Uganda Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP)

Underfunded Indicator Tracking- Quarterly Dashboard- Health and Nutrition

As of: **Q4 2025**

Health and Nutrition Overview

By the end of 2025, GAM increased in new arrival locations such as Nyumanzi Reception Centre (RC), Matanda RC, and Nyakabande Transit Centre (TC) from 4.4% in Q3 to 10.3% in Q4, 7.7% to 11.1% and 6.4% to 9.8% respectively. November 2025 mass screening showed similar trend in GAM across South West settlements and Kiryandongo compared to the 2025 FSNA findings. GAM increased from 2% to 7% in Rwamwanja, 6.5% to 6.9% in Nakivale, 6.9% to 7.3% in Oruchinga, 3.3% to 5.2% in Kyaka II, and 5.6% to 7% in Kiryandongo. Despite the rising trend and the reduction in coverage of complementary services, efforts were made to provide treatment services for severe and moderate acute malnutrition, alongside blanket supplementary feeding at the TCs, RCs and all settlements to prevent further deterioration. The 2025 refugee Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), conducted in June through July, indicated an overall rise in acute malnutrition across 12 of the 14 refugee locations from **5.4% to 7.8%** highlighting the need for immediate response. Bidibidi (13.5%), Adjumani (11.4%), Palabek (10.6%), Palorinya (11.0%), and Kampala (10%) had acute malnutrition in the serious threshold (≥10%). Anemia among children below 5 years also had **increased from 30.8% to 42.5%**, marking an erosion in the gains that had been made in 2024. The multiple disease outbreaks such as Mpox, cholera, measles across different refugee settlements since the start of the year with several registered cases highlight existing public health vulnerabilities and the need for sustained disease surveillance and response within the operation.

Key challenges and priorities: Reduced funding continued to affect service delivery thereby impacting the quality of services offered, particularly due to inadequate human resource for health to deliver critical services especially nutrition services, community health workers, medicine stock outs and referral services. Some of the **sector priorities included;** continuity of targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) for new arrivals transitioning to settlements, local procurement of medical supplies and finalization of Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan (HSIRRP II) to guide future integrated health responses.

Sector Funding Received

$29.4M

Total funding received

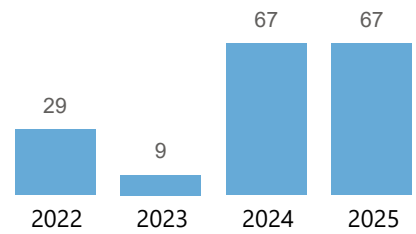
Partners that reported funding in UCRRP

8

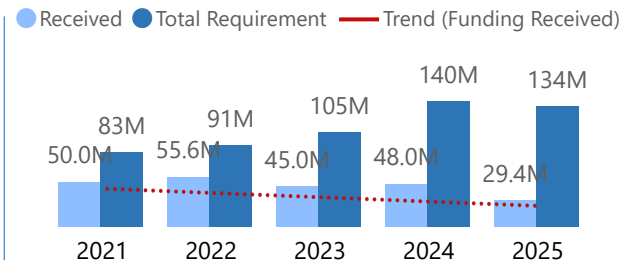
Health Partners

CARE, DCA, HI, IRC, MTI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF

Partners that reported health activities in UCRRP and DHIS

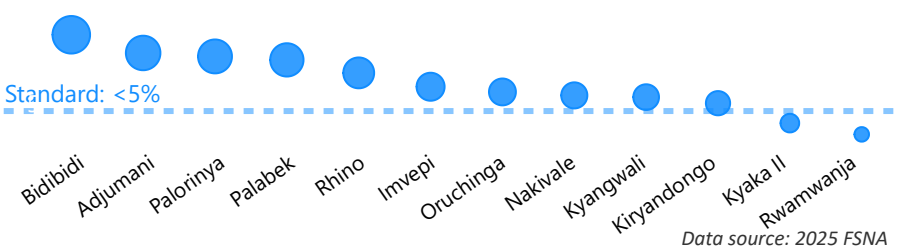


Sector Funding Trend | 2021 - 2025



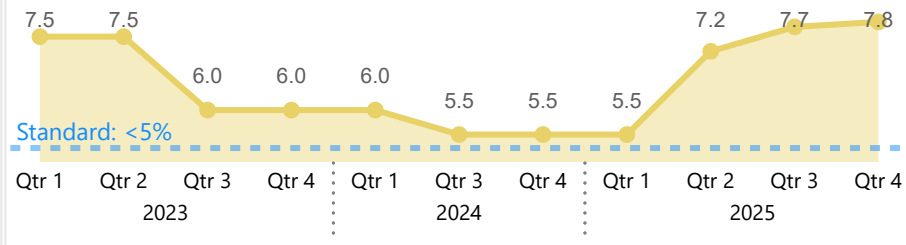
Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate

GAM rate by settlement in Q4 2025



Data source: 2025 FSNA

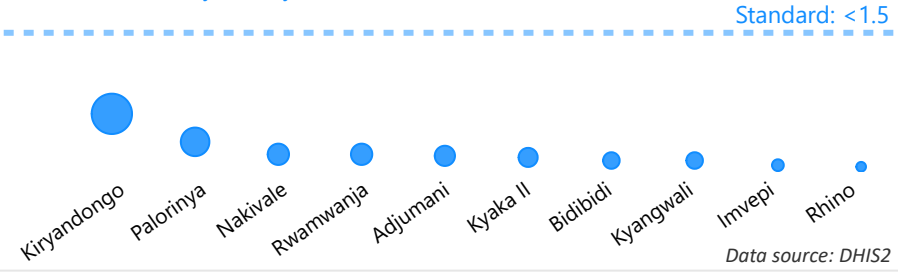
Quarterly trend at national level



GAM refers to the proportion of children who are too thin for their height (child wasting). The bigger the bubble, the higher the GAM rate. As of Q4 2025, Bidibidi refugee settlement had the highest GAM rate at 13.5% while at national level, it increased from 7.7 in Q3 to 7.8 in Q4 presenting the need for continued nutrition interventions especially in high burden locations.

