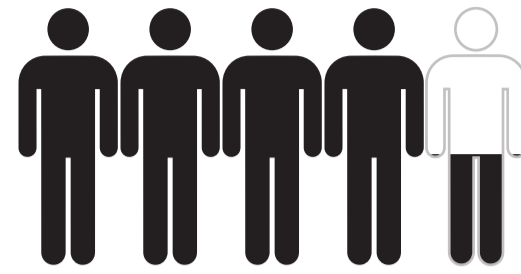
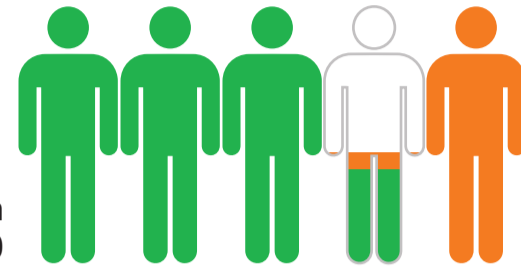


country size
24.155.000ha

14.415.000ha
AGRICULTURAL LAND



total population
44.270.563



rural population
33.745.000

urban population
10.525.083

80% of Ugandans rely directly on land, agriculture and fishing for their livelihoods

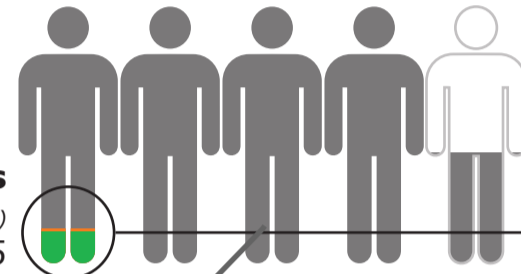
41% and increasing Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)

FAO

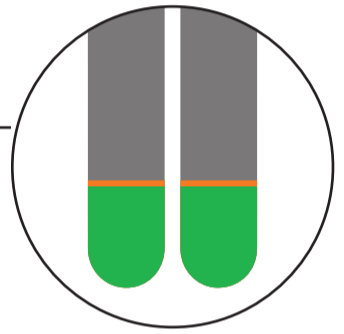
refugees

(as part of total population)

1.331.565



urban
72.357



rural
1.259.208



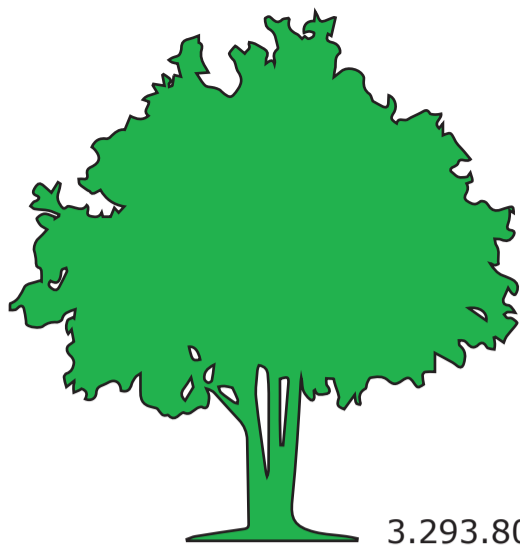
Source:
Refugees and Asylum-seekers in Uganda, 31 August 2019, UNHCR

talking about SETTLEMENTS

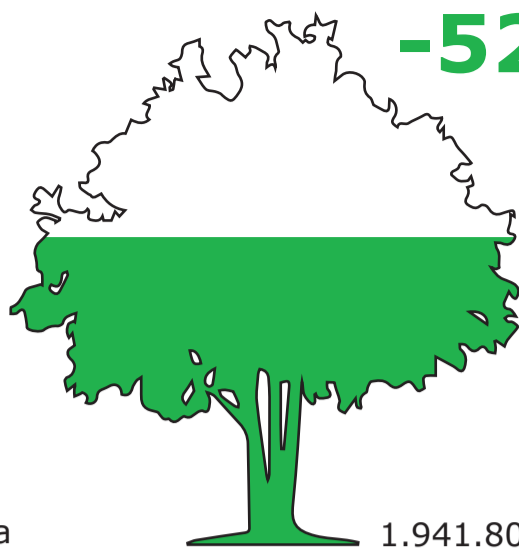


WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

LAND USE CHANGE & FUELWOOD

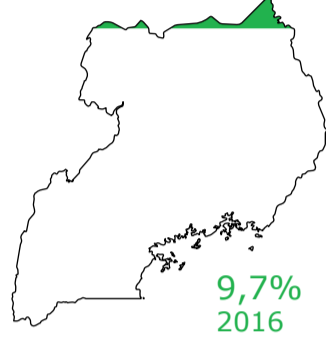
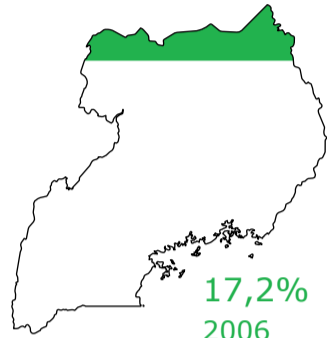
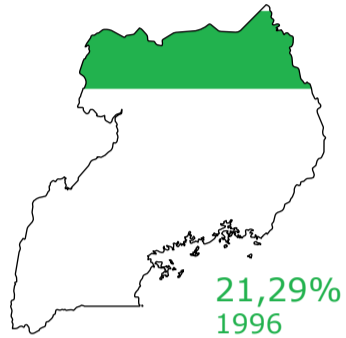


