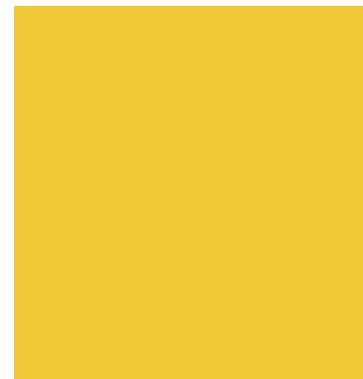




MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

UGANDA SELF-RELIANCE INDEX (UG-SRI) FOR REFUGEES AND HOST-COMMUNITIES



November 2025

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MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

UGANDA SELF-RELIANCE INDEX (UG-SRI) FOR REFUGEES AND HOST-COMMUNITIES

FOREWORD

Uganda remains a beacon of hope and resilience in the global refugee protection landscape. The nation continues to uphold an inclusive and progressive refugee response that places human dignity, social protection, and shared development at its core. Guided by the 2006 Refugees Act and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), Uganda's model demonstrates that solidarity and compassion can coexist with national development priorities.

In light of the above, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development together with other partners developed the National Self-Reliance Measurement Framework for Refugees and Host Communities which acts as a tool to guide the humanitarian and development actors in the design of the interventions in refugee response.

Self-reliance and resilience have become priority outcomes of refugee support and response worldwide, with self-reliance being highlighted in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in 2018 as one of its four key objectives of which the Government of Uganda committed to during the Global Refugee Forum in 2023 in Geneva. The development of the tool highlights Governments commitment towards supporting the refugees and host communities to be self-reliant in all aspects of life.

I take this opportunity to commend our partners, the Office of the Prime Minister, other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), the UN family, Development Partners and other development and humanitarian actors for their steadfast collaboration and support. Together, we continue to promote a refugee response that is rights-based, gender-responsive, and aligned with Uganda's national development aspirations as outlined in the Fourth National Development Plan (NDPIV) 2025/2026- 2029/2030 and Vision 2040.

I wish to urge all the humanitarian and development partners to utilize this important tool and ensure that refugees and host communities are self-reliant with a principle of "leaving no one behind". Refugee response is one of the cross-cutting issues which have been mainstreamed in all the 18 Programs under the Fourth National Development Plan (NDPIV) 2025/2026- 2029/2030. The Framework provides a harmonized approach to tracking progress across critical sectors such as education, shelter, health, livelihoods, protection, social cohesion and WASH, among others. It strengthens the commitment of Government to generate data, measure results, and most importantly, respond to the most critical needs of refugees and host communities.

Together we can support refugees and host communities to have sustainable livelihoods for improved services, promote peaceful co-existence, build resilient institutions and investing in skills development to help communities better cope with shocks and stresses that come with becoming a refugee.



Betty Amongi Ongom (M.P.)

Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am pleased to extend my appreciation to all those who participated in the process of developing the Uganda Self-Reliance Index (UG-SRI) for Refugees and Host Communities for their dedicated and valuable contribution. The process was highly consultative involving a cross-section of stakeholders at national and local Government level. Stakeholders were actively engaged and they shared their ideas, experiences and recommendations on how to implement the tool during the pretest exercise.

The Ministry constituted a Technical Working Group (TWG) comprising of representatives from Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), UN Agencies, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations, and other humanitarian partners. The TWG members dedicated their time, knowledge and skills to ensure that the tool came out as planned. I wish to commend them for a job well done in guiding the process and ensuring a quality output. Self-reliance and resilience are considered as one of Uganda's key thematic areas for the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2023 pledges.

We also acknowledge the significant effort invested in the comprehensive desk review and comparative analysis of existing self-reliance measurement frameworks. This review was critical in identifying commonalities, gaps, and divergences in indicators, and included frameworks developed by all the partners involved in the development process.

I also wish to commend the Jobs and Livelihood Integrated Response Plan National Steering Committee members and the Secretariat for their commitment towards the implementation of programs aimed at providing quality services to refugees and host communities. Setting up a Secretariat and ensuring it is functional has been very key in strengthening coordination with other stakeholders in development and humanitarian setting. The extra effort to build partnerships has led to several achievements including the tool developed to serve refugees and host communities.



Aggrey David Kibenge

Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social
Development



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
ReHoPE	Refugee and Host Population Empowerment
STA	Settlement Transformation Agenda
SRI	Self Reliance Index
UG-SRI	Uganda Self Reliance Index
SRM	Self-reliance Model
JLIRP	Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan
WFP	World Food Programme
GRF	Global Refugee Forum
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
UN	United nations
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
NPA	National Planning Authority
MTIC	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Self-reliance and resilience have become priority outcomes of refugee support worldwide, with self-reliance being highlighted in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in 2018 as one of its four key objectives. The UNHCR defines self-reliance as the social and economic ability of an individual, a household or a community to meet its essential needs in a sustainable manner and with dignity. Self-reliance and resilience is the third pillar of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)¹ which provides the key entry point for development interventions, hence offering an opportunity for refugees and host communities to be self-reliant. This primarily consists of

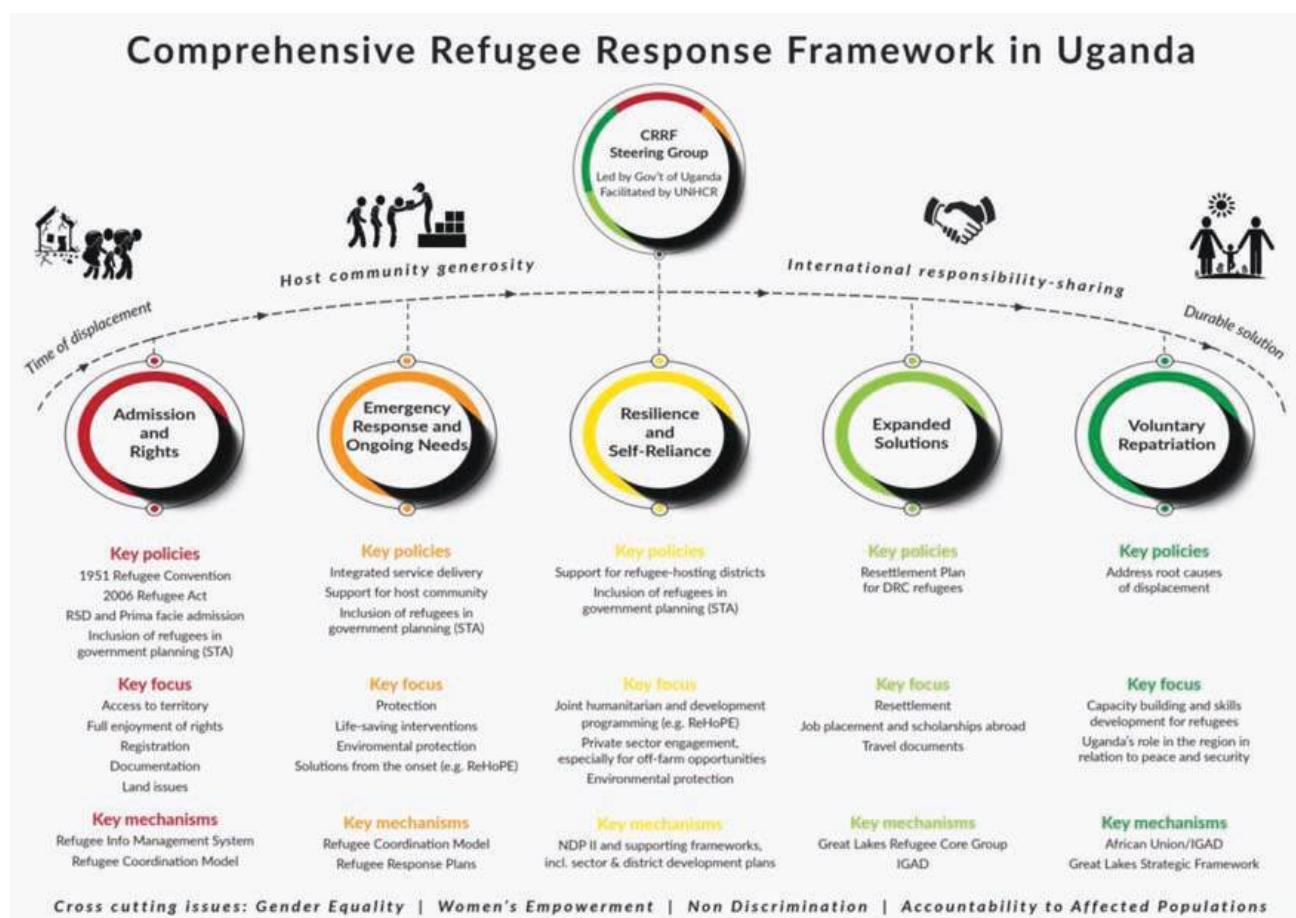
sustainable livelihood interventions, enhanced service delivery and activities to promote peaceful co-existence, building resilient institutions and investing in skills development to help communities better cope with shocks and stresses.

Promotion of self-reliance is at the heart of the commitments by the Government of Uganda, humanitarian, and development partners and they play a critical role in supporting this pillar. The Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) framework², the Settlement Transformation Agenda (STA I&II)³, the Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response

1 <https://opm.go.ug/comprehensive-refugee-response-framework-uganda/>

2 [ReHoPE](#)

3 [STA I and II](#)



Plan (JLIRP)⁴ and the Self-reliance Model (SRM)⁵ by World Food Programme (WFP) are some of the prime examples of delivering on this pillar. Most importantly, self-reliance and resilience are considered one of Uganda's key thematic areas for the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2023⁶. To better support refugees and host communities in fostering self-reliance, it is crucial to understand which factors comprise self-reliance and measure when refugee and host-community households have made progress and 'graduated' into it. To steer this

initiative, a self-reliance reference group was established in August 2023. The reference group was chaired by OPM (CRRF), the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and co-chaired by the World Food Programme (WFP). Membership of the reference group comprised Government, humanitarian and development partner technocrats who engaged holistic discussions to develop minimum standard indicators and tool for the measurement of refugee and host community self-reliance in Uganda.

4 <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/86601>

5 [WFP Uganda: The Self-Reliance Model - Uganda | ReliefWeb](#)

6 <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/global-refugee-forum-2023-pledges-government-uganda>

1.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Although self-reliance is being promoted as a critical assistance strategy for refugees and host communities in Uganda's refugee response, there have been limited attempts to rigorously measure the concept. Gaps still exist in terms of minimum standard indicators, measurement tools, methods, lack of systematic data, capacity, and funding. Recent conceptualizations of self-reliance extend beyond the unidimensional focus on economic stability at the individual level. Broader understandings of self-reliance among refugees now seek to encompass a range of domains contributing to the construct, including factors related to meeting basic needs and social capital (Seff et al., 2021).

The Refugee Self-Reliance Initiative (RSRI) developed the Self-Reliance Index (SRI)⁷ as an initial step towards comprehensively measuring self-reliance over time. Building on the SRI, humanitarian and development partners in Uganda designed various contextual and project-specific tools to assess the transition of refugees and host communities from relief assistance to

self-reliance, with limitations on comparability.

Nevertheless, there was a recognized need for a standardized, government-led measurement tool with minimum standards, to be universally adopted by all humanitarian and development partners supporting Uganda's refugee response. During the technical workstream and GRF roundtable discussions on Resilience and Self-reliance thematic area in 2023, partners unanimously recommended for the development of a standard definition and measurement of self-reliance for Uganda's refugee response. To achieve this, the Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development pledged to lead the development of national minimum standard indicators for measuring self-reliance and resilience of refugees and host communities to measure partner commitments, and investments. This will contribute to building an evidence base on sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance in Uganda by improving the measurement and understanding of key drivers of self-reliance and resilience.

7 <https://www.refugeeselfreliance.org/sri>

1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.3.1. General objective

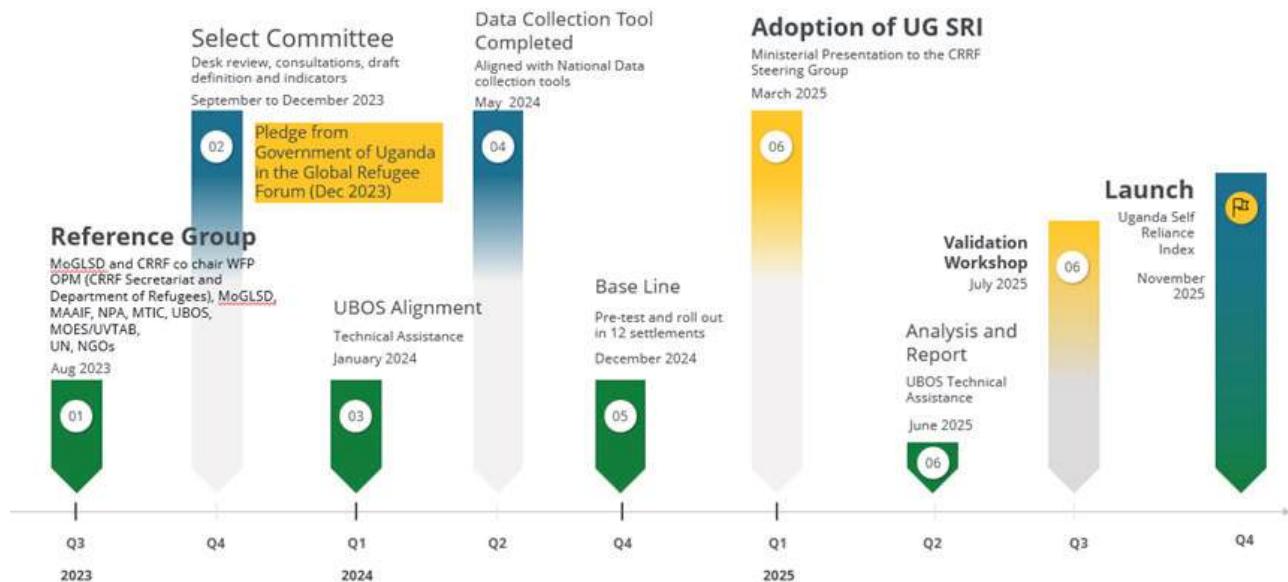
To enhance the understanding, coordination, measurement, and tracking of self-reliance among refugee and host community households in Uganda

1.3.2. Specific objectives

- To develop a standardized self-reliance measurement tool to track the progress of refugee and host community households towards self-reliance.
- To identify key barriers and enablers of self-reliance among refugee and host community households.
- To establish the standards for a unified monitoring and reporting of programmes and initiatives contributing to self-reliance in Uganda

1.4. DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF THE SELF-RELIANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

The Self-reliance measurement framework for refugees and host communities was developed through a structured, consultative, and inclusive process to meet the required time line. Figure 1.2 summarizes the main steps and activities involved.



1.4.1. Formation of the Self-reliance Reference Group

In August 2023, the self-reliance reference group was established to lead the consultative development of minimum standard indicators for measuring the self-reliance of refugee and host community households. Chaired by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) and the CRRF Secretariat at the Office of the Prime Minister, with World Food Programme (WFP) as a co-chair, the group brought together a wide range of stakeholders. These included government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), UN agencies, development partners, and humanitarian organizations such as: OPM (CRRF Secretariat and Department of Refugees), MoGLSD, MAAIF, NPA, MTIC, UBOS, MOES/UVTAB, WFP, UNHCR, ILO, UNICEF, World Bank, AVSI Foundation, Trickle-Up, BRAC, World Vision, DRC, FRC, IRC, Village Enterprise, Mercy Corps, IPA, FAO, ZOA, JICA, Uthabiti USAID Activity, and RIL/U-LEARN.

1.4.2. Desk Review of Existing Measurement Frameworks

A comprehensive desk review and comparative analysis of existing self-reliance measurement frameworks was conducted. The objective was to identify commonalities, gaps, and divergences in indicators across various frameworks. They included those developed by the RSRI, BRAC, AVSI, Trickle-Up, IPA, FRC, DRC, Village Enterprise, World Vision, WFP and OPM (STA II Indicator Framework). The findings informed the development of harmonized indicators tailored to the Ugandan context.

1.4.3. Establishment of the Technical Committee

In September 2023, a technical committee was formed to draft the self-reliance indicators. This committee reviewed findings from the desk analysis and existing methodologies and produced a draft set of indicators. These were presented to the self-reliance reference group for review, validation, and approval in October and November 2023.

1.4.4. Stakeholder Consultations

A series of stakeholder consultations were conducted through meetings of the self-reliance reference group. These engagements provided a platform to validate the proposed indicators and ensure their relevance to both refugee and host community contexts. Stakeholders included representatives from government MDAs, UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations. Their contributions helped ensure that the indicators were comprehensive, context-appropriate, and aligned with national priorities. The result of these collective efforts is a set of dimensions and questions to inform a national self-reliance measurement framework to assess refugees and host communities. The framework includes the definitions of self-reliance dimensions, self-reliance indicators and specific basic questions to be utilized as a reference and minimum standard.

1.4.5. Development of Self-Reliance Indicators

On the request of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and OPM (CRRF) and based on input from the self-reliance reference group, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) developed a set of self-reliance indicators that align with Uganda's statistical systems. These indicators offer a framework to assess progress in accordance with the definition of self-reliance adopted in Uganda, covering dimensions such as economic capacity, food security and nutrition, shelter, WASH, health, education, and social cohesion. This multi-dimensional approach aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of livelihood outcomes among both refugee and host-community households. A set of questions was selected for each dimension to account for varying monitoring and reporting capacities among organizations. These questions served as the foundation for indicators that ultimately informed the Uganda Self-Reliance Index. The process included pre-testing of tools, to verify understanding from the targeted population and testing functionality of the tool. To determine the scores, consultative and participatory exercises were carried out with key stakeholders from the livelihood

sector and community members. Insights gained through these engagements informed the statistical methods, resulting in the assignment of dimension-specific weights. In accordance with international standards set by the RSRI, UBOS has adjusted the thresholds of the Uganda Self-reliance Index to categorise households according to low, medium, and high levels of self-reliance, assigning a specific score to each household. This approach facilitates comparability across different countries.

1.4.6. Development of the Household Questionnaire

In line with the finalized indicators, a household questionnaire was developed to collect comprehensive data on self-reliance. The tool was designed to capture household-level insights across the various dimensions of the

framework. A pre-test of the questionnaire was conducted in Rwamwanja refugee settlement in October 2024 to assess its effectiveness, clarity, and reliability, paving the way for its rollout across all refugee settlements and host community households.

1.4.7. Baseline Settlement-wide Data Collection

In December 2024, the self-reliance measurement tool was rolled out across all refugee settlements and host community households to collect baseline data. This extensive exercise captured data from 2,405 households i.e., 1,400 refugee households and 1,005 host-community households. The data was analyzed and it helped in establishing critical thresholds and setting the foundation for the Uganda Self-Reliance Measurement Index (UG SRI).

1.5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1.5.1. Geographical scope

The study was conducted in all the 12 refugee hosting districts across Uganda, targeting both refugees and host-communities. The districts include: Yumbe, Adjumani, Obongi, Koboko, Terego, Madi-Okollo, Lamwo, Kiryandongo, Kikuube, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge and Isingiro. The inclusion of both refugee settlements and host-communities ensured a comprehensive analysis of self-reliance dynamics across different geographical contexts.

1.5.2. Content scope

The study focused on the development and application of a standardized self-reliance measurement tool to track the progress of refugee and host-community households towards or away from self-reliance. It covered key thematic domains including: household economic status and income sources, access to basic services (health, education, shelter, WASH), livelihood opportunities and barriers, food security, nutrition, social cohesion, key drivers and inhibitors of self-reliance. The study also included analysis of disaggregated data to identify household typologies that either advance or regress in self-reliance.

1.5.3. Time scope

The study spans the period from 2023 to 2024, covering the phases of tool development, baseline data collection, analysis, and reporting. The findings from this exercise forms the baseline for future longitudinal assessments of household movement along the self-reliance spectrum.





2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the methodology adopted in the design, implementation, and analysis of the Self-Reliance Index (SRI) study in Uganda. The chapter specifically details the study design, target population, sampling approach, data collection tools and procedures, data management and analysis, and ethical considerations. The methodology ensured that the evidence generated was representative, reliable, and applicable for informing self-reliance programming and policy decisions for both refugee and host-community households in Uganda.

2.2. STUDY DESIGN

The study adopted a cross-sectional survey design to assess the self-reliance status of households at a specific point in time. This design enabled the collection of quantitative data across multiple thematic domains of self-reliance using harmonized indicators. The design was appropriate for establishing a baseline against which future progress can be measured.

2.3. STUDY POPULATION

The study population consisted of refugee and host-community households living within the 12 major refugee-hosting districts in Uganda. Refugee households included those residing within officially designated settlements. Urban refugee households in districts like Kampala were not covered in the study. On the other hand, host-community households were selected from communities within the same districts.

2.4. SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION

A total of 2,920 households were sampled, comprising 1,560 refugee households and 1,360 host-community households. The sample size was determined using Cochran's formula, adjusted for design effect and anticipated non-response. The sample was proportionally allocated across settlements and host areas based on population size to ensure representativeness.

2.5. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURE

A stratified multi-stage sampling approach was used. The first stage, all 12 refugee-hosting districts were included in the frame for selection. The districts were grouped into two strata (Western and Northern). The Western strata included the districts of Kirindongo, Kikuube, Kyegegwa, Rwanwanja and Isingiro. On the other hand, the Northern strata comprised the districts of Lamwo, Adjumani, Obongi, Yumbe, Koboko, Terego and Madi Okollo. Within each district, a subframe of refugee and host community households was created. Enumeration Areas (EAs) were randomly selected using probability proportional to size from each substratum within the district. At the household level, systematic random sampling was used to select 10 households within each Enumeration Area, ensuring an unbiased representation of both host and refugee populations.

2.6. DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Data was collected through face-to-face household interviews conducted by trained enumerators. Tablets were used to digitally collect data from the sampled households using a structured questionnaire programmed survey solution application. This was deemed critical to improve the accuracy of the information collected and speed up processing. Interviews were conducted in the local languages of the respondents, and where necessary, interpreters were used, especially in refugee households.

2.7. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument was a structured household questionnaire aligned with the National Self-Reliance Measurement Framework. It captured data across 7 core domains: Economic Capacity, Food Security and Nutrition, Health, Education, Shelter, WASH, and Social Cohesion. The tool was pre-tested in Rwamwanja and refined based on feedback from field teams.

Table 2.1: Summary of Questionnaire

Section	Description	Type of Analysis based on relevant information collected
Section A	 Household information and informed consent	# of households per settlement, type of population (refugees or host communities), length of stay. Based on the information by members: Gender, age, disability, household size
Section A	 Health	Health needs and access
Section A	 Education	School age children: attendance, reasons for not attendance Formal or non-formal education from members 18 years and above
Section B	 Shelter Characteristics	Housing situation, ownership, rent (frequency, payment amount), number of rooms
Section C	 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Source, distance, defecation structures, hand washing facilities
Section D	 Social Cohesion	Savings, networks or support system, safety, membership and active participation.
Section E	 Economic Capacity	Main sources of income, debt or credit (amount), ownership of agricultural assets, livestock, expenditures and consumption (food, non food),
Section F	 Food Security and Nutrition	Frequency of consumption, acquisition, coping strategies (consumption and livelihoods)

2.8. DATA QUALITY CONTROL

Quality assurance measures included rigorous enumerator training, supervision by field coordinators, and real-time monitoring via a central dashboard. Skip patterns and validation checks were embedded in the data collection software. Reliability was enhanced through standardization of measurement tools, while face validity was ensured via expert review and a comprehensive pre-test conducted in the Rwamwanja settlement.

2.9. PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

Data collection was conducted over a four-week period in December 2024. Enumerators visited sampled households, obtained informed consent, and administered the questionnaire. The completed interviews for the day were sent to UBOS server daily. Real-time monitoring enabled prompt troubleshooting and ensured completeness and accuracy.

2.10. DATA ANALYSIS, PROCESSING AND MANAGEMENT

Data cleaning, analysis, and computation of the Self-Reliance Index was done in STATA version 18. The analysis was done in line with the agreed tabulation plan. Each domain score was standardized and weighted (see table 4), then aggregated to create a composite index scaled from 0 to 100. Households were then classified into three categories: Low (0–40), Moderate (41–70), and High (71–100) self-reliance. Descriptive statistics and cross-tabulations were performed to compare SRI scores across household types, regions, and other characteristics.

Table 2.2: Resulting Ranking of the Essential Needs Dimensions

Rank	Domain
1	 Economic Capacity
2	 Food Security and Nutrition
3	 Health
4	 Shelter
5	 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
6	 Education
7	 Social Cohesion

2.11. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Enumerators were trained on research ethics and confidentiality. Informed consent was sought from all participants before data collection. Participation was voluntary, and no identifying personal information was collected or shared.

2.12. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

It was assumed that respondents provided accurate and honest responses.

