



Livelihood & Resilience Dashboard

Uganda Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2024 - 2025

Quarter 4 Quarter ▼
January - December Q4 2025 ▼

Overview of the sector and narrative

The Sector Overview:

The livelihoods and resilience sector aims to ensure that refugees and host communities in refugee-hosting areas live peacefully and progressively pursue self-reliance in an enabling environment that supports sustainable responses and inclusive livelihood opportunities. To contribute to this, partners facilitate agricultural productivity and economic inclusion of refugees and hosts by improving access to arable land, productive assets, and training in good agricultural practices as well as entrepreneurship, business development services, access to better market opportunities, and financial literacy and inclusion interventions.

The Result Analysis:

During the quarter, 47,151 refugee households were supported to access 13,609 acres of land, representing a 4% increase from the 13,048 acres accessed in the previous quarter, with a rise in land rentals primarily driven by increased demand for arable land. The modest growth reflects a scale-down of land acquisition activities and related campaigns in the final quarter, largely due to seasonal slowdowns in agricultural expansion. This was further compounded by a continued reduction in the number of implementing partners. Amid food ration reductions, declining humanitarian and development funding, and rising food insecurity, partners sustained support for refugee-led food production to strengthen household food availability and access. Skills training in market-relevant trades also continued, targeting women and youth in refugee settlements, host communities and Kampala to improve employability. By the end of the quarter, 17,006 households, representing 25% of new arrivals recorded in 2025, had received emergency livelihood assistance, primarily in the form of agricultural inputs such as seeds, animal health kits, and farm tools. Partners distributed productive assets to 7,844 households (up from 5,320 in Q3). In addition, 43,086 individuals (up from 32,025 in Q3) were trained in climate-smart agriculture, as well as 43,695 individuals (up from 34,098 in Q3), in good agronomic practices (GAPs). These two key capacity-building interventions reached nearly all members (45,916) of the new farmers' groups formed during the quarter, strengthening production and productivity. The number of farmer associations practicing value addition increased from 2026 in Q3 to 2,612 in Q4, despite the closure of some projects that provided market-support services. Associations accessing market information increased to 2,730, up from 1,028 at the same period in 2024. Sector partners continued to collaborate with the private sector to enhance private-sector participation in refugee-hosting areas. Training in financial literacy (29,016), entrepreneurship (30,406), and business development skills (25,000) reached more than half of all those supported by GAP (43,695) and CSA (43,086). These achievements are commendable. However, increased investment is necessary to sustain progress and strengthen financial and socio-economic resilience.

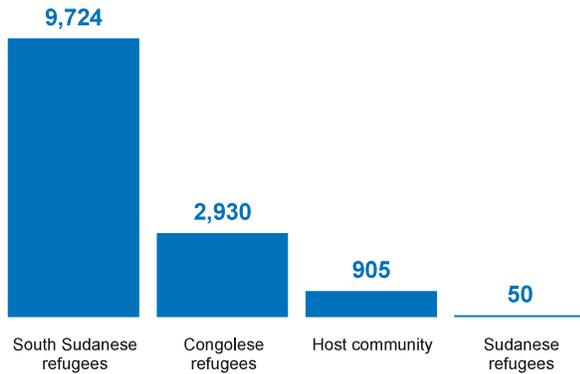
The Key Challenges/Opportunities:

