

Photo: DRC Afghanistan



About ADSP

Introduction

The Asia Displacement Solutions Platform is a joint initiative of the Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, and Norwegian Refugee Council, which works to contribute to the development of comprehensive solutions for displaced persons across the Afghan and Myanmar displacement axes.

Welcome to the December 2021 newsletter from the Asia Displacement Solutions Platform. These newsletters are intended to shine a spotlight on some of the issues being tackled by our members, and the programmatic work done to improve outcomes for persons affected by displacement. In addition, the newsletter provides updates on global or regional processes which may otherwise go unexplored.

Each newsletter contains articles from members in ADSP focus countries, exploring interesting programme developments and regional migration trends. As we move into 2022, we encourage you to share ideas that you would like to see addressed.

The newsletter relies upon content created by member organisations, and everyone is welcome to contribute. If you have an idea for an article, on any subject, please feel free to contact me to discuss. We would love to publish overviews of your activities, interviews with staff, and photos which give an idea of the work being carried out in the field.

These newsletters are intended to improve information-sharing between ADSP member organisations, and to highlight the work of the platform more publicly.

A message from the ADSP Manager

Another year of change and increased humanitarian needs

By Evan Jones, Asia Displacement Solutions Platform Manager



As 2021 draws to a close, it is a time for us all to reflect upon the year that was. For refugees in the Asia region, 2021 was a year of uncertainty, flux, and extreme challenges. In February, Myanmar experienced a change in governing authority, with the military taking power in the country. This led to several new humanitarian crises unfolding, with a deteriorating economy, ongoing insecurity, and challenges in COVID-19 healthcare provision but to name a few. ADSP members acted swiftly, working tirelessly to provide support to affected communities on the ground with life-saving aid, as well as access to other basic services.

In Afghanistan, we have too witnessed dramatic change. In August, the Taliban took control of the country, sending the country into economic freefall and on the verge of humanitarian catastrophe and economic collapse. Following on from the dramatic scenes at Kabul Airport in late August, humanitarian needs have skyrocketed. It is estimated that 22.8 million people currently face acute food insecurity, with 8.7 million at risk of famine-like conditions. Such acute needs have seen all ADSP members responding as quickly as possible, with all members currently in the process of scaling up their operations across the country to meet the ongoing needs.

Further south in Bangladesh, Rohingya communities continue to face a range of challenges. In March, fire swept through several of the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar resulting in numerous deaths, and tens of thousands of people displaced with their shelters destroyed. Furthermore, the fires resulted in damage and destruction of healthcare centres, clinics, fuel distribution points and other necessary services. Thankfully, again ADSP members were present and on-hand to respond immediately with lifesaving supports to tens of thousands of Rohingya men, women and children.

With such challenges, the concept of working towards 'durable solutions' may appear to some to be a futile endeavor. Whilst the situations in which our members work are undoubtedly challenging, there remains huge scope for positivity and hope. Through our collective action, in 2021 ADSP members have shown extreme resilience and determination to continue pursuing an agenda of action in search of long-term solutions. Through engagements at Brussels, Geneva, and Washington DC, as well as through strategic research and advocacy interventions, our members have raised and continue to push for action in search of improved responses, and better outcomes.

I wish to conclude by thanking all members and partners for their tireless work over the past twelve months. As we move into the New Year, I very much look forward to continued engagement with you as we work hand-in-hand to address the displacement of individuals throughout our region. Together, we can initiate change and provide support to refugees across the region. It is our joint responsibility to continue working in earnest so that all refugees can access long-term solutions to their displacement.

Wishing everyone a safe holiday season.



Evan Jones
ADSP Manager
Dhaka, Bangladesh



Photo: NRC

Protecting Rohingya Refugees in Asia (PRRiA)

In July 2021, ADSP was proud to kick-off a two-year project entitled 'Protecting Rohingya Refugees in Asia (PRRiA) 2021-2023'. Working in partnership with the Danish Refugee Council, the Geutanyoe Foundation, and the Mixed Migration Centre Asia, the project is working towards improving protection spaces for Rohingya refugees within Southeast Asia.

The project brings together the expertise and comparative advantages of partners to provide integrated protection interventions including monitoring, research & analysis; direct protection programming; advocacy, coordination & mobilisation of relevant stakeholders; as well as anticipatory preparedness through Institutional linkages and advocacy. The project is expected to improve coordination and strengthen advocacy interventions with regional and national stakeholders, capitalising and supporting the implementation of existing regional and national policy and legal frameworks.

ADSP and partners have begun to engage with a broad swathe of stakeholders both within and across the region. With nearly 900,000 Rohingya in Bangladesh and 150,000 registered Rohingya in Malaysia, work towards creating opportunities for durable solutions is critical. With very little prospect of safe, voluntary, and dignified return for the Rohingya to Myanmar in the near future, it's crucial that the international community, regional governments, civil society, and Rohingya refugees themselves work together to ensure that all Rohingya can access adequate protection, fundamental rights, and opportunities to thrive.



ADSP Professional Development Short Course on Advocacy with the Afghan Diaspora

Evan Jones, Manager at the Asia Displacement Solutions Platform

From 10-13 December 2021, the Asia Displacement Solutions Platform, in partnership with the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN), the Centre for Asia Pacific Refugee Studies (CAPRS) at the University of Auckland, and the Danish Refugee Council Diaspora Programme hosted a **Professional Development Short Course on Advocacy for the Afghan Diaspora** in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The course was offered to strengthen participants' capacity, expertise and knowledge in advocating for the rights of Afghans in need of protection, and provided an interdisciplinary overview on forced migration covering political, legal, social, and economic aspects. It examined the role of civil society, humanitarian agencies, governments, the private sector, the media, and UN agencies – and the strategies by which the diaspora is an essential body to better promote the rights of displaced Afghans. The course also aimed to strengthen linkages between the diaspora and civil society in Afghanistan for more effective advocacy.



Participants joined the course from across Europe (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom), as well as Australia and the United States. Over the course of the four days, all participants showed an incredible amount of talent, inspiration, and ability to further enhance their work both nationally, regionally, and globally – especially in the context of the new operating environment in Afghanistan.

Through a range of small group activities, lectures and participatory exercises, participants developed a strong understanding of the fundamentals of advocacy, and how it can be directly applied to their work. In addition, the course saw a strengthening of ties between previously disparate actors, acting as a catalyst for ongoing collaboration and coordination.

ADSP would like to extend its gratitude to all resource persons who kindly supported the course with their expertise, time, and enthusiasm. A big thank you to ACBAR, APRRN, CAPRS, the Danish Refugee Council, Diaspora Emergency Action & Coordination, Grant Mitchell, International Media Support, and UNHCR Copenhagen. We look forward to the continued engagement in supporting the work of the Afghan diaspora in working towards durable solutions for displaced Afghans.

Afghanistan's upheaval is no excuse to ignore local aid promises

By Evan Jones, Manager at the Asia Displacement Solutions Platform and Najeeba Wazefadost, Founder of the Asia Pacific Network of Refugees (APNOR)



Donor support for Afghanistan must include civil society and diaspora groups – or risk eroding local skills and fuelling aid dependency. Without proper support, Afghan-led groups will suffer, and the civil society capacity that has been built over the past 20 years will begin to crumble.

Donors and governments responded to the Taliban's August resurgence by redirecting most long-term development aid to immediate humanitarian needs, often through UN agencies or big international NGOs.

Such moves are intended to ensure that funds don't go directly to the de facto governing authority. It's a predictable reaction from the international community, but the pendulum must not swing too far. Proportional humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding funding remains essential, as is the need to fund local civil society.

Afghanistan's humanitarian needs are well-documented. The economy is collapsing, and hunger is growing: More than half the population could face crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity as the bitter winter months approach.

The shift to humanitarian funding is pragmatic, and will undoubtedly save countless lives in the short-term. But what was important for Afghanistan's long-term development before August is still vital today.

Development needs – such as improving agricultural techniques or delivering long-term education programmes – haven't disappeared. If anything, they will become more essential. And the local civil society groups and professional aid workers that are the backbone of any aid operation in Afghanistan will be crucial to meeting these needs.

Brain drain

Afghan civil society has matured and professionalised over the last 20 years. Across the country, men and women have worked side by side to deliver a vast range of services and life-saving assistance to other Afghans in need. Whether it be through water and sanitation projects, food security, demining, healthcare, or education, Afghan civil society actors have played an important role, and continue to be on the front lines today.

Since the Taliban takeover, however, local civil society organisations have been disproportionately affected by cash shortages and an exodus of talented aid staff. Many have fled to other countries, and many more are planning to leave – especially those in positions of management and leadership.

There are multiple reasons behind the brain drain: Some have fled because they fear for their lives or basic rights under the Taliban; others who might otherwise be willing to stay are driven away because of the dire economic situation.

This loss of institutional memory and talent is a huge hit to all aid groups – whether they be homegrown civil society organisations or international NGOs, which are also staffed mainly by Afghans. But the much smaller civil society groups will have the most difficulty withstanding the shocks.

Sanctions and other restrictions have made it much more complex – and costly – to get cash into the country. Some donors are taking a “wait-and-see approach” regarding how they will continue to engage with Afghanistan. Many donors and governments are relying even more heavily on international agencies and NGOs.

Given that local organisations are unable to weather a cash crunch like larger INGOs, many are quickly running out of cash and are re-considering their future. As donors freeze, reallocate, and pivot funding, there is a real risk that local civil society groups will be left by the wayside.

In Afghanistan, as in much of the world, most humanitarian and development funding is channelled through international aid agencies. The global aid community has pledged to reverse some of this imbalance by localising humanitarian aid.

Despite today's immense challenges, these commitments are just as crucial today as they were when they were made as part of 2016's Grand Bargain aid reforms.

Providing support to local groups – either directly, or through more equal partnerships with international NGOs – will be key to stemming the brain drain and preserving the capacity of Afghan civil society.

Beyond borders

The need to support local aid in Afghanistan is as strong as ever. The same applies to groups in the diaspora, including refugee-led organisations, who have helped Afghans both in and out of the country.

Given the tightening of civil society space inside Afghanistan, the role of the diaspora, including refugee-led groups, is even more important.

The Asia Pacific Network of Refugees, for example, has helped Afghans leave the country, and pushed for greater protections for refugees and migrants abroad. Through networks within Afghanistan, diaspora groups have helped provide food and supplies, as well as safe lodging to women at risk.

All of this has been achieved through donations from crowdfunding and other community campaigns. This work has been grounded and led by local organisations and individuals in Afghanistan, with virtual consultations held between the diaspora and local organisations to ensure that outside support meets the on-the-ground needs.

Like local civil society organisations, diaspora and refugee-led groups are often under-funded, and rely on goodwill and the energy of volunteers. Some donors are supporting refugee-led initiatives by asking larger, established organisations to accept the money and pass it on while absorbing administration fees. But this is the exception rather than the rule. If the diaspora is to have a real chance to continue making a difference at this pivotal juncture, it needs sustained resources.

Afghanistan's new reality is complicated. There will be hurdles ahead for the global aid community – from transferring funds, to sanctions and political risks. But these difficulties must not be an excuse to shy away from commitments to support Afghan-led aid.

Afghanistan's short-term humanitarian needs, and its long-term development goals, can only be addressed by working with Afghans at home and abroad in a genuine partnership.

This article originally appeared in *The New Humanitarian* [here](#).

The COVID-19 vaccine will save my life'



Shabira Nupur, Head of Advocacy & Communication, International Rescue Committee, Bangladesh

"I am thankful to Government of Bangladesh for COVID-19 vaccine. As the IRC hospital is near my house, I got 1st dose from here." - Mr. Mohammed, Camp-25.

Mr. Mohammed was among the first to receive a COVID-19 vaccine from Camp 25's Primary Health Care Centre (PHCC). A further 3,221 Rohingya refugees were vaccinated in PHCCs operated in IRC-managed camps 23 and 25.

With the support of humanitarian agencies, the government's Covid-19 vaccination campaign is being successfully implemented by the Cox's Bazar Civil Surgeon's Office. Vaccination of the Rohingya confined to camps is an important step forward, in terms of curbing the spread of COVID and in recognition of the Rohingya as a high-risk group.



To date, a total of 297,087 people—140,119 males and 156,968 females—have received the required vaccine doses. First doses were administered to Rohingya community leaders, frontline healthcare volunteers, and Rohingya community members 18 years and older from 10-18 August 2021 and again from 22-23 August 2021. Second doses were given between 1-5 December 2021.

To strengthen its relationship with local authorities, and to ensure that Rohingya refugees are not omitted from preventative treatment for COVID-19, IRC has played an active role in supporting PHCCs. IRC operates thirteen 'referral hubs' established to strengthen emergency medical and obstetric care available in camps. During the vaccination campaign, a total of 1,554 clients were referred to the thirteen referral hubs to obtain vaccines.

Similarly, IRC has conducted outreach and sensitization activities within communities related to COVID-19. Such activities have stressed the availability of health facilities, as well as the efficacy of and need for community members to obtain vaccines. Outreach was done via IRC-organized awareness sessions with local communities, as well as inside the refugee camps. To date, approximately 3,203 individuals have received sensitization trainings related to COVID-19 vaccination and broader health needs.

"I didn't have any strength at this age to come on my own and take the vaccine. However, with the support of the IRC ambulance, I was able to come and get the vaccine. I'm certain that IRC has saved my life from COVID-19" - Ms. Aziz, Camp 23

IRC and other humanitarian agencies appreciate the support provided by national authorities to ensure vaccination of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. Equitable inclusion of the Rohingya is critical to decreasing the spread of COVID-19 with the camps and surrounding communities. Volunteers from Rohingya and host communities, too, have played essential roles. They are the real frontline responders, who have been working tirelessly to minimize the spread of the virus.

While the threat of COVID-19 remains present, the vaccine rollout has brought hope to individuals and communities in need. The efforts of all stakeholders, including refugees and host communities, have undoubtedly helped to save lives. IRC is committed to working with all actors through the coming months as years as we continue to battle COVID-19 together, providing support to Rohingya and host communities alike.

REGIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

4Mi snapshot: Profiles and drivers of Rohingya moving to Malaysia

By Mixed Migration Centre Asia

Despite Malaysia tightening border controls amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the movement of Rohingya to Malaysia continues, and risks en route and upon arrival remain high. Since January 2019, MMC Asia has been interviewing Rohingya in Malaysia to better understand their migration experiences, including protection risks and needs.

This snapshot focuses on the profiles and drivers of Rohingya refugees moving to Malaysia, as well as their future migration intentions, aiming to contribute to a solid evidence base to inform targeted responses that improve protection for Rohingya refugees, as well as advocacy efforts related to migration movements to Malaysia. It is based on 557 interviews conducted with Rohingya in Malaysia between 4 March and 30 September 2021.

The production of this snapshot forms part of the work under the 'Protecting Rohingya Refugees in Asia (PRRIA) 2021-2023' project. The full contents of the snapshot can be found on the Mixed Migration Centre's website [here](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/200_4Mi_Snapshot_Profiles_and_Drivers_of_Rohingya_moving_to_Malaysia.pdf) or at https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/200_4Mi_Snapshot_Profiles_and_Drivers_of_Rohingya_moving_to_Malaysia.pdf.

About MMC:

The Mixed Migration Centre is leading source of independent and high-quality data, research and analysis on mixed migration. The MMC aims to increase understandings of mixed migration, to positively impact global and regional migration policies, to inform evidence-based protection responses for people on the move and stimulate forward thinking in public and policy debates on mixed migration.

In Asia MMC's 4Mi survey is currently conducted in Malaysia, Indonesia, Turkey and Afghanistan, with plans to expand to Thailand in the coming year. For more information and access to our data please see 4Mi interactive or reach out to Themba.Lewis@mixedmigration.org



MMC Asia 4Mi Snapshot – November 2021

Profiles and drivers of Rohingya moving to Malaysia

Despite Malaysia tightening border controls amid the COVID-19 pandemic,¹ the movement of Rohingya to Malaysia continues, and risks en route and upon arrival remain high.² Since January 2019, MMC Asia has been interviewing Rohingya in Malaysia to better understand their migration experiences, including protection risks and needs. This snapshot focuses on the profiles and drivers of Rohingya refugees moving to Malaysia, as well as their future migration intentions. It aims to contribute to a solid evidence base to inform targeted responses that improve protection for Rohingya refugees, as well as advocacy efforts related to migration movements to Malaysia.

Recommendations

- In consultation with relevant stakeholders, the Government of Malaysia should develop a comprehensive legal framework for refugee protection in Malaysia.
- Donor countries and UN agencies should reinforce existing mechanisms of the Government of Malaysia to provide legal documentation to refugees in a timely manner to allow them to access basic services and realize their fundamental human rights.
- In collaboration with relevant Malaysian authorities and civil society actors, UNHCR should develop a national screening mechanism in Malaysia that identifies refugees and asylum seekers, victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied children, and persons with disabilities, as well as a referral system to connect those with specific needs to agencies that can assist with their protection and welfare needs.
- Governments and civil society actors in Myanmar, as well as in host and destination countries should facilitate access to education and livelihood opportunities for Rohingya people, including for women and girls.

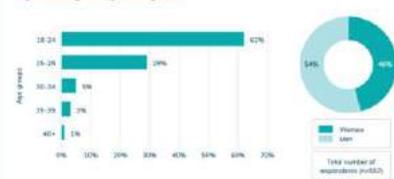
1. See <https://www.migrationverket.se/press/nyheter/rohingya-utrikesdepartementet>
2. See <https://www.migrationverket.se/press/nyheter/malaysia-rohingya-4Mi2021-11-2021>

Profiles

Information in this snapshot was collected between 4 March and 30 September 2021 in Johor Bahru, Kelantan, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Pahang, Pulau Pinang, and Selangor, in Malaysia. 557 interviews were conducted over the phone and in person.³ Findings in this snapshot are indicative of the situation for Rohingya respondents interviewed but should not be generalized to the wider Rohingya population in Malaysia.

46% of respondents are women and 54% men. The average age of respondents is 23. 28% of respondents report living or traveling with children in their care at the time of interview. 16% of respondents are self-identified as having a disability, the majority of which relate to difficulties hearing, seeing, and moving.⁴

Figure 1. Age range and gender



3. MMC Asia continues to collect data in Malaysia primarily over the phone. However, as the COVID-19 situation in the country has stabilized, a greater share of interviews has resumed in central locations in 2021, with the absence of strict safety protocols.
4. From 8 August 2021, MMC Asia (4Mi) began questions on disability to identify groups that need special assistance and referral. The identification of people with disability and their types of disability will help inform humanitarian responses in Malaysia.

ADSP member publications

Shabira Nupur, Head of Advocacy & Communication, International Rescue Committee, Bangladesh

Under-reported and under-addressed: gender-based violence among Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar

In November 2021, ADSP member the International Rescue Committee (IRC) published a report entitled [Under-reported and under-addressed: Gender Based Violence among Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar](#). The report is a short update examining trends in Gender Based Violence (GBV) from the IRC's GBV screening data and the [Gender Based Violence Information Management System \(GBVIMS\)](#) data between October 2020 and June 2021.

As the third report in its series, following The [Shadow Pandemic: Gender based violence among Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar](#) (June 2020) and GBV Trends Among Rohingya Refugees in Cox 's Bazar: COVID-19 Update (January 2021), this report looks at the data across the full 24-month period from June 2019 to June 2021 to reveal continuities across this timespan.

IRC data analysis in the report indicates that on average, one-in-four women and girls screened throughout 2019 - 2021 reported that they were a survivor of gender-based violence.

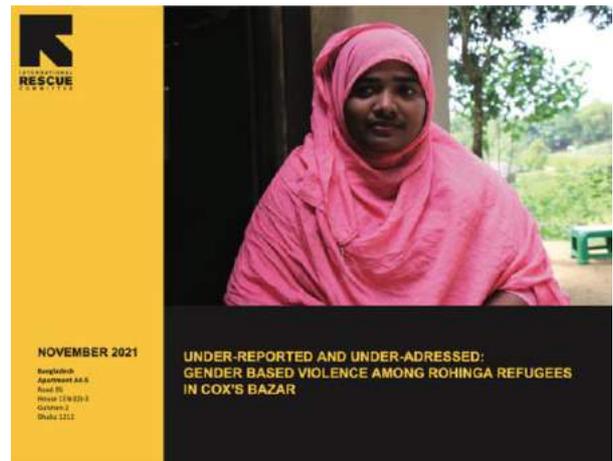
These levels of reported GBV have remained consistent irrespective of a two-month suspension of GBV screening (in January and February 2020) and the suspension of protection programming as a result of COVID-19 mitigation measures – which hampered women and girls access to services – as well as a data anomaly in April 2020 (explained in the June 2020 report).

Without improvements in both the availability of services offered to women and girls, and increased funding of GBV and protection programming including both prevention and response activities – in 2020, GBV sub-sector funding reached less than 18% of requirements and funding data is unavailable for 2021 – GBV will continue to be under-reported and under- addressed.

Previous reports emphasised that fluctuations in the availability of protection services (including community awareness sessions) have had an impact on the reporting of GBV. As a result, GBV response actors have adapted to maintain case management, including through telephone services during lockdown. Despite fluctuations, suspensions and adaptations in access to GBV programming throughout the 24-month reporting period, baseline reported levels of GBV from screening data remain at an overall average of one-in- four, indicating GBV rates are likely to be higher than reported.

Key findings from the report, looking at the trajectory of GBV reporting over two years, include:

- GBV is severely under-reported in Cox's Bazar and significant improvements must be made to properly assess the scale of it;
- The GBV sector remains drastically underfunded, and improvements in programmatic scale and reach will demand significant increases in funding; and
- GoB restrictions on protection & GBV programming (both COVID-19 restrictions and any future emergency restrictions) must not reoccur if assessments and programmatic response are to improve



ADSP Briefings & Advocacy

Throughout Q4, ADSP members have continued to advance their collaborative advocacy agendas related to Afghan and Myanmar displacement, with a series of private virtual briefings with EU stakeholders in Brussels. With the support and engagement of all members (IRC, NRC and DRC) a briefing on the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan was held on 28 October and on Myanmar on 15 November.

In addition, on the 15th October 2021, ADSP members came together to produce a written submission for the UK Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, Government Policy on Afghanistan. The inquiry was established to look ahead to the objectives of the UK's future relationship with Afghanistan, including the security, counter-terrorism, human rights and humanitarian impact of the Taliban's takeover, and the implications for wider UK foreign policy.



Written evidence submitted by Asia Displacement Solutions Platform (AFG0014)

1. Introduction

1.1 The Asia Displacement Solutions Platform is a joint initiative of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), which aims to contribute to the development of solutions for displaced populations. Drawing upon its members' operational presence throughout Asia, the ADSP engages in evidence-based initiatives to support improved outcomes for displacement-affected communities. As implementing agencies, ADSP members work closely with displaced populations and host communities, and are therefore able to contribute a distinctive, field-led, perspective to policy and advocacy processes which can sometimes be removed from the realities on the ground.

1.2 ADSP members are submitting this evidence to highlight the dire humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, since the Taliban became the nation's de facto governing authority on 15 August 2021. Whilst there were significant humanitarian needs prior to the Taliban takeover, the situation for vulnerable groups including women and girls, as well as religious and ethnic minorities, has worsened throughout the country since mid-August.

1.3 As three of the largest operational humanitarian and protection actors in Afghanistan, DRC, IRC, and NRC consistently engage with communities and local partners. It is essential that the voices of women and displaced persons reach policymakers, donors, and governments so that they can contribute to the discussions that impact their lives.

2. What are the humanitarian implications of the Taliban takeover?

In recent years, Afghanistan has been hit by compounding humanitarian crises – natural disasters such as droughts and flooding, the COVID-19 pandemic, the start of possibly one of the largest migration crises in our lifetime, and economic conditions that are placing millions of Afghans in positions of precarity. According to the United Nations recently updated [Flash Appeal](#), approximately 18.4 million people – nearly half of Afghanistan's population – need urgent humanitarian assistance. In addition, staff in the field are reporting increases in vulnerability due to lack of access to job markets, unpaid salaries of government employees, and high inflation of the local currency.

Since the Taliban takeover, ADSP members are working to respond to a wide range of humanitarian implications. These include the assistance needs of displacement-affected communities – many of whom face severe food insecurity and are lacking access to healthcare and other key services. Delivery of humanitarian assistance has become even more difficult due to the changing context. Principled humanitarian access now requires complex negotiation, there is an ongoing financial liquidity crisis preventing meaningful scale of response programmes and the rights of women and girls are now increasingly challenging to uphold.

2.1 Humanitarian access

2.1.1 The operating environment in Afghanistan has changed drastically over the past few months. The UK Government must ensure that humanitarian operations continue to be safe, timely, unhindered, and principled, and adhere to the four basic precepts which define our work – humanity, neutrality, independence, and impartiality. ADSP members are committed to the

ADSP's submission covered a range of topics, including but not limited to: the humanitarian implications of the Taliban takeover, humanitarian access, displacement (regional and internal), financial liquidity, and the specific needs of women and girls. The submission concluded with a range of eight recommendations, including the need for more triple-nexus funding, the rights of women and girls, the need for complementary protection pathways, and, for greater humanitarian access. The full ADSP submission can be read [here](#) and at <https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/40092/pdf/>.

ADSP and its members are committed to initiating and engaging in dialogue with member states and other stakeholders to continue our push towards improving the lives of affected persons. With durable solutions at the heart of what we do, we will continue to advance discussions at the local, national, regional, and international levels to ensure stronger and more sustainable outcomes for refugees and displaced persons.