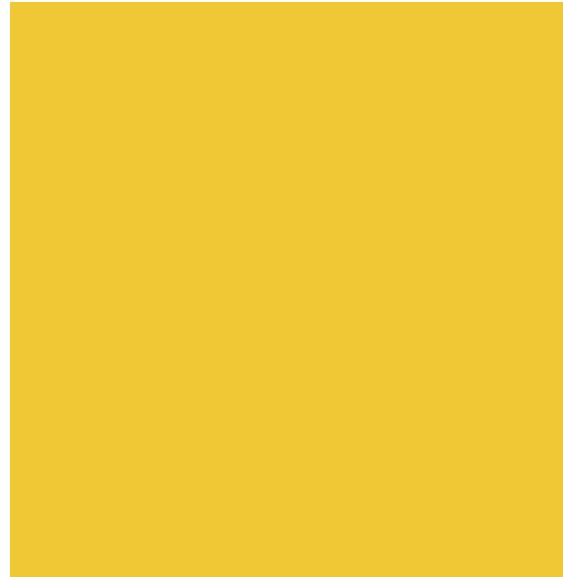
Limitations may include:

- a. Potentials recall bias by respondents.
- b. Regional variations in interpretation of questions, and challenges in accessing some hard-to-reach areas.
- c. Bias introduced by the season for data collection (December 2024), which could affect results on access to services, consumption patterns and quality, and copings strategies.
- d. Due to time and budget constraints, the results are representative of the type of population and not by settlement.
- e. The data collection was conducted before the funding reduction from the government of United States, and the analysis is not reflective of the changes and potential impact in the households to cover essential needs.

Data quality control procedures minimized most of these limitations, allowing for generalizable and actionable findings.

2.13. USE OF THE INDEX, FREQUENCY OF REVIEW AND REFINEMENT

- a. The data presented in this report serves as a base line.
- b. The Government of Uganda will annually collect the data for the Index. The index may also be included in annual assessments like the Food Security and Nutritional Assessment (FSNA).
- c. All organizations involved in livelihood programmes that promote self-reliance should monitor progress using the same tools and methods, at least twice annually, to assess contributions toward self-reliance.
- d. The information regarding SRI should be presented disaggregated by sex of head of household, length of stay (refugees only), households with a member living with a disability, age of head of household, and household size.
- e. The Self-reliance Reference Group will review the index every two years from its launch, ensuring it is based on evidence. Updates to the index may include breaking down information by settlement and population type using a step-by-step approach.



3. ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

3.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents and interprets data from the Self-Reliance Measurement Survey conducted among refugee and host-community households in Uganda. The findings are organized according to the primary domains of the Self-Reliance Index (as weighted), and the analysis employs both descriptive and comparative methods to illustrate differences by population type, household head sex, disability status, and geographic region. Seven dimensions of essential needs were prioritized and measured at household level: (i) Economic Capacity, (ii) Food Security and Nutrition, (iii) Shelter, (iv) WASH, (v) health, (vi) education, and (vii) social cohesion.

3.2. RESPONSE RATE

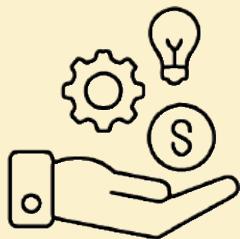
A total of 2,920 refugee and host community households were sampled to be interviewed of which 2,679 were successfully interviewed. This translates to response rate of 91.7%. There was a higher response rate among host community households (94.0%) compared to refugee households (89.7%) as shown in table 3.1.

Table 3. 1: Response Rate

Category	Sampled	Interviewed	Response rate
Host	1,360	1,279	94.0
Refugee	1,560	1,400	89.7
Total	2,920	2,679	91.7

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.3. ECONOMIC CAPACITY DOMAIN



key findings

Economic capacity of households

23% of households had expenditure equal to or above the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for essential items.

56% of households had debt or credit to pay for essential needs.

75% of households had a member employed on regular income.



Type of Population. Refugee-headed households are more likely to experience lower economic self-reliance (31%) compared to host community (21%). Host households consistently demonstrate greater economic stability, with higher employment, more stable and diversified income sources, better access to credit, and higher savings rates. Refugee households face more barriers to employment, diversified income sources credit, and savings, making them more economically vulnerable and less resilient to shocks.



Regions. Low economic self-reliance affects 33% of northern households, three times higher than the 10% in the Western region. Significant regional disparities exist in household economic self-reliance across Uganda. The Western region (59%) demonstrates markedly higher self-reliance compared to the Northern region (36%), revealing a 23-percentage point gap. Economic vulnerability is lower in the Western region, where only 1 in 10 households are classified as having low self-reliance, versus 3 in 10 in the Northern region.



Sex of head of household. Female-headed households are more likely to experience lower economic self-reliance (31%) compared to male-headed households (24%). Male-headed households consistently demonstrate greater economic stability, with higher employment, more stable and diversified income sources, better access to credit, and higher savings rates. Female-headed households face more barriers to stable employment and diversified income sources, credit, and savings, making them more economically vulnerable and less resilient to shocks.



Characteristics Related to Household Structure. Smaller or single-member households exhibit a significantly higher rate of low self-reliance (58%). Disability status does not significantly affect economic self-reliance. Over 40% of households, regardless of disability presence, demonstrate high self-reliance, and fewer than 30% are classified as low. Age of the household is a notable factor. Households led by individuals under 64 years show higher self-reliance (over 40%), while those headed by individuals 65 years or older report lower self-reliance (36%) and higher vulnerability (39%).

3.3.1. Introduction

This section presents findings on the economic capacity of refugee and host-community households in Uganda, based on five core elements:

- a. Employment status
- b. Main sources of income
- c. Access to credit and debt repayment
- d. Household savings practices and
- e. Ability to meet the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)⁸

These indicators (table 3.2) reflect the economic resilience and financial autonomy of households, providing insight into their ability to generate income, manage resources, and absorb financial shocks.

Table 3.2: Summary of economic capacity indicators

Essential Need	Purpose	Indicators
Economic capacity	To determine the Household capacity to meet essential needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Percentage of households with total monthly expenditure above the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) threshold. ii. Percentage of Households that have at least one household member employed iii. Percentage of households that have debt or credit to repay to cover essential needs iv. Percentage of households that have savings

The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is defined as the set of goods and services that a household requires to meet its essential needs on a regular or seasonal basis, along with the associated cost⁹. Essential, or basic needs refer to the goods and services necessary for households to survive and maintain minimum living standards, without having to resort to negative coping mechanisms or compromising health, dignity, and vital livelihood assets¹⁰. The MEB

establishes a monetary threshold that reflects the cost of these essential goods, utilities, services, and resources. Conceptually, it is equivalent to a poverty line and typically represents the cost needed to meet essential needs for one month. Households whose expenditures fall below the MEB are considered unable to meet their essential needs. In Uganda within the Cash Working Group (CWG), the MEB is estimated and monitored monthly¹¹.

8 [Calculating the Minimum Expenditure Basket: A Guide to Best Practice - World | ReliefWeb](#)

9 This builds on the definition in UNHCR et al, 2015

10 Definition of basic needs. See CaLP glossary.

11 [Uganda Market Price Monitoring](#)

3.3.2. Household Income Sources

Data was collected from refugee and host-community households on their reliable sources of income and the nature of those income sources. The findings showed that the most common source of income among households was food crop production and sales

(39%), followed by casual agricultural labour (20%) and petty trading (6%). Other formal or semi-formal sources of income, such as salaried work (3%), skilled labour (4%), remittances (2%) and gifts/begging (1%), were far less common (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Main sources of income by sex and household type (%)

Income Source	Sex of Household		Household Type		Total
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Host	Refugee	
Food Crop Production/ Sales	46.5	28.7	51.4	25.6	38.9
Casual Labour (Agriculture)	19.6	19.7	7.5	24.6	19.6
Petty Trading (Tea, Kiosk, Handicraft)	2.8	10.8	7.2	5.3	6.2
Sale of Food Assistance	2.7	5.4	0.1	6.3	3.8
Skilled Labour (Masonry, Tailoring, etc.)	3.6	2.0	6.5	4.6	3.6
Cash/Food Assistance (Humanitarian)	3.0	3.5	0.1	6.3	3.2
Salaried Work	3.6	2.0	6.5	4.6	2.9
Remittances	0.4	3.9	20.0	2.4	1.9
Gifts/Begging	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.5

Source: Primary data, 2024

A gender-disaggregated analysis revealed that male-headed households had Food crop production/sales as the main sources of income (47%) and it is nearly double compared to female-headed households (29%). By contrast,

female-headed households showed higher reliance on petty trading (10.8%), sale of food assistance (5.4%) and remittances (3.9%) compared to their male counterparts (2.8%, 2.7% and 0.4% respectively).

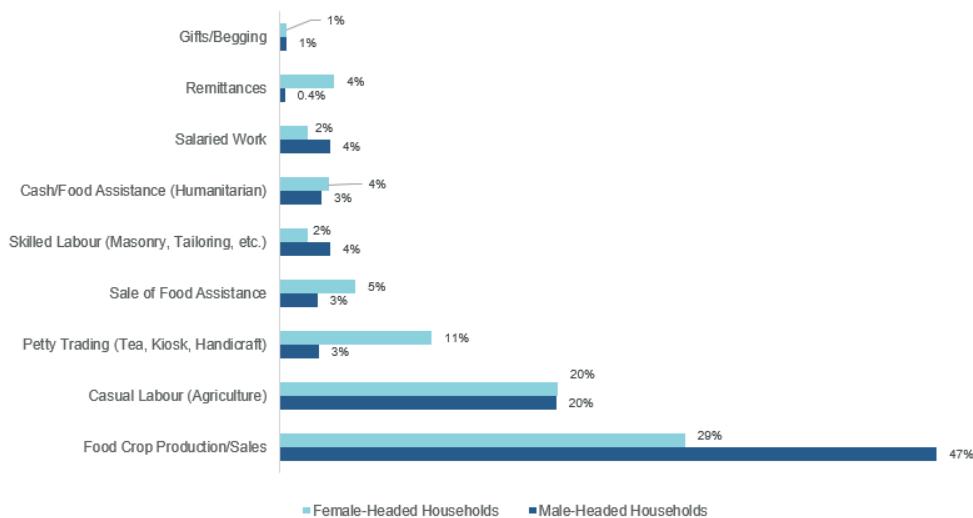


Figure 3.1: Most frequently reported sources of income by sex of head of household

Comparing household categories, one in every two host-community households (51%) reported food crop production and sales as their main source of income compared to one in every four refugee households (26%). On the

contrary, 20 percent of host-community households depended on remittances, while only two percent of refugee households reported remittances as their main income source.

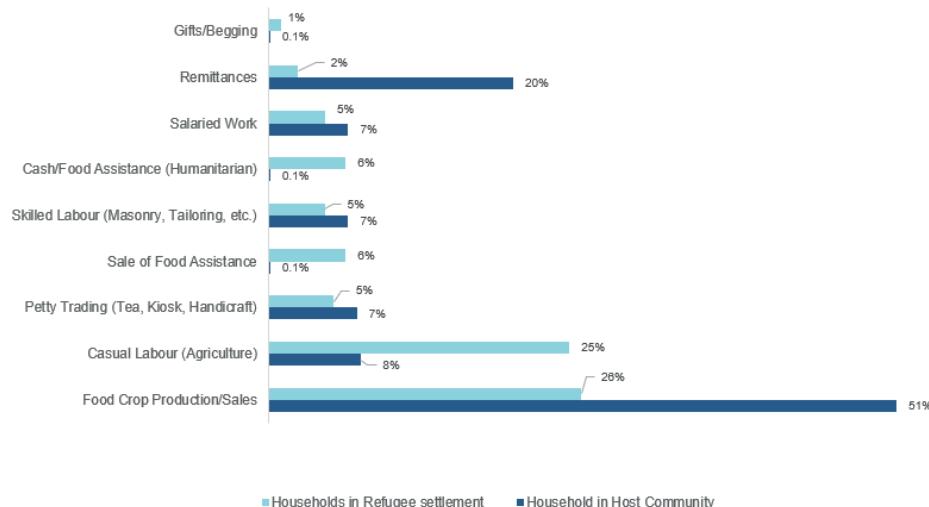


Figure 3.2: Most frequently reported sources of income by host or refugees headed household

3.3.3. Employment Status of Household Members

The survey question captures data from the respondent if the household has a member that owns a business or is currently employed. The nature of employment is defined by a member working to generate an income for at least an hour, and the activities could be related

to casual labour, casual, part-time, odd jobs, making things to sell, offering services for pay. The table 3.4 presents the employment status of household members by sex of household head, household type, and disability status.

Analysis by sex of the household head showed that among male-headed households, 65 percent had at least one employed member, while 35 percent had none. In female-headed households, 52 percent had an employed member and 48 percent had none. Breakdown by household category revealed that 70 percent of host-community households had an employed member compared to 53 percent of

refugee households; 31 percent of host-community households and 47 percent of refugee households had no employed member. Regarding disability status, 58 percent of households with a member living with a disability had an employed member and 42 percent had none, whereas 62 percent of households without a disability had an employed member and 38 percent had none.

Table 3.4: Percentage of households by employment status of household members and selected characteristics

Characteristics	Percentage of Households		
	Have at least one Employed Member	Without Any Employed Member	Total
Sex of Head of Household			
Male-Headed Households	65%	35%	100%
Female-Headed Households	52%	48%	100%
Type of population			
Host Community	70%	30%	100%
Refugee Households	53%	47%	100%
Disability status			
Households with Disability	58%	42%	100%
Households without Disability	62%	38%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.3.4. Household Expenditure

Having adequate income is critical for households' financial security which in essence makes it possible to acquire the necessities of the household. The survey collected information on household expenditures as a proxy for income to assess the household's economic capacity. The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is one such criteria of comparing the household expenditures with the Minimum basket needed for the household's basic needs. This study adopted a MEB of UGX. 680,000.

Households whose overall expenditure falls below the MEB are financially insecure using this criterion. Table 3.5 shows that 23 percent of the households have expenditure equal to or above the Minimum Expenditure Basket. The households thus have the financial means to afford the basic necessities of their households. Male headed households, those in the western region, host community households and those whose head have no disability have expenditures equal to or more than the MEB.

Table 3.5: Percentage of households with total monthly expenditure above the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) threshold.

Background variables	Expenditure less than MEB		Expenditure above MEB	
	Number	%	Number	%
Sex of head				
Male	1,099	78.0	310	22.0
Female	929	86.4	146	13.6
Region				
Western	3,194	72.2	1,228	27.8
Northern	7,712	79.5	1,983	20.5
Length of stay in Uganda				
less than 5 years	744	85.5	126	14.5
5 years or more	5,759	86.4	904	13.6
Household category				
Host Community	4,372	66.7	2,181	33.3
Refugee Household	6,534	86.4	1,030	13.6
Household size				
1 person	142	97.3	4	2.7
2-4 persons	2,152	87.2	317	12.8
5+	8,612	74.9	2,890	25.1
Disability status				
No disability	9,367	76.8	2,836	23.2
Have disability	1,539	80.4	375	19.6
Age in completed years				
0-17yrs	5,848	77.6	1,692	22.4
18-64	4,667	76.9	1,399	23.1
65+	331	76.3	103	23.7
Overall	10,846	77.3	3,194	22.7

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.3.5. Access to Credit and Debt Repayment Capacity

When analyzing the percentage of households that borrowed credit and their repayment patterns by sex of household head and household type, result shows overall, 31.7% of households borrowed credit, 68.4% repaid on time, and 31.6% experienced repayment delays or failures.

Table 3.6: Percentage of households with access to credit and debt repayment

Parameter	Percentage of households
Borrowed Money	32
Repaid the Borrowed Money on Time	68
Failed/Delayed Repayment of Borrowed Money	32

Source: Primary data, 2024

Analysis by sex of the head of households showed, that among male-headed households, 35 percent borrowed credit compared to 26 percent of female-headed households. Of those who borrowed, 70 percent of male-headed households and 66 percent of female-headed households repaid on time. Failed or delayed repayment was reported at 30% of male-headed and 34% of female-headed households.

Table 3.7: Percentage of households with access to credit and debt repayment by sex of the head of household

Parameter	Sex of Head of Household	
	Male-Headed Households	Female-Headed Households
Access to Credit (Borrowed Money)	35%	26%
Repaid the Borrowed Money on Time	70%	66%
Failed/Delayed Repayment Borrowed Money	30%	34%

Source: Primary data, 2024

By type of population, 37 percent of host-community households and 27 percent of refugee households took credit, while 72 percent of host-community households and 64 percent of refugee households repaid on time and by 28% of host-community and 36% of refugee households.

Table 3.8: Percentage of households with access to credit and debt repayment by host and refugees headed households

Parameter	Type of Population	
	Host-Community	Refugees
Access to Credit (Borrowed Money)	37%	27%
Repaid the Borrowed Money On Time	72%	64%
Failed/Delayed Repayment Borrowed Money	28%	36%

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.3.6. Household Savings Practices

Overall, 67 percent of households reported having savings, while 33 percent did not. By sex of household head, 71 percent of male-headed households had savings compared to 62 percent of female-headed households (Figure 3.3). By household category, 74 percent of host-community households had savings, whereas 60 percent of refugee households reported having savings (Figure 3.4).

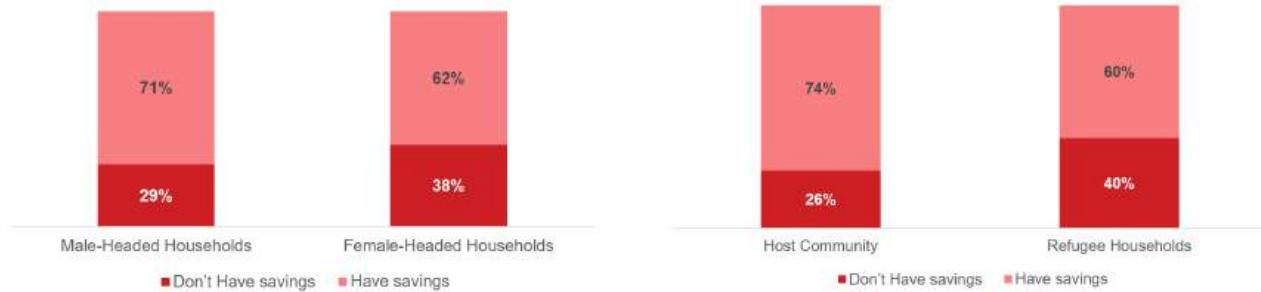


Figure 3.3: Savings status households by sex of the household heads (%)

Figure 3.4: Savings status households by category of household (%)



3.3.7. Performance of Households on the Economic Capacity Domain

The results in Table 3.9 shows that overall, 43 percent of the households in Uganda have a high level of self-reliance in the area of Economic capacity, 31 percent have moderate self-reliance and the remaining proportion have low level of self-reliance. By household

type, host community households are likely to be highly self-reliant (49%) compared to refugee households (39%). Male headed household are more highly self-reliant in the domain of economic capacity compared to female headed households (46% and 39% respectively).

Table 3.9: Economic Capacity of households by selected background variables (%)

Background characteristics	Economic Capacity Index		
	Low	Moderate	High
Household Category:			
Host Community	20.7	30.6	48.7
Refugee Household	30.5	30.9	38.6
Sex of head			
Male	24.2	30.1	45.8
Female	31.0	29.6	39.4
Length of stay In Uganda			
Less Than 5 Years	46.4	31.3	22.3
5 Years or more	28.2	30.9	40.9
Region			
Western	10.0	31.4	58.6
Northern	33.3	30.5	36.3
Household size			
1 Person	57.5	23.3	19.2
2 - 4	35.0	28.8	36.2
5+	23.6	31.3	45.1
Disability status			
Don't have	25.8	30.8	43.4
Have	26.8	30.7	42.5
Age of head in years			
0 - 17Yrs	24.5	31.3	44.2
18 - 64	26.7	30.4	42.9
65+	38.9	24.9	36.2
Overall	25.9	30.7	43.4

Source: Primary data, 2024

A notable disparity exists in self-reliance related to economic capacity levels between households within host communities and those residing in refugee settlements. Data indicates that 49% of households in host communities demonstrate self-reliance, whereas only 39% of households in refugee settlements achieve similar status. Additionally, three out of ten households in host communities are classified as having low self-reliance, while this figure stands at two out of ten for households in refugee settlements.

Analysis of self-reliance levels based on the sex of the head of household reveals significant differences in economic capacity. Male-headed households are more likely to achieve high self-reliance, with 46% falling into this category. In contrast, only 39% of female-headed households demonstrate high self-reliance. Low self-reliance is also more prevalent among female-headed households, accounting for 31% of these households. For host communities overall, the proportion of households with low self-reliance stands at 24%.

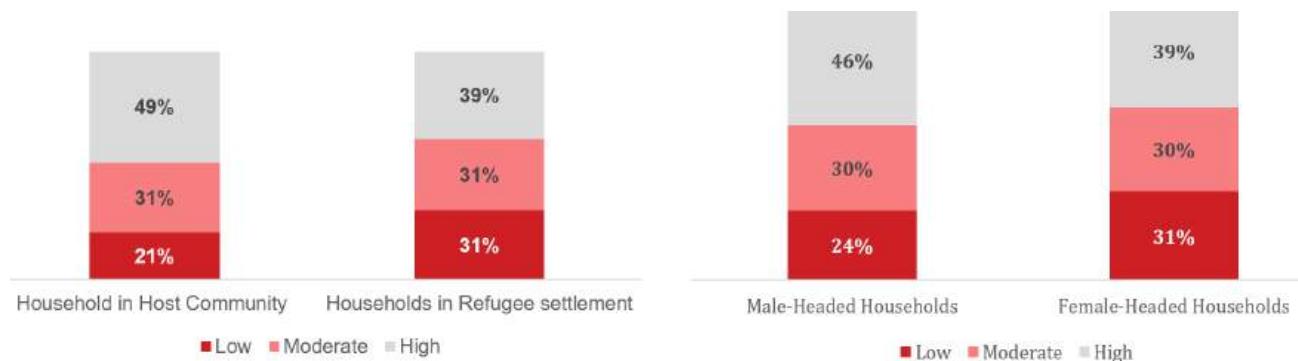


Figure 3.5: Economic Capacity Domain by host and refugees headed households

Figure 3.6: Economic capacity domain by sex of head of household

These findings highlight the economic challenges faced by female-headed households and underscore the need for targeted support to improve their economic resilience.

Comparing regions reveals substantial differences in economic self-reliance among households. In the Western region (including Kiryandongo, Kikuube, Kyegegwa, Rwamwanja, and Isingiro) (59%), the level of self-reliance is notably higher than in the Northern region (comprising Lamwo, Adjumani, Obongi, Yumbe, Koboko, Terego, and Madi Okollo) (36%). There is a 23-percentage point gap in self-reliance between households in these regions. Households in the Western region tend to experience lower rates of economic vulnerability, with only one out of every ten households classified as having low self-reliance. In contrast, economic vulnerability is more pronounced in the Northern region, where three out of every ten households are considered to have low self-reliance in terms of economic capacity.

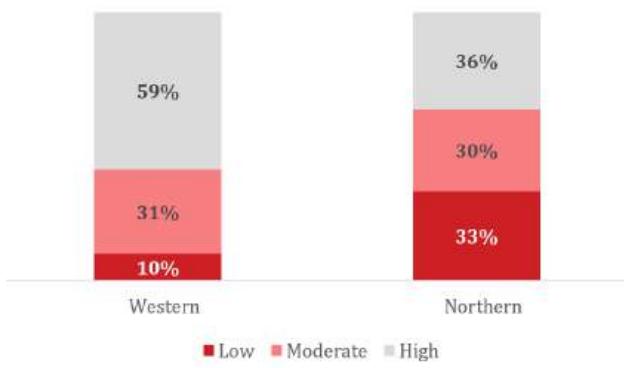


Figure 3.7: Economic capacity domain by region

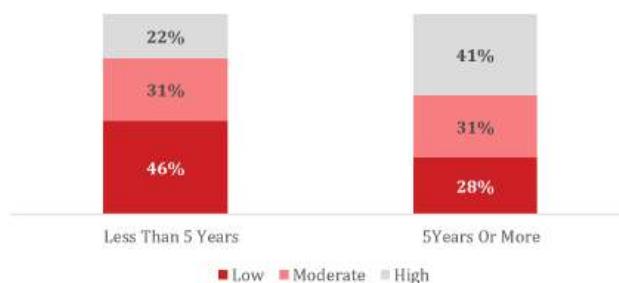


Figure 3.8: Economic capacity domain length of stay (refugee households only)

An increase in household size is typically associated with a higher proportion of households demonstrating substantial self-reliance in terms of economic capacity. This trend may be attributed to factors such as the dependency ratio or specific household needs. Notably, single-member households exhibit a rate of low self-reliance (58%) that is more than twice that observed in households comprising five or more members (24%). Among refugee households in Uganda, 46% of those with less than five years of residence demonstrate lower levels of self-reliance, compared to 28% for households with five years or more. Conversely, 41% of households residing in Uganda for at least five years exhibit higher self-reliance, nearly double the proportion observed among those with less than five years (22%).

There are no significant differences in economic self-reliance between households with and without members with disabilities. Over 40% of households have high self-reliance, while less than 30% have low self-reliance.

