



THE
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Refugee Needs Assessment

Rwamwanja Settlement, Kamwenge District

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Executive Summary

The OPM has marked presence and there are police posts in all refugee 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.

Almost half of the refugees reported inadequate housing due to size or materials used. Plots in Rwamwanja are 50x50m, which can accommodate houses and some left for cultivation. Youths are embarrassed sharing houses with their parents in Rwamwanja. The walls are mud and wattle with tarpaulin or old iron sheet roofs. Tarpaulin gets torn by wind and damaged by the rain.

Almost all school age children attend primary school. The agencies provide Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centers while UNHCR provides basic education to refugee children. The classes are crowded and the pupil-teacher ratio is high 120:1 in Rwamwanja. Gender segregation against girls in Rwamwanja still poses a problem. There is a sizeable drop out after primary cycle due to inability to finance secondary or tertiary education. There is only one secondary school in Rwamwanja, which is grossly inadequate. This leaves those 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 Rwamwanja, refugees now access 13.7 litres per person per day, slightly below the UNHCR standard of 20 litres per person per day. 41% of refugee households have latrines conforming to UNHCR standards. Only 20% of the households have hand washing facilities. Only 26.7% of the refugee households in the settlement have bathing shelters. The rest bathe behind the houses, in the house or wait for darkness. 40.8% (almost half of the refugee households do not have garbage pits. 72.1% of the compounds are dirty posing health risks to the household members.

Livelihoods

The 50x50m plots of land available to refugees in Rwamwanja Settlement allow for cultivation of both food and cash crops. That notwithstanding, a third of refugees depend entirely on food aid. 64% of the refugees in Rwamwanja rely entirely on food aid as a major source of food. Cultivation on allocated plots contributes 26.5% of the food for refugee households. Another source of food is exchange of labour for food from the host community. Only 9% of the refugees in Rwamwanja have food that would last more than a month; revealing a very high dependence of refugees on the food rations. About one in six refugees has no source of income, 15% are involved in some kind of business and 39.5% of the refugees in Rwamwanja have some skill.

Market Assessment

There are many profitable enterprises in the refugee settlements. Possible enterprises suggested by refugees include small businesses like petty trade 14.7%, 14% selling clothes, selling food items 11%, produce dealing 7.4%, 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 has to be ground first. The settlement has more milling machines than the host community. Others 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, UNHCR and the agencies should provide building materials on a regular basis (for repair), and for separate housing for older children. Refugees should be allowed to use iron sheets which last longer before replacing at their own costs, where they can afford.

To improve education of refugee children, there is need for agencies to mobilize the community to support education of their own children. Equipping the schools with desks and text books will further improve the learning environment.

To improve the teacher-pupil ratio, there is need to retrain and certify refugees who are teachers to allow them 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 curb water shortage, 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).

Refugee livelihoods

Food Security and nutrition

- Refugees should be further 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 and start-up capital on a credit basis. Sensitize refugees on bulking, collective bargaining and group marketing for better returns to investments.
- LWF and the agencies should scale up VSLAs to cover more refugees. This will give refugees sources of funds for emergencies, but also force them to save whatever little they have. It is also a safety net for members in times of distress.
- 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. This will reduce the demand for fuel wood and the burdens associated with collecting it.
- Refugees should be encouraged to use conservation farming techniques to stem leaching of nutrients and soil erosion.

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. One 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 and Ayilo I, Boroli and Nyumanzi Refugee Settlements 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 Rwamwanja, a sample of 136 for questionnaires, comprising 68 males (50 %) and 68 females (50%), 62 for FGDs (35 males and 27 females) and 10 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 (10 from Rwamwanja and 5 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

Youths		Adults		Elderly		Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	
29	30	25	29	5	17	136

Table 2: Rwamwanja sample

	Questionnaire		FGDs	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Male	60	44.1	35	56.5
Female	76	55.9	27	43.5
Total	136	100	62	100

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 18-25¹ (young adult), 26-50 (adult) and 51 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 will be addressed to refine the report. Findings are presented using age and Gender disaggregated data as per the ECHO gender-age marker Tool Kit.

¹ 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 main themes of housing, protection, education, livelihoods, market survey, services from local governments and host communities and stakeholder coordination.

