

Majority of the food security parameters of refugees slightly declined while others remained stable in most settlements between March 2019 and May 2019.

Key points



1,942 telephone interviews conducted in refugee settlements and in the refugee hosting districts of Arua, Moyo, Koboko and Yumbe in the West Nile Region; Kiryandongo and Kikuube in MidWest; Isingiro, Kyegegwa and Kamwenge in south west Uganda.



Compared to March 2019, the proportion of interviewed refugee households with poor and borderline food consumption was still high at 62 percent similar to March 2019 and higher than that in May 2018 (28 percent). However, the host community had a decrease in the proportion of households (43 percent) with poor and borderline food consumption scores compared to March 2019 (54 percent) and triple that in May 2018 (14 percent).

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.

Situation Update



Interviewed households with poor and borderline food consumption was still high amongst the refugees (62 percent) than amongst host community (43 percent). Refugees with poor and borderline food consumption score remained high similar to March 2019 although this was a significant increase compared to May 2018. Host community with poor and borderline food consumption score decreased compared to March 2019 although it tripled compared to May 2018.



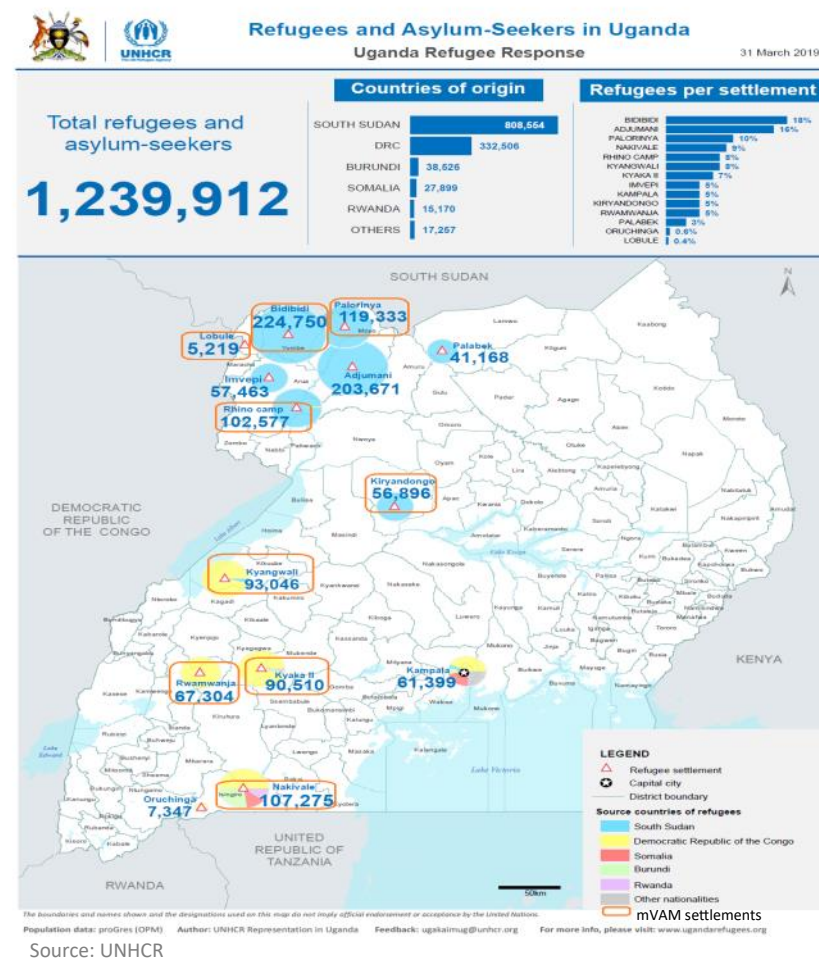
The proportion of refugee households with food stocks (38 percent) greatly declined compared to March 2019 (65 percent) and May 2018 (50 percent). The host community also had a decrease in proportion of households with food stocks compared to March 2019 although compared to May 2018 it indicated an increase. 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.



Refugees with at least one income earner in the household slightly increased (57 percent) compared to March 2019 (52 percent) and May 2018 (45 percent). Also refugees with alternative source of livelihood beyond food assistance decreased indicating issues with economic access to food. Host community households with at least one income earner declined (65 percent) compared to March 2019 (77 percent) and May 2018 (80 percent).



Among refugees, debt prevalence of 49 percent was similar to March 2019 although it was lower than May 2018 (56 percent). 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 slightly increased (45 percent) compared to March 2019 (40 percent) although compared to May 2018 (68 percent), this was a decrease.



Among the refugees and host community, levels of application of food security coping strategies greatly increased. Main difficulties faced in terms of access to food were high food prices, floods/heavy rains/drought, high fuel/transport cost and loss of employment. Half of the respondents were applying emergency livelihood coping strategies.



Survey Methodology

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. As such, the data is not necessarily representative of the larger population, and readers should note these limitations when interpreting figures and trends.

The live telephone surveys were conducted from 8th May to 25th May 2019 with **1,942 households** randomly chosen from a master list. Households were located in the refugee settlements and in the refugee hosting districts of Arua, Moyo, Koboko and Yumbe in the West Nile Region; Kiryandongo and Kikuube in MidWest; Isingiro, Kyegegwa and Kamwenge in southwest Uganda. Food security indicators results for this May 2019 bulletin will be compared to the previous rounds of March 2019 and May 2018.



