

Refugees and International Development Cooperation (Germany)

Definitions, Actions, Reflections

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Refugees, Migrants, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) – Definition and Legal Status

- ▶ The definition of Refugees as title-holders to the right to asylum is laid down in the Geneva Convention on Refugees, as well as in its Protocol, i.e.: it is based on political persecution in the country of origin, and on the violation of specific human rights of non-discrimination against individuals or targeted groups.
- ▶ Migrants are those displaced persons who have left their country of origin, but for economic reasons and not for reasons of discrimination. They are not protected under the Geneva Convention.
- ▶ Internally Displaced Persons have not crossed international boundaries, but fled to another region within the same state. Their protection is a national matter.

N.B. The differently defined groups and individuals benefit or otherwise from different legal regimes of humanitarian protection and support.

Official development cooperation is not part of an entitlement for refugees under the Geneva Convention.

Some Facts and Figures

- ❖ **Worldwide 59,5 mio. Displaced people of which**
 - ▶ 38.2 mio Internally Displaced People (IDPs)
 - ▶ 19.5 mio refugees
 - ▶ 1.8 mio asylum seekers
- ❖ **The majority of refugees seek refuge in neighbouring countries**
 - 90 % of the host countries are developing countries
 - 50 % of refugees are children

Some Facts and Figures

- ❖ **Flight is a long-term event: the average stay abroad of a refugee is 17 years before returning**
- Conflicts – over power, resources, religion, ethnicity - are protracted
- Political/ethnic minorities are expelled and not invited back to the country of origin

Development Cooperation and Refugees – a relatively new focus for BMZ

- ❖ **Host countries themselves are mostly development countries.** Host countries cannot cope with great numbers of refugees and need assistance i.t.o.
 - ▶ Infrastructure, e.g. Schools, sanitation, Water etc. for refugees
 - ▶ Social unrest in host countries can result from better living conditions for refugees than own population
 - ▶ Refugees staying for a generation or more exercise pressure on the labour market, e.g. dumping wages
 - ▶ If they are farmers, they may need access to land, irrigation water, agricultural inputs

Development Cooperation – Definition 1

- ▶ BMZ is guided by a vision of globally sustainable development based on economic efficiency, political stability, social justice and ecological viability, in partner countries or regions.
- ▶ Development Cooperation (DC) aims at empowering human beings to lead a self-determined life without existential distress, and to allow a good future perspective for their children, it hence is intended to be preventive of people fleeing their home country.
- ▶ DC contributes to sustainable improvement of the global economic, social, ecological and political development. DC combats poverty, promotes human rights, democracy, rule of law and democracy; it contributes to crisis prevention and violent conflicts.
- ▶ It promotes an equitable, ecologically viable and hence sustainable development of globalisation.
- ▶ (see BMZ Concept Paper 153 on Fragile States)

Development Cooperation – Definition 2

BMZ Strategy on Development-Oriented Emergency and Transitional Aid (BMZ Concepts No. 38) to rebuild livelihood in crisis situations

- ▶ is about delivering direct assistance to the population in the form of rapid, flexible measures and strengthening self-help capacities;
- ▶ for the creation of reliable state structures in the fields of the rule of law, democracy, human rights, security and strengthening civil society is highlighted as a strategic entry point for tackling crisis prevention.
- ▶ **NB:** Development Cooperation is **NOT humanitarian aid** – which is the competency of the Foreign Office

Q 1: if you were in the shoes of the Minister for Economic Development and Cooperation – what would be your priority developmental investment for refugees?

Immediate

Long-term; medium term

▶

Keep this question in mind to be discussed after the presentation

BMZ Contribution to Support Refugees



Der Beitrag der deutschen
Entwicklungszusammenarbeit zur Unterstützung
von Flüchtlingen



Contribution of Germany for the strengthening and stabilising of the Near and Middle East Regions

Since 2012 Germany has contributed more than 1 Bill. EUR, subdivided into
–**474,3 Mio. EUR** Humanitarian Aid (Foreign Office)
–**448 Mio. EUR** institutional transition/ bilateral support (BMZ)

For **2015 to 2017** Foreign Office and BMZ have pledged additional **500 Mio. EUR** jointly.

