### **CMI THEMATIC PARTICIPANTS'SURVEY**

on

## Host local government's views on local economic development for host communities and refugees

Damascus

Baghdad •

Jerusalem • Ammar

**November 2018** 



#### **SURVEY PRELIMINARY SUMMARY**



- 1) **LGs face important challenges in regard to their local economies** and the impact of forced displacement is perceived as negative for a majority (63%), including with Increasing unemployment, competition for livelihood and tensions on the housing market
- **2) Participating LGs are already developing actions for LED:** 86% of the participants are engaged in LED Strategies or planning; key actions include infrastructures work, vocational training, improving business regulations, specific sectors' projects (tourism, environmental), partnerships with the private sector;
- 3) Specific Challenges and priorities:
- **Unemployment** is a major concern for LGs, as 80% of them consider forced displacement had a negative impact on the matter. A majority of LGs are already involved or interested in providing worker skills development and training, including for refugees; support home-based businesses, improving data on existing skills and on job offers, providing public jobs, were also mentioned as solutions to improve job opportunities for refugees.
- **Infrastructure and municipal services** maintenance, upgrading, and development to improve the enabling environment for businesses remains the main lever of action for LGs, and where they still see large areas for improvement;
- Partnering with the private sector and attracting large investments appears as a challenge for a majority of respondents. Simplifying business regulations is one of the incentives LGs would envisage developing;
- Financial and budget constraints, remains an important impediment for many LGs, together with issues of collaboration with central government and LED stakeholders (such as private sector key players).

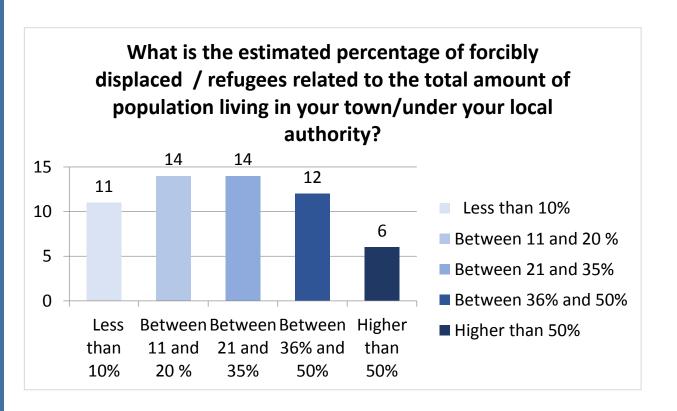


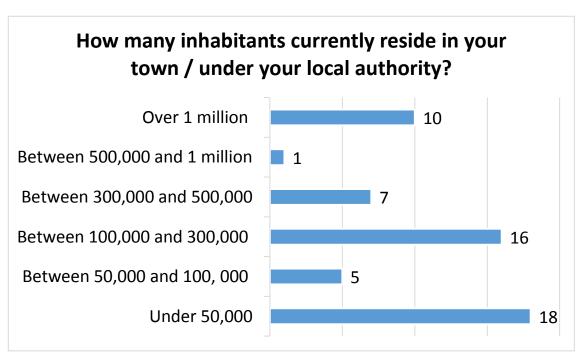
- ➤ Understanding the challenges, accomplishments and priorities of host municipalities regarding local economic development in the context of the Syrian refugee crisis
- > Capturing evolutions from previous surveys of Network members
- ➤ Identify priority themes of interest for host municipalities to continue peerto-peer exchanges

#### **SURVEY PARTICIPATION**



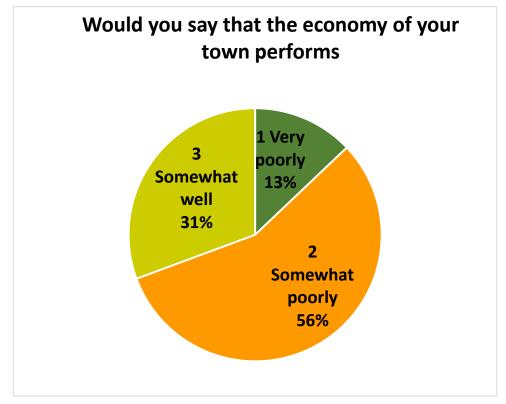
- 57 Local governments of 61 local governments represented at the workshop (93%)
- Iraq: 3; Jordan: 14; Lebanon: 17; Turkey: 12; Palestine: 11
- Participation of other countries (Afghanistan, Kenya, Uganda): 5
- High percentages of refugees / forcibly displaced (the majority declared more than 20%)







• A general perception of low economic performance....