32% of 1,942 interviewed HH

Host community households



37% of 1,942 interviewed HH

Female headed households



58% of 1,330 interviewed HH

Extremely vulnerable HH



18% of 1,942 interviewed HH

Disabled and chronically ill HHH



7 people per household



9% of 1,942 refugee HH

No formal education

****The use of refugee settlement names to represent host community/nationals instead of refugee hosting district names only implies sampled nationals that are residing in the sub counties surrounding refugee settlements.**



Household food stocks

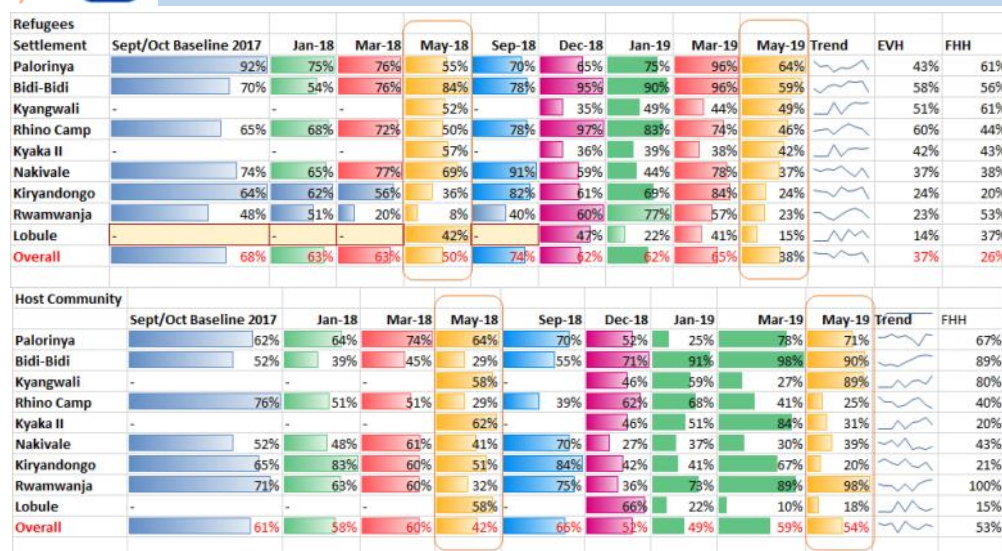


Figure 1: Households with food stocks, mVAM surveys September 2017-May 2019

Table 1: Sample size (n) of respondents for the different settlements

Settlement	Host (n)	Refugee (n)	EVH (n)	FHH	Refugees receiving WFP Assistance	Disabled and chronically ill HH (n)	Overall (n)
Bidi-Bidi	48	137	91	68	131	24	185
Kyaka II	101	145	142	92	142	18	246
Kyangwali	113	159	139	74	159	52	272
Kiryandongo	49	101	100	86	101	10	150
Lobule	78	131	126	102	130	3	209
Nakivale	46	250	249	101	250	72	296
Palorinya	73	74	67	54	74	17	147
Rhino Camp	53	124	5	61	116	2	177
Rwamwanja	51	209	205	76	207	143	260
Overall	612	1,330	1,124	714	1,310	341	1,942

Source: mVAM telephone surveys, May 2019

The proportion of refugee households with food stocks (maize and/or sorghum) declined with **38 percent of interviewed refugee households having food stocks** lower than March 2019 (65 percent) and May 2018 (50 percent) as indicated in **Figure 1**.

The proportion of **nationals with food stocks slightly declined from 59 percent in March 2019 to 54 percent in May 2019**, although it was an increase compared to May 2018 (42 percent).

⇒ Palorinya had the highest proportion of refugee households (64 percent) with food stocks while Rwamwanja had the highest proportion of nationals (98 percent) with food stocks.

⇒ Lobule had the lowest proportion of refugee households (15%) with food stocks. Similarly, Lobule still had the lowest proportion of households with food stocks among the nationals at 18 percent, an increase of 10 percent compared to March 2019.

⇒ **About 64 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 11 days (about 1.5 weeks) from the day of the survey.

⇒ Similarly **55 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 25 days (about 3.5 weeks) from the day of the survey.



Source of food stocks

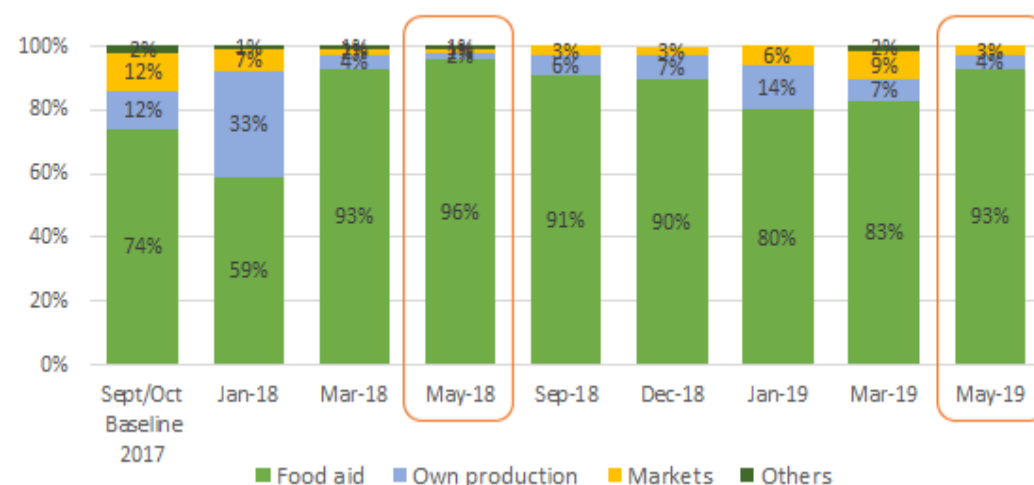
Food assistance remained the key source of food stocks among refugees.

