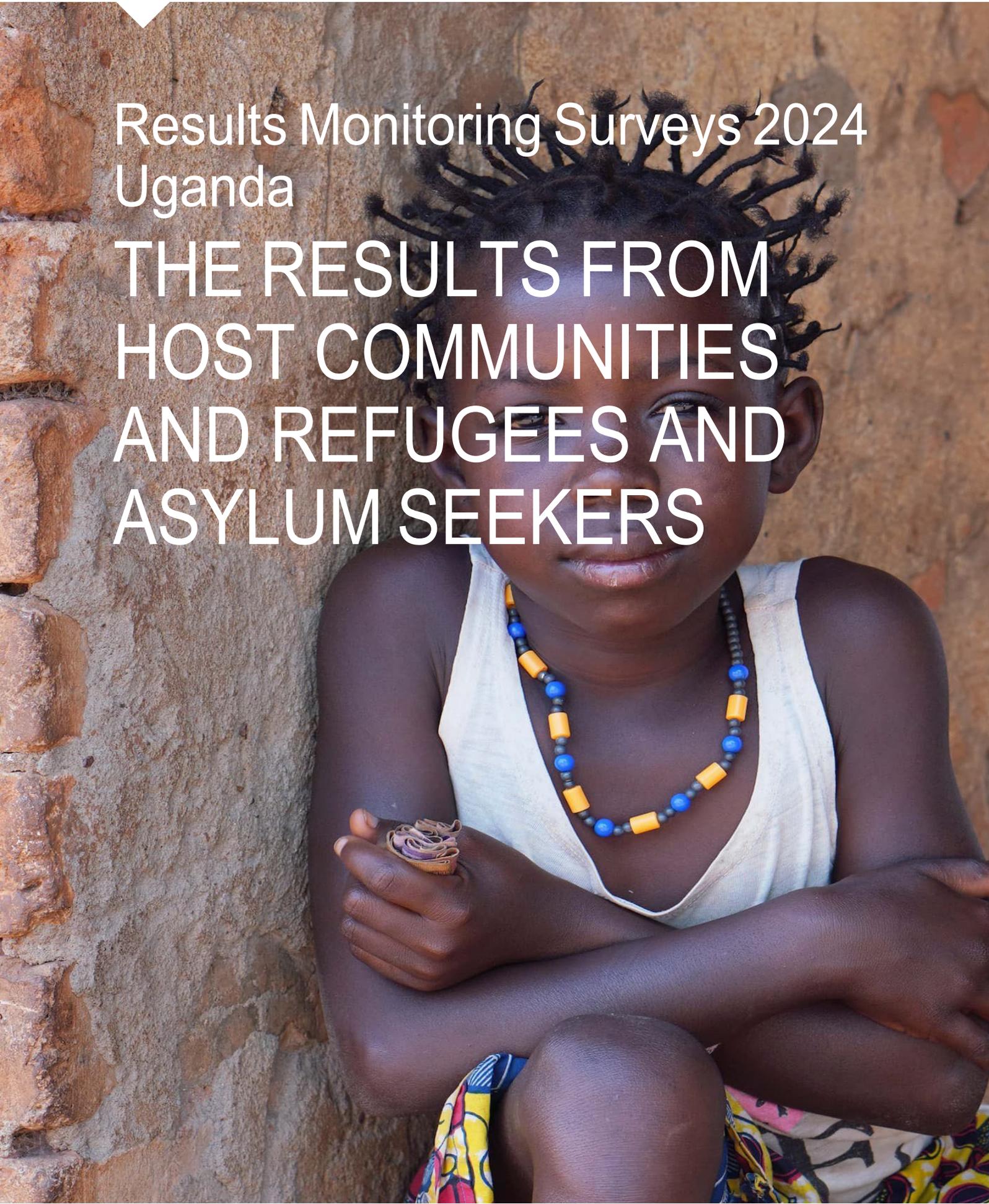




UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Results Monitoring Surveys 2024
Uganda

THE RESULTS FROM
HOST COMMUNITIES
AND REFUGEES AND
ASYLUM SEEKERS



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Executive Summary

The 2024 Results Monitoring Surveys (RMS) for Uganda were undertaken to assess progress in key impact and outcome areas of UNHCR's Global Results Framework, to establish the RMS Multi-Functional Team as an oversight committee for executing the Results Monitoring Survey and ensure high-quality data availability for planning and development to support reporting of results for core impact and core outcome indicators in annual results report (ARR) for 2024 focusing on both refugee and host communities in Uganda. The survey provides essential evidence to support planning, resource allocation, and policy dialogue within the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP). By systematically tracking progress against global indicators, the RMS enables UNHCR and partners to better understand how protection, assistance, and inclusion programs are affecting the lives of refugees, asylum seekers, and host populations.

The 2024 RMS covered a total of 2,299 households, including 1,363 refugee and asylum seeker households and 936 host community households, accounting for 13,240 individuals (6,827 females and 6,385 males). Data were collected from all major refugee-hosting regions, reflecting Uganda's continued commitment to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). The survey builds on the 2022 and 2023 RMS cycles, enhancing comparability and trend analysis to inform adaptive programming.

Key insights reveal substantial progress in health, education, and documentation, though gaps persist in livelihoods, housing, and sanitation. Health access has improved significantly, while access to clean energy and adequate shelter remains low. The data also highlights persistent gender and geographical disparities, calling for targeted interventions in low-performing regions. The findings will inform the mid-term review of the UCRRP and contribute to UNHCR's global results reporting and advocacy efforts.

Overall, the RMS 2024 reaffirms Uganda's strong coordination framework and inclusive refugee policy, while emphasizing the need for sustained investment in self-reliance, WASH infrastructure, and social protection mechanisms.

KEY FINDINGS

- **Education:** The gross enrolment in primary education stands at 52% for refugees and 81% for host communities. Whereas secondary enrolment is 11% and 13% in comparison to the tracked rate by the education secretariat at the end of 2024, which indicates 88% for refugees and 64% for host communities at the primary level; Secondary enrolment at 9% and 12% among host communities.
- **Safety and Security:** 52% of refugees and 57% of host community members reported feeling safe walking alone at night, although this perception may be influenced by location, as urban areas tend to experience higher crime rates than rural settings
- **Legal Documentation:** 89% of refugees possess a refugee Identification Card (ID card issued to those above 16 years old), compared to 16% among host communities.
- **Health Access:** Over 94% of refugees and 96% of host community members who needed medical services received care.
- **WASH:** 77% of refugees and 66% of hosts use at least basic drinking water services, but safe sanitation coverage remains low (Below 65%).
- **Livelihoods:** About 6% of refugees and 15% of hosts reported improved income; unemployment is around 7% in both groups.
- **Energy:** 87% of refugees and 71% of hosts have lighting energy, but clean cooking fuel use remains below 15%.
- **Social Protection:** 20% of refugees and 19% of hosts benefit from national social protection systems.
- **Housing:** 30% of households live in habitable and affordable housing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Secure adequate financial resources to meet the needs.
- Encourage the national authorities to assume a leading role in humanitarian response.
- Scale up the services provided.
- Prioritize key activities to ensure proper protection of the most vulnerable individuals.
- Focus on the lowest performance and categorize critical gaps.
- Strengthen coordination among humanitarian and government actors to ensure harmonized data collection and reporting across settlements.
- Prioritize investment in WASH infrastructure, particularly safe sanitation and clean water access in low-performing settlements.
- Expand livelihood and economic inclusion initiatives to enhance self-reliance among refugees and host communities.
- Enhance education access by addressing barriers such as school capacity, gender disparities, and affordability for refugee children.
- Increase coverage and awareness of national social protection schemes for refugees to promote inclusion and resilience.
- Integrate gender-sensitive programming and strengthen GBV prevention and response mechanisms across settlements.
- Invest in renewable energy solutions to improve access to clean cooking and lighting technologies.
- Continue periodic RMS exercises to monitor progress, inform decision-making, and strengthen the evidence base for the UCRRP.
- Encourage greater participation of refugee-led and community-based organizations in planning and data collection to improve ownership and accountability.

Acknowledgements

UNHCR Uganda extends heartfelt appreciation to all partners and institutions that contributed to the successful implementation of the 2024 Results Monitoring Surveys. This includes the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), District Local Governments, UN Agencies, and implementing and operational partners who supported fieldwork and community engagement.

Special thanks go to the Regional Bureau for the East, Horn, and Great Lakes of Africa and UNHCR Headquarters for their technical guidance and oversight. The survey was made possible through the commitment of field enumerators, data officers, and sector leads who ensured timely and accurate data collection across Uganda's refugee-hosting districts.

Table 1: UNHCR focal points:

No	Name	Title	Country
1	Leon Banks	Senior Programme Officer - RMS Coordinator	Uganda
28	Ilgi Bozdag	Statistics and Data Analysis Officer-HQ	UNHCR HQ
32	Grayson Sakos	Associate Survey Specialist-HQ	UNHCR HQ
31	Brian Kombo	Associate Programme Officer-RB	UNHCR RB - Kenya
2	Bekir Yildiz	Associate Information Management Officer	Uganda
19	Mohammed Solayman	Associate Information Manager Officer	Uganda
3	Festo Muriisa	Assistant Information Management Officer	Uganda
4	Faith Kirungi	Assistant Information Management Officer	Uganda
27	Michael Abusa	Assistant Information Management Officer -SO Arua	Uganda
29	Derrick Mukasa	Information Management Associate - SO Mbarara	Uganda
30	Albert Ningwa	Information Management Associate - SO Adjumani	Uganda
18	Martha Adong	Associate Programme Officer	Uganda
5	Rachael Aye	Assistant Programme Officer	Uganda
6	Phiona Barungi	Programme Associate	Uganda
7	Goretti Akareut	Programme Associate	Uganda
8	Moureen Atugonza	Programme Associate	Uganda
9	Job Mwesigwa	Programme Associate	Uganda

10	Peter Nkoola	Programme Associate	Uganda
11	Miriam Natabo	Associate Energy and Environment Officer	Uganda
12	Simon Peter Odong	Associate WASH Officer	Uganda
13	Julius Kasozi	Public Health Officer	Uganda
14	Julius Okello	Associate Education Officer	Uganda
15	Gerald Peter Emoyo	Assistant Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Officer	Uganda
16	Carolyne Akello	Protection Officer	Uganda
17	Sibo Mutanguha	GBV Officer	Uganda
20	Abdou Ibrahima	Programme Officer SO Adjumani	Uganda
21	Joseph Ajang	Programme Officer SO Arua	Uganda
22	Ahmed Ali Ahmed	Programme Officer SO Mbarara	Uganda
23	Josiah Kolleh Flomo	Head of Field Unit Kampala	Uganda
24	Jallah Kay Faciann	Senior Registration Officer	Uganda
25	Jean-Pierre Swedi	Operation Data Management Officer	Switzerland
26	Caroline Cherwon	Resettlement Officer	Uganda

Table 2: Partners and Districts Local Government focal points:

Partner	Focal Point Name	Title	Location
NRC	Anjella Anek	Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator	Urban
Koboko DLG	Dr. Anite Fiona	Supervisor	Koboko
DRC	Draleru Paula	MEAL Officer	Arua
IRC	Okurut Ivan	MEAL Officer	Yumbe
LWF	Augustine Lesson	M&E Officer KLA	Adjumani
Alight	Matsiko Godfrey	Protection Focal Point	Mbarara

1. Introduction

Results Monitoring Surveys

UNHCR's Results Monitoring Surveys (RMS) facilitate and harmonize monitoring of household survey-based impact and outcome level indicators from the Global Results Framework. The RMS supports COMPASS, UNHCR's results-based management approach, and is an important contribution to the Data Transformation Strategy. While the RMS does not directly monitor the progress of UNHCR and funded partners' interventions, it provides insights into how the lives of forcibly displaced and stateless people are changing.

Uganda continues to uphold one of the world's most progressive refugee protection frameworks, guided by the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the Refugee Act of 2006. As of September 2025, the country hosts approximately 2 million refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Burundi, Rwanda, and Sudan.

Refugees are settled across 13 districts in the West Nile, South-West, and Mid-Western regions, with Kampala serving as the main urban hub. The majority (about 92%) live in designated settlements where they have access to land, basic services, and livelihood opportunities in line with Uganda's Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA).

Operationally, the response is coordinated under the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP), jointly led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, with active participation from over 140 partners spanning UN agencies, NGOs, and government entities. The approach integrates refugee programming within national development systems, emphasizing self-reliance, inclusion, and resilience.

While Uganda maintains an open-door asylum policy and has achieved notable progress in service delivery and local integration, increasing population pressures, funding gaps, and climate-related shocks continue to challenge the sustainability of the response.

2. Methods

Data Collection

Data collection employed a combination of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) methodologies. This dual approach enhanced data coverage, efficiency, and inclusivity—particularly for stateless populations, where CATI was implemented using the Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) methodology. This allowed for the collection of high-quality data even in hard-to-reach or partially accessible locations.

The survey was implemented across multiple refugee settlements and host community locations throughout Uganda, reflecting the diversity of operational contexts. In collaboration with implementing partners, UNHCR deployed trained enumerators to conduct structured household interviews using standardized tools.

The 2024 RMS examined a range of thematic areas, including protection, education, health, shelter, livelihoods, WASH, food security, and social cohesion. The findings provide evidence-based insights into the well-being of refugee and host populations, supporting the measurement of progress toward key strategic objectives.

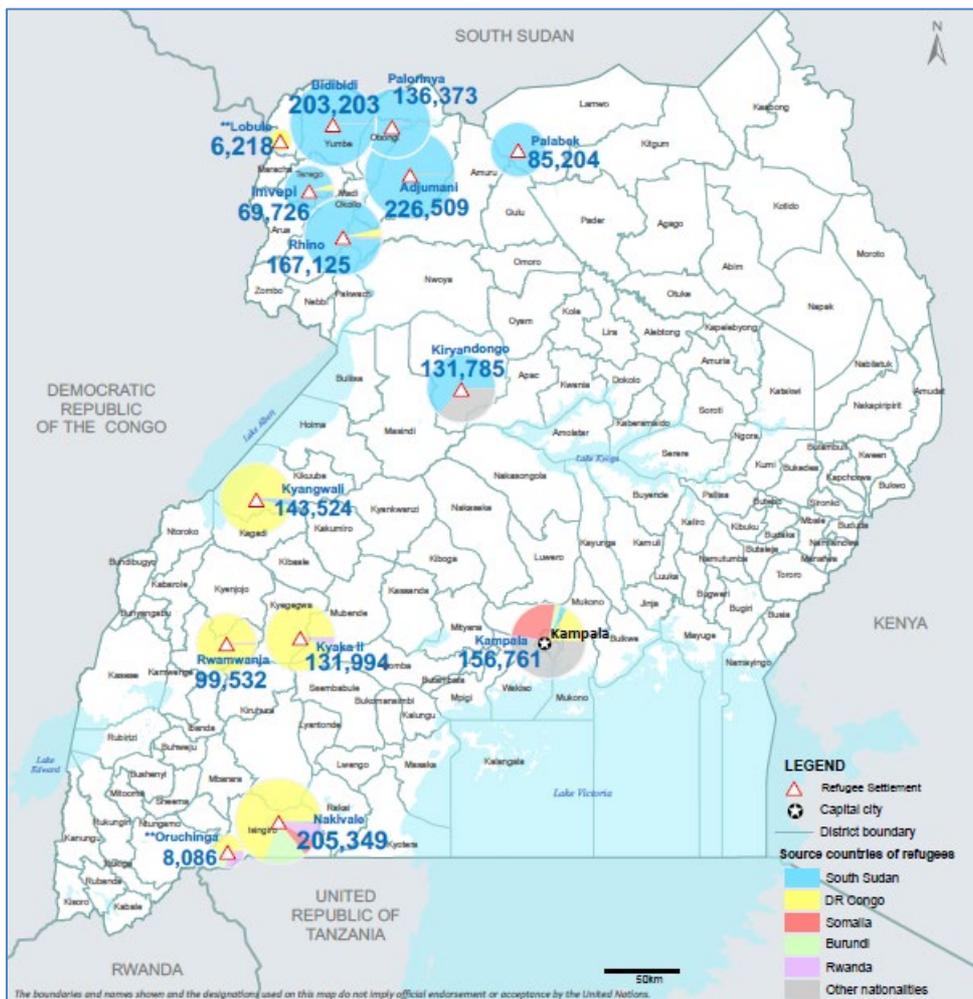
An accompanying Analysis Plan Annex operationalizes the analytical framework by detailing:

- The data collection methods and tools used for each information element,
- The analytical approaches applied in interpreting and triangulating results.

This structured data collection and analysis approach ensured consistency, comparability, and reliability of findings across settlements and sectors, providing a robust foundation for evidence-based planning and decision-making within the Uganda Refugee Response.

Sampling strategy

The survey has three distinct target populations: refugees and asylum seekers, host communities, and stateless persons. The survey is nationally representative of refugees and asylum seekers, while for the host community, it is representative of hosts living in proximity to refugee settlements only. For stateless persons, the survey covers the 6 tribes, Maragoli, Benet, Bakingwe, Bagabo, Bahaya-Baziba, and Sabaot, identified as at-risk of statelessness. The sampling strategy for each target population is outlined below.



Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Single stage systematic stratified random sampling was employed for the selection of the sample of refugee and asylum seekers. The sample was selected from the UNHCR proGres database. Three main analytical groups or stratum were defined, namely RAS in settlements in Northern province, RAS in settlements in Western province, and RAS in Kampala. These were selected to ensure sufficient disaggregation for operational decision-making and in recognition of the distinct difference among Northern and Western settlement in management, age, refugee flows and other factors. Budget and operational constraints did not allow for data collection to facilitate further disaggregation at settlement level or by country of origin, although it would have been operationally relevant.

The three analytical groups are, therefore, as follows, and RMS is designed and powered to produce representative estimates of the following five sub-groups:

- Refugees and Asylum seekers
 1. North: In Adjumani, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Kiryandongo, Lobule, Palabek, Palorinya, and Rhino settlements
 2. West: In Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Nakivale, Oruchinga, and Rwamwanja settlements
 3. Central: Kampala

For the North and West analytical groups, the sample was further stratified within each analytical group by settlement proportional to the total refugee and asylum seeker household population of the analytical group. Given the relatively small populations of Lubule settlement in the North and Oruchinga settlement in the West, they were each oversampled to allow for a sufficient number of surveys in each. Explicit stratification by settlement also ensures that we have sufficient data to fully represent each analytical group and that settlements contribute to the estimates proportional to their size. In Kampala, single-stage systematic stratified random sampling was also employed; however, with only implicit strata corresponding to the administrative level. The table below summarizes the target sample sizes for each stratum. Sample sizes for each analytical group were calculated to ensure 95% confidence interval and 5% margin of error.

Table 3: Target sample sizes by settlement for Refugee and Asylum Seekers

	Population		Main		
	HHs	Share	Prop.	Oversample	Total
North	188,652	1	530	22	554
Adjumani	29,813	16%	84		84
Bidibidi	36,565	19%	103		103
Imvepi	15,541	8%	44		44
Kiryandongo	29,835	16%	84		84
Lobule	973	1%	3	22	25
Palabek	17,697	9%	50		50
Palorinya	27,626	15%	78		78
Rhino		16%	86		86
West	163,467	1	530	24	556
Kyaka_II	34,441	21%	112		112
Kyangwali	42,222	26%	137		137
Nakivale	62,030	38%	202		202
Oruchinga	1,731	1%	6	24	30
Rwamwanja	23,043	14%	75		75
Central (Kampala)	93,414	1	500		500

Overall, the sampling strategy proceeded as expected for refugees. However, challenges with locating households sampled from proGres persisted due to the mobility of refugees in Uganda. Within settlements, the search strategy deployed both direct contact through contact information in proGres and visits to addresses in proGres, if possible as well as community outreach in the settlement. In Kampala, households were reached through phone and households without phone numbers recorded in proGres were not contacted as such contact rates were lower in Kampala than in settlements.

