

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND JOBS

2019 CORE COURSES

OCT. 28–NOV. 8 | WASHINGTON DC



Migration as part of Labor Policies

Response to Refugee Crisis in Turkey

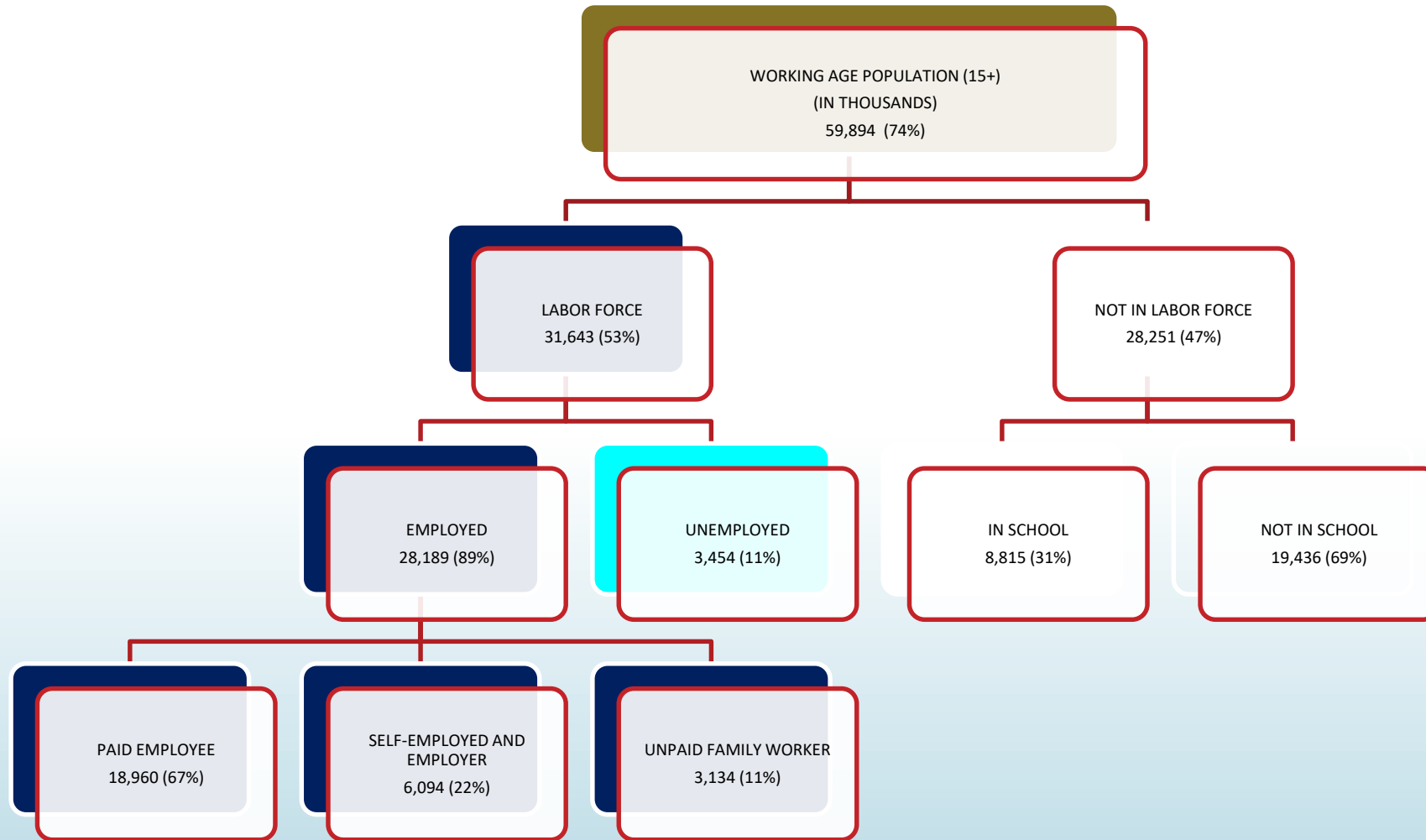
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Outline

- Turkish Labor Market Overview
- How do refugees fit into the Turkish labor market?
- WB Support in Response to Refugee Crisis
- What is Next?

