









# Arua City Central Division Census of Migrants and Host Communities

October 2021

This report was produced by a consortium comprising of AVSI Foundation, Arua City and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for the two-year project titled Strengthening Mechanism for Reception, Management and Integration of Involuntary Migrants (RMM) in Arua City, part of the Cities Alliance Global Programme on Cities and Migration financed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

The opinions expressed herein are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official views of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Cities Alliance Secretariat, its members or UNOPS.

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# FOREWORD



The Uganda Bureau of Statistics has the dual role of producing and disseminating quality statistical information, and of coordinating, monitoring and supervising the National Statistical System. In order to respond to the increasing demand for quality statistics, the Bureau has over the years developed systems to facilitate the production of statistics through the conduct of censuses and surveys as well as compilation of data from administrative sources.

Quality statistics inform policy, planning and decision-making; provide evidence for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on implementation of government programmes; and enable other stakeholders to assess government performance in order to determine their own programming and investment decisions. Production of statistics is demand driven and one of the initiatives is to respond to the needs of users by supporting them implement censuses, surveys and other statistical processes in order to satisfy their demands. It in this spirit that Cities Alliance supported AVSI Foundation to request UBOS to offer support in conducting a census of Migrants and Host Communities living in the Central Division of Arua City. UBOS took lead in developing the data collection tools and data capture screens for the census, trained field staff, supported data collection, data cleaning, data analysis and report writing and participated in disseminating the preliminary results of the findings.

The current document is therefore based on the findings from the census of Migrants and Host Communities carried out from September – December 2020 in Central Division of Arua City. The primary purpose is to furnish policymakers and planners with information on characteristics of households and individuals in the target area disaggregated by different characteristics to facilitate the necessary interventions

UBOS wishes to express its gratitude to the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Cities Alliance, AVSI, Arua City Council, Arua City Development Forum and all stakeholders including Cities Alliance for the support extended during the various phases of the census implementation. The Bureau appeals to stakeholders to use the information contained in this report to inform policy and decision making.

Chris Ndatira Mukiza (PhD)

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** 

# **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome					
Association of Volunteers in International Service					
Computer-assisted personal interviewing					
Coronavirus disease of 2019					
Democratic Republic					
Early Childhood Development					
Geographical Information Systems					
Human Immunodeficiency Virus					
Ministry of Education and Sports					
Net Attendance Rate					
Non-Refugees					
Persons With Disabilities					
Strengthening Mechanism for Reception, Management and Integration of Involuntary Migrants					
Savings and Credit Co-operatives					
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage					
Standard Operating Procedures					
Sexual Reproductive Health					
Uganda Bureau of Statistics					
The United Nations Office for Project Services					
Universal Primary Education					
Universal Secondary Education					
Village Savings and Loan Association					

WHO World Health Organisation

# **SUMMARY INDICATORS**

## **Population Size and Distribution**

- Total household population of the study area, namely, Central Division, Arua City, in 2020 was 67.9 thousand
- Females constituted 52% of the Population
- The median age was less than 20 implying that the population was young

## **Population Composition and Dynamics**

- Children below 18 years constituted 50% of the population
- About 11 percent of the currently married persons aged 15 years and above were in a polygamous union
- 10% of the population in central division of Arua City were refugees
- Youths (persons 18 30 Years) constituted 30% of the population
- The age dependency ratios for Ugandans and refugees were 71% and 77% respectively
- The average annual population growth rate was 3.2%
- 20% of the population who moved out of their previous residence cited the main reason of leaving the previous residence as involuntary.

## **Population Characteristics**

- The Literacy Rate was 85% (of the population aged 10 years and above)
- 20% of refugees aged 10 years and above not in school had never attended school
- 10% of the Children were orphaned with proportion among refugees being higher than among the non-refugees
- 5% of the Primary School Age Children (6 12 years) were not attending school
- 3% of persons aged 5 years and above had at least one form of disability

## **Household Characteristics**

- There were 11.6 thousand households in Central Division.
- 31% of households were headed by females
- The average household size was 5.7.
- 98% of the households had access to an Improved Water Source
- 95% of the households used firewood or charcoal for cooking

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 General Information about Arua City**

#### 1.1.1 Location

Arua City is one of the newest cities established by Parliament of Uganda in April 2020, becoming operational in July 2020. It lies in the North Western Corner of Uganda between latitude 030 10'N and 300 50'N and longitude 300 30'E and 310 30'E. It is bordered by the Democratic Republic of Congo on the west, Maracha District on the North, Terego District on the East, Arua District and Madi Okollo District on the South and South East respectively. The total land area of Arua city is 401km2. Arua City headquarters is 520 kilometers north of Kampala, Uganda's capital city. Arua City is the largest commercial and social coordinating points for the entire West Nile region and the bordering countries of DR Congo and Southern Sudan. Arua city is 75 km from South Sudan to the North. The average altitude of Arua city is 1,200 m above sea level.

The city is comprised of two divisions namely Ayivu Division and Central Division but the census of Migrants and Host Communities was only carried out in Central division. The city has the technical team headed by the City Town Clerk, distributed in Twelve (12) departments. Each of the department has a head and under each department, there are a number of sections/units.

#### 1.1.3 Culture

Arua city comprises of diverse ethnicities and races including Lugbara, Alur, Kakwa, Madi, Bantu, Langi Acholi, Indians, Sudanese, Congolese among other. In terms of religion, majority of citizens in Arua Central are Muslims but other denominations (Catholics, Protestants, among others) are also present.

#### **1.2 About the RMM Project**

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation through Cities Alliance are financing a consortium comprising of AVSI Foundation, Arua City and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) to implement a two-year project titled Strengthening Mechanism for Reception, Management and Integration of Involuntary Migrants (RMM) in Arua City.

The project recognizes that there has been a growing/high incidence of rural/settlement - urban migration and increased number of out of camp self-settlement refugees and other unregistered migrants. Most of these have moved to settle in the City to escape conflict and persecution, environmental shocks and seek social amenities and economic opportunities. Consequently, there has been a rapid rise in urban population resulting into congestion, cultural clashes and conflicts between host communities and the migrants over social amenities, rise in crime rate, increase in number of abandoned and unaccompanied children and increase in urban poverty.

This project therefore intends to address primarily involuntary migrants/refugees and host communities; the intervention seeks to pilot strategies and approaches that can support Arua City, institutional and community stakeholders to better structure and manage the reception and integration of the involuntary migrants through a coordinated and effective engagement of all stakeholders in examining the phenomenon of involuntary migrants in Arua City.

**Project Goal:** To strengthen the structural and institutional mechanisms for reception, management and integration of involuntary migrants in Arua City.

## **Objectives of the Project**

- To support research, documentation, collaborative learning and knowledge on reception, integration and management of involuntary migrant.
- To strengthen the institutional and structural capacity of Arua City and stakeholders to effectively manage reception and integration of involuntary migrants.
- To model and adopt sustainable livelihoods approaches for host communities and the migrants to leverage on existing opportunities within Arua City.

**Outcomes 1:** Informed policy, planning and resource allocation on the reception, management and integration of migrants through accurate data and documentation.

## Outputs 1:

- 1.1 Presence of documented data on urban refugees and migrant population
- 1.2 Policy areas identified and reviewed to address migrant challenges
- 1.3 Migrant and community member's needs identified, planned and budgeted for within the Arua City Council budget

**Outcomes 2:** Strengthened institutional and structural capacity of Arua City and stakeholders to effectively manage the reception and integration of involuntary migrants.

## Outputs 2:

- 2.1 Increased functionality of City Development Forum and Division Development Forum in engaging communities on issues of concern.
- 2.2 Information on needs and concerns of migrants shared
- 2.3 Service needs and concerns of migrants integrated into City plans and budgets.

Outcomes 3: Improved Socio –economic status of extremely poor and vulnerable migrants

## Outputs 3:

- 3.1 Increased participation of vulnerable migrants and host communities in viable economic activities
- 3.2 Access to and utilization of formal financial services
- 3.3 Capacity to engage in gainful formal and informal employment opportunities
- 3.4 Integration of migrants and host communities in social activities within Arua City

A critical part of the RMM project was to conduct a census of all households in Arua city, Central Division to ascertain the number of inhabitants, including nationals and non-nationals. The information would be useful to Arua city authorities for planning purposes and adequate delivery of public services.

Arua City in Uganda's Westnile sub-region has experienced an increased number of self-settled refugees and involuntary migrants in the last decade due to conflict, environmental shocks, search for social amenities and economic opportunities, with most of them living in the city and benefiting from public services while not being planned nor accounted for by the authorities and the local budget. Uganda is host to 1.4 million refugees and asylum seekers of whom 1.34 million are in 13 rural-based settlements while 0.08 million are registered in Kampala. The number of migrants in the other Ugandan cities is largely unknown. Efforts by Arua City Council to address these adversities have been hindered by the inadequate data on involuntary migrants living in the city, moreover the situation has been exacerbated by limited financial allocation for social services. To address this

problem, Cities Alliance partnered with AVSI Foundation, Arua City Council and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) conducted a migrant household census to inform policy, planning and resource allocation on the reception, management and integration of migrants. UBOS, is the principal Government of Uganda agency mandated to collect, process, analyze and disseminate data and is also responsible for coordination and supervision of the National Statistical System. Through this innovative partnership, UBOS supported the development of census instruments including computer-assisted personal interview systems, Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping, training of enumerators, data collection and support visits to the migrant households. The partnership with UBOS will provide official statistics of the household census exercise and authenticate the data collected on migrants by the Reception, Management and integration of Involuntary Migrants project.

#### **1.3 Implementation of the Census**

#### 1.3.1 Scope and coverage

Arua City has Two (2) city divisions; Arua Central and Ayivu, forty-nine (49) wards and four hundred fifty-nine (459) cells. The city has three constituencies' Arua Central, Ayivu West and Ayivu East. The city council is the highest political authority, headed by the Mayor.

The target area for the 2020 census of Migrants and Host communities was the central division of Arua city. There are, however some persons living outside the target area who move to and from central division on a daily basis and end up utilising the services here. This area comprises of six wards with 50 cells as indicated below:

Table 1.1: Wards and count of LC villages in the Target area for the 2020 census of Migrants and Host communities in central division of Arua city

Ward	Number of cells
Awindiri	7
Bazaar	7
Mvara	8
Kenya	10
Pangisa	10
Tanganyika	8
Total	50

This information is also represented in Map 1.1.



The census targeted the population living in households in the above area. The population living in institutions including the police, army and prisons barracks, hospitals, boarding schools etc; was not enumerated.

## 1.3.2 The Questionnaire

One standard household questionnaire was used in the census. The core topics of the census questionnaire were as given below:

- (a) Background characteristics
- (b) Migration including involuntary migration
- (c) Parental survival and orphan hood
- (d) Disability
- (e) Education
- (f) Housing conditions
- (g) Vulnerability characteristics
- (h) Covid-19 and coping mechanisms

The detailed questions used in the census are as indicated in Appendix 2. This Questionnaire was translated into the main languages spoken in Arua city during the training of field staff.

## 1.3.3 Recruitment and Training of Field Staff

AVSI recruited 28 field staff to serve as enumerators. They all participated in the main field staff training held in Arua city in October 2020. UBOS, AVSI and Arua City group led the one-week training that included lectures, presentations, practical demonstrations, and practice interviewing in small groups, as well as two days of field practice and discussions. During the training, the trainees worked in groups and translated the questionnaires in the main languages spoken in the city.

### 1.3.4 Publicity and Community Mobilization

Before and during fieldwork for the 2020 census of Migrants and Host communities, a community mobilization programme was implemented by a team of members from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, AVSI, and Arua City. The objective of the community mobilization was to sensitize the population regarding the census to ensure their participation. The publicity and mobilisation process involved meeting the chairpersons and other opinion leaders of the target cells and ensuing that they passed on the information to the population they lead. Discussions on local radios and other electronic media and door to door mobilisation of the population was also conducted.

### 1.3.5 Fieldwork

Field enumeration for the census was carried out by 28 field staff from September to December 2020 for 95 days. The enumeration was carried out in households in the target area using tablets through Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) mode of data collection.

Teams were formed with each team comprising of one field supervisor and three enumerators. Fieldwork supervision was coordinated by AVSI. The technical backstopping was provided by AVSI Foundation, UBOS and Arua City Council (ACC).

Additionally, AVSI and the teams maintained close contact through field visits by its senior staff and UBOS staff. Regular communication was also maintained through cell phones on the WhatsApp social media platform specifically created for the purpose.

## 1.3.6 Data Processing and editing

The CAPI mode of data collection allowed UBOS and the AVSI team to edit data after the start of field work. The concurrent processing of the data was an advantage since field check tables monitored various data quality parameters. As a result, the teams got specific feedback to improve performance. Data editing was completed in June 2021.

## **1.4 Purpose of the report**

The purpose of this report is to point out the key findings from the data collected during the census of migrants and host communities in Arua city, Central Division. The report will provide characteristics of refugees and host communities residing within central division with clear recommendations to help the Arua City authorities in planning for its population.

# 2. POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

#### **Key Findings:**

- The total population was 67,940 persons of which 34,975 were females representing about 51% of the total population.
- Tanganyika Ward had the largest population (19.7 thousand) almost eight times that of Bazaar Ward (2.5 thousand)
- Overall there were more females than males for non-refugee population (sex ratio 93.4)
- There were more males than females for refugee population (sex ratio 101.5)
- About 13,000 children were of the primary school going population (6-12 years)
- The overall the median age was less than 20 and implying that the population was young.

The size of a population is typically the first demographic fact that a researcher would obtain for an area or population under study. In addition to population size it is important to consider the manner in which this population is distributed throughout the geographic area and to discern patterns of concentration or dispersion. Information about population size and distribution are critical statistics that enable planners to make informed decisions, effectively plan and monitor development progress. A good understanding of population distribution is essential in assessing future developments and service delivery. In addition to examining population size and distribution, this chapter describes the various geographic units and the various community types considered in the analysis.

The main factors determining population distribution are: climate, landforms, topography, soil, energy and mineral resources, cultural factors, political factors, trade, types of economic activities, technology including type of farming and transportation facilities, social organization and demographic factors like changes in natural increase and migration.

#### 2.1 Population size

Figure 2.1 shows that the total household population of Central Division of Arua City was 67,940 persons of which 34,975 were females representing about 51% of the total population in 2020.



#### Figure 2.1 Population size by sex

#### 2.2 Distribution of the Population

Population distribution refers to the way people are spread over a specified geographical area. Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the population by Wards of Central Division of Arua City. Tanganyika ward had the largest population (19,711) followed by Pangisa ward (17,898) and Bazaar Ward had the lowest population (2.548). The population of Tanganyika Ward was nearly eight times that of Bazaar Ward.

Mard	Ма	ale	Fen	nale	Total	
vvaru	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Awindiri	3,956	46.1	4,620	53.9	8,576	100
Bazaar	1,257	49.3	1,291	50.7	2,548	100
Mvara	7,083	49.0	7,361	51.0	14,444	100
Kenya	2,333	49.0	2,430	51.0	4,763	100
Pangisa	8,854	49.5	9,044	50.5	17,898	100
Tanganyika	9,482	48.1	10,229	51.9	19,711	100
Total	32,965	48.5	34,975	51.5	67,940	100

 Table 2.1 Population Distribution by Division, Ward and Sex

Population growth is the change in the population over time. Population growth is caused by additions due to births, deductions due to deaths or the net effect of migration. In Uganda, natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) is the major source of population change. During the 2014 Population and Housing census, the population was enumerated based on where they spent the census night (de facto basis) while in the Arua Census of Migrants and Host Communities, the enumeration categorized the population into usual members, regular members and guests with no definite census night taken as a reference period. Additionally, while the 2014 National Population and Housing Census included persons who were staying in institutions in addition to the household population, the 2020 central division census enumerated only the population that was staying in households. The methodologies employed in the two censuses were therefore not exactly the same.

Table 2.2 presents the usual and regular population from the two censuses based on the above mentioned methodologies. Between 2014 and 2020 the usual and regular population of the target area increased by about 12.5 thousand persons, yielding an average annual population growth rate of 3.3 percent. Disaggregation of the population by Wards reveals that Tanganyika had the highest average annual growth rate (5.5%) and Bazaar had the lowest of -3.8%.

Ward	Population (2014)	Population (2020)	Annual Growth Rate (%)
Awindiri	7,756	8,576	1.6
Bazaar	3,216	2,548	-3.8
Mvara	4,308	4,763	1.6
Kenya	12,821	14,444	1.9
Pangisa	13,344	17,898	4.8
Tanganyika	13,996	19,711	5.5
Total	55,441	67,940	3.3

Table 2.2 Estimated Annual Population growth rate by Ward

## 2.2.1 Distribution of the Population by refugee status

Table 2.3 gives the distribution of the total population by selected characteristics. The results in the table show that more than 60,000 people were Ugandans while about 7,000 persons were refugees. This implies that 89 percent of the population enumerated were Ugandans. The remaining 11 percent had migrated to central division from outside Uganda of which 10 percent were refugees.

Mard	(	Jgandans		No	n-Uganda	ans	Non-Refugees	Refugees	
vvaru	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Awindiri	3,436	4,018	7,454	500	590	1,090	7,485	1,059	
Bazaar	1,125	1,163	2,288	126	126	246	2,431	103	
Kenya	6,728	6,979	13,707	332	356	688	13,723	672	
Mwara	1,973	2,094	4,067	360	336	696	4,166	597	
Pangisa	7,735	8,011	15,746	1,102	1,022	2,124	15,829	2,041	
Tanganyika	8,128	8,929	17,057	1,353	1,294	2,647	17,161	2,543	
Total	29,125	31,194	60,319	3,773	3,718	7,491	60,795	7,015	

Table 2.3 Population by Sex and Refugee Status<sup>1</sup>

Note1: Excludes the population that did not state their nationality

### 2.3 Age-Sex Composition of the Population

Age and sex are two characteristics that largely influence an individual's role in a society. They are the basic features or biological elements, of any demographic group and affect not only its demographic features but also its socio-economic and political structure. These influence fertility and mortality, migration, marital status, and economic activity status.

### 2.3.1 Sex Composition

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population and it is an indicator used to measure the extent of prevailing parity between males and females. A sex ratio above 100 indicates that there are more males than females. In normal populations, the overall sex ratio of a population is expected not to vary greatly from 100. Table 2.4 shows that overall there were more females than males for Uganda population (93.4) in central division. However, there were more males than females for non- Ugandans (101.5). The same scenario is observed among all wards save for Kenya and Awindiri wards which had sex ratios of less than 100 for refugees and non-refugee population.





#### 2.4 Age Distribution

The age distribution reflects the past fertility and mortality behaviour of the population. In the absence of high migration or drastic changes in births and deaths, the young population is expected to be more than the older population. Table 2.5 shows that the population within the age group of 15-19 constitutes the highest percentage of males and females and thereafter the population follows a declining trend with age.

Five year age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	13.5	12.4	13.0
5-9	13.5	13.2	13.3
10-14	13.6	15.1	14.4
15-19	13.8	16.2	15.0
20-24	12.0	12.6	12.3
25-29	9.4	9.3	9.4
30-34	6.6	6.2	6.4
35-39	5.4	4.6	5.0
40-44	3.6	2.8	3.2
45-49	2.7	2.2	2.5
50-54	1.9	1.5	1.7
55-59	1.4	1.1	1.2
60-64	1.1	1.0	1.0
65-69	0.6	0.5	0.5
70-74	0.4	0.5	0.4
75-79	0.3	0.3	0.3
80-84	0.1	0.2	0.2
85-89	0.1	0.1	0.1
90-94	0.0	0.0	0.0
95+	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100	100	100

Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex

A population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It reflects the past and current fertility patterns. Figure 2.2 shows that the proportion of the population in the 10 to 19 age group is higher than the other age groups. Contrary to the general structure of Uganda pyramid, which is broad based with decreasing length of the bars as age advances, the one for Arua central division shows increase in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age at young ages. This can be partly explained by in-migration of the population into the target area from both within the country and outside Uganda.