Host Community

For the purposes of the RMS in Uganda, the host community is defined as any host country nationals/legal resident non-refugees/persons of concern affected by or frequently in contact with refugee populations. This definition was operationalized in the RMS geographically by defining a radius around each settlement in which all households residing within 30 kilometers of the settlement boundary were defined as part of the host community. Host community households were surveyed only in North and Western regions. No urban host community in Kampala as refugees are a relatively small portion of the overall population of the region, so operationalizing a definition of hosts in that setting was not feasible. Like for refugees and asylum seekers, the main analytical domains were regional. Concretely,

1. North: Within 30 km of Adjumani, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Kiryandongo, Lobule, Palabek, Palorinya, and/or Rhino settlements
2. West: Within 30 km of Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Nakivale, Oruchinga, and/or Rwamwanja settlements

Among the host community, for each analytical group, a systematic random sample of buildings was drawn from the Google Building Footprints sampling frame with selection probability proportional to proximity to the nearest settlement boundary. Google Building Footprints is a database of geocoded building data that is acquired by processing high-resolution aerial photography. For sampling host communities, it is advantageous because it affords us a listing of households from which a representative sample can be drawn using the assumption that each building represents a host community household. In the field, it also allows enumerators to locate households using the GPS coordinates of the building. The sampling frame included all buildings within 30 km of the boundary. Uninhabited or non-residential buildings are replaced. Buildings are sampled with probability proportional to proximity, such that those buildings closer to the settlement boundary have a higher probability of selection for interview than those farther away, meaning that more of the data comes from households nearest to the settlement. This sampling approach is also consistent with our definition of host communities, in which we are most concerned with those affected or frequently in contact with refugees living in settlements. Within analytical groups, no stratification was employed geographically or by settlement, given the relative proximity of settlements to one another and the fact that settlements cross administrative boundaries. The target sample size for each analytical group was 500 households.

Stateless Persons

Stateless persons were included in the sample. These are individuals who are member of tribes not on the list of recognized tribes in Uganda and therefore cannot be issued national identification. An estimated number of 67,000 such individuals from 6 tribes which were provided by the community leaders. This number, however, has not been approved by the Government and does not represent the true estimate of the communities at risk of statelessness.

Given this uncertainty, unlike refugees and asylum seekers, there exists no registry of stateless persons in Uganda, so traditional list or area-based approaches were infeasible. As such, Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) was employed to reach and survey the stateless population. Further, unlike RAS and hosts, they were interviewed by phone as the relative dispersion made reaching them in person and expanding the geographical coverage of the RMS field activities feasible.

RDS utilizes a branch of the social sciences known as social network theory. Social network theory attempts to map relationships and characteristics shared by groups. Information about the social networks of persons recruited into an RDS survey is used to determine the probability of each recruit's selection and to mitigate the biases associated with over or under-sampling certain groups. For hard-to-reach populations like stateless people for whom no listing exists, the true population size and features are unknown, or for whom a listing/enumeration exercise is either infeasible or unsafe from a protection point of view, RDS is desirable as it allows for bias correction and calculation of sampling probabilities such that a representative sample can be approximated.

RDS begins with the selection of initial respondents or seeds who are interviewed and recommend people in their network for an interview. There was an existing contact list of community leaders of stateless persons in Uganda. This information was used to apply this methodology to construct a statistically representative sample. The community leaders were contacted to recommend 3-6 people to be surveyed. These were encouraged to provide a diversity of people (i.e., gender, location, age, etc.). These recommended individuals were used as initial seeds and contacted to respond to the full RMS survey. The selection of initial seeds was divided such that there was an equal number for each tribe. As such, the data collection began with interviews from 4 stateless people identified in each tribe by the community leader. Each of these individuals was asked to give names of additional contacts, and then those individuals were contacted by UNHCR implementing partners. The recruits of the seeds produced a wave 1,2,3, and so on. This process continued until the sample size of 420, which was sufficient for saturation.

Replacement protocol and Weighting

In order to address any nonresponse or ineligibility of sampled households, a replacement protocol was put in place for refugee and asylum seekers and host communities. Replacement is not necessary when using respondent-driven sampling. Replacement samples were drawn together with the main sample, and selection into a replacement sample was randomized. Issuance of replacements was randomized at the level of the explicit stratum for refugees and asylum seekers in the North and West, i.e., settlement. Otherwise, it was random at the level of the analytical group, meaning that for host communities, the replacement household needed not be in the same area as the non-response or ineligible respondent from the main sample.

As part of the data processing tasks, the sample is adjusted using weighting procedures. All the weights used are analytical weights – i.e. total sum of weights is equal to the sample size. The weights used for analysis are composite weights comprising of basic sampling weights as well as structural adjustment weights. Sampling weights correct for unequal probabilities of selection across different strata, while structural adjustment weights adjust to basic population structures such as geographic distribution. Structural weights are also used to adjust the sample of balanced size sample strata to population proportions in order to derive national estimates. For refugee and asylum seekers and hosts, the weight estimation closely follows the sampling methods used in the selection process, as well as adjustments of protocols, if any, as implemented in the field. In the strata where single-stage systematic random selection is used, there are four basic steps that are followed:

In the first step, the base probabilities of selection are calculated, then in the second step, the initial base weights are rescaled to the realized sample size of respondents, and then in the third step, structural adjustments are made. As the full information matrices on geographical distributions of the sampled population exist, poststratification is used to adjust the weights to the correct population

proportions. Concretely, poststratification is used such that weighting matches the population distribution in ProGres for refugees and asylum seekers and the estimated size and distribution of hosts around settlements (as implied by the number of buildings). Reweighting is also employed for respondent-driven sampling of the stateless population. The reweighting employed is standard, using the RDS package in R, based on the network features of the population.¹

Sample Realization

The final sample realization was 2,999 households. This is slightly less than the initially foreseen total sample size. Under realization was largely due to operational delays in the field, where it took longer than expected to progress to the target due to both logistical and other challenges, as well as delays reaching or locating sampled households. In settlements and Kampala, where progression was slow, targets were revised downward to ensure completion of the data collection in the foreseen field window and under terms agreed with partners. Table 4 below shows the final sample realization by analytical group. Note that although the initially foreseen sample sizes were not achieved, the realized sample sizes remain sufficient for estimation of statistics with desired levels of precision and power.

Table 4: Sample Realization by Population Group

		Sample Realization		
		Refugee and Asylum Seekers	Hosts	Stateless
North		543	517	-
	Adjumani	83	82	-
	Bidibidi	102	126	-
	Imvepi	45	18	-
	Kiryandongo	83	73	-
	Lobule	22	135	-
	Palabek	51	17	-
	Palorinya	71	18	-
	Rhino	86	48	-
West		475	418	-
	Kyaka II	101	68	-
	Kyangwali	110	118	-
	Nakivale	154	88	-
	Oruchinga	23	77	-
	Rwamwanja	87	67	-
Central (Kampala)		344	-	-
Total		1362	935	411

¹ Gile, Krista J., Handcock, Mark S., 2010 Respondent-driven Sampling: An Assessment of Current Methodology, *Sociological Methodology*, 40, 285-327.

Enumerator and training

UNHCR integrated the RMS 2024 exercise into the partnership agreements with its implementing partners across the Uganda operation to ensure their active engagement and ownership of the process.

Members of the Multi-Functional Team (MFT) engaged with focal persons from each relevant partner organization to confirm their readiness to implement the activity. During these discussions, both parties reviewed key operational requirements, including workforce needs, budgeting, training arrangements, and material provisions, ultimately agreeing on a detailed work plan and timeline for the exercise.

The implementing partners nominated potential enumerators to support data collection. As most of these field enumerators were encountering the RMS methodology for the first time, they underwent a rigorous week-long training, which strengthened their capacity and enhanced their confidence in applying the methodology during fieldwork.

In close coordination with the UNHCR sub-offices, the MFT organized and successfully conducted four training sessions in Kampala, Mbarara, Adjumani, and Arua. These sessions focused on the practical use of data collection devices, simulation exercises, and data protection and confidentiality principles.

Through this collaborative effort, UNHCR effectively trained a total of 91 enumerators and 30 supervisors, ensuring a well-prepared team capable of maintaining high data quality standards throughout the RMS 2024 exercise.

Workplan

The RMS 2024 followed a structured implementation plan developed collaboratively with partners and field offices:

Activity	Period
Establish the RMS Multifunctional Team	July 2024
Designing RMS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contextualization of the standard questionnaire Reconfiguration of the KoBo server Test questionnaire, add translations for target population groups 	July – Sep 2024
Formulation of proxy sample size and survey coverage	Sep 2024
Procurement & configuration of tablets	Oct 2024
Recruitment and training of enumerators	Oct 2024
Pre-test in Kiryandongo refugee settlement	Oct 2024
Data analysis plan	Oct 2024
Actual sampling methodology and sampling frame	Sep – Oct 2024
Data collection in the field	Nov – Dec 2024
Data quality check and feedback during data collection	Nov – Dec 2024
Clean raw data and store on RIDL	Dec 2024
Jointly interpret and validate indicator data	Dec 2024 – Jan 2025
Data Analysis and Reporting	Nov 2025
Report 2024 actual and 2025 baseline in COMPASS	Jan – Feb 2025
Publication and sharing of anonymized data and RMS recommendations	Mar 2025

The implementation was led by Multi-Functional Teams (MFTs) with technical support from sector specialists, ensuring data reliability and alignment with operational priorities.

Limitations

By and large, the 2024 RMS achieved strong coverage across settlements and host community areas, however, several operational and contextual limitations were observed:

- **Access constraints:** Some settlements were difficult to reach due to insecurity and poor road conditions. In host community areas, a new location/GPS-based application was introduced to support household identification; however, in certain cases, it directed enumerators to non-existent locations, creating additional access challenges and delays in data collection.
- **Connectivity issues:** Limited internet access in some field locations hindered real-time data uploads, monitoring, and remote supervision.
- **Lengthy questionnaires:** The extensive nature of the questionnaire increased interview duration, contributing to respondent fatigue and, in some cases, incomplete responses.
- **Sampling adjustments:** Changes in population movements and inaccessibility in certain areas necessitated adjustments in sampling to maintain representativeness and ensure adequate coverage. Additionally, challenges in reaching households using information in proGres suffered from a lack of up-to-date contact and location information, which caused delays and lower than expected contact rates.
- **Self-reported indicators:** Some variables, particularly those related to safety perceptions and household income, may be influenced by perception bias due to their self-reported nature.

Despite these challenges, the survey team implemented robust quality assurance measures, including rigorous enumerator training, close field supervision, ex-post sample adjustment and reweighing, and systematic data validation. These efforts ensured the accuracy, consistency, and comparability of the data across all regions, contributing to the overall reliability of the 2024 RMS findings.

3. Findings

Demographic characteristics of the survey population

The total sample consisted of 2,299 households. Of these households, 936 were host communities, and 1,363 were refugees and asylum seekers. A total of 13,240 individuals were interviewed, with more than half, 6,827, being female and 6,385 being male. Among the interviewed individuals, 6,209 were 18 years or above. Children comprised a large age group at 6,999.

Indicator-specific findings:

IMPACT AREA 2: REALIZING RIGHTS IN SAFE ENVIRONMENTS

Core impact 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities

People with access to basic facilities are defined as those who have access to all four basic services considered for this indicator: shelter, drinking water, energy, and health. Concretely, 1) they live in habitable housing, which is not overcrowded, provides protection from natural elements and other threats, 2) they can reach a primary healthcare facility within one hour from their housing, 3) have electricity for lighting, and 4) use improved sources of drinking water in their housing or within 30 30-minute round-trip collection time. In addition, 5) they live in safe and secure neighborhoods, proxied through the absence of flooding and landmine risks and hazards.

As all five conditions need to be met, values for this indicator can be very low, and a detailed analysis of indicator components is required.

For more information, see indicator guidance¹.