3.293.800 ha
2006

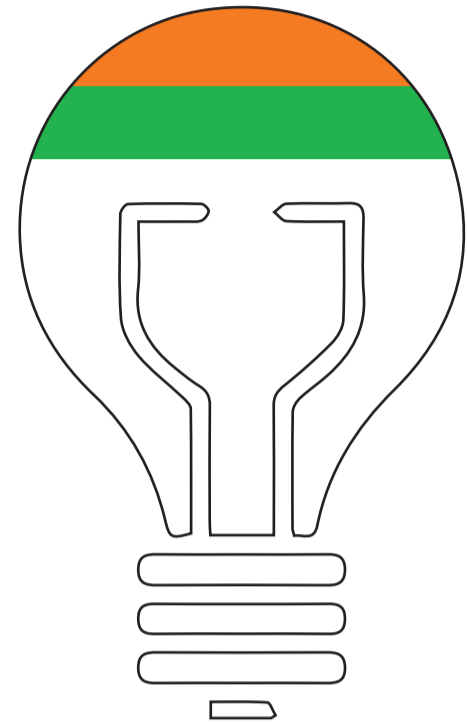


1.941.800 ha
2016

-52%



Forest area (% of land area)
World Bank / FAO



rural
11.43%
total
22%

ENERGY
electrification rate

DEFORESTATION

41-46%
land degradation

severe degraded
10-12%

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Uganda / CSA Country Profiles CIAT 2017

- > low soil fertility
- > extreme nutrient depletion
- > soil erosion
- > low productivity

Need to adopt appropriate agricultural technologies including soil and water conservation techniques
UNHCR, operational update 2018

LOW AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

low levels of intensification
<30% use FERTILIZERS/IMPROVED SEED

The land is often left un-utilized in between rice crops resulting in reduced land productivity

