



Shelter and Settlements Dashboard

Uganda Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2024-2025

Q1 2024

January - March 2024

OVERVIEW



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 settlements 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.

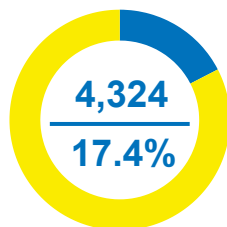
Challenges:

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 encounter 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.

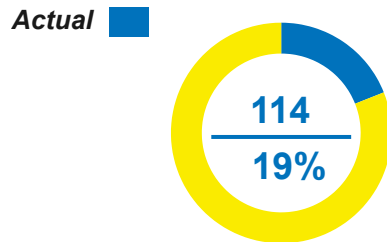
Key priorities:

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 committed and continue to pledge to support shelter gaps because without shelter one is exposed, putting health at risk since it provide one with safety, security, stability and storge as a foundation for a home where family can build dignified, life, recover, be part of a community and thrive to become more resilient.

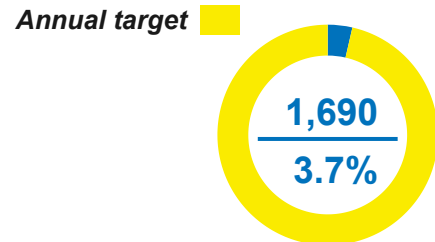
Key Indicators



Refugee households provided with the minimum shelter support
Target: 24,812



Refugee households with Specific needs assisted with semi-permanent shelters
Target: 600

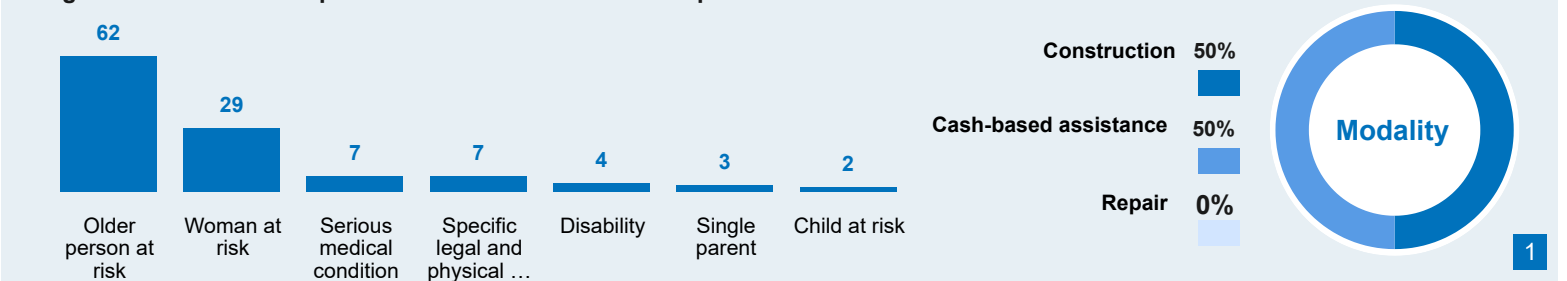


Plots of land demarcated for shelter and livelihood activities
Target: 45,300

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

Indicator	Actual	Target/Standard ('24)	Actual	Gap
New arrival Households receiving emergency shelter support				
- Congolese refugees	1,024	12,375	8%	
- South Sudanese refugees	1,336	7,000	19%	
- Other refugees	1,960	5,437	36%	
Refugee households with specific needs assisted with semi-permanent shelters				
- Congolese refugees	114	200	57%	
- South Sudanese refugees	0	400	0%	

