



# Improving prospects for refugees and migration cooperation

Photo: IOM

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## Result area 1 - Migration cooperation

### Migration

#### RESULTS

Irregular migration, i.e. movement taking place outside the regulatory norms of states, is associated with large-scale human suffering and violations of human rights. In a large majority of cases, irregular migration involves human smuggling (helping people to cross borders illegally) and/or trafficking in human beings (coercing people with the intent of exploiting them). Combating the smuggling and trafficking of migrants is key to ensuring their protection, to prevent crime and abuse, to promote stability and rule of law and to be able to manage migration. In addition, making potential migrants aware of risks involved with and alternatives to irregular migration, to enable them to make better-informed choices about migration, helps to reduce the potential for smuggling and trafficking and decreases migrants' vulnerability. Dutch priorities for migration cooperation therefore are protection and prevention of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, raising awareness on the risks of irregular migration and alternatives, as well as return and reintegration. The geographical focus is on North and West Africa and the Middle East.

#### Protection and prevention of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants

Irregular migration is dangerous, and migrants often encounter significant problems during their journeys. Due to their irregular way of travelling, they run the risk of becoming victims of abuse and exploitation. To protect vulnerable migrants the Netherlands supports projects which aim to increase protection, for example by providing emergency assistance to migrants in distress, and through advocacy, human rights monitoring and increasing access to justice for migrants. During the reporting period, more than 2800 migrants received emergency assistance (indicator 2.1.1a). To prevent human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, the Netherlands funds a number of interventions with a focus on improving legislation, policy and the detection and prosecution of related criminal behaviour. Examples include improving the exchange of operational and judicial information, international legal cooperation and the training of state officials, such as immigration officials, prosecutors and judges. In the period mid-2018 to mid-2019, 182 government officials and stakeholders were trained to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in countries of transit and origin (indicator 2.2.1). Ensuring respect for human rights is a cross-cutting theme fully integrated in these trainings.

The Netherlands also facilitates legislative assistance and capacity building to ensure that states are able to develop and/or implement laws and policies in the areas of protection of human rights of people on the move, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. This is done through a project implemented by UNODC and OHCHR in West-Africa, which focuses mainly on Mali, Niger, Senegal, The Gambia and Ivory Coast. Although they often overlap in practice, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants are two separate concepts, which necessitate specialized approaches as to prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution. All project countries' legislation, with the exception of Niger, at the start of the project lacked a proper distinction between trafficking and smuggling, leading to confusion and inefficiencies. With Dutch funding, UNODC and OHCHR provided legislative and technical support to help the countries draft separate, specialized laws for the two crimes in line with international (human rights) standards. This support enabled Ivory Coast to adopt a specific law on smuggling of migrants in 2018 (indicator 2). Support to the other countries continues and is making progress.

Finally, 35 victims of trafficking received specialized assistance from IOM with Dutch funding from mid-2018 to mid-2019. Although none of the migration cooperation projects had this specific aim, IOM in Dutch funded projects ensured that victims of trafficking received the specialized assistance needed, such as protection.

#### Awareness raising

Almost four million people have been reached by awareness raising campaigns on irregular migration financed from the migration cooperation budget. This result, reflected in indicator 2.3.1, is higher than expected. Indicators 2.3aa and 2.3ba measure the increase of the knowledge within this group and actual influence of the campaign on their plans to migrate irregularly. The gap between the corresponding numbers of persons, 43.599 and 10.125 respectively, and the four million people reached, is explained by the fact that knowledge increase and behaviour change necessitates intensive engagement with individuals or small groups. Reach is therefore not the primary purpose. In view of the debates on whether or not awareness raising campaigns are effective, the Netherlands aims to complement the data gathered from these project indicators by conducting rigorous (impact) evaluations (randomized controlled trials or comparable) measuring the effect of specific campaign activities. The results of the first of these evaluations, looking at activities involving returned migrants sharing their irregular migration experiences in Dakar, Senegal, were published in 2019. These results suggest an effect of the awareness activity on knowledge and behaviour. Potential migrants participating in the activity felt better informed and aware of the risks and reported less intention to migrate irregularly than those in the control group. This evaluation, also widely shared and discussed with EU partners, will enable learning on what works in awareness raising, allow to put monitoring data of campaigns in perspective, and provide input for follow-up evaluation exercises.

