

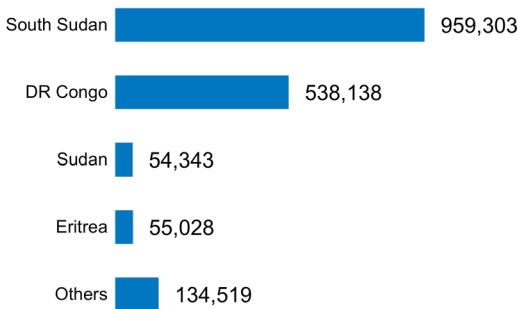
Uganda

By the end of October 2024, Uganda was hosting **1,771,389** refugees and asylum seekers. New arrivals continued to enter the country from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sudan and South Sudan.

Since the beginning of the year, Uganda has received **125,681** refugees mainly from Sudan (40,855), DRC (40,007) South Sudan (22,543), and others (22,206). This continuous influx of new arrivals has led to overcrowding at some of the collection

and transit facilities with 8,764 individuals in the transit centers and collection points (2,333 in West Nile and 6,431 in the South and Mid-West) waiting relocation at the end of October.

POPULATION OF CONCERN



Staff:586

434 National
 91 International
 07 IUNV
 36 UNOPS
 18 JPOs,
 Deployees, Interns

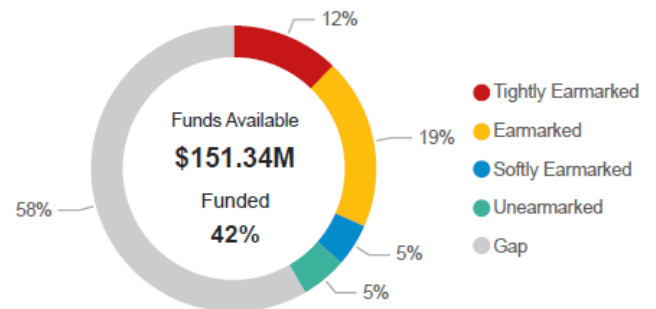
Offices:13

01 Branch Office Kampala
 03 Sub Offices in Adjumani, Arua, Mbarara
 06 Field Offices in Kyaka II, Rwamwanja, Kiryandongo, Moyo, Yumbe, Kyangwali
 03 Field Units in Kampala, Kisoro, Lamwo

UNHCR's Financial Requirements 2024

US\$ 363.3M

Funding against requirements (as of 30 October 2024)



Unfunded Gap 58% - US\$ 212 M

OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Uganda remains challenging for the more than 1.7 million refugees, asylum seekers, and their host communities. There has been an unprecedented surge in Sudanese and urban new arrivals this year. The Government of Uganda's progressive refugee policies, allow refugees to live in settlements rather than camps, granting them freedom of movement, and the right to work. However, despite these policies, the refugee population faces significant difficulties. There are ongoing needs in areas such as healthcare, education, water, sanitation, and protection for a largely youthful refugee population. The influx of new arrivals puts additional strain on the limited resources, and additional funding is needed to support these efforts.



The 4th Cohort of 8 South Sudanese refugees from Bidibidi Refugee Settlement, graduated under the TTC Japan-UNHCR Refugee Youth Apprenticeship Programme. © UNHCR

Main Activities

Protection

■ UNHCR's protection sector is committed to ensuring the safety and dignity of displaced and vulnerable individuals through comprehensive measures. It addresses child protection by preventing abuse and neglect, strengthening protection systems, and providing targeted support. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is tackled with prevention efforts, survivor support, and integration of risk reduction across all activities. Community-Based Protection (CBP) empowers local communities to engage in and sustain their own protection through capacity-building and active involvement. Legal aid is provided to ensure access to justice, including legal counseling, representation in courts, and awareness sessions on legal rights. UNHCR manages registration and identity documentation to ensure legal recognition and services, tackles statelessness through advocacy and nationality solutions, and facilitates voluntary repatriation with information, transportation, and reintegration support. Additionally, it seeks durable solutions through local integration and resettlement to third countries, helping refugees rebuild their lives in safety and dignity.