Access to Facilities by Population Group

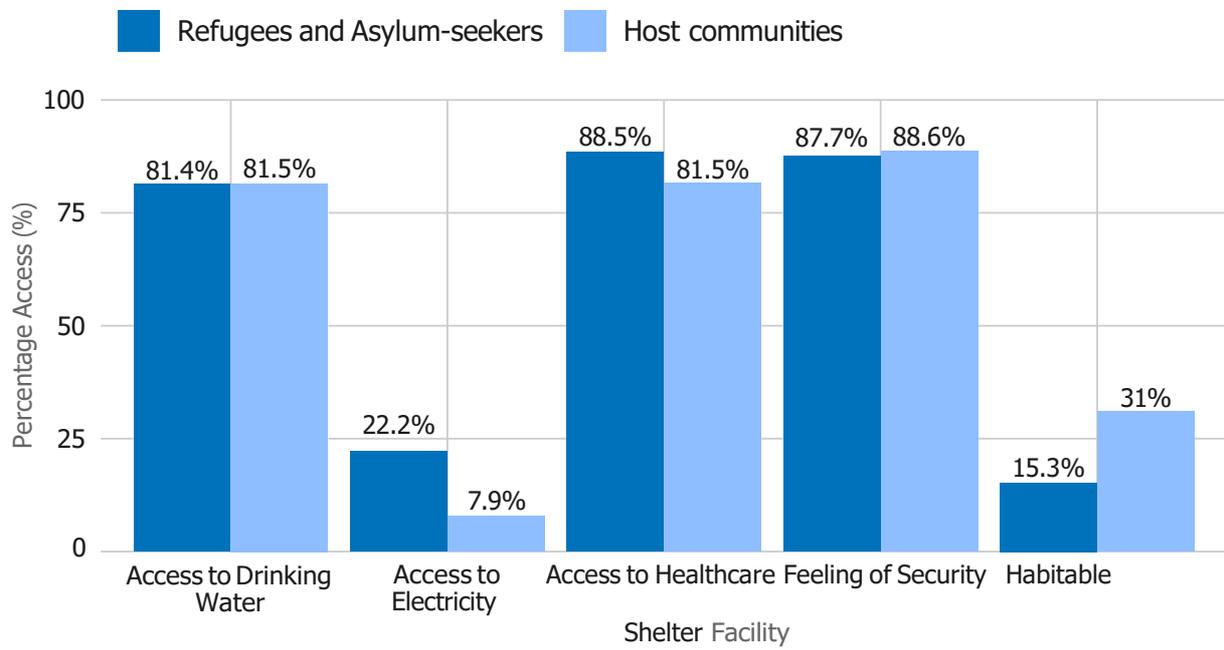


Figure 1: Access to Facilities by Population Groups

Access to Facilities by Strata

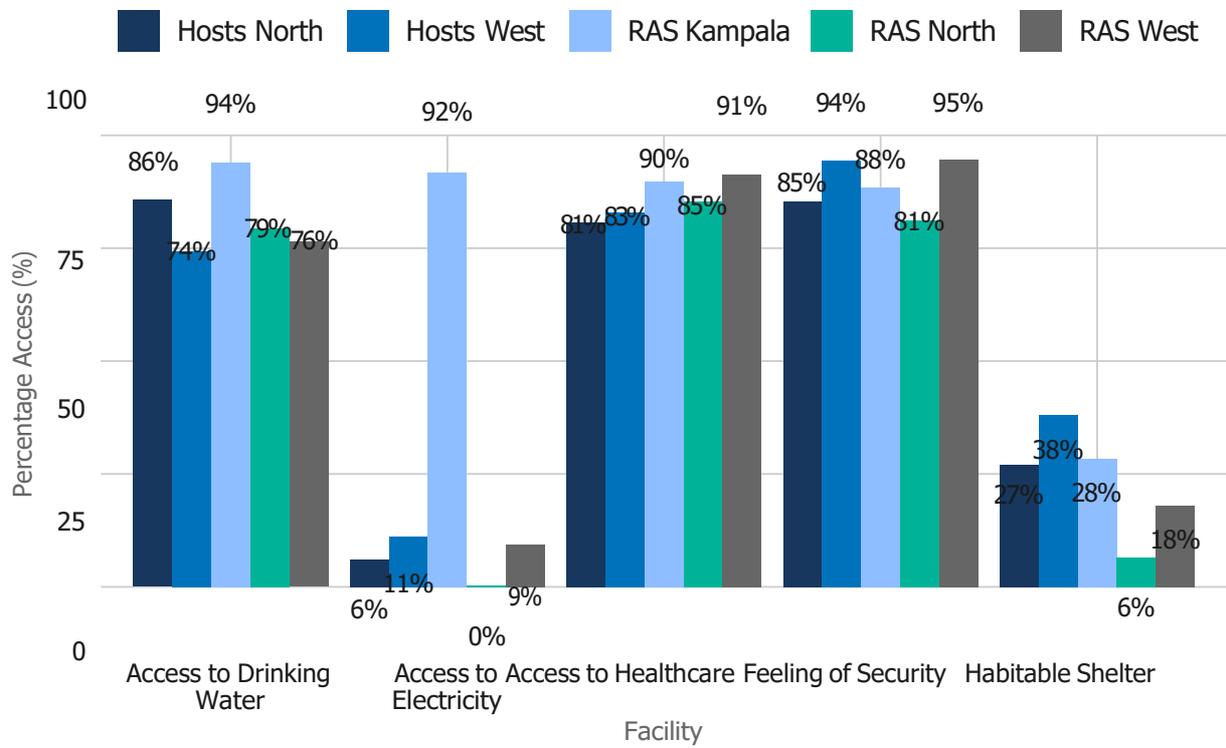


Figure 2: Access to Facilities by Strata

Results of RBM Core Impact 2.2

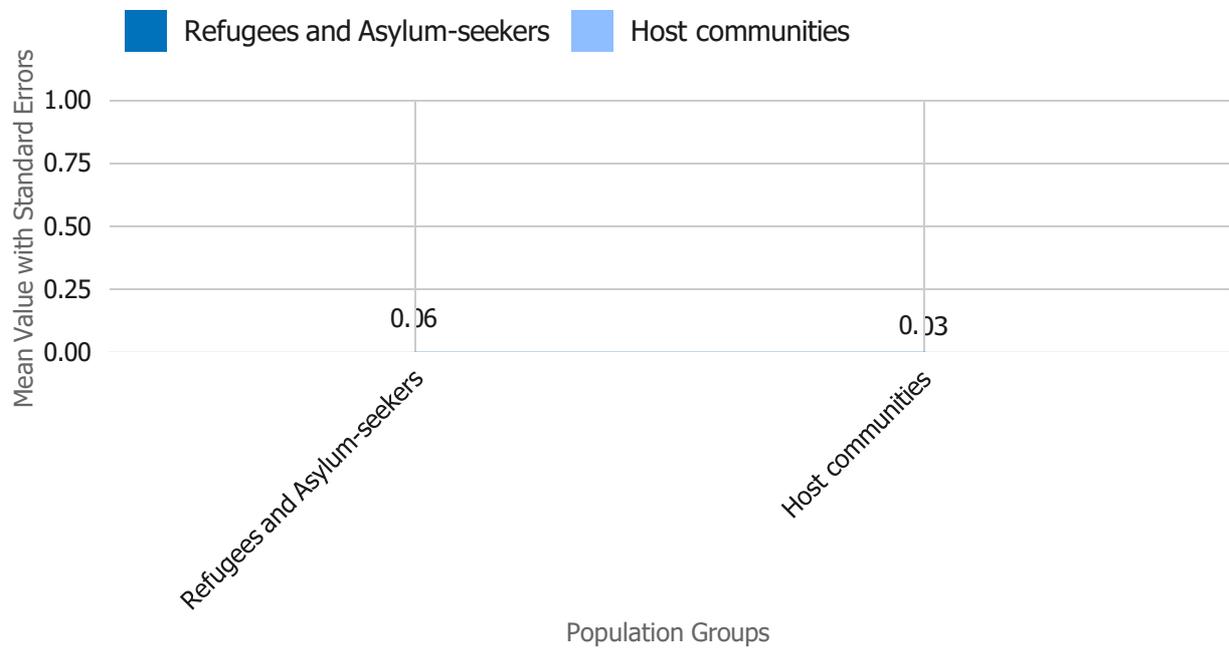


Figure 3: Results of RBM Core Impact 2.2 by Population Groups

Results of RBM Core Impact 2.2 by Strata

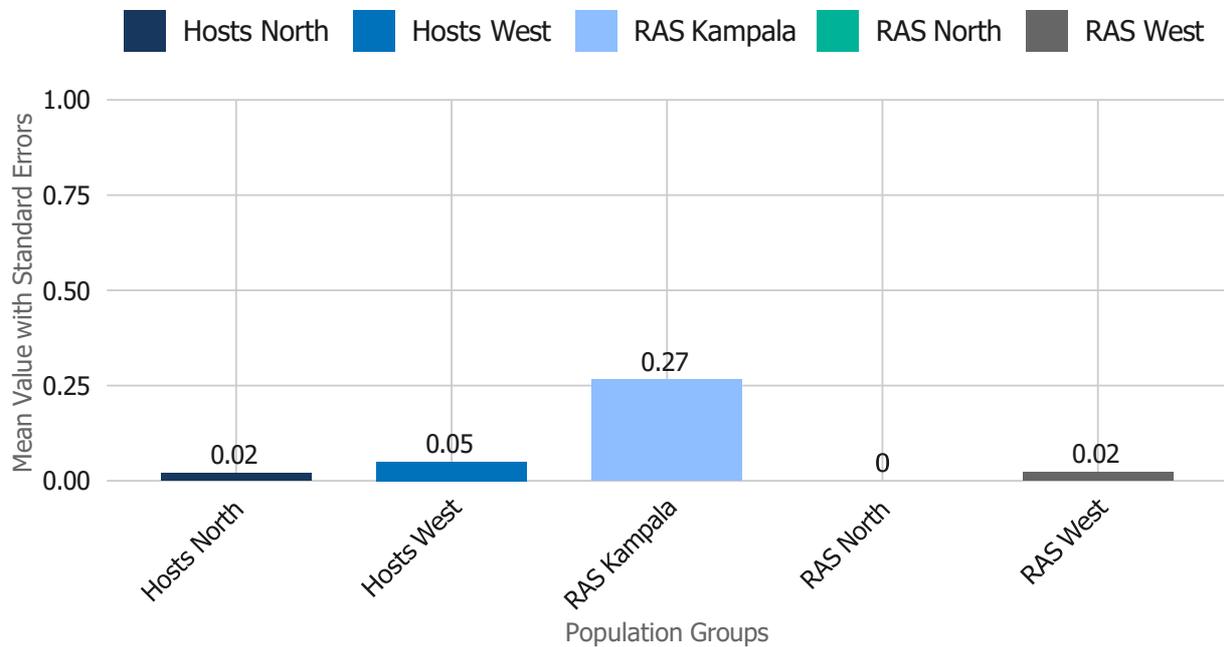


Figure 4: Results of RBM Core Impact 2.2 by Strata

Core impact 2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services

People with access to essential primary health care services are defined as those who need to see health professionals in the past three months and receive the required medical attention. Reasons for not being able to access medical care are recorded. Individuals who chose not to seek services are excluded from the calculation.

For more information, see [indicator guidance²](#).

Results of RBM Core Impact 2.3

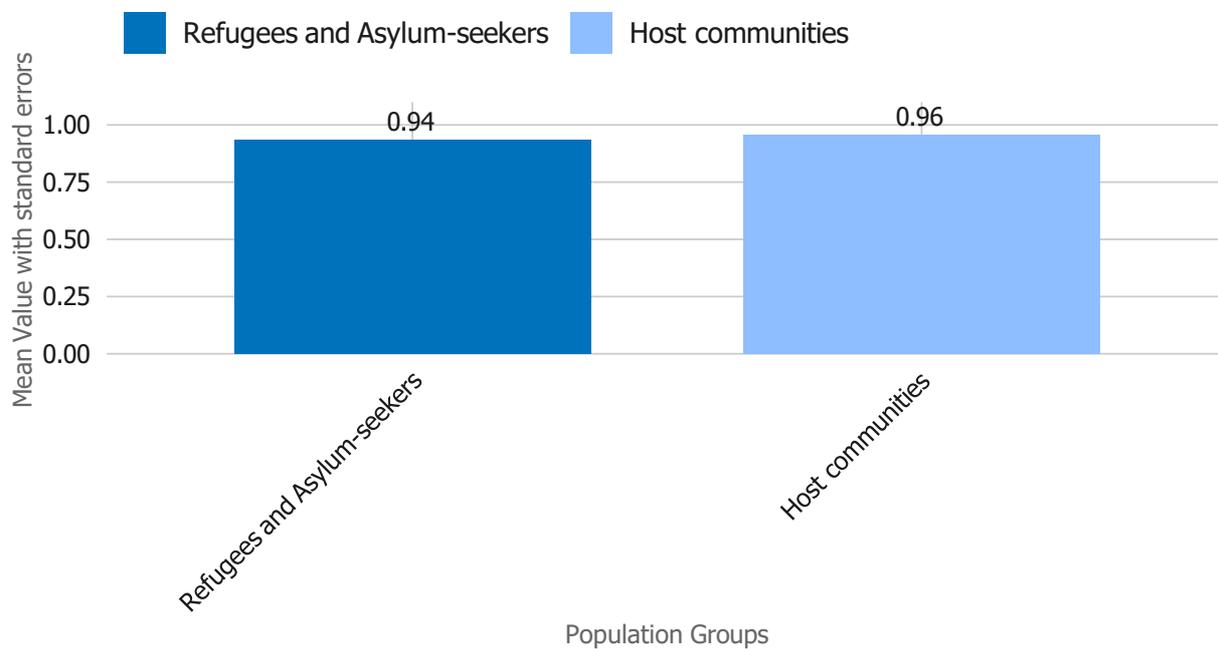


Figure 5: Results of RBM Core Impact 2.3 by Population Groups

Results of RBM Core Impact 2.3 by Strata

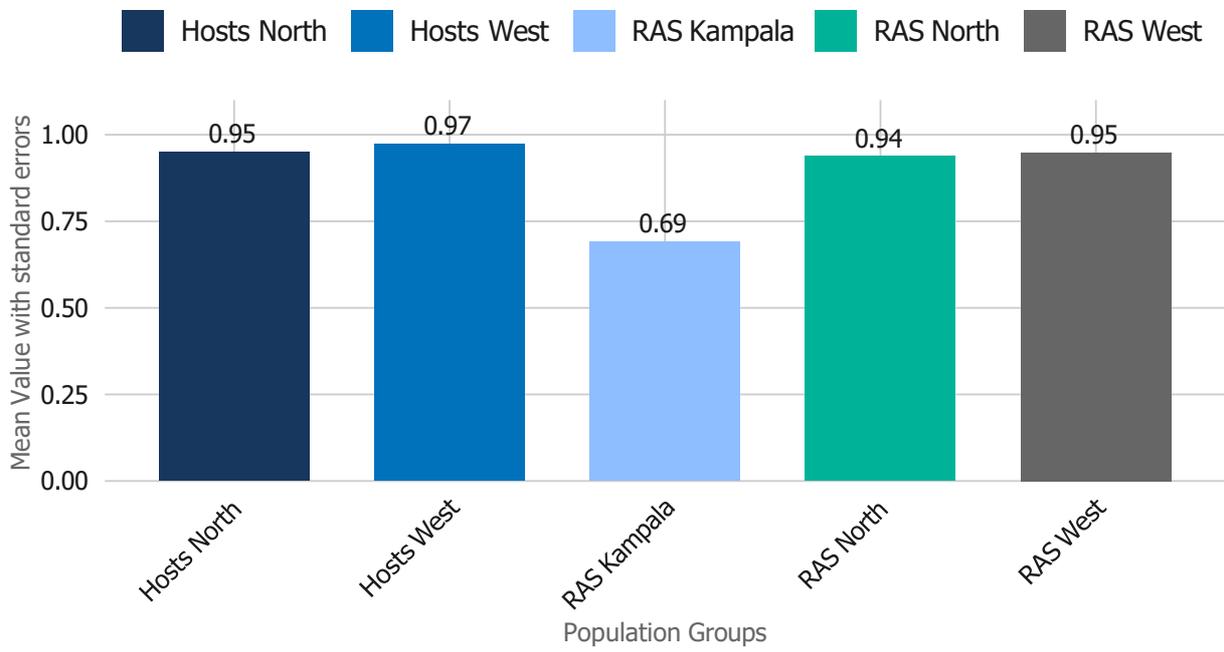
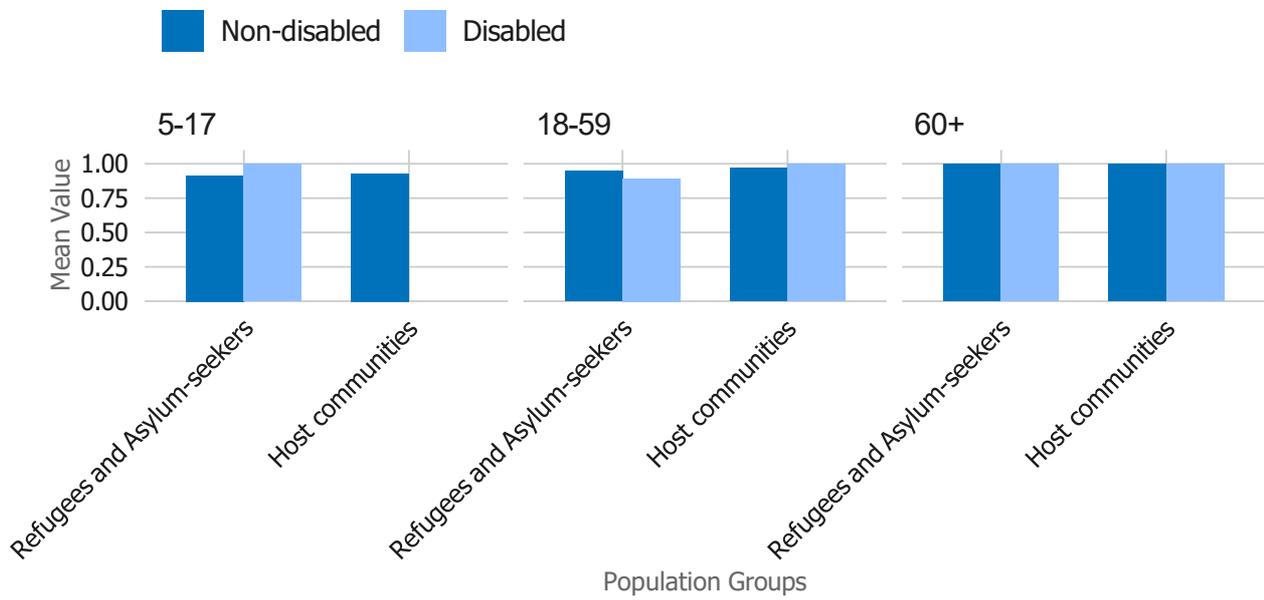


Figure 6: Results of RBM Core Impact 2.3 by Strata

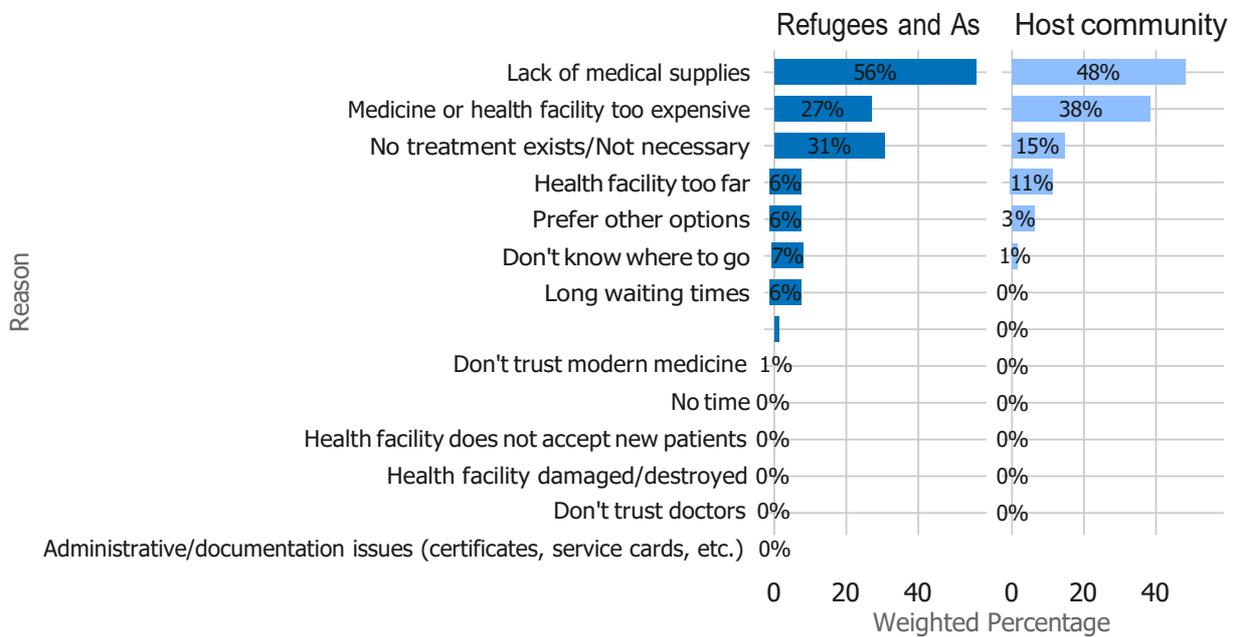
Impact 2.3 by Gender, Age and Disability Status



Note: The disability module does not include children under 5.

Figure 7: Results of RBM Core Impact 2.3 by AGD

Reasons for Not Accessing Health Services by Population Groups



Note: Percentages calculated independently for each reason and weighted by population groups.

Figure 8: Reasons for Not Accessing Health Services by Population Groups

IMPACT AREA 3: EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES AND ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY

Core impact 3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education

This indicator measures the primary education gross enrolment rate. It considers all children and young people, regardless of their age, who are officially registered in primary education programmes in any type of primary school and education institution, expressed as a percentage of the official total primary-school aged population.

Note that this indicator is typically sourced from school / Ministry of Education administrative data. Where such data is not available, survey results have to be considered, reviewed, and recorded as proxy data as the survey focuses on attendance at any time during the current school year, instead of official registration.

For more information, see [indicator guidance](#)³.

Enrollment in Primary Education by Gender and Population Groups

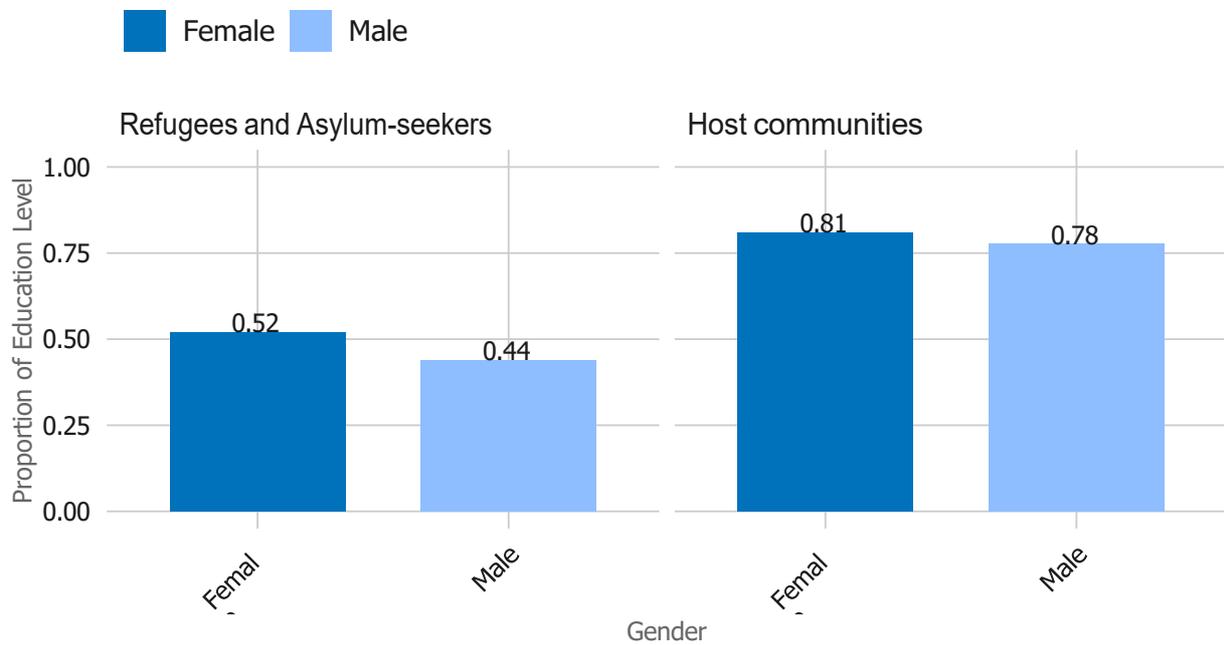


Figure 9: Enrollment in Primary Education by Gender and Population Groups

Core impact 3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education

This indicator measures the secondary education gross enrolment rate. It considers all children and young people, regardless of their age, who are officially registered in secondary education programmes in any type of secondary school and education institution, expressed as a percentage of the official total secondary-school aged population.

Note that this indicator is typically sourced from school / Ministry of Education administrative data. Where such data is not available, survey results have to be considered, reviewed and recorded as proxy data as the survey focuses on attendance at any time during the current school year, instead of official registration.

For more information, see [indicator guidance](#)⁴.

Enrollment in Secondary Education by Gender and Population Groups

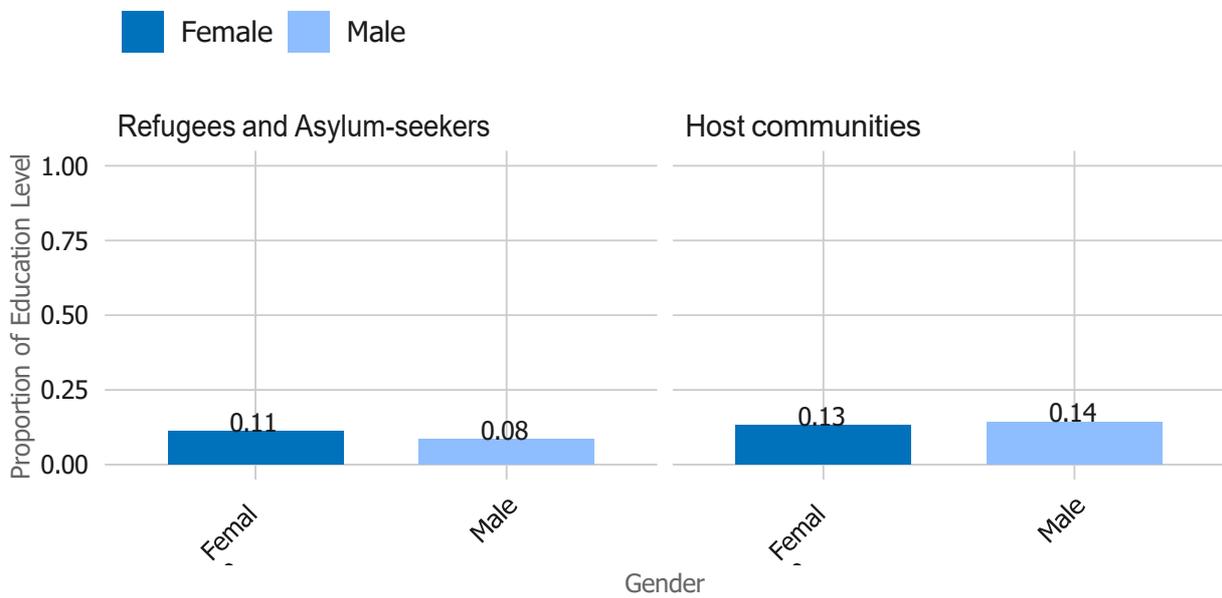


Figure 10: Enrollment in Secondary Education by Gender and Population Groups

Core impact 3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark

People feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark are defined as those who respond they feel 'safe' or 'very safe' in the survey.

