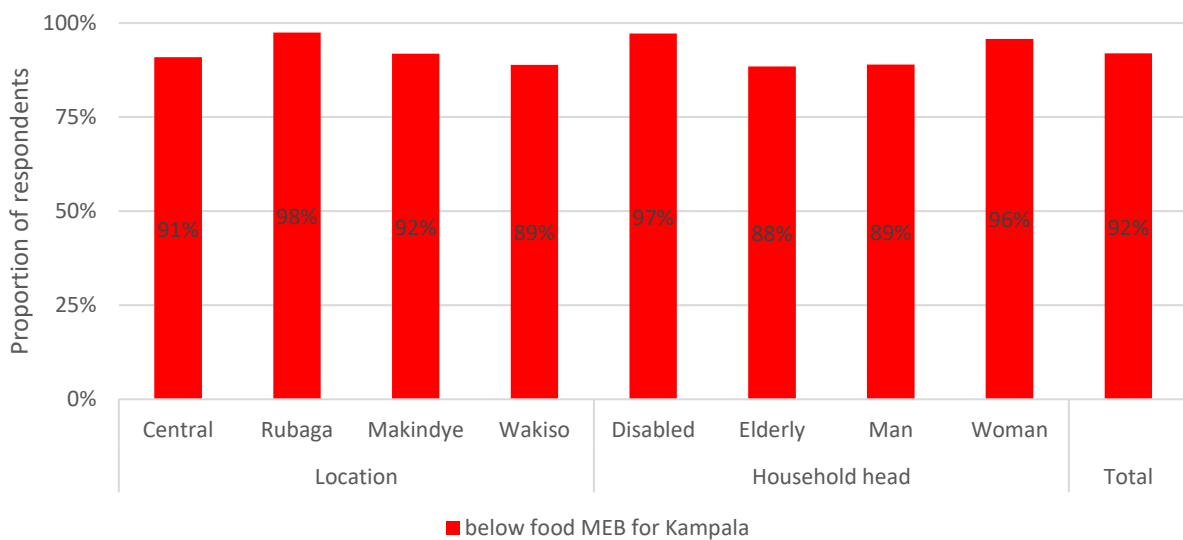
Beside the number of people being unable to spend a sufficient amount on food, the study also analysed the depth of the households' spending gap. This food MEB gap was estimated to 62 percent, indicating that the median Kampala-based refugee spent only 38 percent of what is required to purchase a minimum amount of food. The resulting needs-based optimal food assistance transfer value for the median household was 52,652 UGX per person per month (62 percent of the food MEB).

Figure 13: Household spending on food, expressed as a proportion of the food MEB price (food MEB gap)
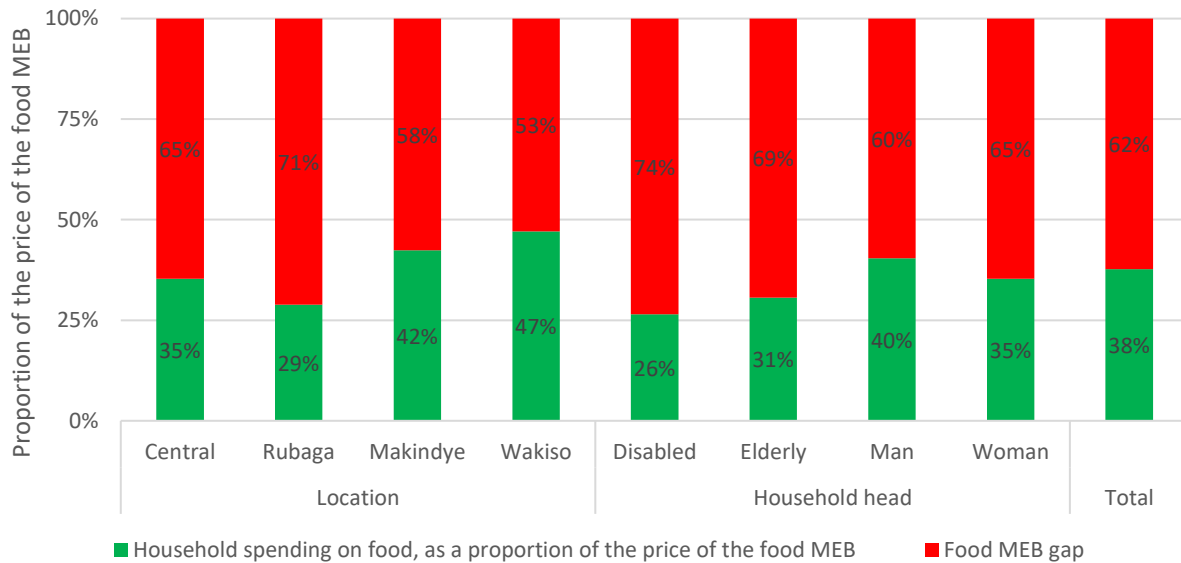
As household spending on non-food goods and services was not collected in this survey, due to the limited length of the phone-administered interview, a comparison between total household spending and the total MEB could not be made. However, in the focus group discussions, the refugees indicated that meeting non-food needs – including rent, hospital visits, medications, and soap – was exceedingly difficult, also making it difficult to be diligent with handwashing with soap.

