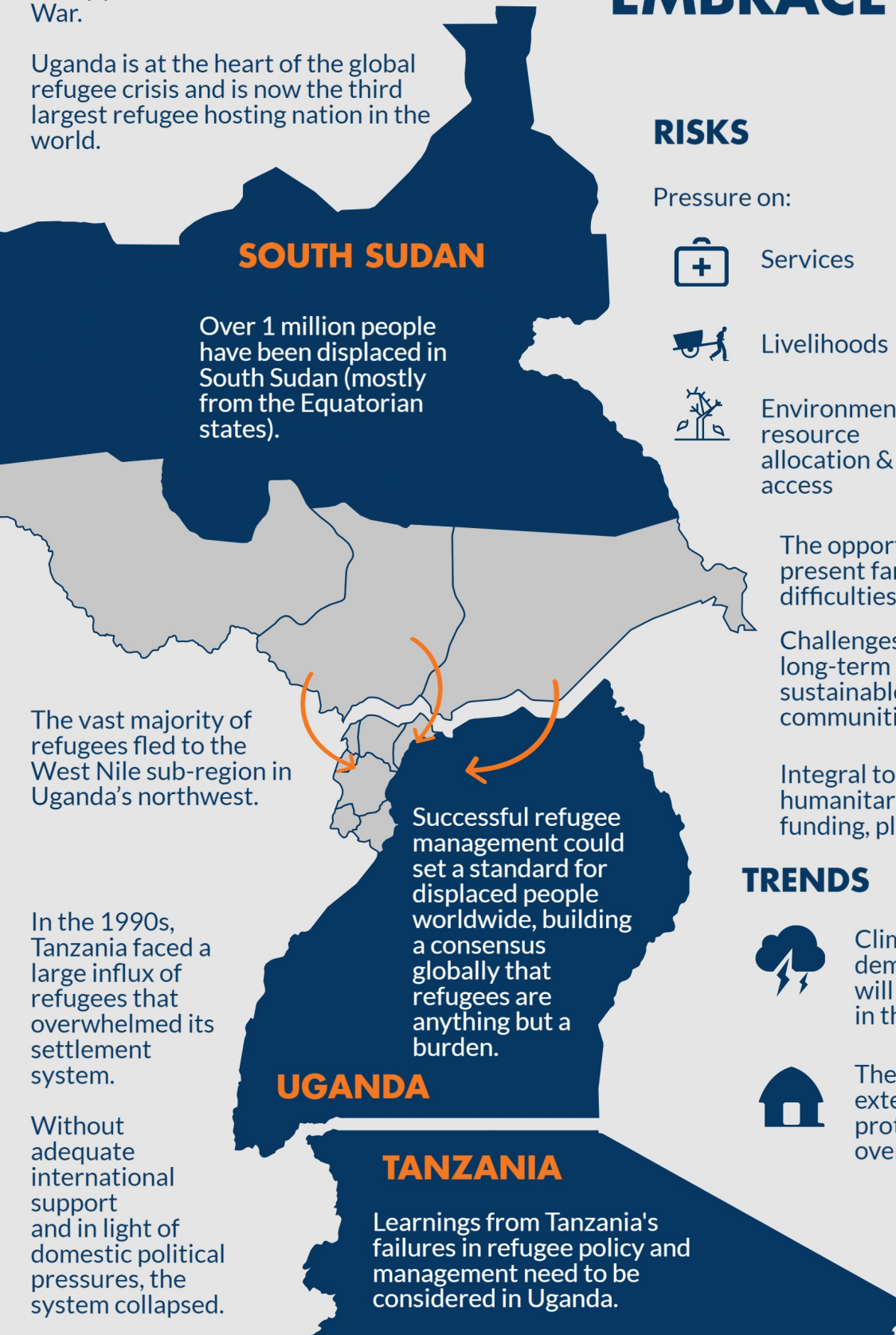


REFUGEES IN UGANDA: EMBRACE THE OPPORTUNITY

Today more people are displaced than at any point since the Second World War.

Uganda is at the heart of the global refugee crisis and is now the third largest refugee hosting nation in the world.



RISKS

Pressure on:



Services



Livelihoods



Environment, resource allocation & access

REWARDS

Opportunities in:



Expansion of markets and infrastructure



Rehabilitation of services



Investment overflow

The opportunities that refugees present far outweigh the difficulties.

Challenges can be addressed by investing in long-term planning and developing sustainable solutions for refugees and host communities to succeed together.

Integral to this will be the bridging of the humanitarian and development divide in funding, planning, and operations.

TRENDS



Climate change, gender inequality, demography, and low development will predictably shape the outcomes in the years to come.



The outlook for the medium-term is extended displacement due to protracted conflict, but with an overall desire to return.

Three possibilities for resolution exist: Protracted voluntary return, involuntary return, and a long and arduous path towards citizenship in host countries.

LOOKING AHEAD

A clear, long-term plan to develop the Northern regions of Uganda will help mitigate conflicts and ensure stability and success.

MARKETS



In 2016, the large influx of refugees disrupted local markets.

Market strengthening programmes help stabilise markets and should be encouraged in order to maximise the effect of cash transfers in the host communities.

SERVICES



Improving services in education and health have and will continue to benefit host communities, as well as refugee populations.

Further investment in secondary and tertiary education is encouraged and infrastructure investments should be sustained and furthered.

NATURAL RESOURCES



Land, water and forests are particular points of tension.

Small investments in community peace-building and conflict resolution now will have long-lasting effects in the future. Practical programming could include planting trees, analysing the sustainability of farming fallow land, and investing in water and sanitation.

LIVELIHOODS



Innovative solutions to youth underemployment are needed to reduce pressure on the labour market.

There is a need for livelihood projects to be integrated into a broader economic development strategy, where agriculture plays a central role.