



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Helping refugees build a future

Tackling the root causes of displacement,
stabilizing host regions, supporting refugees





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Helping refugees build a future

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DEAR READERS,

Forcibly displaced people do not only lose their homes and all they possess. They also lose their jobs and schools, the sense of belonging they derive from living in their own culture and being able to use their own language; they lose contact with their families and friends and they lose their sense of safety. At some point, they may also lose their hope and optimism.

Worldwide, there are currently about 66 million displaced persons. Some are fleeing war, oppression, persecution, violence or human rights abuses. There are also hundreds of thousands who have been forced to leave their home regions because of the impact of climate change. Most of these people have risked their lives to escape these threats. Many have suffered a great deal.

We cannot just stand idly by. We are doing everything we can to tackle the root causes of displacement and to help people in need. About half of all displaced people are children. They are particularly important to me. We must not allow wars and conflicts to deprive them of any kind of opportunity.

Many people here are not aware that about 86 per cent of all refugees are in fact hosted by developing countries. These countries are doing a tremendous job. I saw that for myself during my visit to Jordan. Take Mafraq, a small city not far from the Syrian border. The city has taken in almost as many Syrians as it has inhabitants itself. This willingness to help others should serve as an example for us all.

“WE MUST NOT LEAVE THE HOST COUNTRIES TO COPE WITH THE CRISIS ALONE. WE MUST HELP SUPPORT THE PEOPLE IN NEED THROUGHOUT THE REGION.”

German Development Minister Gerd Müller



That is why, since 2012, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has been focusing on tackling the root causes of displacement and helping refugees to build a future for themselves. We have made “Displacement and Development” a special focus of our work and launched several special initiatives in this regard. This year alone, we are providing some 3.5 billion euros in fresh money for these efforts. One special focus is our Partnership for Prospects, which the German government launched in 2016.

This brochure will provide you with a brief overview of the situation in which the refugees find themselves, the challenges we are facing, and the range

of ways in which we are responding. We are working very hard to help the people and countries concerned to build a future under these difficult circumstances. We need all the help we can get. So I would be delighted if you, too, were to lend your support.

Dr Gerd Müller

Member of the German Parliament
Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Further information on
the topic of displacement





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Examples of our work on the ground


In 2015, **650,000 Syrian refugees** in Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt received electronic food aid vouchers to buy food at local grocery stores.

In the past two winters, **230,000 children** in Jordan, Lebanon and northern Iraq were provided with warm clothing.

72,000 people at Dohuk camp in northern Iraq are benefiting from an improved sanitation system.

Activity programs and psychosocial support have been made available to more than **130,000 refugees, IDPs and people from host communities** in Iraq, half of them women. The training for the therapists was provided through German development cooperation.

Drinking water supply and sanitation in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and northern Iraq have been improved for **6.5 million people**.



The vast majority of refugees find shelter in neighboring countries or within the greater region. In these places, they need assistance – and so do local communities. In 2016 alone, the BMZ made available more than three billion euros to tackle the root causes of displacement in countries of origin and to support refugees and local communities in host countries.

Between 2013 and 2015, the BMZ helped send **145,000 refugee children** in Jordan to school.

In Turkey, assistance is being provided for **160,000 Syrian and Turkish schoolchildren** and about **8,000 Syrian teachers**. Psychosocial support programs are reaching **40,000 children**.

Thanks to the Lebanese Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) program, which has received support from the BMZ, up to **200,000 children** can be enrolled in school in the current school year.

So far, **40,000 children** in Lebanon have benefited from child protection measures, and **17,000 women** have benefited from activities to prevent violence.

The BMZ's Partnership for Prospects provided employment for about **61,000 people** in 2016.

Life as a refugee

“Our house was bombed. We can’t go back. We couldn’t take anything with us when we fled. Everything we had was burned.”

IMAD HUSSEIN AND HIS WIFE AND HIS TWO CHILDREN ARE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA.



“When our home was hit by bombs, my daughter was terrified. For a long time afterwards, she did not speak a word. Recently she has improved a little, but she still has speech problems. And whenever there is a loud noise, she flinches and becomes frightened. I wish she could get some treatment.”

**NOUR HUSSEIN,
REFUGEE FROM SYRIA**



“I have six school-age children. We can’t afford to send them to school in Lebanon – tuition fees, money for notebooks and textbooks and the school bus. I wish we could live in a place where my children have a future – a place where they are able to finish their education and live their lives without fear.”

WAFAL AL-DAIF AND HER FAMILY ARE SYRIAN REFUGEES IN LEBANON.



Amal Murad has survived a dangerous journey. The 14-year-old girl from Syria fled to Lebanon on foot, crossing a mountain range in freezing cold weather. With her parents and four siblings, Amal now lives in Baalbek. Although Amal feels comfortable in Baalbek, she misses her old home and the life she had there. “I knew many people in our vil-

lage. We had lots of relatives there. And my dad had a job.” Amal has enrolled in an English class at an education center in Baalbek. She is hoping that she will soon be able to attend a regular school in Lebanon so that she can have classes in all the usual school subjects again.

“The moment has come for a radical change in international efforts to address displacement. (...) We must stop just dealing with the consequences of displacement, and seriously start tackling its root causes.”