Progressive and sudden food ration cuts are negatively affecting refugee communities due to dwindling funding for the sector, increasing pressure on household income sources. Scarce land available for agricultural production is undoing years of collective gains in livelihoods and economic inclusion programming. DRC households received the most, but only 0.4 acres per household, while SSD households received about a quarter an acre (0.3), and the worst affected by access to arable land is SUD, accessing only 0.05 acres; 1/20 of an acre, far below a minimum target of at least 0.5 acres per household, and also far below at least 1.2 acres needed for self-reliance which is insufficient for supporting the production of cereals and or legumes for food, and income security. Ongoing conflict in South Sudan, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo continues to be a major driver of the refugee influx into Uganda. This continued inflow has heightened pressure on available land, thereby reducing the land available for agricultural production. Consequently, food insecurity among refugee households, which is currently estimated at 65%, is being exacerbated. Even more concerning, refugees face significant obstacles in accessing credit and other financial services they need from formal financial institutions. This is due to their limited socioeconomic status, service providers' reluctance to accept refugee identification documents, lack of collateral, and delays in Know Your Customer (KYC) verification. To address these issues, stronger advocacy is needed with regulators and financial services providers to improve access to credit and other services. The sector plans to work with the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU) to achieve this. At the same time, administrative barriers persist in refugees' access to formal employment. Employment (informal short-term) opportunities are limited, as only 2,237 individuals were employed out of over 9000 linked to employers. Difficulties obtaining work permits (for formal employment opportunities) further compound these challenges, especially given Uganda's high unemployment rates.

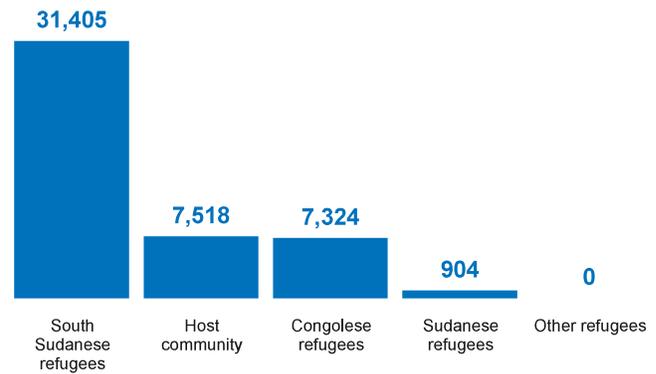
The Sector Priorities:

Advocacy with the government and host communities to expand refugees' access to agricultural land remains a sector priority, alongside ensuring limited funds are used effectively to support both refugees and host households. Through strengthened data and information management coordination, the sector is improving beneficiary records to reduce duplication, enhance synergies, and strengthen program design and targeting. In collaboration with the inter-agency coordination unit, the sector is also guiding resource prioritization and targeting amid declining resources in 2026/2027. Advocacy for multi-year funding, coupled with stronger thematic coordination, including the systematic sharing of best practices, innovations, and lessons learned is essential. In addition, collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development and partners to roll out the Self-Reliance Index Measurement is critical.

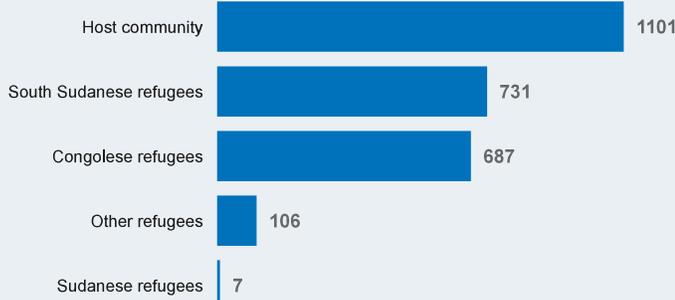
Key Indicators



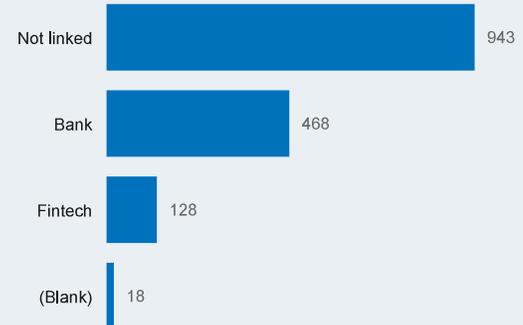
Acres of land accessed by refugees and host community
13,609



