

**GERMAN
DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION
IN THE CONTEXT
OF FORCED
DISPLACEMENT**





Measures to address the global refugee situation are a matter of top priority in Germany's development policy.

Introduction



The number of people forcibly displaced worldwide, fleeing war, oppression and persecution, now stands at 70.8 million. The vast majority remain in their own country or a country bordering their own – almost 85% of all refugees in developing countries. These governments are working incredibly hard to take in the large number of

refugees – despite the huge challenges they are already facing in their own countries. Indeed, refugee hosting areas often reach breaking point: there is a lack of accommodation and job opportunities, schools cannot enrol all the children, water and food supplies start to run low. This also often leads to social tensions.

In order to be able to open up sustainable new prospects for the large number of refugees and host regions that are subjected to the serious consequences of prolonged crises and conflicts, a shared commitment on the part of the international donor community

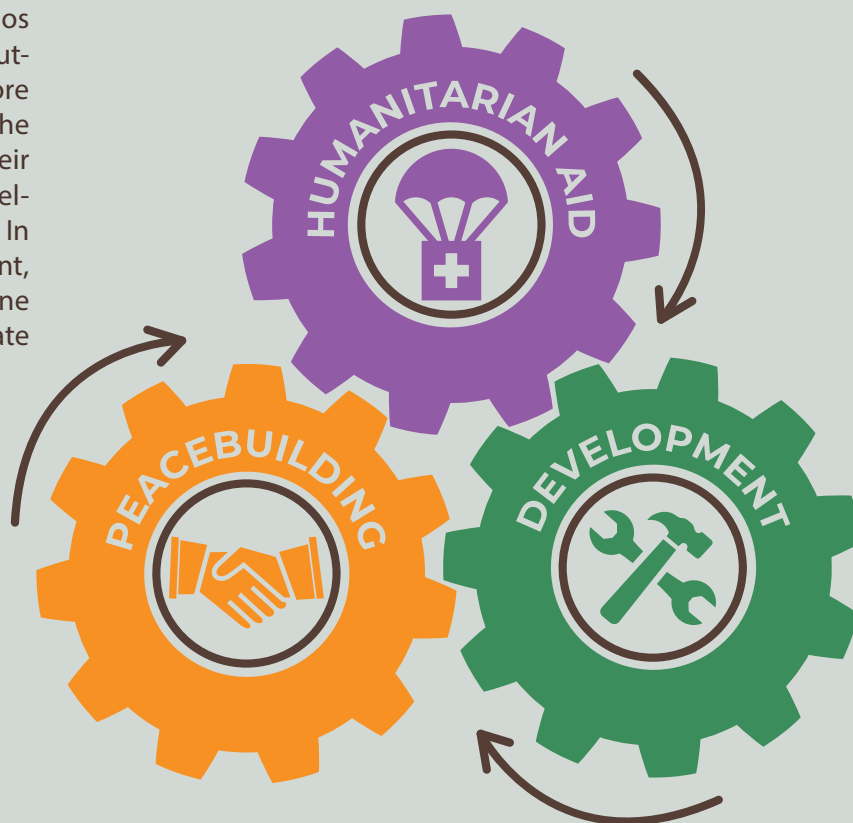
is required. The German Federal Government is committed to greater global solidarity and a fair division of responsibility both within the European Union and within the framework of the United Nations. The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), affirmed by

an overwhelming majority of the international community in December 2018, contains precisely these objectives: It wants to ease pressure on host countries and create a foundation for a fairer distribution of responsibility.



A key aspect of the GCR is to effectively integrate humanitarian aid, development and peacebuilding, with a view to making well-coordinated, and thus more sustainable, crisis management possible. In accordance with this “nexus debate”, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) similarly aim to better interlink the interventions of humanitarian and development actors. By breaking through the demarcations of silos and working towards collective outcomes, this approach aims to more holistically address the needs of the most vulnerable, to strengthen their resilience and open paths for development from the onset of a crisis. In the context of forced displacement, the nexus approach aims on the one hand at addressing the immediate

needs of displaced persons and host communities and on the other hand at strengthening local structures in host countries, improving the resilience of displaced persons and their access to resettlement and creating conditions to encourage displaced persons to return voluntarily. In this way, refugees can, as far as possible, be integrated into the host societies from the outset, and the development of parallel structures can be avoided.



In the guidelines “Preventing Crises, Resolving Conflicts, Building Peace”, the German government reaffirms the promises it made at the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) to use reinforced development efforts and coordination to forestall the emergence or increase of humanitarian crises and to reduce dependence on humanitarian aid. As part of a global

undertaking, German Development Cooperation supports UNHCR in the facilitation of the implementation of the GCR/CRRF. This is done particularly through strengthening its capacity to be a catalyst linking humanitarian, development and peace actors so that together more strategic comprehensive government-led responses are realized.

Measures to address the global refugee situation are a matter of top priority in Germany’s development policy. A three-pronged approach has been adopted:

Tackling the root causes of displacement and irregular migration.



Supporting refugees and internally displaced persons, and stabilising and strengthening host communities.



(Re-)Integrating refugees and internally displaced persons into their regions of origin.



