BACKGROUND

Over the years, Uganda has increasingly faced climate change and environmental related problems with the mountainous sub regions of Rwenzori and Elgon being the most hit. Between September – December 2019 Uganda received unprecedented rains that caused devastating floods and landslides that affected mostly districts in the Eastern, Western and Northern regions of the country. According to the Office of the Prime Minister, disaster department, the floods had displaced over 65,250 people. The affected population suffered severe impacts such as displacement, lack of access to safe water, limited access to health care services and other services due to damaged infrastructure and food insecurity among others. Additionally, at the beginning of May 2020, Kasese district, in the Rwenzori region, faced new devastating rains which ravaged homes, infrastructures such hospitals, roads, bridges, and water points forcing the population to migrate to different areas.

Recognizing the importance of accurate and comprehensive data, IOM, through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology, in collaboration with district authorities and key community informants conducted a baseline assessment to inform on the situation in the flood affected districts of Eastern and Western Uganda to support evidence-based decision making, and better responses.

KEY FINDINGS

248,210 — Affected population

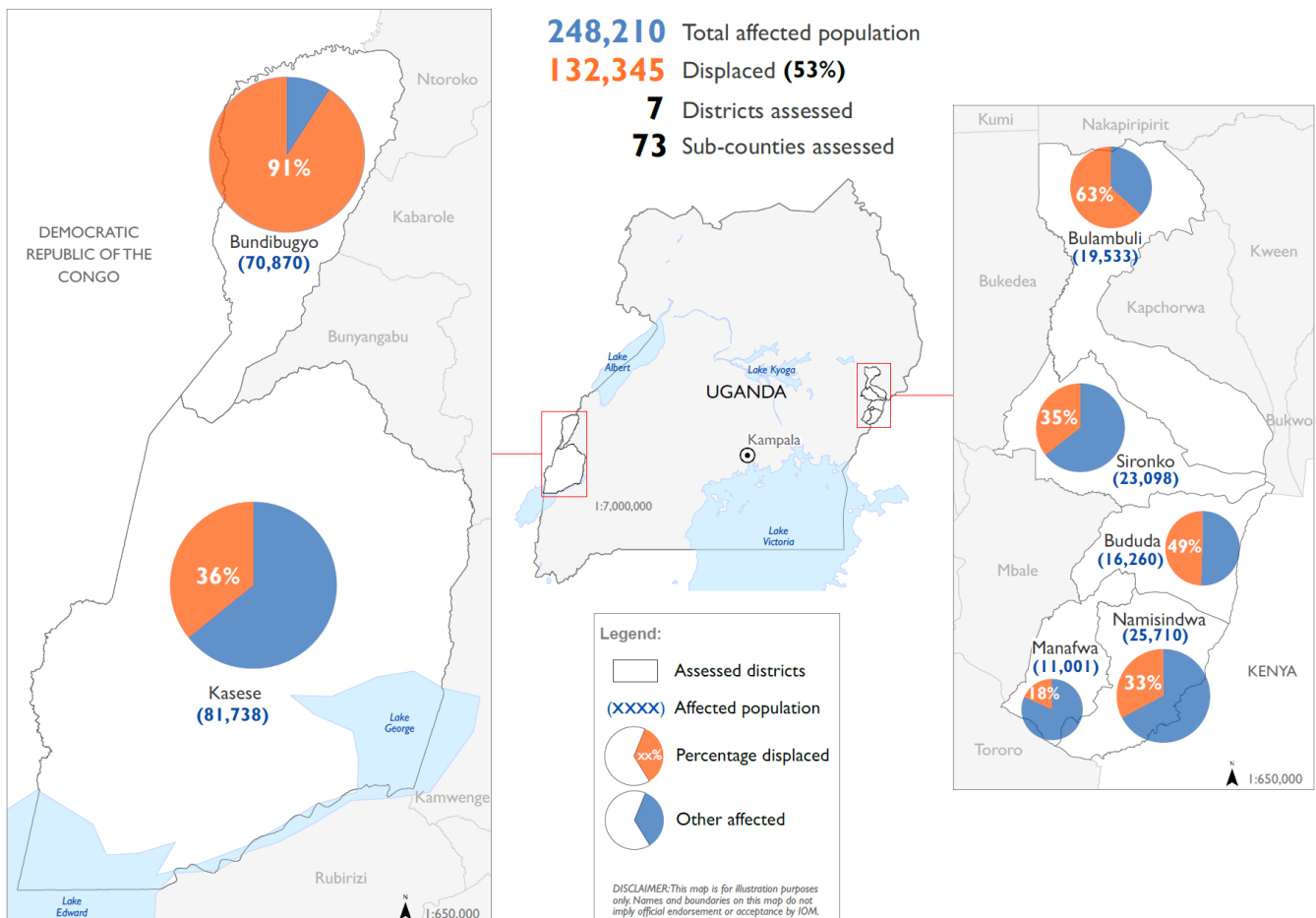**132,345** — Displaced population (**20,805** households)

59,896 — Returned population (**8,720** households)

Type of locations:
116,453 IDPs in host communities (88%)
13,492 IDPs in camp-like sites (10%)
2,400 IDPs in formal settlements (2%)

