ECONOMIC INCLUSION OF REFUGEES
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

**5,657,925**

Last updated 14 Nov 2019

#### Total Persons of Concern by Country of Asylum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data date</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Location name</th>
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<td>16.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other (North Africa)</td>
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<td>30 Nov 2018</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Total Registered Syrian Refugees

**5,657,925**

Last updated 14 Nov 2019
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
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
The Mobility of Displaced Syrians: An Economic and Social Analysis
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.