



Creation of a new modality to capture support for the integration of refugees/protected persons/migrants in the provider country

TOSSD Task Force Issues Paper¹- Agenda item 7

6 – 9 October 2020

I. Introduction

1. During seminars conducted in July and August 2020, reporters have raised questions on the eligibility in TOSSD of support specifically for the integration of refugees in provider countries. This note proposes to discuss this issue, not covered so far in the Task Force deliberations, and to create a separate modality to identify and capture related support.

II. Proposed new modality to capture support for the integration of refugees in provider countries

2. In TOSSD, support to refugees/protected persons currently refers to “expenses on the temporary sustenance of refugees and protected persons in refugee-like situations in the provider country as well as financial, material or technical support to refugees in other host countries.” Expenses covered in the provider country therefore only relate to “temporary sustenance” (food, shelter, training) and exclude measures to promote the integration of refugees into the economy or the provider country, such as job programmes, skills development, etc.
3. Programmes specifically aiming at the integration of refugees in the economy of the provider country have not yet been considered by the Task Force even though they are in line with the objectives of the [UN Global Compact on Refugees](#). One of the primary objectives of the Compact is indeed to facilitate access to durable solutions, including from the outset of refugee situations: “This includes the three traditional durable solutions of voluntary repatriation, resettlement and local integration, as well as other local solutions and complementary pathways for admission to third countries, which may provide additional opportunities.” Promoting the cultural integration in the provider country can also be considered in this context (activities that conduct to less racism can be considered as supporting an international public good).
4. Expenditures on programmes for the integration of refugees are incurred by providers in their own countries. They would be reportable in TOSSD Pillar II given that they contribute to sustainable development (see point i. below) and meet the specific eligibility criteria defined for Pillar II (see point ii. below):

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- i. As indicated above, the programmes are aligned with the Global Compact on Refugees, they contribute to addressing the global challenge of migration and can be associated with different SDG targets². As such, they can be considered as contributing to sustainable development.
 - ii. The programmes contribute to providing a durable solution to refugees, thereby providing substantial benefits to populations from TOSSD-eligible countries, and complying with the specific eligibility criteria for Pillar II activities³.
5. The Task Force could also consider the inclusion in this modality of integration activities for migrants (and not solely refugees) in the culture and economy of the provider country. For example: “Preparing Estonian kindergartens in accepting children with migrant background and supporting teachers in multicultural and tolerant classrooms”. This would also comply with eligibility criteria mentioned in paragraph 4 above.
 6. Therefore, the Secretariat proposes to create a new modality **105 – Support to refugees/protected persons/migrants for their integration in the economy of provider countries**. Activities could take place before and after the recognition of the refugee status. See Table 1 below for a description of the coverage for the proposed new modality. The table also includes the existing modalities for support to refugees, and their links with the GCR indicator framework and with the CRS classifications.
 7. Examples of domestic expenditures that could be reported in TOSSD Pillar II and coded under this new modality include:
 - i. Support to complementary pathways (see example in Box 1, which contains elements entailing expenditures in the provider countries); or
 - ii. Resettlement programmes’ components related to labour market services to find and retain employment (language training, vocational training, employment programmes, awareness on national culture, etc.).

Issues for discussion

- Do Task Force members agree with the creation of a modality in TOSSD to capture expenditures that promote the integration of refugees into the economy and culture of the provider country?
- Do Task Force members agree with the proposed coverage for the new modality, in particular:
 - The inclusion of costs incurred for migrants from TOSSD-eligible countries (in addition to refugees and protected persons).
 - The inclusion of costs before and after twelve months of stay.

² In particular the SDG target 10.7: “Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.” or the SDG target 8.8: “Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.”

³ See Reporting Instructions, paragraph 70.



Table 1. Modalities on support to refugees/protected persons in TOSSD

MODALITY	COVERAGE	PILLAR	LINKS WITH THE GCR INDICATOR FRAMEWORK		LINK WITH CRS CLASSIFICATIONS
			Outcome	Indicator Many of these indicators refer to ODA, but the GCR Indicator Framework makes reference to supplementary data that “may also be collected through the TOSSD measure, currently under development”.	
I - Support to refugees / protected persons	Covers expenses on the temporary sustenance of refugees and protected persons in refugee-like situations in the provider country as well as financial, material or technical support to refugees in other host countries. Also includes support to refugees returning to their countries of origin.				
I01 – Support to refugees/protected persons in the provider country (up to 12 months of their stay)	Costs incurred in provider countries for basic assistance to asylum seekers, refugees and protected persons from TOSSD-eligible countries, up to 12 months. Reportable under Pillar II.	Pillar II	Outcome 1.1: Resources supporting additional instruments and programmes are made available for refugees and host communities by an increasing number of donors.	1.1.1.b ODA disbursements from DAC donors for the benefit of refugees in developed countries.	Reported in CRS under modalities of support to refugees H02-H05
I02 – Support to refugees/protected persons in the provider country (beyond the 12-month period)	Costs incurred in provider countries for basic assistance to asylum seekers, refugees and protected persons from TOSSD-eligible countries, beyond the 12-month period, to the extent that the individual is not recognised by the competent authorities of the country in which he/she has sought asylum as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of residency or nationality of that country. Reportable under Pillar II.	Pillar II	Outcome 1.1: Resources supporting additional instruments and programmes are made available for refugees and host communities by an increasing number of donors.	1.1.1.b ODA disbursements from DAC donors for the benefit of refugees in developed countries.	Not reported in CRS.
I03 – Support to refugees/protected persons - in other countries of asylum	Financial, material or technical support to asylum seekers, refugees and protected persons in other host countries (TOSSD-eligible countries). Reportable under Pillar I.	Pillar I	Outcome 1.1: Resources supporting additional instruments and programmes are made available for refugees and host communities by an increasing number of donors. Outcome 1.2: National arrangements and coordinated refugee responses are supported.	1.1.1.a ODA disbursements from DAC donors for the benefit of refugees (and host communities) in developing countries. 1.1.2 Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in the refugee hosting country 1.2.1. Proportion of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities channeled to national actors in the refugee hosting country.	Reported in CRS but under different modalities (e.g. projects) and not separately identifiable.