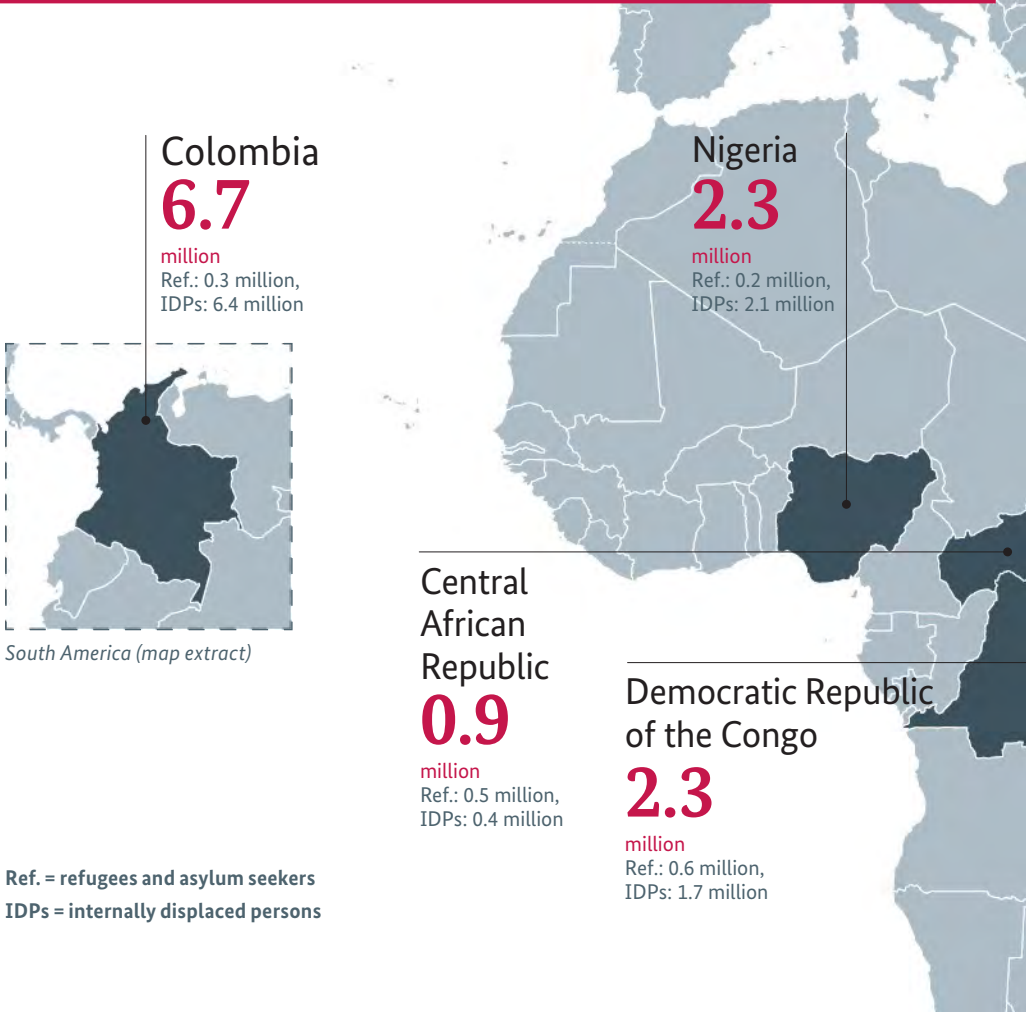
**UN SECRETARY-GENERAL
ANTÓNIO GUTERRES ON THE GLOBAL REFUGEE SITUATION**

THE COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBERS OF REFUGEES

At present, there are **65.9 million displaced persons worldwide**. These figures include refugees and asylum seekers who have left their home countries as well as internally displaced persons. (Numbers refer to countries of origin.) In addition, there are about

5 million Palestinian refugees who are under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Responsibility for all other refugees lies with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

Source: UNHCR Mid-Year Trends 2016 (published in February 2017); Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Global Internal Displacement Database (February 2017)



Colombia

6.7

million

Ref.: 0.3 million,
IDPs: 6.4 million



South America (map extract)

Nigeria

2.3

million

Ref.: 0.2 million,
IDPs: 2.1 million

Central African Republic

0.9

million

Ref.: 0.5 million,
IDPs: 0.4 million

Democratic Republic of the Congo

2.3

million

Ref.: 0.6 million,
IDPs: 1.7 million

Ref. = refugees and asylum seekers

IDPs = internally displaced persons

Ukraine

2.1

million
Ref.: 0.4 million,
IDPs: 1.7 million

Syria

11.7

million
Ref.: 5.6 million,
IDPs: 6.1 million

Iraq

3.9

million
Ref.: 0.6 million,
IDPs: 3.3 million

Afghanistan

4.5

million
Ref.: 3.0 million,
IDPs: 1.5 million

Sudan

4.1

million
Ref.: 0.7 million,
IDPs: 3.4 million

Eritrea

0.5

million
Ref.: 0.5 million,
IDPs: n/a

Pakistan

1.6

million
Ref.: 0.2 million,
IDPs: 1.4 million

Yemen

2.2

million
Ref.: 0.02 million,
IDPs: 2.2 million

South
Sudan

2.7

million
Ref.: 0.9 million,
IDPs: 1.8 million

Somalia

2.4

million
Ref.: 1.2 million,
IDPs: 1.2 million

Myanmar

1.1

million
Ref.: 0.5 million,
IDPs: 0.6 million

German activities



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION TACKLES THE ROOT CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT AND HELPS PEOPLE BUILD A FUTURE

In emergencies and crises, the aim of humanitarian assistance is to ensure the survival of refugees. Development cooperation programs, which cover longer periods of time, complement this assistance. Their aim is to stabilize the situation in crisis-affected regions on a long-term basis and to improve living conditions. Development cooperation programs tackle the root causes of displacement, help prevent new crises, and assist people in building a future for themselves.

Dealing with the refugee situation is a top priority for German development

“Most of the refugees I have met just want – like almost everyone – to have a future in their home countries. They want to live where their homes are, and their families. They need our support and assistance to help them realize this desire.”

DR GERD MÜLLER, GERMAN
DEVELOPMENT MINISTER

policy. The BMZ invests in tackling the root causes of displacement and supporting refugees. In 2017, it is planning to provide 3.5 billion euros to support displaced people and host communities and tackle the causes of displacement.

To address these challenges the BMZ has launched three special initiatives: *Tackling the root causes of displacement, reintegrating refugees; Stability and development in the MENA region; and ONE WORLD – No Hunger.* In addition, the Ministry has launched the Partnership for Prospects, an employment drive for the Middle East.

The focus of the initiatives is on Syria and its neighbors, North and West Africa, the Horn of Africa, and South Sudan and the Central African Republic as well as their neighbors. Of great significance are also Afghanistan/Pakistan, the Balkans, and Ukraine, with its many internally displaced persons. The activities of the BMZ address three areas of intervention: tackling the root causes of displacement, stabilizing host regions, and supporting refugees.

TACKLING THE ROOT CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT

Over recent years, wars and conflicts have forced many millions of people to leave their homes. The root causes of this displacement can only be eradicated over the long term. In situations where persecution, human rights violations or civil wars have not yet begun, development cooperation can help prevent such developments – by tackling the structural causes of displacement, but also by pursuing specific conflict prevention activities.