## 2.4.1 Special Age group Distribution

Table 2.6 shows the distribution of the population by special age groups of interest. The male and female population was almost distributed equally among the early child development age group of 3-5 years with each contributing about a half. The primary going age population of 6-12 years constituted about 19 percent of the total population while the older persons aged 60 years and above were less than three percent.

Age Category	Ма	ale	Fen	nale	То	tal
Population aged Less than 1 year	864	2.6	810	2.3	1,674	2.5
Population aged 1-2 Years	1,787	5.4	1,646	4.7	3,433	5.1
Population aged 3-5 Years	2,695	8.2	2,795	8.0	5,490	8.1
Population aged 0-5 Years	5,346	16.2	5,251	15.0	10,507	15.6
Population aged 6-12 years	6,180	18.7	6,804	19.5	12,984	19.1
Population aged 17 Years and below	16,094	48.8	17,749	50.8	33,843	49.8
Population aged 13-18 Years	5,625	17.1	6,922	19.8	12,547	18.5
Population aged 19-24 Years	4,728	14.3	5,341	15.3	10,069	14.8
Population aged 18-30 years	9,672	29.3	10,575	30.2	20,247	29.8
Population aged 14-64 years	19,997	60.7	21,209	60.6	41,206	60.7
Population aged 31-59 Years	6,366	19.3	5,689	16.3	12,055	17.7
Population aged 60+ Years	830	2.5	959	2.7	1,789	2.6
Population aged 65+ Years	480	1.5	624	1.8	1,104	1.6

### Table 2.5 Distribution of Population by special Age groups and Sex

## 2.4.2 Special Age group Distribution by refugee status

Table 2.7 shows the distribution of the population by special age groups of interest by refugee status. Overall the majority of the population under all special age groups were Non-refugees.

	Non-Refugees				Refugees	
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than 1 year	789	751	1,540	75	58	133
1-2 Years	1,628	1,497	3,125	157	148	305
3-5 Years	2,410	2,488	4,898	281	302	583
0-5 Years	4,827	4,736	9,563	513	508	1,021
6-12 Years	5,301	5,960	11,261	865	825	1,690
0-17 Years	13,892	15,667	29,559	2,165	2,045	4,210
13-18 Years	4,656	6,055	10,711	948	856	1,804
19-24 Years	4,099	4,855	8,954	620	481	1,101
18-30 Years	8,656	9,662	18,318	996	901	1,897
14-64 Years	18,046	19,203	37,249	1,912	1,976	3,888
31-59 Years	6,073	5,193	11,266	287	486	773
60+ Years	787	864	1,651	41	94	135
65+	455	561	1,016	23	63	86

## 2.4.3 Geographyical distribution of school going age population

Table 2.8 shows that overall about 13,000 children were of the primary school going population (6-12 years). The majority were from Tanganyika ward (3,969 children) followed by Pangisa ward (3,346 children), Bazaar ward had the least number of the primary school going population. Similar information is presented in Map 2.2 below.





Nearly 13,000 children were of secondary school going population (13-18 years) with Tanganyika ward having the largest number and Bazaar ward with the least number.

Table 2.7 Distribution of School going Population 6-24 years by ward

Ward	6-12 years	13-18 Years	19-24 Years	Total Population
Awindiri	1,587	1,629	1,266	8,576
Bazaar	411	490	403	2,548
Kenya	2,886	2,719	2,113	14,444
Mvara	785	828	709	4,763
Pangisa	3,346	3,083	2,711	17,898
Tanganyika	3,969	3,798	2,867	19,711
Total	12,984	12,547	10,069	67,940

#### 2.5 Age Dependency Ratios and Median age

Age-dependency ratio is an indicator that predicts the economic burden that the productive population bears. The median age of less than 20 years shows that the population of the area under study is young while the median age of more than 40 years shows that the population is old. Populations with very high birth rates coupled with low death rates have a high age dependency ratio. Figure 2.3 shows that overall the median age is less than 20 and this implies that the central division population is younger be it non-refugees or refugees. Similarly, the dependency ratios are less than 100. The age dependency ratios for non-refugees and refugees are 71 and 77 respectively. This implies that for every 100 persons aged 15-64 years among the non-refugee and refugee population, there are 71 non-refugees and 93 refugee persons outside that age group among the Ugandan and refugee population respectively.



#### Figure 2.3 Median age and dependency ratios

### **Key Findings:**

- About 87% non-Ugandans born outside Uganda reported their place of birth as South Sudan.
- Nearly three quarters (74%) of the recent migrants had completed primary education or lower.
- The average **household size is high** in refugee headed households (9.1).
- 15% of refugee women aged 25 years and above in central division were widows
- The proportion of **orphans among refugees** was more than that of non-refugees

A migrant is a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. Migration involves the movement of people from one place to another with intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location (geographic region). The movement often occurs long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration (within a single country) is also possible; indeed, this is the dominant form of human migration. Generally, Uganda adheres to international definitions related to migration. For statistical purposes, an international migrant is somebody who is foreign-born. Recent migrants (both internal and international) refer to people who have moved in the past five years.

#### 3.1 Migration patterns

#### 3.1.1 Migration Status of the Population

The tool used to gather information during the Arua City Census of Migrants collected data on Country of birth, Nationality and related data. In this subsection the population is divided into four distinct categories namely:

- *(i)* Ugandans (Non-Migrants): Relating to Ugandans who have never moved away from the place of enumeration;
- (*ii*) Ugandans (internal Migrants): This is the total population of Ugandans who moved to the area of enumeration due to reasons other than getting a new house to rent, covid-19 or taking care of somebody.
- (*iii*) Immigrants: These are persons who were living outside Uganda previously but migrated in the enumeration area voluntarily.
- *(iv)* Refugees: Persons who were forced to leave their countries of Nationality and settle in the area of enumeration.

Table 3.1 shows that overall 78 percent of the population in central Division were non-migrants while the refugees constituted about 10 percent. The proportion of females in the population is higher than that of the males apart from the categories of non-Ugandans who were not refugees.

Table 3.1 Migration	Status of the	Population by	/ Sex (%)
---------------------	---------------	---------------	-----------

14/0	Male		Female		Total	
vvaro	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Ugandan -Non Migrant	26,321	79.8	26,868	76.8	53,189	78.3
Ugandan - Internal migrant	2,804	8.5	4,326	12.4	7,130	105
Non-Ugandan - Not refugee	284	0.9	192	0.5	476	0.7
Non-Ugandan - Refugee	3,489	10.6	3,526	10.1	7,015	10.3
Missing Migration Status	67	0.2	63	0.2	130	0.2
Total	32,965	100	34,975	100	67,940	100

## 3.1.2 Country of Birth, Nationality

Migratory patterns have existed within diverse social, political and economic contexts and have been driven by political factors, poverty, rapid population growth and the porosity of the international borders. This has been coupled with the existence of similar ethnicities living across the neighbouring countries like Uganda, DRC and South Sudan. Within such communities, ethnic ties tend to transcend borders which may be viewed as artificial constructions to be disregarded. Overall, the majority of non-Ugandans comprised of South Sudanese, Congolese and Kenyans. Table 3.2 shows that about 87 percent and five percent of the non-Ugandans born outside Uganda reported their place of birth as South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo respectively. Similarly, 88 percent and six percent were of South Sudan and Kenyan nationalities. The foreign-born male population was also higher than the female population.

Place of Birth/Nationality	Male	Female	Total			
Place of birth						
South Sudan	86.0	86.9	86.5			
DR of Congo	4.8	6.6	5.7			
Kenya	1.1	0.7	0.9			
Other	8.1	8.1	7.0			
Nationality						
South Sudan	88.0	88.6	88.3			
DR of Congo	4.7	6.6	5.6			
Kenya	1.1	0.6	0.8			
Asian Countries	3.1	1.9	2.5			
Other	3.1	2.4	2.8			
Total	100	100	100			
Population	3,065	2,962	2,962			

Table 3.2 Place of Birth and Nationality for Non-Ugandans Born outside Uganda by sex (%)

## 3.1.3 Previous residence

Often, in the migration context, there are both push and pull factors with push factors being reasons why people would want to leave their home country and pull factors being reasons why people would want to come to a new country. In migration, push and pull factors can be economic, environmental, social and political. The movement is sometimes planned and for this case people move to places they well know of. Figure 3.1 shows that for all persons aged 10 years and above covered in the survey, 82 percent were previously living in Uganda while about 16 percent of the males and 20 percent of the females were previously living outside the country.





### 3.1.4 Duration of stay of migrants

A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence becomes a long-term migrant. Figure 3.2 shows the duration of stay for non-Ugandans aged 10 years and above. About 89 percent of the non-Ugandans had stayed in Uganda for all the 12 months during the last 12 months, about nine percent had stayed for less than six months. There were no observed variations by sex among the long-term migrants.



Figure 3.2 Duration of Stay in the current residence during the last 12 months for non-Ugandans aged 10 years and

## 3.1.5 Reasons of not staying for 12 months in a year

Table 3.3 shows the reasons for the population not staying for a period of 12 months in the current residence during the preceding one year. Education has been reported for both the new arrivals and those who left as a main reason of staying for less than 12 months. The same is observed by sex dimension. Looking for work among the males has also been reported as one of the reasons for not staying for at least 12 months.

Table 3.3 Reasons for not staying for 12 months in current residence for persons aged 10 years and above (%)

Reason for Migrating	Male	Female	Total
Education-New arrivals	38.5	39.9	39.2
Education-Members that left	11.9	9.9	10
To look for work-New arrivals	9.0	10.0	9
Looking for work elsewhere-Members that left	15.4	4.0	9.5
Other economic reasons-New arrivals	5.0	6.6	5.8
Other economic reasons-Members that left	6.1	4.6	5.3
Marriage-Members that left	3.8	6.2	5.0
Marriage-New arrivals	1.4	5.2	3.4
Returned home from abduction/displacement	2.3	1.4	1.8
Bad living conditions at home-New arrivals	1.2	2.3	1.8
Others	5.5	9.9	7.8
Total	100	100	100
Population	842	909	1,751

### 3.1.6 Recent migrants

Recent migrants (both internal and international) refer to people who have moved in the past five years. Table 3.5 shows that among the recent migrants, 88 percent were from South Sudan, six percent from DRC and two percent from Asian countries. The large number of recent migrants from neighbouring countries especially South-Sudan and DR. Congo can be partly explained by the instability in these countries in the recent past.

Table 3.4 Distribution of recent Immigrants by Country of Nationality (%)

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
South-Sudan	87.2	88.7	88.0
DR Congo	5.6	6.6	6.1
Kenya	0.9	0.6	0.8
Asian Countries	2.6	1.6	2.1
Other	3.7	2.5	3.1
Total	100	100	100
Population	1,721	1,735	3,456

## 3.1.7 Background characteristics of recent migrants

Table 3.6 shows the distribution of the recent immigrants by selected background characteristics. More than one third (35%) of the recent migrants were residing in Tanganyika ward. The findings also show that about 95 percent of the recent migrants were refugees. Almost half (47%) had primary level of education.

Background characteristic	Male	Female	Total		
Ward					
Awindiri	11.6	15.0	13.3		
Bazaar	3.8	2.9	3.4		
Kenya	9.9	11.1	10.5		
Mvara	7.8	7.8	7.8		
Pangisa	32.0	28.4	30.2		
Tanganyika	34.9	34.7	34.8		
Refugee Status					
Not refugee	6.0	3.7	4.9		
Refugee	94.0	96.3	95.1		
Education Attainment					
Never Attended	23.4	30.4	27.0		
Primary	44.9	49.5	47.2		
Secondary	17.9	13.2	15.5		
Postprimary/junior specialized Training	3.6	2.2	2.9		
Post Secondary	10.3	4.7	7.4		
Total	100	100	100		
Population	1,645	1,672	3,317		

 Table 3.5 Distribution of recent Migrants by selected Background Characteristics (%)

Information by geographical location reveals that Tanganyika Ward had the largest proportion of recent migrants of 35% and Bazaar had a proportion of only three percent.

Map 3.1 Distribution of recent Migrants by Ward



## 3.2 Refugee Population

The population pyramids presented in figure 3.1 reveal that the population of Ugandans was young. However, the refugee population was mostly concentrated in the youth ages. This can be partly explained by the presence of recent refugees who might have migrated during their middle ages into Uganda.



Figure 3.3 Population pyramids of the Population of Central Division by Nationality and refugee Status

## 3.2.1 Differentials in average household size

In this study the household size is composed of the usual household members, regular household members and the guests in the household. In 2020 the average household size in central division using the above definition was estimated at 6.6. The results indicate that the average household size was higher in refugee headed households (9.1) compared to those households headed by non-refugees (6.4). There were also differentials by gender in refugee headed households with female headed households having larger average household sizes (9.8) compared to their male headed counter parts (8.1).



#### Figure 3.4 Average household size by Nationality of the household head

## 3.2.2 Widowhood and orphanhood

A widow is woman that has lost a spouse and did not remarry. Widowhood among women come with disadvantages including loss of economic means associated with marriage, access to productive assets (such as land), as well as the loss of protection and status previously derived from a husband. Figure 3.5 shows that about one in eight (12%) of the women aged 25 years and above in Central division were widows. Widowhood was more pronounced among refugee women (15%) compared to the non-refugee women.



Figure 3.5 Widowhood Status among women aged 25 years among refugees and non-refugees

The results also show that Kenya, Tanganyika and Pangisa had high widowhood rates compared to the other Wards in central division.



An orphan is a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both biological parents. Figure 3.6 reveals that in the central division nine percent of children had lost one parent, while one percent had lost both parents yielding an orphan hood rate of 10 percent. There were differentials observed in the levels of orphan hood by refugee status with the proportion of double orphans and orphans among refugees being more than among the non-refugees.



Figure 3.6 Parental Survival and Orphan hood by Nationality

# 4. SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### **Key Findings:**

- The central division usual household population was 66.3 thousand in 2020 while the number of households was 11.6 thousand yielding an average household size of 5.7.
- Nearly one third (31%) of the households were headed by females.
- ► 3% of the women aged 12-24 years were in a cross generational marriage.
- About 11 percent of the currently married persons aged 15 years and above were in a polygamous union.
- The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) for the males was 28 years while that of females was 24 years.

This chapter analyses the social characteristics of the population with emphasis on the composition of the household, nationality and marriage. The dynamics of households is central to the understanding of the characteristics of the population. Since nearly all the population in Uganda live in households and not institutions, the size of Uganda's population is mainly a summation of individual household members, and the characteristics of the household population are representative of the overall situation in the study area. The population considered in this chapter is the usual household population.

#### 4.1 Household Composition

A household is defined as a group of persons who normally live and eat together. The persons may or may not be related by blood, marriage or adoption, but make common provision for food or other essentials for living. A household can, however, also have one member.

Arua Central Division had a total household usual population of 66.3 thousand in 2020. Nearly 30 percent of the household population was enumerated in Pangisa Ward and only four percent in Bazzar Ward. The total number of households in Central Division was 11.6 thousand.

 Table 4.1 : Percentage Distribution of the Households and Household Population by Ward

Ward	Population	Households	Avarage HH size
Awindiri	12.3	13.6	5.2
Bazaar	3.8	4.2	5.1
Kenya	21.3	19.8	6.1
Mvara	7.1	7.6	5.3
Pangisa	25.9	28.8	5.1
Tanganyika	29.6	25.9	6.5
Total	100	100	5.7
Number	66,279	11,638	-

The results at Ward level show that Tanganyika and Pangisa had the highest share of both the households and the household population in 2020 collectively contributing 56 percent of the population and 55 percent of the households. However, Bazaar and Mvara Wards had relatively a low proportion of the households and the household population. The average household size was 5.7 with Bazaar and Pangisa Wards having the lowest of 5.1 and Tanganyika the highest of 6.5.

Map 4.1 Average Household Size by Ward



## 4.1.1 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. Table 4.2 presents the headship of households in Central Division of Arua City. Nearly 70 percent of households were headed by males while 31 percent were female headed. A higher proportion of the households among the South Sudanese (61%) and the refugees (60%) were headed by females. The findings also show that there were minimal differentials in the household headship by sex at Ward level.

Background characteristic	Male	Female	Total
Ward			
Awindiri	60.2	39.8	100
Bazaar	73.8	26.2	100
Kenya	72.1	27.9	100
Mvara	70.7	29.3	100
Pangisa	69.6	30.4	100
Tanganyika	71.0	29.0	100
Nationality			
Ugandans	71.6	28.4	100
South Sudanese	39.2	60.8	100
Dr. Congo	54.0	46.0	100
Other	88.7	11.3	100
Refugee Status			
Not refugee	70.3	29.7	100
Refugee	39.8	60.2	100
Total	69.5	30.5	100
Households	8,076	3,546	11,622

 Table 4.2 Household Headship by Sex and selected Background characteristics, Central Division-Arua City 2020

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of households by the sex of head and selected background characteristics. One third of the households (34%) in the central region were headed by youths while another nine percent were headed by older persons. The results further show that almost two thirds (67%) of the household heads were married. Among the female headed households, the proportion of households headed by the divorced/separated women (25%) was nearly equal to those whose household heads were widows (23%). The equivalent percentages among male headed households were five percent and one percent respectively. The educational levels of the household heads were not high with nearly 41 percent having either no education or primary education level. Differentials by sex showed that 20 percent of the female headed households had no formal education compared to three percent of their male counterparts.

Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by sex and selected Socio-economic Characteristics

Background characteristic	Male	Female	Total
Age of Household Head			
Child (10 – 17 yrs)	0.2	0.3	0.3
Youth (18-30 yrs)	33.9	32.8	33.6
Adult (18 – 59 yrs)	91.6	87.7	90.4
Older Persons (60 years and above)	8.1	11.9	9,3
Marital Status			
Never married	14.9	11.2	13.7
Currently Married	78.7	40.7	67.1
Divorced/separated	5.1	24.9	11.1
Widow/ Widower	1.3	23.3	8.0
Education Attainment			
Never Attended	3.1	20.1	8.3
Primary	30.6	38.7	33.0
Secondary	37.3	21.4	32.4
Postprimary/Junior specialized Training	6.9	5.9	6.6
Post Secondary	22.1	13.9	19.6
Total	100	100	100
Population	7,995	3,531	11,526

#### 4.2 Nationality

The Arua City Census of Migrants and Host communities asked all respondents for their Nationality. Overall nearly 89 percent of the population enumerated in the census were Ugandan nationals while the South Sudanese nationals constituted about one tenth. The high proportion of the South Sudanese nationals in Central Division of Arua City is partly attributed to the proximity of South Sudan where instability has in recent years led to widespread movements among their population.

Table 4.4 Distribution of the Household Population by Nationality, Ward and Sex

Background Characteristic	Ugandans	South Sudanese	Dr. Congo	Other	Total
Sex					
Male	88.5	9.9	0.6	0.9	100
Female	89.3	9.4	0.7	0.6	100
Ward					
Awindiri	87.4	11.5	0.7	0.4	100
Bazaar	90.3	2.9	1.2	5.6	100
Kenya	95.2	4.1	0.5	0.1	100
Mvara	85.3	12.3	0.3	0.1	100
Pangisa	88.0	10.7	0.7	2.1	
Tanganyika	86.5	12.2	0.7	0.6	100
Total	88.9	9.6	0.7	0.6	100
Population	58,816	6,381	438	0.8	66,150
#### 4.3 Marriage

According to article 31. (1) of the constitution of Uganda, men and women of the age of eighteen years and above, have the right to marry and to found a family and are entitled to equal rights in marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. However, in practice, marriage in Uganda sometimes involves children below the age of 18 years. During the census in Central Division, all persons aged 10 years and above were asked for their marital status.

