

Urban assessment Kampala

Supporting policy making and aid programming in
precarious urban neighborhoods hosting refugees

1st October 2020

What is AGORA?

A localized approach for assessing needs, planning response and coordinating interventions in crisis affected territories

Joint initiative of ACTED and IMPACT that promotes efficient, inclusive and integrated local planning, aid response and service delivery in areas affected by crisis.

- 1- Identify multi sector recovery needs and localise response planning and aid delivery  **Beyond** sector-specific approaches
- 2 - Foster collaboration between exogenous aid actors, local stakeholders and public authorities  **Beyond** top-down interventions
- 3 – Technical support to municipal and city level authorities  **Beyond** short term strategies
- 4 – Direct implementation of priority interventions  **Beyond** fact-finding

WHY CHOOSE KAMPALA?

Map: Countries of origin of refugees who have settled in the target neighborhoods



AGORA in Kampala





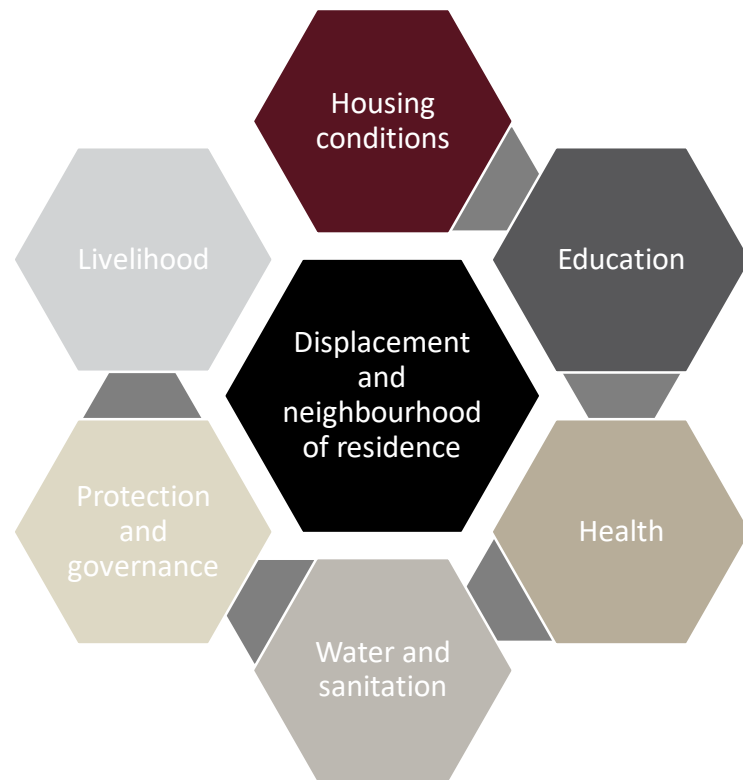
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URBAN ASSESSMENT



AGORA

Relationships between needs, area of residence and displacement status



The dynamics of vulnerability

In urban areas, needs, area of residence, and displacement status are likely to be inter-dependant

To what extent do income, refugee status and nationality, area of residence determine needs

For example:

Do priority needs vary across population groups?

To what extent income and physical access are a barrier to access services?

To what extent refugees and host communities use the same facilities?

Does the level of satisfaction with service delivery differ across nationalities and areas of residence?

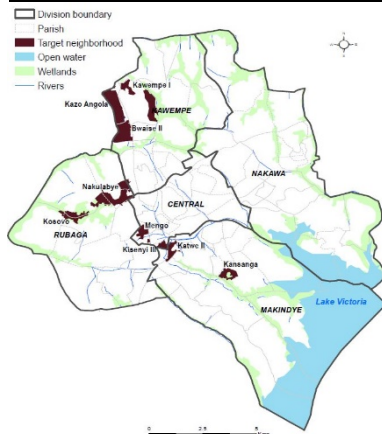
How do age, length of stay, gender can affect vulnerability?

Assessment methodology : 4 data collection methods

NEIGHBORHOOD TARGETTING

30 + neighborhoods visited

Neighborhood targeting criteria jointly defined with partners. Joint selection with the city authorities.