Germany provides support to countries in crisis to help them stabilize their political and economic situation, rebuild institutions that were destroyed in a conflict and improve educational and employment opportunities. Employment and training programs are particularly suited to giving young people prospects for the future, and they foster long-term social cohesion.

Peace and security are vital preconditions for reducing the drivers of displacement. The German government is working to support regional and international peace processes, as well as a constructive, nonviolent

approach to settling conflicts. One of its instruments for this purpose is the Civil Peace Service (CPS), which is funded by the German government. CPS is operated by nine German peace and development organizations that work together with local partners. CPS experts engage with local people on a long-term basis to support them in their efforts to foster dialogue, human rights and peace.

By 2050, Africa's population will grow to more than two billion people. This means that in future, resources will become more scarce. Challenges such as food security and job creation will increase – and so will the potential for conflict. That is why the BMZ's Marshall Plan with Africa envisages efforts to tackle the structural causes of displacement. The Plan comprises three thematic pillars, all of which are relevant with regard to migration and displacement: economic activity, trade and employment; peace and security; and democracy and the rule of law.



SPOTLIGHT ON: EGYPT

Jobs for young people

The Arab Spring and its consequences have fundamentally changed the Middle East and North Africa region. In Egypt, a situation characterized by political instability, poor economic performance and high unemployment is having an impact on the prospects for the young generation in particular.

In 2015, the youth unemployment rate in Egypt was more than 43 per cent. Young people's lack of job opportunities is one of the most urgent political and socioeconomic challenges in Egypt. The few jobs that enterprises offer often come with inadequate pay and very few social security benefits. Thus, many young people are thinking about leaving Egypt and finding a job elsewhere. Our development cooperation seeks to address this by supporting young people's efforts to build a future for themselves in their home country.

The BMZ has launched a project to help an Egyptian partner organization to modernize and expand its counseling and job placement services for job seekers. The purpose is to help young people in particular to get ready for the labor market. Job centers are offering training to prepare young job seekers for the world of work. Enterprises, too, can turn to the project for advice on how to design their job offers. The idea is to create more skilled jobs for young people and to give young people opportunities in their own country.

IMPACTS: FACTS AND FIGURES

Since the beginning of the project in January 2015, about **2,600 young people** have taken part in **job preparation training** and **2,600 job seekers** have successfully been **placed in jobs**. The project has been designed to prepare at least 7,500 young people for the world of work. At least one fourth of them should be young women. Another target of the project is to place 9,000 young people (at least one fifth of them women) in permanent jobs in the formal sector.

Working with local companies, the project seeks to improve job quality for **9,000 workers** through better social security benefits, improved health and safety, and new promotion opportunities.

Waffia Mahmoud is happy. “Finally I found a job and am no longer a financial burden to my family,” the 25-year-old woman says. Previously, she was unemployed for a year, and her parents had to provide for her and for her five siblings. The new job is close to her home, and even her shift work pattern is compatible with her family life.

A national partner organization assisted Waffia in choosing a career, applying for a job and preparing for the job. And it worked. Now Waffia is permanently employed at a food company. She has already been employee of the month and recently got a promotion. “I like my job a lot. And thanks to my job, I have my own bank account for the first time – this will help me save money for the future,” she says.





SPOTLIGHT ON: RWANDA

Preventing violence, fostering peaceful coexistence

Rwanda has been a destination for refugees for decades, especially from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and more recently also from Burundi. Most of them are living in UNHCR camps. In 2015, the number of people in camps was estimated at 148,000 – twice as many as the year before. 50,000 people have been living in camps since the 1990s. Almost 60 per cent of the refugees are minors.

In this setting, which is making peaceful relations between refugees and locals difficult, the Civil Peace Service and its partners are working with communities to identify nonviolent ways of overcoming conflict, strengthen social cohesion and nip violence in the bud.

IT TAKES TRAINING TO LIVE TOGETHER PEACEFULLY

There are drama, sports and music projects and workshops on conflict-sensitive media reporting where young people learn to understand each other and handle conflicts in a constructive way. Our media training for youth has borne fruit – for example the camp newspaper *Kigeme – Our Home*, which was developed at a workshop. Young people used the newspaper to talk about things that are on people's minds – within and outside the camp. They did all the research and writing themselves.

Then there are peace clubs where young people are introduced to civilian conflict management techniques. Together, they analyze conflicts and overcome stereotypes. This makes communication much easier and leaves no room for violence anymore. There are special efforts to empower women and girls, as they are more frequently exposed to (sexual) violence. Many displaced people are traumatized by what they have seen. Psychotherapy programs help them to get back on their feet. The project also involves training sessions with representatives of religious communities, refugees and host communities to teach them how to manage conflict nonviolently on the basis of mutual respect.



FROM THE WORK OF CPS: DRAMA GROUP AT KIGEME CAMP

Kigeme Camp is situated in Nyamagabe District in southern Rwanda, 150 kilometers from the capital, Kigali, and 120 kilometers from the Congolese border. Kigeme was set up in June 2012 to host refugees from the civil war in the DR Congo. The camp now houses over 18,500 people from Congo.

One of them is Mukombozi Nkusi Patrick. He is part of a drama project that has a lot of influence on the young people in the camp. The drama group was started in September 2015 at the initiative of *Vision Jeunesse Nouvelle*, a CPS partner. “We realized that we can transmit our messages through drama,” Mukombozi explains. “We meet four times a week and work on any theme that is related to promoting peace.” The plays are presented to show people how to build understanding and resolve conflicts peacefully.

“In most cases, young people come to us who are involved in conflict one way or another. Some of the youth living in the camp or outside the camp thought that they had no relationship with one another, whereas others could see that they had a relationship,” Mukombozi says. “We are using drama as a common vehicle to build relationships and prevent violence.” The drama group’s 50 members are between 18 and 35 years of age. Some of them live in Kigeme, some live outside the camp. At the end of October 2016, they presented three plays – one at Kigeme and two at schools in the village.