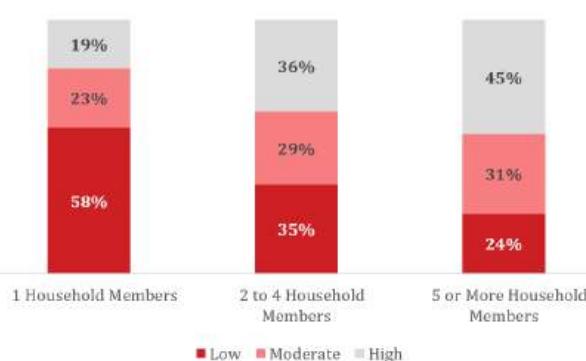


Figure 3.9: Economic capacity domain by household size

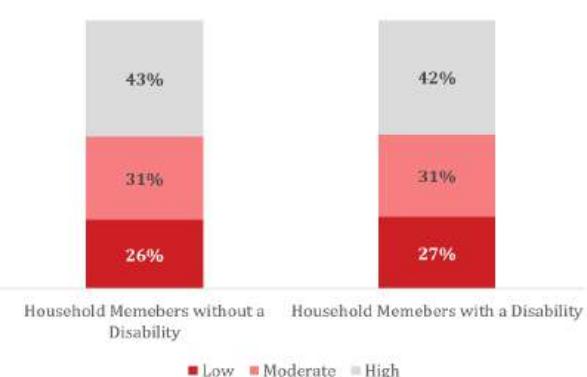


Figure 3.10: Economic capacity domain by disability conditions

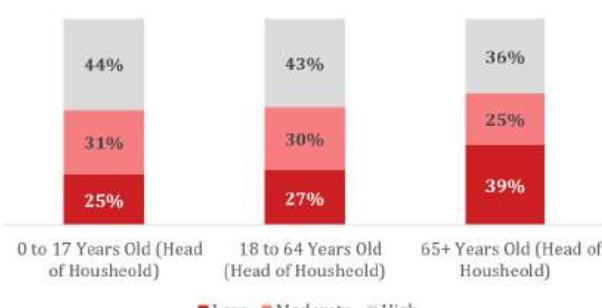


Figure 3.11: Economic capacity domain by age of head of household

When comparing the age of the head of household, those led by individuals under 64 years demonstrate greater economic self-reliance (over 40%) compared to households headed by persons aged 65 years or older (36%). Additionally, the proportion of households with low economic self-reliance is notably higher among those led by individuals aged 65 or above (39%), compared to head with age 0 to 17 years (25%) and head with ages bewteen 18 and 64 years (27%).

3.3.8. Key Highlights on Economic Capacity Index

Type of Population



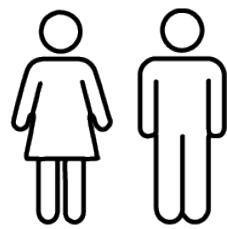
Refugee-headed households are more likely to experience lower economic self-reliance (31%) compared to host community (21%). Host-community households consistently demonstrate greater economic stability, with higher employment, more stable and diversified income sources, better access to credit, and higher savings rates. Refugee households face more barriers to employment, diversified income sources credit, and savings, making them more economically vulnerable and less resilient to shocks.

Regions



Low economic self-reliance affects 33% of northern households, three times higher than the 10% in the Western region. Significant regional disparities exist in household economic self-reliance across Uganda. The Western region (59%) demonstrates markedly higher self-reliance compared to the Northern region (36%), revealing a 23-percentage point gap. Economic vulnerability is lower in the Western region, where only 1 in 10 households are classified as having low self-reliance, versus 3 in 10 in the Northern region.

Sex of head of household



Female-headed households are more likely to experience lower economic self-reliance (31%) compared to male-headed households (24%). Male-headed households consistently demonstrate greater economic stability, with higher employment, more stable and diversified income sources, better access to credit, and higher savings rates. Female-headed households face more barriers to stable employment and diversified income sources, credit, and savings, making them more economically vulnerable and less resilient to shocks.

Characteristics related to household structure



Smaller or single-member households exhibit a significantly higher rate of low self-reliance (58%). Disability status does not significantly affect economic self-reliance. Over 40% of households, regardless of disability presence, demonstrate high self-reliance, and fewer than 30% are classified as low. Age of the household is a notable factor. Households led by individuals under 64 years show higher self-reliance (over 40%), while those headed by individuals 65 years or older report lower self-reliance (36%) and higher vulnerability (39%).

3.4. FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY DOMAIN



key findings

Food and Nutrition Security

No group is fully self-reliant in Food Security and Nutrition. All population groups, including both refugees and host communities, fall short of complete self-reliance regarding Food Security and Nutrition.



Type of Population. Host communities are more likely to be self-reliant to Food Security and Nutrition than refugees. Host-community households have a higher rate of moderate self-reliance (63%) compared to refugee households (59%), indicating greater Food Security and Nutrition among host communities. This difference may be influenced by factors such as seasonality, external aid, and price fluctuations.



Regions. Northern households show low self-reliance, highlighting regional gaps. In the Western region, 68% of households have moderate Food Security and Nutrition and 32% have low Food Security and Nutrition. In the Northern region, only 58% have moderate Food Security and Nutrition, while 42% fall into the low self-reliance to Food Security and Nutrition category



Sex of head of household. Male-headed households are less likely to be self-reliant in Food Security and Nutrition than female-headed households. Among male-headed households, 64% have moderate Food Security and Nutrition, while 36% experience low Food Security and Nutrition. For female-headed households, only 50% have moderate Food Security and Nutrition, with the other half experiencing low Food Security and Nutrition.



Characteristics Related to Household Structure. Among refugee households, those residing in Uganda for five years or more have a higher rate of moderate Food Security and Nutrition (59%) compared to those with less than five years' stay (54%). Single-member households are more vulnerable, with 51% reporting low self-reliance and only 49% achieving moderate self-reliance.

Households with two or more members generally show moderate self-reliance rates above 60%. Households with at least one disabled member have slightly greater self-reliance in Food Security and Nutrition (36% low self-reliance) compared to those without a disabled member (39% low self-reliance).

Both child-headed and elderly-headed households display similar levels of low self-reliance (39%) and moderate self-reliance (61%) in Food Security and Nutrition.

3.4.1. Introduction

This section presents findings on the Food Security and Nutrition conditions of refugee and host-community households in Uganda, based on Three core elements:

- a. Food Consumption Score
- b. Consumption-based Coping Strategies
- c. Livelihood-based Coping Strategies.

The set of elements helps to understand the Food Security and Nutrition and essential needs of the refugees and host communities, as follows:

- i. Food Consumption Score presents a snapshot of current reality of the household and their ability to eat well in terms of diversity, quality and frequency of food consumption¹².
- ii. The food consumption-based coping strategies assess how a household is currently facing the difficulties of not having enough resources to afford food¹³.
- iii. The Livelihood coping strategies¹⁴ helps to understand the long-term actions adopted by households due to the lack of resources (food, cash, else) to meet essential needs (shelter, education, health, food).

12 [1. Food Consumption Score \(FCS\).pdf](#)

13 [3. Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index \(Average\) \(rCSI\).pdf./](#)

14 [5. Livelihood Coping Strategies for Essential Needs \(LCS-EN\).pdf](#)

Table 3.10: Summary of Food and Nutrition security indicators

Essential Need	Purpose	Indicators
Food and Nutrition Security	To determine whether the household is eating sufficiently, and to understand the strategies adopted to meet the food needs	<p>Food Consumption Score</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Percentage of households with poor food consumption score b. Percentage of households with borderline food consumption score c. Percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score <p>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) (rCSI)</p> <p>Percentage of households not applying negative livelihood coping strategies to cover essential needs.</p>

3.4.2. Food Consumption Score (FCS)

By December 2024, data showed that 66% of households had Acceptable food consumption, while 28% were borderline and 6% were classified as poor. This means 34% of households did not have sufficient food, combining those in poor and borderline groups. The trends seen in these indicators can be influenced by things like seasonal changes, receiving outside assistance, or shifts in food prices. Additionally, even among households with good food consumption, many may still use coping strategies to maintain the quality, amount, and regularity of their meals due to their economic circumstances.

The prevalence of inadequate food consumption is higher among female-headed households (40%) compared to male-headed households (27%), with a notable disparity observed in rates of poor food consumption, affecting more the female-headed households (Table 3.11). The analysis by region shows how households in western regions have a lower inadequate food consumption (29%) compared to households in the northern region (36%) (Table 3.11). Refugee households in settlements face greater challenges maintaining a nutritious diet, as 46% experience inadequate food consumption

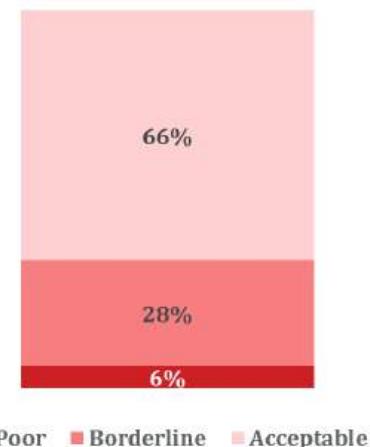


Figure 3.12: Overall results for food consumption score overall results

compared to just 19% of host community households. Additionally, the proportion of refugee households with poor food consumption is 6% higher than that of host community households (Table 3.11). Households with at least one person with a disability have a poor food consumption rate of 10%, which is higher than the 6% seen in households without disabled members. Likewise, 41% of these households face inadequate food consumption, while only 33% of households without a disabled member do. Differences in household size and dependency ratio may help explain this gap.

Table 3.11: Food consumption score by sex of head of household, region and type of population

Characteristics	Categories of Food consumption				Total
	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable		
Sex of Head of Household					
Male-Headed Households	7%	20%	73%		100%
Female-Headed Households	11%	29%	60%		100%
Region					
Western	5%	24%	71%		100%
Northern	7%	29%	64%		100%
Type of Population					
Host Community	3%	16%	81%		100%
Refugee Households	9%	37%	54%		100%
Disability status					
Households without Disability	6%	27%	67%		100%
Households with Disability	10%	31%	59%		100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

As shown in Figure 3.13, refugees who have lived in Uganda for less than five years' experience higher rates of inadequate food consumption at 55% and poor food consumption at 15%. In contrast, households that have been in Uganda for five years or more report lower levels, with 45% experiencing inadequate food consumption and 8% facing poor food consumption.

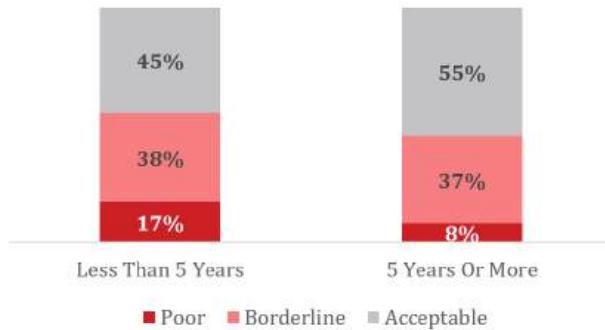


Figure 3.13: Food consumption score by length of stay in Uganda



3.4.3. Consumption Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures the frequency and severity of behaviors households adopt when facing food shortages in the past seven days. It captures short-term, consumption-related coping mechanisms, providing a behavioral dimension of food insecurity that complements the FCS. Whereas the FCS measures what a household eats, the rCSI measures what households do when they don't have enough to eat. Some of the actions of households include relying on less preferred/ less expensive food, borrowing food or rely on help from friends/relatives, restricting consumption by adults so children can eat or reducing the number of meals per day.

The frequency of adoption of a strategy is multiplied by the severity weight to obtain a

weighted score which is summed for all strategies to get the overall score for the household.

The overall average households Coping scores are grouped into low (0-15), medium (16-40) and High (41+). Higher scores indicate greater reliance on coping and thus higher food insecurity. The results in Table 3.12 show that 61 percent of the households adopted low coping strategy which indicates that they are food secure. Thirty five percent adopted medium Coping (moderately food insecure) and the remaining 4 percent had high coping strategy implying they are severely food insecure. Similar to the case with the FCS approach, male headed households, western region households, refugee households that stayed in Uganda for over 5 years were food secure.

Table 3.12: Consumption based coping strategy index

	Low coping	Medium coping	High coping
Background variables	%	%	%
Sex of Head of Household			
Male	65.4	32	2.6
Female	55.8	38.7	5.5
Region			
Western	63.2	34.2	2.6
Northern	60.4	35.2	4.4
Length of stay in Uganda			
less than 5 years	40.5	51.5	8.0
5 years or more	49.6	44.3	6.1
Household category			
Host community	76.1	23.0	0.9
Refugee households	48.5	45.2	6.3
Household size			
1 person	73.6	22.2	4.2
2 - 4 persons	70.7	25.0	4.3
5+	59.1	37.2	3.7
Disability status			
No disability	62.5	33.7	3.8
Have disability	53.4	42.5	4.0
Age in completed years			
0 - 17 yrs	58.8	37.3	3.9
18 - 64	63.8	32.8	3.4
65+	69.4	25.8	4.9
Overall	61.3	35.0	3.7

Source: Primary data, 2024

Table 3.13: Typology of coping strategies

Coping Level	Typical Strategies	Implication
Stress	Selling non-productive assets, spending savings, borrowing money, reducing essential non-food expenditure	Temporary reduction in resilience
Crisis	Selling productive assets (e.g., livestock, tools), withdrawing children from school to save costs, reducing expenditures on health or education, engaging in high risk or exploitative labor	Reduced livelihood capacity
Emergency	Begging, early marriage, illegal activities (eg. theft, prostitution), selling land or shelter assets	Severe erosion of self-reliance

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.4.4. Negative Livelihood Coping Strategies

The Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCSI) measure longer-term or asset-based coping mechanisms households use when they face prolonged food insecurity. Unlike the rCSI, which reflects immediate consumption adjustments, the LCSI captures erosive or irreversible actions that affect future livelihood capacity. It assesses the severity of household stress based on whether households employ stress, crisis, or emergency coping strategies. The most common coping strategies adopted by households is shown in the Table 3.13.

Negative or erosive coping strategies are those that provide short-term relief but reduce future

productivity, asset holdings, or social capital (e.g., selling breeding animals, skipping meals, withdrawing children from school). In essence, negative coping strategies erode households' future capacity to meet basic needs, compromise well-being, or undermine long-term resilience. The adoption of negative coping strategies is therefore both a symptom and a measure of stress and food insecurity, often used as a proxy indicator of reduced self-reliance. The results show, 51 percent of the households did not adopt any coping strategy, 31 percent adopted stress, 12 percent crisis and 6 percent emergency coping strategies respectively.

Table 3.14: Household coping strategies

	No coping strategies %	Stress coping strategies %	Crisis coping strategies %	Emergency coping strategies %
Sex of household head				
Male	56.6	26.5	10.1	6.8
Female	51	28.6	11.7	8.7
Region				
Western	51.7	33.0	8.5	6.9
Northern	50.6	29.5	14.3	5.6
Length of stay in Uganda				
less than 5 years	51.3	32.0	3.4	13.3
5 years or more	46.0	34.1	12.4	7.4
Household category:				
Host Community	55.9	26.7	13.7	3.6
Refugee household	46.6	33.9	11.4	8.1
Household size				
1 person	61.6	26	2.7	9.6
2-4 persons	56.9	27.9	7.3	7.9
5+	49.5	31.2	13.7	5.6
Disability status				
No disability	52.0	30.3	12.5	5.3
Have disability	44.4	32.5	12.4	10.7
Age in completed years				
0-17yrs	50.7	31.3	12.4	5.7
18-64	51.0	30.2	12.4	6.3
65+	51.8	28.3	11.5	8.3
Overall	50.9	30.7	12.4	6.0

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.4.5. Performance of households on the Food and Nutrition security Domain

Overall, none of the population groups are completely self-reliant when it comes to Food Security and Nutrition. The data indicates that among these groups, host-community households have a slightly higher rate of moderate self-reliance (63%) than refugee households (59%). This implies that host community members tend to be more self-reliant regarding Food Security and Nutrition than refugees. Factors such as seasonality, external aid, and changes in prices may have affected these outcomes.

When results were separated by the sex of the household head, it was found that 59 percent of male-headed households had moderate Food Security and Nutrition, while the other 71 percent experienced low Food Security and Nutrition. Conversely, half of female-headed households were classified as having medium Food Security and Nutrition, with the remaining half having low Food Security and Nutrition, as shown in figure 3.15. Male headed households are less likely to be self-reliant in terms of Food Security and Nutrition than female headed households.

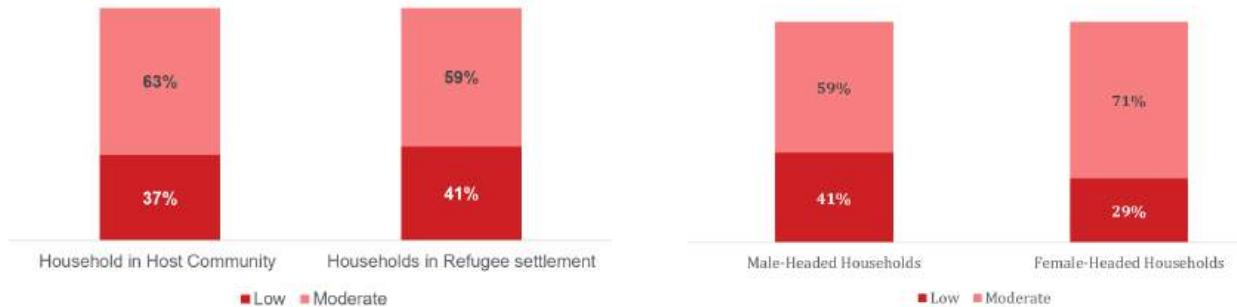


Figure 3.14: Food and Nutrition Security index by household category

Figure 3.15: Food and Nutrition security Index by sex of household head

Regionally, the data in figure 3.16 showed that In the Western region, 32 percent of households were classified as having low Food Security and Nutrition and 68 percent had moderate Food Security and Nutrition. In the Northern region, 42 percent of households were in the low Food Security and Nutrition category and 58 percent were in the moderate Food Security and Nutrition category.

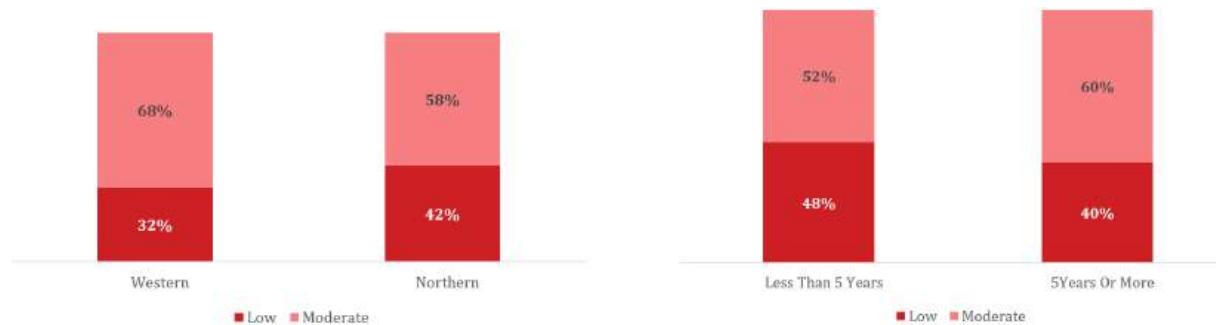


Figure 3.16: Food and Nutrition Security index by region

Figure 3.17: Food and Nutrition Security index by length of stay (refugee households only)

Self-reliance for Food Security and Nutrition is generally high across households of all sizes. Single-member households, however, are notably affected, with 51% reporting low self-reliance and 49% indicating moderate self-reliance. In contrast, households with two or more members demonstrate moderate self-reliance levels above 60%.

A breakdown by years of stay, shows that 60 percent of refugee households residing in the country for five years or more had a moderate Food Security and Nutrition index compare to 52 percent that stayed for less than 5 years as shown in figure 3.17.

Households that include at least one member with a disability demonstrate marginally greater self-reliance in terms of Food Security and Nutrition than those without a disabled member.

Specifically, 36% of households with a disabled member experience low self-reliance regarding Food Security and Nutrition, compared to 39% among households without a disabled member.

The degree of self-reliance regarding Food and Nutrition Security is comparable across households, regardless of the age of the head of household. Both child-headed and elderly-headed households demonstrate similar levels of low self-reliance (39%) and moderate self-reliance (61%).

The degree of self-reliance regarding Food and Nutrition Security is comparable across households, regardless of the age of the head of household. Both child-headed and elderly-headed households demonstrate similar levels of low self-reliance (39%) and moderate self-reliance (61%).



Figure 3.18: Food and Nutrition Security index by household size

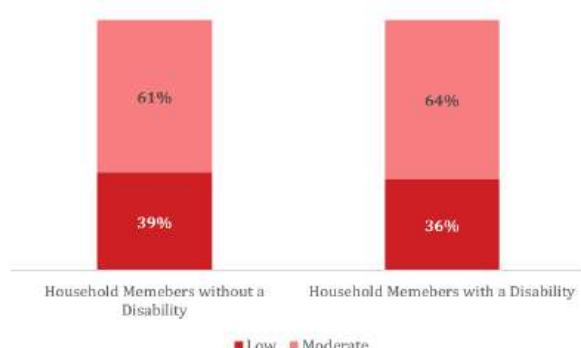


Figure 3.19: Food and Nutrition Security index by disability conditions

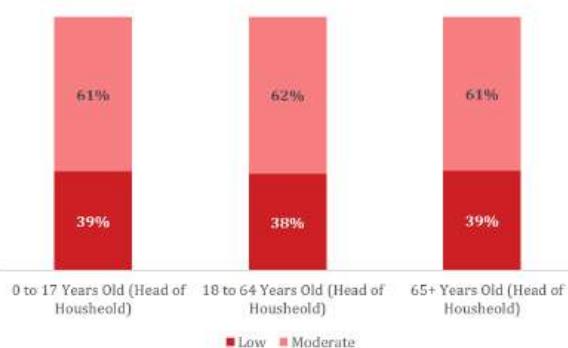


Figure 3.20: Food and Nutrition Security index by age of head of household

3.4.6. Key Highlights on Food and Nutrition Security Index

No group is fully self-reliant in Food and Nutrition Security. All population groups, including both refugees and host communities, fall short of complete self-reliance regarding Food Security and Nutrition.

Type of Population.



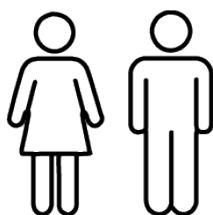
Host communities are more likely to be self-reliant to Food Security and Nutrition than refugees. Host-community households have a higher rate of moderate self-reliance (63%) compared to refugee households (59%), indicating greater Food Security and Nutrition among host communities. This difference may be influenced by factors such as seasonality, external aid, and price fluctuations.

Regions.



Northern households show low self-reliance, highlighting regional gaps. In the Western region, 68% of households have moderate Food Security and Nutrition and 32% have low Food Security and Nutrition. In the Northern region, only 58% have moderate Food Security and Nutrition, while 42% fall into the low self-reliance to Food Security and Nutrition category.

Sex of head of household.

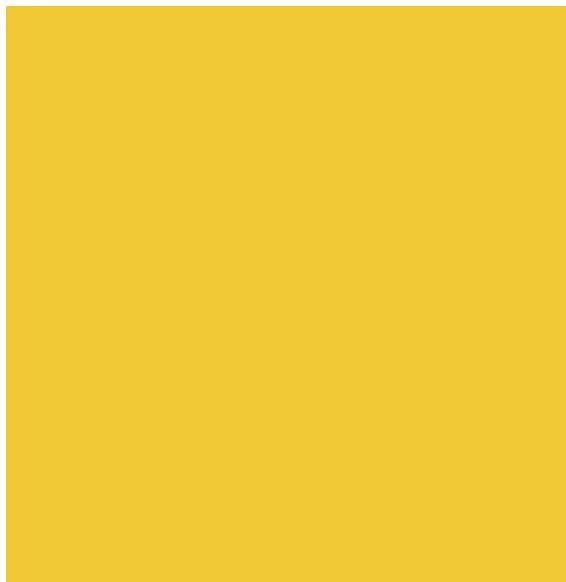


Male-headed households are less likely to be self-reliant in Food Security and Nutrition than female-headed households. Among male-headed households, 64% have moderate Food Security and Nutrition, while 36% experience low Food Security and Nutrition. For female-headed households, only 50% have moderate Food Security and Nutrition, with the other half experiencing low Food Security and Nutrition.

Characteristics related to household structure.



Among refugee households, those residing in Uganda for five years or more have a higher rate of moderate Food Security and Nutrition (59%) compared to those with less than five years' stay (54%). Single-member households are more vulnerable, with 51% reporting low self-reliance and only 49% achieving moderate self-reliance. Households with two or more members generally show moderate self-reliance rates above 60%. Households with at least one disabled member have slightly greater self-reliance in Food Security and Nutrition (36% low self-reliance) compared to those without a disabled member (39% low self-reliance). Both child-headed and elderly-headed households display similar levels of low self-reliance (39%) and moderate self-reliance (61%) in Food and Nutrition Security.