93 percent of refugee households depended on food aid for their food stocks (maize/sorghum) as indicated in **Figure 2**. The continued decline in households depending on own production for maize/sorghum food stocks could be attributed to the not so good harvest from November/December 2018 in addition to the normally dry season (January to March). In addition, less dependence on markets is attributed to an increase in the average retail prices for key staple food/commodities.

Refugees in Rhino Camp, Lobule and Palorinya stated that food assistance was their only means of meeting their food needs while Kiryandongo had the lowest proportion (58 percent) of refugees relying on food assistance. Consequently, Kiryandongo still had a high proportion (17 percent) of refugee households producing their own food and 46 percent of refugees relying on markets.

The main sources of food stocks among the nationals was own food production (75 percent) and markets (21 percent). About 91 percent of nationals produce their own food. Sampled nationals in Kyaka II (97 percent) and Kyangwali (96 percent) produced their own food while the majority of households in Palorinya (85 percent) obtained their food from **markets**.

Figure 2: Main sources of food stocks among sampled refugee households



Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-May 2019



Livelihood profile

Figure 3: Trend of refugee households with income earners

	Sept/Oct Baseline 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Trend
Rwamwanja	91%	80%	89%	95%	93%	77%	72%	91%	97%	~
Nakivale	67%	56%	74%	70%	59%	52%	72%	62%	89%	~
Kyangwali	-	-	-	26%	-	50%	34%	62%	81%	~
Lobule	-	-	-	97%	-	15%	88%	98%	72%	~
Rhino Camp	58%	37%	53%	27%	21%	15%	9%	14%	41%	~
Kiryandongo	74%	31%	46%	23%	19%	38%	30%	74%	32%	~
Palorinya	75%	19%	38%	22%	17%	22%	2%	5%	15%	~
Kyaka II	-	-	-	45%	-	53%	25%	28%	15%	~
Bidi-Bidi	25%	18%	29%	20%	16%	3%	1%	-	-	~
EVH	63%	31%	39%	37%	31%	35%	58%	54%	56%	~
FHH	62%	31%	40%	30%	32%	53%	35%	45%	47%	~
Overall	69%	51%	59%	45%	38%	38%	39%	52%	57%	~

Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-May 2019

Income Earners: The proportion of households with income earners remained stable with more than half (57 percent) of sampled refugee households reporting to have at least one income earner in the household (**Figure 3**) while 65 percent of host community households had an income earner which was a decline compared to March 2019 (77 percent) and May 2018 (80 percent).

Among refugees, this was an increase of 12 percent in the same period of May 2018 while compared to March 2019 it was a 5 percent increase in proportion of households with income earners. Average number of household members earning income was reported as one member for both refugees and nationals.

- ⇒ Rwamwanja and Nakivale settlements had the highest proportion of refugee households with income earners (97% and 89% respectively), while in Bidi-Bidi refugee households still did not have income earners.
- ⇒ Among the nationals, Nakivale and Rwamwanja had the highest proportion of households with income earners while Kyaka II had the lowest proportion of households with income earners.
- ⇒ Male headed households tended to have one or more income earners (63 percent vs. 54 percent), suggesting lower income levels for Female Headed Households.



Livelihood profile cont'd

Refugee households with an alternative source of livelihood beyond food assistance decreased from 70 percent in March 2019 to 32 percent in May 2019 (**Figure 4**).

- ⇒ Main sources of livelihood among refugees in the past 30 days besides food assistance (68%) were agricultural wage labour (18%), food crop production/sales (5%) and salary (4%). The reliance on crop production/sales as a livelihood source decreased to 5 percent from 16 percent in March 2019.
- ⇒ In addition, there was an increase in reliance on agriculture labour opportunities since households were preparing for the on and off rains while others were harvesting.

Among the nationals the main sources of livelihood in the past 30 days were food crop production/sales (57 percent), agricultural wage labour (10 percent), petty trade (10 percent) and non-agricultural wage labour (9 percent).

²Alternative 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.

Figure 4: Trend of refugee households with alternative sources² of income

	Sept/Oct Baseline 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Trend
Nakivale	79%	56%	45%	40%	12%	95%	98%	76%	93%	
Kiryandongo	58%	60%	72%	54%	37%	25%	99%	73%	54%	
Kyangwali	-	-	-	67%	-	83%	94%	76%	50%	
Kyaka II	-	-	-	79%	-	94%	99%	99%	17%	
Koboko-Lobu	-	-	-	63%	-	68%	77%	74%	12%	
Palorinya	54%	32%	75%	27%	29%	98%	6%	52%	5%	
Rhino Camp	15%	25%	46%	25%	35%	2%	-	32%	5%	
Rwamwanja	78%	91%	98%	92%	88%	99%	86%	94%	2%	
Bidi-Bidi	51%	60%	72%	55%	19%	7%	1%	34%	1%	
Overall	58%	60%	67%	50%	36%	64%	63%	70%	32%	

