L&R SWG | LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE SECTOR WORKING GROUP | UGANDA

Refugee Livelihoods and Resilience Sector Strategy

(2022-2025)

Contents

Acronyms

LRS	Livelihoods and Resilience Sector
LRSWG	Livelihoods and Resilience Sector Working Group
NDP	National Development Plan
JLIRP	Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan
DLG	District Local Government
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
WFP	World Food Programme
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
FSP	Financial Service Provider
LRSWG	Livelihood and resilience sector working group
MSME	Micro and small and medium enterprises
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
CSA	Climate smart agriculture

Definitions

For purposes of clarity the following terms used in this strategy are defined below

Term	**Definition**
Viable business	A profitable stable or growing business that is expected to continue operating under the prevailing circumstances
Self-employment	The state of working for oneself as a freelance or the owner of a business rather than for an employer.
Business registration	The process of conferring legal status to operate as a formal entity
Decent work	Work[1] that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for all, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men."[2]
Sufficient	Capable of generating enough income to meet the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) for refugees in Uganda
Emergency	A serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action to ensure that lives are saved
Employment	Exchanging one's labour for some monetary value be it in cash or in-kind.

[1] Definition according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO)

[2] https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/decent-work/lang--en/index.htm

A. Introduction

This strategy for the Livelihoods and Resilience Sector (LRS) for the Inter-Agency Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) 2022-2025 aims to provide overall guidance to humanitarian organisations, development agencies and the private sector to implement activities in refugee hosting districts. With an overall objective of promoting resilience and self-reliance among refugees and host communities, the strategy aims to promote agricultural production for food and income generation, wage employment and enterprise development in line with pillars II and III of the Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan (JLIRP), which in turn is aligned to the National Development Plan III (2020/21 – 2025/26) (NDP III). The strategy further touches on pillar IV of the JLIRP on development of market-driven skills, which together with access to finance, play a supporting function in realising the two outcome areas, increased agricultural production and job creation (through wage- and self-employment). Implementation of the strategy depends on close collaboration with the government led by the Office of Prime Minister (OPM) and active engagement of District Local Governments (DLGs) to integrate refugees into district development plans to facilitate refugee access to basic services and key factors of production such as land and capital in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) agenda.

The strategy development process started in May 2021 with a secondary data review, bilateral consultations with key stakeholders and an analysis based on the feedback obtained. In August and September 2021, three regional consultations were held in Adjumani, Kyangwali and Mbarara. Then in October/November 2021, an online meeting was held with sector partners to discuss the Theory of Change and the development of the sector log frame. The draft strategy was then reviewed by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) with their inputs provided in November/December 2021, to ensure the strategy alignment with NDP III and the JLIRP. In May 2022, a livelihood sector partners' strategic meeting was held to validate and adopt the final strategy.

B. Overview of needs

Agriculture employs 73% of refugees and 94% of host communities.[3] Refugees also operate small businesses to supplement food aid; however, total income remains insufficient to meet basic needs, thus 91% of refugee households in Uganda were found to be highly economically vulnerable with refugees in West Nile having the highest level of economic vulnerability (96%) compared to those in the Southwest (84%).[4] Consequently, aid was found to be the main source of income for about 54% of the refugee households; However, that figure falls to 37% for refugee households that been in country longer[5] is in part due to the increased ability of refugees to engage in economic activities over time, but also deliberate decisions by humanitarian

---

[3] World Bank, Informing the Refugee Policy Response in Uganda: Results from the Uganda Refugee and Host Communities 2018 Household Survey 2019. Available at https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/factsheet/2019/10/01/informing-the-refugee-policy-response-in-uganda-results-from-the-uganda-refugee-and-host-communities-2018-household-survey

[4] WFP, UNHCR and OPM (2017), Analysis of Refugee Vulnerability in Uganda, pg.13 available at https://data.unhcr.org/fr/documents/download/72299

[5] World Bank, Informing the Refugee Policy Response in Uganda: Results from the Uganda Refugee and Host Communities 2018

organizations to prioritize aid for new arrivals over older refugees who are expected to more established and able to cater for themselves.

Whereas refugee and host community households have access to agricultural land,[6] only 42% of refugees have access to land for agricultural activities compared to 82% of Ugandans.[7] In 2022, refugee households accessed an average of 0.6 acres of land compared to an average of 2.7 acres accessed by host community households, which is below 1-2 acres that are recommended as the minimum acreage for a household to be self-sufficient.[1]

[1]In general, productivity is low due to poor agronomic practices and technologies, the lack of extension services, inadequate quality inputs, poor post-harvest handling and storage practices, water scarcity and unpredictable weather, characterized with flooding during the rainy seasons and prolonged dry spells, which are both destructive to crops. In general, productivity is low due to poor agronomic practices and technologies, the lack of extension services, inadequate quality inputs, poor post-harvest handling and storage practices, water scarcity and unpredictable weather, characterized with flooding during the rainy seasons and prolonged dry spells, which are both destructive to crops.

Access to salaried and self-employment opportunities outside agriculture is affected by limited professional qualifications, technical vocational skills, weak entrepreneurial skills and poor access to financial services, especially micro-credit, and understanding by refugees and host community on right to work or how to go about it. In addition, a lack of documentation and/or the lack of recognition of refugees' existing documents showing education and skills, language barriers, knowledge of procedures, lack of social networks and social stigma represent key barriers to gaining employment for refugees.

