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Ad-Hoc Query on 2022.35 Enhancing perspectives of displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries

Requested by the Commission on 2 August 2022

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (20 in Total)

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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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Enhancing the prospects (supporting the sustainable livelihoods) of displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries, is high on the agenda of EU-policy makers. The aims are manifold: from reducing the root causes of (onward) irregular/forced migration, to promoting the dignity, self-reliance and human rights of forcibly displaced persons and host communities, in a spirit of shared responsibility, solidarity and humane sustainability, which focuses on the preservation and development of skills as fundamental part of dignity, particularly in situations of protracted displacement. The EU and its Member States, in cooperation with non-EU first reception and transit countries, international organisations, as well as private actors are implementing a variety of programmes with different objectives in this context. This inform aims at:

- Examining national strategies/policies to enhance the prospects of displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries and taking stock of the Member States' commitments and objectives to increase support for sustainable livelihoods.
- Describing existing EU and international frameworks as well as understanding whether and how national frameworks refer, integrate and contribute to these.
- Mapping existing Member States' programmes/initiatives, commitments, and objectives to enhance prospects (support sustainable livelihoods) of displaced population in non-EU first reception and transit countries, with the aim to identify good practices, as well as to explore opportunities to further strengthen and foster cross-border strategic partnerships/cooperation.

The scope of the inform covers current national strategies/policies, as well as specific programmes and initiatives implemented/funded in the framework of Member States' cooperation with non-EU first reception and transit countries aiming at addressing the mid- and long-term (socio-economic) needs of displaced populations in those countries. The specific programmes and initiatives described will either be ongoing or completed and will include evidence of their effectiveness and impact where available.

We would like to ask the following questions:

- 1. Does your Member State have a dedicated, overarching strategy/policy in place, having as the main goal enhancing prospects (supporting sustainable livelihoods) for displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries [for background information and definitions please refer to section 1 and 5 of the Concept Note]? (Y/N).**
- 2. If yes to Q 1, please briefly describe the strategy/policy (e.g. name, year of the publication and timeframe, objective(s), scope, target groups, regions/countries covered, local/ regional/ national/ international partners involved) and add hyperlink(s) to additional information where relevant.**

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3. If yes to Q 1, how is this dedicated overarching strategy/policy integrated into your country's wider national migration/asylum and/or development and humanitarian strategy(ies)/policy(ies)?
4. If yes to Q 1, does the strategy/policy make reference, integrate and/or contribute to relevant EU and/or international frameworks [such as those described in section 2 of the Concept Note]? Please explain.
5. If no to Q 1, does your Member State have any other strategy/policy in place that includes or refers to enhancing the prospects (supporting the sustainable livelihoods) of displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries? (Y/N).
6. If yes to Q 5, please specify which strategy/policy refers to the enhancement of prospects (support to sustainable livelihoods) of displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries and briefly explain how this element is covered under that strategy/policy (e.g. objective(s), scope incl. target groups, regions/countries covered, local/ regional/ national/ international partners involved etc.) and add hyperlink(s) to additional information where relevant.
7. In the framework of existing cooperation arrangements with non-EU first reception and transit countries, has your Member State implemented/financed any concrete programme(s)/initiative(s) to enhance the prospects (support sustainable livelihoods) of displaced populations in those countries? (Y/N).
8. If yes to Q 7, please provide up to two examples of programme(s)/initiatives(s) with a description of their main elements (i.e. context and scope, target group(s), objectives, outcomes, partner country and other partners) and hyperlink(s) to any additional information where relevant [if applicable please refer to emerging initiatives targeting displaced populations from Ukraine]
9. From the example(s) provided in Q 8, which aspects of the programme(s)/initiative(s) can be considered as an "effective approach" to enhance the prospects (support sustainable livelihoods) of displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries? Please provide evidence for your assessment (e.g. references to research, evaluations, expert opinions etc.).
10. From the example(s) provided in Q 8, which aspects of the programme(s)/initiative(s) can be considered challenges for enhancing the prospects (supporting sustainable livelihoods) of displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries? Please provide evidence for your assessment (e.g. references to research, evaluations, expert opinions, etc.).

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11. Based on national research, evaluations or expert opinions available, how could cross-border strategic partnerships/cooperation be further strengthened and fostered in order to contribute to enhancing the prospects (supporting sustainable livelihoods) of displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries? [Please provide reference to the source(s)].

We would very much appreciate your responses by 30 September 2022.

2. RESPONSES

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		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. No. However, the current Austrian federal government has committed itself in its government program (2020-2024) to the goal of developing a national migration strategy that clearly distinguishes between asylum and immigration and, in the case of the latter, also clearly between - on the one hand - safe, orderly, regular and qualified migration (in interest of Austria and in the interest of those affected) and - on the other hand - necessary contributions to reduce irregular migration, which in a preventative sense also want to support the countries of origin and first destination in creating local life prospects. (Source: https://www.bundestkanzleramt.gv.at/bundestkanzleramt/die-bundesregierung/regierungsdokumente.html).</p> <p>A new three-year program of Austrian development policy (2022-2024) is currently being drawn up, which is also intended to integrate the migration policy approaches of the government program - such as perspectives in the region of origin - to a greater extent. The three-year program (2019-2021), which is currently still providing orientation, places already 'a heavier focus on migration with a greater commitment to local assistance.' See also Q 6. (Source:</p>

¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

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			<p>https://www.bmeia.gv.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Zentrale/Aussenpolitik/Entwicklungszusammenarbeit/Dreijahresprogramm_der_oesterreichischen_Entwicklungspolitik_englisch.pdf</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. n/a. See Q1 and Q6. Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. In 2002, Austria introduced the Federal Act on Development Cooperation. According to Article 1, the main objectives of Austria's development policy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • combating poverty in the developing countries by promoting economic and social development that is aimed at a process of sustainable economic activity and economic growth combined with structural, institutional and social change • ensuring peace and human security, especially by promoting democracy, rule of law, human rights and good governance; as well as • preserving the environment and protecting natural resources that form the basis for sustainable development. <p>With the Federal Act on Development Cooperation, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) was created (Article 6). ADA prepares and implements measures of development cooperation (Article 8). For longer-term planning, the Minister for Foreign Affairs shall (acting in consent with the Federal Minister of Finance) draw up a three-year programme on Austria's Development Policy (Article 23 of the Federal Act on Development Cooperation). See also Q1 and Q6. What is more, the Government Programme 2020-2024 provides for an increased focus on the area of migration in the context of development cooperation, for instance with regard to countries of origin and transit. https://www.bundestkanzleramt.gv.at/dam/jcr:7b9e6755-2115-440c-b2ec-cbf64a931aa8/RegProgramm-lang.pdf In this context, the Federal Ministry of the Interior aims to strengthen perspectives in and near regions of origin. In the broader sense, this also includes access to international protection as a key prerequisite and therefore the strengthening of asylum and reception capacities. The Federal Ministry of Interior participates, among other projects and initiatives, in the EUAA project "Regional Pilot capacity building project to enhance North-South and South-South knowledge exchanges and cooperation on asylum and reception policies and processes" in order to contribute to strengthening asylum legislation and its implementation in North African states. Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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			<p>4. The Three-Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy (2019-2021) refers to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, as they provide the international framework. Furthermore, it is mentioned that the UN Paris Agreement, the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy and the 2017 European Consensus on Development are guiding directives for Austrian development policy. (Source: https://www.bmeia.gv.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Zentrale/Aussenpolitik/Entwicklungszusammenarbeit/Dreijahresprogramm_2019_-_2021_0820.pdf)</p> <p>Furthermore, Austrian Development Cooperation's strategic objectives are fully aligned with the EU's external action plan and ADA is part of the EU Joint Programming exercise supporting the EU-Delegation in its implementation. ADA has been implementing three projects through delegated cooperation on behalf of the EU since 2012. (Source: https://www.bmeia.gv.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Zentrale/Aussenpolitik/Entwicklungszusammenarbeit/Dreijahresprogramm_der_oesterreichischen_Entwicklungspolitik_englisch.pdf).</p> <p>With regard to increased cooperation and support of key host countries in the regions of origin in the spirit of global burden and responsibility sharing, Austria also contributes to the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees. Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5. Yes. As already mentioned in Q1, the Three-Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy (2019-2021) places a strong focus on migration. And: The government program (2020-2024) of the Austrian federal government also aims to promote help and perspectives in countries of origin and first reception in order to minimize irregular migration. This approach should also be incorporated into the three-year program of Austrian development policy (2022-2024) currently being drawn up. Please see Q6 for more details. The Federal Ministry of the Interior is committed to strengthening protection and prospects in and near the countries of origin. This approach is pursued in national policies as well as by contributing to initiatives at European and international level. Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. As already briefly mentioned above (Q1 and Q5), the Austrian government places 'a heavier focus on migration with a greater commitment to local assistance' in the current Three-Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy (2019-2021), thereby 'making a contribution to alleviating the structural causes of forced displacement and irregular migration, while ensuring a more effective allocation of public funds'. The policy emphasis that 'development cooperation aims at affording people prospects and opportunities for the future by improving their political, economic and social conditions.</p>
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			<p>This way, it makes a contribution to facilitating orderly, safe, regulated and responsible migration and mobility (SDG Target 10.7) while also assisting refugees and host communities in partner countries. Aligning humanitarian aid for refugees and displaced persons with long-term development cooperation paves the way for the rapid and sustainable stabilisation of the situation.'</p> <p>Projects are implemented by ADA, often in cooperation with partners, such as the EU and partner countries. The regions of focus in this policy are South-East Europe, South Caucasus, West Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa and the two countries Bhutan and Palestine.</p> <p>(Source: https://www.bmeia.gv.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Zentrale/Aussenpolitik/Entwicklungszusammenarbeit/Dreijahresprogramm_der_oesterreichischen_Entwicklungspolitik_englisch.pdf)</p> <p>Furthermore, in the context of Austrian Development Cooperation various country strategies are in place. For example, the current country strategy for Uganda (2019-2025) refers to the large number of refugees which Uganda hosts and to the progressive and enabling policy towards refugees implemented in Uganda. The country strategy emphasis that 'given the protraction of conflicts and a continuous flow of refugees, support from the international community urgently needs to closely link humanitarian aid and development cooperation efforts in the country under the responsibility of the Government of Uganda. (...) Austrian Development Cooperation supports the nexus between Humanitarian Aid and Development Cooperation and orientates its humanitarian aid within the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).'</p> <p>In this context, Austria co-finances multilateral projects implemented in Uganda by UN agencies, by the World Bank, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).</p> <p>(Source: https://www.entwicklung.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/Publikationen/Landesstrategien/CS_Uganda_2019-2025.pdf)</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>7. Yes</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>8. <u>Caritas Österreich: „Education for children from refugee families and their host community in Pakistan (Edu-Pak)“</u></p> <p>Context: In the course of the current developments in Afghanistan, numerous refugee families have settled in the surrounding areas of schools in Pakistan and are currently dependent on emergency aid. According to UNHCR, a total of</p>
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			<p>500 thousand people are expected to arrive in Pakistan. It can be assumed that this is only the beginning of a longer development.</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> The project aims to improve access to education for a total of 1,600 children from Afghan refugee families, as well as from marginalized population groups (minorities) in Pakistan.</p> <p>The joint education ensures integration of the refugee families and increased social cohesion.</p> <p><u>Area of intervention:</u> The project is implemented in the suburbs of Karachi (Adam Goth, Gadap, Khameeso Goth and Manghopir), as well as Lahore (Akram Park and Manzoor Park)</p> <p>Target group: Children between preschool age and 14 years from refugee families, host communities as well as from marginalized minorities, teachers and mothers.</p> <p>In addition, the project will provide emergency aid (food packages, non-food items, etc.) for 290 refugee families.</p> <p>Scope: Improvements for a total of 1,600 children at six school sites in the following subject areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Learning environment (2) Quality (3) Capacity development (4) Health (5) Emergency assistance <p>Within these thematic areas, a new school building, the installation of solar systems for a secure power supply, green areas, a pedagogical quality process, mother-child check-ups, the implementation of violence protection guidelines or the equipping of the schools with up-to-date teaching materials will be realized.</p> <p><u>Partners</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caritas Sankt Pölten, Hasnerstraße 4, 3100 St.Pölten, responsible person: Andreas Zinggl • FACES (Formation Awareness & Community Empowerment Society) – Pakistan , 197-B-Block, Pak Arab Housing Society, Ferozepur Road, Lahore, Pakistan • MALC (Marie Adelaide Lepa Centre), Mariam Manzil, A.M. 21, Off Shahrah-e-Liaquat, P.O. Box No. 8666, Saddar Karachi 74400 Pakistan <p>Duration: 01.08.2021 – 31.12.2022</p> <p>Budget: Total Costs: € 603.179,71; MOI € 600.000,00</p> <p>Results according to interim report dated 31.05.2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure of the school building in Lahore is almost complete. If no further restrictions are imposed, the school will be operational in October 2022 • Offers for the school equipment have been received
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful purchase and installation of solar panels for the school in Khameeso Goth in mid-April. • Necessary materials in order to repair the schools in Khameeso Goth and Manghopir have been purchased. • Repairs will be done with the students in the course of a school project before summer break. • So far 8 laptops and 2 projectors have been purchased for the schools in Karachi. • 3 pedagogical institutes have been contacted to present ideas for the training of teachers. • Revision of the curriculum in Lahore • Purchase of textbooks and copies for the schools in Adam Goth/Karachi. Delivery will be made in stages. • Provision of stationery, bags and IEC materials are made on an ongoing basis. • An order for gardening equipment has been placed for the schools ind Adam Goth and Manghopir. • After completion of construction and the monsoon in Lahore tree planting will be done • Candidates for sewing and hairdressing training have been identified in Maghopir and Adam Goth schools. Rooms and Equipment for the training were organized. <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>9. In any case, improving access to education for children from refugee families as well as from marginalized population groups (minorities) in Pakistan represents a contribution to the creation of perspectives in host countries. Education ensures the integration of refugee families and marginalized population groups and thus also contributes to strengthening social cohesion in the host country.</p> <p>Due to the fact that the project is still implemented, there is no final assessment of its success.</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>10. Due to the fact that the project is still implemented, there is no final assessment of its success / challenges.</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>11. In general, it can be said that the inclusion of migration expertise is essential for EU measures in the external dimension migration, especially when it comes to creating prospects on the ground and in transit countries.</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	1. Yes.