**The German
Development
Cooperation
supports with:**



Water supply



Energy



Health



Education



Employment
opportunities



Mental health
and psychosocial support



Reconciliation



Peacebuilding

All projects are guided by the “do no harm” principle: they support displaced people, the local population and the state authorities in host countries on national and local levels in order to prevent new conflicts. Furthermore, all areas of action under bilateral German development cooperation contribute significantly towards tackling the root causes of displacement and strengthening the countries of origin and transit and host countries.

Alongside traditional bilateral and multilateral development cooperation, German Development Cooperation has launched special instruments that support refugees and host countries in the challenges they face, in a particularly flexible and demand-focused way:

- Transitional Development Assistance
- Special Initiative “Tackling the root causes of displacement – (re-)integrating refugees”
- Partnership for Prospects Initiative
- Returning to New Opportunities Programme

German Development Cooperation has substantially increased its support for refugees, IDPs and host communities since 2014, with a regional focus on the Middle East and East and Central Africa, using a variety of bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental funding channels. Through its Special Initiative “Tackling the root causes of displacement – (re-)integrating refugees” and its Transitional

Development Assistance instruments alone, from 2014 onwards, German Development Cooperation has started projects in displacements contexts with an overall funding volume of approximately 3 billion EUR, the funding volume in 2018 amounting to approximately 900 million EUR. This funding is contributed in addition to the classical bilateral and multilateral development funding.

Transitional Development Assistance

The “transitional development assistance” instrument (TDA) of the German Development Cooperation enables it to quickly and flexibly respond to crises situations such as violent conflicts or natural disasters. It aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable people and local institutions that are not able to cope with the crisis themselves. Transitional development assistance works locally and needs-based, but transcends into (re-)building structures and systems. Hence, it builds a bridge between humanitarian aid managed by the German Federal Foreign Office, which helps to ensure people’s survival, to medium- to long-term development work.



Special Initiative “Tackling the root causes of displacement – (re-)integrating refugees”

The Special Initiative “Tackling the root causes of forced displacement – (re-)integrating refugees”, launched in 2014, in conjunction with bilateral development cooperation, can react quickly and in a targeted way to the challenges of global refugee crises, support host countries and create prospects for refugees wishing to stay or return to their countries of origin. The Special Initiative provides direct support for infrastructure development, schooling and vocational training for refugees and their families, employment measures, better access to water, health stations and housing, mediation and peacebuilding measures and better access to psychosocial support. In this way, German Development Cooperation improves the situation of people even in protracted crises and strengthen social cohesion in the host country or region as the programmes also benefit the local population.

With around **200 projects** in **50 countries**, the Special Initiative “Tackling the root causes of forced displacement – (re-)integrating refugees” has been able to support more than **9.6 million** forcibly displaced people between 2014 and 2018, including through:

**Schooling for
1 million children**



**Clean drinking water and
sanitation facilities for
2.7 million people**

**Improved health care for
more than 600,000 people**



**Vocational training and
qualifications for around 330,000
people. Promoting employment
opportunities for 113,500 people**



**Additional 242,000 jobs
through the Partnership for
Prospects Initiative**

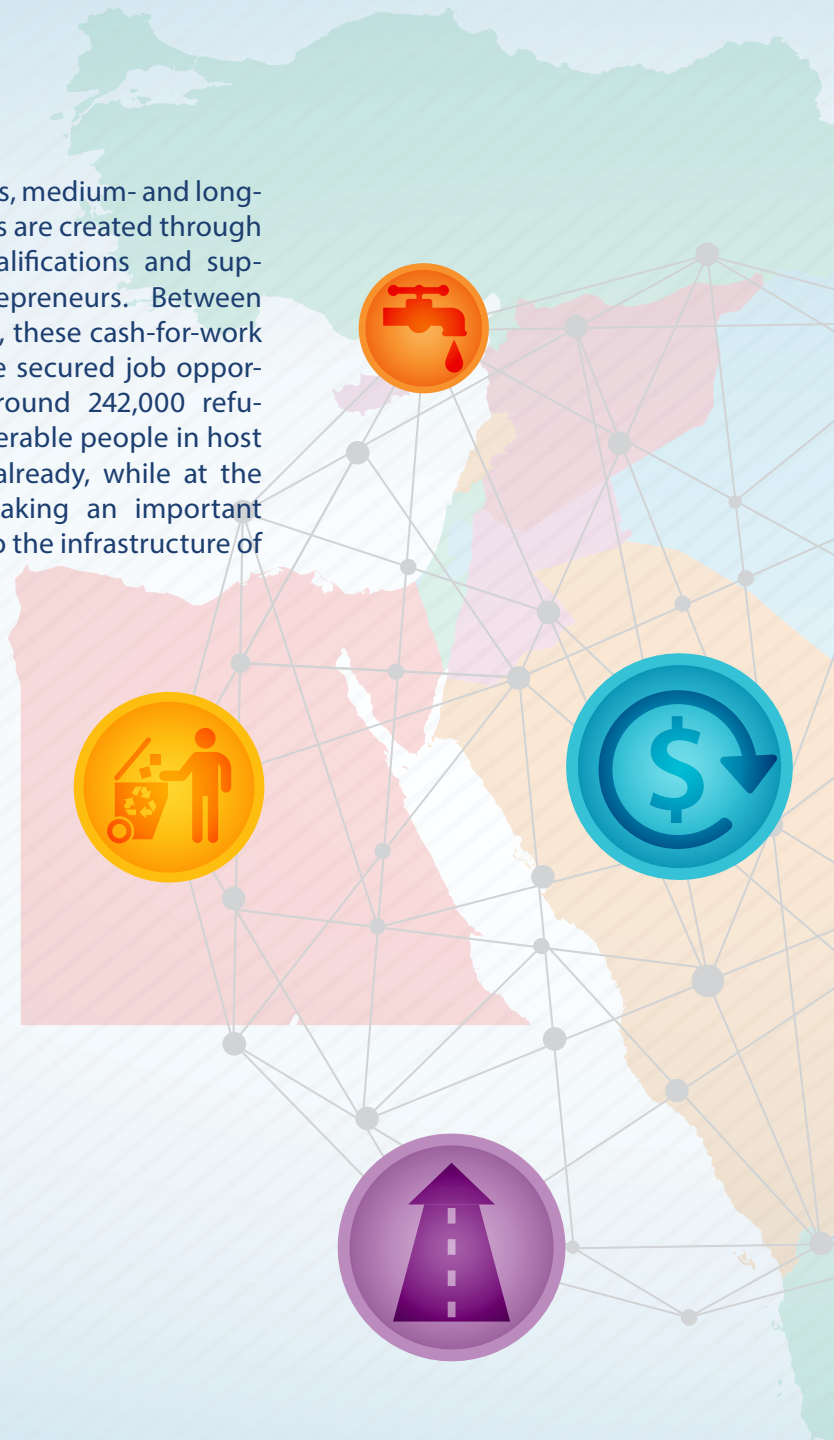
**Psychosocial support for
more than 90,000 people**