3.5. HEALTH DOMAIN



key findings

Health



Morbidity in the population

29% had a sick person that needed healthcare.



Healthcare access

Of the households whose members needed healthcare, 90% accessed healthcare.

Healthcare care access was higher for refugee households (91%) compared to host community households (88%).

Households in the western region had higher healthcare care access (92%) compared to those in the northern region (88%).

The most cited reasons for not accessing healthcare was drugs not been available (41%).



Performance of households in health

Overall, 72% of the households were highly self-reliant in health dimension

3.5.1. Introduction

Information was collected from respondents on recent illness or injury, need for health facility services, access to those services, and barriers to access of health care services among refugee and host-community households. This section will thus discuss the findings from

refugee and host-community households in regard to recent illness or injury, need for health facility services, access to those services, and barriers to access. The section will further discuss the health index and its contribution to the Uganda Self-reliance Index (UG-SRI).

Table 3.15: Summary of the health domain indicators

Essential need	Purpose	Indicator
Health	To determine whether the household is able to access the health care when needed	Percentage of Households that were able to access health care at the last time they needed it.

3.5.2. Incidence of illness or injury among household members

The findings (Table 3.16) show that, illness or injury among household members was more common in female-headed households (48.4%) compared to male-headed ones (41.3%). Refugee households (31.1%) reported more illness or injury than host communities (27.4%). Regionally, Western households

(35.7%) experienced more cases than those in the North (26.3%).

Single-member households reported the highest incidence of sickness or illness at 39.2%. Households led by individuals aged 65 years and older demonstrated particular vulnerability, with an incidence rate of 40.6%. Additionally, households headed by persons with disabilities experienced a higher rate (41.0%) compared to those without disabilities (27.4%).

Table 3.16: Incidence of injury or illness among household members by sex of head of household, type of population, and region (%)

Characteristics	Household member suffered from illness or injury?		
	Yes	No	Total
Sex of Head of Household			
Male-Headed Households	41.3%	58.7%	100%
Female-Headed Households	48.4%	51.6%	100%
Type of Population			
Host Community	27.1%	72.9%	100%
Refugee Households	31.1%	68.9%	100%
Region			
Western	35.7%	64.3%	100%
Northern	26.3%	73.7%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024



Table 3.17: Incidence of injury or illness among household members by household size, disability and age group (%)

Characteristics	Household member suffered from illness or injury?		
	Yes	No	Total
Household size			
1 Person	39.2%	60.8%	100%
2 to 4	35.7%	64.3%	100%
5+	27.7%	72.3%	100%
Disability status			
Households without Disability	27.4%	72.6%	100%
Households with Disability	41.0%	59.0%	100%
Age group of head of Household			
0-17Yrs	29.0%	71%	100%
18-64	28.7%	71.3%	100%
65+	40.6%	59.4%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.5.3. Health care needs for the sick household members

Data was collected from refugee and host-community households to assess whether members that were sick required health facility services, disaggregated by key demographic and social characteristics (Table 3.18). Analysis by sex of household head showed that, 88 percent of male-headed households

and 90 percent of female-headed households reported that members required health facility services. Regionally, 90 percent of households in the Northern region and 93 percent in the Western region reported members needed health services.

Table 3.18: Percentage of households who members reported needing health facility services by sex of head of household, type of population and region

Characteristics	Health Care Needed from A Health Facility		
	Yes	No	Total
Sex of Head of Household			
Male-Headed Households	87.5%	12.5%	100%
Female-Headed Households	90.1%	9.9%	100%
Type of Population			
Host Community	91.0%	9.0%	100%
Refugee Households	91.2%	8.8%	100%
Region			
Western	92.6%	7.4%	100%
Northern	90.2%	9.8%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.5.4. Household access to health care

Overall, 90 percent of households reported that members accessed health care when they were sick/ill. By sex of the household head, 85 percent of female-headed households accessed health care compared to 79 percent of male-headed households. Regarding disability status, 90 percent of households with non-disabled heads accessed health care compared to

86 percent of households with disabled heads. By household category, 91 percent of refugee households accessed health care compared to 88 percent of host community households. Regionally, 92 percent of households in the Western region accessed health care compared to 88 percent of households in the Northern region.

Table 3.19: Percentage of household's whose members accessed health care when sick/ill by selected characteristics (%)

Characteristics	Percentage that accessed health care		
	Yes	No	Total
Sex of Head of Household			
Male-Headed Households	78.5	21.5	100
Female-Headed Households	84.8	15.2	100
Region			
Western	92.3	7.7	100
Northern	87.9	12.1	100
Household Category			
Host Community	87.5	12.5	100
Refugee Households	91.2	8.8	100
Household size			
1 Person	84.9	15.1	100
2-4	90.7	9.3	100
5+	89.4	10.6	100
Disability status of head			
No	90.4	9.6	100
Yes	86.1	13.9	100
Age group of head			
0-17Yrs	90.6	9.4	100
18-64	88.4	11.6	100
65+	88.8	11.2	100

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.5.5. Reasons for not seeking health care

An analysis of the reasons for not seeking healthcare among refugee and host-community households across Uganda reveals systemic and intersecting challenges that undermine health service utilization, a critical dimension of self-reliance. The most frequently reported barrier was the unavailability of drugs, cited by over 41% of respondents in both the Western and Northern regions. This constraint was particularly high among refugee households (47%) compared to host community households (37%). The lack of essential medicines

reflects persistent supply chain inefficiencies and erodes confidence in public healthcare services, discouraging timely health-seeking behavior.

These findings are consistent with national trends identified in the Health Sector Development Plan II (2020/21-2024/25), which highlights drug stock-outs, staffing shortages, and access-related inequities as persistent barriers to equitable healthcare delivery in refugee-hosting districts.

Table 3. 20: Reasons for not seeking healthcare by selected characteristics (%)

Reason for not seeking healthcare	Region			Status of household		Disability status		Age group of the head		
	Western	Northern	Host	Refugee	No	Yes	0-17	18-64	65+	
Illness is mild	8.8	5.7	6.7	6.0	7.6	4.0	7.4	5.0	8.3	
Facility is too far	5.5	10.3	10.5	8.2	7.6	12.6	9.7	8.3	16.7	
Hard to get to facility	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.6	3.1	9.9	3.4	6.2	12.5	
Too dangerous to go	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	
Available facilities are costly	11.0	4.6	9.1	3.0	4.8	7.9	3.4	6.7	16.7	
No qualified staff present	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	
Staff attitude not good	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.3	2.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	
Too busy/Long waiting time	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.1	4.0	1.7	5.0	0.0	
Facility inaccessible	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	
Facility is closed	1.1	2.3	1.4	2.6	2.4	1.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	
Facility is destroyed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Drugs not available	41.8	42.5	37.3	46.8	47.4	32.5	46.0	40.8	29.2	
Had medicine/drugs at home	9.9	8.8	11.5	6.9	13.1	1.3	13.1	7.1	0.0	
Used herbs/Home remedies	2.2	5.1	5.7	3.4	4.5	4.6	2.8	6.2	0.0	
Lack of money/funds for consultation	7.7	9.7	6.2	12.0	5.8	15.9	9.1	8.8	16.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.5.6. Performance of Households on the Health Domain

More than seven in every ten (72%) of the sampled households are self-reliant in the domain of health and the remaining 28 percent have low level of self-reliance. Both host community and refugee households report substantial levels of health-related self-reliance.

The self-reliance rate among host community households stands at 34%, which is nine percentage points higher than the 25% observed among households in refugee settlements.

Table 3.21: Performance of households in domain of health index (%)

Background characteristics	Health Index	
	Low	High
Household Category		
Host Community	33.7	66.3
Refugee Household	24.7	75.3
Sex of head		
Male	39.9	60.1
Female	27.5	72.5
Length of stay In Uganda		
Less Than 5 Years	21.6	78.4
5 Years or more	25.0	75.0
Region		
Western	20.5	79.5
Northern	32.7	67.3
Household size		
1 Person	63.7	36.3
2-4	38.6	61.4
5+	26.3	73.7
Disability status		
Don't have	30.7	69.3
Have	16.8	83.2
Age of head in years		
0-17Yrs	26.6	73.4
18-64	31.0	69.0
65+	27.0	73.0
Overall	28.5	71.5

Source: Primary data, 2024

Male-headed households report a higher proportion of low self-reliance regarding health-related matters (40%) compared to female-headed households (27%). Overall, seven out of ten female-headed households demonstrate high self-reliance, while this figure is six out of ten among male-headed households.

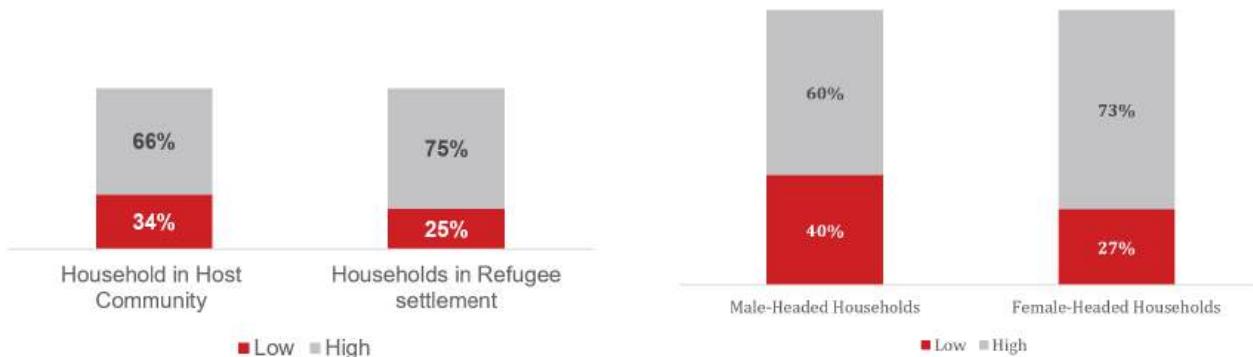


Figure 3. 21: Health index by household category

Figure 3. 22: Health Index by sex of head of household

In the Northern region, 33% of households have the lowest level of self-reliance, in contrast to the Western region, where 8 out of every 10 households are self-reliant when it comes to health.

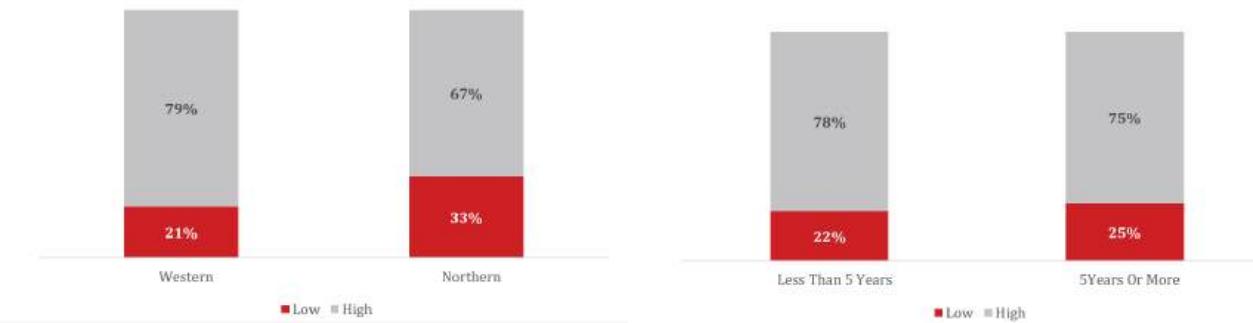


Figure 3. 23: Health index by region

Figure 3. 24: Health index by length of stay (refugee households only)

The proportion of households with low health-related self-reliance is similar regardless of how long they have lived in Uganda. Specifically, 25% of households that have been in Uganda for more than five years show low self-reliance in health matters, which is only a 2-percentage point difference compared to those who have stayed for a shorter period (22%).

Household size plays a significant role in health-related self-reliance. Among single-member households, 64% report low self-reliance, compared to 39% for households with two to four members, and 26% for those with five or more members.

Households without a member with a disability show a higher rate of self-reliance (83%) than those with a disabled member (69%).

Health-related self-reliance demonstrates a similar impact across households, regardless of the age of the household head. Both child-headed households and those headed by older adults experience low self-reliance at the same rate, each accounting for 27%. Households with heads aged 18 to 64 years report a slightly, yet significantly, higher rate of low self-reliance (31%).

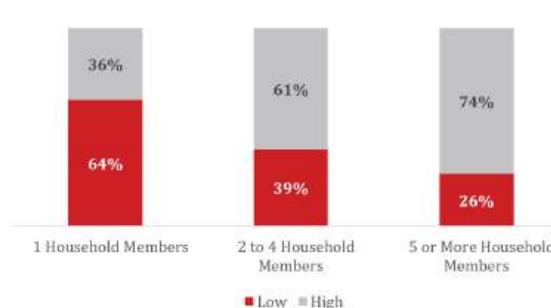


Figure 3.25: Health index by household size

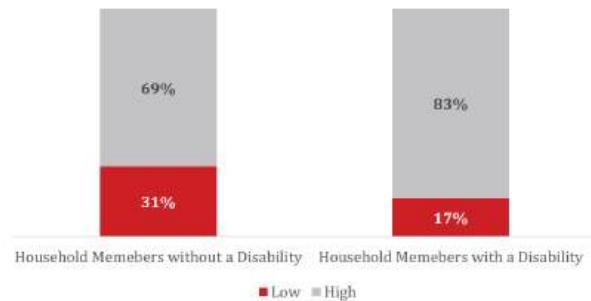


Figure 3.26: Health Index by disability conditions

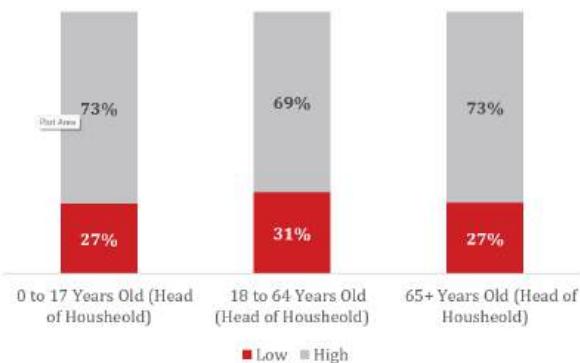


Figure 3.27: Health Index by age of head of household



3.5.7. Key Highlights on Health Index

Type of population.

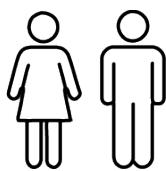


Refugees Show Greater Health Self-Reliance. Host community households demonstrate a notably higher level of health-related self-reliance (34%) compared to refugee households (25%), indicating stronger access or utilization of health services among host populations.

Regions.



Regional Disparities Are Significant, and more challenging for households in the Northern region. There is a stark contrast between regions in the Northern region: 33% of households report the lowest self-reliance. Western region: 80% of households are self-reliant. This highlights the need for targeted health interventions in the Northern region.



Sex of head of household.

Female-Headed Households Are More Self-Reliant. Female-headed households outperform male-headed ones in health self-reliance. While 70% of female-headed households are highly self-reliant, only 60% of male-headed households reach the same level. This suggests that female-led households may be associated with more proactive health management.



Characteristics related to household structure.

Duration of Stay Has Minimal Impact. Among refugee households, the length of stay in Uganda has little influence on health self-reliance. The difference between those residing for more than five years (25%) and those for less (22%) is marginal, suggesting that time alone does not improve health autonomy. Larger Households Are More Self-Reliant Self-reliance improves with household size, single-member households: 64% report low self-reliance, households with five or more members only 26% report low self-reliance. This may reflect shared responsibilities or better support systems in larger households. Almost double of households without a disabled member (31%) compared to those with a disable member (17%). Age of Household Head have similar levels across age groups like child-headed and older adult-headed households with 27% low self-reliance, compared to adults aged 18–64: slightly higher at 31%.

3.6. SHELTER DOMAIN



key findings Shelter Domain



Rent

2% of households that live in rented houses were unable to pay rent for 2 or more times within 3 months.

Refugee households defaulted on rent payment more than host community households (2% and 1% respectively).

Higher proportion of households in the western region were unable to pay rent consistently (4%) compared to the northern region (1%).



Crowding

78% of households were crowded.

Western region had more crowded households compared to northern region (80% and 77% respectively)



Shelter domain

Only 1% of households were highly self-reliant in shelter

3.6.1. Introduction

Information was collected from respondents to assess the shelter conditions of refugee and host-community households in Uganda. This section presents findings from four core indicators that form the Shelter Household Index, mainly: type of housing, ability to pay rent, reasons for rent payment difficulties, and household crowding levels. These indicators reflect the physical living conditions and housing security of households and the survey explored the nature and materials of the dwelling structures occupied by households. It further assessed whether households were required to pay rent and, if so, whether

they were able to meet rent obligations. Among those who faced rent challenges, the reasons for delayed or failed payments were documented to understand financial and environmental constraints. Additionally, the study evaluated household crowding levels measured by persons per sleeping space to determine adequacy in terms of shelter space and privacy. Together, these indicators provide an integral to identifying households housing situation. While no composite shelter index score was computed, the disaggregated indicators contribute critical data for programming in line with the Uganda Self-Reliance Index (UG-SRI).

Table 3.22: Summary of indicators for the shelter domain

Essential need	Purpose	Indicators
Shelter	To determine the adequacy of a household's housing facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Percentage of Households that rent and have not been able to pay rent 2 to 3 times in the last 3 months ii. Percentage of households without crowding iii. Percentage of households not applying negative livelihood coping strategies to cover essential needs.

3.6.2. Type of housing

Data was collected to assess the type of housing among households, disaggregated by sex of the household head, household category, region, and length of stay in Uganda (Table 3.23). A higher proportion of male-headed households lived in permanent houses (43%) compared to female-headed households (36%).

By household category, 46 percent of host community households lived in permanent housing compared to 29 percent for refugee households. Regionally, 31 percent of households in the Northern region lived in permanent housing compared to 49 percent of households in the Western region.

Table 3. 23: Households by type of housing by sex of head of household, type of population, and region (%)

Characteristics	Type of housing		Total
	Temporary	Permanent	
Sex of Head of Household			
Male-Headed Households	57%	43%	100%
Female-Headed Households	64%	36%	100%
Type of Population			
Host Community	51%	49%	100%
Refugee Households	69%	31%	100%
Region			
Western	54%	46%	100%
Northern	71%	29%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

Households with less than five years in Uganda are more likely to live in temporary housing (80%), with only 20% in permanent structures. For those residing five years or more, the proportion in temporary housing decreases to 70%, while permanent housing rises to 30%. Single-person households predominantly occupy temporary housing (77%), with just 23% in permanent dwellings. Households with two to four members show a shift, with 66% in temporary and 34% in permanent housing. Larger households (five or more members) have the highest proportion in permanent housing (37%), though the majority (63%) still reside

in temporary structures. Among households without a member with a disability, 62% live in temporary and 38% in permanent housing. Households with a member with a disability are more likely to be in temporary housing (69%), with 31% in permanent accommodation. Households headed by individuals aged 0-17 years have 64% in temporary and 37% in permanent housing. Those headed by adults aged 18-64 years show a similar pattern: 62% temporary, 38% permanent. Households led by persons aged 65 and above are more likely to be in temporary housing (70%), with only 30% in permanent dwellings.

Table 3.24: Households by type of housing by length of stay, household size, disability status, and age of head of the household

Characteristics	Type of housing		
	Temporary	Permanent	Total
Length of stay in Uganda			
Less Than 5 Years	80%	20%	100%
5 Years or More	70%	30%	100%
Household size			
1 Person	77%	23%	100%
2 to 4	66%	34%	100%
5+	63%	37%	100%
Disability status			
Households without Disability	62%	38%	100%
Households with Disability	69%	31%	100%
Age group of head of Household			
0-17Yrs	64%	37%	100%
18-64	62%	38%	100%
65+	70%	30%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.6.3. Rent Payment Status

The survey assessed whether households were required to pay rent for the shelter they occupied. This indicator provides insight into housing affordability, tenure security, and economic pressure on vulnerable households. Data was collected to assess whether households pay rent, disaggregated by sex of the household head, region, household category, and length of stay in Uganda (Table 3.28). Higher proportion of households reported pay rent in western region (79%) compared to the northern region (57%).

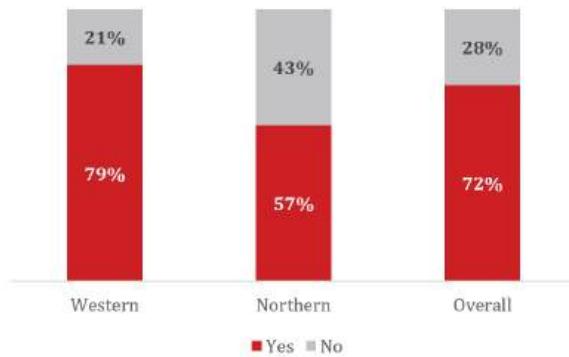


Figure 3.28: Percentage of households paying rent by region

3.6.4. Ability to Pay Rent Consistently

Households that reported they are paying rent were further profiled for ability to pay rent consistently, disaggregated by key characteristics (Table 3.25). Consistency was measured in terms of ability to pay rent without missing a month over a period of 3 months. There is no significant difference between female or male headed households, in both cases there

is no ability to pay rent consistently. Regarding household category, there was basically no difference between host community and refugee households in ability to pay rent consistently. Regionally, 99 percent of households in the Northern region were unable to pay rent consistently compared to 96 percent in the Western region.

Table 3.25: Percentage of households with ability to pay rent by head of household, region and type of population

Characteristics	Ability to pay Rent consistently		
	Yes	No	Total
Sex of Head of Household			
Male-Headed Households	1%	99%	100%
Female-Headed Households	2%	98%	100%
Type of Population			
Host Community	4%	96%	100%
Refugee Households	1%	99%	100%
Region			
Western	1%	99%	100%
Northern	2%	98%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

Only 2% of refugee households, regardless of whether they have stayed less than five years or five years or more, are able to pay rent consistently. The overwhelming majority (98%) are unable to do so. Among single-person households, just 1% can pay rent consistently, while 99% cannot. For households with two to four members, 2% can pay rent consistently, compared to 98% who are not. In households of five or more, 2% can pay rent consistently, with 99% unable to do so. Households without a member with a disability show a 2% ability

to pay rent consistently, while 99% cannot. Households with a member with a disability have a similar pattern: 2% can pay rent consistently, and 98% cannot. Households headed by individuals aged 0–17 years: 2% can pay rent consistently, 98% cannot. Households headed by adults aged 18–64 years: 1% can pay rent consistently, 99% cannot. Households headed by those aged 65 and above: none are able to pay rent consistently; 100% are unable to do so.

Table 3.26: Percentage of households ability to pay rent by length of stay, household size, disability status, and age of head of the household

Characteristics	Ability to pay Rent consistently		
	Yes	No	Total
Length of stay in Uganda			
Less Than 5 Years	2%	98%	100%
5 Years Or More	2%	98%	100%
Household size			
1 Person	1%	99%	100%
2 to 4	2%	98%	100%
5+	2%	99%	100%
Disability status			
Households without Disability	2%	99%	100%
Households with Disability	2%	98%	100%
Age group of head of Household			
0-17Yrs	2%	98%	100%
18-64	1%	99%	100%
65+	0%	100%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024



3.6.5. Crowding Conditions in Households

The survey assessed whether the rooms occupied by households were considered not crowded. This indicator helps understand the adequacy of shelter space and identifies households that may be at risk of overcrowding. A room was considered crowded if more than 3 people 10 years or older occupied that room. There is a similar result between male

and female headed households, as above 80% report living in crowded conditions. By household category, 79 percent of host community households and 77 percent of refugee households lived in crowded conditions. Regionally, 80 percent of households in the Western region and 77 percent in the Northern region experienced crowding.

Table 3.27: Percentage of households status of crowding by head of household, region and type of population

Characteristics	Status of crowding		
	Not crowded	Crowded	Total
Sex of Head of Household			
Male-Headed Households	19%	81%	100%
Female-Headed Households	18%	82%	100%
Type of Population			
Host Community	20%	80%	100%
Refugee Households	23%	77%	100%
Region			
Western	21%	79%	100%
Northern	23%	77%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

Among households with less than five years in Uganda, 38% are not crowded, while 62% experience crowding. For those residing five years or more, only 21% are not crowded, with a significant 79% living in crowded conditions. Both households with and without a member with a disability show identical patterns: 22% are not crowded, and 78% are crowded. Households

headed by individuals aged 0–17 years: 25% are not crowded, 75% are crowded. Those headed by adults aged 18–64 years: 19% are not crowded, 81% are crowded. Households headed by people aged 65 and above have the lowest proportion not crowded (12%), with 89% experiencing crowding.