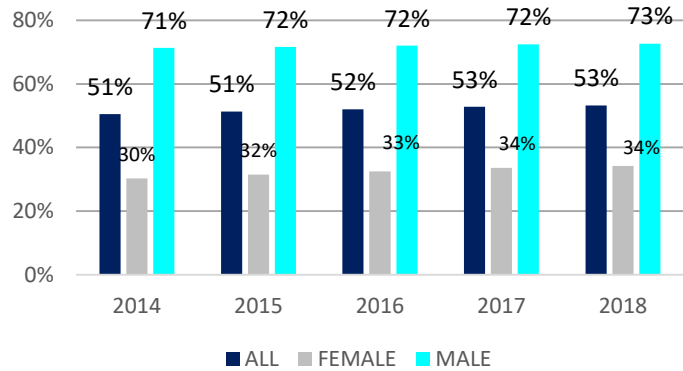
Labor market overview – Profile of the working age population in Turkey (2017)



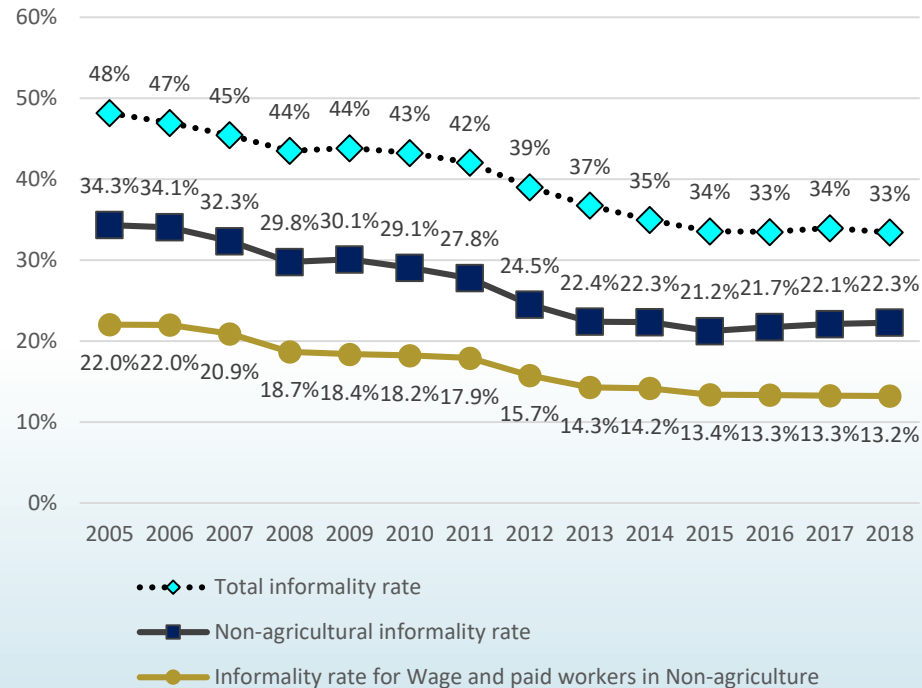
Labor market overview:

informality relatively high and pervasive in agriculture and among less educated

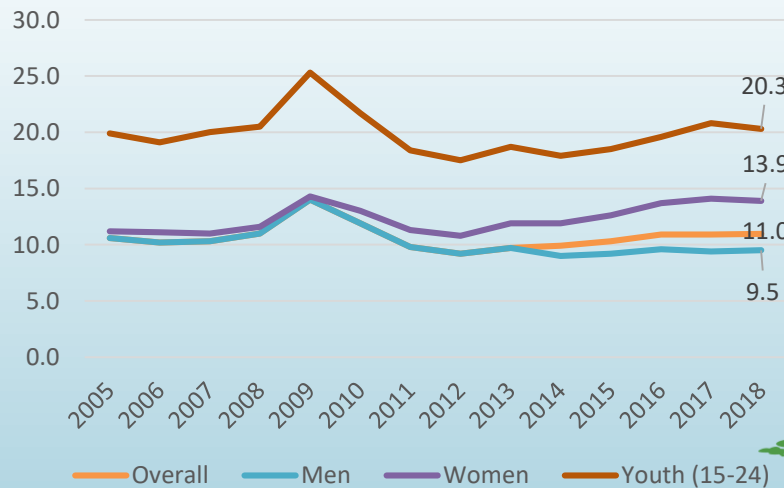
Labor force participation rates, by gender