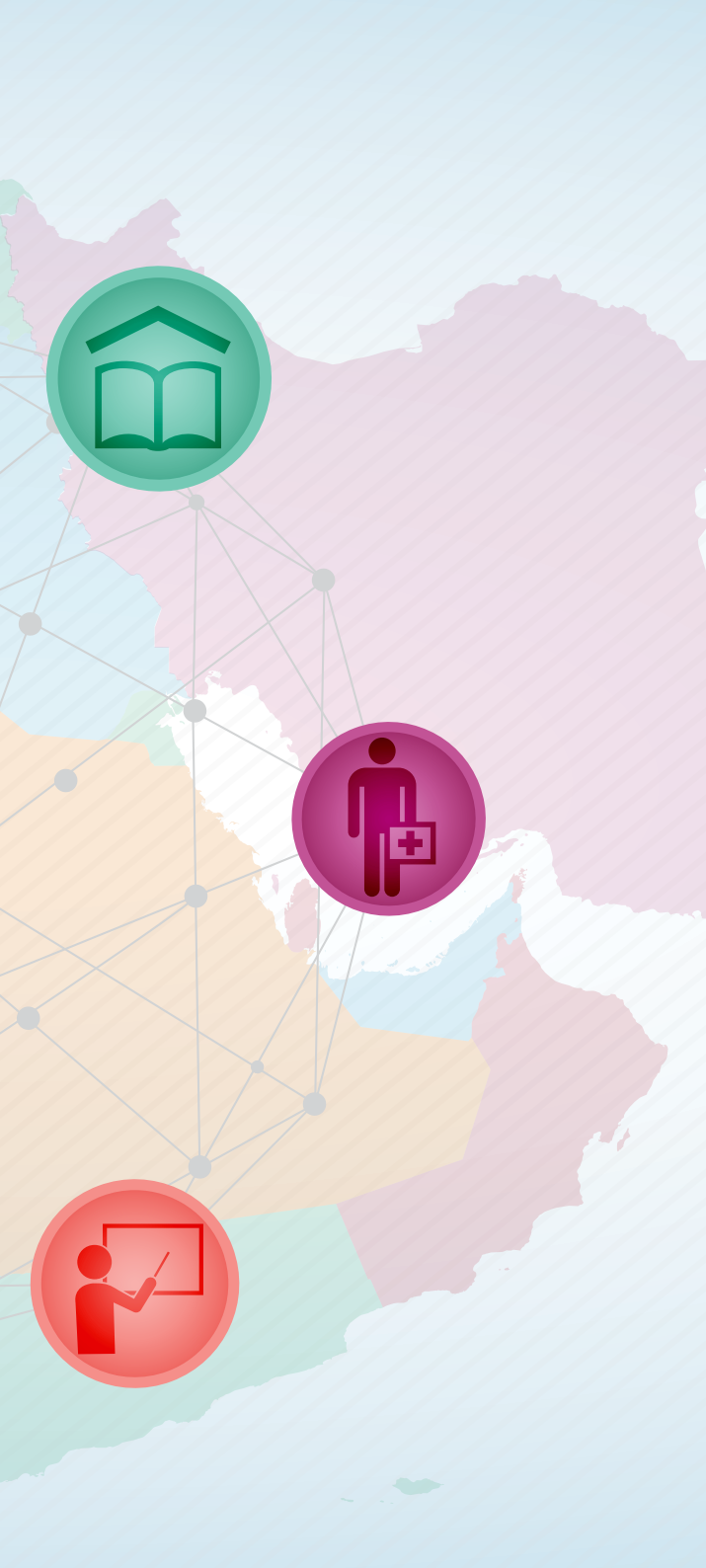


Partnership for Prospects Initiative

At the first Syria Conference in February 2016, Germany made the world's largest bilateral commitment. Since then, Germany has played a pioneering role in supporting Syrian refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities. The Partnership for Prospects Initiative (P4P) is part of the Special Initiative "Tackling the root causes of displacement – (re-)integrating refugees". The immediate aim of P4P is to create new prospects and job opportunities for people affected by flight and displacement and their host communities in the Middle East through directly paid employment measures ("Cash for Work"). Cash-for-work measures include, for example, municipal services such as waste disposal and recycling, extending and repairing roads, housing or schools, and financing wages for additional teachers and health workers. In addition to these mostly

short-term jobs, medium- and long-term prospects are created through vocational qualifications and support to entrepreneurs. Between 2016 and 2018, these cash-for-work measures have secured job opportunities for around 242,000 refugees and vulnerable people in host communities already, while at the same time making an important contribution to the infrastructure of these regions.





“Returning to New Opportunities”

As part of German Development Cooperation’s programme “Returning to New Opportunities”, 13 partner countries are being supported in their efforts to improve people’s living conditions and to create prospects at local level to live and work in the future, particularly through education, training and job offers. The support services are aimed at the local population and internally displaced persons as well as at returnees from Germany and third countries. The programme builds on the range of different measures being carried out by German Development Cooperation in the partner countries and is embedded in its migration policy approach – “Migration for Development.” Since 2017

the programme has offered more than 460,000 support services, around 36,000 of those as reintegration measures for returnees from Germany. Around 130,000 people found a job with the support of the programme or were supported in setting up their own business, e.g. through training and financial subsidies. These include around 9,600 people who have returned from Germany. In around 180,000 training and vocational education training programmes, including around 5,300 for returnees from Germany, people have received an occupational qualification, which has improved their chances on the labour market.









Infrastructure, water and energy



Water provides sustenance, is the basis for hygiene, a commodity and a factor of production. Access to this vital resource and to sanitation is a prerequisite for health, peaceful coexistence and productivity. Dynamic development requires ecologically sustainable energy that

is available where it is needed – in private households, as well as agriculture, production and services. The German Development Cooperation's infrastructure-building projects fortify host countries through the provision of basic services.



Since the outbreak of the Syrian crisis and the advance of the so-called “Islamic State” more than 250,000 people from Syria and around one million Iraqi internally displaced persons have found refuge in northern Iraq. As a result, the social infrastructure in the host communities of northern Iraq has been overburdened. German Development Cooperation funds a project that assists local authorities in the areas of reconstruction, water, health and education: together, wells and

