



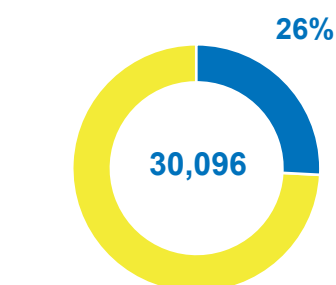
Overview

The livelihoods and resilience sector strategy aims to stabilize the livelihoods of new refugee arrivals and vulnerable long-term refugees. Partners endeavor to stabilize the new refugee arrivals through short-term emergency livelihood interventions aimed at lifesaving and enhancing food and nutrition security, most often serving as a basis to develop longer-term strategies. The sector has registered growing efforts by partners investing in longer-term development interventions aiming to build on existing capacities and skills of both refugees and hosting communities.

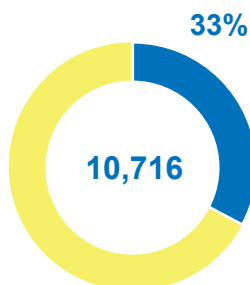
Despite the efforts to transition from humanitarian assistance to development interventions in a protracted displacement situation, the sector still experiences a disproportionate focus on emergency assistance. This is characterized by short-term skills training which is neither sufficient nor adequate for competition in the job market nor self-employment. Handouts to households continues to perpetuate household dependency on aid which constrains the development of markets and the efforts to building self-reliance. Inadequate funding of programs has also led to very limited scale of interventions with a disproportionate focus on the West Nile and Northern region predominantly hosting refugees from South Sudan, which exposes the vulnerable long-term refugees in the south and mid-west regions to further instabilities.

To achieve more self-reliance and increase productivity in the communities, the sector requires a deliberate progression to promote market-driven interventions, private sector linkages and extensive capacity building activities that enable the refugees and the hosting communities to become economically self-reliant and productive in the local economies. Strategic investment in businesses remain crucial to support viable value chains and strengthen emerging employment opportunities. The diversification of household livelihood to improve on food security and income generation, improving communities access to financial services, provision of sufficient and holistic trainings based on market demand ; strengthening the capacity of local district government remains crucial to building resilience, to ensure that capacities of refugees and the hosting communities is enhanced to mitigate various shocks and stresses.

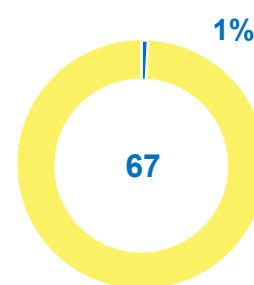
Key indicators



Households that received emergency livelihood support
Target: 117,388



Income generating activities (IGAs) established
Target: 32,318



Number of formal and non-formal long-term employment opportunities created
Target: 62,040

Objective 1: Emergency livelihood support to complement basic household needs is provided

Indicator

Actual

Target ('21)

Actual against annual target

Households receiving emergency livelihood support

- Congolese and other refugees	21,058	38,869	54%
- South Sudanese refugees	73,868	52,116	141%
- Burundian refugees	0	1,467	0%
- Host Community	16,279	24,936	65%

Objective 2: Household livelihood strategies are strengthened to support household self-reliance

Indicator

Actual

Target ('21)


Actual against annual target

Income generating activities (IGAs) established

- Congolese and other refugees	5,005	11,289	44%
- South Sudanese refugees	862	12,483	7%
- Burundian refugees	0	768	0%
- Host Community	4,849	7,778	62%

Objective 3: The enabling environment is reinforced to support resilient livelihoods

Indicator	Actual	Target ('21)	Actual	against annual target
Number of formal and non-formal long-term employment opportunities created				
- Congolese and other refugees	62	28,600	2%	
- South Sudanese refugees	5	28,806	<1%	
- Burundian refugees	0	2,049	0%	
- Host Community	0	38,767	2%	