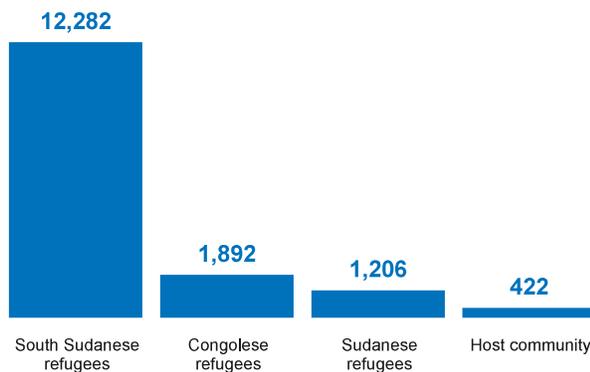
Households having accessed land
47,151



Credit and saving groups formed
1471



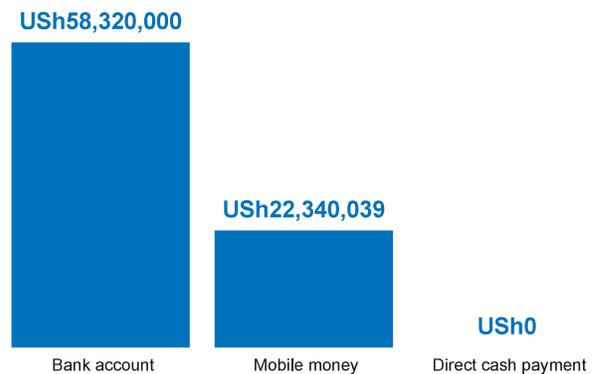
VSLAs Linkage to financial service providers
595



Households having received livelihoods support

Note: This consists of households having received support to improve agricultural productivity.

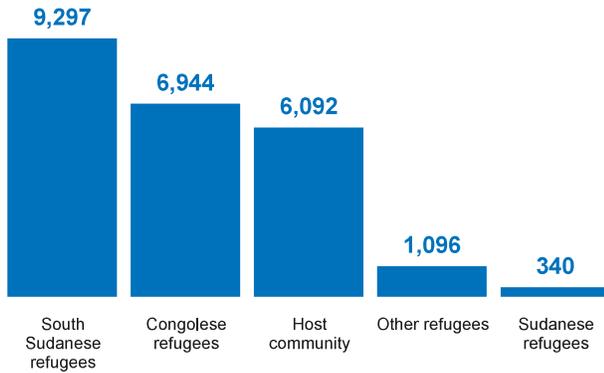
15,802



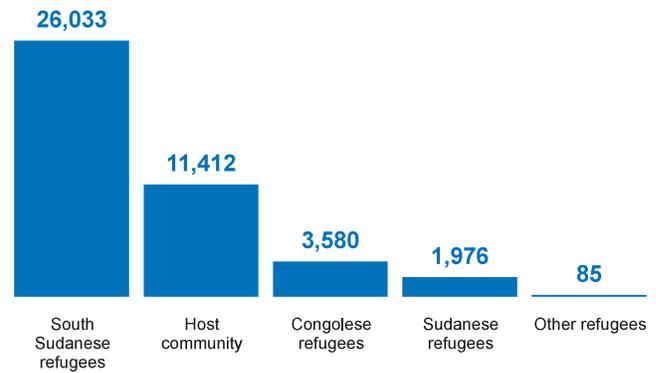
Mode of delivery of assistance for cash based interventions

US\$83,060,039

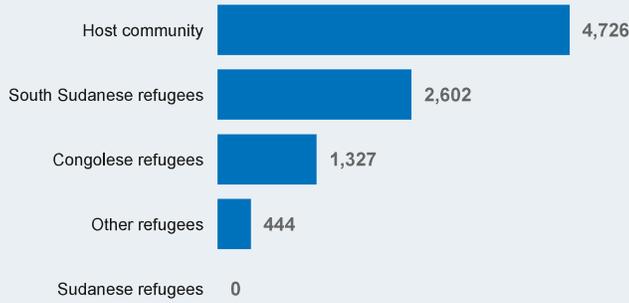
Key Indicators



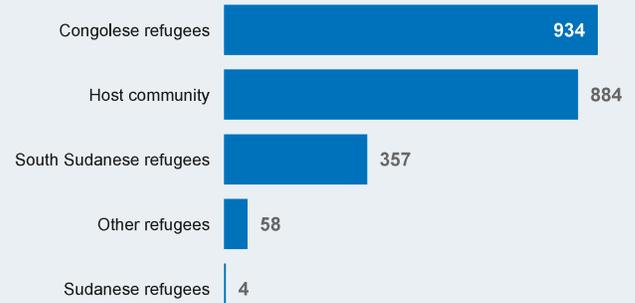
Individuals that received market-driven skills training
23,769