Refugee households with specific needs assisted with semi-permanent shelters





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Funding

2
Partners

40M
Total
Required

\$1.1M

\$38.9M

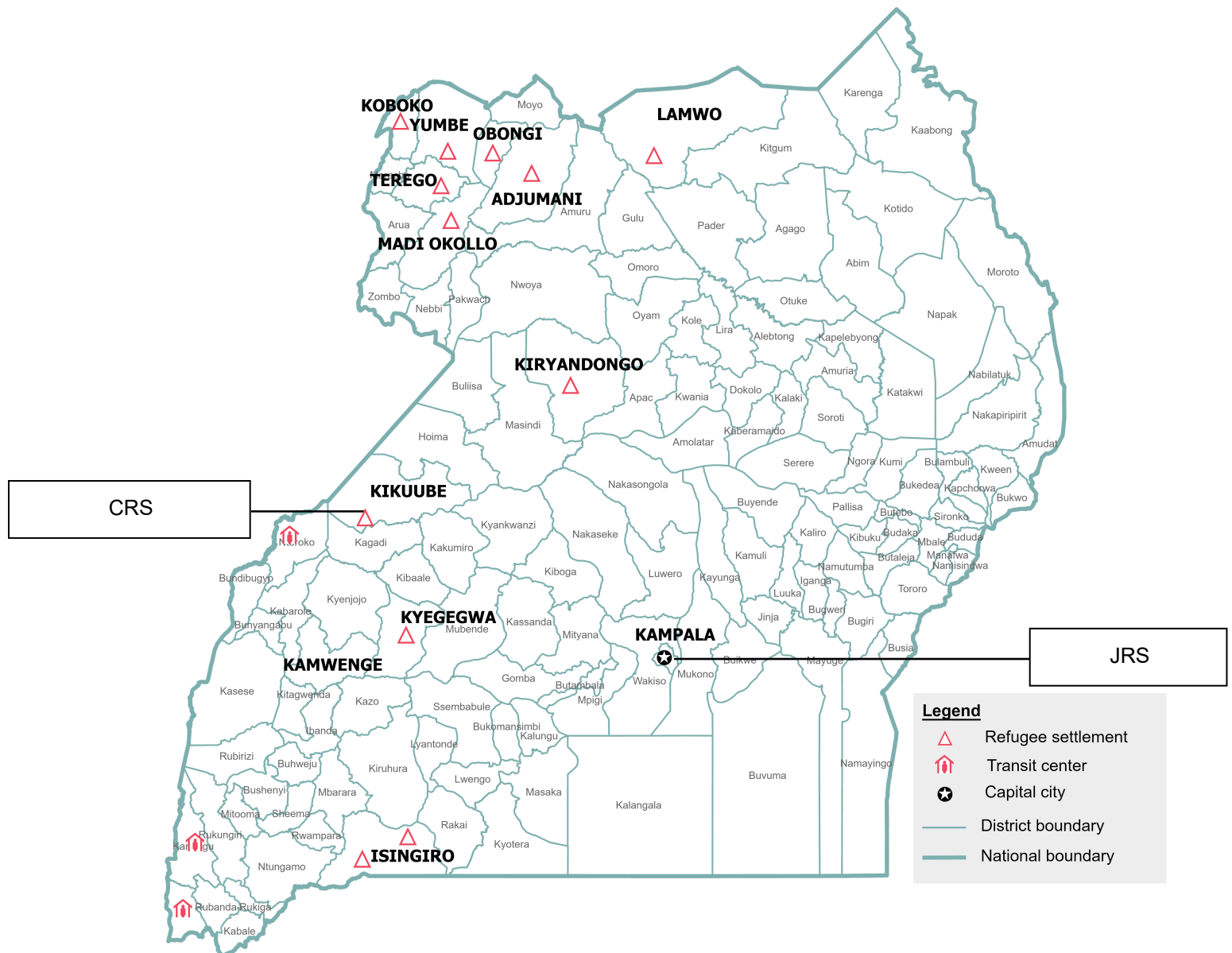
2.7%
Funds Received

97.3%
Funding gap

Partners

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) | Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)

Operational Presence based on activities reported during January - March 2024



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

Achievements data: ActivityInfo

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Uganda Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2024-2025

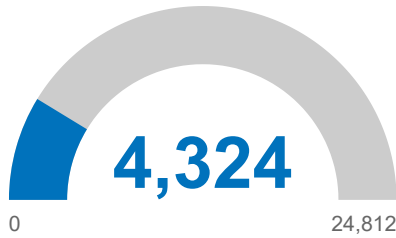
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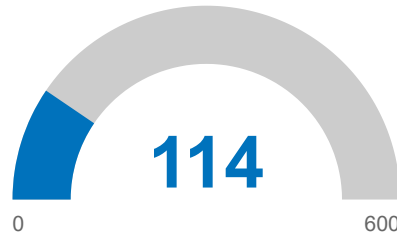
Performance Indicator Summary



of households receiving emergency shelter support



of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter

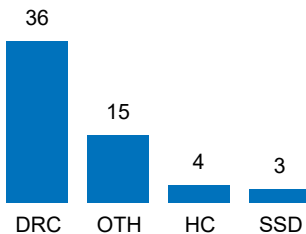


Total amount of cash (USD) spent on semi-permanent shelter construction

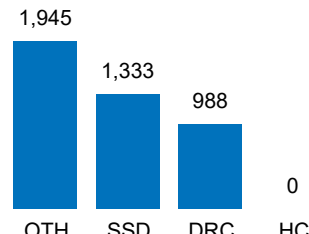


OUTCOME 1: Emergency shelter support for new arrivals

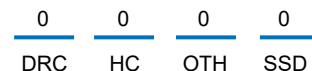
of HHs receiving emergency shelter-earmarked cash assistance



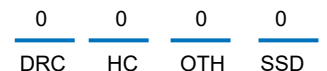
of new arrival HHs provided with emergency shelter kits



of new arrival HHs provided with communal shelter



of new arrival HHs provided with cash for rent



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

of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Total)



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



of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Serious medical condition)



of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Woman at risk)



of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Child at Risk)



of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Single parent)



of PSN HHs assisted with construction of semi-permanent shelter (Disability)



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



[Link to: Interactive dashboard](#)

Scan QR code to access the dashboard online