As of 31 May 2020, 7 districts, and 73 sub-counties have been assessed through direct observation and interviews with 750 key informants. DTM assessed that 248,210 individuals were impacted by the floods, with over 10,000 homes being completely destroyed, and over 16,000 houses being partially destroyed.
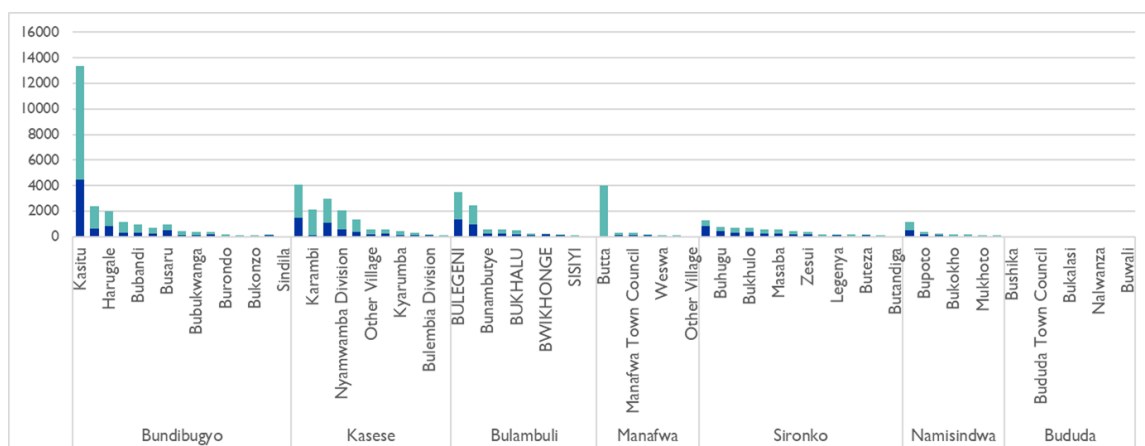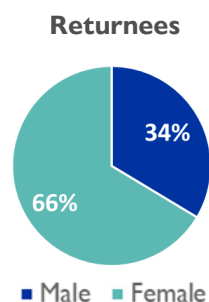

248,210 Total affected population
132,345 Displaced (**53%**)
7 Districts assessed
73 Sub-counties assessed

Bundibugyo (70,870) — 91%
Kasese (81,738) — 36%
Bulambuli (19,533) — 63%
Sironko (23,098) — 35%
Bududa (16,260) — 49%
Namisindwa (25,710) — 33%
Manafwa (11,001) — 18%

Legend:
☐ Assessed districts
(XXXX) Affected population
xx% Percentage displaced
Other affected

DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
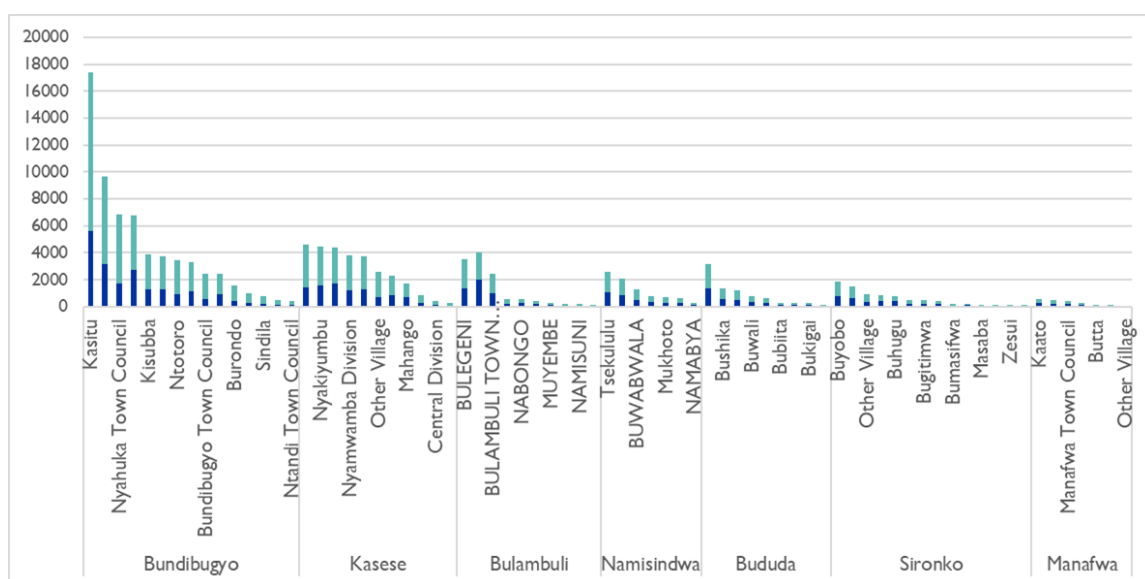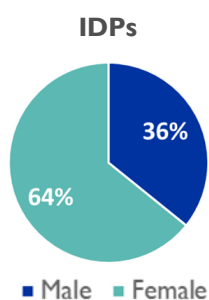
AFFECTED POPULATION