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			<p>2. The Belgian Directorate-General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DGD) published in early 2022 a Strategic Note on migration as a lever for development. There is no indication regarding when this Strategic Note will next be reviewed. Its four strategic objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support and promote the good management of migration by the various actors at all levels (international, national, regional and local), • To promote public debate on the migration-development nexus in Belgium and in countries of intervention of the Belgian Development Cooperation, • To promote the protection and respect of human rights, as well as the well-being and resilience of migrants, refugees and host communities, • To use and promote the potential of migration for sustainable development. <p>These strategic objectives are then broken down into priority result areas for future action on migration and development. They will be translated into operational activities and concrete results by action plans of the DGD, Belgian actors of the Belgian Development Cooperation and other stakeholders. Finally, they will serve as the basis for the annual monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the strategy document within the framework of a common platform which will bring together all the stakeholders¹.</p> <p>This note provides a general framework and a common thread on the theme of migration for various players in Belgian politics of development and constitutes a basis for political dialogue with the governments of countries where the Belgian Development Cooperation is active, with the EU, other donors and multilateral partners. To achieve the objectives and results of this strategic note, the Belgian Development Cooperation relies mainly on its actors² and on the Directorate General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DGD) of the FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation. This strategy is also an invitation to other services or Belgian institutions, public, federal and federated, as well as to civil society actors, including diaspora associations, the private sector and initiatives citizens, to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this note from their own mandate and expertise.</p> <p>The target groups of the note can be found in the third strategic objective which refers to migrants (including internally displaced persons and stateless persons), refugees and host communities in the country of cooperation intervention Belgian development.</p> <p>12 out of the 14 partner countries³ of the Belgian Development Cooperation belong to the least developed countries in Africa. Further, 22 of 31 countries of intervention of non-governmental cooperation are also among the least developed countries, including 20 which are located in Africa⁴. The geographic focus of this strategic note will be placed on all countries where the Belgian Development Cooperation is active through these various partnerships, with a special attention for the Sahel region and West Africa, the Great Lakes region, North Africa and the Middle East.</p>
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			<p>The DGD also published in 2014 its Humanitarian Strategy, centred around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The respect for humanitarian principles in its political and budgetary decisions; • Funding from recognized humanitarian partners; • A concentration of its aid on certain pre-identified complex crises; • A concentration of its aid in areas of expertise; • Special attention to disaster preparedness; • Financing instruments allowing interventions adapted to the contexts and needs to. <p>The general focus on protection is also reflected in the support provided to refugees, mainly in the search for durable solutions. strategie_humanitaire_belge.pdf</p> <p>3. Enabel's #ActForImpact Strategy Position 2030 follows the DGD's strategic note on migration to respond to one of the five identified Global Challenges, that of human mobility (Global Challenge 4). Enabel aims to develop win-win-win solutions for people on the move, for hosting countries and communities of origin by starting from three human rights-based solutions for people on the move:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governance of mobility; 2. Protection and resilience, also in emergency and protracted crisis situations; 3. Promote and use the engagement of diaspora. <p>strategie_enabel_2030_shortversion_cov_en.pdf</p> <p>4. The Strategic Note refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sustainable Development Goals, which contain a specific goal to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration (target 10.7), and integrate the topic of migration generally into the overall framework. • The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and the Global Compact for Refugees, both non-binding instruments providing the framework for harmonizing and guiding international cooperation on migration and refugees • At European level, the European Pact on Migration and Asylum, whose ambition it is to define a European strategy for a comprehensive approach to migration in which broad and balanced partnerships with the countries of origin, transit and destination constitute an essential element
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development, sharing its vision that migration becomes both an element of a development strategy and an outcome of development <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p> <p>7. Yes</p> <p>8. See attachment for the full overview emninform_q8.docx</p> <p>9. The adoption of the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus approach, which takes into account the fragility and increased vulnerabilities of territories and communities, by aiming to promote the potential of mobility, including forced mobility, for the sustainable development of territories, inclusive territorial governance, including aspects related to human mobility, the protection, promotion and respect of human rights, and the resilience of migrants. This can be achieved on 3 levels:</p> <p>1. System level: Strengthening inclusion and social cohesion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment with a national strategy (for example the Skilling Uganda strategy) Identification and removal of barriers to access to fundamental rights, services and common goods, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the legislative, contextual, cultural and socio-economic frameworks that prevent displaced persons from fairly enjoying fundamental rights, as well as common services and goods. Support local actors to enable (i) a more inclusive access to common rights (including displaced and vulnerable people's rights) and (ii) a more equitable implementation of basic services and common goods. This includes supporting governance actors in the planning & implementation of inclusive policies and strategies towards refugees that allows free access to (adapted) basic service delivery, liberty of movement, permission to work and provision of livelihood. Creation of partnerships with local and international NGOs, as well as with basic service providers in order to support actions targeting the fundamental rights and basic services of displaced people, as well as vulnerable people in host communities.
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			<p>2. Territory and community level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and strengthen social cohesion through a community participatory approach, integrating host populations and displaced people. • Strengthen the socio-economic integration of populations into the local economy: Improving the employability of migrants (including displaced people) involves, on the one hand, adapting their professional profile in order to better meet the needs of the labour market and, on the other hand, improving access to existing support measures for economic integration. Without strengthening partners and without coordinating the actions of operators and stakeholders, this employability often remains hypothetical. This is why the Amuddu project in Morocco adopts a holistic, targeted and integrated approach, a “mainstreaming” approach to migration. • Strengthening the roles and responsibilities local actors through an integrated territorial approach in fragile situations, as promoted by the Sahel Alliance. While Enabel does not aim to fulfil the functions of a humanitarian actor, the agency's nexus strategy involves taking into account the fragility and increased vulnerabilities of territories and communities over time, and in particular in relation to the governance of forced displacement. This includes supporting local actors and identifying the actions to be put in place to ensure access to rights, goods and basic services by displaced and host people, while strengthening the capacities of these actors to plan, manage and monitor the fragility and vulnerabilities of individuals and communities, and promote social cohesion for the development of each territory based on its specificities - with a particular focus on urban and peri-urban situations, particularly secondary towns. This nexus approach, which starts from the needs and vulnerabilities of territories and communities, is called by Enabel the integrated territorial approach to fragility. <p>3. Individual level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring access to livelihoods (e.g. recognition of prior skills, & diplomas, supporting their inclusion in TVET & (self)- employment opportunities etc.) • Strengthen the protection of rights and access to quality basic services and common goods (e.g. portability of social rights, civil registration etc.) Strengthen the socio-economic integration of populations into the local economy <p>10. There are multiple challenges to the integration of displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries. The prospects of displaced populations can be undermined by xenophobia and fear, tension over resources and the inability of refugees to find work due a lack of recognition of refugees' rights, to only mention a few barriers⁵.</p>
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			<p>In general, measures should be taken by humanitarian actors, international/development organisations, as well as, to the extent possible, by the national and local authorities of the territories affected by the arrival of displaced persons, to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to shelter and livelihoods; • Access to quality basic services, including civil status for identity documents; • Access to rapid training (if needed) and employment opportunities, including self-employment; • Access to representation and consultation spaces for citizen participation and social integration. <p>Finally, the host population of non-EU first reception and transit countries must be included in the design of development projects aiming at supporting sustainable livelihoods of displaced populations. Their inclusion will result in decreased tensions between the two groups, therefore in a strengthening of social cohesion⁶.</p> <p>11. Regional dialogues/ networks can offer effective opportunities for peer-to-peer exchange and mutual learning for policy makers, civil society actors and the private sector on topics such as: (i) the portability of social rights, (ii) recognitions of prior learning, skills, certificates and diplomas, (iii) cross-border trade, labour migration and refugees, etc;..</p>
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. No.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. - In 2021, the Council of Ministers adopted the National Migration Strategy of the Republic of Bulgaria 2021-2025. The document outlines strategic objectives; one of them is “establishing a framework for mutually beneficial partnerships with key third countries of origin and deepening established partnerships”. The other objectives are presented in the following main strategic components: better management and implementation of migration and asylum policies; creating sustainable legal pathways for legal migration in accordance with the EU legal framework and with a view to attracting highly qualified third-country nationals to the EU; fair and efficient asylum rules; providing support for effective integration policies; an effective return policy and a coordinated EU approach to the return of third-country nationals.</p>