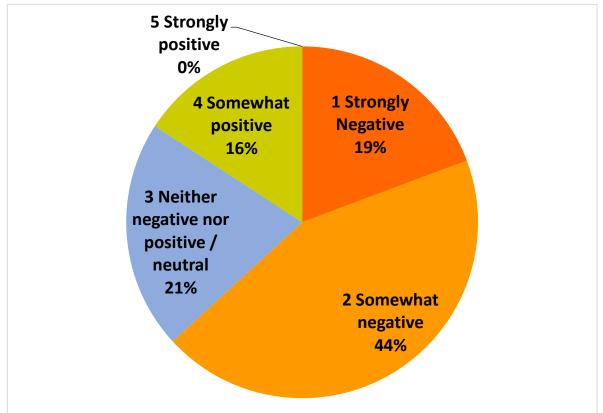
Main single LED Challenges mentioned

- Unemployment (youth), lack of job opportunities, no correspondence of skills to market's demand
- Financial constraints (budget, access to finance)
- Difficulties to partner with the private sector
- Difficulties to attract large investments
- Regulations, and legal barriers

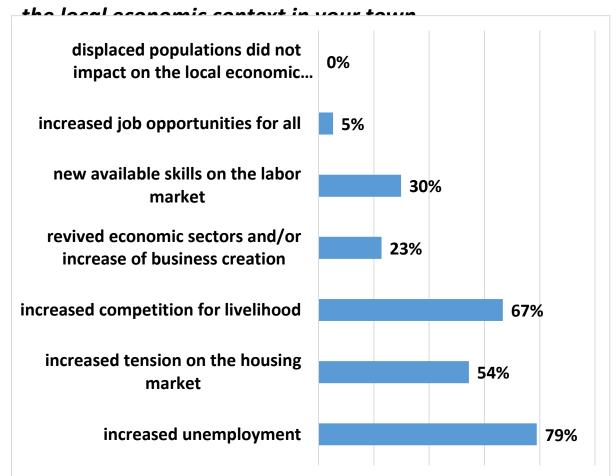


• The impact is perceived as negative for a majority: impact on labor and housing market, on livelihoods

What effect overall do you think forced displacement had on the current economic performances in your town?



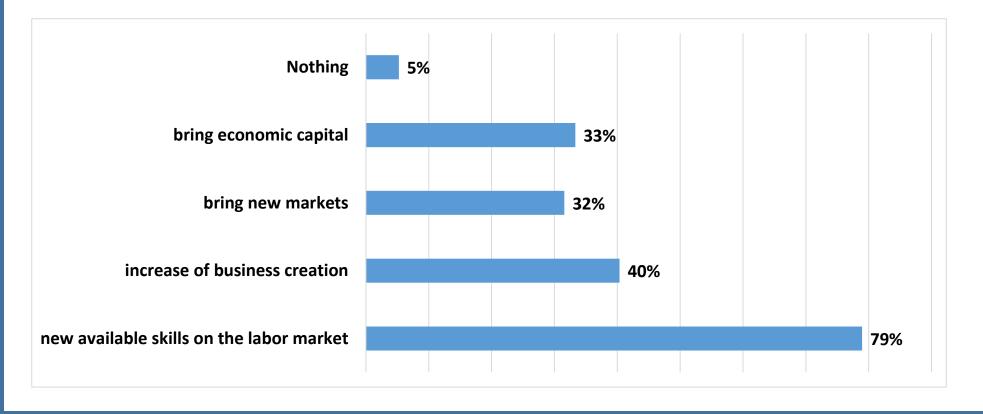
In what way did displaced population impact





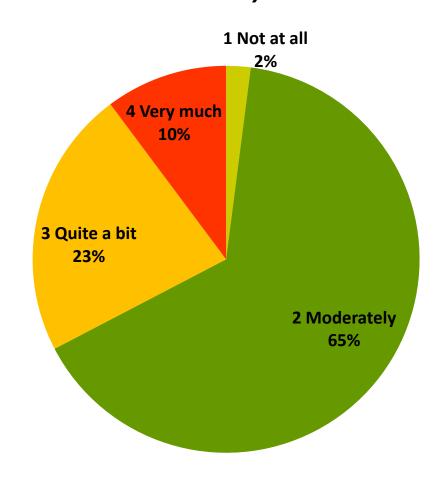
• Yet almost 80% agree that contribution could be made through new available skills on the labor market

In your views, in what way do you think that refugees / forcibly displaced could contribute the most to the local economy?





To what extent do you believe that the presence of refugees causes social tensions in your town?



HLMN participants'response on this question has changed in 2 years. % of participants rating from 3-4:

- in 2016:59%

- In 2017: 42%

- This year : 33%



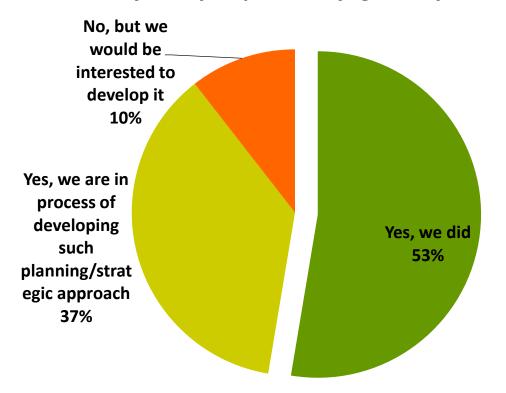
## **ACTIONS FOR LED**

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' ACTIONS FOR LED



Participating Local Governments are already developing many actions for LED, including through LED strategies/Planning (for 90%)

Did your authority develop city strategies and/or planning which include actions for LED and the welfare of locals and forcibly displaced/refugees in your town?



