The sector aims to create a conducive environment for socioeconomic transformation and resilience of Forcibly Displaced Persons in all refugee settlements and hosting communities. This is done through making sure refugees have improved access to shelter, livelihood and movement of goods and services through, land allocation, provision of emergency shelter kits, road rehabilitation and upgrade of reception and transit facilities. The sector also supports construction and rehabilitation of settlement infrastructure such as schools, health centers, community centers and other common facilities to ensure quality control and value for money while adhering to national standards, laws and policies. The sector is also responsible for preparation and update of the shelter strategy in consultation with OPM and line ministries. The current strategy allows refugees to build their own shelters which blends well with typologies in the host communities. The sector advocates and ensures refugees get hands-on training, experience and skills development in building and construction; the skilled refugees end up supporting new arrivals and old caseloads in setting up new shelters and upgrade of the existing household shelters using sustainable materials thus protecting the environment. Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) are supported with shelter materials by UNHCR and partners. Partners also provide support in terms of shelter material or cash whenever nature disasters affect refugee shelters such as heavy winds, floods, etc. The sector participates in determination of the shelter kit, which is part of the Non-Food Items (NFIs) that are distributed to new arrivals upon plot allocation. A key objective for the sector is to ensure that shelter options blend in with host communities, as such it continues to advocate for the implementation of a revised shelter strategy that considers more environmentally sustainable, culturally sensitive, and flexible designs. In addition, a key approach throughout the settlement is the continued establishment of settlement planning guidelines following the master plan approach, which aims to improve site planning and contribute to land use optimisation. Due to flexibility of the Uganda refugee policy, there is free movement to and from settlements by registered refugees, as such there is need to verify vacant lands in refugee settlements time to time thus the sector has prioritized this activity aimed at having an inventory of vacant lands which can be used to settle new caseloads.

Challenges:
Limited shelter partners: few partners focusing on shelter and infrastructure, coupled with shifting donor priorities, have placed immense strain on providing adequate shelter across all refugee settlements in Uganda; influxes exert pressure on limited reception facilities which most of them are temporary; ever decreasing land for settlement; hurried allocation, leading to settlement in unsuitable locations, encroachments, inaccurate allocations, and prioritization of shelter plot over agricultural plot; increase puts pressure on existing settlement and host community infrastructure such as roads, schools, health centers and other communal facilities, leading to temporary solutions with available funding, not decent, maintenance, frustration; escalating shelter demands: the demand for shelter continues to surge, particularly among extremely vulnerable individuals in settlements. CRS receive increasing calls for assistance through the toll-free line and UNHCR interagency FRRM, primarily from female-headed households, persons with disabilities, and child-headed households; scarcity of construction materials: refugees engage ongoing difficulties accessing construction materials like poles, prompting encroachment into host community lands or designated forests, such as Bugoma in Kyangwali refugee settlement. This encroachment often leads to conflicts with host communities or forest authorities; migration of trained construction personnel: some skilled individuals trained in shelter construction have migrated across borders like DRC and South Sudan or relocated to urban areas in search of employment opportunities due to funding reductions and food cuts. Consequently, the settlement faces a shortage of technical personnel for shelter repairs and construction.

Key priorities:
It remains a priority as a sector to continue provision of emergency shelter kit to refugee families upon plot demarcation and allocation to ensure minimum shelter achievement; roads in the settlements remain impassable, therefore making movement of goods and services still problematic. It therefore remains a priority for the sector; upgrading of temporary communal shelters at reception and transit facilities into permanent shelters; systematic plot demarcation for both shelter and livelihoods to ensure sustainable settlement development; CRS is responsible for preparation and update of the shelter strategy in consultation with OPM and line ministries. The current strategy allows refugees to build their own shelters which blends well with typologies in the host communities. The sector advocates and ensures refugees get hands-on training, experience and skills development in building and construction; the skilled refugees end up supporting new arrivals and old caseloads in setting up new shelters and upgrade of the existing household shelters using sustainable materials thus protecting the environment. Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) are supported with shelter materials by UNHCR and partners. Partners also provide support in terms of shelter material or cash whenever nature disasters affect refugee shelters such as heavy winds, floods, etc. The sector participates in determination of the shelter kit, which is part of the Non-Food Items (NFIs) that are distributed to new arrivals upon plot allocation. A key objective for the sector is to ensure that shelter options blend in with host communities, as such it continues to advocate for the implementation of a revised shelter strategy that considers more environmentally sustainable, culturally sensitive, and flexible designs. In addition, a key approach throughout the settlement is the continued establishment of settlement planning guidelines following the master plan approach, which aims to improve site planning and contribute to land use optimisation. Due to flexibility of the Uganda refugee policy, there is free movement to and from settlements by registered refugees, as such there is need to verify vacant lands in refugee settlements time to time thus the sector has prioritized this activity aimed at having an inventory of vacant lands which can be used to settle new caseloads.

Key Indicators

OUTCOME: Ensure the minimum shelter standards for all refugees are met

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target/Standard ('24)</th>
<th>Annual target</th>
<th>Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refugee households provided with the minimum shelter support</td>
<td>4,324</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>Target: 24,812</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee households with specific needs assisted with semi-permanent shelters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target: 600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plots of land demarcated for shelter and livelihood activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target: 45,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refugee households with specific needs assisted with semi-permanent shelters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modality</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Cash-based assistance</th>
<th>Repair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refugee households with specific needs assisted with semi-permanent shelters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target/Standard ('24)</th>
<th>Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congolese refugees</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>12,375</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudanese refugees</td>
<td>1,336</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other refugees</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>5,437</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refugee households with specific needs assisted with semi-permanent shelters

| Congolese refugees | 114 | 200 | 57% |
| South Sudanese refugees | 0 | 400 | 0% |
**Sponsorship**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</td>
<td>$1.1M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)</td>
<td>$38.9M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Funding Gap**

- **2.7%** Funds Received
- **97.3%** Funding gap

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**Operational Presence** based on activities reported during January - March 2024

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*The boundaries and names shown and the designations on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*

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Achievements data: ActivityInfo  
Author: UNHCR Representation in Uganda  
Sectors contacts: Musa Timbitwire (UNHCR)  
Felly Lamwaka (CRS)  
Feedback: ugakaimug@unhcr.org  
Felly.lamwaka@crs.org  
For more info: https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/uga  
Published: May 2024
Shelter and Settlements Dashboard
Uganda Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2024-2025
January - March 2024

Performance Indicator Summary

OUTCOME 1: Emergency shelter support for new arrivals

# of HHs receiving emergency shelter-earmarked cash assistance
- DRC: 36
- OTH: 15
- HC: 4
- SSD: 3

# of new arrival HHs provided with emergency shelter kits
- OTH: 1,945
- SSD: 1,333
- DRC: 988
- HC: 0

# of new arrival HHs provided with communal shelter
- OTH: 0
- SSD: 0
- DRC: 0
- HC: 0

# of new arrival HHs provided with cash for rent
- OTH: 0
- SSD: 0
- DRC: 0
- HC: 0

OUTCOME 2: PSN households assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelters

# of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Total)
- DRC: 114

# of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Older person at risk)
- DRC: 62

# of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Serious medical condition)
- DRC: 7

# of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Disabled)
- DRC: 4

# of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Woman at Risk)
- DRC: 29

# of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Child at Risk)
- DRC: 2

# of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Single parent)
- DRC: 3

# of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Specific legal and protection needs)
- DRC: 7

Link to: Interactive dashboard
Scan QR code to access the dashboard online