Regional Refugee Response for the Ukraine Situation

REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION WORKING GROUP

Product I – Guidance and studies on socio-economic inclusion by thematic area
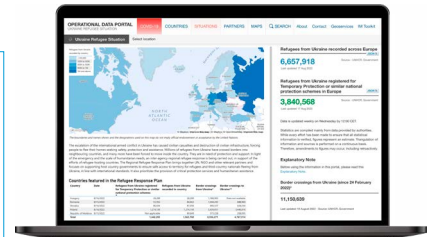
September 2022

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COVER PHOTOGRAPH:
Romania. Art therapy for Ukrainian refugee children, May 2022
UNHCR/ Andrew McConnell

Introduction

This briefing note has been developed by the Regional Socio-economic inclusion working group to foster a common understanding of key aspects of socio-economic inclusion and equip stakeholders with helpful guidance and emerging good practices. As such, it provides an overview of the role and objectives of the Regional Socio-Economic Inclusion Working Group (RIWG), a working definition of socio-economic inclusion and a list of relevant tools, guidance and studies from RIWG members applicable to the Ukraine refugee response in the following thematic areas: education and training; employment and skills; access to health services; access to housing; entrepreneurship and financial inclusion; social protection; non-discrimination and social cohesion, and; measuring and informing socio-economic inclusion. Effective socio-economic inclusion is dependent on a clear evidence base—with a range of academics, think tanks, NGOs, national and regional institutions, and UN agencies are collecting in real time as the situation unfolds. While more data is needed, multiple studies have already been conducted by RRRP partners and are available on the **Ukraine Situation data portal**.

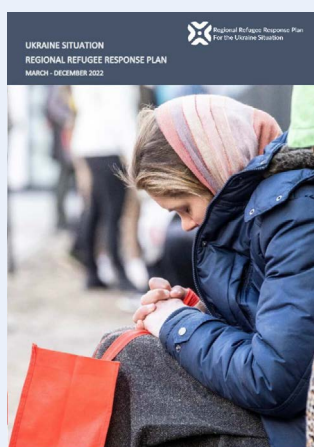# The RIWG in practice: objectives, terms of reference and membership

The RIWG established under the Regional Refugee Co-ordination Forum chaired by UNHCR, provides technical and policy guidance on the socio-economic inclusion of refugees, stateless people, third country nationals and other forcibly displaced people from Ukraine in countries covered under the Regional Refugee Response Plan.

The RIWG serves as a forum to explore, discuss, develop, guide, inform and coordinate innovative and gender-responsive approaches on socio-economic inclusion and social cohesion of the target group at the regional, national and local levels in Europe, and to advocate for, facilitate and strengthen an evidence-based approach in support of Governments' efforts. The areas covered encompass employment, entrepreneurship, financial inclusion, the humanitarian-development nexus, local development, social protection, social cohesion, gender, TVET and skills assessment/recognition.

The RIWG is co-chaired by UNDP and UNHCR, and current members include ECRE, ICVA, ILO, Impact Initiatives, IOM, TENT Partnership for Refugees, UN Women, UNDCO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. Other actors involved in the Ukraine response are welcome to join.

Regional Refugee Response Plan.

Understanding socio-economic inclusion: definition and explanation

Socio-economic inclusion is a process that supports refugees, stateless persons, third country nationals and other forcibly displaced persons moving from Ukraine, in integrating into the economies and social fabric of host countries and communities. Different countries have varied approaches to promoting socio-economic inclusion, which are guided, in part, by human rights principles and treaty obligations and is often governed by a specific set of policy measures to facilitate the exercise of rights, and access to opportunities and resources to enable forcibly displaced people to fully partake in national and community life. In the context of Ukraine, the triggering of the Temporary Protection Directive within the European Union has ensured a coherent approach to protection and inclusion, albeit with different interpretations and practices emerging in states across the bloc. A lasting and successful socio-economic inclusion relies, in particular, on gender, age and diversity-responsive public policies oriented towards inclusive urban planning, housing, access to labour markets and decent work, education and skills, entrepreneurship, financial inclusion and social protection, in support of national and regional inclusion and development plans and strategies and in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Ultimately, socio-economic inclusion contributes to overcome inequalities, to promote social cohesion and build peace.

As highlighted in the Global Compact on Refugees, integration and inclusion constitute a dynamic two-way process that requires efforts by all parties, including a preparedness on the part of refugees to adapt to the host society without giving up cultural identity, and a corresponding readiness on the part of host communities and public institutions to welcome refugees and meet the needs of a diverse population. The process is complex and gradual, comprising legal, economic, social and cultural dimensions.