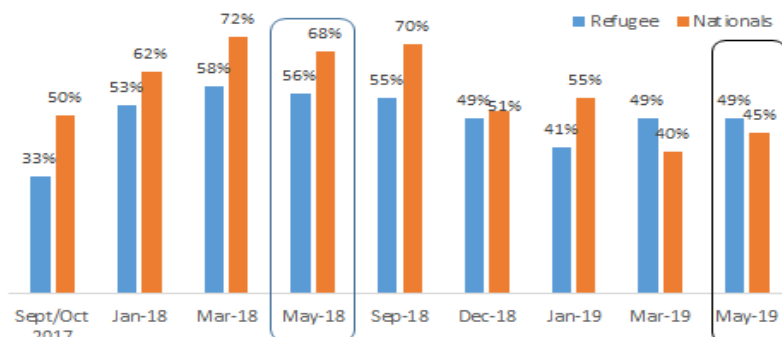
Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-May 2019



Debt prevalence

Figure 5: Trend of refugee households with debt

Settlement	Sept/Oct 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19
Kyaka II	-	-	-	56%	-	39%	78%	71%	78%
Rwamwanja	55%	73%	85%	84%	83%	62%	38%	69%	71%
Nakivale	44%	79%	83%	82%	78%	21%	47%	67%	58%
Kiryandongo	24%	48%	46%	40%	52%	26%	37%	28%	50%
Kyangwali	-	-	-	43%	-	84%	71%	51%	47%
Bidi-Bidi	31%	41%	43%	32%	42%	34%	13%	25%	47%
Rhino Camp	22%	45%	48%	40%	40%	61%	21%	14%	23%
Lobule	-	-	-	72%	-	20%	40%	32%	15%
Palorinya	30%	31%	33%	40%	30%	81%	25%	25%	14%
All settlements	49%	53%	58%	56%	55%	49%	41%	49%	49%



Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-May 2019

Among the refugees, 49 percent of interviewed households were indebted, a proportion similar to that reported in March 2019 but lower than May 2018 (56 percent). Except for Kyaka II, Rwamwanja, Kiryandongo, Rhino Camp and Bidi-Bidi, all the other settlements had a decline in proportion of refugees with debt from March 2019. Kyaka II had the highest debt prevalence (78 percent) while Palorinya had the lowest debt prevalence (14 percent) as indicated in **Figure 5**.

- ⇒ Half of refugees had debts ranging between 20,00 to 100,000 UGX (52%). However the proportion of indebted households was lower than that in the same period in May 2018 (**Figure 5**). Also 44 percent of FHH, 50 percent MHH and 52 percent EVH incurred debt. About 22 percent had to pay interest on the loan a proportion lower than March 2019 (38 percent) with mean interest of 33,800 UGX mostly in Rwamwanja (42 percent).
- ⇒ Credit was mainly from traders (35 percent) especially in Nakivale, money lenders (30 percent) especially in Rwamwanja, relatives (14 percent) mostly in Palorinya, bank/credit institution (9%) especially Kyaka II.
- ⇒ Half of indebted refugee households (52 percent) mainly borrowed to buy food especially in Rhino Camp (71 percent) suggesting issues with access to food.

Among interviewed nationals, about 45 percent incurred debt, a proportion slightly higher than March 2019 (40 percent). Kyaka II had the highest debt prevalence (89%) and Rhino Camp had the lowest debt prevalence (19%). Also 40 percent of FHH and 43 percent MHH incurred debt. About 33 percent had to pay interest on the loan, a proportion lower than March 2019 (73 percent); mean interest of 56,000 UGX mainly respondents in Kyaka II (65 percent).

- ⇒ Credit among nationals was mainly from bank/credit institution (45%), money lenders (23 percent), relatives (13 percent) and traders (11 percent). About 35 percent mainly obtained credit to pay school fees, 22 percent obtained credit to cover health expenses, 21 percent obtained credit to buy food while 10 percent obtained credit to invest for other businesses.



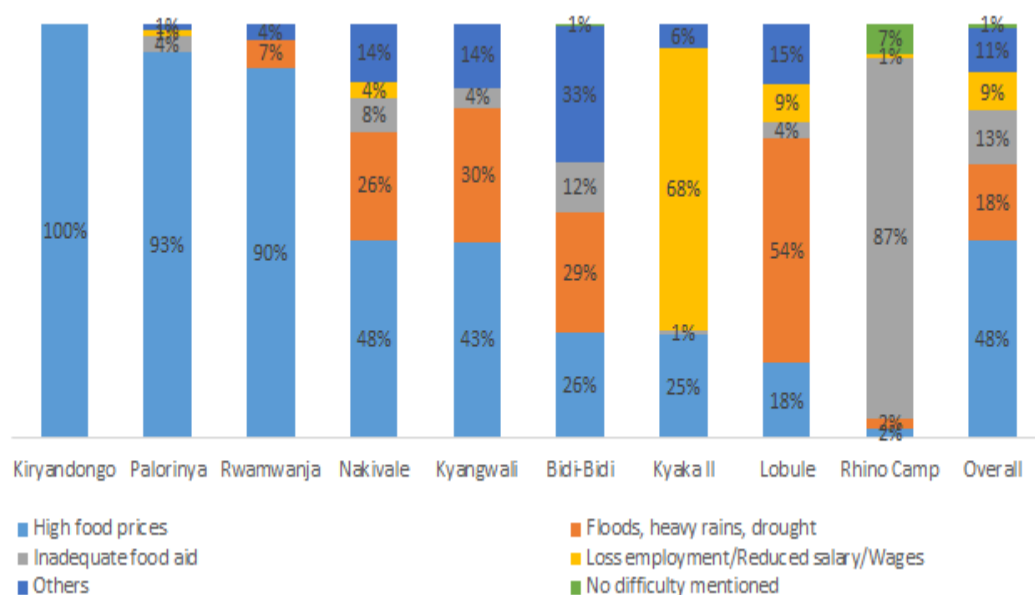
Access to Food

All interviewed refugee households suffered at least one shock during the 30 days before the survey similar to March 2019. Shocks cited included high food prices (48 percent), floods/heavy rains/drought (18 percent), sickness of head of household (7 percent) and high fuel/transportation costs (4%) as indicated in **Figure 6a**. These shocks have been cited as among the most common considering previous surveys as indicated in the graphs below.

