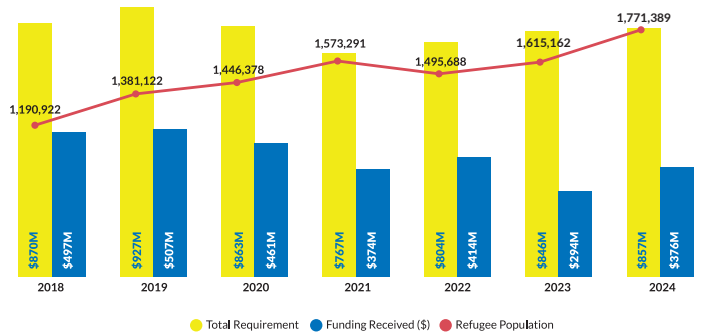




Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) Underfunded Report 2024

The overall demand for humanitarian aid continues to outpace the available resources, underscoring the persistent and growing needs of the forcibly displaced population in Uganda. Despite some recent positive funding developments in certain sectors, the impact of underfunding remains profound. This often results in inadequate access to essential services such as healthcare, food, and shelter, exacerbating the suffering of the most vulnerable forcibly displaced individuals and communities. Additionally, the ongoing increase in the refugee population requires humanitarian partners to do more with less, stretching their resources even thinner and making it increasingly challenging to meet the escalating needs. This document provides an overview of the situation through key statistics in the refugee response, the impact of underfunding, and the minimal levels of funding required to sustain it.

Comparing UCRRP Funding with Refugee Population Figures



Total refugee population (*)

1,771,389



Women & Children

1,398,917

Asylum seekers and refugees registered in 2024

131,289



On Average

13,000

New Arrivals per month in 2024



Total prioritized funding required

\$56M

91% of refugees live in settlements

Primary school literacy rates are low, at **6.5%** in year 3 and **32.9%** in year 6

37% of refugee children are under 12

Average pupils per classroom **129** compared to the international standard of 1 classroom per 53 pupils

Daily nutrition ration for the maternal and child Health nutrition programme has been halved to **50 grams** per person

Five of the nine reception centres are overcrowded with an average occupancy of **187%**

On average, **130,000** refugees are crossing the border each year since 2022

1 caseworker for every **214** children compared to the national standard of 1 in 25

13 outreach facilities have closed, as access to quality health care continues to decline

Only **2** out of **13** settlements meet the standard of 20 liters of water per person per day

1 caseworker for every **84** GBV cases compared to the international standard of 1 in 20

Support to persons with specific needs decreased by **21%** from 30% in 2023

* As of 31 October 2024

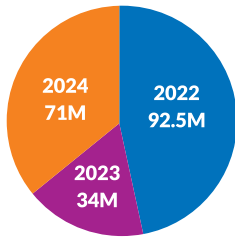


The Impact of Underfunding: Immediate Support Required



Refugees will be less protected

Year ● 2022 ● 2023 ● 2024



Funding Received by the Protection Sector

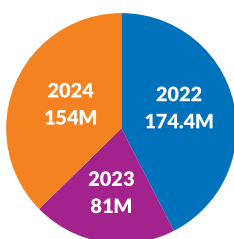
Lack of funding threatens the registration and documentation process, without which new arrivals and newborn will face delays in access to essential services. Nearly 20,000 children at risk of abuse, will have less access to case management services due to a reduction in caseworkers and approximately 2,500 children will lack proper alternative care, leading to potential harm. The rise in suicide cases in refugee settlements calls for an urgent increase in mental health and psychosocial support services; and gender based violence (GBV) services have dropped due to a 67% reduction in GBV caseworkers from 2023.

Funding Needed: USD 5M



Food insecurity is on the rise

Year ● 2022 ● 2023 ● 2024



Funding Received by the Food Security Sector

Over 180,000 refugees considered extremely vulnerable will not receive the 'vital needs ration' (which is 60% of the humanitarian standard) needed to survive, thereby increasing the risk of malnutrition. Newly settled refugees will continue to receive 100% of their rations for only 3 months, rather than the recommended 6 months, necessary for them to adjust and settle into a new environment.

