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Global Parliamentary Network meeting

# Update on employment, health and social affairs

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# A HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN UKRAINE



# 3,000,381 refugees fleeing Ukraine since 24 Feb





## Secondary movements are gaining importance

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- According to the UN more than 300k people have already moved one to another EU/OECD country
  - Czech Rep (14/03) ~ 150k special residence permits issued since 24/2
  - Germany (14/03) ~147k refugees from Ukraine had registered
  - Italy (12/03) ~35k
  - France (15/03) ~15k
  - Canada (10/03) ~7k arrivals and 7k applications
  - Sweden (11/03) ~5.2k
  - Israel (13/03) ~5k Ukrainians arrived to stay temporarily plus ~2k permanent immigrants



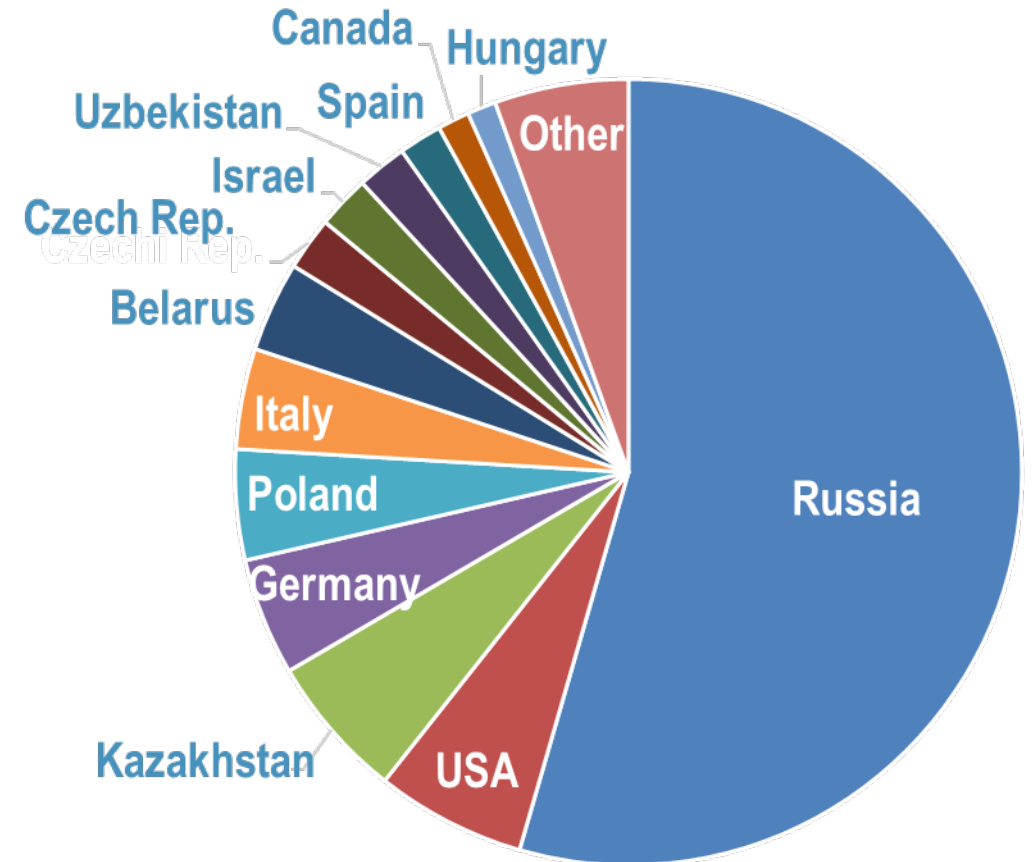
## Secondary movements are gaining importance

### Ukrainian-born living abroad, 2020

Already prior to the attack,

**6 million** people born in Ukraine lived abroad,

including **2 million** in OECD countries





# Already a unique historical refugee crisis (although not the only humanitarian crisis)

Total registered **Syrian refugees** (14/03/2022)