Implementation of the GCR and its CRRF

■ The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda has advanced notably since its inception in 2017, integrating refugees into national planning through the National Development Plan III and District Development Plans. This framework, overseen by a high-level Steering Group, ensures refugee participation in decision-making processes. UNHCR supports Uganda's government in fulfilling commitments from the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) held in December 2023, including the transition of services, climate action, and localization of the refugee response. Additionally, UNHCR, in collaboration with the World Bank's Joint Data Center and UNFPA, successfully included refugees in the 2023/2024 Uganda National Household Survey and the May 2024 National Population and Housing Census.

■ The Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) operationalizes CRRF principles, translating them into actionable plans to address refugee needs holistically. The UCRRP, developed for 2022-2025 in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR, and other stakeholders, focuses on maintaining asylum space, delivering essential services like food and healthcare, and enhancing access to education and public services. It promotes co-existence and self-reliance between refugees and host communities and explores durable solutions such as voluntary repatriation or local integration. By coordinating efforts among government agencies, UNHCR, NGOs, and partners, the UCRRP minimizes overlap, improves resource allocation, and addresses priority needs efficiently.

General Protection

■ UNHCR works closely with the Ugandan Government under the Multi Partner Protection and Solutions Strategy (MYMPSS) 2021-2025 to safeguard refugees and asylum-seekers. Uganda's asylum policy is notably flexible, with refugees from DRC, South Sudan and Sudan granted *prima facie* recognition upon entry, while others undergo Refugee Status Determination (RSD) managed by the government with UNHCR's advisory support. However, for the nationalities that require RSD to be conducted, insufficient resources for RSD staffing resulted in a significant backlog of asylum seekers. Advocacy for resuming Somali asylum admissions is still ongoing.

■ UNHCR and its partners, including WFP, provide extensive support at transit and reception centers, covering essential services such as registration, protection, core relief items, hot meals, nutrition screening, psychosocial support, vaccination, and medical treatment. The protection strategy emphasizes legal and physical safety by integrating refugees into the national justice system and establishing police stations in settlements, though challenges remain in areas like documentation, gender-based violence, child protection, and psychosocial support.

■ Uganda's Urban Refugee Response focuses on integrating refugees into urban settings, particularly in Kampala, where 156,761 refugees reside as of October 2024, many living in crowded conditions like other urban poor. Urban refugees face socioeconomic challenges including limited funding, insufficient livelihood opportunities, language barriers, lack of academic qualification accreditations, mental health issues and inadequate healthcare.

- Congolese, South Sudanese, and Sudanese individuals are granted prima facie refugee status. Since the start of the year, 162,484 individuals have been registered in Uganda, including 131,289 new arrivals and 31,195 new births. Amongst the new arrivals, 27% are from Sudan, 17% from South Sudan, 21% from the DR Congo, and 11% from Eritrea. OPM, with support from UNHCR, has processed 10,311 Refugee Status Determination (RSD) applications through 6 Refugee Eligibility Committee sessions covering 14,729 individuals and granting refugee status to 80% of these by the end of October.

Durable Solutions

- Since December 2020, UNHCR has facilitated the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees. Due to limited local integration options and funding constraints, repatriation is supported by a specific package for eligible refugees. Additionally, resettlement to third countries is a crucial durable solution, alongside voluntary repatriation and local integration.

- As of 31 October 2024, UNHCR has continued to make progress towards meeting the annual resettlement quota (5400), with 4,348 cases submitted for resettlement, 2,417 of whom have departed while 5,375 individuals departed through complementary pathways. In 2024, OPM and UNHCR facilitated the repatriation of 2,073 Burundian refugees (541 households). Since December 2020, UNHCR Uganda facilitated the voluntary repatriation of 14,534 Burundian refugees.

Community Based Protection

- **Community Based Protection:** UNHCR's Community-Based Protection Assistance program focuses on empowering communities to take an active role in protecting their members, particularly vulnerable individuals such as women, children, people living with disabilities and the elderly allowing refugees and host communities to identify protection risks and develop tailored solutions. This entails building the capacity of community leaders and organizations, establishing referral mechanisms for accessing essential services, and raising awareness about rights and available support. Additionally, UNHCR collaborates with local organizations and authorities to strengthen protection systems and create a supportive environment for overall refugee and host community wellbeing. UNHCR and its partners are actively employing multifaceted approaches to promote peace and coexistence in refugee settlements.