4.4   Household food consumption

An aspect of food access, the sufficiency of food intake was measured at the household level, by collecting information about the frequency and variety of foods consumed, using the WFP corporate food consumption score (FCS) metric. Households were classified as having por, borderline or acceptable food consumption.

As shown in Figure 14, 11 percent of respondents were found to have poor food consumption, 21 percent borderline and 68 percent acceptable. These findings were similar to household food consumption observed in some of the best performing settlements in the most recent food security assessment of settlement-based refugees, which took place in January 2020. Surprisingly, this metric of household food consumption has not deteriorated from January 2020 to April 2020, possibly indicating a capacity of Kampala-based refugees to use credit (buying food on credit) and other coping mechanisms to maintain

food consumption despite the shocks to income generation and prices. That Kampala-based refugees were able to maintain similar food consumption as settlement-based refugees despite not receiving food assistance suggested a somewhat higher capacity to meet food needs.

While the food consumption score appeared to remain unchanged from January to April 2020 in the survey data, the refugees interviewed in the focus group discussions were clear: Household food consumption had deteriorated dramatically since the introduction of the containment measures at the end of March. The majority of households survived on one meal per day, compared to three before "the town closed"; some had gone an entire day without eating. For the meals that were still eaten, portion sizes had reduced substantially. Many had started to consume less preferred and cheaper foods, and some more expensive foods, like milk, were cut from the diet completely. Focus group discussion participants reported that members of the refugee community only ate posho and beans, with onions, some green vegetables and oil at the time of the survey, unlike in the pre-COVID-19 period when they also ate rice, cabbage, carrots and sometimes milk for the children, saying that "people can't afford fruits, milk, fish meat etc.". Some were able to buy staple food before the lockdown, but those food stocks were shrinking with about three-quarters of the community currently having no food stocks. Some only have two days of food stocks left, other up to two weeks.

The apparent contradiction about the food consumption between the household data and the focus group data could be an indication that households were largely reducing the number of meals per day and size of portions, changes that would not directly appear in the food consumption score, and that purchasing food on credit and other coping mechanisms were used to avoid major reduction in the diversity of food consumed.

