

LiD Lives in Dignity GRANT FACILITY

Annex 4: Specific Allocation Strategy for 2022 - Funding Windows

1. Introduction

In 2022, three standard funding windows, covering three displacement situations, will be launched simultaneously in two Call for Proposals (CfPs) as the Phase two of the LiD Grant Facility. The displacement situations are situated in Asia, Latin America, and Africa (one per region).¹

2. Response Strategy and Allocation Principles

- The decision to simultaneously launch CfPs for three geographical areas emphasizes **the global nature of the Lives in Dignity (LiD) Grant Facility** and facilitates exchange of lessons learned and good practice between the regions, drawing from different contexts.
- Noting that all forced displacement situations are in a dire need of support, **the facility organized two phases to ensure feasibility in terms of operational management and to provide sufficient space for reflection and learning**, thus contributing to a higher value of its actions. After successfully conducting Phase 1 in 2021, the focus in 2022 will be on carrying out the Phase 2.
- As forced displacement is often a regional issue where many uprooted persons cross international borders, **a regional approach to addressing the issue has been selected**. This is also important from the solutions perspective, allowing for instance to support projects that aim at facilitating voluntary returns in safety and dignity or promoting cross-border labour migration. A regional approach is also recommended to reinforce the synergies with the regional support platforms (IGAD, MIRPS, SSAR² and any future additional regional platform that may be created) that are supported by the second component of the EU Lives in Dignity Action.
- Wherever possible, funding windows are based on **a specific displacement situation** to focus the efforts of the grant facility, narrow the scope of the CfPs, and maximise the benefits of the allocated funding. A displacement situation is defined as a particular forced displacement situation affecting several neighbouring countries.
- The reasoning behind the decision as to whether a displacement situation was included into Phase 1 or Phase 2 was **shaped mainly to allow a diversity of aspects that are important from a learning perspective - key for this global facility - to be included as early as possible**. The initial implementation is expected to be able to advise future programming.

¹ Due to the UN and EU guidelines on government engagement, Myanmar will have a separate CfP.

² IGAD stands for The Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Eastern Africa, SSAR for Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees and MIRPS for Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework in Central America and Mexico.

- The exact **funding allocated to each funding window** is determined based on the amount the Project Steering Committee (PSC) warrants per specific displacement situation, considering, among others, fund allocations provided by other funds/donors to each respective displacement situation; specific needs identified by the EU, its institutional priorities, and the recommendations of the AB members.

- **Each grant may be between 500,000-2,000,000 EUR.** The values are considered significant enough to provide meaningful impact, while also allowing the grant facility to distribute the available funding to a wide range of actors across various displacement situations. With the above values, between 2-8 grants are expected to be issued per funding window.

3. Funding Windows for 2022 - LiD Grant Facility Phase 2

3.1. 1st Funding Window - development-led responses to the countries affected by both the Myanmar forced displacement situation and disaster/climate related displacement: Bangladesh, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Thailand

The Myanmar forced displacement situation has strong combined dimensions of protracted, recurrent, and new displacement patterns, due to violence, as well as disasters. Regarding Myanmar itself, the situation in the country is currently causing new displacements. Since 1st February when the military took over, 22,000 persons have crossed the border and become refugees in neighboring countries and about 235,000 have become IDPs in Myanmar. In total, Myanmar has about 605,000 IDPs. It is mostly a country of origin for refugee movements - about 980,000 refugees and asylum seekers are living in neighboring countries,³ and part in protracted refugee situations. The country is also faced with recurrent disaster-induced displacements, mainly due to floods, landslides, and erosion. In 2020, about 50,000 persons were displaced due to disasters and 4,600 were still displaced by the end of 2020. Most of the displacement took place during the monsoon season.⁴ The latest severe flooding took place in the summer 2021, when large parts of the country were affected.⁵