- **Child Protection:** UNHCR works closely with partners to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugee and displaced children and ensure that children can thrive despite the challenges of displacement. UNHCR aims to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, and exploitation, ensuring that children have access to education, healthcare, and psychosocial support through establishing safe spaces, providing legal assistance, and fostering community engagement to create protective environments for children. UNHCR continues its role as a co-chair of the Child Protection Sub-Working Group at the national level, with UNICEF, playing a key role in ensuring the inclusion of refugees in relevant government child protection documents, such as the Child Justice Strategy and Parenting module.

- **Gender Based Violence:** UNHCR and its partners prevent and respond to violence against individuals, particularly women and girls, among refugee and displaced populations through community awareness campaigns and engaging men and boys as allies to promote gender equality. UNHCR ensures that survivors have access to essential services, such as medical care, psychological support, legal assistance, and safe spaces. Additionally, UNHCR works to build the capacity of local partners and service providers to effectively address GBV, while emphasizing the importance of collecting data on incidents to inform response strategies. Advocacy for protective policies is also a crucial component, aiming to create a supportive legal and social environment.

- By the end of October, 3,509 gender-based violence (GBV) incidents had been reported, and 1,647 children with protection challenges were supported. There are 55,010 children with specific protection needs and 20,627 active child protection cases by the end of October. The Feedback Refugee Response Mechanism (FRRM) helpline received and addressed 7,850 new queries in September and October. In 2024, a total of 35,172 queries were received through FRRM, 53% of which were resolved at the helpline level while 47% were referred and addressed by UNHCR and partners. By the end of October, reported suicide attempts totaled 237, including 48 fatalities. This is 5% more than the 229 attempts recorded as of October 2023.

- UNHCR's education sector is dedicated to ensuring that refugees and displaced persons have access to quality education in a protective space, even amidst crises. The sector aims to ensure uninterrupted access to education by supporting primary, secondary, and higher education. UNHCR also engages communities by encouraging parental involvement and building partnerships to sustain educational initiatives and to promote inclusivity for marginalized groups. Education is a critical protection and solutions tool, and a key priority of the Uganda refugee operation considering that 55% of refugees are under 18 and in need of education.
- The UNHCR aims to progressively include refugees in the national education system through the Government's integration policy, outlined in the National Development Plan III (2020/21 - 2024/25) and Education Response Plan (ERP) II (2022-2025). UNHCR is supporting this transition by supporting teacher salaries, providing scholastic and instructional materials, hygiene kits, accelerated education programs, staff capacity building, school fees and scholarships, support to children with disabilities, translation of certificates, and provision of academic scholarships, with a focus on accessible quality education, and strengthened service provision. UNHCR's inclusion roadmap aims to code 55% of community schools in refugee settlements by 2025. Coding involves government-supported takeover, as part of the transition strategy.
- As of 30 September 2024, key education indicators across the settlements remained significantly below national standards creating unfavorable teaching and learning conditions. The teacher-to-pupil ratio stood at 1:51 at pre-primary and 1:78 at primary level, compared to the recommended ratio of 1:25 at pre-primary and 1:53 at primary level. Pupil-to-classroom ratio stood at 1:73 at pre-primary, 1:125 at primary and 1:79 at secondary level, while national standards are 1:25 at pre-primary and 1:53 at primary and secondary. To meet the demand and national standards, 4,164 new primary school classrooms, 63,382 desks at primary level, 2,918 pre-primary and 2,326 primary school teachers, and 2,558 latrine stances are needed. Textbook-to-pupil ratios are 1:5 (national standard: 1:3), reflecting a 1.2 million textbook gap.
- There are 679,138 students (430,240 refugees, 248,898 nationals) enrolled across 662 settlement schools and 475 host community schools by the end of September, an increase of 8% from Term 1. Despite reaching more learners in Term 2 than Term 1, the General Enrolment Rate (GER) declined overall due to the influx of new arrivals from DRC and Sudan. UNHCR and partners provides some form of support to all schools, however there are 287 pre-school centres, 270 primary, and 61 secondary schools which receive significant support. The gross enrolment rates at pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels are 45%, 88%, and 9% respectively, for both refugees and nationals. In contrast, the Net Enrollment Rates are 25% at pre-primary, 60% at primary, and 5% at secondary levels. This gap can be explained by many over-aged children enrolling whose educational progress has been delayed by their displacement.
- Approximately 100,863 host community children are accessing education through UNHCR-supported settlement schools, while about 191,834 primary refugee learners and 3,099 secondary refugee learners are accessing education through the national public school system. A significant number of children of pre-school and secondary education age cohort remain out of school.
- The Education sector is severely underfunded, with only 39% of the financial requirements (46M out of 118M) funded as of the end of Q3.

