

NAPE Newsletter



Refugee influx on Uganda's Natural Resources



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In this March/April edition, we dive into the analytical perspective of NAPE on the pressure being put by refugee influx and asylum seekers on the host communities in Uganda. A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence. They may have been resettled in another country or waiting for resettlement. An asylum-seeker is someone who is seeking international protection. Their request for refugee status or complementary protection status has yet to be processed or they may not yet have requested asylum but they intend to do so.

Uganda hosts the highest number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Africa, with nearly 2 million individuals, primarily from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia, Eritrea, among others. This immense population reflects Uganda's decades-long commitment to providing refuge, underscored by progressive policies aligned with the Global Compact on Refugees. These policies grant refugees land, freedom of movement and the ability to reside in urban areas if they can support themselves.

However, Uganda faces significant challenges, including chronic underfunding. For example, according to the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) for 2024 it required \$858 million to assist over 1.67 million refugees and 2.7 million host community members had received only 13% of the necessary funds. This funding shortfall exacerbates the strain on humanitarian services, especially amidst global distractions and competing crises elsewhere. Uganda's funding challenges are part of a broader

“Humanely, every person in a safer room should open the door when someone in danger knocks”

trend affecting global refugee response efforts, yet the consequences are particularly severe in a country hosting Africa's largest refugee population. Despite being a haven for these individuals, Uganda's resources are stretched thin. Rising costs of food and fuel, driven partly by global factors such as Russia's war in Ukraine, further challenge the ability of humanitarian agencies to meet basic needs. The consequences of all these challenges are evident across sectors critical to both refugees and host communities, with health services, education, livelihood programs to mention but a few are severely impacted.

Refugees and host communities rely on the same overstretched facilities such as land, water, food, firewood, schools, healthcare services, transport, jobs, social amenities among others. All these are impacting negatively on a country's resources and her people's well being. This calls for sustained increased funding from international agencies, peace building initiatives among the host communities and refugees, effort to sustain the use of natural resources, amicable settlement of conflict within the countries where the refugees come from so that the issues are resolved at the earliest, government should provide land on a temporary basis to cultivate food for feeding themselves and then sell the surplus to the ugandan markets. However this calls for addressing the gaps in the laws governing the refugees because growing food will address the issue of feeding the refugees given the cutting of funding for refugees from international agencies.

Wish you a nice reading.

Table of Contents

1. Legal framework that governs refugees in Uganda3
2. Underlying causes of refugees fleeing to Uganda5
3. Impacts of refugee influx on Natural resources in Uganda's settlement camps and host communities7
4. The pain of vulnerable groups in refugee camps in Uganda9
5. Refugee management case of Greece and United States of America11
6. Pictorial.....13

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Legal Framework that governs Refugees In Uganda.



By Ainomugisha Shiba (Legal Officer-NAPE)

Uganda is renowned for its inclusive and progressive approach to both refugees and asylum seekers offering protection and is a safe haven for these fleeing persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations from neighboring countries. Uganda has a comprehensive legal framework that ensures asylum seekers are treated with dignity, safety and respect while their claims for asylum are processed. The country's approach to refugee management is also grounded on both international law and domestic policies ensuring that refugees are not only protected but also provided opportunities for self-reliance and integration into host communities.

At the heart of Uganda's refugee and asylum management system its commitment to offer collective fundamental rights of access to employment, education, healthcare and freedom of movement while promoting self-reliance and integration into host communities. Uganda permits the asylum seekers to live freely, work and engage in local economic and social activities during their asylum process. In this way, Uganda not only meets its international obligations but also demonstrates leadership as it reflects the country's broader goals of promoting human rights, regional stability and social development setting a model for others to follow.

There are also people who are forced to flee their home or place

of habitual residence but within their own country due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, natural or human-made disasters but have not crossed an internationally recognized border called Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Unlike refugees who are displaced across national borders and fall under international refugee law, IDPs remain within the territorial boundaries of their own country. IDPs may be displaced for weeks, months or even years living in precarious conditions in temporary shelters, urban slums or overcrowded camps. The response to internal displacement is often complex as governments, humanitarian organizations and local communities work together to provide protection, aid and long-term solutions.

Implementation and Institutional Framework: The management and protection of refugees in Uganda happens through several institutions like The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) through its Department of Refugees, The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and local governments.