District of Assessment	Affected Population (Individuals)	Displaced Population (Individuals)	Returned Population - Same Sub-county (Individuals)
Bududa	16,260 (7%)	8,013 (6%)	0 (0%)
Bulambuli	19,533 (8%)	12,325 (9%)	8,394 (14%)
Bundibugyo	70,870 (29%)	64,303 (49%)	23,344 (39%)
Kasese	81,738 (33%)	29,184 (22%)	14,703 (25%)
Manafwa	11,001 (4%)	1,989 (2%)	5,051 (8%)
Namisindwa	25,710 (10%)	8,376 (6%)	2,228 (4%)
Sironko	23,098 (9%)	8,155 (6%)	6,176 (10%)
Grand Total	248,210	132,345	59,896

A total of **248,210** individuals were affected by the floods in seven districts and 73 sub-counties. These make up approximately **37,000** households. Of these, 53% or 132,345 persons were displaced (approximately 20,805 households). Of the total displaced persons, 11% (14,206) had been displaced outside of their sub-county of habitual residence. Kasese was the district in which most people were affected (33%), but Bundibugyo had the highest displacement (49%).

At the time of assessment 59,896 persons (8,720 households) had returned to their place of residence; these made up roughly 24 per cent of all affected people,.

Of the total displaced persons, the majority were female (64%) while the remaining were male (36%). Similarly, majority of the returned population were female (66%). The charts below show the sex and age breakdown of IDPs and returnees by sub-county.
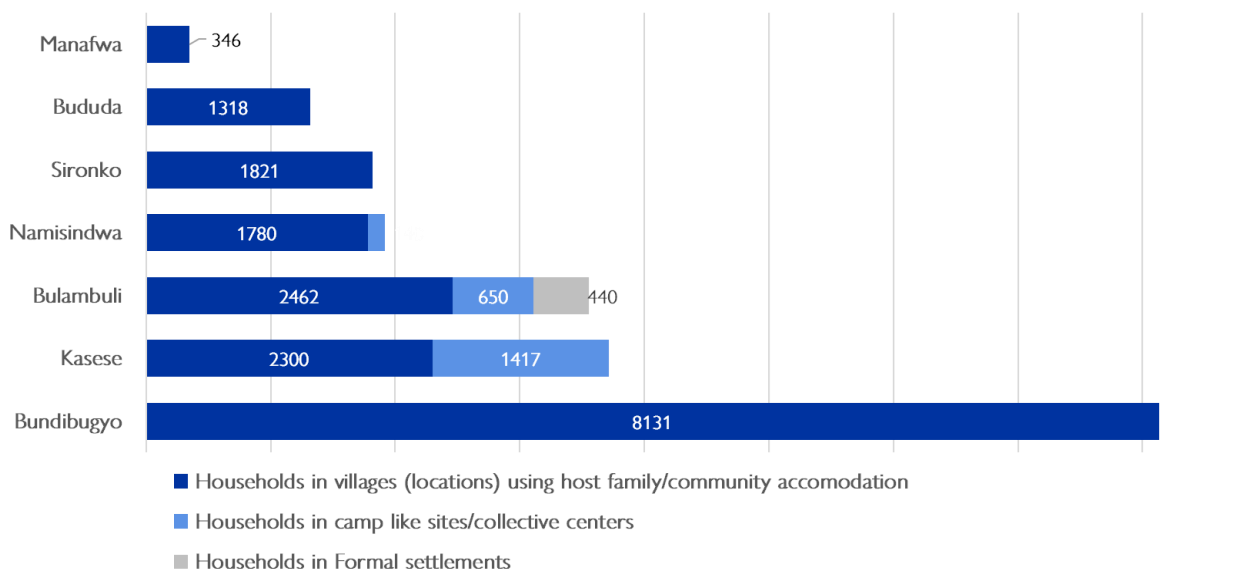