- UNHCR's health sector provides essential basic and life-saving healthcare services to refugees and displaced persons, ensuring their well-being and ability to rebuild their lives. Key efforts include ensuring access to primary healthcare, including maternal and child health and immunizations, reproductive healthcare, HIV prevention, and facilitating secondary and tertiary care through referrals and health facility support. Community health initiatives involve training health workers and

¹ Some statistics in this sector may remain unchanged from the previous reporting period because the data is collected on a quarterly basis. This monthly update reflects only the data available within the reporting period.

conducting health education campaigns. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) include counseling and community-based support programs. Disease prevention and control efforts involve vaccination campaigns and disease surveillance especially among new arrivals. These services are critical for disease prevention, mental well-being, and overall resilience in humanitarian crises. The Public Health strategy envisions a country where refugees, and other persons of concern of all ages live healthy lives in which their well-being is promoted in line with Sustainable Development Goal 3. The health sector operates in alignment with the Uganda Health Policy, Health Sector Development Plan II, Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan (2020), WHA Resolution 70.15, the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, and Uganda's Global Refugee Forum pledges. The Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) 2022-2025 and the Government's Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan (HSIRRP) 2019-2024, avail access to healthcare services for refugees and host communities with no restriction on nationality.

- UNHCR Uganda is leveraging on Village Health Teams (2,785) to improve access to quality primary healthcare and address factors contributing to ill-health, including non-communicable diseases. There are 67 health partners in the operation providing health services to forcibly displaced individuals. UNHCR is delivering primary healthcare through 94 health facilities in 13 refugee hosting districts, 80% of which have been accredited strengthening the national healthcare system's capacity to cope with the increasing demand for health services for refugees and host population. UNHCR is providing core staffing support of around 1,918 health workers, upgrading, and rehabilitating infrastructure, supplying medical equipment, essential medicines, and ensuring the operation of 65 ambulances for emergency response across the refugee hosting districts.
- Overall, health indicators in the operation are within standard thresholds by end of September, with a Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) of 0.04 deaths/1000 population, Under-5 Mortality Rate of 0.10 deaths/1,000 population, compared to 0.03 and 0.07 in Q2 respectively. Only one Maternal Mortality was registered. Outpatient facilities provide a monthly average of 537,240 consultations with each clinician handling an average of 55 consultations per day, an increase from the workload in Q2, and above the acceptable limits of <50 consultations per clinician per day. There were 13,995 live births (7,759 refugees and 6,236 nationals) with a skilled delivery rate of 98%, consistent with Q2 2024. The leading causes of mortality are Malaria (14%), neonatal deaths (11%) lower respiratory tract infections (9%), anaemia (6%) and liver disease (5%). By September, 98% of the 13,995 registered live births were attended to by skilled health workers. Additionally, 13,502 individuals were tested for HIV, with 86 testing positive and 78 being referred for treatment. An outbreak of Mpox was registered in the country with one case registered among new arrival refugees in Adjumani.
- The health sector remains underfunded, with only 32% of the financial requirements (45M out of 140M) funded as of the end of Q3.



Food Security and Nutrition

- UNHCR's Food Security and Nutrition sector is focused on ensuring that refugees and displaced persons have access to adequate, nutritious food to support their survival, health, and well-being. This sector includes providing emergency food aid and cash-based interventions to meet immediate needs and support local markets. It also implements nutrition programs to address malnutrition through supplementary feeding, micronutrient supplementation, and promoting healthy infant and young child feeding practices. Additionally, UNHCR enhances food security through agricultural support and integrating food security with livelihoods programs. These efforts are crucial for survival, disease prevention, and overall development in humanitarian crises.
- The 2023 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) showed regional disparities: Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was 3.1% in the Southwest and 9.8% in West Nile. Food insecurity in refugee households rose to 67.6% from 54.6% in 2022 due to ration reductions by WFP. Results from post distribution monitoring surveys indicate that 8 in 10 households are still facing severe or moderate food insecurity. The proportion of households using crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies (LCSI) rose from 25% in Q2 to 34% in Q3. Emerging Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) evidence links this to poor, erratic rains and delayed, below-average harvests, which reduced agricultural productivity and depleted household food stocks. The nutrition indicators met Sphere standards, achieving a 93.5% recovery rate under the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme.
- With UNHCR and OPM support, WFP maintains general food assistance (GFA) for refugees in Uganda, delivered as in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT). The food security sector assisted over 1.34 million refugees across 13 settlements with in-

