



# ENSURING BETTER INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES AND OTHER VULNERABLE MIGRANTS

**Meeting of the OECD Global Parliamentary  
Network**

**10-10-2018**

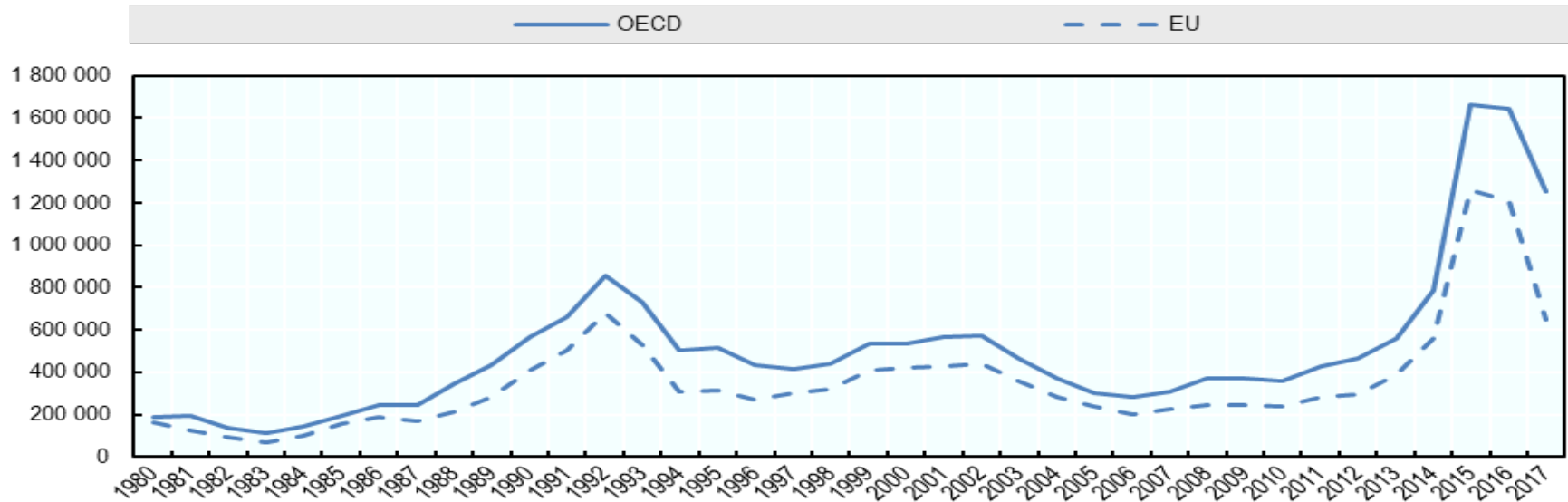
**Jonathan Chaloff**

**International Migration Division, OECD**



## Context: declining flows in most OECD countries means that the priority is now *integration*

Evolution of the number of new asylum seekers in OECD countries and the EU, 1980-2017



Source: UNHCR, Eurostat, OECD calculations.