water supply systems are being built and overhauled, health centres are being set up and hospitals are being expanded. Refugees and IDPs as well as the local population thus have access to clean water, free basic medical care and psychosocial counselling. **In order to accommodate the many new schoolchildren, schools are being built, expanded and renovated and teachers are being trained. The measures are benefitting more than 1.7 million people.**



Building

Expanding

Training

1.7+ Million

Benefitting



Saido D. R. (Iraq): *"I hope that the situation here in Iraq will improve and that we can all live together peacefully. We have a lot of problems. Above all, there is a lack of jobs and basic services, there is not enough water and electricity. I was able to work on the renovation of a school in our village. With the money, I can buy food and clothes for my family."*

"Water is very important for me and my family. Water is everything to me. Thanks to the water pipe, my children no longer have to worry about whether we have enough water. They can now concentrate on school instead. They also get ill less than before because they wash their hands thoroughly much more frequently. Access to clean water has changed our lives." Nymal, 23, fled South Sudan in 2015 and has been living with her children in an Ethiopian refugee camp ever since.





Clean Water



200,000+



Many hundreds of thousands of refugees from South Sudan live in Ethiopia. An adequate and functioning sanitation and sewage system in the refugee camps and surrounding communities is vital to protect against diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. German Development Cooperation supports the

water supply and sanitation system of refugees and host communities by building and maintaining wells and water pipes. A local water operator is supported by capacity development measures and operates the facilities. More than **200,000 people now have permanent access to clean water and better sanitation.**



Lebanon is prone to water shortages, and the significant influx of Syrian refugees has quickly increased the potential for conflict over the scarce resource of drinking water. In order to guarantee access to clean water for the local population and Syrian refugees, a project financed by German Development Cooperation has already provided a total of 60 water supply points in northern and southern Lebanon with disinfection facilities. As a result, more than 30 communities have access to clean drinking water. All employees of the water

operators responsible for these water supply points were trained, as well as briefed and accompanied on site by the contractor. Furthermore, up to 8,640m³ of additional water can be made available daily for 7,000 households.

For the Taybeh water treatment plant in southern Lebanon, a high-performance pump supplies 43 communities with up to 8,640m³ of water per day – meaning 50,000 Lebanese people and 16,000 Syrian refugees now have access to clean water.









With almost 80,000 refugees, the Zaatari refugee camp in Jordan is one of the largest in the world. Like a city, it has schools, community centres and a shopping street. Providing for the inhabitants of this huge camp is a challenge: they need water, food and electricity to live.