As to the neighboring countries most affected by the Myanmar forced displacement situation, by the end of 2020, the total population of concern to UNHCR in Bangladesh was 866,600, in Thailand 577,800 and in Malaysia 188,800 persons.⁶ Thus, there are a total of 1,633,200 refugees, stateless persons, IDPs or returnees in need of development-oriented approaches. All persons of concern in Bangladesh are from Myanmar⁷, while, as of the end of September 2021, Malaysia had 154,800 refugees from Myanmar⁸ and Thailand had 91,413 refugees from Myanmar as of October 2021.⁹

All four countries are classified as Protracted Refugee Situations (PRS) countries of origin or asylum for Myanmar refugees by UNHCR. Some of the refugees from Myanmar fled to Bangladesh and Thailand in the early 90s.¹⁰ The three neighboring countries are also all affected by new and recurrent displacement situations. For instance, in 2020, 4,443,000 persons in Bangladesh, 24,000 in Malaysia and 13,000 in

³ [UNHCR, Emergencia de Myanmar - UNHCR Regional Update, Operational Data Portal, November 2021](#)

⁴ [IDMC, Myanmar Country Information, November 2021](#)

⁵ [UNHCR, Myanmar Emergency - UNHCR Regional Update, Operational Data Portal, November 2021](#)

⁶ [UNHCR, Situation Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, November 2021](#)

⁷ [UNHCR, Global Focus: Bangladesh, November 2021](#)

⁸ [UNHCR, Figures at a Glance in Malaysia, November 2021](#)

⁹ [UNHCR, UNHCR in Thailand, November 2021](#)

¹⁰ [UNHCR Global Trends Report, 2018](#)

Thailand have been uprooted due to disasters.¹¹ The main climate-related causes that displaces persons in the countries include cyclones and flooding, but Bangladesh and Thailand also have considerable numbers of conflict and violence related IDPs. Bangladesh, one of the world's most disaster-prone states, also uses considerable pre-emptive evacuations.¹² All four countries have numerous indigenous populations that face issues with their land rights, with many affected by land grabbing, deforestation, large-scale resource extraction and evictions.¹³

The forced displacement of people from Myanmar takes place in a broader context of fast evolving and complex mixed migration patterns of Southeast Asia where refugees and irregular migrants travel along similar routes, subjected to arrest, detention, deportations and exploitation.¹⁴ While Bangladesh is mainly a migrant sending country, Malaysia and Thailand are both concerned by significant inflows and outflows of migrants.¹⁵ To illustrate the complexity, some Myanmar refugees in Bangladesh are engaging in dangerous onward journeys to countries in the region.¹⁶

Because of the multidimensionality of the forced displacement dynamics and the potential impact of projects in supporting the self-reliance of displacement affected populations in these countries, the learning opportunities from the Myanmar displacement context could be particularly valuable to many different forced displacement situations worldwide.

3.2. 2nd Funding Window - development-led responses to the Horn of Africa countries highly relevant to the Sudan - South Sudan displacement situation: South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

All three states have suffered for years from protracted displacement - while Uganda is classified as a PRS country of asylum (CoA) by UNHCR, Sudan and South Sudan are both countries of origin (CoO) and CoAs.¹⁷ In addition to protracted and cross-border movements, Sudan and South Sudan face complex and recurrent IDP crises. For instance, Sudan had 2,276,000 and South Sudan 1,436,000 IDPs due to conflict and violence as of the end of 2020. All three countries have both conflict and violence, as well as disaster induced IDPs, mainly because of flooding, but also droughts.¹⁸

South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda are faced with new displacements. According to IDMC, 443,000 in South Sudan, 454,000 in Sudan and 40,000 in Uganda were displaced due to disasters in 2020. The same figures for conflict and violence related IDP in 2020 were respectively 271,000 in South Sudan, 79,000 in Sudan and 79 persons in Uganda.¹⁹ Additionally, Uganda and Sudan face an important influx of South Sudanese refugees - for instance, 73,584 persons arrived in Uganda in the first 9 months of 2021.²⁰ In total, Uganda had 933,089 South Sudanese refugees and Sudan 786,534, as of 30 September 2021.²¹