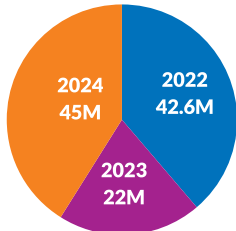
Funding Needed: USD 10M





Quality health care services will continue to deteriorate

Year ● 2022 ● 2023 ● 2024



Funding Received by the Health and Nutrition Sector

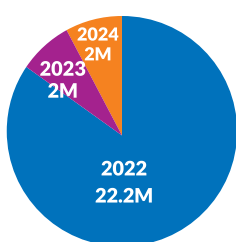
A 15% cut in the health sector budget has reduced the number of healthcare professionals by 735. There is an immediate need to fill this gap to ensure that, on average, one medical worker attends to no more than 50 patients per day, in line with the standard. The per capita healthcare allocation in 2024, which was USD 12, reduced to the current USD 9.7 per refugee per year, and will continue to remain far below the recommended USD 85 for the region. An additional USD 1.6 million is needed to fund the procurement of essential medicines for the remainder of 2024.

Funding Needed: USD 10M



Emergency shelter needs remain unmet

Year ● 2022 ● 2023 ● 2024



Funding Received by the Shelter, Settlement, and Non-Food Item Sector

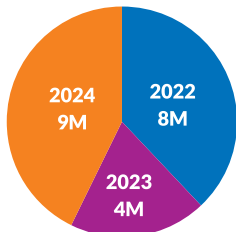
By the end of October, 49,122 new refugee and asylum seeking households had arrived in Uganda, fleeing violence in their home countries. Additional funding is needed to reduce overcrowding in reception areas, limit refugees from moving to unplanned places, ensure they are provided with basic shelter, and allocated sufficient land to build houses and grow vegetables, to provide basic food for their families.

Funding Needed: USD 7.4M



Access to water and sanitation will not be improved

Year ● 2022 ● 2023 ● 2024



Funding Received by the Water and Sanitation Sector

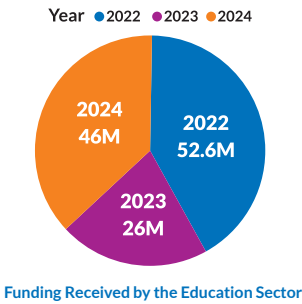
The Government of Uganda standard for safe water supply is 20 liters per person per day. However, due to aging and inadequate infrastructure, as well as the continuous influx of refugees, only two out of the 13 settlements meet this standard. With further reductions, the water supply could drop below 10 liters per person per day in settlements receiving new arrivals. The strained water and sanitation infrastructure, especially in these settlements, means that up to 736,000 refugees and host community members will have limited access to safe sanitation and hygiene facilities, increasing the risk of water-borne diseases such as cholera.

Funding Needed: USD 7.5M





Quality of education is under threat



Funding Received by the Education Sector

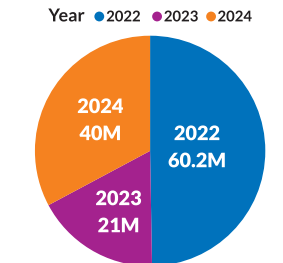
The lack of funding to recruit 770 teachers in 2024 has worsened teacher-pupil ratios (currently at 1:79). The transition from primary to secondary education is low, with limited scholarships available. Attendance in secondary schools is 9%, and only 33% of those attending are female. In Uganda’s refugee settlements, classrooms host an average of 132 students, potentially rising to a ratio of 1:200 without additional support. This is against a government standard of 1:53. Overcrowding reduces education quality, increases dropout rates, and deprives thousands of basic access to education. The lack of funding for scholastic materials impacts vulnerable households, causing irregular attendance and non-enrollment.



Funding Needed: USD 3.6M



Increased risk of becoming more vulnerable with less access to income



Funding Received by the Livelihood and Resilience Sector

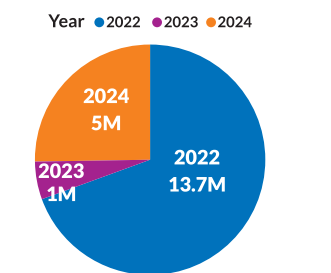
In December 2020, around 536,000 refugees and asylum seekers were food insecure and lacking access to sufficient safe and nutritious food. Due to underfunding, food rations were reduced, increasing the number of food-insecure individuals to 1,093,000 by December 2023. Nearly 75% of refugees in Uganda rely on agriculture for their livelihood, but almost 1 million of them lack access to enough land to provide sufficient food for their families. Refugees need support to establish income-generating activities, such as small-scale businesses to meet basic needs.



