The proportion of households with food stocks and acceptable food consumption slightly improved in September 2019 compared to July 2019.

Key points

A total of 2,013 telephone interviews were 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.

The proportion of refugee with poor and/or borderline food consumption in September 2019 (56 percent) was slightly lower than July 2019 (60 percent) but higher that September 2018 (35 percent) and September 2017 (47 percent).

No refugee household were applying emergency coping strategies, however 17 percent applied crisis coping, 54 percent applied stress coping strategies while 30 percent did not apply any coping strategies.

Significant differences were observed between interviewed refugee households and host community households in terms of; household size, availability of food stocks, debt prevalence, debt sources, debt amount, reasons for obtaining debt, food consumption scores, households experiencing shock and application of livelihood coping strategies.

Situation Update

Refugees with poor and/or borderline food consumption score declined except for Kyangwali, Lobule, Palorinya and Kyaka II that had marked increase. Compared to September 2017 and September 2018, the proportion of refugees with poor and/or borderline food consumption increased. Host community households with poor and borderline food consumption scores slightly decreased by 3 percent from 58 percent in July 2019 .

The proportion of refugees with food stocks (maize and/or sorghum) significantly increased compared to July 2019 except for those in Palorinya, Rhino Camp and Rwamwanja. The proportion of host community households with food stocks (maize and/or sorghum) slightly increased to 68 percent compared to July 2019 (63 percent) and September 2018 (66 percent). Food assistance remained the main source of food stocks among refugees while own production and markets were the main source of food stocks among the nationals.
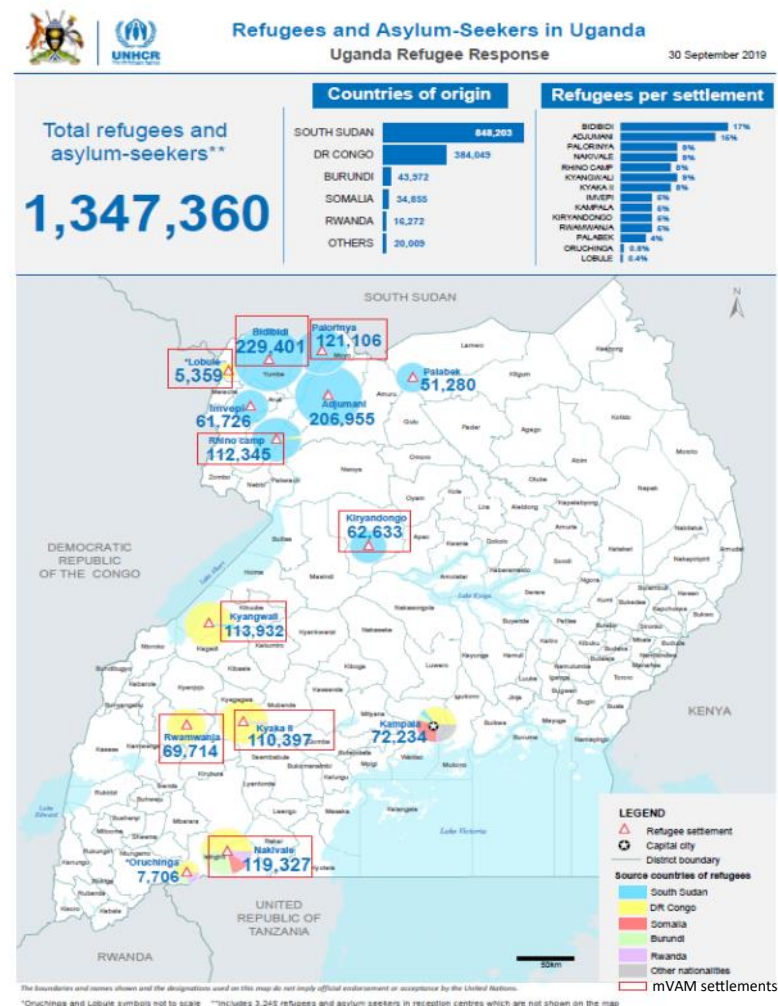
The proportion of refugees with income earners slightly decreased to 57 percent from 64 percent in July 2019. Compared to September 2018, the proportion of refugee households with income earners significantly increased while compared to September 2017, the proportion declined. About 76 percent of nationals had an income earner lower than July 2019 (89 percent).

Among refugees, households with debt increased to 57 percent compared to July 2019 (53 percent), September 2017 (49 percent) and September 2018 (55 percent). Credit was obtained by refugees to buy food, health expenses and pay for education. About 37 percent nationals incurred debt, a proportion slightly higher than July 2019 (34 percent).

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. The use of food consumption coping strategies decreased among refugees in all settlements except for refugees in Bidi-Bidi and Palorinya. Interviewed nationals had a mean rCSI of 5 which was a decrease from July 2019 (8). For both refugees and nationals, no households were applying emergency coping strategies.

Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Uganda
Uganda Refugee Response
30 September 2019

Total refugees and asylum-seekers** **1,347,360**

Countries of origin

SOUTH SUDAN	848,203
DR CONGO	384,049
BURUNDI	43,572
SOMALIA	34,855
RWANDA	16,272
OTHERS	20,009

Source: UNHCR

Survey Methodology

Mobile voice technology was used for remote collection of household food security data to monitor seasonal variations among refugees and hosting districts in Uganda. WFP introduced mVAM in Uganda refugee settlements in January 2018, however the small sample size in some areas means some indicators may not be representative of the larger population, and readers should note these limitations when interpreting figures and trends.

Live telephone surveys were conducted from **12th September to 3rd October 2019 among 2,013 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.

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

Settlement	Host (n)	Refugee (n)	EVH (n)	FHH (n)	Disabled and chronically ill HH (n)	Refugees receiving Cash (n)	Refugees receiving Food (n)	Overall (n)
Bidi-Bidi	46	147	33	17	6	-	147	193
Kyaka II	110	177	94	6	-	90	70	287
Kyangwali	74	183	3	49	16	165	12	257
Kiryandongo	56	160	3	19	1	61	122	216
Lobule	98	101	11	37	1	101	-	199
Nakivale	59	180	15	19	2	67	113	239
Palorinya	94	76	35	33	3	-	76	170
Rhino Camp	54	133	2	12	1	23	110	187
Rwamwanja	40	225	167	18	4	212	13	265
Overall	631	1,382	363	210	34	719	663	2,013

Source: mVAM telephone survey, September 2019

31% of 2,013 interviewed HH

10% of 2,013 interviewed HH

7 people per household

7% of 2,013 interviewed HH
No formal education

26% of 1,382 interviewed refugee HH
Extremely vulnerable HH

2% of 2,013 interviewed HH
Disabled and chronically ill HHH

**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

The proportion of refugees with food stocks (maize and/or sorghum) significantly increased compared to July 2019 except for refugees in Palorinya, Rhino Camp and Rwamwanja. About half (**54 percent)** of interviewed refugee households had food stocks**,** a proportion higher than that in July 2019 (44 percent) as indicated in **Figure 1a**.

⇒　Compared to September 2018 and September 2017, the proportion of refugee households with food stocks declined except for refugee households in Bidi-Bidi and Rwamwanja settlements (**Figure 1a).**

⇒　**Bidi-Bidi still had the highest proportion** of refugee households (95 percent) with food stocks while **Kyaka II had the lowest proportion** of refugee households (25 percent) with food stocks**.** Lobule and Kiryandongo had a significant increase in the proportion of refugee households with food stocks.

⇒　About **75 percent of 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 15 days (about 2 weeks) from the day of the survey.