Note this indicator only pertains to the self-reported feeling of 'safety' which is subjective and contextual. It does not relate to 'security' which is associated with additional external factors.

For more information, see [indicator guidance](#)⁵.

Results of RBM Core Impact 3.3

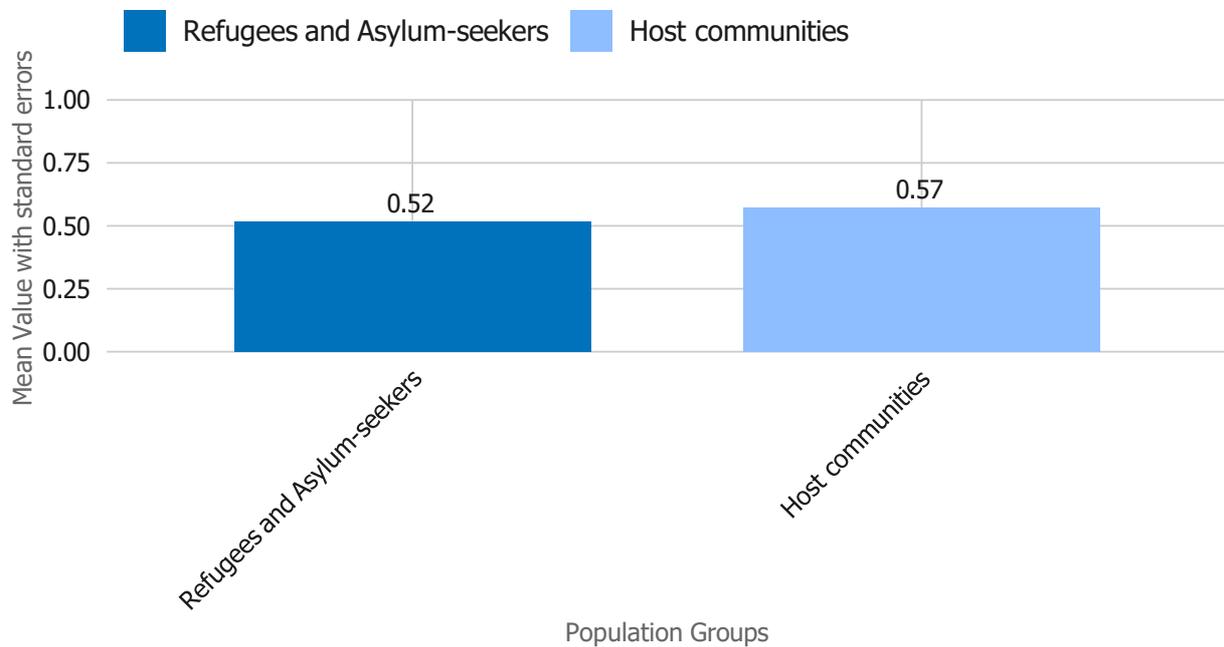


Figure 11: Results of RBM Core Impact 3.3

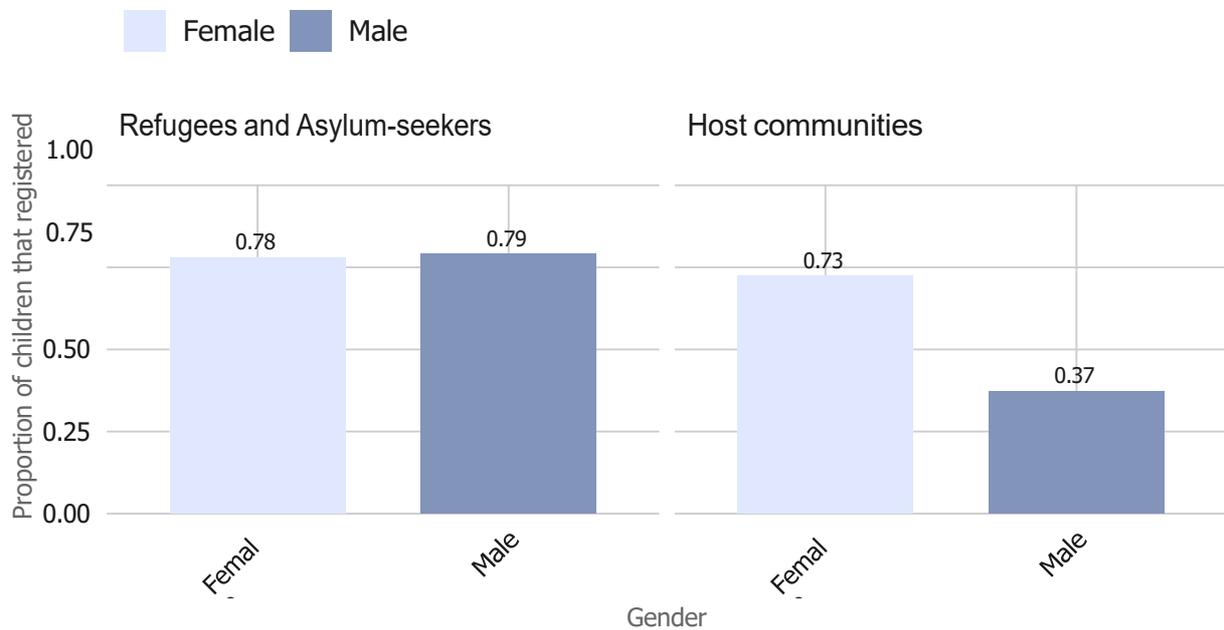
OUTCOME AREA 1: ACCESS TO TERRITORY, REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Core outcome 1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

Children under the age of five years whose births have been registered are defined as those whose birth was reported as registered with civil authorities at the time of the survey or in possession of a birth certificate, regardless of whether this was shown to the interviewer. Survey data should be triangulated with other sources including national state civil registries and/or refugee/IDP registration data as available.

For more information, see indicator guidance⁶.

Outcome 1.2 by Population Groups and Gender



Note: Only children under 5

Figure 12: RBM Core Outcome 1.2 by Population Groups and Gender

Core outcome 1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials

People with legally recognized identity documents or credentials are defined as those who report to be in possession of valid documents that are legally recognised by national law and which may be used as proof of identity, to establish nationality or legal status and associated rights vis-à-vis the host State and/or UNHCR (including birth certificates, passports national or refugee IDs amongst others), regardless of whether these were shown to the interviewer.

Note that this indicator is ideally sourced from official government sources or from proGres/PRIMES. Where such data is not available, survey results are considered, reviewed and recorded as proxy data.

For more information, see indicator guidance⁷.

Results of RBM Core Outcome 1.3

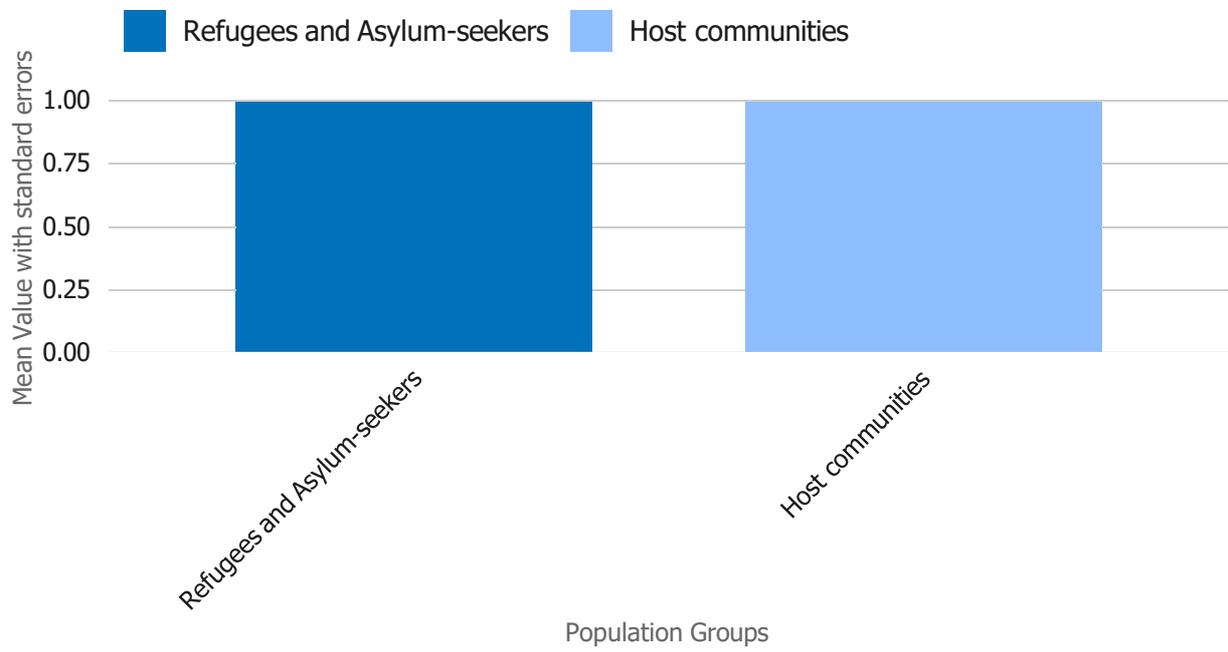
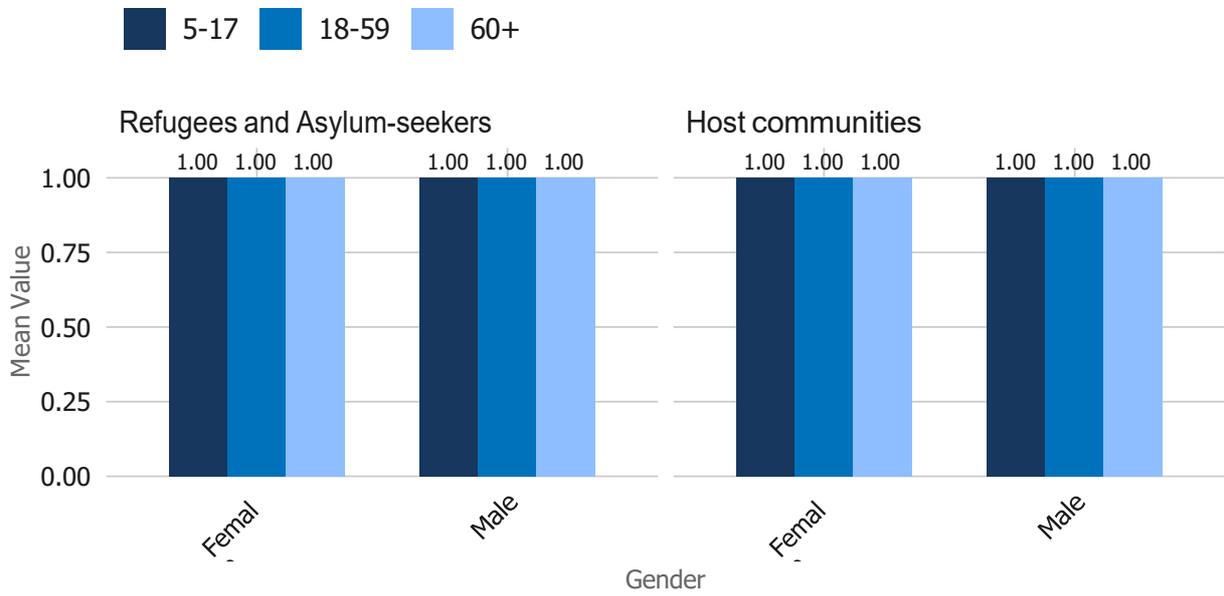


Figure 13: RBM Core Outcome 1.3 by Population Groups

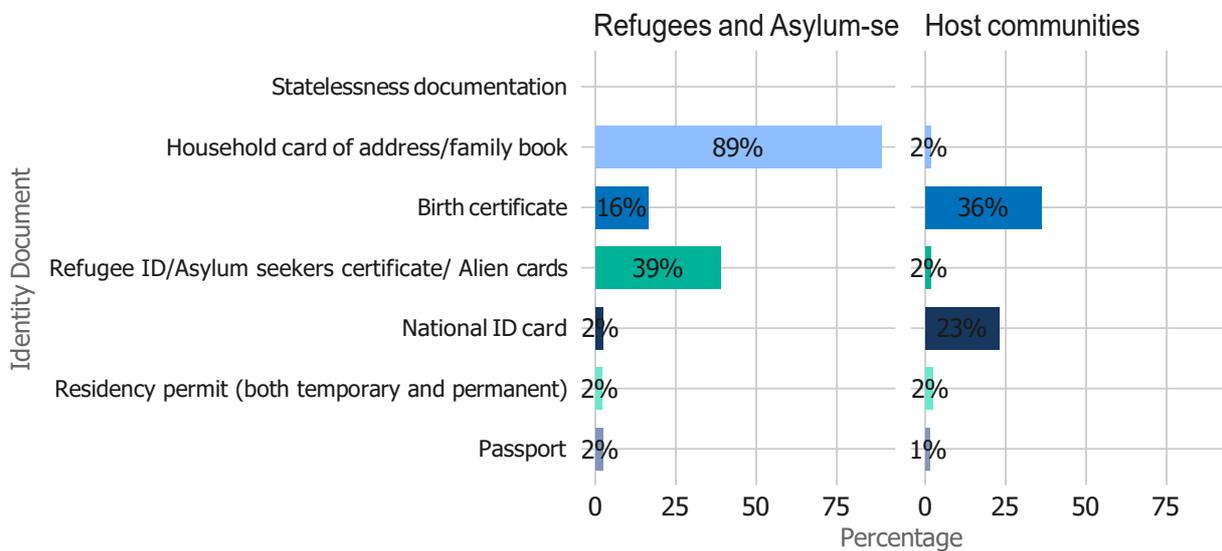
Outcome 1.3 by Gender, Age, and Disability Status



Note: Identity documents are adjusted to Ugandan context.

Figure 14: Outcome 1.3 by Gender, Age, and Disability Status

Percentage of Individuals Holding Identity Documents by Population Group



Note: Percentages are calculated independently for each document by population group for adults only.

Figure 15: Percentage of Individuals Holding Identity Documents by Population Group

OUTCOME AREA 4: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Core outcome 4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services

People who know where to access available GBV services are defined as those who self-report knowledge of at least one of the two available lifesaving gender-based violence services (Health or Psychosocial/Case Management services) *in the aftermath of a GBV incident*.

For more information, see *indicator guidance*⁸.

Results of RBM Core Outcome 4.1

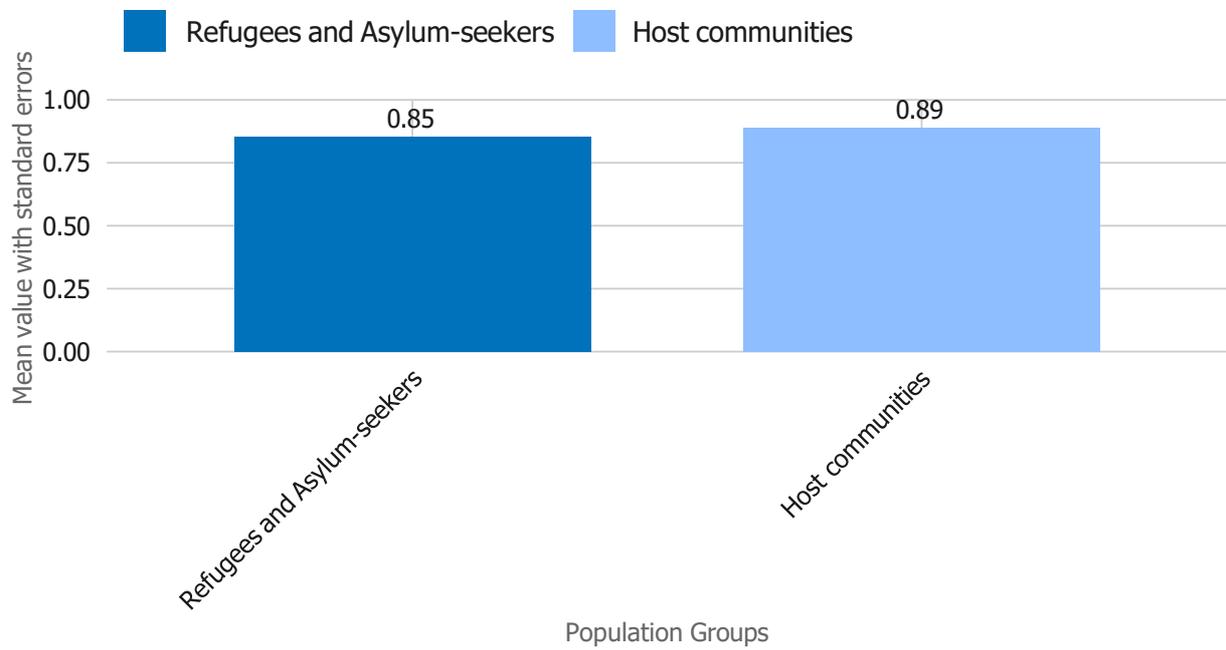
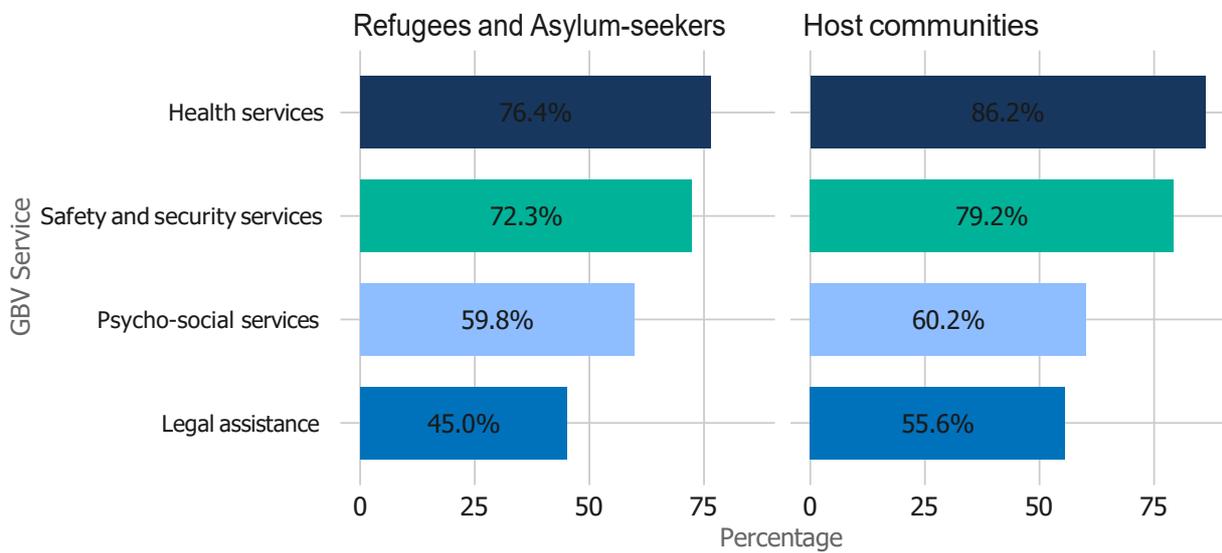


Figure 16: Results of RBM Core Outcome 4.1 by Population Groups

Percentage of Individuals Accessing GBV Services by Population Group



Note: Percentages are calculated independently for each GBV service and population group.