“Our goal is to unite the young so that we will live together peacefully, no matter what the origin of a person is,” Mukombozi says. “We think we are reaching our objective because what we do is changing people.” The drama group is open to everyone. However, some parents don’t allow their kids to join. Mukombozi says, “They say that we are not polite or that we do not have culture. But there are many parents who understand well what we do; and hopefully other parents will change their minds.”



More and more young people are joining the group, which is now receiving equipment from aid agencies. Drama work with young people is a successful method of peacebuilding. It enables participants to put themselves in someone else's shoes. By playing different roles, they become familiar with different perspectives, especially if the plays are about conflicts in their own surroundings. This changes people's entrenched perceptions and attitudes. Drama work fosters dialogue and understanding, which are important prerequisites for preventing violence and building peace.

This text is based on an article by Marie Ange Utuje, Rafiki Mureramanzi and Fasil Iribagiza that was published in the "Kigeme – Our Home" magazine.

STABILIZING HOST REGIONS

Some 86 per cent of all refugees go to countries that are close to their place of origin. Countries that are hosting particularly large numbers of people include Turkey, Pakistan, Lebanon, Iran, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, the DR Congo, and Uganda. The sudden arrival of large numbers of refugees is a huge challenge, especially for developing countries: there is a lack of housing and employment opportunities; existing schools cannot accommodate all the additional children; often food and water begin to run low.

SECURING LIVELIHOODS

In order to help stabilize the situation, Germany is making direct investments in infrastructure on the ground, including water supply systems. Job creation is another focus of German programs. Government institutions

and nongovernmental organizations are receiving help so that they can continue or even step up their activities. The asset of civil society organizations is that they are close to the grassroots level. Typically, they have direct contact with local partner organizations in host regions.

Local civil society organizations work to develop infrastructure and facilitate dialogue between new arrivals and local communities. The aim of all these interventions is to help the refugees become integrated, settle conflicts peacefully, and ensure that everyone has access to the basic necessities.



SPOTLIGHT ON: KENYA

Supporting displaced persons and host communities

In the early 1990s, during the second civil war in Sudan, a camp for 40,000 refugees was set up in northwestern Kenya near the city of Kakuma. Over the following years, the camp had to be made bigger and bigger in response to conflicts in Kenya's neighboring countries – especially the civil war in South Sudan after 2013. The camp now has room for 120,000 people. But the number of people actually living there is over 150,000.

The people in the camp need assistance, but local people in the region, too, are just barely able to make a living. This means that refugees and locals around Kakuma are competing for fuelwood, water, land, and jobs. All people are suffering under the harsh living conditions and the lack of opportunities.

WHAT WE DO

On behalf of the BMZ, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is helping people within and outside the camp to improve their living conditions. For example, people are given farmland so that they will be able to feed themselves in the future. They are also trained in modern production techniques and provided with seeds and tools to help them make a start.

There are income-generating measures for refugees and locals: they can help to set up urgently needed infrastructure such as street lighting or build energy-efficient stoves.

The program also includes efforts to improve health care. Mobile health clinics provide care for the semi-nomadic people around the camp. And support is being provided to the Kakuma Mission Hospital so that it can offer some specialized medical treatment.

In order to prevent tension between refugees and locals, the program fosters exchange and interaction between the two groups. In addition, young people are being trained in mediation and peaceful conflict transformation.

SOME EXAMPLES OF RESULTS SO FAR

- Health posts in the Turkana West sub-county have been provided with medical technical equipment and hygiene materials.
- Some **141 health workers** have been trained to respond to undernutrition and malnutrition in children, pregnant women and nursing mothers.
- Over the past two years, more than **30,000 people** were able to get medical care through mobile health services.
- **5,500 refugees and local people** with serious health problems have benefited from the monthly visits of specialty doctors to the camp and to the Kakuma Mission Hospital.
- 18 workers have been trained to produce energy-efficient stoves. The plan is to produce **4,200 stoves** and distribute them to the people.
- **619 people**, including 364 women, have been able to take part in income-generating measures for infrastructure development.





SPOTLIGHT ON: JORDAN

Mobile phones instead of bank accounts

Remittances from migrants to family members in their countries of origin are a significant factor for these countries' economies. This is also true for Jordan, where such transfers account for about ten per cent of GDP. As a result of the influx of Syrian refugees, money transfers to Jordan have continued to grow. However, it is complicated and extremely costly for refugee families to access the money their relatives send them. They are not allowed to open a bank account, and informal providers of money transfer services charge high fees.

WHAT WE DO

This is precisely the point addressed by the BMZ's work, so as to make sure that the money will really reach the people who need it. The modern solution is uncomplicated digital financial services, payments from one mobile phone to another. "Electronic wallets" are intended to enable people to make all forms of payments through their cell phones – be it to pay for things at a store or to send money abroad. People can store "virtual" money on a kind of pre-paid card and send that money to other people, in a way similar to the PayPal system. There are training courses for refugees and Jordanians on how they can use such digital financial services effectively, how the e-wallets work, and what products are available in the market. Through the training program, broad sections of the population gain basic financial literacy skills.



PARTNERSHIP FOR PROSPECTS CASH FOR WORK

CREATING QUICKLY AVAILABLE INCOME OPPORTUNITIES

Beyond meeting the immediate basic needs of refugees (food, water), Germany is helping them by creating employment and income opportunities. At the Syria conference in London on 4 February 2016, the German government launched an employment drive for the Middle East. In the period up to the end of 2016, the BMZ provided 200 million euros for the program, which is called Partnership for Prospects. The money was used for 12 projects that provided employment for about 61,000 people, thus helping workers to support more than 300,000 family members. In 2017, the 12 current projects will be continued, and there will be further projects in the course of the year. The cash wages paid for these jobs are commensurate with the local minimum wage, so that workers are able to pay for rent, health care and clothing. The program is open to both refugees and people from host communities. This helps to defuse social tensions.

Cash-for-work measures include:

- very labor-intensive projects (simple tasks like collecting waste, repairing roads)
- employment-intensive infrastructure projects (repairing or building homes and schools)
- financing salaries (additional teachers and classroom assistants)
- in the future, also rebuilding liberated areas

Thanks to our program, more than 300,000 children can go to school and about 7,000 people are receiving vocational training. More than 1,700 housing units and another 100 buildings such as schools and health posts have been renovated or built. In 2017, we will expand our education and skills development programs within the overall program.