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			<p>- Medium-Term Program for Development and Humanitarian Aid of the Republic of Bulgaria for the period 2020 - 2024. https://www.strategy.bg/StrategicDocuments/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&Id=1401.</p> <p>Within the framework of the policy for cooperation for development and humanitarian aid in the period 2020-2024, Bulgarian development aid is aimed at countries from the following geographical priority regions: Western Balkans; Eastern Partnership; Middle East and North Africa; Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia. Bulgaria devote increasing attention in development assistance and humanitarian aid to the countries of the Middle East and North Africa with a view to addressing the root causes of illegal migration and refugee waves by promoting sustainable development, creating local employment and strengthening stability and peace .</p> <p>6. In the spirit of the Medium-Term Program for Development and Humanitarian Aid for the period, Bulgaria financed development projects in the countries of the Western Balkans, the Black Sea region and others. Afghanistan is also a beneficiary of official development assistance. The funding is aimed at the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.</p> <p>In 2022, the government took a decision to provide humanitarian aid to meet the humanitarian challenges in Afghanistan and Yemen. The financing is provided by funds from the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, intended for development and humanitarian aid. The approved aid is in line with the priorities of the Medium-term Program for Development and Humanitarian Aid of the Republic of Bulgaria for the period 2020-2024 and with Bulgaria's geographical priorities for humanitarian issues for 2022.</p> <p>Humanitarian aid for Afghanistan, BGN 136 908, will be allocated to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the implementation of the Comprehensive Framework for Responding to the Refugee Crisis in Afghanistan (BGN 97,792) and to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the implementation of projects and activities in the country (BGN 39,116).</p> <p>The humanitarian aid for Yemen, in the amount of BGN 97,792, will be directed to the World Food Program for implementation.</p> <p>7. N/A</p> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9. N/A</p>
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			10. N/A 11. N/A
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	1. No. 2. N/A 3. N/A 4. N/A 5. N/A 6. N/A 7. Yes 8. 2022: 30.000 euros, humanitarian aid to Moldova, due to Russian invasion in Ukraine 2022: 50.000 euros, within the framework of Brussels V Conference – Supporting the future of Syria and the region 2021: 25.000 euros, aid to food programmes in Lebanon and Jordan 9. Cyprus currently provides only aid in cash. No evaluation has been made. 10. N/A 11. N/A


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	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. YES CZ has a dedicated “Concept Document of the Ministry of the Interior’s Aid in Place Programme as an Instrument of the External Migration Policy of the Czech Republic” approved by the Czech Government in June 2021.</p> <p>2. Concept Document of the Ministry of the Interior’s Aid in Place Programme as an Instrument of the External Migration Policy of the Czech Republic” approved by the Czech Government in June 2021.</p> <p>Main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To support countries of origin or transit countries of migration or countries that host large groups of forcibly displaced persons in stabilising such persons 2. To support relevant countries in the field of management and development of local asylum and migration systems 3. To help in building capacities in the field of combating illegal migration, including migrant smuggling, and in the field of border protection 4. To provide support to other EU Member States that are under significant migration pressures 5. To stabilise the forcibly displaced and other persons on the move in the place to which they were first displaced 6. To provide support in finding permanent solutions for forcibly displaced and other persons on the move 7. To stabilise the host communities 8. To raise awareness among the forcibly displaced and other persons on the move about the risks of illegal migration 9. To provide direct aid to the forcibly displaced and other persons on the move <p>Target regions/countries: EU neighbourhood (especially the Western Balkans, Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel region)</p> <p>3. The Czech Republic Migration Policy Strategy (2015) defines the basic strategic framework of the country’s migration policy in seven principles. The fourth principle specifically focuses on the external dimension of migration: “The Czech Republic shall increase activities aimed at helping refugees abroad and associated prevention of further migration flows, including supporting the development of countries in dealing with migration crises”. The activities implemented within the Concept Document are part of the Czech Official Development Assistance (ODA) and integrated into the development cooperation strategy.</p>
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			<p>4. Yes, the Concept Document makes reference and contributes to the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and Pact on Migration and Asylum.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>7. YES</p> <p>8. Please see attachment examples_of_projects_implemented_under_the_aid_in_place_programme.docx</p> <p>9. No evaluation has been done yet</p> <p>10. No evaluation has been done yet</p> <p>11. No evaluation has been done yet</p>
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. No, we do not have a dedicated strategy or policy regarding displaced populations.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. No.</p> <p>6. N/A</p>

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			<p>7. Yes.</p> <p>8. The Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for developing Estonian humanitarian aid policy and providing assistance. Majority of provided assistance is supported via UNHCR.</p> <p>In recent years, support has been provided also to displaced populations in third countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2022, Estonia supported financially Moldova to alleviate with extraordinary humanitarian situation resulting from the war in Ukraine, through the project 'Feed the HOPE'. But also 'Save Ukrainian refugees' by supporting catering for Ukrainian refugees arriving to Moldova (project promoter Eco-Razen Association). • 2018-2020 financial support was provided for access to education and psychosocial support to Syrian refugees in Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon. • In 2018 financial allocation was made to the UNHCR to address support to the humanitarian needs of Myanmar refugees in Bangladesh. • In 2018 financial allocations were made to support internally displaced people in Ukraine. • Between 2013 and 2016, various countries have received financial support for the reception/relocation of Syrian refugees, e.g. Turkey, Lebanon, Syria. <p>9. No assessment has made.</p> <p>10. No assessment has made.</p> <p>11. No evaluations has made.</p>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. No, Finland does not have a dedicated strategy or policy regarding displaced populations. Development policy is an important part of Finland's foreign and security policy. Finnish development policy and development cooperation focus on supporting developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and promote sustainable development.</p> <p>Finland's development policy is in line with the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and promotes their implementation. While Finland's development policy also recognizes the role of migration on development policy, its approach to addressing migration is rather broad and holistic. Finland's development policy has five priority areas: 1. Rights of women and girls; 2.</p>


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			<p>Education; 3. Sustainable economies and decent work; 4. Peaceful, democratic societies; and 5. Climate change, biodiversity and sustainable management and use of natural resources. All of these long-term development cooperation priorities aim at having sustainable societal impacts, which can also be seen as having an impact on the various and intersecting drivers of forced and voluntary migration.</p> <p>Finland supports efforts in its partner countries in a comprehensive manner, not only through development cooperation and humanitarian assistance but also by other means. Human rights and stability can be addressed within broader foreign and security policy, through e.g. political dialogue, multilateral co-operation, conflict prevention, or crisis management. The development of the economy and job creation can be furthered by means of EU trade policy by e.g. taking better account of export products vital to countries of origin. In the longer term, a strong Finnish and European environmental and climate policy will also help to reduce migration caused by climate change and environmental degradation. The 2030 Agenda as a whole addresses various root causes of refugee situations.</p> <p>2. There is no dedicated policy, but Finland commissioned an evaluation on Forced Displacement and Finnish Development Policy in 2019. The report is available here: https://um.fi/publications/-/asset_publisher/TVOLgBmLyZvu/content/evaluo...</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. No. Finland's development policy recognizes the role of migration on development. Its approach to addressing migration is rather broad and holistic.</p> <p>The key instruments through which Finland channels its aid include bilateral development cooperation between Finland and its partner countries, multilateral development cooperation, humanitarian aid, development cooperation of civil society organizations and private sector financing instruments. In the most difficult circumstances, Finland provides support through experienced international organisations or development financing institutions to ensure the best possible way to deliver Finnish aid.</p> <p>Significant amounts of Finnish support for refugees, transit regions and countries of origin is channelled as multilateral aid and through the EU. In EU policy-making, Finland promotes joint, well-planned and well-coordinated action. Finland</p>
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			<p>advocates joint solutions to the refugee situation and seeks to address its root causes.</p> <p>6. N/A</p> <p>7. No. However, some country programmes may include support to displaced populations.</p> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9.</p> <p>10.</p> <p>11. According to the Evaluation on Forced Displacement and Finnish Development Policy (https://um.fi/publications/-/asset_publisher/TVOLgBmLyZvu/content/evaluo...), Finland would have a lot of potential and means to promote the closer linking of humanitarian assistance, development cooperation and peace building. However, at this point an integrated approach for humanitarian assistance and development cooperation would require more policy guidance and changes in the organisation of cooperation at the national level.</p>
	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. There is no overall French strategy for displaced persons in third countries. There is a more general French strategy on migration and development (which is currently being renewed), which includes cooperation with third countries and the implementation of projects for displaced persons and/or intra-regional migration. In addition, other strategies (e.g. prevention, resilience, and sustainable peace) include the issue of displaced persons.</p> <p>2. n/a</p> <p>3. n/a</p> <p>4. n/a</p> <p>5. see Q1</p>


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			<p>6. n/a</p> <p>7. Yes, several projects are being implemented by French operators (French Development Agency – AfD and Expertise France) on the development component and the Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS) on emergency/humanitarian aspects.</p> <p>8. — Project Central African Republic – Cameroon: Support for territories affected by the forced displacement of people from the Central African crisis The objective of this project is to contribute to the balanced, simultaneous and sustainable development of the territories affected by the displacement of people from the Central African crisis in the CAR (Mambcere-Kadei) and Cameroon (Kadey). It focuses on strengthening local governance (capacity building of CAR and Cameroonian authorities to adresse the challenge of forced displacement and actors engaged in cross-border dialogue) and social cohesion (conflict and space management mechanisms, knowledge/enforcement of rights, psychosocial resilience). It also seeks to revitalise the local economy by improving the provision of training and financial services, and by supporting the implementation of communal and inter-municipal strategies. — Project COLOMBIA-EQUATOR: Cruzando Fronteras. The main objective of the project is to strengthen the mechanisms for dealing with and protecting the most vulnerable groups by promoting social cohesion and the fight against xenophobia in places of transit and reception. This objective is divided into two areas of intervention: strengthen the protection and advocacy capacities of institutional actors and social organisations in Nariño, Carchi and Imbabura in order to guarantee the rights of women and girls, in particular those at risk of gender-based violence; strengthen their access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health.</p> <p>9. — Project Central African Republic-Cameroon: All these activities contribute to limiting the negative effects of the Central African crisis. The consolidation of inclusive local governance, the strengthening of the social link and the economic development of the areas concerned are all factors in improving the living conditions of refugees, displaced persons and their host populations. — Project COLOMBIA-EQUATOR: The project aims to change the rights of women and girls in migration situations, reduce gender-based violence and improve sexual and reproductive health.</p> <p>10. Projects are under process, evaluations are not finalized yet.</p>
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			<p>11. Several regional projects have been developed or are being developed by our operators (fight against human trafficking in the Gulf of Guinea; regional project “diasporas and migrations”) and aims to support the countries’ local institutional actors within the same region, develop their response capacities and pool and share knowledge. The PAISD (Support programme to solidarity initiatives for development / Programme d’Appui aux Initiatives de Solidarité pour le Développement) project developed in the 2000s by the French Development Agency AFD – which is still ongoing – involving the Senegalese diaspora with local development projects has achieved excellent results in implementing small rural development projects. This important tool of diaspora could also be mobilised for the attention of displaced persons.</p>
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. YES. For the MENA region specifically, the Partnership for Prospects (P4P) Initiative launched by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in 2016. The Partnership for Prospects (P4P) provides approximately 300 Mio. EUR annually for creating short-term employment opportunities for displaced populations and vulnerable host communities in Syria and its neighboring states.</p> <p>2. A strategic framework for the implementation of the P4P- initiative was distributed to implementing partners in 2021. This document consolidates the goals, working processes, impacts and success factors of the P4P, based on the experiences of the first five years and the recommendations of evaluations undertaken during that time. It serves as a basis for designing and implementing future projects. The aim of P4P is to improve the living conditions of refugees, internally displaced persons, and vulnerable populations in host communities in the countries most affected by conflict in Syria by means of short-term employment and income opportunities. The measures of the P4P follow a three-pronged approach: “jobs for adults – training for young people – schooling for children”. The target group are (mainly Syrian) refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Syria. The P4P is primarily implemented via German governmental implementing agencies KfW and GIZ in collaboration with a range of international and national partners, incl. multilateral organizations (e.g. UNICEF, ILO) and civil society.</p> <p>3. The P4P provides for development-oriented support to refugees, IDPs and host countries and is an element of the overall crisis response to displacement-specific situations worldwide.</p>