The percentage of households lacking food or funds to purchase food seven days before the survey increased by 29 percent to 82 percent in May 2019 decreasing the ability of household to produce or buy food especially in Kiryandongo where all respondents complained of high prices and amongst extremely vulnerable households where 72 percent complained of high prices.

In the host community, almost all the nationals (97 percent) interviewed faced difficulty in accessing

Figure 6a: Main difficulties in accessing food by refugees during 30 days before the survey in May 2019



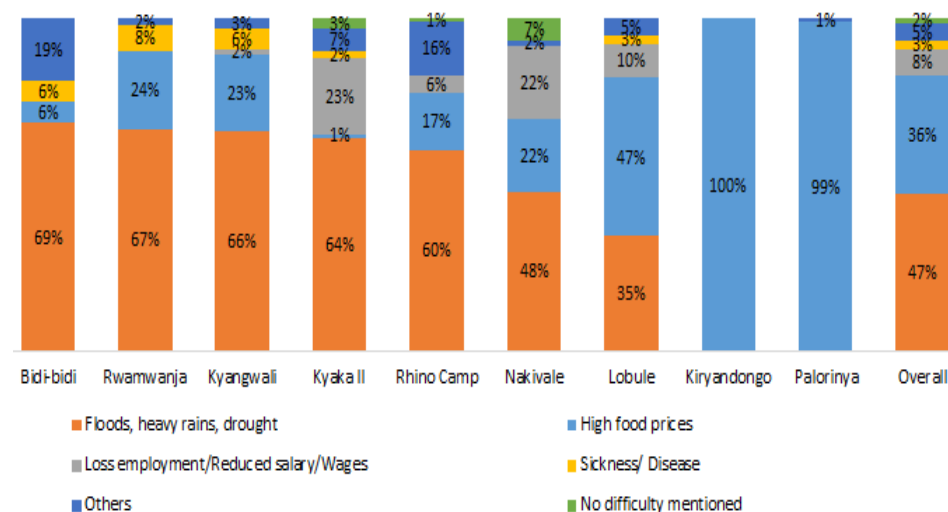
Source: mVAM telephone survey May 2019

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 40 percent of interviewed refugee households produce their own food while 91 percent of nationals produce their own food. For refugees who do not produce their own food, lack of enough

food 30 days before the survey as indicated in **Figure 6b**. 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). Also 85 percent of the nationals did not have food or funds to purchase food seven days before the survey decreasing the ability of household to produce or buy food especially in Palorinya.

“Long distance to and from the food supply centre which doesn't favour vulnerable persons making refugees to sell their food for transportation. In addition, food supplied to us is inadequate”-WFP beneficiary

Figure 6b: Main difficulties in accessing food by nationals during 30 days before the survey in May 2019



Source: mVAM telephone survey May 2019

land for cultivation was cited as a major constraint by 82 percent of respondents while among the nationals, poor climate was cited as a major challenge for failing to produce food (56 percent). However, only 40 percent refugees reported to produce their own food while 60 percent who don't produce their own food was because of lack of space (82%) and poor climate (15%).



Household Food Consumption Patterns

Majority of households on average had two meals a day.

Among the refugees;

The average food consumption score was 33 points with only 38 percent of refugee households having acceptable food consumption. Overall the proportion of refugee households with poor and borderline food consumption was similar to March 2019 at 62 percent. Palorinya, Rhino Camp and Kiryandongo had a marked increase in the proportion of refugee households with poor and borderline food consumption score (Figure 7).

⇒ Nakivale continued to have the highest percentage (96 percent) of refugee households with poor and borderline food consumption. This represented a slight decline (4 percent) compared to March 2019. Bidi-Bidi had the lowest proportion of refugee households (2 percent) with poor and borderline food consumption score.

⇒ The proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption in refugee households headed by women was 59 percent while the proportion of extremely vulnerable households with poor and borderline food consumption was 67 percent, a decrease from 78 percent in March 2019. Cereals and pulses were the most consumed food groups. Household consumption of animal proteins, vegetables and fruits was low, due to low market supplies and lack of access to these food groups.

Among the nationals;

The overall proportion of nationals with poor and borderline food consumption scores decreased by 11 percent from 54 percent in January 2019 (Figure 8).

⇒ Rwamwanja had the highest percentage of nationals (90 percent) with poor and borderline food consumption. This represented a slight decrease (3 percent) compared to March 2019. The high percentage could have resulted from low food stocks and fairly high staple food retail prices. Bidi-Bidi and Rhino Camp had the lowest proportion of nationals with borderline or poor food consumption score indicating good food security situation among nationals in these settlements.