Table 3.28: Percentage of household's status of crowding by length of stay, household size, disability status, and age of head of the household

Characteristics	Status of crowding		
	Not crowded	Crowded	Total
Length of stay in Uganda			
Less Than 5 Years	38%	62%	100%
5 Years or More	21%	79%	100%
Disability status			
Households without Disability	22%	78%	100%
Households with Disability	22%	78%	100%
Age group of head of Household			
0-17Yrs	25%	75%	100%
18-64	19%	81%	100%
65+	12%	89%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.6.6. Performance of households in the Shelter Domain

Overall, no self-reliant group was identified based on shelter-related factors. Households in both host communities and refugee settlements displayed similar patterns: a majority showed moderate self-reliance (over 75%), while more than 20% had low self-reliance. Only 1% of households in both cases reported shelter-related self-reliance.

Female-headed households exhibit 78% moderate self-reliance regarding shelter, with 21% demonstrating low self-reliance. This low self-reliance rate is six percentage points higher than that of male-headed households, which stands at 15%. Conversely, male-headed households show a greater proportion—85%—with moderate self-reliance in this area.

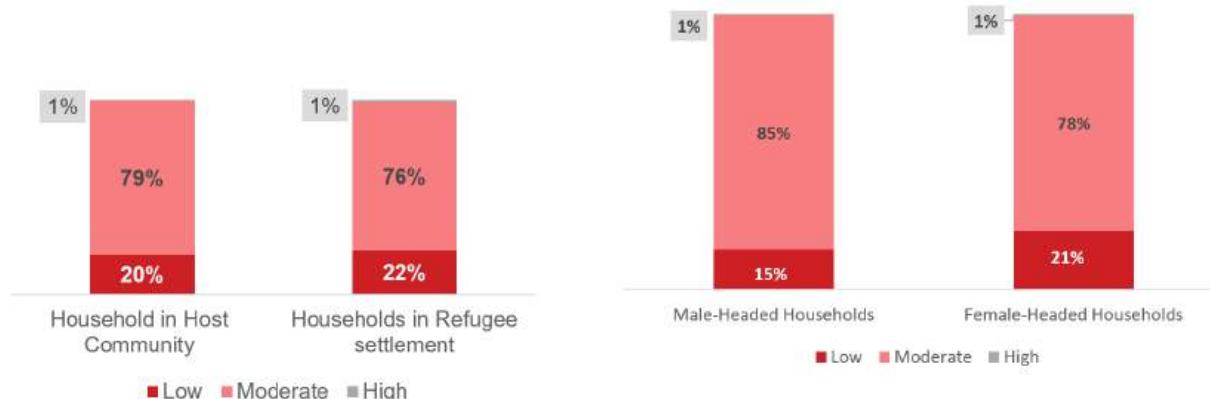


Figure 3.29: Shelter index by type of population

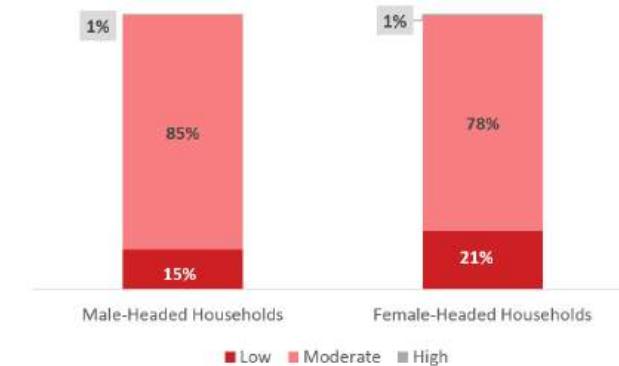


Figure 3.30: Shelter index by sex of head of household

In the Western region, 2% of households are self-reliant regarding shelter conditions, which is above average. In contrast, just 0.3% of households in the Northern region are self-reliant. The key difference between these regions lies in their low levels of self-reliance: 19% of households in the Western region have low self-reliance, while in the Northern region, this figure rises to 23%.

Households with a length of stay of less than five years exhibit notable shelter conditions deprivation, with 38% of low self-reliance, compared to 20% among households residing for more than five years. Most households with more than 5 years living in Uganda (78%) are moderately self-reliant in the Shelter domain. Households, regardless of disability status, mostly show moderate self-reliance (78%), with 21% exhibiting low self-reliance and no significant difference between groups.

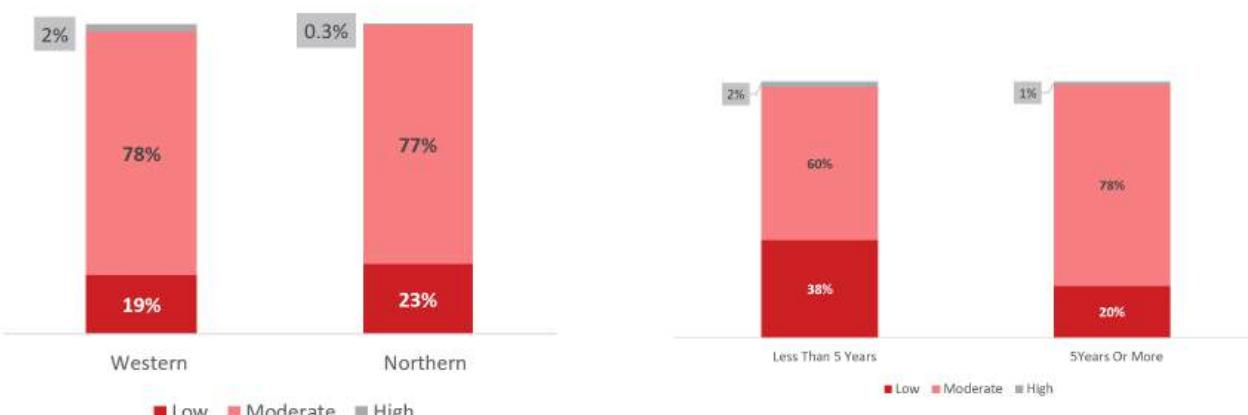


Figure 3.31: Shelter index by region

Figure 3.32: Shelter index by length of stay (refugee households only)

Households headed by children have a low level of shelter-related self-reliance in 25% of cases. This proportion decreases to 18% for households led by youth or adults, and to 12% for those headed by the elderly. In general, all three groups have a significant percentage of households that are moderately self-reliant.

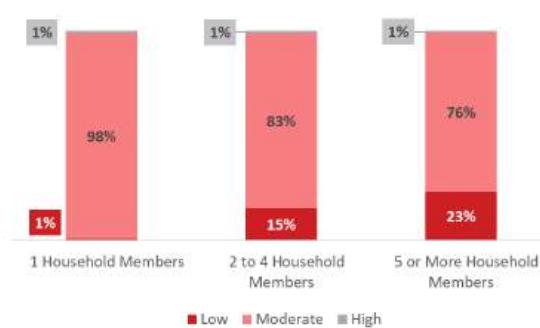


Figure 3.33: Shelter index by household size

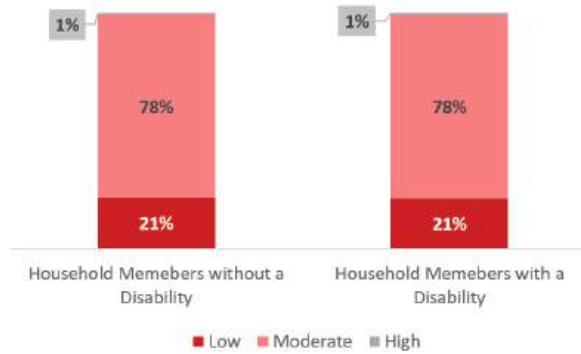


Figure 3.34: Shelter index by disability conditions

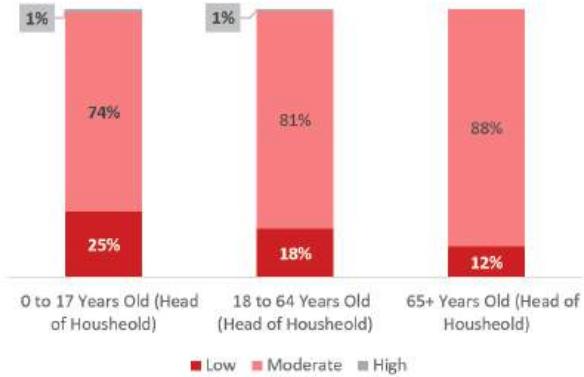


Figure 3.35: Shelter index by age of head of household



3.6.7. Key Highlights of Shelter Index



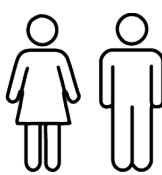
Type of Population.

No household group—whether in host communities or refugee settlements—achieved full self-reliance in shelter. The majority (over 75%) of households demonstrated moderate self-reliance, while more than 20% fell into the low self-reliance category. Only 1% of households reported being fully self-reliant in shelter-related aspects.



Regions.

Shelter domain regional disparities are significant, and more challenging for households in the Northern region. The Western region recorded the highest proportion of self-reliant households (2%), while the Northern region had the lowest (0.3%). Low self-reliance was more prevalent in the Northern region (23%) compared to the Western region (19%), highlighting regional inequalities in shelter conditions.



Sex of head of household.

Female-headed households facing greater shelter-related vulnerabilities. Female-headed households showed 78% moderate and 21% low self-reliance. Male-headed households performed slightly better, with 85% moderate and 15% low self-reliance.



Characteristics Related to Household Structure.

Refugee households residing in Uganda for less than five years exhibited significantly higher shelter-related deprivation, with 38% showing low self-reliance. In contrast, those with a stay of over five years had a lower rate of low self-reliance (20%) and a higher rate of moderate self-reliance (78%). Larger households (5 or more members) had the highest rate of low self-reliance at 23%, compared to 15% for households with 2-4 members. Single-member households were the most stable, with 98% showing moderate self-reliance and only 1% reporting low self-reliance. There was no significant difference in shelter self-reliance between households with and without members with disabilities. Across both groups, 78% were moderately self-reliant and 21% had low self-reliance. Child-headed households were the most vulnerable, with 25% experiencing low self-reliance. Youth- and adult-headed households had a lower rate (18%), while elderly-headed households fared best, with only 12% reporting low self-reliance. All three groups maintained a majority in the moderate self-reliance category.

3.7. WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)



key findings

Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH)

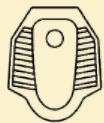


Clean Water

86% of households had access to clean water.

Clean water access was higher for host community households (93%) compared refugee households (91%).

Clean water access was higher for households in the northern region (95%) compared to the western region (83%).



Sanitation

93% of households use toilets for defecation

Toilet use was higher for households in the western region (94%) compared to the northern region (90%).

Toilet use was higher for refugee households (94%) compared to host community households (82%).



Handwashing

24% of households had a handwashing station.

More households in the western region (28%) had handwashing stations compared to the northern region (23%).

Higher handwashing stations were reported among refugee households (21%) compared to host community households (9%).



Overall WASH

80% of the households scored moderately in the domain of WASH with less than 1 percent of the households highly self-reliant in this domain.

3.7.1. Introduction

The WASH domain focused on four key issues: improved water source, improved sanitation, ownership of a hand washing station and distance to water sources. The four factors are relevant to self-reliance as follows: Improved Water Source Access to safe and reliable water reduces the risk of waterborne diseases, improves health, and saves time. As a result, healthy individuals are more productive and can engage in education, livelihoods, and community activities thus reducing dependency on external health services and emergency water trucking. Improved sanitation prevents the spread of diseases like cholera, typhoid, and diarrhea which promotes dignity and safety, especially for women and girls, reduced health-care costs and absenteeism from work or school due to illness and encourages community-led maintenance and infrastructure development. Ownership of a handwashing station is one of the most effective ways to prevent disease transmission and is a demonstration of behavioral change and personal responsibility for health. Often a sign of awareness and

prioritization of health at the household level. Distance to water sources disproportionately affect women and children, who often bear the burden of water collection especially among rural communities. Shorter distances free up time for education, income-generating activities, and childcare, reduces physical strain and exposure to risks (e.g., gender-based violence).

Long distances often result with households utilizing the closest water source even when it is not safe. In Summary the WASH indicators are not just about infrastructure, they are enablers of autonomy, dignity, and resilience. When communities have control over their water and sanitation needs, they are better positioned to transition from aid dependency to sustainable development. The Self Reliance Index considers as minimum standard three indicators to assess access to clean water and sanitation. The indicators are related to collection of water from protected/treated water sources, the use of toilets/latrine, and the use of a hand washing station with soap and water.

Table 3.29: Summary of WASH indicators

Essential need	Purpose	Indicators
WASH	To determine whether the household has access to clean water and sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Percentage of households collecting water from protected/ treated water sources ii. Percentage of households defecating in a toilet/latrine iii. Percentage of households with a hand washing station with soap and water

3.7.2. Water situation in refugee and host-communities

Data was collected from households to assess access to clean water, disaggregated by sex of the household head, length of stay in Uganda, region, and household category. The findings in Table 3.30 show that by sex of household head, more female-headed households (92%) have access to clean water compared to male headed

(71%). By household category, 91 percent of refugee households accessed clean water compared to 91 percent of host community households. Regionally, 83 percent of households in the Western region accessed clean water compared to 95 percent in the Northern region.

Table 3.30: Percentage of households with access to clean water by head of household, region and type of population

Characteristics	Access to Clean Water		
	No	Yes	Total
Sex of Head of Household			
Male-Headed Households	29%	71%	100%
Female-Headed Households	8%	92%	100%
Type of Population			
Host Community	17%	83%	100%
Refugee Households	5%	95%	100%
Region			
Western	7%	93%	100%
Northern	10%	91%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

Among refugee households in Uganda, 91% of those residing for five years or more accessed clean water, compared to 80% of newer arrivals. Only 8% of single-member households lacked access. Households with

disabled members (14%) had similar access rates to those without (16%). Child- (15%) and youth-headed (14%) households faced slightly more barriers than elder-headed ones (11%).

Table 3.31: Percentage of households with access to clean water by length of stay, household size, disability status, and age of head of the household

Characteristics	Access to clean water		
	No	Yes	Total
Length of stay in Uganda			
Less Than 5 Years	21%	80%	100%
5 Years Or More	9%	91%	100%
Household size			
1 Person	8%	92%	100%
2 to 4	14%	86%	100%
5+	15%	85%	100%
Disability status			
Households without Disability	14%	86%	100%
Households with Disability	16%	84%	100%
Age group of head of Household			
0-17Yrs	15%	85%	100%
18-64	14%	86%	100%
65+	11%	89%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.7.3. Sanitation situation in the refugee and host-community households

The findings from the survey show that 53.6% of the households overall reported having access to clean latrines, while 46.4% did not. Disaggregating the results by population group reveals that refugee households reported slightly higher access to clean latrines (53.6%) compared to host community households (46.4%). This finding is somewhat consistent with previous studies conducted in refugee settlements in Uganda. For instance, the UNHCR

WASH Assessment (2023) indicated that about 52% of refugee households in northern Uganda had access to clean latrines, though disparities existed between different settlements. Similarly, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019/2020 reported national access to basic sanitation services at 59%, with rural areas generally reporting lower access.

3.7.4. Access to Clean Latrines by Selected Characteristics

Data was collected from households to assess access to latrines, disaggregated by sex of the household head, length of stay in Uganda, region, and household category. The results in Table 3.32 More male-headed households have access to clean latrines (96%) compared to female-headed households (91%).

By household category, 94 percent of refugee households accessed latrines compared to 82 percent for host community households. By region, 90 percent of households in the Northern region accessed latrines compared to 94 percent in the Western region.

Table 3.32: Percentage of households with access to latrines by head of household, region and type of population

Characteristics	Access to Latrines		Total
	No	Yes	
Sex of Head of Household			
Male-Headed Households	4%	96%	100%
Female-Headed Households	9%	91%	100%
Type of Population			
Host Community	18%	82%	100%
Refugee Households	6%	94%	100%
Region			
Western	6%	94%	100%
Northern	10%	90%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

Access to latrines does not vary by length of stay; 7% of households lack access in both cases. Single-member households are slightly more deprived (10%) than those with multiple members (7%). Households with a member

living with a disability have a higher rate of no access (11%), compared to 7% for other households. There is no significant difference based on whether households are headed by children (8%), youth (7%), or elders (7%).

Table 3.33: Percentage of households with access to latrines by length of stay, household size, disability status, and age of head of the household

Characteristics	Access to Latrines		
	No	Yes	Total
Length of stay in Uganda			
Less Than 5 Years	7%	93%	100%
5 Years or More	7%	93%	100%
Household size			
1 Person	10%	90%	100%
2 to 4	7%	93%	100%
5+	7%	93%	100%
Disability status			
Households without Disability	7%	93%	100%
Households with Disability	11%	90%	100%
Age group of head of Household			
0-17Yrs	8%	92%	100%
18-64	7%	94%	100%
65+	7%	93%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.7.5. Availability of a hand washing station by selected characteristics

Data was collected from households to assess the presence of hand washing stations, disaggregated by sex of the household head, length of stay in Uganda, region, and household category. More male-headed households (28%) had access to handwashing stations than female-headed households (23%). Both refugee households and those in host communities

face significant challenges accessing hand-washing stations, with 77% of refugee households lacking access compared to 72% in host communities. Regionally, 23% of households in the Northern region had handwashing stations, while this figure rose to 28% in the Western region.

Table 3.34: Percentage of households with a toilet that has a hand washing station by head of household, region and type of population

Characteristics	Handwashing Station		
	No	Yes	Total
Sex of Head of Household			
Male-Headed Households	72%	28%	100%
Female-Headed Households	77%	23%	100%
Type of Population			
Host Community	72%	28%	100%
Refugee Households	77%	23%	100%
Region			
Western	91%	9%	100%
Northern	79%	21%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

Households with less than 5 years in Uganda have higher access (30%) to handwashing stations than those with 5 years or more (20%). Longer-stay households are less likely to have access. Smaller households (1 person) have slightly less access (22%) compared to medium (26%) and larger households (24%).

The difference is modest. Households with a disabled member (22%) have marginally less access than those without (25%), but the gap is small. Households headed by younger adults (18–64) have the highest access (26%), while those headed by children (23%) or elders (24%) are slightly lower.

Table 3.35: Percentage of households with a toilet that has a hand washing station by length of stay, household size, disability status, and age of head of the household

Characteristics	Handwashing Station		
	No	Yes	Total
Length of stay in Uganda			
Less Than 5 Years	70%	30%	100%
5 Years or More	81%	20%	100%
Household size			
1 Person	78%	22%	100%
2 to 4	74%	26%	100%
5+	76%	24%	100%
Disability status			
Households without Disability	75%	25%	100%
Households with Disability	78%	22%	100%
Age group of head of Household			
0-17Yrs	77%	23%	100%
18-64	74%	26%	100%
65+	76%	24%	100%

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.7.6. Performance of households in the WASH index

Overall, self-reliance related to WASH is moderate and low across all groups. Households in host communities experience more deprivation, with 25% reporting low WASH self-reliance compared to 15% in refugee settlements.

The results show 85% of female-headed households report moderate wash-related self-reliance, while 21% of male-headed households experience low self-reliance.

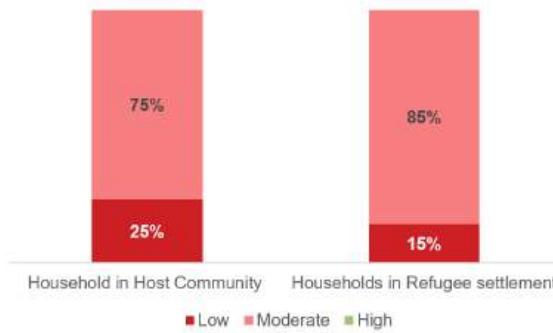


Figure 3.36: WASH index by type of population

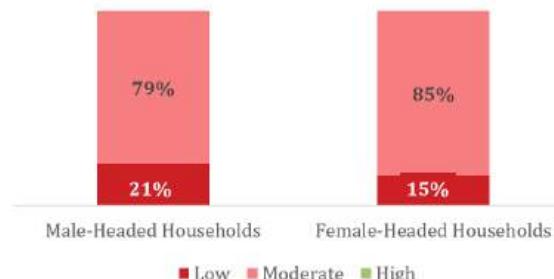


Figure 3.37: WASH index by sex of head of household

Households in the Western region experience greater deprivations regarding WASH, with 31% reporting low self-reliance. In contrast, 85% of households in the Northern region demonstrate moderate self-reliance in relation to WASH.

The results indicate that 22% of households of refugees residing in Uganda for less than five years exhibit low self-reliance regarding WASH, whereas this figure decreases to 14% among households with a residency of five years or more.

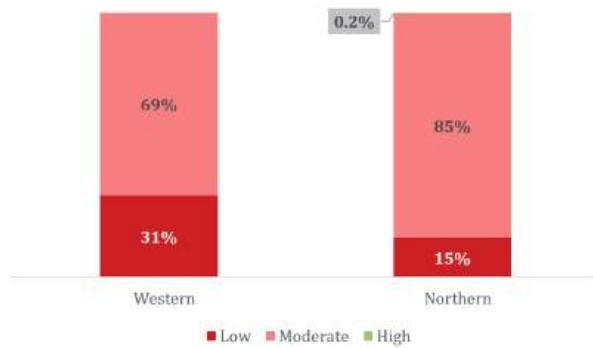


Figure 3.38: WASH index by region

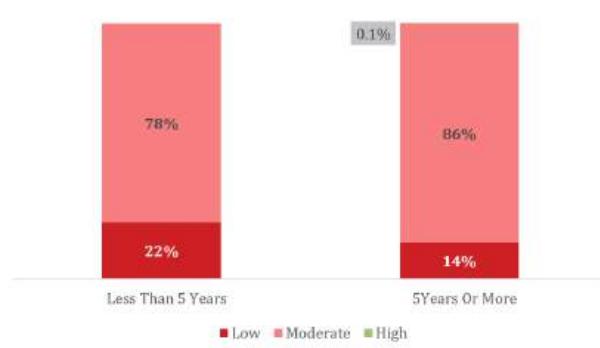


Figure 3.39: WASH index by length of stay (refugee households only)

Households with a greater number of members tend to have lower self-reliance. Specifically, 19% of households with 2 to 4 members are considered to have low self-reliance, while this figure rises slightly to 20% for households with more than 5 members, compared to 15% of single-member households with low WASH related self-reliance.

Twenty-three percent of households with a member living with a disability report low self-reliance, compared to 19% of households without a disabled member.

Households led by children (20%) and adults aged 18–64 (19%) experience the highest rates of WASH deprivation, while those headed by elderly (16%) are less affected.

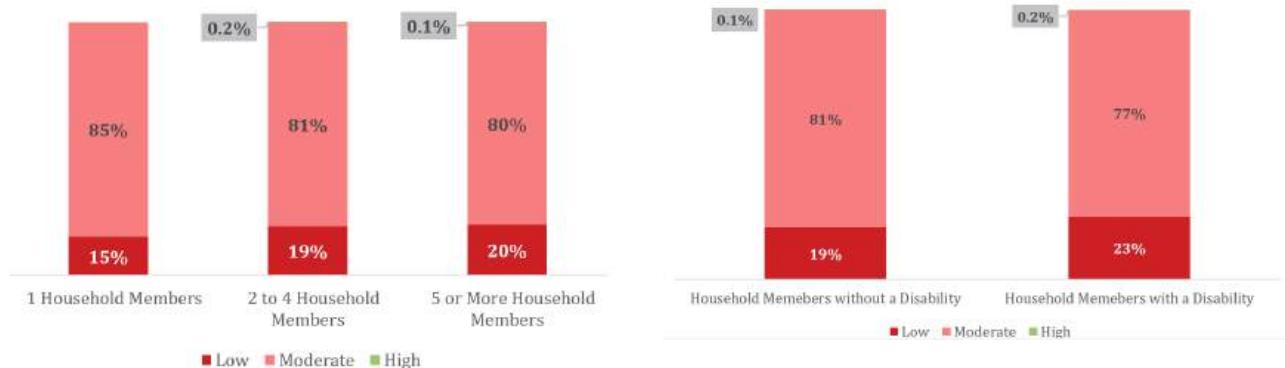


Figure 3.40: WASH index by household size

Figure 3.41: WASH index by disability conditions

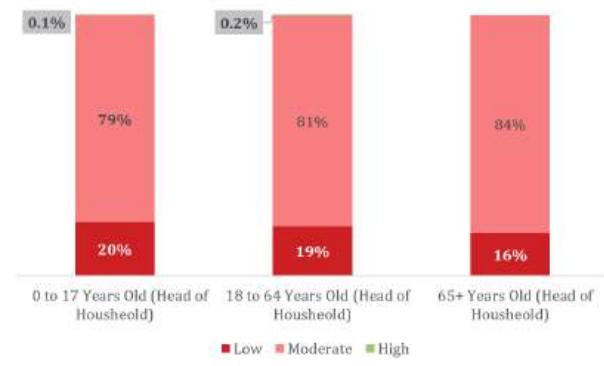


Figure 3.42: WASH index by age of head of household



3.7.7. Key Highlights on the WASH Index

Across all characteristics, access to handwashing stations remains low, with most groups reporting only 20–30% access.



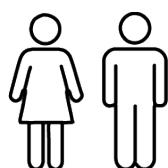
Type of Population.

Host communities show lower WASH self-reliance. Households in host communities are more deprived, with 25% reporting low WASH self-reliance, compared to 15% among refugee households.



Regions.