In Zaatari, German Development Cooperation has financed a solar power plant the size of 33 football

pitches. The plant delivers up to 14 hours of electricity per day. The surplus solar power that is not needed in Zaatari is directed to the regional power grid. In this way host communities save electricity generated from fossil raw materials. This will also reduce the country's CO² emissions by up to 15,000 tonnes per year.



Vocational training and economic development



In order to support host countries, Germany is investing in the expansion of schools and hospitals and the training of teachers and medical staff locally. To enable refugees to enter the local labour market as quickly as possible, German Development Cooperation funds projects

promoting vocational training, facilitating employment and strengthening the local economy. This in turn helps those concerned to autonomously provide for the upkeep of their families in the medium to long term.

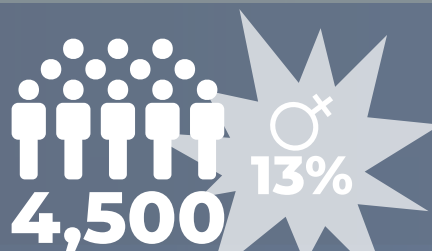


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Bangladesh

Around 4,500 inhabitants (13% of whom were women) from hotspots with a high concentration of climate migrants in the two partner cities of Khulna and Rajshahi have taken part in labour-intensive initiatives. Participants in demand-oriented professional development courses on general and vocational (further) education were able to increase their income by 15%.



Professional development courses



Employment opportunities





Lebanon

Over a million Syrians have fled to Lebanon. This has led to immense challenges for the country. German Development Cooperation supports both Syrian refugees and Lebanese families in need. For instance, up to 30,000 men and women have repaired roads, irrigation canals and fields and have worked to reforest woodland. For their work, they have received transfers to electronic

voucher cards, which they use to purchase food for themselves and their families. This strengthens the local economy and contributes to a more dignified and self-determined life, as families can buy exactly what they need most. In addition, Lebanese and Syrian women and men can participate in short-term trainings, e.g. computer courses, that help them re-enter

the labour market. Moreover, working and learning together promotes exchange and mutual understanding between the Lebanese and Syrian populations. In order to prevent growing poverty in Lebanese communities, WFP supports more than 50,000 Lebanese households through a national social safety net, the so-called National Poverty Targeting Programme.



Amra K. (Lebanon):
"I escaped with my children from the war in Syria. Life in Lebanon is hard and expensive. But since I learned how to pickle vegetables in a course with Lebanese and Syrian women, I can sell my products at the market. With the money I make I can send my children to school and pay the rent."





Jordan

Waste Disposal and Recycling

Taking in refugees has led to a rapid increase in the population, and waste management systems in many places have struggled to cope with the amount of waste generated. In numerous Jordanian communities and the Zaatari refugee camp, 30,000 jobs have been created since 2016 for refugees in refuse collection and street cleaning, and awareness campaigns have been organised to prevent waste. Additional recycling centres have been built in Irbid and Zaatari. The result is an infrastructure that can be used sustainably and, at the same time, generate long-term jobs.

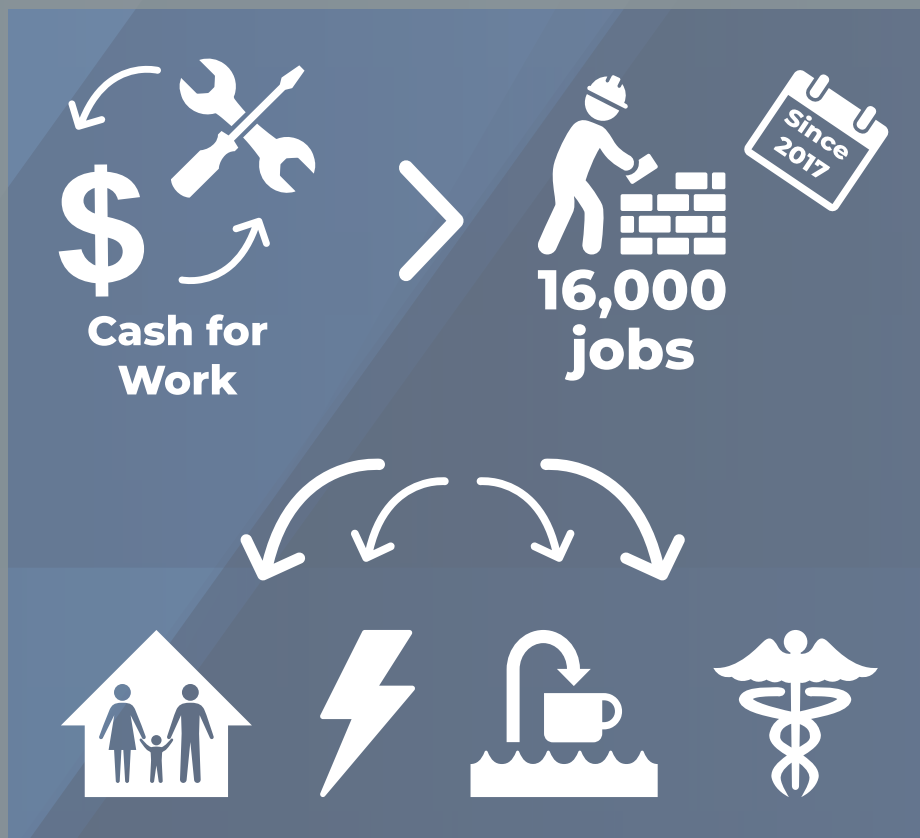
“In Syria I worked as a logistician, but I also like my work here at the recycling centre. I separate the rubbish and sort the pallets that the machine produces out of the plastic waste. For five years I have lived in Zaatari, here I met my wife and we have a child.” Omah al Luhbad, 25, works in the “Waste Disposal and Recycling” project in the Zaatari refugee camp, Jordan.