Figure 14: Household food consumption, January and April 2020
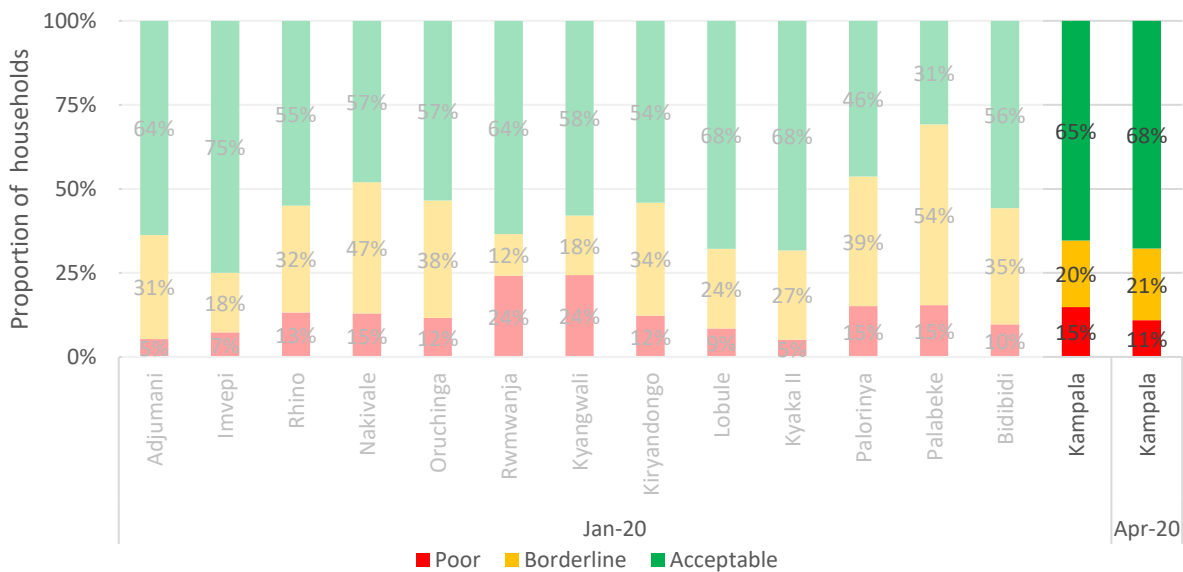
As shown in Figure 15, households headed by a disabled person were less likely to have acceptable food consumption. This was also true for women-headed households and respondents in Rubaga, but those differences were not statistically significant.

Figure 15: Household food consumption, Kampala April 2020
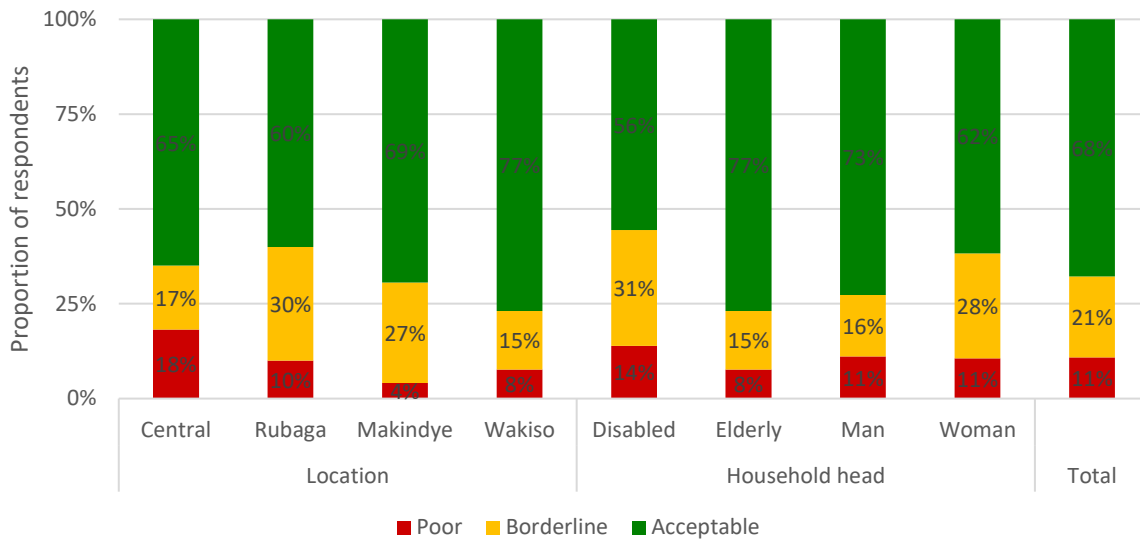
The underlying food consumption data, shown in Figure 16, indicated a heavy reliance of maize, beans and oil with little consumption of animal protein, vegetables and fruits which are important to meeting micro-nutrient needs.