Local Authorities are often the crucial responders in providing reception, helping to cover basic need of new arrivals, conducting efforts for their effective inclusion into municipal services, such as education, child care, housing, skills and employment and social protection and establishing multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms at the local level. In this, local authorities often rely on innovation and creativity to mobilize communities around a holistic response to refugee inclusion, based on local assets and possibilities

The socio-economic inclusion process is multi-dimensional and involves every segment of society. In addition to national and local governments, the engagement and support of other stakeholders — including the private sector, civil societies, media, academia, UN agencies and development actors, and refugee and diaspora organizations — is crucial to meaningful, sustainable inclusion.

Education and training

European Commission (2022)

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Supporting the inclusion of displaced children from Ukraine in education: Considerations, key principles and practices for the school year 2022-2023

A comprehensive European Union document with detailed and practical guidance for schools, Ministries of Education and other education professionals on the inclusion of Ukrainian children in national school systems of refugee host countries.

European Commission (2022)

Education and support for Ukrainian refugees

Web page on the European Union's School Education Gateway website bringing together the most useful resources on inclusion of Ukrainian refugee children into national education systems of refugee hosting countries. The resources cut across several sub-themes (cf. Language learning, MHPSS, school capacity, funding) and across different levels of education (cf. Pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary).

UNHCR Regional Bureau for Europe (2022)

Refugee Education in Europe: Learning after Lock down

A UNHCR policy brief on the structural challenges of refugee education in Europe as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, containing recommendations to improve access to and quality of education of displaced learners. The guidance on these structural challenges has become even more relevant in the education response to the Ukraine refugee emergency.

Education and training

IOM, UNICEF, UNESCO (2022)

Integrating Migration into Education Interventions

The Toolkit is intended to provide concise, operational, and user-friendly information and tools to support partners to understand how migration can be reflected in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects or programmes that have an education focus. While the specific target audience is international cooperation and development actors, it can also be useful for other partners who are engaged in education interventions. The first section includes a brief overview of the linkages between migration and the education sector to provide a general understanding of the ways in which both interact. The second section includes a set of user-friendly tools to support stakeholders with the integration of migration into education interventions, focusing on different phases of the intervention cycle. The toolkit can be used in different development contexts.

IOM (2022)

Includ-EU Education Brief

The Includ-EU project promotes regional and local expertise, exchange and engagement for enhanced social cohesion in Europe. One of its specific objectives is to enhance local and regional actors' knowledge and capacities to implement innovative integration measures, including through the analysis of existing good practices and the formulation of thematic policy recommendations. In line with this, the aim of this briefing is to present the state of Third Country Nationals' education access and participation in Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia, and Spain, focusing on possible implications for social inclusion. It also examines existing good practices contributing towards improving TCNs' access to education and issues recommendations on inclusive education policies in the EU. This briefing is the result of the collaborative mapping of successful multi-stakeholder, multilevel, and public-private partnerships in different dimensions of TCNs' inclusion in the Includ-EU's target countries, in line with the new EU Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-27.

Employment and skills

ILO (2022)

The impact of the Ukraine crisis on the world of work: Initial assessments

A statistical assessment of the impact of the crisis on the Ukrainian, neighbouring countries and global labour markets, with policy recommendations.

ILO (2017)

Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience Recommendation, 2017 (No. 205)

Provide guidance to Members States in taking measures on employment and decent work in response to crisis situations arising from conflicts and disasters. It provides for the need to pay special attention to population groups and individuals who have been made particularly vulnerable by the crisis, including, but not limited to, children, young persons, persons belonging to minorities, indigenous and tribal peoples, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, migrants, refugees and other persons forcibly displaced.

ILO (2016)

Guiding principles on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market.

Guidance to Member States on how to provide refugees and other forcibly displaced persons with access to the labour market and the creation of decent work and to assist countries impacted by these situations, in a way that meet the needs of host communities, refugees and other forcibly displaced persons. The document was requested and endorsed by the tripartite Governing Body of the ILO.

Employment and skills

ILO

Digital refugee livelihoods and Decent Work – Towards inclusion in a fairer digital economy

A report illustrating how digital skills can improve the integration of refugees in the digital economy and access decent employment, with a set of case studies.