Household food stocks cont'd

Figure 1a: Trend of refugee households with food stocks (maize and/or sorghum) by settlement

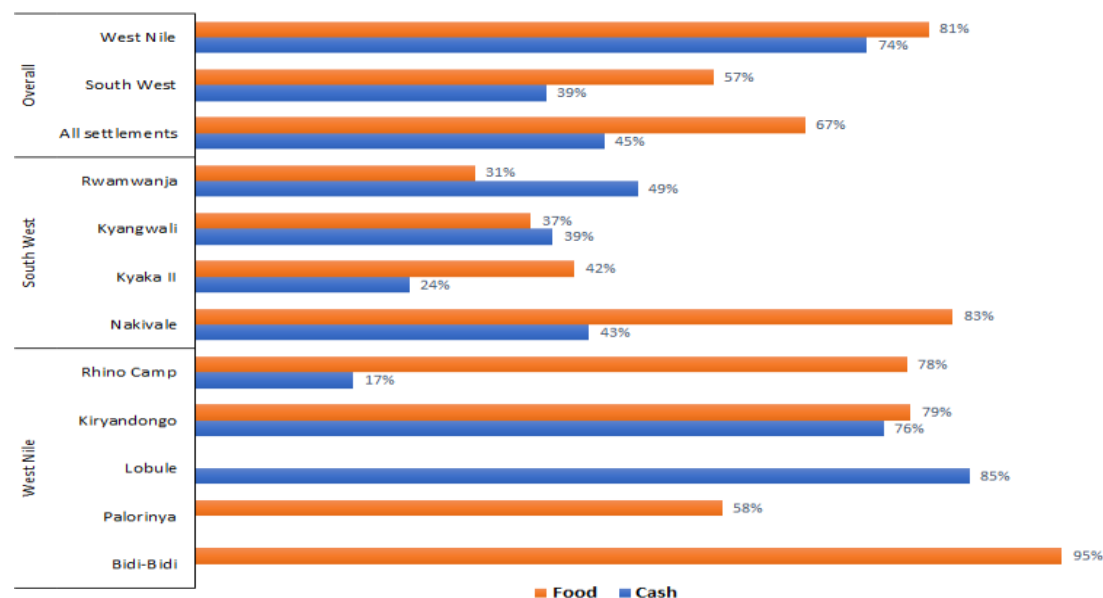| Households with food stocks Settlement	Sept/Oct Baseline 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Jul-19	Sep-19	Trend	EVH	FHH
Bidi-Bidi	70%	54%	76%	84%	78%	95%	90%	96%	59%	94%	95%		100%	96%
Lobule	-	-	-	42%	-	47%	22%	41%	15%	6%	85%		73%	91%
Kiryandongo	64%	62%	56%	36%	82%	61%	69%	84%	24%	38%	77%		67%	80%
Rhino Camp	65%	68%	72%	50%	78%	97%	83%	74%	46%	71%	68%		100%	68%
Nakivale	74%	65%	77%	69%	91%	59%	44%	78%	37%	47%	68%		40%	68%
Palorinya	92%	75%	76%	55%	70%	65%	75%	96%	64%	85%	58%		63%	54%
Rwamwanja	48%	51%	20%	8%	40%	60%	77%	57%	23%	53%	48%		49%	37%
Kyangwali	-	-	-	52%	-	35%	49%	44%	49%	24%	38%		33%	47%
Kyaka II	-	-	-	57%	-	36%	39%	38%	42%	10%	25%		34%	31%
Overall	68%	63%	63%	50%	74%	62%	62%	65%	38%	44%	54%		48%	57%

Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-September 2019

Overall, 45 percent of refugee households receiving food assistance in form of cash have food stocks (74 percent West Nile, 39 percent South West) compared to 67 percent among households receiving food assistance in form of in-kind have food stocks (81 percent West Nile, 57 percent South West).

⇒ More refugee households in West Nile receiving food assistance in form of in-kind had food stocks compared to those in South West.

⇒ About **49 percent** of refugee households had beans in stock with **89 percent** of those having beans in stock having less than one bag of 50kg of beans in stock. Refugees reported that the bean stocks would last at least 12 days from the day of the survey.

⇒ **Sixty-five percent** of refugees obtain beans from WFP food distribution while **twenty-seven** obtain their beans from markets.

The proportion of host community households with food stocks (maize and/or sorghum) slightly increased with 68 percent of interviewed households having food stocks, a proportion slightly higher than that in July 2019 (63 percent) and September 2018 as indicated in **Figure 1c**.

Figure 1b: Refugee households with food stocks (maize and/or sorghum) by food modality

Source: mVAM survey September 2019

Household food stocks cont'd

Figure 1c: Trend of host community households with food stocks (maize and/or sorghum) by location

Households with food stocks

Host Community	Sept/Oct Baseline 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Jul-19	Sep-19	Trend
Bidi-Bidi	52%	39%	45%	29%	55%	71%	91%	98%	90%	100%	100%	
Lobule	-	-	-	58%	-	66%	22%	10%	18%	0%	96%	
Kiryandongo	65%	83%	60%	51%	84%	42%	41%	67%	20%	28%	82%	
Nakivale	52%	48%	61%	41%	70%	27%	37%	30%	39%	86%	80%	
Rwamwanja	71%	63%	60%	32%	75%	36%	73%	89%	98%	85%	78%	
Rhino Camp	76%	51%	51%	29%	39%	62%	68%	41%	25%	26%	72%	
Palorinya	62%	64%	74%	64%	70%	52%	25%	78%	71%	50%	66%	
Kyaka II	-	-	-	62%	-	46%	51%	84%	31%	82%	53%	
Kyangwali	-	-	-	58%	-	46%	59%	27%	89%	86%	42%	
Overall	61%	58%	60%	42%	66%	52%	49%	59%	54%	63%	68%	

Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-September 2019

⇒ Kyaka II and Kyangwali had a significant decrease in proportion of host community households with food stocks compared to July 2019.

⇒ **About 51 percent of the interviewed host community 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 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.

Majority (65 percent) of refugee households depended on food assistance for their food stocks (maize and/or sorghum) as indicated in **Figure 2**.

Compared to September 2017, September 2018 and July 2019 the proportion of refugee households depending on food assistance for maize and/or sorghum stocks declined while those depending on markets increased.

Increase in dependence on markets is attributed to slightly stable average retail prices for key staple food commodities.

The low proportion of households depending on own production for maize and/or sorghum food stocks could be attributed to the unpredictable weather patterns which affected planting and yields.

⇒ Refugees in Rhino Camp, Palorinya and Bidi-Bidi stated that food assistance was their main means of meeting their food needs.

The main sources of food stocks among the nationals was own production (85 percent), markets (12 percent) and others (3 percent).

Figure 2: Trend of the main sources of food stocks (maize and/or sorghum) among refugee households
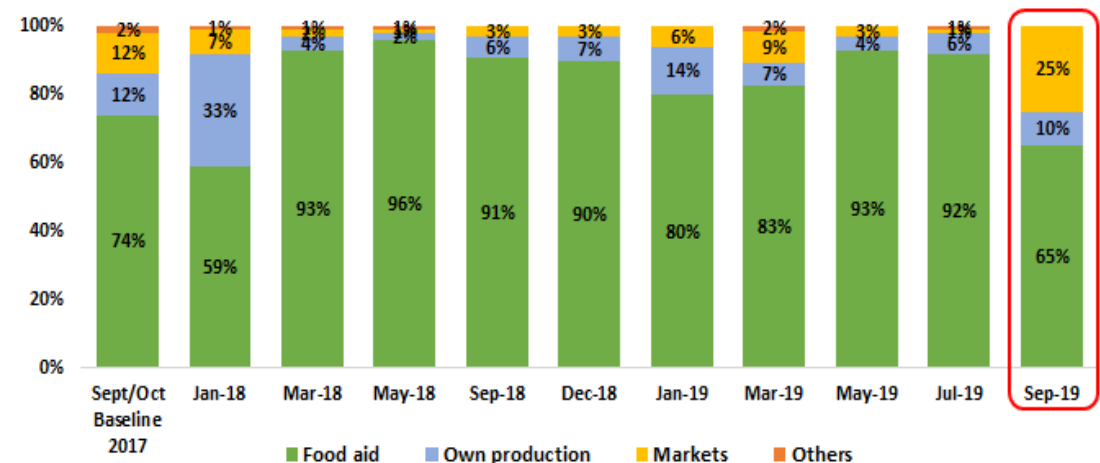
Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-September 2019

Livelihood profile

Income Earners: The average number of household members earning income was one for both refugees and nationals. The proportion of refugees with income earners **slightly decreased to 57 percent compared to July 2019 (64 percent)** in **Figure 3a**. Compared to September 2018, the proportion of refugee households with income earners significantly increased. About 76 percent of host community households had an income earner in September 2019 lower than July 2019 (89 percent) as indicated in **Figure 3b**.