## 4.3.1 Marital Status of persons aged 15 years and above

The percent distribution of the population aged 15 years or more by current marital status and background characteristics is presented in Table 4.5. This chapter defines the "formerly married" as those who were widowed, divorced, or separated. The data shows that overall 47 percent of the population had never got married; while about 37 percent were in a monogamous marriage and 12 percent had ever got married (formerly married) at the time of Census. Persons with no formal education had the highest proportion engaged in polygamous unions (6%) while those with post-secondary level education had the highest in monogamous unions.

 
 Table 4.5 Percentage Distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by Marital Status, age Education Attainment

Background Characteristic	Never Married	Currently Married (Monogamous)	Currently Married (Polygamous)	Formerly Married	Total
Age group					
15-29	70.6	23.4	1.2	4.9	100
30-49	8.9	64.4	9.4	17.3	100
50 Years+	1.7	44.9	13.5	39.9	100
Education Attainmen	nt				
Primary	49.7	33.4	4.9	11.9	100
Secondary	52.8	35.0	4.2	8.0	100
Postprimary/jJunior specialized Training	44.1	41.8	4.3	9.8	100
Post Secondary	35.6	52.8	4.2	7.4	100
Total	46.6	37.1	4.6	11.7	100
Population	18,657	14,867	1,861	4,679	40,064

## 4.3.2 Marital Status of Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 Years)

Table 4.6 shows that the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who were not in union (44%) was nearly the same to those who were married (43%). The proportion of the formerly married women (divorced, separated or widowed) of 13 percent was less than a third those who were currently married. The findings also reveal that the proportion of currently married women increases with age and reaches the peak at 35-39 age group and thereafter begins to decline.

Five Year age groups	Never married	Currently Married	Formerly Married	Total
15-19	89.9	8.1	2.0	100
20-24	51.3	40.0	8.7	100
25-29	21.2	63.0	15.8	100
30-34	8.4	71.4	20.3	100
35-39	3.9	72.1	24.1	100
40-44	2.5	66.7	30.8	100
45-49	2.5	59.7	37.8	100
Total (15-49)	43.7	43.3	13.0	100
Number of Women (15-49)	8,084	7,994	2,404	18,482

# 4.3.3 Polygamy

A polygamous marriage refers to a union between one man and more than one woman. Table 4.7 shows, that overall about 11 percent of the currently married persons were in a polygamous unions. The proportions of persons in a polygamous marriage increase with an increase in age. It was also more noticeable in Kenya Ward (16%) than in other Wards. The results also point out that there was an inverse relationship between persons in a polygamous marriage and the level of education.

Table 4.7 Percentage of Currently married persons aged 15 years and above in polygamous Union by sex

Background Characteristic	Male	Female	Total
Age groups			
15-29	3.6	5.2	4.7
30-49	14.7	10.2	12.7
50 Years+	28.1	11.1	23.1
Wards			
Awindiri	14.0	9.1	11.4
Bazaar	12.8	6.1	9.4
Kenya	22.3	10.3	16.1
Mvara	4.2	4.9	4.6
Pangisa	14.1	7.4	10.7
Tanganyika	12.5	6.8	9.5
Education Attainment			
Never Attended	21.2	11.9	13.7
Primary	19.5	8.6	12.9
Secondary	13.7	6.5	10.6
Attending post primary/ junior specialized Training	12.1	6.6	9.4
Post Secondary	9.1	4.2	7.4
Total	14.6	7.9	11.1
Population	1,182	679	1,861

# 4.3.4 Cross Generational Marriage

Cross generational marriage is defined as a marital relationship between two people who are with an age difference of at least 10 years. This behavior usually involves a young woman or man below the age of 25 years to be in a relationship with an older man or woman. It is important to analyse cross generation relationships because some studies have shown that the risk of HIV infection rises among women as the age of their sexual partner increases (Gregson et al. 2002; MacPhail, Williams, & Campbell 2002; Kelly et al. 2003).

Figure 4.1 shows that overall, three percent of the women aged 12-24 years were in a cross generational marriage. The proportion of Non-Ugandan women aged 12-24 years who were in cross generation marriage (6%) was nearly two times of their Ugandan counterparts (3%). The results also show that Women who had never attended school were more likely to engage in cross generational marriage compared to those with higher education levels.



Figure 4.1 Married Women 12-24 years by Cross generation marriage

# 4.3.5 Age at First Marriage

Women who marry early will have a longer exposure to the risk of pregnancy; therefore, early marriage usually implies higher fertility levels for a society. The singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is a proxy measure of age at first marriage. SMAM refers to the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50. It is computed using the proportions 'Never Married' at various age groups. Table 4.8 shows that overall, males had a higher SMAM than their female counterparts implying that females get married earlier than males.

The results also reveal that males are more likely to never get married compared to females in the same age group of 45-54 years. The results by refugee status reveal that refugees had a higher SMAM than the non-refugees across both males and females.

 Table 4.8 Age at First Marriage and proportion of never married persons of 45-54 years

Background	SMA	M	Never Married (45-54 years)					
Characteristic	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Refugee Status								
Non-Refugees	29.2	24.1	4.6	2.2				
Refugees	31.0	25.6	2.6	9.3				

# 5. EDUCATION AND LITERACY

## **Key Findings:**

- 95% of children of the primary school going age (6-12 years) in central division of Arua City were attending school with refugees having a higher proportion (98%) compared to nonrefugees (94%).
- Nearly 4% of the primary school going population 6-12 years had never been to school by the time of the census.
- 23% of the secondary school going population, was not attending school by the time of the census.
- About 13 percent of the population aged 10 years and above not in school did not have any formal education while 19 percent had attained some secondary education.
- The literacy rate for persons aged 10 years and above was 85% with males having a higher literacy rate (91%) compared to their female counterparts (79%).

Education plays a crucial role in promoting sustainable development through capacity building of the population in various skills, raising awareness on various issues of national importance and improving the general standards of living. The education system aims at training children and adults in a range of skills from basic education to professional development. Most programmes are based on the national curricula that enable children to transfer into the public system more easily.

## 5.1 Demographic Distribution of the School Age Population

According to the results of Arua city census of migrants and host communities conducted in central division, the target area (central division) had a total population of about 68.3 thousand of which the school age population aged 3 to 24 years constituted about 61 percent as indicated in Figure 5.1. The school going age groups of 6-12,13-18 and19-24 had their percentages of the household population varrying between 14 percent and 20 percent. The ECD age group of 3-5 years had the least proportion of the household population alongside a total percentage of eight percent.



Figure 5.1 Distribution of the household population by special age groups and sex

#### **5.2 School Attendance**

The Arua City census of migrants and host communities gathered data on school attendance from all persons aged three years and above. This was coded in three categories including; "Never attended", had "attended school in the past", and "currently attending achool".

The information in Table 5.1 shows that six percent of persons aged 6 years and above in central division of arua city had never been to school. The proportion of females who had never been to school (9%) for this age group was three times that of males (3%). The results further show that 95 percent of all children of the primary school going age (6-12 years) were attending school. About four percent of children within this age group (6-12 years) had never been to school with no substantial sex differentials observed.

The findings also reveal that 77 percent of the secondary school going age (13-18 years) were attending school but with the proportion relatively being higher among the males (82%) than females (73%). A higher proportion of females (23%) than males (16%) of the secondary school going age (13-18) had left school by the time of the census. The results further show that among the population aged 19 - 24 years, only about one third (33%) were actually attending school with the proportion of females (27%) being lower than their male counterparts (40%). Among this same age group, 64 percent had already left school while three percent had never been to school.

Age groups Males		Females			Total				
Education Age groups	Attending School	Left School	Never Attended	Attending School	Left School	Never Attended	Attending School	Left School	Never Attended
Primary School Age (6-12)	95.0	1.1	3.9	94.1	1.5	4.4	95.5	1.3	4.2
Secondary School Age (13-18)	82.4	16.0	1.6	73.4	23.4	3.3	77.4	20.1	2.5
Post-Secondary School Age (19-24)	40.4	58.0	1.6	26.8	69.6	3.6	33.2	64.2	2.7
Total School Age (6-24)	75.1	22.4	2.5	67.7	28.5	3.8	71.1	25.7	3.2
Total (6 Years and Above)	46.9	50.2	2.9	44.5	46.9	8.7	45.6	48.5	5.9

Table 5.1 Proportion of the school going population by school attendance status, age and sex

## 5.2.1 Attendance by Class for the Population aged 3 years and above

Table 5.2 shows that about 29.3 thousand children aged 3 years and above in central division of Arua city were attending school in 2020 of which 21.8 thousand were either attending pre-primary or primary classes. The distribution by class reveals that Primary four (P4) had the highest number of pupils attending school. The number of persons attending school in primary reduces as one progresses to a higher class starting from P4 onwards (a proxy indicator of dropouts with increasing levels of education).

Students attending secondary school in central division of Arua City were about 5.9 thousand while those attending post-secondary were about one thousand with males being more than females.

Class	Male	Female	Total
Pre-Primary	1,780	1,846	3,626
	2		
Primary	8,667	9,522	18,189
Attending P.1	1,388	1,457	2,845
Attending P.2	1,197	1,307	2,504
Attending P.3	1,321	1,574	2,895
Attending P.4	1,548	1,617	3,165
Attending P.5	1,178	1,386	2,564
Attending P.6	1,070	1,206	2,276
Attending P.7	965	975	1,940
Secondary	3,193	2,732	5,925
S.1	636	627	1,263
S.2	675	553	1,228
S.3	683	622	1,305
S.4	736	607	1,343
S.5	291	161	364
S.6	260	162	422
Attending postprimary/junior specializd training/certifict/diploma	244	298	542
Post-Secondary	607	434	1,041
Attending Post-secondary Specialized training or diploma	238	183	421
Attending Degree and above	369	251	620
Total	14,491	14,832	29,323

Table 5.3 indicates that six percent of the population aged six years and over had never been to school by the time of the census. The results further show nearly an equal proportion of persons aged 6 years and above that attended school in the past (49%) and those that are currently attending school (46%). There were also gender differentials observed with the proportion of females that had never attended school (9%) being almost three times that of males (3%).

The distribution by age indicates that about one fifth (20%) of persons within the school going age group 13-18 years had left school. This is an indication that Uganda needs to strengthen school retention programmes to support students complete their education.

Differentials were also observed by refugee status with the proportion of refugees aged 6 years and above that was attending school (72%) being much higher than that of non-refugees (43%).

**Table 5.3** Percentage distribution of the school going population (Aged 6 Years and above) by selected characteristics and school attendance status

Background Characteristic	Never attended	Attended school in the past	Currently attending school	Total	
Sex					
Male	2.9	50.2	46.9	100	
Female	8.7	46.9	44.5	100100	
Age group					
6-12	4.2	1.3	94.5	100	
13-18	2.5	20.1	77.4	100	
19-24	2.7	64.2	33.2	100	
25 Years +	10.4	85.7	3.9	100	
Refugee Status					
Non-Refugee	5.8	51.7	42.5	100	
Refugee	6.8	21.0	72.2	100	
Total	5.9	48.5	45.6	100	

## **5.3 Primary School Education**

The official primary school going age in Uganda is 6-12 years. However, some children outside the official age mentioned above may attend primary school.

## 5.3.1 Official Primary School going age (6-12 years) attending school

Table 5.4 shows that 95 percent of the population aged 6-12 years in central division of Arua city was attending school in 2020. The proportion of the primary school going age attending school among the females (94%) was nearly similar to that of males (95%). The percentage of children attending school among refugees (98%) was higher than that of non-refugees (94%) while the converse was true for those who had never been to school (2% for refugees and 5% for non-refugees).

 Table 5.4 Percentage of the School going Population (Aged 6-12 Years) attending School by selected Background

 Characteristics

Background Characteristic	Never attended	Attended school in the past	Currently attending school	Total
Sex				
Male	3.9	1.1	95.0	100
Female	4.4	1.5	94.1	100
Refugee Status				
Non-Refugee	4.5	1.4	94.1	100
Refugee	1.8	0.7	97.5	100
Total	4.2	1.3	94.5	100

Data was also gathered on reason for not attending school. Table 5.5 shows that 42 percent of the pupils aged 6-12 years not in school mentioned the reason for not attending school as school being "too expensive" while more than quarter (28%) indicated that they were too young to be in school.

**Table 5.5** Percentage of the School going Population (Aged 6-12 Years) not attending School by reason for notattending and sex

Reason for not attending	Male	Female	Total
Too expensive	42.3	41.2	41.7
Too young	30.3	25.6	27.7
Parents did not want	4.2	11.0	7.9
Disabled	7.1	3.3	5.0
Not willing to attend	4.2	4.3	4.2
Had to help at home	0.8	4.0	2.6
Too far away	3.3	1.3	2.2
Orphaned	1.7	2.7	2.2
Other	6.2	6.6	6.5
Total	100	100	100

# 5.3.2 Children with a Disability

Children with disabilities face challenges of accessing appropriate education services, particularly in the early childhood period. Having a disability is one of the causes for dropping out of school among children since they are vulnerable at that age. The 2020 census of migrants and host communities implemented in the central division of Arua city collected information from persons aged 5 years and above on different types of functional disabilities including:

- (i) Seeing
- (ii) Hearing
- (iii) Walking or climbing steps
- (iv) Remembering or concentrating
- (v) Self-Care
- (vi) Communication

Figure 5.2 shows that among children aged 6-12 years, 95 percent were attending school. Disabled children were disadvantaged in terms of school attendance with 85 percent attending school compared to 95 percent among those with no any disability. Likewise, the proportion that had never been to school was higher among children with disabilities (13%) compared to those with no disabilities (4%).



Figure 5.2 Distribution of the Population aged 6-12 years by School attendance and disability Status

Table 5.6 shows that among children aged 6-12 years, a higher proportion among those without disability of 87 percent attended primary school as opposed to those with disability (72%). The results further indicate that minimal gender differentials in school attendance were observed among children with no disability. The converse however was true among those with disability with the proportion of females attending school (75%) being slightly higher than that of males (70%).

Nationality/ Refugee Status	Without Disability			With Disability		
Nationality	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ugandan	87.4	86.9	87.1	70.3	74.3	72.3
Non-Ugandan	84.1	84.1	84.1	63.2	80.0	69.0
Refugee Status	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not refugee	87.0	86.7	86.8	69.7	74.2	71.9
Refugee	84.4	83.3	83.9	50.0	100.0	80.0
Total	86.9	86.5	86.7	69.5	74.7	72.0

**Table 5.6** Proportion of children aged 6-12 years Attending Primary School by Disability Status and Selected Back

 ground Characteristics

## 5.4 Secondary School Attendance

Since the introduction of Universal Secondary Education programme in 2007, there has been a gradual increase in secondary education attendance over the years especially at the ordinary level.

## 5.4.1 School Attendance

Table 5.7 shows that 77 percent of the population aged 13 -18 years in central division of Arua city was attending school. Gender differentials were observed with the proportion of males attending school (82%) being nine percentage points more than that of females (73%). A higher proportion among refugees (94%) was attending school compared to the non-refugees (75%). Table 5.7 also shows that 23 percent of the secondary school going population was not attending school.

 Table 5.7 Secondary School going Population (Aged 13-18 Years) by School Attendance Status and Selected

 Background Characteristics

Background Characteristic	Never attended	Attended school in the past	Currently attending school	Total
Sex				
Male	1.6	16.0	82.4	100
Female	3.3	23.4	73.4	100
Refugee Status				
Non-Refugee	2.8	22.7	74.6	100
Refugee	1.1	4.7	94.2	100
Total	2.5	20.1	77.4	100

#### **5.5 Education Attainment**

Education attainment refers to the highest level of education an individual has completed and can be linked to better livelihood such as decent employment, high income and an improved standard of living among others. During the 2020 census of migrants and host communities in the central division of Arua city, a question was asked on education attainment by asking persons aged 3 years and above who had left school for the highest grade completed.

Table 5.7 shows the distribution of the population aged 10 years and above not in school by education attainment. The findings reveal that about seven percent did not have any formal education while 28 percent had attained some secondary education. Fifty two percent had attained some primary and 10 percent had attained post-secondary education. The share of females with no formal education (10%) was nearly three times their male counterparts (3%).

**Table 5.8** Percentage distribution of the population aged 10 years and above not in school by highest education level completed

Background Characteristic	Never attended	Primary	Secondary	Postprimary /junior specialized Training	Post Secondary	Total
Sex						
Male	3.1	47.8	32.6	4.5	12.1	100
Female	9.8	55.5	23.4	4.0	7.3	100
Refugee Status						
Non-Refugee	6.5	51.7	27.9	4.3	9.6	100
Refugee	8.4	54.3	25.9	2.9	8.5	100
Total	6.5	51.8	27.8	4.3	9.6	100

#### 5.6 Literacy

Literacy is broadly defined as the "ability to read with understanding and write meaningfully in any language". The Arua city census of migrants and host communities carried out in central division collected information pertaining to literacy among all persons aged 5 years and above.

The results in Table 5.9 show that the literacy rate for persons aged 10 years and above was 85 percent. The males had a higher literacy rate (91%) compared to their female counter parts (79%). The results also show that the literacy rate among refugees was similar to those among the non-refugees (85%). Further the literacy rates among the youth (90%) and adolescents (87%) was higher than that of the older persons (56%).

Table 5.9 Literacy levels for the population aged 10 Years and above by sex

Background Characteristic	Male	Female	Total
Ward			
Awindiri	93.2	86.0	89.2
Bazaar	89.6	79.8	84.6
Kenya	88.7	74.2	81.3
Mvara	97.9	93.0	95.4
Pangisa	89.6	77.6	83.5
Tanganyika	89.7	76.5	82.8
Refugee Status			
Not refugee	90.4	79.0	84.5
Refugee	91.7	78.9	85.2
Age Group			
Adolescents (10-24 years)	89.5	84.6	86.8
Youths (18-30 years)	94.1	86.5	90.1
Older Persons (60 years and above)	79.3	35.2	55.6
Total	100	100	100

There were no wide differentials observed in the literacy rates by Ward given that all Wards had a literacy rate of above 80 percent. Kenya Ward had the lowest literacy rate of 81 percent while Mvara Ward had the highest literacy rate of 95 percent.



Map 5.1 Literacy Rates by Ward

# 6. CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG PERSONS

## **Key Findings:**

- 53% of the population of central division were young persons aged 10-30 years while the adolescent population (10-19) were 29%.
- >2% of the adolescents (10-19) had never attended school while 80% were attending school.
- 4% of the adolescents aged 10-19 years had ever married with the proportion of nonrefugees (4%) being four times that of refugees (1%).
- ▶90% of the youth aged 18-30 years were literate

Young persons are those who are in the stages of transition from childhood to adulthood. This chapter presents the different operational sub-categories of young people used under different special Government, regional and international programmes in Uganda. Young people are a major component of the population because they constitute the productive and reproductive life of the population. This category of the population is also a primary target for Uganda's chances of realising the demographic dividend. This can however happen only if the investments are made rightly and timely. Such investments include quality education, demand and access to family planning services as well as a conducive environment for innovation and productivity.

#### 6.1 Population Size and Distribution of the Young People

Table 6.1 presents the population and the proportion of young people to the population of different sub-groups of young people. With regard to the age structure, the population (10-30) constituted 53 percent of the total population, followed by the population (15-35) which constituted 45 percent of the total population.