SERVICE DELIVERY

700 Key Informant Interviews

All education facilities, health facilities, water points and public toilets and interviews with community leaders



ACCESS TO SERVICES

1344 Household surveys + 622 specifically with refugees

randomly chosen



SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES

22 Focus Group Discussions

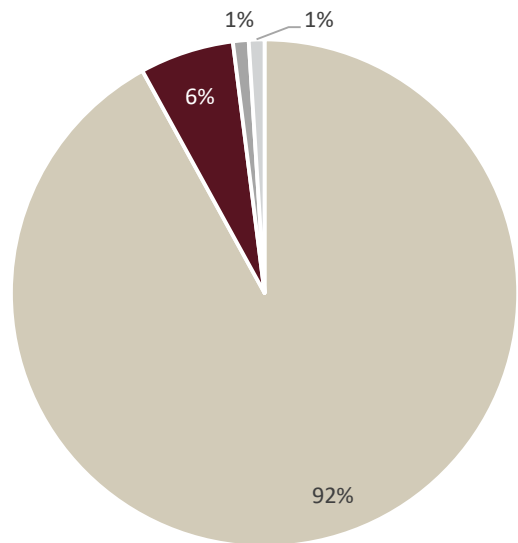
With refugees, host communities and community leaders



A Methodology derived from Urban Multi-sectoral Vulnerability Assessment Tool, The Stronger Cities Consortium, 2017

DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of households by reported status:



■ National residents ■ Refugees ■ Migrants ■ Foreigners

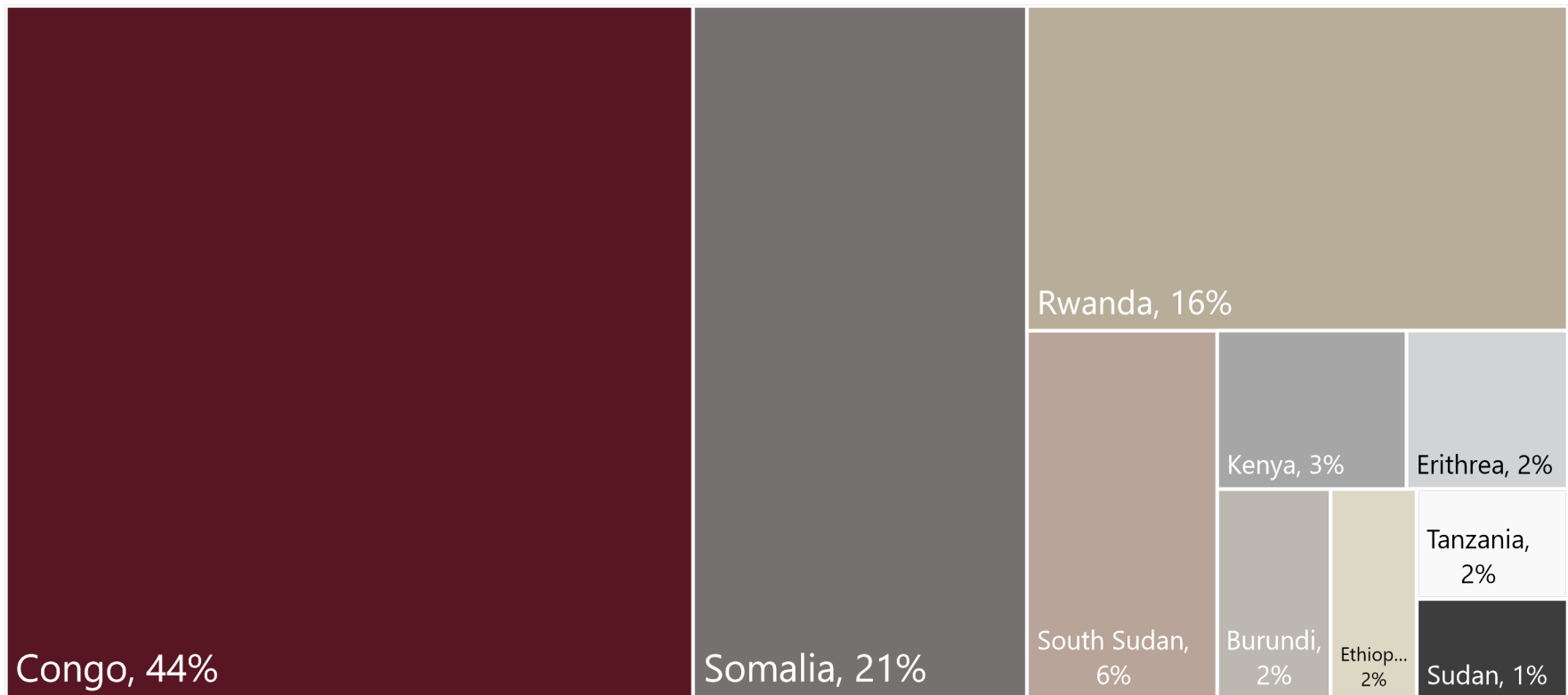
Urban refugees are settled across numerous vulnerable neighbourhoods, rather than concentrated in a single area