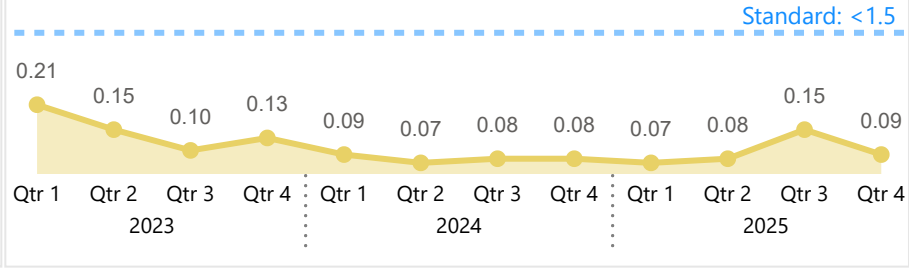
Under five mortality rate (<1.5 deaths/1000 population)

Under five mortality rate by settlement in Q4 2025



Data source: DHIS2

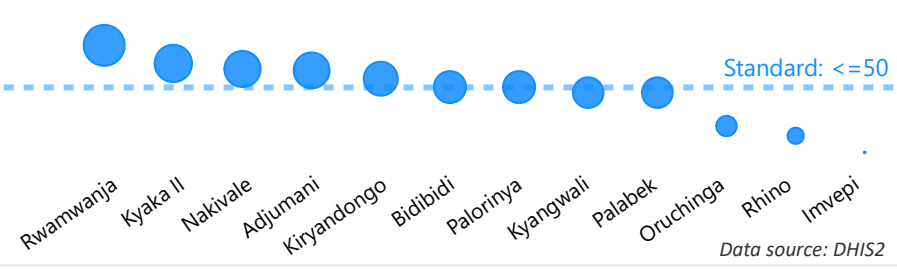
Quarterly trend at national level



The bigger the bubble, the higher the child mortality rate. By end of 2025, Kiryandongo and Palorinya had the highest under five mortality rates at 0.36% and 0.18% respectively, however all within standards. The quarterly national level trends show a gradual increase in under five mortality from Q1 to Q4 2025. The rise was driven by an increase in neonatal deaths, which resulted from inadequate health staffing to operate post-operative units and pregnancy ultrasound machines, as well as shortages of essential medicines needed to manage neonatal conditions.

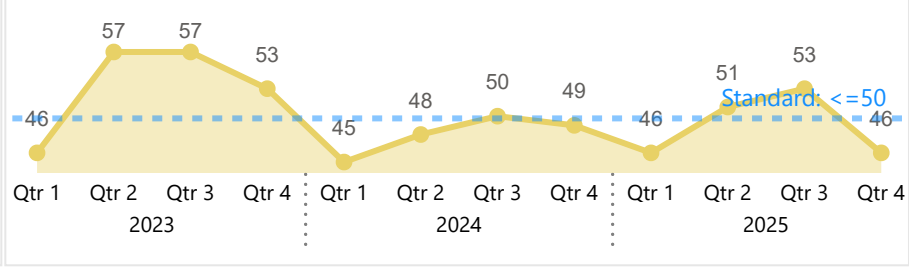
Number of clinical consultations/Clinician/Day (CCD)

Number of clinical consultations/Clinician/Day by settlement in Q4 2025



Data source: DHIS2

Quarterly trend at national level



By end of 2025, CCD at national level had dropped from 53 to 46, with nearly half of the refugee settlements falling within the acceptable standards of 50 clinical consultations per clinician per day. Kiryandongo dropped from 67 to 53, Palabek from 55 to 43, while Rwamwanja increased from 69 in Q3 to 77 in Q4. While the services remain accessible, there is a noticeable reduction in the quality with stock out of medical supplies like drugs, increased waiting time and health workers burn out. According to the FSNA 2025, long waiting time at the facility while seeking health services increased from 30.4% in 2024 to 45%, lack of drugs at facility remains as high as 73.1%.

Data source: Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), District Health Information System (DHIS2), Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response (UCRRP) Partners, UNHCR

Author: UNHCR Representation in Uganda **Feedback:** ugakaimug@unhcr.org **For more info, please visit:** Operational Data Portal

Uganda Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP)

Underfunded Indicator Tracking- Quarterly Dashboard- Education

As of: **Q4 2025**

Education Overview

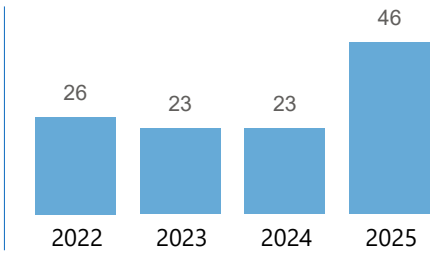
The education sector was greatly impacted by the global reduction in humanitarian funding, leading to suspension and de-prioritization of key education response activities throughout 2025. Since the beginning of 2025, a total of 1,709 teachers were affected, including 496 care givers, 783 trained primary teachers, 187 trained secondary teachers and 243 teaching assistants. In addition, there was a reduction in school supplies, support to examinations, co-curricular activities, partner staffing, and infrastructure development. Activities that aim at integrating child protection, child participation, MHPSS and building learner resilience in schools were deprioritized. As shown in the graphs below, the Quality Education Outcome indicators remained below the recommended government standards. The Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at primary level worsened from 94:1 in Term 2 to 117:1 in Term 3, significantly above the recommended target of 53:1. This represents an increase from 77:1 in Term 3 2024 and 86:1 in Term 1 2025, with some locations particularly Adjumani and Imvepi as high as 207:1 and 186:1 respectively. Similarly, the Pupil-Classroom Ratio (PCR) in Kyangwali worsened from 143:1 in Term 2 to 163:1 in Term 3, far exceeding the national target of 53:1. According to the 2025 national Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) results analysis, performance declined from 91% in 2024 to 86% in 2025.