SPOTLIGHT ON: IRAQ

Repairing infrastructure

Many people have settled in northern Iraq who have fled from the terrorist organization calling itself Islamic State. In 2016, a total of 25,000 people were able to get a job through our projects, repairing buildings and roads, building or repairing drainage systems and helping to improve the infrastructure of refugee camps. This meant an additional income of 1,100 euros per household per year, meaning that the project covered the fundamental needs of 125,000 family members in the period up to the end of 2016. In addition, we are planning social cash transfers for single parents, people injured in the war and senior citizens.

PROJECT VOLUME: **53.5 million** euros

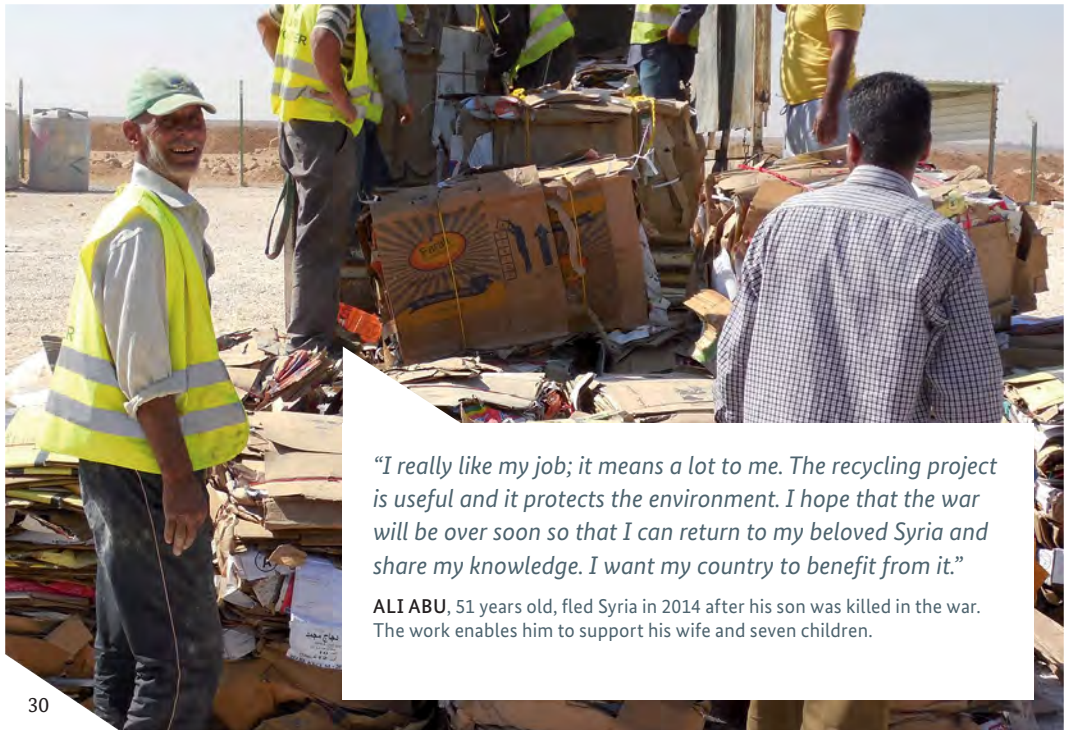


SPOTLIGHT ON: JORDAN

Collecting and recycling waste

Through a cash-for-work project, we hired 9,500 Syrian refugees and Jordanians in 2016 to collect and recycle waste. In parallel, a campaign is under way to encourage people to reduce waste. This generates an additional income of about 800 euros per year and per household. Simultaneously, recycling centers are being set up through which 560 permanent jobs will be created. Including family members, this support will reach about 47,000 people in Jordan.

PROJECT VOLUME: **13.6 million** euros



“I really like my job; it means a lot to me. The recycling project is useful and it protects the environment. I hope that the war will be over soon so that I can return to my beloved Syria and share my knowledge. I want my country to benefit from it.”

ALI ABU, 51 years old, fled Syria in 2014 after his son was killed in the war. The work enables him to support his wife and seven children.