I04 – Support to refugees/protected persons - voluntary returns	Support to refugees, asylum seekers and protected persons voluntarily returning to their countries of origin, nationality or last habitual residence (TOSSD-eligible countries). Excluding pre-departure assistance. Reportable under Pillar I.	Pillar I	Outcome 4.1: Resources are made available to support the sustainable reintegration of returning refugees by an increasing number of donors.	4.1.1. Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin. 4.1.2 Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin.	Reported in CRS but under different modalities (e.g. projects) and not separately identifiable.
Proposed new modality⁴: I05 – Support to refugees/protected persons/migrants in the provider country for their integration	Costs incurred in provider countries for promoting the integration in their economy of asylum seekers, refugees, protected persons and migrants from TOSSD-eligible countries. Covers activities that promote the integration in the economy and culture of the provider country (including language training, vocational training, employment programmes, awareness on national culture), before and after 12 months of stay. Temporary sustenance/basic assistance is covered under modalities I01 and I02. Reportable under Pillar II.	Pillar II	Outcome 1.1: Resources supporting additional instruments and programmes are made available for refugees and host communities by an increasing number of donors. ⁵	1.1.1.b ODA disbursements from DAC donors for the benefit of refugees in developed countries.	Not reported in CRS.

⁴ If the modality is approved by the Task Force, it will be necessary to modify the description of the general “I” category as follows: “Covers expenses on the temporary sustenance of for refugees and protected persons in refugee-like situations in the provider country as well as financial, material or technical support to refugees in other host countries. Also includes support to refugees returning to their countries of origin.”

⁵ There are other outcomes related to the integration of refugees but with no corresponding indicator on financial support (Outcome 2.1 Refugees are able to actively participate in the social and economic life of host countries; Outcome 3.1: Refugees in need have access to resettlement opportunities in an increasing number of countries; Outcome 3.2: Refugees have access to complementary pathways for admission to third countries.)



Box 1. Complementary pathways for refugees hosted in Jordan and to be resettled in Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom

Background information

Unemployment levels in Jordan are high and a minority of refugees are able to secure a legal, decent, sustainable job. Further, the prospects for refugees to achieve one of the three durable solutions is also unreachable for most refugees in Jordan. As part of the burden and responsibility sharing principle “Talent Beyond Boundaries” (TBB) is promoting labour mobility as a complementary pathway for refugees, contributing to the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees and the UNHCR Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways (2019-2021). The barriers hindering refugees from seeking employment opportunities in third countries include skills development, English language skills and information about opportunities for labour mobility.

Objectives and concrete activities

The objective of the project is to enable displacement-affected populations in Jordan to successfully access livelihoods towards a durable solution through skills building and linking refugees to international employment opportunities in third countries. The project will also support advocacy efforts to inform policies and programming towards labour mobility as a durable solution.

The project will provide training and counselling to refugees in Jordan, linking them to potential international employers. For those who obtain a possibility for employment, the project will assist them to prepare for the move (facilitating connections to legal services providers for visas, supporting employers to arrange relocation of the refugee and their family, etc.). TBB monitors the refugees and their employers for a year after their arrival in the destination country for evaluation purposes.

Activities oriented towards identifying and enhancing the employability of refugees will take place in Jordan. Activities oriented towards identifying potential employer partners take place outside of Jordan in Australia, Canada and maybe the UK. The Regional Development and Protection Programme for Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq funding is for activities that exclusively support refugees in Jordan to secure a durable solution. While TBB has budgeted to support staffing in Australia and Canada, this staff directly supports refugees in Jordan by securing prospective employers to sponsor the durable solution. According to UNHCR TBB’s efforts to allow refugees from major refugee hosting countries, such as Jordan, to access solutions through labour mobility are critical to easing the pressure on host communities, while building the capacity of local actors.

Results

The project will contribute to refugees’ self-reliance being able to achieve a durable solution in other countries. Further, the project will contribute to the international burden-sharing with Jordan.