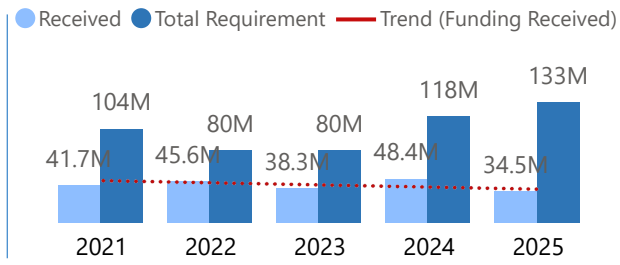
Significant gaps in teacher supply and classroom availability persisted across all education levels. These gaps were most pronounced at primary level, with 3,253 teachers and 4,299 classrooms needed to meet the required standards. Due to reduction in humanitarian funding, partners failed to meet the 300% government revised increment for science teachers' salary which led to increase in attrition rate with partners being unable to retain quality science teachers. Despite these challenges, sector actors continue to engage both government and donors to identify solutions to bridge these gaps.

Sector Funding Received	Partners that reported funding in UCRRP	Partners that reported education activities in UCRRP and EMIS	Sector Funding Trend | 2021 - 2025

$34.5M
Total funding received

22
Education partners
AARJ, AVSI, AWR, AyudaEA, CEFORD, CFI, FCA, FRC, HI, HIM-Uganda, IRC, JRS, KCH, NRC, Plan, Street Child, TPO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WCH, WVI



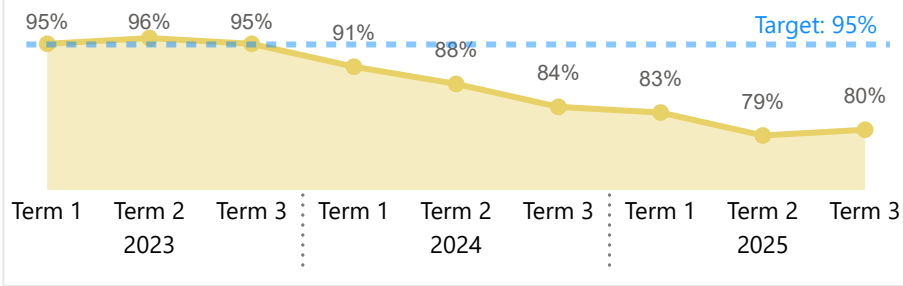


Percentage of children enrolled in primary level

Enrollment in primary level by settlement in Term 3 *(Sep - Nov)*

Data source: ERP

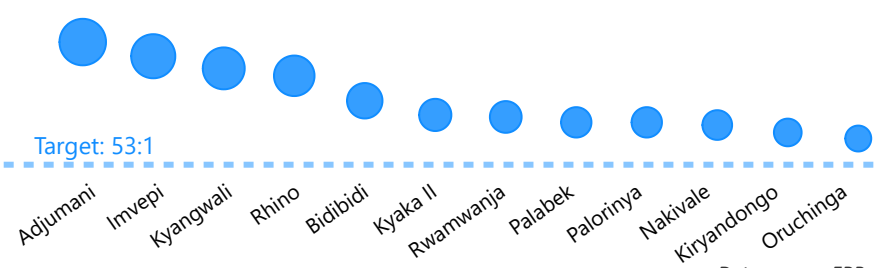
Termly trend at national level



The smaller the bubble, the lower the enrollment rate. As of Q4 2025, eight (8) of the thirteen refugee locations were below the national enrolment standard, with Kiryandongo recording the lowest enrollment rate at 57%. This attributed to integration challenges such as language and curriculum differences faced by the new arrivals in this location. This is likely to worsen if the situation remains the same. The quarterly trend on the right are at national level, representing an average of all locations.

Number of pupils per teacher in primary level

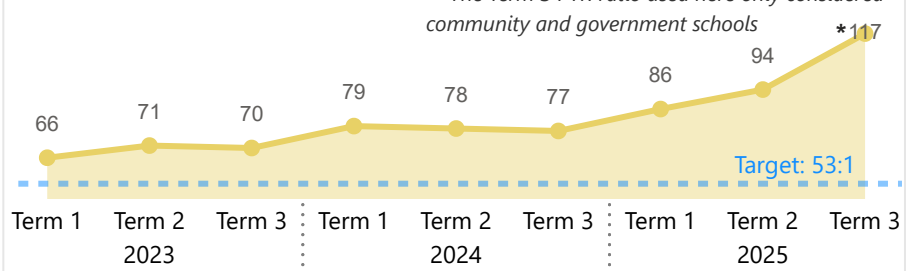
Pupil teacher ratio in primary level by settlement in Term 3 *(Sep - Nov)*



Data source: ERP

Termly trend at national level

*** The Term 3 PTR ratio used here only considered community and government schools*



By end of 2025, none of the refugee locations met the PTR target, with some locations as high as 207:1. At national level, the pupil teacher ratio increased from 94 in term 2 to 117 in term 3, impacting the quality of teaching due to increased workloads, congestion, burnout, among others. This presents the need for urgent recruitment of trained teachers and teaching assistants.