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			<p>4. The P4P initiative contributes to the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), in particular to the international division of labor and to solidarity with host countries. In this regard, BMZ aims to foster the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus through its implementing instruments.</p> <p>5. n/a</p> <p>6. n/a</p> <p>7. Yes.</p> <p>8. Example: Special Initiative on Displacement The Special Initiative (SI) on Displacement was launched by BMZ in 2014 as a flexible crisis response instrument, which addresses specific needs in situations of displacement by (a) supporting refugees, IDPs, and returnees, (b) stabilizing host regions and (c) mitigating the causes of displacement. The Special Initiative funds more than 290 projects including bilateral as well as regional and global projects in 77 countries and six regions: Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, South/South-East Asia and Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe (non-EU). The aforementioned P4P initiative is part of the SI Displacement. For further information: https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/displaced-people. Projects commissioned under the Special Initiative currently include six projects addressing the displacement situation in Ukraine. The projects are implemented in Ukraine and neighboring Moldova providing support in various sectors including employment and economic inclusion, mental health and psychosocial support as well as peacebuilding.</p> <p>9.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term employment measures using the cash for work approach: An evaluation of the P4P Initiative (https://www.deval.org/fileadmin/Redaktion/PDF/05-Publikationen/Berichte/...) carried out by the German Institute for Development Evaluation (DEval) as well as a study carried out by the German Institute of Development and Sustainability (IDOS) confirmed the positive effects of short-term cash-for-work measures. The evaluations emphasize that these measures help people, especially women, to get through acute emergency situations. The complementary use of training and upskilling measures in addition to short-term cash-for-work as implemented under the P4P has equally proven successful. • Equal support to displaced people and host communities based on the Do-No-Harm Principle: The above-mentioned studies also show that the cash for work approach under P4P fosters social cohesion as refugees, IDPs
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			<p>and host communities benefit of the activities and their outputs to an equal extent. The equal distribution of support measures for refugees and locals as well as the joint work and its positive results for the community help reduce stereotypes and negative impacts of the difficult socio-economic situation on the coexistence between locals and displaced people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial support services: Results of a systematic review conducted by the University of Virginia showed the impact of psychosocial support services for people on the move and host communities. This includes services that accompany measures to support labor market participation and sustainable livelihoods which ensure meaningful participation of persons affected by displacement is possible. • Another systematic review conducted by 3ie on strengthening women's empowerment and gender equality in fragile contexts showed positive effects of cash transfers and provision of loans on increased access to and ownership of assets, credit and income. <p>10. In many host countries difficult socio-economic conditions and legal restrictions pose a considerable challenge to enhancing the prospects of displaced persons in the long-term. As shown by the above mentioned DEval evaluation, prospects of integration are limited by restrictions on labor market access for refugees. Even if (partial) access to the labor market is granted to refugees, the economic situation is often marked by high unemployment rates and high rates of informal labor, which are worsened by the effects of the pandemic, making widespread economic inclusion of refugees difficult. Consequently, there is a risk of rising xenophobia towards refugees which can also negatively impact their prospects in host communities.</p> <p>11. Based on the findings of the German Commission on the Root Causes of Displacement, the following recommendations can be made on cross-border strategic cooperation on displacement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support host countries that are particularly affected by refugee movements through multi-year, plannable, significant and verifiable support that goes beyond humanitarian aid. In this regard collaboration with international partners within the framework of the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) needs to be fostered. • support strong state institutions that aim to protect people's rights and meet their needs so as to ensure the provision of basic services for the population and improve investment conditions, which will help create new job and employment opportunities. • Work with partner governments and international actors in key sectors including health, education and social protection so as to strengthen national systems in host countries and countries of origin for displaced people.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consistently involve women as independent actors in strategy building and programs and protect women's rights, since self-determination, equal rights and higher levels of female participation have a positive impact on crisis prevention, peacebuilding and sustainable development. place more political emphasis on the situation of IDPs and affected countries and use the policy tools at hand, with the aim of creating prospects for the people concerned and focus on promoting long-term solutions.
	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NO 2. n/a 3. n/a 4. n/a 5. NO 6. n/a 7. NO 8. n/a 9. n/a 10. n/a 11. n/a


