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

**REFUGEES IN UGANDA: EMBRACE THE OPPORTUNITY** 



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

#### **RISKS REWARDS**

Pressure on:

Services

Livelihoods

resource

access

Environment,

difficulties.

allocation &

# Opportunities in:



**Expansion of ★** markets and infrastructure



Rehabilitation of services



Investment overflow

# **SOUTH SUDAN**

Over 1 million people have been displaced in South Sudan (mostly from the Equatorian states).

> The opportunities that refugees present far outweigh the

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.

The vast majority of refugees fled to the West Nile sub-region in Uganda's northwest.

> management could set a standard for displaced people worldwide, building a consensus globally that refugees are anything but a

burden.

Successful refugee

# **TRENDS**



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

**UGANDA** 



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

Without adequate international support and in light of domestic political pressures, the system collapsed.

In the 1990s.

large influx of

refugees that

settlement

system.

Tanzania faced a

overwhelmed its

Learnings from Tanzania's failures in refugee policy and management need to be considered in Uganda.

**TANZANIA** 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**





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 longlasting 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.