2.1 Shelter and NFIs

According to the Commandant, the capacity of the settlement is 80,000 to 90,000. However, there is inadequate space for family members. The sizes of houses are dictated by the size of the tarpaulin provided. Roofs are of plastic sheeting, with a few of old iron sheets. The difficulty in getting building materials poles and roofing materials restricts families to what is provided by the agencies. Adolescents share houses with their parents and beds with their siblings.

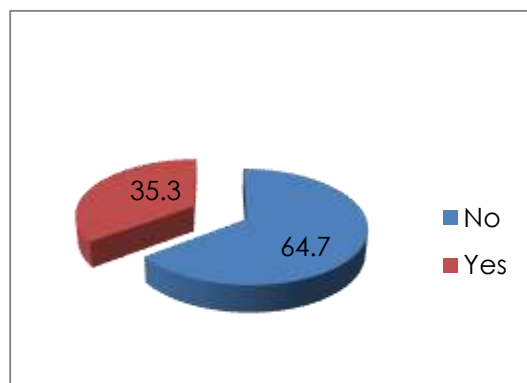


Figure 1: Adequacy of housing

Adolescents feel uncomfortable sharing houses with their parents. The girls feel that they have no privacy, and the boys feel embarrassed. This is because allocation of building materials considers household heads irrespective of the family size and the ages of the children in the household. 64.7% (55.2% female and 44.8% male) of refugees in Rwamwanja feel that housing is inadequate. This shows how women are concerned about accommodation than men. The gender disparity shows that women are keener on issues affecting

the family than their male counterparts. The plastic sheeting the refugees are given on arrival are thin and do not last more than 6 months. The old plastic sheets are torn or worn out and roofs are leaking. Refugees are resorting to buying tarpaulins for themselves. 92% of the refugees feel that iron sheets would be a better option considering the wind and effects of weather on the roofs. Because tarpaulin cannot be nailed, the refugees heap soil, logs and other materials on the roofs to hold. However, strong winds sometimes blow off roofs leaving entire families desperate.

There is a shortage of mosquito nets among the refugees. Most households have only one net, leaving other members without, especially older children who cannot share the bed with the parents. Mosquito nets are not enough leading to frequent malaria cases, especially among children.

Termites 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 very expensive, ranging from UGX 5,000 to 8,000 depending on the size and length.

2.2 Refugee protection

The OPM has marked presence in all the settlements. The Settlement Commandant is the highest civil servant in the refugee settlements. 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 matter 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 spite of these structures and systems, 28.7% of the refugees do not feel they are safe in the refugee settlement. Of these, 53.8% are males and 46.2% are females. Former combatants fear moving outside the camps fearing arrests and repatriation to the home country. Such men and their families live in morbid fear and are unable to work fearing for their lives. Such leaves heavy burdens for the wives to carry. The reasons are being former combatants and harassment from other refugees for males and females respectively. Wife beating is common in Rwamwanja and women fear reporting due to fear that the men will abandon them and their children.

2.2.1 Persons with Special Needs (PSNs)

PSNs need additional protection by virtue of their circumstances. The elderly, orphans, unaccompanied minors (UAMs) have additional vulnerabilities. The UAM shelters have Care takers who look after the children's welfare. This is vital for their safety and guidance in the short run. The elderly, 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.

While female UAMs have been adopted by relatives or others, there is need to follow them up and ensure they are well cared for. The boys will soon become young adults and be disqualified from the UAM shelters when they may have little or no capacity to take care of themselves physically, leave alone emotionally.

The elder 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 from OPM, UNHCR and the agencies, if they are to live with dignity.

2.3 Education

UNHCR is supporting only basic education for refugee children. In Rwamwanja there are five primary schools 3 inside (2 are govt-aided 1 in and 1 out) 2 outside, OPM is supporting a 6th one, and there is only one secondary school.

