

## Forced Migration

# Forced Migrants: Labour Market Integration and Entrepreneurship

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### Which challenge are you addressing?

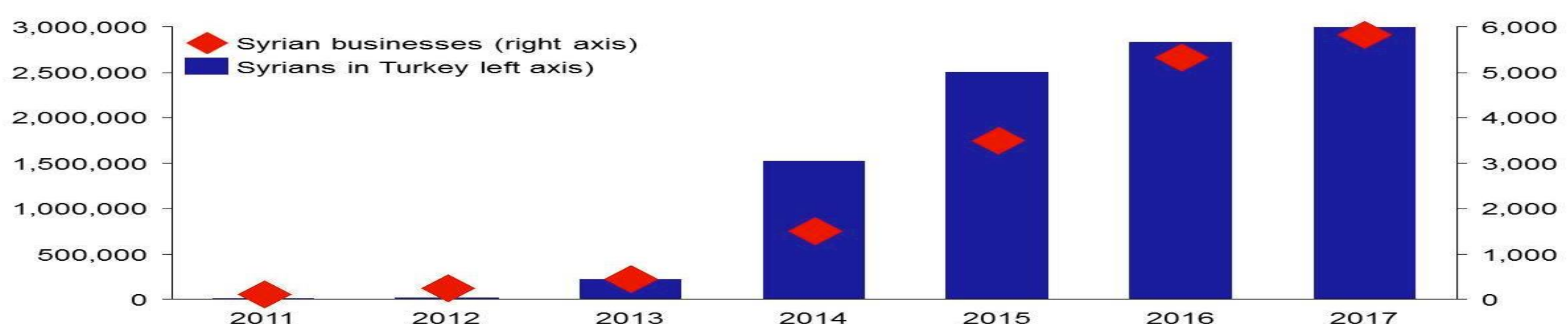
Access to the labour market is the most politically charged and therefore the most debated sphere of socio-economic integration for refugee populations in host countries. Refugees, however, could be on both sides of the

Labour market; on the demand side as employees or on the supply side as entrepreneurs. Consequently, this requires different intervention measures to overcome the bottlenecks on each side so refugees turn to economic contributors.

### Which solutions do you recommend?

- The G20 should step in to mobilize the private sector in developing sustainable solutions for the global refugee crisis and endorse the establishment of Made by Refugees Special Economic Zones (MBR Zones) in refugee hosting countries.
- The G20 2017 should endorse establishing a “Virtual Observatory for Refugee Integration” as a spin-off of the T20 Forced Migration Task Force. The Observatory could be supported by GIZ and operationalized amongst think tanks actively working on refugee integration policies. The Observatory would monitor the labour market integration processes of refugees in host countries around the world.

- Refugee entrepreneurs bring with them their web of relations, a culture of doing business and sector-specific expertise. As such, refugee entrepreneurship has the potential to facilitate private sector development, not only through employment generation, but also through the diversification of existing production and trade capabilities.
- The G20 could support refugee entrepreneurship and refugee entrepreneurs by encouraging its members to initiate startup visa programmes for refugees. Supporting refugee entrepreneurship and refugee entrepreneurs globally could be a niche agenda for the G20.



Source: UNHCR, DGMM and TOBB