Figure 3a: Trend of refugee households with at least one income earner in the household by settlement

Settlements	Sept/Oct Baseline 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Jul-19	Sep-19	Trend
Nakivale	67%	56%	74%	70%	59%	52%	72%	62%	89%	85%	82%	
Rhino Camp	58%	37%	53%	27%	21%	15%	9%	14%	41%	58%	79%	
Kiryandongo	74%	31%	46%	23%	19%	38%	30%	74%	32%	56%	67%	
Bidi-Bidi	25%	18%	29%	20%	16%	3%	1%	-	-	24%	60%	
Kyangwali	-	-	-	26%	-	50%	34%	62%	81%	45%	58%	
Rwamwanja	91%	80%	89%	95%	93%	77%	72%	91%	97%	99%	51%	
Kyaka II	-	-	-	45%	-	53%	25%	28%	15%	29%	37%	
Palorinya	75%	19%	38%	22%	17%	22%	2%	5%	15%	73%	37%	
Lobule	-	-	-	97%	-	15%	88%	98%	72%	95%	29%	
FHH	62%	31%	40%	30%	32%	53%	35%	45%	47%	53%	57%	
EVH	63%	31%	39%	37%	31%	35%	58%	54%	56%	63%	60%	
Overall	69%	51%	59%	45%	38%	38%	39%	52%	57%	64%	57%	

Figure 3b: Trend of host community households with at least one income earner in the household by location

Host community	Sept/Oct Baseline 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Jul-19	Sep-19	Trend
Bidi-Bidi	52%	48%	67%	40%	65%	25%	30%	29%	69%	98%	100%	
Rhino Camp	85%	73%	35%	72%	55%	77%	35%	67%	83%	98%	98%	
Kiryandongo	47%	31%	64%	32%	58%	89%	100%	89%	65%	96%	95%	
Rwamwanja	91%	80%	89%	95%	98%	100%	86%	98%	88%	91%	92%	
Nakivale	76%	65%	47%	70%	98%	100%	61%	72%	91%	96%	86%	
Palorinya	57%	91%	83%	60%	72%	85%	21%	39%	58%	100%	84%	
Kyangwali	-	-	-	26%	-	90%	56%	97%	73%	87%	78%	
Lobule	-	-	-	97%	-	29%	95%	98%	87%	97%	55%	
Kyaka II	-	-	-	45%	-	86%	44%	86%	10%	63%	53%	
Overall	68%	65%	64%	60%	73%	72%	61%	77%	65%	89%	76%	

Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-September 2019

⇒   Nakivale and Rhino Camp settlements had the highest proportion of refugee households with income earners (**82 percent and 79 percent respectively**), while Lobule had the lowest proportion of refugee households with income earners (29 percent).

⇒   Overall, a higher proportion of households receiving cash (65 percent) had at least one income earner in the household compared to refugee households receiving in-kind food (51 percent).

Among the nationals, the households with at least one income earner in the household declined except for Bidi-Bidi, Rhino Camp and Rwamwanja (**Figure 3b**). Male headed households tended to have one or more income earners compared to FHH (65 percent vs.53 percent), suggesting lower income levels for Female Headed Households.

Livelihood profile cont'd

Refugee households with an alternative source of livelihood beyond food assistance (30 days before the survey) decreased from 55 percent in July 2019 to 45 percent in September 2019, but was The higher compared to September 2018 (36 percent) (**Figure 4**). Forty four percent of cash beneficiaries and forty-seven percent of in-kind food beneficiaries had alternative source of livelihood beyond food assistance.

⇒ Main sources of livelihood among refugees besides food assistance were agricultural wage labour (19 percent), salary (9 percent), and food crop production/sales (8 percent).

⇒ Nakivale still had the highest proportion of households (48 percent) depending on agricultural wage labour as a source of livelihood 30 days before the survey. Majority of refugees in Rhino Camp and Kyaka II were mainly depending on food assistance for a source of livelihood.

For nationals, the main sources of livelihood 30 days before the survey were food crop production/sales (64 percent), salary (15 percent) and agricultural labour (8 percent).

Figure 4: Trend of refugee households with alternative sources[2] of income by settlement

	Sept/Oct 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Jul-19	Sep-19	Trend
Nakivale	79%	56%	45%	40%	12%	95%	98%	76%	93%	90%	82%	
Kiryandongo	58%	60%	72%	54%	37%	25%	99%	73%	54%	54%	57%	
Bidi-Bidi	51%	60%	72%	55%	19%	7%	1%	34%	1%	22%	52%	
Lobule	-	-	-	63%	-	68%	77%	74%	12%	60%	46%	
Palorinya	54%	32%	75%	27%	29%	98%	6%	52%	5%	20%	45%	
Rwamwanja	78%	91%	98%	92%	88%	99%	86%	94%	2%	88%	41%	
Kyangwali	-	-	-	67%	-	83%	94%	76%	50%	56%	38%	
Kyaka II	-	-	-	79%	-	94%	99%	99%	17%	56%	30%	
Rhino Camp		15%	25%	46%	25%	35%	2%	-	32%	5%	4%	2%	
Overall	58%	60%	67%	50%	36%	64%	63%	70%	32%	55%	45%	

Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-September 2019

[2]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.

Debt prevalence

Figure 5a: Trend of refugee households with debt by settlement

Settlement	Sept/Oct Baseline 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Jul-19	Sep-19	Trend
Rwamwanja	55%	73%	85%	84%	83%	62%	38%	69%	71%	76%	73%	
Kyaka II	-	-	-	56%	-	39%	78%	71%	78%	72%	72%	
Kyangwali	-	-	-	43%	-	84%	71%	51%	47%	70%	63%	
Lobule	-	-	-	72%	-	20%	40%	32%	15%	47%	59%	
Kiryandongo	24%	48%	46%	40%	52%	26%	37%	28%	50%	31%	52%	
Nakivale	44%	79%	83%	82%	78%	21%	47%	67%	58%	51%	44%	
Bidi-Bidi	31%	41%	43%	32%	42%	34%	13%	25%	47%	50%	42%	
Rhino Camp	22%	45%	48%	40%	40%	61%	21%	14%	23%	22%	24%	
Palorinya	30%	31%	33%	40%	30%	81%	25%	25%	14%	20%	1%	
All settlemen	49%	53%	58%	56%	55%	49%	41%	49%	49%	53%	57%	

Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-September 2019

For refugees, the proportion of households with debt increased to 57 percent compared to **July 2019 (53 percent), September 2018 (55 percent) and September 2017 (49 percent).**

About **62 percent cash beneficiaries (**56 percent in West Nile and 69 percent in South West**)** had debt. Thirty three percent of **in-kind food beneficiaries (**18 percent West Nile and 55 percent South West) had debt.

Rwamwanja still had the highest debt prevalence (73 percent) while Palorinya still had the lowest debt prevalence (1 percent) as indicated in **Figure 5a**.

