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# Refugee Needs Assessment

Ayilo I, Boroli and Nyumanzi Settlements, Adjumani District

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## Executive Summary

The OPM has marked presence and there are police posts in all settlements; to protect refugees and ensure law and order in the settlements. There are also Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs) and Gender Task Forces (GTFs) to deal with various matters related to refugee welfare. The agencies have also engaged social workers in the settlements to support refugees and refer serious cases for attention of the respective authorities.

The plots in Adjumani measure 30x30m per refugee family and land left after constructing houses is not enough for sizeable cultivation. The walls of house are either mud-and-wattle or molded mud blocks with grass-thatched roofs. Older children sleep in separate houses. The sizes of the houses are almost the same, except the shapes are varied. While grass thatched roofs last longer than tarpaulin, they get damaged during the rains and one has to wait till the end of the year when the grass are mature, and yet the host community has the habit of burning the grass during the same season, for various reasons.

The agencies provide Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centers; UNHCR provides basic education to refugee children. All school age children attend primary school. There is a sizeable drop out after primary cycle due to inability to finance secondary or tertiary education. The pupil-teacher ratio is high - 80:1 in Adjumani.

There is one secondary near Nyumanzi, the rest of the settlements are far away from secondary schools. There are no tertiary institutions in the settlements, leaving children who finish the secondary school cycle with no hope, in cases their families cannot afford additional education.

The settlements have safe water within a kilometer of most households. However, water is still inadequate for the refugees. In Adjumani refugees now access 19.1 litres per person per day, just below the UNHCR<sup>1</sup> standard of 20 litres per person per day.

Only 21.9% of refugee households in Adjumani have latrines conforming to UNHCR standards. The rest share with neighbors or use the bush. Only 17% of the households have hand washing facilities. Most refugee households cook in the open, on the verandah with 17% having separate kitchens. 31.9% have bathing shelters and 28% of the refugee households have garbage pits. 72.1% of the compounds are dirty posing health risks to the household members.

### Livelihoods

The 30x30m plots in Adjumani are too small for sizeable production. Irrespective of that, a third of refugees depend entirely on food aid. Cultivation on allocated plots contributes 17% of the food for refugee households. Another source of food is exchange of labour for food from the host community. In most households (53.9%) food stocks will last three to four weeks i.e. till the next food distribution; revealing a very high dependence of refugees on the food rations. About one in six refugees has no source of

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<sup>1</sup> SPHERE standard is 15 L/p/p/d but UNHCR standard is 20 L/p/p/d

income, 15% are involved in some kind of business and 38.8% of the refugees in Adjumani have some skill.

### **Market Assessment**

There are many profitable enterprises in the refugee settlements. These include petty trade, bicycle repair, motorcycle repair, sale of spare parts of bicycles and motorcycles, hair dressing, selling food stuff, agro-processing, metal and other crafts, leather tanning, etc. All these enterprises have ready market within the refugee settlements or the host communities. Other opportunities include retail shops, selling in the market, selling clothes, building materials, mini-bars, small restaurants and cosmetics.

Women prefer salons, tailoring, selling in the market, hotel business and brewing respectively; female youth suggested hair dressing, tailoring, bakery, hotel business, selling cosmetics, making table cloths, selling clothes as preferable enterprises. Men prefer selling produce, shop keeping, agriculture, tailoring, bar tending, crafts, selling building materials and agro-processing respectively. Male youths want barber shops, phone charging, carpentry and joinery and poultry rearing as viable businesses.

### **Recommendations for Programming**

To ensure proper housing, OPM, UNHCR and the agencies should provide building poles on a regular basis (for repair), and ensure the host community does not burn the thatching grass.

To improve education of refugee children, there is need to mobilize the community to support education of their own children. To improve the teacher-pupil ratio, there is need to retrain and certify refugees who are teachers to allow them to teach in their respective refugee settlement schools. Using the thematic curriculum, encourage translation during teaching. OPM and the agencies should build more secondary schools to absorb primary school leavers. Establishing vocational centre in the settlements could help build much needed skills to improve refugee livelihoods and give hope to young refugees.

To increase access to safe water, there is need to provide more water points by drilling more boreholes within the settlements. Since some water sources are not good (ferrous and muddy), provide water purification tablets.

### Refugee livelihoods

#### *Food Security and nutrition*

- Refugees should be encouraged and supported to grow other food types to supplement food aid. This can be through backyard or kitchen gardens.
- Where possible, increase the rations of food aid given to refugees, especially PSNs – notably the disabled and aged.

### *Incomes*

- Since refugees produce a lot of things that are marketable out there, they should be supported with business skills. Sensitize refugees on bulking, collective bargaining and group marketing for better returns to investments.
- VSLAs should be scaled up to cover more refugees. This will give refugees sources of funds for emergencies, but also force them to save whatever little they have.
- To encourage integration and open horizons for the refugees, OPM should allow traders into the Settlements since refugees have goods to sell but lack transport.

### *Skills*

- Apprenticeship in various marketable skills like hair dressing, tailoring, leather tanning, brick/block laying/masonry, metal craft, carpentry and joinery, bicycle and motor vehicle mechanics, designing and others should be supported.
- Agencies should invest in vocational education to cater for refugee youths who have completed the secondary cycle.

### Refugee protection

To improve refugee protection, it is important to strengthen the capacity of the police in handling cases of all nature. There is a feeling that transfer/rotation of current police personnel will improve handling of cases. To speed up reporting of cases there is need to introduce U-Report since face-to-face reporting is difficult due to fear of repercussions.

There is a need to impose term limits for RWCs as corruption is reported among RWCs.

There is need to preach unity and harmonious co-existence among refugees and the host communities to reduce conflicts and engender progress and peace. Introduction of adult education initiatives will motivate refugee parent and improve the quality of their lives.

In order to reduce SGBV, there is need to further empower especially women by training them on human rights and carry out massive and persistent community sensitization on human rights. Continue providing counseling, legal and medical services to survivors of SGBV and empower local leaders to be more effective by providing additional or follow up training on human rights.

To protect refugee children;

- There is need to sensitize the refugee population on child protection/rights. This will help them better support children. This will increase support toward child development and welfare. Agencies should build more child friendly spaces/centres for children. This will engage the children in socialization and provide further protection. Institute sporting activities to occupy them physically
- Support creative avenues/structures for them to air their voices/issues. The Child Rights Clubs in schools and Youth Clubs are good avenues which should be further promoted to capture the views of children.

### Environment

To protect the environment, refugees should be encouraged to plant more trees in the settlements. This will provide much needed wind breaks for the houses and shades for resting in the compounds. To stem the deforestation evident in the settlements, OPM, UNHCR and the agencies should strongly encourage refugees to use improved cooking technologies and desists from selling fuel wood. This will reduce the demand for fuel wood and the burdens associated with collecting it.

# 1. Background

The Uganda program of the Lutheran World Federation/Department for World Service LWF Uganda is part of the international Lutheran communion with the global responsibility to conduct, administer, support and participate in relief, rehabilitation, development and resettlement programs with particular reference to refugees, emergency situations and other areas of endemic need as well as to address the root causes of social and economic injustice. The mandate of World Service is to alleviate the suffering, reduce the vulnerability, and empower disaster-affected people and marginalized poor in areas of endemic need. World Service reaches out to all in need irrespective of ethnicity, gender, religion, nationality or political conviction.

