



### Overview

The primary objective of the sector is to ensure comprehensive settlement planning to provide a conducive environment for socio-economic transformation and resilience in all refugee settlements and hosting communities. In 2021, this has been largely done through construction of roads, renovation of reception facilities as well as developing comprehensive physical plans and demarcating land for shelter, livelihood, institutional use, common spaces, and buffer zones. While ensuring its mandate, the sector ensured that all refugees received appropriate and timely assistance in line with the sector strategy. This included shelter kits to enable them to construct their emergency shelter and non-food item (NFI) support in line with the minimum agreed standards for Uganda. The sector, through direct labour and technical support, also ensured that semi-permanent shelters were constructed for persons with specific needs (PSN) using market and community-based approaches for construction.

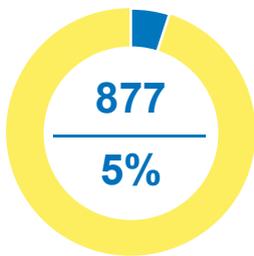
Out of the 17,999 newly arrived refugees targeted for receiving NFIs 2021, 877 households received support, the influx of refugees was lower than estimated due to pandemic-related border closures. Upon plot allocation, 149 families were provided with emergency shelter kit for temporary housing in anticipation that it be upgraded to semi-permanent shelter in line with the shelter strategy. Partners have also supported 726 extremely vulnerable households with semi-permanent shelters. Across the refugee settlements hosting South Sudanese refugees, 233km of settlement roads were rehabilitated and maintained throughout the reporting period while a total of 135km among the DRC and Burundi population were maintained both through cash for work and mechanized means.

Due to limited funding in the sector, there has remained a big gap in the provision of PSN semi-permanent shelter across the operation. Regarding road infrastructure, in settlements of Kiryandongo, Rhino Camp, Imvepi and Lobule, out of 202.2km of settlement roads, only 50.8km were rehabilitated, therefore there is a gap of 151.4km of roads that needs to be urgently rehabilitated. Among the Burundi and DRC population, 60km of road needs rehabilitation and maintenance, these gaps continue to constrain service delivery.

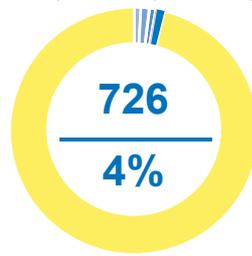
The sector will continue to prioritise cash-based interventions to ensure communal approaches to road maintenance are encouraged. The sector will also continue to ensure that all newly arrived refugees receive appropriate and timely assistance in line with the sector strategy. In 2022, a key intervention area is harmonisation of Shelter, Settlement & NFI with Energy & Environment, since these sectors are interlinked and contribute to one another.

### Key indicators

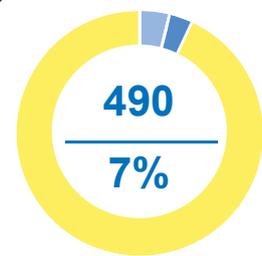
Achievements per quarter Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 annual target



Newly arrived refugee households receiving NFI kits  
Target: 17,999



Refugee PSN households assisted with semi-permanent shelters  
Target: 16,899 HH



Ind. trained and/or employed in sustainable construction  
Target: 6,571

### Objective: Ensure the minimum non-food items (NFI) standards for all refugees are met

Indicator	Actual	Target (2021)	Actual against annual target
<b>Newly arrived refugees receiving NFI kits*</b>			
- Congolese refugees	877	13,333	7%
- South Sudanese refugees	0	4,000	0%
- Burundian refugees	0	666	0%

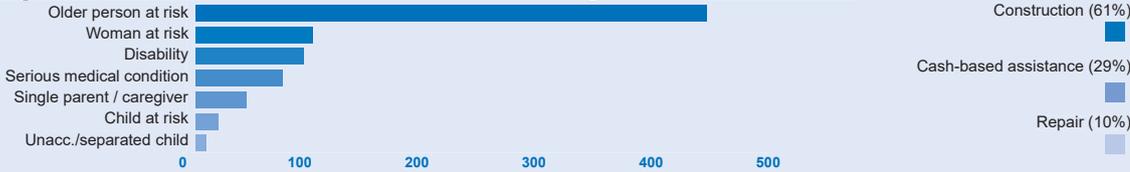
### Objective: Access to improved and sustainable shelters for refugee households is increased

Indicator	Actual	Target (2021)	Actual against annual target
<b>Individuals trained and/or employed in sustainable construction</b>			
- Congolese and other refugees	293	2,165	14%
- South Sudanese refugees	197	4,199	5%
- Burundian refugees	0	207	0%
- Host community	0	2,816	0%

### Refugee PSN households assisted with semi-permanent shelters

- Congolese and other refugees	192 HH	5,490 HH	3%
- South Sudanese refugees	534 HH	10,974 HH	5%
- Burundian refugees	0 HH	435 HH	0%