⇒ 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 7: Trend of refugee households with poor and borderline food consumption score

Settlement	Sept/Oct Baseline 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Overall trend
Nakivale	51%	25%	45%	46%	34%	59%	92%	100%	96%	
Kyangwali	-	-	-	46%	-	49%	78%	93%	95%	
Rwamwanja	59%	54%	32%	39%	40%	70%	98%	76%	77%	
Lobule	-	-	-	19%	-	41%	86%	76%	76%	
Kiryandongo	49%	44%	25%	21%	29%	68%	11%	29%	59%	
Kyaka II	-	-	-	33%	-	20%	37%	88%	39%	
Rhino Camp	25%	21%	33%	26%	27%	49%	6%	6%	31%	
Palorinya	78%	31%	39%	13%	30%	89%	35%	12%	24%	
Bidi-Bidi	29%	72%	39%	15%	48%	96%	90%	5%	2%	
Overall	47%	41%	35%	28%	35%	61%	64%	62%	62%	

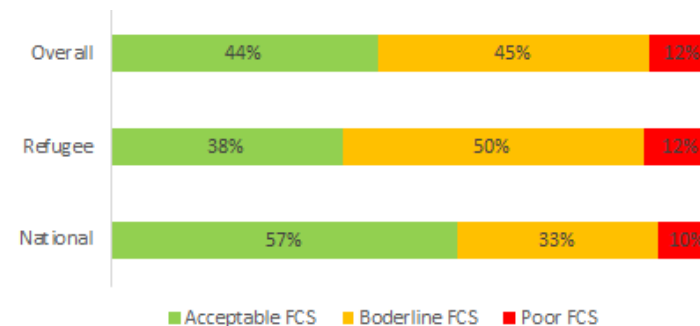
Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-May 2019

Figure 8 Trend of host community households with poor and borderline food consumption score

Host community	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Overall trend
Rwamwanja	26%	9%	38%	15%	20%	21%	93%	90%	
Kyangwali	-	-	-	-	73%	32%	68%	88%	
Lobule	-	-	-	-	82%	25%	94%	79%	
Nakivale	4%	24%	45%	20%	62%	32%	75%	43%	
Kyaka II	-	-	-	-	27%	52%	94%	25%	
Kiryandongo	44%	17%	17%	30%	46%	1%	17%	16%	
Palorinya	14%	35%	11%	11%	29%	84%	8%	3%	
Bidi-Bidi	18%	19%	-	17%	37%	36%	-	2%	
Rhino Camp	20%	12%	26%	9%	12%	94%	9%	2%	
Overall	21%	14%	14%	17%	46%	41%	54%	43%	

Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-May 2019

Figure 9: Food Consumption Score Groups for sampled households



Source: mVAM telephone survey May 2019



Reduced Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

The use of food consumption coping strategies increased among refugees across the settlements except for respondents in Lobule and Rhino Camp where it decreased (Table 2). This indicated a decline in food security situation basing on this food security indicator given that majority of settlements had an increase in the mean coping strategy index except for Lobule and Rhino Camp. However, the rCSI value was lower than the same period May 2018 value indicating improved food security situation compared to May 2018 for this indicator.

Interviewed refugees in Rwamwanja still 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 March 2018. A significant increase in the rCSI was also observed in Kyaka II and Rwamwanja compared to March 2019 (Table 2).

Interviewed nationals had a mean coping strategy index (CSI) of 10 a one percent increase from March 2019. The highest CSI was in Kyaka II (17) while Kiryandongo had the lowest mean rCSI (3).

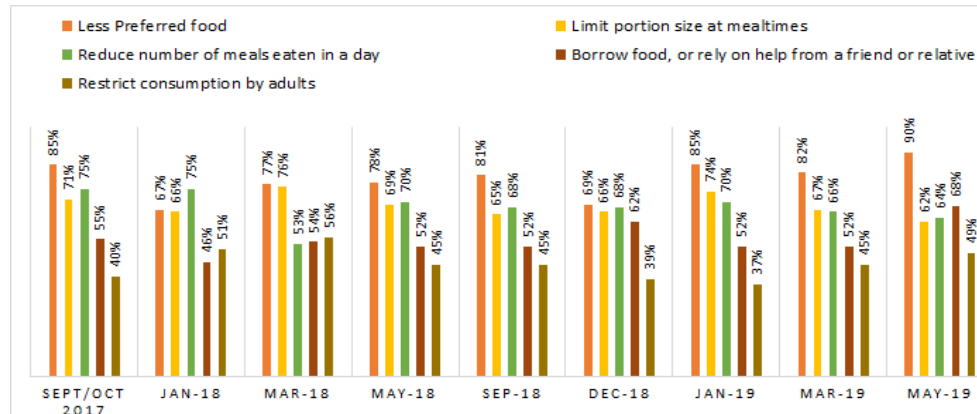
Among the refugees and nationals, the majority of households (90 percent and 90 percent respectively) coped with food insecurity by relying on less preferred food (Figure 10). However, the commonly applied food consumption coping strategies were mostly in [Palorinya, Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Rwamwanja and Rhino Camp indicating household vulnerability to food insecurity.