LWF has a 35 year history in Uganda marked by adjustment and versatility. LWF Uganda commenced operations in 1979 in response to major humanitarian needs. Initially working alongside the Planning Development and Rehabilitation Department (PDR) of the Church of Uganda, LWF launched its own direct implementation in 1982 in Karamoja. That project was spun off into an independent NGO in 2005. From 1988 to 2007, LWF Uganda operated in the refugee-returnee-impacted West Nile region in northwest Uganda. In December 2013 following the conflicts between the troops backing the South Sudanese President Kiir and troops backing the ex-Vice President Machar that has led thousands of people to flee South Sudan to take refuge in Uganda, LWF has reopened its Sub-Program in Adjumani to support the refugees with WATSAN, protection, community services, shelter/NFIs.

LWF is also operating in these same sectors in Rwamwanja since 2012 to assist the Congolese refugees as a result of the insecurity created by the presence of armed groups in eastern DRC has led to massive displacement of civilians into Uganda.

LWF also worked to support the millions of displaced Ugandans in the north and east of the country. In 2002 relief operations were opened in Katakwi, eastern-central Uganda, in 2005 in Kitgum and in 2006 in Pader. As the situation evolved in those project areas, so has LWF's programming. Activities in Katakwi, Kitgum and Pader are now primarily focused on livelihood activities, supporting returned farmers to increase production.

LWF Uganda, along with its longstanding partner Church of Uganda/PDR, FCA, CoS and DanChurchAid (DCA), are members of the ACT Forum in Uganda, working together to address Uganda's emergency needs.

## 1.1 Introduction

Although the UNHCR, OPM and other operational partners have carried out several needs assessments, there was a lack of clarity and a need for an updated and relevant assessment:

- on priority needs in the areas of shelter/non-food items (NFIs), water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood, protection, community services and environmental protection
- on existing long-term sustainable initiatives, on market demands in Adjumani and Rwamwanja refugee settlements and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods meeting both the market demands and priority needs.
- On identifying roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders for better collaboration and coordination, proper resource management and sustainability of livelihoods interventions in the two districts and the sub-regions.



The main objectives of the assessment were to:

- i. Identify priority needs of the refugee population in the sectors of shelter/non-food items (NFIs), water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood, protection, community services, environmental protection, education through an assessment of the context, risks to life with dignity and the capacity of the affected people and relevant authorities /organisations to respond.
- ii. Identify market demands within the refugee and host communities through a market survey and conduct a skills assessment within the refugee communities to identify existing skills that can be built on and strengthened
- iii. Identify and recommend sustainable long-term interventions responding to priority needs, market demands and, to the extent possible, building on existing skills

The needs assessment aimed at ascertaining sector specific needs and vulnerabilities related to shelter/non-food items (NFIs), water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood, protection, community services, environmental protection, and education. The assessment entailed mapping out refugee needs in the following sectors: shelter/non-food items (NFIs), water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood, protection, community services, environmental protection and education.

The accompanying market survey was meant to identify market demand in both the refugee settlement and host communities and profile the existing refugee skills that can be improved upon through training. On the sidelines, the assessment aimed at building the capacity of LWF field staff to conduct assessments/studies.

## **1.2 Methodology**

The Consultant held initial preparatory meetings with LWF in Kampala to harmonize understanding of the terms of reference (TOR), the scope of work (SOW) and to agree on the assessment process, methodology and Work Plan before embarking on field work. At field level, the consultant also met the Adjumani sub office management for practical assessment organization.

### **1.2.1 Data Collection**

The assessment was carried out in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement in Kamwenge District as well as in Ayilo I, Boroli and Nyumanzi Refugee Settlements in Adjumani Refugee settlement in Adjumani District. Multi-stage random sampling was used to arrive at questionnaire sample, using the refugee lists available in each section of the settlements. In Adjumani, a sample of 134 for questionnaires, comprising 52 males and 86 females, 33 for FGDs (17 males and 16 females) and 5 key informants was arrived at.

Questionnaires were researcher-administered to collect information from refugees. The questionnaires were researcher-administered to cater for some beneficiaries who cannot read and write, and to minimize errors. KII schedules were used to interview UNHCR, OPM, staffs from humanitarian organizations, local government and other relevant stakeholders in Kamwenge and Adjumani districts. A total of 15 key informants (8 from Rwamwanja and 7 from Adjumani) were selected. There were four FGDs in each settlement -one for randomly sampled women, one for males, one for female youths and another for male youths.

**Table 1: Sex- and Age-Disaggregated Sample -Questionnaires**

Location	Youths		Adults		Elderly		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Adjumani	18	33	19	35	15	12	134

**Table 2: Adjumani Sample**

	Questionnaire		FGDs	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Male	54	40.3	17	51.5
Female	80	59.7	16	48.5
Total	134	100.0	33	100.0

The sample in Adjumani comprised 167 respondents as shown in Table 2 above.

### 1.2.2 Data Analysis and report writing

Quantitative data inspection was done at the end of each day to ensure completeness. The data was then entered into a database in Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and analyzed. Content, descriptive and measures of association analysis will be done. Qualitative data from Key informant interviews and focus group discussions were progressively analyzed and then related to the baseline study objectives.

Sex- and age-disaggregated data (SADD) as an important component of a gender and age analysis was used. The age strata used for this analysis were 18-25<sup>2</sup> (young adult), 26-45 (adult) and 46 and above (elderly). This was meant to provide more in-depth understanding of refugees' sex and age profiles. This leads to a more accurate and effective response, by making individuals and their distinct gender- and age-related needs more visible.

The team prepared a draft report of the assignment and submitted to LWF for comments which have been addressed to refine the report. Findings are presented using age and Gender disaggregated data as per the ECHO gender-age marker Tool Kit.

<sup>2</sup> Children below 18 were not interviewed due to the protocol required for such interview in view of the time  
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## 2. Findings

The findings of this needs assessment are structured according to the main themes of housing, protection, education, livelihoods, market survey, services from local governments and host communities and stakeholder coordination.

### 2.1 Shelter and Non-Food Items

66.2% (57% female, 43% male) of refugees in Adjumani feel that shelter is inadequate. While refugee households have 30x30m plots, many households have two or three houses. Older children sleep separately. The walls are of mud and wattle; the roofs are of elephant grass which is available during the dry seasons. The grass is available only between December and March which is the time when bush fires are very common, posing a problem with termites that are abundant in the refugee settlements and easily destroy the poles used for building. Therefore there is constant need for replacement of building poles, and yet they are not readily available. Poles are expensive, ranging from UGX 3,000 to 5,000 depending on the size.

Mosquito nets are not enough in the refugee households. Most households have only one net like their counterparts in Rwamwnaja. Mosquito nets are not enough leading to frequent malaria cases, especially among children.

### 2.2 Refugee protection

The OPM has marked presence in all the settlements and there are police posts in all settlements, to protect refugees and ensure law and order in the settlements. In addition, there are Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs) and Gender Task Forces (GTFs) to deal with various matters related to refugee welfare. The agencies have also engaged social workers in the settlements to support refugees and refer serious cases for attention of the respective authorities.

In both settlements there are a few incidences of mishandling of cases where those in conflict with the law do not get punished thereby unleashing terror on affected individuals and families. For example, in Ayilo 1 and Nyumanzi there were some cases where families of raped women or defiled children are threatened by the perpetrators. This is because perpetrators who commit such crimes are close to (hang out with, drink together, etc.) police personnel. When these commit offences and are reported, the cases die off due to police corruption.

15% of the refugees do not feel they are safe in the refugee settlement. Of these, 13.1% are males and 86.9% are females. The reasons are: harassment from other refugees and members of the host communities. Women face violence by their families in the form of men failing to provide food and other necessities in addition to abusive words and physical assault. The conflicts with the host community are mainly around thatching grass, water, building poles and fuel wood.

