



Overview

Achievements

The last quarter of 2021 experienced a significant scale-up of cash-based transfers to meet refugee's food and non-food needs in Uganda. Cash transfers were also aimed at providing longer and more sustainable humanitarian assistance to refugees in crisis. At the same time, there was an increase in the provision of financial literacy trainings to partners as complementary activities to cash-based transfers. This quarter saw more engagement of Government actors towards regularizing policy and legal framework to allow refugees receiving cash to become entrepreneurs such as agents for agency banking, mobile money agents or merchants.

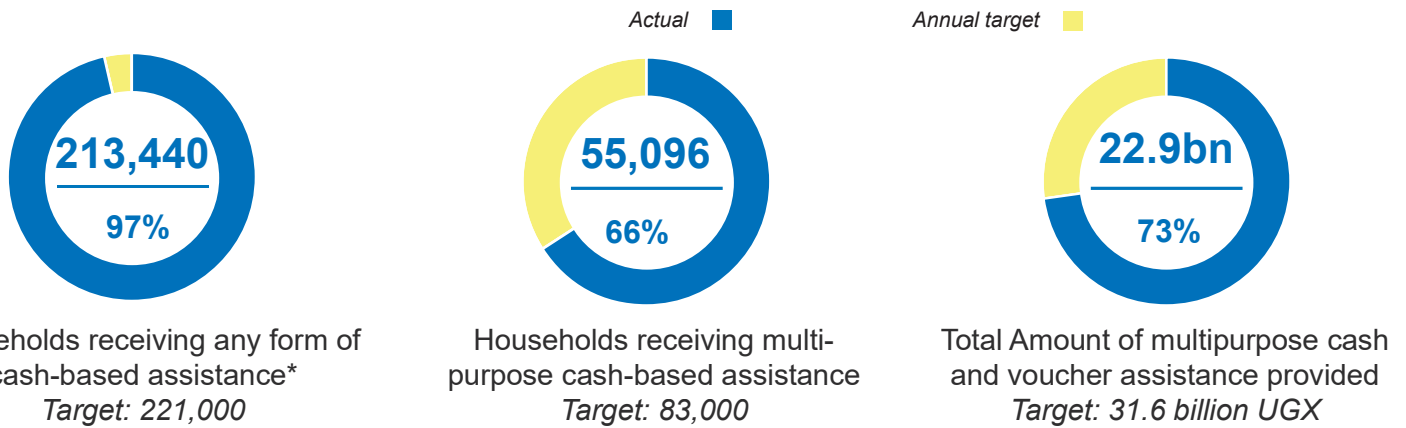
Challenges

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a country-wide lockdown in mid-2021. As a result, many livelihoods were impacted, further reducing household income and disrupting coping mechanisms. In addition, lack of adequate network connectivity, low levels of financial literacy amongst refugees and high transaction fees continue to challenge cash delivery efforts, especially since a recent user preference study indicated that refugees preferred using mobile money. The price of food and non-food items significantly increased in Northern Uganda. Studies indicate that markets in West Nile are still growing and therefore the scale up of cash by partners is handled gradually to ensure that markets are functional and able to cope with additional cash injections, as per market assessment reports.

Key priorities and gaps

The Cash Working Group is harmonizing financial literacy training by developing minimum standards and harmonizing cash transfers by using a 'common cash approach' that will allow joint implementation and monitoring. More financial service providers are engaging in cash-based transfers, which is a welcome development as a mapping exercise has shown that more are needed to provide tailor made products specific to the refugee population. This will increase flexibility, competitiveness and build more trust. Finally, the individual profiling exercise (IPE), which is currently underway, is likely to improve the targeting of extremely vulnerable households and reduce duplication of efforts in providing cash-based assistance. The exercise will prioritize households that should continue to receive assistance and support vulnerable households to build sustainable livelihoods.

