

# WHAT CAN BE DONE TO SOLVE THE *REFUGEE CRISIS?*



Zaatari Refugee Camp/Jordan

**Uli Post/ Berlin, 9 February 2016**

# PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

## 1

### A RECORD NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARE NOW DISPLACED FROM THEIR HOMES FOR YEARS ON END

The number of people forcibly displaced from their homes due to conflict and war continues to increase at a staggering rate, reaching a record high of 59.5 million at the end of 2014. Almost two-thirds of all refugees have been displaced for at least three years, otherwise known as "protracted displacement". Half of all current refugees have been displaced for over ten years.

10 THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT REFUGEES AND DISPLACEMENT

As of 2014 the number of refugees in protracted displacement is:



12.8 million

That's more than the total population of Greece.\*

\*10,775,557 (July 2014 est.)



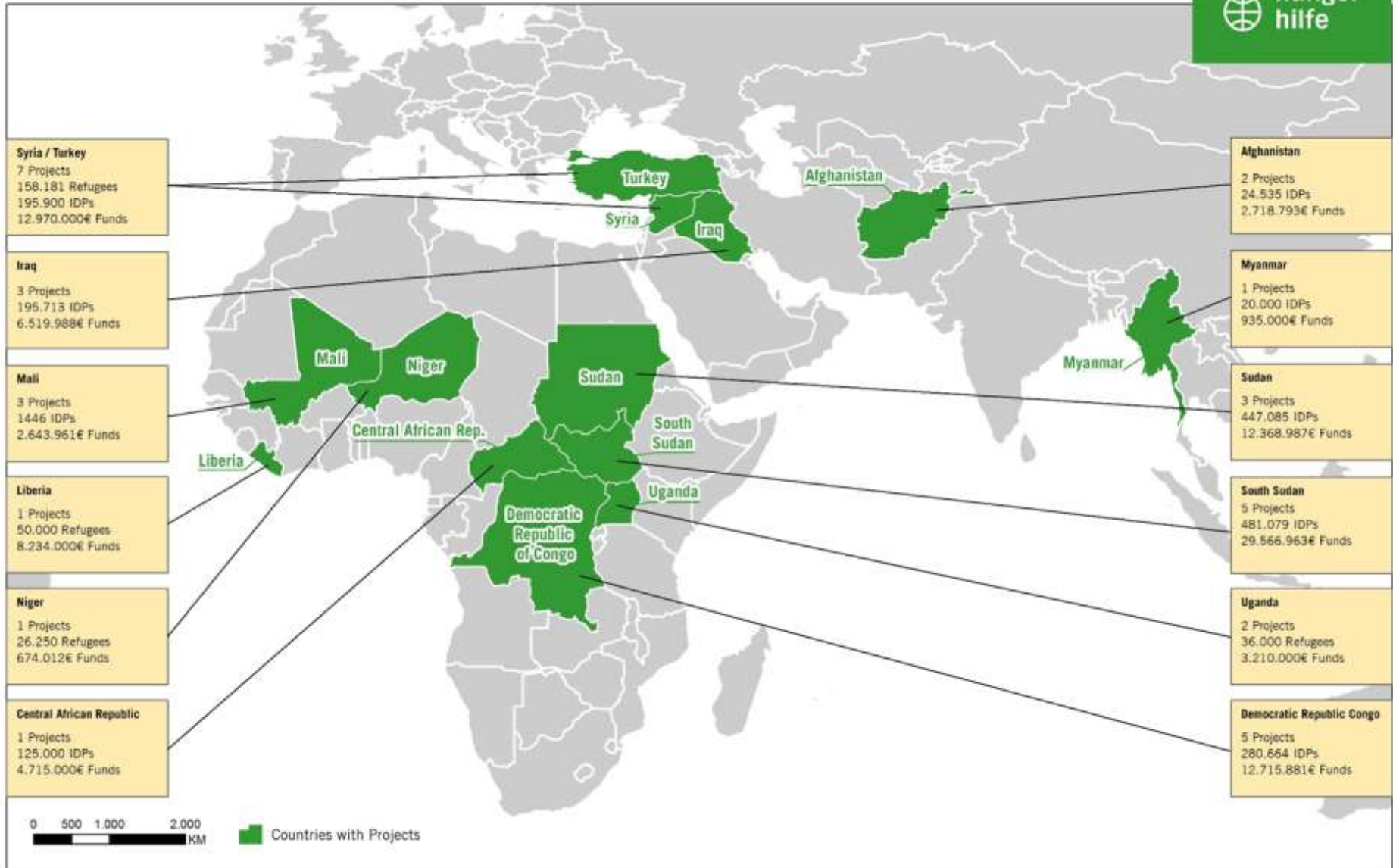


# HOW TO DEAL WITH REFUGEES, DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRANTS?



# Welthungerhilfe Projects on Refugees & IDPs

Countries in the World with current Welthungerhilfe Projects in Refugees & IDPs



Countries with Projects

Total Refugees: 270.431

Total IDPs: 1.771.422

Total Funds: 97.188.074€

- a) Food distribution ( incl. bread distribution), supplementary feeding
- b) Winter aid
- c) Emergency shelter
- d) Distribution of None Food Items (NFI)
- e) Camp management support

- a) Cash cards to improve food security
- b) Rehabilitation of schools
- c) Provision of new school infrastructure: Class rooms, staff houses, school equipment
- d) WASH infrastructure: latrines, lavatories, systems
- e) Distribution of farming tools, fishing tools, seeds, fertilizer, small animals
- f) Establishing drinking water abstraction points
- g) Provision of motorcycle ambulances
- h) Rehabilitation of water points
- i) Training of water user committees
- j) DRR compliant shelter construction and hygiene
- k) Road construction
- l) Winterization: housing upgrade (Insulation of houses)
- m) Child protection and settlement for IDPs
- n) Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition
- o) Rehabilitation of pastoralist wells

- a) Alphabetisation
- b) Income Generation
- c) Improvement of Agricultural Inputs
- d) Psycho-social support for children
- e) Skills development in the medical sector
- f) Refugee Support Association
- g) Recreational activities
- h) Rights and obligations of refugees
- i) Access to schooling activities
- j) Building refugee capacity on appropriate nutrition (incl. breastfeeding) and hygiene
- k) Support savings and credit groups
- l) Establishment of disaster risk reduction (DRR) committees
- m) Skills training for the youth
- n) Cash for work (Rehabilitation of roads)
- o) Unconditional cash transfer
- p) Improved Knowledge on HIV and Hygiene
- q) Agriculture & access to markets – diversification and improvement of agriculture
- r) Conflict mitigation (host - camp)
- s) Setting up of Community Centres