The average household size for the displaced population was 6.6, while returned population had an average household size of 6.9 persons. The data collected on returns was limited to those that had been displaced in the sub-county of their residence.
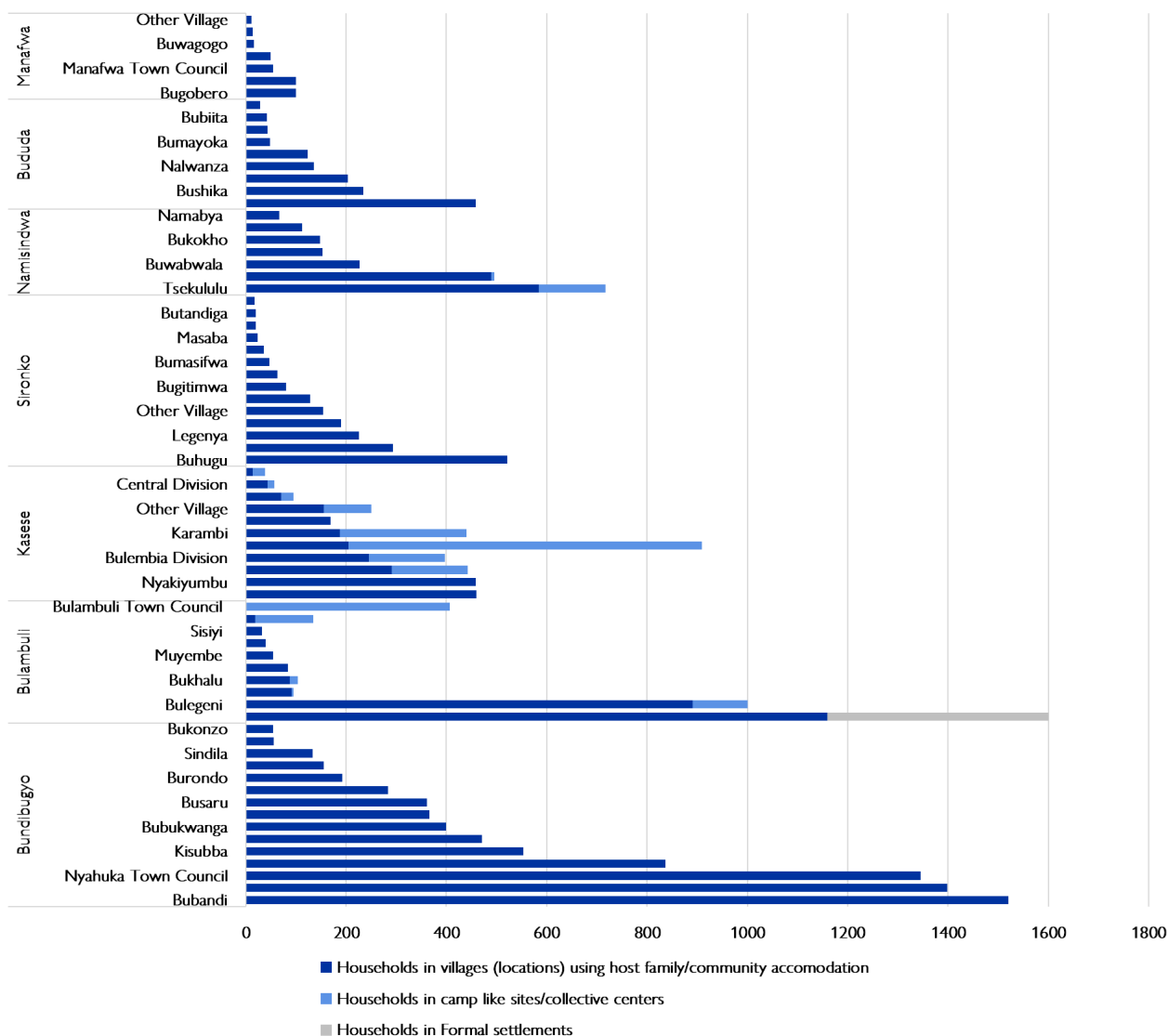
A majority of the displaced households (87%) were living with host communities, while 11 per cent were in camp-like spontaneous sites or collective centers in Bulambuli, Namisindwa, and Kasese districts. Only two percent of IDP households were present in formal settlements in Bunambutye sub-county in Bulambuli district.

The next charts show the overall living situation of IDPs by district as well as sub-county.

Living Situation by District of IDPs

District	Households in villages (locations) using host family/community accomodation	Households in camp like sites/collective centers	Households in Formal settlements
Manafwa	346		
Bududa	1318		
Sironko	1821		
Namisindwa	1780		
Bulambuli	2462	650	440
Kasese	2300	1417	
Bundibugyo	8131		

- ■ Households in villages (locations) using host family/community accomodation
- ■ Households in camp like sites/collective centers
- ■ Households in Formal settlements

Living Situation by Sub-county of IDPs

- ■ Households in villages (locations) using host family/community accomodation
- ■ Households in camp like sites/collective centers
- ■ Households in Formal settlements
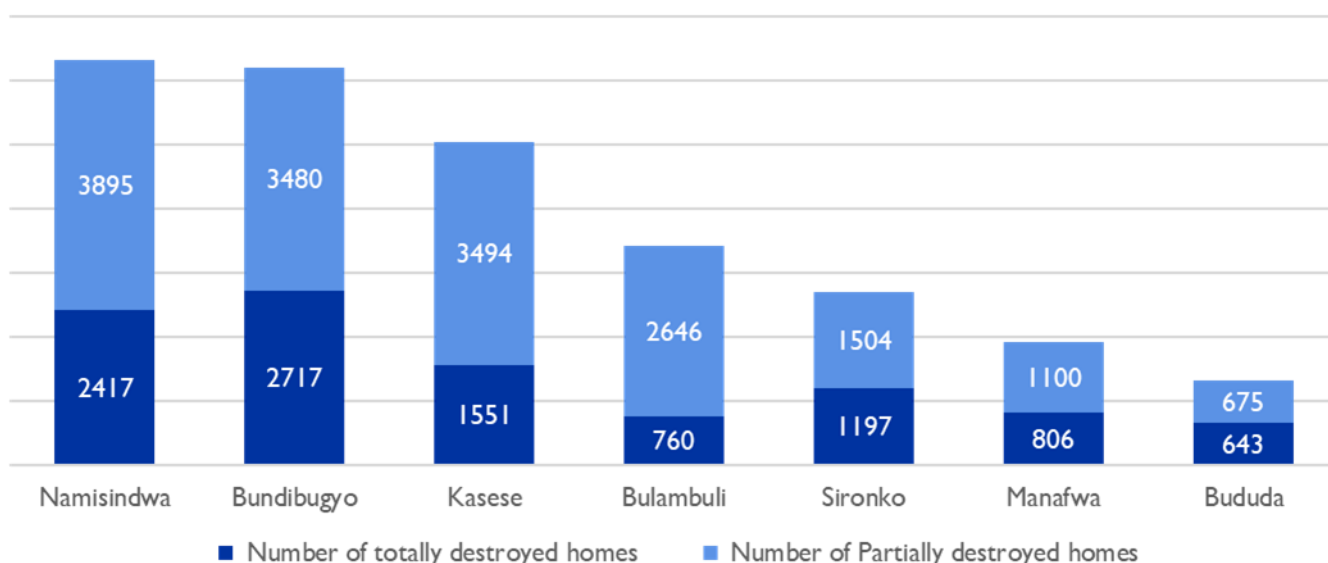
DAMAGE AND NEEDS