The youth (18-30 years) constituted 30 percent of the total population, while the adolescent population (10-19 years) constituted 29 percent of the total population. The female adolescent population (10-19 years) had the higher proportion of 31 percent than the males (27%).

Age group	Population of Young Persons Proportion to total popula					
10-17	7,198	8,784	15,982	21.7	25.0	23.4
10-19	9,015	10,940	19,955	31.1	31.1	29.2
18-30	9,671	10,575	20,246	30.1	30.1	29.7
15-19	4,540	5,659	10,199	16.1	16.1	14.9
10-24	12,982	15,353	28,335	43.6	43.6	41.5
15-24	8,507	10,072	18,579	28.6	28.6	27.2
15-35	14,435	16,026	30,461	45.6	45.6	44.6
10-30	16,869	19,359	36,228	55.0	55.0	53.1
Total Population	33,096	35,183	68,279	100	100	100

#### Table 6.1 Distribution of the Young Population by selected different age groups and sex

## 6.2 Household Headship among the Young Population

A household head takes most decisions about the household. Table 6.2 shows that 19 percent of the youth (18-30 years) were household heads. The proportion was only one percent for the adolescents aged 10-19 years. The results further indicate that irrespective of the age group, the proportion of male young persons who were household heads was more than two times that of their female counterparts. Pangisa Ward had the highest proportion of adolescents and youths who were heads of households while Mvara had the least.

Table 6.2 Proportion of young people heading households by selected age groups, and back ground characteristics

Background Characteristic	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Sex					
Male	1.1	28.3	6.5	9.9	28.4
Female	0.5	11.0	2.4	3.7	10.7
Ward					
Awindiri	0.7	19.3	4.0	6.0	19.5
Bazaar	1.2	20.2	4.8	7.0	18.6
Kenya	0.8	20.0	4.5	6.9	19.4
Mvara	0.4	13.0	2.3	3.4	14.9
Pangisa	1.0	22.7	5.6	8.5	22.0
Tanganyika	0.6	16.8	3.6	5.4	16.9
Refugee Status					
Not refugee	0.8	19.4	4.4	6.6	19.3
Refugee	0.8	18.1	3.9	6.1	16.8
Total	0.8	19.3	4.3	6.6	19.1

## 6.3 Education and Literacy Characteristics of Young Persons

Government has taken steps to invest in programmes such as Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) in an effort to improve on the quality of its population. This is an addition to the programmes that have been existing for a long time such as affirmative action for the girl child that involved adding 1.5 points to female students during intake at public universities.

# 6.3.1 School Attendance Status of Young Persons

Table 6.3 presents Information on the current schooling status of young persons including age categories 10-19 years, 18-30 years and 10-24 years. Overall, two percent of the adolescents had never attended school while 80 percent were attending school. On the other hand, three percent of the youth had never attended school while about one quarter (26%) were attending school.

The results show that the proportion attending school was lower for females compared to their male counterparts irrespective of age group. The results further indicate that overall the proportion attending school was highest in Mvara Ward irrespective of the age group.

The proportion attending school was higher for refugees compared to non-refugees irrespective of age group. Further, the proportion that was attending school decreased with increase in age.

Back-		10-19			18-30			10-24		
ground Character- istic	Never attend- ed	Left school	Cur- rently attend- ing	Never attend- ed	Left school	Cur- rently attend- ing	Never attend- ed	Left school	Cur- rently attend- ing	Total
Sex										
Male	1.6	13.8	84.6	1.5	67.9	30.6	1.6	41.9	56.5	100
Female	3.0	20.1	76.9	76.9	74.2	21.2	3.6	51.4	44.9	100
Ward										
Awindiri	1.5	13.1	85.4	85.4	64.3	33.8	2.0	38.0	60.1	100
Bazaar	2.1	21.6	76.3	76.3	73.1	22.5	3.4	51.0	45.6	100
Kenya	3.3	21.3	75.3	75.3	76.6	19.4	3.2	54.8	42.0	100
Myara	0.9	10.8	88.3	88.3	59.2	39.3	1.3	33.1	65.6	100
Pangisa	2.6	16.8	80.6	80.6	73.2	23.7	2.7	48.9	48.4	100
Tanganyika	2.2	17.3	80.5	80.5	70.7	26.0	2.9	46.5	50.6	100
Refugee Sta	atus									
Not refugee	2.6	19.3	78.1	78.1	75.3	21.7	2.6	35.4	62.1	100
Refugee	1.1	4.6	94.3	94.3	31.1	63.9	1.6	10.3	88.1	100
Total	2.4	17.3	80.4	80.4	71.2	25.7	2.4	32.1	65.5	100

Table 6.3 School attendance status of adolescents and youths in 2020 by selected characteristics

# 6.3.2 Education Attainment

Education imparts essential skills required for an individual's personal and social growth. Through education, young people: become economically independent which is pertinent for national economic growth. Further, youths are able to adapt to newer techniques of production, increase their employability potential, among others. The Government of Uganda introduced the Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1997 and Universal Secondary Education (USE) in 2007 to ensure that all children of school going age (especially those from poor backgrounds) are provided with free primary and secondary education (MoES, 2013).

During the census, household members who were not attending school were asked to report on their highest level of class/grade completed. Young people who attained pre-primary education but never continued as well as those who continued but never completed Primary one were considered as if they had never attended formal education.

Table 6.4 shows that 76 percent of the adolescents aged 10 to 19 years had attained primary education while the proportion for the youth was about half that of adolescents (38%). The results further indicate that there was almost no difference between girls and boys who completed primary education for adolescents; however more girls than boys completed primary among the youth. Overall the proportion of female youth who had secondary level education was lower than that of boys. The proportion of Bazaar Ward youth with no formal education was more than twice that of Mvara. On the other hand, the proportion of youths with post secondary education was higher in Mvara Ward (29 percent) followed by Awandiri Ward (22 percent). By nationality, non-Ugandans had a higher proportion of young people with secondary education or above irrespective of the age groups.

			10-19					18-30		
Background Characteristic	Never attended	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	Total	Never attended	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	Total
Sex										
Male	3.0	75.6	20.3	0.4	100	1.6	33.6	46.0	12.2	100
Female	4.5	76.9	17.3	0.4	100	4.7	42.2	36.3	10.0	100
Ward										
Awindiri	2.6	71.7	23.6	0.6	100	1.9	26.0	41.2	21.8	100
Bazaar	2.5	71.6	24.4	0.4	100	4.4	34.3	42.2	11.1	100
Kenya	5.0	79.9	14.3	0.2	100	4.0	49.6	39.0	4.0	100
Myara	1.8	69.6	26.2	1.0	100	1.5	22.1	35.5	28.9	100
Pangisa	4.0	77.4	17.4	0.3	100	3.3	35.6	41.7	11.1	100
Tanganyika	4.0	76.8	18.5	0.3	100	3.5	41.5	42.7	7.5	100
Nationality										
Ugandan	3.8	76.7	18.3	0.4	100	3.0	39.6	40.2	10.7	100
Non-Ugandan	3.7	74.1	21.2	0.2	100	5.2	25.0	48.0	14.5	100
Refugee Sta	tus									
Not refugee	3.8	76.7	18.2	0.4	100	3.0	39.4	40.1	10.9	100
Refugee	3.8	74.3	21.0	0.2	100	5.2	25.7	49.2	12.8	100
Total	3.8	76.3	18.7	18.7	100	3.2	38.1	40.9	11.1	100

#### Table 6.4 Young persons by highest grade completed

## 6.3.3 Literacy status of young population

Table 6.5 shows the literacy rates for young persons, adolescents and youth. Overall, the literacy rate was 85 percent for adolescents aged 10 to 19 years and 90 percent for the youth aged 18-30 years. The results further indicate that male literacy rates were higher compared to female literacy rates irrespective of age groups. The literacy rates for refugees was high compared to non-refugees irrespective of age groups. Analysis by Wards shows that Mvara had the highest literacy rates while Kenya had the lowest irrespective of age groups.

Background Characteristic	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Sex					
Male	87.5	94.1	89.5	93.6	94.1
Female	83.1	86.5	84.6	87.9	85.7
Ward					
Awindiri	88.0	95.5	89.8	93.7	93.7
Bazaar	87.3	88.9	88.2	90.6	88.7
Kenya	82.4	87.7	84.5	89.0	87.7
Mvara	96.5	97.5	96.9	97.3	96.9
Pangisa	83.8	89.7	85.9	89.6	88.9
Tanganyika	84.1	88.9	85.6	89.5	88.5
Refugee Status					
Not refugee	84.4	89.9	86.3	89.9	89.5
Refugee	89.6	92.2	90.6	95.2	91.6
Total	85.1	90.1	86.8	90.5	89.7

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I able 6.5 Literacy	y status of	young po	pulation b	y selected	Background	cnaracteristics

## 6.4 Marriage Among Young People

For women, marriage marks the onset of regular exposure to pregnancy. However, teenage pregnancy and motherhood is one of the health and social concerns in Uganda. Teenage pregnancy is associated with high morbidity and mortality for both the mother and the child. When young people enter into marriage at an early age (below 20 years), the risks associated with pregnancy and child bearing are quite high. Marriage and child bearing will also disrupt education thus limiting one's future productive potential.

The ever-married population includes those currently married or cohabiting, widowed, divorced and separated. Four percent of the young population aged 10-19 had ever married as indicated in Table 6.6. The proportion was 42 percent for the youth (18-30 years). The results further indicate that the proportion of females that had ever been in marriage was much higher than that of their male counterparts irrespective of the age group.

Among adolescents (10-19 years), six percent of the females had ever been married compared to only one percent among the males in the same age group. This could be attributed to the fact that girls, marry off at an early age compared to boys. Non-refugees had higher proportion of ever married young people compared to refugees for all age groups.

Background Characteristic	10-19	18-30	10-24	15-24	15-35
Sex					
Male	1.0	27.2	4.8	7.1	30.1
Female	5.5	54.7	17.7	26.7	48.2
Ward					
Awindiri	2.9	36.4	9.2	13.6	36.2
Bazaar	4.3	36.7	11.9	17.5	35.2
Kenya	4.3	47.6	14.0	21.4	44.1
Mvara	0.9	25.9	5.9	8.5	28.3
Pangisa	3.7	42.9	12.8	19.0	41.6
Tanganyika	3.3	42.3	11.8	17.8	39.5
Refugee Status			·		-
Not refugee	3.8	43.3	12.8	19.1	41.5
Refugee	1.4	24.8	5.4	8.2	23.5
Total	3.5	41.6	11.8	17.7	39.7

The results also indicate that Kenya and Bazaar Wards had slightly higher proportions of ever married adolescents compared to other Wards while Mvara (0.9%) had the lowest.





# 7. SPECIAL INTEREST POPULATION

#### **Key Findings:**

- Children comprised half of the population of central division and older persons accounted for 3%.
- ► 3% of the population aged 5 years and above were Persons With Disabilities (PWDs).
- ▶9% of the households were headed by older persons and less than 1% were child-headed.

About 0.3% of the children were either heads of the households or spouses

- 1% of the children (below 18 years) had ever married with a larger share among the females (1.9%) than their male counterparts (0.6%).
- Overall about one tenth of the children aged 0-17 years were orphans.

There exists a number of sub-groups of the population which are of special interest to the country's development process. The special status may be due to their demographic characteristics (e.g children or older persons) or their socio-economic characteristics (e.g orphaned children). In this chapter the special interest population analysed include children, the orphans (mainly children), persons with disabilities, older persons, young persons (teenagers, adolescents and youth), the widowed among others.

#### 7.1 Background Characteristics

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of the special interest population by selected background characteristics. The findings show that half (50%) of the population was composed of children (0-17 years) while the older persons (60 years+) accounted for three percent of the population. The Persons with disabilities among the persons aged 5 years and above were three percent whereas the widowed population (widowers and widows) among the population aged 10 years and above formed three percent of the household population and ten percent constituted orphans. The proportion of widows was nearly seven times (88 percent) that of widowers (12%).

Background Characteristic	Children	Orphans	Older Persons	PWDs	Widowed Population	Adolescents	Youth		
Sex									
Male	47.6	44.8	46.4	46.0	11.7	45.8	47.8		
Female	52.4	55.2	53.6	54.0	88.3	54.2	52.2		
Ward	Ward								
Awindiri	12.2	12.1	13.6	10.6	13.4	12.6	12.4		
Bazaar	3.4	3.7	4.5	6.7	3.2	3.8	3.9		
Kenya	22.1	22.0	17.6	20.9	19.1	21.5	21.5		
Mvara	6.1	6.1	13.5	4.0	7.1	6.7	6.8		
Pangisa	25.6	24.1	25.7	30.4	27.6	25.6	26.9		
Tanganyika	30.6	32.0	25.0	27.3	29.7	29.7	28.4		

Table 7.1 Percentage Distribution of special Interest Household Population by Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristic	Children	Orphans	Older Persons	PWDs	Widowed Population	Adolescents	Youth	
Refugee Status								
Not refugee	87.5	86.4	92.4	91.8	90.8	86.0	90.6	
Refugee	12.5	13.6	7.6	8.2	9.2	14.0	9.4	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Population	33,769	3,330	1,786	1,913	1,514	28,277	20,215	
% of Total Population	49.8	9.9	2.6	3.1	3.0	41.7	29.8	

Household members staying in households headed by vulnerable persons with presence of factors that place households at risks or conditions that can deprive them of their rights are considered vulnerable. Table 7.2 shows that about one third of the households were headed by youth aged 18-30 years, majority of these who were male headed (70%). Approximately nine percent of the households were headed by older persons and less than one percent were child-headed.

Background Characteristic	Children (10-17 years)	Older Persons (60+ years)	With disability	Widow /widower	10-24	Teenagers (13-19 years)	18-30			
Sex										
Male	63.3	60.7	55.3	11.7	69.3	66.2	70.1			
Female	36.7	39.3	44.7	88.3	30.7	33.8	29.9			
Ward	Ward									
Awindiri	13.3	13.0	12.3	13.6	11.7	11.0	12.5			
Bazaar	10.0	4.7	7.6	3.3	4.3	5.8	4.1			
Kenya	16.7	17.7	16.2	19.1	22.5	22.7	22.3			
Mvara	3.3	13.1	5.2	6.6	3.5	3.2	4.6			
Pangisa	40.0	26.4	38.0	27.6	33.4	33.8	31.8			
Tanganyika	16.7	25.1	20.7	29.7	24.7	23.4	24.8			
Refugee Status										
Not refugee	85.6	92.5	89.4	90.8	86.9	85.8	90.6			
Refugee	14.4	7.5	10.6	9.2	13.1	14.2	9.4			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
Households	30	1.074	461	934	1,216	154	3,902			
Percent of total <sup>1</sup> HHs	0.3	9.2	4.0	8.0	10.5	1.3	33.6			

1. The percentages do not add up to 100 because not all ages categories are covered.

#### 7.2 Status of Children

Uganda defines a child as a person who is under the age of 18 years. The moment a child is born, he or she has rights and these must be respected, observed and fulfilled irrespective of sex. These include; the right to life, privacy, identification, freedom of expression, education, health among others.

Figure 7.1 shows that children constituted nearly a half of the population of the target area with the female share being nearly similar to that of males. The proportion of children among the non-refugees (49%) was lower than that of refugees (60%)





### 7.2.1 Relationship of children to the household head

According to the Children's Act (Cap 59), a child has a right to stay with his or her parents or guardians subject to some provisions. Relationship of a child to the household head is vital in understanding the living arrangement for children. For instance, children who are household heads have limited means to generate income to sustain their households and are less able to protect themselves from abuse or any form of exploitation since they take on the responsibilities of their parents especially after they have passed on.

For purposes of this report, the children's relationship to the household head is used as a proxy for the child's living arrangements. Table 7.3 shows that the majority (64 percent) of children were living with their parents which is the ideal situation. About 0.3 percent of the children were either heads of the households or spouses while more than one fifth were "other relatives" to the household head.

Relationship to head	Male	Female	Total
Head	0.1	0.1	0.1
Spouse	0.0	0.3	0.2
Child/Step Child	68.0	60.3	63.9
Grand Child	13.7	12.6	13.2
Other Relative	17.5	24.6	21.2
Non-Relative	0.6	2.1	1.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100
Population	16,094	17,749	33,843

Table 7.3 Percentage distribution of children by relationship to the household head

# 7.2.2 Marriage

As mentioned earlier, article 31. (1) of the constitution of Uganda grants all persons aged 18 years and above the right to marry. In this report therefore, child marriage is regarded as marriage among persons aged less than 18 years. It is recognized as a major obstacle towards developmental progress at national and international levels. In some families, it is often seen as a solution to problems such as girls' safety, poverty, and cultural pressures. However, in reality, it may result in long term negative consequences for the victims and their families. Child marriage is a threat to the rights and well-being of the child. Due to their age; children face sexual violence and exploitation by men and little focus is given to their education.

Table 7.4 shows that one percent of the children (below 18 years) had ever married with a larger share among the females (1.9%) than their male counterparts (0.6%). The non-refugee girls (2%) had a slightly higher likelihood to have ever been married compared to the refugees (0.3%).

Relationship to head	Male	Female	Total
Age			
10-14	0.5	0.7	0.6
15-17	07	3.6	2.4
Nationality			
Ugandan	0.6	2.0	1.4
Non-ugandan	0.4	1.2	0.8
Refugee Status			
Not refugee	0.6	2.0	1.4
Refugee	0.3	1.8	0.7
Total	0.6	1.9	1.3
Population ever married	44	166	208

 Table 7.4 Percentage distribution of children by relationship to the household head

# 7.2.4 Parental Survival and Orphanhood

An orphan is a child (below 18) who has lost at least one biological parent, while a double orphan is a child who has lost both biological parents. Overall about one tenth of the children aged 0-17 years were orphans with the orphan hood rate among refugees (11%) being slightly higher than the corresponding proportion among non-refugees (nearly 10%). The share of orphans who were double orphans was also 10 percent.

Table 7.5 Percentage distribution of children by relationship to the household head

Background characteristic	Survival Status of Parents (population)				Orphanhood Status(population)			
	Both Parents Alive	Only One Parent Dead	Both Parents Dead	Total Population (0-17 Years)	Orphan	Not an or- phan	Percent Orphan	% of orphans who are double orphans
Age Group								
6-8	5,147	387	30	5,564	420	5,147	7.5	7.1
9-12	6,526	772	70	7,368	847	6,526	11.5	8.3
13-17	8,477	1,535	190	10,202	1,735	8,477	17.0	11.0
Refugee Stat	tus							
Not refugee	26,610	2,500	264	29,474	2,877	2,610	9.8	9.5
Refugee	3,746	391	56	4,193	453	3,746	10.8	11.3
Total	30,356	2,991	320	33,667	3,330	30,336	9.9	9.6

#### 7.3 Older Persons

Older persons are defined as persons aged 60 years and above. About 1.8 thousand persons in Central Division of Arua City were old persons in 2020. Among this category, the population aged 60-64 constituted more than one third (38%) while those aged above 85 years comprised only six percent.



Figure 7.2 Percentage Distribution of older Persons by age

Table 7.7 shows that education levels among older persons was very low with the share that had never attended school (38%) being more than three times those who had attained Post-secondary education. There were also gender differentials in education attainment with 58 percent of female older persons having never attended school compared to 14 percent of males. Similarly, only 56 percent of the older persons were literate with the proportion literate among the males (79%) being more than two times that of the females (35%). The findings also show that about one fifth (20%) of the older persons had a disability, the females (25%) depicting a higher disability rate than that of males (16%). Marriage provides some psychosocial support to couples and helps reduce loneliness. The results in Table 7.7 show that 48 percent of the older persons were married with males having relatively higher percentages among the married (78%) while 64 % of the women were widowed.