The Legal Framework that governs Refugees in Uganda is as follows;

The Refugees Act (2006): This is Uganda's primary legislation concerning refugees passed by the Ugandan Parliament to domesticate international refugee law and ensure Uganda's compliance with these obligations. This Act was to make new provision for matters in relation to refugees in line

with the 1951 Refugee Convention and other international obligations of Uganda related to the status of refugees, to establish an office for Refugees, to repeal the Control of Alien Refugees Act, Cap. 62 and to provide for other related matters. The Refugees Regulations (2010) and Uganda's National Refugee Policy (2003) complement the Refugees Act.

The Immigration Act (2006): This Act plays a role in the asylum process in Uganda because it primarily deals with the entry, stay and exit of foreign nationals and some of its provisions impact asylum seekers. It makes provision for acquisition of citizenship of Uganda pursuant to the constitution.

The Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control Act (1999): This Act focuses on the control of immigration into Uganda including the management of asylum seekers and refugees. While this law mainly addresses the entry and stay of foreign nationals in Uganda there are provisions that are directly relevant to asylum seekers.

The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981): This Act which Uganda ratified in 1986 is another important legal instrument that guides the treatment of asylum seekers in Uganda. The charter does not specifically address asylum seekers, it contains provisions that ensure the protection of their human rights.

The situation of **Internally Displaced People (IDPs)** in Uganda has been addressed through a combination of

national laws, regional agreements and international conventions as below;

The Uganda National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) (2004): This Act was developed in response to the challenges faced by those displaced by the conflict in northern Uganda particularly during the prolonged Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) conflict. This policy provides a comprehensive framework for addressing the needs and rights of IDPs in Uganda.

The Disaster Preparedness and Management Act (2010): This Act was enacted to enhance Uganda's capacity to respond to both man-made and natural disasters including those that result in displacement. It is important for addressing the challenges faced by IDPs mostly those displaced by natural disasters like landslides, floods, droughts or by conflict.

The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol: Uganda is a signatory to the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees which defines the term "refugee" and sets out the basic rights of refugees including non-refoulement (the principle that refugees cannot be sent back to a country where they face serious harm).

However, the laws governing refugees in Uganda have several gaps that need to be addressed to ensure the protection and well-being of refugees, particularly children and women. Some of the key gaps include;

- Refugee children are not specifically listed as a target group in the National Orphans and other Vulnerable Children Policies
- , making them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

- The juvenile justice system in Uganda has inadequate infrastructure, including a lack of juvenile cells at police stations and insufficient remand homes, leading to detention of juveniles with adults.
- Age determination procedures for refugee children are not strictly adhered to, leading to incorrect charging and sentencing of juveniles.
- Not all refugee children have access to legal representation, particularly those who commit minor offenses.
- Rehabilitation centers and remand homes are poorly facilitated, overcrowded, and lack adequate care for juveniles.
- There is a shortage of police officers, state attorneys and prosecutors particularly female officers, which affects the quality of services provided to refugees and host communities.
- Refugees face challenges accessing justice due to language barrier, requiring translation services within the police and court systems.
- Refugee suspects struggle to meet bail requirements such as proving a fixed place of abode.

To address these gaps, recommendations include:

- Community-based diversion and re-integration processes should be developed and formal justice and incarceration used as a last resort.
- More rehabilitation centers and remand homes should be established, ideally one per district to cater for juveniles in conflict with the law.
- Government should provide legal representation to children with minor offenses.
- Communities should be sensitized about the rights of children and the role of community support systems.

- Potential foster homes in refugee settlements should be thoroughly vetted to ensure the well-being of unaccompanied and separated children.
- Government should continue to take progressive steps that aim to empower women socially, politically and economically in refugee centers and local communities inclusive through programme planning, implementation and monitoring.
- Take steps to better maternal health by improving the road network and providing standby transport to facilitate timely access to health centers and referrals for women refugees and the local communities during labour of child delivery.
- Take measures that aim to sensitize and raise awareness of all women in refugee settlements and post conflict communities on their rights and freedoms, duties and obligations.
- Revise and translate laws and policies which affect refugee women and the local communities into local languages to enable easy community understanding and localized application.