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	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. -</p> <p>3. -</p> <p>4. -</p> <p>5. Hungary's International Development Cooperation Strategy</p> <p>6. Hungary's International Development Cooperation Strategy for the period of 2020 to 2025. https://nefe.kormany.hu/download/8/2f/92000/NEFE2025_summary_en.pdf</p> <p>7. Yes 5.2 billion forint (EUR 14.4m) economy development scheme is being implemented with Hungarian financing and by Hungarian participants in Uganda. https://nefe.kormany.hu/download/3/d1/c2000/Uganda%20-%20IDC%20programme...</p> <p>8. The multi-faceted development programme in Uganda– in accordance with the objectives of Hungary's International Development Cooperation Strategy for the period of 2020 to 2025 – is implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary and encompasses the following fields: water management, cyber security, e-governance, tourism and healthcare. The programme, implemented through several phases, has a target end date of 2022. https://nefe.kormany.hu/download/3/d1/c2000/Uganda%20-%20IDC%20programme...</p> <p>9. The Hungarian programme in Uganda provides clean water to the people of the Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement and neighbouring local communities. The e-governance part of the programme also benefits inter alia, migrants and refugees in the country.</p> <p>10. The project is ongoing, it has not been evaluated.</p> <p>11. The project is ongoing, it has not been evaluated.</p>
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	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. N/A 3. N/A 4. N/A 5. Yes 6. <p>The government of Ireland launched a new policy for international development in 2019, 'A Better World'[1], which focuses on the principle of 'furthest behind first' and has as key priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising gender equality • Reducing humanitarian need • Climate action • Strengthening governance.[2] <p>The need of displaced people for sustainable livelihoods is acknowledged and addressed under the strategic priority of 'reducing humanitarian need'. The strategy affirms that Ireland will continue to be active in multilateral efforts to protect refugees and people on the move.[3] There is a general commitment to strengthen efforts across the Irish government's development work to foster resilient livelihoods for displaced people, acknowledging that 'it is not possible to draw a clear boundary between where humanitarian needs end and development needs begin'.[4] The strategy also promises to ensure greater coherence between humanitarian and development work and to enhance support to displaced and host communities.[5] The strategy states that 'Displaced people and those in crisis require assistance that can effectively and coherently address both immediate needs and a sustainable future'.[6]</p> <p>The strategy covers all areas in which Ireland works on development, currently reaching more than 130 countries, with a particular focus on sub-Saharan Africa.[7] Irish Aid[8] is the government's programme for overseas development assistance.</p> <p>Ireland follows principled funding strategies that focus on those most in need, which often includes the displaced. Irish funding is heavily targeted at gender equality and ensuring education and livelihoods for women and girls, as well as basic</p>
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			<p>social protection.^[9] Ireland also focuses strongly on resilience to climate change and ensuring sustainable livelihoods and agriculture through changing climates.^[10] Another key hallmark of Irish funding for development projects is its flexibility and the autonomy it gives to local actors in adapting funding as crises and opportunities emerge.^[11] Many of these issues also affect displaced people in transit countries, and Ireland works with these populations where this is the case. Ireland works in several countries with high numbers of refugees, such as Uganda, Lebanon, Jordan, Colombia, Sudan, and Ethiopia.^[12]</p> <p>^[1] https://www.irishaid.ie/media/irishaid/aboutus/abetterworldirelandspolic...</p> <p>^[2] Government of Ireland (2019). 'A Better World' p.iv-vi.</p> <p>^[3] Government of Ireland (2019). 'A Better World' p.17.</p> <p>^[4] Government of Ireland (2019). 'A Better World' p.13.</p> <p>^[5] Government of Ireland (2019). 'A Better World' p.17.</p> <p>^[6] Government of Ireland (2019). 'A Better World' p.17.</p> <p>^[7] Government of Ireland (2022). 'Official Development Assistance Annual Report 2021'</p> <p>^[8] https://www.irishaid.ie/</p> <p>^[9] Government of Ireland (2019). 'A Better World'; Government of Ireland (2021). 'Official Development Assistance Annual Report 2020'; Government of Ireland (2020). 'Official Development Assistance Annual Report 2019'; Ireland, C. et al. (2021). 'Review of Ireland's Tanzania and the Great Lakes sub-region Strategy 2017-2021: Final Report' (Department of Foreign Affairs)</p> <p>^[10] Government of Ireland (2019). 'A Better World'; Government of Ireland (2022). 'Ireland's International Climate Finance Roadmap'</p> <p>^[11] Peacocke, B. et al. (2021). 'Formative Evaluation of the Programme Grant II (2017– 2021) and Humanitarian Programme Plan (2019-2021): Final Report'</p> <p>^[12] Refugee populations: https://www.concern.net/news/which-countries-take-in-the-most-refugees; Irish work: Government of Ireland (2020). 'Official Development Assistance Annual Report 2019', Government of Ireland (2021). 'Official Development Assistance Annual Report 2020'</p> <p>7. Yes</p> <p>8. Example 1: Uganda – Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate Smart Development (IFPA-CD)</p>
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			<p>Irish Aid is providing funding of €2 million per year over 2 years to this programme, which is also funded by the World Bank, SIDA (Sweden) and the Government of Uganda.^[1] In particular, Ireland's funding extends project activities to the refugee hosting districts of Kyenjojo and Kyegegwa.^[2] Uganda is the third largest refugee hosting country in the world and continuing instability in the Great Lakes region, especially Eastern DRC, means that the refugee influx will continue in the foreseeable future. As of June 2022, 70,000 refugees have arrived this year, compared to a previously projected figure of 67,000 for the whole year.^[3]</p> <p>Uganda's natural forests are being lost and degraded at one of the highest rates in the world despite their importance for tourism and the role they play in supporting other natural resource-based activities. Forest dependent communities are increasingly turning to 'illegal' exploitation of timber and other resources inside protected areas, exacerbated by increasing food insecurity due to wider impacts on markets for food and supply chains for agricultural inputs.^[4]</p> <p>Addressing these threats requires support to sustaining and enhancing community livelihoods while maintaining an adequate forestry protection regime. This programme is designed to allow the natural resource base to be secured, livelihoods of forest-dependent communities to be preserved, and, through training and investments, the basis for job creation for the post-COVID economic revival to be laid.^[5]</p> <p>Financing from Ireland is facilitating scale-up of the following activities implemented by the National Forestry Authority (NFA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up of the collaborative forest management (CFM) arrangements – these activities promote participatory and gender-focused forest management. There is an important focus on improving women's agency – through focus on their inclusion in the management bodies of the CFM groups. • Provision of livelihoods skilling support through established CFM groups – typically, popular activities include support to bee keeping, poultry, agroforestry, women's crafts, and tree nursery establishment (on community land, not with gazetted forest reserves). These activities also have an important focus on women's empowerment and contribute to adaptation to climate change. • Restoration (largely through enrichment planting) within target central forest reserves and support to management of these forest reserves, including continued community engagement and awareness activities. These activities have important climate change mitigation potential, as well as support local employment opportunities as the NFA uses a local community preference scheme for all its restoration activities, whereby contracts are given to local community contractors by default. In the refugee-hosting areas, the NFA will also target refugees for employment under these contracts, to help generate employment for them as beneficiaries.^[6] <p>Example 2:</p>
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		<p>Niger – Improving food security, nutrition and resilience of Diffa communities affected by natural shocks, climate change and the Lake Chad Basin conflict</p> <p>While Irish Aid has allocated €34 million in humanitarian funding to the Lake Chad Basin region since 2015^[7], it is important to note that funding is also provided through other Government Departments. For example, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine has provided support of €500,000 to a UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) programme in the Diffa region of Niger, which shows the multidimensional aspect of such sustainable agriculture livelihood projects and the results obtained.^[8]</p> <p>As of August 2022,^[9] a total of 289,799 forcibly displaced persons lives in the Diffa region (including 130,023 refugees, 120,673 IDPs, 35,491 returnees, and 3,612 asylum seekers). Many of those forced to flee had been displaced more than once. While Ireland's investment in the wider Lake Chad Basin region is a long-term one, this specific project ran for one year (January 2021-January 2022), targeting both refugee communities and local communities, and benefiting a total of 3,710 households. The programming included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing farmer field schools • Distributing seeds • Trainings on good practices in farming • Establishing home gardens • Training households on vegetable production techniques, nutrition, and gender equality • Establishing and extending market gardening sites • Opening functional literacy centres • Establishing a fish processing unit • Distributing animal feed • Unconditional cash transfers and cash for work • Trainings in water and soil conservation and soil defence and restoration techniques • Trainings on disaster risk management • Installed firebreaks^[10] <p>^[1] World Bank, 'Uganda Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development Project' (What We Do). Available at: https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P17...</p> <p>^[2] Correspondence with Irish Aid, 4 October 2022</p> <p>^[3] Correspondence with Irish Aid, 4 October 2022</p>
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			<p>[4] Correspondence with Irish Aid, 4 October 2022</p> <p>[5] Correspondence with Irish Aid, 4 October 2022</p> <p>[6] Correspondence with Irish Aid, 4 October 2022</p> <p>[7] Department of Foreign Affairs (2022). 'Response to parliamentary question 15698/22', 24 March</p> <p>[8] FAO (2022). 'Project highlights: Improving food security, nutrition and resilience of Diffa communities in the Niger'</p> <p>[9] UNHCR. Niger: Operational Update, August 2022</p> <p>[10] FAO (2022). 'Project highlights: Improving food security, nutrition and resilience of Diffa communities in the Niger'</p> <p>9. UNHCR has noted that often vocational and technical skilling are out of touch with local market demands, at least in the short term. According to the World Bank[1], the informal sector does not generate enough demand to cater for graduates from hair dressing, brick making and tailoring, unless additional skills such as marketing and management are added. Focus should be on raising productivity of refugees through skills training, linkages with the job market (both informal and formal) and/or start-up opportunities in businesses, and the services sector as well as inputs and extension services to those engaged in commercial agriculture. By linking the training and job opportunities offered to beneficiaries of the IFPA-CD programme to the broader objective of forestry management, this programme aims to ensure the relevance and sustainability of the livelihoods aspect of the programme.</p> <p>In broader terms, the Irish Government has determined that flexibility and giving partner organisations the ability to adapt to emerging and protracted crises while also providing predictable funding to enable long-term responses to long-term problems is an effective approach. This flexibility also enables partners to work across the humanitarian-development nexus,[2] which the Irish government has identified as being crucial for vulnerable populations.[3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ireland prioritises forgotten crises, compensating for the reality that funding often follows political and media salience rather than need.[4] • Localisation is key for sustaining programme outcomes. This means enhancing the capacities and engagement of local communities, other partners and government structures in delivery and design of programmes. This can be applied to all but the most acute of humanitarian emergencies[5] • Midway or bridging processes may be useful ways to diversify funding recipients. This would enable potential applicants to review and build their compliance, programming and risk systems, capacities, policies and standards to apply for future funding rounds.[6] • Regarding CSO partners specifically, a Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) Evaluation found that it was good practice for in-country Missions to bring together recipients of Irish funding one to three times a year to share information and to present on how they used their funds. As a result, examples of close collaboration cited by
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			<p>Mission and CSO stakeholders included: planning support to the Mission strategy; Mission participation in CSO monitoring visits; the sharing of context assessments while humanitarian emergencies were unfolding; lesson learning on the prevention of GBV during the COVID-19 pandemic; the development of a national social protection strategy; and high-level political support for the return of an expelled CSO office.[7]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While CSOs often act as competitors, which can be detrimental to the impacts funding aims to achieve, a DFA Evaluation found that in-country Missions can encourage CSOs to work together.[8] • A Whole of Embassy approach can enable greater collaboration internally and improved results, but requires deepening the knowledge of local staff of the broader diplomatic agenda.[9] • The Irish approach which focuses on need reduces the risk of creating tensions between host communities and refugees which have been reported in contexts in which refugees receive support that is not offered to host communities.[10] <p>[1] World Bank (2019), 'Informing the Refugee Policy Response in Uganda'</p> <p>[2] Peacocke, B. et al. (2021). 'Formative Evaluation of the Programme Grant II (2017– 2021) and Humanitarian Programme Plan (2019-2021): Final Report' p.8</p> <p>[3] Government of Ireland (2019). 'A Better World'</p> <p>[4] Government of Ireland (2019). 'A Better World' p.25</p> <p>[5] Peacocke, B. et al. (2021). 'Formative Evaluation of the Programme Grant II (2017– 2021) and Humanitarian Programme Plan (2019-2021): Final Report' p.8</p> <p>[6] Peacocke, B. et al. (2021). 'Formative Evaluation of the Programme Grant II (2017– 2021) and Humanitarian Programme Plan (2019-2021): Final Report' p.10</p> <p>[7] Peacocke, B. et al. (2021). 'Formative Evaluation of the Programme Grant II (2017– 2021) and Humanitarian Programme Plan (2019-2021): Final Report' p. 44</p> <p>[8] Peacocke, B. et al. (2021). 'Formative Evaluation of the Programme Grant II (2017– 2021) and Humanitarian Programme Plan (2019-2021): Final Report'</p> <p>[9] Ireland, C. et al. (2021). 'Review of Ireland's Tanzania and the Great Lakes sub-region Strategy 2017-2021: Final Report' (Department of Foreign Affairs)</p> <p>[10] Lawley, C. (2022). 'Warm Welcome, Lurking Tensions: Vital lessons from the global south for countries hosting refugees from Ukraine' (World Vision Publication); Walton, O. (2012). 'Helpdesk Research Report: Preventing conflict between refugees and host communities' (Governance and Social Development Research Centre); Khaled, A.F.M. (2021). 'Do</p>
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			<p>No Harm in refugee humanitarian aid: the case of the Rohingya humanitarian response' International Journal of Humanitarian Action 6, 7.</p> <p>10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As noted above, it is particularly important to ensure that Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programmes are relevant and responsive to the needs of the economy and jobs market. While there may arguably be a place for a certain amount of 'therapeutic' training (in order to give displaced populations something to do), this is not sustainable in the longer term. UNHCR has produced comprehensive guidelines on the features which need to be incorporated in TVET programmes if they are to produce the results sought for[1]. • Regarding civil society partners (and not directly linked to the specific examples cited above), autonomy given to CSOs in programming has sometimes led to inconsistent policy engagement on the part of CSOs. An independent evaluation of funding effectiveness by the Department of Foreign Affairs found that while examples of policy collaboration could be identified, there was no systematic or structured process by which the Department set about clearly identifying, agreeing and engaging CSOs in areas of common policy interest. An indirect result of this was that policy collaboration tended to be reactive rather than proactive, leading to CSOs with greater resources being better able to engage with the Department in policy discussions than some other CSOs. The evaluation therefore recommended to better leverage the funding for its strategic policy intent, tailored to the unique potential value add of each partnership.[2] • Communication between in-country Missions and CSOs funded under the programmes showed good examples but was often ad hoc, which may have led to missed opportunities for CSOs to support Mission strategies[3] <p>[1] UNHCR (2019), 'Key considerations on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)'</p> <p>[2] Peacocke, B. et al. (2021). 'Formative Evaluation of the Programme Grant II (2017– 2021) and Humanitarian Programme Plan (2019-2021): Final Report' p. 5-6</p> <p>[3] Peacocke, B. et al. (2021). 'Formative Evaluation of the Programme Grant II (2017– 2021) and Humanitarian Programme Plan (2019-2021): Final Report' p.43</p> <p>11. As noted in the case of the Diffa region of Niger, displacement is complex and can involve movements in either direction across international borders. It is therefore important to work where relevant on a cross-border basis in order to address problems effectively. The EUTF-funded[1] cross-border programme in the Horn of Africa is a good example of such cross-border engagement.</p>
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			<p>Research into this programme[2] has found that: When implemented, cross-border approaches received extremely positive feedback. Local interviewees from the four surveyed clusters recognised the need for strengthened collaboration between neighbouring border areas, citing multi-country conflict actors, common livelihoods and resilience patterns structured around mobility as crucial dimensions of their connections. Cross-border programming seems to be relevant in these border areas, as divided political and administrative structures and weakened informal governance actors reportedly lack capacity to address cross-border dynamics.</p> <p>[1] European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa [2] Altai Consulting (2019), 'Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region, Case study on the EUTF Cross-Border Programme</p>
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. No. 2. N/a 3. N/a 4. N/a 5. No. 6. N/a 7. Yes. In terms of emergency humanitarian aid for Ukraine, Latvia has allocated EUR 190 000 to Moldova for the reception of refugees, including: EUR 110 000 for a contribution to UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) under the Regional Refugee Support Plan, as well as EUR 80 000 for support of the reception of refugees.</p>


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			<p>8. Since the war initiated by Russia in Ukraine, support for development of public administration and strengthening of capacity, including support for reception of refugees from Ukraine, has been identified as one of Latvia's priorities for development cooperation.</p> <p>In the field of border protection at bilateral level Latvia provides the following support to the Moldovan authorities. Following a request from Moldovan authorities for operational support addressed to FRONTEX Agency, this year from March 31 to June 15, 6 experts from the State Border Guard of the Republic of Latvia (hereinafter – the State Border Guard) worked in operation “Moldova 2022”.</p> <p>According to the bilateral request of the Moldovan Border Police, the State Border Guard developed a tailor-made training course for the Special Task Force of the General Inspectorate of the Border Police of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Moldova. The training took place in Latvia, at the State Border Guard College this year from April 3 to May 6 within the framework of the programme “Performance of Special tasks - level 2”.</p> <p>On June 8, 2022 on the basis of the training process of the Special Task Force of the General Inspectorate of the Border Police of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Moldova, as well as assessing the written request of the Moldovan side of 6 May 2022 to supply the abovementioned Special Task Force of Moldova with tactical equipment for solving the refugee crisis and cross-border crime issues, the State Border Guard provided free of charge individual equipment to the Moldovan side, including armour vests, knee and elbow guards, equipment belts, shoulder bags (45 units in total).</p> <p>A national State Border Guard expert (Profile – cross-border crime detection Expert) of the Permanent Corps of Frontex (Category 2) is located in Moldova (Chisinau) from March 23 until June 14, 2022, and in Moldova (Palanca) from June 15 until December 31, 2022.</p> <p>9. Since the war initiated by Russia in Ukraine, there was no evaluation made.</p> <p>10. Since the war initiated by Russia in Ukraine, there was no evaluation made.</p> <p>11. There was no research or evaluation made.</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p>

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			<p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. N/A</p> <p>7. No</p> <p>8. N/A</p> <p>9. N/A</p> <p>10. N/A</p> <p>11. No national research, evaluations, or expert opinions are available on this topic.</p>
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. No.</p> <p>Luxembourg does not have a specific and comprehensive strategy/policy, the main objective of which is to improve the prospects (by supporting sustainable livelihoods) for displaced populations in non-EU countries of first reception and transit. However, in the framework of development cooperation policy and humanitarian action, Luxembourg finances activities which target displaced and refugee population, including supporting sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Luxembourg's main objective in development cooperation is to contribute to the reduction and, in the long term, the eradication of extreme poverty in the countries targeted by cooperation, through support for sustainable economic, social and environmental development. To achieve this objective, Luxembourg will continue to promote a multi-actor approach in the framework of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and the achievement of its associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In particular, Luxembourg</p>