Shelter

A total of 26,885 homes suffered some damage, of which 10,091 (38%) were completely destroyed and 16,794 (62%) suffered partial damage. On average, of the estimated 37,000 households that were impacted by the floods, it can be estimated that around 73 per cent of these suffered some damage to their homes.
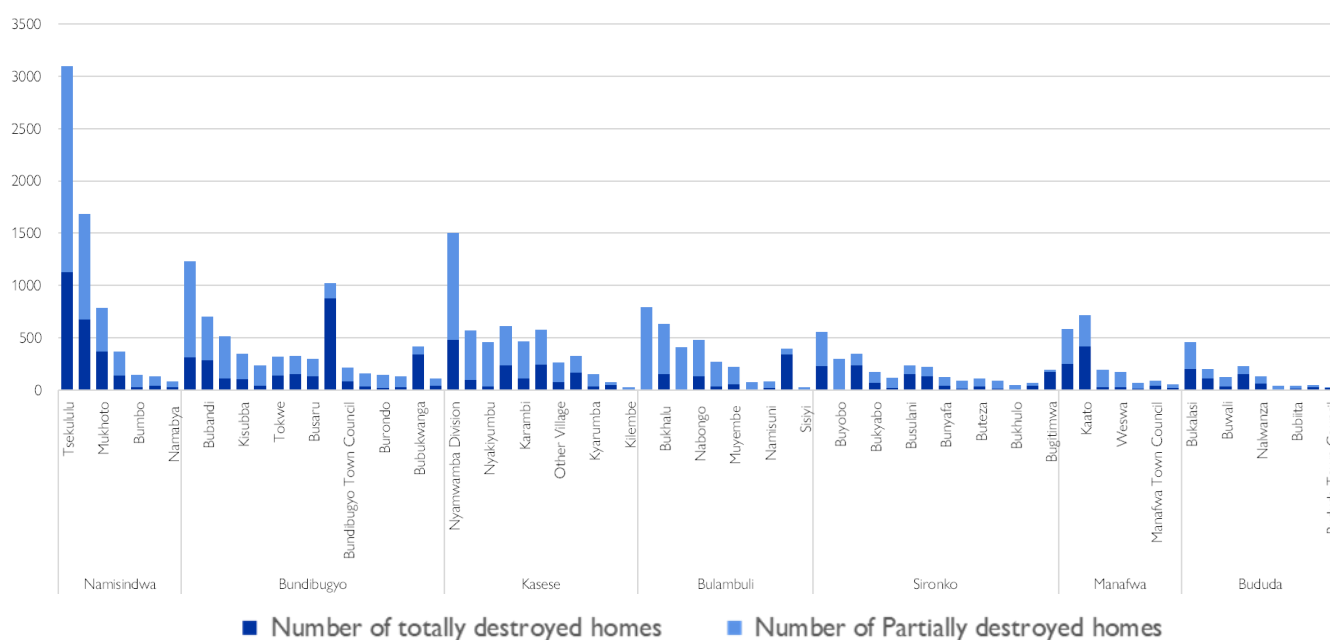
Of the seven districts assessed, the highest proportion of totally damaged homes were in Bududa district (49%), followed by Bundibugyo and Sironko districts, which had 44 per cent of homes completely destroyed. Bulambuli district was the least impacted in this manner, with 22 per cent of completely destroyed homes.