Overall, only 13% of refugees over 15 years are classified as self-employed and 20% of households has at least one household member engaged in informal trade and/or services. Even so, most employment options offer low wages. The proportion of households that have participated in vocational trainings is also low for both host community (18%) and refugee households (13%). However, compared to refugees, host community households are twice as likely to participate in savings, credit or insurance schemes.

COVID-19 has heavily affected livelihoods in refugee hosting districts with refugees bearing a disproportionate burden of the pandemic. As of March 2021, 32% of refugees reported being employed in the seven days prior to data collection, down from 43% in October/November 2020 and 56% in March 2020 (pre-COVID-19).[8] Accordingly, poverty rates for refugees increased by seven percentage points from 44% before COVID-19 to 51% in October/November 2020 and declined only slightly in the next four months, still more than four percentage points from pre-

[6] Access to land for agriculture refers to the ability to use available land for agricultural purposes

[7] UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, UBOS, OPM, and Ministry of Health (2022), *Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements*, pg. 85

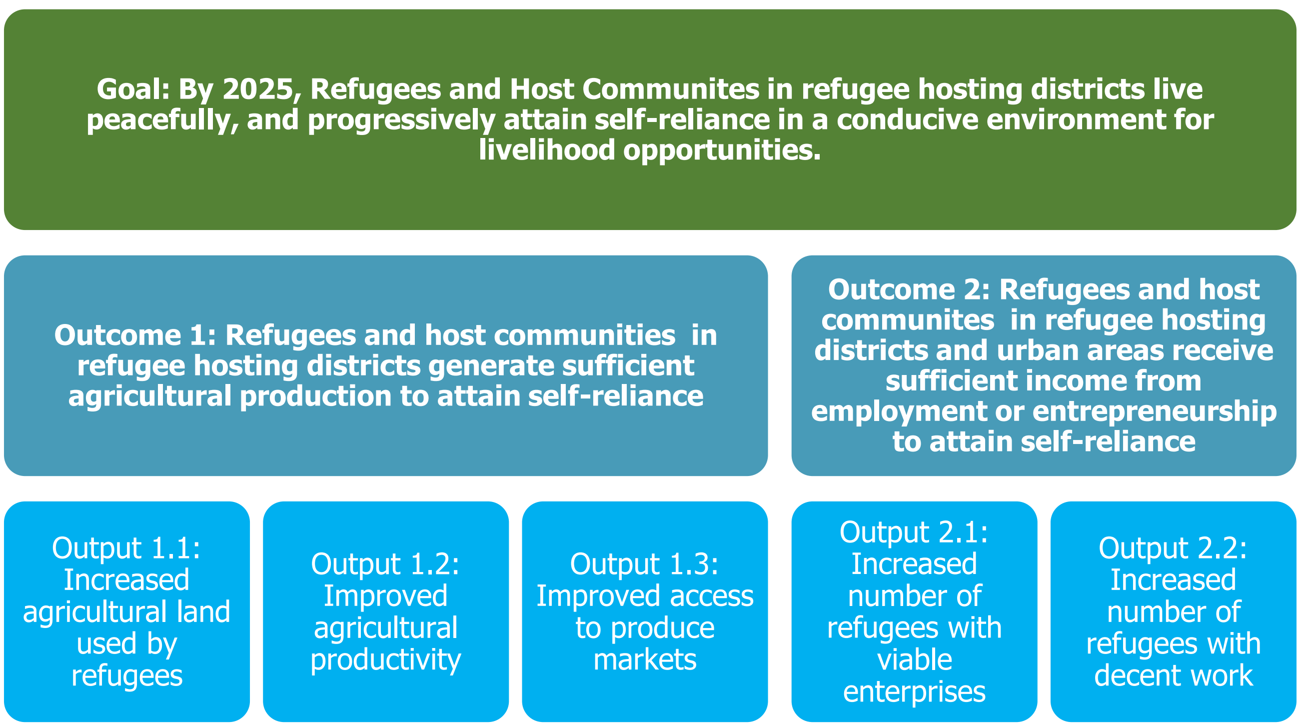
[8] World Bank: Monitoring Social and Economic Impacts of COVID-19 on Refugees in Uganda, Results from the High-Frequency Phone Survey First round (October/November 2020) available at https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/85063 2020 available at https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/85063

COVID-19. The number of Ugandan households operating enterprises reduced with the most affected being in urban areas (from 51% before COVID-19 to 37% after COVID-19), driving protection risks for both host community and refugee households, particularly for women, girls, and persons with specific needs.

At the same time, owing to funding shortfalls, WFP reduced food rations to 70% in April 2020 and subsequently to 60% from February 2021 while preparing to implement needs-based prioritisation of food assistance starting in November 2021, with reduced rations to 40% for refugees living in the settlements in the South-West, who are, in theory at least, faced with lower food insecurity.

C. Result framework

Recognising that the short-term humanitarian nature of assistance provided to refugees for livelihood activities has been ill-fitted to bring about refugee self-reliance and resilience in a protracted situation as is in Uganda, this strategy, developed in alignment with the (JLIRP) and the NDP Plan III (2020/21 – 2025/26) promotes a shift from dependency to more sustainable approaches that will facilitate self-reliance and resilience of refugees and the host communities. This is therefore the rationale upon which the following results framework was developed for the refugee response



Goal: By 2025, all refugees and host communities in refugee hosting districts live peacefully with one another, and progressively attain self-reliance in a supportive and conducive environment for livelihood opportunities.

