

UGANDA REFUGEE RESPONSE INTERAGENCY RAPID GENDER ASSESSMENT

THE IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON THE REFUGEE POPULATIONS IN UGANDA

NOVEMBER 2020

Livelihoods and impacts

69.6%
% of paid income earners who experienced a negative change in income after onset of the pandemic.

VSLA savings
Men more often reported being able to continue to save with VSLA when compared to women, despite women's more frequent involvement.

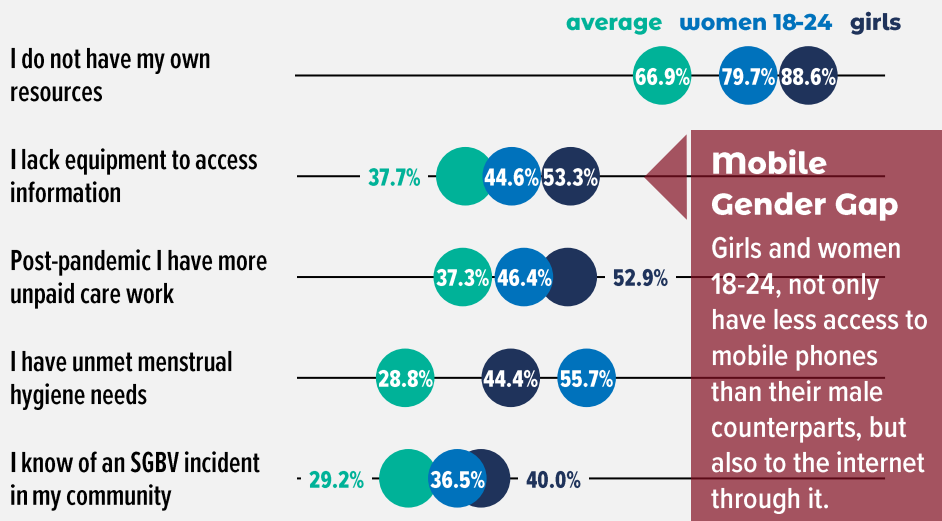
Housework & cooking
The most common types of unpaid care work reported by women and girls, who were found to most often bear the brunt of it, particularly girls and women 18-24.

Refugees suffered many impacts as a result of lost livelihoods...



GIRLS & WOMEN 18-24

The data suggests that girls and women 18-24 face more barriers to information and resources, while more often taking on unpaid care work and potentially being exposed to SGBV.



girls' additional barriers

31.1%
% of girls who cannot access information due to an inability to read compared to only 15.8% of boys.

40.0%
% of girls who indicate that household chores are a barrier to education.

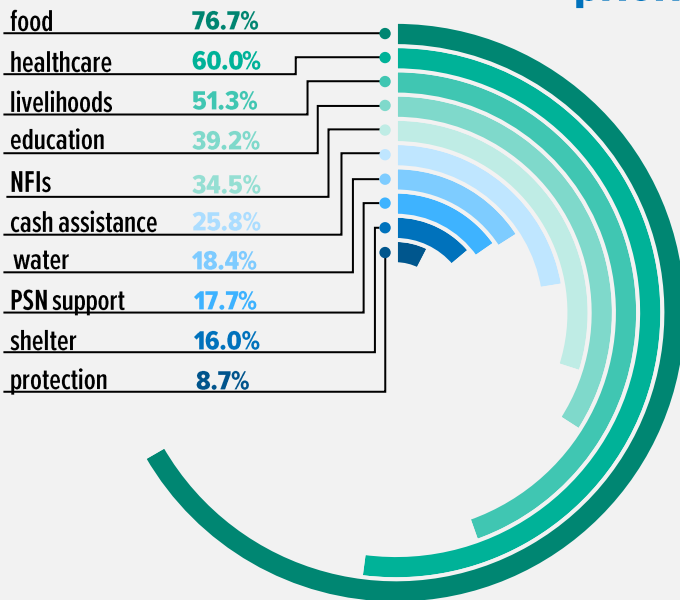
Education was girls top identified priority need

UGANDA REFUGEE RESPONSE INTERAGENCY RAPID GENDER ASSESSMENT

THE IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON THE REFUGEE POPULATIONS IN
UGANDA

NOVEMBER 2020

priority needs



62.7% Children more often indicated **education** as a priority need compared to others.

59.8% Older persons more indicated **NFIs** and **PSN support** as priority needs when compared to others.

Access for PLWD and Older Persons

Transportation was considered by far to be the greatest need for PSN and older persons.

“Lack of transportation cuts them off from all kinds of assistance, from livelihoods, from information, from social support, from everything.”

SECTOR IMPACTS

mental health

80.6%

% of MHPSS actors who agreed that COVID-19 has had an impact on mental health.

“We encourage people to engage in activities like farming. Provision of food is also important in the reduction of stress, anger, and fear.”



health

74.2%

% of respondents who indicated needing to seek healthcare post-pandemic. This percentage was higher among women 18-24, where **84.9%** indicated needing healthcare.



MNCH, HIV chronic services & community outreach

were considered by key informants to be the healthcare whose access had been most impacted.

Transportation

Especially for women about to deliver, were considered scarce.



education



20.6%

% of children with no learning materials.

16.5%

% of children who have stopped learning.



Lack of skilled instruction & inability for parents to help

were considered by respondents to be the greatest barriers to education for both boys and girls, while household chores were more often mentioned for girls.



protection

93.8%

% health workers and SGBV who agreed that there has been a rising incidence of SGBV post-pandemic.



Boys and men 18-24 more often indicated feeling safe at home and in the community compared to girls and women 18-24.



Key informants caution that school closures are a protection risk...

“Girls have been forced into marriage or get pregnant since they don't go to school. Boys are engaged in crime and alcoholism as well.”