SPOTLIGHT ON: TURKEY

Classroom support through Syrian teachers

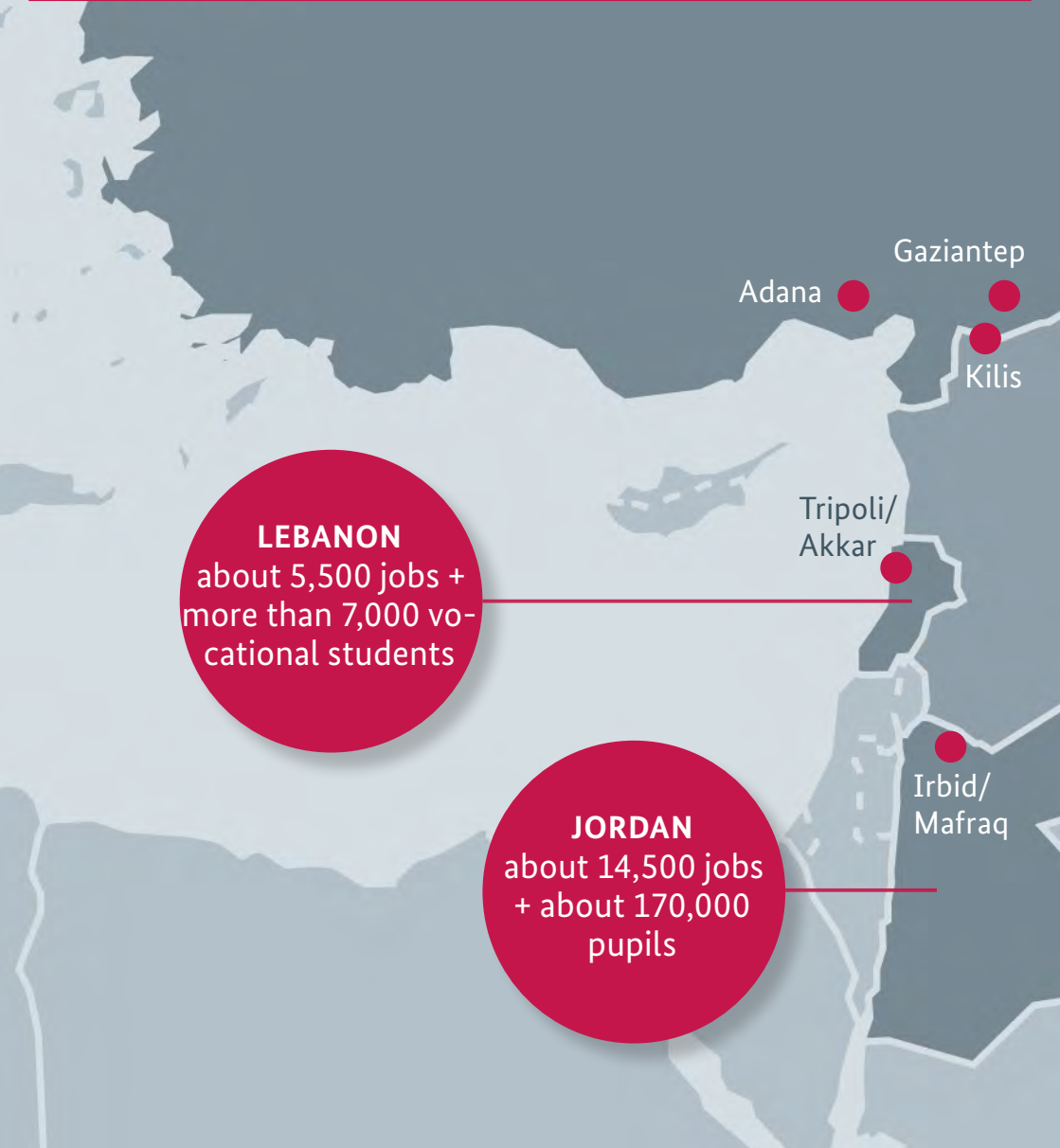
By funding about 8,000 Syrian teachers, Germany is helping to provide education opportunities for refugee children in Turkish refugee camps and in host community schools. Not only does this create jobs, it is also giving up to 160,000 children the chance to go to school for the 2016/17 school year. That means these children can stay in education – and we are thus laying the foundations on which they can build their future, also after they return to Syria.

PROJECT VOLUME: **40 million** euros

RESULTS OF THE PARTNERSHIP FOR PROSPECTS IN 2016

- about 61,000 jobs
- more than 300,000 children in school
- more than 7,000 participants in vocational training

As at: December 2016

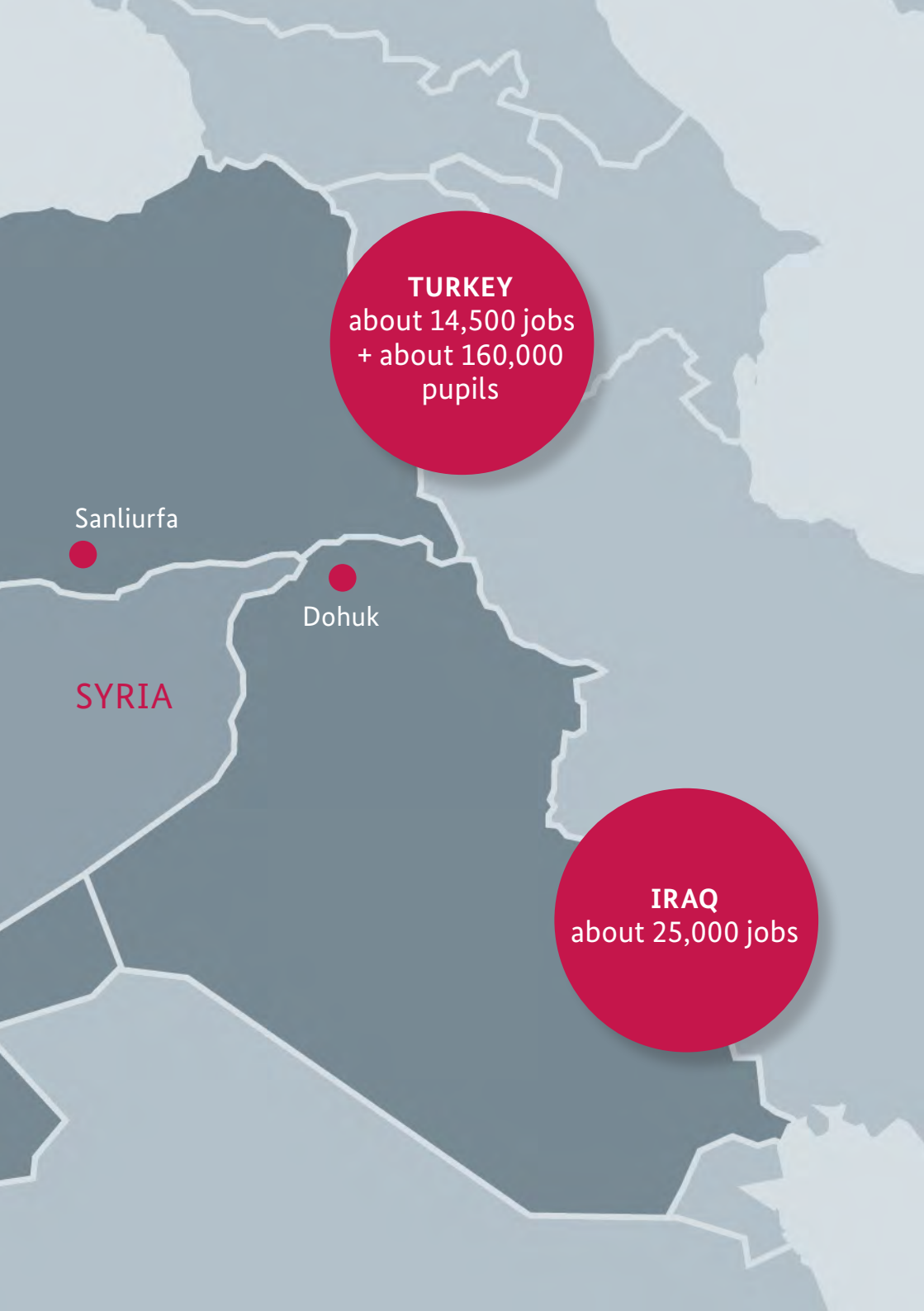


LEBANON

about 5,500 jobs +
more than 7,000 vo-
cational students

JORDAN

about 14,500 jobs
+ about 170,000
pupils



TURKEY
about 14,500 jobs
+ about 160,000
pupils

Sanliurfa



Dohuk



SYRIA

IRAQ
about 25,000 jobs

INTEGRATION AND REINTEGRATION OF REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Displacement does not only mean that people lose all they possess – many also experience violence, humiliation and exploitation. Germany is advocating for refugees' rights and is funding trauma healing programs.