Evolution of informality in Turkey



Unemployment Rates over time

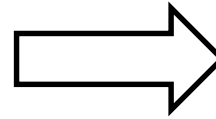


Much above the OECD average of 13 percent

Recent macroeconomic instabilities, high influx of refugees

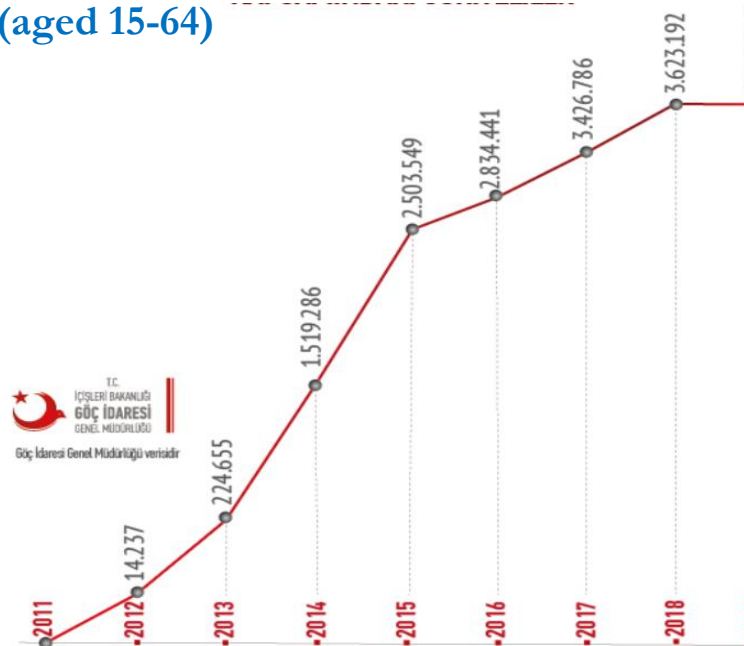
How do they fit into the labor market?

- Macro-economic instability
- Decline in economic growth
- High inflation
- Exchange rate depreciation



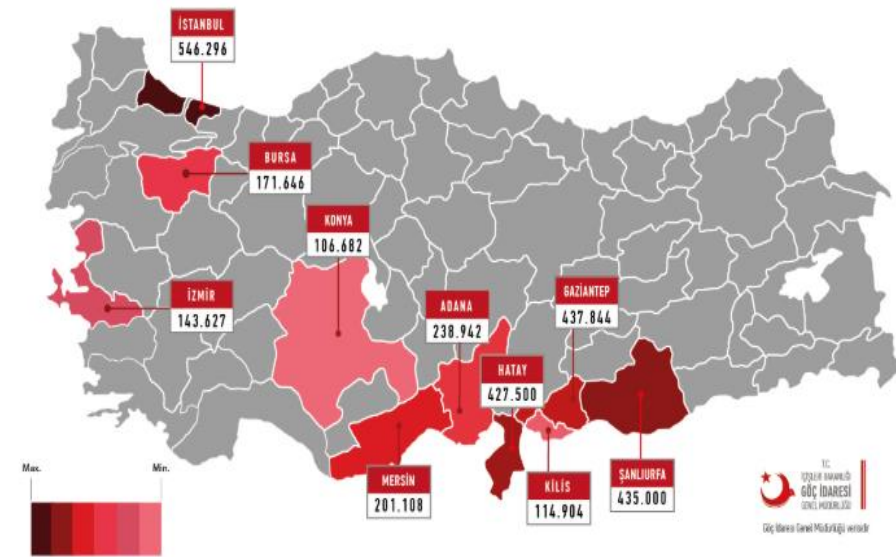
Turkish firms are struggling to stay afloat and keep workers employed.