Figure 16: Breakdown of food consumption data (expressed as number of days in the week preceding the survey that the food item was consumed)
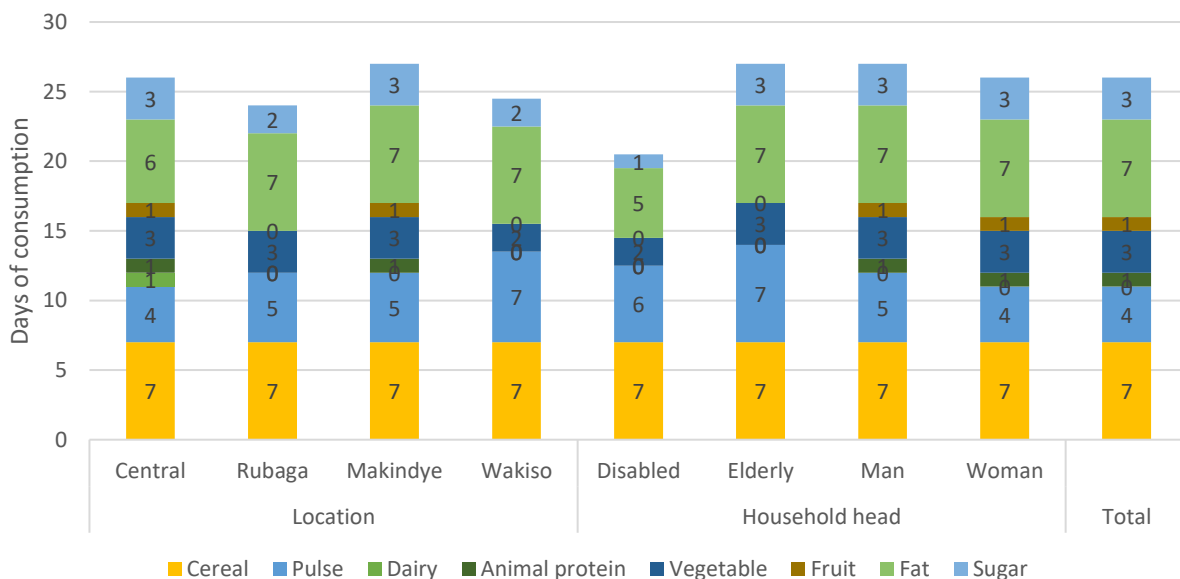
4.5   Ability to cope with shocks

To understand the ability of Kampala-based refugees to cope with the income loss and increased cost of living, respondents were asked about savings and assets. A majority of the respondents (77 percent) reported having no savings, with small differences between women and men headed households and between divisions, except for Rubaga, where the corresponding proportion was 90 percent. Households headed by a disabled person were much less likely to have savings. Within the small group of 20 percent of households with some savings (and a need to use them), the median respondent indicated that the amount saved would be able to sustain minimum survival existence for one month.

Only 14 percent of respondents had assets that could be sold to meet essential households needs. No substantial difference was observed between the groups, with the exception of households headed by a disabled person, among which the corresponding proportion was 3 percent. Among the 14 percent, the median household could sustain themselves for one month from the resource gain if all assets were sold, if reducing consumption to a minimum.