OUTCOME 1.0: Refugees and Host Communities in refugee hosting districts generate sufficient agricultural production to attain self-reliance

Nearly 90 percent of the refugees in Uganda live in rural areas. As such, agriculture is a vital livelihood activity for most of them. However, most of them lack access to adequate arable land, knowledge, tools, and technologies needed to move beyond subsistence production to generate income become self-reliant. While refugees have small portions of land that are only viable for kitchen gardens, the refugee policy environment provides an enabling context for increased access to more arable land.

Output 1.1: Increased agricultural land accessible to refugees

Access to land is the first critical step to spurring increased agricultural production for food security and increased incomes for households. To facilitate increased access to more arable land for use by refugees, the LRS partners will collaborate with OPM, DLG and local host communities to undertake the necessary consultations and negotiations with the local communities, and the development of standardized land use agreements that will enable structured access to more land through shared-benefit use arrangement with the host communities. In this context and cognisant of the stipulations in the Settlement Transformation Agenda I and II, the LRS partners will advocate and engage with OPM and the DLGs to initiate the process of systematic land use planning and management of the refugee settlement areas, to ensure environmental conservation and protection, increase agricultural land productivity and expand economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.

Output 1.2: Improved agricultural productivity for increased HH production and to create surplus

To improve food and nutrition security, the LRS will support interventions to address low production and productivity across refugee hosting districts. Collaboration and advocacy with OPM, DLGs, donors, development partners and the private sector actors will be strengthened to increase investment in the sector prioritised agricultural value chains.[9] This will be done through i) increased access to appropriate productive assets and good quality inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools etc); ii) provision of training on good agronomic , post-harvest handling and livestock practices; iii) promotion of sustainable climate smart agriculture and other appropriate technologies; iv) improved access to agricultural and livestock extension services.

Output 1.3: Improved access to physical and digital markets and increase value addition

In line with Uganda's agro-industrialisation strategy in NDP III, LRS partners will advocate and collaborate with the government, development partners, private sector and donors to invest in value addition initiatives including infrastructure to promote access to better markets. The LRS partners will support establishment and strengthening of farmer associations for experiential learning, produce aggregation, and market bargaining power.

---

[9] Livelihood Resilience Sector Value Chain Report

OUTCOME 2.0: Refugees and host communities in refugee hosting areas receive sufficient income from wage employment and/or entrepreneurship to attain self-reliance

Refugees continue to face barriers in accessing viable income generating opportunities, self and wage employment, business and financial services, vocational skills training opportunities and direct linkages with strong markets that can absorb their produce and expertise. In urban areas, refugees have inadequate access to stable income generating opportunities and assets. The continued influx of refugees due to instability in the region further compounds the ability of agencies to provide adequate support to livelihoods. Private sector participation in these areas is also limited due to the weak enabling environment characterized by poor infrastructure, unreliable and unaffordable access to electricity, unclear land tenure security, as well as arduous procedures to start and run a business.

Thus, to enhance opportunities for refugees and host communities to access wage employment and/ entrepreneurship opportunities, the LRS partners will engage in advocacy with relevant government agencies and private sector actors through evidence-based dialogues to generate interventions that advance and strengthen pathways for economic inclusion of refugees; and where applicable collaborate to create decent job opportunities.

Output 2.1: Increased participation of refugees and host communities in viable enterprises

To increase employment opportunities for refugees and host communities, the sector will i) increase capacity-building efforts to improve business, technical, vocational and financial management skills of refugees and host communities to enhance the creation and development of micro and small enterprises. ii) promote access to financial services through linkages to financial service providers; iii) catalyse private sector investments by providing relevant information and supporting upstream investments that can leverage additional investments from the private and public sectors. Sector partners will give special attention to the needs of vulnerable populations such as women, youth and persons with disabilities; iv) advocate with relevant government agencies to address administrative barriers that inhibit enterprise establishment and growth.

Output 2.2: Increased number of refugees and host communities with decent employment opportunities

The LRS partners will provide market-driven skills training, catalyse private sector investments, and facilitate apprenticeships and job placements, and advocate with private sector to enhance access to jobs. Activities under this output will also include advocacy and information sharing on refugee rights and obligations with potential employers, the host communities and the refugees themselves.

D. Inter-sectoral linkages and collaborations

The *LRSWG* will strengthen its collaboration with the *national food security working group* as well as continue the collaboration with other technical working groups, namely the *inter-agency Cash Working group* and the *assessments technical working group (ATWG)* to ensure technical standards and approaches are synchronised.

The LRS will also collaborate with the *Protection Sector* to ensure that livelihood interventions are inclusive and in line with age, gender and diversity principles while minimising protection risks such as exploitation, child labour and gender-based violence. Special attention will be given to promote interventions that benefit both refugees and host communities to ensure peaceful co-existence and social cohesion. Beneficiary selection will be aligned to the National Social Protection Policy to ensure no one is left behind.

Recognising linkages with education, the LRS will coordinate with the *Education Sector* to promote market-based vocational skills training to create linkages between training and employment. With the *Energy and Environment Sector*, collaboration will focus on conducting socio-economic and environmental impact assessments and on natural resources management through the promotion of natural resource conservation principles and approaches such as Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and agro-forestry in natural resource-based livelihood interventions.

E. Assumptions

- Uganda, including refugee hosting districts, remains economically, socially and political stable and secure.
- Uganda's demand and supply capacity increases.
- Existing relevant policies and plans targeting refugees and host communities are implemented in a responsive manner.
- There is an enabling environment to increase the livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities.
- The government and development partners are committed to support development projects in refugee hosting districts and willing to allocate adequate resources for both agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises.
- Refugees can access sufficient arable land for crop production.
- Weather conditions in Uganda will be suitable for agricultural production.
- The private sector including FSPs are willing and able to invest in refugee hosting districts/work with refugees.
- Sufficient technical and vocational training institutions that offer quality training are accessible and functional.
- Incomes realised from economic activities are used to improve the standard of living of refugees and host community households.
- Refugees and host communities position themselves to take advantage of the investment opportunities including participating in facilitating functions such as training opportunities and access to financial services, which may be rendered at a price.