3.6 million Syrian refugees in Turkey and over 60% of them working age adults (aged 15-64)



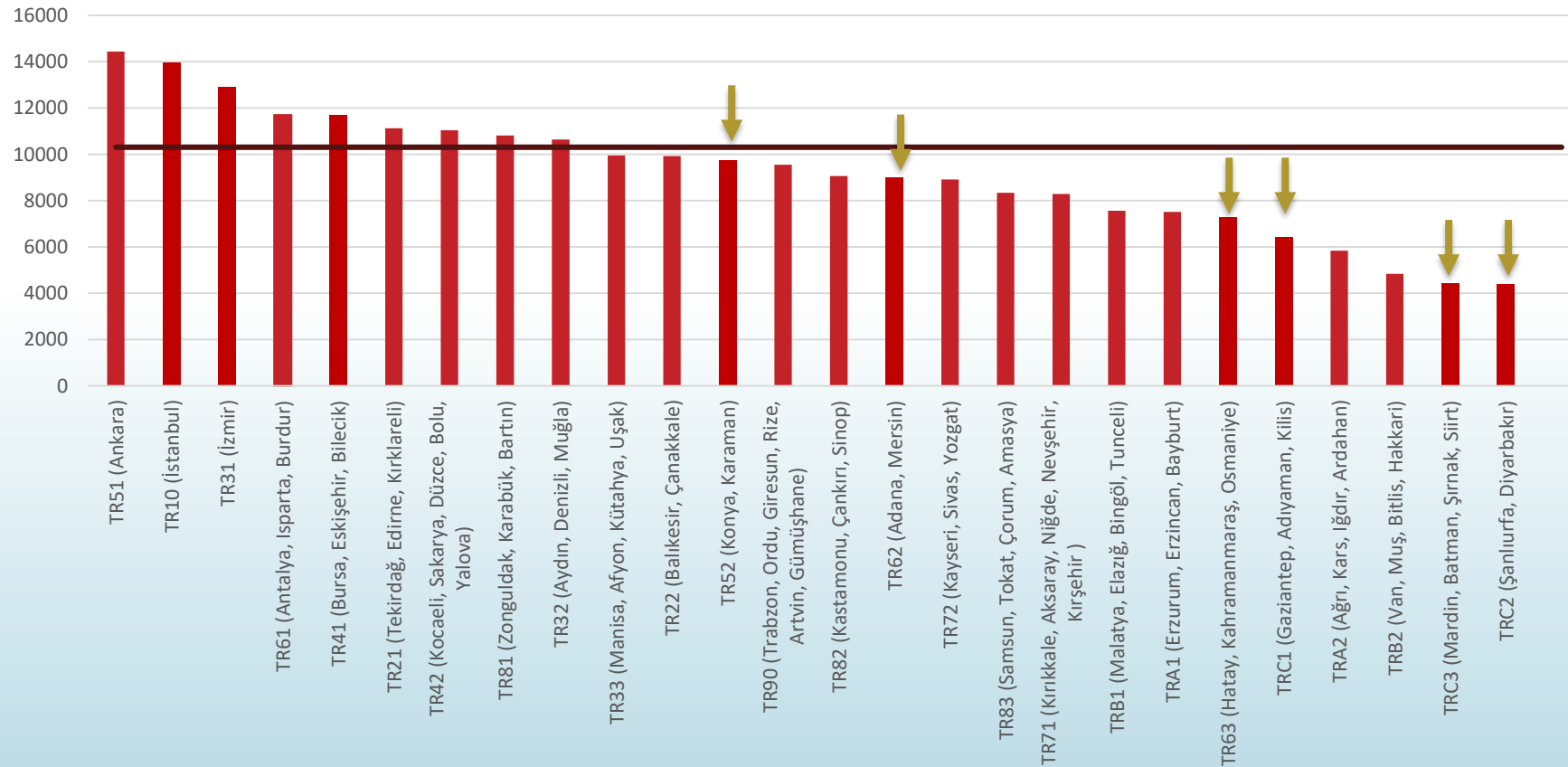
10 provinces with highest number of Syrian refugees