CREATING PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

Many refugees know that they probably will not be able to return home for many years to come. At the same time, it is often very difficult for them to find employment in their host country. Many do not have adequate access to education or health services, either. It is easy to imagine that people in such a situation feel that they do not have a future anymore. And even when refugees are able to return home, they face

huge challenges: they need to rebuild their everyday lives and routines. Most returnees have lost everything they possess and have to build new livelihoods for themselves. Many have been traumatized. Refugees experience extreme emotional strain. The experience of loss and violence can lead to mental disorders such as depression, anxiety disorders and post-traumatic stress disorder. The BMZ is providing targeted assistance – through safe spaces for women and by teaching people coping strategies in order to prevent mental disorders and mobilize people's self-healing capacity. Support is being provided so that severe cases can get inpatient treatment.



Through its development cooperation, Germany seeks to give refugees in host countries as well as returnees a basis for building a future for themselves. Not all people who have come to Germany will be able to obtain permanent residence in the long term. Many refugees in Germany would like to return home, for instance after the fighting has ceased. However, they are often unable to return because the war or civil war has destroyed their earlier livelihoods.

Many refugees and migrants are not aware of the support programs already available in their countries of origin – vocational training, courses on how to apply for a job, advice for people who want to start a business, micro loans, etc. In many cases, the support provided so far has been inadequate, both in terms of its form and in terms of its volume. This is where the new returnee program comes in which the BMZ is

developing together with the Federal Ministry of the Interior and which started in March 2017. The purpose of this program is to offer vocational training and employment projects to returnees so they will have a better start in their home country.

In addition, advice is being provided to about 3,000 highly skilled migrants every year who have developed special expertise in Germany and would like to use their knowledge in their home countries to foster sustainable development there. The advice is provided in order to assist them as they voluntarily return home. This advice is geared toward fostering transfer of knowledge to their countries of origin, and it focuses on helping them to reintegrate, for example by assisting them in setting up a business.



SPOTLIGHT ON: NORTHERN IRAQ

Assisting traumatized children and their families

About four million Iraqis are internally displaced, having fled the terrorist organization calling itself Islamic State. According to UN estimates, one third of them have gone to the autonomous Kurdistan region in northern Iraq. In addition, 245,000 people from Syria have fled to northern Iraq. Many of them, especially children, have been traumatized. The BMZ therefore supports a project operated by the child relief agency Terre des Hommes. The project provides trauma therapy for children and their families.

WHAT WE DO

Through the project, people are trained to become trauma therapists for children and youth. Training is also provided for volunteers, social workers and teachers on topics such as child protection and children's rights. If children and their families have problems, they can turn to special committees at the community level as a first point of contact. Helpers at these committees have been trained to recognize symptoms of severe psychological stress disorders so that they can refer clients to a psychologist.

The Terre des Hommes project also includes study and play programs, for example mobile recreation trucks. They give children a chance to play where they live, at a safe place. Social workers lead the play sessions. Project staff offer their assistance in all places where displaced families live. They also use vans to provide classes in Arabic, English and Kurdish, as many schools are not available for classes because they are being used as shelters for refugees.

SOME EXAMPLES OF RESULTS SO FAR

→ More than **2,500 children from internally displaced families, refugee families and local families** are getting psychosocial support from specialized staff and have access to informal education.





SPOTLIGHT ON: SOMALIA

Creating opportunities for returnees, displaced people and locals

Since the 1990s, some two million Somalis have been displaced by civil war, the violence committed by the Al-Shabaab terrorist militia, and hunger. Almost half of them have left the country. 1.2 million are internally displaced, staying in safe regions of Somalia, according to United Nations figures. More and more refugees who have gone to other countries are now returning to such safe areas – over 32,000 in 2015.

The communities they come to are now faced with competition for scarce resources between local people, displaced people and returnees. If conflict is to be averted, all groups must have a chance to find work and sufficient food.

WHAT WE DO

The BMZ supports a project in the city of Kismayo in southern Somalia in order to give the various population groups better prospects. Kismayo is home to 70,000 displaced persons and 3,000 returnees – almost one third of the city's population.

Based on cooperation with Somali partner organizations, the project offers vocational training to all inhabitants. They can train to be electricians, plumbers, cabinetmakers and tailors, for example. People who want to start a small business are provided with seed capital, advice and continuous counseling. Special support is being given to young people and women who head a household.

The program includes infrastructure reconstruction work in the region, for example on roads, bridges, and water pipes, to give displaced people and locals income opportunities quickly. By working together, the different groups also get to know each other better.

The program also helps to make fallow land available for agricultural use again, which will create jobs and income opportunities in the long term.

SOME EXAMPLES OF RESULTS SO FAR

→ **Improved drinking water and sanitation services**

in Kismayo

→ **368 young people and women** have taken part in training courses. 80 of them have received business start-up capital.

→ **Establishment of waste disposal systems** in eight community groups

International activities



COOPERATION WITH PARTNERS

EUROPEAN COOPERATION

Wars and emergencies that lead to displacement are happening in Europe's immediate neighborhood. This means that joint action by European countries is absolutely vital. Germany is working actively with the European Union to give shape to the EU migration partnerships that are being established with African partner countries in particular.

The BMZ is lobbying to get the EU member states to increase their overall level of support for refugees and to cooperate effectively with each other. In order to intensify cooperation between the EU and the countries of North Africa, the Horn of Africa and the Sahel region and Lake Chad area, an EU Emergency Trust Fund was set up. Its volume has now reached 2.5 billion euros.