Focus of **BMZ** for the support and stabilisation of the Syrian neighbouring countries with masses of refugees and IDPs:

149 Mio. EUR for Jordan

189 Mio. EUR for Lebanon

11.4 Mio. EUR for Turkey

5.5 Mio. EUR for Egypt

17.1 Mio. EUR for Iraq

13.7 Mio. EUR for Syria

63.3 Mio. EUR regional

Political Focus Area Refugees (BMZ)

3 Objectives

Combating Root Causes of Flight

Stabilizing of Regions of Origin

Supporting Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

Areas of intervention

Conflict management, Social Cohesion, Crisis Prevention

Integration and Reintegration in Countries of Origin and of Host countries

Reconstruction, social and physical Infrastructure in host countries

Education, Vocational Training and Support to Economy

Security of Basic Needs, Food security (production, self help capacity)

Sectorial and Interdisciplinary Research

Special Initiative Refugees: address root causes, reintegrate refugees

- Focus Areas -

2014

Support to Refugees and host communities at imminent crises
(170 Mio. €)

- Syria/ Iraq 67 Mio. €
- South Sudan 47 Mio. €
- Central African Republic 23 Mio. €
- Mali 9 Mio. €

2015

Addressing Root Causes;
Reintegration (160 Mio. €)

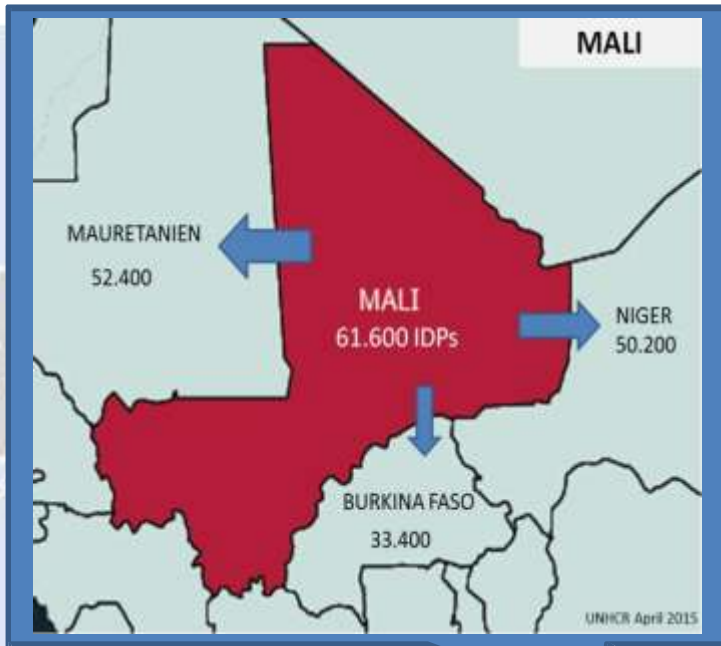
- Syria/Iraq 72 Mio. € (budgeted)
- Reintegration and Reconstruction 27 Mio. € (budgeted) in Africa, Columbia, Afghanistan
- Early Warning for Conflicts, Policy Dialogue for Peace, Peace Education, 36 Mio. € (budgeted)

2016

Prevention and Containment of Crises (204 Mio. €)