The elder have difficulty constructing shelter which requires hard labour and money sometimes. The elderly face difficulties in moving to distribution points and health centres, do not have income sources and completely rely on food aid. LWF has been giving monthly cash grants to some of them. Housing is not a big problem for the elderly as they are taken care of. However, in Ayilo I there is an elderly couple whose roof was blown off

A refugee girl of 14 in Boroli Settlement is looking after her two little sisters of 10 and 6. She goes to school and is due to sit P.7 this year, but is not sure of what will happen next. She wants to go to secondary schools but there is none in her settlement. If she is to go to Adjumani or another town, she is scared of what will happen to her sisters. Who will take care of them? She has to come back from school and look after her siblings. They do not have a latrine. The one they share with a relative provides no privacy. They have no bathing shelter either.

the day before the assessment team went to their settlement, and the roof had not been replaced. They are very old and cannot repair their own roof.

There are a few more like this helpless young girl among South Sudanese refugees who need targeted support to ensure they live with dignity and look to the future with confidence.

## 2.3 Education

In Adjumani there are primary schools near the settlements, with the exception of Nyumanzi which has also a secondary school less than three kilometer from the settlement. Secondary schools are a distance away, in the nearby trading centres like Dzaipi, Pakele or Adjumani town. Since there is one secondary school and no vocational centre, youth who complete the primary cycle and cannot afford secondary education are left redundant. It is common to find male youth playing cards, chess, or other board games.

**Table 3: School Age Children**

School Age Children -Female			School Age Children -Male		
#/hh	Frequency	Percent	# /hh	Frequency	Percent
.00	2	1.9	0	0	0
1.00	40	38.8	1.00	43	33.1
2.00	38	36.9	2.00	44	33.8
3.00	9	8.7	3.00	21	16.2
4.00	4	3.9	4.00	12	9.2
5.00	10	9.7	5.00	10	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4: Children in Schools**

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	<b>Total</b>
Male	122	3	1	126
Female	103	3	1	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>233</b>
%	100	2.8	0.9	

Table 3 and

Table 4 above show that almost all school children are in school. Almost all children attend primary schools. Slightly more refugee boy children than girl children are attending primary

schools. However there is an equal gender ratio when it comes to secondary schools and tertiary institutions. While refugee children benefit from UPE, most children are not benefiting from USE due to the additional charges levied by the schools. Only 2.8% of the children reach secondary level and less than 1% reach tertiary level.

The classes are overcrowded, and in Nyumanzi and Ayilo I some classes are conducted under trees. Teachers are reluctant in enforcing strict rules in schools due to large numbers of pupils. The pupil-teacher ratio is high– insufficient teachers. Most classrooms in the settlements are overcrowded. Coupled with the language challenges, slow learners are not attended to especially when it is due to inability to comprehend languages.

The average distance to the nearest Primary School is 2kms. This poses a challenge to children in transition from ECD centres near home, to primary schools either in the settlements or in the host communities. There are no tertiary institutions within the Settlements. This leaves children who have finished the secondary cycle redundant since they do not have marketable skills on which to live and there are no institutions to help them develop such skills.

Language as a medium of instruction poses a challenge to children who are not used to English. The difference in levels/standards of education forces pupils from South Sudan to be demoted by several classes, when they are admitted to Ugandan schools.

Community participation in education is low. This is because there is low appreciation of education of children among refugees. Some parents are not concerned whether their children go to school or not. Even children who are going to school are not fully supported. Up to 10:00 a.m. there are children loitering in the settlements or en route to school, and nobody takes any action. Parents also have difficulty in providing educational/scholastic materials e.g. exercise books, uniforms, school bags, etc to their children.

## 2.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### 2.4.1 Water

The available sources of water in the Settlement are boreholes (deep wells) and shallow wells accounting for 95.5% of the water sources. A very small percent (0.8%) get from springs and wells, and 3.7% get water from reservoir tanks and taps. This shows that almost all refugees have access to safe water. However, 14.9% of the water sources do not last throughout the year making affected households resort to wells or springs where available or join the long queues at the boreholes.

**Table 5: Water sources**

	Frequency	Percent
Borehole	126	94.0
Shallow well	2	1.5
Spring	1	.7
Tap water	4	3.0
Water tank	1	.7
Total	134	100.0

The distance to the nearest water points range between 0.01km to 0.5km and the average time spent at water point varies between 5 minutes to one hour. The quality of the water is good. While some shallow wells dry up in the dry spells, water is generally available to the refugees throughout the year.

**Table 6: Distance to water points**

	Frequency	Percent
.01	4	3.0
.03	1	0.7
.05	2	1.5
.10	8	6.0
.12	2	1.5
.20	15	11.2
.25	2	1.5
.30	10	7.5
.40	2	1.5
.50	33	24.6
.70	1	0.7
1.00	31	23.1
1.50	3	2.2
2.00	13	9.7
2.50	3	2.2
3.00	2	1.5
5.00	2	1.5
	134	100.0

Water points are overcrowded. It is common to see a borehole with long lines of jericans whole day. As a result, the refugees are around 19.1litres person per day, which is just below the UNHCR standard of 20 litres per person per day. In Adjumani fights at water points by women are common. This is either among refugee women or between refugee women and those from the host communities.

As part of the community-based maintenance system (CBMS), user fees are levied at water points, especially those in the host communities. This poses a problem to refugees who sometime do not have money at the time the maintenance fees are collected.

#### **2.4.2 Sanitation and Hygiene**

64.9% of refugee households have latrines conforming to UNHCR standards. The rest share with neighbours or use the bush. 51.5% have bathing shelters and 23.1% of the households have hand washing facilities. It was observed that even where the facilities exist, they are not functional –sometimes with no water. So refugees use the latrines and continue with whatever they are doing. Hand washing is mostly observable at meal times only.

Most refugee households cook in the open, on the verandah with 17% having separate kitchens. 31.9% have bathing shelters. Only 28% of the refugee households have garbage pits. There are very careless waste disposal practices in the settlement. Rubbish is

everywhere in the compounds including feces of children occasionally. The compounds are either not swept and grass is growing everywhere. This poses health risks to the household members.

## 2.5 Livelihoods

### 2.5.1 Sources of Food

In Adjumani the land holding per household is 30x30m. This leaves very little land for use other than shelter in Adjumani settlements. Agricultural activities and therefore food production is low. Refugees should be supported to grow additional food. There is need to sensitize refugees on food rights and food security too. This will help them save whatever food they grow for periods of difficulty.

33% in Adjumani rely entirely on food aid as a major source of food. Cultivation on allocated plots contributes 17% of the food for refugee households -mostly vegetables and other foodstuff they do not grow. Another source of food is exchange of labour for food from the host community. This is common in Adjumani.

### 2.5.2 Types of food

In Adjumani the common foods include beans, maize, sorghum, vegetables, fish and meat. The refugees receive sorghum and beans. The refugees in Adjumani are not happy with sorghum, which they call *Goto*. They yearn for maize meal. While the food aid they receive is standard provision, 69.7% of refugee households access additional foods through the markets. PSNs however, depend entirely on food aid, with very limited opportunities for other types of food.

### 2.5.3 Household food stocks

In most households (53.9%) food stocks will last three to four weeks i.e. till the next food distribution. This reveals a very high dependence of refugees on the food rations from UNHCR. A slight delay or reduction in food rations could spell disaster for refugees, especially PSNs. For areas that had not yet received food<sup>3</sup>, some had for the next three to four days. In cases of dire need, families borrow from neighbours or relatives in anticipation of the next food distribution.

