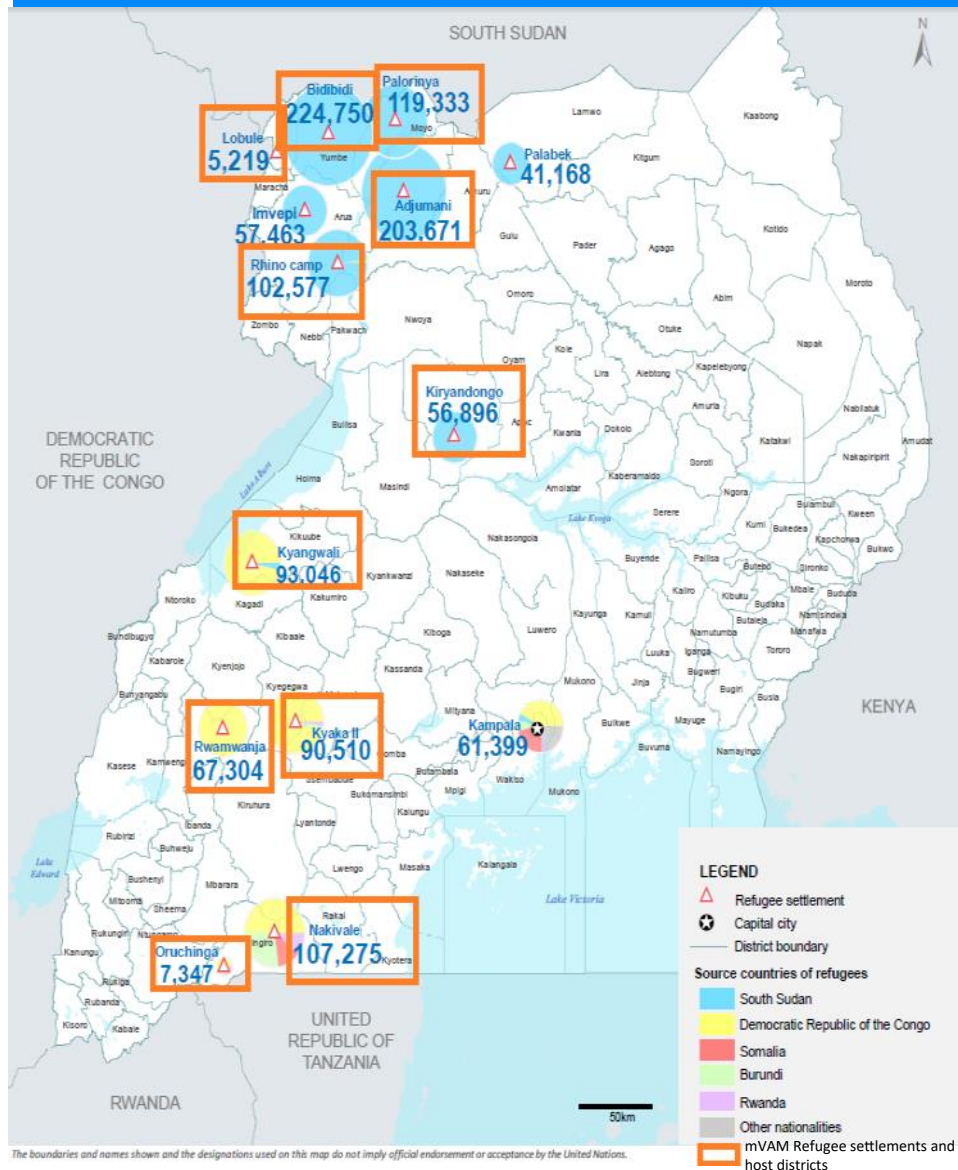


# WFP Uganda mVAM Bulletin

Issue #07– March 2019



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

With the exception of Palorinya and Nakivale, the overall number of new admissions to SFP decreased in the first quarter of 2019 compared to 2018 for the settlements under study. A significant decline was noted in Kyangwali and Bidibidi.

## Situation Overview

- ⇒ Based on 1,781 telephone interviews conducted in Adjumani, Bidibidi, Palorinya, Rhino Camp and Lobule in the West Nile Region; Kiryandongo, Kyangwali in MidWest, Kyaka II, Nakivale, Oruchinga and Rwamwanja in southwest Uganda, food security levels remained stable. Nonetheless, the host community had a better level of food security compared to the refugee community.
- ⇒ Compared to January 2019, the proportion of interviewed refugee households with poor and borderline food consumption slightly declined from 64 to 62 percent in March 2019. However, the proportion of refugee households with poor and borderline food consumption increased from 35 percent in March 2018 to 62 percent in March 2019. The host community also experienced an increase in the proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption scores compared to January 2019 and March 2018.
- ⇒ Interviewed refugee households with food stocks slightly increased in March 2019 compared to January 2019 and March 2018.
- ⇒ Significant differences were observed between interviewed households in refugee settlements and host community in terms of; household size, availability of food stocks, debt prevalence, debt sources, debt amount, reasons for obtaining debt, food consumption scores and households experiencing shock.

*Majority of the food security parameters of refugees slightly improved and while others remained stable in most settlements between January 2019 and March 2019, particularly Koboko-Lobule.*

Interviewed households with acceptable food consumption scores remained higher amongst the host community (46 percent) than amongst refugees (38 percent). Refugees with acceptable food consumption score slightly increased compared to January 2019 although this was a significant decline compared to March 2018. Host community with acceptable food consumption score declined compared to January 2019 although this was a significant increase compared to March 2018.

The proportion of refugee households with food stocks slightly increased compared to January 2019 and March 2018. The host community had a significant increase in proportion of households with food stocks compared to January 2019 although compared to March 2018 it indicated a slight decline compared. Food aid remained the main source of food stocks among refugees while own production remained the main source of food stocks among the host community.

Compared to January 2019, the percentage of refugees with at least one income earner in the household and alternative source of livelihood beyond food assistance significantly increased although compared to March 2018 this was decrease. Host community households with at least one income earner significantly increased compared to January 2019 and March 2018.

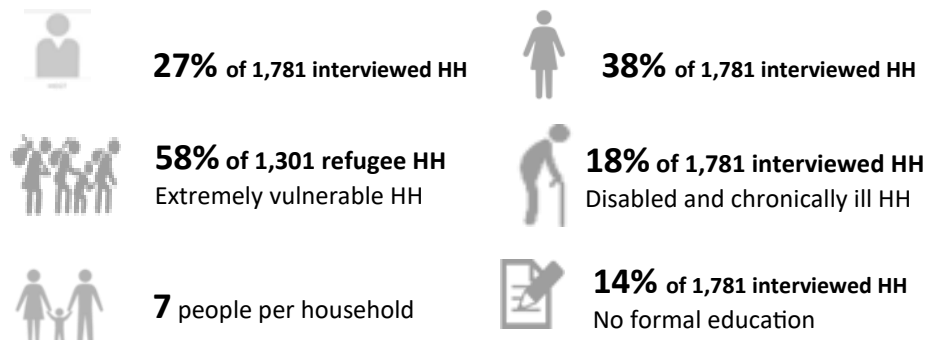
Among refugees debt prevalence slightly increased compared to January 2019 although it was lower than March 2018. The majority of debts obtained by refugees were used to buy food, cover health expenses and pay for education. In the host community debt prevalence declined compared to January 2019 and March 2018.