#### Return and reintegration

With Dutch support, more than 2700 migrants returned voluntarily from transit countries to their countries of origin in the period mid-2018 to mid-2019 (indicator 2.4.1). During the second half of 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also contributed to voluntary return from the Netherlands with IOM. The results of these activities are reported every half year by the Ministry of Justice and Security in the *Rapportage Vreemdelingenketen*: 'Voluntary return with assistance from IOM is a dignified way to leave and a cost-effective form of migration management, in particular when compared to the option of forced return. IOM prepares returnees for their journey and their situation back home and contributes to them being able to rebuild their lives in their countries of origin. The travel assistance phase can include departure assistance, transport, transit assistance, escort assistance (operational or medical) and reception assistance. The Netherlands also enabled more than 1800 migrants to reintegrate in their country with assistance from IOM (indicator 2.4.2). Upon arrival in the country of origin, IOM provides information (for example on finding a place to stay, school for the children etc.) and coaching to overcome direct obstacles and to support the longer-term process of reintegration. Reintegration support is tailored to the person that receives it. In particular in North African transit countries, returning migrants are in vulnerable situations and may have particular protection needs, which IOM takes into account and aims to address.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
ST_2 States have developed and/or implemented laws, policies or programmes in the areas of protection of human rights of people on the move, TIP and SoM in line with international standards	NA	NA	See above	29632
ST_2.1.1a Number of migrants in need of protection and assistance (m/f) that are identified, and receive (emergency) assistance	NA	NA	2.873	4000002068; 4000000670; 4000003012; 4000003141; 4000003224; 4000003225
ST_2.2.1 Number of government officials and stakeholders (m/f) trained to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute TIP and SoM, in line with international standards	NA	NA	182	4000002064; 29632; 4000001070; 4000001155
ST_2.2.3 Number of VoT (m/f) identified and provided with assistance	NA	NA	35	4000001627; 4000001070; 4000003141
ST_2.3.1 Number of potential migrants (m/f) reached through awareness raising campaigns	NA	NA	3.921.353	4000001735; 4000001859; 4000002068; 29354; 4000000670; 4000000992; 4000001032; 4000001070; 28737; 4000002650; 4000002686; 4000002707; 4000003141; 4000003225
ST_2.3aa Number of (potential) migrants (m/f) who demonstrate knowledge of safe migration procedures, the risks of irregular migration, understanding of TIP and secondary migration	NA	NA	43.599	4000001735; 4000001859; 29354; 4000000992; 4000001032; 4000001070; 4000002650; 4000002686; 4000002707
ST_2.3ba Number of (potential) migrants (m/f) in target communities who report either abandoning, delaying or seriously reconsidering their plan to migrate irregularly	NA	NA	10.125	4000001859; 4000001032; 4000000828; 4000002650; 4000002686; 4000002695
ST_2.4.1 Number of migrants (m/f) that returned voluntarily from transit countries	NA	NA	2.716	4000002068; 28712; 4000003141; 4000003225
ST_2.4.2 Number of migrants (m/f) that received (re)integration assistance (including reintegration counselling; housing assistance; child care support; education; vocational training; job placement; microbusiness grant; cash assistance)	NA	NA	1.809	4000001627; 4000002068; 28712; 4000000670; 4000003141; 4000003224; 4000003225

#### Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 1

Assess achieved results compared to planning:

**Protection and prevention of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants**  
Results achieved as planned.

**Awareness raising**  
Results achieved as planned.

**Return and reintegration**  
Results achieved as planned.

Reasons for result achieved.

In the period mid-2018 to mid-2019, the Netherlands worked with partners to increase protection of vulnerable migrants, prevent human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, raise awareness and increase return and reintegration. To this end, the Netherlands has made contributions to a number of partner organizations to implement activities that contribute to the achievement of these goals. Partners include UN-organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the UN Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Through a grant framework, a number of projects with NGOs were also started.

Implications for planning.

There are no implications for planning. The activities will be continued, and will also continue to be closely monitored and evaluated.

## Result area 2 - Support to regional host countries

### Migration

#### RESULTS

Over the past decade, the number of forcibly displaced has increased to 68 million people. Refugees and displaced persons around the world, whose numbers continue to grow, usually seek protection close to home. Syria's neighboring countries have received 5.5 million refugees and the Horn of Africa is home to 3.2 million refugees. Many refugee situations have become highly protracted, whereby refugees live outside their country of origin for decades or even generations. A large refugee population can lead to overburdened local services (education, healthcare) and infrastructure (energy, water, sanitation, housing etc.), labor market distortions and increasing tensions between the local population and refugees. These developments demand a new international approach: instead of prolonged and fruitless stay in camps, refugees should be given the opportunity to build lives for themselves in host countries until they are able to return home. As this new approach puts pressure on the local host community, government services and the local economy, international support for host countries will remain vital. It is therefore advisable to invest in host communities and monitor the impact on social cohesion. The ambitions of this new approach are explained in the pillar 'support to regional host countries', with several indicators measuring the quantitative results. Within this pillar, the Dutch government has three thematic priorities: social protection, economic development and decent work, local integrated service delivery (with a focus on education). The geographic focus is on the MENA region (Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt) and the Horn of Africa (Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda).