OECD, UNHCR (2018)

Engaging Employers on the Hiring of Refugees

A 10-point multi-stakeholder action plan for employers, refugees, governments and civil society.

The publication outlines a number of steps to be taken to ensure the inclusion of refugees in the workforce, including language courses, skills assessment, recognition and upskilling, information and counselling, job readiness courses, job matching, preparation of the workplace, creating an evidence-base and a coordinated multi-stakeholder approach.

IOM, ILO (2022)

Integrating Migration into Employment Interventions

The Toolkit is intended to provide concise, operational, and user-friendly information and tools to support partners to understand how migration can be reflected in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects or programmes that have an employment focus. While the specific target audience is international cooperation and development actors, it can also be useful for other partners who are engaged in employment interventions. The first section includes a brief overview of the linkages between migration and the employment sector to provide a general understanding of the ways in which both interact. The second section includes a set of user-friendly tools to support stakeholders with the integration of migration into employment interventions, focusing on different stages of the intervention cycle. The toolkit can be used in different development contexts.

Employment and skills

UN Women, ITU (2021)

Digitally empowered generation equality: Women, girls and ICT in the context of COVID-19 in selected Western Balkans and Eastern Partnership Countries

In the wake of COVID-19, digital technology has become a lifeline for millions around the world, and a critical tool to cope with the crisis and its aftermath. This study on the gender digital divide occurring in Western Balkan states and Eastern Partnership countries features trends in the participation of girls and women in the ICT sector and its dynamics while analysing the women's participation in digital work. It focuses on women and girls using, studying and working in digital technology and presents country-specific recommendations to develop a set of national initiatives fostering the participation of women and girls in the ICT sector.

ITC-ILO courses

1) E-learning on access to decent work for refugees and other forcibly displaced persons. This course for policy-makers and practitioners seeking to design and implement measures to facilitate the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market, and to promote inclusive employment strategies and policies is based on the ILO's 2016

2) Guiding Principles on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market. ILO standards, other human-rights instruments and existing good practices.

3) Market-based livelihood interventions for refugees and host communities. This course, developed by the ILO and the UNHCR as a response to a lack of a specialized training on market-based livelihood interventions for refugees, supports practitioners working with refugee communities in the design of livelihood interventions based on a solid understanding of market trends and demand.

Employment and skills

ILO, UNHCR (2017)

A Guide to Market-based Livelihood Interventions for Refugees

A practical guide to adapt market-based interventions to refugees, as a means to achieve sustainable livelihoods and – at the same time – improve value chains.

Tent Partnership for Refugees, DIW Econ (2022)

From Refugee Crisis to Job Engine: An Analysis of German Businesses' Experience in Refugee Integration

The study analyses the experiences of 100 mid-sized and large German companies that have hired refugees. The research reveals that companies that have hired refugees have experienced enhanced creativity, increased productivity, higher employee retention, and better market positioning.

By analysing the challenges, effective solutions and best practices, and actionable recommendations for companies on refugee integration, this report is a seminal guide for companies looking to bring refugee talent into their workforce.

Access to health services

WHO (2022)

Ukraine crisis Public Health Situation Analysis – Refugee-hosting countries

The analysis indicates key health risks, detailed assessment of health status and threats, and key recommendations and priority considerations.

Poland MHPSS Technical Working Group (2022)

Essential Concepts and Best Practices for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS): Ukrainian Refugee Response

This document indicates which sectors to include MHPSS, Essentials of MHPSS Communication, key terminologies and key resources.

UNHCR, WHO, IOM and ECDC (2022)

INFORMATION TO GUIDE INDIVIDUAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT OF REFUGEES FLEEING THE WAR IN UKRAINE: Considerations for Health Care Workers

This document aims to provide information to guide individual health assessment carried out by frontline health providers at border areas, reception centres, transit centres and individual clinics as well as national public health agencies / authorities in countries receiving refugees and third country nationals.

Access to health services

IOM, ILO, UNESCO and UNICEF (2022)

Toolkit for Integrating Migration into Health Interventions

The Toolkit is intended to provide concise, operational, and user-friendly information and tools to support partners to understand how migration can be reflected in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects or programmes that have a health focus. While the specific target audience is international cooperation and development actors, it can also be useful for other partners who are engaged in health interventions. The first section includes a brief overview of the linkages between migration and the health sector to provide a general understanding of the ways in which both interact. The second section includes a set of user-friendly tools to support stakeholders with the integration of migration into health interventions, focusing on different stages of the intervention cycle. The toolkit can be used in different development contexts.