Among the refugees and host community levels of application of food security coping strategies remained stable as seen from the rCSI of 9 points similar to January 2019 although significantly lower than March 2018. The main difficulties faced by respondents to access food were high food prices, floods/heavy rains/drought, High fuel/transport cost and loss of employment.

Mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) enables WFP to use mobile voice technology for remote collection of household food security data for monitoring seasonal variations in refugee hosting areas in Uganda. WFP introduced mVAM in Uganda refugee settlements in January 2018 and it is still in the pilot phase, rendering a small sample size which may result in a larger-than-average sampling error.

The live telephone surveys were conducted from 18th March to 31st March 2019 with 1,781 households randomly chosen from a master list. Households were located in the refugee settlements and in the refugee hosting districts of Adjumani, Arua, Moyo, Koboko and Yumbe in the West Nile Region; Kiryandongo and Kikuube in MidWest; Isingiro, Kyegegwa and Kamwenge in southwest Uganda.

**\*\*Host community/nationals doesn't imply nationals who are refugees but rather it represents nationals that are non refugees and residing in the refugee hosting district sub counties.**



**Table 1: Sample size (n) of respondents for the different settlements, March 2019**

Settlement	Host (n)	Refugee (n)	EVH (n)	Cash Beneficiary (n)	Food Beneficiary (n)	FHH (n)	Disabled and chronically ill HH (n)	Overall (n)
Adjumani		57	57	30	27	40	14	57
Bidi-bidi	49	111	27		111	64	20	160
Kiryandongo	46	97	3	68	42	72	25	143
Koboko-lobule	50	122	100	122		79	23	172
Kyaka II	86	108	104	83	25	80	13	194
Kyangwali	62	144	140	51	90	49	39	206
Nakivale	40	184	165		181	91	46	224
Oruchinga		124	97		124	37	43	124
Palorinya	49	75	47		75	51	20	124
Rhino Camp	54	120	7	14	106	64	5	174
Rwamwanja	44	159	7	138	21	52	87	203
Overall	480	1301	754	513	795	679	335	1781

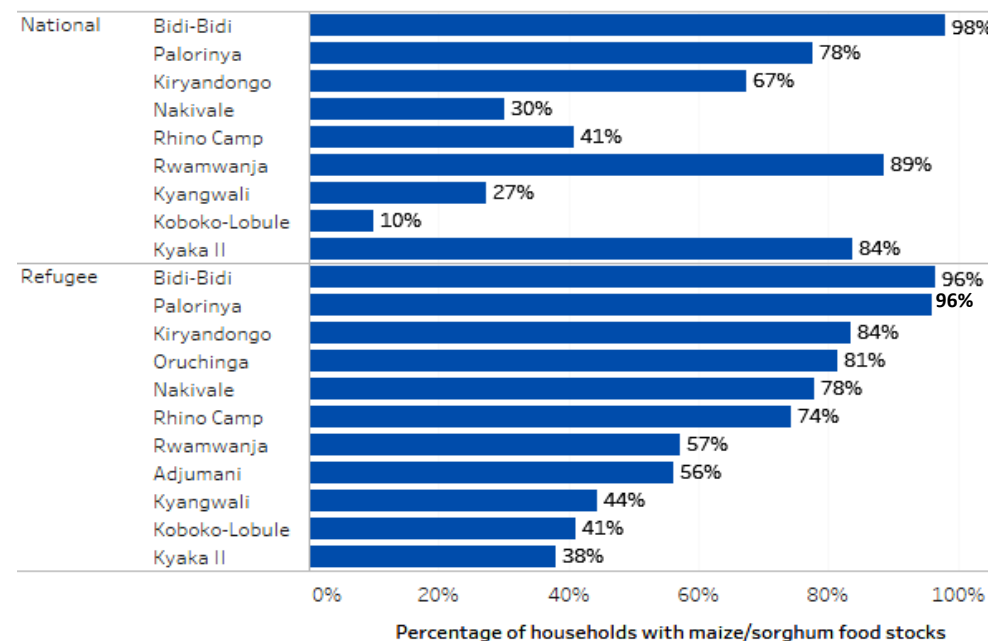
\*Adjumani and Oruchinga did not have a sample for the host community

## Household food stocks

**Household food stocks:** Generally the proportion of interviewed refugee households with food stocks, remained stable with **65 percent** of interviewed refugee households having food stocks almost similar to January 2019 and March 2018. The stability could be attributed to the continuous food supply from food aid.

The proportion of nationals with food stocks increased from 49 percent in January 2019 to 59 percent in March 2019, also similar to March 2018 where 60 percent of nationals had food stocks.

- ⇒ **Bidi-Bidi and Palorinya** had the highest proportion of interviewed households with food stocks both among the host community and refugees and this was an increase from January 2019.
- ⇒ **Kyaka II and Koboko-Lobule** had the lowest proportion of interviewed households with food stocks among the refugees. However, refugee households with food stocks in Koboko-lobule significantly increased from 22 percent in January 2019 to 41 percent in March 2019. Similarly, Koboko-Lobule settlement still had the lowest proportion of households with food stocks among the nationals at 22 percent although a decrease from 22 percent in January 2019.
- ⇒ **About 39 percent of the interviewed refugee households had less than one bag of 50kg of maize and/or sorghum** in stock and they expected their food stock to last on average 16 days (about 2 weeks) from the day of the survey.
- ⇒ Similarly **43 percent of the interviewed host community households had less than one bag of 50kg of maize and/or sorghum** and they expected their food stock to last on average 34 days (about 4 weeks) from the day of the survey.



**Figure 1: Refugee respondent households with food stocks, March 2019**

### Trend of households with food stocks:

The overall trend of refugee households with food stocks slightly increased and remained stable except for Rhino Camp where the proportion of refugee households with food stocks declined compared to January 2019 (**Figure 2a**).

Although households in Koboko-Lobule had a slight increase in proportion of households with food stocks, the proportion was still below the overall percentage of households with food stocks in sampled settlements.

⇒ The proportion of Extremely Vulnerable Households (EVH) and Female Headed Households (FHH) with food stocks increased from 57 and 51 percent in January 2019 to 63 and 67 percent in March 2019. About 67 percent, 68 percent and 65 percent of chronically ill, disabled and able-bodied household heads respectively had food stocks.

The overall trend of host community households with food stocks increased by 10 percent from 49 percent in January 2019. However, Rhino Camp, Nakivale, Kyangwali and Koboko-Lobule registered significant decrease in proportion of host community households with food stocks (**Figure 2b**).