Regional disparities are significant, and more challenging for households in the Western region. The Western region faces greater WASH deprivation, with 31% of households reporting low self-reliance. Conversely, 85% of households in the Northern region demonstrate moderate self-reliance in WASH.



Sex of head of household.

Female and male-Headed households are moderately self-reliant. A significant majority (85%) of female-headed households report moderate WASH self-reliance. In contrast, 21% of male-headed households experience low self-reliance in WASH.



Characteristics Related to Household Structure.

Among refugee households, those residing in Uganda for less than five years are more likely to have low WASH self-reliance (22%) than those with five years or more (14%). Larger households tend to have lower WASH self-reliance: 19% of households with 2–4 members and 20% with more than 5 members report low self-reliance, compared to 15% of single-member households. Households with a member living with a disability are more likely to report low WASH self-reliance (23%) than those without a disabled member (19%). Households led by children (20%) and adults aged 18–64 (19%) experience the highest rates of WASH deprivation, while those headed by elderly (16%) are less affected.

3.8. EDUCATION DOMAIN



key findings Education



Education performance of persons 18 years and above:

27% of households had a member that attained a certificate, diploma or degree either from formal or non-formal institution.

More host community households had members with a certificate, diploma or degree (30%) compared to refugee households (25%).



Education performance of school going children 3-17 years:

86% of households have children in school going age attending school and the remaining 16% were not in school.

School attendance for the age group is higher for refugee households (87%) compared to host community households (83%).

The most cited reasons for children in the age group not attending school were the child being too young (39%) and inability to meet school costs (33%).



Overall Education performance:

90% of households were highly self-reliant in education.

3.8.1. Introduction

Education is one of the foundational pillars that contributes to self-reliance and it responds to pillar four of the SDGs, which looks at ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. It equips individuals with different literacy, numeracy, technical, vocational and life skills. These vocational and life skills help to empower individuals to become self-sufficient by starting their own businesses, having access to increased income and employment opportunities and having improved productivity in

different fields such as agriculture etc. These eventually result into reduced dependency on aid or external support, especially for the displaced communities like the refugees since people will now be earning. It also builds their self-esteem and confidence levels especially for marginalized groups like women, refugees and enables them to participate in civic activities, leadership and advocacy thus supporting peace building, local governance and sustainable development. Therefore, Education plays a critical role in fostering long-term self-reliance,

social cohesion, and resilience among refugee populations.

The education domain looked at households that are able to access education; both formal and non-formal education. It specifically collected information on school attendance for children below 18 years. It further collected information on course attainment by household

members aged 18 years and above. Education institutions not recognized by Ministry of Education and Sports such as Koranic and Bible schools were excluded from the list. The education domain is built based on two indicators, one focused on school age children, and specifically the ones dropping out, and the second one is related to the adults technical/vocational or professional education.

Table 3.36: Summary of education indicators

Essential need	Purpose	Indicators
Education	To determine whether the household has access to education for school age going children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Percentage of Households with School-age going children out of school ii. Percentage of households with at least one adult with technical/vocational or professional certificate, diploma, or degree in another field, from a formal educational institution (employable skill for adults)

3.8.2. School attendance for household members

Education is one of the contributors to Self-reliance and it is one of the goal targets under the SDG 4 where; by 2030, it targets to ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university; substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship; and ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy. Non-formal education provides the knowledge, Skills and confidence that individuals need to build dignified, independent lives and contributes meaningfully to their communities.

3.8.3. Skills attainment by household members 18 years and over

Figure 3.43 shows that 30 percent of host community households had at least one member 18 years and above with a skill either from a formal education institution or non-formal education compared to 25% reported by refugee households for the same indicator.

Figure 3.44 shows that among refugee households that had stayed in Uganda for less than five years, 11 percent had at least one member trained in a formal or non-formal institution. Among households that had stayed for five years or more, 18 percent had a member trained in a formal institution, 8 percent in a non-formal institution. Figure 3.44 shows that among refugee households that had stayed in Uganda for less than five years, 11 percent had at least one member trained in a formal or non-formal institution. Among households that had stayed for five years or more, 18 percent had a member trained in a formal institution, 8 percent in a non-formal institution.

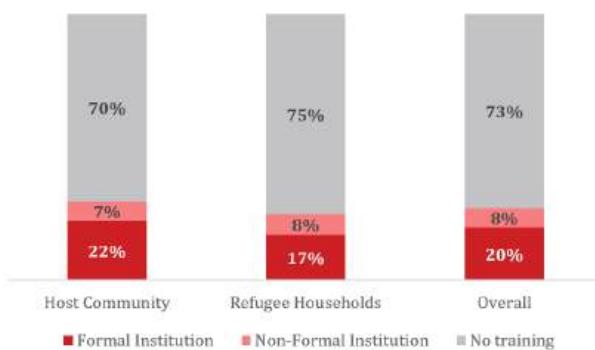


Figure 3.43: Percentage of households that have at least one member trained in a formal or non-formal institution by host and refugees headed households

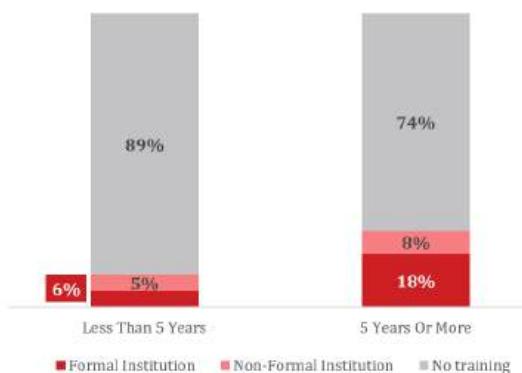


Figure 3.44: Percentage of refugee households that have at least one member trained in a formal or non-formal institution by length of stay

3.8.4. School attendance by children 3-17 years

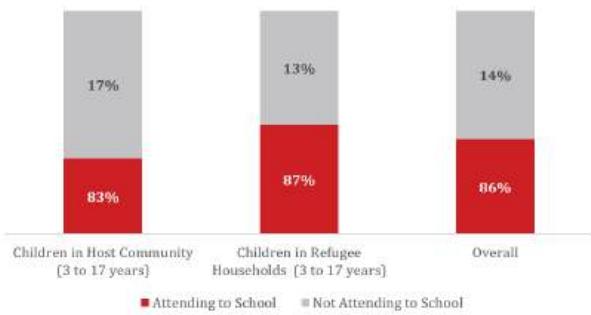


Figure 3.45: School attendance by children 3-17 years

Results in figure 3.45 show that 86 percent of households that have children 3-17 years have their children attending school. The proportion of households attending school is higher for refugee households (87.2%) compared to host community households (83.4%).



Table 3.37: Reasons for not attending school

Background variables	No Space in the School	Sickness/ Handicap	Domestic Household Chores	Pregnancy/ Marriage	Taking Care of Family Member	No Money for School Fees/ School Costs	Distance to school	Not Interested	Too Young	Others
Sex of head										
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Region										
Western	3.2	4.8	1.8	3.5	0.5	41.5	6.7	6.5	30.4	1.2
Northern	0.0	8.5	1.4	1.7	0.0	26.6	7.4	7.8	46.0	0.5
Length of stay in Uganda										
Less Than 5 Years	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0	5.7	61.4	0.0
5 Years or more	1.7	9.7	3.4	3.9	0.4	40.1	5.4	8.4	26.9	0.0
Household Category										
Host Community	0.0	5.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	27.2	10.2	6.3	47.6	1.7
Refugee Household	2.5	8.2	2.9	3.3	0.4	37.9	4.5	8.0	32.4	0.0
Household size										
1 Person	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2-4	0.0	4.0	0.0	6.9	2.0	38.6	5.9	2.0	37.6	3.0
5+	1.5	7.2	1.8	2.0	0.0	32.4	7.2	7.8	39.5	0.5
Disability status										
No disability	1.6	6.8	1.3	2.1	0.1	31.8	7.2	6.8	41.5	0.8
Have disability	0.0	7.7	3.2	4.5	0.6	39.7	6.4	9.6	27.6	0.6
Age head in years										
0-17Yrs	1.9	6.8	2.0	2.7	0.2	32.4	6.3	7.2	39.8	0.6
18-64	0.6	7.2	0.8	2.2	0.3	33.3	8.3	6.9	39.2	1.1
65+	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.5	7.7	15.4	7.7	0.0
Overall	1.4	6.9	1.6	2.5	0.2	33.1	7.0	7.2	39.2	0.8

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.8.5. Reasons for not attending school

Information was collected on the reasons for children in school going age 3-17 years not been able to attend school. The two top reasons cited were been too young to attend (39%) and having no money or been unable to meet education costs (33%).

3.8.6. Household performance on Education index

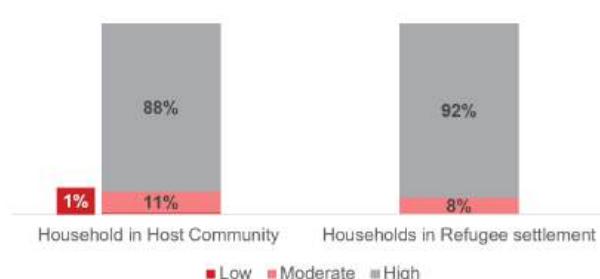


Figure 3.46: Education index by host and refugees headed households

Figure 3.46 shows among the host community households, 88 percent are highly self-reliant in education index, compared to 92 percent for refugee households.

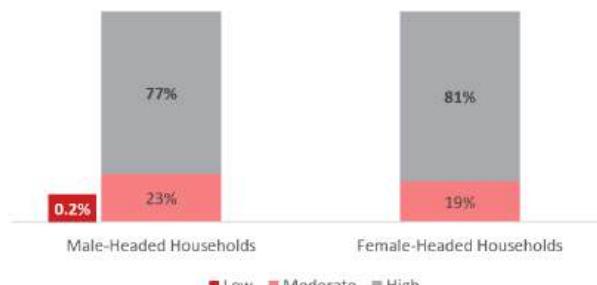


Figure 3.47: Education index by sex of head of household

The results show that male-headed households are more likely to exhibit low or moderate self-reliance in education (23.2%) than female-headed households, which stand at 19%.

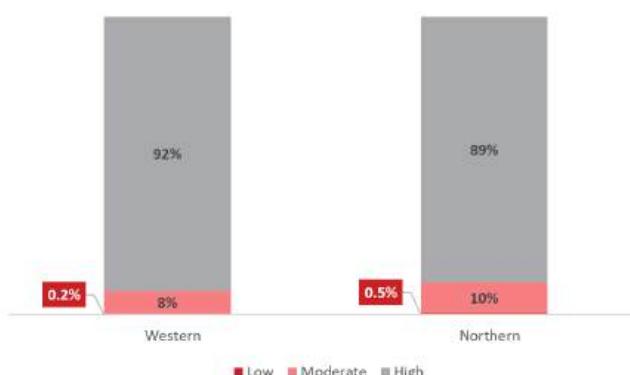


Figure 3.48: Education index by region

The low and moderate self-reliance by region has similar results. Households in Northern region present a slightly higher low or moderate self-reliance in education (10.5%) compared to the ones in Western region, which stand at 8.2%.

Refugee households that have lived in Uganda for five years or more experience low and moderate self-reliance at a rate of 8.2%, while those who have lived there less than five years show a rate of 6%. When comparing household sizes, educational self-reliance significantly impacts single-member households, with 98% exhibiting moderate levels and 2% experiencing low levels. Among households with two to

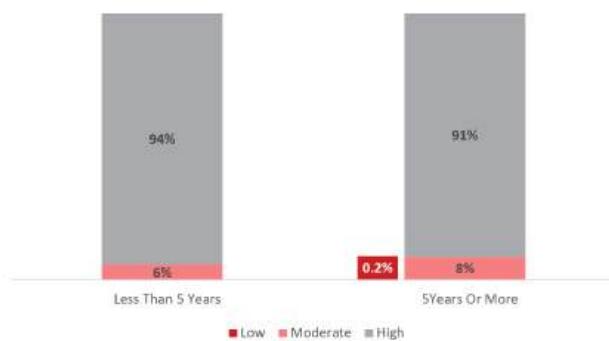


Figure 3.49: Education index by length of stay (refugee households only)

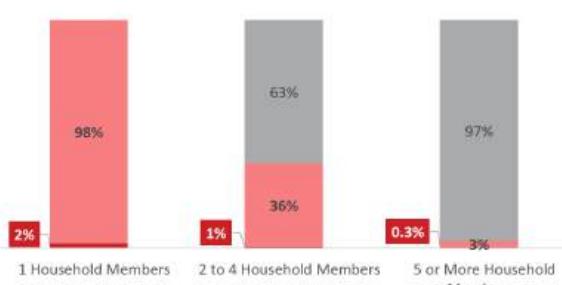


Figure 3.50: Education index by household size

four members, 37% display moderate or low levels of self-reliance. For households with five or more members, only 3% demonstrate low self-reliance in education.

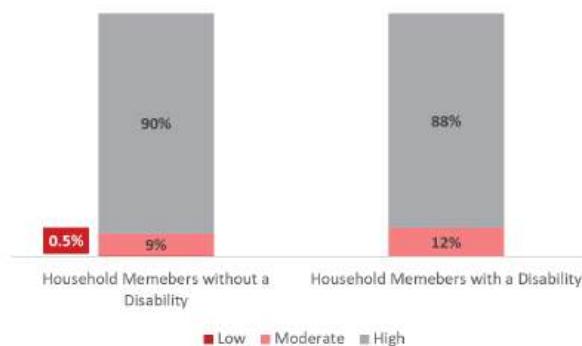


Figure 3.51: Education index by disability conditions

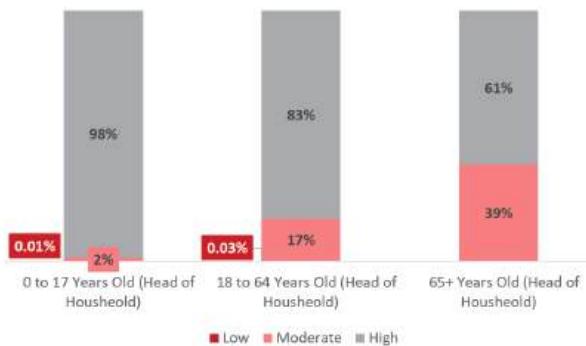


Figure 3.52: Education index by age of head of household

The analysis reveals a slight difference between households with a member who has a disability and those without. Among households without a disabled member, 9% exhibit moderate self-reliance, while only 0.5% show low self-reliance. A household with a member with a disability presents 12% of moderate self-reliance.

3.8.7. Key Highlights on Education Index

High self-reliance is widespread. Both refugee and host community households show strong educational self-reliance, with 92% and 88% respectively.



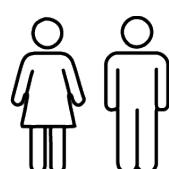
Type of Population.

Refugee households are more likely to be self-reliant to Education than refugees. Both refugee and host community households show strong educational self-reliance, with 92% and 88% respectively.



Regions.

Western households show moderate self-reliance, highlighting regional gaps. Western region households report higher low/moderate self-reliance (18.2%) than those in the Northern region (10.5%).



Sex of head of household.

Women-led households tend to do better than those led by men. Male-headed households are more likely to show low or moderate self-reliance (23.2%) compared to female-headed households (19%).



Characteristics Related to Household Structure.

Refugees who've lived in Uganda longer (5+ years) show slightly lower self-reliance than those with less than 5 years. Refugees residing in Uganda for five years or more show 8.2% low/moderate self-reliance, versus 6% for the ones with less than 5 years. Smaller households, especially those with just one person, show higher self-reliance. Single-member households show 98% moderate, 2% low self-reliance. Two to four members: 37% moderate or low. Five or more members: Only 3% low self-reliance. Households with disabled members have slightly more challenges but still show good progress. Households without a disabled member present 9% moderate, 0.5% low self-reliance. Households with a disabled member: 12% moderate self-reliance. Older heads of households tend to perform worse in self-reliance education than households with younger heads. Elderly-headed households have a 39% moderate self-reliance. Aged 18-64 have 17% moderate, and 0.03% low self-reliance.

3.9. SOCIAL COHESION DOMAIN



key findings

Social Cohesion



Groups

61% of households belonged to a group.

51% participate actively in group activities. Higher group participation was reported in western (65%) compared to the northern (54%). Also, higher participation was reported among host community households (66%) compared to refugee households (51%).



Savings plan

66% of households were able to set a savings or business plan and implement it. Host community households were more likely to achieve these feet compared to refugee households (75% and 58% respectively). Further, households in the western region are more likely to set such plans and achieve them compared to households in the northern region (76% and 61% respectively).



Support networks

69% of households have support networks they can rely on in times of need.

75% of host community and 63% of refugee households have such networks.

87% of households in the western region and 61% of households in the northern region have such networks.

Overall domain

57% of households are highly self-reliant in the area of social cohesion.

Western region households are more self-reliant in this indicator compared to their northern counterparts (66% and 52% respectively).• Host community households are more self-reliant compared to refugee households (65% and 49% respectively).

3.9.1. Introduction

Social cohesion is designed to assess whether households possess the social and relational capital necessary to plan for the future, manage risks, and respond to shocks core components of self-reliance. For instance, the ability to set and implement a savings or business plan reflects forward-thinking and economic agency. Similarly, having trusted support networks such as relatives, friends, VSLAs, or religious groups provides a safety net that strengthens resilience and reduces dependency on aid. Participation in community groups not only fosters social capital but also promotes access to information, resources, and collective action, which are

vital for economic empowerment and social integration. Moreover, a household's perceived safety directly influences their ability to pursue livelihood, educational, and social opportunities. Without a sense of security, individuals are less likely to engage in public life or invest in long-term goals, further entrenching vulnerability. By measuring these domains, the social cohesion component provides critical insights into how households interact with their communities and the broader environment, which are key for designing interventions aimed at enhancing self-reliance and reducing long-term aid dependency.

Table 3.38: Summary of social cohesion indicators

Essential need	Purpose	Indicators
Social Cohesion	To determine whether the household's ability to plan and access support networks and safety nets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Percentage of Households belonging to a group i.e VLSA, farmer group, social groupii. Percentage of Households that actively participate in group activities i.e saving/attend group meetingiii. Percentage of Households that report to be having a network for support in case of a problem encounterediv. Percentage of Households that report ability to set a saving plan and achieve it



3.9.2. Ability to Set and Implement a Saving or Business Plan

The findings in Table 3.39 showed, varied levels of ability among households to set and implement a saving plan, saving goal, or business plan an important indicator of social cohesion, self-reliance, and forward planning capacity. Overall, 66% of the households were able to set a savings plan and implement it. Refugee households that had stayed in Uganda for five or more years were more likely to set a savings plan and implement it (60%) compared to ones that have lived in Uganda less

than 5 years (43%). By region, 61 percent of households in the Northern region reported being able to set and implement such plans, while 76 percent of households in the Western region did so. Among household categories, 58 percent of refugee households and 75 percent of host community households reported this ability. By sex of household head, 67 percent of male-headed households and 54 percent of female-headed households were able to set and implement savings or business plans.

Table 3.39: Households by ability to set and implement savings or business plan by selected characteristics (%)

Background Characteristics	Able To set Savings Plan and implement it	
	No	Yes
Sex of head		
Male	33.1	66.9
Female	45.6	54.4
Region		
Western	23.8	76.2
Northern	38.8	61.2
Length of stay in Uganda?		
Less Than 5 Years	56.6	43.4
5 Years or more	40.3	59.7
Household Category		
Host Community	24.7	75.3
Refugee Household	42.2	57.8
Household size		
1 Person	57.5	42.5
2-4	40.5	59.5
5+	32.4	67.6
Disability status		
No	33.4	66.6
Yes	38.5	61.5
Age group		
0-17Yrs	33.6	66.4
18-64	33.5	66.5
65+	47.7	52.3
Overall	34.0	66.0

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.9.3. Ability to Rely on People or Networks for Support in Times of Need

The ability to rely on social networks or people for support during times of difficulty is a key indicator of social cohesion and community integration. The findings in Table 3.40 revealed significant differences in this capacity based on sex, region, household category, and length of stay in Uganda. Overall, 69% of households have network they can rely on in times of difficulty whereas the rest do not have. Among household categories, 63 percent of refugee

households and 75 percent of host community households reported having support networks. Further breakdown by sex of household head, 72 percent of male-headed households and 66 percent of female-headed households reported the same. Analysis by region revealed that 61 percent of households in the Northern region and 87 percent in the Western region reported this ability.

Table 3.40: Households with support networks by selected characteristics (%)

Background Characteristics	Existence of support Network	
	No	Yes
Sex of head		
Male	28.5	71.5
Female	34.1	65.9
Region		
Western	13.4	86.6
Northern	39.5	60.5
Length of stay in Uganda		
Less Than 5 Years	48.0	52.0
5 Years or more	35.4	64.6
Household Category		
Host Community	24.8	75.2
Refugee Household	37.1	62.9
Household size		
1 Person	30.1	69.9
2-4	32.2	67.8
5+	31.2	68.8
Disability status		
No	31.0	69.0
Yes	33.6	66.4
Age group		
0-17Yrs	30.8	69.2
18-64	31.3	68.7
65+	41.2	58.8
Overall	31.3	68.7

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.9.4. Household Membership in Community Groups

Membership in community-based groups such as Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), farmer groups, or social support groups is a strong measure of social cohesion and community participation. Group membership helps build trust, promote shared economic goals, and foster mutual support among households. The results in Table 3.41 below revealed important differences in group participation by sex, region, household category, and length of stay in Uganda.

Overall, 61% of the households had members that belonged to a group. Disaggregation by

sex of the household head revealed that a higher proportion of male-headed households (57%) being members of community groups compared to 49 percent of female-headed households. Analysis by length of stay revealed that 56 percent of refugee households that had stayed in Uganda for five or more years reported being members of community groups, compared to 45 percent of those that had stayed for less than five years. Regional breakdown showed that, 58 percent of households in the Northern region and 68 percent in the Western region reported community group membership.

Table 3.41: Households by membership in a community group by selected characteristics (%)

Background Characteristics	A household Member belonging to a group	
	Yes	No
Sex of head		
Male	56.8	43.2
Female	48.7	51.3
Region		
Western	68.0	32.0
Northern	57.9	42.1
Length of stay in Uganda		
Less Than 5 Years	44.8	55.2
5 Years or more	55.9	44.1
Household Category		
Host Community	68.8	31.2
Refugee Household	54.4	45.6
Household size		
1 Person	28.3	71.7
2-4	51.9	48.1
5+	63.5	36.5
Disability status		
No	61.4	38.6
Yes	58.9	41.1
Age group		
0-17Yrs	61.6	38.4
18-64	61.3	38.7
65+	49.5	50.5
Overall	61.1	38.9

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.9.5. Active Participation in Group Activities

Active participation in group activities such as regular attendance, contributing to discussions, or taking on leadership roles is a deeper measure of social cohesion and community integration than mere membership. It reflects a household's level of engagement, trust, and willingness to collaborate with others. The findings in Table 3.42 showed differences in participation based on sex, region, length of stay in Uganda, and household category. Overall, 58% of the households reported their members in groups as active members. By sex of household head, 54 percent of male-headed households

and 44 percent of female-headed households reported active participation in group activities. Host community households (66 percent) were slightly more engaged in group activities than refugee households (51 percent). Fifty three percent of refugee households that had stayed in Uganda for five or more years actively participated in group activities, compared to thirty nine percent of those that had stayed for less than five years. By region, 54 percent of households in the Northern region and 65 percent in the Western region reported active participation.

Table 3.42: Households with members that actively participate in group activities by selected characteristics (%)

Background Characteristics	Whether an Active Group member	
	No	Yes
Sex of head		
Male	45.7	54.3
Female	55.8	44.2
Region		
Western	34.7	65.3
Northern	45.8	54.2
Length of stay in Uganda		
Less Than 5 Years	61.3	38.7
5 Years or more	47.5	52.5
Household Category		
Host Community	34.3	65.7
Refugee Household	49.3	50.7
Household size		
1 Person	74.0	26.0
2-4	51.7	48.3
5+	39.9	60.1
Disability status		
No	41.8	58.2
Yes	45.5	54.5
Age group		
0-17Yrs	41.6	58.4
18-64	42.2	57.8
65+	54.4	45.6
Overall	42.2	57.8

Source: Primary data, 2024

3.9.6. Performance of households in the social cohesion domain

Households in refugee settlements face more challenges with social cohesion and self-reliance: 38% have low self-reliance and 12% moderate. In host communities, 22% report low self-reliance and 13% moderate. Overall, 68% of host community households are considered self-reliant in social cohesion, compared to 49% in refugee settlements.

A higher proportion of female-headed households (36%) face challenges with social cohesion-related self-reliance, which is a 10-percentage point difference compared to 26% of male-headed households experiencing similar conditions.