Table 2: Trend of mean rCSI among refugees per settlement

Refugees	Sept/Oct 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19
Rwamwanja	13	17	21	20	17	7	11	12	19
Kyangwali				16		7	6	12	12
Rhino Camp	14	13	14	14	12	4	6	11	9
Bidi-Bidi	13	10	12	7	11	10	13	10	11
Lobule				13		6	13	10	9
Nakivale	20	20	21	19	15	11	9	10	11
Kyaka II				17		11	12	9	17
Palorinya	12	13	11	11	12	13	9	7	7
Kiryandongo	12	17	15	16	15	15	5	3	6
Overall	14	15	14	15	14	9	9	9	11
EVH	17	15	15	14	15	9	12	9	9
FHH	15	16	16	16	14	10	10	9	9

Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-May 2019

Figure 10 : Food security coping strategies among refugees



Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-May 2019



Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCS)

Households were asked about the applications of the three main (a) - stress – sold more animals, sold household goods, spent saving and borrowed money), (b) crisis-sold productive assets, consumed seed stock and reduced spending on non food items and (c) emergency: did illegal activities, begged and sold house or land in the last 30 days prior to the assessment day.

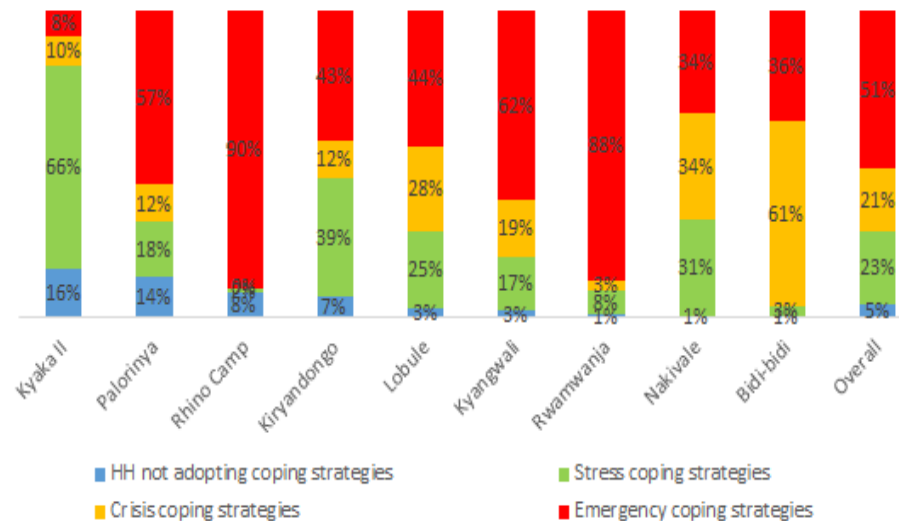
Among the refugees, about 51 percent were applying emergency coping strategies especially in Rhino Camp (90 percent); 21 percent were applying crisis coping strategies especially in Bidi-Bidi; 23 percent were applying stress coping strategies especially in Kyaka II (66 percent) while about 5 percent of the refugees did not apply any coping strategies especially in Kyangwali as indicated in Figure 11.

Among the nationals, only 20 percent were applying emergency coping strategies especially in Rhino Camp (60 percent); 31 percent were applying crisis coping strategies especially in Nakivale; 25 percent were applying stress coping strategies especially in Kyaka II (55 percent) while about 24 percent of the nationals did not apply any coping strategies especially in Kyangwali as indicated in Figure 12.



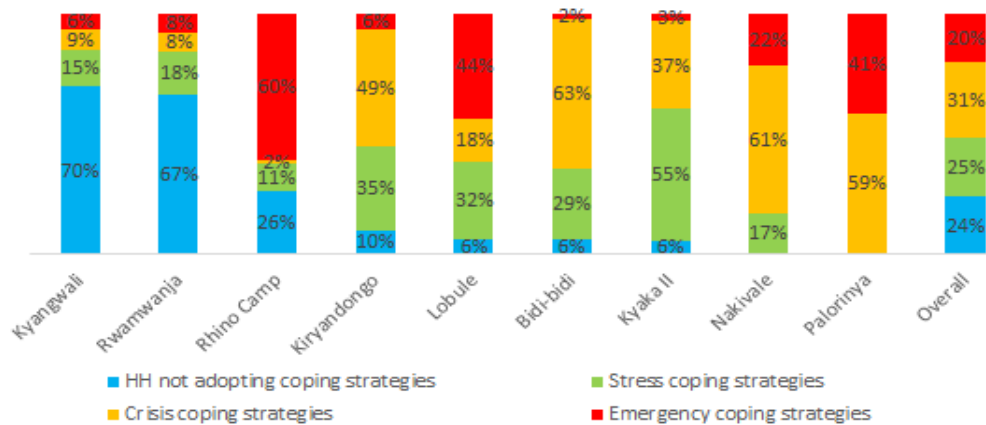
Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCS) Cont'd

Figure 11: Livelihood coping strategy index classification among refugees in May 2019



Source: mVAM telephone surveys May 2019

Figure 12 : Livelihood coping strategies index classification among nationals in May 2019