**Source of food stocks:** Food assistance remained the key source of food stocks among refugees.

**83 percent** of refugee households depended on food aid for their food stocks. The proportion of refugees households complementing food stocks by depending on own food harvests decreased from 14 percent in January 2019 to 7 percent similar to March 2018 (**Figure 3**).

This could be attributed to the not so good harvest and decline in food stocks from November/December 2018 harvests in addition to the normally dry season (January to March) with majority of individuals preparing for the March-June rainfall season. In addition, there was an increase in the average retail prices for key staple food/commodities.

⇒ Refugees in Rhino Camp and Palorinya stated that food assistance was their only means of meeting their food needs while Rwamwanja had the lowest proportion (16 percent) of refugees relying on food assistance, a decline from 24 percent in January 2019. However, Rwamwanja still had a high proportion (37 percent) of refugee households producing their own food and 46 percent of refugees relying on markets.

⇒ Koboko-Lobule had the highest proportion (76 percent) of refugee households relying on markets to meet their food needs. This is Simply because they all receive food assistance in form of cash.

⇒ **The main sources of food stocks among the nationals was own food production (88 percent) and markets (10 percent).** All sampled nationals in Kyaka II and Kyangwali produced their own food while the majority of households in Koboko-Lobule (60 percent) obtained their food from markets.

Settlement	Sept/Oct Baseline 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	Trend	EVH	FHH
Bidi-Bidi	70%	54%	76%	84%	78%	95%	90%	96%		96%	93%
Palorinya	92%	75%	76%	55%	70%	65%	75%	96%		94%	91%
Kiryandongo	64%	62%	56%	36%	82%	61%	69%	84%		67%	83%
Oruchinga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81%		89%	89%
Nakivale	74%	65%	77%	69%	91%	59%	44%	78%		80%	91%
Rhino Camp	65%	68%	72%	50%	78%	97%	83%	74%		57%	70%
<b>Overall</b>	68%	63%	63%	50%	74%	62%	62%	65%		63%	67%
Rwamwanja	48%	51%	20%	8%	40%	60%	77%	57%		57%	39%
Adjumani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56%		56%	50%
Kyangwali	-	-	-	52%	-	35%	49%	44%		46%	37%
Koboko-Lobule	-	-	-	42%	-	47%	22%	41%		43%	43%
Kyaka II	-	-	-	57%	-	36%	39%	38%		38%	26%

Figure 2a: Trend of sampled Refugee households with food stocks, March 2019

	Sept/Oct 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	Trend
Bidi-Bidi	52%	39%	45%	29%	55%	71%	91%	98%	
Rwamwanja	71%	63%	60%	32%	75%	36%	73%	89%	
Kyaka II	-	-	-	62%	-	46%	51%	84%	
Palorinya	62%	64%	74%	64%	70%	52%	25%	78%	
Kiryandongo	65%	83%	60%	51%	84%	42%	41%	67%	
<b>Overall</b>	61%	58%	60%	42%	66%	52%	49%	59%	
Rhino Camp	76%	51%	51%	29%	39%	62%	68%	41%	
Nakivale	52%	48%	61%	41%	70%	27%	37%	30%	
Kyangwali	-	-	-	58%	-	46%	59%	27%	
Koboko-Lobule	-	-	-	58%	-	66%	22%	10%	

Figure 2b: Trend of sampled Host community households with food stocks, March 2019

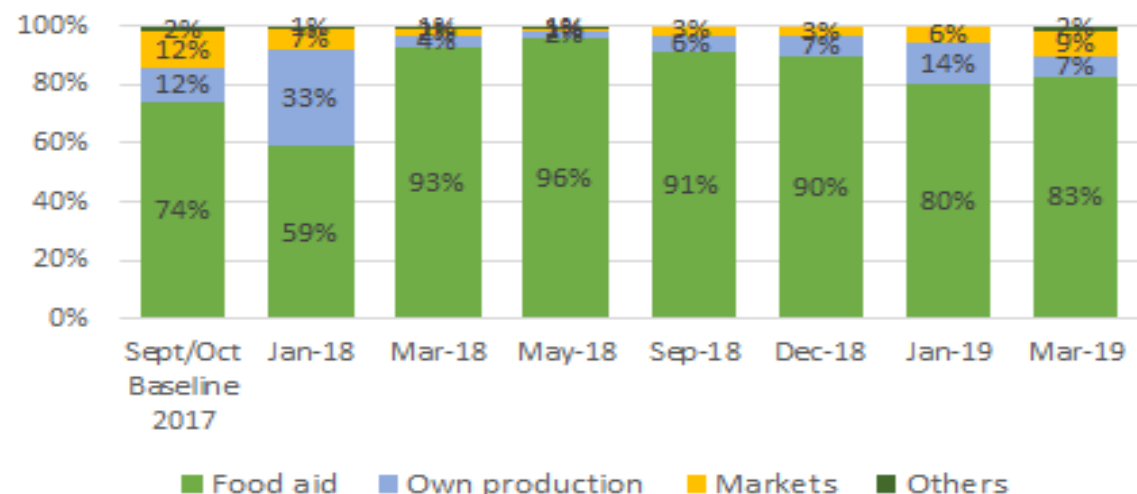


Figure 3: Main sources of food stocks among sampled refugee households, March 2019



**Income Earners:** Overall, there was an increase in the proportion of households with income earners with more than half (60 percent) of sampled respondents reporting to have at least one income earner in the household. About 52 percent of refugees had at least one income earner (**Figure 4**) while 77 percent of host community households had an income earner. This was a similar trend in the same period of March 2018 and compared to January 2019, this was a 13 percent increase among the refugees and a 16 percent increase among the nationals. Average number of household members earning income was reported as 7 members.

- ⇒ Koboko-Lobule and Rwamwanja settlement still had the highest proportion of refugee respondents with income earners (98% and 91% respectively), while in Bidi-Bidi refugee households did not have income earners. Among the nationals, Kiryandongo and Rwamwanja had the highest proportion of households with income earners while Bidi-Bidi had the lowest proportion of households with income earners.
- ⇒ Overall, while similar proportions of male and female headed households had at least one income earner, Male headed households tended to have two or more income earners (65% vs. 52%), suggesting lower income levels for FHH.
- ⇒ The main sources of income were food crop production/sales (51 percent), agricultural wage labour (12 percent), salary (11 percent) and petty trade (13 percent).