UNHCR, WHO, ECDC and UNICEF (2022)

Key considerations for on-site assessment of refugee transit points and accommodation centres in the EU/EEA in the context of the refugees fleeing the war in Ukraine

This guidance note aims to provide practical orientation to national and local authorities, United Nations (UN) and civil society organizations on public health, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) measures at border entry points, reception and accommodation centres in surrounding countries affected by the Ukraine crisis. The guidance note does not cover overall management of those sites, specific measures related to epidemiological surveillance, or specific disease control programs for which other guidance documents exist. Section I of the document provides an overview of tailored approaches to different situations, while Section II provides context and short technical guidance on specific public health and WASH considerations. The Annex includes a checklist that has been developed as a companion, on-site tool to assist with the assessment of refugee accommodations or centres. The tool is divided into three sections, reflecting the three situations in which refugees may find themselves.

IOM (2019)

Manual on Community-Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies and Displacement

The manual on Community-Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) in Emergencies and Displacement describes the process MHPSS programme managers should follow to design and implement relevant programmes in the aftermath of an emergency and to best serve the needs of displaced populations after-arrival in their country of resettlement.

An emphasis on community-based MHPSS can foster more positive outcomes for both migrants and host community members alike as community-based MHPSS approaches encourage families, groups and communities to become active participants in improving individual and collective well-being by supporting and caring for one another in ways that empower recovery and resilience. Instead of limiting the intervention to the provision of services to respond to the deficits created by the emergency, this approach activates context-specific, multidisciplinary support systems that build on existing strengths of affected communities which allow for migrants' needs to be addressed more effectively.

Social protection

ILO (2021)

Extending Social Protection to Migrant Workers, Refugees, and their Families: Guide for Policy makers and Practitioners

Guide for practitioners on the rationale, legal frameworks and practices to extend social protection and social security provisions to migrants and refugees, with specific focus on gender issues.

UNHCR (2021)

Leave no one behind: Promoting effective access of refugees in social protection systems in post-pandemic Europe. Integration Policy Brief 1

Introduces the topic of refugee access to social protection in Europe, presents gaps, good practices and recommendations for enhancing effective access and inclusion of refugees.

Social protection

WFP (2020)

WFP Shock-Responsive Social Protection Basic Country Capacity Assessment Tool

This tool is designed to assess governments' capacity either to use current Social Protection schemes to address emergencies, or to develop new ways of making Social Protection more relevant and effective in emergency contexts. It helps to capture the functionality of Social Protection instruments and identify the areas of development and strengthening for which the government may wish to seek assistance. The tool has been designed for use by WFP, but has been made available for governments and other agencies.

WFP (2017)

Study on Social Protection and Safety Nets in Ukraine

Exploration of social protection system in general and for specific vulnerable groups supported with examples from conflict-affected Donbas region.

Non-discrimination and social cohesion ⟳

ILO (2022)

Gender equality and women's empowerment in the world of work in fragile, conflict and disaster settings

Offers guidance, reference frameworks and recommendations for global, national or local stakeholders to ensure gender-responsiveness in initiatives related to employment and decent work across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.

ILO, UNDP, WFP (2020)

Women and Work: Improving Gender Integration in the Livelihoods Response to the Syrian crisis

This report builds on previous similar studies on the challenges and promising approaches to scaling-up access to jobs and other economic opportunities in countries affected by crisis, specifically focusing on women who are reportedly taking new roles and responsibility related to livelihoods. The study aims to identify particular challenges related to integrating gender into the livelihoods' response of the 3RP and a number of institutional constraints that contribute to reducing the effectiveness of gender-mainstreaming efforts. Even though it covers the Syrian crisis, it provides illustrative insights and recommendations also relevant in context of the ongoing situation in Ukraine.

IOM (2021)

The Power of Contact: Designing, Facilitating, and Evaluating Social Mixing Activities

The guide draws from wealth of different programming on social contact between migrants and host activities and extensive research on intergroup contact theory, which posits that increased interaction and mixing of people from different backgrounds can cultivate trust and decrease prejudice under the right circumstances. The guidelines provide practical advice and user-friendly tools for designing, facilitating, and evaluating social mixing activities to support social inclusion of newcomers in communities where they settle. Local communities, particularly those experiencing fatigue in volunteering and growing resentment towards new arrivals from Ukraine, can draw on this guide to design interventions to reduce prejudice and promote community acceptance.