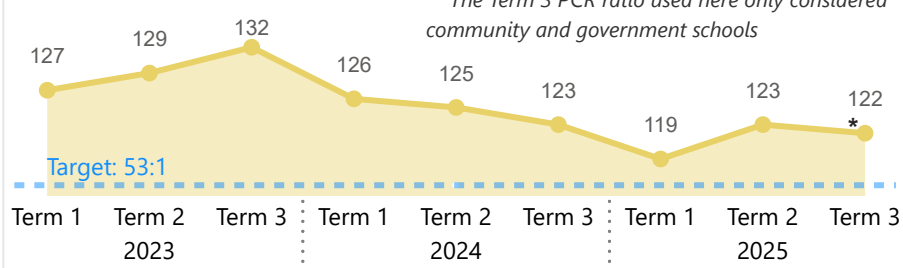
Number of pupils per classroom in primary level

Pupil classroom ratio in primary level by settlement in Term 3 *(Sep - Nov)*

Data source: ERP

Termly trend at national level

*** The Term 3 PCR ratio used here only considered community and government schools*



The student classroom ratio at primary level remained critically high across refugee locations. At national level PCR stood at 122 higher than the recommended standard of 53. By the end of 2025, Kyangwali increased from 143 in Term 2 to 163 PCR in Term 3 while other locations showed slight reductions but remained significantly over capacity. Rhino stood at 153:1, Imvepi (143:1), Kyaka II (142:1), Palabek (127:1) and Rwamwanja (123:1), Kiryandongo (122:1), Bidibidi (120:1), highlighting the need for new classroom construction. The observed drops are linked to overcrowded classrooms and unconducive learning environments which discourage regular student attendance.

Data source: Education Response Plan for Refugees (ERP) database, Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response (UCRRP) Partners, UNHCR

Author: UNHCR Representation in Uganda **Feedback:** ugakaimug@unhcr.org **For more info, please visit:** Operational Data Portal

Uganda Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP)

Underfunded Indicator Tracking- Quarterly Dashboard- WASH

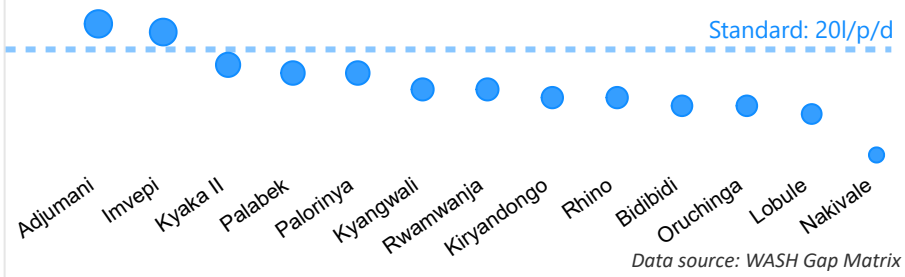
As of: **Q4 2025**

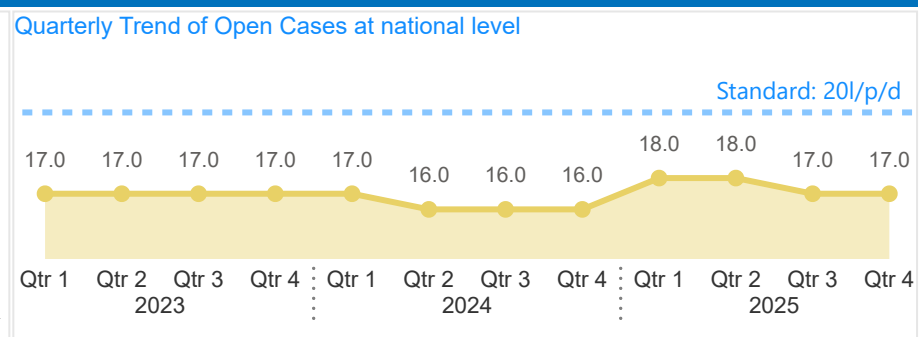
WASH Overview

Access to water remained at 17l/p/d in Q4 2025, with a vast disparity between settlements receiving higher numbers of new arrivals and those that are not. The stabilization was a result of infrastructure improvements and capacity enhancements. Nakivale remains a critical concern, providing only 8 l/p/d, slightly above the emergency threshold of 7.5l/p/d. The sector currently faces issues of aging infrastructure and fiscal constraints. The increasing frequency of breakdowns in electromechanical equipment such as pumps and generators, has led to a surge in operation and maintenance (O&M) costs. The global funding cuts exacerbated technical failures, which forced an overall 40% reduction in water supply for protracted caseloads and caused significant staff reductions among partners.

Sector Funding Received	Partners that reported funding in UCRRP	Partners that reported WASH activities in UCRRP	Sector Funding Trend | 2021 - 2025
$8M Total funding received	6 WASH Partners: ACF, Malteser, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHH, WMU	21 (2022), 15 (2023), 16 (2024), 44 (2025)	Received, Total Requirement, Trend (Funding Received): 34M/51M (2021), 7M/40M (2022), 7M/34M (2023), 9M/30M (2024), 8M/44M (2025)