# CONTENT

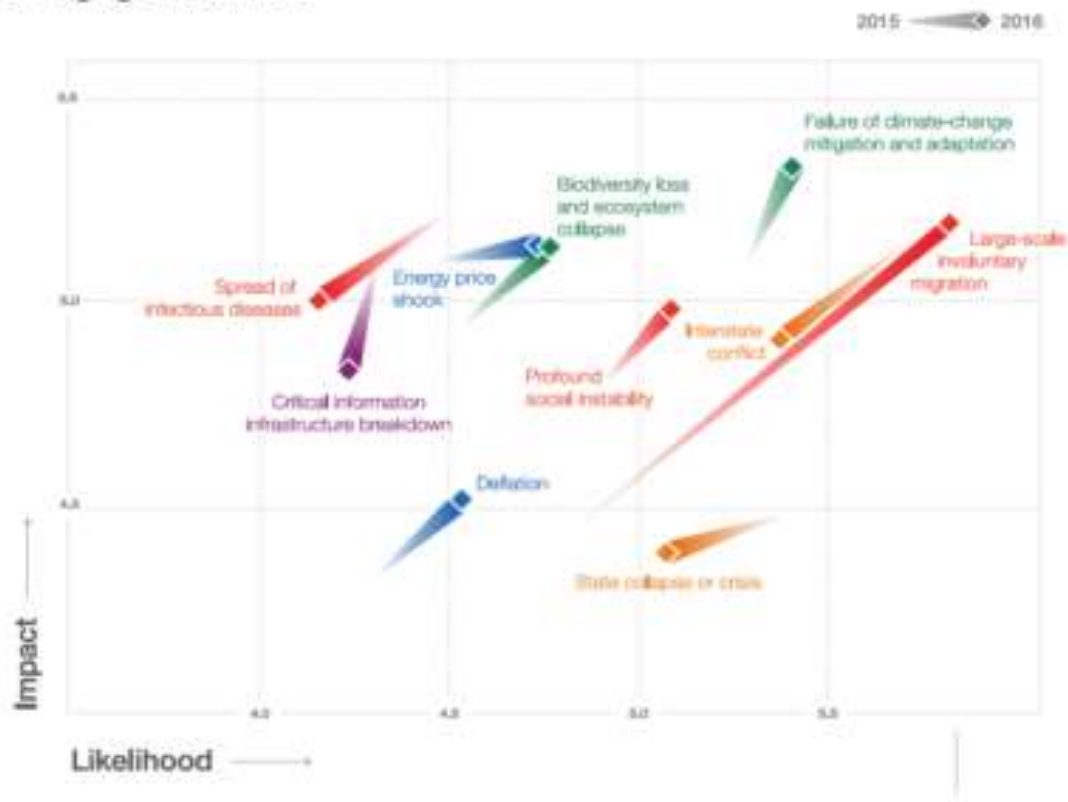


1. Facts and figures on refugees and migration
2. Drivers of migration
3. Impact of migration and mobility
4. Humanitarian Assistance and development cooperation: How to deal with migration and refugees?

# FACTS AND FIGURES: GLOBAL RISKS



Figure 1.1: The Changing Global Risks Landscape 2015–2016: The 10 Most Changing Global Risks



Quelle: World Economic Forum  
Global Risk Report 2016

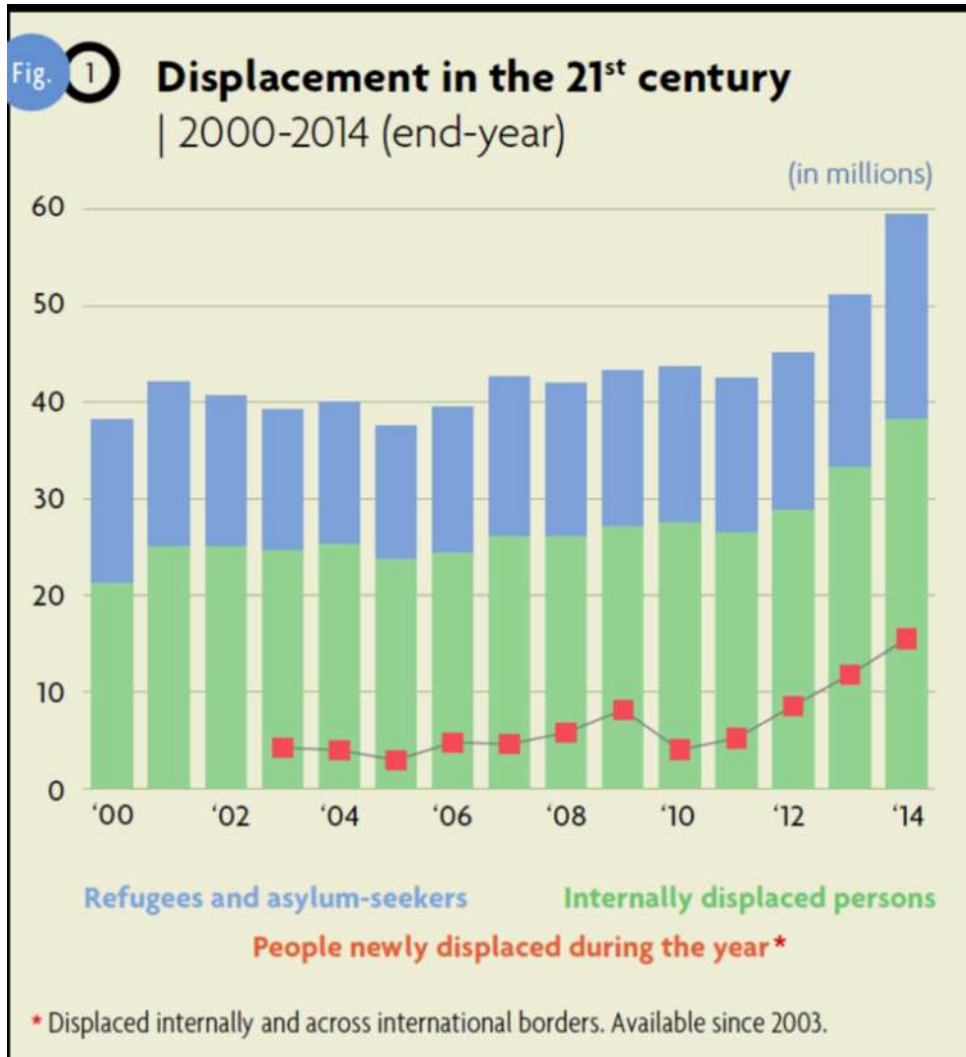
# FACTS AND FIGURES: WHO IS WHO?



- **Refugees** are people who are outside the country of their nationality "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted" (1951 Refugee Convention).
- **Internally displaced persons** (IDPs) have fled their homes but have not crossed an international frontier.
- A **migrant** is someone who voluntarily chooses to leave his or her own country and make a new life in another country.
- An **asylum seeker** is a person who has fled from his or her own country due to fear of persecution and has applied for (legal and physical) protection in another country but has not yet had their claim for protection assessed.



# FACTS AND FIGURES



Source: UNHCR

# FACTS AND FIGURES



- **60 million (+) refugees and IDPs**
- **20 million refugees**
- **40 million IDPs**
- **86% of 60 million in home country or other developing country**
- **12,8 million refugees in protracted displacement (3 yrs +)**
- **250 million migrants**

(end-2014 figures)

# FACTS AND FIGURES

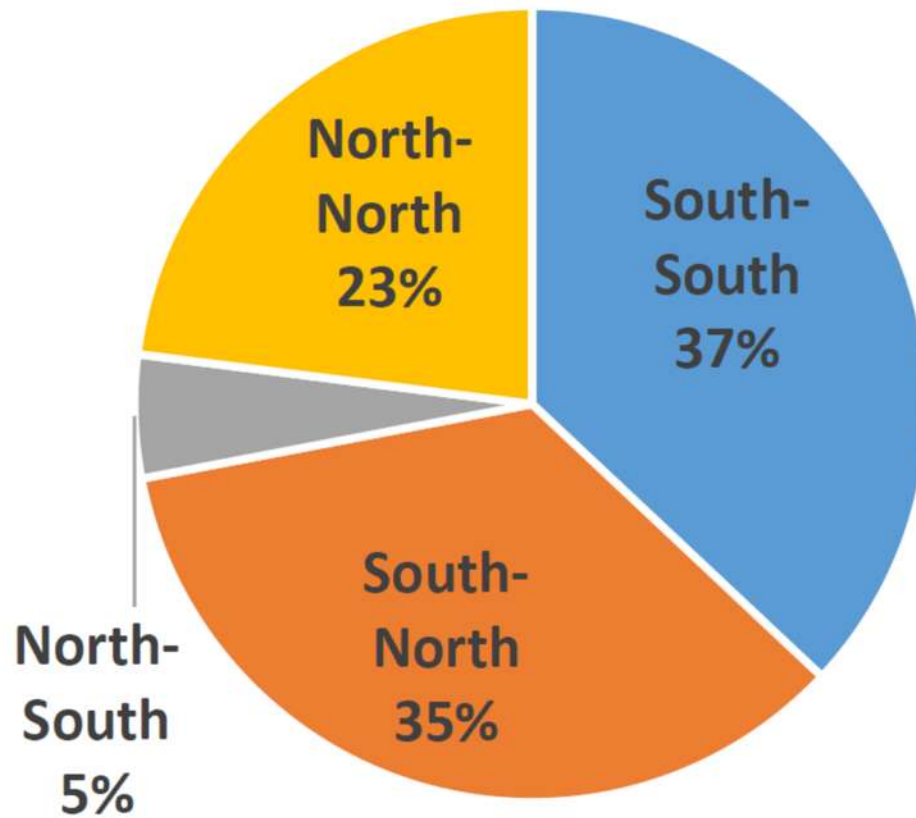
**FIGURE 1** Projected numbers of people of concern