## 2.6 Income

### 2.6.1 Sources of income

14.7% of refugees do not have any source of income, 1.6% derive their income from petty business, another 1.6% from skills like carpentry, tailoring construction/brick laying. 2.3% of the refugees live on transfer earnings from relatives abroad or back home, who send them money -this is common for South Sudanese refugees in Adjumani. 23.1% of refugees in Adjumani are involved in business –selling fuel wood, beauty (saloons/barber shops) shop keeping, small restaurants, selling clothes, tailoring, selling food stuff (onions, oil, okra, etc) and produce dealing

**Table 7: Businesses run by refugees**

Business type	Percent
Baking	6.7
Bar tending	6.7

<sup>3</sup> The assessment coincided with food distribution  
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Farming	10.0
Selling fuel wood	10.0
Poultry keeping	6.7
Retail shop	6.7
Selling cloths	6.7
Selling food items	20.0
Restaurants	6.7
Small business	13.3
Tailoring	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It is clear that most refugees live on selling food items. These include the food ration and vegetable that they grow –like okra, tomatoes, onions, etc. This is followed by petty trade (small businesses like hawking, etc.), farming and selling fuel wood (women and girls only),

### **2.6.2 Animals kept**

Rearing small animals is a viable enterprise for refugees considering that they reproduce quickly and mature fast. This would provide additional sources of income. Even when refugees want to leave, they could sell off the animals. 8.7% in Adjumani are keeping animals. The common animals in the refugee settlements are ducks, chicken, pigs, goats and turkeys. Chicken and goats are very popular among the refugees because they multiply quickly.

### **2.6.3 Skills**

38.8% of refugees in Adjumani have skills. This includes tailoring, designing, hair dressing and crafts for women, and bicycle repair, designing, tailoring, leather tanning, thatching houses and crafts for men. Crafts are very pronounced in the refugee settlements. The articles are of very fine quality which could be sold anywhere in the country. South Sudanese *suka* are of very high quality and could be sold anywhere in Uganda, and they are loved. Strengthening these skills for commercial production will improve income generation for refugees.

The refugees, especially in Adjumani prefer blocks in building, so apprenticeships in the building trade (masonry -block/brick laying and carpentry) will be valuable skills in the settlements and host communities.

## **2.7 Market Assessment**

### **2.7.1 Market potential in refugee settlements and host communities**

Enterprises in the settlement include animal rearing, poultry, petty trade (Lock ups), saloon business, soap making, tailoring and brick making. Possible enterprises suggested by refugees include small businesses 48.4%, selling clothes 6.5%, then brick laying, selling utensils, selling cosmetics, selling building materials, small businesses like saloons, selling furniture and shop keeping. Because UNHCR gives out sorghum, grain milling is a profitable enterprise since the sorghum has to be ground first. It is important to note that of those with business ideas, only 30% were male and 69% were female. Men normally play games at the centers.

### **2.7.2 Profitable enterprises in refugee settlement**

The profitable enterprises in the settlements are petty trade and crafts. With the exception of Nyumanzi, settlement, most refugees like going out of the settlements to buy household



goods, clothes, additional food stuff and others from nearby town. Supporting creation of small businesses like LWF has done in Nyumanzi would improve the livelihoods of many refugee households.

### *Sex and age preferences*

While women suggested selling in the market, saloons, hotel business and brewing respectively; the female youth suggested hair dressing, hotel business, selling cosmetics, making table cloths, tailoring, selling clothes as preferable enterprises—in that order. The male youths suggested barber shops, bicycle repair, brick laying, phone charging, bee keeping and poultry rearing as viable businesses –in that order. Men prefer selling produce, shop keeping, bar tending, crafts, agriculture, selling building materials and agro-processing –in that order. Women suggested selling in the market, brewing and hotel business—in that order.

## **2.8 Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)**

Violence is very common among refugees. Three in ten refugees have experienced violence in their lives as refugees. SGBV among refugees accounts for 42,7% of all violence. Common forms are early marriage, fighting spouses (assault) and, emotional abuse. It is important to note that while defilement and rape are rare among refugees, forced marriages top the list. In addition, there are cross-generational marriages where girls are forced to marry older men against their will in Adjumani. This is a common across the different ethnic groups in the settlements.

Physical assault is very common due to alcoholism; it accounts for 13% of the violence in Rwamwanja and 14% in Adjumani. Some men fight where they are drinking and others go home and fight their spouses over food or trivial matters. There is also economic violence where husbands sell off produce and leave the family with more or less nothing to feed on. Even food aid is sold off to drink. This kind of violence accounts for 22% of all violence in Rwamwanja but is not common in Adjumani.

Child labour is not so common in Adjumani settlement, even though occasionally children work with their parents in gardens of the host community to earn some money. Sometimes children fetch water for other households in the settlements to get money for books, and other necessities. Sometimes the labour is at the expense of the education of the child.

## **2.9 Environmental Protection**

Environmental degradation is very evident in refugee settlements due to the nature and structure of the settlements. Trees have been cut to create space for houses and cultivation. The ground is open and there is population concentration.

The most common cooking fuel is firewood. Most households use three stones technology to cook. The identified practices responsible for environmental damage include bush tree cutting 46%, bush burning 18.4%, brick making 3%, over grazing 2.2%.

Other environmentally dangerous practices include poor solid waste management (defecating in compounds, poor disposal of household garbage), farming in the swamps, and disposal of polythene materials. The cooking technology adopted by most of the refugees has a big bearing on the environment as it heightens demand for fuel wood. The demand for building poles also fuels tree cutting

## 2.10 Community Services

### 2.10.1 Psychosocial Services

Many refugees are stressed by their condition, past experiences and the state of their lives. The stress is manifested overtly in violence or other unacceptable behavior like alcohol abuse. Those affected include young and old, men and women. These also include victims of SGBV and other community vices.

The agencies have professional and apprentice social workers and are supporting a host of structures like GTFs and working with the churches, schools to provide psychosocial service to refugees. These continue to counsel and provide support for those in need among the refugees.

### 2.10.2 Services from the local community

The local community provides market for refugee produce. They buy farm produce and other stuff from refugees to provide them with much needed income. They are also a source of supplementary foods for refugees.

The presence of local governments is not always felt in the lives of the refugees. 73% of the refugees do not feel the presence of local governments in their lives. They know that OPM, UNHCR and the NGOs are the sources of all the services they receive. Local governments supply mosquito nets to refugees together with nationals. This has reduced malaria cases. However, due to the swelling numbers of refugees in both Adjumani and Rwamwanja, the local governments find it difficult to plan and cope with the numbers of refugees.

### 2.10.3 Problems with local community

The refugees in Rwamwanja do not report any major problems with the host community. It is a common problem in Adjumani. While generally the local communities are at peace with the refugees, at times they (Host community) graze their animals in refugee fields and crops are destroyed in the process. This creates tension.

Refugee women are sometimes beaten by the host community/members when they go to collect firewood. This is unique to Adjumani settlements. In some areas locals burn off grass to deny refugees thatching grass. At times refugees are denied access to water at water points by the community members

Refugee children are sometimes discriminated against in schools: they learn slowly due to language differences and fell left behind. There is also a lot of scape-goating on the refugees. For example, when a borehole is broken or a problem occurs, it is presumed it is the refugee children who have damaged it!

*Here in Adjumani, there is a presumption that all refugees are thieves yet when the police dogs are brought, in most cases it finds that the thieves are from the local community. Young Men FGD*

## 2.11 Stakeholder Coordination

### 2.11.1 Agencies

There are many agencies providing different and interlinked service to refugees in the settlements. Some are in contractual arrangements with UNHCR under the supervision of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). The services range from distribution of food aid to other livelihood options, from SGBV support to medical responses. UNHCR/OPM

determines refugee status; issues ration cards and are responsible for the welfare of the refugees. World Vision is responsible for distribution of Food aid in Adjumani settlements.

Windle trust is providing education services like bursaries to able but underprivileged refugee children and youths to continue with their education.

LWF supports PSNs with cash grant, non-food items (NFIs), shelter, provides SGBV support services, legal services to vulnerable refugees, trainings; provides poles for houses, seeds as part of livelihoods support and boreholes/latrines.