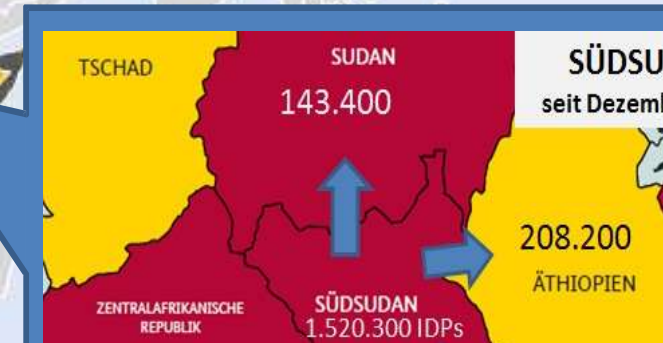
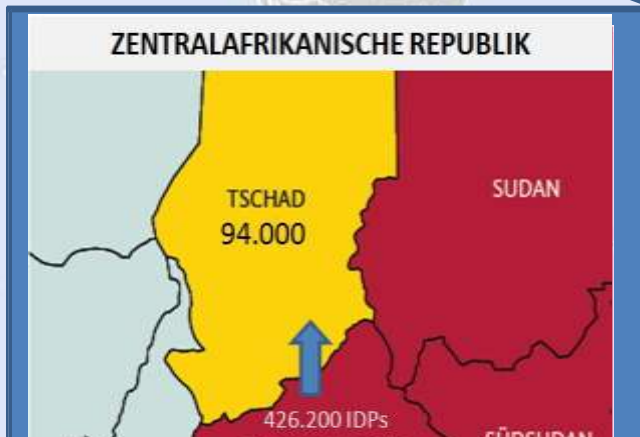
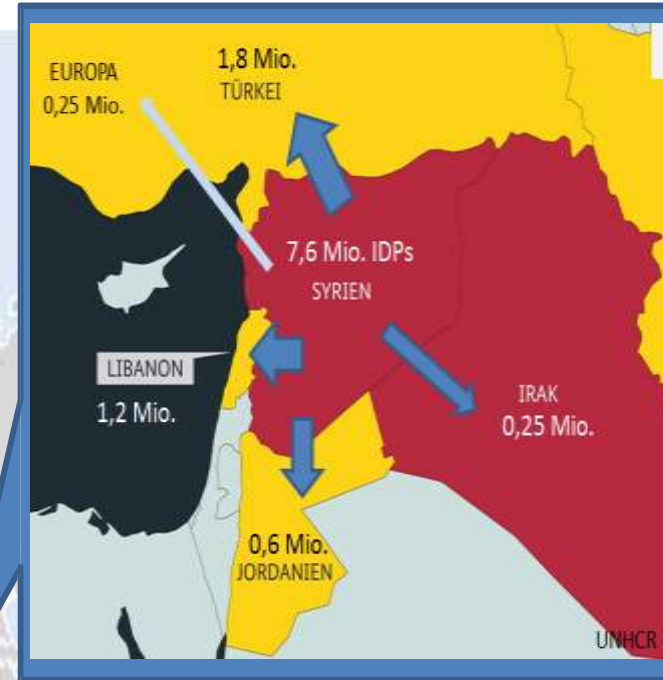
- Syria/Iraq
- Neighbouring Countries Nigeria/„Boko Haram“
- Corridors Migration and Refugees East Africa/Horn of Africa
- Crisis prevention (Focus Africa)
- Ukraine

Focus Regions: Special Initiative 2014



MALI

Europe
Refugees
1.0 mio.
2015



Special Initiative Contribution to LEBANON



SECURITY OF LIVELIHOOD

✓ 42.000 Syrian and Palestinian refugees receive allowances for rent and food items

INFRASTRUCTURE

✓ 22.000 refugees enjoy an improved waste and sewerage management

EDUCATION

✓ 60.000 Children are enabled go back to school in Lebanon

✓ 18.500 Children have access to psycho-social support

Special Initiative Contribution to JORDAN



EDUCATION

✓ Until 2017: academic scholarships for at least 80 young Syrians and Jordanians

NONVIOLENT CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

✓ **Training modules** for a behaviour of prevention of violence and building self-help competencies

✓ INFRASTRUCTURE

✓ **Construction of a water pipe line to provide 800.000 persons with potable water until 2017**

✓ **150 Jordanian and Syrian children** are beneficiaries of new sanitary equipment in their schools

✓ **improvement of waste water and hygiene management** in schools for 400 learners in host communities

Special Initiative Contribution to CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



INFRASTRUCTURE

- Rehabilitation of health centres for 140.000 IDPs, refugees and local inhabitants (2015)
- Reconstruction and rehabilitation of 79 schools for 50.500 learners
- Rehabilitation of 3 agricultural development centres

EDUCATION

- Training of 550 teachers in the areas of remedial teaching, conflict transformation and human rights
- Logistical and technical support for 30 school inspectors for the supervision of teachers and school directors

SECURITY OF LIVELIHOOD

- Improvement of food security and access to clean drinking water for 90.000 refugees and local inhabitants **(CAR/Cameroun)**
- Improvement of agricultural production methods in host communities in CAR, Cameroun and Chad

NONVIOLENT CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

- Trainings for peace and reconciliation measures for 100 religious and community leaders
- Promotion of social cohesion between refugees and host communities **(CAR/Cameroun)**