1/3 of crop production is marketed and less than 7% is exported

< 5% of products are processed

CSA Country Profiles CIAT 2017

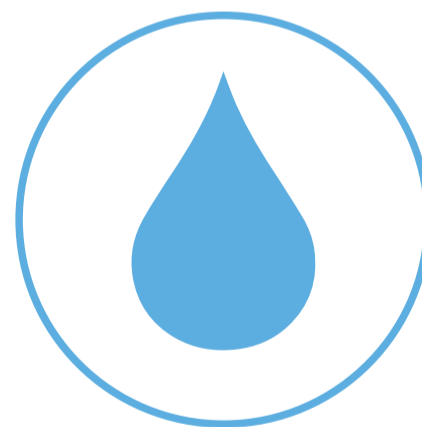
food loss **20-30%**
WFP 2016



Refugees get:
50x50 m for agriculture
20x20m for residential

need for integrated (solid) waste management plans

Environmental Health Strategy

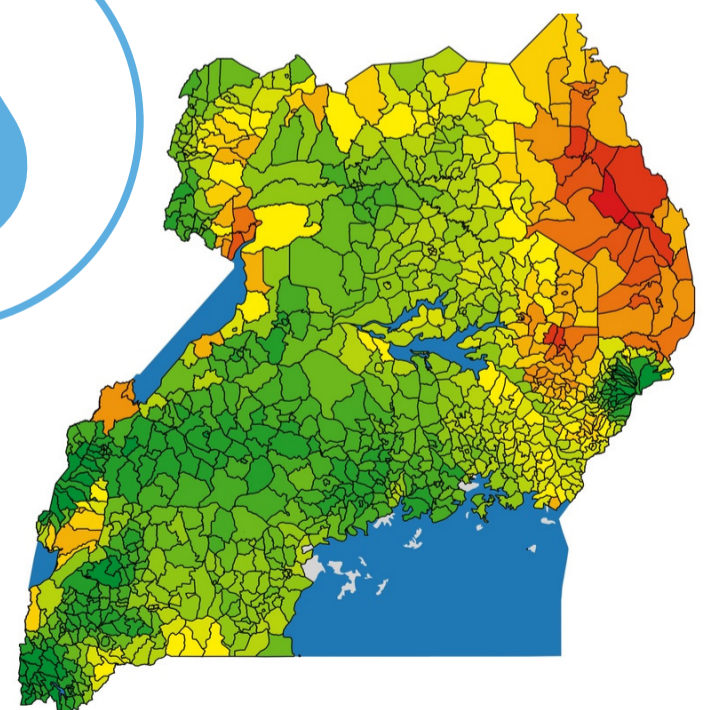


↓ **10%** water availability
crop income ↓ **38.3%**

DROUGHT is emerging issue

- > frequency
- > production
- > food shortages

Turyatunga, 2015, p. 240) (Hill & Mejia-Mantilla, 2017, p. 20) MWE, 2015a, p.vi



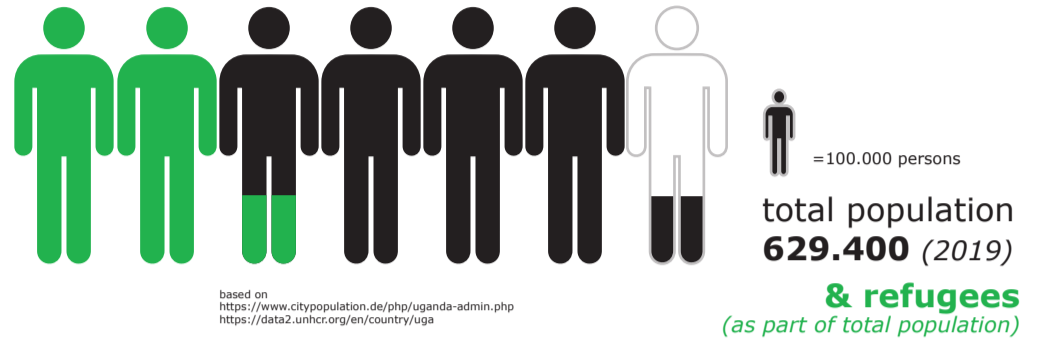
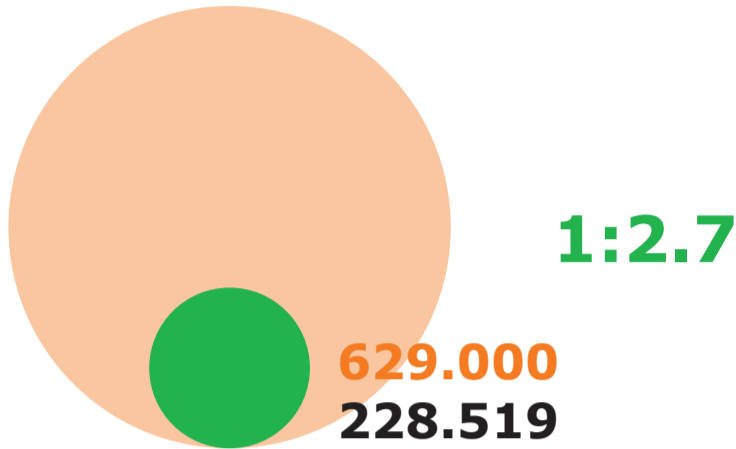
Low Risk Areas (Average loss below 5%)
Medium Risk Areas (Average loss 5% to 10%)
High Risk Areas (Average loss above 10%)

Uganda risk areas -satellite based drought index (Netherlands Space Office)

30%

of all aid resources have to benefit the host community

BIDI BIDI SETTLEMENT



YUMBE DISTRICT
area 2321 km2
density 232.100 ha
density 271,2 /km2

forest 2010 63800 ha (28%)
estimated loss 2001-2018
7730ha (8,5%)

www.globalforestwatch.or

Total HOUSEHOLDS **43.264** **87%** WOMEN & CHILDREN

annual deficit woody biomass Bidibidi

314.180 tonnes per day
depletion is **URGENT MATTER**

fuelwood consumption Bidibidi

952 tonnes per day
347.480 tonnes per year

2017 baseline for the Bidibidi settlement, FAO UNCR 2017

There is a **clear risk of high levels of deforestation and land degradation due to the increased woodfuel demand** caused by the sudden influx of refugees to the Bidibidi settlement.

It should be a priority to improve the management of existing forests and other woodlands and to plant trees to increase the production of woody biomass in the settlement and on the lands of the host community.