¹¹ [IDMC. Global Report on Internal Displacement, 2021](#)

¹² [IDMC. Country Profiles: Bangladesh, November 2021](#)

¹³ [IWGIA. Countries profiles, November 2021](#)

¹⁴ [Mixed Migration Centre. Asia, November 2021](#)

¹⁵ [Editorial: Migration in Asia and the Pacific, Open Addition Journals, 2019](#)

¹⁶ [Mixed Migration Update, Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Asia, Quarter 3 2021](#)

¹⁷ [UNHCR Global Trends Report, 2018](#)

¹⁸ [IDMC. Country Profiles, November 2021](#)

¹⁹ [Ibid](#)

²⁰ [UNHCR. Regional overview of the South Sudanese refugee population, UNHCR Operational Data Portal, November 2021](#)

²¹ [Ibid](#)

The forced displacement dynamics in these countries needs to be analyzed in a context of a broader (mixed) migration flows. Sudan, for instance, is a “a key country of transit and origin for refugees and migrants traveling along both the Central Mediterranean Route and Eastern Route towards the Arabian Gulf.”²² These “mixed migration flows include refugees, asylum seekers, forced migrants, as well as migrants who are motivated to move by many different factors.”²³

Sudan and South Sudan were selected to support the regional Solutions Initiative that aims “to galvanize international support towards the early recovery and longer-term peacebuilding and resilience needs of over seven million internally displaced people, refugees and returnees as well as their host communities in the two countries.”²⁴ Uganda was also included, as it is one of the most advanced countries in relation to development-oriented approaches to forced displacement in the region and allows refugees “to use land for housing and farming, work, and move around the country freely”.²⁵

This selection of countries also aims to maximize the synergies with the other two components of the EU Lives in Dignity Action. The selection of Sudan could allow exploring possible synergies with the 2nd component of the EU Action, as the UNHCR is carrying out its two preparedness-related capacity building pilot projects in this country. Finally, all three countries are members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), thus allowing possible synergies with the component of the EU Lives in Dignity Action that focuses on reinforcing regional support platforms.

The learning from projects in these countries, with its multifaceted displacement patterns and various regional and national initiatives, could be valuable to many different forced displacement situations worldwide.

3.3. 3rd Funding Window - development-led responses to the countries highly affected by the Venezuela displacement situation in the Americas: Aruba and Curacao, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Peru.

The countries highly affected by the Venezuela displacement situation are complex contexts where new and recurrent, internal, and cross-border displacement patterns are interwoven with mixed migration, and where the crisis is deepening due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Venezuelan displacement situation has caused more than 5.9 million Venezuelan refugees and migrants to leave their country by October 2021.²⁶ Venezuelans were the second largest population in the world of those displaced across borders in 2020.²⁷ The top three countries in the world where Venezuelans reside are Colombia (more than 1.74 million), Peru (more than 1.28) and Ecuador (482,897), as of October 2021 data.²⁸ However, Aruba and Curaçao rank 1st and 3rd in the world as to displaced people per 1,000 inhabitants, with 159 and 102 respectively.²⁹ The Dominican Republic is the Caribbean state with the highest number of Venezuelans - 115,283 persons as of October 2021.³⁰

²² [Mixed Migration Centre. Sudan at a crossroads: The mixed migration consequences of Sudan's military coup. November 2021](#)

²³ [Mixed Migration Centre. East Africa and Yemen. November 2021](#)

²⁴ [Joint Statement by IGAD, UNHCR and the governments of South Sudan and Sudan on the Solutions Initiative for 7 million forcibly displaced people. October 2021](#)

²⁵ [UNHCR. Uganda shows how including refugees can lift up a whole society. March 2021](#)

²⁶ [R4V: Home. November 2021](#)