In conclusion, Uganda's legal framework for refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons is comprehensive, emphasizing protection, dignity and human rights. With instruments like the Refugees Act (2006) and Uganda's commitment to international conventions the country is making progress. However, despite these efforts the challenges such as overcrowded camps and land disputes remain requiring ongoing attention to ensure sustainable solutions for these vulnerable populations.

Underlying causes of Refugees fleeing to Uganda



By Omony Polycarp (Communication Officer-NAPE)



A group of Congolese asylum-seekers wait at the Bunagana border point after crossing into Uganda from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Photo credit: UNHCR.

Most people become refugees as a result of wars, conflicts and persecution. Uganda has been providing refuge to refugees from other countries with political instability for so many decades. Its humanitarian policies provide safe space to refugees, grants them land, provides basic needs, freedom of movement and the ability to reside in any urban areas as long as they can support themselves. Uganda is hosting the highest number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Africa and the 6th largest in the world with over [1.8 million](#) refugees and asylum seekers mostly from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan among others

South Sudan (according to UNHCR) is the largest contributor to Uganda's refugee population. The

country has been in civil war since 2013 caused by a power struggle between President Salva Kiir and his former deputy Riek Machar. This conflict has escalated into widespread ethnic violence between the Dinka and Nuer communities. The long history of conflict began with the Second Sudanese Civil War (1983–2005) which resulted in the country's independence in 2011. However, unresolved ethnic grievances and political disputes led to renewed violence. Despite the signing of the Khartoum Declaration of Agreement in 2018 and the formation of a unity government in 2020, slow progress in implementing peace agreements and delays in national elections (now postponed to 2026) have led to continued political tension and displacement of civilians. Many South Sudanese refugees flee to Uganda to escape on-

going violence, food insecurity and lack of basic services.

DRC: There are numerous rebel groups believed to be operating mostly in the resource-rich east and northeast areas of DRC. The most active armed groups at the moment are the M23, The Cooperative for Development of the Congo (CODECO) and Allied Democratic Forces (ADF). Several peace agreements with some of the groups over the years were meant to see operations stop and fighters integrate with the Congolese army but have failed to permanently end their activities. This has led many Congolese to flee their country. These rebel groups include;

M23 which is said to be operating in North Kivu. The group takes its name from the March 23 Agreement

of 2009 which failed when the DRC government, under President Joseph Kabila signed a ceasefire treaty with the Tutsi-majority National Congress for the Defence of the People (CNDP) which was meant integrate into the Congolese military i.e Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC). However, on April 4, 2012 CNDP soldiers revolted complaining of the poor treatment in the army. They formed the M23 claiming to be fighting for Tutsis' rights in the DRC.

Allied Democratic Forces which is believed to be operating in the eastern DRC in the regions bordering Uganda. The group initially claimed to be fighting for an Islamic state in Uganda where Muslims make up a minority of between 15 and 35 percent. The group first settled in Buseruka-Western Uganda before it was pushed back into the DRC. It was formed in 1996 during the First Congo War using a weak DRC as its base to launch attacks into Uganda. It is now reportedly linked to the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)

The Cooperative for Development of the Congo (CODECO) which was formed in 1999 during the Second Congo War. It is believed to be operating in eastern Ituri. It was initially an agricultural cooperative but it started to advocate for the Lendu ethnic group who believed they were unfairly dominated by the rival Hema ethnic group. After a period of dormancy, CODECO launched offensives in 2017 and has continued to attack local civilians and Congolese forces. In February 2024, CODECO ambushed civilians killing people

believed to be Hema in a likely continued rivalry.

Other factors include several pro-government militias and "Mai Mai" vigilante groups jointly called the Wazalendos fighting with the Congolese army. There is also the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), an ethnic Hutu group active since the final years of the Second Congo War and backed by the Congolese army. Some of its leaders took part in the 1994 Rwandan genocide. These armed groups have carried out extrajudicial civilian killings and sexual assaults and exploited local communities and Human Rights.

Ethiopia: Ethiopia's ethnic conflicts are said to be caused by historical grievances and political struggles. The Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) which dominated Ethiopian politics for decades clashed with the federal government in 2020 leading to a brutal war that resulted in mass killings and displacement. Meanwhile, Oromo Liberation Army (OLA) insurgents have engaged in guerrilla warfare demanding autonomy for the Oromo people. Violence in the Amhara region is also caused by long-standing land disputes and ethnic rivalries. Armed groups, government forces and ethnic militias have all played a role in causing massacres leading to mass displacements.