Of the sub counties assessed, the worst impacted were Bugitimwa sub-country in Sironko district, which had 90 per cent of impacted homes completely destroyed, and Kasitu sub-county in Bundibugyo district, which had 86 per cent of affected homes completely destroyed. In terms of absolute numbers, Tsekululu sub-county in Namisindwa district was the worst hit, with over 1,131 homes completely destroyed. The charts below show the proportion of damaged homes by district and sub-county.
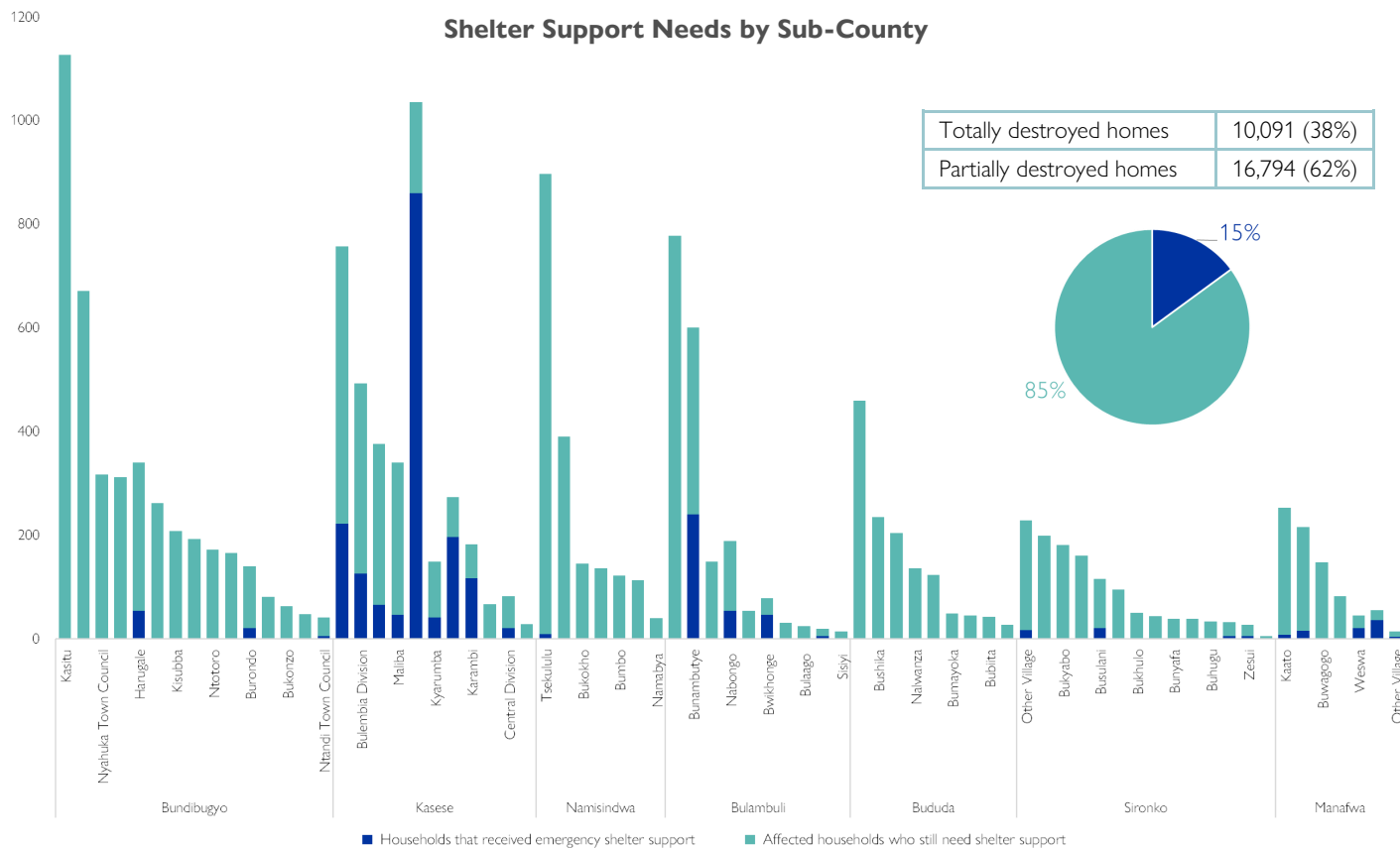
Partially and Fully Destroyed Homes by Districts

Partially and Fully Destroyed Homes by Sub-county

Of these, 12,796 households (62% of displaced households) remained in need of emergency shelter support, while 2,248 households (11% of displaced households) had received shelter support as of 31 May 2020. The next chart expands on shelter support by sub-county.

Shelter Support Needs by Sub-County

| Totally destroyed homes | 10,091 (38%) |
| Partially destroyed homes | 16,794 (62%) |