Geçici Koruma Kapsamında Bulunan Suriyelilerin İlk 10 İle Göre Dağılımı



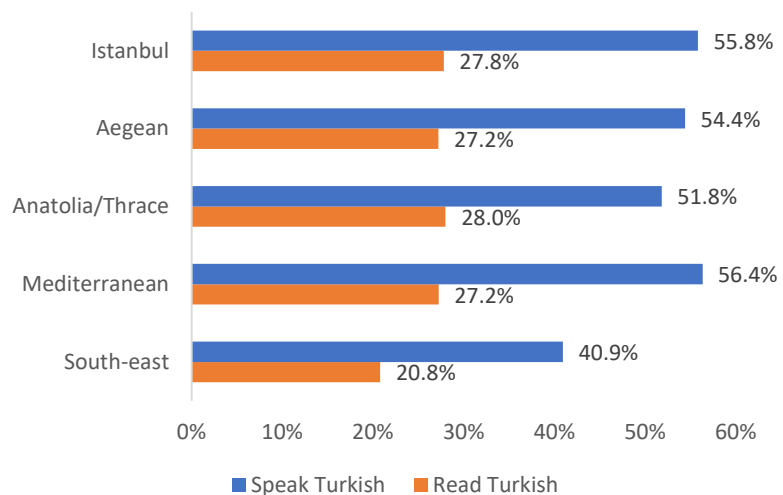
Refugees live mostly in regions with low per capita household income

- Per capita household income by region

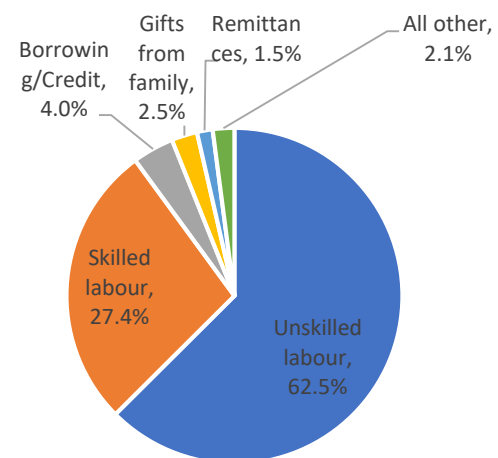


Broad profile of refugees who receive social assistance

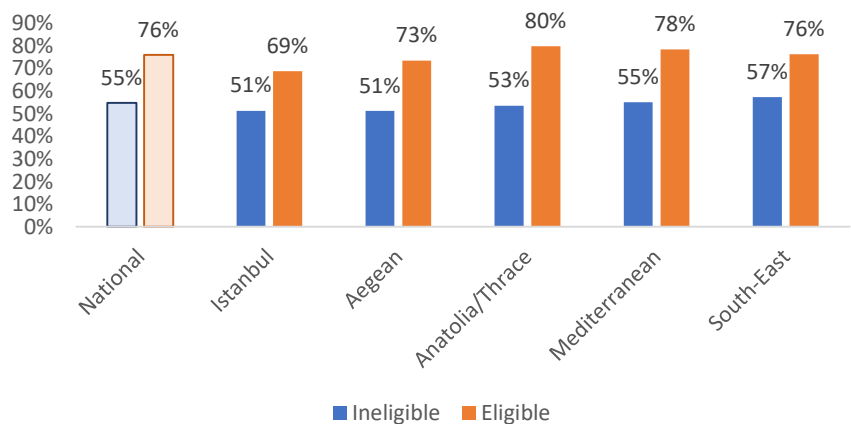
Turkish language abilities



Income sources



Poverty rate



Demographics	
% with male household head	60%
% with female household head	40%
Number of household members	6.8
Share of members age 0-17	58.4%
Share of members age 18-59	37.8%
Share of members age 60+	3.8%