Special Initiative Contribution to MALI AND BORDER REGION NIGER



SECURITY OF LIVELIHOOD

- ✓ Income-generating measures for
- ✓ **120.000** refugees, returnees and local inhabitants (Mali/Niger)
- ✓ Information for registry of births for **5.000** returnees and registration of **3.500** returning and resident children
- ✓ **1.655** Families are beneficiaries of improved access to water

NONVIOLENT CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

- ✓ Establishment of 9 regional peace fora and 42 reconciliation commissions (Mali/Niger)
- ✓ Training of **360** traditional chiefs in non-violent conflict transformation

EDUCATION

- **100** former child soldiers reintegration into the formal school system or vocational training
- Vocational training for **550** youths
- ✓ Trainings, conferences, workshops in the areas of democracy, rule of law, human and refugees rights as well as crisis prevention and conflict transformation

INFRASTRUCTURE

- ✓ **958.867** Persons have access to basic social services through the rehabilitation of infrastructure
- ✓ Reconstruction of 24 schools



NONVIOLENT CONFLICT MANAGEMENT (AS OF 2015)

- ✓ Psychosocial Support and Legal Advice to 700 displaced women due to armed conflict
- ✓ Protective Measure and Peace Education for than 2.000 Children and Adolescents
- ✓ Sensitisation Measures as to sexualised and genderspecific violence in the context of armed conflict
- ✓ Strengthening of local organisational structures for the reintegration of displaced persons

EDUCATION (AS OF 2015)

- ✓ Dialogues for Internally Displaced Persons regarding democratic participation of civil society, Peace Dialogue and sustainable rural development
- ✓ Agricultural vocational training for IDPs
- ✓ Financial Support and Training for 480 families of IDPs and host communities to ensure secure income

Sustainable solutions?- EU –Africa Summit on Migration Declaration ,Malta Nov 2015

We commit to address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement resulting from state fragility and insecurity, as well as from demographic, economic and environmental trends. Our common response will focus on reducing poverty, promoting peace, good governance, rule of law and respect for human rights, supporting inclusive economic growth through investment opportunities and the creation of decent jobs, improving the delivery of basic services such as education, health and security. Rekindling hope, notably for the African youth, must be our paramount objective.

African Union Brain Drain, Migration, and Refugees

- AFRICAN COMMON POSITION ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT in 2006 already addressed the issue of anti-developmental effects of brain-drain partially “encouraged” by developed countries complaining that
- ▶ selective migration approaches adopted by developed countries including developed countries which targets African expertise constitutes an additional threat to African economies;
 - ▶ loss of heavy investments made by African Governments in training and human resource development in priority sectors and the negative impact of the brain drain on these sectors;
 - ▶ To no effect, the AU Summit of Heads of State and Government in Khartoum, Sudan from 23-24 January 2006 expressed its concern over the magnitude and impact of migration on development and over the growing number of migrants in Africa and beyond, and the brain drain syndrome, particularly towards the developed countries;

Q 2 : brain drain through refugees, and developmental interests – solutions?

Brain Drain, well-trained refugees in country of origin

- ▶ Country of Origin invests in schooling, vocational training, university education
- ▶ Country of Origin should commit in the Valletta Africa-EU Summit 2015 to take back refugees and migrants (against financial benefits)

Absorption of „brains“ in foreign countries

- ▶ Host country selects the ones that can be useful for its own economy?
- ▶ Others are forced back to country of origin?

Questions of political interest for discussion in plenary:

Conflict of Interests- Conflict of Objectives- Conflict of Strategies-Conflicts of Values?

- ▶ Challenges – assessment of developmental policy towards refugees, are we setting the developmental priorities right? After humanitarian “first aid”, what in your opinion should be priority objectives?
- ▶ Training for integration or for re-integration/reconstruction e.g. Syria? Brain-drain vs. development? Investment fund for Syria? (see BM Müller in Parliament on 25.11. 2015)
- ▶ Coherence of Government Policy – Weapons to Saudi Arabia, ranking of German (and other) interests? Economic vs. Developmental interests?
- ▶ Categorising refugees vs. displaced? A developmental non-sense?
- ▶ Climate “refugees,” not under Geneva convention, displaced – the root causes are in the industrialised/emerging countries. So far the official terminology is Climate Migrants, why? How should climate victims be treated legally?
- ▶ Regional responsibility – should the Arab States, the African Union or Regional Economic Communities in Africa do more to combat causes of flight – and how?