Somalia: It is said that for decades, Somalia has been a battleground for warlords, militias and extremist groups. The rise of Al-Shabaab, an Al-Qaeda-linked terrorist organization has deepened the country's instability. Al-Shabaab grew rapidly in the absence of a strong cen-

tral government imposing a brutal version of Islamic law in the territories it controls. The group recruit children as soldiers, executes civilians accused of spying and launches deadly attacks on government and civilian targets. In addition to terrorism, Somalia suffers from extreme droughts, famine and economic collapse. Many Somalis seek safety in Uganda to escape both violence and the devastating effects of climate change.

Eritrea: Eritrea is said to be one of the most repressive countries in the world. Under President Isaias Afwerki's rule since 1993, the government has imposed indefinite military conscription, forcing young men and women into years of harsh unpaid labour. Families are often torn apart with many choosing to flee before their children are forcibly conscripted. Eritrean refugees in Uganda are escaping extreme human rights abuses, forced labour and a lack of fundamental freedoms.

Uganda as the country is struggling to provide sufficient support due to chronic underfunding with the steady increase in number of refugees. Addressing this problem requires sustained international support, increased funding from donors and comprehensive policies that consider the needs of both refugees and host country. International bodies should also enforce peace agreement to ensure that parties adhere to the terms of the agreement helping to maintain peace and stability. Only through such efforts Uganda will continue to uphold its reputation as a beacon of refugee integration.

Impacts of Refugees Influx on Natural Resources in Uganda's Host Communities



By Betty Ninsiima (Gender and Community Support Officer-NAPE)



A refugee building a makeshift for his family in Palorinya Refugee Settlement, Moyo District. Photo credit: Dan Kitwood

Uganda is one of the largest refugee and asylum seeker hosting nations in the world with [1,829,606](#) as of 28 Feb 2025 with refugees totalling to 1,791,339 and asylum seekers 38,267. Almost 50% of refugees in Uganda are resettled in Bidi Bidi, Pagirinya, Rhino and the remaining percentage is in Kyangwali, Kyaka I & II, Nakivale refugee settlement camps among others. Most of the refugees in Uganda come from neighboring countries such as South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo due to the economic and political instability

since Uganda's open-door policy for refugees is commendable providing rights to the refugees such as the rights to education, work, own private property, healthcare and other basic social services however the influx of refugees has put a significant strain on natural resources in settlement camps and host communities.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the refugee population in Uganda has led to the destruction of over 100,000 hectares of forest cover since 2016. Fur-

thermore, refugees also rely on trees for survival purposes such as building shelters, firewood for cooking, charcoal burning for sale, making furniture, medicinal herbs among others. This has led to the clearing of large areas of forests, exacerbating deforestation and habitat loss. In addition, refugees also use grass for thatching their houses leading to the degradation of grasslands and the loss of biodiversity. Deforestation is a significant concern in settlement camps resulting into soil erosion, reduced fertility and increased risk of landslides.

Refugee settlement camps in Uganda are struggling to cope with the demand for natural resources. The camps are often located in areas with limited infrastructure such as Water and Sanitation, Energy and Lighting, Healthcare, Food and Nutrition, Communication, Transport and Education leading to a reliance on natural resources for survival. [Water scarcity](#) is a significant challenge in settlement camps. Refugees often face limited access to sufficient water, exacerbating the difficulty of meeting their daily needs. The competition for water resources can lead to increased tension between refugees and host communities straining relationships and posing a risk to human security. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), over 70% of refugees in Uganda lack access to sufficient drinking water.

The impact of the refugee influx is not limited to settlement

camps. Host communities are also feeling the strain on natural resources. The demand for land, water and firewood has led to increased competition between refugees and host communities. This has resulted in tensions between the two groups with some host communities reporting crop damage and livestock theft.

Human-wildlife conflict is also on the rise in host communities. As refugees encroach on wildlife habitats, they come into conflict with wild animals resulting into human injury and property damage. The destruction of natural habitats and ecosystems has led to the loss of endangered species and the degradation of ecosystems for example Conflicts between refugees and wild animals including lions and leopards are often cited in Bidibidi refugee camp resulting into depredation of livestock.