Key indicators



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

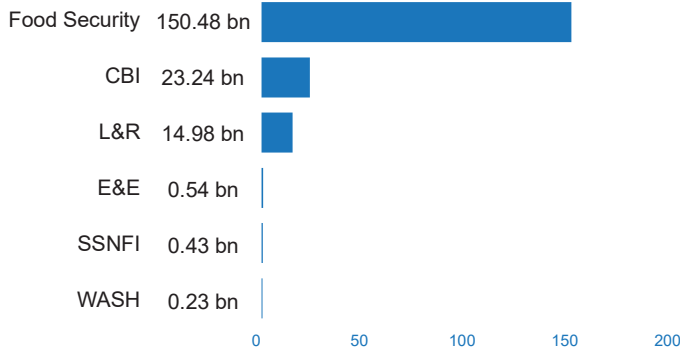
Indicator	Actual	Target/Standard ('21)	Actual against annual target
Households receiving any form of cash-based assistance*			
- Congolese and other refugees	133,557	116,000	>100%
- South Sudanese refugees	66,762	100,400	67%
- Burundian refugees	13,121	4,000	>100%
Households receiving multi-purpose cash-based assistance			
- Congolese and other refugees	35,100	34,000	>100%
- South Sudanese refugees	11,857	47,000	25%
- Burundian refugees	8,139	2,000	>100%
Amount of multi-purpose cash and voucher assistance			
- Congolese and other refugees	14.73 bn	21.4 bn	69%
- South Sudanese refugees	6.73 bn	8.8 bn	76%
- Burundian refugees	1.45 bn	1.4 bn	>100%

Objective: Financial inclusion and access to financial services promoted

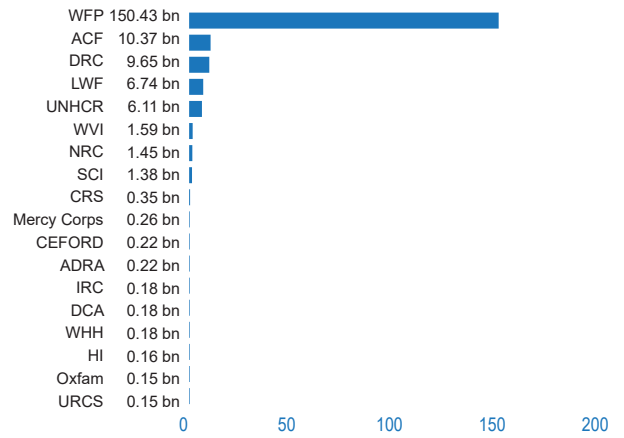
Indicator	Actual	Target/Standard ('21)	Actual against annual target
Individuals receiving financial literacy trainings			
- Congolese and other refugees	152,357	10,000	>100%
- South Sudanese refugees	60,198	14,000	>100%
- Burundian refugees	14,350	1,000	>100%

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

Amount of cash transfers by sector (in billions)

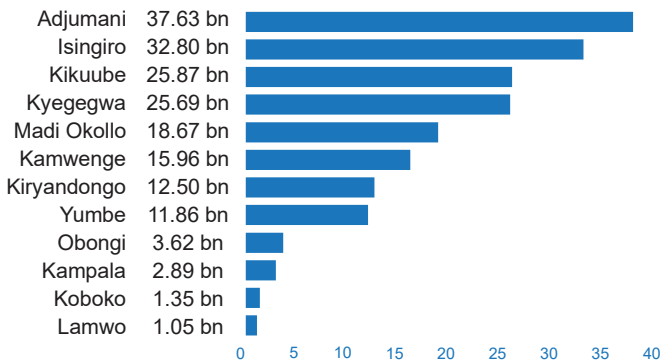


Amount of cash transfers by partner (in billions)

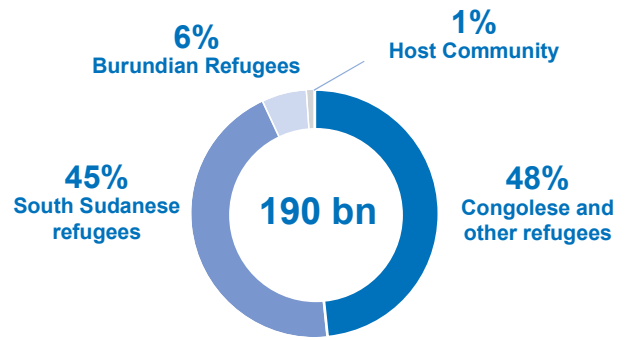


Note: for Livelihoods & Resilience the value of CBI interventions is only based on cash-for-work, as amounts for households who received productive assets through cash are not available. Host community interventions are included in all cases.