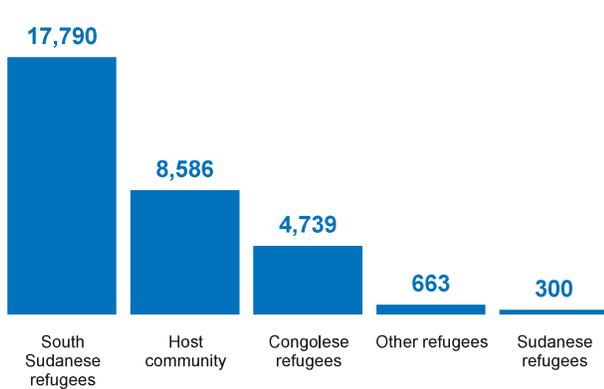
Individuals receiving climate smart agriculture training support
43,086



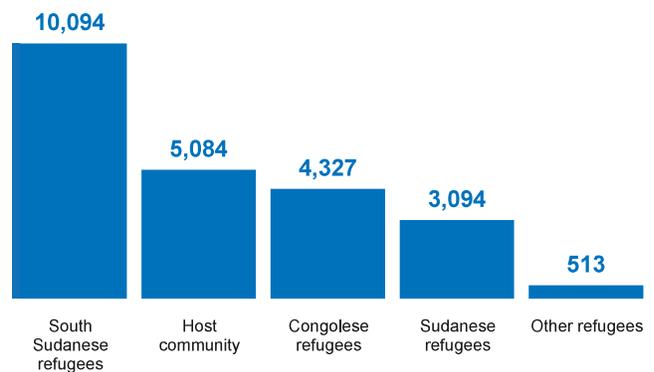
Graduates linked with employers
9,099



People engaged in short-term employment opportunities
2,237



Individuals trained on leadership/group management skills
32,078

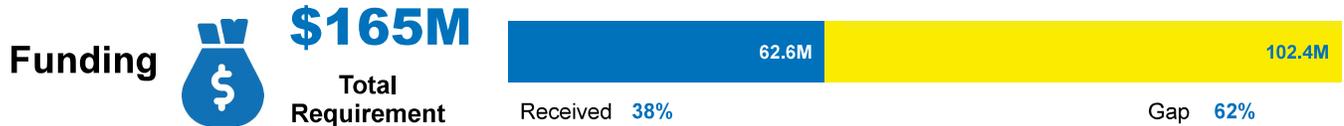


Individuals supported to access better markets
23,112



Outcome 1 : PoC in refugee hosting districts generate sufficient agricultural surplus to attain self-reliance

Indicator	Actual	Target/Standard ('25)	Actual	Gap
Households receiving emergency livelihood support				
Congolese Refugees	1,276	N/A	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	100%
South Sudanese Refugees	11,528	N/A	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	100%
Sudanese Refugees	3,173	N/A	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	100%
Host Community	1,029	N/A	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	100%



Partners

Partners	Partners	Partners	Partners	Partners	Partners	Partners
ACF	CARE	DOP	HEKS/EPER (SCA)	LMI	Plan	UCOBAC
ADRA	Caritas	DRC	HFU	LWF	PWJ	Unleashed
AFARD	CECI Uganda	ELECU	HHA	MC	RE	URCS
Alight	CEFORD	ENABEL	I CAN SSD	MPK	RGF	URDMC
AVSI	CFI	EveryShelter	IRC	NELHIN	RICE-WN	VE
AWR	ChildVoice	FAO	JRS	NOWEMPA	SAA	WHH
AYAN	COVOID	FCA	Kulika	NRC	SeedEffect	WVI
BRAC	CRS	FRC	LAMUKA	Oxfam	SOS	YARID
CAF	DCA	Give Directly		PALM Corps	SSURA	YSAT
						ZOA