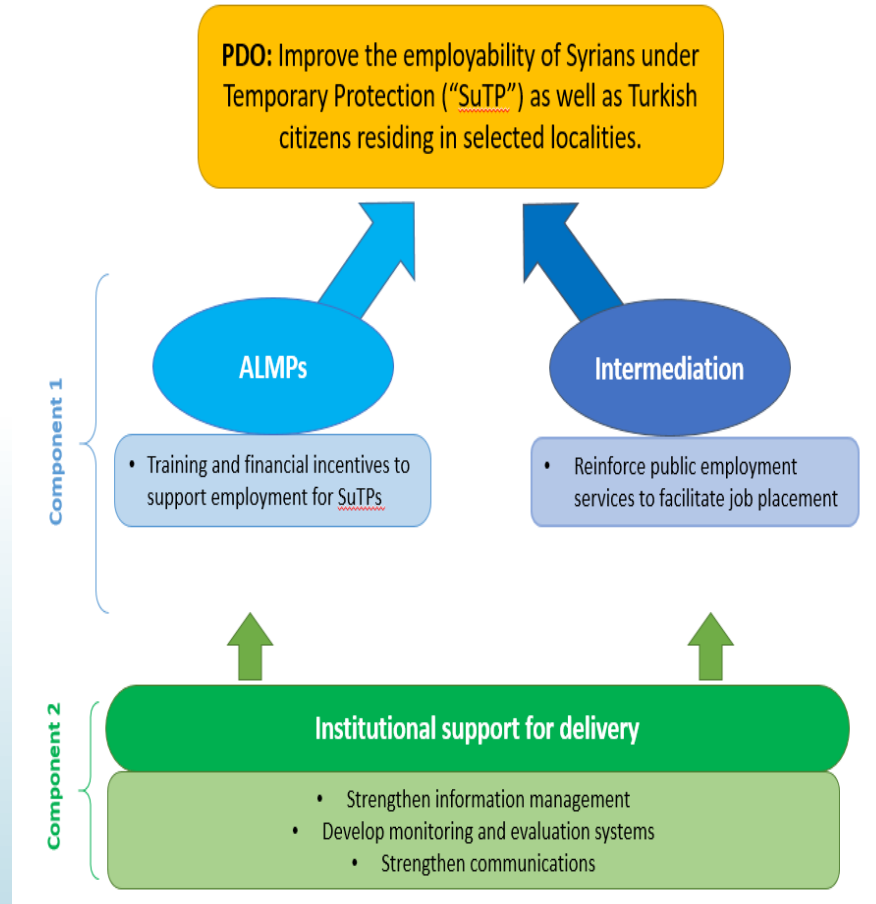
Refugees can work formally in the Turkish labor market, but they face many challenges

- **Unfavorable labor market context**
 - High unemployment, informality rate etc..
 - Labor market situation is even worse than national average in the provinces with high presence of Syrians (*lower density of formal firms, low net formal job creation, a less educated population, lower labor force participation, and higher unemployment rates than the national average*)
- **Mobility barriers to access and/or disincentives to seek formal employment**
 - Place where a refugee registers determines the location where that individual can seek formal work. A refugee needs to re-register in a new location before seeking/obtaining formal work
 - SuTP working formally are not eligible for the existing emergency cash transfer program
- **Low education levels and unrecognized skills (no certification!)**
- **Language barriers**

Focus of WB Support in Response to Refugee Crisis— Employment Support and Promotion



Employment Support Project for Syrians under Temporary Protection and Turkish Citizens



Component 1-Financing of active labor market programs (ALMPs) and employment services

Support ALMPs and employment services, including language training, skills training, applied training, transition to labor market program, and employment services including skills assessment, counseling and matching.

Component 2-Institutional support to Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR) and Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services (MoFLSS)

Provide institutional support to ISKUR and MoFLSS to implement effectively, including project coordination, communication, monitoring and evaluation activities and IT support.

Total Budget: 45.45 Million Euro

Employment Support Project for Syrians under Temporary Protection and Turkish Citizens

- Building on the employment services for Turkish citizens, but including
 - Improvement of employment service delivery that is important in moments when the demand for employment services is increasing very fast
 - Responding to the different needs within the target groups
- Providing an opportunity to invest and test new and innovative instruments and programs
 - a new skills assessment and profiling tool,
 - placement in a sequence of tailored and more intensive counseling and ALMPs or job matching using this new assessment and profiling tool,
 - new and more intensive communication and outreach methods,
 - improvements in monitoring systems,
 - conducting an impact evaluation and
 - improvements for the work permit application and monitoring system.

What is next?

Focus on new models of employment support

A series of new employment support initiatives in collaboration with the EU for Syrian Refugees and Turkish Citizens in host communities

- Testing new models/programs to facilitate access of “harder to serve” groups to labor markets; special focus on SA beneficiary refugees and those who work informally
- Incentivizing formal work and exit from social assistance
- Working through Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and ISKUR to provide counseling and training support through ALMPs (wage subsidies and OJT)
- Providing individualized menu of services (using pre-screening and skills assessment tools)

Focus on analytics and strengthening information system linkages to support migration and labor market policy

- Creating data exchange interfaces between Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services Social Assistance, International Labor Force Directorates, Employment Agency and other implementing partners
- Support for impact evaluations, process evaluations, beneficiary surveys to assess impact on labor market outcomes (of refugees)

Thank you for your attention!

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