Number of liters of water per person per day





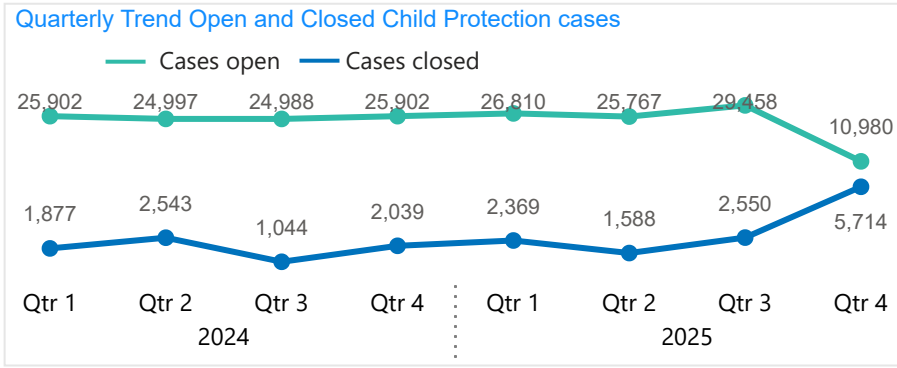
The national average on the quarterly trend graph remained stable at 17l/p/d between Q3 and Q4 2025. However, locations such as Nakivale which continues to receive new arrivals has consistently recorded lower liters of water per person per day, at 7 to 10litres since January 2025. The slight improvement in Kiryandongo is a result of the three (3) new water systems that were commissioned by partners. Despite these efforts, water access within zones where new arrivals are settled have reduced to less than 10 liters per person per day.

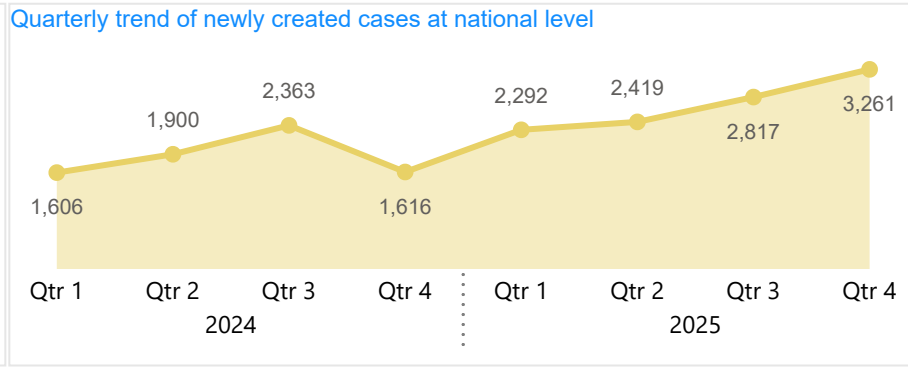
Protection Overview

In the child protection sector, staffing shortages pushed the caseworker-to-child ratio to **1: 155**, far exceeding the global standard of **1:25**, with ratios reaching **1:103** in the DRC situation and as high as **1:180** in the South Sudan situation. Funding cuts forced the suspension of caregiver support programmes, parenting sessions, and alternative care arrangements, while **31 of 49 child-friendly spaces became inactive,** and activities supporting at-risk children were cancelled in several refugee-hosting areas. Reduced support in the education sector also contributed to increased school dropouts, heightening risks of child labor and adolescent pregnancies. These pressures were exacerbated by staffing reductions, including the discontinuation of **118 caseworkers** responsible for safeguarding, career counselling, and psychosocial support in communities.

Sector Funding Received	Partners that reported funding in UCRRP	Partners that reported Protection activities in UCRRP	Sector Funding Trend | 2021 - 2025
$89M Total funding received	21 Protection Partners: Alight, AyudaEA, CARE, CFI, DRC, FRC, HI, IOM, IRC, JRS, NRC, Plan, SCI, TPO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, URDMC, WCA, WCH, WHH	30 (2022), 33 (2023), 36 (2024), 50 (2025)	Received, Total Requirement, Trend (Funding Received): 63M/124M (2021), 87M/159M (2022), 68M/157M (2023), 79M/178M (2024), 89M/223M (2025)

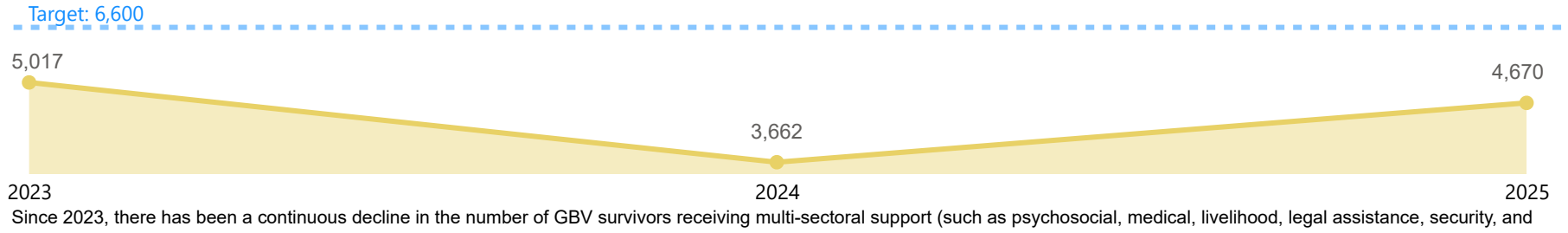
Number of children receiving quality case management





The total open child protection cases by the end of 2025 was 10,980, including cases from previous years. Of these 9,281 (39%) cases were identified in 2025. This represents a 19% increase in the cases newly created in 2025 compared to 2024.

GBV survivors receiving appropriate multi-sectoral support



Since 2023, there has been a continuous decline in the number of GBV survivors receiving multi-sectoral support (such as psychosocial, medical, livelihood, legal assistance, security, and shelter services), with a 27% reduction reported in 2024 compared to 2023, followed by a slight increase of 28% in 2025 compared to 2024, and overall a 7% drop since 2023. This decline is mainly due to a 63% reduction in GBV case workers (from 165 in 2023 to 61 by the end of 2025) caused by funding cuts, the recent influx of refugees from DRC and Sudan, and fewer individuals reached through GBV awareness-raising messages.