Non-discrimination and social cohesion

IOM (2021)

Frameworks and Good Practices of Intercultural Mediation for Migrant Integration in Europe

This study contributes to the knowledge and understanding of intercultural mediation and makes recommendations for improving policies and practices in the European Union which can be used in the context of the Ukraine response in neighbouring countries, where a novel approach to refugee' integration and social cohesion is needed.

The links between intercultural mediation and migrant integration is an emerging topic of importance. In concrete terms, it refers to interventions that aim to reduce the negative consequences of language barriers, sociocultural differences, and tensions in diverse communities to overcome barriers they face to service access. As migrant populations are composed of highly heterogeneous groups, it is imperative for interpreters, local communities and service providers to recognize the unique cultural norms and traditions migrants carry with them as they enter a new community who may adhere to a different set of norms. Applying appropriate intercultural mediation techniques can serve to bridge intercultural gaps and build trust between parties across interactions that occur in settings such as education services, health care, employment, legal matters, housing, communities, and mediation networks

IOM COMMIT (2021)

Guidelines: Piloting Mentorship Schemes

These guidelines created through the IOM project COMMIT support actors to set up mentorship schemes for resettled refugees, to help them get integrated into their country of resettlement. The guidelines are useful to practitioners as they provide an overview of the key steps for establishing a mentorship scheme, including a set of questionnaires for monitoring purposes. By applying a community-based approach, the guidelines promote the active membership and engagement of communities and broader society. Mentorship schemes facilitate migrants' journey towards empowerment, self-reliance and integration (through social and economic inclusion) by connecting them with community members who can provide support and guidance.

Socio-economic inclusion policies 📰

UNHCR (2022)

The EU Temporary Protection Directive in practice 2022

The application of temporary protection in Europe is unprecedented and its practical implementation demonstrates how to manage mass flows in a manner that provides recognition of international protection needs and guarantees swift access to safety, documentation and rights. This initial non-exhaustive compilation of practices, drawing from examples of how Temporary Protection applications have been assessed, aims to provide guidance and inspiration to governmental and non-governmental actors on how protection and assistance needs may be assessed in a timely, fair and efficient manner.

UNDP, ILO (2022)

Tackling the Socio-Economic Consequences of COVID-19 on Migrants and Communities: Why Integration Matters | United Nations Network on Migration

This paper focuses on migrants' socio-economic (re)integration, both the integration of immigrants into the societies and labour markets of their host countries, and the sustainable reintegration of returnees into their origin countries. It also analyses best practices, relevant international norms and standards in terms, while also highlighting the linkages between socio-economic (re)integration with human rights, labour standards, gender equality and social cohesion.

UNDP, ILO (2021)

Migration from Venezuela: opportunities for Latin America and the Caribbean. Regional socio-economic integration strategy | United Nations Development Programme (undp.org)

The publication describes the regional socio-economic integration strategy, specifically focusing on reducing the levels of socio-economic vulnerability of refugees and migrants; maximizing the contribution of this population to the economies of the recipient countries and promoting social cohesion through initiatives that also benefit the host communities. While the document covers a different region, it is highly relevant in context of the ongoing Ukraine crisis, given its focus on promoting sustainable inclusion of migrants and refugees, in host communities and their contribution to local economies.

Socio-economic inclusion policies

UN women (2021)

One Year of Covid-19: A Gender Analysis of Emergency Covid-19 Socio-Economic Policy Responses Adopted in Europe and Central Asia

This publication consolidates 477 government responses recorded as introduced and/or enhanced which fell largely into three categories; social protection measures; labour market measures; and economic, fiscal and business stimulus measures. In offering an analysis of measures taken from a gender lens, the study, along with factsheets and two accompanying policy briefs, offers recommendations to improve emergency responses in support of women and other vulnerable groups with more expansive and inclusive social protection systems and building more inclusive labour markets and business measures.

UN Women, ILO (2022)

A guide to public investments in the care economy

This policy support tool is prepared in the framework of the UN Women and ILO Joint Programme titled' Promoting Decent Employment for Women through Inclusive Growth Policies and Investments in the Care Economy' and as part of the UN-wide response initiatives to be included in the UN Socio-Economic Response to the pandemic. The tool provides a methodology for how to identify the coverage gaps in care services (namely public healthcare, long-term care, early childhood care & education, and primary and secondary education; and assesses the various economic returns to such investments in the short- and long-run.