Location name	Source	Data date	Population
Turkey	Government of Turkey	10 Mar 2022	65.8% 3,750,462
Lebanon	UNHCR	31 Jan 2022	14.7% 839,788
Jordan	UNHCR	28 Feb 2022	11.8% 673,957
Iraq	UNHCR	28 Feb 2022	4.5% 256,861
Egypt	UNHCR	28 Feb 2022	2.4% 138,853
Other (North Africa)	UNHCR	31 Dec 2020	0.7% 42,578

5 million **displaced Venezuelans** in LAC plus 1 million in the ROW (14/03/2022)



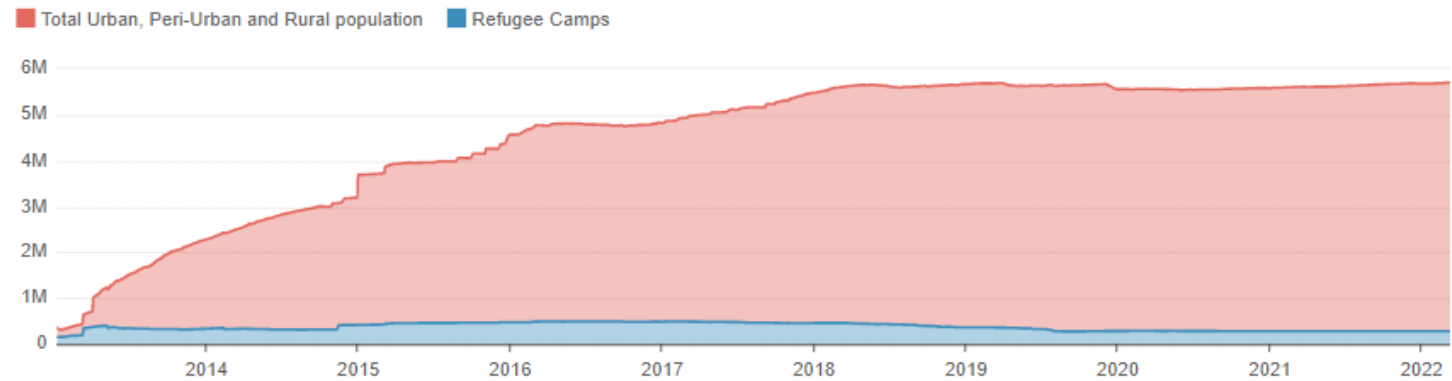
It took almost 2 years for the total number to reach 3 million Syrian refugees

**5,702,499**

Last updated 10 Mar 2022

Source - UNHCR, Government of Turkey

**Trend of Registered Syrian Refugees**





## A rapid policy response in Europe

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- Facilitation of cross border entries at external borders of the EU
  - Activation for the first time of the EU Directive on Temporary Protection (2001)
    - Residence permit for up to 3 years
    - Access to employment and family reunification
    - Access to suitable accommodation or means to obtain housing
    - Access to education and health
    - Access to necessary assistance in terms of social welfare
- However, there are significant differences and uncertainties in the conditions of application of the Directive
- Very strong mobilisation of host country communities, notably in Poland



## Quick response also outside the EU (selected examples)

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- **Australia, New Zealand Japan** - Expedited visa processing for Ukrainian applicants
- Many countries have granted extensions to Ukrainians already present:
  - The **United States** designated Ukraine for Temporary Protected Status for 18 months
  - **Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Canada** are also extending expiring permits
- **Canada-Ukraine** Authorization for Emergency Travel - no limit on the number beneficiaries
- The **United Kingdom** announced a new sponsorship scheme for Ukrainians lacking family ties to the UK.
- **Israel**: Ukrainians eligible under the “Law of Return” can enter without restrictions.