⇒ More than half (61 percent) of indebted refugees had debts ranging between 20,00 to 100,000 UGX. About 42 percent had to pay interest on the loan a proportion higher than July 2019 (36 percent) with mean interest of 27,300 UGX. All refugees in Palorinya had to pay interest on the loan. Also 46 percent of FHH, 50 percent MHH and 52 percent EVH incurred debt.

⇒ Credit was mainly from traders (45 percent) especially in Nakivale, money lenders (21 percent) especially in Rwamwanja, relatives (15 percent) mostly in Palorinya, bank/credit institution (5 percent) especially in Bidi-Bidi.

⇒ Over half of indebted refugee households (**57 percent**) mainly borrowed to buy food suggesting issues with access to food although this was a decline from July 2019 (**69 percent**) . This was mainly in in Bidi-Bidi (98 percent) while only 22 percent borrowed money to cover health expenses, a proportion slightly higher than July 2019 (16 percent).

Among interviewed nationals, about 37 percent incurred debt, a proportion slightly higher than July 2019 (**34 percent**). Lobule had the highest debt prevalence (**87 percent**) while Palorinya had the lowest debt prevalence (**12 percent**). Also 36 percent of FHH and 38 percent MHH incurred debt. About 71 percent had to pay interest on the loan, a proportion higher than July 2019 (38 percent).

⇒ Credit among nationals was mainly from bank/credit institution (34 percent), relatives (17 percent), money lenders (12 percent) and traders (10 percent). Credit was mainly obtained to; buy food (40 percent), pay school fees (21 percent), cover health expenses (15 percent), invest for other businesses (14 percent) and to buy agricultural inputs (3 percent).

Access to Food

About 50 percent of the refugee households did not have food or funds to buy food seven days before the survey, a proportion lower than July 2019 (**62 percent**) especially in Lobule and Bidi-Bidi.

Similarly, about 49 percent of the nationals did not have food or funds to buy food seven days before the survey, a proportion lower than July 2019 (**73 percent**) especially in Kyaka II and Rwamwanja.

Almost all refugees interviewed (**90 percent**) suffered at least one shock 30 days before the survey and this proportion was slightly lower than July 2019 (**95 percent**), September 2018 (**97 percent**) and September 2017 (**98 percent**).

Shocks cited included; high food prices (**31 percent**), loss of employment (**17 percent**), debt to reimburse (**11 percent**), sickness of household head (**8 percent**) and floods/heavy rains/drought (**3 percent**) as indicated in **Figure 6a**.

In the host community, **88 percent** of nationals faced difficulty in accessing food 30 days before the survey as indicated in **Figure 6b**.

The main challenges faced to access food were high food prices (**41 percent**), floods/heavy rains (**34 percent**), debt to reimburse (**3 percent**) and crop loss due to rodents (**2 percent**).

Figure 6a: Trend of main difficulties in accessing food by refugees 30 days before the survey
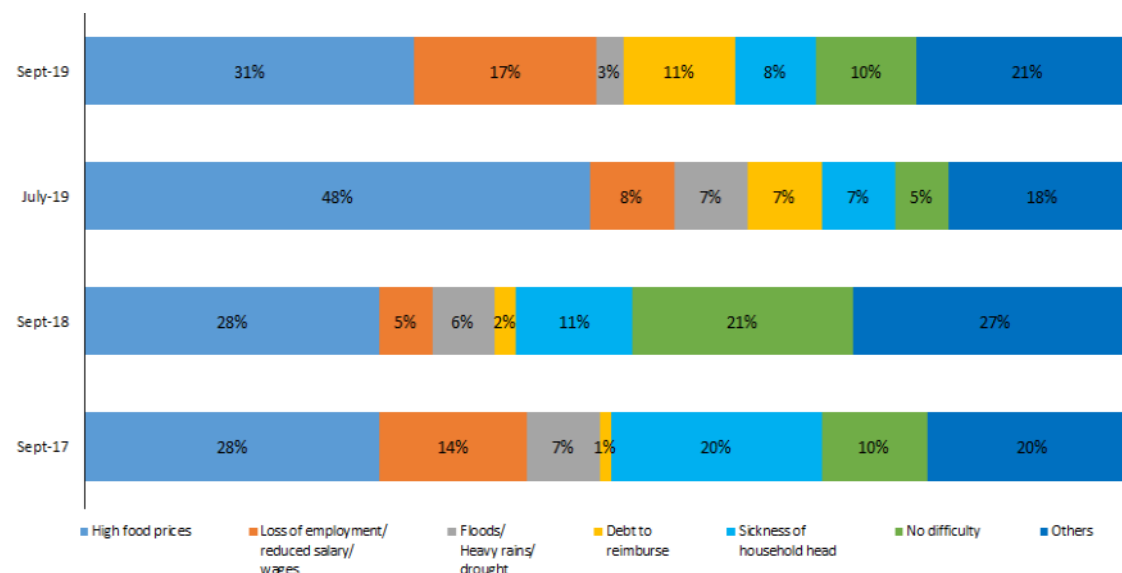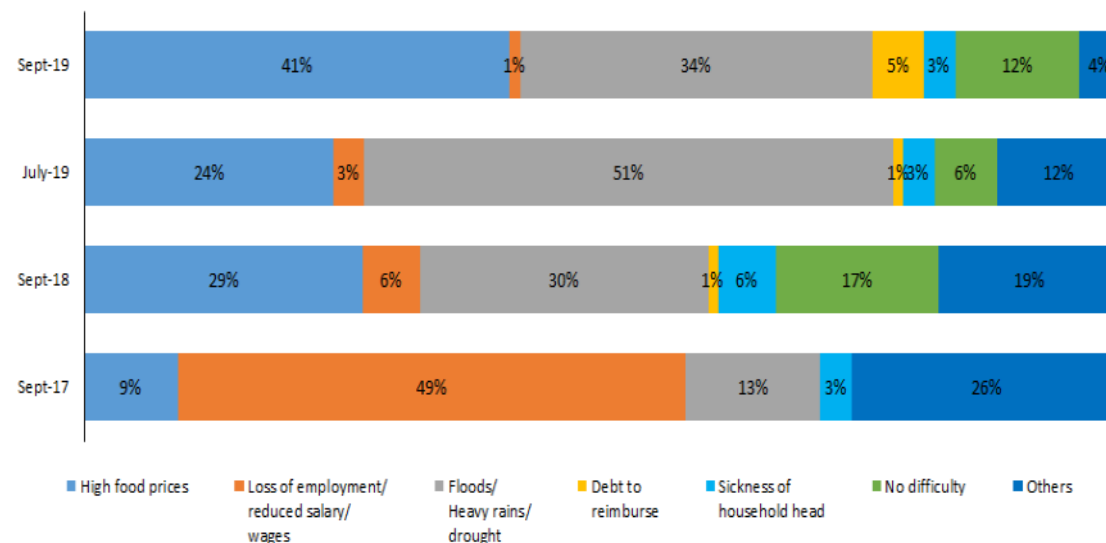

Figure 6b: Trend of main difficulties in accessing food by nationals 30 days before the survey

Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-September 2019

Household Food Consumption Patterns

Among the refugee households;

The average food consumption score (FCS) was 34 with 44 percent of refugees having acceptable food consumption. The proportion of refugees with poor and/or borderline food consumption (56 percent) was slightly lower than July 2019 (60 percent). There was a slight decline in proportion of households with poor and/or borderline food consumption score except for Kyangwali, Lobule, Palorinya and Kyaka II that had a marked increase (**Figure 7).** Compared to September 2017 and September 2018, the proportion of refugee households with poor and/or borderline food consumption increased (**Figure 7**).