To mitigate the impacts of the refugee influx on natural resources sustainable practices such as re-

forestation, agroforestry and permaculture should be promoted but also renewable energy sources such as solar and biogas should be encouraged to reduce the demand for fuelwood. The Ugandan government, humanitarian agencies, international organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations including the National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE) which has been working with refugees in settlements such as Bidibidi, Rhino, Kyaka II, Nakivale and Kyangwali should work together to address the environmental impact of refugee settlements.

As an advocate for environmental conservation, I believe that it is essential to prioritize sustainable practices and environmental conservation in refugee settlements. By doing so, we can protect Uganda's natural resources and ensure a sustainable future for both refugees, host communities and the entire nation.



Refugees Lining up for water in Bidibidi refugee camp. Photo by Andrew Masinde

The pain of vulnerable groups in refugee camps in Uganda.



By Margaret Carol Kizibaziba (Community Woman Activist-Buganda Region)



Refugees (women and children) in Nakivale Refugee Camp Western Uganda. Photo by Gogetfunding

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which is responsible for tracking and reporting refugee statistics globally, as of January 31, 2025 there were 1,772,707 refugees in Uganda inclusive of 37,939 asylum seekers with women and children making up to 79% of the total refugee population.

In Uganda, UNHCR works closely with the Office of the Prime Minister in the refugee department to collect and analyze data on refugees and asylum seekers. This data is used to inform poli-

cy decision makers, resource allocators to make humanitarian responses. Uganda is considered to have one of the most progressive asylum regimes globally with many residing in refugee camps across the country. While the government's open-door policy has been commendable, the reality on the ground reveals a more complex and challenging situation, particularly for vulnerable groups like women, girls, people with disabilities (PWDs), people living with incurable diseases like HIV/AIDs and people living with chronic diseases like cancer, dia-

betes, hypertension among others.

Women and girls as vulnerable groups in refugee camps face extremely great number of challenges that threaten their dignity, safety and well-being. These challenges include inadequate health facilities where many do not have access to menstrual hygiene products like sanitary pads for use during their monthly periods, limited family planning services, limited maternal and ante-natal care leading to the death of their infants among others.

It is worst for those living with HIV and other chronic diseases because of limited medication that can not support both the refugees and the host communities putting their lives at risk of early death. Women also lack proper bathrooms and latrines for use where only one latrine is shared almost by everyone within a camp resulting into contraction of Urinary Tract Infections and other female reproductive health complications.

The Refugee camps act as centers of violence for women and girls where many were reported to be raped and impregnated, sexual exploitation where they are promised things before or after being sexually used, women often have limited economic opportunities like lack of skills' training that leads to perpetuating dependence on men who are also struggling in the camp.

Children in refugee camps are

vulnerable to a range of challenges and pressing issues that threaten their physical, emotional and psychological well-being like a challenge of food shortages and inadequate nutrition that leads to starvation, malnutrition, stunted growth and many others that cause the child to be exposed to many health issues due to low immune system. They also lack access to quality or no access to education at all, perpetuating cycles of lack of employment opportunities resulting into life time poverty. They are mostly exposed to violence, rape, defilement and other uncertainties that lead to psychological trauma, stress and anxiety.

In Ugandan refugee camps, persons with disabilities (PWDs) face significant challenges including social exclusion and rejection, discrimination and increased vulnerability to violence and neglect particularly for women and girls. It is particularly difficult

when refugees living with disabilities are obliged to share toilet facilities which are most times constructed without consideration of their specific needs. Most of them lack mobility devices like wheel chair, walkers, crutches among others which limit their mobility within camps.

Furthermore, the elderly refugees are most of the times isolated from their homes, families and communities where they used to live and socialize because of this social isolation many are lonely and depressed. They often lack access to healthcare services, exacerbating existing health challenges that threaten their lives and well-being.

It is essential to recognize the need for Refugee programs and services to support vulnerable groups in the camps. There is need for increased funding and resources and improved access to health facilities, education facilities and economic empowerment projects like skilling them with entrepreneurship to lower their dependency. The government should enhance protection mechanisms to prevent gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse in the refugee camps.

I request National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE) which is an associate in different refugee camps in Uganda to address the challenges being faced by these vulnerable groups and advocate for their rights.