Partner Reporting Breakdown



63

Partners

39

INGOs

13

NGOs

9

RLOs

1

CBOs

1

UN Agencies

Partners by District



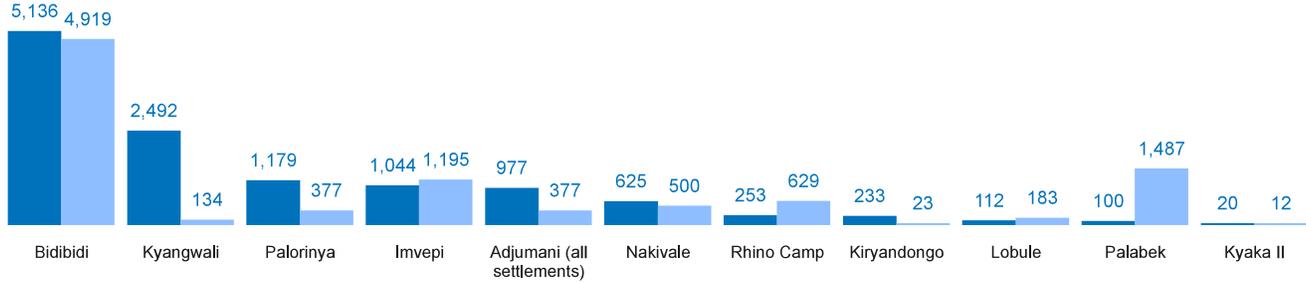


Key Indicators

● Q4 2025 ● Q4 2024

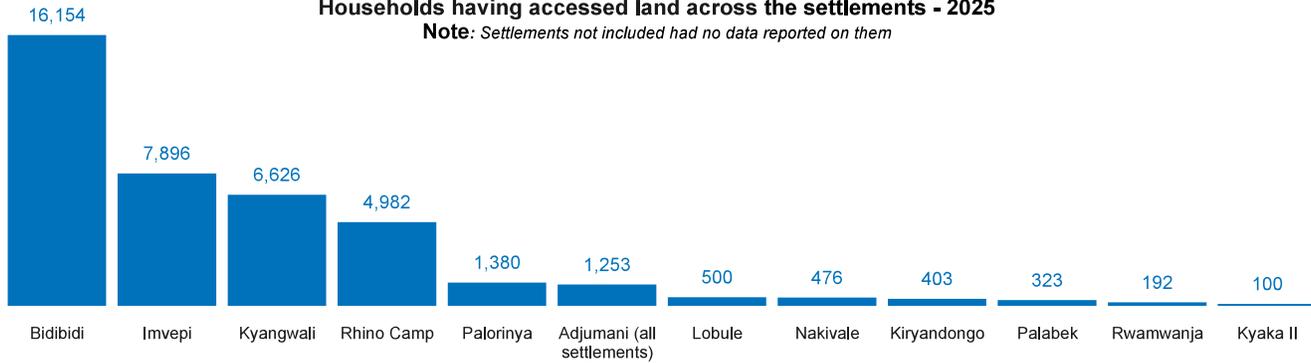
Acres of land accessed across the settlements

Note: Settlements not included had no data reported on them



Households having accessed land across the settlements - 2025

Note: Settlements not included had no data reported on them



Households having received livelihood support

● Q4 2025 ● Q4 2024

Note: This consists of households having received cash grant for productive assets and mechanics tools in in-kind