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			<p>aims to ensure a minimum level of livelihood for all, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, in a rights-based environment with equal opportunities so that each individual can freely determine the course of his or her life.</p> <p>Therefore, the principle of "leaving no one behind", enshrined in the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Abeba Action Agenda for Financing for Development are at the heart of the new overall strategy, which is declined around four interlinked priority themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving access to quality basic social services ; - strengthening the socio-economic integration of women and youth - promoting sustainable and inclusive growth; and - promoting inclusive governance. <p>In order to reflect the interdependent nature of the SDGs and to promote integrated approaches, covering all sectors, partners and instruments, the new overall strategy moves from an approach based on sectoral prioritisation to a more inclusive approach, based on these four thematic priorities. These build on Luxembourg's long-standing expertise in the education/vocational training sector, education/vocational training, basic health and rural development, while integrating innovative instruments and new areas of intervention in which Luxembourg can bring added value.[1]</p> <p>In terms of humanitarian action, it is worth noting the new strategic partnership framework signed in September 2021 between the Minister for Cooperation and Humanitarian Action and UNRWA to support Palestinian refugees in the Agency's five areas of operation, particularly in the essential sectors of education and health. Or the agreement with UNHCR signed on 9 November 2021. From 2022 to 2025, Luxembourg will support the UNHCR with 32 million euros. This partnership allows flexible funding for the UNHCR to provide assistance in the most important humanitarian crises currently underway, notably in Syria, Afghanistan and Ethiopia. Innovative solutions in the field of humanitarian action, UNHCR strategic development and telecommunications in the context of humanitarian emergencies will be prioritised.</p> <p>Luxembourg's contribution to global resettlement efforts, while focusing on providing a durable solution to the most vulnerable refugees outside of the hosting third countries, also contributes to safeguarding the protection and asylum space for the displaced population in non-EU first reception and transit countries, and thereby indirectly increase their prospects.</p> <p>[1] Direction de la coopération au développement et de l'action humanitaire Luxembourg Aid and Development, Stratégie générale de la coopération luxembourgeoise. En route pour 2030.</p>
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			<p>2. N/A.</p> <p>3. N/A.</p> <p>4. N/A.</p> <p>5. No. Refugee populations in the target countries of development cooperation and humanitarian action are included among beneficiaries of aid in certain programmes financed by Luxembourg.</p> <p>6. N/A.</p> <p>7. No.</p> <p>8. N/A.</p> <p>9. N/A.</p> <p>10. N/A.</p> <p>11. N/A.</p>
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. Yes.</p> <p>2. The Dutch policy on enhancing prospects for displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries is usually referred to as 'reception in the region' (opvang in de regio). The rationale behind the policy is line with the 'Global Compact on refugees' which the Dutch government signed in 2018.[1]</p> <p>The Global Compact on refugees formulates four main objectives:</p> <p>1) Relieving the pressure on reception countries;</p>