kind support (28%) and Cash (72%) in September. A total of 7,908 metric tons (MT) of food and USD 11,690,055.73 in CBT were distributed. Due to funding shortfalls, a needs-based targeting approach is being used by WFP to prioritize food assistance to vulnerable refugees. Newly arrived refugees still receive 100% of the food ration, equivalent to 2,100 Kcal per person per day, during their first 6 months in Uganda. As per WFP's food prioritization, the most vulnerable households (14% of the refugee population) receive 60% of the full food ration while the moderately vulnerable households (80%) receive 30% of the ration. Results from the Q3 PDM indicate that 8 in 10 households are still facing severe or moderate food insecurity. The proportion of households with insufficient food consumption increased to 84% from 76% while the proportion of households with poor Food Consumption Scores increased from 60% in Q2 to 70% in Q3.

- The FSN sector is underfunded, with only 18% of the financial requirements (25.6M out of 142M) funded as of the end of Q3.



Water and Sanitation (WASH)

- UNHCR's Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) sector is crucial for safeguarding the health and dignity of refugees and displaced persons. The sector ensures access to safe and sufficient water by providing emergency water supply, developing infrastructure like boreholes and motorized water systems, and promoting sustainable water management by including forcibly displaced individuals in National systems. In sanitation, UNHCR facilitates latrine construction and maintenance, implements waste management systems, and promotes sanitation through community education. Hygiene promotion involves educating refugees on hygiene practices, distributing essential hygiene kits, and engaging communities to ensure culturally appropriate and sustainable practices.

- There has been a shift from emergency to long-term WASH infrastructure development in settlements in recent years, focusing on reducing operating costs and UNHCR's carbon footprint. The Water and Environment Sector Refugee Response Plan (WESRRP) aids the integration into national systems of WASH services in the refugee settlements. Efforts include transferring water systems to entities like the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) and the Northern Umbrella for Water and Sanitation (NUWS). Discussions are underway to finalize the transition MoU with the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), OPM, and UNHCR. The water supply transition roadmap developed by the MWE has been reviewed and validated by partners while the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFPED) has procured a consultant to develop a transition roadmap covering WASH, Education and Health sectors to be completed by December 2024.

- As of September 2024, there are 13 water schemes under the management of national utilities with one settlement fully under the management of a national utility. Refugees are increasingly involved in service delivery, promoting ownership and sustainability, with about 22.6 million liters of water supplied daily through 219 motorized water systems and 1,047 handpumps, ensuring access to an average of 16 liters per person per day (lppd) despite new arrival influxes. In the southwest and Northern settlements receiving new arrivals, water access was maintained at 12lppd, within the emergency threshold of 7.5-15 lppd. A few settlements still fall below the overall settlement average with Kiryandongo and Nakivale accessing less than 10 lppd. On average, 42% of the water is pumped through renewable energy sources with 36% being pumped through solar power and 7% by the national electricity grid. Although over 2,700 community hygiene promoters (VHTs) are actively deployed, the hygiene promoter-to-population ratio stands at 1:599, which is higher than the recommended standard of 1:500. On average, there has been an increase in sanitation service level from 64% in Q2 to 69% of the population with access to adequate latrine facilities in September despite vast disparities between settlements receiving new arrivals and those that are not. The latrine-to-person ratio was maintained within target thresholds of 1:50 through the construction of 210 emergency latrines, bringing the total constructed since January 2024 to 539 stances.

- The WASH sector is underfunded, with only 17% of the financial requirements (5M out of 30M) funded as of the end of Q3