IOM, MPI (2020)

European Cities on the Front Line Europe: New and emerging governance models for migrant inclusion

This study report developed in partnership with the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Europe in the frame of the project ADMin4ALL – explores how local administrations across Europe have navigated providing migrants and refugees access to public services and supporting their broader inclusion. It focuses on cities and smaller towns in Southern as well as Central and Eastern Europe that are facing particularly difficult situations, such as high levels of spontaneous arrivals, restrictive national policies, strained economies, limited integration experience, and a weak and/or thinly spread service infrastructure. The policy brief provides a list of recommendations that are still relevant for the Ukraine crisis.

Access to housing

UNHCR (2020)

Municipal housing policies: A key factor for successful integration at the local level

This study examines the municipal housing policies in Bulgaria and the extent to which these policies respond to the housing needs of beneficiaries of international protection. In the context of a dynamic migration situation, a critical look at strategic policy priorities can help policy- and decision-makers address important issues and cases of marginalization and homelessness among BIPs that are due to the lack of adequate support for integration and housing in particular. While the study focuses on Bulgaria, it also compares the situation to other countries in Europe and contains a detailed list of publications available on the topic of refugees and migrants access to housing, thus providing useful guidance and orientation for other EU countries as well.

IOM (2022)

Includ-EU Housing Brief

This Housing Brief falls within the scope of the Includ-EU project, which aims to contribute to building more inclusive and cohesive European societies by enhancing transnational knowledge and experience sharing, cooperation and partnerships between local and regional authorities from Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia and Spain. Specifically, the brief analyses the housing context for migrants in these countries; focusing on possible implications for their integration prospects. It also presents innovative practices contributing towards improving access to adequate and affordable housing for TCNs and issues recommendations to policy makers on holistic housing policies for migrants and refugees in the EU.

Measuring and informing socio-economic inclusion

UNHCR, MPG (2021)

Effective inclusion of refugees - Participatory approaches for practitioners at the local level

The toolkit was developed with local authorities, service providers, civil society and refugee led organizations across Europe to address the need for evidence-base and support local actors in carrying out impactful integration and inclusion initiatives that fully engage refugees throughout the programme cycle. It consists of a step-by-step handbook, supporting videos and assessment tools. Among others, it offers a scorecard with a set of clear and measurable indicators linked to the key concepts and dimensions outlined in the toolkit allowing actors to quickly identify strengths and gaps of their initiatives, and to assess whether the initiative meets basic thresholds to be classified as good practice.

Entrepreneurship and financial inclusion 👥

IOM, UNCTAD, UNHCR (2018)

Policy Guide on Entrepreneurship for Migrants and Refugees

The guide offers practitioners high-level yet practice-oriented recommendations on policies and programmes to support entrepreneurial activity by, for and with migrants and refugees. The recommendations come in the form of policy options and possible measures and initiatives that governments or other relevant stakeholders can adopt outright or adapt to local needs and circumstances. It focuses on the role of entrepreneurship in enhancing the positive effects of migration on economic growth and development and how to create and evolve entrepreneurship ecosystem to be inclusive of migrants and refugees rather than creating separate or parallel programmes tailored to these groups. Entrepreneurship can also be part of the long-term solutions needed to address the consequences of large movements of forcibly displaced persons, in addition to the important measures that are put in place to cope with the immediate effects of humanitarian crises. In response to the Ukraine crisis, governments, public institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector can effectively support entrepreneurial activity by (and for) refugees and migrants to foster meaningful contributions to their well-being and a broader positive social impact.

ILO Course

Making Finance Work for Refugees, IDPs and Host communities Programme

Training course targets managers of financial services providers FSPs that currently serve or consider serving refugees and host communities with financial services.

Entrepreneurship and financial inclusion

IOM, UNCTAD (2022)

Integrating Migration into Private Sector Development and Trade Interventions

The Toolkit is intended to provide concise, operational, and user-friendly information and tools to support partners to understand how migration can be reflected in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects or programmes that have a private sector development and trade focus. While the specific target audience is international cooperation and development actors, it can also be useful for other partners who are engaged in trade interventions. The first section includes a brief overview of the linkages between migration and the private sector development and trade sector to provide a general understanding of the ways in which both interact. The second section includes a set of user-friendly tools to support stakeholders with the integration of migration into private sector development and trade sector interventions, focusing on different phases of the intervention cycle. The toolkit can be used in different development contexts.

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REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION WORKING GROUP

Co-chaired by

UNDP | UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

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