Figure 17: Percentage of Individuals Accessing GBV Services by Population Group

Core outcome 4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women

People who do not accept violence against women are defined as those who respond 'no' to all of the five standard questions, i.e., believe that a husband is not justified in hitting or beating his wife for any of the five listed reasons: 1) Going out without telling him; 2) Neglecting the children; 3) Arguing with him; 4) Refusing to have sexual intercourse with him; 5) Burning food.

For more information, see [indicator guidance](#)⁹.

Results of RBM Core Outcome 4.2

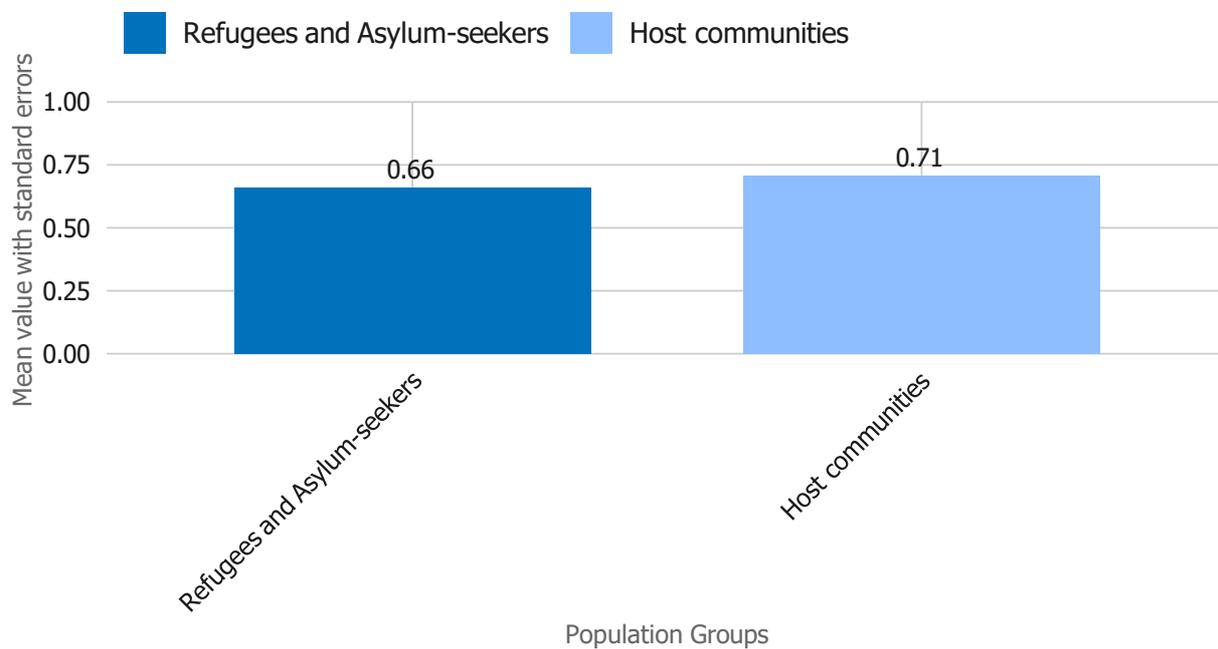
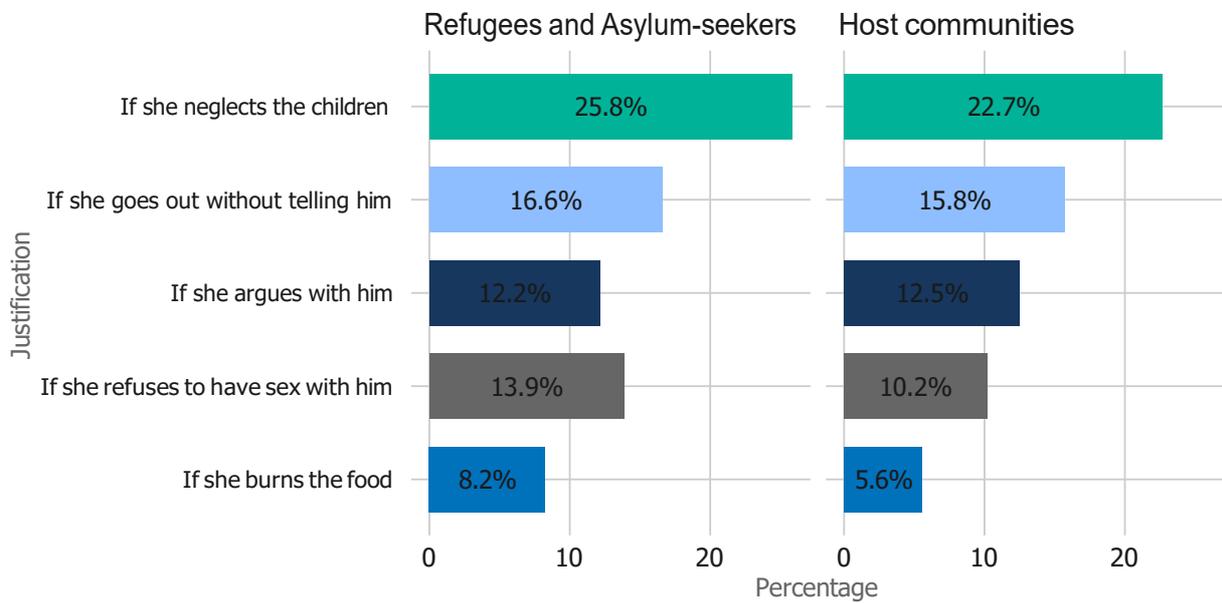


Figure 18: Results of RBM Core Outcome 4.2

Justification for Violence Against Women by Population Group



Note: Percentages represent the proportion of respondents who agree with the justification.

Figure 19: Justification for Violence Against Women by Population Group

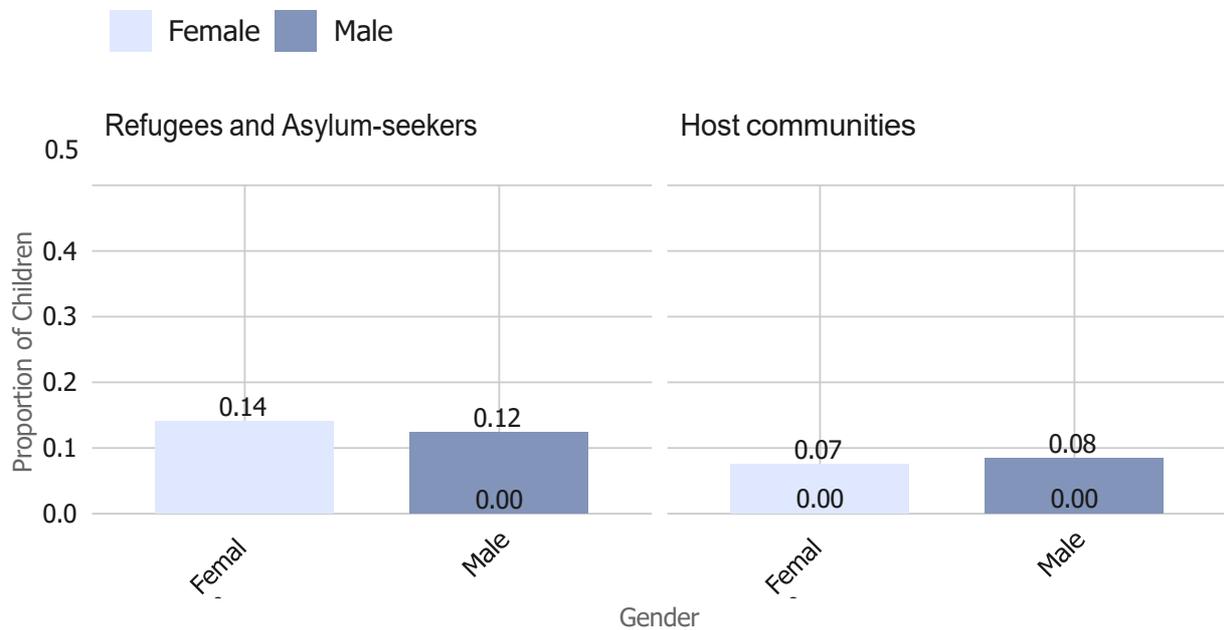
OUTCOME AREA 5: CHILD PROTECTION

Core outcome 5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes

Children who participate in community-based child protection programmes are defined as those aged between 4-17 years who have participated at least once in the last month in sports, arts, cultural activities, or other after-school programmes for children outside the home that were in a physically safe area with adults supervising these activities.

For more information, see [indicator guidance](#)¹⁰.

Outcome 5.2 by Population Groups and Gender



Note: Only children between 5 to 17

Figure 20: Outcome 5.2 by Population Groups and Gender

OUTCOME AREA 8: WELL-BEING AND BASIC NEEDS

Core outcome 8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology

People with primary reliance on clean cooking fuels and technology are defined as those in households that use one of the following most of the time as their source for cooking: solar cooker, electric stove, piped natural gas stove, biogas stove, LPG/cooking gas stove, liquid fuel stove with alcohol / ethanol.

For more information, see indicator guidance¹¹.

Results of RBM Core Outcome 8.2

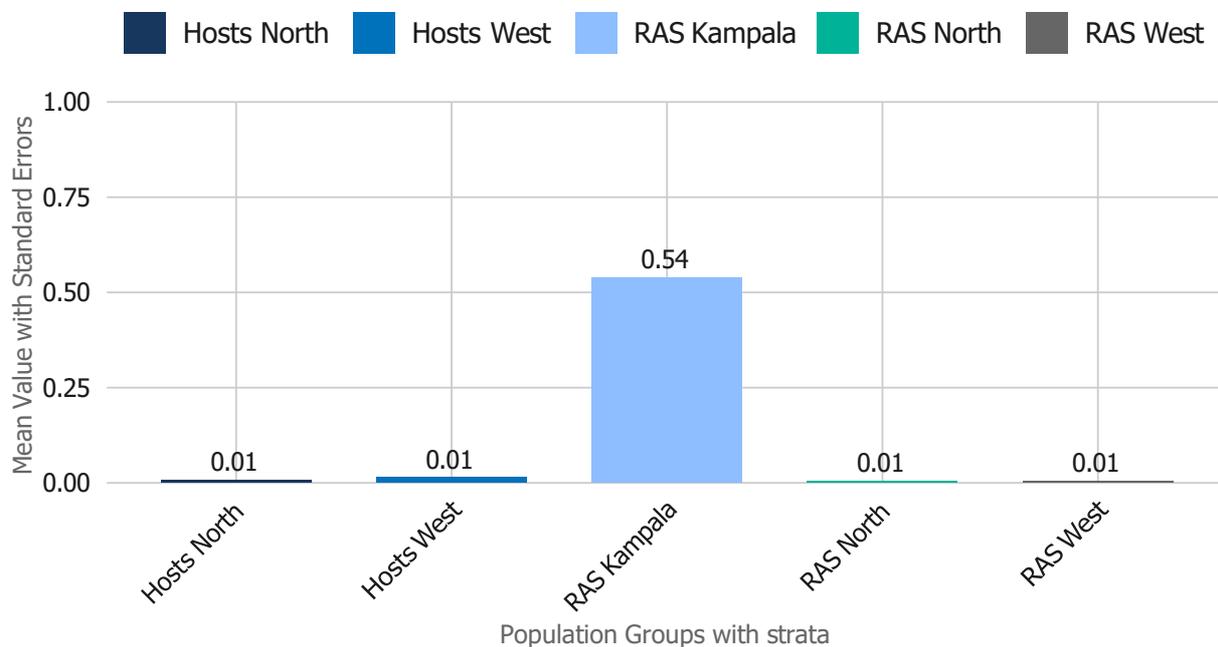
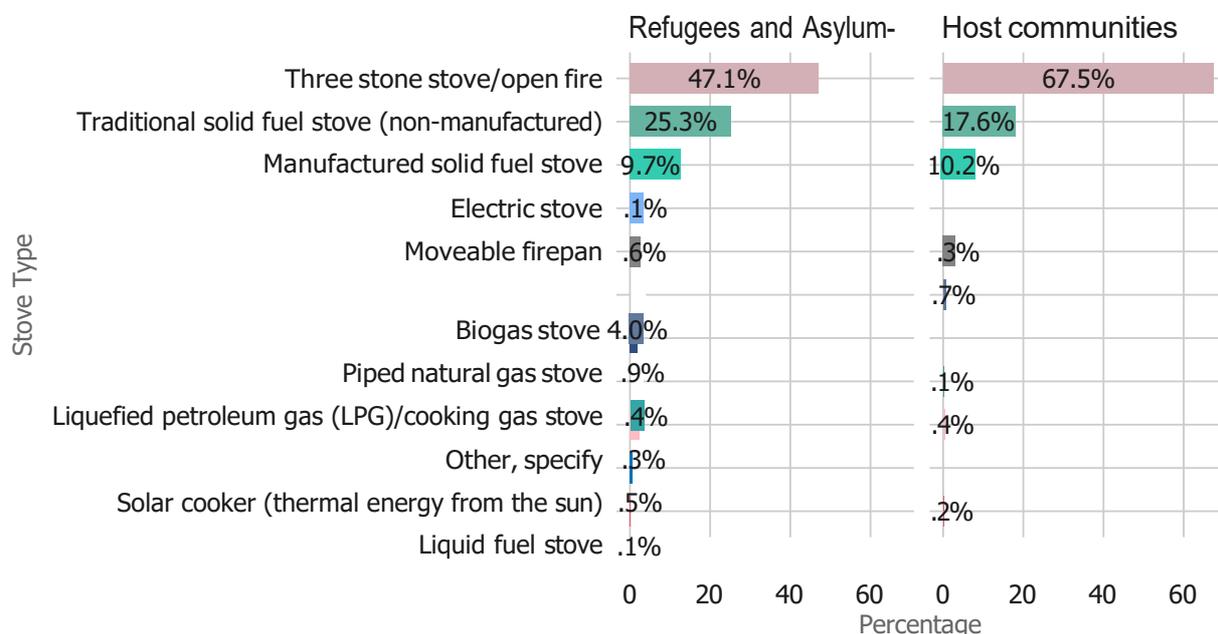


Figure 21: Outcome 8.2 by Population Groups

Distribution of Stove Types (COOK02) by Population Groups



Source: RMS UGA 2024

Figure 22: Distribution of Stove Types (COOK02) by Population Groups

OUTCOME AREA 9: SUSTAINABLE HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

Core outcome 9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing

People who live in habitable and affordable housing are defined as those who live in 1) households which are not overcrowded, 2) housing that is habitable in that it provides protection from cold, damp, heat, rain, wind, and other threats to health, structural hazards, and disease vectors, and 3) who self-report being able to afford to pay rent without financial distress.

Note this indicator does not measure ‘adequate’ housing which would include aspects such as security of tenure, availability of other basic services and infrastructure, accessibility, location of housing, and cultural appropriateness.

For more information, see indicator guidance¹².

Access to Adequate Housing Facilities by Population Group

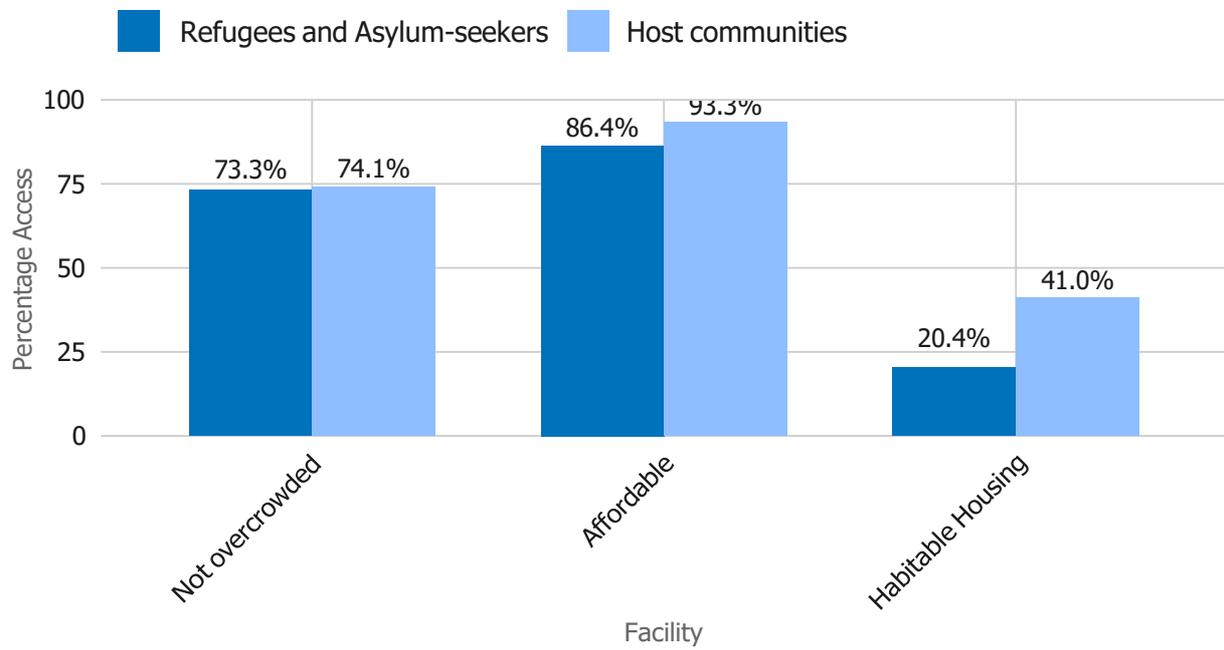


Figure 23: Access to Habitable Shelter by Population Group

Results of RBM Core Outcome 9.1

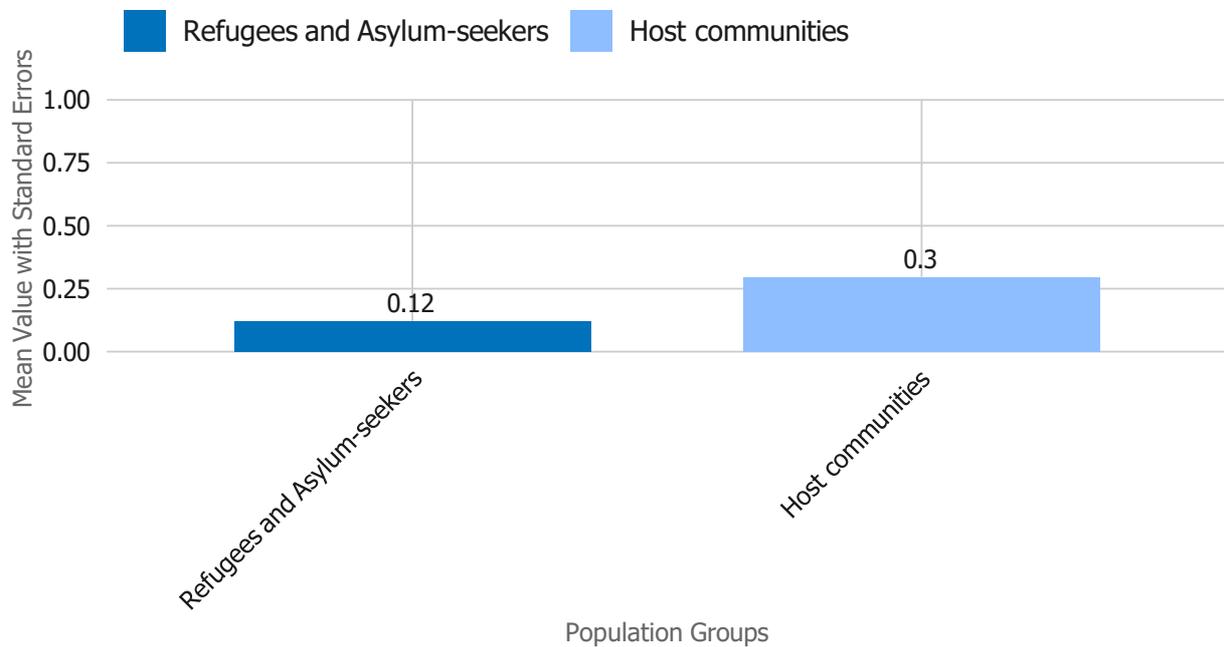


Figure 24: Results of RBM Core Outcome 9.1 by Population Group

Core outcome 9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting

People who have energy to ensure lighting are defined as those in households that use one of the following as light source most of the time: electricity (including solar panels), solar home systems, solar-powered lantern or flashlight, rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern, battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, biogas lamp, LPG lamp.