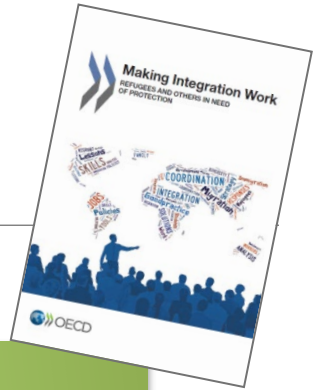
## Short-term challenges for reception and inclusion of Ukrainian refugees

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- **Uncertainties** about future flows and duration of stay
- High pressure on **municipalities** => responsibility-sharing mechanisms
- **Housing** : beyond the support currently provided by the Ukrainian diaspora and the civil society
- Inclusion of young children in the **school** system
- Risk of **gender-based violence** and interruptions to maternal health care
- **Mental health** problems



# Longer-term responses: 10 OECD lessons for making integration work for refugees



Provide activation and integration services as soon as possible for humanitarian migrants and asylum seekers with high prospects of being allowed to stay

Facilitate labour market access for asylum seekers with high prospects of being allowed to stay

Factor employment prospects into dispersal policies

Record and assess humanitarian migrants' foreign qualifications, work experience and skills

Take into account the growing diversity of humanitarian migrants and develop tailor-made approaches

Identify mental and physical health issues early and provide adequate support

Develop support programmes specific to unaccompanied minors who arrive past the age of compulsory schooling

Build on civil society to integrate humanitarian migrants

Promote equal access to integration services to humanitarian migrants across the country

Acknowledge that the integration of very poorly educated humanitarian migrants requires long-term training and support

