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 persons do not only lose their home and all they possess. They also lose their jobs and schools, their sense of belonging that emerges from living in one’s own culture and being able to use one’s own language; they lose contact with their family and friends and their sense of safety. At some point, they may also lose their hope and optimism.

At present, there are more than 65 million displaced people in the world – the highest number since the post-war period after World War II. They have been displaced by war, oppression and persecution, by violence and human rights abuses. There are also hundreds of thousands who were forced to leave their home regions because of the impact of climate change. Most of these people have risked their lives in order to escape from these threats. Many have suffered a great deal.

We must not just sit back and watch what is happening. We are doing everything we can to tackle the root causes of displacement and to help the 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 children of all opportunities in life.

Many of us are not even aware of the fact that about 86 per cent of all refugees are 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 number of Syrians hosted there is almost as large as the city’s original population. This willingness to lend a helping hand 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 2016 alone, we are providing three billion euros in fresh money for these purposes. One special focus is our Middle East Employment Drive, which the German government launched at the Syria conference in London on 4 February 2016.

The present brochure gives you a brief overview of the situation that the refugees find themselves in, the challenges we are facing, and the scope of our response. We are working very hard to help the people and countries concerned to build a future in a difficult situation. In that effort, we can use all the support we can get. I would be delighted if you, too, could dedicate yourselves to this cause.

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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German development cooperation

TACKLING THE ROOT CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT
German development cooperation is making a difference.

In 2015 alone, the BMZ helped provide vocational training to some 360,000 women and girls.

1.6 million farmers and workers and more than 6 million people in total are able to improve their living and working conditions worldwide. The BMZ provides consumers with practical information to help them make sustainable purchasing decisions, and it is working worldwide for better production and working conditions, both through programs of its own and by supporting relevant international efforts.
105 million

Reliable drinking water supply and sanitation: 105 million people are now benefiting from the support that the BMZ and other donors have provided to more than 410 water and sanitation companies since 2004.

2.4 million

More than 2.4 million people have been assisted by the BMZ between 2011 and 2015 in the aftermath of disasters, crises and conflicts: through seeds and food, shelter, and schools and health posts.
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.”

WAFA 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 village. 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.

“This is a human tragedy that requires a determined collective political response. It is a crisis of solidarity, not a crisis of numbers.”

UN SECRETARY-GENERAL BAN KI-MOON ON THE CURRENT REFUGEE CRISIS
THE COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBERS OF REFUGEES IN THE WORLD

These figures include refugees and internally displaced persons from the respective countries. 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).

REFUGEES: FACTS & FIGURES

According to figures released by the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), there were more than 65 million people worldwide at the end of 2015 who had been displaced by war, conflict and persecution. A total of 21.3 million of these people have left their home countries and found refuge in neighboring countries. Some 86 per cent of all refugees are hosted by developing countries. More than 40 million people are internally displaced persons (IDPs).

According to Article 33 of the Geneva Refugee Convention, protection must be given, without discrimination, to refugees who are being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. This principle also applies to people who have been displaced by war or violent conflict.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are by far the largest group requiring

NUMBER OF PEOPLE DISPLACED PER DAY, FROM 2011

2015 | 34,000
2014 | 42,500
2013 | 32,200
2012 | 23,400
2011 | 14,200

Source: UNHCR Global Trends 2015 (published on 20 June 2016)
protection: there are more than 40 million IDPs in the world. In principle, IDPs’ welfare and protection must be ensured by their home country. However, usually the countries in question are not living up to that responsibility, as they are in severe crisis or in a civil war situation. It can be said that IDPs suffer just as much as refugees who have crossed a border.

CHALLENGES

Many of the countries which take in refugees are barely able to assist them. The economic and social consequences of the refugee crisis exceed their capacity. They are barely able to provide basic services to what are sometimes very large numbers of refugees. The health and education systems of these countries, and also their water supply systems, are usually hopelessly overstretched. This causes problems for all people – refugees and local communities alike.

For example, in Lebanon there are now about 1.1 million Syrian refugees. This is an enormous burden for a small country that, itself, only has 4.8 million inhabitants.

A significant proportion of all refugees have come from crisis situations or wars that have lasted years or even decades. That is why far-sighted solutions are needed – solutions which protect the human rights of refugees and facilitate their long-term integration in their host countries.
Life as a refugee

SUPPORTING HOST COMMUNITIES

This is what we are doing on the ground – some examples

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 committed more than 3 billion euros to tackle the root causes of displacement in countries of origin and to support refugees and local communities in host countries.

In 2015, more than 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, more than 230,000 children in Jordan, Lebanon and northern Iraq have been provided with warm clothing.