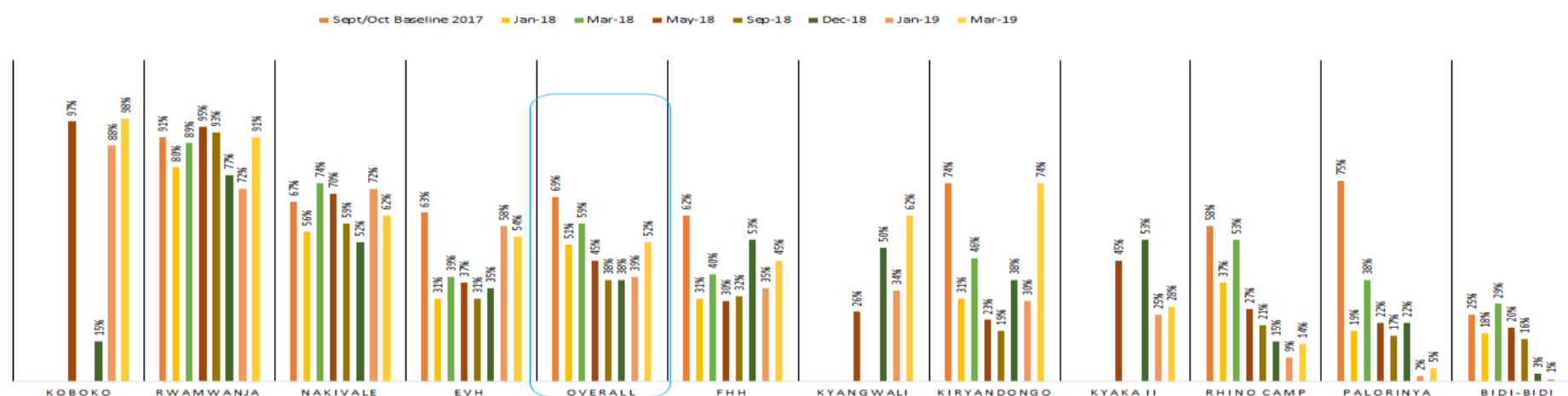


Figure 4: Trend of refugee households with income earners, March 2019

**Household Livelihood Status:** Refugee households with an alternative source of livelihood beyond food assistance increased from 63 percent in January 2019 to 70 percent in March 2019 (**Figure 5**). Given that majority of the household heads were able bodied (82 percent), it indicated the ability to fend for their families by engaging in income generating activities, thus promoting household food security.

- ⇒ Among the refugees, the main sources of income besides food assistance (30%) were food crop production/sales (16%), agricultural wage labour (16%), salary (4%) and petty trade (2%). The reliance on crop production/sales as a livelihood source slightly increased to 16 percent from 14 percent in January 2019.
- ⇒ In addition, there was an increase in reliance on agriculture labour opportunities since households were preparing for the rains in March. Only 16 percent of refugee respondents relied on agricultural wage labour for their livelihood.

	Sept/Oct 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	Trend
Kyaka II	-	-	-	79%	-	94%	99%	99%	
Rwamwanja	78%	91%	98%	92%	88%	99%	86%	94%	
Nakivale	79%	56%	45%	40%	12%	95%	98%	76%	
Kyangwali	-	-	-	67%	-	83%	94%	76%	
Koboko-Lobule	-	-	-	63%	-	68%	77%	74%	
Kiryandongo	58%	60%	72%	54%	37%	25%	99%	73%	
<b>Overall</b>	58%	60%	67%	50%	36%	64%	63%	70%	
Oruchinga								68%	
Adjumani								55%	
Palorinya	54%	32%	75%	27%	29%	98%	6%	52%	
Bidi-Bidi	51%	60%	72%	55%	19%	7%	1%	34%	
Rhino Camp	15%	25%	46%	25%	35%	2%	-	32%	

Figure 5: Trend of refugee households with alternative sources of Livelihood<sup>2</sup>, March 2019

<sup>2</sup>Alternative sources of livelihood engaged in by refugees to sustain life for a given lifespan included; food crop production/sale, cash crop production/sale, agricultural wage labour, non-agricultural wage, sale of firewood/charcoal, petty trade and salary.

**Overall among the refugees, 48 percent** of interviewed households were indebted, a proportion higher than that reported in January 2019 especially for Rwamwanja, Nakivale and Bidi-Bidi. However the proportion of indebted households was lower than that in the same period in March 2018 (**Figure 6**). Also 47 percent of FHH, 50 percent MHH and 55 percent EVH incurred debt. About 38 percent had to pay interest on the loan with mean interest of 27,000 UGX mostly in Adjumani (62 percent).

**Overall among interviewed nationals, about 40 percent** incurred debt a proportion lower than January 2019 (55 percent). Also 39 percent of FHH and 41 percent MHH incurred debt. About 73 percent had to pay interest on the loan with mean interest of 22,000 UGX especially all respondents in Kyaka II.

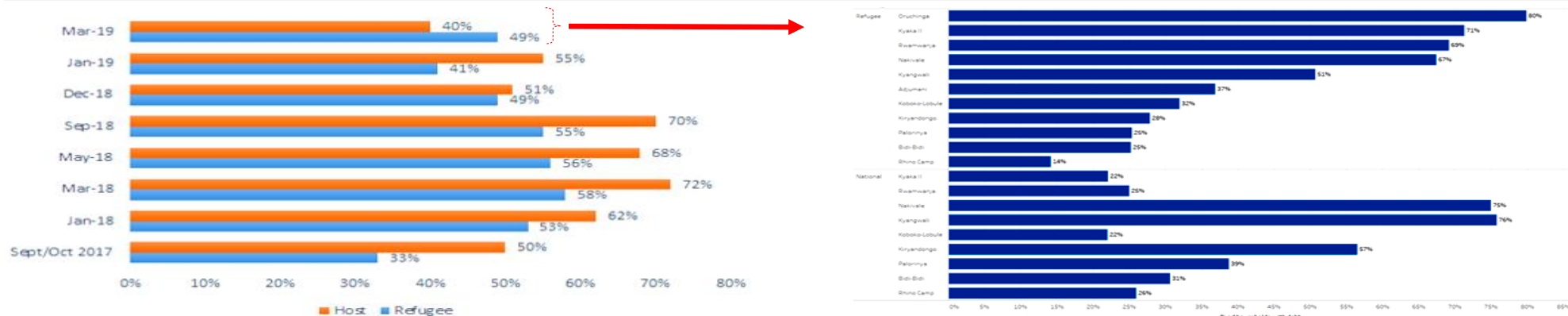


Figure 6: Proportion of households with debts among refugees and host community, March 2019

#### Among the refugees;

- ⇒ **Oruchinga (80 percent)** had the highest debt prevalence, while **Rhino Camp** recorded the lowest debt prevalence at 14 percent.
- ⇒ **Debt amount ranged between 20,000 UGX and 100,000 UGX** for 42 percent of the indebted households.
- ⇒ **Credit was mainly from traders (38 percent)** especially in Nakivale, relatives (25 percent) mostly in Rhino Camp, bank/credit institution (25%) especially in Rwamwanja and money lenders (8 percent) especially in Nakivale.
- ⇒ **Majority of indebted refugee households (about 34 percent)** mainly borrowed to buy food especially in Koboko-Lobule (59 percent) suggesting issues with access to food (**Figure 7**).

