Refugee Access to Livelihoods and Housing, Land, and Property

May 2019
UGANDA

CONTEXT
Uganda is currently hosting the largest number of refugees in the region with over 1.2 million refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Burundi. Recently arrived refugees have joined Rwandese, Somali, and other refugees that have lived in Uganda for decades. Due to the large number of refugees, the range of countries of origin, and the varying lengths of displacement, there are key information gaps on how access to or lack of housing, land, and property (HLP) for refugees impact their potential for sustainable livelihoods.

In partnership with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), REACH conducted an assessment from 3 December 2018 to 15 March 2019 to collect baseline data on refugees' access to livelihoods and HLP. The assessment aims to provide a better understanding of the conditions of refugee access to livelihoods and HLP, the linkages, and other factors influencing sustainable livelihoods and potential movement within Uganda.

METHODOLOGY
A mixed methods approach was used, driven by a household-level structured survey, semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs). The quantitative household-level survey produced results representative for the refugee population in 30 refugee settlements (considered as 25 due to five combined settlements in Adjumani) across 11 districts, as well as select divisions of Kampala (Makindye, Kampala Central, and Kawempe) with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error at the settlement level for all questions asked to the entire sample size. A total of 3,165 households were interviewed for this assessment. All questions referring to a subset are footnoted.

KIIs and FGDs were used to triangulate the data and provide context to quantitative findings. KIIs targeted settlement leadership, including Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) commandants and UNHCR staff, refugee welfare committee leaders, district local government officials, and key partners working in relevant sectors. Semi-structured FGDs were stratified by gender and conducted with refugee and host community groups in each location.

Findings in this factsheet are representative of refugee households living in Bidibidi refugee settlement. A total of 116 refugee households were interviewed in Bidibidi.

POPULATION PROFILE OF REFUGEES IN UGANDA

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>60+</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Female-headed households (HHs): 67%
Average household size: 7

Displacement demographic

Top countries of origin:
1. South Sudan (65%)
2. DRC (27%)
3. Burundi (3%)
4. Somalia (2%)

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF BIDIBIDI IN YUMBE DISTRICT
Bidibidi settlement was established in September 2016 to host the rapid influx of South Sudanese refugees, primarily arriving from the Greater Equatoria region. The settlement population increased rapidly to over 280,000 people, making it one of the largest refugee settlements in the world. As of December 2016, Bidibidi reached maximum capacity and stopped accepting new arrivals.

HHs WITH VULNERABLE MEMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HHs reporting member with persons with specific needs (PSN) card: 19%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied/ separated child, orphan: 53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled members: 34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant / lactating women: 53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed HHs: 67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HHs reporting that some members are not registered as refugees:

3%

TOP 3 HLP CHALLENGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HHs with specific needs (PSN) card: 19%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property: 48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land accessed for cultivation: 37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land accessed for housing: 33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Figures based on United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) population figures updated as of April 2019.
2 This question was only asked to the 23% of respondents facing HLP challenges. The level of confidence may thus be lower than 95%.
3 Respondents could answer more than one option for this question.

Relevant map included
**HOUSING**

**UGANDA**

DISTRICT: YUMBE

SETTLEMENT: BIDIBIDI

**TENURE ARRANGEMENTS**

% of HHs by shelter tenure:

- 49% Owned by the head of the household
- 47% Owned jointly between household members
- 3% Owned by the spouse
- 1% Rented

0% of HHs have documentation proving ownership or legal occupancy of shelter.

% of HHs by methods of shelter acquisition:

- Construct: 99%
- Acquire: 1%

Of the 99% of HHs that reported constructing their shelter, most commonly reported ways of acquiring materials:

- Nature: 87%
- Purchased: 44%
- Assistance: 14%

**SHELTER CHALLENGES**

54% of HHs reported shelter damage. Of those, the most commonly reported parts of the shelter damaged are:

- Damage to roof: 89%
- Damage to wall material: 13%
- Damage to floor: 13%

56% of HHs reported not being able to conduct repairs. Of those, the most commonly reported reasons include:

- No money for repair: 86%
- Material not available: 69%
- No technician/labor available to repair: 6%

**LAND**

**ACCESS TO LAND**

% of HH reporting:

- Accessing land where shelter is located: 98%
- Accessing land in a separate plot: 13%
- No access to any land: 2%

Method of accessing land around shelter plot:

- 98% OPM/UNHCR allocation
- 2% Accessing someone else’s land for free

13% of HHs reported accessing land outside their shelter. Of those, the most commonly reported methods of accessing that land are:

- OPM/UNHCR allocation: 87%
- Renting to access someone else’s land: 47%
- Accessing someone else’s land for free: 20%

**USE OF LAND FOR CULTIVATION**

80% of HHs reported using their shelter plot for cultivation. Of those, the following reported on sufficiency of the land to provide food for the HH in the most recent harvest.