The long-term goal of these efforts is to stabilize countries of origin, give people on the ground a viable future and thus reduce push factors. At the same time, it is important to help transit and host countries in Africa to cope with refugee flows and to build their capacity to protect refugees and meet their needs. This can be done through capacity-building programs for government institutions and host communities. To that end, it is

helpful to dovetail short-term emergency relief closely with longer-term development cooperation. The development policy of the EU should put a stronger focus in future on responses to protracted refugee situations.

"The road ahead is a challenging one, but I hope that – working with governments, civil society, and other partners – we will make progress in ensuring international protection and improved living conditions for millions of refugees, internally displaced and stateless people."

UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
REFUGEES FILIPPO GRANDI

GLOBAL COOPERATION

The German government's support for refugees is part of international efforts to provide help. Germany coordinates its activities closely with the United Nations. For example, the BMZ is providing substantial funding in support of the work of the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The BMZ is working closely with the United Nations on policy and strategy issues. Regarding displacement and migration, it is working, in particular, with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

and with international development institutions (World Bank, UNDP, etc.) to find answers to protracted refugee situations. Ten per cent of all refugees come from protracted refugee situations. These are situations that continue for more than five years. The average length of major protracted refugee situations, however, is now 26 years. That is why, in addition to short-term humanitarian responses to crises and displacement situations, it is becoming more and more important to rely on long-term development approaches, in terms of building the capacity of host communities and host countries. The BMZ is actively involved in the drafting process for the United Nations Global Compact on Refugees that is to be finalized in 2018. The purpose of the Compact is to regulate, at the global

level, the way we address large-scale and protracted refugee situations.

Putting in place arrangements for safe and legal migration is a prerequisite for ensuring that people will not have to resort to irregular migration, exposing themselves to grave danger. The BMZ is therefore also actively involved in the United Nations negotiations on a Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration. One special focus of the BMZ is to help ensure that policies are designed in such a way as to make migration conducive to development.





SPOTLIGHT ON: PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN

Helping Pakistan host Afghan refugees

Since 1979, some five million Afghans have fled their country, about two million of them to neighboring Pakistan. The first major refugee flows to Pakistan and Iran began in late 1979 after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. The civil war that followed and the rise of the Taliban regime triggered further refugee movements. For decades now, Pakistan has hosted the largest number of Afghan refugees worldwide. Most of them are staying in the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa close to the border, which is one of the poorest of Pakistan's four provinces. Social and economic conditions in that region are extremely poor, both for refugees and for local Pakistanis.

There are now many third-generation Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Since Pakistan has not signed the Geneva Refugee Convention, the residence permits of registered refugees are usually only extended temporarily. This means that Afghan refugees in Pakistan are living in a state of constant uncertainty and lack of predictability of stay.

WHAT WE DO

The Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) program supports infrastructure development in the Provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. The focus is on social and economic activities and on business start-ups. The program is operated by KfW Development Bank, which is working together on-site with UNDP and UNHCR and with the Government of Pakistan in order to build capacity in the regions in question. The program seeks to maintain stable social peace between local Pakistanis and Afghan refugees. To that end, it supports education projects and the improvement of health care and of water and sanitation systems for all stakeholders.

Schools, for example, are now able to take in additional refugee children thanks to more teachers; health posts are being expanded and provided with the necessary equipment in order to improve treatment and increase the number of patients. In the capital of the Province, Peshawar, hospitals that have particularly large numbers of Afghan patients are being provided with additional skilled staff and modern equipment. Vocational training measures are offered to help people secure their livelihoods. These measures are also open for persons with disabilities.

SOME EXAMPLES OF RESULTS SO FAR

- More than **100 additional classrooms** at existing schools in all seven districts
- **Drinking water supply and sanitation systems** in the Districts of Lower Dir, Peshawar and Swabi, Mansehra, and Haripur
- Practical vocational training courses for **300 young people, over 500 women and almost 300 people with disabilities** in the Districts of Nowshera, Haripur, Peshawar, and Swabi
- Establishment and expansion of **numerous health posts** in the Districts of Peshawar, Swabi, Lower Dir, and Haripur
- **Modernization projects** at Khyber Teaching Hospital, Lady Reading Hospital and Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar



Getting involved



WHAT CAN I DO?

There are many ways of getting involved in order to alleviate the suffering of displaced people. In Germany, for instance, many refugees are isolated from the local population. Personal encounters help them get used to their new surroundings.

INDIVIDUALS

There are people who can help you get in touch with refugees: numerous civil society initiatives are working locally to assist refugees in Germany, offering German classes and helping children with their homework. Ask your municipality about organizations that are active in your town, and get involved!

If you want to get involved in efforts to address displacement and refugee issues, you can turn to the volunteer help desk at *Engagement Global – Service for Development Initiatives*. They will help you find a way in which you can volunteer.

HOTLINE OF THE VOLUNTEER HELP DESK:

(within Germany:) **0800 188 7 188**

(toll-free), Monday to Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

GERMAN MUNICIPALITIES

In Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, municipalities are doing a tremendous job in spite of the great additional burden they are faced with. Just like municipalities in Germany, they try to provide housing, water and power for the refugees and organize other vital services.

The BMZ is launching a new initiative to provide **municipal know-how for the Middle East**. It offers support to German municipalities that engage in development work in the form of knowledge partnerships with municipalities in the Middle East.

We are offering German municipalities three options to get involved:

1) **Participation in workshops**

(four times a year). The workshops are delivered with the support of the international Connective Cities network, allowing experts from municipalities in Germany and Syria's neighboring countries to exchange ideas and information on specific topics so that they can learn from each other and develop concrete ideas for projects to meet challenges in host communities.

- 2) **Secondment of experts.** Experts from German municipalities are seconded to host communities for a limited period in order to share their practical experience with those communities.

- 3) **Municipal project partnerships.** A German municipality and its partner municipality work together to develop a project and deliver it.

This initiative targets German municipalities, municipal enterprises and municipal service providers interested in getting involved in development work in Jordan, Lebanon or Turkey.

If you have any further questions regarding our programs for municipalities, feel free to contact the staff of the “Service Agency Communities in One World” (Engagement Global) by phone +49 (0) 228 - 20 717 670 or by e-mail anfrage@service-eine-welt.de.

**JOIN THE EFFORT!
TOGETHER WE CAN
HELP REFUGEES
BUILD A FUTURE.**



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