Legend: ■ Households that received emergency shelter support   ■ Affected households who still need shelter support
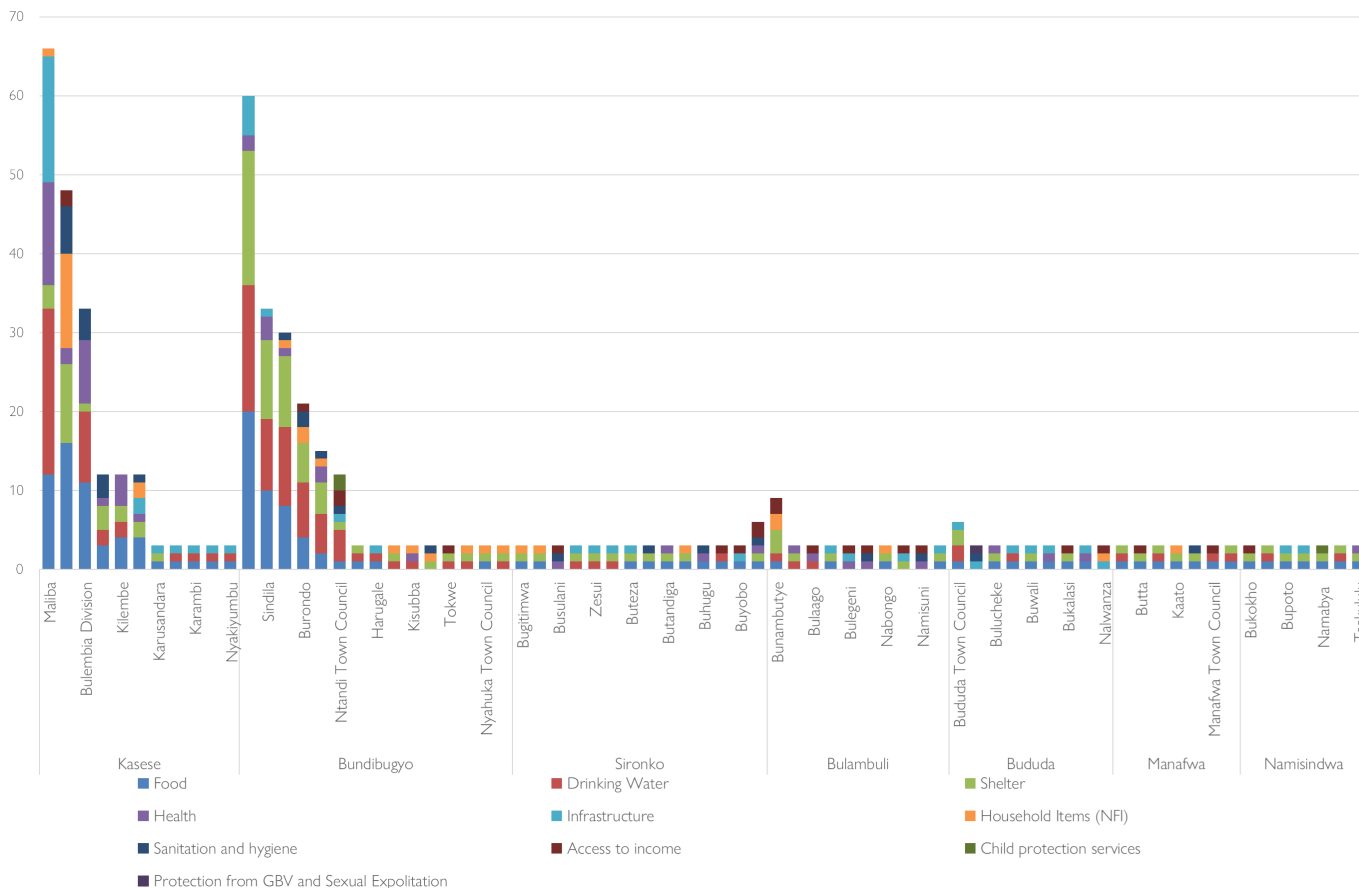
Impact

The top needs for most sub-counties were food, drinking water, and shelter. None of the sub-counties reported need for psychological support, legal help, or civil documents as part of their top three needs. Kasese and Bulambuli districts reported Health as part of their top needs.

The chart below shows the needs as reported by each sub-county in the seven districts assessed; the informants gave responses for the three top needs for each sub-county.