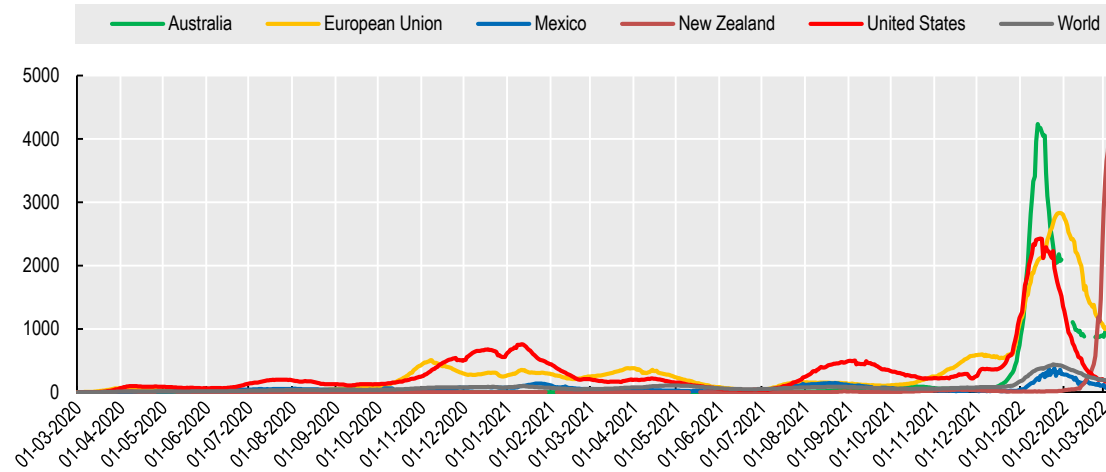


# MANAGING THE ONGOING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

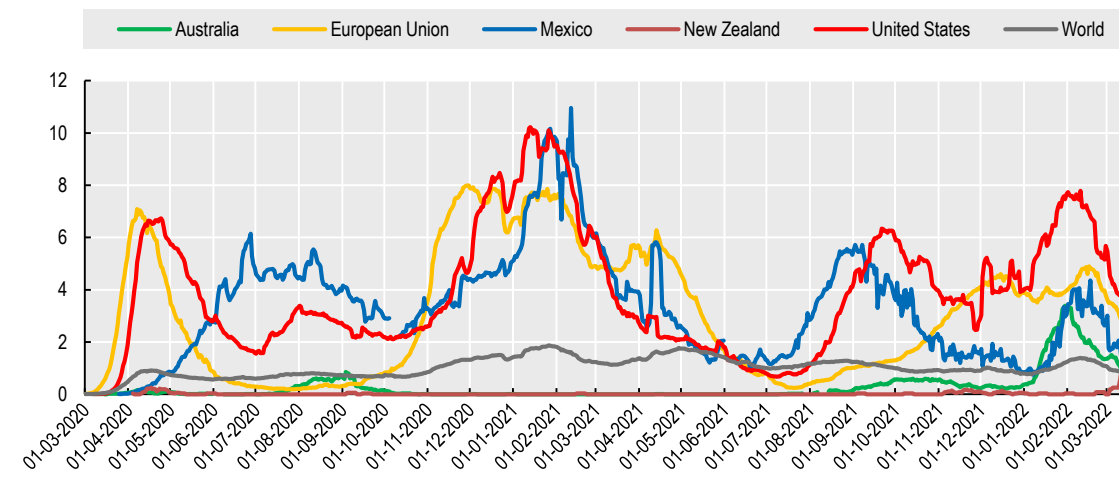


# After a peak in early 2022, COVID-19 cases fell in most countries

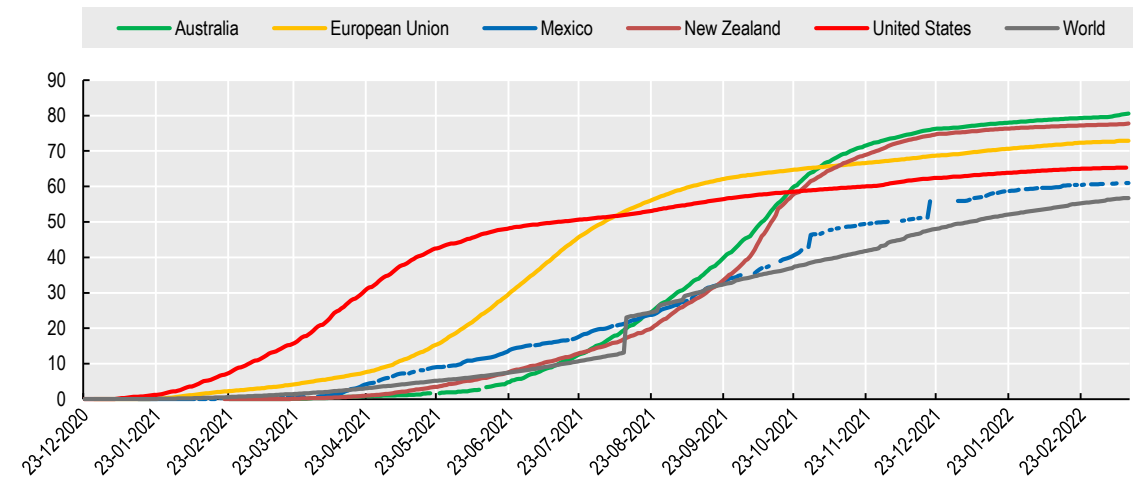
Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people, 7-day rolling average



Daily new confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people, 7-day rolling average



People fully vaccinated with initial COVID-19 vaccination protocol, %





## Living with an ongoing COVID-19 pandemic

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As most countries relax restrictions, a new strategy is needed:

- continued efforts to vaccinate populations;
- maintenance of basic public health measures with reduced restrictions;
- promise of some new treatments for vulnerable people;
- strengthening health system resilience.