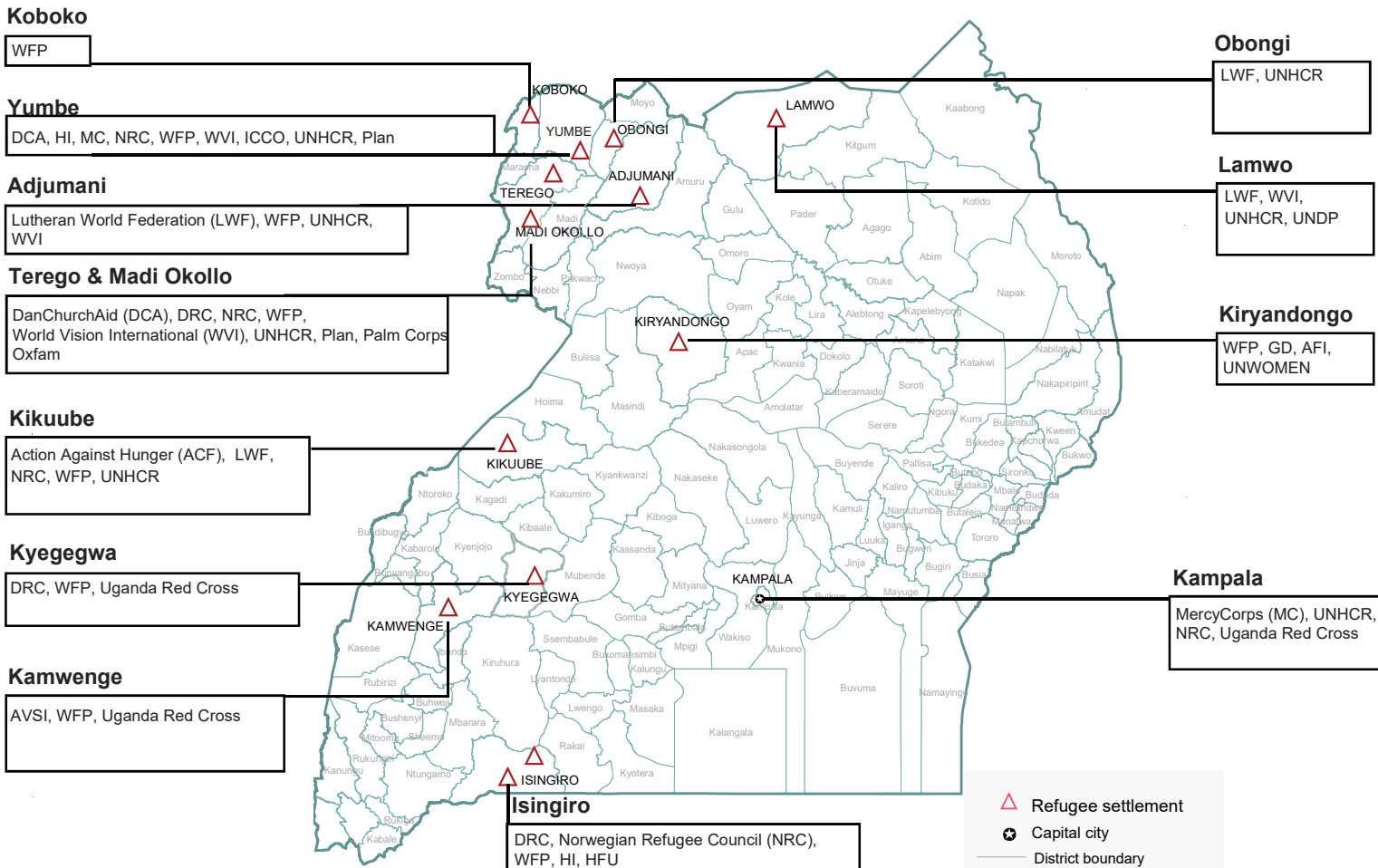
Amount of cash transfers by district (in billions)



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