Figure 7: Trend of refugee households with inadequate food consumption (poor and/or borderline) by settlement
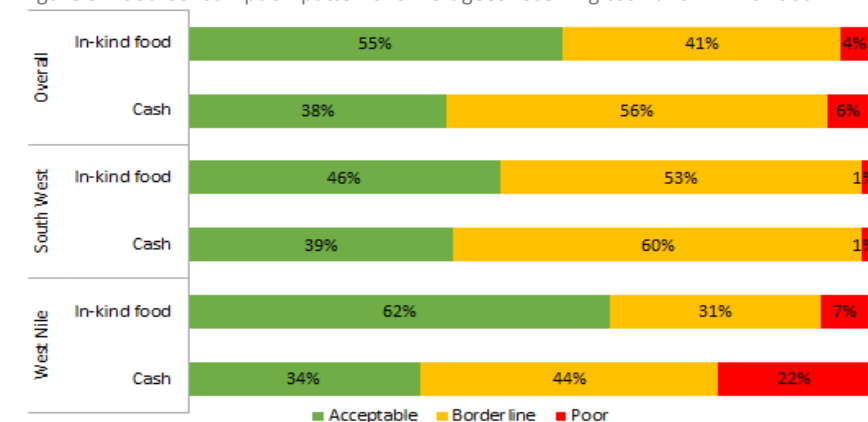
Refugees	Sept/Oct Baseline 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Jul-19	Sep-19	Overall trend
Kyaka II	-	-	-	33%	-	20%	37%	88%	39%	53%	92%	
Palorinya	78%	31%	39%	13%	30%	89%	35%	12%	24%	30%	91%	
Lobule	-	-	-	19%	-	41%	86%	76%	76%	64%	84%	
Kiryandongo	49%	44%	25%	21%	29%	68%	11%	29%	59%	79%	68%	
Rwamwanja	59%	54%	32%	39%	40%	70%	98%	76%	77%	75%	57%	
Kyangwali	-	-	-	46%	-	49%	78%	93%	95%	42%	56%	
Nakivale	51%	25%	45%	46%	34%	59%	92%	100%	96%	98%	48%	
Bidi-Bidi	29%	72%	39%	15%	48%	96%	90%	5%	2%	14%	10%	
Rhino Camp	25%	21%	33%	26%	27%	49%	6%	6%	31%	21%	7%	
Overall	47%	41%	35%	28%	35%	61%	64%	62%	62%	60%	56%	

Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-September 2019

Kyaka II and Palorinya had the highest proportion of refugees with poor and/or borderline food consumption at 92 percent and 91 percent respectively. This represented a significant increase compared to July 2019 (**Figure 7**). Rhino Camp had the lowest proportion of refugee households (7 percent) with poor and/or borderline food consumption.

⇒ The proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption in refugee households headed by women was 56 percent while the proportion of extremely vulnerable households with poor and borderline food consumption was 67 percent. Cereals and pulses continued to be 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.

⇒ Overall, the proportion of refugee households receiving in-kind food assistance with poor and borderline food consumption was lower (45 percent) compared to those receiving cash (62 percent) as indicated in **Figure 8.** Similarly in July 2019, there were less households with poor and borderline food consumption among those receiving in-kind food assistance compared to those receiving cash (49 percent vs. 66 percent).

Figure 8: Food Consumption patterns for refugees receiving cash and in-kind food

		Acceptable	Border line	Poor
Overall	In-kind food	55%	41%	4%
	Cash	38%	56%	6%
South West	In-kind food	46%	53%	1%
	Cash	39%	60%	1%
West Nile	In-kind food	62%	31%	7%
	Cash	34%	44%	22%

Source: mVAM survey September 2019

Household Food Consumption Patterns cont'd

Among the nationals;

The overall proportion of nationals with poor and borderline food consumption scores slightly decreased by 3 percent from 58 percent in July 2019 to 55 percent in September 2019 (**Figure 8**). The proportion of nationals with poor and borderline food consumption scores decreased in all locations except for Palorinya, Kyaka II and Kyangwali.

⇒   Kyaka II had the highest percentage of nationals (77 percent) with poor and borderline food consumption. This represented a significant increase (14 percent) compared to July 2019 (63 percent). The high percentage could have resulted from low food stocks and fairly high staple food retail prices. Bidi-Bidi and Rhino Camp still had the lowest proportion of nationals with borderline and poor food consumption score indicating a likely better food security situation among nationals in these settlements.

⇒   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

Figure 9: Trend of host community households with inadequate food consumption (poor and/or borderline) by location

Host community	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Jul-19	Sep-19	Overall trend
Kyaka II	-	-	-	-	27%	52%	94%	25%	63%	77%	
Lobule	-	-	-	-	82%	25%	94%	79%	95%	72%	
Kyangwali	-	-	-	-	73%	32%	68%	88%	67%	72%	
Rwamwanja	26%	9%	38%	15%	20%	21%	93%	90%	87%	68%	
Palorinya	14%	35%	11%	11%	29%	84%	8%	3%	31%	64%	
Nakivale	4%	24%	45%	20%	62%	32%	75%	43%	82%	44%	
Kiryandongo	44%	17%	17%	30%	46%	1%	17%	16%	80%	43%	
Rhino Camp	20%	12%	26%	9%	12%	94%	9%	2%	4%	2%	
Bidi-Bidi	18%	19%		17%	37%	36%		2%	0%	0%	
Overall	21%	14%	14%	17%	46%	41%	54%	43%	58%	55%	

Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-September 2019

Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Among the refugees, the majority of households (80 percent) coped with food insecurity by relying on less preferred food. The use of food consumption coping strategies were mostly in Rhino Camp, Kyangwali, Palorinya, Bidi-Bid and Kiryandongo indicating household vulnerability to food insecurity.

Overall, the use of food consumption coping strategies decreased among refugee households in all settlements except in Bidi-Bidi and Palorinya (**Table 2**). The average rCSI value was lower in September 2019 (7) than in July 2019 (12). The mean rCSI for September 2019 among refugees was half that recorded in September 2018 and September 2017 indicating improved food security situation based on this indicators.

Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) cont'd

Interviewed refugees in Palorinya and Bidi-Bidi had an increase in the mean rCSI and it was the highest rCSI at 13 and 11 respectively, indicating increased vulnerability to food insecurity compared to other settlements. Refugees in Rhino Camp had the lowest rCSI. A significant decrease in the rCSI was observed in Rwamwanja, Lobule, and Kyangwali compared to July 2019 (**Table 2**).

In-kind food beneficiaries had a high average rCSI value of 8 although it was lower than July 2019 (10 points) while cash food beneficiaries had an average rCSI of 7 which was half that in July 2019.