#### Among the nationals;

- ⇒ **Kyangwali and Nakivale (76 percent and 75 percent respectively)** had the highest debt prevalence, while **Kyaka II and Kyangwali** recorded the lowest debt prevalence at 22 percent each.
- ⇒ **Debt amount ranged between 100,000 UGX and 500,000 UGX** for 42 percent of indebted households.
- ⇒ **Credit was mainly from Banks/ credit institutions/micro-credit projects (62 percent)** especially in Nakivale and Kyangwali (90 percent each), relatives (23 percent) mostly in Koboko-Lobule (46 percent) and money lenders (7 percent) especially in Palorinya.
- ⇒ **Majority of indebted nationals mainly borrowed to pay education fees (about 46 percent)** especially in Palorinya (68 percent), cover health expenses (17 percent), invest in business (10 percent) and to buy food (10 percent).

Table 2: Trend of refugee households with debts, March 2019

Settlement	Sept/Oct 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19
Oruchinga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80%
Kyaka II	-	-	-	56%	-	39%	78%	71%
Rwamwanja	-	55%	73%	85%	84%	83%	62%	69%
Nakivale	-	44%	79%	83%	82%	78%	21%	47%
Kyangwali	-	-	-	43%	-	84%	71%	51%
All settlements	49%	53%	58%	56%	55%	49%	41%	49%
Adjumani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37%
Koboko-Lobule	-	-	-	72%	-	20%	40%	32%
Kiryandongo	-	24%	48%	46%	52%	26%	37%	28%
Palorinya	-	30%	31%	33%	40%	30%	81%	25%
Bidi-Bidi	-	31%	41%	43%	32%	42%	34%	13%
Rhino Camp	-	22%	45%	48%	40%	40%	61%	21%

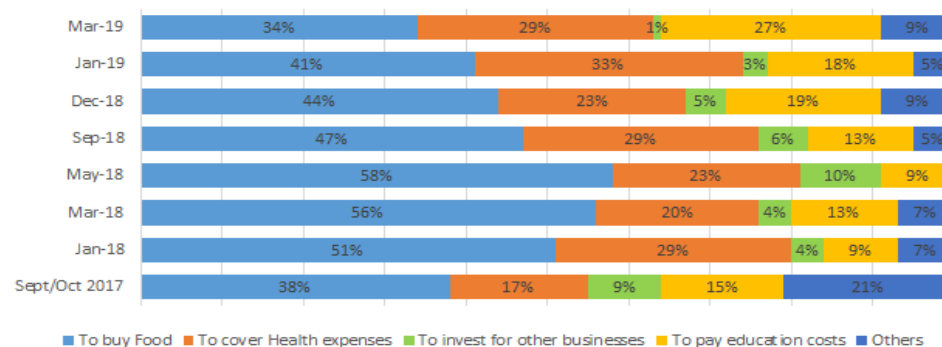


Figure 7: Trend of the main reasons for debts among refugee households, March 2019

A majority of interviewed refugee households (94 percent) suffering at least one shock during the 30 days before the survey increased from 77 percent mostly in Kyaka II, Koboko-Lobule, Kiryandongo and Oruchinga. Shocks cited included high food prices (43 percent), floods/heavy rains/drought (17 percent), High fuel/transport cost (6 percent) and loss of employment (5%) as indicated in **Figure 7b**. These shocks have been cited as among the most common considering previous surveys as indicated in the graphs below. The percentage of households lacking funds to purchase food seven days before the survey increased by 17 percent to 53 percent March 2019 especially in Kiryandongo (83%) and amongst extremely vulnerable households (51 percent).

*“Long distance to and from the food supply centre which doesn't favour vulnerable persons making refugees to sell their food for transportation”-WFP beneficiary*

In the host community, about 97 percent of the interviewed respondents faced difficulty in accessing food 30 days before the survey. The main challenges faced to access food were floods/heavy rains (50 percent) , high food prices (17 percent), crop loss due to rodents (14 percent) and loss of employment (6 percent) as indicated in **Figure 8d**.

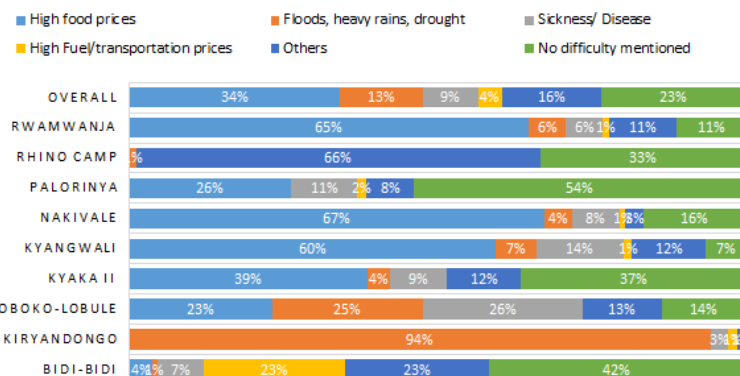


Figure 8a: Main difficulties in accessing food by refugees 30 days before the survey, Jan 2019

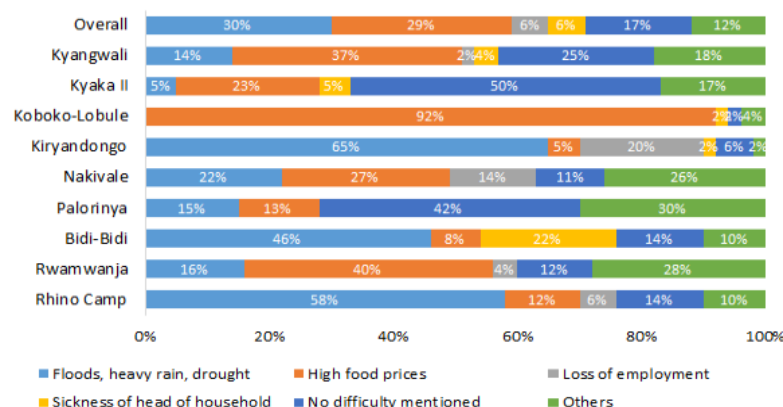


Figure 8c: Main difficulties in accessing food by nationals 30 days before the survey, Jan 2019

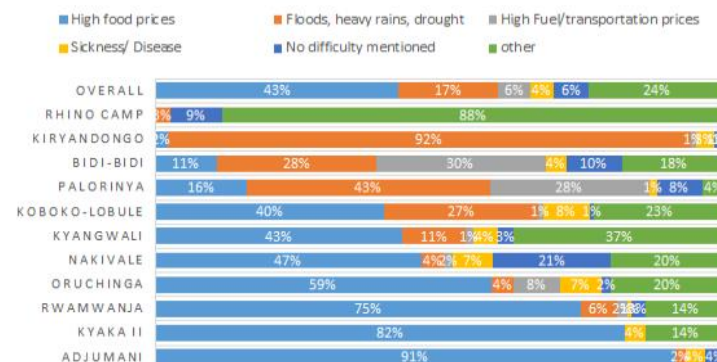


Figure 8b: Main difficulties in accessing food by refugees in last 30 days before the survey, March 2019