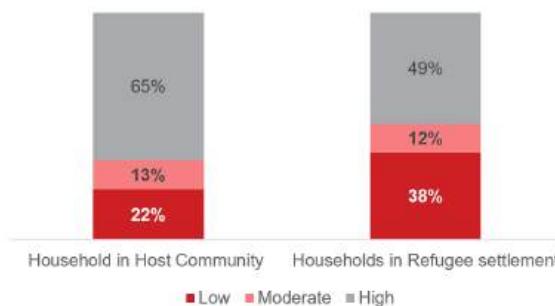


Figure 3.53: Social Cohesion index by host and refugees headed households

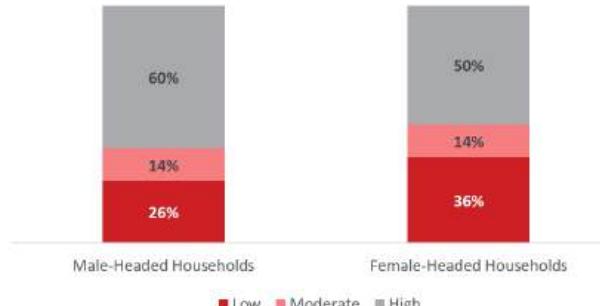


Figure 3.54: Social Cohesion index by sex of head of household

Households in the Northern region exhibit a low self-reliance rate of 36%, compared to 19% in the Western region. Conversely, households with high self-reliance constitute a significant proportion: 66% in the Western region and 52% in the Northern region.

Refugee households who have lived in Uganda for less than five years experience low self-reliance at a rate of 54%, which is higher than the 36% observed among those who have been in Uganda for five years or longer. Additionally, households that have stayed in Uganda for five years or more have the largest share of self-reliant families, accounting for 51%.

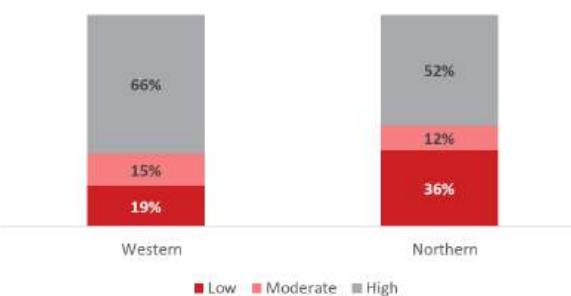


Figure 3.55: Social Cohesion index by region

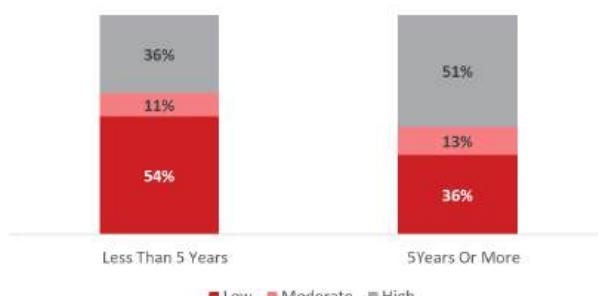


Figure 3.56: Social Cohesion index by length of stay (refugee households only)

Households with fewer members tend to have lower self-reliance in the social cohesion domain. For instance, 56% of single-member households exhibit low self-reliance, which is twice the percentage found in households with five or more members (29%).

There is a small difference between households with low self-reliance and a member with a disability (33%) and the low self-reliance level of households without a disabled member (31%).

Households headed by elders have lower self-reliance (42%) than those headed by adults or youth (31%), or by children (30%).

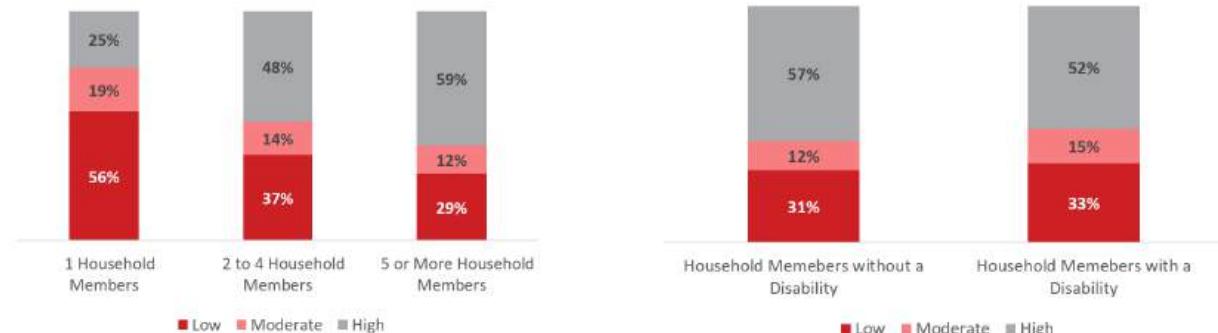


Figure 3.57: Social Cohesion index by household size

Figure 3.58: Social cohesion index by disability conditions

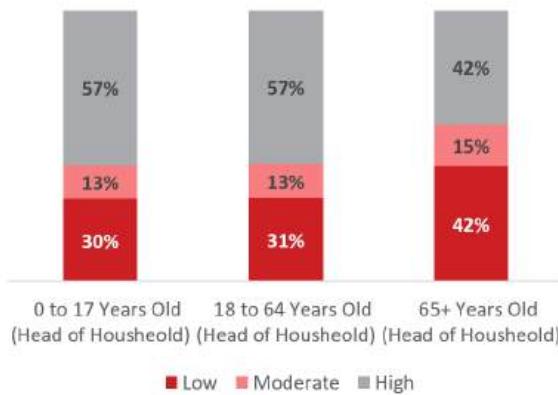


Figure 3.59: Social cohesion index by age of head of household



3.9.7. Key Highlights on Social Cohesion Index



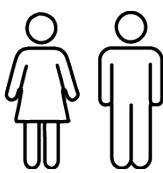
Type of Population

Refugee households face greater challenges in social cohesion. Refugee households report 38% low self-reliance and only 49% considered self-reliant. In contrast, host community households show stronger outcomes, with 68% self-reliant and only 22% reporting low self-reliance.



Regions

Northern region households show higher vulnerability. Northern region households shows 36% of households with low self-reliance, compared to 19% in the Western region. However, 66% of Western households are self-reliant, versus 52% in the Northern region.



Sex of head of household

Female-headed households facing greater social cohesion-related vulnerabilities. Female-headed households are more vulnerable, with 36% experiencing low self-reliance in social cohesion. This is 10% points higher than male-headed households, where 26% report low self-reliance.



Characteristics Related to Household Structure

Refugees residing in Uganda for less than five years report 54% low self-reliance. Those with five or more years of residence fare better, with 36% low self-reliance and 51% achieving self-reliance. Smaller households are more affected: 56% of single-member households report low self-reliance. Larger households (five or more members) show comparatively better outcomes, with only 29% reporting low self-reliance. Minimal difference observed: 33% of households with a disabled member report low self-reliance, compared to 31% without. Elderly-headed households are the most vulnerable, with 42% low self-reliance. Youth- and adult-headed households report 31%, while child-headed households report 30% low self-reliance.



3.10. UGANDA SELF-RELIANCE INDEX (UG-SRI)



key findings

Self-Reliance



Self-reliance of households

Only 17% of households were highly self-reliant. The majority were moderately self-reliant (70%) and the rest have low self-reliance (13%).

Host community households were more self-reliant (19%) compared to refugee households (14%).

Refugee households that lived in Uganda for 5 or more years were more self-reliant (16%) compared to those that have live for less years (5%).

Households in the western region were more self-reliant (25%) compared to ones in the northern region (13%).

Male headed households were more self-reliant (16%) compared to female headed ones (10%).

3.10.1. Step by step guide for computation of the UG-SRI

The process followed a series of steps as below:

Step 1: Creation of relevant reference groups

Step 2: Benchmarking with other countries on the index

Step 3: Agreement on the domains and questions to consider under each domain

Step 4: Ranking of domains and choice of weights

Step 5: Choice of the relevant level of disaggregation

Step 6: Development and piloting of data collection instruments

Step 7: Collection of relevant data

Step 8: Computation of the index

Step 9: Validation of findings

3.10.2. Actual computation of the index

Compute the individual household scores in all the domains. The 7 domains and questions are indicated in the Table 3.43. The questions in each domain are analyzed to obtain domain specific self-reliance index. The domains are weighed according to the agreed rank of the reference group as shown in Table 3.44. The weighted domains are aggregated to get the overall index for the household. The index is grouped into 3 categories of low, moderate and high self-reliance.

Using the criteria, a household is categorized low in self-reliance if its overall score is less than 40, medium if its overall score is between 40 and 70 and High if its score is between 71 and 100. Composite Index: The final SRI score is a weighted average of all 7 domain indices, using predetermined weights: [SRI Score = 0.28(EC) + 0.20(FS) + 0.16(HL) + 0.12(SH) + 0.10(WA) + 0.08(ED) + 0.06(SC)]

Table 3.43: UG-SRI Analysis Framework

Essential Needs	Purpose	Indicators
1. Economic Capacity 	To determine the Household capacity to meet essential needs	1.1 Percentage of households with total monthly expenditure above the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) threshold. 1.2 Percentage of Households that have at least one household member employed 1.3 Percentage of households that have debt or credit to repay to cover essential needs 1.4 Percentage of households that have savings
2. Food Security and Nutrition 	To determine whether the household is eating sufficiently, and to understand the strategies adopted to meet the food needs	2.1 Food Consumption Score (FCS) a) Percentage of households with poor food consumption score b) Percentage of households with borderline food consumption score c) Percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score 2.2 Percentage of households not applying negative livelihood coping strategies to cover essential needs
3. Health 	To determine whether the household is able to access the health care when needed	3.1 Percentage of Households that were able to access health care at the last time they needed it
4. Education 	To determine whether the household has access to education for school age going children	4.1 Percentage of Households with School-age going children out of school 4.2 Percentage of households with at least one adult with technical/vocational or professional certificate, diploma, or degree in another field, from a formal educational institution (employable skill for adults)
5. Shelter 	To determine the adequacy of a household's housing facility	5.1 Percentage of households that rent and have not been able to pay rent 2 to 3 times in the last 3 months 5.2 Percentage of households without crowding
6. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) 	To determine whether the household has access to clean water and sanitation.	6.1 Percentage of households collecting water from protected/treated water sources 6.2 Percentage of households defecating in a toilet/latrine 6.3 Percentage of households with a hand washing station with soap and water
7. Social Cohesion 	To determine whether the household's ability to plan and access support networks and safety nets	7.2 Percentage of households that actively participate in group activities i.e saving/ attend group meeting 7.3 Percentage of households that report to be having a network for support in case of a problem encountered 7.4 Percentage of households that report ability to set a saving plan and achieve it

Table 3.44: Rank of Self-reliance Domains

Rank	Domain
1	 Economic Capacity
2	 Food Security and Nutrition
3	 Health
4	 Shelter
5	 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
6	 Education
7	 Social Cohesion

3.10.3. Weighting of Self-Reliance Index Domains

3.10.3.1. Background

The Self-Reliance Index (SRI) is a multidimensional measure comprising 7 domains essential to assessing household capacity to meet their needs without external assistance. Instead of assigning equal weights, we applied differentiated weights to reflect real-world priorities, empirical findings, and context relevance.

3.10.3.2. Why Not Equal Weights?

Equal weighting assumes all domains are of equal importance, which contradicts both empirical evidence and programmatic priorities. Weighting enables greater sensitivity and alignment with key donor and government objectives.

Final Weights Applied:

Domain	Weight	Justification
Economic Capacity	0.28	Foundational for meeting essential needs and reducing external dependence.
Food Security	0.20	Directly linked to household well-being and crisis vulnerability.
Health	0.16	Essential for human capital preservation and resilience.
Shelter	0.12	Affects stability and dignity, especially for displaced households.
WASH	0.10	Key for preventing disease and maintaining public health.
Education	0.08	Long-term enabler of resilience and employability.
Social Cohesion	0.06	Enhances social support, integration, and psychological resilience.

3.10.3.3. Basis for Weighting

Stakeholder Input

Reflects priorities from field partners, technical officers, and donor consultations.

Field Data Validation

Higher predictive power of economic and food indicators confirmed through local data analysis.

Donor Alignment

Matches sector funding priorities (livelihoods, food, health etc).

In conclusion, the differentiated weights ensure the SRI is a valid, context-sensitive, and actionable tool for targeting, monitoring, and policy design. This framework remains open to refinement through stakeholder dialogue and field validation.

3.10.4. Results of UG-SRI 2024

The UG-SRI 2024 results show that moderate self-reliance is the dominant status, with about 70 percent of households falling in this category, while 14 percent had low self-reliance and only 16 percent had high self-reliance. Comparisons across groups reveal some notable differences. Host households had a larger share in the high self-reliance category (19%) compared to refugee households (14%). Female-headed households were more vulnerable, with 17 percent in low self-reliance and only 10 percent in high self-reliance, compared to 16 percent and 16 percent respectively among male-headed households. Breakdown by length of stay showed that households that

had been in Uganda for less than five years had very limited high self-reliance (5%), while those with five or more years were 16 percent. Regional patterns also emerged, with more households in the Western region showing higher self-reliance (25%) than the Northern region (13%). Overall, the findings suggest that while most households remain in a state of moderate self-reliance, refugee, female-headed, and newer households, as well as those in the Northern region, are relatively more vulnerable, while host, male-headed, longer-stay, and Western households are comparatively better off.

Table 3.45: Results of UG-SRI 2024 by household type, sex of head, length of stay and region

Background characteristics	Low Self Reliance	Moderate Self Reliance	High Self Reliance
Household Category			
Host Community	13.9	66.7	19.4
Refugee Household	13.4	72.3	14.2
Sex of head			
Male	15.5	68.4	16.1
Female	17.4	72.5	10.1
Length of stay In Uganda			
Less Than 5 Years	16.8	78.4	4.8
5 Years or more	12.7	71.8	15.5
Region			
Western	5.8	69.4	24.8
Northern	17.3	69.9	12.9
Household size			
1 Person	47.3	52.1	0.7
4-Feb	22.0	70.2	7.8
5+	11.5	69.8	18.7
Disability status			
Don't have	14.2	69.2	16.6
Have	10.0	73.1	16.8
Age of head in years			
0-17Yrs	11.9	71.1	17.0
18-64	14.8	68.7	16.5
65+	21.0	63.8	15.2
Overall	13.5	69.8	16.7

Source: Primary data, 2024

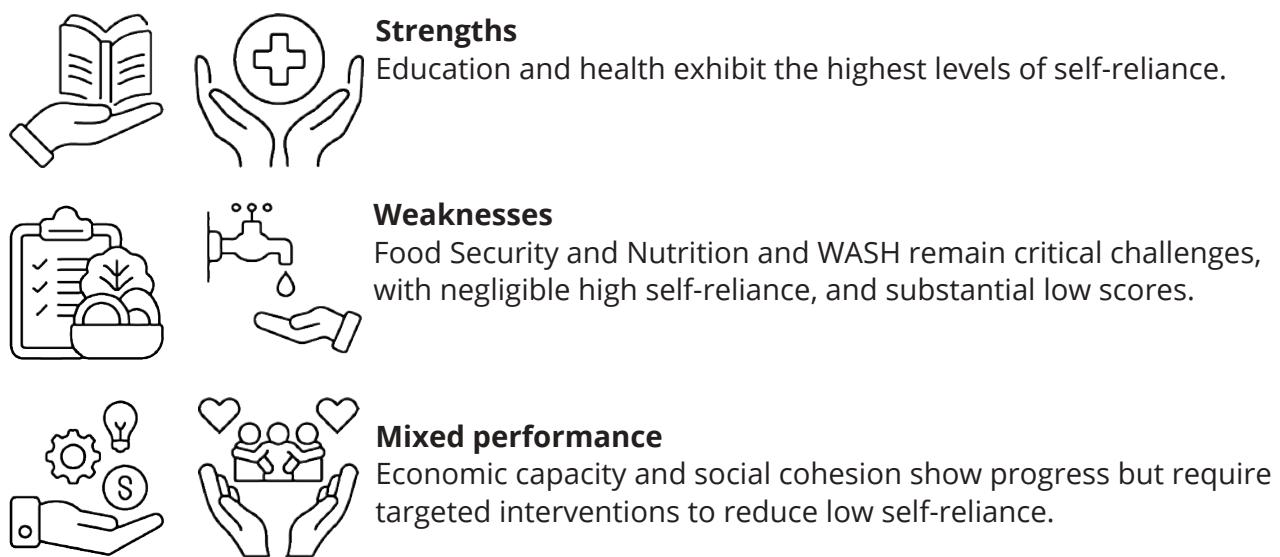
3.10.4.1. Self-reliance Index in host-community households

Nearly half of households (49%) exhibit high economic self-reliance, indicating strong financial resilience. Moderate self-reliance accounts for 31%, while 21% remain in the low category, signaling persistent economic vulnerability for a significant minority. No households achieved high self-reliance in Food and Nutrition Security. The majority (63%) are moderately self-reliant, yet 37% face low self-reliance, highlighting food insecurity as a critical concern. Health shows a polarised pattern: 66% of households are highly self-reliant, while 34% fall into low self-reliance. There is no representation in the moderate category, suggesting stark disparities in health access and outcomes. Shelter conditions are predominantly moderate (75%),

with 25% low and only 1% high self-reliance. This reflects widespread adequacy but limited achievement of optimal shelter standards. Most households (80%) demonstrate moderate self-reliance, while 20% remain low. High self-reliance is negligible (0.1%), indicating systemic gaps in WASH infrastructure. Education stands out positively: 88% of households are highly self-reliant, with minimal low self-reliance (1%). Moderate self-reliance is limited (11%), suggesting strong educational attainment and access. Social cohesion is relatively strong, with 65% high self-reliance. However, 22% of households report low cohesion, and 13% moderate, pointing to pockets of social fragmentation.

Overall UG-SRI for host-community households

Across all domains, host communities show 61% moderate self-reliance, 24% low, and 15% high. This composite view underscores a tendency towards moderate self-reliance, with notable vulnerabilities persisting.



Overall trend

Moderate self-reliance dominates most domains, suggesting stability but limited advancement towards full resilience.

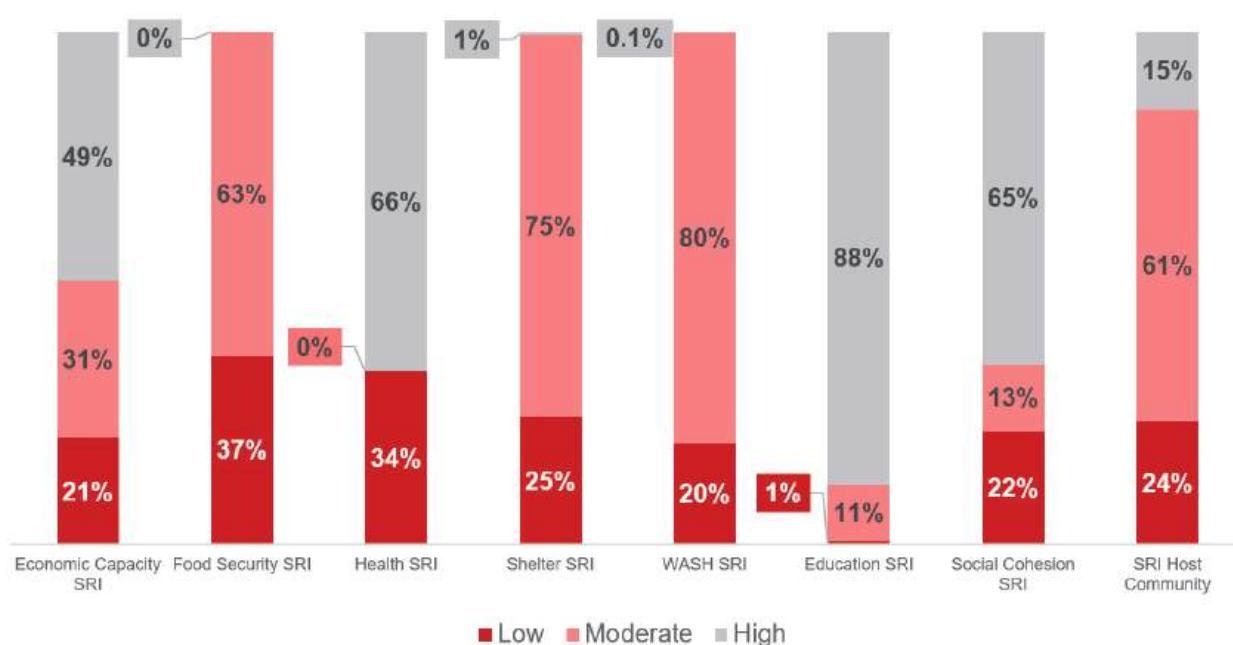


Figure 3.60: Self-reliance index in host-community households

3.10.4.2. Self-reliance Index in refugee households

High self-reliance is achieved by 39% of households, indicating some financial resilience. Moderate self-reliance stands at 31%, while 31% remain low, showing persistent economic vulnerability. No households reached high self-reliance in Food Security and Nutrition. A majority (59%) are moderately self-reliant, yet 41% fall into low self-reliance, highlighting food insecurity as a major concern. Health outcomes are polarised: 75% of households are highly self-reliant, while 25% are low. There is no representation in the moderate category, suggesting stark inequalities in health access. Shelter conditions are largely moderate (76%), with 22% low and only 1% high self-reliance. This reflects widespread adequacy but limited achievement of optimal shelter standards. Most households (85%) demonstrate

moderate self-reliance, while 15% remain low. High self-reliance is absent, indicating systemic gaps in WASH infrastructure. Education is a strong domain: 92% of households are highly self-reliant, with no low self-reliance reported. Moderate self-reliance is minimal (8%), suggesting robust educational access and attainment. Social cohesion is mixed: 49% of households are highly self-reliant, but 38% report low cohesion and 12% moderate. This points to significant social fragmentation within refugee communities.

Across all domains, refugee settlements show 61% moderate self-reliance, 25% low, and 15% high. This composite view indicates a tendency towards moderate resilience, with notable vulnerabilities persisting.

Overall UG-SRI for refugee households



Strengths.

Education and health exhibit the highest levels of self-reliance.



Weaknesses.

Food and Nutrition security and WASH remain critical challenges, with no households achieving high self-reliance.



Mixed Performance.

Economic capacity and social cohesion show progress but require targeted interventions to reduce low self-reliance.

Overall Trend.

Moderate self-reliance dominates most domains, suggesting stability but limited advancement towards full resilience. The dimensions that require targeted interventions are Food Security and Nutrition as households have on average a self-reliance score of 33 (below average) and Shelter as households have on average a self-reliance score of 39 (below average). Best performing dimensions are Education as households have on average a self-reliance score of 94, and Health as households have on average a self-reliance score of 71.