F. Risk analysis

Risks	Likelihood 1-5 low to high	Impact 1-5 low to high	Mitigation measures
Possible insecurity and civil strife affecting refugees	2	5	Awareness and sensitisation programmes, Community Policing
Lack of political will to pursue necessary sector reforms	2	4	Work with OPM to continue with policy dialogues
Significant market price fluctuation	2	3	Market support and facilitation
Limited involvement of the private sector in planned programmes.	3	4	Increase awareness and sensitisation of PS to benefits of working with refugees Provide incentives to catalyse private sector investments in refugee hosting districts
Drought and other unfavourable climatic conditions	4	4	Focus on drought resilience activities which contribute to local economic resilience and promote green technologies
Insufficient collaboration/ coordination among the partners; leading to duplication and ineffective programmes	2	5	Strong coordination operationally, JLIRP
Outbreak of pests and diseases (human, animal and crop)	3	4	Ensure SOPs are clear and in place to minimise impact of any outbreak. Educate on identification and prevention

E. Partners and their roles in the plan

Office of the Prime Minister (OPM):

OPM leads the coordination of refugee interventions in collaboration with UNHCR. OPM coordinates the approval of agencies working in refugee settlements and provides security and technical staff to support project implementation. OPM will support beneficiary selection, targeting and validation in refugee settlements and urban areas.

United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR):

Coordinates the refugee operations together with OPM and Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and offers technical support and guidance on protection issues. Together with OPM, UNHCR oversees settlement coordination, supports registrations of refugees and asylum seekers using a biometric system and maintains data on refugees, which partners can access for planning and activity design/implementation. It is also the co-chair of protection and livelihood and resilience sector working groups.

World Food Program (WFP):

Will be involved in coordination to ensure that livelihood partners complement the existing food and cash programming and fill key gaps in the target locations/settlements in line with individual profiling exercise.

National Agricultural Research Organization: (NARO)

Provides research and the development of improved and adaptive crop varieties and agricultural technologies.

District and Sub County Local Governments:

Provides technical assistance for the adoption of agricultural extension innovations. They will support selection of beneficiaries from host communities, training and engagements with the host communities – for example negotiating access to land with host communities. District and Sub County Local Governments provide a supporting role in integrating refugees into district and Sub County development plans in liaison with the MoLG, OPM and relevant line ministries.

Livelihood Implementing and Operational Partners (IPs and OPs):

Design and implement interventions that can effectively respond to the needs of refugees and contribute to realization of the objectives sets in this strategy. Under the leadership of OPM and UNHCR, the livelihoods partners will constitute the livelihood technical working groups responsible for joint planning and coordination of interventions at both settlement and national level. In addition, partners will report on their activities and ensure that the sector has the relevant data and information needed to monitor and evaluation implementation of the strategy.

Private Sector Actors:

Many private companies, notably agri-businesses and service oriented companies seek new clients but are often unaware of the market potential in the targeted districts and, especially, within refugee populations. By directly connecting private companies to target households and farmer associations, both groups will benefit. The interventions will support private sector-based solutions and several private companies are expected to benefit from access to sources of raw materials, for instance agricultural products and enhanced market access in the targeted districts.

Financial Services Providers (FSPs):

FSPs provide credit, insurance, remittances and other financial services required by refugees and host communities to participate and engage in a cash economy. For instance, BRAC Bank, Grameen, UGAFODE and Vision Fund, amongst others, implement innovative packages that meet the needs of refugees and other “hard to reach” groups in Uganda. Other micro-finance institutions will be engaged to boost the sector’s overall engagement with highly vulnerable communities. Enhance financial inclusion through financial literacy training and access to savings and loans (including micro-finance). Closely related to this, partners will build the technical capacity of many beneficiaries in business skills and market engagement. Further benefits will be gained by digital financial literacy training.

Refugee Welfare Councils (RWCs):

Are composed of refugees who will continue to play a significant role in mobilising the refugees for livelihood activities and communal engagements. The LRS will maintain a working relationship with the Refugee Welfare Councils within the settlement and the Refugee Engagement Forum[10].

[10] https://ulearn-uganda.org/refugee-engagement-forum-in-uganda-good-practice-study-brief/