- UNHCR's livelihoods and economic inclusion sector is dedicated to supporting self-reliance for refugees and host communities, crucial for their dignity and ability to rebuild their lives. The sector advocates for the refugee's right to formal employment and facilitates access to local markets. It supports livelihoods through vocational and agricultural training, entrepreneurship assistance, enterprise development, as well as access to microfinance via Village Saving and Lending Associations (VSLAs). The sector also works to integrate refugees into national social protection systems through government partnerships and aligns its programs with the Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan (JLIRP) and the National Development Plan III.
- The Livelihoods and Resilience Working Group (LRWSG) in Uganda, led by UNHCR, is a collaborative platform that brings together various livelihoods stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, UN agencies, and the private sector, and coordinates efforts to enhance the self-reliance and resilience of refugees through livelihood programs in alignment with national and international frameworks. UNHCR's role involves overseeing the implementation of these programs, ensuring they align with broader humanitarian and development goals. Addressing livelihoods in crises is a vital first step towards durable solutions and is necessary to enhance the resilience for both refugees and host communities.
- The operation continues in bolstering refugee livelihoods to foster long-term self-reliance amid funding challenges. Due to the declining humanitarian funding, there are increased needs in livelihoods and economic inclusion initiatives to reduce aid dependency. UNHCR, OPM, and key stakeholders collaborated to produce the Self-Reliance Measurement Index tool. The tool offers a harmonized way to track households' progress towards self-reliance, identifies effective interventions, and informs policy, advocacy, and resource allocation. There is a pressing need to amplify investments by development partners and private sector actors in refugee self-reliance to reduce aid dependency.
- By the end of September, 39% of refugee households had access to land for agricultural activities. UNHCR and the Government have facilitated access to an additional 8,247 acres of arable land to expand agricultural activities and trained 77,758 individuals in good agricultural practices 25,725 in leadership and group management skills, and 49,828 in climate smart technologies. Formal land agreements increased to 1,165 (from 937 in Q2) across 13 settlements. Currently, 68% of the population is engaged in formal or informal employment. Additionally, 10,507 households have been supported with various livelihoods support including skills development, market linkages, productive assets and coaching. 23,437 beneficiaries have received training in entrepreneurship, financial literacy, business management, and group dynamics. To increase the number of refugees with decent work and access to employment opportunities, 1,489 graduates were linked to employers. Emergency livelihoods support has reached 4,418 households, and 1,136 credit and savings groups and 1,268 farmer associations have been formed. Skills training for youth is significantly lagging behind the annual GRF commitment, with only 8,087 (57%) of the targeted 14,250 youth receiving market-based training by the end of September 2024. 6,407 refugee households have gained bank accounts, and 34,349 gained mobile money accounts which has facilitated cash transfers worth UG 10.2 billion for livelihoods by September end.
- As of 30 September, 53 partners (40 INGOs, 11 National NGOs, 01 UN Agency, 01 Refugee Led Organization) were actively involved in implementing these programs. The funding requirement of approximately US\$ 162M stands at 25% of the total financial requirement (40M) at the end of Q3.

² Some statistics in this sector may remain unchanged in this report because the data is collected on a quarterly basis. This monthly update reflects only the data available within the reporting period.

- **Humanitarian** crises exacerbate environmental challenges, leading to overexploitation of resources, increased pollution and heightened health risks from environmental degradation. These challenges also disrupt traditional livelihoods, increasing dependency on aid and amplifying vulnerabilities to environmental hazards and extreme weather events for both refugees and host communities. The E&E Sector's vision is to restore and maintain a healthy natural environment and ensure access to energy for improved social services for refugees and host communities.
- UNHCR's Energy and Environment Sector is dedicated to promoting sustainability and environmental stewardship among displaced populations. It ensures access to clean energy by installing solar equipment and distributing energy-efficient stoves and alternative cooking fuels to reduce deforestation and indoor air pollution. The sector integrates environmental management practices, such as waste management and water conservation, to minimize pollution and protect resources, ensuring their availability for future generations. UNHCR also undertakes reforestation and land rehabilitation projects to combat deforestation, restore degraded lands, and enhance biodiversity. Additionally, it supports climate change adaptation through disaster risk reduction measures and resilient livelihood projects to help communities cope with climate impacts. UNHCR and its 22 partners are committed to facilitating access to clean, safe and affordable energy sources for cooking and lighting in line with the Global Strategy for Sustainable Energy (2019-2025) and the Strategy for Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability (2022-2025).
- As of 30 September, 53,990 households have been supported with energy-efficient technologies and fuels for cooking, including 10,578 energy-saving cookstoves, primarily the Rocket Lorena type, with approximately 10% allocated to vulnerable households in the surrounding host community. 37 energy-saving institutional stoves have been installed at health centers and schools. Two solar systems were also installed on water systems in Rwamwanja and Kyaka II settlements reducing diesel dependency. A total of 140 local stove artisans and 15 youth artisans have been trained in the design and construction of energy-saving household cookstoves as well as sales and marketing, renewable energy, and practical stove production in the settlements and Kampala respectively. A total of 23.5 tons of briquettes have been produced to provide alternative cooking fuel to firewood and charcoal for refugees.
- UNHCR has partnered with the National Forestry Authority (NFA) Since 2019 to combat environmental degradation in refugee-hosting areas and to foster peaceful coexistence with host communities by mitigating competition for forest resources. A total of 1,441ha of degraded central forest reserves (CFR) located around refugee settlements have been replanted and protected in a bid to restore ecosystem integrity. By the end of September 2024, 10.3 million tree seedlings had been raised, with over 8 million distributed. By the end of September, 1,593 new woodlots have been established, with a cumulative 2,919.6 hectares maintained.
- The Energy & Environment sector is severely underfunded, with only 4% of the financial requirements (1.9M out of 48M) funded as of the end of Q3.