MTI is providing health, nutrition & GBV services. LWF provides logistics and transport services. Others include Save the Children in Uganda for child protection, Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council and others offering various services to the refugees.

### **2.11.2 Refugee participation**

Refugees volunteer by providing labour to projects by the agencies. Some are social workers at community level, helping other refugees to solve problems or guiding to get services.

## 3. Conclusions and Recommendations for Programming

### 3.1 Conclusions

Based on the findings, above the following conclusions can be drawn.

#### **Shelter**

66.2% (57% female, 43% male) in Adjumani, feel that housing is inadequate. Women are keener on issues affecting the family than their male counterparts. Some youths reported that they feel bad sharing houses with drunken parents and do not enjoy being at home in those small spaces with many people.

#### **Education**

The average distance to the nearest Primary School is 2kms. This poses a challenge to children in transition from Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres near home, to primary schools either in the settlements or in the host communities. Primary education is supported by UNHCR and ECD centres are provided by the agencies. Language poses a great challenge to refugee children. English which is the language of instruction in Uganda is different from what is used in South Sudan. Thus, slow learners are not attended to especially when it is due to inability to comprehend languages. The difference in levels/standards forces pupils from South Sudan to be demoted by several classes, when they are admitted to Ugandan schools.

There are neither secondary schools nor vocational institutions within the Settlements in Adjumani and in Rwamwanja there is only one secondary school which is far from most zones. Refugees in Adjumani settlements depend on secondary schools in the host community.

Some refugee parents find it difficult to pay fees due to their economic situation. Thus children who complete the primary cycle and cannot afford secondary education are left redundant. It is therefore common to find male children and youths playing cards, chess, or other board games in both Adjumani and Rwamwanja settlements.

Agencies are rewarding best performers through bursaries and scholarships. In Rwamwanja, school feeding has been introduced in schools, with the support of Feed the World. Teachers are being motivated by providing good accommodation been given land and solar lighting Enrolment and retention have both increased as a result.

#### **Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**

##### Water

Almost all refugees have access to safe water. However, 14.9% of the water sources do not last throughout the year making affected households resort to wells or springs where available or join the long queues at the boreholes. However the refugees are still below the UNHCR standard of 20 litres per person per day.

The distance to the nearest water points range between 0.01km to 5km and the average time spent at water point varies between 5 minutes to one hour. The quality of the water is good, except that in some water points there are ferrous deposits in boreholes which affect the colour of water in the mornings.

As part of the community-based maintenance system (CBMS), user fees are levied at water points, especially those in the host communities. This poses a problem to refugees who sometime do not have money at the time the maintenance fees are collected.

### Sanitation and hygiene

64.9% of refugee households have latrines conforming to UNHCR standards, 51.5% have bathing shelters and 23.1% of the households have hand washing facilities. It was observed that even where the facilities exist, they are not functional –sometimes with no water. Hand washing is mostly observable at meal times only.

Most kitchens are substandard –mostly quickly and carelessly made shacks made of banana leaf roofs or grass. Most refugee households cook in the open, on the verandah or in their places of abode with no separate kitchens. Most of the compounds are dirty. They are either not swept or grass is growing everywhere. This poses health risks to the household members.

### **Livelihood**

79% of the refugees rely on food aid as a major source of food. Cultivation on allocated plots contributes 17% of the food for refugee households. Another source of food is exchange of labour for food from the host community.

Seven in ten refugee households access additional foods through the markets. PSNs however, depend entirely on food aid, with very limited opportunities for other types of food. In most households food stocks will last three to four weeks i.e. till the next food distribution. This reveals a very high dependence of refugees on the food rations from UNHCR.

One third of refugees do not have any source of income, making them entirely dependent on food aid for survival. In cases of dire need, families borrow from neighbors or relatives in anticipation of the next food distribution.

47.8% of refugees do not have any source of income and 38.8% of refugees have skills in Adjumani. 28.7% of the refugees in Adjumani are involved in some kind of business and 2.6% have some skill. This includes shop keeping, produce business and food sale. These have regular incomes to take care of their families.

In Adjumani 8.7% of refugees are keeping animals. The common animals in the refugee settlements are ducks, chicken, pigs, goats and turkeys. Chicken and goats are very popular among the refugees because they multiply quickly.

### **Protection**

Many refugees are stressed by their past experiences, condition and the state of their lives. The stress is manifested overtly in violence or other unacceptable behavior like alcohol abuse. The agencies have professional and apprentice social workers and are supporting a host of structures like GTFs and working with the churches to provide psychosocial service to refugees. These continue to counsel and provide support those in need among the refugees.

Some refugees do not feel they are safe in the refugee settlements. Of these, 41.3% are males and 58.7% are females. Most of the affected men are those with backgrounds in the forces. For women, there is violence at home and occasionally in the host

communities. This however, is something the refugees feel can be dealt with through a few adjustments.

The elderly have difficulty constructing shelter which requires hard labour and money sometimes. The elderly face difficulties in movement and accessing treatment. Most elderly persons do not have income sources and completely rely on food aid. The elderly need special attention in addition to NFIs and cash grants; from OPM, UNHCR and the agencies, if they are to live with dignity. UAMs are taken care of by the agencies, especially LWF, Save the Children and others. They are provided with housing education support and clothing in addition to food aid and NFIs.

### **Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)**

Violence is very common among refugees. Three in ten refugees have experienced violence in their lives as refugees. SGBV among refugees accounts for 42,7% of all violence. Common forms are rape, early/forced marriage and defilement. There are also cross-generational marriages where girls are forced to marry older men against their will. This is a common across the settlements.

Economic violence accounts for 9% of all violence. There are cases of women who dump new born babies in pit latrines since they claim they cannot look after them, because the fathers of the children have abandoned them. Physical violence accounts for 13% of all violence.

Child labour is also common– children work in gardens of the host community to earn some money. Sometimes the labour is at the expense of the education of the child. There is gender discrimination where some parents prefer to send only the boy child to school and leave the girls at home to do domestic chores.

### **Environmental protection**

Environmental degradation is very evident in refugee settlements due to the nature and structure of the settlements. Trees have been cut to create space for houses and cultivation.

Practices responsible for environmental damage include bush tree cutting 33%, burning 17%, brick making 11%, over grazing 6.8%. Others include poor solid waste management (defecating in compounds, poor disposal of household garbage), horticultural farming in the swamps, and poor disposal of polythene materials.

### **Market Survey**

#### Potential enterprises

Possible enterprises suggested by refugees include small businesses 39.5%, selling clothes 15.6%, then brick laying, selling utensils, selling cosmetics, selling building materials, small businesses like saloons, selling furniture and shop keeping. Because UNHCR gives out maize, grain milling is a profitable enterprise since the maize and sorghum has to be ground first.

#### Profitable enterprises

The bountiful harvest of beans and maize are sold off at very low farm gate prices. Other profitable enterprises are petty trade, selling in the market, selling farm produce, Agriculture, selling clothes, poultry rearing, selling building materials, hair dressing, retail shop, bar tending, agro-processing like grain milling, and tailoring. Others include bee

keeping, bakery, brewing alcohol, brick laying, phone charging, hotel business, selling cosmetics, crafts like making table cloths, selling charcoal, and selling furniture in that order.

## **Community Services**

### Services from the local community

The local community provides market for refugee produce. They buy farm produce and other stuff from refugees to provide them with much needed income. They are also a source of supplementary foods for refugees. They are sources of income where refugees sell their labour to get income

The presence of local governments is not always felt in the lives of the refugees. 73% of the refugees do not feel the presence of local governments in their lives. The swelling numbers of refugees in both Adjumani and Rwamwanja, the local governments find it difficult to plan and cope with the numbers of refugees.

### Problems with local community

There are occasional tensions between refugees and the host communities. Refugee women are sometimes beaten by the host community/members when we go to collect firewood in Adjumani settlements. In some areas locals burn off grass to deny refugees thatching grass. At times refugees are denied access to water at water points by the community members

Refugee children are sometimes discriminated against in schools. Some teachers reportedly look down on refugee children and ignore them when they have learning problems. This is very discouraging to the children. There is a lot of mistrust among the host community toward refugees, considering them criminals.

## **3.2 Recommendations for Programming**

### **Refugee Housing**

- To ensure proper housing, UNHCR should provide plastic sheets and poles on regular basis (for repair), in view of the destruction by termites.
- Refugees should be allowed to use iron sheets which last longer before replacing at their own costs, where they can afford. They can sell it off when they leave. To reduce the effects of termites, allow refugees to use mud brick walls that last for longer.

### **Education of Refugee children**

- To improve education of refugee children, there is need to mobilize the community to support education and empower refugee parents economically so as to contribute toward education of their own children.
- Equipping the schools with desks and text books will further improve the learning environment.
- To increase the number of teachers per school, thus improving the teacher-pupil ratio, there is need to retrain and certify refugees who are teachers to allow them teach in refugee settlement schools.
- Using the thematic curriculum, encourage translation during teaching. OPM and the agencies should build more secondary schools to absorb primary school leavers. Establishing vocational centre in the settlements could help build much needed skills to improve refugee livelihoods and give hope to young refugees.

- To increase the number of refugee children accessing education, OPM should harmonise the school fees structure in refugee settlements so that equal amounts are paid across the board.

### **Access to safe water**

- To curb water shortage and long queues, there is need to provide more water points by drilling more boreholes within the settlements.
- Since some water sources are not good, provide water purification tablets (materials).

### **Improve refugee livelihoods**

#### Food Security and nutrition

- Refugees should be encouraged and supported to grow other food types to supplement food aid and boost quantity and nutritional quality to meet the food requirements of refugees. This can be through backyard or kitchen gardens for home consumption.
- Where possible, increase the rations of food aid given to refugees, especially PSNs – notably the disabled and aged.

#### Incomes

- Since refugees produce a lot of things that are marketable out there, they should be supported with business skills.
- To boost their welfare, VSLAs should be increased. This will give refugees sources of funds for emergencies, but also force them to save whatever little they have. VSLAs also provide social safety nets that refugees who are abused can turn to for solace and support.

#### Skills

- Apprenticeship in various marketable skills like hair dressing, tailoring, leather tanning, brick/block laying/masonry, carpentry and joinery, bicycle and motor vehicle repairing/mechanics, designing and others should be supported.
- Agencies should also invest in vocational education to cater for refugee youths who have completed the secondary cycle. This will give them a purpose in life, if they can earn their own living.

### **Strategies to address SGBV**

- Further empower especially women by training them on human rights and carry out massive and persistent community sensitization on human rights.
- Continue providing counseling, legal and medical services to survivors of SGBV.
- Empower local leaders to be more effective by providing additional or follow up training on human rights. Also, encourage peer education among Youth, adults, women and boy & girl groups

### **Strategies to improve refugee protection**

- Strengthen the capacity of the police in handling cases of all nature. There is a feeling that transfer/rotation of current police personnel will improve handling of cases.
- There is corruption reported among RWCs and therefore a need to impose term limits for RWCs.
- There is need to preach unity and harmonious co-existence among refugees and the host communities. This will reduce conflicts and engender progress and peace. This can be done through sensitization, dialogues and joint activities in schools and other



community centres. There is need for regular follow-up visits/meetings with community leaders to update them on progress of pending cases being handled.

- To speed up handling of cases there is need to establish complaints desk in every village and more refugee sensitization on referral procedures for redress. Introduce U-Report since face-to-face reporting is difficult due to fear of repercussions.

### **Protect refugee children**

- There is need to sensitize the refugee population on child protection/rights. This will help them better support children. This will increase support toward child development and welfare.
- Agencies should build more child friendly spaces/centres for children. This will engage the children in socialization and provide further protection. Institute sporting activities to occupy them physically
- Support creative avenues/structures for them to air their voices/issues. The Child Rights Clubs in schools and Youth Clubs are good avenues which should be further promoted to capture the views of children.

### **Protect the environment**

- Refugees should be encouraged to plant more trees in the settlements. This will provide much needed wind breaks for the houses and shades for resting in the compounds. OPM/UNHCR should ban the burning of bushes during dry/sunny seasons. This is because in addition to burning some houses, it destroys the nutrients in the over used soils around the settlements.
- To stem the deforestation evident in the settlements, OPM, UNHCR and the agencies should strongly encourage refugees to plant trees and use of improved cooking technologies. This will reduce the demand for fuel wood and the burdens associated with collecting it.

### **Make refugees live with dignity**

- Introduction of adult education initiatives will motivate refugee parent and improve the quality of their lives. This is because sometimes, the refugees cannot express themselves or transact vital businesses due to illiteracy.
- To encourage integration, OPM should allow traders into the Settlements. This is because sometimes refugees have goods to sell but lack transport. However, to avoid exploitation of refugees should be sensitized on bulking, collective bargaining and group marketing. This will ensure better returns to investments and encourage more production.



### **TERMS OF REFERENCE TO CONDUCT A NEEDS ASSESSEMENT IN RWAMWANJA AND ADJUMANI REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS**

#### **I. Introduction**

On 20 November 2012, M23 took control of Goma in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The M23 conflict against the DRC government led to the displacement of large numbers of people, of which many fled to Uganda to the districts of Kisoro and Kanungu. The refugees were later transported to Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement, in Kamwenge district, where the number of refugees stood at 52,816 at the end of December 2014.

Since fighting broke out in South Sudan in December 2013, some 1.5 million people were forced out of their homes. 488,597 refugees fled to the neighboring countries of Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya. 134,271 have sought refuge in Uganda, with 97,180 now registered in Adjumani district, where the Lutheran World Federation is concentrating its intervention.

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Uganda Program is part of the Lutheran World Federation Department for World Service (LWF-DWS), an international humanitarian and development agency. In close collaboration with the UNHCR, OPM and other operational partners, LWF- Uganda provides support to the South Sudanese and Congolese Refugees living in Adjumani and Rwamwanja refugee settlements, respectively. To date, the focus has been on emergency relief for immediate response and short-term recovery, such as provision of water, hygiene and sanitation facilities, protection, shelters.

At present, there is no sign of peace in South Sudan or in the DRC which leaves little hope for the refugees to return home in the near future. Despite this bleak outlook, as time goes on, attention will turn to other recent crisis resulting in a reduction of funding allocated to refugee programs in Uganda. It is therefore important to focus on linking emergency with development by focusing on the promotion of sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance across all sectors of intervention.

Refugees in both Rwamwanja and Adjumani settlements have fled their homes with productive assets or with just clothes on their backs, but they always carry something of considerable value: their knowledge, skills and experience. No matter how much or how little they arrive with, most displaced people have the potential to become self-reliant in their places of refuge. Livelihoods activities help to tap this potential and build a platform for a better future. Investing in people's livelihoods is also important because it helps cut the cost of aid and protection and enhances the chances for a sustainable durable solution, be it return, local integration or resettlement.

Although the UNHCR, OPM and other operational partners have carried out several needs assessments, there is a lack of clarity and a need for an updated and relevant assessment:

- on priority needs in the areas of shelter/non-food items (NFIs), water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood, protection, community services and environmental protection
- on existing long-term sustainable initiatives, on market demands in Adjumani and Rwamwanja refugee settlements and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods meeting both the market demands and priority needs.
- on identifying roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders for better collaboration and coordination, proper resource management and sustainability of livelihoods interventions in the two districts and the sub-regions.

LWF therefore wishes to hire the services of a qualified consultant to lead the LWF Sub-Program staff to carry out an assessment in the refugee settlements of Rwamwanja and Adjumani. Summarized below are purposes of the assessment, scope of work, required qualifications, deliverables, timeline and other pertinent information.

## **II. Objectives**

The main objectives of the assessment are to:

- Identify priority needs of the refugee population in the sectors of shelter/non-food items (NFIs), water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood, protection, community services, environmental protection, education through an assessment of the context, risks to life with dignity and the capacity of the affected people and relevant authorities /organisations to respond.
- Identify market demands within the refugee and host communities through a market survey and conduct a skills assessment within the refugee communities to identify existing skills that can be built on and strengthened
- Identify and recommend sustainable long-term interventions responding to priority needs, market demands and, to the extent possible, building on existing skills

## **III. Scope**

This TOR is designed for an assessment, which is understood to be one which occurs within 1 or 2 years following the beginning of the conflicts in DRC and South Sudan which led thousands of people to take refuge in Uganda. Given this fact, the assessment will focus on the rehabilitation phase, on identifying needs and sustainable long-term interventions to fill these gaps. This information will serve to inform future long-term response efforts by LWF and other operational partners in Adjumani and Rwamwanja refugee settlements.

The study will be conducted in Rwamwanja and Adjumani refugee settlements.

The scope is to identify sustainable long-term alternatives and opportunities that meet identified priority needs and market demands across the following sectors:

- Shelter
- Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood
- Water Hygiene and Sanitation
- Protection (in particular of persons with special need (PSN))
- Community services (psychosocial support, PSN shelters)
- Environmental protection
- Education

## **IV. Approach**

The assessment is to be consistent with SPHERE standards, and will be conducted based on the principles of the Humanitarian Charter.

In order to take into account certain cross-cutting issues (e.g. children, gender, disability, HIV/AIDS etc.), the data will be collected, reported, and analyzed in a way which is consistent with inclusiveness and highlights the specific needs of vulnerable groups.

Approximately 87% and 78% of the total refugee population is women and children in Adjumani and Rwamwanja, respectively. Child and female-headed households, orphans, pregnant/lactating women, unaccompanied/separated minors are categorized as Persons with Special Needs. Livelihood activities and capacity building are particularly important as PSN women/children have extra costs and responsibilities. In light of this, one of the primary concerns will be to ensure adequate and appropriate representation of women and children in this study.

LWF - along with other Gender Based Violence protection organizations - also acknowledges that SGBV/child abuse is a risk for women and girls as well as for men and boys. To assess the potential risks of GBV, the assessment team may

conduct a safety mapping exercise, create GBV risk profiles, undertake a gendered market assessment and value chain analysis and identify existing community protection strategies.

Youth (18-26 years) also account for a large part of the population in Adjumani and Rwamwanja. However, due to the lack of secondary schools (only 1 secondary school in Rwamwanja and 3 hosting South Sudanese refugees) and the lack of opportunities for technical or vocational training, the majority of youths, nationals and refugees, remain idle, often leading to alcohol consumption, drug abuse and violent behavior. Equipping youth with life skills and promoting their active participation in productive livelihood activities will keep them from being idle and the social evils that come with it. In light of this, it will be important to have an appropriate representation of youth.

A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods is to be used for the assessment. The quantitative approaches will generate quantifiable data on priority needs among the refugee communities. The qualitative information will provide more insight, depth on the quality of services, market demands, livelihood activities and opportunities and will help triangulate quantitative data.

The consultant is required to take the role of a Team Leader. He will build the LWF staff's capacity and lead them to develop the necessary tools, to carry out the assessments/surveys and to meet the objectives outlined in the present ToR.

Consultant's specific tasks should include:

- Train LWF staff and data collectors, supervise the data collection exercise/needs assessment and coordinate the entire exercise with relevant stakeholders
- Desk study of LWF relevant documents
- Conduct literature review of the current situation in Adjumani and Rwamwanja refugee settlements
- In close collaboration with the Livelihood program officer, the Grants Manager, the Field Operations Manager and the M&E Manager, develop appropriate qualitative survey/questionnaires and participatory institutional assessment tools
- In close collaboration with LWF Sub-Program staff, develop a protocol that clearly defines the methodologies for sampling, data collection, entry, cleaning, compilation, analysis and report writing.

Expected outputs

- Draft, finalise, present and submit the draft version of the report to the M&E Manager for inputs and comments. Revise and finalize the document accordingly.
- Findings should be presented using socio-demographic category (age, sex, marital status, ethnicity etc), socio-economic status, location and using age and Gender dis-aggregated data as per the ECHO gender-age marker Tool Kit.
- Conduct a debrief meeting with LWF to discuss recommendations and the way forward.

## **V. TIMELINE**

The Consultant/Team Leader is expected to submit their proposals no later than 13<sup>th</sup>/02/2015. The assessment is expected to start one week after the submission of the application. The final draft of the report is expected to be submitted to LWF one month after the start date. A detailed implementation schedule must be included in the application. Proposed dates are:

13<sup>th</sup> Feb – submission of proposals

19<sup>th</sup> Feb – assessment starts

14<sup>th</sup> March – submit final assessment report

## **VI. PROFILE OF THE CONSULTANT**

Qualifications required for the task:

- Leadership skills
- Solid knowledge of refugees operations in Uganda
- Advanced academic qualification in economic and social development

- Experience in conducting similar studies
- Familiarity with the study area including the refugee law systems
- Excellent analytical, research, writing and communication skills

## **VII. CONSULTANCY WORK PROPOSAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Interested consultants for this assignment must include a detailed technical proposal. The technical part should include the following components:

- Description of the assignment
- Proposed approach and methodology to carry out the assignment
- Detailed implementation plan
- Organizational and personnel capacity including profile of key personnel involved in the assignment (annex CVs)
- Experience of similar assignments (examples annexed)
- Any other information relevant to the assignment

The proposal should also comprise a detailed budget.

## **VIII. PROPOSAL SUBMISSION**

Interested consultants can submit their technical and financial proposal to the following address not later than 13<sup>th</sup> February 2015 to;

Lutheran World Federation – Uganda Program  
Department for World Service  
Plot 1401, Gaba Road, Nsambya  
P.O. Box 5827 – Kampala

OR

Email [bids@lwf.or.ug](mailto:bids@lwf.or.ug) Proposals should be addressed to the Chairperson Procurement committee LWF Uganda

## Appendix II: Assessment Tools

### Household Level Questionnaire

### LWF Refugee Needs Assessment 2015

Name of Enumerator: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / 201\_\_\_\_

#### Household characteristics

Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: M/F

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Category: CHH: \_\_\_\_ Youth \_\_\_\_ Adult: \_\_\_\_ Elderly \_\_\_\_ UAM \_\_\_\_

PWD: \_\_\_\_ CWD: \_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

# HH members: \_\_\_\_ M \_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_ # Houses in compound: \_\_\_\_

1. Is the housing enough for your household? No / Yes b) If no, what do you plan to do? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What problems do you face with regard to housing?

#### Education

3. How far is the nearest primary school? \_\_\_\_ kms 4. How far is the nearest secondary school? \_\_\_\_ kms

5. How far is the nearest tertiary institution? \_\_\_\_

6. # of HH members of school going age: M \_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_ 7. # of HH members going to school: Pr. M \_\_\_\_  
F \_\_\_\_ Sec. M \_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_ Ter. M \_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_ Others: \_\_\_\_\_

8. What problems do you face with regard to education?

#### WASH

9. Is there a latrine: No / Yes If yes, specify as per UNHCR standards \_\_\_\_\_ Usage?: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Hand washing facility: No / Yes Functional?: \_\_\_\_ 11. Bathing shelter: No / Yes 12. Garbage pit: No / Yes 13.