Table 2: Trend of mean rCSI among refugee households per settlement

Refugees	Sept/Oct 2017	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Jul-19	Sep-19
Palorinya	12	13	11	11	12	13	9	7	7	9	13
Bidi-Bidi	13	10	12	7	11	10	13	10	11	9	11
Kyaka II				17		11	12	9	17	14	10
Kiryandongo	12	17	15	16	15	15	5	3	6	12	8
Kyangwali				16		7	6	12	12	14	7
Nakivale	20	20	21	19	15	11	9	10	11	9	7
Rwamwanja	13	17	21	20	17	7	11	12	19	18	6
Lobule				13		6	13	10	9	11	6
Rhino Camp	14	13	14	14	12	4	6	11	9	9	5
EVH	17	15	15	14	15	9	12	9	9	8	5
FHH	15	16	16	16	14	10	10	9	9	9	8
Overall	14	15	14	15	14	9	9	9	11	12	7

Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-September 2019

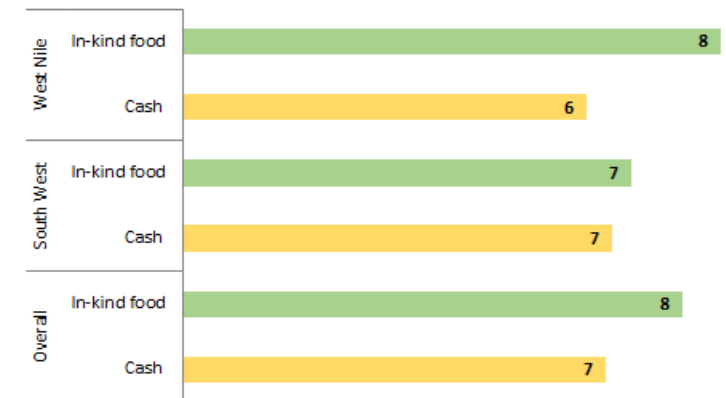Figure 10 : Mean rCSI for in-kind food and cash beneficiaries by region

Source: mVAM surveys September 2019

Table 3: Trend of mean rCSI among host community households per location

HOST	Jan-18	Mar-18	May-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Mar-19	May-19	Jul-19	Sep-19
Kiryandongo	10	10	10	12	8	3	1	3	11	8
Kyangwali	-	-	-	-	7	10	13	13	9	6
Kyaka II	-	-	-	-	3	10	10	17	8	6
Nakivale	8	13	12	13	6	13	13	11	2	6
Palorinya	11	11	14	11	7	11	3	7	7	6
Rwamwanja	14	11	10	18	5	11	10	8	9	5
Lobule	-	-	-	-	14	12	13	7	8	4
Rhino Camp	11	12	9	13	9	7	8	9	12	4
Bidi-Bidi	11	10	11	12	9	4	6	3	4	3
FHH	10	10	11	10	9	8	10	9	8	5
Overall			11	13	8		9	10	8	5

Source: mVAM surveys September 2017-September 2019

Among the nationals, the majority of households (80 percent) coped with food insecurity by relying on less preferred food. Interviewed nationals had a mean rCSI of 5 points which was a three percent decrease from July 2019. The highest rCSI was in Kiryandongo (8) while Bidi-Bidi had the lowest mean rCSI (3) as indicated in **Table 3.**

Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)

Households were asked about application of three categories of negative coping strategies due to lack of food or money to buy food; (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.

Generally, compared to July 2019, households adopting coping strategies significantly decreased among both the refugee and host community households.

Among refugees, no households were applying emergency coping strategies, only 17 percent were applying crisis coping strategies compared to 36 percent in July 2019; 54 percent were applying stress coping strategies compared to 43 percent in July 2019 while 30 percent did not apply coping strategies compared to 8 percent in July 2019 (**Figure 11**).

Palorinya had majority of refugees (92 percent) not adopting coping strategies. In Rwamwanja, majority (77 percent) were applying stress coping strategies while in Bidi-Bidi, the highest proportion of refugees

Among the nationals, no households were applying emergency coping strategies, 20 percent were applying crisis coping strategies compared to 30 percent in July 2019; 24 percent were applying stress coping strategies compared to 35 percent in July 2019 while about 56 percent of the nationals did not apply any coping strategies compared to 25 percent in July 2019 (Figure 12).

Majority of nationals in Bidi-Bidi (74 percent) were applying crisis coping strategies while in Lobule, the highest proportion of nationals (67 percent) were applying stress coping strategies. On the other hand, Palorinya had over three quarters of the nationals (86 percent) not adopting any coping strategy.

Figure 11: Livelihood coping strategy index classification among refugees by settlement in May, July and September 2019
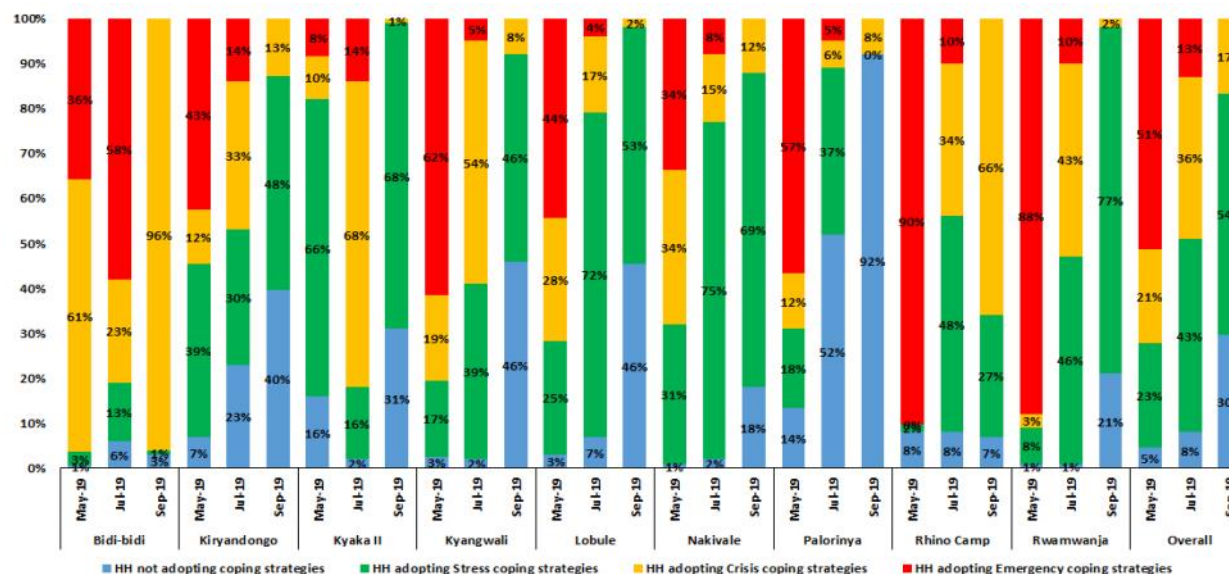
Figure 12 : Livelihood coping strategies index classification among nationals by location in May, July and September 2019
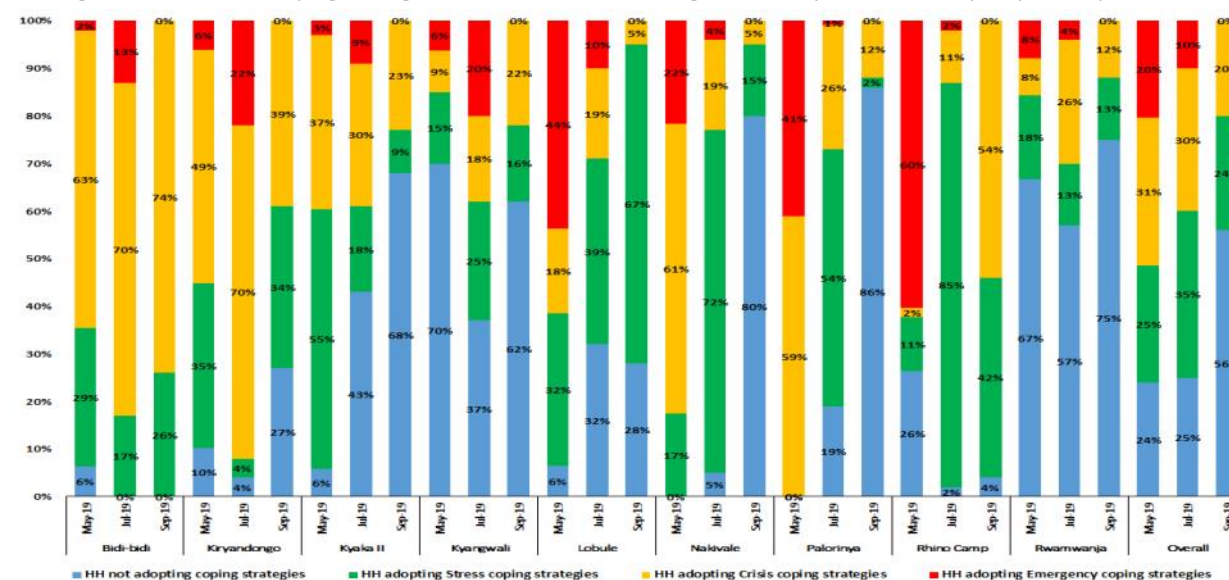
Source: mVAM telephone surveys May & July 2019

Supplementary Feeding admissions

WFP implements a supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) at Health Facilities. Village Health Teams (VHTs) identify Moderately Malnourished individuals whom they refer to Health Centres for both treatment and enrolment to SFP. These individuals (male and female children below 5 years and Pregnant and Lactating Women) receive nutritious foods. Admissions to SFP provide an indication of the levels of malnutrition in the settlement.