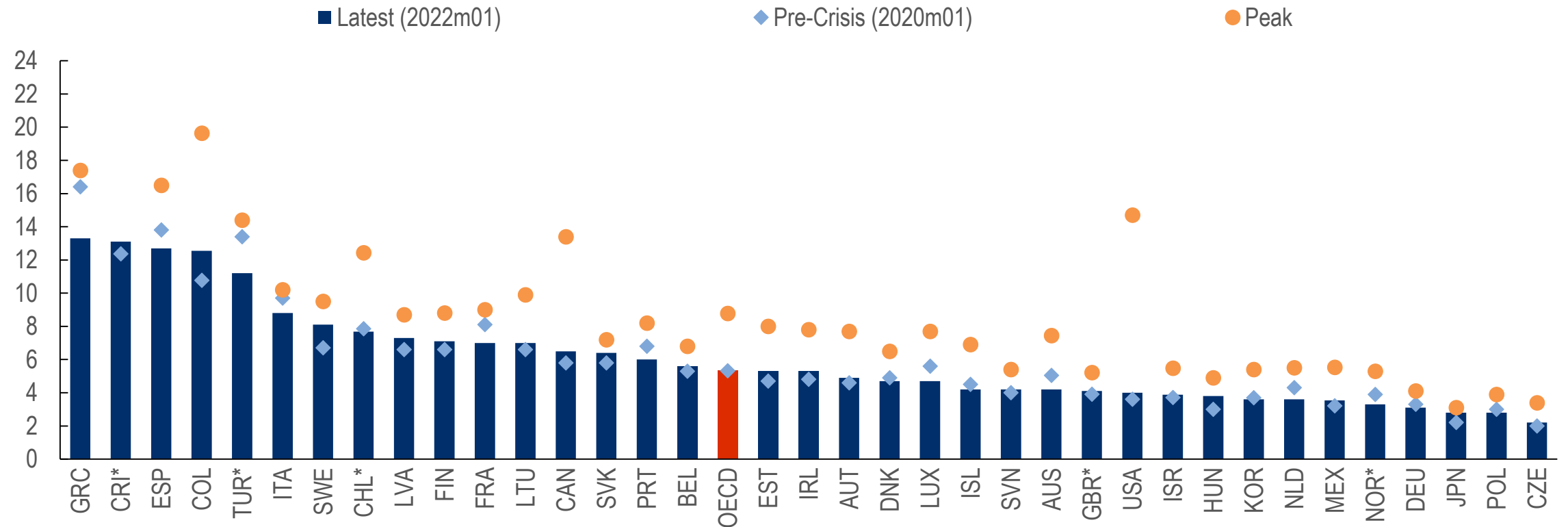


# LABOUR MARKET SITUATION



# Unemployment rates are mostly back to pre-crisis levels

Unemployment, pre-crisis, peak, most recent  
Percent of labour force, seasonally adjusted