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

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

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

In Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, more than 1 million children have benefited from BMZ-funded education programs.

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

In Turkey, assistance is being provided for 2,000 Syrian and 2,500 Turkish schoolchildren and 100 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.

In the 2014/15 school year, some 60,000 children – about 49,000 Syrian refugee children and some 11,000 needy children from Lebanon – were able to attend public Lebanese schools.

The BMZ’s Middle East Employment Drive is providing employment for 50,000 people this year.
German activities
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION TACKLES THE ROOT CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT AND HELPS PEOPLE BUILD A FUTURE

In emergency and crisis situations, the humanitarian assistance provided by the international community is geared toward ensuring the survival of refugees. Development cooperation programs, which are designed to cover longer periods of time, complement this emergency aid. They are geared toward stabilizing the situation in crisis-affected regions on a long-term basis and improving living conditions on the ground. Development cooperation programs tackle the root causes of displacement, help prevent new crises, and assist people in building a future for themselves.

Finding a way to deal with the refugee situation is a matter of top priority for German development policy. The BMZ is making targeted investments in tackling the root causes of displacement and supporting refugees. This year alone, it is planning to provide some three billion euros in order to support displaced people and host communities and tackle the causes of displacement.

The desire to address these challenges was one factor that motivated the BMZ to launch 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 its Middle East Employment Drive.

The regional focus of the initiatives is on Syria, on the countries that neighbor Syria, North Africa, West Africa, the Horn of Africa, and South Sudan and the Central African Republic as well as their neighboring countries. Further countries of great significance are Afghanistan and Pakistan. Another focus of BMZ programs is the Balkans, which are both a region of origin and a region of transit, as well as Ukraine with its many internally displaced persons. The activities of the BMZ address three areas of intervention. In many instances, these areas complement each other: tackling the root causes of displacement, stabilizing host regions, and supporting refugees.

“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
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.

Germany provides support to countries in crisis to help them stabilize their political and economic situation, rebuild institutions that have been destroyed and improve educational and employment prospects. Employment and training programs are particularly suited to giving young people prospects for the future, and they foster social cohesion. The German government is also working to support regional and international peace processes, as well as a constructive, nonviolent approach to settling conflicts.
In her dreams, Daw Myig Tung Kaw often visits the village in northern Myanmar where she grew up. Her children were born there. The family made their living by farming. Today, Daw Myig Tung Kaw lives several hundred kilometers further south, in a refugee camp in Bhamo. In 2011, she had to leave her home region due to a conflict between government troops and ethnic groups that wanted more autonomy. She is one of some 130,000 people from ethnic minorities who were displaced by conflict.

Many of them are now living in makeshift camps. Conditions there are almost intolerable. People are living in cramped quarters, with poor hygiene and bleak prospects for the future. Ethnic minority rebel groups that demand more autonomy are fighting the central government and its military in several parts of the country. This conflict, which has lasted many years and also involves divisions between different ethnic groups, even reaches into the refugee camps.
WHAT WE DO

The BMZ supports a project run by Welthungerhilfe to improve the situation of internally displaced people in Myanmar.

“We want people to have decent housing. This includes building toilets, setting up or repairing water points for drinking water and washing, and providing wastewater disposal systems,” says Lukas Frohofer, Welthungerhilfe project coordinator. Diseases spread particularly quickly in refugee camps, so hygiene is absolutely vital. Welthungerhilfe provides training on hygiene and distributes shampoo, soap, toothpaste, laundry soap, and other hygiene products.

Thanks to this project, Daw Myig Tung Kaw and her family now have their own little house made of wood and bamboo.

The project gives displaced people a chance to take part in training courses and to receive seed capital to set up small businesses. It also helps young people find training opportunities.

Psychologists and social workers provide training on trauma healing and communication. They work with people from various ethnic minorities who are affected by the conflict in order to help them to live together peacefully in the future.

SOME EXAMPLES OF RESULTS SO FAR

→ 200 young people have been assisted in finding training placements.

→ 600 teachers and 400 children have been provided with classroom materials.

→ Three schools and three community centers have been built.

→ More than 1,100 people are being trained in conflict transformation strategies and learn about the rights they have as IDPs, and about the problem of violence against women. This helps them protect themselves better against harassment and discrimination.
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 arrival of large numbers of refugees within a short period of time 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 are dependent on external 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, locals and newcomers alike, 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 agricultural land 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 and 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 100 health workers have been trained to respond to undernutrition and malnutrition in children, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

→ By early 2016, some 3,700 people had been reached through mobile health services.

→ 2,200 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.