*(in thousands)*

People of concern	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Actual	Projection	Projection	Projection
Refugees	13,686	15,312	15,914	16,377
People in refugee-like situations	694	689	664	773
Asylum-seekers (pending cases)	1,796	1,955	2,093	2,176
Returnees (arrivals during year)	127	424	440	486
People under UNHCR's statelessness mandate	3,492	3,213	3,348	3,136
Internally displaced people (IDPs)	32,007	34,283	33,863	32,153
People in IDP-like situations	268	631	896	896
Returned IDPs (during year)	1,823	2,310	3,634	2,546
Others of concern	1,053	645	630	628
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,945</b>	<b>59,463</b>	<b>61,482</b>	<b>59,171</b>

Source: UNHCR

# FACTS AND FIGURES: MIGRATION TRENDS





# FACTS AND FIGURES: HOME COUNTRIES



## 3

### MOST PEOPLE ARE DISPLACED FROM A VERY SMALL NUMBER OF COUNTRIES

A small number of countries produce the majority of refugees and IDPs around the world. More than half of all displaced people come from five countries: Syria, Colombia, historic Palestine, Sudan and Iraq. All five countries have experienced long drawn out conflicts, with regular insecurity and violence. Many are far from reaching peace and political solutions.



# FACTS AND FIGURES: HOST COUNTRIES

# 4

## A HANDFUL OF COUNTRIES HOST THE MAJORITY OF REFUGEES

Refugees are not spread evenly across the world. Seven countries – Syria, Iran, Pakistan, Lebanon, Turkey, Palestine and Jordan – host more than 50% of all refugees. Many countries, including some of the richest and most developed countries like the US, UK and Australia, are not fully living up to their responsibility under the Refugee Convention.

If all refugees were distributed evenly across all the countries in the world, each country would host **100,000** refugees.



Instead, **57,000** refugees and asylum seekers are in Australia, while Jordan hosts **2.8 million** refugees.