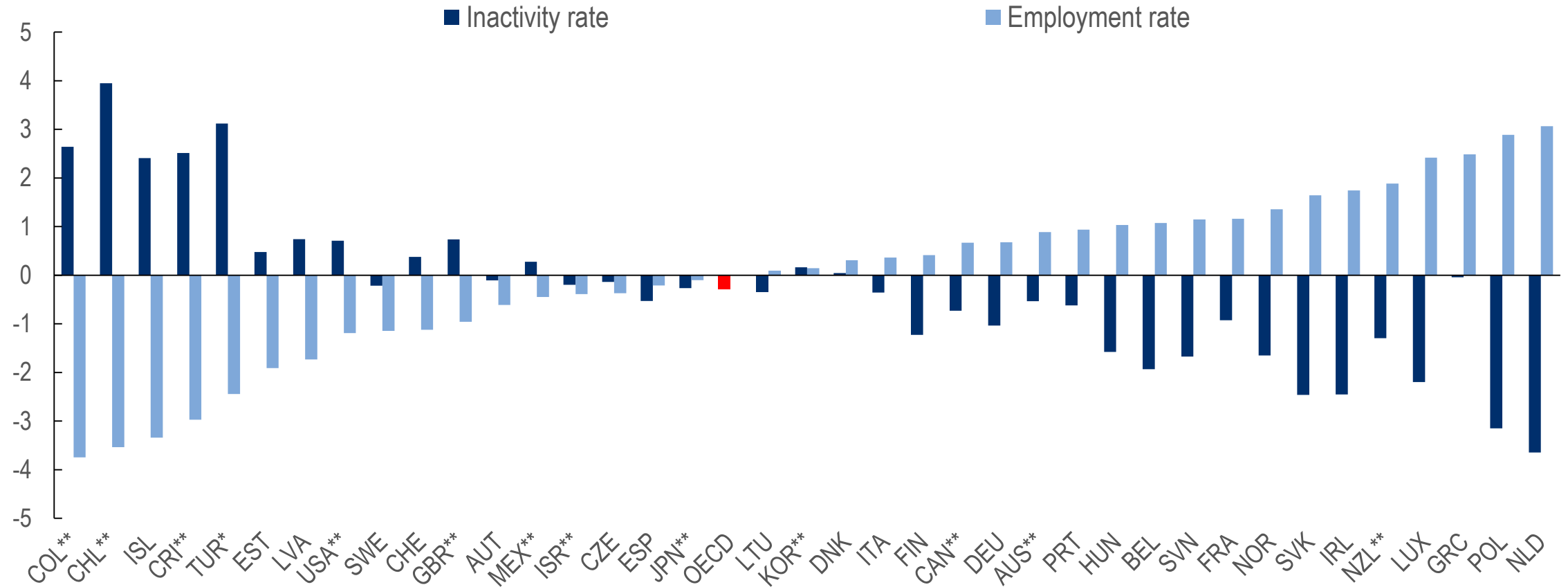


Source: OECD, forthcoming, *Employment Outlook 2022*. \*Note: latest was Dec. 2021 for CHL, CRI, NOR, TUR and Nov. 2021 for GBR.



# But employment and inactivity rates paint a more uneven picture of labour market recovery

Quarterly inactivity and employment rates (age 15-64), seasonally adjusted. Change: Q3 2021 relative to Q4 2019.