With the exception of Palorinya and Nakivale, the overall number of new admissions to SFP increased in the second quarter of 2019 compared to the first quarter of 2019 . More females than males below 5 years were admitted to the SFP (**Figure 13**).

Figure 13: Quarterly new admissions to SFP trends by settlement among refugees
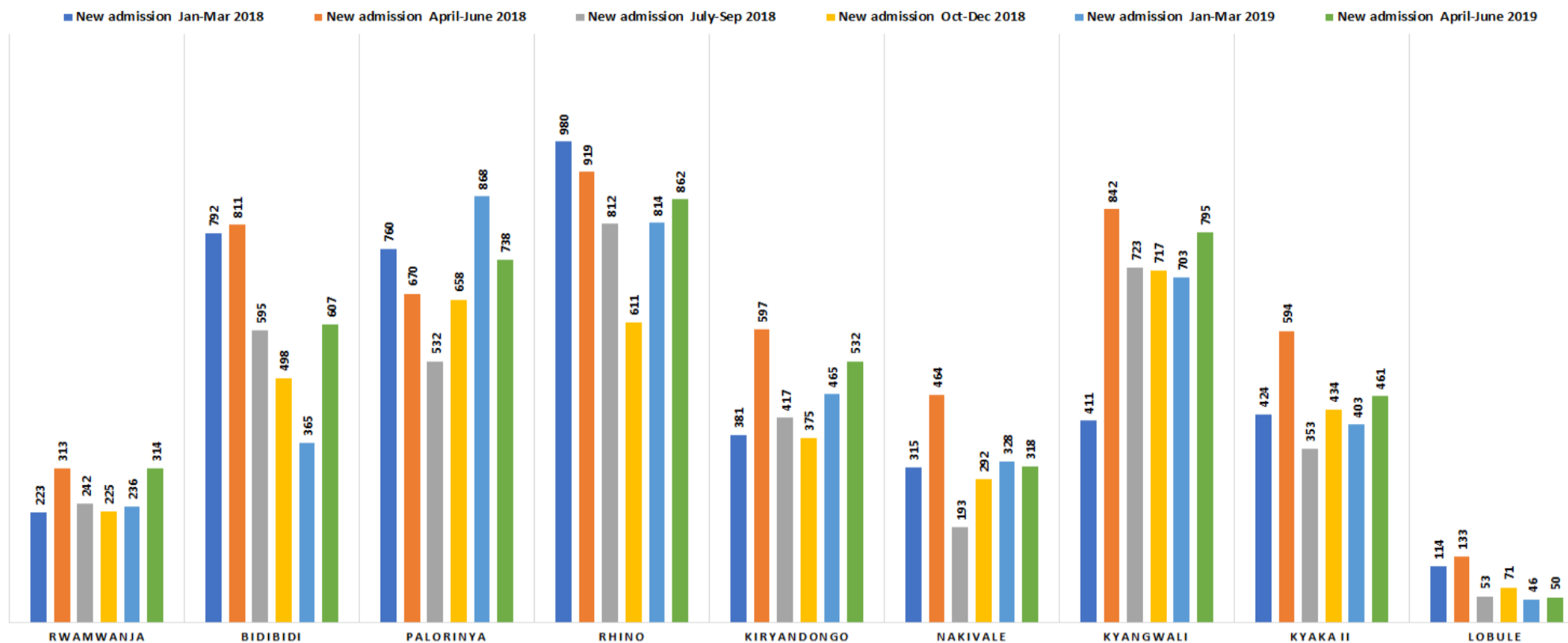
Source: WFP PROMIS, July 2019

Summary of Findings by Settlement (Refugees)-Within month analysis

Settlement	% Food stocks				% that incurred debt				% with at least one income earner			
	Sep-17	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19	Sep-17	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19	Sep-17	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19
Bidi-Bidi	70%	78%	94%	95%	31%	42%	50%	42%	25%	16%	24%	60%
Kiryandongo	64%	82%	38%	77%	24%	52%	31%	52%	74%	19%	56%	67%
Lobule	-	-	6%	85%	-	-	47%	59%	-	-	95%	29%
Kyaka II	-	-	10%	25%	-	-	72%	72%	-	-	29%	37%
Kyangwali	-	-	24%	38%	-	-	70%	63%	-	-	45%	58%
Nakivale	74%	91%	47%	68%	44%	78%	51%	44%	67%	59%	85%	82%
Palorinya	92%	70%	85%	58%	30%	30%	20%	1%	75%	17%	73%	37%
Rhino Camp	65%	78%	71%	68%	55%	40%	22%	24%	58%	21%	58%	79%
Rwamwanja	48%	40%	53%	48%	55%	83%	76%	73%	91%	93%	99%	51%
All settlements	68%	74%	44%	54%	49%	55%	53%	57%	69%	38%	64%	57%

Settlement	% Acceptable food consumption score				% Borderline food consumption score				% Poor food consumption score			
	Sep-17	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19	Sep-17	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19	Sep-17	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19
Bidi-Bidi	71%	52%	86%	90%	22%	40%	13%	10%	7%	8%	1%	0%
Kiryandongo	51%	71%	21%	32%	37%	24%	71%	52%	12%	5%	8%	16%
Lobule	-	-	36%	16%	-	-	61%	55%	-	-	3%	30%
Kyaka II	-	-	47%	8%	-	-	50%	92%	-	-	3%	0%
Kyangwali	-	-	58%	44%	-	-	41%	54%	-	-	1%	2%
Nakivale	49%	66%	2%	52%	40%	25%	84%	46%	11%	9%	14%	2%
Palorinya	22%	70%	70%	9%	65%	27%	30%	71%	13%	3%	0%	20%
Rhino Camp	75%	73%	79%	93%	23%	22%	18%	8%	2%	5%	3%	0%
Rwamwanja	41%	60%	25%	43%	50%	30%	74%	56%	9%	10%	1%	1%
All settlements	53%	65%	40%	44%	37%	28%	56%	50%	10%	7%	4%	6%

Variable	Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)				Livelihood Coping Strategy Index											
					May-19				Jul-19				Sep-19			
	Sep-17	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19	% not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping	% adopting Crisis coping strategies	Emergency coping startegies	% not adopting coping strategies	% adopting Stress coping startegies	% adopting Crisis coping strategies	Emergency coping startegies	% not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping	Crisis coping	Emergency coping
Bidi-Bidi	13	11	9	11	1%	3%	61%	36%	6%	13%	23%	58%	3%	1%	96%	0%
Kiryandongo	12	15	12	8	7%	39%	12%	43%	23%	30%	33%	14%	40%	48%	13%	0%
Lobule	-	-	11	6	3%	25%	28%	44%	7%	72%	17%	4%	46%	53%	2%	0%
Kyaka II	-	-	14	10	16%	66%	10%	8%	2%	16%	68%	14%	31%	68%	1%	0%
Kyangwali	-	-	14	7	3%	17%	19%	62%	2%	39%	54%	5%	46%	46%	8%	0%
Nakivale	20	15	9	7	1%	31%	34%	34%	2%	75%	15%	8%	18%	69%	12%	0%
Palorinya	12	12	9	13	14%	18%	12%	57%	52%	37%	6%	5%	92%	0%	8%	0%
Rhino Camp	14	12	9	5	8%	2%	0%	90%	8%	48%	34%	10%	7%	27%	66%	0%
Rwamwanja	13	17	18	6	1%	8%	3%	88%	1%	46%	43%	10%	21%	77%	2%	0%
All settlements	14	14	12	7	5%	23%	21%	51%	8%	43%	36%	13%	30%	54%	17%	0%