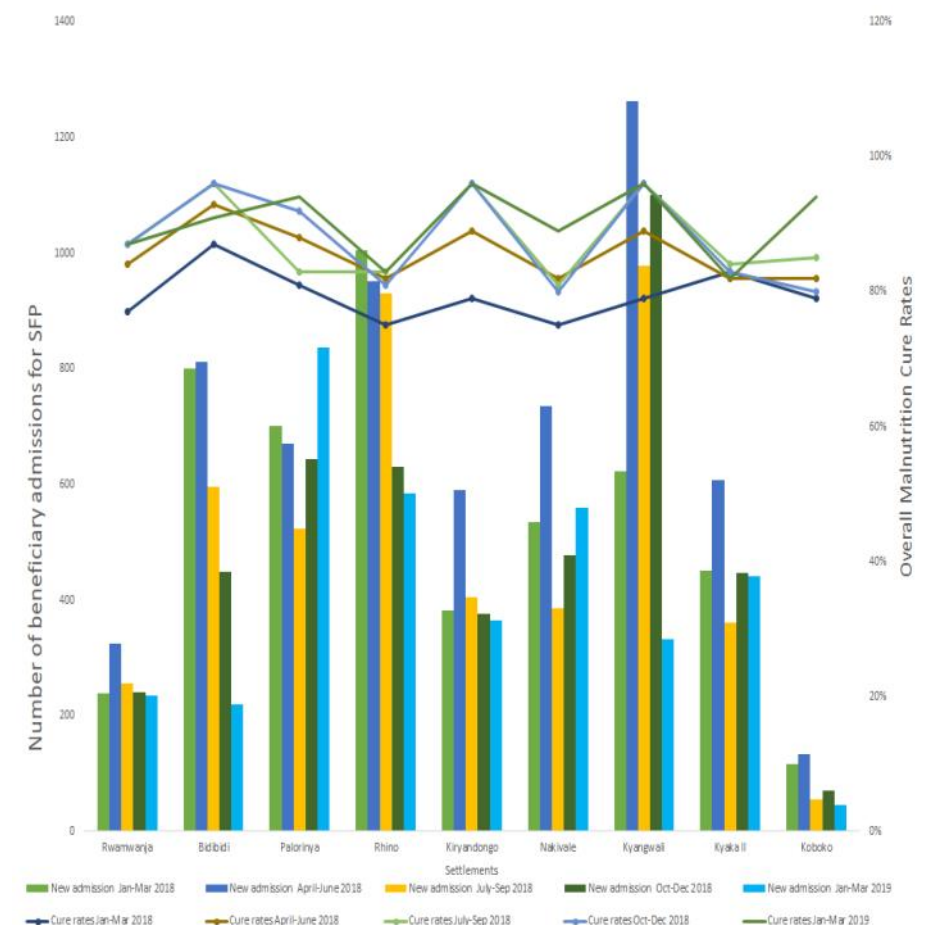
Source: mVAM telephone surveys May 2019



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 also noted in Kyangwali and Bidibidi (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Quarterly new admissions to SFP trends and cure rates by settlement among refugees



Source: PROMIS, March 2019



Summary of Findings by Settlement (Refugees)

Settlement	% Food stocks			% that incurred debt			% with at least one income earner		
	May-18	Mar-19	May-19	May-18	Mar-19	May-19	May-18 %	Mar-19	May-19
Bidi-Bidi	84%	96%	59%	32%	25%	47%	20%	0%	0%
Kiryandongo	36%	84%	24%	40%	28%	50%	23%	74%	32%
Lobule	42%	41%	15%	72%	32%	15%	97%	98%	72%
Kyaka II	57%	38%	42%	56%	71%	78%	45%	28%	15%
Kyangwali	52%	44%	49%	43%	51%	47%	26%	62%	81%
Nakivale	69%	78%	37%	82%	67%	58%	70%	62%	89%
Palorinya	55%	96%	64%	40%	25%	14%	22%	5%	15%
Rhino Camp	50%	74%	46%	40%	14%	23%	27%	14%	41%
Rwamwanja	8%	57%	23%	84%	69%	71%	95%	91%	97%
All settlements	50%	65%	38%	56%	49%	49%	45%	57%	57%

Settlement	% Acceptable food consumption score			% Borderline food consumption score			% Poor food consumption score		
	May-18	Mar-19	May-19	May-18	Mar-19	May-19	May-18	Mar-19	May-19
Bidi-Bidi	52%	95%	98%	38%	5%	2%	10%	0%	0%
Kiryandongo	71%	71%	41%	20%	29%	55%	9%	0%	5%
Lobule	74%	24%	24%	15%	63%	64%	11%	13%	12%
Kyaka II	67%	12%	61%	23%	53%	37%	10%	35%	1%
Kyangwali	54%	7%	5%	35%	33%	88%	11%	60%	7%
Nakivale	68%	0%	4%	30%	11%	47%	2%	89%	48%
Palorinya	72%	88%	76%	20%	11%	18%	8%	1%	7%
Rhino Camp	74%	94%	69%	23%	4%	30%	3%	2%	1%
Rwamwanja	64%	24%	23%	30%	65%	76%	6%	11%	1%
All settlements	72%	38%	38%	19%	33%	50%	9%	29%	12%

Variable	Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)			Livelihood Coping Strategy Index, May-19			
	May-18	Mar-19	May-19	% not adopting coping strategies	% adopting Stress coping strategies	% adopting Crisis coping strategies	% adopting Emergency coping strategies
Bidi-Bidi	7	10	11	1%	3%	61%	36%
Kiryandongo	16	3	6	7%	39%	12%	43%
Lobule	13	10	9	3%	25%	28%	44%
Kyaka II	17	9	17	16%	66%	10%	8%
Kyangwali	16	12	12	3%	17%	19%	62%
Nakivale	6	10	6	1%	31%	34%	34%
Palorinya	11	7	7	14%	18%	12%	57%
Rhino Camp	14	11	9	8%	2%	0%	90%
Rwamwanja	20	12	19	1%	8%	3%	88%
All settlements	15	9	11	5%	23%	21%	51%

Key

Better off

Worse off

1

2

3

4

5

6

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mVAM Resources:

Website: http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam_monitoring/
Blog: mvam.org
Toolkit: <http://resources.vam.wfp.org/mVAM>