Annex 1.0: LRS Results Framework

Outcome/ Output/ Activity Ref	Outcome/ Output/ Activity	Indicator Ref	Indicator	Definition	Data source	Data collection	Reporting
Outcome 1	Refugees and host communities in refugee hosting districts generate sufficient agricultural surplus to attain self-reliance	Indicator 1.1	% HH with food surplus from own production	% HH with food stocks more than 1 month from own production	FSNA/ RIMA	Annual	Annual
		Indicator 1.2	% of HH with sufficient income to meet basic needs	% HH with most important source of income identified as sale of own food crop production	FSNA/ RIMA	Annual	Annual
Output 1.1	Increase in agricultural land accessible to refugees	Indicator 1.1.1	% of refugees with access to productive arable land	% HHs with access to land for agricultural production as a proportion of all refugee households	FSNA WFP/UNHCR	Annual	Annual
		Indicator 1.1.2	# of acres of arable land farmed by refugees	This indicator will count the number of acres of arable land accessed by refugees, disaggregated by district and settlement	UNHCR & Partners (Activityinfo) Settlement level LRSWG	Annual	Annual
		Indicator 1.1.3	# of HH with access to agricultural land	This indicator will track the number of refugee households with access to agricultural land, disaggregated by district and settlement	UNHCR &Partners (Activityinfo)	Annual	Annual
Activities	To support the formulation and operationalisation of land engagement frameworks for various models between refugees and host communities						
	Training of local authorities and other stakeholders on land rights and governance						
	Standardising land access agreements						
	Facilitating access to productive arable land						
	Advocate for more arable land allocations for food production						
	Undertake socio-economic and Environmental Impact assessments (SEIA)						
	Invest in related supportive infrastructure e.g feeder roads, water for production, storage facilities, basic WASH facilities etc						

Output 1.2	Improved agricultural productivity for increased HH production and to create surplus	Indicator 1.2.1	% HH investing in agriculture production	% HH spending on agriculture inputs (seeds, fertiliser, machinery, labour etc.)	FSNA WFP, UNHCR	Annual	Annual
		Indicator 1.2.2	Yield per acre of refugee & host-farmed land	Yield and UGX value of profit per acre (sales minus input costs)	UNHCR & Partners (Activityinfo)	Annual	Annual
		Indicator 1.2.3	% HH using improved agricultural technologies	% HH adapting at least three improved agricultural practices- including use of improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, planting in rows with the recommended spacing	UNHCR & Partners (Activityinfo)	Annual	Annual
		Indicator 1.2.4	% of food produced – for 1) consumption and 2) sold		FSNA	Annual	Annual
		Indicator 1.2.5	# of HH trained on Climate Smart Agriculture	Number of households trained or adopting on climate smart agriculture approaches	UNHCR & Partners (Activityinfo)	Quarterly	Quarterly
		Indicator 1.2.6	# of sector prioritised value chains with active private sector involvement	Number of the sector prioritised value chains[11] with end-to-end private sector involvement	UNHCR & Partners (Activityinfo)		
		Indicator 1.2.7.	#of HH trained on post-harvest handling technologies		UNHCR & Partners (Activity info)		
Activities	Provision of sufficient productive assets– e.g. seeds, agriculture tools, fertiliser, livestock, feed, vaccines, crop pest/disease management input, mechanics tools etc), preferably through cash based interventions.						
	Provision of cash grants to support local economic activities						
	Undertake market assessments - aligned to the LRS harmonised approach to assess market capacity and functionality to provide adequate productive assets						

[11] Value Chain Assessments Desk Review (November 2022, LRSWG)

	Provide trainings on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), climate smart agriculture (CSA) and Post-Harvest Handling						
	Promote and catalyse private sector investments in refugees hosting areas including working directly with refugees						
	Promote appropriate agricultural technologies including collaborating with research institutions in agriculture to develop and disseminate appropriate farming technologies						
	Promote sector prioritised value chains in respective location						
Output 1.3	Improved access to physical and digital markets and increase value addition	Indicator 1.3.1	# of markets accessible to refugees and host communities	This indicator will count the number of markets with refugee hosting sub-counties	FSNA & WFP Monthly monitoring reports	Annual	Annual
		Indicator 1.3.2	# of MTs of agricultural produce sold	This indicator will count the number of Metric Tonnes of agricultural products sold by refugees and host communities by district/refugee settlement, farmer associations and type of produce	UNHCR & Partners (Activity Info) Settlement level LRSWG	Quarterly	Quarterly
		Indicator 1.3.3	% of refugees and host communities accessing markets	This indicator will count the percentage of refugees and host communities accessing the markets in indicator 1.3.1	WFP Monthly monitoring reports		
		Indicator 1.3.4	Increase in average prices for produces		WFP Monthly monitoring reports		
Activities	Support formation and strengthening of farmer associations/cooperatives						
	Promote market linkages through access to market information and connections to produce off-takers and private sector actors						
	Support farmers and producer associations/cooperatives to practice value addition/agro processing through skilling, training and provision of tools/equipment for value addition						
	Support and advocate with local authorities for provision/ improvement of relevant infrastructure i.e., feeder roads, storage facilities, market infrastructure etc						
Outcome/ Output/ Activity Ref	**Outcome/ Output/ Activity**	**Indicator Ref**	**Indicator**	**Definition**	**Data source**	**Data collection**	**Reporting**

Outcome 2:	Refugees and host communities in refugee hosting districts receive sufficient income from employment or entrepreneurship to attain self-reliance	Indicator 2.1	Refugees and host communities employment rates desegregated by gender, age, refugee/host community	% of Refugees and host communities HH members involved in agricultural and non-agricultural economic activity	FSNA	Annual	Annual
		Indicator 2.2	% of HHs reporting sufficient income from agricultural and non-agricultural sources	% of HHs reporting their main source of income is trading, agricultural casual labour, skilled labour, non-agricultural casual labour or salaried work	FSNA	Annual	Annual
Output 2.1	Increase in viable enterprises	Indicator 2.1.1	% of refugees and host communities adults with own businesses / self-employed adults for more than 12 months	The percentage is the ratio of those business owners/self-employed adults to the total adult refugees and host communities population (18-59) disaggregated by ref/HC age, gender and disability.	FSNA	Annual	Annual
		Indicator 2.1.2	# of refugee businesses formally registered	This indicator will count the number of individual businesses (disaggregated by sex of business owner) and livelihood associations or collectives that are registered as legal businesses disaggregated by ref/HC, age, gender and disability.	District commercial officer reports	Annual	Annual
		Indicator 2.1.3	% refugees and host communities owned businesses employing at least one (1) member of staff	Defined as (number of refugees and host communities owned businesses employing at least one non-family member/total number of refugees and host communities owned businesses disaggregated by ref/HC, age, gender and disability.	FSNA	Annual	Annual