Figure 17: Savings
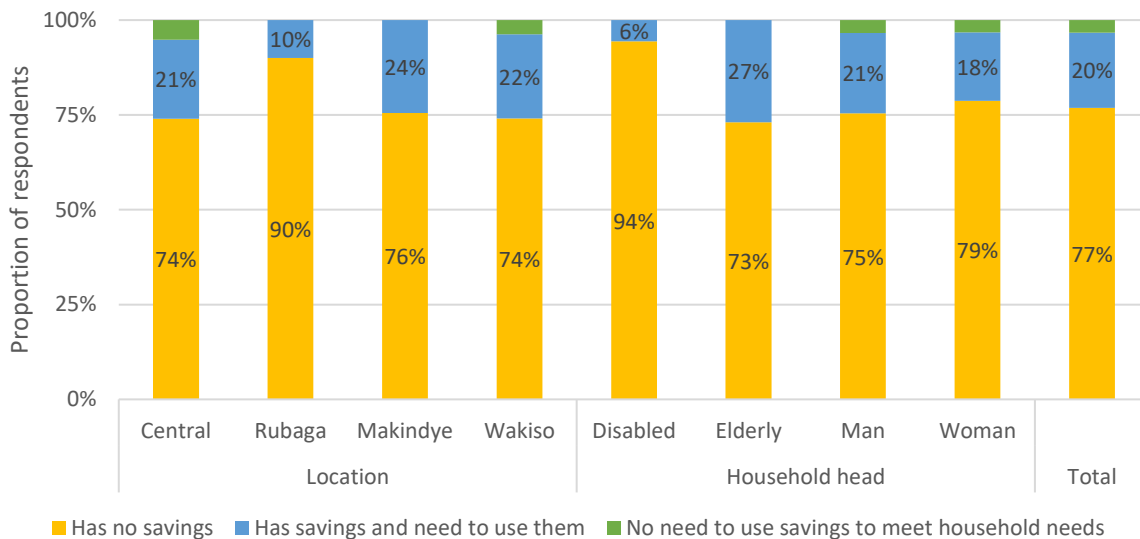
4.6   Assistance and concerns

Ten percent of respondents reported having received food assistance in the past 30 days. Households in Makindye and households headed by a woman or a disabled person were more likely to have received assistance (Figure 18). It appeared that most of this assistance was provided by the government, in a one-off distribution of in-kind food, with a typical ration of six kg of maize and three kg of beans per person. The market value of this ration was approximately 33,600 UGX per person.

Some participants in the focus group discussions indicated that in areas where the government had provided assistance, refugees were largely included, but only those who had IDs, including refugee IDs.

Figure 18: Food assistance coverage
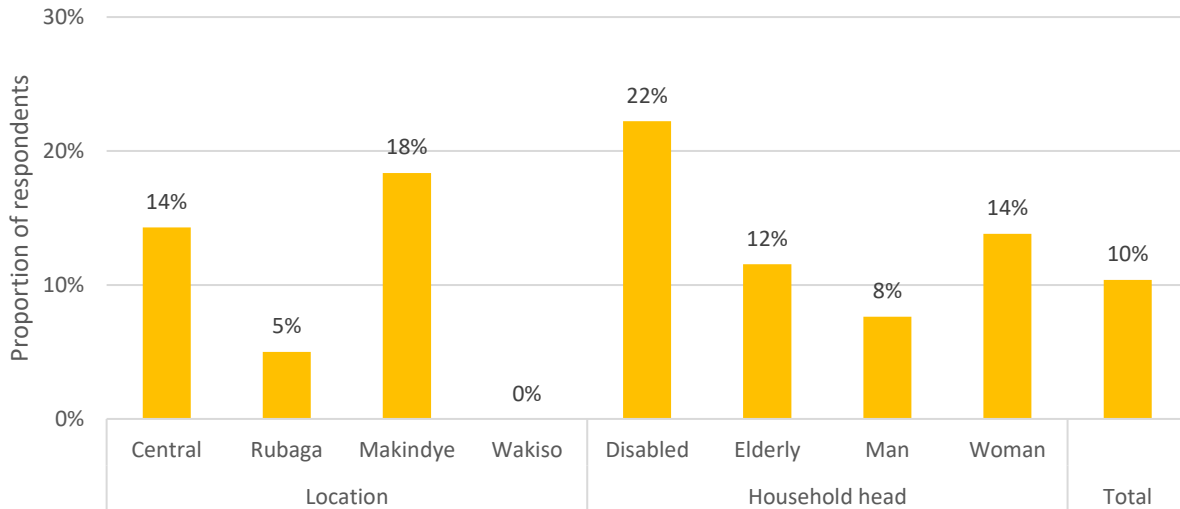
Food related issues were the most commonly reported concerns regarding the coronavirus pandemic and the containment measures. The highest proportion of the respondents (31 percent) indicated a shortage of food in the market as the most worrying concern, followed by 25 percent of respondents who cited an increase in food prices. No respondents reported having concerns of insecurity (Figure 19). From the discussion with refugees, refugees registered in settlements are facing challenges in Kampala who have been locked-up in the city and cannot access their monthly assistance back in their settlements due to the travel ban.