²⁷ [UNHCR. Global Trends in Forced Displacement – 2020](#)

²⁸ [R4V. Refugiados y migrantes de Venezuela. November 2021](#)

²⁹ [UNHCR. Global Trends in Forced Displacement – 2020](#)

³⁰ [R4V. Refugiados y migrantes de Venezuela. November 2021](#)

Some of these countries already faced a complex displacement situation prior to Venezuelan influx in several of the countries. For instance, Colombia and Ecuador are also considered as protracted refugee situations by the UNHCR³¹. Colombia continued to report the highest number of internally displaced persons, with 8.3 million at the end of 2020 according to Government statistics³², situating the country as the largest IDP situation worldwide, including 4,922,000 IDPs due to conflict and violence according to IDMC³³. Also, Peru has 60,000 IDPs related to conflict and violence.³⁴

Most of the countries also face disaster-related new and recurrent displacement, mainly caused by flooding, and hurricanes for the Caribbean islands (e.g., 31,000 newly displaced in 2020 due to disasters). IDMC noted regarding Colombia that “sudden-onset disasters, mainly floods caused by the La Niña phenomenon and hurricanes Eta and Iota triggered 64,000 new displacements in 2020. Large-scale land acquisitions for development projects also triggered displacement.”³⁵ In Colombia, African-Colombian and indigenous people are particularly vulnerable to forced displacement³⁶, while in Peru, most of the IDPs displaced due to conflict and violence are indigenous peasants from the Andean and Amazonian regions.

³⁷

The Venezuelan displacement crisis takes place in a wider context of mixed migration. For instance, nationals from the Dominican Republic, but also from Cuba and Haiti, as well as from Asia and Africa, are transiting through Colombia to Panama to move towards the United States and Canada.³⁸ Some Venezuelan refugees and migrants also return to their country or move onward to a different destination due to loss of livelihoods in the context of COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, many Venezuelans who arrived at the U.S. southern border in 2021 had before lived in South American countries and moved onward because of the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.³⁹

As the Joint Data Center also works on the Venezuelan crisis, focusing on this displacement situation would allow building upon their work and maximize synergies between the 1st and 3rd components of the EU Lives in Dignity Action.

Projects in these countries would support displacement-affected persons on their way towards self-reliance and simultaneously allow to produce much needed knowledge related to programming in a complex context affected by new, recurrent, and protracted displacement.

4. Conclusion

An important population of various types of displaced persons in need of development-oriented approaches that promote holistic and sustainable solutions are located in geographical areas that will be targeted under the second call for proposals of the Lives in Dignity Grant Facility. Although the complexity of such displacement situations makes humanitarian and development programming challenging, these

³¹ [UNHCR Global Trends Report, 2018](#)

³² [UNHCR. Global Trends in Forced Displacement – 2020](#) The difference is due to the fact that UNHCR and government indicate the total cumulative figure in the Government’s Victims Registry, which commenced in 1985.

³³ [IDMC. Global Report on Internal Displacement, 2021](#)

³⁴ [IDMC. Country Profiles, November 2021](#)

³⁵ [IDMC. Country Information: Colombia, November 2021](#)

³⁶ [Ibid](#)

³⁷ [CIA World Factbook, Peru Refugees and internally displaced persons - Transnational Issues, September 2021](#)

³⁸ [Migration Data Portal, Regional Data Update: Migration data in South America, November 2021](#)

³⁹ [Reliefweb, Quarterly Mixed Migration Update Latin America and the Caribbean, Quarter 2, 2021 - Venezuela \(Bolivarian Republic of\), July 2021](#)

are conducive to learning opportunities (good practices, innovative approaches, etc.) with a potential for lessons learnt in many other displacement situations worldwide.

The general eligibility and thematic scope discussed in the LiD Grant Management Facility Overall Strategy is applicable for this funding round. This Call for Proposals will be published at the end of November 2021. The amount foreseen for this funding window is approximately EUR 12,000,000.