#### Social protection

Improving the legal position and ensuring protection is key when talking about improved living conditions for refugees and vulnerable host communities. The aim is to provide refugees with a legal status more or less similar to that of the local population, including freedom of movement (as opposed to compulsory residence in refugee camps), access to local services (such as education, healthcare) and the right to set up a business and have access to the local labour market. The NL is also working towards better protection within the community. A large influx of refugees can lead to tensions with the local population over scarce resources, such as affordable housing and food, healthcare, energy, land, water and income earning opportunities. Therefore, the NL aims to strengthen social cohesion by bringing host communities into contact with refugees (joint education/ training, sports etc.) and by offering equitable support to vulnerable local population and to refugees. Refugees are often traumatised and generally live in difficult, precarious circumstances with limited future prospects. As a result, there is a relatively high incidence of problems such as child abuse, exploitation and neglect, child labour, child marriage and physical and sexual violence against women in their communities. Therefore, the NL also funds programmes that enhance the protection of refugees and host communities, with a focus on SGBV, child abuse, psychological support, people with serious disabilities and community policing.

Indicator 1.1.2a and indicator 1.1.3 show the results of these Dutch interventions. Together with NGO's such as ABAAD, more than 20.000 people have received mental health support. In addition, through funding the UNHCR in Lebanon, the NL has supported more than 540.000 people with registration issues. This included about 130.000 refugees who renewed their registration certificate, and about 72.000 housing attestations were also issued, to enable refugees to apply for a renewal of their residency permit at the Lebanese General Security Office (GSO) centres.

#### Local integrated service delivery

Host communities have limited access to education and local basic services. Out-of-school children are at high risk of violence, abuse and other protection issues. The lack of basic services exacerbates their vulnerabilities. By supporting large education programmes for refugees and host communities in the Syria region and the Horn of Africa, the NL aims to increase children's enrolments rates, as well as the quality of education, thereby improving their socio-economic prospects and protection from risks such as becoming victims of trafficking or smuggling, abuse, child marriage, violence and (sexual) exploitation. Moreover, the NL supports special education and training for children who have been out of school for a long time and drop-outs. For youth, we support vocational training, 'life skills' training and scholarships for higher education. Special attention is paid to increasing access to education for women and girls, i.e. through special classes for women and girls, safe transportation to schools, separate sanitation facilities and comprehensive sexuality education. In addition, in all focus countries there are programmes to increase attention for and access to psycho-social support, to help traumatized children and youth. There is one budget indicator measuring the achieved results in the education sector (indicator 1.2.2). Thanks to the Dutch contribution more than 240.000 people had access to education or training in the period mid-2018 to mid-2019. This means that the number of children with access to education due to Dutch funding has tripled over the past year.

Integrated service delivery for refugees and host communities has many advantages compared to parallel service delivery, as it enhances social cohesion among refugees and host communities, broadens opportunities for participation by refugees in local society, creates benefits for the host country and vulnerable host communities, and it is more cost-efficient and sustainable. In addition, integrated systems improve social cohesion. Therefore, our aim is to phase out direct service-delivery by international aid organizations and instead, improve and expand service-delivery (including infrastructure) by local – public and private – entities. Indicator 1.2.1, measures the number of refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities with access to integrated basic services such as infrastructure and waste management. UNDP and VNO-I are the Dutch main partners on this theme and have reach more than 1.3 million people. Through this access to basic services, these people are able to make use of waste management systems and water irrigation for example.

#### Economic development and decent work

Having the opportunity to work increases refugees' self-reliance and in the long term reduce the need for international aid. At the same time, it will allow them to participate in the local economy and make a valuable contribution to their host country. Work also enhances self-respect and dignity, and it helps to cope with trauma. Moreover, it enables refugees to use or acquire valuable skills, which can enable them to rebuild their home country, once safe return is possible. In cooperation with local stakeholders and international partners, the NL aims to improve the socioeconomic situation of refugees and local communities by supporting start-ups and the expansion of successful SMEs, facilitating the coaching, training and recruitment of refugees and vulnerable host community members who have a distance to the labour market, and stimulating investments in promising economic sectors. Moreover, the NL will increase access to vocational training and professional education in promising economic sectors, in order to better align supply and demand in the labour market. The focus is on professions and skills which are in demand both in the host country and in the country of origin, once voluntary return is possible (e.g. technical professions, ICT, agrifood).