Percentage of the population that are refugees or asylum seekers

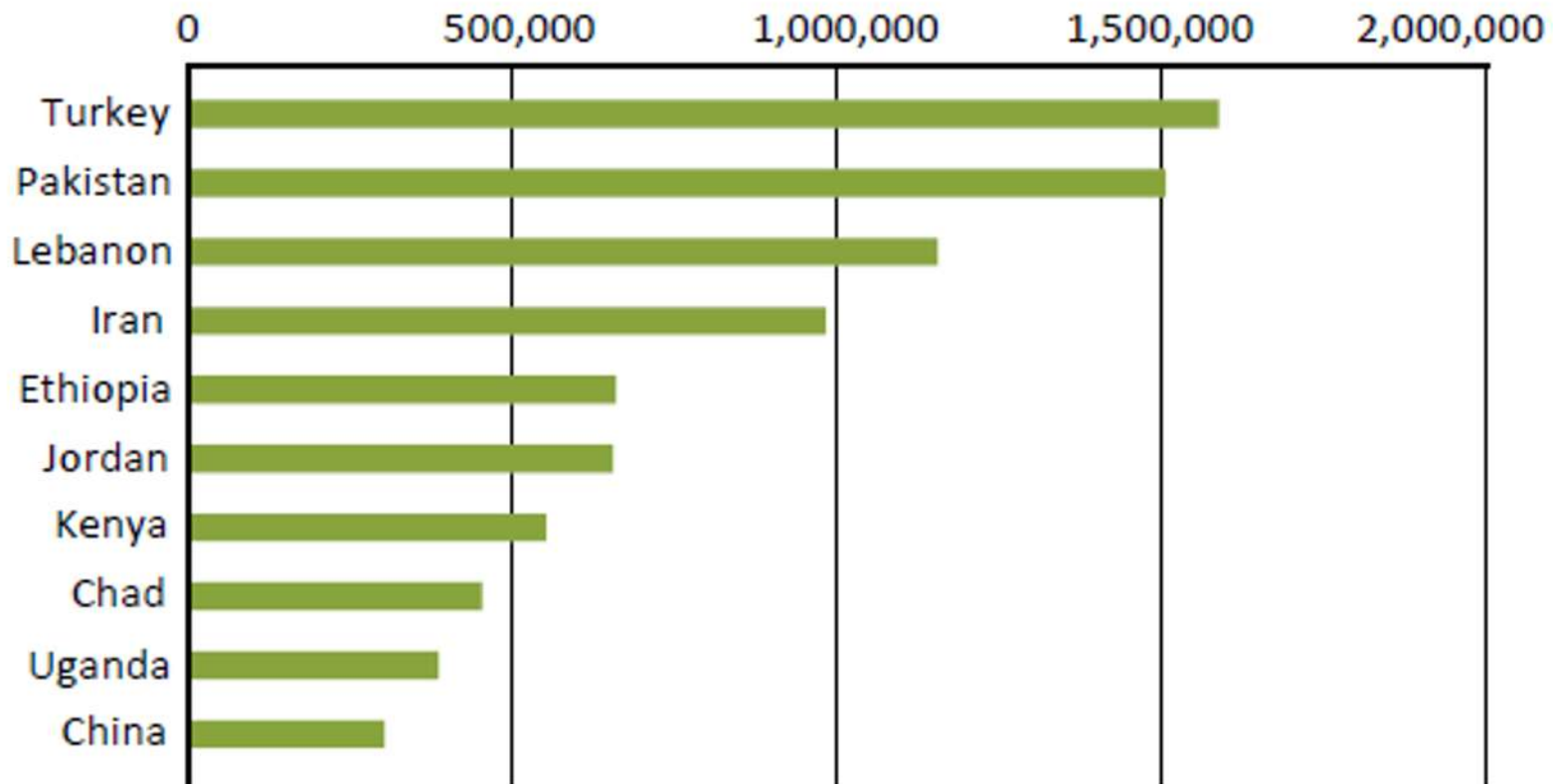
**Australia 0.2%**

**Jordan 43%**

# FACTS AND FIGURES: HOST COUNTRIES

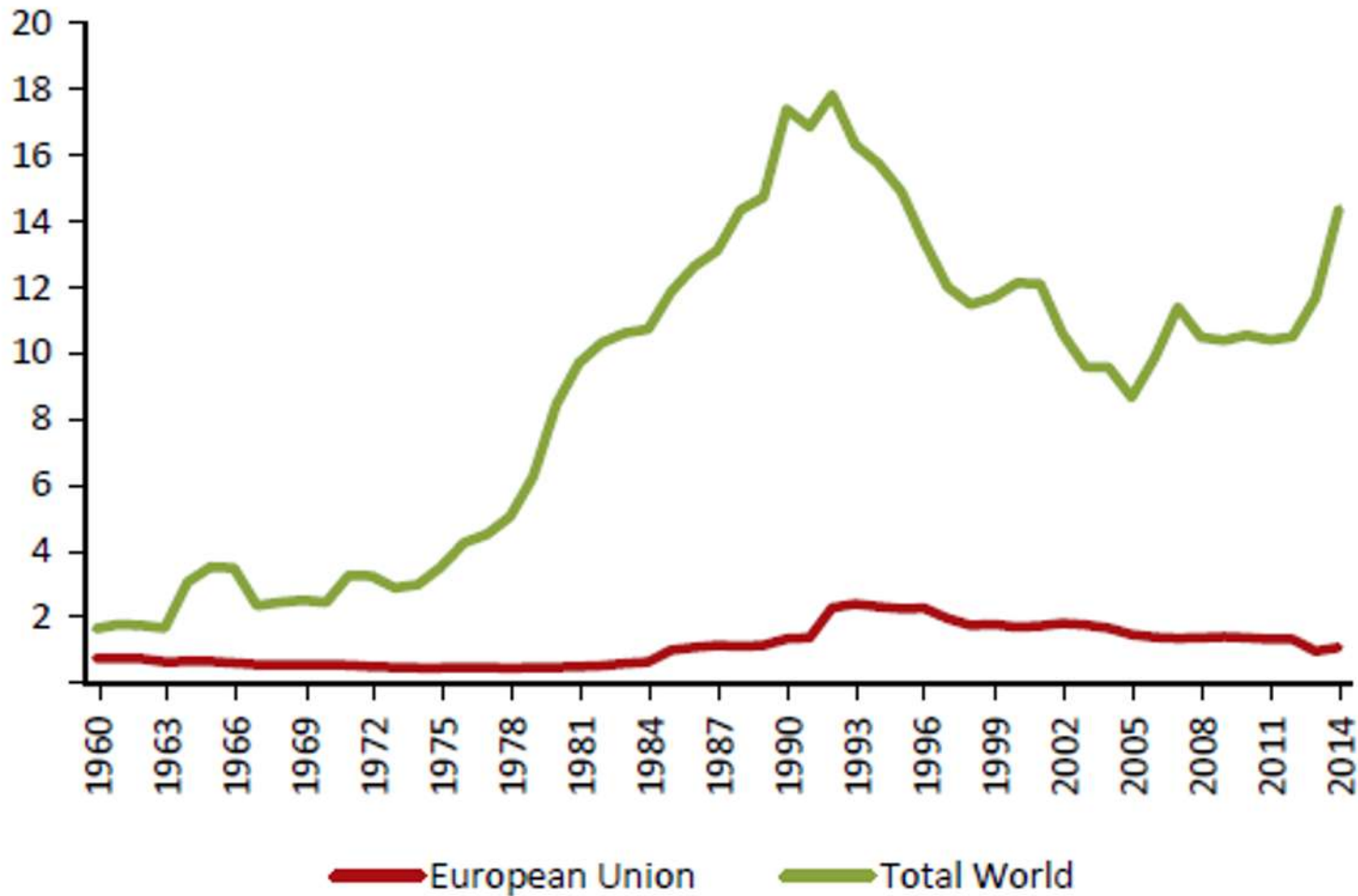


Number of refugees, 2014



Source: UNHCR 2015

# FACTS AND FIGURES: NUMBER OF REFUGEES WORLDWIDE AND EU



Source: Maystadt, Breisinger (IFPRI) nach UNHCR



# FACTS AND FIGURES: INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

## 2

### MOST DISPLACED PEOPLE STAY IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY

The proportion of internally displaced people – among all displaced – is increasing. A lot of this is due to the increasing number of internal civil wars in places like Syria, Iraq, Somalia and Sudan, where people have fled to other parts of the country seeking safe haven. While it can be easier to return home if fighting subsides, it also means violence can easily spread to where people are seeking sanctuary.

Percentage of displaced people who are internally displaced



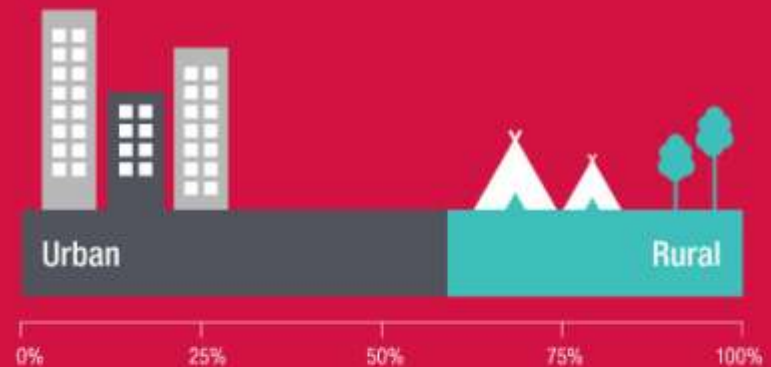
# FACTS AND FIGURES: CITY OR CAMP?

## 6

### MOST REFUGEES ARE IN CITIES, NOT CAMPS

Refugees are no longer confined to rural camps, despite ubiquitous images of sprawling refugee camps. In fact the majority live in cities or towns, in private accommodation. Aid providers now have to work differently, and better understand the different needs of refugees living in big urban centres.

At least 59% of all refugees  
are now living in urban settings



# DRIVERS OF MIGRATION



## Three types of motivation

- 1) **Flight A – from war, persecution, violence**
- 2) **Flight B – from hunger, diseases, drought, environmental disasters (climate change)**
- 3) **Migration – seeking opportunities (education, jobs, income)**

# DRIVERS OF MIGRATION: MIXED REASONS



Refugees and migrants share **similar reasons** for attempting dangerous journeys to Europe: safety, livelihoods and aspirations



 Read more at [odi.org/drivers-of-migration](https://odi.org/drivers-of-migration)

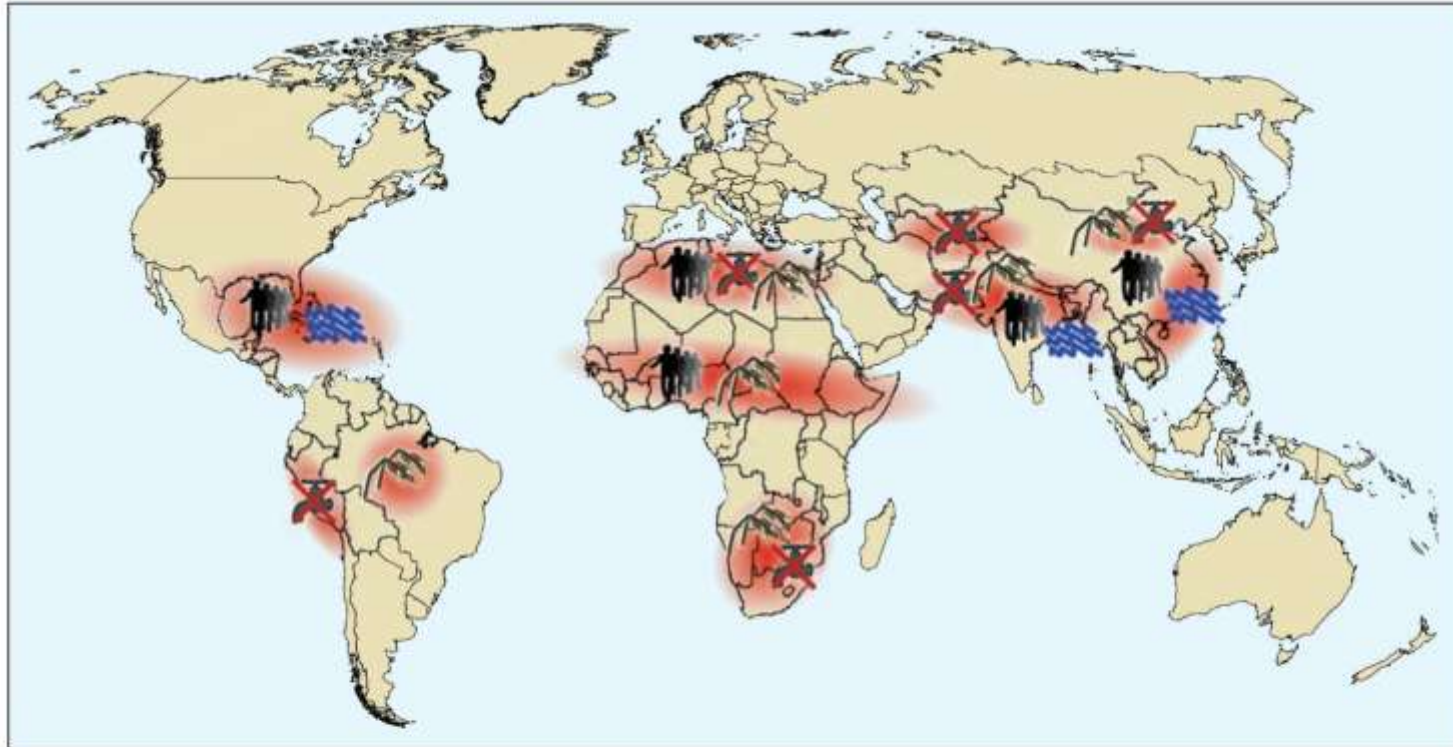


# DRIVERS OF MIGRATION AND FLIGHT




- Political instability, persecution, violence
- Environmental disasters (climate change) etc
  