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			<p>2) increasing of self-reliance among refugees; 3) expanding resettlement possibilities, and; 4) supporting safe and dignified return.[2]</p> <p>The 'reception in the region' policy focuses on the first two objectives and is integrated in the Dutch development cooperation policy as well as the national migration policy (see Q3 below). Dutch efforts mainly focus on the Horn of Africa and the region around Syria.[3]</p> <p>The <u>three main themes/objectives</u> which the policy focuses on are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: the Netherlands contributes to access to different forms of education, including primary and secondary education, catch-up lessons, tailor-made training, life-skills training and vocational training. • Employment opportunities: within this theme, the Netherlands finances programs which are focused on income-generating activities such as support with setting up an own business, facilitating access to finance and providing guidance in finding a job. • Protection: the Netherlands is committed to strengthening the legal position of displaced people and the protection of vulnerable groups. For instance, in Ethiopia new-borns were only registered with UNHCR which meant that 70.000 children born in Ethiopia could not apply for a birth certificate. With Dutch financial support the UNHCR system is now linked to the registration system of the national government. This is crucial for refugees to be able to get access to public services in the country they are staying. <p>In addition, gender equality and psychosocial support are cross-cutting themes.[4]</p> <p>The <u>three most important instruments</u> to achieve these objectives and address these themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prospects partnership (see also Q8 below): the Prospects partnership is a five-year innovative collaboration model with UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO, IFC and the World Bank which has been launched by the Netherlands in 2018. The partnership has the aim of enhancing prospects of refugees, internally displaced people and vulnerable host communities.[5] The added value of the partnership is that these five partners can contribute to bridging the humanitarian-development divide in line with the rationale behind the 'Global Compact on refugees'. For more information, see Q8-Q10 below. • Investment in local NGOs: the Netherlands works together with many non-governmental and local organisations through the Prospects partnership.
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			<p>In addition, the Netherlands also invests in international and local NGOs through the subsidy framework Migration and Development (subsidiekader Migratie en Ontwikkeling) which was established in 2018. The projects that are financed with this subsidy have the same substantial and geographical focus as the Prospects partnership.^[6]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Concessional Finance Facility (GCFF) of the World Bank: GCFF provides development support on concessional terms to middle-income countries impacted by refugee crises across the world. The GCFF is formed by 'Supporting Countries', 'Benefitting countries' and 'Implementation Support Agencies' (ISAs) supported by a financial intermediary fund trust fund (FIF) at the World Bank. UN agencies participating as ISAs can use financing provided by the CFF as part of a coordinated international response.^[7] The Netherlands is affiliated with GCFF as a 'Supporting country'.^[8] <p>^[1] Parliamentary Papers II, 2020-2021, 35 570, no. 52. ^[2] Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid, 'De Staat van Migratie 2021', 7 July 2022, De+Staat+van+Migratie+2021.pdf, 72. ^[3] Parliamentary Papers II, 2020-2021, 35 570, no. 52. ^[4] Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid, 'De Staat van Migratie 2021', 7 July 2021, De+Staat+van+Migratie+2021.pdf, 72. ^[5] Parliamentary Papers II, 2020-2021, 35 570, no. 52. ^[6] Parliamentary Papers II, 2020-2021, 35 570, no. 52. ^[7] GCFF, 'Global Concessional Financing Facility: Operations Manual', Draft Operations Manual (globalcff.org), last accessed on 21 September 2022. ^[8] GCFF, 'Home', Global Concessional Financing Facility – The objective of the CFF is to support middle income countries impacted by the influx of refugees through the provision of concessional financing and improved coordination for development projects addressing the impact of the influx of refugees. (globalcff.org), last accessed on 21 September 2022.</p> <p>3. As mentioned under Q2, the 'reception in the region' policy is integrated into the wider development and migration policy of the Netherlands.</p> <p>On 24 June 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a policy note on international trade and development cooperation.^[1] The policy note states that the main objectives of the Dutch development policy are: tackling the root causes of poverty, terror, irregular migration and climate change, and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (UN).^[2] 'Migration and reception in the region' is mentioned as one of the main themes in the development cooperation section of the policy document. Enhancing prospects of refugees in the region of origin is also linked with several SDGs, one of the main objectives of the Dutch development cooperation policy.^[3]</p>
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		<p>Furthermore, the 'reception in the region' policy is integrated into the wider Dutch migration policy. On 15 December 2021, the new Dutch government presented the coalition agreement in which it explained its new vision on migration. The aim of this vision is to increase governmental control over migration. The government hopes to achieve this in three ways: 1) by enhancing and strengthening legal migration and in parallel, by limiting irregular migration; 2) by fighting nuisance and abuse, and; 3) by promoting return in case of illegal stay. In short, the vision seeks to ensure that migration takes place in the most structured way possible.^[4] Large mobilisations of refugees cause the risk of destabilising host countries in the region. In order to prevent that these countries turn into transit countries or even new countries of origin, the Netherlands invests in supporting the host countries and enhancing prospects of refugees and vulnerable host communities in these countries. This approach is in line with the 'Global Compact on refugees'.^[5]</p> <p>^[1] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 'Doen waar Nederland goed in is: Strategie voor Buitenlandse Handel & Ontwikkelingssamenwerking', 24 June 2022, Beleidsnotitie-buitenlandse-handel-en-ontwikkelingssamenwerking_14.9(1).pdf.</p> <p>^[2] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 'Doen waar Nederland goed in is: Strategie voor Buitenlandse Handel & Ontwikkelingssamenwerking', 24 June 2022, Beleidsnotitie-buitenlandse-handel-en-ontwikkelingssamenwerking_14.9(1).pdf, 4.</p> <p>^[3] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 'Doen waar Nederland goed in is: Strategie voor Buitenlandse Handel & Ontwikkelingssamenwerking', 24 June 2022, Beleidsnotitie-buitenlandse-handel-en-ontwikkelingssamenwerking_14.9(1).pdf, 32.</p> <p>^[4] Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid, 'De Staat van Migratie 2022', 7 July 2022, DeStaatvanMigratie2022.pdf, 18.</p> <p>^[5] Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid, 'De Staat van Migratie 2022', 7 July 2022, DeStaatvanMigratie2022.pdf, 25</p> <p>4. Yes, as mentioned in the answer to question 2, the current Dutch policy on enhancing prospects for displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries is based on the action points listed in the Global Compact on Refugees, as well as the SDGs set out by the UN.</p> <p>International partnerships play an important role in Dutch development cooperation. Examples are the Prospects partnership with UNICEF, World Bank, UNHCR, ILO and IFC (see also question 8).^[1] In the coming years the Netherlands will also seek closer cooperation with EU initiatives, such as the Team Europe Initiatives,^[2] and NDICI programming regarding forced displacement.^[3]</p>
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			<p>The latter is also reflected in a general objective of the new development policy framework as announced in June 2022, which aims to seek closer cooperation with EU initiatives to reach development goals.^[4]</p> <p>^[1] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 'Beleidsnotitie Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking: Doen waar Nederland Goed in is', 24 June 2022, https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/publicaties/2022/06/24/nota-buitenlandse-handel-ontwikkelingssamenwerking-2022_11.</p> <p>^[2] Ibid., 37.</p> <p>^[3] This information was provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 6 October 2022.</p> <p>^[4] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 'Beleidsnotitie Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking: Doen waar Nederland Goed in is', 24 June 2022, https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/publicaties/2022/06/24/nota-buitenlandse-handel-ontwikkelingssamenwerking-2022_39.</p> <p>5. n/a</p> <p>6. n/a</p> <p>7. Yes.</p> <p>8. In 2019, the Netherlands launched an innovative partnership for hosting refugees called 'Prospects partnership'.^[1] Prospects is innovative because of the broad consortium of international partners involved (see also below), which enables long-term financing of joint interventions that bridge humanitarian aid and development cooperation (thereby achieving operationalization of the humanitarian-development nexus).^[2] Prospects works towards a development-oriented approach to hosting refugees and displaced persons in the region, in which (local) governments, the private sector and other relevant actors work together to achieve effective and sustainable solutions.^[3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context and scope: Prospects is a multiannual (2019-2023) partnership initiated by the Netherlands in cooperation with five international partners, with the aim of strengthening the protection and prospects of refugees in countries in their region of origin through a development-focused approach to forced displacement. Prospects invests a total of €500 million in different programmes/projects in 8 countries in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa: Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt, Uganda, Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia. Target groups: The target group of Prospects consists of refugees who are being hosted in their region of origin; it focuses specifically on the above mentioned countries (Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt, Uganda, Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia).
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			<p>Prospects also supports vulnerable host communities and aims to promote social cohesion between refugee and host communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners: Prospects was initiated by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and involves five main (international) partners: the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank. The five Prospects partners work with national and local governments, international and local NGOs, as well as the private sector to implement projects and programmes. • Objectives: The Prospects Partnership aims to bridge the gap between humanitarian aid and development (i.e. the nexus approach), by creating strong bonds between humanitarian and development actors and adopting a development-focused approach to forced displacement. Interventions aim to support refugees and displaced persons in building a new life in their host country in the region of origin, but also to support (vulnerable) host communities in target countries and create social cohesion between refugee and host communities. These objectives are implemented by funding different programmes and projects which provide protection, education, skills and job opportunities to refugees as well as their host communities. Specifically, the Prospects Partnership is based on four pillars of intervention: quality education and vocational learning; enhanced livelihoods and employment in decent work; increased registration, social protection and inclusion, and; the 'New Way of Working', whereby different humanitarian/development/other actors work together and build upon each other's comparative advantages (the partnership model). [4] • Outcomes: Prospects funds a large number of projects and programmes mostly focused on education, dignified work opportunity and/or protection (see also pillars under 'objectives'). First, in collaboration with various (non-)governmental organizations, Prospects partners have been working on improving access to and quality of education, e.g. by strengthening existing education systems, investing in technology and digital infrastructure to enhance remote learning, and improving access to higher education and employment training. Interventions are also aimed at better aligning educational programmes with labour market needs, for example through inventorying the skills of refugee youth, facilitating data sharing and fast-tracking school registration. Second, Prospects partners work towards enhancing work opportunities for (vulnerable) refugee communities and integrating refugees into the labour market; for example by providing access to out-of-camp economic opportunities or by offering training/education for young mothers whilst also providing day care. Prospects partners also offer trainings in the field of entrepreneurship and financial education, which in turn lead to the establishment of new businesses or the expansion of existing businesses and consequently more employment opportunities. Third, with regard to protection, Prospects partners have supported national and local governments
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			<p>in strengthening registration systems, and they have introduced innovative remote/self-service registration methods to facilitate refugee registration with UNHCR. Furthermore, Prospects partners have worked on enhancing access to national services for vulnerable groups (i.e. facilitating the shift to receiving assistance through national welfare systems).</p> <p>Special attention is given to youth, women, as well as mental health care and psychosocial support (MHPSS).[5]</p> <p>[1] Dutch Central Government 'Refugees and migration', 2021, https://www.government.nl/topics/development-cooperation/the-development-policy-of-the-netherlands/refugees-and-migration, last accessed on 29 August 2022.</p> <p>[2] Kingdom of the Netherlands, 'Prospects: Key Results from the Partnership (2019-till date)', 2021.</p> <p>[3] Parliamentary Papers II, 2020-2021, 35 570, no. 52.</p> <p>[4] Kingdom of the Netherlands, 'Prospects: Key Results from the Partnership (2019-till date)', 2021.</p> <p>[5] Parliamentary Papers II, 2020-2021, 35 570, no. 52; Kingdom of the Netherlands, 'Prospects: Key Results from the Partnership (2019-till date)', 2021</p> <p>9. The following aspects of the Prospects Partnership are considered an 'effective approach' to enhance the prospects of displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries: [1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working within <u>a broad consortium of international partners</u> (i.e. IFC, ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF and WB), whereby the five agencies bring specific added value to finding solutions to forced displacement. The partnership facilitates and promotes cooperation between them, using the complementarity of their mandates and creating synergies based on their respective strengths. The agencies coordinate and/or jointly plan their interventions /programmes, and continuously monitor, evaluate, and adapt their approaches based on shared analysis. In this way, the Netherlands works together with and aims to strengthen the link between <u>different humanitarian and development actors</u>, through which a development-focused approach to forced displacement is achieved (i.e. the nexus approach, see also Q8 above). • The <u>multiannual and flexible nature</u> of the funding, which enables long-term investment and sustainable cooperation with various local, governmental and non-governmental actors. This also allows for the adjustment and adaptation of interventions to different local contexts and needs. <p>[1] Parliamentary Papers II, 2020-2021, 35 570, no. 52; this information was supplemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 16 September 2022.</p>
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			<p>10. One of the biggest identified challenges is that <u>structural factors and ongoing crises</u> in target countries impeded the positive impact of projects and programmes. Due to external factors such as legal constraints, climate change, humanitarian crises and political instability, the situation of target communities has often not improved or even deteriorated, and needs remain higher than the available support. In addition, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic reversed some of the previously attained (positive) developments.^[1]</p> <p>Furthermore, the following aspects of the Prospects Partnership are considered 'challenges' for enhancing the prospects of displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries:^[2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Relationship between donor and host countries</u>: there are often discrepancies between the interests of governments and societies on the one hand, and the position of donors (such as the Netherlands) on the other. This results, in some cases, in difficulties regarding the coordination and cooperation with host countries and aligning interventions with national policies. • <u>Cooperation with local NGOs</u>: thus far, the Prospects partnership mostly focused on cooperation with national and international partners/organisations, and has focused less on small-scale, local NGOs. However, local NGOs that are already embedded in the local structures and culture have been proven to be very effective in achieving tangible, positive effects in developing the prospects of refugee and vulnerable host communities in target countries. Therefore, special attention within Prospects is currently given to the localization agenda of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to achieve closer cooperation with these local organisations, community based and or refugee/led organisations. <p>^[1] Parliamentary Papers II, 2020-2021, 35 570, no. 52; see also: Dutch Central Government, 'Ondanks de vele crises in Libanon proberen we bij te dragen aan perspectief' (despite the many crises in Lebanon we try to offer perspective), https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ministerie-van-buitenlandse-zaken/het-werk-van-bz-in-de-praktijk/weblogs/2022/prospects-projecten-vluchtelingen-libanon, last accessed 21 September 2022; Kingdom of the Netherlands, 'Prospects: Key Results from the Partnership (2019-till date)', 2021.</p> <p>^[2] Parliamentary Papers II, 2020-2021, 35 570, no. 52.</p> <p>11. The letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Parliament of January 2021 highlights the following aspects with regard to strengthening strategic cross-border cooperation to enhance the prospects of refugees in their region of origin:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dutch efforts have been mainly oriented at international organisations. Cooperation with local organisations has been limited so far (see also Q10 above). This has an influence on the relationship with local authorities.
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			<p>Therefore, more attention should be paid to localisation within international cooperation structures such as Prospects.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The discrepancies between the interests of donors and authorities of target countries are challenging. Evaluations show that donors have a limited effect on the policy of host authorities. Cooperation with host countries can be challenging. 3. However limited the perspectives may be, Dutch efforts should also pay attention to other durable solutions to enhance the prospects of displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries, such as resettlement and return. [1] <p>Moreover, an evaluation (2019 – till now) of the strategic multi-year partnership Prospects, spearheaded by the Netherlands, shows the positive outcome of this strategic partnership. A continuation of the programme directly contributes to enhancing the prospects of displaced populations in non-EU first reception and transit countries.[2]</p> <p>Because of its bigger scale and impact, EU international development programmes remain an important foundation for Dutch efforts. The annual Dutch budget for refugee protection and reception in non-EU first reception and transit countries will be gradually but significantly increased from 128 million until 323 million euro's in 2026. Part of this budget will be used to support strategic migration partnerships, such as Prospects and Cooperation on Migration and Partnerships for Sustainable Solutions initiative (COMPASS).[3]</p> <p>Finally, a soon to be published study by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Development approaches to forced displacement in the Syria region) is expected to give topical recommendations on the Dutch Development Approaches to Forced Displacement policy in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. Recommendations may contribute to the strengthening of cross-border strategic partnerships.[4]</p> <p>[1] Parliamentary Papers II, 2020-2021, 35 570, no. 52.</p> <p>[2] Prospects, 'Improving prospects for refugees and host communities, Key results from the partnership (2019-till date)'.</p> <p>[3] Ministry of Security and Justice, 'De Staat van Migratie 2022', June 2022, De Staat van Migratie 2022 Rapport Rijksoverheid.nl.</p> <p>[4] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 'Research, development approaches to forced displacement in the Syria region', Research – Development Approaches to Forced Displacement in the Syria Region In progress Policy and Operations Evaluation Department (IOB) (ioe-evaluatie.nl), last accessed on 21 September 2022.</p>
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	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. In 2016-2019, Poland was a participant in the consortia implementing the flagship initiatives of the EU Mobility Partnerships in Tunisia (LEMMA project) and Azerbaijan (MOBILAZE project) - the programs of both initiatives included issues related to international protection, including support for building an effective reception system for protection seekers (exchange of good practices);</p> <p>3. No information is available, at the moment</p> <p>4. No information is available, at the moment</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p> <p>7. No information is available, at the moment</p> <p>8. Immediately after the Russian aggression against Ukraine, the Ministry of Interior and Administration transferred 20,000 EUR for the operation of a residence centre for Ukrainian refugees previously established under Polish development aid (Solidarity Fund project).</p> <p>9. No information is available, at the moment</p> <p>10. No information is available, at the moment</p> <p>11. No information is available, at the moment</p>
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. No.</p> <p>2. NA</p>