Background characteristic	Male	Female	Total							
Education Attainment										
Never Attended	13.9	58.0	37.6							
Primary	35.9	23.9	29.4							
Secondary	25.6	8.3	16.3							
Post Secondary	19.8	5.7	12.2							
Literacy Status										
Literate	79.3	35.2	55.6							
Illiterate	20.7	64.8	44.4							
Disability Type (Functional Difficu	lty)									
With Seeing disability	5.9	9.3	7.7							
With hearing disability	2.3	3.2	2.8							
With walking disability	7.8	18.3	13.4							
With remembering disability	3.7	6.6	5.3							
With self-care disability	4.1	8.1	6.2							

Table 7.6 Distribution of Older Persons by Sex and selected Background characteristics

With communicating disability	1.2	2.5	1.9
With disability	15.8	24.5	20.4
Marital Status			
Never married	2.0	1.0	1.5
Currently Married	77.5	22.3	47.9
Divorced/separated	9.3	12.4	11.0
Widow/ Widower	11.2	64.2	39.6
Total	100	100	100
Population	830	959	1,789

## 7.4 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

Table 7.8 shows that of the Population aged 5 years and above in central division of Arua City about 1.6 thousand had a disability. Among the different types of functional disabilities, females dominated males apart from selfcare disabilities where the number of persons with disability was similar among males and females at 258.

Table 7.7 Distribution of persons with disabilities (5+ years) by type of disability and selected Background character-

Background Characteristic	With Seeing disability	With hearing disability	With walking disability	With remembering disability	With self-care disability	With communicating disability	With disability
Sex							
Male	167	83	219	191	258	100	750
Female	238	127	338	195	258	116	879
Broad Ages							
5-19	73	70	73	108	327	82	586
20-29	156	80	178	151	60	83	545
50 years and above	176	60	306	127	129	51	498
Total	405	210	557	386	516	216	1,629
Percentage to Population (5+)	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	2.8

## **Special interest Population**

Figure 7.3 shows that disability increases with age. An increase in chronic health conditions contributes to this. The results also indicate that the proportions of persons with disabilities was nearly similar among males and females and very low in young age groups of 10-14 to 35-39. However, there is a steep increase in the disability rates thereafter with the rates of females surpassing that of males at older ages.



## 7.5 Widowed Population

Figure 7.4 shows that about four percent of the population aged 18 years and above were widowed with a higher proportion among the female population (8%) compared to the male population (1%). There were however no marked differentials in widowhood between the non-refugee population (4%) and the refugee population (5%).



Figure 7.4 Share of the widowed population (age 18 years and above) by sex and selected Background characteristics

Table 7.9 shows that there were about 1.5 thousand widows in the Central division of Arua City in 2020, with the females outnumbering the males yielding a sex ratio of 13 males per 100 females.

The results also indicate that only about five percent of the widows had post-secondary education and only 41 percent were literate, hence making them failing to favourably compete in social and economic activities. The disability prevalence of the widows was high at 17 percent.

Background	Male		Female		Total	Sex	
Characteristics	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Ratio
Education Attainm	nent						
Never Attended	47	27.3	610	46.2	657	44.1	7-7
Primary	68	39.5	464	35.2	532	35.7	14.7
Secondary	32	18.6	137	10.4	169	11.3	23.4
Attending postpri- mary/junior specialized Training	7	4.1	47	3.6	54	3.6	14.9
Post Secondary	18	10.5	61	4.6	79	5.3	29.5
Literacy Status							
Literate	105	60.3	545	41.1	650	43.3	19.3
Illiterate	69	39.7	782	58.9	851	56.7	8.8
Disability							
With no disability	144	82.8	1,107	83.5	1,251	83.5	13.0
With disability	30	17.2	218	16.5	248	16.5	13.8
Refugee Status							
Not refugee	167	96.0	1194	90.2	1,321	90.9	14.0
Refugee	7	4.0	130	9/8	174	9.1	5.4
Total	174	100	1,324	100	1,498	100	13.1

Figure 7.4 shows that 62 percent of the female widows were household heads with lower proportions recorded among the refugees (48%) compared to non-refugees (64%).





# HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

## **Key Findings:**

- ▶ 62% of households in central Division lived in rented houses
- ▶80% of households resided in permanent dwellings while 5% lived in temporary dwellings.
- ▶98% of households used improved water sources for drinking
- ▶88% of households were within a kilometre from the main source of drinking water.
- ▶88% of households had access to an improved toilet facility.
- 82% of households in central Division used electricity for lighting while about one tenth used dry cells.
- 95% used wood fuel for cooking while less than 1% used electricity
- Nearly four in five households were engaged in a livelihood activity

Adequate shelter is a necessity of everyone. A shelter needs to offer living space that provides a secure and healthy living environment with privacy and dignity ensured.

Housing and Household Characteristics describe the living conditions of households and are therefore important in assessing socioeconomic conditions and contributes to the formulation of policies in the housing sector since poor quality housing may affect the health of occupants.

This chapter presents findings on the housing conditions, household sanitation and health, household characteristics and Household wealth.

#### 8.1 Housing Conditions

#### 8.1.1 Characteristics of Dwelling Units

Table 8.1 shows that in 2020, 29 percent of the dwelling units in central division were tenement (Muzigo) and 26 percent were semi-detached. The results show that residents of Mvara Ward were more likely to stay in detached houses (47%) while those of Kenya Ward were less likely (15%). A higher proportion of the households headed by non-refugees were in tenement (30%) compared to 24 percent in detached houses. The converse was true for households headed by refugees with 30 percent staying in detached houses and 22 percent staying in tenement.

Background Characteristic	Detached house	Semi-Detached House	Room /rooms	Tenement (Muzigo)	Others	Total
Sex						
Male	23.4	26.3	7.2	30.5	12.6	100
Female	26.1	26.1	9.5	27.1	11.2	100
Ward				-		
Awindiri	41.0	17.6	1.2	34.3	5.9	100
Bazaar	20.3	25.4	3.4	33.1	17.8	100
Kenya	14.8	19.6	15.8	28.3	21.4	100
Mvara	47.3	35.6	8.1	4.8	4.2	100

Table 8.1 Distribution of households by type of dwelling unit and selected background characteristics

Background Characteristic	Detached house	Semi-Detached House	Room /rooms	Tenement (Muzigo)	Others	Total
Pangisa	21.6	30.1	5.2	37.0	6.2	100
Tanganyika	19.5	29.0	9.1	26.0	16.3	100
Refugee Status						
Not refugee	23.7	25.9	7.8	30.0	12.6	100
Refugee	30.3	30.2	9.2	22.3	8.0	100
Total	24.2	24.2	7.9	29.4	12.1	100
Households	2,818	3,053	917	3,422	1,412	11,623

# 8.1.2 Occupancy Tenure

Occupancy tenure refers to the arrangements under which a household resides in a dwelling unit and these include renting, owner occupancy, subsidised dwellings or dwellings occupied freely. Owner occupancy implies security of tenure of the dwelling unit. The results in Table 8.2 shows that the majority of households lived in rented houses (62%), followed by owner occupied dwellings (35%) while the least number of households lived in subsidized dwelling units (<1%). The proportion of female headed households renting was slightly higher (64%) compared to their male headed counter parts (61%). Additionally, households whose heads were refugees were more likely to rent than the non-refugee ones (91% compared to 59%). Analysis by Ward indicates that households in Pangisa were most likely to rent (66%) whereas those in Mvara were least likely (49%).

Background Characteristic	Owner Occupied	Free	Subsidized	Rented	Others	Total		
Sex								
Male	35.6	3.4	0.1	60.5	0.4	100		
Female	32.9	2.9	0.3	63.7	0.3	100		
Ward								
Awindiri	32.5	6.8	1.0	59.7	-	100		
Bazaar	30.2	3.4	-	61.1	5.3	100		
Kenya	35.6	1.9	-	62.3	0.2	100		
Mvara	37.0	14.4	0.1	48.5	-	100		
Pangisa	32.4	1.5	0.1	65.7	0.4	100		
Tanganyika	38.0	1.1	-	60.8	-	100		
Refugee Status								
Not refugee	37.0	3.4	0.2	59.1	0.4	100		
Refugee	0.1	1.5	-	90.5	-	100		
Total	34.8	3.2	0.2	61.5	0.4	100		
Households	4,040	376	21	7,143	43	11,623		

Table 8.2 Distribution of Households by Occupancy Tenure and selected Background Characteristics

# 8.1.3 Type of Dwelling Unit

The type of construction materials used in the dwelling unit set up determines the status of the dwelling unit. The permanent dwelling units are those built with materials that can maintain their stability for more than fifteen years. However, semi-permanent dwelling units are those built with a combination of permanent materials and other materials. Temporary dwelling units are those built using temporary materials for the roof, wall and floor.

Table 8.3 shows that the majority of households (80%) resided in permanent dwellings, followed by those residing in semi-permanent dwellings (15%). Analysis by refugee status shows that refugee headed households were more likely to reside under permanent dwellings (95%) than those headed by non-refugees (79%). Furthermore, the households in Mvara Ward were most likely to reside under permanent dwellings (91%) while those in Kenya Ward were least likely to reside under permanent structures (71%). Additionally, households headed with PWDs were more likely to reside in temporary or semi-permanent dwellings (25%) compared to other households (20%) and less likely to reside under permanent structures than their counterparts with no PWDs (76% to 80%).

Background Characteristic	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total						
Sex of HH Head										
Male	5.0	14.0	81.0	100						
Female	6.4	16.3	77.3	100						
Ward										
Awindiri	4.9	10.4	84.7	100						
Bazaar	3.2	13.6	83.2	100						
Kenya	10.1	18.5	71.3	100						
Mvara	3.2	5.9	90.9	100						
Pangisa	3.6	17.8	78.5	100						
Tanganyika	5.1	13.3	81.6	100						
Refugee Status										
Not refugee	5.8	15.5	78.7	100						
Refugee	1.2	3.5	95.3	100						
Disability Status of H	l head									
With no disability	5.4	14.4	80.2	100						
With disability	5.8	18.6	75.6	100						
Total	5.4	14.6	80.0	100						
Population	633	1,694	9,297	11,623						

**Table 8.3** Distribution of Households by Status of Dwelling Unit and Selected Characteristics(%)

The findings also reveal that households in Kenya Ward had the highest likelihood of staying in temporary dwelling units while those Bazaar and Mvara had the lowest likelihood (Map 8.1).



## 8.2 Household Sanitation and Health

According to the World Health Organization Sanitation refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and feces. Proper sanitation is crucial to the health of a population. Poor sanitation affects the health of a population as it poses one of the threats to the health of individuals.

## 8.2.1 Source of Drinking Water

The availability of improved water sources and proper sanitation to the households are essential to health of the household members. Unimproved water sources increase the prevalence of waterborne disease and the burden to service delivery through increased demand for health care. In the implementation of the census of migrants and host communities in central division, data on the main source of water for drinking and distance to main source of water for drinking were used as the proxy indicators for access to improved water sources. In this context improved water sources include: piped water, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water.

Table 8.4 indicates that use of improved water sources in central division was nearly universal (98%). The majority of households (Nearly 7 in 10 households) used Piped water for drinking, followed by Borehole water (22%). Differentials by Ward indicate that households in Kenya were most likely to use Piped water (85%) while their counterparts in Awindiri were least likely to use the same water source for drinking (55%). Analysis by Household refugee status shows that Refugee headed households were more likely to use piped water for drinking (83 percent) than their Ugandan headed counter parts (69%).

 Table 8.4 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking and selected Background Characteristics (%)

Background Characteristic	Piped Water	Borehole	Protected well/spring	Bottled Water	Others (Unimproved Sources)	Total	Improved Sources
Ward							
Awindiri	54.7	29.7	10.6	3.0	2.0	100	98.0
Bazaar	70.2	18.1	0.2	6.9	4.7	100	95.3
Kenya	85.3	12.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	100	99.4
Mvara	58.5	34.6	1.2	1.9	3.7	100	96.3
Pangisa	72.5	17.1	7.0	1.5	1.8	100	98.2
Tanganyika	66.1	26.5	2.6	0.6	4.2	100	95.8
Refugee Status	;						
Not refugee	68.7	22.3	4.7	1.7	2.4	100	97.6
Refugee	83.4	13.6	1.1	0.7	1.2	100	98.8
Total	69.8	21.7	4.4	1.6	2.4	100	97.6
Population	8,113	2,519	515	185	273	11,624	11,351

Analysis was also conducted on the distance of households to a safe water source. Eighty eight percent of households indicated that they were within a kilometre from the main source of drinking water. Differentials by Ward indicate that Awindiri Ward had the highest proportion of households within 1 km to a water source (98%) while Bazaar had the least proportion (62%)



Table 8.1 Proportion of Households within one Km from a Safe Water Source

# 8.2.2 Type of Toilet Facility used

Table 8.5 provides information on the toilet facilities used by households in central division. Seventy two percent of the households were using the latrine as their main toilet facility. The findings also indicate that the majority of households (88 percent) had access to an improved toilet facility.

Differentials by Ward indicate that households in Mvara were most likely and those in Kenya least likely to have access to an improved toilet facility (93% and 83% respectively). Differentials were also observed by the refugee status of the household head, with households headed by non-refugees having the lowest proportion of households with access to improved toilet facilities (88%) and those headed by refugees having the highest (95%).

Background Characteristic	Flush Toilet	VIP Latrine	Covered Pit Latrine	Ecosan (Composite Toilet)	Improved Facility	Unimproved Facility	Total	
Ward								
Awindiri	30.4	14.9	46.2	0.1	91.7	8.3	100	
Bazaar	26.2	34.3	0.0	0.0	88.0	12.0	100	
Kenya	8.2	26.0	0.3	0.3	82.6	17.4	100	
Mvara	23.1	18.5	-	-	93.0	7.0	100	
Pangisa	17.1	14.6	0.1	0.1	90.6	9.4	100	
Tanganyika	11.2	16.2	0.6	0.6	86.3	13.7	100	
Refugee Status								
Not refugee	15.9	17.9	53.5	0.3	87.6	12.4	100	
Refugee	23.2	25.1	46.3	-	94.5	5.5	100	
Total	16.5	18.5	52.9	0.2	88.1	11.9	100	
Households	1,915	2,145	6,149	28	10,237	1,383	11,629	

**Table 8.5** Distribution of Households by type of Toilet Facility and Selected Characteristics(%)

Although sharing toilets may allow households who do not have toilets access to the facilities, when the shared toilets are not well maintained they may pose health challenges. Studies have shown that shared toilet facilities are linked to poor health outcomes such as diarrhea and other infectious diseases. Sharing of sanitation facilities is also an important consideration given the negative impacts on dignity, privacy and personal safety, especially for women and girls.

The results in Figure 8.3 show that nearly three quarters (74%) of the households in the target area were sharing toilet facilities with a higher proportion of the households among those headed by non-refugees (75%) compared to refugee headed households (58%). Comparisons by Ward show that households within Kenya Ward had the highest likelihood of sharing toilets (84%) and those in Mvara Ward had the lowest (55%).



# 8.2.3 Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping

The number of rooms used for sleeping is used in the computation of the crowding index and hence affects the health of household members. Overcrowding is defined as the occupancy of dwelling units by more persons than they were designed to accommodate. According to international standards an average size habitable room 7.5 square metres is taken as crowded if it is used by more than 2 persons. The census asked for the number of rooms used for sleeping and this information is being used as a proxy measure of crowding.

Table 8.6 indicates that 46 percent of households resided in dwellings with one room for sleeping (46 percent), followed by those with two rooms for sleeping (25%) while those who resided in four or more rooms were 15 percent. A higher percentage of households in Kenya and Pangisa Wards had dwellings with one room for sleeping (52%) compared to Mvara Ward which had the lowest proportion (34%). The average number of persons per room in central division was 2.7 with Mvara Ward having the lowest value (2.2) and Kenya Ward with the highest (3.1).

Ward	1	2	3	4+	Total	Average No. of persons per room
Ward						
Awindiri	42.4	28.1	14.5	15.0	100	2.5
Bazaar	48.3	21.1	15.0	15.5	100	2.3
Kenya	52.3	24.4	11.1	12.2	100	3.1
Mvara	34.2	25.0	20.3	20.6	100	2.2
Pangisa	52.3	22.7	11.7	13.2	100	2.6
Tanganyika	40.0	28.7	14.9	16.2	100	2.9
Total	46.2	25.4	13.6	14.6	100	2.7

**Table 8.6** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking and selected Background Characteristics (%)

#### 8.3 Household Energy Consumption

Household energy consumption is important in determining the welfare of households. The Government promotes use of modern energy sources including electricity for light and appliances and clean cooking technologies. Increase in the use of modern energy requires improved access to and greater application of affordable modern energy avenues.

## 8.3.1 Household Energy for Lighting

The main source of energy for lighting is one of the indicators for assessing the quality of housing and the welfare of households. The results presented in Table 8.7 show that the majority of households in central Division (82%) used electricity for lighting while about one tenth used dry cells. There were some variations in the distribution of households by use of electricity for lighting across the wards with Mvara ward having the highest proportion of households using electricity for lighting (91%) and Kenya Ward the lowest (75%). Differentials by refugee status indicate that households headed by refugees had a higher likelihood of using electricity for lighting (95%) compared to those whose household heads were non-refugees (81%).

Background Characteristic	Electricity	Paraffin Iantern	Paraffin Tadooba	Candles	Dry Cells	Others	Total		
Sex of HH Head									
Male	83.7	1.6	1.4	2.6	9.0	1.7	100		
Female	78.7	2.8	2.8	3.6	10.5	1.5	100		
Ward									
Awindiri	88.9	1.5	1.8	2.9	3.9	1.0	100		
Bazaar	84.0	2.8	0.2	2.4	6.5	4.1	100		
Kenya	74.6	1.7	1.8	2.6	18.3	0.9	100		
Mvara	91.3	1.7	1.5	0.1	4.7	0.8	100		
Pangisa	81.3	2.2	2.5	4.4	7.6	2.0	100		
Tanganyika	82.6	2.1	1.6	2.3	9.6	1.9	100		
Refugee Status									
Not refugee	81.2	2.1	2.0	3.0	10.0	1.7	100		
Refugee	94.8	0.5	0.3	1.2	2.5	0.7	100		
Total	82.2	2.0	1.8	2.9	9.5	1.6	100		
Households	9,557	228	215	336	1,099	188	11,623		

 Table 8.7 Distribution of Households by main source of Lighting Fuel and selected Background characteristics (%)

# 8.3.2 Household Energy for Cooking

Use of Energy for cooking which minimizes exposure to smoke helps improve the health of the cooks. The majority of the households reported using Charcoal (93 percent), followed by Firewood (2 percent) while less than one percent of the households used electricity for cooking. Analysis of main source of cooking by refugee status indicates that refugee headed households were more likely to use charcoal for cooking (97%) than their non-refugee counterparts (92%). Furthermore, households in Tanganyika Ward were most likely (96%) while those in Bazaar Ward were least likely (79 percent) to use Charcoal as the main source of cooking (Table 8.8).