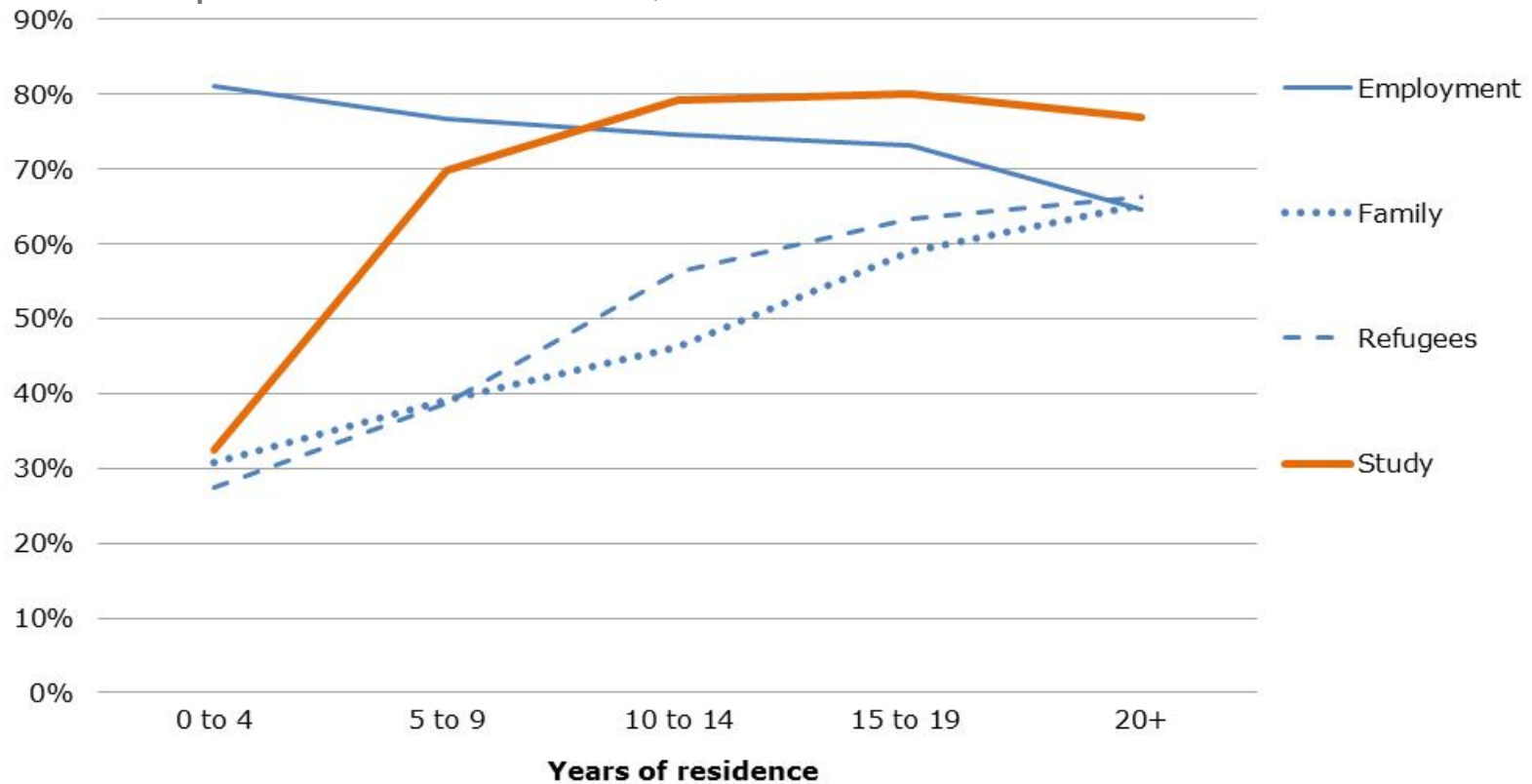
Much larger inflows in countries neighbouring Syria (>3m Syrian refugees in Turkey, 1m in Lebanon, 650k in Jordan)

The Asia and Pacific region is home to close to 8 million people of concern to UNHCR, including 3.5 million refugees.



# Labour market integration of refugees took a long time in the past

Employment rate by immigrant categories and duration of stay  
European OECD countries, 2014





## Lessons learned

### Coordination of initial and long-term

- Establish a crisis response plan in advance
- Identify actors
- Keep capacity during “scale-down”

### transition to

- Provide services as soon as possible
- Facilitate labour market access for asylum seekers with high prospects of being allowed to stay

### health systems,

- Better co-ordination between health-care providers, improve triage
- Factor employment and educational opportunities into dispersal policies

### specific factors

- *Tailor for:*
- Unaccompanied minors
- low-educated refugees
- Refugee mothers with young children



# Managing integration: Whole of Society Approach

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## Involve different levels of government

- National, sub-national, local level of government. *Reception and dispersal requires co-ordination among levels of government.*

## Involving different actors

- Employers, civil society, social partners, etc. *Collaboration in a clear framework is at least as important for sustainability than funding*

## Across different countries

- Co-operate with countries of origin and first asylum. *Managing movements, sharing information, sustaining integration.*