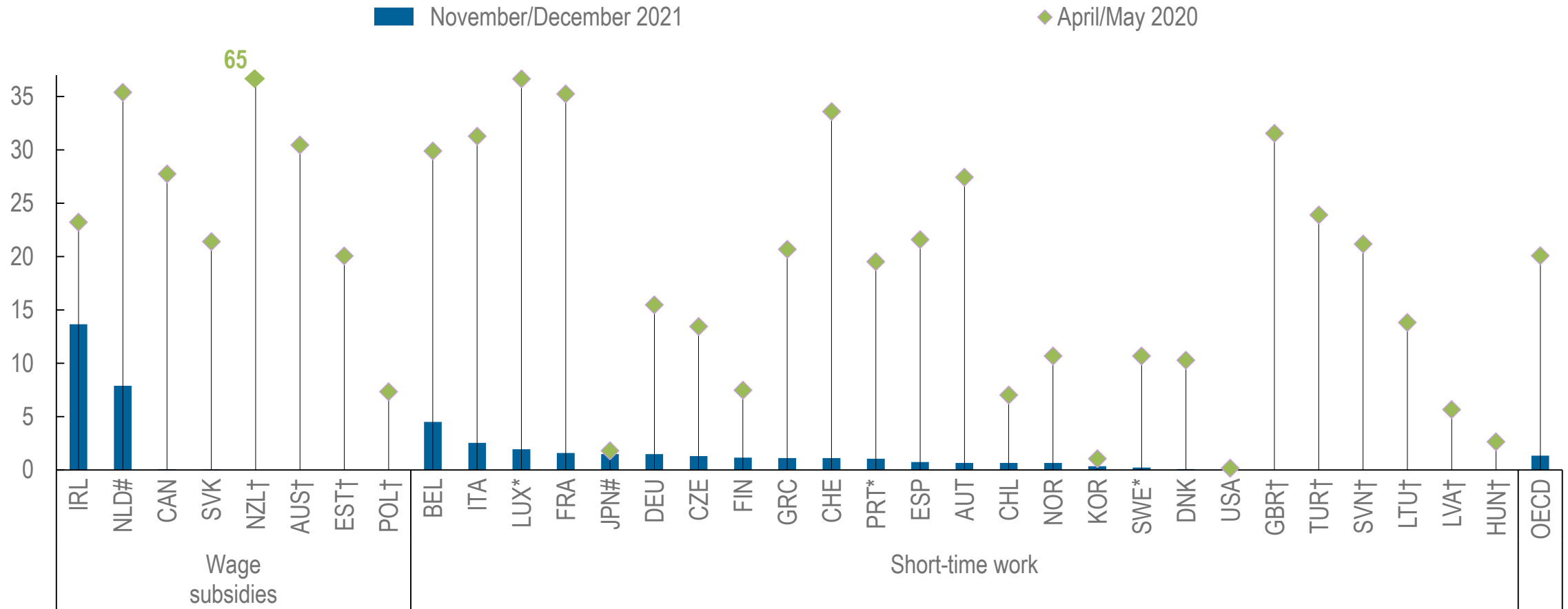






# The use of job retention support has declined significantly but remains elevated in some countries

Participation in job retention schemes, % of dependent employment (April/May, November/December 2021)



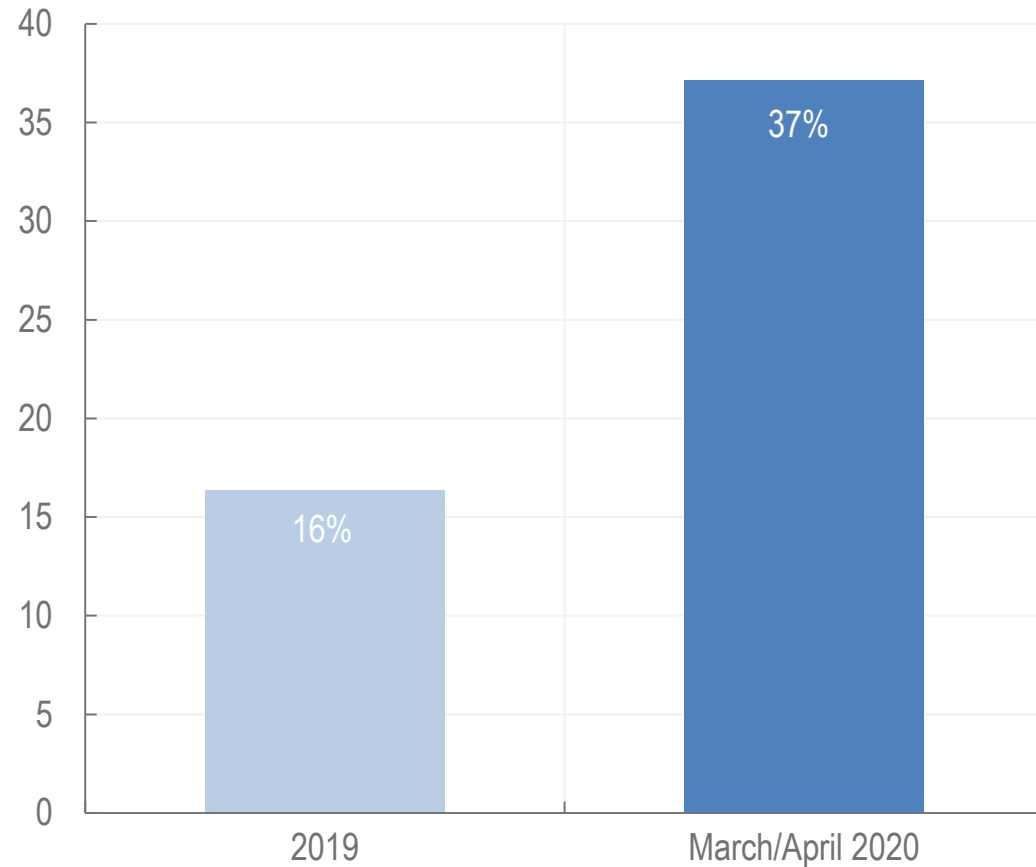
Source: (OECD 2022) Riding the waves: Adjusting job retention schemes through the COVID-19 crisis

Note: \*Latest data refer to October (LUX), August (PRT) and September (SWE). † Scheme no longer operational or not widely available. #JPN, NEL: estimates based on total use during the reference period and assumption that support is provided for no more than three months during this period. # ITA: latest data is estimated based on the number of authorised hours.