For more information, see [indicator guidance¹³](#).

Results of RBM Core Outcome 9.2

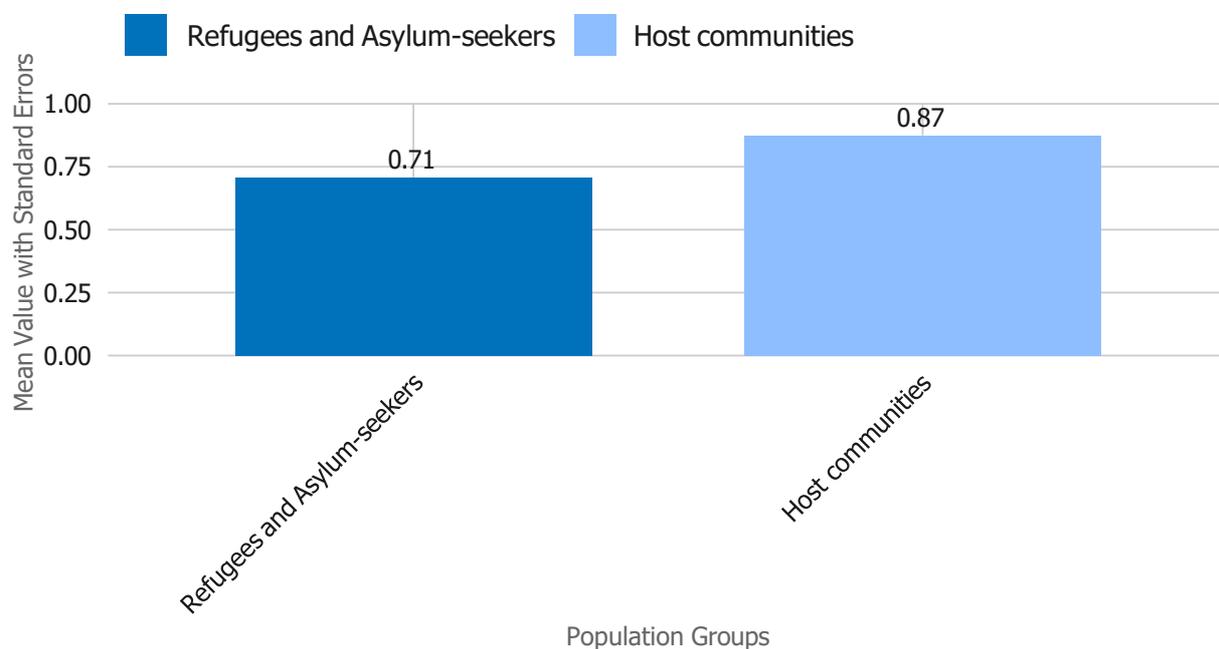
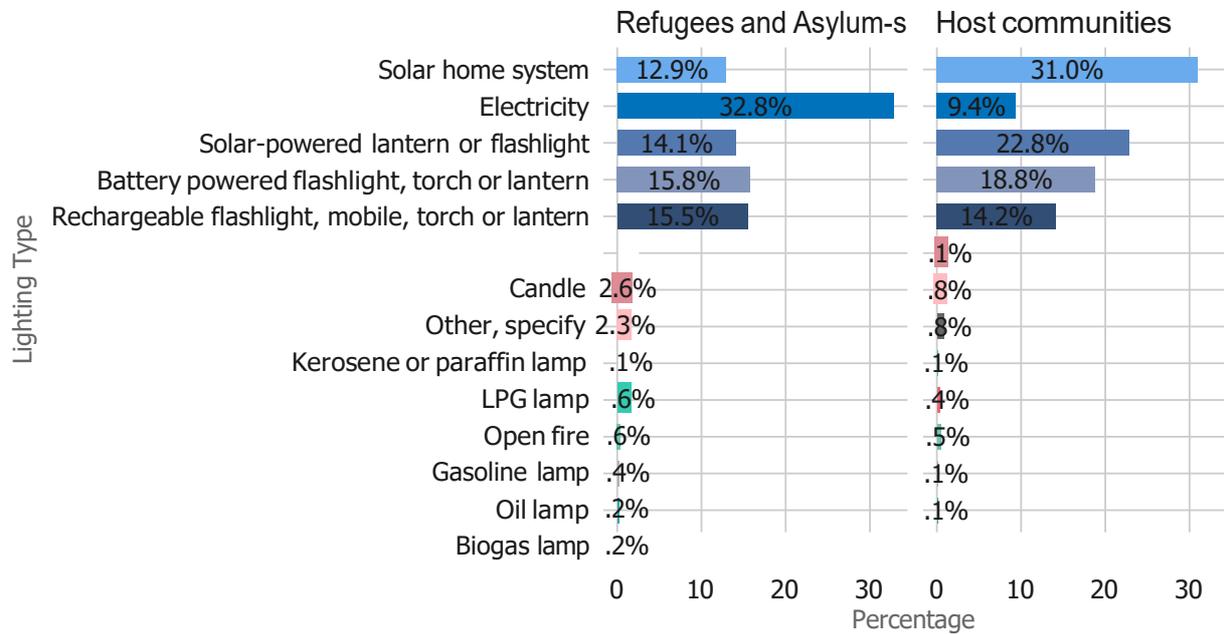


Figure 25: Results of RBM Core Outcome 9.2 by Population Groups

Distribution of Energy of Lighting (LIGHT02)



Source: RMS UGA 2024

Figure 26: Distribution of Energy of Lighting (LIGHT02)

OUTCOME AREA 10: HEALTHY LIVES

Core outcome 10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination

Children who have received measles vaccination are defined as those aged between 9 months to five years who have received at least one dose of a measles containing vaccine (measles or MMR - Measles Mumps and Rubella).

For more information, see indicator guidance¹⁴.

Results of RBM Core Outcome 10.1

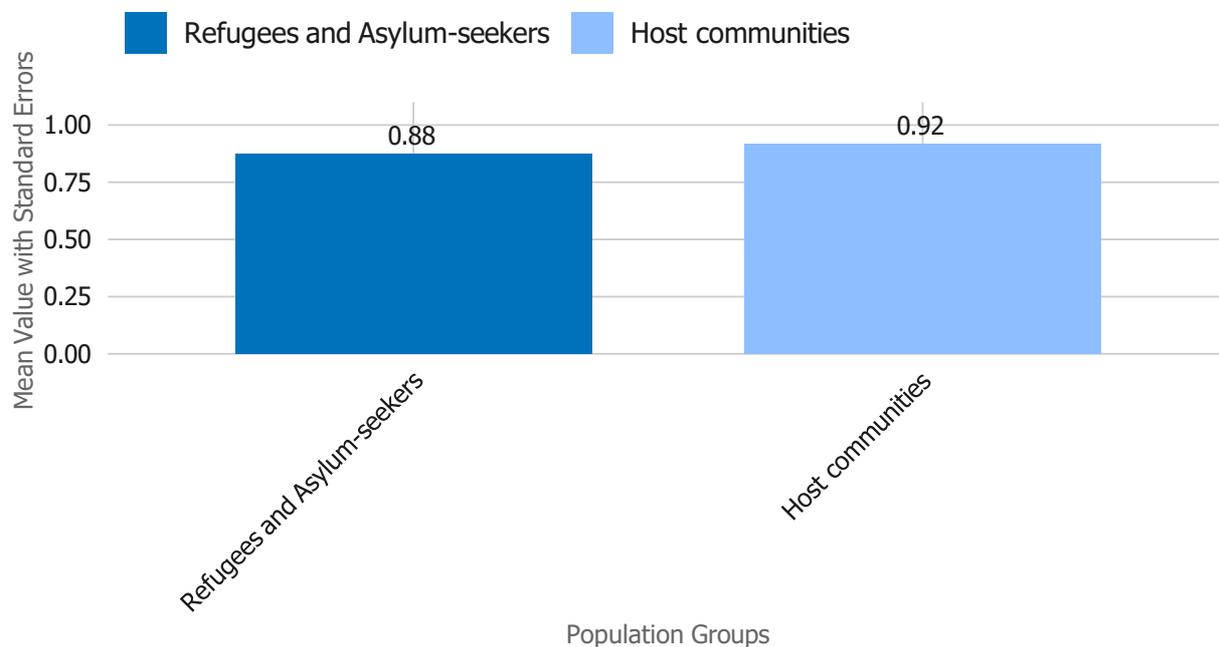
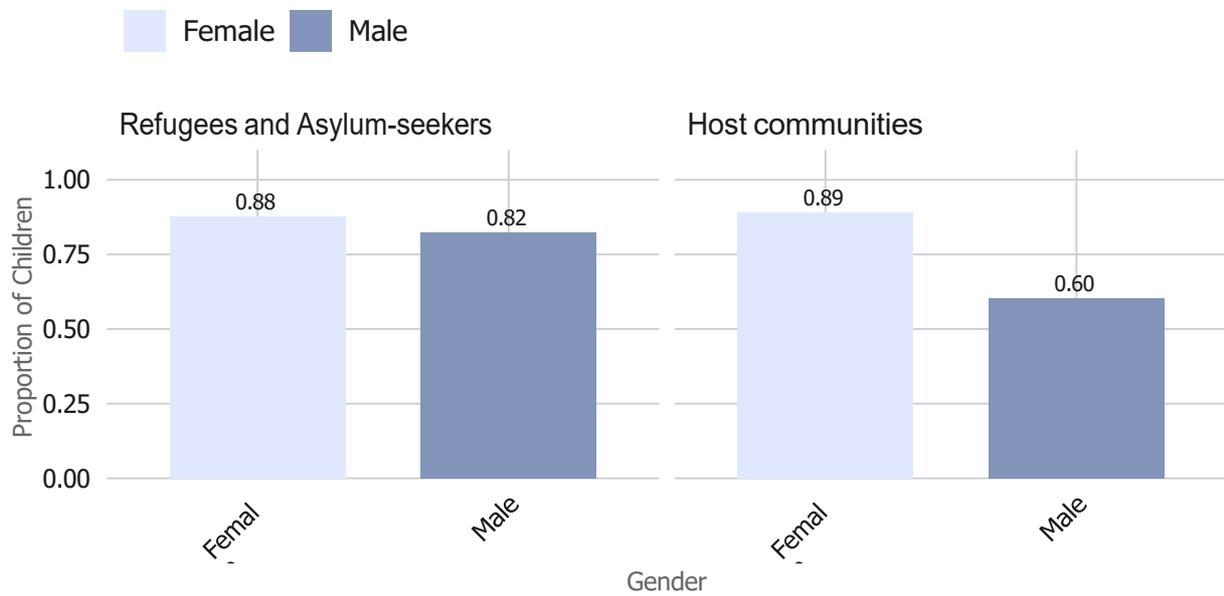


Figure 27: Results of RBM Core Outcome 10.1 by Population Groups

Outcome 10.1 by Population Groups and Gender



Note: Only children under 5

Figure 28: Results of RBM Core Outcome 10.1 by Population Groups and Gender

Core outcome 10.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Births attended by skilled health personnel are defined as those, where women aged 15-49, who had a live birth in the past two years, were assisted during delivery by skilled health professionals: doctors, nurses or midwives. The place of latest live childbirth is also recorded.

For more information, see [indicator guidance¹⁵](#)

Results of RBM Core Outcome 10.2

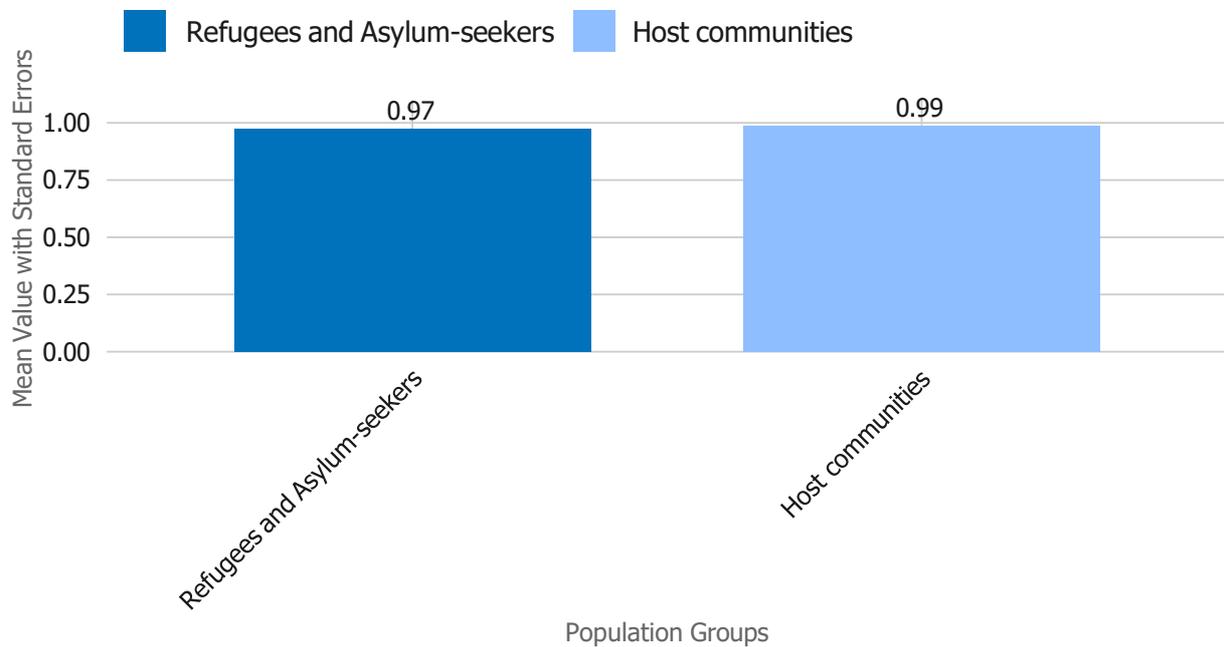


Figure 29: Results of RBM Core Outcome 10.2 by Population Groups

OUTCOME AREA 12: CLEAN WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Core outcome 12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services

People using at least basic drinking water services are defined as those in households using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time, including queuing.

For more information, see [indicator guidance¹⁶](#).

Access to Basic Drinking Services

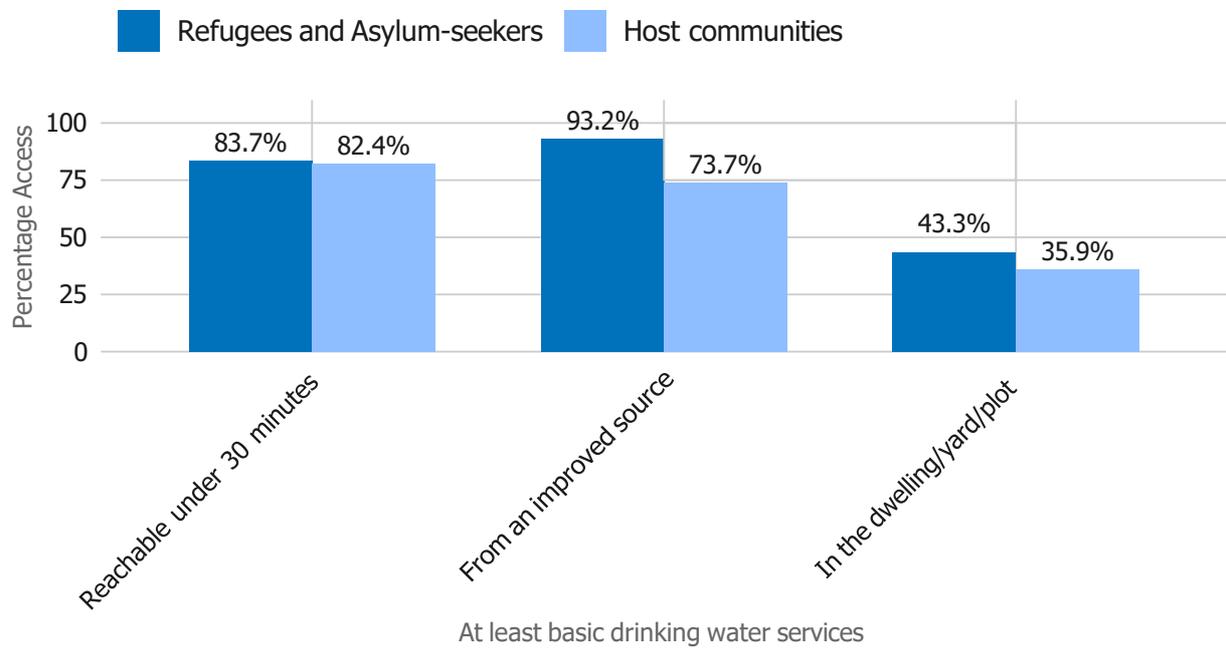


Figure 30: Access to Basic Drinking Services

Results of RBM Core Outcome 12.1

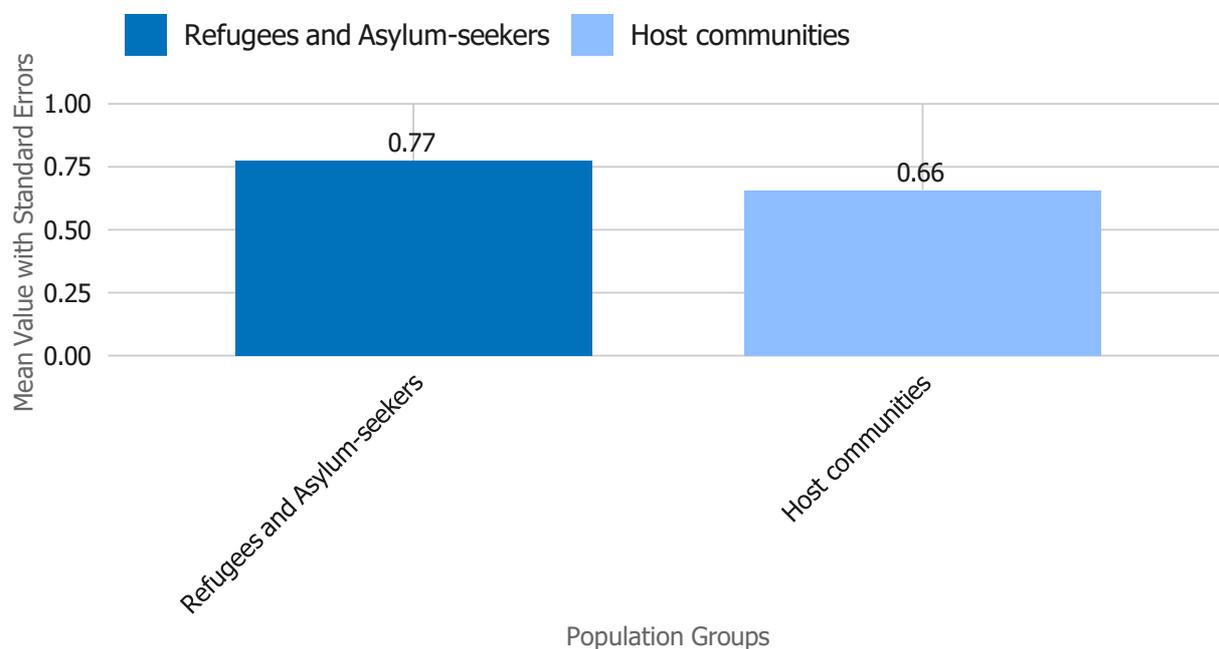


Figure 31: Results of RBM Core Outcome 12.1 by Population Groups

Core outcome 12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet

People with access to a safe household toilet are defined as those in households with improved sanitation facilities that are emptied safely and that are not shared with other households.

