



### Overview

#### Achievements

The humanitarian context in the Uganda refugee operation is gradually evolving, with focus shifting to sustainability for persons of concern hosted in the country and it is believed cash based interventions have a big role to play in this shift especially through meeting the needs of existing refugees and other persons of concern. There is increased digitalization efforts by partners in delivering cash assistance notably through the use of bank accounts and mobile money. With this, vulnerable households receive cash assistance in a timely, efficient and discrete manner. With the help of WFP and partners, financial literacy trainings continue to be a priority as a support intervention to support vulnerable households utilize the cash assistance appropriately. Initiatives to improve refugee financial inclusion through access and utilization of financial service have been are being stepped up as manifested in the increased participation of FSP in the cash coordination fora.

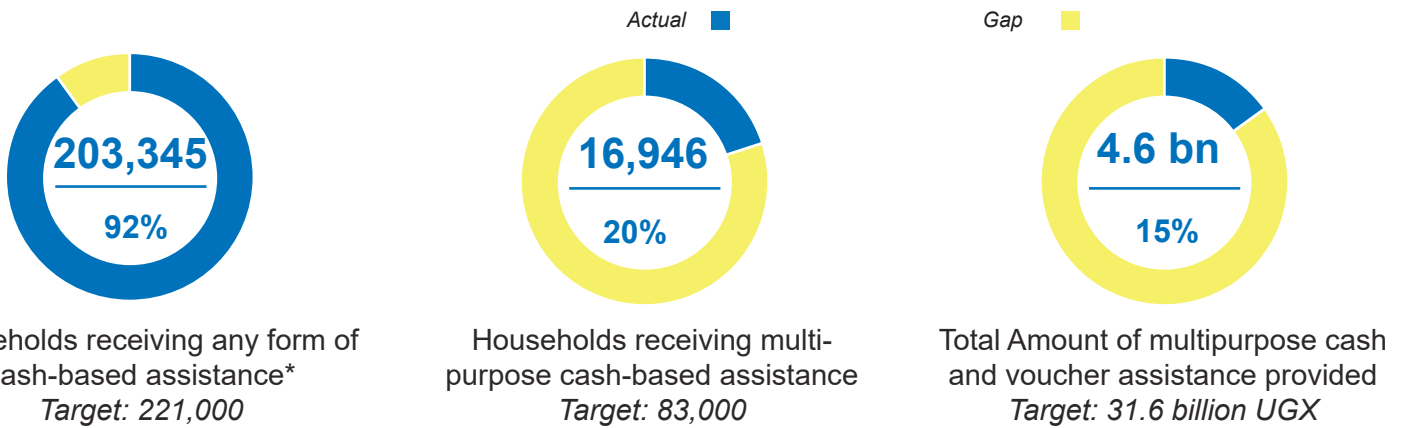
#### Challenges

Prices of food and non food items remained high during this period, attributed to global increase on fuel prices / inflation. As a result, many households that were previously food secure, particularly in South West region, experience food insecurity. As implementation of digitization of cash continues, it was evident that the merchant payment system was not fully appreciated and utilized by refugees albeit the increased efforts to onboard more merchants in the settlements. Partners implementing cash assistance in coordination with the cash working group continue to work with mobile network operators (MNO) to provide a sustainable solution to promote the use of merchant payments among refugee populations.

#### Key priorities and gaps

With the finalization of individual profiling exercise, the key focus will be the implementation of targeted cash transfers to ensure the most vulnerable get the assistance they need to meet their basic needs. A referral mechanism established by the Uganda Cash Consortium will complement sectoral cash provided to vulnerable households, education for school going children as well as address protection concerns. Focus also will be on updating all components of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB), updating the cash 3/5Ws and establishing a system for management of information relating to the cash working group.