- Demographic changes (urbanisation, population growth)
- Reduction of poverty
- Labour market incentives and education
- Migrants' networks
- Greater availability of information (smartphones, social media etc)
- Professionalisation of smuggling services


# DRIVERS OF MIGRATION: ENVIRONMENT



## Conflict constellations in selected hotspots




Climate-induced degradation of freshwater resources



Climate-induced decline in food production



Hotspot



Climate-induced increase in storm and flood disasters

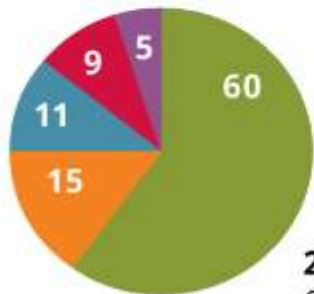


Environmentally-induced migration

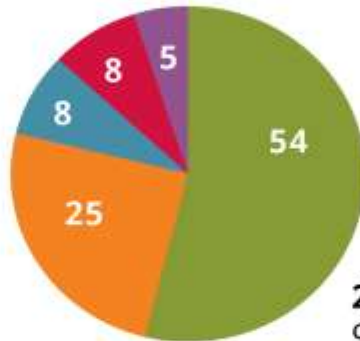
# DRIVERS OF MIGRATION UNEVEN POPULATION GROWTH



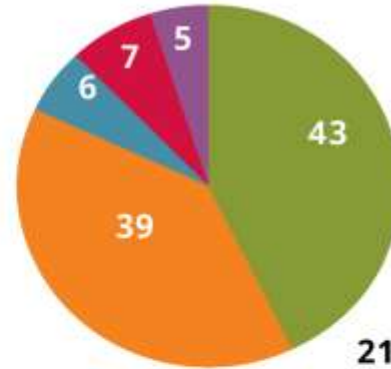
**1950**  
2.5 billion



**2010**  
6.9 billion



**2050**  
9.6 billion

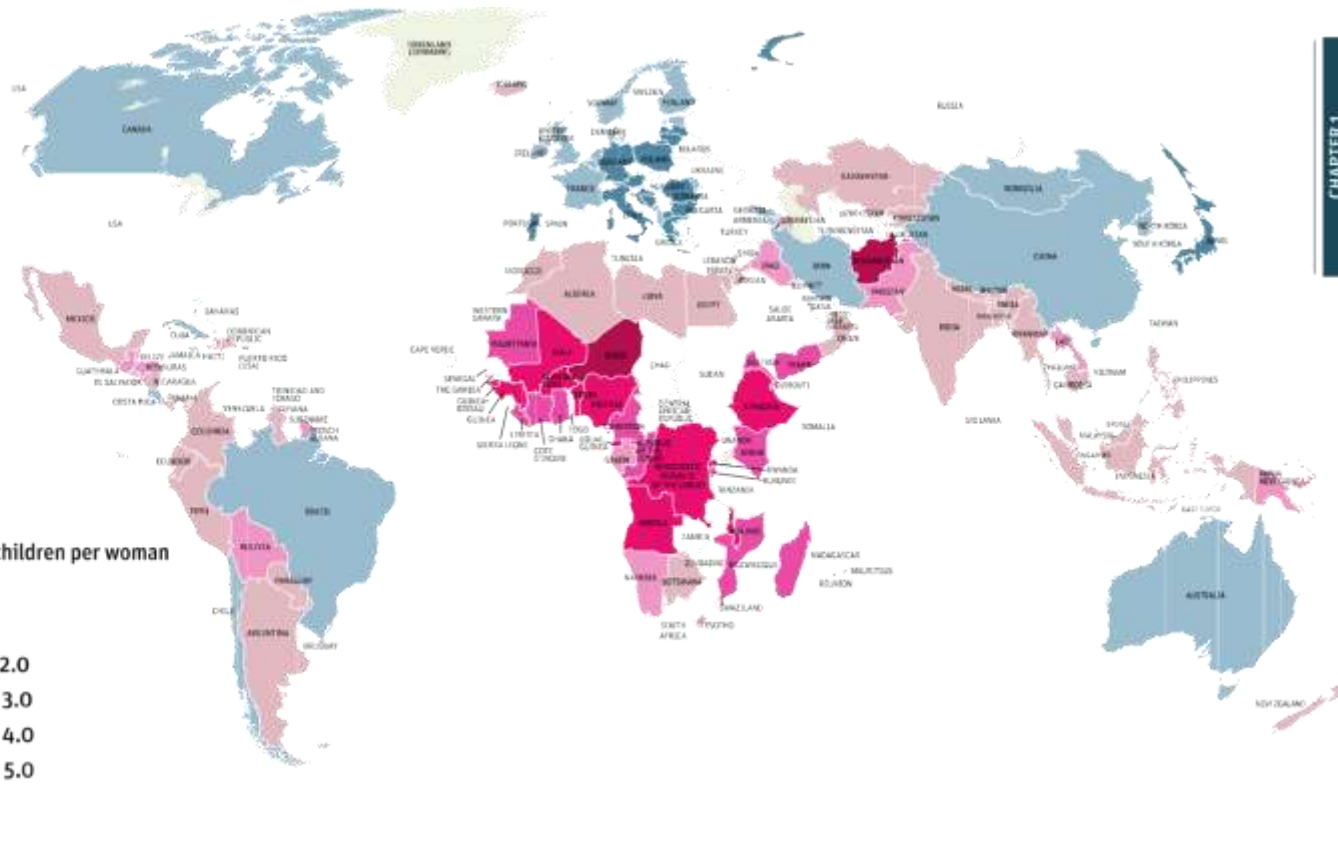


**2100**  
10.9 billion

Shares in percentage,  
according to UN medium  
fertility variant projection.

# DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

## UNEVEN POPULATION GROWTH





# DRIVERS OF MIGRATION: REDUCTION OF POVERTY



Without **money**  
and **information**  
migrants and refugees  
cannot escape  
poverty or conflict



 Read more at [odi.org/drivers-of-migration](http://odi.org/drivers-of-migration)

# DRIVERS OF MIGRATION: REDUCTION OF POVERTY



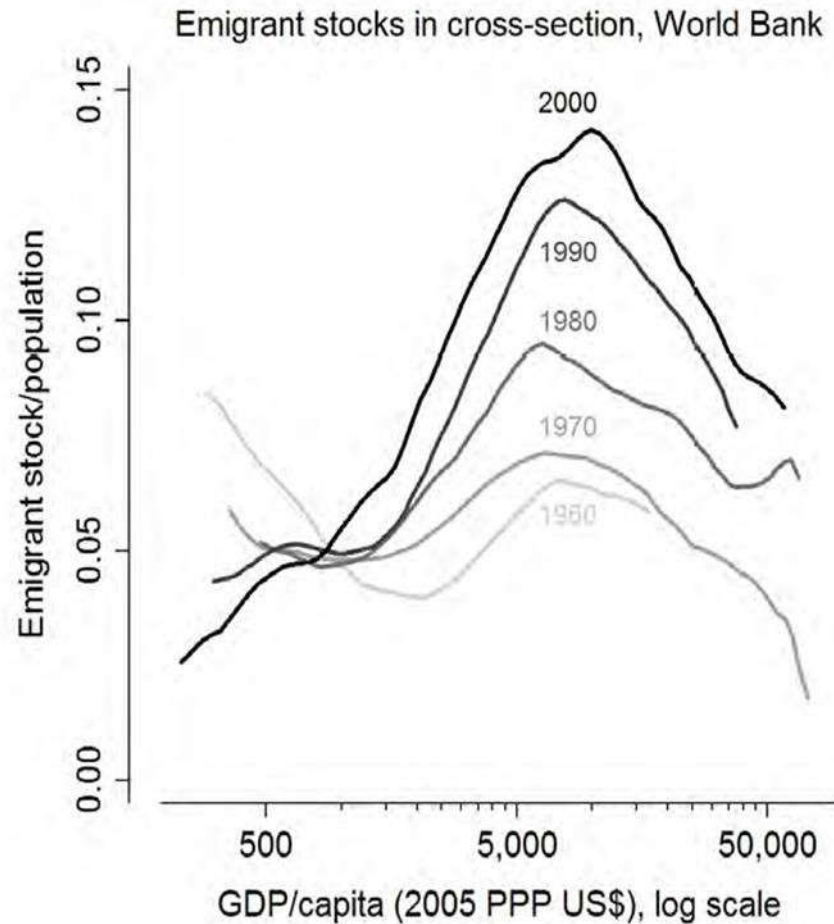
Increased economic prospects in poor countries makes it **more likely** that people will migrate



 Read more at [odi.org/drivers-of-migration](https://odi.org/drivers-of-migration)

# DRIVERS OF MIGRATION: REDUCTION OF POVERTY

Relationship between economic growth and migration (bell-shape curve)



Source: Clemens 2014

# EFFECTS OF MIGRATION



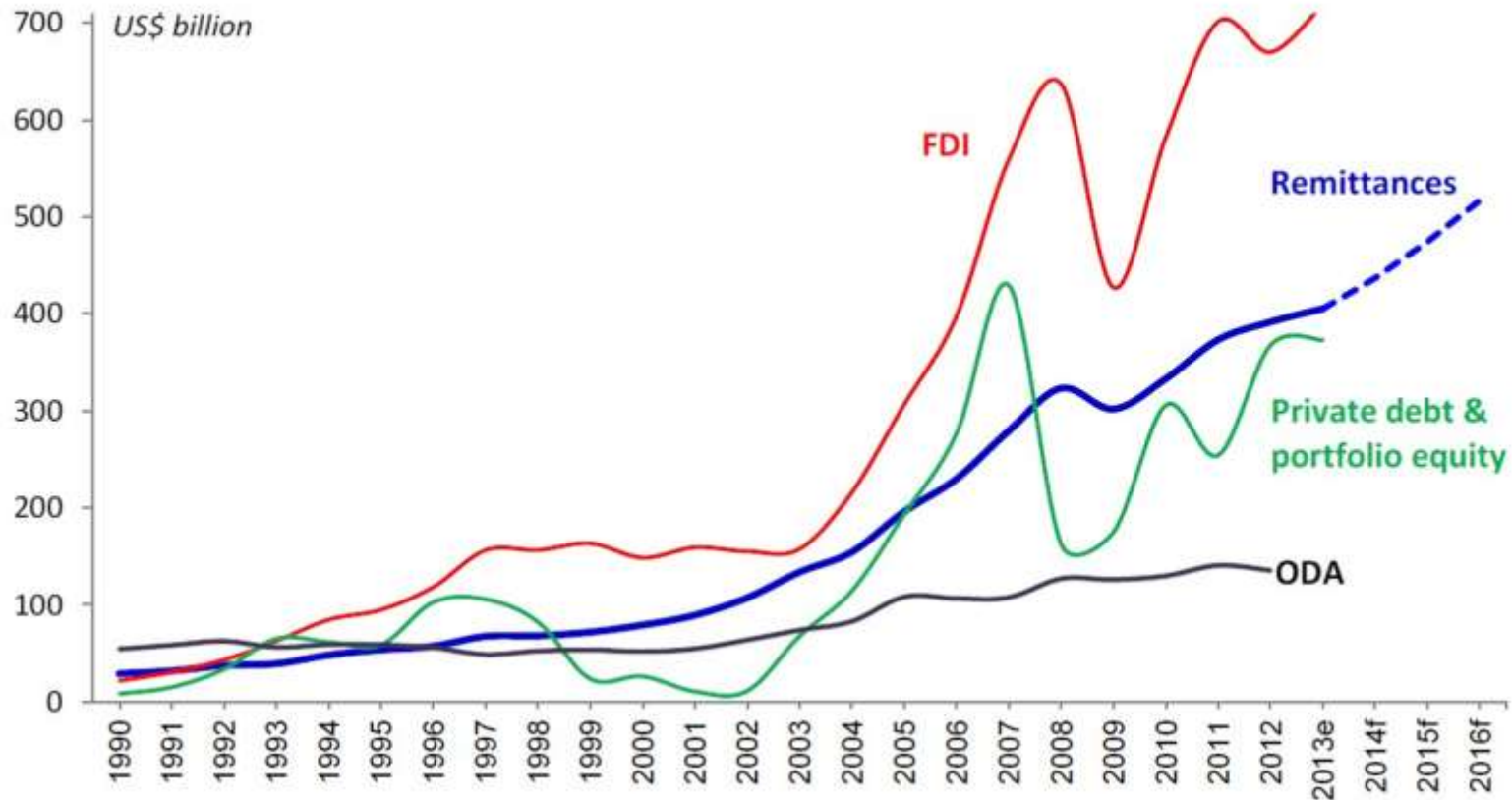
-	+
Brain drain	Remittances
Families divided	Role of diasporas
Human rights violations	Human capital/brain gain
Burden for host countries	Health care

# EFFECTS OF MIGRATION: REMITTANCES

Total: 436 billion \$ (2014)

