Towards Competitive Cities in Forced Displacement Contexts: Global Insights
Focus on this presentation

What are some of the key LED issues in forced displacement settings

What solutions are being developed based on specific examples
What is a competitive city?

A city that consistently helps its firms and industries create jobs, raise productivity, and increase income.
## CONCERNS WITHIN A URBAN DISPLACEMENT SETTING

### Human dev. dimension*
- Access to schools
- Curriculum considerations including language
- Mental health programs
- Access to health services

### Spatial dimension
- Development Planning across host & displaced communities
- Physical Planning (urban and land use)
- Physical Planning
- Hazard mapping of affected areas
- Land inventory

### Physical dimension
- Provision of ID cards to access services
- Land and housing provision
- Improving Living Conditions (upgrading, CDD)
- Providing Infrastructure services
- Tenure security

### Economic dimension
- Linkages to economic sectors
- Support for informal economy
- Access to Finance
- Improved Business Environment
- Support for ‘business infrastructure’

### Social dimension
- Participatory gov.
- Support and social protection to the vulnerable
- Legal aid.

### Institutional dimension
- Strengthening local capacity, management & accountability
- Improve inter-governmental relations
- Increase financial assistance for local governments.

### Security dimension*
- Adapt criminal justice system (interpreters, trainings for police, judges)
- Safer cities programing
- Support host community resilience

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### DISPLACEMENT FRAMEWORK

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*For Human Development and Security dimensions, an asterisk (*) indicates they are marked with an asterisk.
Key LED issues in the forced displacement settings

What is LED?

It is process by which public, business and nongovernment sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation.

• Context – especially national policies
• Socio-economic integration
• Linkages to economic sector
• Improve business environment and attracting more investment
• Infrastructure
• Enabling business environment and private sector mobilization
• Access to Finance
• Support for informal economy
• Capacity gaps
What we found: Four levers available to cities

Overall framework

- Institutions & Regulations
- Infrastructure & Land
- Skills & Innovation
- Enterprise Support & Finance

ΔFirm growth; ΔInvestor attraction; ΔNew start-ups.
City competitiveness

Invest in four ‘levers’ or ‘tools’ driving city competitiveness

Leverage private sector and other government actors

i. **Growth Coalitions**: collaboration with private sector

ii. **Mayor’s Wedge**: city scope and capacity

iii. **Intergovernmental relations**: leveraging regional and national policies
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<td><strong>National government</strong></td>
<td>• Macroeconomic management</td>
<td>• Highways, roads airports, ports</td>
<td>• Public education system</td>
<td>• Export and trade facilitation</td>
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<td>• National investment and trade policy</td>
<td>• Power grid</td>
<td>• Immigration policies to attract talent</td>
<td>• Access to finance support schemes</td>
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<td>• Legal framework &amp; property protection</td>
<td>• Regulations for infrastructure provision, e.g. PPP laws</td>
<td>• R&amp;D funding, support schemes</td>
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<td>• Industry-specific taxes and regulations</td>
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<td>• Healthcare</td>
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<td><strong>City government</strong></td>
<td>• Municipal taxes &amp; incentives</td>
<td>• City roads and public transport</td>
<td>• Talent attraction programs</td>
<td>• Business support services</td>
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<td>• Zoning and land use policies</td>
<td>• Water and sanitation</td>
<td>• Cluster development support</td>
<td>• Investment policies, promotion and aftercare</td>
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<td>• Construction permits; business licenses</td>
<td>• Public safety</td>
<td>• Linking firms with academia</td>
<td>• Facilitation of seed, catalyst, and/or risk capital</td>
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<td>• Public safety &amp; law enforcement</td>
<td>• Housing/slum upgrading</td>
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<td><strong>Private sector</strong></td>
<td>• Standards and certification associations</td>
<td>• Additional infrastructure and shared services</td>
<td>• Vocational training programs</td>
<td>• Business associations and support networks</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• R&amp;D</td>
<td>• Market intelligence and business information</td>
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<td>• Equity and debt</td>
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**Key takeaways**

01. Understand your local economy and value chains

02. If your BE is improved in general, it will assist host communities and refugees (provided the Refugees are permitted to work)

03. Invest in infrastructure that supports job creation in value chains (markets, vending spaces for informal vendors, industrial areas)

04. Market driven demand based skills development to link the poor to the value chains.

05. Engage private sector partners to ensure market driven enterprise development and easier access to finance
Kigali:

City government led – Factors behind the transformation

How they did it –

• City leaders created the Kigali investors forum

• Diagnosed constraints with a Doing Business assessment

• Upgraded its one-stop shop to target obstacles faced by foreign investors

• Used well-designed and well-marketed master plan to attract investors.
Georgia

• National led - Driving LED through tourism and cultural heritage development

• Key factors for success

• Georgia Tourism Potential
• Government's Agenda and Tourism Policy
• Country marketing, branding and promotion
• Development of tourist infrastructure
• Travel facilitation
• Projects and Service quality improvement
Uganda - Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP)

District led, predominantly rural context, build on learnings on existing

• Productive/economic infrastructure around value chains

• Skills development and technical assistance – capacity building partners

• Enterprise support and finance – value chain approach, revolving funds, linkages with markets