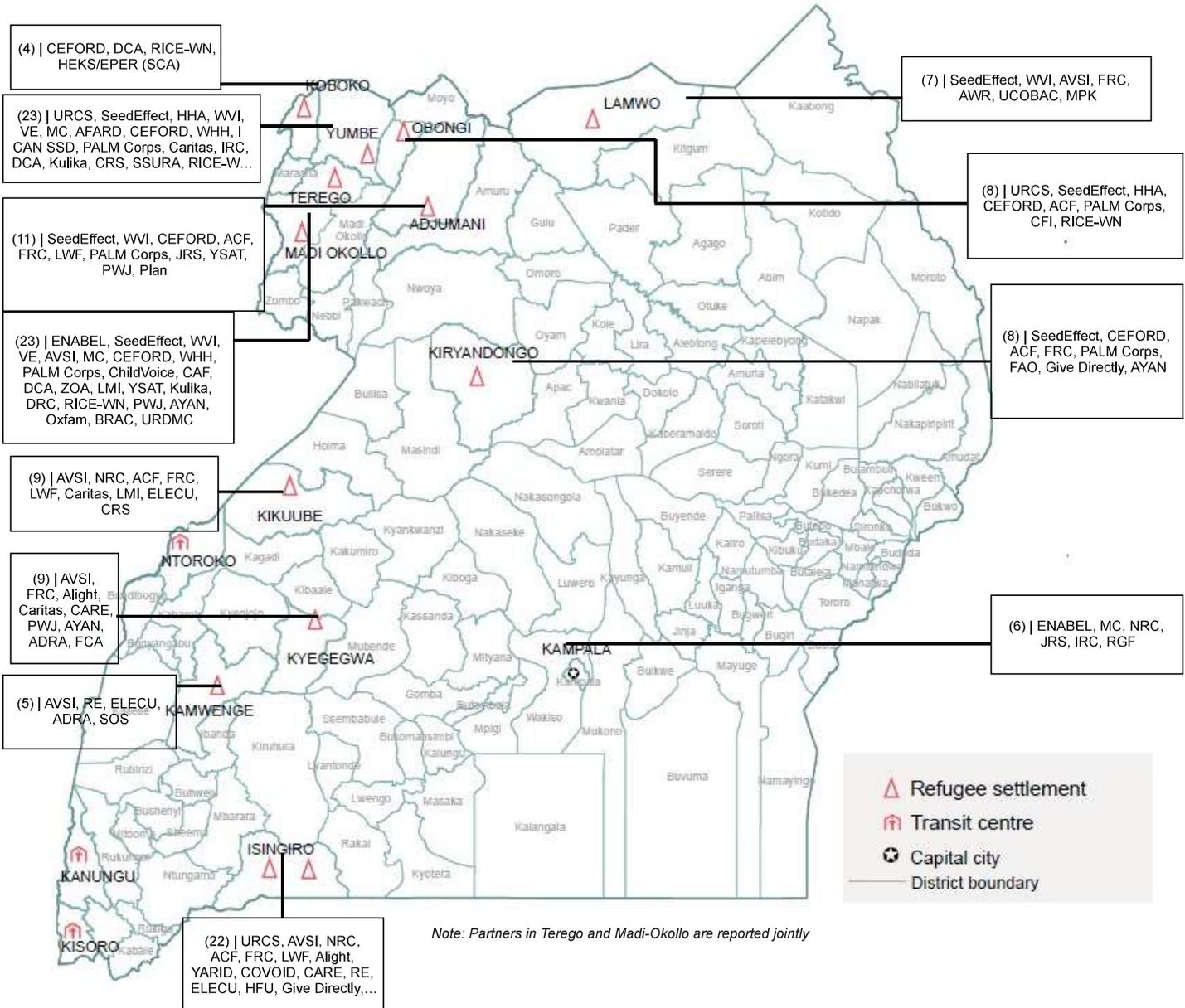


VSLAs across the settlements

Note: Settlements not included had no data reported on them

● Q4 2025 ● Q4 2024





A total of 63 partners reported during 2025 - 5 partners less than 2024. Overall, the West Nile/North districts had the highest number of partners reporting, with Yumbe, home to the Bidibidi settlement, with the highest number of reporting partners.

In contrast, the South West region saw fewer partners reporting; Isingiro district, where Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements are located, had the highest number of partners reporting in that area.