There are two budget indicators referring to the Dutch investment in this pillar: indicator 1.3.2a and 1.3.2b. In the period from mid-2018 to mid-2019, more than 30.000 people in the countries around Syria and the Horn of Africa received support in developing income-generating activities. This means that the number of people supported has increased since last year. These results have for example been reached by the creation of more than 20.000 seasonal (short term) jobs in the agriculture sector in South-Sudan by UNDP. In addition, also SPARK has supported more than 2.000 people in Jordan in developing income-generating activities, through their Loan Guarantee Fund and through their business development programme, in which small and medium enterprises are supported. Dutch development funding also supported activities for improving access to work permits for refugees, recognition of prior learning, and provision of micro-credits or employment mediation. Furthermore, more than 6.000 direct jobs have been created in the countries around Syria and the Horn of Africa. In Jordan and Lebanon, for example, jobs for Jordanians, Lebanese and Syrian refugees have been created in the agricultural sector in building greenhouses and growing systems, in the propagation of plants, as well as in farming and harvesting.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
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ST_1.1.2a Number of refugees, IDP's and vulnerable host communities referred to assistance	NA	NA	542.454	28580-1; 400000774; 4000000855; 4000000945; 4000002609; 4000002761; 4000002787
ST_1.1.2b Number of refugees registered in national and civil registration systems	NA	NA	0	28580-1; 29568; 400000774; 4000000855; 4000000945
ST_1.1.3 Number of affected refugees, IDP's and vulnerable host communities that have access to adequate mental health and psychosocial support	NA	NA	20.774	29365; 29703; 4000000210; 4000000919
ST_1.1.4 Examples of projects and policies that strengthen inclusive national social protection policy and systems	NA	NA	0	4000000210
ST_1.2.1 Number of refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities with access to integrated basic services (e.g. education, water, infrastructure, waste management)	NA	NA	1.371.525	28711; 29568; 4000000697; 4000002596; 4000002656; 4000002680; 4000002708
ST_1.2.2 Number of people enrolled in formal or non-formal education and training	NA	NA	238.672	29365; 4000001705; 4000001706; 4000002009; 4000002031; 28544; 28711; 4000000863; 4000001183; 27955; 29317; 29551; 29558; 29560; 29563; 29703; 400000050; 4000000104; 4000000210; 4000000434; 4000000547; 4000000919; 4000000968; 4000000969; 4000001451; 4000001526; 4000001665; 4000002596; 4000002609; 4000002609; 4000002708; 4000002769; 4000002787; 4000002812; 4000002810
ST_1.3 # and % of programme beneficiaries (m/f, r/hc) who started a business / self-employment activity and sustained it six months after they started	NA	NA	144	4000001918; 29431; 29435; 4000000096; 4000001292; 4000002656; 4000002761
ST_1.3.2a Number of direct jobs supported	NA	NA	6.045	4000001918; 29431; 29549; 29558; 29561; 29563; 29703; 4000000104; 4000000170; 4000000172; 4000000434; 4000000547; 4000000929; 4000000968; 4000001292; 4000001371; 4000001626; 4000002161; 4000002656; 4000002787; 4000002812; 4000002810
ST_1.3.2b Number of people assisted to develop economic income generating activities	NA	NA	30.315	4000001706; 29549; 29558; 29561; 29563; 29568; 29703; 4000000096; 4000000104; 4000000434; 4000000547; 4000000872; 4000000968; 4000000969; 4000001371; 4000001626; 4000002656; 4000002680; 4000002708; 4000002756; 4000002761; 4000002787; 4000002812; 4000002810
ST_1.3.3 Number of people enrolled in formal or non-formal education and training	NA	NA	5.639	28544; 28711; 4000001183; 29558; 4000000096; 4000000104; 4000000872; 4000002756; 4000002787; 4000002442

### Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 2

Assess achieved results compared to planning:	Achieved results are in line with planning. Indicators 1.2.2b and 1.1.4 were found to be unusable and is replaced by indicators 1.1.2a, this explains the lower and higher results on these indicators.
Reasons for result achieved.	In the period mid-2018 – mid-2019, the Netherlands has continuously worked on the improvement of perspectives for refugees and vulnerable host communities in eight countries in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East (Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan and Egypt). Main themes are: protection and inclusion, education (and basic services) and employment and economic growth. Via contributions to various partners (both multilateral organisations, NGO's, knowledge institutes and the private sector), several activities have been implemented in the field of above (sub)theme's. In addition to these bilateral activities, the Netherlands has started a partnership with the Worldbank, IFC, UNHCR, UNICEF and ILO in above eight countries. This partnership contributes to above goals and in addition also envisions a transformation in the way of working together.
Implications for planning.	There are no implications for planning. The bilateral activities as well as the PROSPECTS partnership will be closely monitored and evaluated during the coming year. Lessons learned will be used for accountability, steering and development of new policies and activities. Based on experiences within the PROSPECTS partnership, this result framework and corresponding indicators will be revised in the next year.

\*Find more information on the projects on Openaid.nl with the activity numbers listed under \*Source