Key

Better off → Worse off

⬆ High   ⬇ Low

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
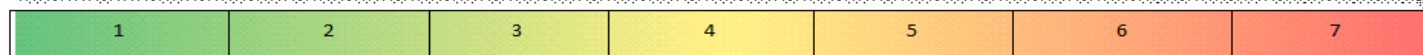
Summary of Findings by Location (Host community)-within month analysis

Settlement	% Food stocks				% that incurred debt				% with at least one income earner			
	Sep-17	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19	Sep-17	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19	Sep-17	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19
Bidi-Bidi	52%	55%	100%	100%	30%	53%	49%	61%	52%	65%	98%	100%
Kiryandongo	65%	84%	28%	82%	31%	68%	61%	63%	47%	58%	96%	95%
Lobule	-	-	0%	96%	-	-	27%	87%	-	-	97%	55%
Kyaka II	-	-	82%	53%	-	-	36%	27%	-	-	63%	53%
Kyangwali	-	-	86%	42%	-	-	12%	26%	-	-	87%	78%
Nakivale	52%	70%	86%	80%	57%	98%	51%	49%	76%	98%	96%	86%
Palorinya	62%	70%	50%	66%	49%	58%	44%	7%	57%	72%	100%	84%
Rhino Camp	76%	39%	26%	72%	53%	55%	25%	26%	85%	55%	98%	98%

Settlement	% Acceptable food consumption score				% Borderline food consumption score				% Poor food consumption score			
	Sep-17	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19	Sep-17	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19	Sep-17	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19
Bidi-Bidi	85%	83%	100%	100%	13%	13%	0%	0%	3%	5%	0%	0%
Kiryandongo	71%	70%	69%	57%	24%	28%	76%	43%	5%	2%	4%	0%
Lobule	-	-	5%	28%	-	-	88%	52%	-	-	7%	20%
Kyaka II	-	-	37%	23%	-	-	56%	23%	-	-	7%	6%
Kyangwali	-	-	33%	28%	-	-	49%	68%	-	-	17%	4%
Nakivale	50%	80%	18%	56%	38%	18%	82%	44%	12%	3%	0%	0%
Palorinya	43%	89%	69%	36%	31%	9%	31%	60%	26%	2%	0%	4%
Rhino Camp	79%	91%	96%	98%	20%	7%	4%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Rwamwanja	73%	85%	13%	33%	20%	13%	67%	63%	7%	3%	20%	5%
All settlements	66%	83%	42%	45%	24%	14%	51%	49%	10%	3%	7%	6%

Variable	Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)			Livelihood Coping Strategy Index												
				May-19				Jul-19				Sep-19			
	Sep-18	Jul-19	Sep-19	% not adopting coping strategies	% adopting Stress coping startegies	% adopting Crisis coping strategies	% adopting Emergency coping startegies	% not adopting coping strategies	% adopting Stress coping startegies	% adopting Crisis	% adopting Emergenc	% not adopting coping	% adopting Stress	% adopting Crisis	% adopting Emergenc
Bidi-Bidi	12	4	3	6%	29%	63%	2%	0%	17%	70%	13%	0%	26%	74%	0%
Kiryandongo	12	11	8	10%	35%	49%	6%	4%	4%	70%	22%	27%	34%	39%	0%
Lobule	-	8	4	6%	32%	18%	44%	32%	39%	19%	10%	28%	67%	5%	0%
Kyaka II	-	8	6	6%	55%	37%	3%	43%	18%	30%	9%	68%	9%	23%	0%
Kyangwali	-	9	6	70%	15%	9%	6%	37%	25%	18%	20%	62%	16%	22%	0%
Nakivale	13	2	6	0%	17%	61%	22%	5%	72%	19%	4%	80%	15%	5%	0%
Palorinya	11	7	6	0%	0%	59%	41%	19%	54%	26%	1%	86%	2%	12%	0%
Rhino Camp	13	12	4	26%	11%	2%	60%	2%	85%	11%	2%	4%	42%	54%	0%
Rwamwanja	18	9	5	67%	18%	8%	8%	57%	13%	26%	4%	75%	13%	12%	0%
All settlements	13	8	5	24%	25%	31%	20%	25%	35%	30%	10%	56%	24%	20%	0%

Key

Better off ────────────────────────► Worse off

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
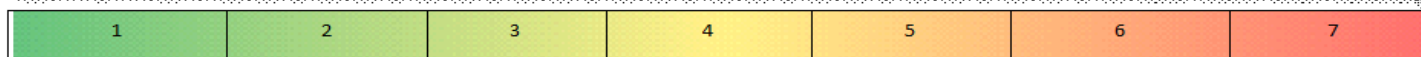
Summary of the trend of retail market prices of key commodities by Settlement (Jan-March) versus (April-June)

Trend of market prices of WFP In-kind food commodities April-June 2019 compared to Jan-March 2019

Settlement	Maize grain	Maize flour	Millet flour	Beans	Vegetable oil
Kyaka II	↑	↑	↔	↑	↑
Kiryandongo	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓
Bidi-Bidi	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓
Kyangwali	↑	↑	↓	↔	↔
Nakivale	↑	↑	↓	↑	↓
Palorinya	↑	↑	↓	↑	↔
Rhino Camp	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Rwamwanja	↑	↔	↑	↓	↓
All settlements	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

Trend of market prices of WFP In-kind food commodities July-September 2019 compared to April-June 2019

Settlement	Maize grain	Millet flour	Beans	Vegetable oil
Bidi-Bidi	↓	↓	↑	↓
Kyaka II	↓	↓	↑	↑
Kyangwali	↓	↑	↑	↔
Kiryandongo	↓		↓	↓
Lobule	↓	↔		↓
Nakivale	↓	↑	↓	↓
Palorinya	↓	↓	↓	↓
Rhino Camp	↓	↓	↓	↑
Rwamwanja	↓	↑	↓	↓
All settlements	↓	↓	↑	↓

Key

↑ Increase in average retail market price of commodity

↓ Decrease in average retail market price of commodity

↔ No change in average retail market price of commodity

Source: WFP refugee price monitoring bulletin January 2019-September 2019

General food situation

Generally, some food security parameters showed a slight improvement while others indicated a slight decline although not significant compared to July 2019 . Food security parameters that showed a slight improvement included; availability of food stocks, food consumption score, mean reduced coping strategy index and application of livelihood coping strategies. However, food security parameters that deteriorated included; debt prevalence and proportion of households with at least one income earner .

When asked about the difficulties related to the food security situation in the community, majority of respondents highlighted drought, famine, inadequate food supply, shortage of food, unemployment, lack of balanced diet among others as the main difficulties faced in the communities. Only 52 percent of interviewed refugee households engaged in agricultural food production while 92 percent of nationals engaged in agricultural food production. For refugees who did not engaged in agricultural food production, lack of enough land for cultivation was cited as a major constraint by 74 percent of respondents while among the nationals, poor climate was cited as a major challenge for failing to produce food (46 percent).

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mVAM Resources:

Website: http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam_monitoring/

Blog: mvam.org

Toolkit: http://resources.vam.wfp.org/mVAM

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