We have 5 primary schools 3 inside (2 are govt-aided 1 in and 1 out) 2 outside, OPM is supporting a 6th one. There is only one secondary school. UNHCR is only supporting basic education. There is no vocational centre, leaving youth redundant. Community participation in education is very low. This is because the refugees do not value education of children. -OPM Chief Commandant

Table 3: School going children in Rwamwanja

	Primary	%	Secondary	%	Tertiary
Female	64	48.5	10	55.6	1
Male	68	51.5	8	44.4	3
	132	100.0	18	100.0	
			13.6		3.0

From Table 3, while at primary level almost all children go to school (99.2%), only 13% reach secondary and 3% tertiary institutions. The difference in levels/standards of education forces pupils from DRC to be demoted by several classes, when they are

admitted to Ugandan schools. This is not approved by their parents in most cases and is very demoralizing to the children. Language as a medium of instruction poses a challenge in Rwamwanja Settlement and presents a need to translate to *Kinyabwisa*. Language presents a big challenge and there is need to translate to different mother tongues. Pupils suffer language barrier which affect their learning processes. Most parents (73%) see no future for their children after completing primary education since there are no secondary and vocational school to absorb their children.

While the refugees in Rwamwanja get fair income from farming, they find it difficult to pay fees due to their economic situation and habits. 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. For example, in Kyempango C, it is common to find a girl in P.5 not going to school because of school dues of UGX 3,000 yet a boy in P.3 is going to school. The average distance to the nearest Primary School is 1km. Secondary School range from 4 to 15kms away depending on the zone one lives in because there is one secondary school in the Settlement.

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 95.6% of the water sources. A very small percent (0.8%) get from springs and wells, and 3.6% 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 4: Distance to water points

	Frequency	Percent
.01	4	3.0
.03	2	1.5
.05	2	1.5
.10	11	8.1
.12	2	1.5
.20	15	11.1
.25	2	1.5
.30	10	7.4
.40	2	1.5
.50	33	24.4
.70	1	0.7
1.00	31	23.0
1.50	3	2.2
2.00	13	9.6
2.50	3	2.2
3.00	2	1.5
	136	100.0

The distance to the nearest water points range between a few meters to 3km and the average time spent at water point varies between 5 to 30 minutes. 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. While some shallow wells dry up in the dry spells, water is generally available to the refugees throughout the year.

However, water is still inadequate since the water points are overcrowded. It is common to see a borehole with long lines of jericans whole day. As a result, the refugees get around 13.7litres per person per day, which is just below the UNHCR standard of 20 litres per person per day in humanitarian emergencies.

2.4.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

41%of refugee households here have latrines conforming to UNHCR standards. The others share with neighbours or use the bush. Only 20% 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 kitchens are substandard–mostly quickly and carelessly made shacks made of banana leaf roofs or grass or in their places of abode with no separate kitchens. Only 26.7% of the refugee households in the settlement have bathing shelters. The rest bathe behind the houses, in the house or wait for darkness. 40.8% (almost half of the refugee households) do not have garbage pits. It is common to see litter strewn at the edge of the compounds or around the houses. 72.1% of the compounds are dirty. They are either not swept or grass is growing everywhere. This poses health risks to the household members.

2.5 Livelihoods

2.5.1 Sources of Food

While food production is very high in Rwamwanja, the households hardly have food. Ironically, even when the refugees in Rwamwanja produce a lot of maize, they still do not keep much for own consumption because they know food aid is assured. Refugees in Rwamwanja need more land for cultivation. 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.

Table 5: Sources of food

	Frequency	Percent
Farming	36	26.5
Food Aid	87	64.0
Market	8	5.9
Labour	5	3.7
Total	136	100.0

64% of the refugees in Rwamwanja rely entirely on food aid as a major source of food. Cultivation on allocated plots contributes 26.5% of the food for refugee households. While in Rwamwanja refugees are using the land optimally and bountifully reaping, much of the food is sold off since they know they have regular food rations.

2.5.2 Types of food

Refugees receive food rations comprising oil, maize and beans. The most common types of food eaten by refugees in Rwamwanja include maize, beans, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, matooke, Irish potatoes, vegetables, meat and rice.

2.5.3 Household food stocks

	Frequency	Percent
Nothing	2	1.5
>1 week	21	15.4
1 week	35	25.7
2 weeks	24	17.6
3 weeks	28	20.6
1 month	14	10.3
1.5 months	3	2.2
2 months	6	4.4
4 months	2	1.5
5 month	1	0.7
Total	136	100.0

It is noteworthy that most households have food that will last for at least a month, 9% of the refugees in Rwamwanja have food that would last more than a month. This means there are refugee families who are starting to have food stocks for their families. For a minority of households, delays in food rations would not drastically affect them.