From: (top 5): USA, Saudi Arabia, Germany, Russia, UK

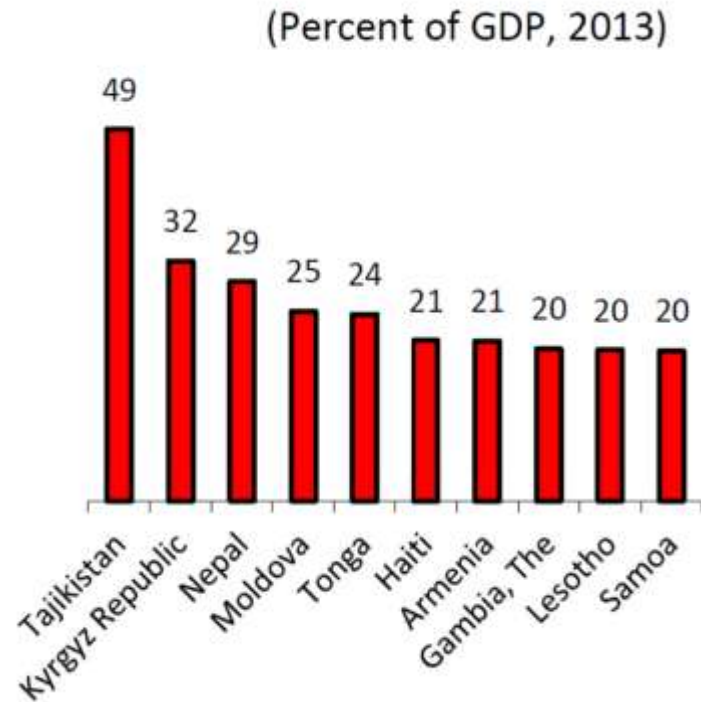
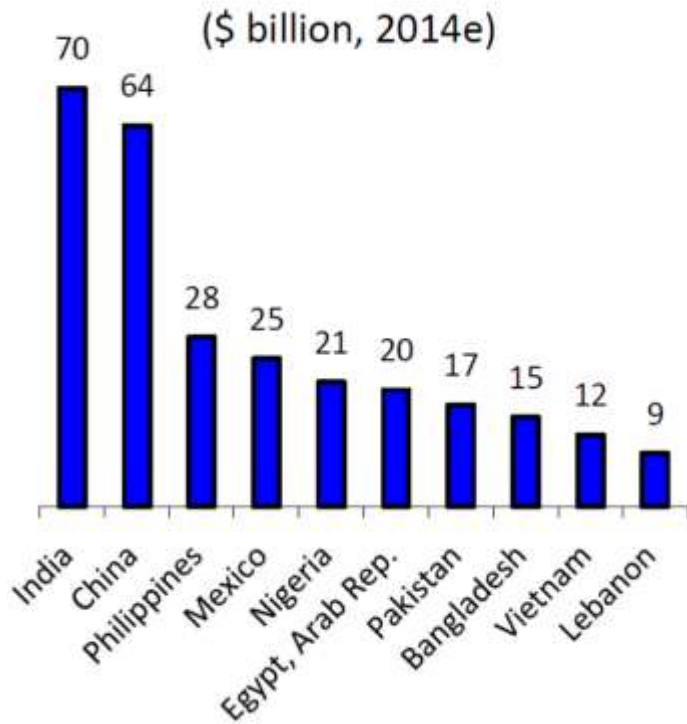
To: (top 5): India, China, Philippines, Mexico, Nigeria



# EFFECTS OF MIGRATION: REMITTANCES



Money transfer: Top 10 countries 2013/14





# HOW TO DEAL WITH MIGRATION AND REFUGEES FROM A DEVELOPMENT POLICY PERSPECTIVE



## **Fight the causes of flight, not just the symptoms**

- Solutions in the countries of origin and from outside
- Political and diplomatic efforts can prevent violent conflicts (conflict prevention)
- Promote peaceful solutions and political and economic stability
- Support forces aiming for peace
- Pursue ambitious climate policy
- Introduce restrictive weapon export policy

# HOW TO DEAL WITH MIGRATION AND REFUGEES FROM A DEVELOPMENT POLICY PERSPECTIVE



## **Support the countries of origin and the neighbouring countries**

- Countries outside the EU that have taken in many refugees need additional support
- Humanitarian assistance
- Strengthening the capacities of those countries for the admission and provision of refugees
- Not just accomodation and food, but also education, training and access to the job market

# HOW TO DEAL WITH MIGRATION AND REFUGEES FROM A DEVELOPMENT POLICY PERSPECTIVE



## Develop a sustainable migration approach, facilitate migration

- Migration movements to Germany and Europe will continue to increase in the coming years, including as a result of the global demographic inequality: an ageing population here, a very high proportion of young people there.
- The causes of the current refugee wave in Germany and Europe do not only lie in the countries of origin, but are also due to the migration policy failures of EU countries. Therefore, in Germany and, difficult though it is, ideally across the whole European Union, we need an agreement about a migration policy approach that formulates goals and not only short-term instruments.
- Border closures for migrants do not help to reduce their numbers. Migration researchers point out that border closures do alter the migration routes, but not the number of migrants. According to the assertions of the researchers, the social systems of the host countries do not play an important role in the decision of a person either for or against migration.

# HOW TO DEAL WITH MIGRATION AND REFUGEES



**Tightening borders**  
doesn't stop migration –  
people will simply take  
more **dangerous routes**



 Read more at [odi.org/drivers-of-migration](https://odi.org/drivers-of-migration)

# HOW TO DEAL WITH MIGRATION AND REFUGEES FROM A DEVELOPMENT POLICY PERSPECTIVE



- It should not be the goal of development policy to prevent migration from developing countries to Europe. Because: Migration can provide important development contributions for the migrants themselves and for the origin and host countries..
- Germany needs a new integration policy, which must start with the admission of refugees. Many refugees will become immigrants who wish to participate in society and who can make a significant contribution in the long-term. Therefore, after arrival, refugees should not be accommodated in refugee ghettos and should receive faster access to the job market, to education and to healthcare.

# HOW TO DEAL WITH MIGRATION AND REFUGEES FROM A DEVELOPMENT POLICY PERSPECTIVE



## Reconcile development cooperation and humanitarian assistance on flight and migration

- migration movements are becoming increasingly mixed. This makes the development of political strategies more difficult. Because, despite the commonalities with regard to migration paths, there are different responsibilities. While the EU states are legally obligated to the protection of refugees, the admission of migrants lies, to a large extent, within national decision-making power. Therefore, refugees and migrants must continue to be differentiated.
- significant increase in funds should be invested in the prevention of conflicts and crises.
- pay particular attention to internal refugees (internally displaced persons), in order to facilitate their access to assistance and protection.
- most refugees live in cities, others in camps. They have different needs that need to be addressed.
- displacement is generally a long-term issue, development cooperation and humanitarian assistance must occupy themselves much more with the question of how refugees can better help themselves.
- There is an urgent need for action on the problem of how to better connect humanitarian assistance and development cooperation.
- there is a great need in the countries of origin to support refugees in their return and reintegration, so that the return can be understood as a new start and the beginning of the reintegration.



# HOW TO DEAL....

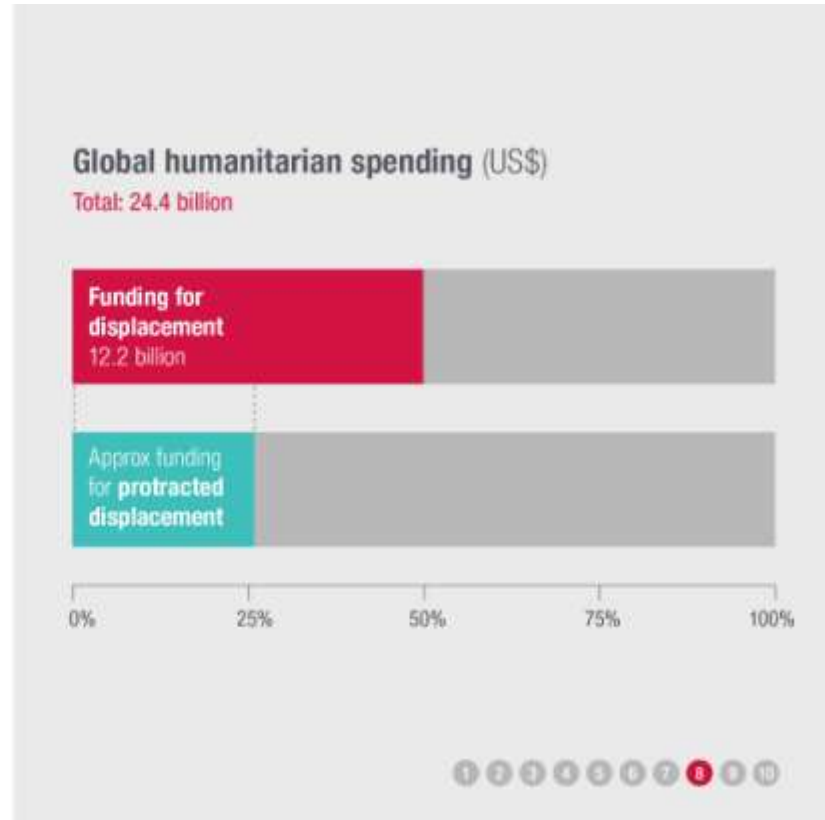


## 8

### CURRENT FUNDING MODELS FOR DISPLACEMENT ARE NOT SUSTAINABLE

A large part of humanitarian aid is dedicated to supporting refugees and people displaced within their own country, but half of it is spent on those newly displaced. And funding often decreases rapidly after the first few years. This unsustainable funding model focuses on the immediate, not helping displaced people survive or find livelihoods over the long term. People displaced over a long period also miss out on development aid due to the false expectation that they will soon return home.