# ENGAGING WITH EMPLOYERS IN THE HIRING OF REFUGEES

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



<http://www.unhcr.org/5adde9904>

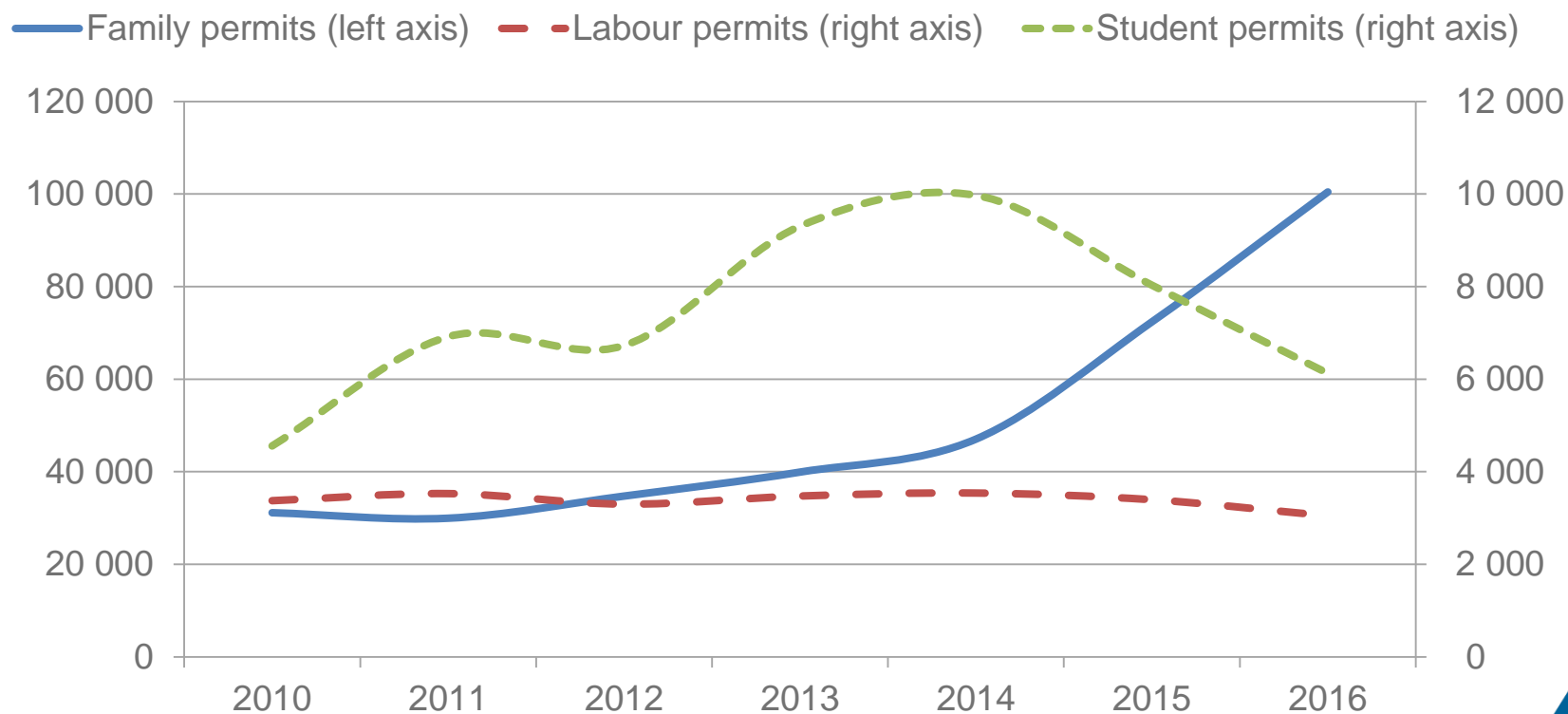




# Managing the flow of humanitarian migrants

*Improve channels for complementary pathways for people seeking protection*

## First Permits granted by OECD countries (29) to Syrians, Eritreans, Iraqis, Afghans and Somalis by permit type, 2010 and 2016





# For further information

[www.oecd.org/migration](http://www.oecd.org/migration)

[Jonathan.chaloff@oecd.org](mailto:Jonathan.chaloff@oecd.org)

**International Migration Outlook 2018**  
42ND EDITION

OECD

**LABOR MIGRATION IN ASIA:  
BUILDING EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS**

OECD

**Making Integration Work**  
REFUGEES AND OTHERS IN NEED OF PROTECTION

OECD

**Migration Policy Debates**  
May 2014

**Is migration good for the economy?**

Migration is a feature of social and economic life across many countries, but the profile of migrant populations varies considerably. In part this is because of the variety of sources of migration. In much of Europe, for example, citizens enjoy extensive rights to free movement. In Australia, Canada and New Zealand, managed labour migration plays an important role. Other sources include family and humanitarian migration. Whatever its source, migration has important impacts on our societies, and these can be controversial. The economic impact of migration is no exception.

Can be helpful to look at migration's net growth.

United States and 70% in Europe over 10 years of the economy in making retirement. 10% in Europe.

by relative to benefits of contribution.

**Connecting with Emigrants**  
A GLOBAL PROFILE OF DIASPORAS 2015

**Matching Economic Migration with Labour Market Needs**

**Talent Abroad: A Review of German Emigrants**

OECD

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**Recruiting Immigrant Workers EUROPE**

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**Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2015**  
SETTLING IN

OECD