### Key indicators

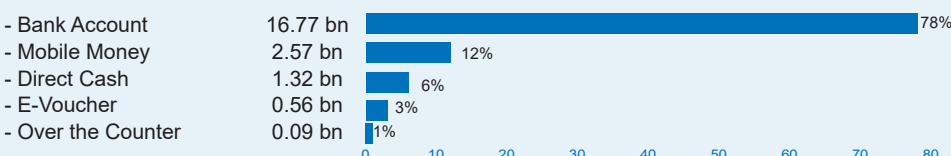


### Objective: Access to cash and voucher assistance for basic needs expanded

Indicator	Actual	Target/Standard ('23)	Actual	Gap
<b>Households receiving any form of cash-based assistance*</b>				
- Congolese refugees	108,830	116,000	94%	
- South Sudanese refugees	51,647	100,400	51%	
- Others	42,868	4,000	>100%	
<b>Households receiving multi-purpose cash-based assistance</b>				
- Congolese refugees	9,292	34,000	27%	
- South Sudanese refugees	3,926	47,000	8%	
- Others	3,728	10,000	37%	
<b>Amount of multi-purpose cash and voucher assistance</b>				
- Congolese refugees	2.74 bn	21.4 bn	13%	
- South Sudanese refugees	1.14 bn	8.8 bn	13%	
- Other refugees	0.77 bn	1.4 bn	55%	

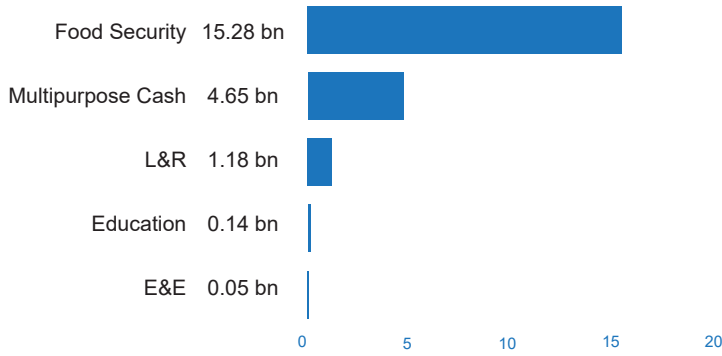
### Objective: Financial inclusion and access to financial services promoted

#### Percent of Cash Assistance by Delivery Mechanism (UGX)

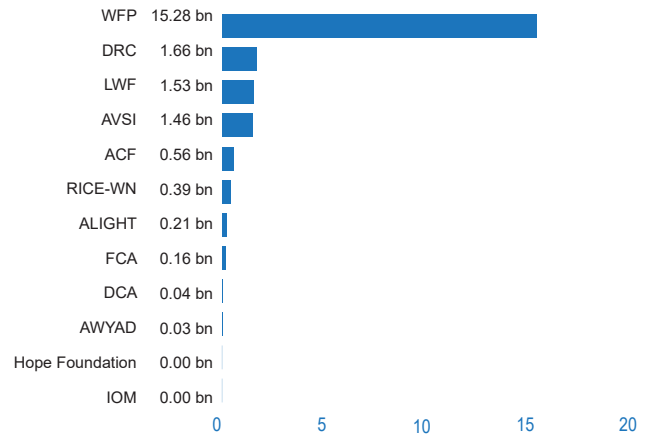


# Cross-sectoral analysis of all cash-based interventions (amounts in UGX)

Amount of cash transfers by sector (in billions)

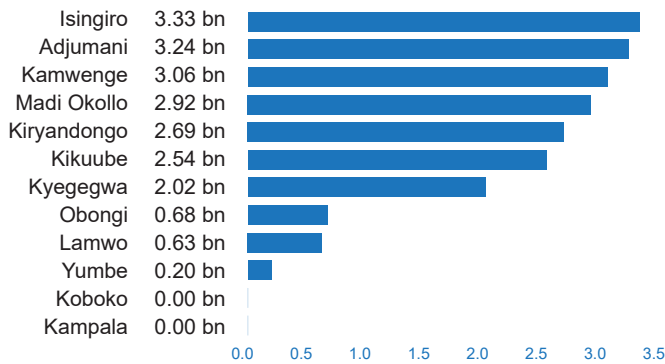


Amount of cash transfers by partner (in billions)

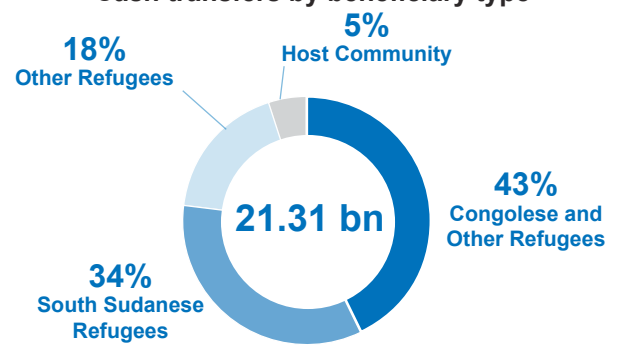


Note: for Livelihoods & Resilience the value of CBI interventions is only based on cash-for-work, and amounts for households who received productive assets through cash. Host community interventions are included in all cases.