Figure 19: Concerns related to the coronavirus pandemic
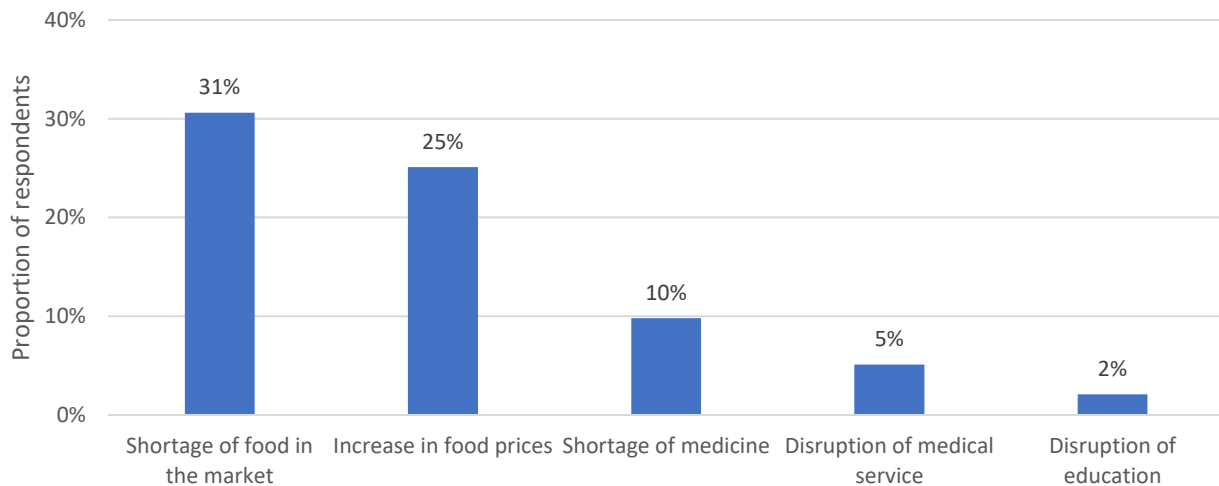
5   Annex

5.1   Draft Minimum Expenditure Basket for Kampala-based refugees

Item	Monthly requirement (Kg) per person	Average-for settlements price in UGX (March)	Average-for settlements total in UGX (March)	Kampala price in UGX (April)	Kampala total in UGX (April)
Maize flour	8.7	2,532	22,028	2,600	22,620
Beans	5.4	3,469	18,733	6,000	32,400
Sorghum grain	1.5	1,278	1,917	2,000	3,000
Oil	0.75	5,848	4,386	7,000	5,250
Cassava fresh	0.6	790	474	800	480
Salt	0.15	2,870	431	3,000	450
Leafy vegetable	3	2,385	7,155	3,000	9,000
Fish-dried	0.6	18,538	11,123	18,538	11,123
Milk	0.3	1,600	480	2,000	600
Food MEB (per month per capita)			**66,726**		**84,923**

Component	MEB per month per capita for refugee in settlement in March (UGX)	MEB per month per capita for Kampala refugee in April (UGX)
Food	66,724	84,923
Education	5,733	5,314
Rent		50,000
Hygiene	3,029	732
Water	750	5,595
Energy (cooking and lighting)	11,202	10,932
Transport	2,200	2,024
Communication	851	616
Clothing	761	909
Health	534	501
HHD items & personal Expenditures	1,216	1,177
Livelihood	7,541	7,541
Total MEB per person/month	**100,542**	**170,264**
Difference of MEB		69%