## Refugee PSN households assisted with semi-permanent shelters



**Objective: Sustainable settlement land use is maximised to optimal mutual benefit for refugees and hosts through the integration of settlement plans with local government plans and labour-intensive public works**

Indicator	Actual	Target (2021)	Actual against annual target
<b>Kilometers of road opened or rehabilitated for all-year access</b>			
- Congolese and other refugees	135 KM	146 KM	92%
- South Sudanese refugees	233 KM	482 KM	48%
- Burundian refugees	0 KM	44 KM	0%
- Host community	7 KM	672 KM	1%

*Includes (new) roads without roadside vegetation and ongoing work*

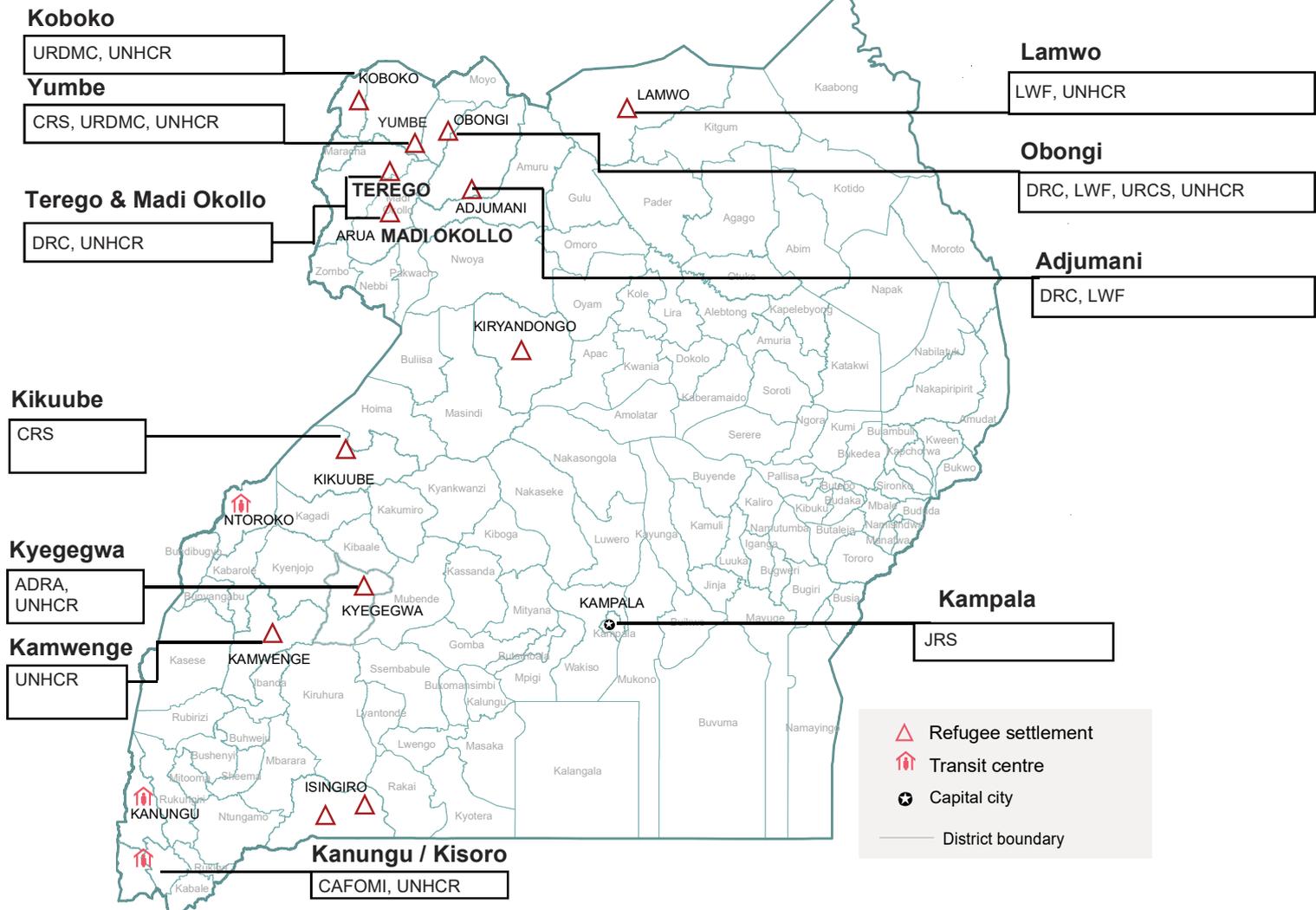
## Energy-efficient street lights installed in refugee hosting sub-counties

- Congolese and other refugees	0	225	0%
- South Sudanese refugees	0	275	0%
- Burundian refugees	0	60	0%

**Shelter, Settlement and NFI Funding required (2021) \$ 53.2M**

**Shelter, Settlement and NFI Funding received (2021) \$ 21.4M**

## Operational presence



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