** With a 95% confidence level and 3% margin of error, based on a sample size of 1344 respondents.*

Findings of interest

DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of refugees by country of origin in the target areas

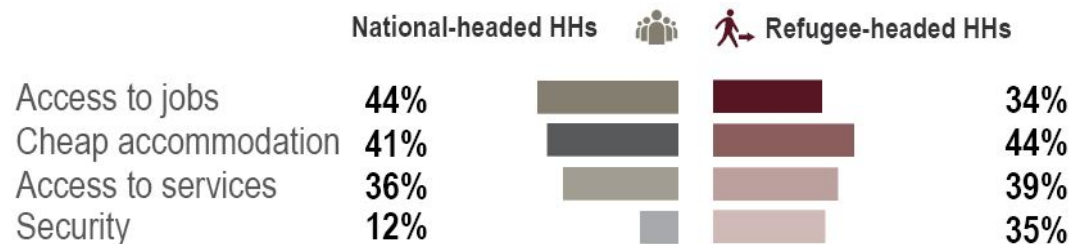




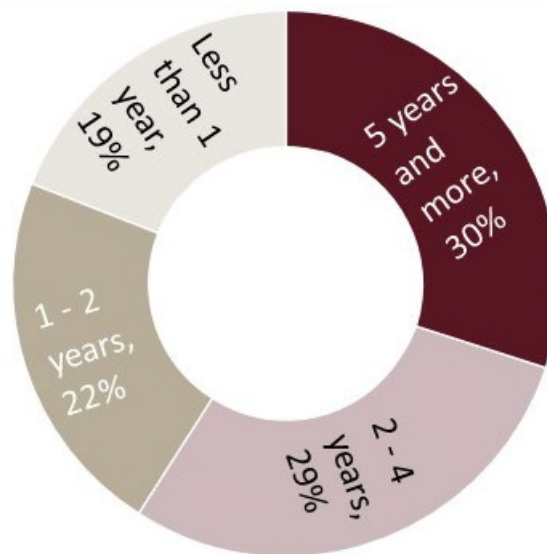
Findings of interest

DEMOGRAPHICS

What motivates households to settle in Kampala's vulnerable neighborhoods?



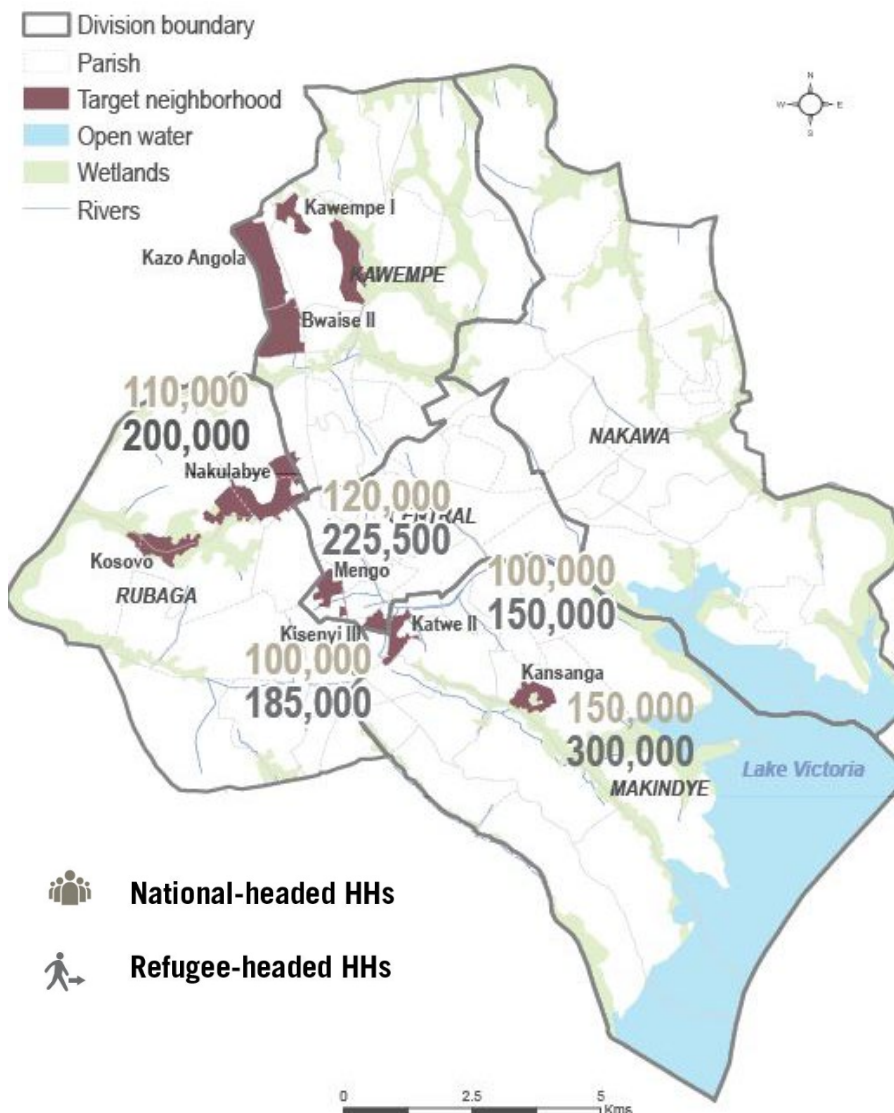
For how long have refugee households been settled in the target neighborhoods?