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			<p>3. NA</p> <p>4. NA</p> <p>5. Yes.</p> <p>6. Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic with Perspective until 2025 This document in its chapter dedicated to migration and development mentions the issue only very briefly, especially in the context of Slovak development and humanitarian assistance which aim is to mitigate the root causes of migration from the countries of origin and transit to the EU. In this regard it stresses the need to focus on the coherence between migration and development policies.</p> <p>Medium-term strategy for development cooperation of the Slovak Republic for 2019 - 2023 The documents informs that Slovakia has long pointed to the need for dealing with the causes of migration in the countries of origin and transit countries through eliminating poverty, the creation of job opportunities, and enhancing food safety. Therefore it foresaw scaling up SlovakAid work in the region of East Sub-Saharan Africa, with the aim of offering help to the least developed countries stimulating their own development potential, and improving living conditions of the inhabitants, while Kenya remains one of the SlovakAid focus programme countries.</p> <p>Since the migration and refugee crisis broke out in the Middle East region, Slovakia has been intensively involved in humanitarian activities reacting to the impact of armed conflicts. Slovakia also concentrates on addressing the causes of migration by improving inhabitants' living conditions (improving the quality of infrastructure, education and health care) as well as improving the outlook of finding jobs in their communities (developing skills needed in the labour market, improving the business environment). Special attention is paid to improving refugees' living conditions, with the aim of assisting their temporary stay in host countries or return to countries of origin after the conflict.</p> <p>The presence of SlovakAid in Africa as well as the Middle East underlines current global challenges, mainly the addressing of causes of migration and the refugee crisis in the countries of origin and transit. Slovak development assistance represents Slovakia's specific contribution to the efforts aimed at finding solutions to those challenges.</p> <p>In the chapter describing goals of the Slovak development cooperation it stresses the need to eradicating poverty and dealing with the causes of migration through job creation, support to food safety, development of human potential and the increasing economic social resilience of communities.</p>
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			<p>As one of the support criteria for selecting SlovakAid partner countries it lists also international development and global challenges such as e.g. migration and refugee crisis.</p> <p>The document lists number of tools of the Slovak development cooperation including the strong involvement of the private sector.</p> <p>The Strategy is each year elaborated into a more concrete documents – Focus of the Bilateral Development Cooperation of the Slovak Republic. This document for the year 2022 reprioritizes the focus programming regions of the Slovak Republic after the conducted related assessment. Based on this assessment in 2022 the Slovak Republic is not planning to publish any call for proposal for East Sub-Saharan Africa region excluding Kenya which remains a priority. In the long run the document states that Slovakia has to reassess its strategy and intensify cooperation with least developed countries.</p> <p>Based on this document the SR reduced the number of its development cooperation partner countries from 24 to 14 (Kenya, Moldova, Georgia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Serbia, Belarus, Ukraine, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria), while in number of them there are running projects with migration elements.</p> <p>Strategy of the Slovak Republic for development cooperation with Kenya for 2021-2023 Sets out as one of the priorities of development cooperation of the SR with Kenya to eliminate the causes of migration and securing dignified living conditions for local populations. The Slovak Republic in this regard focuses on decreasing poverty and solving the causes of migration by creating jobs, development of human capital and increasing economic and social resilience of communities.</p> <p>Strategy of the Slovak Republic for development cooperation with Georgia for 2021-2023 Sets out number of activities focused on the IDPs in the country.</p> <p>Strategy of the Slovak Republic for development cooperation with Moldova for 2021-2023 Sets out as one of the priorities to support the less developed regions to improve living conditions of populations living there as a pre-requisite to eliminate the causes of migration pressure and its negative social consequences. In this regard one of the goals is cooperation in creating market environment to decrease the pressure on emigration by creating sustainable jobs. Support will be focused on connecting education and research sector with economic practice. The aim</p>
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			<p>would be to create new businesses in segments with higher added value especially in relation to information and communication technologies.</p> <p>7. Yes.</p> <p>Since the migration and refugee crisis broke out, the SR has been intensively involved in humanitarian activities reacting to the impact of armed conflicts. The interventions focus on addressing the causes and negative impacts of migration by improving inhabitants' living conditions (improving the quality of infrastructure, education and health care) as well as improving the outlook of finding jobs in their communities. Special attention is paid to improving living conditions of vulnerable groups such as refugees and IDPs. The Slovak Republic uses development co-operation to address the migration challenges by implementing the various modalities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contributions to EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FriT), • voluntary (earmarked) contributions to multilateral organisations dealing with migration (e.g. UNHCR – Ukraine, Syria, Yemen; IOM – Ukraine, Yemen, Syria, UNRWA – Palestine/Syria; WFP - Ukraine), • grants for humanitarian and posthumanitarian projects implemented by the Slovak NGOs working on the ground e.g. in Ukraine or Middle East (Syria, Lebanon and Iraq) • material humanitarian aid for refugees and IDPs camps e.g. in Lebanon, Bosnia and Herzegovina, • grants for SlovakAid development projects implemented by Slovak NGOs which address root causes of migration while focusing on resilience and economic empowerment of local communities, along with initiatives to give young refugees, IDPs and local youths life skills and improve their prospects for the future. (e.g. sustainable agriculture in Ethiopia and Kenya, linking vocational training to market opportunities for vulnerable teenagers from refugee camps and youth from host communities in Kenya and Uganda). In general, our development and humanitarian interventions are mainly focused on providing basic and special health care, psychosocial support, assistance in WASH sector, as well as professional trainings and education programs for refugees and internally displaced people. • contributions to European Trust Fund for Africa (e.g. International border management in Libya), • Microgrants (channelled through the Slovak Diplomatic Missions abroad; e.g. in Iraq, Lebanon or Greece in order to provide medical and/or food assistance) <p>8. Kenya is one of the main programming countries of the Slovak development aid for a long period. Among other activities also project to support young refugees in Kenya is supported. One of these projects which is an ongoing activity is to support young Kenyans and refugees (primarily from Somalia and South Sudan) to obtain handicraft skills – they are</p>
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			<p>educated in professions like carpenter, electrotechnician, mechanic, upholsterer, etc. and gain also entrepreneurial skills. At the end of the course they receive vocational certificate and gain employment in local businesses. Within the project also the teachers of the related vocational school are trained. The project is implemented by a Slovak NGO Savio, o.z. with the local partner in Kenya Salesians of Don Bosco. The sum provided by SlovakAid is 249.190 eur (2 years project). More information available here (only in Slovak) https://savio.sk/nezaradene/aj-vdaka-slovensku-maju-utecenci-v-keni-lepsi-pristup-k-vzdelaniu-2/</p> <p>Moldova is also one of the main programming countries of the Slovak development aid for a longer period. From the outbreak of the war in Ukraine the Slovak Republic supported (among other things) by the special one time financial contribution the Institute of Urgent Medicine in Moldova (50.000 eur), providing specialized health services to Ukrainian refugees (in particular children with health disadvantages).</p> <p>Beyond the information provided above, in response to the current humanitarian crisis in Ukraine, in May 2022 Slovakia announced a call for proposals for humanitarian projects in Ukraine with the aim to address the basic needs of vulnerable groups including the IDPs and to provide material aid, as well as health care and psychosocial support. Slovakia is thus currently implementing four SlovakAid humanitarian projects in various regions of Ukraine (e.g. Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, Zakarpattia Oblast) in the total grant amount of 1,3 mil. eur. The project activities are carried out by Slovak NGOs in cooperation with their local partners and in the following sectors: (1) good health, (2) food security and (3) infrastructure and sustainable use of natural resources.</p> <p>9. It is believed that an effective approach to enhance the prospects of displaced populations is the triple nexus approach, which links urgent relief and long-term solutions and thus tackle the root causes of conflicts and crises. This approach is critical in growing fragility trends and protracted conflicts globally, especially in post-COVID-19 world and in terms of the humanitarian crises in Ukraine. Based on the experience, particularly in relation to violent displacement e.g. in Ukraine, it is believed that systematic and preventive approach especially in the area of healthcare, including psychosocial support, have the potential to prevent large-scale emergencies. Providing basic and emergency healthcare to vulnerable people affected by conflicts prevents further deterioration of humanitarian situation and social cost of displacement.</p> <p>10. Based on the experience, the main challenges for enhancing the prospects of displaced populations is undoubtedly securing safety and respect for IHL (not only of IDPs but also of humanitarian workers on the ground), as well as the ability</p>
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			<p>to provide humanitarian supplies during violent conflicts. Armed violence, damaged infrastructure, mined territories, cut access to water and energy and other consequences of violent conflicts significantly limit the technical and logistical capacities of delivering aid to vulnerable communities.</p> <p>11. NA</p>
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. The Western Balkan region, where many non-EU first reception and transit countries are located, is considered a priority area for the Republic of Slovenia. Slovenia closely cooperates with the countries located in the Western Balkan region in the EU pre-accession activities, among those, also in the field of migration and asylum. Slovenian Ministry of the Interior and the Slovenia Police cooperate with Western Balkan countries within the Brdo process, country ministers of the interior traditionally meet once a year in Slovenia to discuss pressing issues in the field of internal affairs in the Western Balkan region.</p> <p>Slovenia is also an active partner in twinning projects in the countries of the Western Balkan.</p> <p>Slovenian Ministry of the Interior and the Slovenian Police also regularly hold bilateral meetings with its Western Balkan colleagues and cooperate in other forums/round tables, addressing the topic of migration and asylum in the Western Balkan countries.</p> <p>2. Here we can mention the last Brdo process meeting that took place in June 2021. At the meeting it was emphasized that partners had put great efforts into migration management and had also adopted appropriate legislative solutions, which need to be put in practice.</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior is also a partner in different twinning projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to enhance migration management and asylum system in Serbia” (project is in its final phase), • Harmonisation of the national border management system with the EU and Schengen standards in North Macedonia (project is in its final phase) • Enhancement of the rule of law in North Macedonia (started in January 2021). <p>3. Our development and humanitarian strategy is also in accordance with other activities we carry out in the field of migration and asylum.</p>


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			<p>4. All activities the Ministry of the Interior carries out in the field of migration and asylum are in accordance with the EU acquis. With all activities we provide assistance for EU pre-accession activities of the Western Balkan countries.</p> <p>5. /</p> <p>6. /</p> <p>7. Ministry of the Interior is also a partner in different twinning projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to enhance migration management and asylum system in Serbia" (project is in its final phase), • Harmonisation of the national border management system with the EU and Schengen standards in North Macedonia (project is in its final phase) • Enhancement of the rule of law in North Macedonia (started in January 2021). <p>8. Support to enhance migration management and asylum system in Serbia</p> <p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approximation of the national legislation to the EU legislation; • enhancement of the capacity building; • enhancement of cooperation with EUAA and other EU agencies. <p>Partners: NL and SE (leading partner).</p> <p>The project is in the final phase.</p> <p>Harmonisation of the national border management system with the EU and Schengen standards in North Macedonia</p> <p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introducing necessary measures for the approximation of the Schengen standards in the field of integrated border management; • enhancement of technical and administrative capacities in border management. <p>Partners: SK (leading partner).</p> <p>The project is in the final phase.</p> <p>Enhancement of the rule of law in North Macedonia</p>
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			<p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhancement of independence, responsibility and effectiveness of the judicial system; • improvement of the implementation of the modern technics of investigation in the fight against the organised crime; • improvement of the fight against corruption; • enhanced protection of fundamental rights and alternative use of detention. <p>Partners: CR and AEI – Agency for European Integration and economic development (leading partner). The duration of the project is 50 months; it started in January 2021.</p> <p>9. Active cooperation between EU and Western Balkan countries has proved to be the effective approach towards improving conditions in first reception and transit countries of the Western Balkan region in the field of migration and asylum.</p> <p>10. /</p> <p>11. /</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5. YES</p> <p>6. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the 5th Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation 2018-2021 includes five least advanced partnership countries (Senegal, Mali, Niger, Ethiopia and Mozambique) and two advanced cooperation countries (Cape Verde and Equatorial Guinea). From a regional point of view, West Africa and the Sahel are considered as priority regions.</p>

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			<p>The first group of countries will support actions aimed at ensuring the implementation and access to basic social rights and services and consolidating their institutions, according to their needs and demands. Priority intervention sectors will be Rural Development/Food Security, Health and Governance.</p> <p>It will also work on a resilience building approach, according to the vision reflected in the 2030 Agenda. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacities of the most vulnerable groups in the face of risks that may arise, with specific attention to those linked to climate change, as well as their impacts on health and food security.</p> <p>The gender approach, with a focus on promoting women's productive capacities and improving sexual and reproductive health, will be mainstreamed across all activities. A line of cooperation on women and development in sub-Saharan Africa will be launched, leading to a regional programme.</p> <p>In line with the 2030 Agenda and the 2015 Valletta Declaration, work will be done on migration and development. Maximum coordination with the EU will be sought, both in the implementation of projects financed from EU own resources and in bilateral ones.</p> <p>7. YES</p> <p>8. Venezuela's social, political and economic situation has led more than five million of its population to move outside its borders and many are in refugee and asylum-seeking situations in other countries. Therefore, the objective is to alleviate the effects of the humanitarian and migration crisis through humanitarian aid, the strengthening of capacities of Venezuelan host countries and the protection of people in situations of greatest vulnerability, especially women, children, the elderly, and LGBTI people.</p> <p>To carry out our cooperation strategy in the country, we coordinate with the European Union, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) around the commitments made at the International Donors' Conference in solidarity with Venezuelan migrants and refugees in the context of COVID 2019, held in May 2020, as well as with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).</p> <p>Spanish Cooperation in Colombia accompanies Colombia's efforts to implement the agreements, focusing on strengthening the social state of law, with special attention to work with ethnic, indigenous and Afro-descendant populations; sustainable</p>
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			<p>economic development; social cohesion; and gender equality and combating violence against women. Humanitarian aid is a priority in Colombia, <u>which now also targets the Venezuelan refugee population in the country.</u></p> <p>Financial and technical contributions are made in bilateral, multilateral and in collaboration with Spanish NGOs in the country.</p> <p>9. N/A</p> <p>10. N/A</p> <p>11. NA</p>
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