Background Characteristic	Firewood	Kerosene	LPG	Charcoal	Electricity	Others	Total		
Sex of HH Head									
Male	1.3	1.3	1.3	91.3	0.7	4.0	100		
Female	2.0	0.5	0.6	95.6	0.5	0.7	100		
Ward					·				
Awindiri	2.1	1.3	1.1	91.4	0.4	3.6	100		
Bazaar	1.8	2.0	7.5	78.5	0.0	10.1	100		
Kenya	0.7	0.8	0.0	94.5	0.9	3.0	100		
Mvara	6.1	0.9	4.9	84.6	2.3	1.2	100		
Pangisa	1.3	1.6	0.7	93.3	0.3	2.9	100		
Tanganyika	0.8	0.4	0.2	95.8	0.7	2.1	100		
Nationality									
Not refugee	1.7	1.1	1.1	92.2	0.7	3.2	100		
Refugee	0.2	0.8	0.5	97.4	0.0	1.1	100		
Total	1.5	1.1	1.1	92.6	0.7	3.0	100		
Households	180	125	126	10,765	78	348	11,622		

**Table 8.8** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Fuel for Cooking (%)

## 8.4 Household Welfare

Household welfare is broadly regarded as a collective measure of the quality of life of the members in the household. In this report household welfare is studied in connection with; household livelihood, participation of households in saving and borrowing, bread winners for the households, reception of skills on gainful employment by households, household participation in associations and groups plus feeding practices in households.

## 8.4.1 Household Livelihood

Participation of households in livelihood activities helps them to acquire basic household needs and other social amenities. Nearly eight in 10 households were engaged in a livelihood activity with a higher proportion of male headed than female headed engaged (83% and 72% respectively). Eighty three percent of households headed by non-refugees participated in household activities, which

was more than twice the proportion headed by refugees (39%). Considering the type of livelihood activity engaged in, the majority of households engaged in a Business Enterprise (54%), followed by Employment Income (37%) while the Commercial Farming and Cottage Industry were the least engaged in activities by the households (2% respectively).



Figure 8.4 Proportion of Households engaged in livelihood activities by selected characteristics of the household head

There were also ward differentials observed, with households in Mvara Ward having the lowest proportion with a business enterprise (32%) and the highest number of its members receiving employment income (63%). In addition, female headed households had a higher likelihood of its members running a business enterprise (62%) than their male counterparts (33%) while the converse was true for employment income (39% and 33% for male headed and female headed respectively).

Background Characteristic	Business Enterprise	Subsistence Farming	Commercial	Employment Income	Cottage Industry	Property Income	
Ward							
Awindiri	50.1	4.9	3.0	51.5	1.5	3.7	
Bazaar	56.2	0.2	0.0	32.6	7.1	0.0	
Kenya	62.3	4.9	1.1	24.7	0.8	1.6	
Mvara	31.7	11.2	1.9	62.7	1.2	1.9	
Pangisa	56.6	2.8	0.8	39.5	0.9	1.7	
Tanganyika	54.1	4.9	2.0	29.1	1.7	2.6	
Sex							
Male	51.1	4.8	1.6	39.1	1.6	2.0	
Female	61.8	4.1	1.3	33.2	1.1	2.4	
Total	54.1	4.6	1.5	37.5	1.5	2.1	

Table 8.9 Distribution of Households by Source of Livelihood (%)

Household savings yield benefits both to the individual households and the economy as a whole. At the household level it may stimulate investment to help improve the household welfare and may also help households cope with emergencies. Information was collected and analysed on the household's engagement in Savings and the different saving methods employed. Slightly over six in 10 households reported that they were engaged in Saving activities with a higher proportion of male headed than female headed engaged (64% and 56%). Households in Mvara Ward were most engaged in savings (79%) and those in Tanganyika ward were least engaged. A lower proportion of refugee headed households than non-refugee ones were engaged (31% and 64% respectively). Considering the type of saving method, the highest proportion of households saved with Banks (48%), followed by VSLA (36%) while 22 percent of households saved their money at home.

Background Characteristic	Saving	Banking	SACCO	VSLA	At Home	Mo-money	Other		
Ward									
Awindiri	58.8	49.9	4.3	51.2	9.1	14.3	2.2		
Bazaar	59.3	50.7	10.6	32.5	37.7	38.0	1.0		
Kenya	65.3	35.9	6.3	35.6	26.2	37.0	1.5		
Mvara	79.2	69.7	8.5	28.3	9.8	44.8	11.5		
Pangisa	67.7	50.2	16.0	35.8	27.1	26.9	1.5		
Tanganyika	48.0	44.2	9.1	29.6	21.4	23.9	3.5		
Sex of HH head									
Male	63.7	51.7	10.1	31.5	21.5	30.9	2.8		
Female	56.3	38.1	10.0	46.3	23.9	24.0	3.4		
Refugee Status									
Not refugee	64.0	47.6	10.1	36.3	22.1	29.1	3.0		
Refugee	30.6	54.4	8.8	18.0	23.9	25.7	00		
Total	61.4	47.9	10.1	35.6	22.2	29.0	3.0		
Households	7.139	3.417	719	2.544	1.582	2.067	211		

**Table 8.10** Distribution of Households by engagement in saving and method of saving used (%)

## 8.4.3 Household Money Borrowing

Information was also collected on whether households borrowed money for basic needs in the last 12 months prior to the Census. Slightly over one in four households (27%) indicated that they borrowed money with a lower proportion of households headed by refugees than Non-Refugee headed households having borrowed (12% for refugee headed and 28% for households headed by non-refugees).

Analysis by the Basic needs for which money was borrowed indicates that the major three reasons for borrowing were; Invest in business (36% of households), food (24%) and school fees and requirements (21%).
Table 8.11 Distribution of Households that borrowed money for basic needs in last 12 months and type of basic need (%)

Background	Borrowed	Basic need for which money was borrowed							
Characteristic	Money	Food	Asset	Health Care	School dues	Invest in business	Natural calamities	Other	Total
Ward									
Awindiri	29.7	17.1	8.7	9.6	16.8	44.3	0.2	2.6	100
Bazaar	34.6	17.1	3.5	12.9	17.6	40.6	0.6	7.6	100
Kenya	24.4	18.7	4.3	6.4	21.2	44.2	2.5	2.7	100
Mvara	60.0	47.8	4.2	3.8	23.8	16.3	0.4	3.8	100
Pangisa	28.5	17.1	5.6	11.4	24.6	37.4	1.1	2.7	100
Tanganyika	14.9	29.3	4.4	5.8	15.3	37.8	0.7	6.7	100
Sex of HH Head									
Male	26.1	24.6	5.9	9.1	20.2	35.3	1.4	3.6	100
Female	29.1	24.0	4.2	6.5	22.7	38.4	0.3	3.9	100
Refugee Status	of Head								
Not refugee	28.3	23.9	5.4	8.3	20.9	36.7	1.1	3.7	100
Refugee	12.0	40.2	2.8	5.6	23.4	24.3	0.0	3.7	100
Total	27.0	24.4	5.3	8.2	21.0	36.3	1.0	3.7	100
Households	3,136	766	167	258	659	1,138	32	116	3,137

Analysis on the source from which the households borrowed money indicates that the majority of households borrowed from VSLA (35%), followed by Micro Finance Institutions (32%) while the least number of households borrowed from Refugee Associations (<1%).





### 8.4.5 Refusal of Households to Borrow Money

Information was also gathered on households that were denied credit and the reasons for refusal. Only three percent of households indicated that they attempted to borrow and were denied. The two most prominent reasons for denial were lack of collateral (50 percent) and lack of funds in the VSLA group (18 percent).



Figure 8.6 Distribution of Households that attempted to borrow money but were refused by Reasons for Refusal (%)

### 8.4.6 Household Bread Winner

Information on who the Bread winner of a household is has a bearing on its livelihood. Table 8.12 shows that the majority of households reported the Father to be the bread winner (55%), followed by a mother (23%). Gender differentials were also observed with more than three quarters of the households headed by males reporting the father as the bread winner while nearly two thirds (63%) of the households headed by females reported the mother as the bread winner. Additionally, the proportion of households of female headed households with a bread winner outside the household (11%) was more than four times those headed by males (2%). Differentials by Refugee status indicate that a higher proportion of refugee headed households (33%) than non-refugee headed households (22%) reported the mother as the bread winner. The proportion of households with bread winners living outside the household among refugee headed households (27%) was nine times that of households headed by non-refugees (3%).

Background Characteristic	Father	Mother	Children	Grand parents	Other	Member not in the household	Total
Sex of HH Head							
Male	75.5	5.3	5.1	0.2	11.5	2.4	100
Female	7.4	63.1	5.4	1.1	12.0	10.9	100
Nationality							
Not refugee	56.6	22.2	5.3	0.5	12.2	3.2	100
Refugee	31.7	32.7	4.0	0.5	4.2	27.0	100
Total	54.7	23.0	5.2	0.5	11.6	5.0	100
Households	6,360	2,669	605	55	1,351	581	11,621

Table 8.12 Distribution of Households by Bread Winner and selected Background Characteristics(%)

### 8.4.7 Household Reception of Skills on Gainful Employment

Imparting of demand driven employment skills aim to empower the beneficiaries strengthen their business and employment skills leading to improved working practices. Overall 23 percent of the households reported to have received some training skills geared towards gainful employment. Differentials by sex show that more male headed than female headed households received training skills (26% compared to 19%). Figure 8.6 also shows that a lower proportion of the refugee headed





The findings also reveal that formal vocational training skills (37%) and Life skills (32%) were the most sought after skills while VSLA training was the least (2%).



Figure 8.8 Among Households with members who were trained, distribution of the skills received (%)

### 8.4.8 Membership into Associations or Social Groups

Slightly over a quarter of the households (26%) reported to be belonging to some association or group with a higher proportion of female headed (29%) than male headed households (25 percent) belonging to associations. The most prominent association or group that households belonged to was the savings group (79%) whereas only about one percent reported belonging to a refugee association. However, about a third (33%) of the households headed by refugees belonged to a refugee association.

 Table 8.12 Distribution of Households by Bread Winner and selected Background Characteristics(%)

Background Characteristic	Belongs to group or Association	Saving Groups	Business Forum	Refugee Association	Youth group	Women's group	Other	Total		
Sex of HH Head	Sex of HH Head									
Male	25.1	78.1	4.1	1.1	3.7	5.7	7.2	100		
Female	28.9	79.9	1.8	2.0	2.5	10.1	3.7	100		
Refugee Status	of HH head									
Not refugee	27.3	80.5	3.4	0.0	3.2	7.1	5.8	100		
Refugee	13.9	37.9	1.6	33.1	5.7	8.9	12.8	100		
Total	26.3	78.7	3.3	1.4	3.3	7.2	6.1	100		
Households	3.050	2,401	101	42	101	219	186	3.050		

During the 2020 census of Migrants and Host communities, households which mentioned that they had individuals belonging to associations/groups were asked to mention the composition of these associations. The majority of the associations comprised of the host community only (84 percent), followed by a hybrid of the host and migrant community (13 percent) while only three percent of the associations comprised of the migrant community only (Figure 8.9). There were differentials in belonging to these associations by the Nationality of the household heads with refugees and Immigrant headed households more likely to belong to associations comprised of migrant community only or a mixture of the migrant community and host community compared to households headed by Ugandans.



Figure 8.9 Distribution of Households by composition of association they belonged (%)

### 8.4.9 Household Feeding Practises

Suitable nutrition is required for the general human well-being. During the 2020 census of migrants and host communities, households were asked to report the average number of meals usually taken per day by members of the household aged five years and above.

Seventy percent of households with persons aged 5 years and above consumed three meals per day while about one fifth (21%) indicated that they consumed an average of two or less meals per day. They were also variations observed in food consumption by the sex of the household head with male headed households having a higher likelihood of taking three or more meals per day

compared to female headed households. Additionally, the refugee headed households were less likely to consume 3 or more meals per day than their refugee headed (74% compared to 80% of households) as shown in Table 8.14 below.

Household members were also asked for the main source of food for the household during the preceding 12 months. Ninety four percent of the households indicated that they bought their food from the market while three percent mentioned that the food was home grown. The information in Table 8.14 also shows that the proportion of households who received handouts under the refugee headed households (16%) was high relative to households headed by non-refugees (1%).

**Table 8.13** Distribution of households by average number of meals taken perday (for persons aged 5 years and above) and the source of food for the household during the last 12 months (%)

Background Characteristic	1	2	3	4+	Hand outs	Given in return for work	Bought from the market	Home grown	Total
Sex of HH Head									
Male	3.1	16.2	71.3	9.4	1.4	0.8	95.3	2.5	100
Female	4.7	19.8	67.8	7.6	3.6	0.9	93.1	2.3	100
Refugee Status	of HH he	ad							
Not refugee	3.6	16.9	70.5	9.1	1.0	0.8	95.6	2.6	100
Refugee	3.5	22.4	67.3	6.9	15.5	0.6	83.6	0.3	100
Total	3.6	17.3	70.2	8.9	2.1	0.8	94.7	2.5	100

### **Key Findings:**

- Nearly nine in 10 households in central division were afraid of contracting the COVID-19. 73% of households reported that the Government was giving the correct response to the covid-19 threat while 8% said that it was being blown out of proportion
- More than 90% of households felt that covid-19 was a threat to the economy, the health of Ugandans, life in the community and the household's financial situation
- 96% of the households reported that members washed their hands more frequently than usual to control covid-19

At the end of 2019, a series of pneumonia cases of unknown cause emerged in Wuhan (Hubei, China). A few weeks later in January 2020 deeper analysis from lower respiratory tract samples identified a novel virus severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) as the cause of the observed pneumonia and by March 11th, 2020 when numerous countries were affected/ involved with more than 118,000 cases and over 4,000 deaths registered in 114 countries, the WHO declared a pandemic status of the Corona Virus (COVID-19).

This chapter presents findings on perceptions and feelings towards COVID-19, Common Behavioral Changes, Perceived Impact of COVID-19 and Household coping Mechanisms to the COVID-19 effects as experienced within central division among Arua City migrants and host communities.

### 9.1 Perceptions and Feelings towards Covid-19

The high rate of spread of covid-19 and the associated mortality rates has a bearing of the population getting, frightened of contracting it. Analysis was done on the level of fear by Background characteristics of the household. Overall nearly nine in 10 households indicated that they were afraid of contracting the COVID-19 virus with the female headed households being more afraid than their male counterparts. The distribution of fear by Ward indicates that Bazaar and Pangisa Wards had the highest proportion whilst Mvara Ward had the least proportion of residents afraid of contracting COVID-19.

 Table 9.1 Degree of fear of contracting the Covid-19 virus by Background Characteristics (%)

Background Characteristic	Very Afraid	Somewhat Afraid	Not Very Afraid	Not Afraid At all	Dont know/Re- fuse			
Sex								
Male	70.3	15.4	5.9	8.3	0.2			
Female	73.0	15.4	4.6	7.0	0.1			
Ward	Ward							
Awindiri	59.4	16.3	6.7	17.4	0.2			
Bazaar	83.2	3.2	2.4	11.2	0.0			
Kenya	57.9	28.6	7.7	5.8	0.1			
Mvara	48.6	41.3	6.4	3.6	0.1			
Pangisa	84.8	5.3	4.9	4.7	0.2			
Tanganyika	76.7	10.4	4.1	8.7	0.1			

Refugee Status					
Not refugee	70.7	15.8	5.6	7.8	0.2
Refugee	75.6	10.9	4.9	8.4	0.2
Total	71.1	15.4	5.5	7.9	0.2
Population	8.263	1.787	641	913	18

Figure 9.1 shows the percentage distribution of households by perceived exposure to the covid-19 virus. The figure shows that 59 percent of the households reported that no household member had contracted the virus while nearly one third (30%) reported that no member had been exposed to the virus. The figure also reveals that four percent of households reported that household members had been exposed to the virus while under one percent of the households reported that a member has or had the virus.





Perceptions of respondents were also sought on whether households were afraid that any member would contract the COVID-19 virus. The results in Figure 9.2 show that a high proportion of households were very afraid (43%), 32 percent of households were somewhat afraid while nearly a quarter of the households were not afraid. Variations by refugee status of the household head were also observed with 44 percent of refugee headed households mentioning that they were very afraid of contracting the virus while the proportion among households headed by refugees was 43 percent.





Information on perceptions and attitudes on response to covid-19 is important in combatting the spread of the pandemic. Enumerators were tasked to ask responsible members of the households on whether covid-19 was a real threat or it was being blown out of proportion. Table 9.2 shows that

the majority of households (73%) reported that it was the correct level of response being given to the real threat while nine percent reported that partly correct level of response to the real threat and eight percent of the households reported that the Covid-19 pandemic was being blown out of proportion. There were variations observed by ward with higher proportions of households in Bazaar ward (84%), Tanganyika ward (81%) and Pangisa ward (80%) mentioning that it was the correct level of response to the real threat while only 49 percent of their counterparts in Mvara ward mentioned so.

Ward	Being blown away out of proportion	Partly blown out of proportion	Partly correct level of response to the real threat	Correct level of response to the real threat	DK/Refuse	Total
Awindiri	7.3	10.7	16.7	56.6	8.7	100
Bazaar	4.1	1.6	6.1	83.6	4.7	100
Kenya	4.3	7.6	13.1	71.7	3.4	100
Mvara	40.3	3.9	5.6	48.6	1.7	100
Pangisa	6.9	2.2	8.1	80.3	2.4	100
Tanganyika	4.5	5.3	5.1	80.5	4.5	100
Total	8.2	5.3	9.2	73.2	4.1	100

Table 9.2 Perception on whether covid-19 threat is blown out of proportion by background characteristics (%)

Data on how much the Covid-19 Pandemic was a threat to the different aspects/areas was also collected during the census. Table 9.3 below shows that more than nine in 10 households reported that covid-19 was a threat to:

- (i) The economy of Uganda
- (ii) The health of Ugandans
- (iii) Day to day life in the community
- (iv) Household's financial situation

There were no marked differentials observed by refugee status of the household head in perceptions of the above areas of the study.





### 9.2 Common Behavoural Changes for Covid-19

In order to avoid catching the Covid-19 virus, there is need for behavioral change among communities. The population is advised to ensure compliance to health, hygiene, safety and sanitation guidelines as provided by health professionals. The census therefore asked questions associated with the standard operating procedures (SoPs) in connection with Covid-19.

Ninety-six percent of the households reported that members washed their hand more frequently than usual, slightly over four in five households had their members practice social distancing while nearly of half of the households reported that their members used the elbow for coughing or sneezing.

There were some differentials by the refugee status of the household head with the proportion of households practicing social distancing and those washing their hands more than usual among households headed by non-refugees (83% and 96% respectively) being higher than those headed by their refugee counterparts (78% and 94% respectively).

Common behavioural Change	Refugee status of Household Head				
	Non-refugee	Refugee	Total		
Practiced Social distancing	82.5	77.5	82.1		
Washed your hands more frequently than usual	95.9	94.2	95.8		
Stopped going out except for necessities	73.1	72.1	73.0		
Used your elbow for coughing or sneezing	54.7	50.0	54.4		
Asked your family and friends to practice social distancing	59.0	52.7	58.5		
Visited your family and friends?	19.4	17.1	19.3		

Table 9.3 Proportion of households practicing some behavioural changes by Nationality of the household head

### 9.3 Perceived Impact of Covid-19 and household coping mechanisms

Covid-19 has impacted on various aspects of the economy in different ways. Measurement of the impact of the COVID-19 on the households, communities and vulnerable groups is fundamental to inform and adapt the responses of governments and partners to recover from the pandemic and ensure that no one is left behind. Households were asked about how negatively the pandemic has affected their families in a selected number of ways. Overall the highest (90%) and the lowest (57%) reported that covid-19 had negatively impacted on their families by decrease in household income and loss of Jobs by family members respectively. The refugee headed households had a higher likelihood of mentioning Family capacity to pay rent (72%) and lower likelihood of the rest of the impacts compared to households headed by non-refugees.