		Indicator 2.1.4	% of refugees and host communities with access to financial services	% of refugees with businesses/self-employed who also have access to financial services (Bank/MFI/SACCO/VSLA) disaggregated by ref/HC, age, gender and disability.	FSNA	Annual	annual
		Indicator 2.1.5	# of refugees and host community members trained in business and entrepreneurship skills		Activity info	Quarterly	Quarterly
		2.1.6.	# of refugees an host community engaged in Labour intensive public works		Activity info	Quarterly	Quarterly
Activities	Undertake labour intensive public work that includes refugees and the hosts						
	Training on entrepreneurship, business and life skills						
	Formation and training of VSLA and savings and credit groups						
	Promote access to formal financial services through linkages to formal financial institutions						
	Provide an asset transfer/capital for business start up						
	Training on financial literacy and digital literacy						
	Facilitate market linkages						
	Provide relevant information and invest in supportive infrastructure to catalyse private sector investments including seed /challenge funds						
	Advocate with government agencies for recognition of refugee identity cards to improve access services e.g. business registration, permits, taxation						
	Support the design of consumer responsive financial products						
Output 2.2	**Increase in number of refugees and host communities with decent work**	Indicator 2.2.1	% of refugees and host communities employed through formal and non-formal work opportunities	This indicator will measure the proportion of refugees and host communities employed through formal and non-formal employment modalities within the last 12 months. The work opportunities should have been for a	FSNA	Annual	Annual

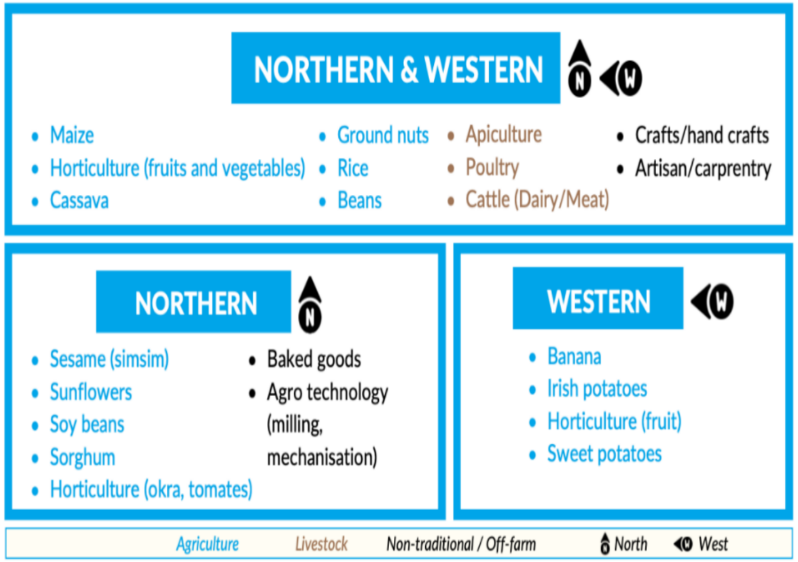
				minimum of 6 months disaggregated by refugee/HC, sex and age			
		Indicator 2.2.2	% of refugees and host communities employed and earning at least the equivalent MEB income	Number of refugees and host community's adults (18-59) earning MEB+/Number of refugees and host communities adult population	FSNA	Annual	Annual
		Indicator 2.2.3	% of refugees and host communities formally employed (with a contract)	Number of refugees and host communities employed formally /total number of refugees and host communities employed) *10	Annual survey Partner Information	Annual	Annual
		Indicator 2.1.6	# of refugees and host community members provided with formal skills disaggregated by trade		Activity info and settlement coordination forums	Quarterly	Quarterly
Activities	Provide market driven skills training						
	Facilitate job placement (careers guidance/internships)						
	Advocate and facilitate issuance of work permits to refugees						
	Sensitizing the private sector and refugees on refugee rights to work and rights at work & obligations						
	Increase and disseminate information on employment opportunities for refugees						
	Advocate with Private and public sector for job creation for both refugees and host population						

Annex 2.0: Livelihood Resilience Sector Prioritised Value Chains

Currently, refugee farmers grow about 40 crops, keep eight types of livestock, and undertake four types of off-farm value chains. Figure 1 below highlights the existing main value chains in Northern and Western regions. Some crops dominate in specific regions, such as cotton and sesame in the North or potatoes and garlic in the South West, but many crops grow, to some extent, across regions, such as cassava and maize.

Some of the value chains are prioritised by the GoU[12], for example, sweet potato, maize, ground nuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum and cassava from a food security perspective, and others, such as coffee, tea, fisheries, cocoa, cotton, vegetable oil, beef, maize, dairy and cassava for their agro-industrialisation potential.