Data source: Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response (UCRRP) Partners, UNHCR **Author:** UNHCR Representation in Uganda **Feedback:** ugakaimug@unhcr.org

For more info, please visit: Operational Data Portal

Uganda Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP)

Underfunded Indicator Tracking- Quarterly Dashboard- Food Security

As of: **Q4 2025**

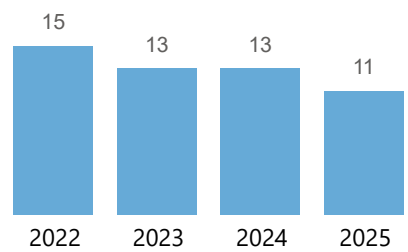
Food Security Overview

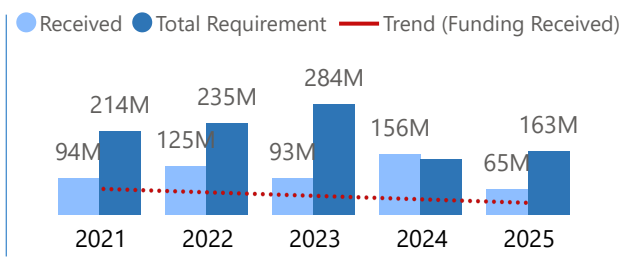
In May 2025, funding shortfalls forced World Food Programme (WFP) to suspend food assistance for nearly **1 million refugees**. Only **12%** of the 390,000 refugees who appealed were re-included in Category One by September 2025. Food security indicators from the 2025 Refugee Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) showed a deterioration in both food access and diet quality compared to 2024. Based on the final food security classification, 65.0% of households (75.4% in West Nile and 47% in Southwest) were food insecure of which 7.0% were severely food insecure. Poor food consumption increased from 4.8% in 2024 to 15.1% in 2025. These results highlight a generally worsening trend, with household food insecurity increasing in 8 out of the 13 settlements.

Sector Funding Received	Partners that reported funding in UCRRP	Partners that reported food security activities in UCRRP	Sector Funding Trend | 2021 - 2025

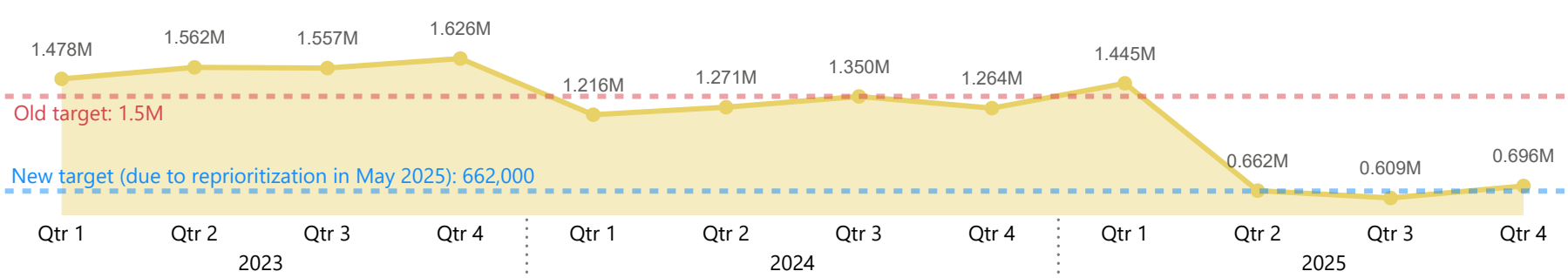
$65M
Total funding received

10
Food Security Partners
AVSI, CARE, CEFORD, DCA, FIDA/FMU, HEKS/EPER (SCA), HIM-Uganda, JRS, WFP, ZOA





Number of refugees and asylum seekers receiving food assistance



In May 2025, WFP implemented a resource driven prioritization exercise that reduced the number of refugees receiving assistance from 1.6 million to 662,000 refugees. In Q4 2025, only 696,061 refugees were reached with General Food Assistance (GFA), marking 14% increase from Q3. This was a result of the review mechanism launched in April 2025 to enable refugee households in Categories Two and Three to appeal for reassessment and reclassification into Category One. The recommended households were reinstated to receive GFA effective September 2025. Category One: for the most vulnerable receiving 40% food ration, Category Two: for the vulnerable receiving 22% food ration and Category Three: for the least vulnerable.

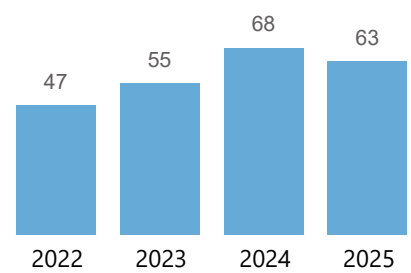
Livelihood and Resilience Overview

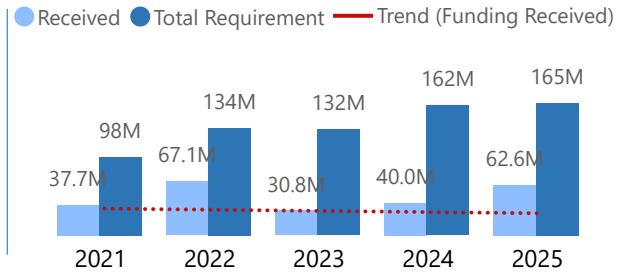
By Q4 2025, approximately 13,609 acres of arable land were made accessible to refugees, a 4% increase from Q3 2025 but 44% less from 2024. The increase in Q4 2025 is attributed to continued advocacy efforts by UNHCR, the government, partners and the willingness of the host community to avail more land for cultivation to refugees. Dedicated dialogues and strategic collaborations continue with partners to ensure livelihood interventions leverage and optimize available resources. These collaborations aim to ensure that even in the face of reduced funding, the limited resources are used effectively to support refugees and hosting community.