Rapid woodfuel assessment 2017 -baseline for the Bidibidi settlement, Uganda
FAO/UNHCR

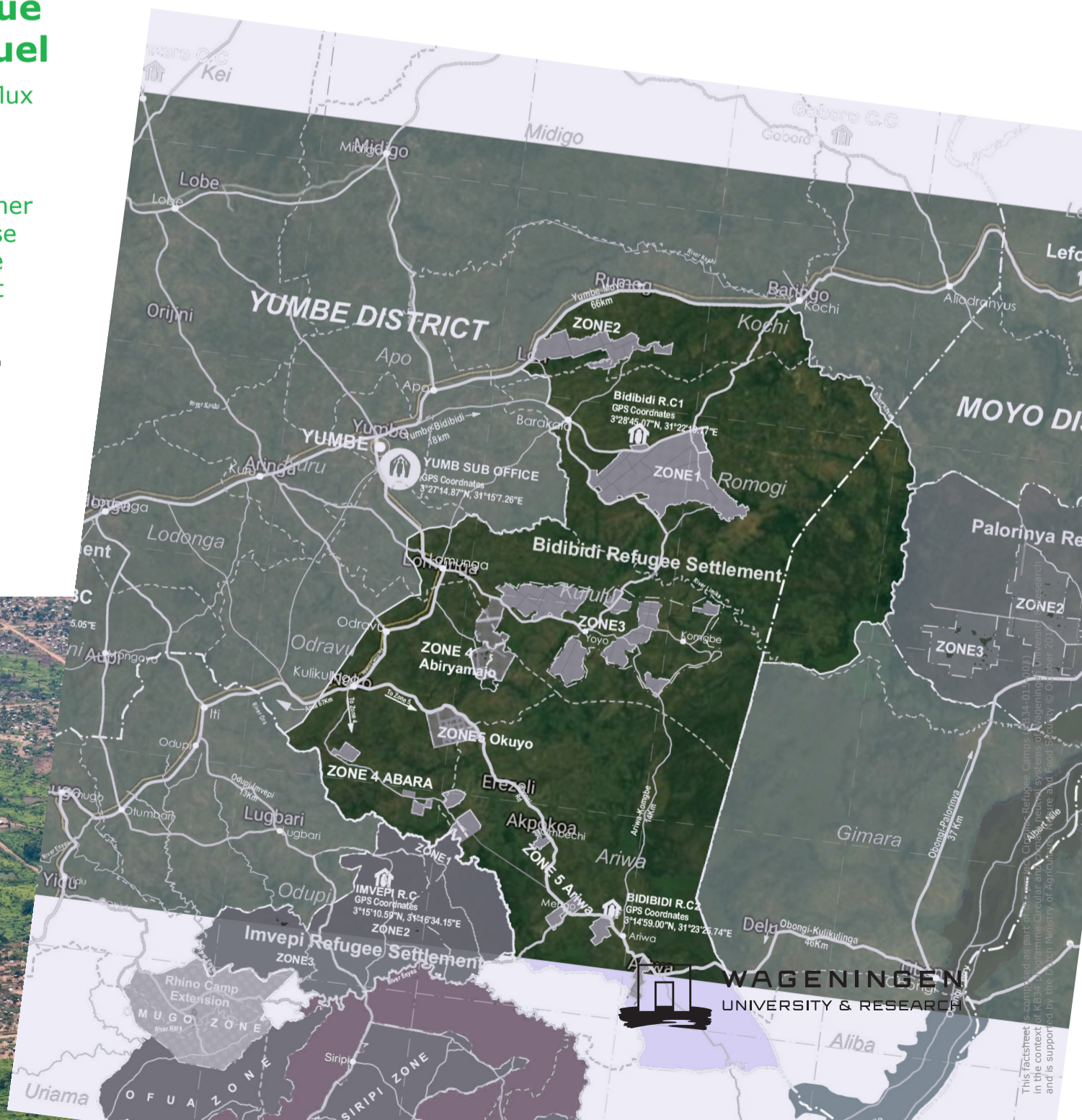


Photo: www.maf-uganda.org



This factsheet is compiled as part of the Circular Refugee Camps project, funded by the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Security (LNV) and supported by the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Security (LNV).



Dependency on water trucking operations high

BIDI BIDI 46%

settlements almost **2x** higher demand than host communities

Data collection survey on social infrastructure needs of refugee-hosting communities in Northern Uganda, July 2018

Conflicts over access to firewood and environmental degradation

need a more focused approach to address the core structural driver of the conflict.

Conflicts over natural resources are real and unresolved.

Contested Refuge: The Political Economy and Conflict Dynamics in Uganda's Bidibidi Refugee Settlements, 2018

LAND ISSUES

> Quality of land

"refugees argue that land is impossible to cultivate, either because it too rocky or too close to livestock or too far from their home"

> Land dispute

"The Bidibidi settlement is located on the communal land of the Aringa people, who are governed by customary laws. In general, communal land falls under the control of the specific clan with historical claim to the area. Under this system, each clan has a designated "land chief" responsible for speaking on behalf of the community. Most of Bidibidi is on land that was not used prior to the refugees' arrival, as it was considered unsuitable for agriculture. But....

this land supported hunting, livestock grazing and charcoal production critical to the livelihood of the host population.

Conflict dynamics in the Bidibidi refugee settlement in Uganda, Conflict Trends 2018/4, ACCORD