 Table 9.4 Perceived negative Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on households by selected Background characteristics of the

 Household Head (%)

Background Characteristic	Loss of Jobs by family members	Decrease in household income	Your capacity to assist family members?	Family capacity to meet day to day financial obligations	Family capacity to pay rent	
Ward						
Awindiri	51.3	89.0	80.2	82.8	48.7	
Bazaar	78.4	96.1	93.6	94.2	78.3	

Kenya	73.8	97.7	96.9	94.8	66.6			
Mvara	40.2	51.4	50.3	50.1	35.0			
Pangisa	57.5	95.2	94.2	91.9	68.4			
Tanganyika	46.6	90.1	87.4	87.2	60.1			
Refugee Status								
Not refugee	58.3	90.4	87.8	86.9	60.5			
Refugee	34.8	87.6	84.9	85.9	72.2			
Total	56.9	90.1	87.5	86.8	61.4			
Households	6,102	10,095	9,731	9,794	6,313			

A number of households have been affected by the effects of Covid-19 and hence need to devise coping mechanisms. Households which indicated that they were negatively affected financially were asked to state the coping mechanisms they had put in place to minimize these effects. Table 9.6 shows that the highest proportion of households (61%) stated that they relied on savings and the sale of assets, followed by the reduction of number of meals (48 percent) while only nine percent of the households relied on Relief food.

Differentials by background characteristics indicate that; a higher proportion of male headed households (64%) relied on savings/sale of assets compared to their female headed counter parts (57%). Further, households headed by refugees were more reliant on relief food (44%) than their non-refugee counterparts (6%). The results also reveal that nearly four in 10 households indicated that their family members took on odd jobs in a bid to cope with Covid-19 effects.

Table 9.5 Proportion of Households who	stated that they were affected financially by covid-19 by coping	g mechanisms
to the effects of covid-19		

Background Characteristic	Reduction in meals intake	Taken on odd jobs	Relied on Relief food	Relied on Remittances	Borrowing /Loans	Savings	Selling Assets		
Sex of HH Head									
Male	47.4	41.5	7.4	25.2	11.6	63.5	10.5		
Female	48.7	34.6	12.3	39.4	12.7	56.6	9.0		
Ward									
Awindiri	38.8	36.0	8.2	27.5	8.8	52.8	4.4		
Bazaar	30.6	23.1	11.8	19.5	16.2	72.4	8.1		
Kenya	65.7	48.2	11.0	29.2	8.1	68.7	16.2		
Mvara	48.1	34.1	6.7	27.2	42.2	68.0	2.8		
Pangisa	42.0	28.9	5.8	33.4	12.3	70.1	11.5		
Tanganyika	48.1	50.4	11.2	29.0	6.7	46.9	9.2		
Refugee Status									
Not refugee	48.2	40.5	6.0	27.5	12.5	63.2	10.5		
Refugee	43.3	26.3	43.8	53.9	6.0	39.2	5.1		
Households	5,558	4,579	1,029	3,435	1,392	7,137	1,169		

# **10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The purpose of the census was to have accurate documented data on urban refugees and migrant populations in central division with the aim to:

- *(i)* Guide informed policy planning (Migration Policy) for better migration management i.e. to inform decisions of government and institutions to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, and effectively address the protection of vulnerable migrants through support to the identification, assistance and protection of migrants in need.
- *(ii)* Provide a basis of advocacy for more resource allocation and budget support from central government to Arua City in the reception and management of involuntary migrants.
- *(iii)* Identify the needs and opportunities for strengthening socio- economic interventions to foster self-reliance such as through Livelihood programmes and reduce dependence on Arua City.
- *(iv)* Inform future programming of other Humanitarian agencies of migrant/refugee hosting cities and other urban areas on sustainable management of migration dynamics.

### **10.1 Findings: Conclusions**

### 10.1.1 Presence of Involuntary Migrants/Refugees

The report confirms the existence of migrants and refugees living within Arua Central Division. According to the report, there are 7,015 urban refugees out of a population of 67,810 persons who stated their nationality and disclosed their migrant status. This finding implores and calls upon the central government not only to recognize the presence refugees in the City, but to consider more resource allocation to the City in respect of the management of refugee populations. It also calls upon government to enact an enabling policy to facilitate safe and orderly management of migration within the region.

### 10.1.2 Access to Social Services

The entire population (nationals, migrants and refugees) benefits from the different services offered within the Central Division ranging from water, education, electricity, medical facilities, housing, sanitation albeit in various proportions and levels of convenience. For example, the study shows high numbers of migrants and refugees attending school and with high literacy levels almost above national average. The provision of education comes at a cost to Arua city hence putting a lot of strain on its budget and so, for this literacy levels to be sustained, government needs to consider additional resource allocation to the City in support of the education sector.

Similarly, large numbers turn up for medical services in the health facilities within the city. The influx of the involuntary migrants and refugees for health services comes at a cost too and hence a burden on the Health-Care facilities frequently leading to drug stock-outs before the medical deliveries are made. This calls upon the Government to consider additional resource allocation to the Health sector to improve their planning and budgeting accordingly.

In the same way, a high proportion of Central Division population (nationals, migrants and refugees) reported living in permanent houses, having access to improved toilet facilities, and mostly using electricity as source of power and energy, using charcoal as the main source of energy for cooking etc. Again this comes at a cost to the City and therefore unsustainable in the long run, hence a need for additional support from the central government to plan the housing sector accordingly.

### **10.1.3 Access to Economic Opportunities and Financial Services**

The Central Division population (nationals, migrants and refugees) benefits from the different economic activities which include Livelihood programmes, Business Enterprises, Employment Income Commercial Farming and Cottage industries. However, the study established limited capacity and skills in financial literacy, enterprise selection, business management and low access to loan facilities. This calls for skilling in enterprise selection, business management, financial literacy training and digital linkages to financial institutions to be able to access credit facilities.

The population indicated that they use financial services like Banks, Saving Schemes (SACCOs and HH saving), Loans and investment facilities albeit in various proportions and levels of convenience. This is an opportunity to deepen financial inclusion and tap into the seemingly impressive saving culture in the VSLAs and Banks to introduce digital financial linkages.

The study indicates quite high numbers involved in the business sector such as retail sales, making and selling of crafts, vending food stuff among others. Many migrants and refugees, like the nationals have been able to access loan facilities and borrow from different lenders to start up or sustain their business enterprises and/or to buy food.

### 10.1.4 Access to Land and ownership of (other) property

The study indicates that immigrants and refugees have been able to acquire land for commercial

### 10.1.5 Vulnerability Status

- Access to Financial & Economic Facilities: The report indicates that some immigrants and refugees are at more risk than the nationals especially in regard to; Access to financial/credit facilities and loans, Access to farming land, Social protection, Business skills/ entrepreneurship, Life skills, Communication skills, Formal vocational skills, Financial Literacy training and Legal services.
- A high proportion of about 60 percent of the refugee headed households were female headed, partly
  explained by the spouses bringing them and returning home and remarrying hence leaving them
  vulnerable and struggling to fend for their families. Others who wish to do farming to supplement
  their income are not able to access land easily and in some cases they are overcharged for hire
  of the farming -land. Many are not able to access credit facilities from financial lending institutions
  for lack of collateral security to start up business.
- Access to Decent Housing: There are high numbers of female refugee headed households living in small rental units in the study area, but accommodating as many as 20 people or even more. This has a potential for crowding in terms of housing facilities, toilet and other sanitation facilities. It also indicates high cost of feeding on the shoulders of women who are normally in petty poorly profitable business or wait for food ratios from settlements or rely on financial support sent by their husbands.
- Access to legal services: Access to legal services is extremely low among most migrants and refugee populations. Due the ignorance of the law and in some cases coupled with language barrier, a number of migrants and refugees who breach the law and are apprehended stay in jail cells for long without access to justice or legal representation.
- Restrictive policy on (Urban) refugees: Despite the impressive refugee policy, the Refugee Act does not recognize status of urban refugees other than the ones living in Kampala. This makes it difficult to advocate for economic opportunities, to plan/budget for their health and education by Arua City Council or representation in the urban governance structures.

### **10.1.6 Gender Considerations**

The report indicates that a high number of refugees and migrants are female. There are higher number of female refugee headed households. The majority of women are still of reproductive age i.e. the age range of 15-49. A higher number of women than men are organized into saving groups and involved into economic business and also bear higher care-giver burdens:

- However, the report also indicates that female immigrants and refugees are reported to have a myriad of gender based violation and challenges. The report indicates high prevalence of Gender Based Violence among refugees and migrant populations more than among the nationals. For example, contrary to their expectations for better opportunities or descent lives, the women experience sexual violence. Some who decide to get married often at the risk of physical or psychological violence. Meanwhile, others are prohibited from marrying due to their cultural dictates, as they require approval from their cultural leaders back in South Sudan.
- Lack of/limited access SRH and HIV services: Apart from endemic sexual and gender based violence, they face multiple barriers in accessing reproductive and other health services as well as other conditions that predispose them to diseases. Most health facilities in the refugee settlements have limited SRH services and so they resort to government facilities. However, sometimes they are turned away by Health workers arguing that they are expected to receive services from the refugee settlements to which they are registered/attached.
- Early/ forced marriages: Due to economic difficulties, the female refugee headed-households fail to have effective control of their families and this forces their young daughters into early marriage or even to resort to transactional sex (prostitution) to support themselves and/or their suffering mothers.
- Cultural marginalization and stigmatization: There is a large number of refugees in central division who are women. Whereas women are generally vulnerable, their vulnerability is further compounded due to their refugee status.

### **10.2 Recommendations**

The census report is intended to guide informed policy, planning and resource allocation on the reception, management and integration of migrants. For Arua City to ensure that its population (nationals, refugees and immigrants) reaps positive benefits, policy makers and leaders need to put in place structures that will cater to the large influx of migrants and strengthen the institutional and structural capacity of Arua City in the management of migration and refugee population. The following areas of focus can help the City handle migration dynamics:

### **10.2.1 Policy Recommendations**

- a) Urban Refugee Policy: The report has confirmed that a large number of refugees exist in urban centres. And so, there is a need to review the current Refugee Policy to expand the recognition of urban refugees beyond Kampala. This policy would regulate the relationship between nationals and refugees as well as call for additional support to the refugee hosting cities to enable them plan and budget for the various services and provisions.
- b) Enactment of the Migration Policy: Furthermore, the study also confirms the presence of Migrants in the Central Division of Arua City. Migrants may face challenges of restrictive policy with regard to labour migration and settlement, migrant assistance- access to financial/credit facilities, protection,

access to productive resources such as farm-land and ownership of poverty. This calls upon the government to expedite the enactment of the Migration Policy that would detail the relationship; duties rights and duties migrants, as well as of the State (developed/local governments) in dealing with migration, particularly to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, and effectively address and reduce trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants within the region. Besides, the Policy would support the migrant population by ensuring that they can invest in viable projects to stimulate economic growth, generate income to pay off the loans to reduce dependence on external support.

- c) Establish Local Government Refugee Desk: The phenomenon and/or emerging population structure where refugees and forced migrant numbers are increasing by the day and given the fragile nature and conflicts in the neighbouring countries, it is prudent that a Local Government unit establishes and facilitates a Refugee Desk Office that receives, coordinates and refers cases as they may arise in liaison with other stakeholders such as UNHCR. The report established the presence of several associations of refugees and such an office would coordinate, regulate and support the associations among others on legal guidance and representation, registration and recognition so that they can harness their operations towards self-reliance and self-sustaining economic opportunities. This would gradually reduce the burden and dependence on external support.
- d) Comprehensive Census of Arua City: The census covered Arua Central Division which accounts for only 3% (11Km2) out of the total land area of Arua city is 401Km2. This was within the design of the project to carry out the census in former Arua Municipality, Ayivu Division that was not covered accounts for 390Km2. (97%) of the City. Given that the data is intended to be used to facilitate planning for the entire city in respect of the migrants and urban refugee dynamics, this calls for a more comprehensive, inclusive and conclusive census. Besides, given that Ayivu represents the outskirts of the city, there is likelihood of it hosting higher numbers of involuntary migrants than the Central Division.

### 10.2.2 Programmatic, Administrative and Advocacy Recommendations

- a) Increase Health Care Budget: Increment in the budget to refugee and migrants hosting cities and districts will improve access to health care and provision of good services. This is particularly because the migrants and refugees indicated to have seeking healthcare services for which they aren't planned and this frequently leads to drug stock-outs, hence a need to factor in the number of refugees in the Health Care Planning and Budgeting and consequently in the drugs supplied to the various Health Care Units.
- b) Inclusive Reproductive Care Services: The majority of the migrants/refugees are youth and women of reproductive age for this segment of the population that is transitioning to adulthood, keen attention must be paid to their health needs, especially reproductive health needs. Female refugee may be excluded from access to Sexual Reproductive Health Care Services including chronic and terminal illnesses like HIV/AIDS.
- c) Foster Youth participation in Governance and Gainful Activities: The study found out that the majority of the population across board (nationals, refugees and migrants) are youth. Some youth may be idle and not involved in gainful activities nor involved in the idesign and implementation of the various policies, programmes and services that are directed at them. During the study it

was established that there is existence of criminal gangs known by different names such as "fireeaters", "jobless billionaires". Youth involvement helps ensure that policy actions are relevant and helps develop youth as partners and leaders in development. The state needs to actively seek out youth involvement in governance and make issues of governance relevant to them, in a language that they understand.

- d) Youth Skills Development: A scheme for training and placements of youth from our educational system sponsored by Government (central and local) in collaboration with development organizations or other agencies should be put in place to enable students' practical skills. This will enhance the pace of scientific innovations and transfer of unique skills acquired during formal educational institutions and make them relevant. The Youth need to be actively involved in the identification and choice of enterprises that are of interest to them. There should be a program within government and local governments that enable youth with no relevant technical skills or adequate reading and numeracy skills to engage in informal or non-conventional training to enable them access the labour market on competitive terms. This would align well with government Youth initiatives such as; Youth Skilling and linkages to the Youth Entrepreneurship fund opportunities that would specifically provide young people leaving school with an opportunity to engage in training or work experience, and improve their employability. The strategy should provide for work-based training especially in artisanal and technical areas.
- e) Financing Women and Youth Ventures: Youth responsive financing mechanisms need to be developed to encourage innovation and creativity as well as job creation by the youth. One of the best avenues to achieve this is for the Local Governments to lead a process of developing a framework/mechanism to financing innovative business ideas from youth. For example, Youth Skilling Centres; Arua City can equip youth innovation centres to develop ideas, translate these ideas into products through research and product development and then incubate the successful ideas into business ventures. Two sites were identified, one in Rover Oli (current market structure) and NIVA centre in Arua Hill. These could be dedicated incubation centres where youth from the Vocational institutions, traditional artisans can come to test out their product ideas. It will also be a centre for apprenticeship for youth that have not furthered their education to learn employable skills from their colleagues from school. Meanwhile the women in Oli Market can further be supported to form cottage industries, undertake value addition to most of their current products (in raw form), package, and market and get better prices.

## **APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX I: DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**Cottage industry** is a small scale industry usually Household based, backyard in nature and mainly informal i.e. an industry where the creation of products or services is home-based, rather than factory-based.

A *Household* is defined as a person or group of people who normally cook, eat and live together (for at least 6 of the 12 months preceding the interview) irrespective of whether they are related or unrelated.

*Household Head* is defined as the person who manages the income earned and the expense incurred by the household and is considered by other members of the household as the head.

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a given population.

*Household size refers to the number of usual members in a household.* Usual members are defined as those who have lived in the household for at least 6 months in the past 12 months. However, it includes persons who may have spent less than 6 months during the last 12 months in the household but have joined the household with intention to live permanently or for an extended period of time.

*Literacy* was defined as one's ability to meaningfully read and write with understanding in any language.

*Internal migratio*n is the movement of people from one place to another within a particular country. In the context of the current report a person was taken to be an internal migrant if he/she did not live in the place of enumeration previously and the main reason he/she left his/her previous residence was due to Education, work, Marriage, forced migration or staying with relatives.

**Refugee:** Is a person who was forced to leave his country for Uganda. In the context of this report, all persons of South – Sudan and Demographic Republic of Congo Nationalities were taken as refugees so long as they were residents of the study Area and they were not visitors.

An Orphan is a child aged below 18 years who has lost one or both of his/her parents.

Older persons are persons aged 60 years and above.

### **APPENDIX II: CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE**

### SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

IDENTIFIER	NAME/DETAIL	CODE
A1.DISTRICT/CITY		
A2.COUNTY/MUNICIPALITY		
A3.SUBCTY/DIV./T.COUNCIL		
A.4. Parish/Ward		
A.5. Village/Cell		
A.6.Enumeration Area		
A7. Household Number		
A.8.Respondent Particulars	Name	Phone number
A.9. CAPI GPS Coordinates	Latitude	Longitude
	•	,
A.10.Interviewer Name/Code	Name	Code

### Start Time

Hh	hh	mm	mm

# THIS CENSUS IS BEING CONDUCTED BY AVSI FOUNDATION WITH TECHNICAL SUPPORT FROM THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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### INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Good morning/ afternoon Sir/Madam. My name is .....

I work with the AVSI. We are conducting the Census of Migrants and Host Communities in Arua City. We are visiting each and every household in Arua hill division and River oli division collecting information about individuals and the homesteads they live in. It takes about 30 minutes to complete the interview. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. We would be very much appreciate your participation and co-operation in this Census.". I am therefore requesting you to respond honestly to the following questions as this will go a long way in providing information for planning and improved service delivery in the City.