→ 350 people, including 210 women, have been able to take part in income-generating measures for infrastructure development.
German activities

SPOTLIGHT ON: JORDAN

Mobile phones instead of bank accounts

Remittances from migrants are a significant factor for Jordan’s economy. In 2015, remittances amounted to 3.8 billion US dollars, or about 10.3 per cent of GDP. As a result of the influx of large numbers of Syrian refugees, cross-border money transfers to Jordan have continued to grow. Usually, international transfers are made in cash, like almost all financial transactions in Jordan. This involves risks and is often very expensive, as the providers of money transfer services, banks, and informal lenders sometimes charge extremely high fees for their services. Refugees are facing an additional problem: so far, they have not been allowed to open bank accounts in Jordan. And 75 per cent of all Jordanian adults do not have their own bank accounts, either.

WHAT WE DO

In Jordan, the BMZ is helping with the development of digital financial services – namely, payments by cell phone. This includes payments made in stores and transfers from one mobile phone to another, and even more: by setting up an “e-wallet” based on a cell phone, users can safely store electronic “mobile money” on the pre-paid card of their mobile phone, in a way similar to the PayPal system. Since June 2016, there have been four e-wallet providers in Jordan. In the future, people will be able to put money into or take money out of their e-wallet account at providers’ sales points, and also at stores, gas stations and other selected agencies.

The BMZ wants to help people make more competent and effective use of such new digital financial services, and it wants to help enhance the availability of such services in Jordan. To that end, it assists with the provision of training for Syrian refugees and Jordanians. Participants learn about the way the new e-wallets work and about the products that are available in the market. Through the training program, broad
sections of the population gain basic financial literacy skills. The German side is also working with Jordan’s central bank to explore ways of facilitating cross-border money transfers through e-wallets and cell phones in the future.

IMPACTS

→ **Smartphones** with e-wallets give people **access to financial services** even if they do not have a bank account. They provide a safe way of putting money into an electronic account, even if it is just a small amount. They facilitate easy and cheap money transfer and payment transactions, thus **broadening users’ economic opportunities and empowering them**.
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. The BMZ is providing 200 million euros in order to create jobs for at least 50,000 people in 2016. This means that 250,000 family members will be in a better position to manage until the crisis is over. 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 measures are open to both refugees and the inhabitants of 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 (by repairing local infrastructure such as buildings and roads)

Thanks to our program, more than 300,000 children can go to school and over 10,000 people are receiving vocational training. More than 1,700 housing units and another 40 buildings such as schools and health posts are being renovated or built.
SPOTLIGHT ON: IRAQ

Rebuilding infrastructure

In northern Iraq, where many people displaced by the activities of the so-called “Islamic State” have settled, up to the end of the year 15,000 people will have work for 50 days. They repair buildings and roads, build or repair drainage systems and help to improve the infrastructure of refugee camps. That adds up to an additional income of 1,100 euros per household for the year.

This will meet the basic needs of 75,000 family members up to the end of 2016. In addition, widows with children, people injured in the war and senior citizens will receive social cash transfers.

PROJECT VOLUME: 47 million euros
SPOTLIGHT ON: JORDAN

Collecting and recycling waste

Through a cash-for-work project, 6,000 Syrian refugees and Jordanians will be hired up to the end of 2016 to collect and recycle waste. In parallel, a campaign is under way to encourage people to reduce waste. (The campaign is mainly being led by women.) It generates additional income of about 800 euros per year for each household involved. Simultaneously, recycling centers are being set up through which 560 permanent jobs will be created. Including family members, this support will reach 30,000 people in Jordan.

PROJECT VOLUME: 13 million euros

EMAD AZZAM, MAYOR OF WASATTYAH: “We have as many refugees as local inhabitants living in our community. (...) Our infrastructure, for instance water, waste disposal and electricity, is severely overstretched by the influx of so many new residents. The amount of waste alone has doubled to 80 metric tons.” The mayor hopes “that the joint activities will help reduce tensions between locals and newcomers.”
Germany supports Turkey’s job placement agency and Turkish municipalities in Turkey’s southeastern provinces in helping Syrian refugees to find employment. This includes language classes, vocational courses, integration training, and job placement services. There are also efforts to foster local agricultural value chains (especially olives, cotton and pomegranates) and business start-ups. The plan is to provide long-term jobs, within 2016, for at least 1,000 people.

PROJECT VOLUME: 9 million euros
CASH-FOR-WORK ACTIVITIES

Eight projects were started between March and August 2016. More projects will be launched shortly. By the end of 2016, at least 50,000 jobs will have been created.