Shelter, infrastructure, and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

- UNHCR's Shelter, Settlement, and Non-Food Items (NFI) sector is vital for providing refugees and displaced persons with safe, dignified living conditions. This sector focuses on delivering emergency, temporary, and permanent shelter solutions to meet various needs. It involves comprehensive settlement planning to optimize land use, building and rehabilitating essential infrastructure (schools, roads, health/community centres, reception and transit centres), and ensure environmental sustainability as well as creating a conducive environment for socioeconomic transformation and resilience of refugees/asylum seekers. This happens through a shelter strategy that considers more environmentally sustainable, culturally sensitive, and flexible designs to improve site planning. UNHCR serves as a technical support role to OPM and District Local Governments (DLGs), with physical planning and land optimization of refugee settlements through the Refugee Settlement Land Taskforce (RSLT). Non-food items, such as blankets, kitchen sets, and seasonal clothing, are distributed to meet basic needs.
- The current shelter strategy, developed with OPM and line ministries, empowers refugees to build their own shelters, aligning with host community typologies. UNHCR advocates and provides hands-on training and skills in construction, supporting both new arrivals and existing households in setting up or upgrading shelters using sustainable materials to

protect the environment. The Shelter, Settlement, and Non-Food Items Working Group (SSNFI WG) has adopted + innovative 'self-help' model by which Refugees receive standard shelter kits for constructing emergency shelters that can later be upgraded to semi-permanent structures. As per UNHCR policy all new arrival households receive a shelter support kit (including Plastic Sheeting, Ropes, Poles, Basic tools, and other NFIs such as blankets, kitchen sets, and home hygiene items) to enable them to establish temporary shelter structures. UNHCR is committed to enhancing the living conditions at refugee reception facilities and has expanded their capacity through the construction of new accommodation and WASH structures. Efforts continue to replace dilapidated temporary and semi-permanent structures with permanent buildings.

- As of September, 100% of all registered new arrival households (16,685) have received their minimum emergency shelter support kit upon plot allocation, including 114 vulnerable refugee households provided with semi-permanent shelter support. UNHCR is progressively monetizing the NFI package to increase cost efficiency and to contribute to the local economy. To support shelter and livelihood activities, 1,690 plots of land have been demarcated by the end of September. These efforts are crucial in addressing immediate housing needs and facilitating sustainable livelihood opportunities for affected populations.

- The Shelter/NFI sector is underfunded, with only 2.7% of the financial requirements (1.1M out of 40M) funded as of the end of Q3.

Logistics, Supply and Procurement

- The Logistics, Supply and Procurement sector is the cornerstone of UNHCR's humanitarian programme delivery, vital for ensuring that refugees and displaced persons receive timely and effective assistance. It focuses on procurement, involving competitive bidding, diverse supplier engagement, and quality assurance to acquire necessary goods and services. Supply chain management includes warehousing, transportation, and inventory management to ensure efficient delivery of aid. In emergency situations, the sector undertakes rapid deployment, pre-positioning supplies, and coordinating with partners. Efficient logistics and procurement are crucial enablers to providing timely assistance, maximizing cost-effectiveness, and enhancing operational efficiency in humanitarian crises. Additionally, fleet management is an integral part of UNHCR's operations and UNHCR coordinates with partners to transport NFIs to various sites and provides transportation support for new arrivals.