5.2 Data tables

		Total sample	Location				Gender of household head		Disability		Household head above 60 years
			Central	Rubaga	Makindye	Wakiso	Man	Woman	Not disabled	Disabled	
Household size	Only 1 person	11%	12%	8%	12%	11%	14%	6%	11%	8%	12%
	2-5 people	57%	58%	55%	55%	63%	56%	59%	58%	53%	42%
	6-9 people	26%	26%	28%	24%	26%	25%	29%	25%	33%	23%
	10 people and above	6%	4%	10%	8%	0%	5%	6%	6%	6%	23%
Have you received any food assistance from the government/NGOs in the past 30 days?	Yes	10%	14%	5%	18%	0%	8%	14%	8%	22%	12%
	No	90%	86%	95%	82%	100%	92%	86%	92%	78%	88%
In the first 2 weeks of March, how many members of your household were engaged in livelihood activities?	None	31%	35%	40%	27%	22%	25%	38%	28%	44%	42%
	1 person	47%	36%	48%	57%	56%	50%	44%	48%	44%	46%
	2 people	13%	17%	10%	10%	7%	18%	6%	14%	6%	4%
	3-9 people	8%	10%	3%	6%	15%	6%	12%	10%	3%	8%
	10 and above	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%
In the most recent 2 weeks, how many members of your household engaged in livelihood activities?	None	72%	62%	80%	76%	89%	71%	73%	70%	81%	81%
	1 person	21%	26%	20%	20%	7%	20%	21%	22%	17%	12%
	2 people	4%	8%	0%	2%	0%	7%	1%	5%	0%	8%
	3-9 people	2%	4%	0%	2%	4%	1%	4%	2%	3%	0%
	10 and above	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
In the first 2 weeks of March, how many days did the main income earner in your household work?	1-7 days	29%	33%	35%	21%	30%	26%	33%	28%	30%	7%
	8-13 days	35%	37%	22%	44%	35%	44%	22%	36%	30%	53%
	14-20 days	36%	31%	43%	35%	35%	30%	45%	36%	40%	40%
	21-28 days	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	29 days and above	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
In the most recent 2 weeks, how many days did the main income earner in your household work?	1-7 days	62%	69%	86%	45%	67%	59%	65%	61%	67%	25%
	8-13 days	15%	14%	14%	18%	33%	16%	13%	14%	17%	25%
	14-20 days	24%	17%	0%	36%	0%	25%	22%	24%	17%	50%
	21-28 days	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	29 days and above	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Has your household's income increased or decreased since the lockdown at the end of March?	Increased	1%	3%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%	3%	4%
	Decreased	99%	97%	100%	98%	100%	99%	98%	99%	97%	96%
Income deterioration	0-25 percent	22%	32%	15%	16%	7%	28%	14%	23%	17%	15%
	25-50 percent	21%	30%	8%	22%	15%	19%	22%	22%	14%	23%
	50-75 percent	8%	10%	5%	10%	7%	7%	11%	10%	3%	8%