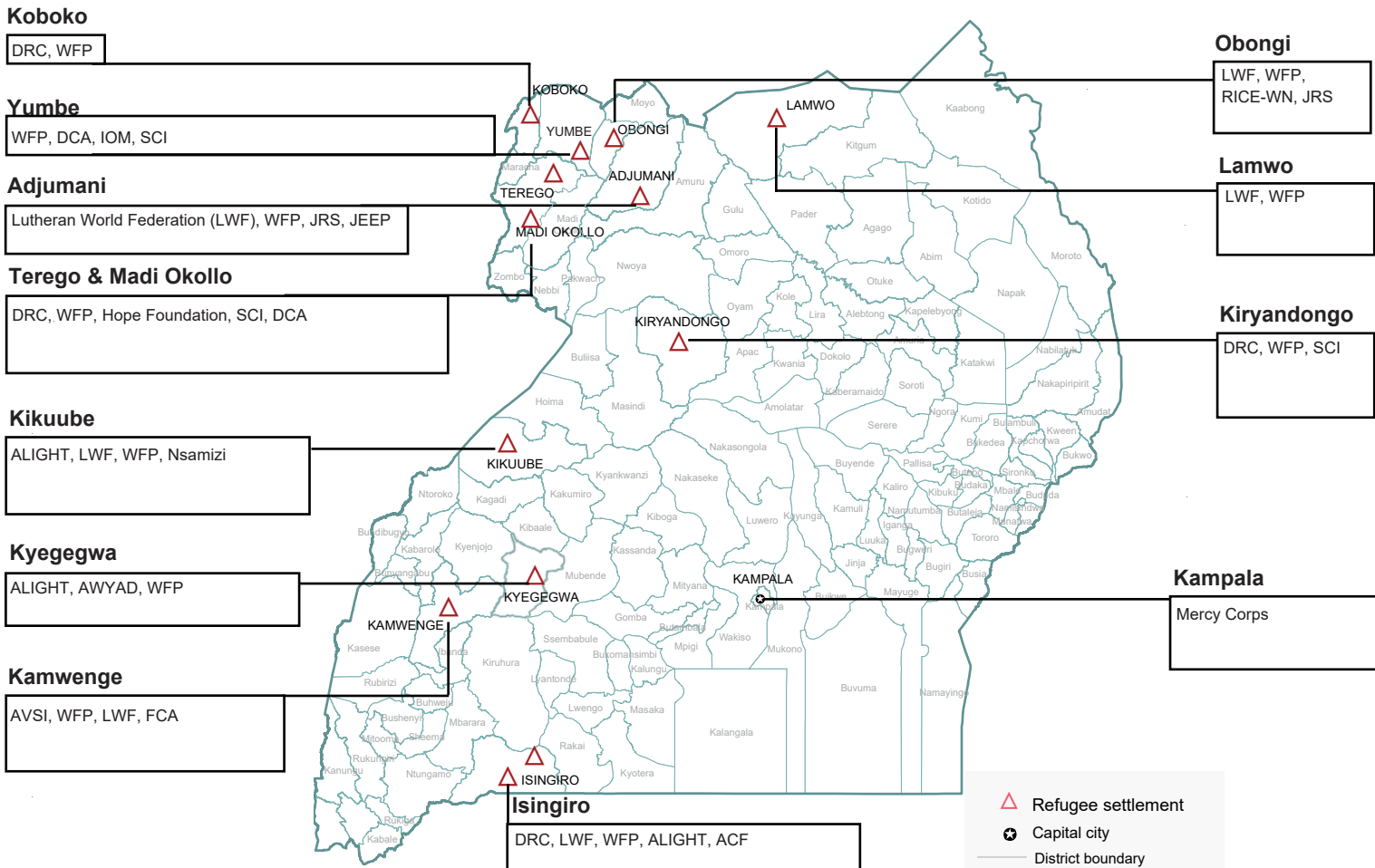
Amount of cash transfers by district (in billions)



Cash transfers by beneficiary type



## Operational presence



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