- By the end of October, our fleet totaled 1,317 vehicles, with a monthly fuel consumption of 164,676liters 98% of which was diesel. UNHCR used 46% of the month's fuel, while partners used 54%. Of the total fuel, 90% powered vehicles and 10% powered generators. A total of US\$ 1.735 million was spent on 125 procurement requests, with fixed price services making up 70% of orders. Additionally, 46 old vehicles were sold at auction in October and new vehicle acquisitions progressed to enhance operational capacity. Warehouse operations, with a gross capacity of 19,142 m², operated at 67% capacity, holding enough non-food items (NFIs) for 137,393 households. Warehouse operations handled 359.2 metric tons of inflows and 505.7 metric tons of outflows, with Kiryandongo AIRD warehouse utilizing 91% of its capacity while others retained significant free space.

Financial Information:

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by the donors who have contributed to the Uganda operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with softly earmarked and unearmarked funds.



UCRRP 2024-25

EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

United States of America 75 million | **European Union** 20.1 million | **Denmark** 6.8 million | **España con ACNUR** 6.4 million | **Netherlands** 4.2 million | **Spotlight** 3 million | **Japan** 2.4 million | **Canada** 1.8 million | **Republic of Korea** 1 million | **France** 1 million | **Sweden** 1 million

IKEA Foundation | IGAD | Private donor in Canada | Private donor in Netherlands | Germany | Switzerland | Sweden for UNHCR | Private donor in USA | Other private donors.

OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

Australia 9.9 million | **Australia for UNHCR** 6.9 million | **UNO Flüchtlingshilfe** 9.2 million | **Finland** 6.6 million | **Italy** 4.9 million | **Denmark** 4.4 million | **France** 3.3 million | **Norway** 2.8 million | **Private donors in Italy** 2.4 million | **Canada** 2.2 million

Sweden | Ireland | New Zealand | Spain | Jersey | Guernsey | Philippines | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

Sweden 112.2 million | **Norway** 58.9 million | **España con ACNUR** 55.8 million | **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** 41.4 million | **Denmark** 37.8 million | **Netherlands** 36.3 million | **Japan for UNHCR** 34.4 million | **France** 33.6 million | **Private donors in the Republic of Korea** 25.6 million | **Germany** 25.1 million | **Switzerland** 19.2 million | **Republic of Korea** 18 million | **Private donors in Italy** 16.5 million | **Belgium** 14.2 million | **Ireland** 13.6 million | **Private donors in Netherlands** 11.8 million | **Sweden for UNHCR** 11.5 million | **Australia** 10.7 million

Algeria | Angola | Armenia | Austria | Bulgaria | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Luxembourg | Malta | Mexico | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Qatar | Saudi Arabia | Russian Federation | Serbia | Singapore | Thailand | Türkiye | Uruguay | Private donors



For more information:

The Refugee Response in Uganda is coordinated jointly by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Government of Uganda (OPM) Coordination Contacts:

Patrick Okello, Commissioner, pokello2000@gmail.com, Tel: +256 776 417 077
Polyne Abina, Refugee Desk Officer, Mbarara, polyne.abina@opm.go.ug, Tel: +256 782 202 465
Titus Jogo, Refugee Desk Officer, Adjumani, titus.jogo@opm.go.ug, Tel: +256 392 725 718
Solomon Osakan, Refugee Desk Officer Arua, solomon.osakan@opm.go.ug, Tel: +256 772 854 919
Jolly Kebirungi, Refugee Desk Officer, Hoima, jo.ke87@yahoo.com, Tel: +256 786 696 984

Reporting and Media Contacts:

Andrea Miles, Senior External Relations Officer, miles@unhcr.org, Tel: +256 760 496 668
Wendy Daphne Kasujja, Associate External Relations Officer, kasujja@unhcr.org, Tel: +256 780 143 854
Frank Walusimbi, Associate Communications Officer, walusimf@unhcr.org, Tel: +256 772 701 140

Data and Information Management Contact:

Bekir Yildiz, Associate Information Management Officer, yildiz@unhcr.org, Tel: +256 776 497 037
Festo Muriisa, Assistant Information Management Officer, muriisa@unhcr.org, Tel: +256 772 701 053

UNHCR Coordination Contacts:

Aman Aligo, Senior Operations Officer, aligo@unhcr.org, Tel: +256 780 425 531

Links:

[Uganda Refugee Response Portal](#)
[UNHCR Uganda Facebook Page](#)
[UNHCR Uganda Twitter \(X\) Account](#)
[UNHCR Uganda Instagram Account](#)