#### **Key LED actions developed**

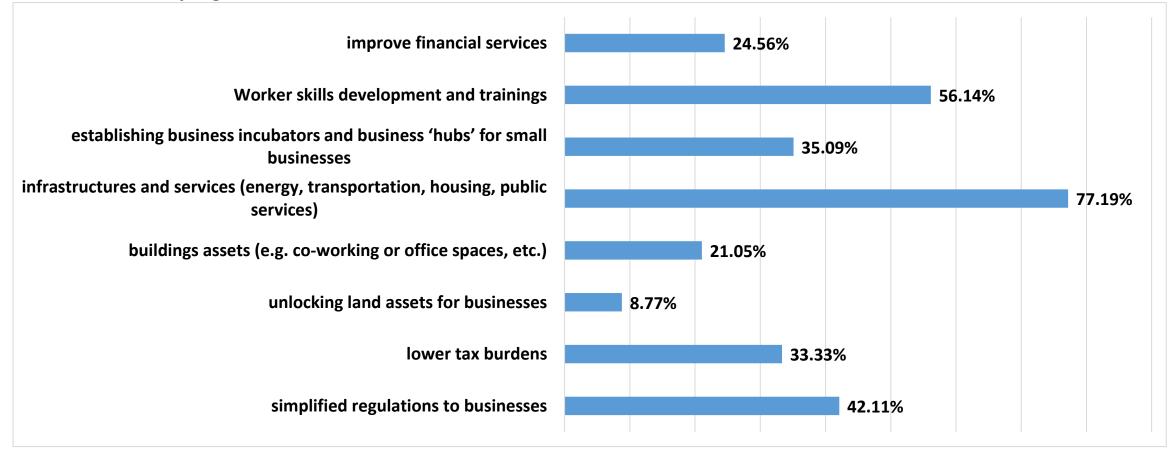
- Developing / Upgrading infrastructure
- LED strategic planning processes
- Improving business regulations
- Vocational trainings for young people and women
- Development of agro-industrial projects
- Partnerships with the private sector
- Specific sector's projects: tourism, environmental
- Developing commercial facilities
- Small and medium loans policies

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' ACTIONS FOR LED



 Infrastructures and municipal services remain the main lever of action, but also worker skills development and trainings

As a local authority, what main incentives for businesses /private investments would you like to develop, or continue developing more?



#### LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' ACTIONS FOR LED



## What do you think are the biggest area for improvement in your actions as a local authority?

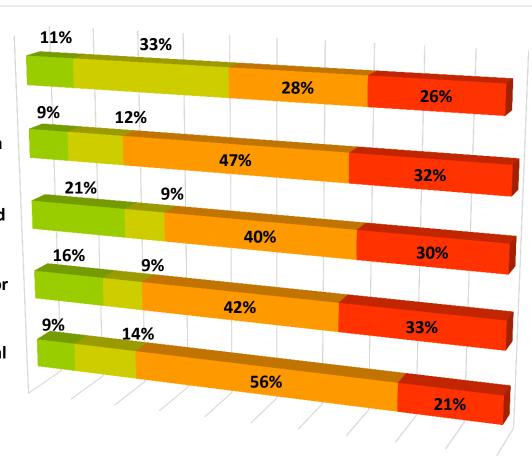
Enterprise support and financial environment (credit institutions, startup ecosystem, microcredit, etc.)

Skills and innovation (e.g. education and training, patent support, data gathering for job matching, etc.)

Infrastructure and land (physical and business infrastructure, land management)

Women and youth employment (e.g. home-based businesses, trainings for youths, youth councils, etc.)

Institutions and regulation (bureaucracy, taxation for enterprises, municipal decision-making process, etc.)



- 1 sufficient efforts/satisfactory area
- 3 we could do better

- **2** we could do a little more efforts in this area, but not a priority
- 4 we could do much better

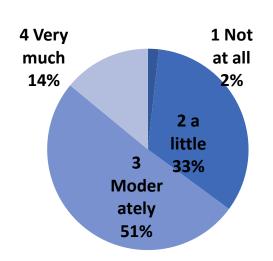


# Job markets and opportunities

#### **JOB MARKETS AND OPPORTUNITIES**



In your view, to what extent does the local community accept migrant/refugee integration in the work force?



What could your authority do or what is it already doing to improve job opportunities for refugees?