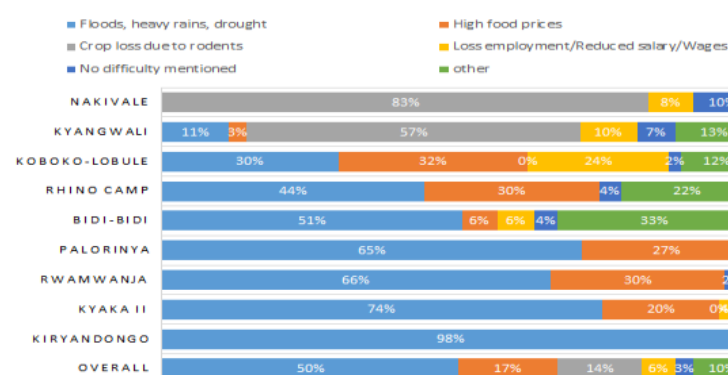


Figure 8d: Main difficulties in accessing food by refugees in last 30 days before the survey, March 2019

Similarly, when asked about the food security situation in the community, majority of respondents highlighted high food prices, drought, famine, inadequate food supply, shortage of food, unemployment, lack of balanced diet among others as the main difficulties faced in the communities. Only 58 percent of interviewed refugee households produce their own food while 52 percent of nationals produce their own food. For refugees who do not produce their own food, lack of enough land for cultivation was cited as a major constraint by 75 percent of respondents while among the nationals, poor climate was cited as a major challenge for failing to produce their own food (58 percent).

## Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

The use of food consumption coping strategies remained the same and fair among refugees across the settlements except for respondents in Kyangwali and Rhino Camp where it doubled (**Table 3**). This indicated a moderate food security situation basing on this food security indicator given that majority of settlements had a decrease in the mean coping strategy index except for Rwamwanja, Kyangwali and Rhino Caamp. The rCSI value was also lower than March 2018 value indicating improved food security situation compared to March 2018.

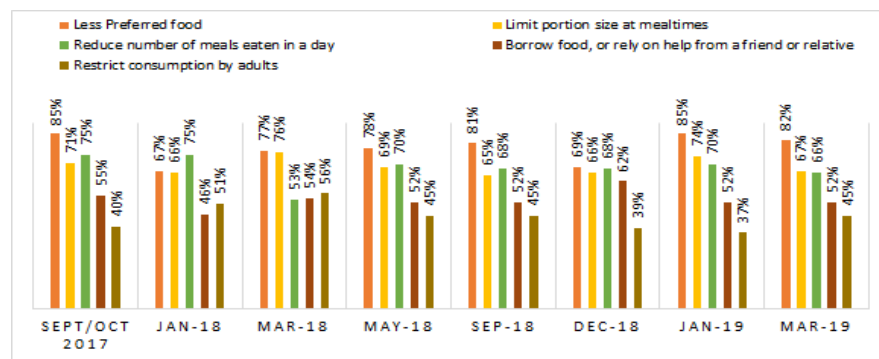
Interviewed refugees in Rwamwanja had the highest coping strategy index (CSI), indicating increased vulnerability and food insecurity compared to other settlements. Refugees in Kiryandongo still had the lowest rCSI compared to January 2019 and March 2018. A significant increase in the rCSI was also observed in Kyangwali and Rhino Camp where it doubled compared to January 2019.

Interviewed nationals had a mean coping strategy index (CSI) of 9, indicating a fair food security situation. The highest CSI was in Nakivale (13) while Kiryandongo had the lowest mean rCSI (1).

**Table 3: Trend of mean rCSI among refugees per settlement, March 2019**

Refugees	Sept/Oct-18	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19
Rwamwanja	13	17	21	20	17	7	11	12
Kyangwali				16		7	6	12
Rhino Camp	14	13	14	14	12	4	6	11
Bidi-Bidi	13	10	12	7	11	10	13	10
Koboko-Lobule				13		6	13	10
Nakivale	20	20	21	19	15	11	9	10
Kyaka II				17		11	12	9
EVH	17	15	15	14	15	9	12	9
FHH	15	16	16	16	14	10	10	9
Overall	14	15	14	15	14	9	9	9
Palorinya	12	13	11	11	12	13	9	7
Kiryandongo	12	17	15	16	15	15	5	3

Among the refugees and nationals, the majority of households (82 percent and 79 percent respectively) coped with food insecurity by relying on less preferred food. However, the commonly applied food consumption coping strategies were mostly in Bidi-Bidi, indicating household vulnerability to food insecurity.

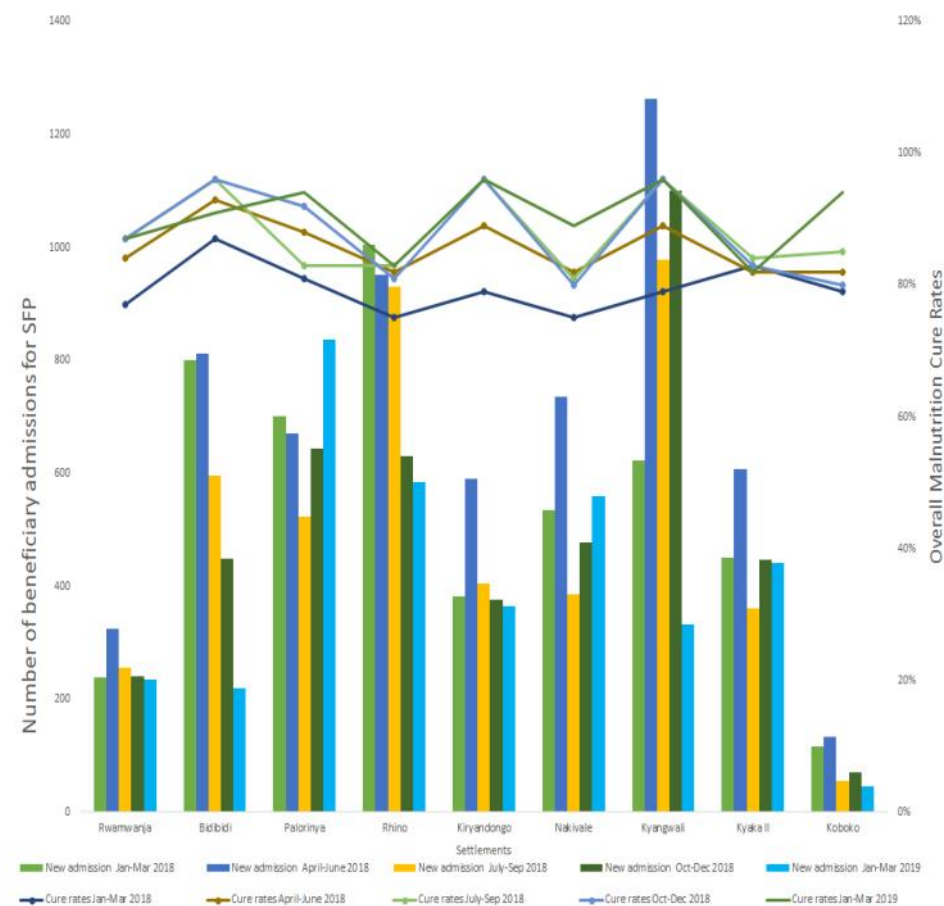


**Figure 9: Food security coping strategies among refugees, January 2019**

## Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP)