Stabilization in Mossul

The more than three-year-long reign of terror of “The Islamic State” has left Mossul’s infrastructure in tatters. Since the liberation, Cash for Work projects have supported the city’s rebuilding by providing 16,000 jobs since 2017. These jobs are carried out by workers from the

local population, IDPs and Syrian refugees. When water, electricity and health care or private housing are reinstated, this has a two-fold effect: people receive income and, thanks to the infrastructure created, they have prospects for a life in the city.







Education



Education is a human right as well as the key to sustainable development. Basic skills, reading, writing, arithmetic, critical thinking and problem-solving are the basic prerequisites for securing a decent life. Far beyond the realisation of individual life plans, a high-quality and inclusive education has a decisive

influence on the social development and economic strength of countries and regions. To ensure that the children of refugees do not one day belong to a lost generation, German Development Cooperation supports numerous educational projects in all host countries.



Jordan

For the Jordanian people, the immigration of refugees poses a great challenge. People are competing for increasingly scarce resources such as water, school places and jobs. Just like young Syrians, the young Jordanian generation is lacking prospects for their future. Jordanian universities face the challenges of developing academic programmes in the field of social work with refugees and of integrating refugee students into their structures on a long-term basis.

In light of this, German Development Cooperation is supporting a project to award scholarships for Jordanian universities. Syrian refugees benefit from the funding, as do socially disadvantaged Jordanians – men and women are supported equally. In addition to financial support, the Syrian scholarship holders also receive psychosocial support, as many are severely traumatised.

To date, 77 Syrian and Jordanian scholarship holders have been able to study 20 different subjects at four Jordanian universities. They also get the opportunity to train in conflict transformation or life skills. Many of them participate as volunteers in social projects in their immediate locality.



"This scholarship and all the efforts of the project staff mean so much to me – it's not just a gift, it's a blessing from God. It's the only way to improve my life, my knowledge and my whole situation."

(Scholarship holder, December 2015)



Lebanon

A UNICEF scheme aims to improve access to formal education for Lebanese and non-Lebanese children in need. A EUR 50 million subsidy provided by German Development Cooperation supported the Lebanese RACE programme (Reaching all Children with Education) in the school year 2018/2019. In concrete terms, the project includes covering school fees for some 123,000 Lebanese and Syrian children, over 80% of whom are Syrian refugees, who thus gain access to formal schooling. To a limited extent the project also includes schemes that fund the rehabilitation of schools and the building of new schools. For the school year 2019/2020 German Development Cooperation intends to support the programme with Euro 55 million.



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Egypt

Sudanese and South Sudanese refugees have been living in Egypt for years, many in poor urban areas such as El Hagana, about 15km outside Cairo. In this neighbourhood, there are hardly any public services, such as educational institutions, and this lack of educational opportunities

for refugee children is a major problem. So that children, too, have prospects thanks to education, German Development Cooperation funds a project that since 2015 has been providing basic education to an average of 427 Sudanese and South Sudanese refugee children aged 4

to 18. The project also employs 28 Sudanese and Southern Sudanese refugees as teachers and administrative staff. This means that they are able to resume their former professions and obtain paid jobs.



Uganda

Uganda is the African country that hosts the most refugees, especially from South Sudan. One German Development Cooperation project supports around 18,000 South Sudanese refugees and the local Ugandan population in the refugee region in Northern Uganda through non-formal vocational training programmes. Overall more than 113,000 people benefit from this project. The construction of 35 classrooms in selected schools has reduced the classroom to pupil ratio from 1:190 in 2016 to 1:93 currently, thereby significantly improving learning conditions for pupils. Graduates of the non-formal vocational training programmes were able to raise their incomes, in such a way that the proportion of households with an increased annual household income rose from 19.7% in 2015 to currently over 57%. This has also improved food security in the drought months.





Bangladesh

On behalf of German Development Cooperation, UNICEF enables displaced Rohingya children in Bangladesh to gain access to informal basic education. The programme provides infrastructure and study materials as well as teacher and support staff trainings on psychosocial stabilization. The project improves the living conditions of

more than 45.000 people, especially those of displaced children and youths. In order to increase the resilience of the support provided as well as to provide increased protection to affected children, some learning centres are subsequently being upgraded for better cyclone protection. In addition, Germany began financing UNICEF activities

to support not only children in the camp and surrounding communities but also the large population of youth affected by the crisis. Life skills training, vocational support as well as empowerment and protection activities aim to increase the youth's capacity for agency and resilience.





INTERVENTIONS LONG-TERM SUPPORT & TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE

WE NEED MITIGATION OF CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

PREVENTION



Refugees & IDPs

REBUILDING LIVES

Health / Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)



Forced displacement in the context of conflict, disasters, violence and other crisis situations can have an enormous impact on the psychological and social wellbeing of affected populations. Experiences of loss, violence and the disruption of entire social communities increase the risk for developing mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorders.