Figure 3: Mapping of main value chains in Northern and Western regions



Following a desk review[13] of all agricultural value chain assessments and studies and a joint consultation with sector partners in 2022, the LRS actors agreed to prioritise the following 10 crops that were viewed to have significant potential to provide refugees with the ability to generate sufficient income and enhance their full integration into the local economy. The selection of the 20 crops were based on the following criteria:

a) Has income generating potential
b) Has off farm job creation potential
c) Are already existing i.e., are not pilots or in need of additional research
d) Is a government Prioritised commodity

[12] Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan II 2015/16-2019/20

[13] LRSWG Value Chain Assessments Desk Review Report

List of Prioritised Value Chain	Advantages	Challenges/Key considerations	Location
Apiary	• requires relatively little land. • Has many outputs • has a solid local and national market. • has great export growth potential (Uganda allowed to export to the EU). • products provide nutritional and medical value • help to increase (other) crop yields through pollination. • useful IGA for women (can be combined with other activities and responsibilities e.g childcare, home care etc) • easy and cheap to take on - does not have "complex" value addition capacity • has good income potential generally, especially when utilising the other higher value outputs such as pollen, venom, wax etc. • can support economically marginalised groups (women, girls, PWD); with a good secondary income generating potential for artisans who are needed to build the hives.	• Currently fragmented value chain • limited extraction and post-harvest knowledge and technology • expensive extraction and processing equipment • limited technical support and producer knowledge affecting product quality and quantity • overuse of agro chemicals in other VCs negatively impacts bees.	All the agro ecologies in Uganda are suitable for Apiary Currently grown in Rwamwanja, Kyaka II, Kiryandongo, Palabek and Rhino, Adjumani.
Cassava	• government prioritised food crop • widely consumed by refugees and nationals • robust and strong local and export market • is a perennial crop and grows at all altitudes, • can adapt to poor soil • fairly drought resilient • can be intercropped • has many processing opportunities (chips, flour, starch, or paperboard) • ease of mass production • good potential for multi-industrial use and food security	• requires significant land • required processing within 48 hours of harvest • lack of processing facilities leading to poor consistency of the quality and quantity of the outputs • inadequate post-harvest handling	Currently grown in Rhino camp, Kyangwali, Bidi Bidi, and Nakivale refugee settlement and in Arua, Kamwenge, Hoima, Kyegegwa, Koboko, Yumbe, Adjumani and Moyo Districts

Chilli	• short production cycle • does not require much pesticide use nor expertise • high potential for income and profit • potentially significant export market. • high demand (market currently undersupplied). • Even poor low-quality produce can be sold (either as pulp ground or dried product). • can be grown on small portions of land or as an intercrop.	• Requires large amounts of water • highly perishable • some capacity-building will be required primarily in the post-harvest storage, transport and processing • need for investment in high quality seeds, product handling and transport • a lack of clear understanding of the market and market access requirements.	Currently grown in Rhino Camp, Adjumani, Nakivale and Isingiro
Groundnuts	• high value crop • a staple crop with commercial value • high nutritional value. • currently the third most common cultivated crop by smallholder farmers in Uganda. • High yields can be achieved on relatively small land sizes • require less maintenance compared to other crops • nitrogen fixing (beneficial to the soil) • grow well in a variety of different soil types. • can be sold as harvested (after sun drying, cleaning and shelling) or processed into an oil or paste. • potential for export growth, with some already exported to Kenya.	• Insufficient production that can achieve significant profit • lack of capacity to optimise the yields. • less resilient to climate change • highly vulnerable to diseases and pests at all stages • poor post-harvest handling • susceptibility to contamination by the Aflatoxin fungus.	Currently grown in Rwamwanja, Bidi Bidi , Palabek, Adjumani, Arua, Moyo, Lamwo, Kyegegwa and districts
Mushrooms	• quick to mature • relatively simple to grow • high yielding, • not labour intensive • does not require large parcels of land. • has low start-up capital and input costs. • Existing strong but significantly underdeveloped market potential. • good nutritional value • capacity for drying increases their post-harvesting capacity/longevity and reduces spoilage.	• • Lack of providers of decaying plant matter for production • scarcity of the raw materials and necessary inputs required (e.g. quality spawn are not always successful or available) • prone to diseases • can easily spoil if not dried	Mushrooms are already being cultivated in Kiryandongo,Rwamwanja, Adjumani, Rhino Camp, Imvepi and Bidi Bidi

Onions	• are a popular, high-value crop • existing local and export market • clear supply and demand gap has been identified. • relatively quick to grow (around 2 months) • do not require large pieces of land • can be grown in various climates (both the rainy and dry seasons) • are hardy and can tolerate low temperatures	• highly perishable • are labour intensive	Currenlty grown in Adjumani, Palabek, Kiryandongo, Palorinya, Bidi Bidi, Imvepi, Omugo, Rhino Camp and Moyo, Obongi, Terego, Madi Okollo and Koboko districts
Poultry	• cheaper to take care of, compared to other livestock • ready local market for most of the poultry-based products • require limited land for production • short production cycle for both local and imported birds • provide a reliable source of income • ha business potential • by-products (e.g. manure) can be used to improve the soil quality as fertiliser in agricultural production; • relatively inexpensive source of protein.	• Constrained expansion to commercial capacity • lack of veterinary services and medicines • risky as complete loss can occur in case of a disease outbreak.	All the agro- ecologies in Uganda are suitable. Currently grown in all locations
Simsim (Sesame seeds)	• currently government prioritised as an export crop • relatively quick, cheap and easy to grow • Is a staple food for certain communities in the West Nile region • high profitability • significant growth potential for both the oil and unprocessed seeds • drought tolerant • good local market (estimated 65% of the production is sold in the local markets). • has at least two cropping cycles per year • easily processed into an oil or a paste • easily sold as unprocessed.	• requires larger amounts of land for cultivation • seed quality affect output yields • high spoilage in case of excessive rain or unpredictable weather patterns or if not harvested on time. • Poor harvest and post-harvest handling practices at the farm level is estimated to cause about 25% production loss.	Currently grown in Rhino and Imvepi , Arua, Moyo, Lamwo, Imvepi and Yumbe.