Refugee admissions to the SFP provide an indication of the levels of malnutrition in an area. With the exception of Palorinya and Nakivale, the overall number of new admissions to SFP decreased in the first quarter of 2019 compared to 2018 for the settlements under study. A significant decline was noted in Kyangwali and Bidibidi (**Figure 10**).

Between October and December 2018, new admissions to SFP significantly dropped in the majority of settlements. With the fair food security situation, admissions to the SFP are expected to remain stable.



**Figure 10: Quarterly new admissions to SFP trends and cure rates by settlement, March 2019**



Overall the proportion of refugee households with poor and borderline food consumption slightly decreased by 2 percent compared to January 2019 except for Nakivale, Kiryandongo, Kyaka II and Kyangwali. Only 38 percent of refugee households had acceptable food consumption. This represented a 2 percent increase compared to January 2019 (Figure 7).

#### Among the refugees;

⇒ Nakivale continued to have the highest percentage (100 percent) of refugee households with poor and borderline food consumption. This represented a significant increase (8 percent) compared to January 2019. This could have resulted from the depletion of food stocks and fairly high staple food retail prices. Bidi-Bidi and Rhino Camp had the lowest proportion of refugee households with poor and borderline food consumption score.

⇒ The proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption in refugee households headed by women was 57 percent while the proportion of extremely vulnerable households with poor and borderline food consumption was 78 percent. Cereals and pulses were the most consumed food groups. Household consumption of animal proteins, vegetables and fruits was low, possibly due to low supplies in the market and lack of access to these food groups.

⇒ Cash beneficiaries had lower proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score (31 percent) compared to the food beneficiaries (43 percent).

The overall proportion of nationals with poor and borderline food consumption scores increased by 13 percent from 41 percent in January 2019.

#### Among the nationals;

⇒ Kyaka II had the highest percentage of nationals (94 percent) with poor and borderline food consumption. This represented a significant increase (8 percent) compared to January 2019. This could have resulted from the depletion of food stocks and fairly high staple food retail prices. Also Bidi-Bidi did not have any nationals with borderline or poor food consumption score indicating good food security situation among nationals in Bidi-Bidi.

⇒ The proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption for FHH was 60 percent. Cereals and pulses were the most consumed food groups. Household consumption of animal proteins, vegetables and fruits was low, possibly due to low supplies in the market and lack of access to these food groups.

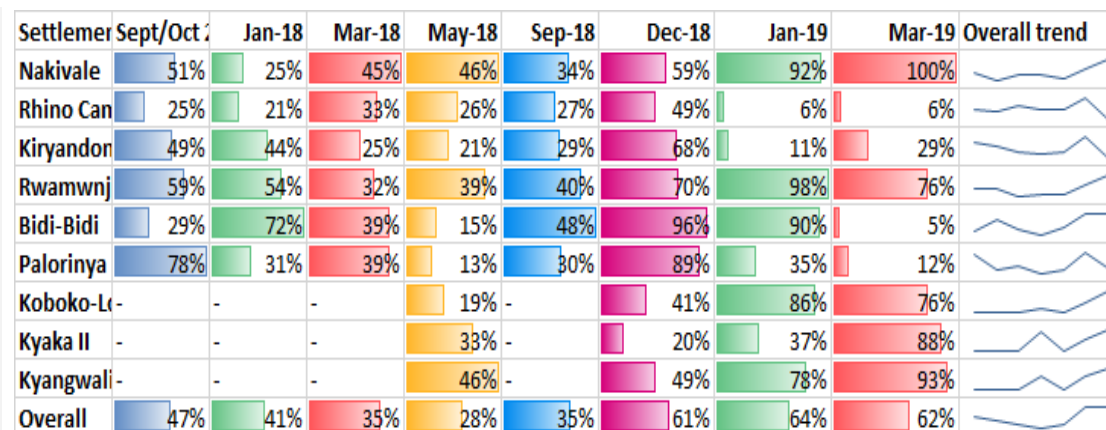


Figure 12: Trend of refugee households with poor and borderline food consumption score, March 2019

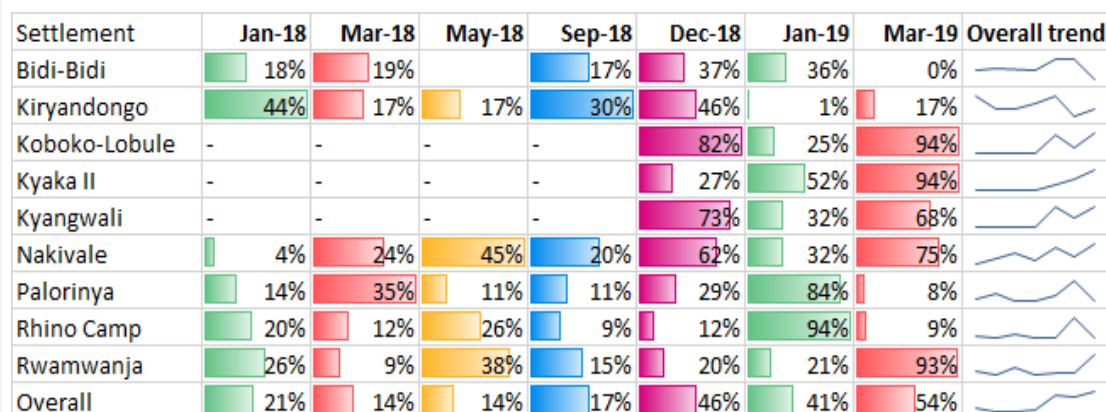


Figure 13: Trend of host community households with poor and borderline food consumption score, March 2019

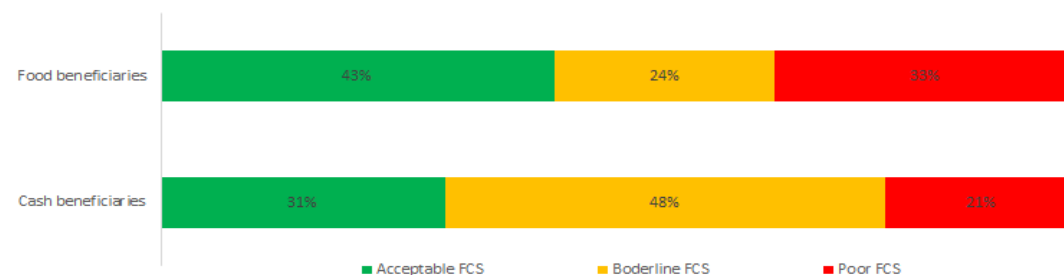


Figure 14: Household Food Consumption Score by food aid modality among refugees, March 2019