Sector Funding Received	Partners that reported funding in UCRRP	Partners that reported livelihood and resilience activities in UCRRP	Sector Funding Trend | 2021 - 2025

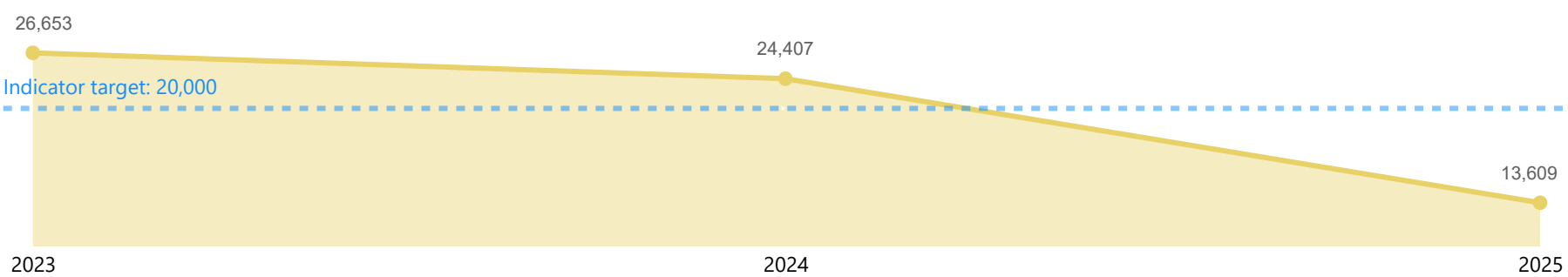
$62.6M
Total funding received

31
Livelihood and Resilience Partners
ACF, ADRA, AVSI, AWR, AyudaEA, CEFORD, CFI, COVOID, DCA, DRC, EveryShelter, FAO, FCA, FIDA/FMU, FRC, HEKS/EPER (SCA), IRC, JRS, LAMUKA, LWF, MC, MPK, PALM Corps, Plan, PWJ, RGF, UNHCR, UNWOMEN, URDMC, WHH, ZOA





Acres of land accessed by refugees and host community



The number of acres accessed by refugees remains low with the overall acreage of land accessible per person further reducing. According to an assessment conducted by REACH on access to land in June 2024, findings showed that 71% of refugee households had access to less than one acre of land and 42% had access to less than half an acre of additional land. Only 28% of the households were found to fall within or above the 1-2 acre requirement.

**Please note that the data shown on the above graph on access to land is derived from partner submissions through the UCRRP quarterly reporting process, and may not include contributions from partners who did not submit reports.

Data source: Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response (UCRRP) Partners, UNHCR

Author: UNHCR Representation in Uganda **Feedback:** ugakaimug@unhcr.org **For more info, please visit:** Operational Data Portal

Uganda Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP)

Underfunded Indicator Tracking- Quarterly Dashboard- Environment and Energy

As of: **Q4 2025**

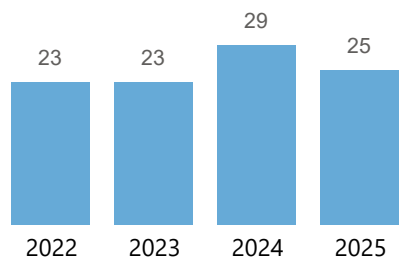
Environment and Energy Overview

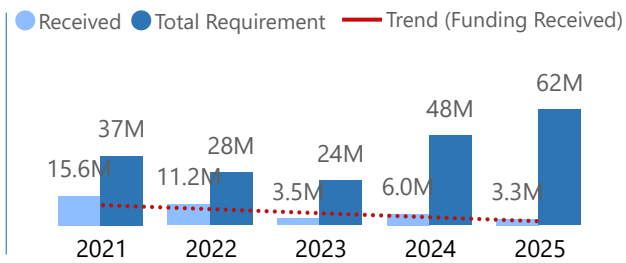
Reduced funding has significantly constrained the implementation of environment and energy activities by partners, causing a shift from establishing new woodlots to maintaining existing ones. Despite this reprioritization, assessments such as the 2025 FSNA show that **85%** of refugee households rely on wood fuel as the predominant source of energy for cooking and lighting underlining the need for woodlot establishment, along with alternative sources of energy for cooking and lighting. With the current climate change uncertainties, there is an urgent need for sustained environmental restoration and management efforts, as environmental degradation has an implication on socio-economic vulnerability.

Sector Funding Received	Partners that reported funding in UCRRP	Partners that reported environment and energy activities in UCRRP	Sector Funding Trend | 2021 - 2025

$3.3M
Total funding received

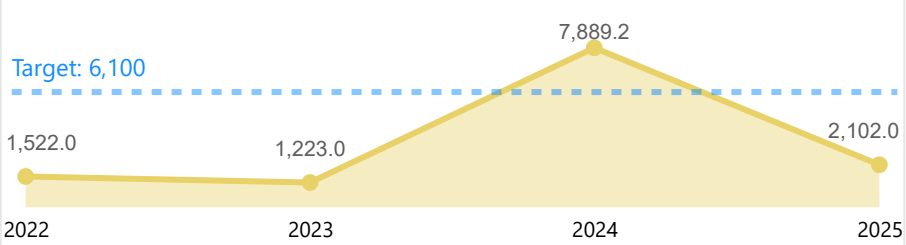
11
Environment & Energy partners
ACF, AVSI, AyudaEA, CARE, CEFORD, DCA, FAO, IOM, MC, UNHCR, WCH