Funding Needed: USD 10M



Further environmental degradation



Funding Received by the Energy and Environment Sector

Firewood is the primary fuel source for refugees. To meet demand without causing deforestation, around 30,000 hectares of trees must be planted yearly, and alternative energy sources are needed for cooking and lighting. Women and children typically collect firewood, and when it’s scarce, they must travel further, raising safety risks and causing some children to drop out of school. Limited energy access also affects medical and educational facilities, impacting 30,000 patients and 1,400 students.



Funding Needed: USD 2.6M

A Spotlight on Resilience

Education

“ My name is Inzaru Molly, and I am 33 years old. I am a Ugandan and a professional teacher living in Abiricenduku Village. I live in the teachers’ quarters within the host community of Rhino Camp refugee settlement. I have been a teacher at Eden Primary School for two years now, teaching children from among the refugees and host community. I teach English and serve as the teacher in charge of children with special needs, as well as the assistant games teacher. Teaching

is the best choice I ever made, even though there are great challenges. There are over 4,120 children at the school and the high enrollment is a burden for teachers and learners. It gets hard for learners to concentrate in the congested classrooms and harder for me to manage such a class effectively, without a teaching assistant. This situation threatens the quality of education in the refugee hosting districts.”



Sudan emergency

Nisra Al Tijani Osman is 22 years old and arrived in Uganda from Khartoum, Sudan, in November 2023. She was separated from her family on her way to Uganda and believes that her husband is now in South Sudan. She lives with her son in Simbili zone, Rhino Camp refugee settlement. She suffers from severe stomach ulcers and

has found it difficult to adapt to the food provided. She cannot afford the specific foods that would make it easier to manage her condition. While in Khartoum, Sudan, she was in her final year of a degree in Business Economics but is currently unable to continue her education in Uganda. She hopes that a day will come when she will be able to complete her studies.



Health

Elikya Ifunga is 35 years old, married, with six children. She and her family have made Rwamwanja refugee settlement their home after fleeing from Goma, in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). She lives in Nkoma C village, and when she or any of her children need to see a medical worker (about three times a month) she walks 4 km to the nearest health facility and patiently queues. She tries to be there before 9 a.m. to be seen that day and receive the critical medicines she needs, as stocks are often low and sometimes run out. Elikya is concerned that the high demand for care and overcrowding cause medical workers to rush through appointments, which could lead to mistakes.





Areas Where Funding is Needed



Protection

- **\$400,000** can cover the cost to individually register and issue identity documents for **50,000** refugees.
- **\$100,000** can ensure that **25,000** children are provided with civil documents (birth certificate)



Child Protection

- **\$320,000** supports comprehensive case management for **1,000** children at risk including those who are unaccompanied and separated from their families.
- **\$150,000** ensures **50,000** children can be part of sports, arts and crafts, cultural and life skills activities



Water Sanitation & Hygiene

- **\$520,000** can remove sewage from **10,000** latrines for a year



Health

- **\$900,000** can provide a year's worth of medication for **300,000** refugees.
- **\$120,000** can provide **30,000** antenatal care visits for refugee women.
- **\$240,000** can provide follow-up visits for **30,000** HIV/TB patients



Education

- **\$800,000** provides salaries for **407** teachers for 12 months.
- **\$550,000** provides a full school kit for **50,000** children.
- **\$320,000** can provide desks and chairs for **5,000** children at primary/secondary level.
- **\$240,000** can provide hygiene kits to **2,000** refugee women to address their needs for one year



Gender Based Violence

- **\$250,000** can provide comprehensive dignity kits for **5,000** GBV survivors



Livelihood & Resilience

- **\$450,000** enables **3,000** refugee households to buy seeds and tools sufficient to cultivate one hectare of land
- **\$250,000** can empower **1,000** refugees to establish a small business



Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items

- **\$185,000** can provide multipurpose cash assistance to **1,000** newly arrived households to cover their basic, needs.
- **\$350,000** can provide emergency shelter kits for **5,000** newly arrived households