### Rhino Camp

**Compared to January 2019, the food security situation continued to improve in Rhino Camp settlement** although the proportion of refugee interviewed households and host community households with food stocks greatly declined. Respondents reported flood/heavy rains/drought as major challenges among the nationals while refugees indicated delayed food aid distribution. Average retail prices of main staples were however lower in the first quarter of 2019 compared to the last quarter of 2018. The proportion of food insecure households greatly declined among the refugees and nationals. However, the proportion of food insecure households among the refugees was higher than that in March 2018. Also the proportion of refugee households with income earners and alternative sources of livelihood beyond food assistance increased indicating some economic access to food. Debt prevalence also significantly declined and remained low. Nonetheless, majority of refugee and host community households faced difficulty thirty days before the survey and this could explain increased use of coping strategies as seen by the average rCSI of 11 points up from 6 points in January 2019.

### Bidibidi

**Compared to January 2019, the settlement has improved food security levels** with significant decrease of food insecure households among both the refugees and host community households. The proportion of households with food stocks was also highest among refugee households and host community households. Refugee households with food stocks could result from timely food distribution even though the average retail prices of the main staples were high in the first quarter of 2019 compared to the last quarter of 2018. Majority of the nationals obtained their food stocks from own food production. Economic access to food remained a problem given that the settlement had the no refugee households with income earners and limited households with alternative sources of livelihood with majority of households mainly relying on food assistance. And at the same time a big proportion of refugees and nationals lacked funds to buy food or food about seven days before the survey. On the other hand, the proportion of interviewed refugee and host community households with debts slightly increased although remained low compared to January 2019. The settlement still had a fairly high food security coping strategy index (10) implying that households were applying food security coping strategies. **Compared to March 2018, the food security situation in the settlement greatly improved.**

### Palorinya

**Compared to January 2019, the settlement has improved food security levels** with an increase in the percentage of interviewed refugee households reporting to have food stocks and a decline in the proportion of food insecure households. Similarly, the application of food security coping strategies decreased including stable and low debt prevalence. However, the proportion of households with at least one income earner and alternative sources of livelihood was still very low thus indicating limited economic access to food. In addition, majority of the interviewed households faced difficulty 30 days before the survey while others lacked funds to purchase food seven days before the survey. **The food security situation improved and was slightly better than March 2018 .**

### Koboko-Lobule

**The food security situation in the settlement improved compared to January 2019** with the settlement having a significant increase in the proportion of interviewed households with food stocks and significant decrease in the proportion of food insecure households for both refugees and nationals. Similarly, interviewed refugee households also reported a decrease in rCSI from January 2019 implying a reduction in households applying food consumption coping strategies. Debt prevalence also decreased from January 2019 although the majority reported lack of funds to purchase food seven days before the survey while almost all respondents faced difficulties in food access thirty days before the survey. On the other hand the settlement had the highest proportion of interviewed households earning income and with alternative sources of income besides food assistance. Households also reported to high food prices. **Food security therefore still needs to be monitored in this settlement to minimise further deterioration.**

### Kiryandongo

**Compared to January 2019, the food security was stable in Kiryandongo settlement** with a significant increase in the proportion of interviewed households with food stocks and although there was a slight increase in the proportion of food insecure households among the refugees and nationals. In addition, low application of food insecurity coping strategies was noted with the interviewed refugee households having a mean rCSI of 3 points from 5 points in January 2019 thus indicating less stress amongst the households. Similarly, there was a significant increase in proportion of households with income earners while debt prevalence also decreased compared to January 2019. Nonetheless, almost all interviewed households faced difficulties in accessing food thirty days before the survey while others lacked funds to purchase food seven days before the survey. **The food security levels greatly improved compared to March 2018.**

**Rwamwanja**

**The food security situation in Rwamwanja settlement slightly improved compared to January 2019** given the significant decrease in proportion of interviewed households that are food insecure although there was a significant decrease in the proportion of interviewed households with food stocks among both refugees and nationals. **The not so good food security situation could be attributed to the poor crop harvests similar to January 2019.** However, the settlement had an increase in percentage of households with income earners and alternative sources of income besides food assistance. However debt prevalence significantly increased compared to January 2019. However, the coping strategy index remained high indicating increased application of food security coping strategies by households. Nonetheless, the proportion of interviewed households that faced difficulty thirty days before the survey and households who did not have funds to buy food seven days before the survey remained high. Compared to March 2018, the food security situation in the settlement has fairly improved even if the proportion of food insecure households significantly increased. **Therefore food security in the settlement needs monitoring.**

**Nakivale**

**Compared to January 2019, Nakivale settlement food security levels deteriorated** with all households being food insecure even though the proportion of interviewed households with food stocks significantly increased given the timely food aid distribution to refugees. However, retail food prices were equally high in the settlement. However, the proportion of households having at least one income earner and alternative sources of livelihood beyond food assistance decreased indicating somewhat stress with accessing food. In addition debt prevalence significantly increased in the settlement. The proportion of households applying food security coping strategies remained high. Households also continued to face difficulty in accessing food thirty days before the survey while some of the interviewed households lacked funds to purchase food seven days before the survey. **Compared to March 2018, food security levels in the settlement slightly deteriorated.**

**Kyangwali**

**The settlement had a fragile food security situation** with a significant increase in the proportion of food insecure households and a slight decrease in the number of households with food stocks compared to January 2019. The settlement also had a high proportion of households reporting to have faced difficulty thirty days before the survey and high proportion of households lacking funds to purchase food seven days before the survey. In addition, there was a significant increase in the application of food coping strategies by the interviewed households indicating stress. However, there was a significant increase in the proportion of households with at least one income earner and alternative sources of livelihood. Also debt prevalence significantly declined compared to January 2019. **Therefore food security in the settlement needs monitoring.**

**Kyaka II**

**The settlement had a decline in food security situation** with an increase in the number of food insecure households although there was a significant increase in the number of households with food stocks compared to January 2019. The deterioration in food security could be attributed to the increase in average retail staple food prices and delayed food distribution for refugees. However, the settlement had a slight increase in the proportion of interviewed refugee households with income earners. Similarly, debt prevalence and application of food security coping strategies also slightly decreased, indicating less stress in food access in the settlement. Households also continued to face difficulties in food access thirty days before the survey and lack of funds to purchase food seven days before the survey. **However, the settlement should be closely monitored to avoid a deteriorating food security situation.**



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