Refugees (Elderly, women and children) are most affected in Refugee Camps-Nakivale refugee camp, Western Uganda. Photo by Gogetfunding

Refugee and Immigrant management, the case of Greece.



By Kemigisha Ruth (Researcher)



Migrants and refugees from Turkey entering Greece. Photo by ICJ

Refugee management is the process of receiving, registering and settling refugees as well as providing for their protection and welfare. Greece, as a state party to the Geneva Convention on Refugees of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol and on European Union (EU) legislation on the Common European Asylum System is bound to adhere to the fundamental asylum-law principle of non-refoulement and thus to provide asylum to those who meet the [criteria](#) which include family considerations, recent possession of visa or residence permit in a

Member State and whether the applicant has entered EU irregularly or regularly.

In 2011, the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the EU found that Greece's asylum system mentioned above suffers from "systemic deficiencies," including lack of reception centers, poor detention conditions and the lack of an effective remedy. [Greece](#) adopted two action plans that is the 2010 plan that led to the creation of the Law 3907/2011 and a revised plan in 2013, focusing on

access to international protection and effective border management to address the problems.

The current population of Greece is approximately [11 millions](#) with over 214,000 refugees and almost 20,000 asylum-seekers. The large majority of immigrants to Greece come from Albania and others come from Germany, Georgia, Bulgaria, Russia, Ukraine, Asia, Africa, Syria, Afghanistan and other Middle Eastern countries. Some of the causes of immigration to Greece are asylum seekers primarily fleeing conflict following

the fall of the Soviet Union where so many people migrated to Greece for work opportunities in construction and agriculture among others. In addition, Greece as a Member State of the European Union (EU) and the Schengen area, Greece is required to comply with the directives and regulations that constitute the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) and the Schengen Borders Code, which requires that the external borders be secured. The [Schengen area](#) is a region where 29 European countries which allow free movement of people without internal border controls, facilitating travel and cooperation. While some countries may under look the coming of refugees, it might have benefits of successful integration in the labor market especially in the construction, industrial manufacturing and agriculture sectors, increased donor funding to aid

their stay, increased market base among others.

Greece had always experienced a large number of migrants attempting to enter the EU illegally due to its geographic location and because it is a first country of entry pursuant to Regulation (EU) No. 604/2013 (the Dublin Regulation) that establishes the EU Member States responsible for examining an asylum application. The unprecedented migratory flow of 2015 combined with a shift in the migration route coming to Greece from Turkey dramatically tested Greece's already weakened asylum system and brought to the forefront Greece's incapacity to handle the dramatic increase of migrants, fingerprint and registering them properly. There was a [refoulement for economic migrants](#) who crossed Greece's borders illegally and the EU adopted the decision in 2015

to relocate at least 66,400 persons from Greece to other member States over a period of two years.

In 2022, Greece was reported to be sending away migrants, primarily due to a combination of factors including a large influx of arrivals on the Greek islands, pressure from the European Union to manage its borders, concerns about overcrowding in refugee camps and accusations of implementing policies like "pushbacks" which involved forcefully returning migrants back to Turkey without proper asylum procedures, often raising human rights concerns.

While the system worked in Greece, history repeats itself because when Trump was re-elected last year in 2024 and he took up office this year on 20th January 2025. The Trump administration intensified efforts to deport undocumented immigrants, implementing policies that led to significant shifts in deportation practices. The administration [deported 37,660 individuals](#) on records of Criminal Convictions, Immigration Violations and Termination of Protections.

In conclusion with these, is it possible for developed countries like United States of America, United Kingdom and many others to accept as more refugees as Uganda is doing. I will research more on this.



Hard Border restrictions on crossing one of the borders i.e Greece-Macedonia border after Greece's Refugee Crisis left thousands stranded. Photo by Nick



Congolese refugees at Nyakabande transit centre, located in the southwestern district of Kisoro. photo by Nilepost



In Goboro transit camp, Refugee children are recovering from the journey that brought them to Uganda from South Sudan which are then sent to imvepi reception centre, Terego District in West Nile Sub Region. photo by Frederic Noy



Bush cleared by South Sudanese to build a hut at the Imvempi settlement in Arua district, Uganda. Photo by VOA



Trees being cleared in Nyumanzi resettlement camp in Adjumani District, northern Uganda for refugee settlements. Photograph: Isaac Kasamani

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