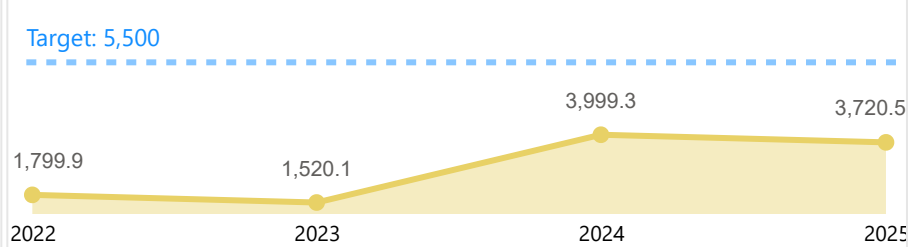


Woodlot establishment and management

Area (Hectares) of woodlots/plantations newly established by year



Area (Hectares) of woodlots/plantations maintained by year



The spike observed in 2024 was driven by increased woodlot establishment within the host community of Bidibidi refugee settlement. With access to sufficient land, the woodlots were established during the second planting season, which offered favorable conditions that coincided with the reporting period. Overall, there has been a 73% less woodlots established in 2025 compared to 2024 when 7,889.2 hectares had been planted. The decline is largely attributed to the de-prioritization of environmental activities and reduced funding for tree planting throughout the year.

Woodlot maintenance is carried out through two primary approaches: cash-for-work and in-kind support through agroforestry. While partners primarily report on the cash-for-work activities, budget limitations and reduced partner participation in sectoral activities continued to restrict the scale of environmental interventions, preventing full implementation and resulting in only 68% achievement. Nonetheless, progress was enhanced through increased farmer participation in agroforestry and strip weeding, carried out through casual labor arrangements, which contributed to improved woodlot upkeep.

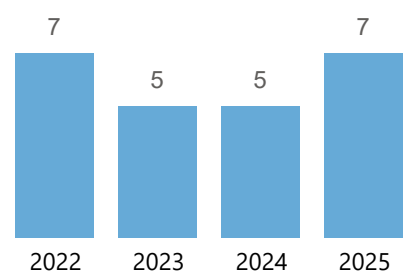
Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items (SSNFIs) Overview

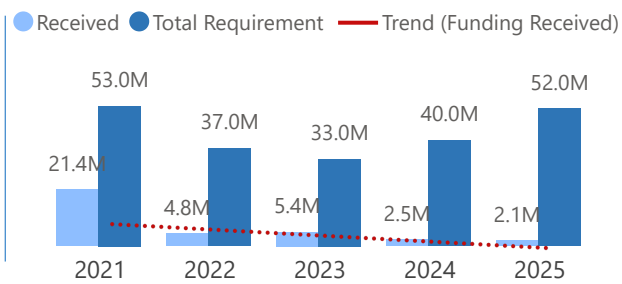
SSNFI remains one of the critical sectors in the emergency response. According to the May 2025 report by REACH on the consequences of reduced funding in the Uganda refugee response, SSNFI was found to be the main driver of need with 68% of refugee households living in incomplete or defective shelters. Challenges related to limited partner involvement in sectoral activities, shifting donor priorities continue to persist and have had an immense strain on the effort to provide adequate shelter across all refugee settlements. As a result, support is restricted to provision of only emergency shelter kits. Limited assistance is available to enable refugees upgrade from emergency shelters to transitional or semi-permanent. By December 2025, only **0.9%** of the 76,164 PSN households had received semi permanent shelter support all in the DRC situation, leaving many PSNs vulnerable and at times have resorted to encroaching on the environment in search for alternative building materials.

Sector Funding Received	Partners that reported funding in UCRRP	Partners that reported SSNFI activities in UCRRP	Sector Funding Trend | 2021 - 2025

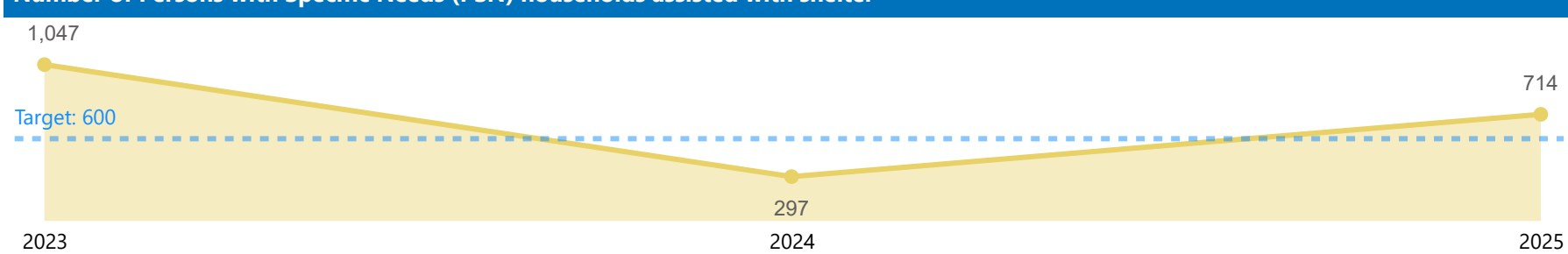
$2.1M
Total funding received

2
SSNFI Partners
HEKS/EPER (SCA), UNHCR





Number of Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) households assisted with shelter



Continuous advocacy efforts and enhanced sector coordination with stakeholders contributed to an increase in PSN shelter support. Despite this observed increase, a substantial gap still remains, with many PSNs unassisted. The sector faces significant challenges such as reducing partner foot print in most settlements leading to uneven and reduced shelter coverage. This presents the need for more partner participation in sectoral activities and donor funding to support vulnerable refugee households.

Data source: Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response (UCRRP) Partners, UNHCR

Author: UNHCR Representation in Uganda **Feedback:** ugakaimug@unhcr.org **For more info, please visit:** Operational Data Portal