Soya beans	• high cropping capacity • not labour intensive • easily harvested stored and prepared for market. • nitrogen fixing (beneficial to the soil) • can almost double the return on investment • can be sold processed as oil or unprocessed • grow well in most soil types • strong export market potential • suited to smallholder farmers (can be produced in both cropping season) • reduces pests and diseases affecting other crops. • actively grown, primarily for commercial purposes	• require high quality seeds • need capacity building and extension services for farmers • Pests and diseases can be a challenge • use of poor seed varieties can lead to losses.	Currently grown in Lamwo, Yumbe, Palabek, Bidi Bidi, and Rhino, Adjumani.
Tomatoes	• short growth cycle with at least two seasons per year (subject to rainfall). • high demand • can be grown on small plots of land • can double the return on investment • stable market price as compared to other crops • established local and export market • readily available seeds • an important income source	• require a lot of water to grow • high level of agro chemical use is "detrimental to soil micro-organisms", • require post-harvest handling, storage, and transport • requires farmers to have skills or equipment for value addition or post-harvest processing • susceptible to significant spoilage (currently around 25%) due to poor post-harvest handling and storage • highly susceptible to pests and diseases • Inadequate training on use of pesticides resulting in pesticide resistance, local pollution and contamination • processing opportunities not sufficiently explored e.g. paste and ketchup. • most refugee grow tomato for household consumption only, tough however there is scope for expanding this VC for commercial purposes	Currently grown in Adjumani, Kyegegwa, Moyo, Imvepi, Oruchinga, Palorinya, Kiryandongo.

Annex 3.0: LRSWG Learning and Research Agenda (2022)

The LRSWG Learning and Research (L&R) Agenda was developed with support from U-Learn. A participatory session, dedicated to 1. mapping recently concluded, ongoing and planned research and 2. Discussing and listing learning and research opportunities and needs, was held as part of the LRWSG Strategy Engagement Workshop (on the 11th of May 2022). During the session, 83 participants identified and ranked their learning and research needs.

These needs were then analysed, and classified under 8 themes: Financial inclusion, skill and employment, agriculture, graduation, nexus, PSE, targeting and energy & environment. After a prioritisation exercise with a the LRSWG co-chairs, 4 themes were retained: 'Skills & Employment', 'Agriculture', 'Private Sector Engagement' and 'Financial Inclusion'. Note that work that falls under the financial inclusion theme, will be a collaboration between the LRSWG and the Inter-Agency Cash Working Group (CWG).

The proposed LRSWG L&R Agenda will guide the learning and research work for the LRSWG in the coming years (2022-2025). This is not intended to be a restrictive frame; other learning and research topics can be explored and added as the context changes and new needs and priorities arise.

Research mapping

Organisation	Completed	On-going	Planned
StartHub Africa	Urban Refugee Livelihoods in Kampala: A Market and Needs Analysis; mixed methods; to be published in June 2022		
Visionfund Uganda	Lessons Learnt in providing Finance for Refugees – unpublished / not available publicly; methodology: direct engagement with clients.		
Global CAD (international consultants) in collaboration with EPRC (national research centre)	Action research on the change processes and lessons learned of the implementation of the Skills Development Fund (2020 Only infographics published: Action Research of the Skills Development Fund https://padletuploads.storage.googleapis.com/918283315/e54cf5fb2170921d569259465d4bacf6/Skills_Development_Fund_Action_Research_Infographic.pdf		
Bonkar consultancy (national consultant)	Tracer study of graduates of SDF trainings (2019 and 2020) Tracer studies of the Skills Development Fund https://padletuploads.storage.googleapis.com/918283315/		

	22fd0efb8196748d7c1a425bc6da6085/Skills _Development_Fund_Tracer_Study_Infographic.pdf		
Light for the All	Conflict related sexual violence among refugees in Nakivale [launch for 2nd June]		
Goal Uganda	Diagnostic market research in refugee settlements [Kiryandongo, Palabek, Rwamwanja, Kyangwali and Kyaka II		
FCA, ILO, UNHCR, GIZ	Skills and labour market transition for refugee and host communities		
ILO	Graduation scaling up analysis		
	Value chain analysis in Isingiro district [2021]		
AVSI	Digital literacy curriculum [delivery]	Coaching study [3years] longitudinal study on the gradational approach	Emergency needs Assessment
	labour market assessment, Climate risk assessment		
	Value chain assessment		
	Gender and youth assessment		
	Randomized Controlled Trials -RCT [Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA)] on graduation approach		
	RCT on graduation cohort 1 of 2021		
	Graduation scaling up analysis		
IRC		RCT on mentorship [one on one and peer mentorship]	
		Effects of mentorship on business start-up and growth [Kampala]	
EU		Research study on urban refugees	
		How does TVET influence dynamics of mobility and conflict	
OPM & FAO	Resilience index and measurement analysis [6 years longitudinal dataset] RIMA		
MAMZA consulting		Labour market analysis West Nile and Karamoja regions (ongoing)	

Enabel		Action research on social economic integration of refugees	
SCI [Uthabiti]		Gender and Youth power analysis [Palabek & Nakivale]	
		HEA [Palabek & Nakivale]	
		Market systems assessment [Nakivale & Palabek]	
Jesuit Refugee Service [JRS]		Urban refugee needs and market assessment	