		Total sample	Location				Gender of household head		Disability		Household head above 60 years
			Central	Rubaga	Makindye	Wakiso	Man	Woman	Not disabled	Disabled	
	75-100 percent	49%	27%	73%	51%	70%	46%	53%	45%	67%	54%
Monthly food expenditure per capita	Below food MEB for Kampala	92%	91%	98%	92%	89%	89%	96%	91%	97%	88%
	Above food MEB for Kampala	8%	9%	3%	8%	11%	11%	4%	9%	3%	12%
Has the coronavirus and the government restrictions (including banning public transport) affected your household's livelihoods in the past 30 days?	Major negative impact	87%	74%	98%	98%	93%	84%	91%	88%	86%	81%
	Minor negative impact	9%	17%	3%	2%	4%	13%	4%	9%	8%	8%
	No impact	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	6%	8%
	Minor positive impact	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Major positive impact	3%	6%	0%	0%	4%	3%	2%	3%	0%	4%
Shortage of food in market	No	66%	66%	68%	67%	59%	69%	62%	66%	67%	73%
	Yes	34%	34%	33%	33%	41%	31%	38%	34%	33%	27%
Increase in food prices	No	72%	70%	75%	73%	70%	72%	72%	71%	78%	77%
	Yes	28%	30%	25%	27%	30%	28%	28%	29%	22%	23%
Shortage of medicine	No	89%	94%	90%	84%	78%	88%	90%	90%	86%	81%
	Yes	11%	6%	10%	16%	22%	12%	10%	10%	14%	19%
Disruption of medical service	No	94%	100%	93%	92%	81%	94%	95%	95%	92%	92%
	Yes	6%	0%	8%	8%	19%	6%	5%	5%	8%	8%
Disruption of educational institutes	No	98%	100%	95%	98%	93%	97%	98%	98%	97%	92%
	Yes	2%	0%	5%	2%	7%	3%	2%	2%	3%	8%
Getting sick	No	99%	100%	100%	98%	96%	99%	99%	99%	100%	92%
	Yes	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%	8%
Disruption of livelihood source \ losing job	No	99%	100%	100%	98%	96%	99%	99%	99%	100%	92%
	Yes	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%	8%
Travel restrictions	No	99%	100%	100%	98%	96%	99%	99%	99%	100%	92%
	Yes	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%	8%
Insecurity	No	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Yes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
No concerns	No	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Yes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Do you have any savings that you can use to meet your household's essential needs during this lockdown?	I do not need to use savings to meet my household's needs	3%	5%	0%	0%	4%	3%	3%	4%	0%	0%
	Yes, I have savings I can use	20%	21%	10%	24%	22%	21%	18%	23%	6%	27%
	No, I do not have savings	77%	74%	90%	76%	74%	75%	79%	73%	94%	73%
How long would that allow your household to meet its essential (survival) needs?	Less than 1 week	13%	0%	0%	25%	33%	5%	25%	13%	0%	17%
	1-2 weeks	16%	8%	50%	0%	33%	5%	33%	16%	0%	17%
	2-4 weeks	28%	25%	25%	50%	17%	30%	25%	28%	0%	50%
	1-2 months	28%	50%	25%	25%	0%	40%	8%	28%	0%	0%

		Total sample	Location				Gender of household head		Disability		Household head above 60 years
			Central	Rubaga	Makindye	Wakiso	Man	Woman	Not disabled	Disabled	
	2-3 months	13%	8%	0%	0%	17%	15%	8%	13%	0%	17%
	more than 3 months	3%	8%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Do you have any assets (including household goods) that you could sell to be able to meet essential household needs?	Yes	14%	14%	18%	10%	15%	17%	11%	16%	3%	12%
	No	86%	86%	83%	90%	85%	83%	89%	84%	97%	88%
How long would that income allow your household to meet your essential (survival) needs?	Less than 1 week	32%	33%	43%	0%	50%	21%	67%	29%	100%	0%
	1-2 weeks	4%	0%	14%	0%	0%	5%	0%	4%	0%	0%
	2-4 weeks	36%	17%	29%	80%	25%	37%	33%	38%	0%	67%
	1-2 months	20%	33%	0%	20%	25%	26%	0%	21%	0%	33%
	2-3 months	8%	17%	14%	0%	0%	11%	0%	8%	0%	0%
	more than 3 months	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Food consumption score	Poor	11%	18%	10%	4%	8%	11%	11%	10%	14%	8%
	Borderline	21%	17%	30%	27%	15%	16%	28%	19%	31%	15%
	Acceptable	68%	65%	60%	69%	77%	73%	62%	70%	56%	77%
Cereal consumption	Median	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Pulse consumption	Median	4	4	5	5	7	5	4	4	6	7
Dairy consumption	Median	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal protein consumption	Median	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Vegetable consumption	Median	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3
Fruit consumption	Median	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Fat consumption	Median	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	7
Sugar consumption	Median	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	4	1	3
Monthly food expenditure per capita	Median	32,000	30,000	24,500	36,000	40,000	34,286	30,000	33,333	22,500	26,000