- 91% Insufficient
- 9% Sufficient

**FORMAL AGREEMENTS**

Of the 2% that access land around shelter plot through renting, free access, or ownership, 50% of HHs that have a formal agreement to access the land

Of the 67% of land accessed outside of shelter plot through renting, free access, or ownership, 0% are accessed through formal agreement

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*The Government of Uganda allocates land for residential and agricultural purposes, to refugees, irrespective of ethnicity and origin. This is done via OPM with the support of UNHCR.*
23% of HHs reported facing HLP challenges. Of those:

Most commonly reported areas of HLP issues (% of HLP issues):

- Property: 48%
- Land accessed for cultivation: 37%
- Land accessed for housing: 33%

Most commonly reported types of HLP issues (% of HLP issues):

- Plot given was unusable: 29%
- Boundary dispute: 29%
- Eviction: 26%

16% of the 30 HLP issues reported were attempted to be resolved by the household.

Out of the HLP issues that HHs attempted to resolve, the following mechanisms were used:

- Refugee Welfare Committee: 83%
- Help desk: 71%
- Family: 29%

17% of the HLP issues reported were resolved.

30% of HHs reported having no property at all. Out of the 70% who do:

HHs with income-generating property: 35%

Most commonly reported type of property:

- Livestock: 38%
- Bicycle: 19%
- Solar panel: 17%

76% of property items are owned by one owner.

Proportion of those by sex of owner:

- Female: 56%
- Male: 44%

6% of HHs that own property/assets reported having documentation proving ownership or legal access.

% of HHs owning number of income-generating property items:

- 65% Zero income-generating items
- 31% One income-generating item
- 2% Two income-generating items
- 2% Three income-generating items

Most commonly reported sources and types of information HHs access:

- Refugee Welfare Committee: 83%
- NGO: 38%
- Religious leaders: 35%

Type of information:

- Food distribution: 78%
- Registration: 41%
- Availability of services: 30%

92% of HHs reported trusting the information they receive.

Most commonly reported information needs of HHs by area:

- Food distribution: 50%
- Availability of services: 40%
- Employment opportunities: 34%
HHs reporting perceived livelihoods challenges:

**LIVELIHOODS SOURCES**

Out of the 78% of HHs who reported having a source of income, the most commonly reported sources are:³

- Selling assistance 29%
- Selling natural resources 14%
- Remittances 11%

Most commonly reported livelihood groups HH members participate in:³

- Village Savings and Loan Associations 43%
- Farmers’ group 32%
- Farmer field school (FFS)/Pastoral Field School (PFS) 6%

Most commonly reported livelihood challenges:³

- Lack of credit to start/continue a business 73%
- Lack of skills/qualifications 62%
- Lack of work opportunities 61%

**SKILLS AND ASPIRATIONS**

72% of HHs have men of working age and 95% of HHs have women of working age. Of those:

Most commonly reported livelihoods skills gained in country of origin:³

- Casual labour 100%
- Farming 54%
- Livestock 23%

Most commonly reported livelihoods aspirations:³

- Casual labour 100%
- Tailoring 48%
- Driving 33%
- Hairdressing 41%
- Mechanic 21%
- Health worker 13%

**MOVEMENTS WITHIN UGANDA**

**PAST MOVEMENTS**

% of HHs that had at least one member move in the year prior to data collection:

Of those:

Types of destinations:

- Urban area 50%
- Rural area 40%
- Another refugee settlement 17%
- Another site in same refugee settlement 25%

Most commonly reported reasons for moving:³

- Joining other family members 58%
- Presence of education services 25%
- Presence of employment opportunities 17%

33% of the HHs with at least one member who moved reported that they receive resources from the member that moved

**MOVEMENT INTENTIONS**

% of HHs that have at least one member planning to move in the 6 months following data collection:

Of those:

Types of destinations:

- Urban area 100%
- Rural area 0%
- Another refugee settlement 0%
- Another site in same refugee settlement 0%

Most commonly reported reasons for planned movement:³

- Plant crops/cultivate land 33%
- Joining other family members 33%
- Presence of shelter 33%