Germany supports host communities and displaced people through community-based psychosocial support and mental health interventions with a strong focus on strengthening long-term support and sustainable health care structures.



Middle East: Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Syria

German Development Cooperation is actively committed to the psychosocial health of people in Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey. The work of government and civil society players offering psychosocial support to refugees and internally displaced persons is being supported by a German Development Cooperation funded project. Proven methods

in psychosocial work are tailored to and anchored in the region and the use of common principles on the ground is in effect.

Since the start of the project, over 900 people have benefited from more than 30 expert dialogues, thematic study trips and workshops in Germany and the Middle East.

Furthermore, several relevant studies and materials were produced: for example, 120 players from the Middle East and Germany contributed to the development of a context- and gender-sensitive "Guiding Framework for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Development Cooperation", as exemplified in the context of the crises in Syria and Iraq.





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Kenya

Kenya is a place of refuge for hundreds of thousands of people from neighbouring countries in crisis. There are more than 190,000 refugees and asylum-seekers living in the Kakuma refugee camp and neighbouring settlement of Kalobeyei alone. Many of them are dependent on help. But the local population itself also lives at subsistence level. This is particularly

noticeable in the realm of health care. This is why German Development Cooperation supports local health care.

Hospitals and health care facilities have been furnished with over 430 pieces of medical equipment and materials. In addition, more than 141 nursing staff were trained within 15 months to treat undernourishment

and malnutrition in children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers. More than 30,000 local residents received medical attention over a two-year period via mobile health services. A further 5,500 refugees and local people with serious health problems benefited from the monthly visits by medical specialists to the camp and Kakuma Mission Hospital.

Ukraine

German Development Cooperation is improving the living conditions of particularly vulnerable and socially disadvantaged people in the Dnipropetrovsk region in eastern Ukraine. In addition to securing material needs, the project offers legal advice to help residents clarify their entitlement to social help and psychosocial care. Displaced

persons and the local population are equally involved in the project. In addition to the creation of a meeting space in the form of a social centre, and the opening of all support services for both of these groups, inclusive steps are being actively carried out in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental institutions. This means that more

than 17,100 people have so far benefited from the services of the centre. For example, about 100 people received domestic care services, a new wood and metal workshop for men with a disability was opened in May 2018, and more than half of the centre's social workers received specialised vocational training.



Peace and Security



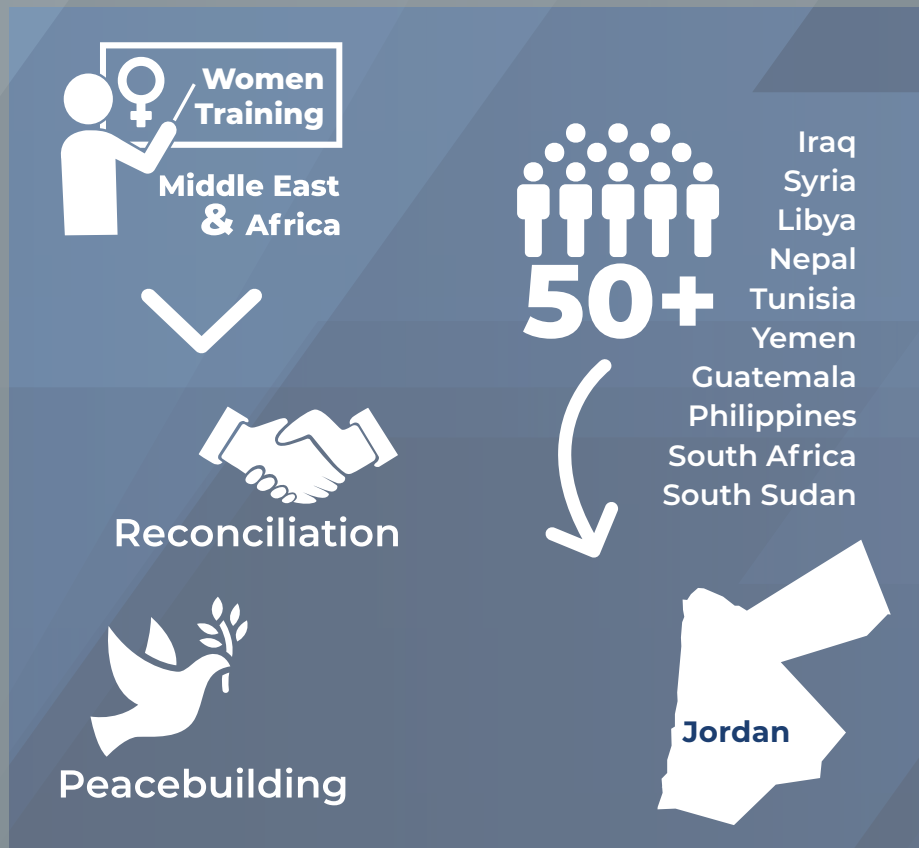
Germany supports its partner countries in preventing the violent escalation of conflicts, dealing with the structural causes of conflict and developing skills for non-violent conflict management. In this way, Germany contributes to creating a safe environment for people,

strengthening the resilience of communities and reducing the impact of natural disasters or violent conflicts. The aim is to stabilise society in the affected countries and to allow peaceful development in the long term.