For more information, see indicator guidance¹⁷.

Access to a Safe Toilet

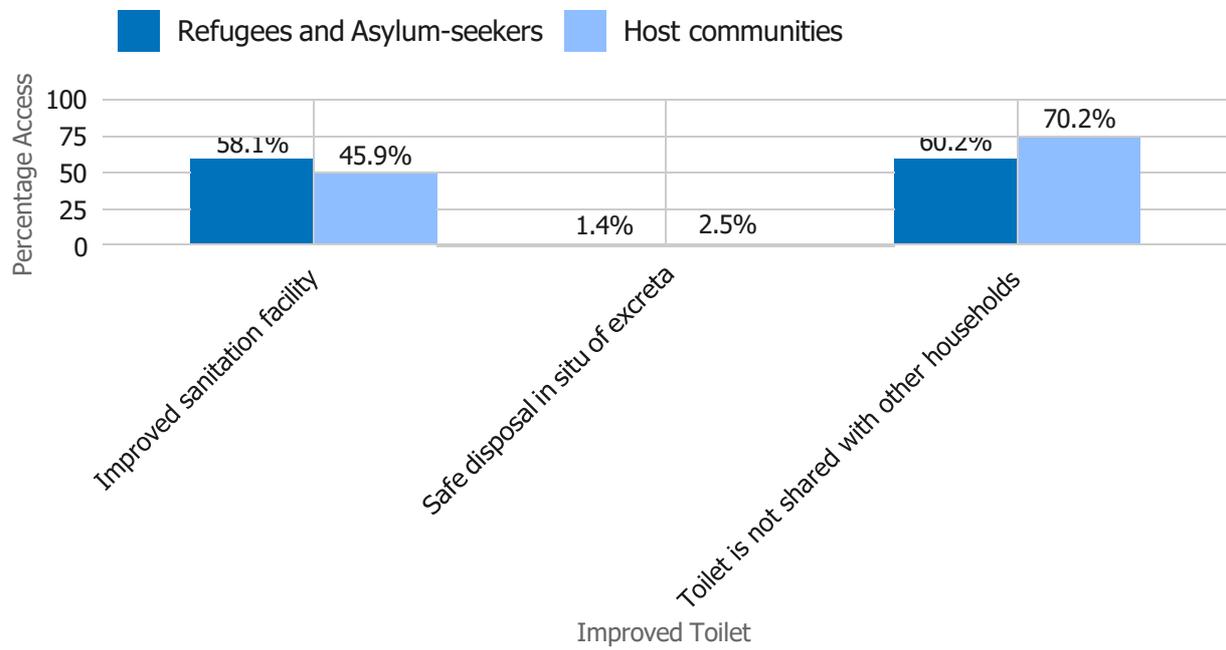


Figure 32: Access to a Safe Toilet

Results of RBM Core Outcome 12.2

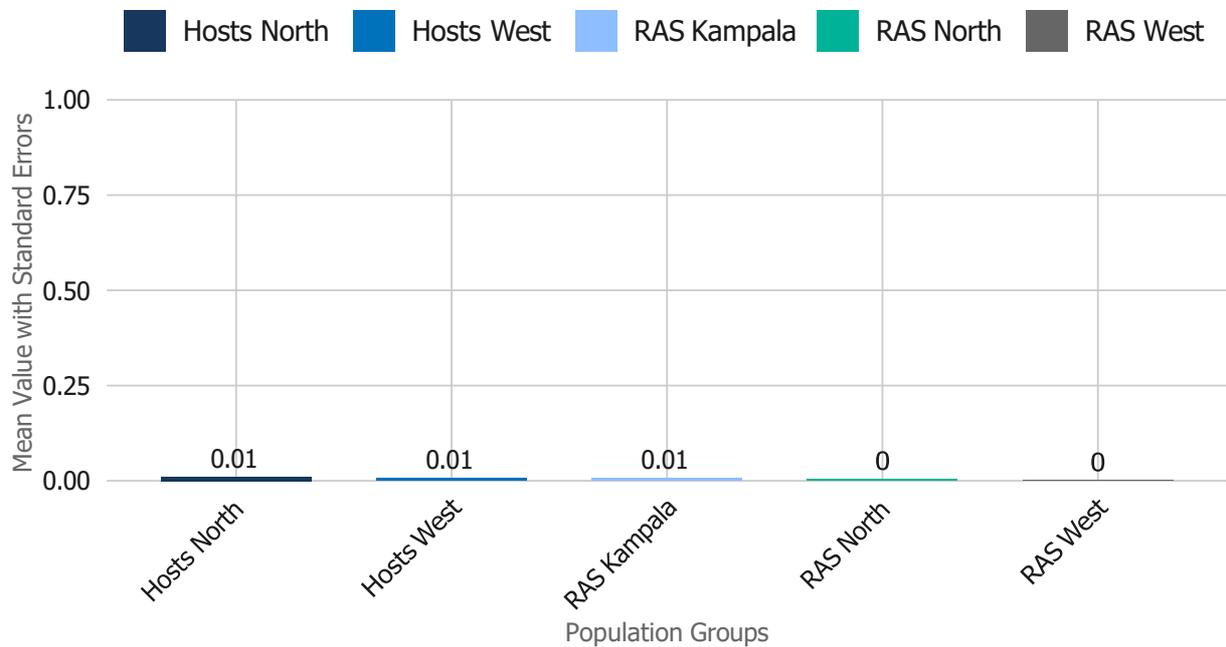


Figure 33: Results of RBM Core Outcome 12.2 by Population Groups

OUTCOME AREA 13: SELF RELIANCE, ECONOMIC INCLUSION AND LIVELIHOODS

Core outcome 13.1 Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider

People with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider¹⁸ are defined as those who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months in the country of asylum or habitual residence (for returnees, countries of origin are included).

For more information, see indicator guidance¹⁹.

Percentage of people with financial inclusion

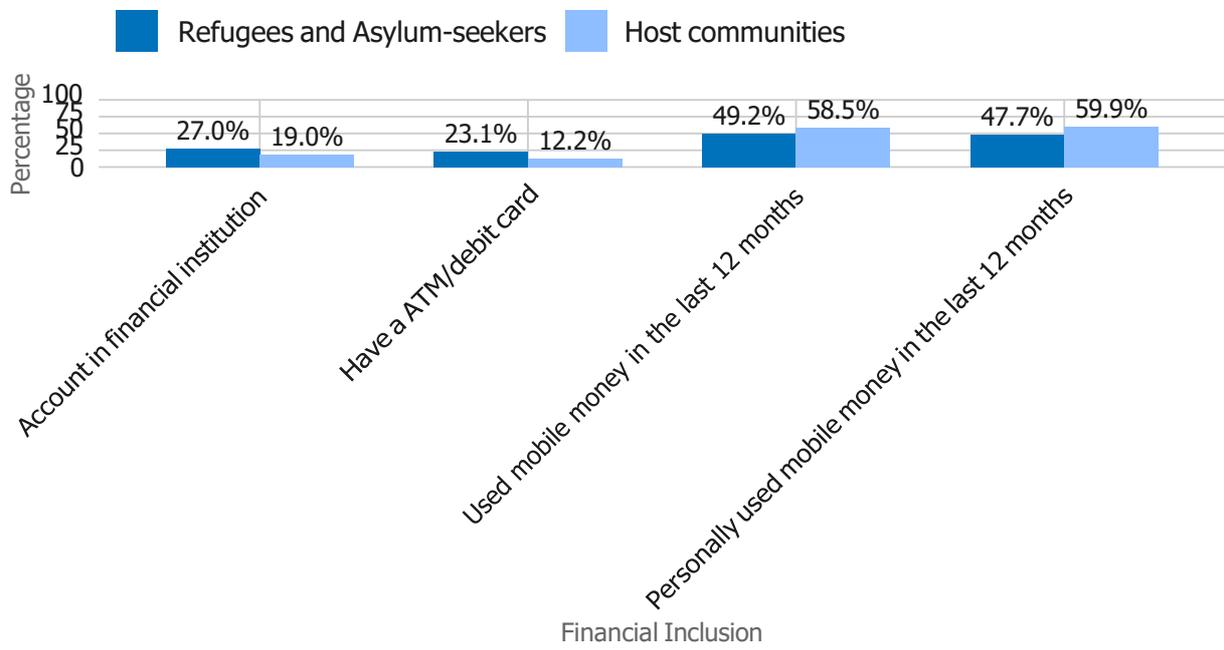


Figure 34: Percentage of people with financial inclusion BY Population Groups

Results of RBM Core Outcome 13.1

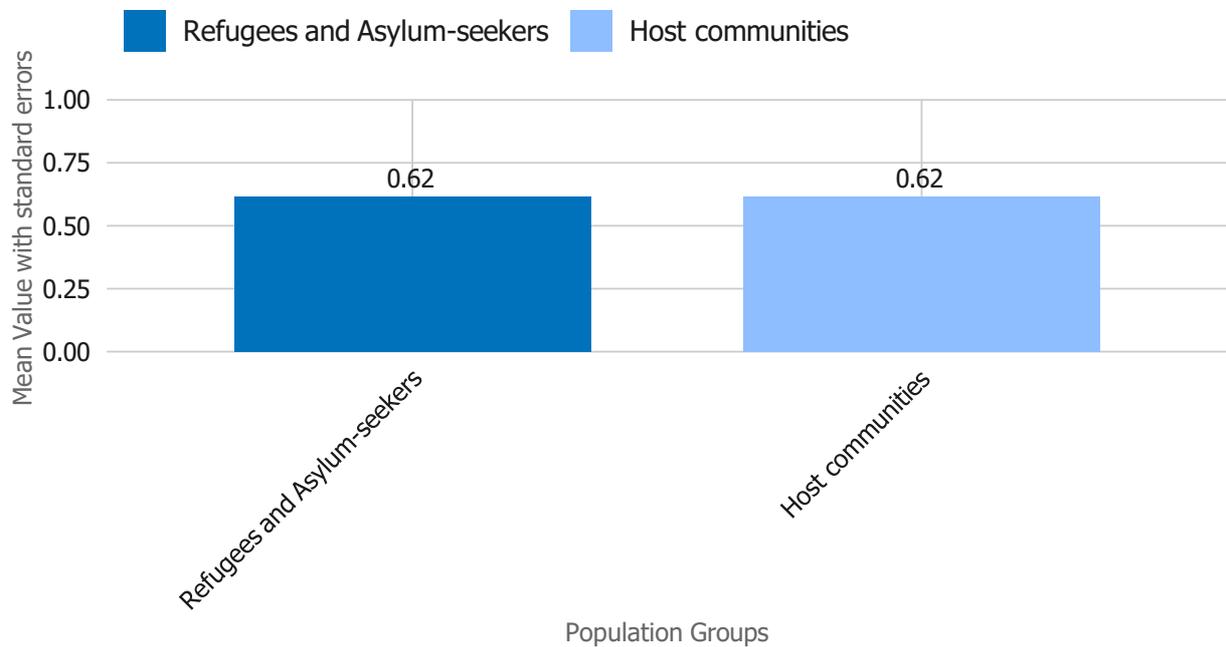


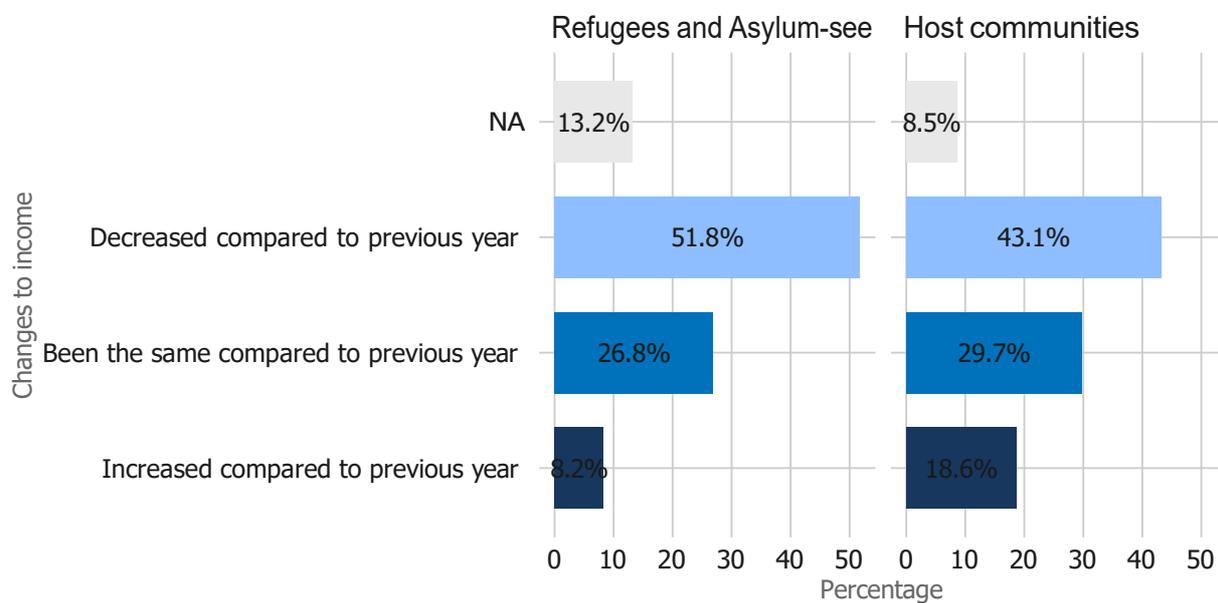
Figure 35: Results of RBM Core Outcome 13.1 by Population Groups

Core outcome 13.2 Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year

People who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year are defined as those who state their income increased and who can also afford more goods and services, or those whose income remained the same or decreased but who can still afford more goods and services (to account for possible inflation).

For more information, see [indicator guidance²⁰](#).

Changes in income in the last 12 months (INC01)



Source: RMS UGA 2024

Figure 36: Changes in income in the last 12 months (INC01) by Population Groups

Can you afford fewer, the same or more goods? (INC02)

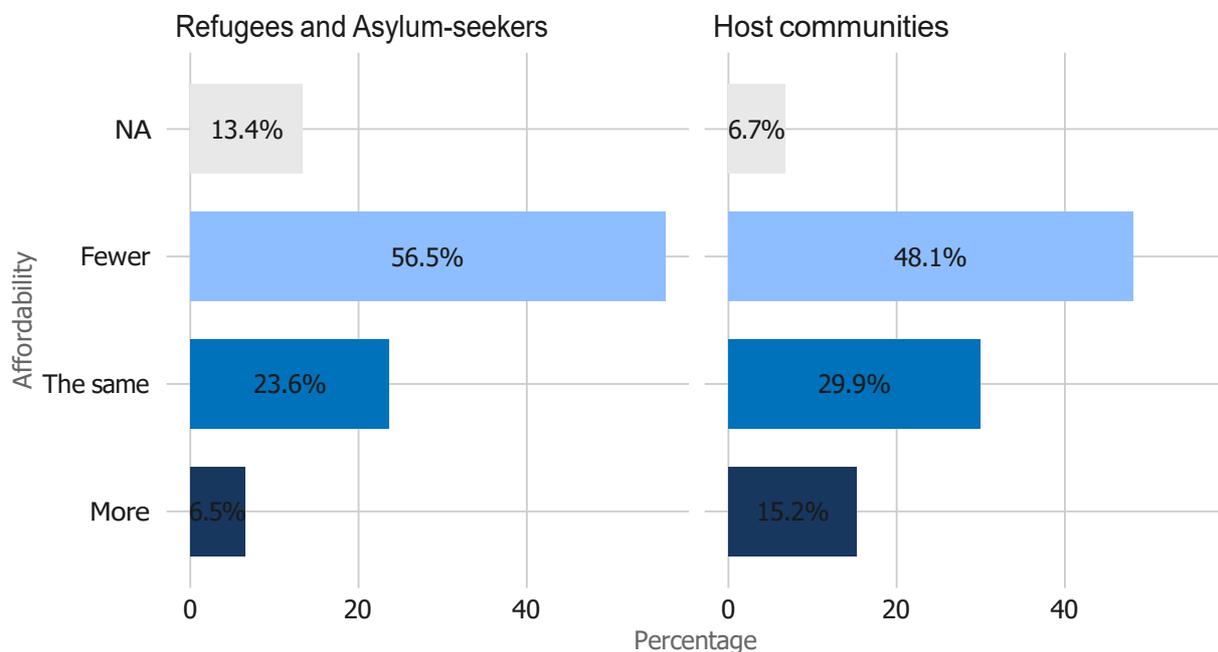


Figure 37: Can you afford fewer, the same or more goods? (INC02) by Population Groups

Results of RBM Core Outcome 13.2

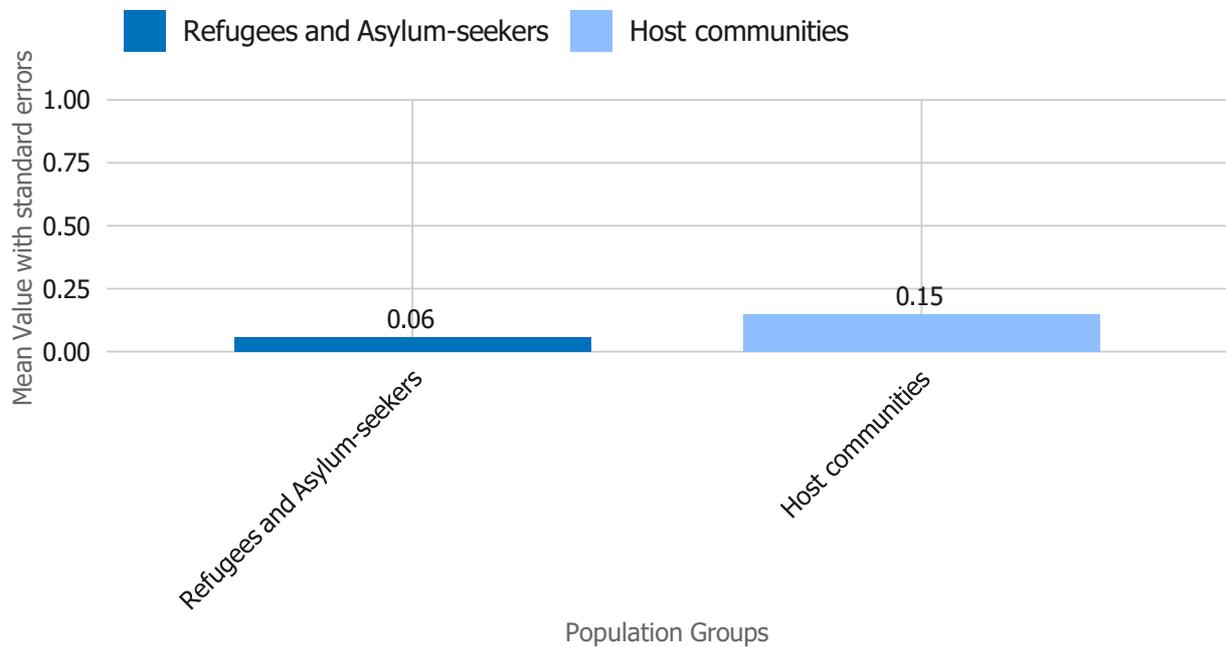


Figure 38: Results of RBM Core Outcome 13.2

Core outcome 13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed

People who are unemployed are defined as those individuals in the labour force who were not in employment and seeking a job within 7 days prior to the reference date and who are available to start work within the next 14 days.