Drying racks: No / Yes Reasons: \_\_\_\_\_

Comment on general sanitation: \_\_\_\_\_

14. How far is the nearest water point? \_\_\_\_ kms 15. Type of water point: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Time spent at water source: \_\_\_\_ minutes/hours 17. Is the water available throughout year? No/Yes

If no, what other water sources are there? \_\_\_\_\_

18. What problems do you face with regard to safe water access?

#### Food and Nutrition

19. Sources of food: \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Types of food: \_\_\_\_\_

21. # meals per day: 1 / 2 / 3 22. Type food eaten yesterday (day): \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

Type food eaten yesterday (night): \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

23. How long will the food stock you have now last? \_\_\_\_\_

24. Food storage for own consumption at the moment in kg/acres:

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

#### Productive Assets

25. Type & # of animals: 26. # motorcycle: \_\_\_\_ # bicycle: \_\_\_\_ # Wooden bicycle \_\_\_\_ Land: \_\_\_\_ acres

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

#### Income

27. Do you have any skills? No/Yes If yes, which ones \_\_\_\_\_

28. # of sources of income: \_\_\_\_\_ Types of income: \_\_\_\_\_

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

29. Are you involved in business? No/Yes

If yes, is your business providing you with a frequent income every month? Yes / No

If yes include the sources;

30. Type of business \_\_\_\_\_ Monthly earning \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

31. What profitable enterprises exist in this refugee settlement?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **SGBV**

32. Do you face any violence that affects you? Wife No / Yes: by \_\_\_\_\_ Type \_\_\_\_\_  
Husband No / Yes: by \_\_\_\_\_ Type \_\_\_\_\_  
Child No / Yes: by \_\_\_\_\_ Type \_\_\_\_\_

33. When someone is a SGBV survivor what do they do?

1. Nothing 2. Report to RWC 3. Report to OPM 4. Report to Police 5. GBV Task Force

6. Goes to health center 7. Organization \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Others, Specify \_\_\_\_\_

### **Protection**

34. Do you and your household feel safe? No/Yes If no, what is the problem \_\_\_\_\_

35. What have you done about it? \_\_\_\_\_

36. What can be done to make you feel safer? \_\_\_\_\_

37. What can be done to improve protection of refugee children?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **Environmental protection**

38. What are your sources of fuel for cooking? \_\_\_\_\_

39. What type of cooking technologies do you use?

a) Improved energy saving Stoves b) Three Stones c) Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

40. What common practices in the settlement endanger the environment? \_\_\_\_\_

41. What are you doing to protect the environment? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **Community Services**

42. How have you benefited from the host community?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

43. What services do you get from the local government?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

44. What problems do you face with host community?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

45. What problems do you face with the local government?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

46. How best can these problems be solved? \_\_\_\_\_

47. What else would you want to be provided?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **Coordination**

48. Which agency is doing what in this refugee settlement?

Agency	Service provided
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_____	_____
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_____	_____
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_____	_____
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\_\_\_\_\_

49. How do you contribute in agency interventions?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

50. Any suggestions to make refugees live with dignity?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Thank you for sparing time to answer these questions**



Name Enum: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / 201\_\_\_\_

**Housing**

1. What problems do you see with regard to refugee housing?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What can be done to improve refugee housing?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Education**

3. What is the average distance to the nearest primary school? \_\_\_\_ kms What is the average distance to the nearest secondary school? \_\_\_\_ kms What is the average distance to the nearest Vocational Institution \_\_\_\_\_kms

4. What are the problems in the education sector in the settlement?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What can be done to improve education of refugee children?

\_\_\_\_\_

**WASH**6. How far is the nearest water point? \_\_\_\_ kms Is the water available throughout year? No/Yes  
If no, what other water sources are there? \_\_\_\_\_

7. What problems do refugees face with regard access to water?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. What can be done to improve refugee access to safe water?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Food and Nutrition**

9. What can be done to improve food and nutrition for refugees?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. What profitable enterprises exist in the refugee settlement?

\_\_\_\_\_

**SGBV**

11. What are the most common SGBV issues in this refugee settlement?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. What can be done to reduce SGBV issues in the settlement?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Protection**

13. What are the protection issues in this refugee settlement?

14. What can be done to improve refugee protection?

\_\_\_\_\_

15. What are the child protection issues in this refugee settlement?

\_\_\_\_\_

16. What can be done to improve protection of refugee children?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Environmental protection**

17. What are the common practices in the settlement endanger the environment? \_\_\_\_\_

18. What are refugees doing to protect the environment?

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**Community Services**

19. What services do refugees get from the local community/government?

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20. What problems do refugees face with local community/government?

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21. What else can be provided to refugees?

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**Coordination**

22. Which agency is doing what in this refugee settlement?

Agency	Service provided
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23. What can be done to improve actor coordination in the refugee settlement?

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24. How are the refugees participating in interventions by actors?

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25. How can refugee participation in interventions by actors be improved?

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26. Any suggestions to make refugees live with dignity?

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**Thank you for sparing time to answer these questions**

Name Enum: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / 201\_\_\_\_

**Housing**

1. What problems do you face with regard to housing?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What can be done to improve refugee housing?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Education**

3. What is the average distance to the nearest primary school? \_\_\_\_ kms What is the average distance to the nearest secondary school? \_\_\_\_ kms What is the average distance to the nearest Vocational Institution \_\_\_\_\_kms

4. What problems do you face with regard to education?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What can be done to improve education of refugee children?

\_\_\_\_\_

**WASH**

6. Is there a latrine: No / Yes If yes, specify as per UNHCR standards \_\_\_\_\_ Usage?: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Hand washing facility: No / Yes Functional?: \_\_\_\_ 8. Bathing shelter: No / Yes 9. Garbage pit: No / Yes 10. Drying racks: No / Yes Reasons:

Comment on general sanitation: \_\_\_\_\_

11. How far is the nearest water point? \_\_\_\_ kms 12. Type of water point: \_\_\_\_\_

13. Time spent at water source: \_\_\_\_ minutes/hours 14. Is the water available throughout year? No/Yes If no, what other water sources are there? \_\_\_\_\_

15. What problems do you face with regard to safe water access?

\_\_\_\_\_

16. What can be done to improve refugee safe water access?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Food and Nutrition**

17. # of sources of food: \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Types of food: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

19. Where do you get food? \_\_\_\_\_ How long will the food stock you have now last? \_\_\_\_\_

20. What can be done to improve food and nutrition for refugees?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

21. # of sources of income: \_\_\_\_\_ Types of income: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

22. What profitable enterprises exist in the refugee settlement?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**SGBV**

23. What are the most common SGBV issues in this refugee settlement?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

24. What can be done to reduce SGBV issues in the settlement?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Protection**

25. What can be done to improve refugee protection?

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26. What can be done to improve protection of refugee children?

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**Environmental protection**

27. What are your sources of fuel for cooking?

28. What type of cooking technologies do you use?

a) Improved energy saving Stoves b) Three Stones c) Others, specify

29. What common practices in the settlement endanger the environment?

30. What are you doing to protect the environment?

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**Community Services**

31. What services do you get from the local community/government?

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32. What problems do you face with local community/government?

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33. What else would you want to be provided?

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**Coordination**

34. Which agency is doing what in this refugee settlement?

Agency

Service provided

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35. How are the refugees participating in interventions by actors?

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36. How can refugee participation in interventions by actors be improved?

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37. Any other suggestions to make refugees live with dignity?

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**Thank you for sparing time to answer these questions**