A.10: Do you have any questions for me? 1=Yes 2=No

TATUS	imn R04	For persons aged 10 years and above What is the present	marital status of [NAME]? 1= Married monogamously 2= Married polygamous 3= Divorced/ Separated 4= Widower 5= Never married	R08				
VD MARITAL S	es 1 – 4 in colu	How old is [NAME] in completed	years? IF LESS WRITE 0	R07C				
AGE AI	For cod	ith and AME]	YEAR (WRITE 9998 IF DONT KNOW)	R07B				
		In What Mon Year was [N born	MONTH (Record 98 KNOW)	R07A				
: STAY	If [NAME]	the stayed for 12 months, 15 the stayed for 12 months, 15 the stayed for 12 months, 15 the start is the start	what is the for absence? See p.14 in the Manual	R06				
DURATION OF	During the	past 12 months, how many months	live here? WRITE 12 IF ALWAYS PRESENT OR IF AWAY LESS THAN A MONTH	R05				
RESIDENTIAL STATUS	What is the residential	status or [NAIME] ? 1=I Isual member	<ul> <li>present</li> <li>2= Usual member</li> <li>absent</li> <li>3=Regular member</li> <li>present</li> <li>4=Regular member</li> <li>breat</li> <li>4=Regular member</li> <li>breat</li> <li>6=Usual member who left hh more than 6</li> <li>months ago</li> <li>7=Left</li> <li>permanently/died</li> </ul> (for codes 5 - 7 end interview at column 7)	R04				
RELATIONSHIP	What is the	[NAME] to the head of the	01= Head 02= Spouse 03= Son/daughter 04= Grand child 05= Step child 06= Parent of head or spouse 07= Sister/Brother of head or spouse 08= Nephew/Niece 09= Other relatives 11= Non-relative 96= Other (specify)	R03				
SEX	IS Frid Rat	[NAIME ] Male or	Σ 	R02				
NAMES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		I would like to make a complete list of household members in the last 12	Name Name	R01				
а ш	с v	noz	- 0	R00				

Ask for a complete list of Household members

Section 2A: Household Roster

Section 2B: Migration, Parental Survival and Persons with Disabilities

а ш		Migration	Parental Su	ırvival		PWDs (Fo	r Persons a	ıged 2 Years	and above)	
RNOZ -D	Did [NAME] live here 1= 2=No 2=No	What is the main reason [NAME]left his/her previous residence 1=Education 2=Work 3=Marriage 4=Involuntary/Forced Migration 5=Stay with relatives 6=Other/Specify	ls [NAME's] Biological mother Alive? 1=Yes 2=No 8=D/K	ls Biological Father Alive? 2=No 8=D/K	Does [NAME] have difficulty in seeing, even he/she is wearing glasses? 1=No, no difficulty 2=Yes, a lot of 3=Yes, a lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at all	Does [NAME] have any difficulty in hearing, even if using a hearing aid? 1=No, no difficulty 3=Yes, a lot of difficulty 3=Yes, a lot of difficulty all o it at all	Does [NAME] have any difficulty in walking or climbing steps? t=No, no difficulty 3=Yes, a lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at all	Does [NAME] have any difficulty in rememberi ng or concentrati ng? 1=No, no difficulty 2=Yes, a lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at all	Does [NAME] have any difficulty with Self- Care such as washing or dressing? 1=No, no difficulty 2=Yes, a lot 3=Yes, a lot of difficulty do it at all	Does [NAME] have any difficulty in Communic ation (for example understandi ng others or others or others ing you) ? 1=No, no difficulty 2=Yes, a lot of difficulty 3=Yes, a lot of difficulty difficulty difficulty difficulty difficulty alot of
R00	R09	R10	R11	R12	R13	R14	R15	R16	R34	R35

	INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS(IDPs)	Which was [NAME's] previous place of residence in Uganda? RECORD DISTRICT AND SUBCOUNTY RESIDENCE ANSWER IF R10=4 & R18=1	R27A			
	CRISIS FOR DISPLACEMENT	What Crisis was [NAME] displaced by 1= South Sudan Crisis (2016- 2018)? (2017-2018)? 6= Other (specify)	R26			
		AS Se in Pry OF SE IN SE IN atteast 6 atteast 6	R25b			
	FIRST	Which w Vhich w Place of Uganda' Uganda' Nesidence (residence to a place stayed for months)	R25a			
	N, GOING BACK	Is this place (CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE) the first place of residence of residence in Uganda for [NAME]? 2= No 2= No	R24			
		Would [NAME] like to go back his/her of origin after the conflict? 2= No 2= No	R23			
	RELATIVES RESIDENCI	Does [NAME] have any still living in country of origin? 2= No 2= No	R22			
IIgrants	9	Why has [NAME] not registered? 1= Unaware of the process 2= Cost 3= Do not trust that data will be kept trust that data will be kept confidential 4= See no benefit in registration 7= Distance or difficulty of reaching the registration 66=Other (specify)	R21			
iuntary iv	UGANDA AN Y	Since arriving to Uganda, has [NAME] Peen with the GoU? 1=Yes, document not not seen>> <b>R25</b> 3=No 3=No	R20			
	VAL IN I DNALIT		R19b			
orce orce	ARRIV	When IVAME Ugand MONT (MMM) YEAR (YYYY	R19a			
	го Бо ГГ	What nationality is [NAME]? 1=Uganda 2= South 2= South 2= South 2= South 2= South 2= South 2= South 3= DR of 2= South 5= Conto 6= A= 8= Cther 7= Somalia 6= Cther 7= Somalia 8= Cther 7= Somalia 8= Cther 7= Cther 7= Cther 7= Cther 7= Cther 8= Cther 7= Cther 7= Cther 8= Cther	R18			
Informa	COUNTR BIRTH AN NATIONA	In which country was [NAME] born? born? 1=Uganda 2= South Sudan 3= DR of 6= Congo 6= Rwanda 6= Tanzania 8= Ethiopia 9= Cther (specify)	R17			
うてつて	<u>م</u> س ک	voz -D	R00			

SEC2C: Information on Forced/Involuntary Migrants – continued...: CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (FOR THE MAIN RESPONDENT ONLY)

PID of	CHANGES IN HOUSEHC	DI D COMP(	DSITION BETWEEN C	COUNTRY OF FORMER RES	SIDENCE AND UGAND	Δ
main						
recondent	Think about your life before	How many	Why?	How many new members	What is your relationship	Who in your
	moving to Uganda and the	members		joined your household	to the previous household	household did you
	household you were a part	are <b>no</b>	<b>Multiple answers are</b>		head?	come with?
	of at that time. How has your	longer	allowed			
	household composition	part of			1= Head	READ OUT
	changed since then?	your	A= They are still in country		2= Spouse	1= Entire household
	)	household?	of origin		3= Son/daughter	came together as one
	READ OUT		B= They are deceased		4= Grandchild	Unit
	1= Increased>>R31		C= They are missing		5= Sten child	2= The household
	2= Decreased		F= They are imprisoned		6= Darent of head or	head and some
	3= Remained the same>> R37		D= They are			household members
			working/studying		spouse	3= Some members
			somewhere else		7= Sister/Brother of head	without the household
			E= Marriage/divorce		or spouse	head
			X= Other (specify)		8= Nephew/Niece	
					9= Other relatives	
			[>>R32]		10= Servant	
					11= Non-relative	
R00	R28	R29	R30	R31	R32	R33

	CODES FOR E04 1= Too expensive 2= Toro farr awar 3= Poro school druatity	4 = Had to help with family business 7= 6 = Lducation not useful 8 = Not willing to attend 10 = Too young 11 = Orphared 12 = Displaced 12 = Displaced 12 = Displaced 13 = Displaced 13 = Displaced 13 = Displaced 13 = Displaced 13 = Displaced 13 = Displaced 14 = Insecurity 6 = Other (specify) 6 = Other (specify) 5 = Eurther schooling not available 3 = Too expensive 5 = Had to help at home 6 = Had to help with farm work 7 = Had to help with farmily business 8 = Poor academic 9 = Parents did not want 10 = Not willing 11 = Poor academic 12 = Pickness or calamity 13 = Pregnancy 13 = Pregnancy 13 = Pregnancy 14 = Mattage	96= Other (specify)					
		At the time of leaving the country where [NAME] lived before moving to Uganda, was (NAME] was attending school? 2=No 2=No	E12					
	EMENT	Who manages/funds the school? 1= Gov't 2= Private 3=NGO / religious organization 4=UNHCR 6= Other (specify)	E11					
	NT AND MANAG	What grade is [NAME] currently attending? See codes in Manual Manual	E10					
1	, ATTAINME	Why did [NAME] leave school? See code on the right PERSON]	E09		-			
	- ATTENDANCE	What was the highest grade that [NAME] completed? <b>See codes in</b> <b>Annex in</b> Manual	E05					
	SCHOOL	What is the MAIN reason [NAME] has not attended school? See codes below [2> NEXT PERSON]	E04					
		Has [NAME] ever attended any formal school? 1= Never attended 2= Attended school in the past (>> E05) 3= Currently attending school (>> E12) (formal schooling includes ECD)	E03					
	LITERACY ( 5 YEARS AND ABOVE)	[Applicable to persons aged 5 years and above] Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in any language? 1= Unable to read and write 2= Able to read and write 2= Able to read and write 2= Lses Braille	E02					
	RECORD ID CODE OF PERSON RESPONDING	FOR [NAME]	E01					
	ᅀᆈᆇ	voz _ D	R00					

SECTION 3: EDUCATION (All Persons 3 Years and above)

NO	LY FOR	OCCUPANCY TEI	NURE AND TYPE	OF	CONSTRU	<b>JCTION MATER</b>	IALS	MAIN SOURCE OF	DRINKIN	<b>G WATER</b>	AND
FORCED/I	NVOLUNTARY	DWELLING UNIT,	ROOMS FOR SL	EEPING				<b>DISTANCE TO SOL</b>	URCE		
MIGRANTS	HOUSEHOLDS	What is the	What type of	How	Type of	Type of	Type of	What is the	Only if co	de in H09 is	either
		occupancy tenure	dwelling is it?	many	material	material	material	household's main	Code 03,	05, 06, 07, 1	08, 10,
		of your current		rooms	mainly	mainly used	mainly	source of water for	11 or 13		8
Has your	Who gave you this	dwelling unit?	01= Detached	does	used for	for	used for	DRINKING?	Time take	n to and	What
household ever	support?		house (single or	your	constructi	construction of	constructi		from the s	ource of	is the
received	1= Government of	01= Owner	multi-storey)	househo	on of the	the wall	on of the	01= Piped water	drinking w	ater and	distan
construction	Uganda	occupied	02= Semi-	ld use	roof		floor	into dwelling	waiting tin	ne?	ce to
materials/shelte	2= UNRWA	02= Free Public	Detached House	for		01= Concrete/		(>>H11)	)		this
r support?	3= UNHCR	03= Free Private	03= Flat in a	sleeping	01= Iron	stones	1= Earth	02= Piped water to	(In minute	s)	source
	4=UNICEF	04=Subsidized	block of flats		sheets	02= Cement	2=	the yard (>>H11)			of
1=Yes	5=Other UN	Public	04= Room		02= Tiles	blocks	Rammed	03= Public taps			water?
2=No (>>H03)	agencies	05= Subsidized	/rooms in Main		03=	03= Burnt	earth	04= Borehole in			
	6–International	Private	House		Asbestos	stabilized	3= 3	yard/plot (>>H11)			
	NGO	06= Rented Public	05= Servants		04=	bricks	Cement	05= Public borehole			
	7=Local NGO	07= Rented	Quarters		Concrete	04= Unburnt	screed	06= Protected			
	8=Religious	Private	06= Tenement		05= Tins	bricks with	4=	well/spring			
	organisation	96= Other (specify)	(Muzigo)		-90	cement	Concrete	07= Unprotected			
	9=Other(specify)		07= Garage		Thatch	05= Unburnt	5= Tiles	well/spring			
			08= Go down/		07=Tapoli	bricks with	6= Brick	08=			
			Basement		ne .	pnm	7= Stone	River/stream/lake			
			09= Store		96= Other	06= Wood	8= Wood	09= Vendor			
			10=Hut		(specify)	07= Mud and	96=	(>>H11)			
			11=Tents			Poles	Other	10= Tanker Truck			
			96= Other			08= Tin/Iron	(specify)	11= Gravity Flow	, J		
			(specify)			sheets		Scheme	To and	Waiting	
						09=tapoline		12= Rain water	From	time	
						and poles		(>>H11)			
						96= Other		13= Bottled water			
						(specify)		96=Other (specify)			
H01	H02	H03	H04	50H	90H	H07	H08	60H	H10a	H10b	H10C

# **SECTION 4: HOUSING CONDITIONS**

		in H15 =10 or	3=01	What is the	Distance to the	source of	Firewood																				H17	
	TING & COOKING	IF FIREWOOD	H15E	What is the	source?		1= Bush/Forest	2= Market (>>	V01)	3= Ówn	plantation	7= Other	(specify)														H16	
	URCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGH	What source of energy does	this household mainly use for	cooking?	01= Firewood	02= Cow dung	03= Crop Residue	04= Paraffin/Kerosene	05= LPG	06= Charcoal	07= Solar	08= Electricity	96= Other (specify)														H15B	
<b>6</b>	MAIN SO	What source of energy	does this household mainly	use for lighting?	01= Electricity-National grid	15= Electricity-Mini grid	02= Electricity- Solar	03= Electricity- Personal	Generator	16= Electricity- Commercial	Generator	04= Electricity –	Community/ thermal plant	05= Gas	06= Biogas	07= Paraffin lantern	08= Paraffin Tadooba	09= Candles	10= Firewood	11= Cow dung	12= Grass (reeds)	13=Dry Cells	96= Other (specify)	С С С			H15	
	FACILITY	Does this	household	have a hand	washing	facility next to	the toilet?		1= Yes with	water only	2= Yes with	water and	soap	3= Yes with	no water	4 = No											H14	
	WASHING	With how	many other	households	does this	household	share this	toilet?																			H13	
	Y AND HAND	Does the	household	share this toilet	facility with	other	households?		1= Yes	2= No (>>H15)																	H12	
	TOILET FACILIT	What type of toilet	facility does this	household mainly	use?		01= Flush Toilet	02= VIP Latrine	03= Covered Pit	Latrine with a slab	04= Covered Pit	Latrine without a	slab	05= Uncovered Pit	Latrine with a slab	06= Uncovered Pit	Latrine without a	slab	07= Ecosan	(compost toilet)	08= No	facility/bush/	polythene bags/	bucket/ etc.	(>>H15)	96= Other (specify)	H11	

	SIC NEEDS	From where did	you or the	household	member borrow	the money?			01=Bank	02=Cooperative	union/SACCO	03=VSLA	04=Refugee	Association	05=Money Lender	06=Friends and	relatives	07= Microfinance	96=Other, specify						V10	
	EY FOR BA	If Yes, state	the basic	needs					01=Food	02=Asset	03=Health	care	04=School	fees and	requirements	05=Invest in	business	06=Natural	calamities	e.g. death	07=Other,	specify			60A	
	<b>CREDIT MON</b>	In the past 12	months, did you	or any of your	household	members	borrow money	to meet basic	needs?		01=Yes	02=No >> V13													V08	
	D SAVINGS	If Yes, what	method do you	use?					A=Banking	B=Cooperative	union/SACCO	C=VSLA	D=At Home	E=Mobile	Money	F=Other specify									707	
	HOUSEHOL	ls your	household	engaged in	any kind of	saving?		1=Yes	2=No >> V08																V06	
00100	S	How did you	overcome them?						Specify																V05	
	DOD ACTIVITIE	What are some	of the	challenges	incurred while	carrying out	these	activities?	Specify																V04	
	NT IN LIVELIHO	How many	months has	your household	been engaged	in these	activities?		Specify number	of months															V03	
	ENGAGEMEI	If Yes, tick the	appropriate	activity(can tick	more than one)	2				A=Subsistence	farming	B=Commercial	Farming	C=Employment	income	(Salaried)	D=Business	Enterprise	E=Cottage	Industry	F=Property	Income	G=Other	Specify	V02	
		Do you have	any	household	member	engaged in	any livelihood	activity?		01=Yes	02=No >>V06														V01	

# SECTION 5: VULNERABILITY CHARACTERISTICS

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	LS AND	E OF FOOD	Over the	past 12	months,	what has	been the	main	source of	food	consumed	by your	household?		1=Hand	outs	2=Given in	return for	work	3=Bought	from the	market	4=Home	grown	V20	
	MEAI	SOURCE	How many	meals do	your	household	members	aged 5	years+	usually have	per day?	1960													V19	
	IATIONS		What is the	composition	of people in	this group or	Association?		A=Host	community	only	B=Migrant	community	only	C=Host and	Migrant	community	D=Other	specify						V18	
	<b>DLD ASSOC</b>		If Yes,	specify the	group				A=Farmers	group	B=Saving	group	C=Business	Forum	D=Refugee	Association	E=MDD	group	F=Youth	group	G=Women's	group H=Other	specify	funnelo	V17	
D	HOUSEH		Does your	HH belong to	any group or	association?					01=Yes	02=No	>>V19												V16	
S CONTINUE	<b>TRAINING</b>		If Yes, specify the	type of training					01=Enterprise	Selection, Planning	and Management	02=Life skills	03=Formal	vocational skills	04=VSLA training	05=Financial	Literacy training	06=Communication	skills	96=Other specify					V15	
ERISTIC	SKILLS		Has any of	your	household	members	received any	skills training	for gainful	employment?		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	01=Yes	02=No	>>V16										V14	
HARACT	NNER		WRITE	<b>PERSON ID</b>	OF THE	BREAD	WINNER		CAPTURE 00	if Bread	WINNER not	HOUSEHOLD	MEMBER												V13B	
RABILITY C	BREADWI		Who is the bread	winner of your	household?			01=Father	02=Mother	03=Children	04=Grand parents	05=Bread Winner	not Household	member (>> V14	06=Others										V13	
5: VULNE	BORROW		If Yes, why	were you/other	household	member	denied		01=Lack of	collateral	02=Information	awareness	03=Failure to	get a	guarantor	04=Financial	institutional	Policy	05=Lack of	funds in the	VSLA group				V12	
SECTION	DENIAL TC		In the past 12	months, did	you or any of	your	household	members	attempt to	borrow money	but was	denied?		01=Yes	02=No >>V13										V11	

SECTION 6: COVID-19 & COPING MECHANISMS (Only for Main Respondent)

PID of main	FEAR OF	CONTRACT	ING THE		PANDEMIC TH	IREAT	SYMPTOM: COMMON I	S OF COVID & BEHAVIORAL	FINAL IN HOUSEHO	APACT & LD COPING
respondent							CH	ANGE	MECH	ANISM
	Are you afraid	Has any	Are you afraid	Do you	Is the Pandemic a threat	How Much of	Have you or	Since the	Has the	Which Coping
	of contracting	Household	that someone	believe that	to the following Aspects	A threat is the	any	beginning of	Pandemic	Mechanisms
	the COVID-19	member	in your family	COVID 19	(1=Yes 2 No)	Pandemic (1	household	COVID have you	negatively	has the
	virus?	been	may contract	pandemic is		Minor threat,	member	or any family	impacted	Household
		exposed or	the virus	a real threat	A=Economy of Uganda	2Major threat)	experienced	members done	your family	adopted?
		contracted	(if W2 = 1 or	or its being	B=Health of the		one or more	the following	financially in	
	1=Very Afraid	the Virus	3)	blown out of	Ugandans as a whole	FOR ONLY	of the	Common	the following	A=Reduced on
	2=Somewhat			proportion?	C=Day to Day life in	RESPONSES	common	behavioral	ways	the Number of
	Afraid	1=Household	1=Very Afraid		your community	WHERE W5	symptoms of	changes (1=Yes	A=Loss of	Meals taken per
	3=Not Very	member	2=Somewhat	1=Being	D=Your personal	=1)	COVID 19?	2=No)	Jobs by	dav
	Afraid	exposed to	Afraid	blown away	financial situation		(1= Yes	A=Practiced	family	aay B-Takan an
	4=Not Afraid	the Virus	3=Not Very	out of	E=Your personal health		2=No)	Social distancing	members	odd iohs
	At all	2=Already	Afraid	proportion	F=Your Household's			B=Washed your	B=Decrease	C-Doliod on
	5=Don't	Household	4=Not Afraid	2= Partly	financial situation		A=Cough	hands more	in household	
	know/Refuse	member	At all	blown out of	G=Your Household's		B=Sore throat	frequently than	income	Keliet tood
		has/had the	5=Don't	proportion	health		C=Difficulty	usual	C=Your	D=Relied on
		Virus	know/Refuse	3=Partly			Breathing	C=Stopped going	capacity to	Remittances or
		3= No		correct level	(READ OUT)		D=Fever	out except for	assist family	Gifts from
		household		of response				necessities	members	Family/Friends
		member		to the real			(READ OUT)	D=Used your	D=Family	E= Relied on
		exposed to		threat			e K	elbow for	capacity to	Borrowing/loans
		Virus		4= Correct				coughing or	meet day to	F= Relied on
		4= No		level of				sneezing	day financial	Savings
		household		response to				E=Asked your	obligations	G= Relied on
		member		the real				family and friends	E=Family	Selling Assets
		contracted		threat				to practice social	capacity to	I= Other
				5=Don't				distancing	pay rent	specify
				Know/Ketuse				F=Visited your		
		know/Ketuse						family and friends	(KEAU	
								G=Other Specify	OUT)	
								(READ OUT)		
000		C/V1	C/V1	111			1410	10.7	0/V	0/0
KUU		7MZ	W3	VV4	CM	ACVV	٥M	/ M	MØ	202
End Timo					-				-	

End lime

Hh Mm Mm

Thank the respondent(s) for his/her cooperation

Remember to review the information and ensure that it was accurately and clearly completed.

### APPENDIX III: LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPORT

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