Findings of interest

HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY

Map: Median of monthly rent paid by tenants depending on status, per neighbourhood, in UGX

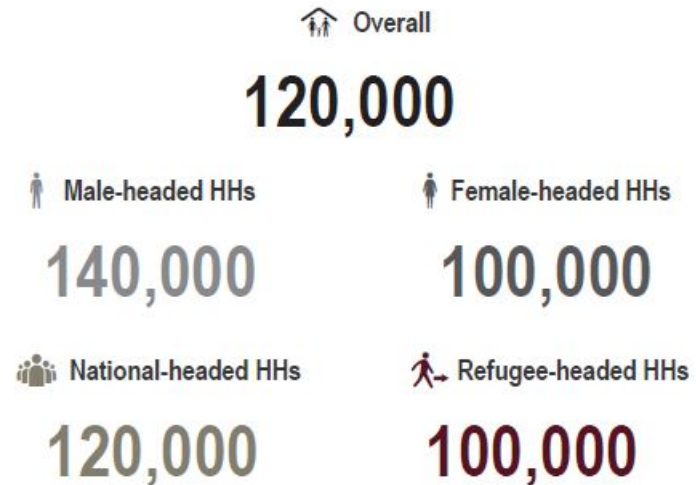


Findings of interest

LIVELIHOOD

How much do households residing in the vulnerable urban neighbourhood earn?

Half of households reported earning below the following amount per week, in UGX:



13% of refugee respondents reported earning no income, against **4%** of Uganda-headed households.



LIVELIHOOD

What are the main characteristics of households' budget?

Graph: Proportion of households which reported the following expenses as their largest expenditure: .

57% of households reported difficulties to pay for their basic needs.

The vast majority of households reported resorting to one or more coping strategies, refugee-headed households and female-headed households being more likely than Ugandan of male-headed to report this.

 National-headed HHs	 Refugee-headed HHs
35% Food	44% Rent
29% Education	34% Food
27% Rent	16% Education
\$ + HHs earning more than 120,000 UGX weekly ³	\$ - HHs earning 120,000 UGX weekly or less ³
39% Food	35% Education
33% Rent	31% Food
22% Education	25% Rent

To what extent the lack of income a major barrier to access services?

Households who earn the least are also those which are more likely to report rent or education as their largest expense.

Refugee-headed households are more likely than national-headed households to report having **to reduce the quantity and quality of their meals** as a coping strategy.

Lack of income is the **second most commonly reported challenge affecting the community** by households in general, and the first concern for refugees. Respondents report similar challenges when it comes to explaining barriers employment. Refugees also reported that **their inability to speak the local language** and the fact that **employers lack awareness of their right to work** is often an obstacle to find a job.



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COORDINATION PLATFORM



AGORA

KAMPALA COORDINATION FORUM MIGRATION AND URBAN REFUGEES



SUPPORT TO KCCA IN SET UP OF A COORDINATION PLATFORM FOR KAMPALA

Connect KCCA with
humanitarian and
development partners.

Raise interest and
awareness about the
initiative

Provide the platform with
reliable and timely
information about urban
migrations and access to
services

Facilitate a Who does
What Where?



KAMPALA COORDINATION FORUM FOR DISPLACEMENT, MIGRATION AND URBAN REFUGEES

TERMS OF REFERENCE



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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