2.6 Income

2.6.1 Sources of income

15.6% of the refugees in Rwamwanja are involved in some kind of business to care for their families. This includes barber shops/saloons, crafts, tailoring, shop keeping, produce business and food sale (pan cakes, restaurants, etc.)

2.6.2 Animals kept

Less than 10% of the refugees (9.1%) 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

39.5% in Rwamwanja have some skill. This includes tailoring, designing, hair dressing and crafts for women, and bicycle repair, designing, tailoring, leather tanning, roofing 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. Congolese *bitenge* 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.

2.7 Market Assessment

2.7.1 Market potential in refugee settlements and host communities

Enterprises in the settlement include animal rearing, poultry keeping, petty trade (Lock ups and hawking), saloon business, soap making, tailoring and brick making.

Table 6: Possible enterprises

	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	4	2.9
Bakery	2	1.5
Bar	4	2.9
Bee keeping	1	0.7
Brewing alcohol	3	2.2
Hotel business	6	4.4
Making table cloth	9	6.6
Grain milling	4	2.9
Phone charging	4	2.9
Produce dealing	10	7.4
Poultry rearing	7	5.1
Retail shop	3	2.2
Sale of food stuffs	8	5.9
Hair dressing	4	2.9
Selling clothes	19	14.0
Selling food items	15	11.0
Selling firewood	3	2.2
Petty trade	20	14.7
Tailoring	5	3.7
Trade in the market	5	3.7
Total	136	100.0

Possible enterprises suggested by refugees include small businesses like petty trade 14.7%, 14% selling clothes, selling food items 11%, produce dealing 7.4%, 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 has to be ground first. The settlement has more milling machines than the host community.

Others include leather tanning, designing and carving, especially among Congolese refugees. The brewing of local brew, distilling of waragi and making of *Bushera* are also sources of income. It was observed that peddlers of packed waragi frequent the settlements, especially in Rwamwanja to supply them with potent gin. An interview with one of the Kampala based companies supplying packed waragi revealed that it is a brisk business.

It is important to note that of those with business ideas, only 32% were male and 68% were female. This shows that refugee women are more enterprising than men. It was observed that most of the movements within the settlements are by women, going about their routine chores or doing business or some other engagements. Men are normally drinking or play games at the centers.

Refugees here produce maize, beans, fruits, okra and other vegetables which they sell in their local markets. In Rwamwanja, the bountiful harvest of beans and maize are sold off at very low farm gate prices. Traders come from Mbarara, Kampala and other towns to buy cheap produce. For example, while maize in Kampala was being sold at UGX 1,000 per kilogram, in Rwamwanja refugees were selling their maize at UGX 300 or 400! This is

because middlemen raid the settlements and many refugees feel that the market has followed them to their door steps and yet they are being offered less than half the market price.

2.7.2 Profitable enterprises in refugee settlement

The profitable enterprises mentioned by refugees are petty trade² 21%, tailoring 19.7%, selling in the market 18.2%, selling farm produce 13.4%, agro-processing like grain milling 11.1%, Agriculture 7.9%, hair dressing 3.8%, selling clothes 3.0%, poultry rearing, selling building materials 2.3%. Others include bar tending, 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.

Sex and age preferences

While women suggested salons, tailoring, selling in the market, hotel business and brewing respectively; the 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. The male youths suggested barber shops, phone charging, carpentry and joinery and poultry rearing as viable businesses respectively.

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 37% of all violence in Rwamwanja. Common forms are rape, early marriage and defilement in Rwamwanja. Physical assault is very common due to alcoholism; it accounts for 13% of the violence in Rwamwanja. 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. 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. This was reported in Rwamwanja only.

Child labour is common in Rwamwanja– children work in gardens of other refugees or 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. OPM has taken steps to mark trees to stem uncontrolled cutting.

The most common cooking fuels are firewood and maize cobs. Most households use three stones technology to cook. The identified practices responsible for environmental damage

² This term includes formal and informal shops; mobile and stationary shops
Rwamwanja Refugee Needs Assessment 2015

include tree cutting 41% (to clear gardens for cultivation), cultivating un-terraced slopes 35%, selling fuel wood 29%

Other environmentally dangerous practices include poor solid waste management (children 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.