As at: August 2016

- Renovation of 1,300 homes: 4,800 jobs up to the end of the year
- Salaries for 5,600 additional teachers: up to the end of the year
- Waste disposal/recycling: 6,000 jobs up to the end of the year
- Construction and repair of roads and drainage systems: 1,000 jobs up to the end of the year
Production and marketing for trades and handicrafts

**3,000 jobs** up to the end of the year

Waste disposal/recycling

**6,000 jobs** up to the end of the year

Enhancing training/education and value chains

**1,000 jobs** up to the end of the year

Salaries for **8,000 additional teachers** up to the end of the year

- **TURKEY**
  - 18,000 jobs (in total)
  - 3,000 jobs in Adana
  - 3,000 jobs in Gaziantep
  - 3,000 jobs in Sanliurfa
  - 3,000 jobs in Kilis
  - 3,000 jobs in Dohuk

- **LEBANON**
  - 4,800 jobs (in total)

- **IRAQ**
  - 15,000 jobs (in total)
  - 15,000 jobs in (Northern) Iraq

- **JORDAN**
  - 12,600 jobs (in total)

Repair of roads and roofs, repair of drainage systems

**15,000 jobs** up to the end of the year

- **TURKEY**
  - 18,000 jobs (in total)

- **LEBANON**
  - 4,800 jobs (in total)

- **IRAQ**
  - 15,000 jobs (in total)

- **JORDAN**
  - 12,600 jobs (in total)
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 must rebuild their everyday lives and routines.

Most returnees have lost everything they possess and have to build new livelihoods for themselves.

Through its development cooperation, Germany seeks to give refugees as well as returnees a basis for building a future for themselves. To that end, Germany is investing, among other things, in the reconstruction of schools and health centers. Advice is also provided to some 3,000 migrants each year who are voluntarily returning from Germany to their home countries. 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.
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. About 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 GIZ 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 8 community groups
SPOTLIGHT ON: SOUTH SUDAN

Ensuring food security

Since 2013, South Sudan has again been the scene of a violent conflict. After 30 years of civil war in Sudan, people had been hoping for peace when South Sudan became independent. But that hope is a thing of the past. According to United Nations figures, some two million people have been displaced by the continuing fighting. Some are living in neighboring countries; some 1.7 million people are internally displaced. Food insecurity, malnutrition and inadequate health care are prevalent. Small farmers lack the tools and implements, seeds and storage facilities they need to harvest crops. The country is headed for a hunger crisis.
Shortage of resources as a result of the civil war is affecting, in particular, the State of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, which is hosting many displaced persons. The BMZ has therefore been supporting a project operated by Welthungerhilfe which is intended to secure people’s livelihoods in the region on a long-term basis.

**WHAT WE DO**

As part of the project, small farmers receive seeds and tools. They are also trained in techniques to optimize their farming practices and to improve food storage and marketing. Training on vegetable farming is being provided as well, especially for women. These activities help to improve agricultural productivity.

The project also involves food-for-assets and cash-for-assets activities. Participants receive food, food vouchers or cash in return for working on dams and canals for flood prevention and repairing boreholes and wells. Small farmers have also set up two cooperative seed banks.

The project has helped to improve people’s health situation, too. Latrines were set up in villages and new toilets and sinks were built in schools in order to put a stop to germs, which can spread quickly through dirty water holes and puddles.

**SOME EXAMPLES OF RESULTS SO FAR**

- **Agricultural productivity** is being increased.
- **60 pump mechanics** and **100 hygiene trainers** have been trained, facilitating improved maintenance for existing wells and **public education on simple hygiene practices** that improve people’s health.
- Thanks to repaired wells and boreholes, people have again **access to water**.
- Public health in villages has been improved by the **construction of simple latrines**.
- **Food-for-assets and cash-for-assets activities** are helping to improve people’s incomes.
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's long-term goal is to help provide education and jobs so that people will feel they have a future in their own country, and to establish the principle of shared responsibility between countries of origin, transit, and destination.

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. To that end, short-term emergency relief should be dovetailed closely with longer-term development cooperation programs. And further financial efforts are needed on the part of the EU.

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 also part of the Solutions Alliance, an international initiative that seeks to find answers for refugees in protracted crises. This is a multi-stakeholder alliance that includes the countries affected by the crises, donor countries such as Germany, UN agencies, and representatives from academia, the private sector and civil society.
SPOTLIGHT ON: NORTHERN IRAQ

Assisting traumatized children and their families

About four million Iraqis are internally displaced, having fled the terror of the 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.
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.

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!

In view of the current debate within Germany, it is also important to talk about displacement and educate people about the underlying causes of displacement and migration.


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