Major Needs

Legend: ■ Food   ■ Drinking Water   ■ Shelter   ■ Health   ■ Infrastructure   ■ Household Items (NFI)   ■ Sanitation and hygiene   ■ Access to income   ■ Child protection services   ■ Protection from GBV and Sexual Expolitation
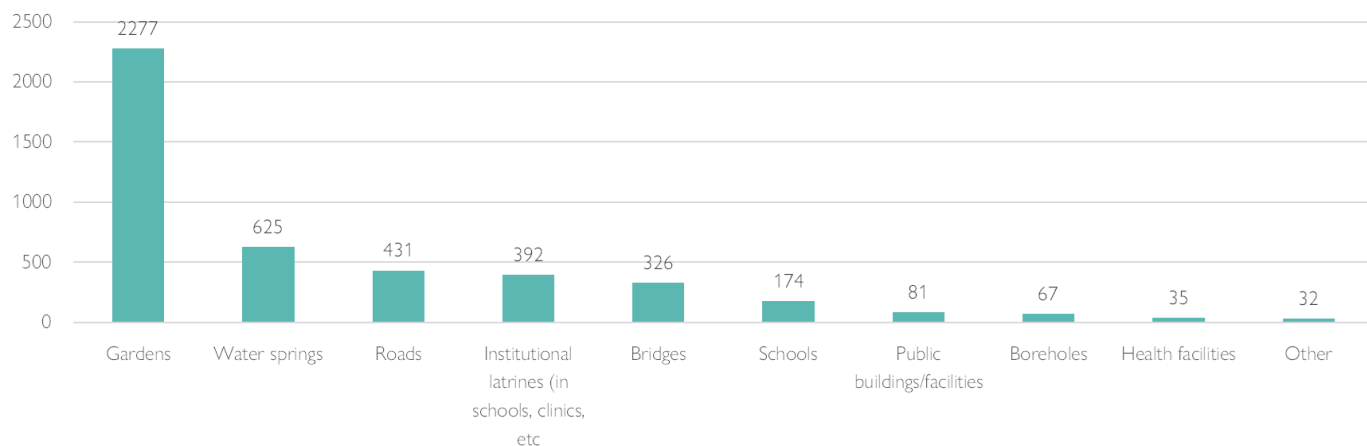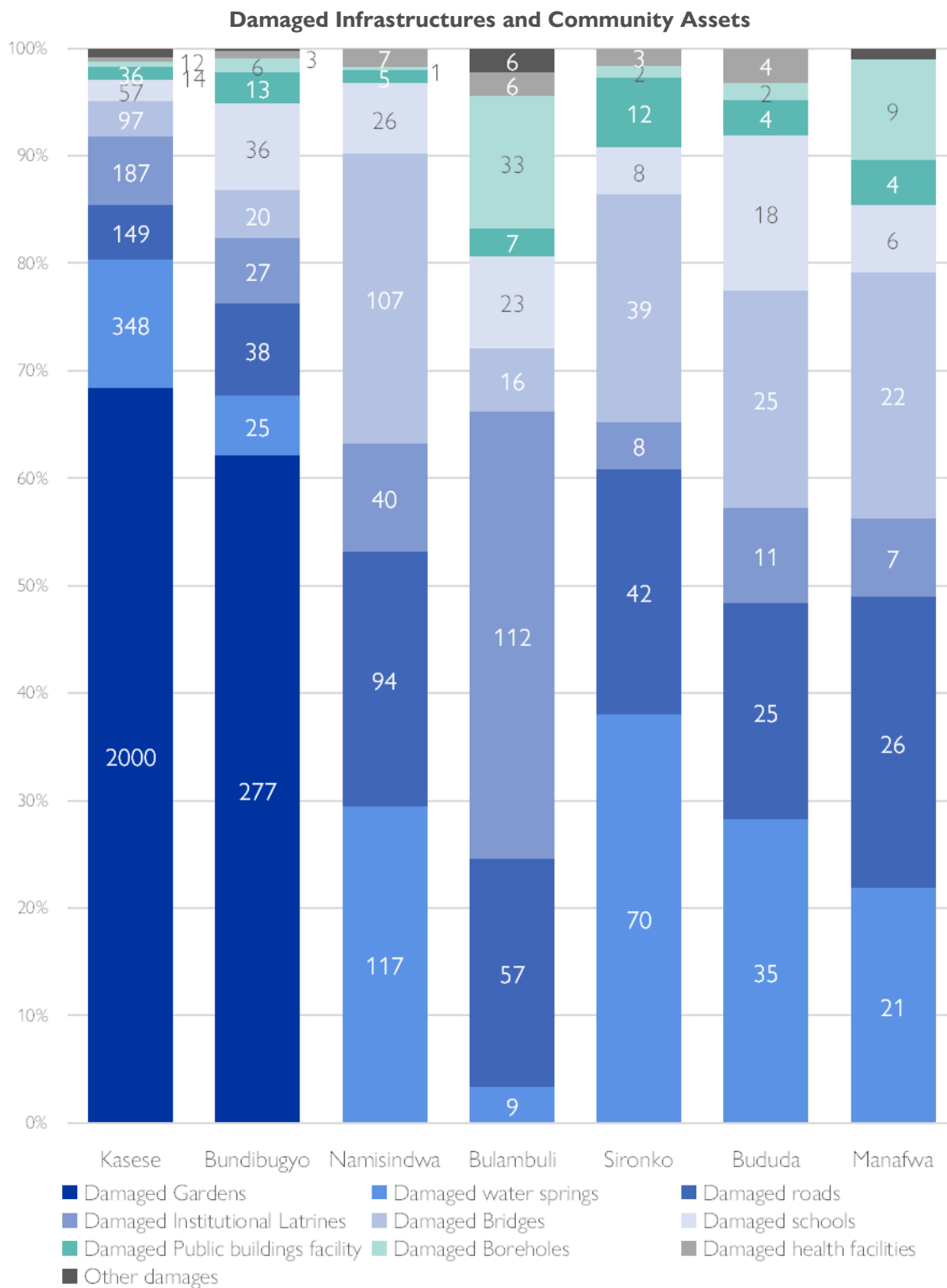
The charts below show the top needs for each district as reported by the key informants; the numbers in the boxes correspond to the number of locations that have reported that specific need.

Kasese

Sironko

Bulambuli

Budinbugyo

Bududa

Manafwa

Namisindwa

Legend:
- ■ Food
- ■ Drinking Water
- ■ Shelter
- ■ Health
- ■ Infrastructure
- ■ Household Items (NFI)
- ■ Sanitation and hygiene
- ■ Access to income
- ■ Child protection services
- ■ Protection from GBV and Sexual Exploitation

A large majority of sub-counties reported maximum damages to their community gardens (most in Kasese), followed by damages to water springs, including tap water and pipes, and roads. The charts below provides more details.

Damaged Infrastructures and Community Assets

Gardens	Water springs	Roads	Institutional latrines (in schools, clinics, etc)	Bridges	Schools	Public buildings/facilities	Boreholes	Health facilities	Other
2277	625	431	392	326	174	81	67	35	32

Damaged Infrastructures and Community Assets

METHODOLOGY

The baseline assessment was conducted in 7 flood affected Districts in East and Western Uganda at the sub county level (73 sub-counties assessed covering a total of 474 locations). The baseline assessment is key in providing information on the numbers and locations of target populations (affected, displaced and returned) and damages in the administrative areas (sub counties, and villages). Information collected included information on the displacement movement (within the same sub-county or not), type of settlement, top needs and status of the main community assets and infrastructures. The assessment was carried out in collaboration with the District authorities through direct observations and key informant interviews. The assessment was carried out between the 4 and the 28 of May 2020 in observation with the Government of Uganda's COVID-19 risk mitigation measures.

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