Note that individuals who worked for pay or profit, even if only for one hour, in past 7 days, or who were temporarily absent from a job to which they will return are considered employed.

For more information, see [indicator guidance²¹](#).

Results of RBM Core Outcome 13.3

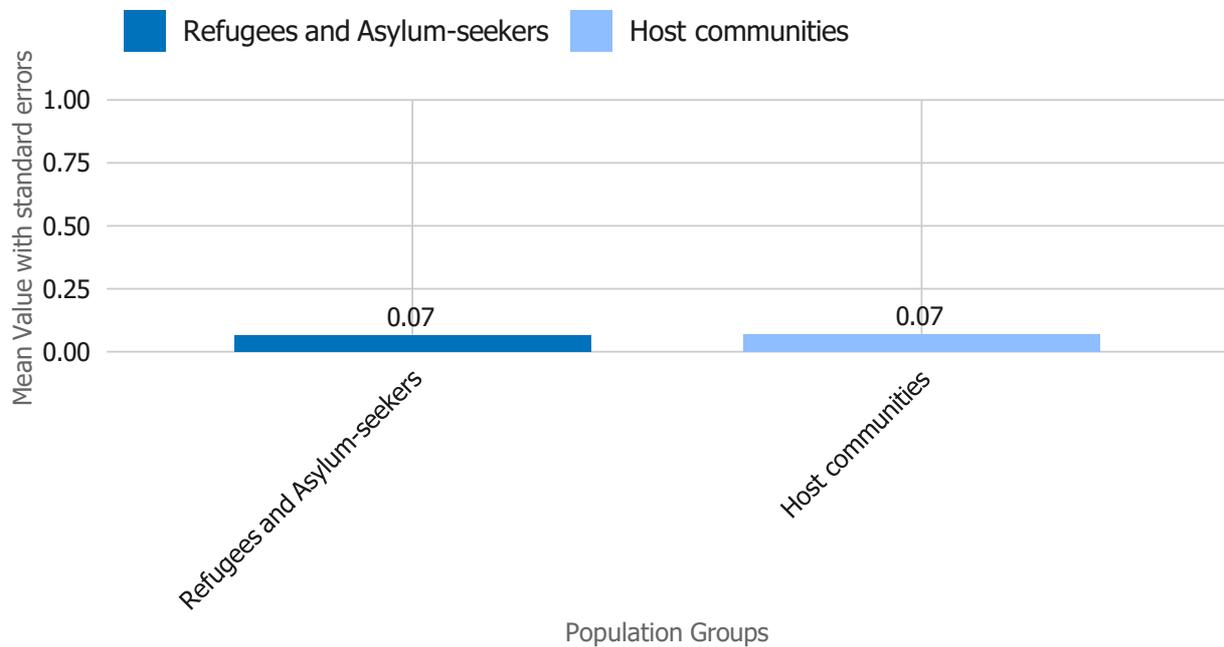


Figure 39: Results of RBM Core Outcome 13.3 by Population Groups

OUTCOME AREA 16: LOCAL INTEGRATION AND OTHER LOCAL SOLUTIONS

Core outcome 16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land

People with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land are defined as those in households with official documentation for both their housing and land and who are unlikely to experience losing their right to this housing and/or land in the next 12 months. The standard survey questions refer to both factual information regarding documentary evidence of tenure, and perceptions regarding the likelihood of one being evicted from land and/or housing.

For more information, see [indicator guidance²²](#).

Results of RBM Core Outcome 16.1

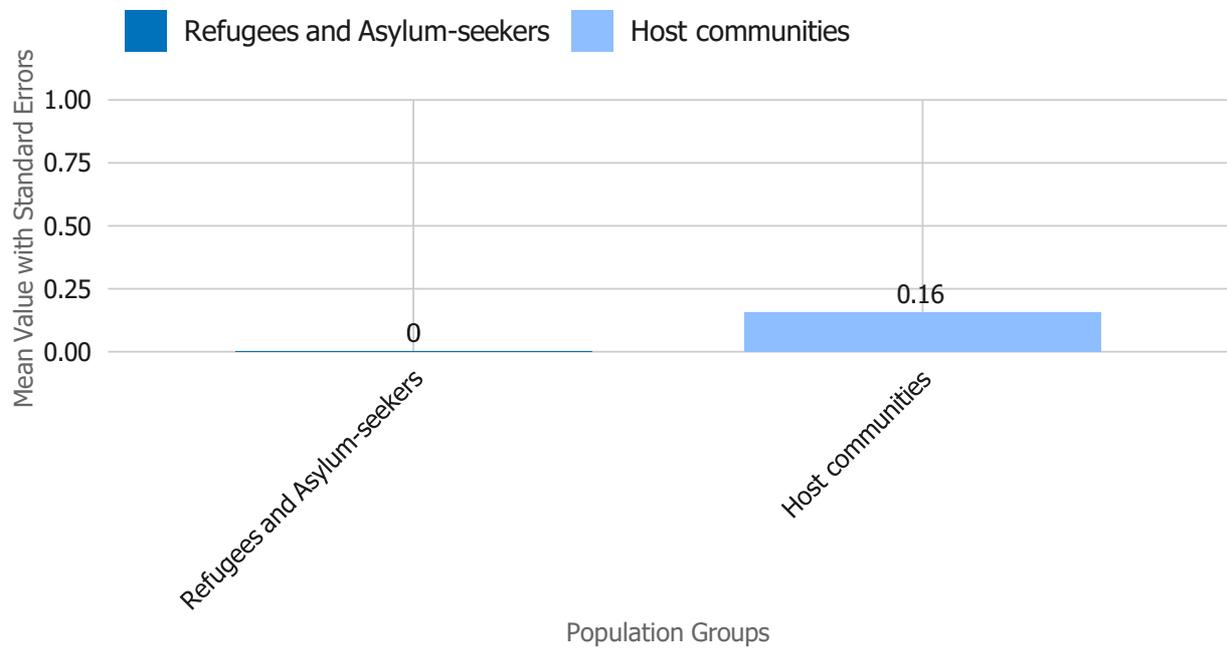


Figure 40: Results of RBM Core Outcome 16.1 by Population Groups

Likelihood of losing housing/land in the next 12 months

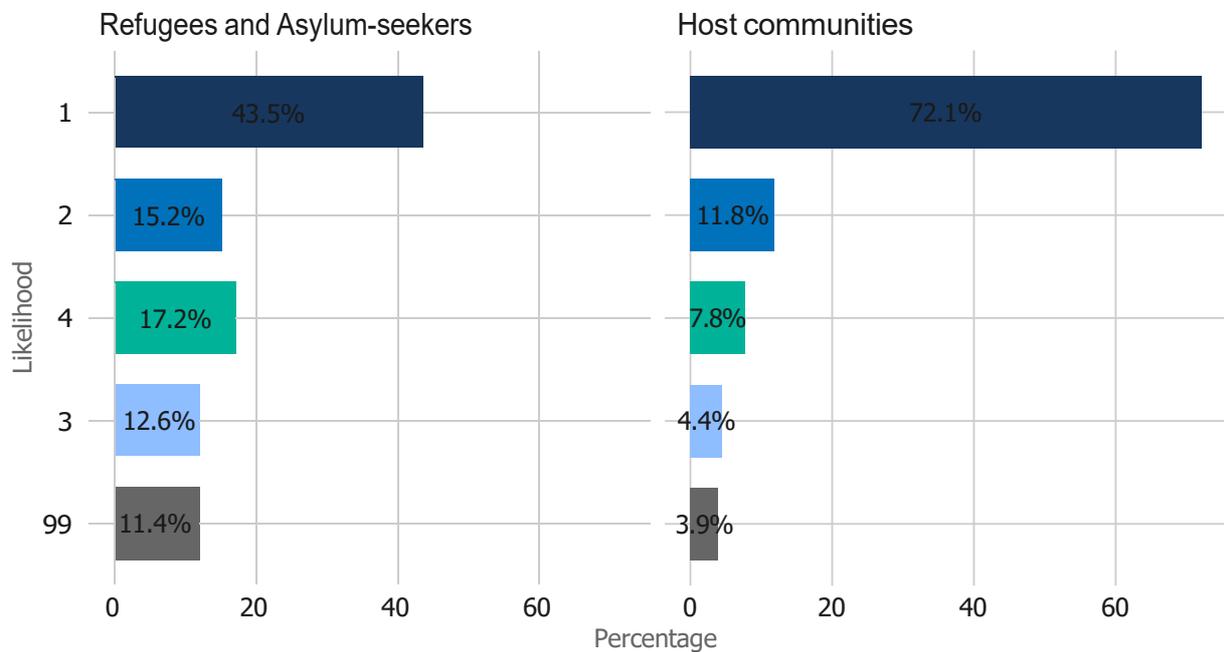


Figure 41: Likelihood of losing housing/land in the next 12 months

Core outcome 16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems

People covered by national social protection systems are defined as those in households where any household member has received any benefits from the national or local government social protection system in the country in the last 12 months.

Types of social protection benefits and services are recorded and categorised under: social assistance, social insurance, social services or labour market policies.

Note this indicator captures inclusion in programmes provided by the government and therefore does not capture assistance provided by UNHCR or other UN agencies.

For more information, see [indicator guidance²³](#).

Results of RBM Core Outcome 16.2

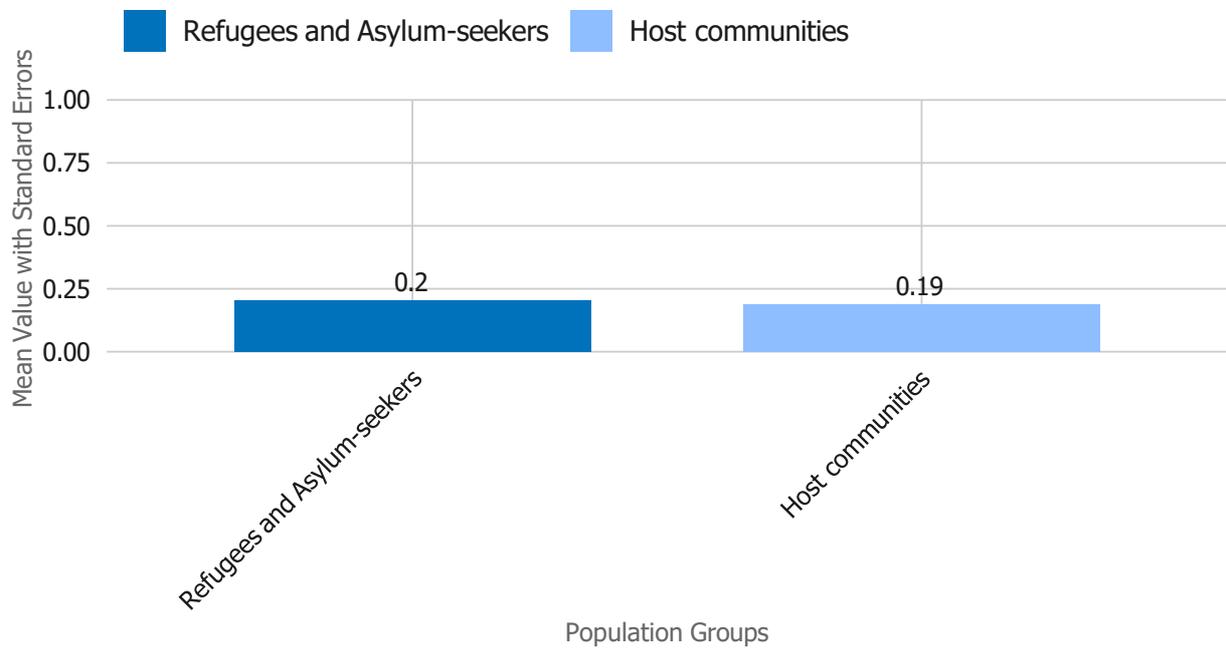
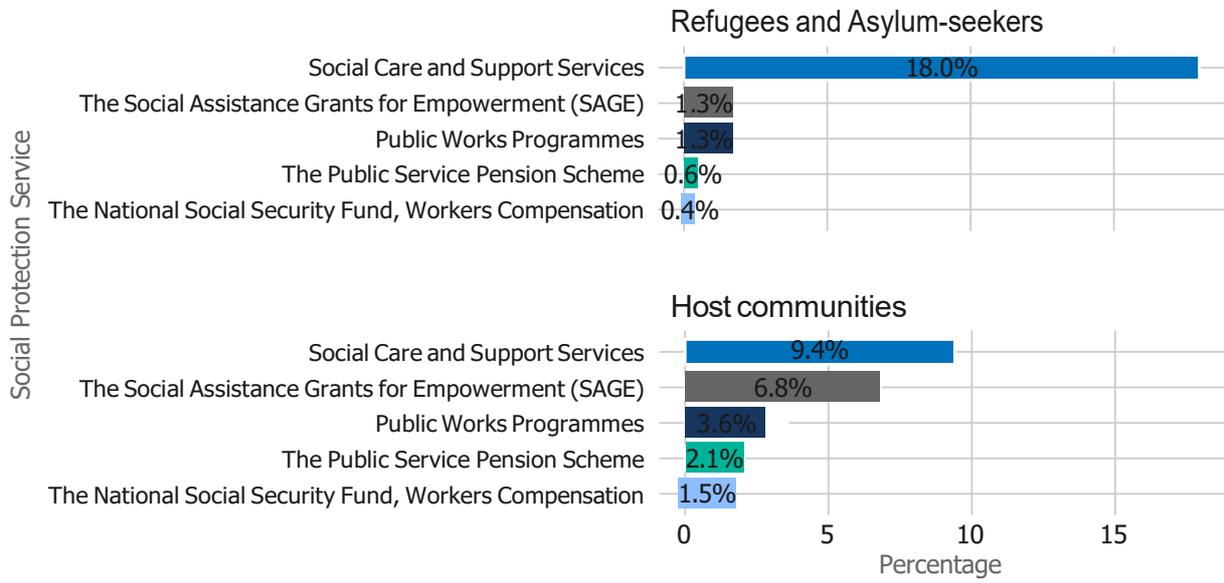


Figure 42: Results of RBM Core Outcome 16.2 by Population Groups

Proportion of Individuals Covered by National Social Protection Systems



Note: Each service is calculated independently.

Figure 43: Proportion of Individuals Covered by National Social Protection Systems

4. Tables

Conclusions and Recommendations

RBM Core Indicators Summary Table

pop_groups	Core Indicator	Unweighted Count	Weighted Total	Indicator Value
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	impact2_2	1363.000	1362.9197	0.0640807
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	impact2_3	6832.000	7054.9457	0.9354767
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	impact3_2a	7054.946	1691.2429	0.4794000
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	impact3_2b	1220.215	118.2151	0.0969000
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	impact3_3	1363.000	1133.1358	0.5187286
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome1_2	6832.000	7054.9457	0.7858097
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome1_3	6832.000	7054.9457	1.0000000
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome4_1	1363.000	1133.1358	0.8518903
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome4_2	1363.000	1133.1358	0.6606864
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome5_2	6832.000	7054.9457	0.1433331
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome8_2	1363.000	1362.9197	0.1180649
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome9_1	1363.000	1362.9197	0.1211759
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome9_2	1363.000	1362.9197	0.7066066
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome10_1	6832.000	7054.9457	0.8757107
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome10_2	1363.000	1362.9197	0.9746296
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome12_1	1363.000	1362.9197	0.7731304
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome12_2	1363.000	1362.9197	0.0043877
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome13_1	1363.000	1133.1358	0.6152664
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome13_2	1363.000	1133.1358	0.0576816
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome13_3	1363.000	1133.1358	0.0672138
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome16_1	1363.000	1362.9197	0.0025719
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	outcome16_2	1363.000	1362.9197	0.2044900

pop_groups	Core Indicator	Unweighted Count	Weighted Total	Indicator Value
Host communities	impact2_2	936.000	936.1683	0.0311313
Host communities	impact2_3	6408.000	6505.5949	0.9551407
Host communities	impact3_2a	6505.595	1280.3045	0.7938000
Host communities	impact3_2b	1164.727	159.8789	0.1373000
Host communities	impact3_3	936.000	1166.1728	0.5719913
Host communities	outcome1_2	6408.000	6505.5949	0.4927124
Host communities	outcome1_3	6408.000	6505.5949	1.0000000
Host communities	outcome4_1	936.000	1166.1728	0.8891490
Host communities	outcome4_2	936.000	1166.1728	0.7057780
Host communities	outcome5_2	6408.000	6505.5949	0.0786814
Host communities	outcome8_2	936.000	936.1683	0.0093439
Host communities	outcome9_1	936.000	936.1683	0.2963239
Host communities	outcome9_2	936.000	936.1683	0.8746664
Host communities	outcome10_1	6408.000	6505.5949	0.9194021
Host communities	outcome10_2	936.000	936.1683	0.9880832
Host communities	outcome12_1	936.000	936.1683	0.6573877
Host communities	outcome12_2	936.000	936.1683	0.0095350
Host communities	outcome13_1	936.000	1166.1728	0.6163220
Host communities	outcome13_2	936.000	1166.1728	0.1481588
Host communities	outcome13_3	936.000	1166.1728	0.0685425
Host communities	outcome16_1	936.000	936.1683	0.1561874
Host communities	outcome16_2	936.000	936.1683	0.1887061

Table 3: Table 4: RMS Uganda 2024 - Indicators for Population Group 2

Indicator Guidance

1. Core impact 2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities
2. Core Impact 2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services
3. Core impact 3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education
4. Core impact 3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education
5. Core Impact 3.3 Proportion of people who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhoods after dark
6. Core Outcome 1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority
7. Core outcome 1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials
8. Core Outcome 4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services
9. Core Outcome 4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women
10. Core outcome 5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes
11. Core outcome 8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology
12. Core outcome 9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing
13. Core outcome 9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting
14. Core outcome 10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination
15. Core outcome 10.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
16. Core Outcome 12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services
17. Core outcome 12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet
18. Core Outcome 13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
19. Core outcome 13.2 Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year
20. Core outcome 13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed
21. Core outcome 16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land
22. Core outcome 16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems