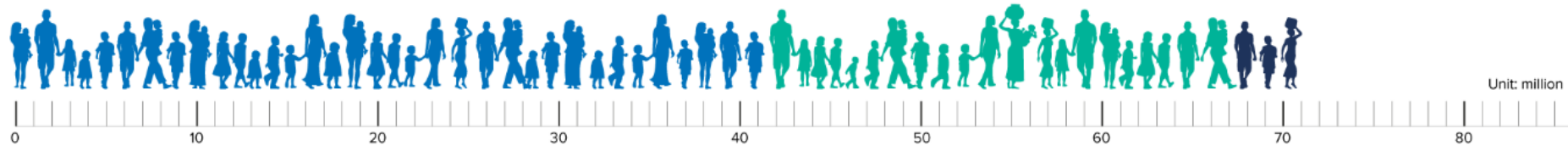


ECONOMIC INCLUSION OF REFUGEES



LONG TERM DISPLACEMENT CALLS FOR NEW SOLUTIONS

70.8 million forcibly displaced people worldwide



Internally Displaced People
41.3 million

Refugees
25.9 million
20.4 million under UNHCR's mandate
5.5 million Palestinian refugees under UNRWA's mandate

Asylum-seekers
3.5 million

Displacement is driven by complex emergencies and intractable conflicts that present no short-term prospects for resolution.

Refugees are staying in displacement longer – **an average of ten years.**

SYRIA SITUATION

Total Persons of Concern

[JSON](#)

5,657,925

Last updated 14 Nov 2019

Source - UNHCR, Government of Turkey

Total Persons of Concern by Country of Asylum

[JSON](#)

Location name	Source	Data date	Population
Turkey	UNHCR, Government of Turkey	14 Nov 2019	65.1% 3,684,982
Lebanon	UNHCR	31 Oct 2019	16.2% 918,974
Jordan	UNHCR	5 Nov 2019	11.6% 654,266
Iraq	UNHCR	31 Oct 2019	4.2% 234,831
Egypt	UNHCR	31 Oct 2019	2.3% 129,159
Other (North Africa)	UNHCR	30 Nov 2018	0.6% 35,713

Total Registered Syrian Refugees

[JSON](#)

5,657,925

Last updated 14 Nov 2019

Source - UNHCR, Government of Turkey

NEW YORK DECLARATION FOR REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

In 2016's all 193 Member States of the United Nations agreed that protecting those who are forced to flee and supporting the countries that shelter them **are shared international responsibilities that must be borne more equitably and predictably.**

The Declaration gave UNHCR the task of to develop a Global Compact on Refugees

Where the world's displaced people are being hosted



85 per cent of the world's displaced people are in developing countries

GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

Objectives:

- **Ease pressures on host countries;**
- **Enhance refugee self-reliance;**
- expand access to third-country solutions;
- support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

Multi-stakeholder, “whole-of-society” approach that includes “national and local authorities, international organizations, international financial institutions, regional organizations, regional coordination and partnership mechanisms, civil society partners, including faith-based organizations and academia, the private sector, media and the refugees themselves”.

Private sector is at the heart of sustainable responses to global displacement. GCR embraces investment and innovation through private sector engagement, diverse forms of investment, and innovative humanitarian delivery.

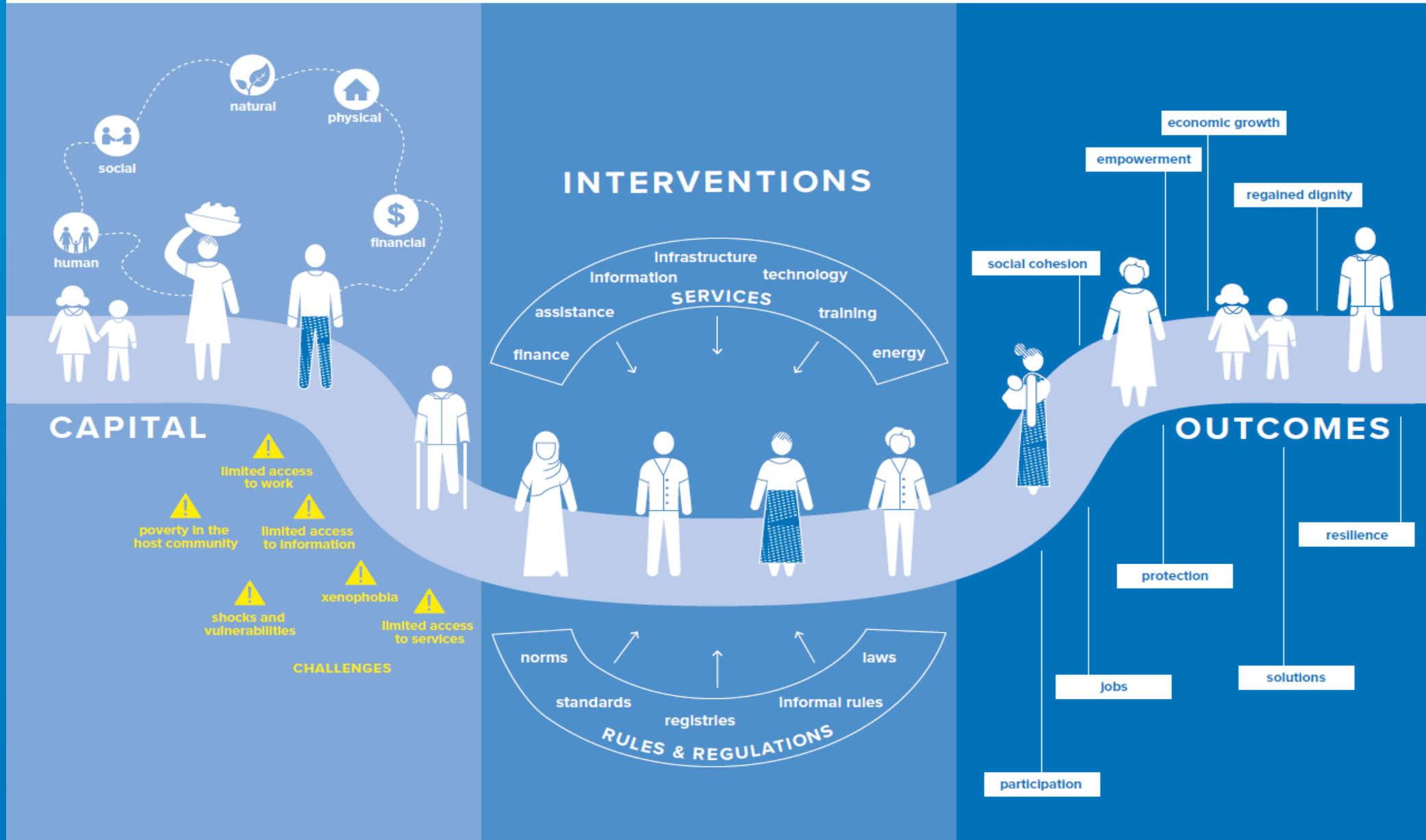
REFUGEES CAN CONTRIBUTE

“Economic Inclusion means enabling refugees to provide for themselves and be net contributors to economic development as consumers, workers and entrepreneurs. It is one of the most important keys to enhancing protection and unlocking solutions for refugees”

UNHCR High Commissioner, January 2019

INCLUSIVE MARKET SYSTEM

Improving livelihoods of forcibly displaced persons and host communities through economic & financial inclusion



INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Situation Syria Regional Refugee x +

data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria

OPERATIONAL PORTAL REFUGEE SITUATIONS

COUNTRIES SITUATIONS PARTNERS / 3W MAPS Q GLOBAL SEARCH

About Contact Map portal IM Toolkit API English

Syria Regional Refugee Response Select location

Total Persons of Concern by Country of Asylum

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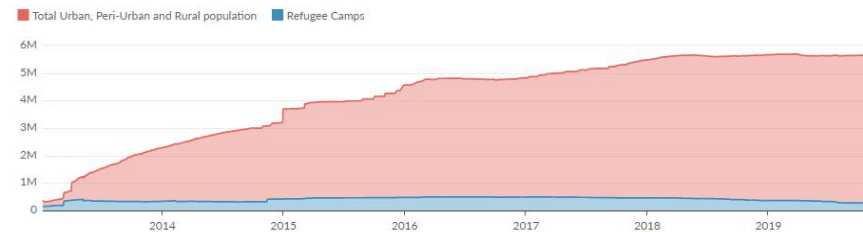
Total Registered Syrian Refugees

5,657,925

Last updated 14 Nov 2019

Source - UNHCR, Government of Turkey

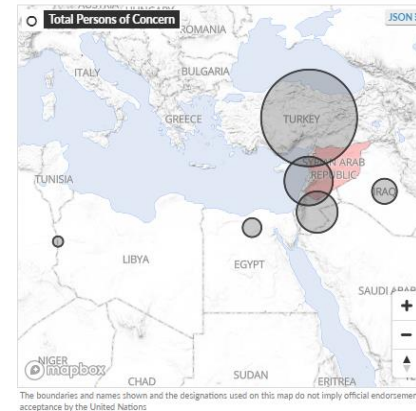
Trend of Registered Syrian Refugees



This figure includes 2 million Syrians registered by UNHCR in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon, 3.5 million Syrians registered by the Government of Turkey, as well as more than 33,000 Syrian refugees registered in North Africa. Regional demographic breakdown below is based on available data from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.

Registered Syrian Refugees - Demography

Male Female



Syria Regional Refugee Response: Durable Solutions

Syria Regional Refugee Response: Durable Solutions

3RP 2018 Annual Report

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Download Count: 37,790

3RP 2018 Annual Report

Published: 25 March 2019

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WB-UNHCR MOBILITY OF DISPLACED SYRIANS REPORT

PUBLICATION | FEBRUARY 6, 2019

The Mobility of Displaced Syrians: An Economic and Social Analysis



Artwork credit: Solara Shiha

ADVOCACY — AND RESULTING PARADIGM SHIFT IN 2016

Following the migration wave towards Europe in 2015 - strong advocacy for the economic inclusion of refugees.

At the London Donor Conference (Feb 2016) partners pledged to commitment to creating **1.1 million jobs for Syrians and their host communities**. At the conference:

- i) Over **US\$12 billion** was pledged by the international community to **finance employment creation, as conditional financing** and to **provide access to external markets**;
- 2) Host countries boldly committed **to open up labour markets**, in particular in Jordan and Turkey, which led to increasingly formalised employment of refugees;
- 3) The **private sector** committed to provide new investments and to strengthen business and employment opportunities for refugees and host communities.

EXAMPLE: THE JORDAN COMPACT

Jordan commitment to provide for 200,000 work opportunities for Syrians, in exchange for funding, investments and preferential EU trade agreements.

Concessional **WB loan of US\$300 million** was negotiated, linking the distribution of loan tranches to amounts of work permits for refugees and registration of a number of enterprises.

Over **150,000 work permits** have now been distributed to Syrians (around 50 thousand active). With women only receiving some 5% of these.

In Jordan work permits **do not equal jobs**, high prevalence of daily and low skilled seasonal labour

CHALLENGES:

Women participation in the formal labour force very low- In Jordan women get only 5% of work permits.

Working poor: Even with work permits low earnings, poorly paid daily labour and/or seasonal jobs.

Access to finance: access to loans for enterprise development, seed money for start-ups, or microfinance, restrictions placed on refugees opening bank accounts, which makes it more difficult for refugees to obtain loans or maintain savings.

Limitations to work in low-skilled jobs: to prevent them competing with nationals with highly skilled nationals. As a result, refugees are often unable to work to their full potential.

Majority in the informal economy: no contributions to social security and retirement funds. Rather than saving, borrowing and selling of assets. Consequently, many refugees now have no provisions should they fall ill or for their old age.