2.10 Community Services

2.10.1 Psychosocial Services

Like elsewhere in the world, refugees are stressed by their condition and the state of their lives. Elements of ethnicity are evident among refugees –children from another ethnic group are called names. 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, led by LWF have professional and apprentice social workers and are supporting a host of structures like GTFs and are working with the churches, schools to provide psychosocial service to refugees. These continue to counsel and provide support 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. 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. 57% 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 major problems with the host community. However, refugee children are sometimes discriminated against in schools: they learn slowly due to language differences and feel left behind.

2.11 Stakeholder Coordination

2.11.1 Agencies

There are many agencies providing different and interlinked service to refugees in the settlements. These 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 determine refugee status, issues ration cards and are responsible for the welfare of the refugees.

LWF provides seeds as support to refugee livelihoods. Samaritan's Purse is responsible for distribution of Food aid in Rwamwanja and Feed the world is responsible for distribution of Food aid to schools.

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 non-food items (NFIs), shelters, provides SGBV support services, legal services to vulnerable refugees, trainings, building poles, iron sheets for houses, seeds as part of livelihoods support and boreholes/latrines.

AHA is providing health, nutrition & GBV services. AIRD provides logistics and transport services. Others include Save the Children in Uganda for child protection, 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

65.9% (55.2% female and 44.8% male) of refugees in Rwamwanja 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 DRC. 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 DRC 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. The distance to the nearest Secondary Schools ranges from 4 to 15kms. This is also true for Rwamwanja which has one secondary school within the Settlement and Adjumani settlements that 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 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 through the provision of good accommodation land and solar lighting. Enrolment and retention have both increased as a result.

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 get 13.7liters per person per day, below the UNHCR standard of 20 litres per person per day.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The distance to the nearest water points range between a few meters to 3km and the average time spent at water point varies between 5 to 30 minutes. 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.

62.4% of refugee households have latrines conforming to UNHCR standards, 58.6% have bathing shelters and 37.3% 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

64% 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. Seven in three 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 neighbours or relatives in anticipation of the next food distribution.

38.8% of refugees do not have any source of income. 15.6% of the refugees in Rwamwanja 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.

9.1% in Rwamwanja 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 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.

21% of refugees do not feel they are safe in the refugee settlements. Of these, 43.2% are males and 56.8% are females. The reasons are being former combatants and harassment from other refugees and members of the host communities. This however, is something the refugees feel can be dealt with through a few adjustments.

The elder 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.

While female UAMs have been adopted by relatives or others, they need to follow them up and ensure they are well cared for. The boys will soon become young adults and be disqualified from the UAM shelters when they may have little or nothing to take care of themselves physically, leave alone emotionally.

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 37% of all violence. Common forms are rape, early marriage and defilement. There are also cross-generational marriages where girls are forced to marry older men against their will. This is common across the settlements.

Economic violence accounts for 22% 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 46%, burning 18.4%, brick making 3%, over grazing 2.2%. Others include poor solid waste management (defecating in compounds, poor disposal of household garbage), farming in the swamps, and disposal of polythene materials.

Market Survey

3.1.8.1 Potential enterprises

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 maize, grain milling is a profitable enterprise since the maize and sorghum has to be ground first.

3.1.8.2 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 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 (say bi-annually for repair), in view of the destruction by termites.
- The other option is to propagate (plant) thatching grass in Rwamwanja.
- Refugees should be allowed to use iron sheets which last longer before replacing at their own costs, where they can afford.
- Refugees should be supported to construct separate housing for older children to reduce the discomfort associated with sharing the house with parents.

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, 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.

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

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 like 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.
- In Rwamwanja especially, refugees should be encouraged to use conservation farming techniques to stem leaching of nutrients. Contour farming should be encouraged since refugees clear bear entire hills for farming. Additionally, considering that refugees use the same limited piece of land throughout the year and repeatedly, soon the soil fertility will drop and yields will fail, exposing refugees to additional stress.

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 13th/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:

13th Feb – submission of proposals

19th Feb – assessment starts

14th 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 13th 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 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
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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?

WASH6. 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?

Community Services

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

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

21. What else can be provided to refugees?

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?

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

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

26. 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 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?

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

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?

Community Services

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

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

33. What else would you want to be provided?

Coordination

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

Agency

Service provided

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

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

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

Thank you for sparing time to answer these questions