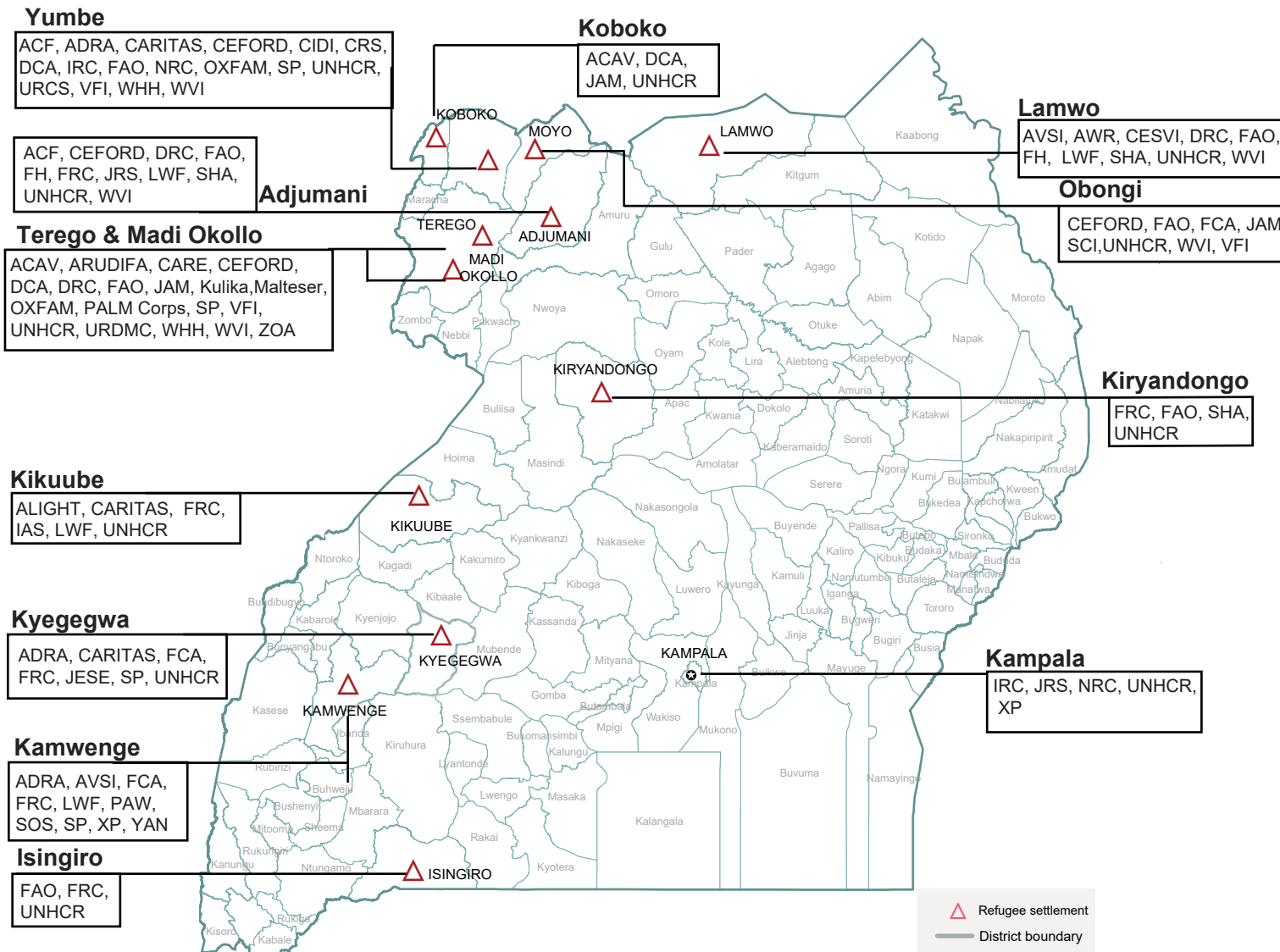
 Livelihood and Resilience Funding required (2021) \$ 98.2M

Livelihood and Resilience Funding received (2021) \$ 26.1M

Partners

Associazione Centro Aiuti Volontari (ACAV) | Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) | Alight (formerly American Refugee Committee) | Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) | African Women Raising (AWR) | Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC) | Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) | Caritas Uganda (Caritas) | Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD) | Community Integrated Development Initiatives (CIDI) | Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI) | Catholic Relief Services (CRS) | CORDAID | DanChurchAid (DCA) | Danish Refugee Council (DRC) | Finn Church Aid (FCA) | Finnish Refugee Council (FRC) | International Aid Services (IAS) | Inter-Church Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO) | International Organization for Migration (IOM) | International Rescue Committee (IRC) | Joint Aid Management (JAM) | Joint Effort to Save the Environment (JESE) | Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) | Kulika Uganda (KULIKA) | Lutheran World Federation (LWF) | Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) | Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative (NURI) | Oxfam (Oxfam International) | Peace and Action Worldwide (PAW) | Prime Skills Foundation (PSF) | RICE - West Nile (RICE-WN) | Save the Children International (SCI) | Self Help Africa (SHA) | United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) | United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) | Village Enterprise (VE) | Vision Fund International (VFI) | Welthungerhilfe (WHH) | World Food Programme (WFP) | World Vision International (WVI) | Xavier Project (XP) | Youth Arise Network (YAN) | ZOA International (ZOA)

Operational Presence (based on activities reported during January-June 2021)



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