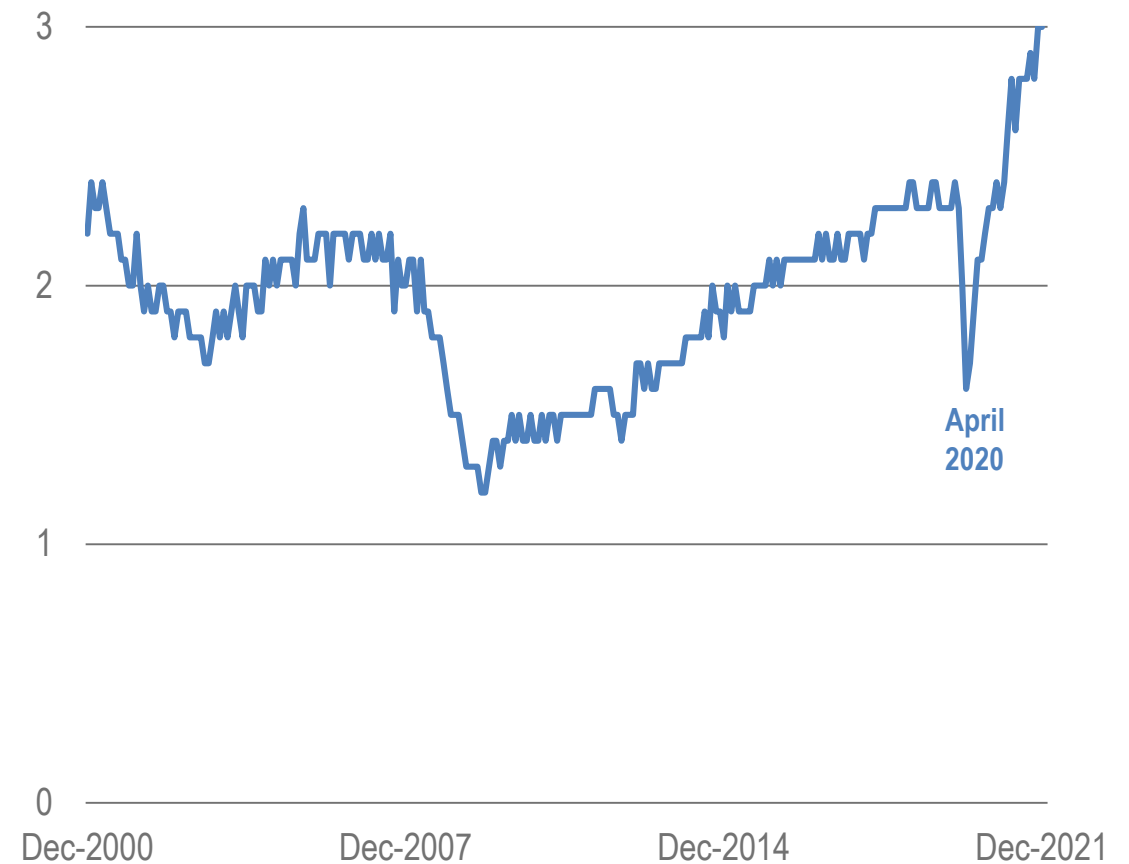


# Are worker expectations shifting?

**Surge in teleworking, March-April 2020,**  
% of employees aged 15-64, OECD average



**US quits hit record high, % of total US employment voluntarily leaving their jobs, seasonally adjusted**



# THANK YOU



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