10 THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT REFUGEES AND DISPLACEMENT



Source: [www.odi.org](http://www.odi.org)

# HOW TO DEAL WITH MIGRATION AND REFUGEES FROM A DEVELOPMENT POLICY PERSPECTIVE



## Reconcile development cooperation and humanitarian assistance on refugees and migrants

- Migration should not be fought, but regulated appropriately. In this, development cooperation can also play an important role.
- Migration can be connected with high risks, primarily for the migrants themselves. But it also brings opportunities: Migration is considered a driver of development. Development cooperation should more strongly promote circular migration and the reintegration of migrants into their home countries, reduce the social costs of migration in the origin countries through advisory services, and develop offerings for how migrant remittances can be deployed in a development promoting manner. In this way, the brain drain can become a brain gain.
- Development cooperation can create employment opportunities in the countries of origin of migrants, such as through investments in infrastructure and rural development. The promotion of domestic local or regional value creation chains, in particular in the processing of agricultural products, can lead to a significant increase in employment opportunities in rural areas. This applies particularly for African countries.

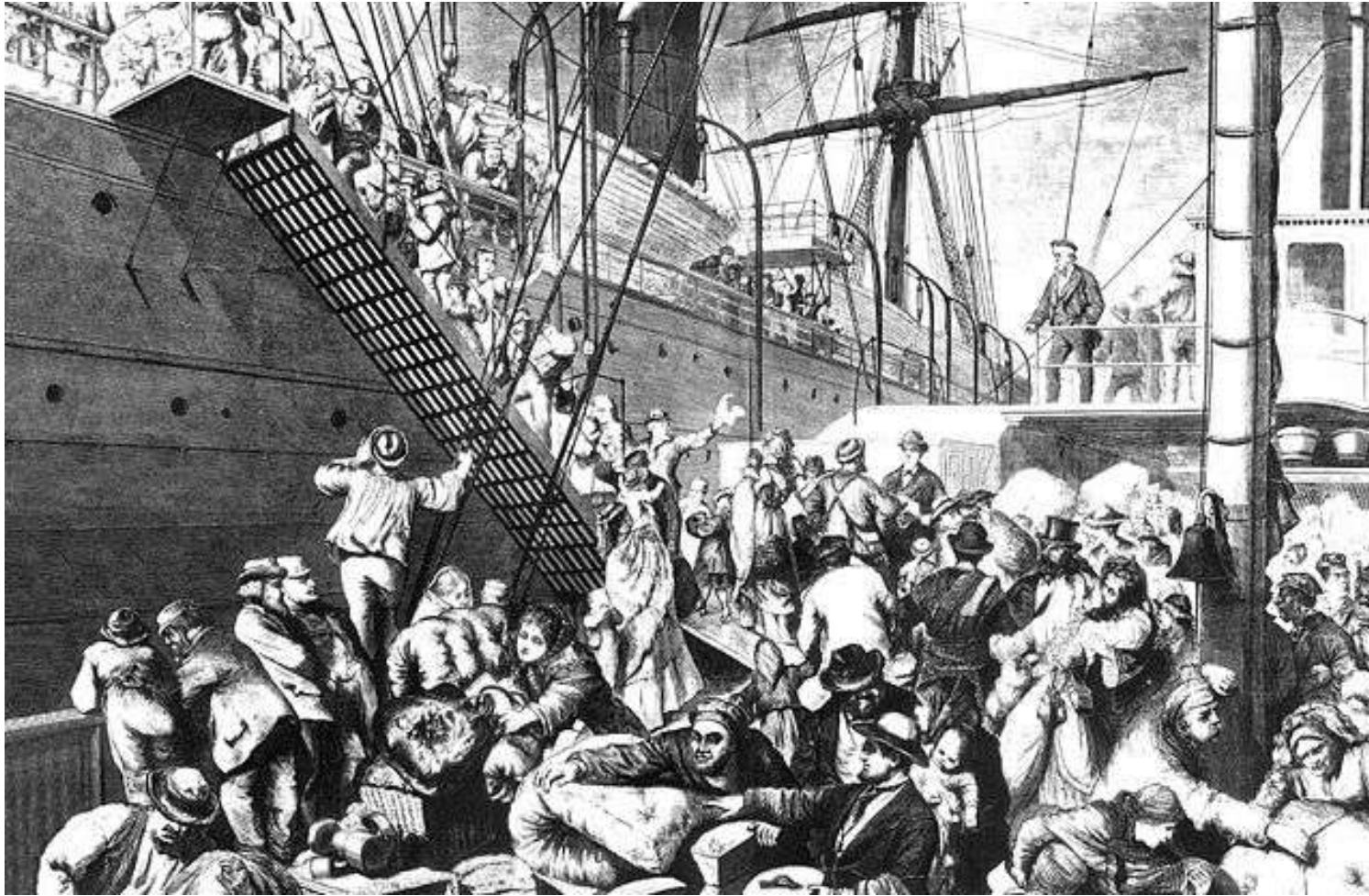
# HOW TO DEAL WITH MIGRATION AND REFUGEES FROM A DEVELOPMENT POLICY PERSPECTIVE



## **Prevent humanitarian disasters, create more legal immigration opportunities**

The EU and its member states must do everything to prevent further humanitarian disasters at its external borders, particularly in the Mediterranean. Sea rescue is essential for this, but more legal immigration possibilities must be created for non-recognised asylum seekers and migrants, e.g. through the award of humanitarian visas or by making family reunification easier. This does not, however, absolve the governments of the countries of origin of their responsibility to a politics that is oriented towards human rights and the common good

# GERMAN MIGRANTS



"From the Old to the New World" shows German emigrants boarding a steamer in Hamburg, to New York. *Harper's Weekly*, (New York) November 7, 1874

# FACTS AND FIGURES: GERMAN MIGRATION TO UNITED STATES 1820-2004



<b>Immigration period</b>	<b>Number of Immigrants</b>	<b>Immigration period</b>	<b>Number of Immigrants</b>
1820–1840	160,335	1921–1930	412,202
1841–1850	434,626	1931–1940	114,058
1851–1860	951,667	1941–1950	226,578
1861–1870	787,468	1951–1960	477,765
1871–1880	718,182	1961–1970	190,796
1881–1890	1,452,970	1971–1980	74,414
1891–1900	505,152	1981–1990	91,961
1901–1910	341,498	1991–2000	92,606
1911–1920	143,945	2001–2004	61,253

**Total : 7,237,594**

**THANK YOU**





# HOW TO DEAL.....

## 10

### WE NEED TO GET BETTER AT SUPPORTING REFUGEES TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES

Displaced people – particularly those who have been displaced over long periods of time – demonstrate incredible resilience and creativity and develop ways of supporting themselves. But often they're doing so in a hostile legal and economic environment. To really help displaced people, aid agencies must better understand how people are helping themselves, to figure out how to support these initiatives and advocate on behalf of refugees to overcome the barriers.



Aid agencies can support refugees through improving laws, services and job prospects

# HOW TO DEAL....

## 9

### PROGRAMMES TO HELP REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PEOPLE ARE GETTING BETTER

Traditional aid programming has been extremely short-term focused, providing material goods like basic food items and temporary shelters. But agencies are gradually thinking more about long term survival, with a bigger focus on employment and sustainable access to health, education and other social services.

#### Before

- Food
- Basic health
- Tents

#### Needed

- Access to health, education and other services
- Freedom to work
- Employment support
- No camps