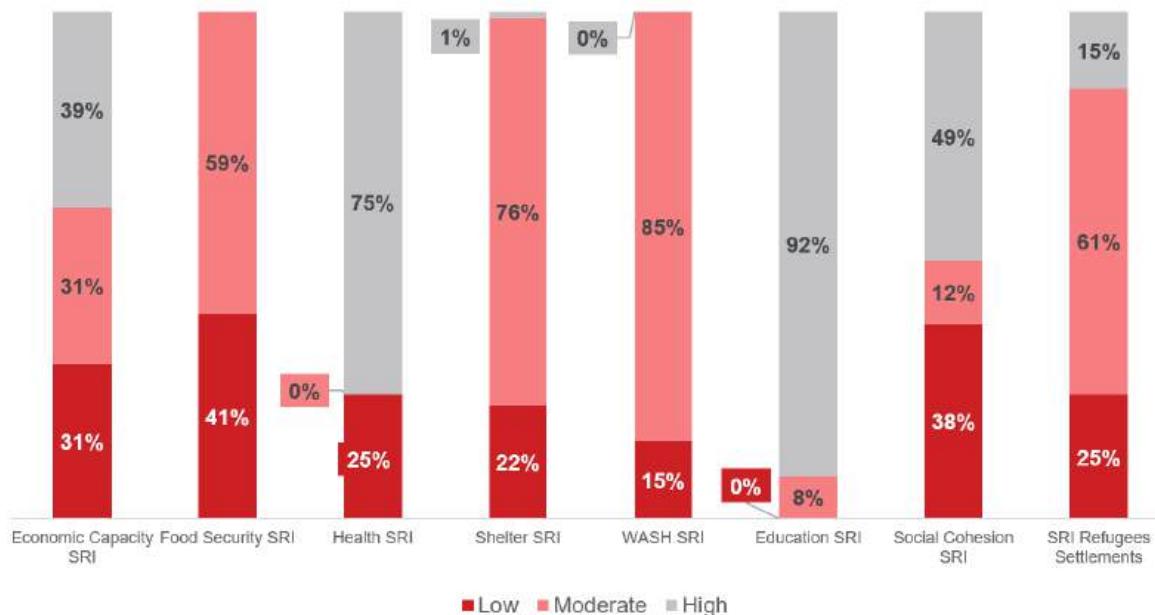


Figure 3.61: Self-reliance index in refugee households

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

SECTION A: HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION		HH
HH1. Settlement: 1=NAKIVALE 2=ORUCHINGA 3=RWAMWANJA 3=KYANGWALI 4=KYAKA II 5=ADJUMANI 6=PALABEK 7=KIRYANDONGO 8=PALORINYA 9=LOBULE 10=RHINO CAMP 11=BIDIBIDI 12=IMVEPI 13=KAMPALA	HH2. Interviewer's name and contact number: _____	
HH3. Household group or Household ID: _____	HH4. Household category: HOST COMMUNITY 1 REFUGEE HOUSEHOLD 2 MIXED 3	
Refugee country of origin South Sudan Dem. Rep. of the Congo Sudan Eritrea Somalia Burundi Rwanda Ethiopia Other Please specify other country	When did the household arrive in Uganda? Date of arrival in Uganda	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / ____	HH7. Region: SOUTH 1 WEST NILE 2 NORTH 3 CENTRAL 4 MIDWEST 5	
HH8. Subcounty _____	HH9. Block or cluster or Village of residence: _____	

INFORMED CONSENT

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.		HH10. Record the time.
		HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____
HH11. Hello, my name is (your name). I am from xxxx. We are conducting a survey about the assessment about household access to essential needs the in these settlements of Uganda. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?		
0 YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 G1	

RESPONSE RATE

G1. Result of Household Questionnaire interview:	COMPLETED	01
	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT	02
	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME	03
	REFUSED	04
	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING	05
	DWELLING DESTROYED.....	06
	DWELLING NOT FOUND.....	07
	OTHER (specify)	96

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, DISABILITIES (USING WASHINGTON QUESTIONS), AND HEALTH

HEALTH DOMAIN - Purpose: To determine whether the household is able to access the health care when needed

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

First complete **HL2-HL4** vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once **HL2-HL4** are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions **HL5-HL20** for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: **“ ”**

LINE	NAME	RELATION ^r	M	F	YEAR	AGE	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												

HL1 Line number	HL2 First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household.	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name) to the head of household?	HL4. Is (name) male or female?	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?	HL6. How old is (name)? Record in completed years.	HL7. Did (name) stay here last night?	HL8. Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help him/her see?	HL9. I would like to know (NAME)	HL10. I would like to know (NAME)	HL11. I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (NAME) has difficulty hearing, even if he/she is using a hearing aid or wearing glasses or contact lenses.	HL12. I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing even if he/she is using a hearing aid or wearing glasses or contact lenses.	HL13. I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating or understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot hear at all?	HL14. I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating or understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot hear at all?	HL15. I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty washing or climbing steps. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating or understanding or being understood, some difficulty or cannot wash all over or dress at all?	HL16. I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty washing or climbing steps. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating or understanding or being understood, some difficulty or cannot wash all over or dress at all?	HL17. DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS, DID [NAME] SUFFER FROM ANY ILLNESS OR INJURY?	HL18. In the last 30 days, has any household member needed health care from a health facility? 1= YES 2= NO (>> HL21)	HL19. If yes, has [name] been able to get the health care needed from the health care facility? 1= YES 2= NO (>> HL21)	HL20. If no to above, please explain why [name] did not access the health care needed from the health care facility?
1 2 FEMALE Probe for additional household members.	1 2 MALE 1 2 YES NO IF AGE IS 95 OR ABOVE, RECORD '95'.																		

CODES TO RECORD THE RESPONSES

<p>* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:</p> <p>01 =head 02= spouse / partner 03 son / daughter 04 son-in-law / daughter-in-law</p>	<p>05 grandchild 06 parent 07 parent-in-law 08 brother / sister</p>	<p>09 brother-in-law / sister-in-law 10 uncle/aunt 11 niece / nephew 12 other relative</p>	<p>13 adopted / foster / stepchild 14 servant (live-in) 96 other (not related) 98 dk</p>
<p>* Codes for HL9, HL10, HL11, HL12: Level of difficulty:</p> <p>1= no difficulty 2= some difficulty 3= a lot of difficulty 4= cannot see at all 98 = dk</p>	<p>* Codes for HL13, communicating when using his/her usual language:</p> <p>1= no difficulty communicating 2= some difficulty communicating 3= a lot of difficulty 4= cannot communicate at all 98 = dk</p>	<p>* Codes for HL14, difficult remembering</p> <p>1= no difficulty remembering or concentrating 2= some difficulty remembering or concentrating 3= a lot of difficulty 4= cannot remember or concentrate at all 98 = dk</p>	<p>* Codes for HL15, difficult climbing</p> <p>1= no – no difficulty walking or climbing steps>> 98 dk</p> <p>1= no – no difficulty walking or climbing steps 2= yes – some difficulty walking or climbing steps 3= yes – a lot of difficulty walking or climbing steps 4= cannot walk or climb steps at all 98 = dk</p>
<p>* Codes for HL16, difficult dressing</p> <p>1= No – no difficulty 2= Yes – some difficulty 3= Yes – a lot of difficulty 4= Cannot wash all over or 98 = DK</p>	<p>* Codes for HL17, communicating when using his/her usual language:</p> <p>1= no difficulty communicating 2= some difficulty communicating 3= a lot of difficulty 4= cannot communicate at all 98 = dk</p>	<p>* Codes for HL18, difficult remembering</p> <p>1= no difficulty remembering or concentrating 2= some difficulty remembering or concentrating 3= a lot of difficulty 4= cannot remember or concentrate at all 98 = dk</p>	<p>* Codes for HL19, difficult climbing</p> <p>1= no – no difficulty walking or climbing steps>> 98 dk</p> <p>1= no – no difficulty walking or climbing steps 2= yes – some difficulty walking or climbing steps 3= yes – a lot of difficulty walking or climbing steps 4= cannot walk or climb steps at all 98 = dk</p>
<p>* Codes for HL20, not accessing health care</p> <p>1=Illness mild 2=Facility too far 3=Hard to get to facility 3=Too dangerous to go 4=Available facilities are costly 5=No qualified staff present 6=Staff attitude not good 7= Too busy / long waiting time 8=Facility inaccessible 9=Facility is closed 10=Facility is destroyed 11=Drugs not available 12=Had medicine/drugs at home 13=Used herbs/home remedies 14=Lack of money/funds for consultation 98=Other (specify)</p>	<p>* Codes for HL21, MAIN reason for these children not attend school</p> <p>1=No space in the school 2=Sickness/Handicap 3=Domestic household chores 4=Child pregnancy/marriage 5=Taking care of siblings or other family member 6=Child work for money or food 7=No money for school fees/school costs 8=School is far away/No money to pay transportation 9=Absent teacher/Poor quality teaching 10=Poor school facilities (building, desk, etc.) 11=Not interested/Refuse to go 12=Completed School 13=poor academic progress 14=Insecurity in the area 15=violence at school 16=Lack of sanitary pads 98=Don't know</p>	<p>* Codes for HL22, MAIN reason for these children not attend school</p> <p>1=No space in the school 2=Sickness/Handicap 3=Domestic household chores 4=Child pregnancy/marriage 5=Taking care of siblings or other family member 6=Child work for money or food 7=No money for school fees/school costs 8=School is far away/No money to pay transportation 9=Absent teacher/Poor quality teaching 10=Poor school facilities (building, desk, etc.) 11=Not interested/Refuse to go 12=Completed School 13=poor academic progress 14=Insecurity in the area 15=violence at school 16=Lack of sanitary pads 98=Don't know</p>	<p>* Codes for HL23, MAIN reason for these children not attend school</p> <p>1=No space in the school 2=Sickness/Handicap 3=Domestic household chores 4=Child pregnancy/marriage 5=Taking care of siblings or other family member 6=Child work for money or food 7=No money for school fees/school costs 8=School is far away/No money to pay transportation 9=Absent teacher/Poor quality teaching 10=Poor school facilities (building, desk, etc.) 11=Not interested/Refuse to go 12=Completed School 13=poor academic progress 14=Insecurity in the area 15=violence at school 16=Lack of sanitary pads 98=Don't know</p>

SECTION B: SHELTER CHARACTERISTICS

Purpose: To determine the adequacy of a household's housing facility

Questions:

SECTION B: SHELTER CHARACTERISTICS		HC
Purpose: To determine the adequacy of a household's housing facility		
B1. How would you describe your current housing situation?	1= no shelter 2= mud and reeds 3= makeshift with <u>turplin</u> 4= temporarily hosted by friends, family, 5= community/faith group, or emergency shelter. 6= apartment or house, not adequate 7= apartment or house, adequate	
B2. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?	1= Yes 2= <u>No</u> >> B2A	
B2A. If, no to the above do you pay rent	1= <u>Yes</u> >> B2B and B2C 2= <u>No</u>	
B2B. How much do you pay in rent per month	Amount in UGX	
B2C Have you been able to pay rent for the last 3 months?	1=Yes 2= <u>No</u> >> B2D	
B2D. How many months in the last 3 months have you not been able to pay rent?	number of months _____	
B4. How many rooms does the house or apartment have for sleeping? Include kitchen if used for sleeping	number of rooms for sleeping _____	

SECTION C: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Purpose: To determine whether the household has access to clean water and sanitation.

SECTION C: WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE		
Purpose: To determine whether the household has access to clean water and sanitation		
C1. What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	10= Piped water into dwelling (>>C3) 11= Piped water to the yard(>>C3) 12= Piped to neighbour 13= Public tap 14= Borehole in yard/plot (>>C3) 15= Public borehole 16= Protected well/spring 17= Unprotected well/spring 18= River/stream/lake 19= Vendor (>>C3) 20= Tanker Truck 21= Gravity Flow Scheme 22= <u>Rain water</u> (>>C3) 23= Bottled water	
C2. What is the distance to the main source of water?	1= On premises 2= < ½ km 3=½ km - < 1 km 4=1 km – 5 kms 5=More than 5 Kms	
C3. Where do you and your household members (excluding children under 5) usually go to defecate?	1=VIP latrine Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine 2=Covered Pit Latrine with a slab- wall and roof 3=Covered Pit Latrine without a slab 4=Uncovered Pit Latrine with a slab- 5=Uncovered Pit Latrine without a slab 6=Ecosan (compost toilet) 7= Flush Toilet 8=No facility/bush/ polythene bags/ bucket/ 96= other(specify)	
C4. Does this household have a hand washing facility next to the toilet?	1=Yes with water only 2=Yes with water and soap 3=Yes with no water 4=No	

SECTION D: SOCIAL COHESION

Purpose: To determine whether the household's ability to plan and establish support networks and safety nets.

SECTION D: SOCIAL COHESION		
Purpose: To determine whether the household's ability to plan and establish support networks and safety nets.		
D1. Are you able to set a saving plan or saving goal or business plan and implement it?	1= Yes 2= No	
IF NO TO D1, WHAT COULD BE THE REASON WHY YOU DO NOT HAVE SAVING PLAN OR BUSINESS PLAN	1=Lack of Knowledge 2=Safety issues 3=No income 4=others	
D2. If you or a member of your household <u>have</u> a problem, do you have people or networks you can rely on or turn to for support?	1= Yes 2= No	
If yes to D2, which support network does the household have?	1=relatives 2=friends 3=NGO 4=VSLA 5=Religious group 5=Other Specify	
D3. Does your household currently feel safe enough to pursue <u>all</u> of the social, economic and educational opportunities you want?	1=don't feel safe enough to pursue any opportunities 2=feel safe enough to pursue some opportunities 3=feel safe enough to pursue all opportunities	
D4. Does any member of your household belong to a group <u>i.e</u> VLSA, farmer group, social group?	1= Yes 2= No	
D5. If Yes to the above, does this household member actively participate in any group activities?	If <u>Yes</u> to D4 above 1= Yes 2= No	

SECTION E: ECONOMIC CAPACITY

Purpose: To determine the Household's capacity to meet essential needs

SECTION E: ECONOMIC CAPACITY		
Purpose: To determine the Household's capacity to meet essential needs		
E1. How many sources of income does your household have?		
Does the household have a member that owns a business <u>or</u> <u>is</u> currently employed (she /he should be working to generate an income for <u>atleast</u> an hour for example engaging in casual labour, casual, part-time, odd jobs, making things to sell, offering services for pay	1= Yes 2= Have a paid job or business activity, but (were/was) temporarily absent 3=Help without pay in a family business 4=Did not do any income generating activity, not even for one hour	
E2. What are the main sources of income?	1=food crop production/sales (maize, beans, matoke, cassava, etc) 2=cash crop production/sale (e.g. coffee) income derived from sale of livestock and / or animal products 3=sale of alcoholic beverages/brewing 4=casual labour related to agricultural activities 5=other non-agricultural casual labour (porter, domestic labour etc) 6=skilled labour-masonry, mechanic, tailoring etc salaried work 7=sale of grass 8=fishing and sale of fish 9=other petty trading (tea seller, kiosk, sale of handicraft etc) 10=kinship/gifts from family friends 11=remittances 12=gifts/begging 13=sale of food assistance (received from <u>ngos</u> , <u>wfp</u> , government) 14=borrowing pension, government allowances cash and food assistance (humanitarian) 15=hawking 16= <u>Social media</u> 96=other, specify	
E3. Do you have debt or credit to pay that was obtained to cover essential needs.?	1= YES (>> E3A) 2= NO	
E3A. How much debt do you have?		
E4. How much do you have in saving?	UGX_____	

CONTINUATION SECTION E: ECONOMIC CAPACITY

E5. Do you own/ have <u>this asset?</u> Agricultural assets Axe Panga/Machete Hoe Ox-plough Water tank Watering can Seed store Food store Household assets Table Chair Bed/Cot Sofa Radio Television Non-mobile telephone Refrigerator Solar Panel Computer-Desktop Wall clock Electric fan Mattress Sewing Machine Transport assets. Motor Vehicle Motorcycle Bicycle Mobile telephone Bicycle Motorcycle or scooter Animal-drawn cart Car or truck For each asset if you are to sell this asset how much would you sell (UGX) it?	1= YES 2= NO
If yes to owning a specific asset, what is the estimated value of the asset in Uganda shillings	establish limits for each asset
Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	1= YES 2= NO
If yes, how many of the following animals does this household have? Cattle, milk cows, or bulls? Donkeys, or mules? rabbit Goats? Sheep? Poultry (Pigeon) Poultry (chicken, duck, turkey, guinea fowl) Pigs/Swine?	
If yes to owning a specific livestock, what would <u>is</u> the estimated value of one animal or bird livestock in Uganda shillings	establish limits for each animal or bird

SECTION F: EDUCATION

Purpose: To determine whether the household has access to education for school age going children

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS-continuation			
HL1. Line number	HL21. Is [name] attending regularly to school? This is for all school going age (3-17 years) This includes 3-6 years accessing early learning centres. Please exclude koranic schools and bible schools as this are not recognized by the Ministry of Education as formal schools 1? – <i>This is for all for school going age (3-17 years)</i> 1= YES 2= NO >> HL22 Regular means attendance for more than 2 weeks in the month. Please note that should not be during exam period as most children attend regularly.	HL22. If no, what was the MAIN reason for these children to not attend school?	For household members 18 years and above, does (name) have a technical/vocational or professional certificate, diploma, or degree in another field, from a non-formal or formal educational institution? 1= Yes from a formal institution 2=Yes from non-formal institution 3= No
LINE			
01			
02			
03			
04			
05			

EXPENDITURE MODULE

This survey Module is used to calculate Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN), Food Expenditure Share (FES) and Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB).

Food submodule

Note for enumerator: the respondent of this module should preferably be the member normally in charge of preparing and purchasing food. if s/he cannot be the direct respondent, try to have s/he helping the main respondent answering this module.

Enumerator reads: "*Now I would like to ask you (again) some questions regarding the consumption of food in your household in the last 7 days. We ask these questions to learn about the food consumption habits of households.*"

NON-FOOD (30 DAYS) SUBMODULE

Note for enumerator: the respondent of this module should preferably be the head of household or any member most knowledgeable about non-food expenditures in the household

Enumerator reads: "Now I would like to ask you some questions regarding the consumption and use of non-food items in your household in the last 30 days. Again, we need to know this to understand the consumption habits of the population".

Item name	The examples below should be replied with items commonly consumed in the survey area(s). Note: Before asking yes/no questions related to a certain item name, the enumerator should read: 'now I will ask you about your consumption and expenditures of [item name]. This includes items such as...[E.g. an item/	In the last 30 days, did your household purchase any [item], using cash or credit?	Variable Name	In the last 30 days, did your household purchase any [item], using cash or credit? (curr.)	Considering both purchases made in cash and credit, how much did your household spend on [item] in the last 30 days?	In the last 30 days, did your household use any [item] that came from in-kind gifts or in-kind assistance? (curr.)
Non-food items (30 days)			-M	-CashCredYN	-CashCred	-GiftAidYN
1. Hygiene items and services	Soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, toilet paper, razors, detergents, insecticides, cosmetics, hairdressers/barber, beauty salon	H+ExpNFHyg		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transport	Public transportation (bus, rail, boat etc.), taxi, rental of vehicles, maintenance of vehicles used for transportation (including lubricant, tyres, spare parts, repairs fees etc.)	H+ExpNFTtransp		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Transport-related goods and services	DO NOT INCLUDE PURCHASE OF VEHICLES; EXCLUDE FUEL			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Fuel	Gasoline, diesel and any other fuel used for vehicles DO NOT REPORT ON FUEL USED FOR VEHICLES USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR PRODUCTIVE BUSINESS PURPOSES; DO NOT REPORT ON FUEL USED FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TRANSPORTATION	H+ExpNFFuel		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Water supply for domestic use	Water for drinking (motorbikes), washing, cooking, bathing etc. EXCLUDE BOTTLED DRINKING WATER	H+ExpNFWat		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Electricity	Electricity DO NOT REPORT ELECTRICITY USED FOR BUSINESS/PRODUCTIVE PURPOSES ONLY	H+ExpNFelec		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Other sources of energy for cooking, heating, lighting etc.	Gas, kerosene, oil, liquid fuels, wood, charcoal, candles, oil and solid fuels	H+ExpNFeng		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Services related to dwelling	DO NOT INCLUDE ELECTRICITY; DO NOT INCLUDE FUEL FOR TRANSPORTATION			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communication	Waste collection, sewage collection, maintenance charge in collective buildings, security services, services of telephone, mobile and landline	H+ExpNDServ		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Communication-related goods and services	Mobile top-up, internet, landline charges, postal services, DO NOT INCLUDE PURCHASE OF DEVICES LIKE PHONES, RADIOS, COMPUTERS, TVs...	H+ExpNPhone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreation, sport and culture	Entertainment services, library, gambling, newspapers, magazines, books, toy, hobbies, tools	H+ExpNFCrecre		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Goods and services related recreation, sport and culture	DO NOT INCLUDE EXPENDITURES FOR LARGE SPECIAL CEREMONIES LIKE WEDDINGS AND FUNERALS			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others		H+ExpNFactdisc		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Alcohol, Tobacco				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NON-FOOD (6 MONTHS) SUBMODULE:

Note for the enumerator: the respondent of this module should preferably be the head of household or any member most knowledgeable about non-food expenditures in the household

Enumerator reads: "Now I will ask you again about the consumption and use of non-food items in your household. However, this time I will ask you about the last 6 months"

Item name	The examples below should be replaced with items commonly consumed in the survey areas). Note: Before asking yes/no questions related to a certain item name, the enumerator should read: now I will ask you about your consumption and expenditures of [item name]. This includes items such as... [Example]	Variable name	In the last 6 months, did your household purchase any or pay for [item], using cash or credit?	1=Yes -> 0=No -> next question (Assistance)	Considering both purchases made in cash and on credit, how much did your household spend on [item] in the last 6 months?	(curr.) 1=Yes -> 0=No -> next item (curr.)	In the last 6 months, did your household use or benefit from any [item] that came from in-kind gifts or in-kind assistance if you were to pay for it?	What would be the value of [item] that came from in-kind gifts or in-kind assistance if you were to pay for it?
Non-food items (6 months)								
	The expenditure module can be complemented by questions on agricultural land (HExNF_AgInLandItem), agricultural workforce (HExNF_AgInWork), farming inputs (HExNF_Farming) and livestock inputs (HExNF_Livestock) or other items used as intermediate goods for income generating activities.							
Health								
1 Health services	Outpatient and hospital services, doctor fees, traditional healing Medicines, other medical products and equipment like glasses, syringes, crutches etc.		HHEqIFMedServ					
2 Medicines & Health products			HHEqIFMedGood					
Clothing	Clothes, shoes, and repair, tailor and laundry services		HHEqIFCloth					
3 Clothing and footwear	DO NOT INCLUDE SCHOOL UNIFORMS							
Education								
4 Education services	Tuition fees, Exam fees, other fees		HHEqIFEdFee					
5 Education goods	Other education costs including uniforms, books, canteen, transport and other education material		HHEqIFEdGood					
Housing								
6 Rent	Rent paid for housing		HHEqIFRent					
	Textiles (like bed sheets, blankets, pillows, curtains, carpets), utensils (like bowls, plates, silverware, cookpots, brooms, brushes, umbrellas, torches, lamps etc.)							
7 Household non-durable furniture and utensils	DO NOT INCLUDE DURABLE FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES LIKE BEDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, FRIDGE, TV, PHONES, FANS, STOVES, GAS COOKER...		HHEqIFHSSoft					
8 Household routine maintenance	Goods and services for household routine maintenance (like repairs to dwelling, repairs to appliances, and furniture etc.).		HHEqIFHSMaint					

SECTION F: FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Purpose: To determine whether the household is eating sufficiently, and strategies adopted to meet the food needs.

SECTION F: FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION		
Purpose: To determine whether the household is eating sufficiently, and strategies adopted to meet the food needs.		
F1. Food item		
Cereals, grains, roots and tubers : Rice, pasta, bread, sorghum, millet, maize, fonio, potato, yam, cassava, white sweet potato, matooke		
Legumes / nuts : beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut, soy, pigeon pea and / or other nuts		
Milk and other dairy products : fresh milk / sour, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products (Exclude margarine / butter or small amounts of milk for tea / coffee)		
Meat, fish and eggs : goat, beef, chicken, pork, blood, fish, including canned tuna, escargot, and / or other seafood, eggs (meat and fish consumed in large quantities and not as a condiment)		
Eggs		
Vegetables and leaves : spinach, onion, tomatoes, carrots, peppers, green beans, lettuce, etc		
Orange vegetables (vegetables rich in Vitamin A) : carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes		
Green leafy vegetables : spinach, broccoli, amaranth and / or other dark green leaves, cassava leaves		
Fruits : banana, apple, lemon, mango, papaya, apricot, peach, etc		
Orange fruits (Fruits rich in Vitamin A) : mango, papaya, apricot, peach		
Oil / fat / butter : vegetable oil, palm oil, shea butter, margarine, other fats / oil		
Sugar, or sweet : sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, cakes and other sweet (sugary drinks)		
Condiments / Spices: tea, coffee / cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast / baking powder, lanwin, tomato / sauce, meat or fish as a condiment, condiments including small amount of milk / tea coffee.		
Food acquisition codes for F3		
1= Own production (crops, animal)	6= market (purchase on credit)	
2= Fishing / Hunting	7= beg for food	
3= Gathering	88=exchange labor or items for food	
4= Loan/ Borrowed	G9= gift(food) from family relatives or friends	
5= market (purchase with cash)	110= food aid from civil society, NGOs, government, WFP etc.	
In the LAST 12 MONTHS did any member in this household get worried for not having food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources?	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	
Still thinking about the LAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when any member in this household was unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of lack of money or other resources?	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	
Have you or other members ever eaten only a few kinds of food because of lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months?	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	
In the last 12 months has any member in this household ever had to SKIP a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food?	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	
Still thinking about LAST 12 MONTHS, was there a time when any member of this household ate less than you thought they should because of lack of money or other resources?	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	
Has this household ever run out of food because of a lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months?	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	
Has any member of this household ever gotten hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food in the last 12 months?	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	
Has this household ever gone without eating for a whole day because of lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months?	1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	

APPENDIX 2: THE UG-SRI DEVELOPMENT TEAM

S/N	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
1	Godfrey Ariong	Programme Policy Officer Livelihoods	CRRF Secretariat, OPM
2	Alvarado Nazar Wendy Elaine	Head of Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM)	WFP
3	Samuel Kakembo	Monitoring Associate	WFP
4	Rose Mary Mwesigwa	Programme Policy Officer Monitoring and Evaluation	WFP
5	Jerry Grants Anyoli	Assistant Livelihood and Economic Inclusion Officer	UNHCR
6	Silver Godwin Mukeele	Labour Officer	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
7	Betty Belinda Asio	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Specialist	Finnish Refugee Council
8	Solomon Otale	Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor	AVSI Foundation
9	Ibrahim Biga Badawi	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	DRC
10	Joseph Kabanda	Project Manager	BRAC
11	Paul Mwirichia	Response Director	World Vision
12	Judith Acabo	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Mercy Corps

Reviewers

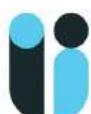
1. Danstan Aguta, Senior Statistician - Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)
2. Nabukalu Diana Odong Jones, Senior Statistician - Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS),

Technical Support

1. Danstan Aguta, Senior Statistician - Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)
2. Nabukalu Diana Odong Jones, Senior Statistician - Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)
3. Francis Kayondo, IT Officer, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)



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**Uganda Learning,
Evidence, Accountability,
and Research Network**

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