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"I benefited greatly from the conference in Amman. It provided an opportunity to talk to women's activists from around the world and learn from their experience. We are joining forces to call upon all stakeholders to support women's participation in peace processes." Wedad Al-Badwi, member of the Yemeni Women's Pact for Peace and Security.



MENA

In a German Development Cooperation and UN Women joint project, women in the Middle East and North Africa are being trained to help shape and advance important political processes – also in connection with the rebuilding of war- or conflict-stricken countries.

In December 2017 a conference was held as part of the project in Amman, Jordan, on the theme

"Strengthening the influence of women in peace processes". More than 50 participants from Iraq, Syria, Yemen and Libya, Tunisia, South Africa, South Sudan, the Philippines, Nepal and Guatemala came together in Jordan to share their experiences. The participants belong to UN organisations, think tanks, women's associations and academic institutions.



Colombia

The NGO "Coalico", supported by German Development Cooperation, is one of the few civil society organisations that were invited to participate in the peace process in Colombia. Representatives of the organisation took part in working sessions of the so-called

negotiating table to negotiate the conditions under which children and young people from the ranks of FARC would be handed over and their reintegration arranged. The project organised more than a hundred lobbying and working sessions, meetings and conferences

with local and national officials and diplomats. In this context, they contributed significantly to the development of the programme for the transfer and reintegration of demobilised children and young people.





Philippines

The island of Mindanao in the south of the Philippines is marked by violent conflicts that repeatedly result in the displacement of people. The situation of conflict in the East Asian island state is complicated. German Development Cooperation is strengthening the integration and the living conditions of those affected by the conflict. IDPs as well as host communities and families receive psychosocial support

to help them better cope with traumatic experiences of violence. Families particularly affected by the displacement situation also have the opportunity to improve their living situation independently through specific proposals – for example growing vegetables. In six organised forums for dialogue, people have the opportunity to talk with government representatives so as to

come to terms with their forced displacement and restore lost trust. In addition, 33 land rights and/or land use conflicts that had the potential to escalate into violence were dealt with peacefully with the help of the gender- and conflict-sensitive processes of the mandated authorities and local authorities involving all relevant parties in the conflict.



*“In the **Urban Gardening** project, we grow vegetables and fruit with other internally displaced people and long-standing residents from the community. Furthermore, a great community is developing – also between Christians and Muslims. After the terrible experiences of war, I can concentrate on something new in the company of my new neighbours.”*

Dina Batuampar and her family had to flee from the IS troops in Marawi, Philippines in 2017. Since then the family has lived in the town of Butuan. In vertical gardens, displaced persons and host families learn how to secure their food in urban areas.

Good Governance



A peaceful, social and productive society needs efficient and citizen-oriented government institutions. Not only must the institutional prerequisites be in place, but above all democratic principles and procedures must also be anchored in society. This is the only way to create constructive relations between state and society. German

Development Cooperation projects support governments, parliaments and administrations in establishing transparent and citizen-oriented institutions. The aim is to make it easier for citizens to access public services and to enable political participation in decision-making processes.



Mali

Mali has been in a protracted humanitarian crisis since January 2012. Despite a relative stabilisation of the security situation in northern Mali, rebels and government troops continue to clash. The region's basic infrastructure has suffered greatly

from the on-going conflict and there are barely any services for members of the local community, returning refugees and internally displaced persons. German Development Cooperation is supporting a project that restores essential

services, for example training the staff of local administrations. As a result of this training, it has been possible for them to issue birth certificates for over 3,700 children to date.



Return, Reintegration and Prospects for the Future



Every year people without the right to stay or the desire to stay return from Germany to their countries of origin. Returnees often face huge challenges: They need to re-organise and reshape their everyday lives, build new livelihoods and forge new social contacts. The local labour market that they are returning to is difficult and is characterised by very few formal jobs (i.e. jobs subject

to social insurance contributions) and by uncertain employment conditions, all of which goes hand in hand with frequent job changes. In order for the return home to be successful, Germany supports them via the programme "Returning to new Opportunities" by offering various schemes, such as qualifications, jobs, assistance in setting up a business and (psycho) social support.

HAND WERKSTATT





Morocco

The German Development Cooperation offers a wide range of different measures in partner countries, such as Morocco. One such measure is counselling centres in Casablanca, Fez, Oujda, Tangier and Béni Mellal, where people receive one-on-one advice on their career prospects.



In addition to advisory services, the centres also provide numerous training and vocational qualification opportunities, as well as (psycho) social support services in cooperation with development policy projects and partner organisations.

People with a business idea, can receive special training and support to set up their own business. In around 24.000 support services (eg. trainings, vocational education programmes), people in Morocco have received occupational qualifications

to date, and have thus been able to improve their chances on the labour market. So far, the programme has in total helped around 9,000 people to find employment in Morocco or set up their own businesses.



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Supported by the

Federal Ministry
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Published in cooperation with BMZ
For more information: www.unhcr.org
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Case Postale 2500 | CH-1211 Genève 2 Dépôt
Suisse.

Concept and design:
thequantumstudio.org