

East African Regional Dialogue on **Migration** and **Development** in **Cities**

SUMMARY REPORT

ENTEBBE, UGANDA

22nd October and 23rd October, 2019



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



In cooperation with

IOM
UN MIGRATION

East African Regional Dialogue on Migration and Development in Cities

22nd October and 23rd October, 2019 Entebbe, Uganda

Summary Report

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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United National Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) organized the East African Regional Dialogue on Migration and Development in Cities in Entebbe, Uganda.



Group photo with dialogue participants. © UN-Habitat

Overview

UN-Habitat, along with UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) in cooperation with IOM (International Organization for Migration) organized the East African Regional Dialogue on Migration and Development in Cities on the 22nd and 23rd October in Entebbe, Uganda. The two-day Dialogue brought together national and local government authorities from Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia, as well as representatives of civil society, private sector, international organizations and development partners to exchange experiences and successful practices for fostering social and economic inclusion of migrants, refugees and IDPs in different local contexts. More than 50 participants

from 8 African countries discussed priorities for actions and developed strategies to create an enabling environment for local economic development and entrepreneurship, and to capture how urban and territorial planning can be used to not only improve living standards, but also create inclusive spaces for livelihood generation and social cohesion.

This report summarizes the discussions, presentations, conclusions and next steps in the East African context for UN-Habitat's and UNCTAD's work in the field of migration and refugee response.

Background and Challenges

DAY 1 MORNING SESSION

Introductions

The East African Regional Dialogue kickstarted with opening remarks from **Vincent Byendaimira**, representing the **Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development in Uganda** who eluded on efforts of the Ugandan Government to improve access to services for the refugee and host communities. Mr Byendaimira explained that actions taken by the Ugandan Government, with its liberal migration legislation, will support refugees to access livelihood opportunities and allow for socio-economic development and inclusion. He also listed the Government's efforts, in partnership with Cities Alliance, to ensure local level programming related to migrants and refugees, specifically in West Nile, Uganda, as well as in urban areas such as Kampala. He underscored that the the Ministry hopes to support hosting communities to be able to harness the positive impacts of migration and reduce consequences from the influx of migrants and refugees.

The two inviting agencies, UN-Habitat and UNCTAD as well as IOM, brought forward their work in the field of migration globally and specifically in the East African region, highlighting the need for integrated and innovate approaches to support local authorities to find sustainable solutions for rapid influx of additional populations in East Africa.

UN-Habitat highlighted that migration from rural to urban areas in search for better socio-economic opportunities is globally on the rise. But in many countries, including in East Africa, displacement and migration (including international migration) is caused by protracted conflicts and climate change and due to its rapidity has caused challenges for local authorities. Cities in East Africa need to be enabled to harness the positive consequences of urbanization and using it as a transformative force. Most often, local authorities are not involved in decisions around migration as related policies are often under the National Governments' mandates. However, this dialogue is an opportunity to support communication across the different levels of governance and increase cross-sectoral thinking. UN-Habitat underlined the need in the East African context to improve the living and economic conditions of refugee and host communities equally. This Dialogue is an important means towards sharing lessons and experiences between countries and levels, including national and local actors as well as relevant urban stakeholders.

UNCTAD focused on the transformative force of economic inclusion and entrepreneurship in the field of development. UNCTAD introduced the training package for inclusive entrepreneurship policy frameworks and increased local economic development. There is a need to understand the specific needs of migrants when establishing businesses and to tailor approaches to the local contexts. UNCTAD introduced the "Policy Guide on Entrepreneurship for Migrants and Refugees", developed in cooperation with IOM and UNHCR, includes case studies and best practices from different countries.

IOM, represented by its Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa, introduced the agency's work on increasing social cohesion of migrants and refugees in the region. The search for better access to services and opportunities drive people from rural to urban areas, leading to a shortage in housing and services. This competition over the limited resources, including land and jobs, between hosts and refugee populations, could increase xenophobia and a negative narrative on migrants. IOM has been working with local governments at global, regional, sub-regional and national level to integrate and mainstream humanitarian and development efforts. Currently, IOM is leading the process of implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and engaging in a dialogue among different actors and stakeholders across all sectors. Some of IOM's work includes investing in community-based services in Kampala, Uganda and developing plan in consultation with the community in Somalia.

Panel Discussion on policies and background of migrant and refugee hosting communities in East Africa

During this first discussion, panelists introduced their specific local contexts, sharing challenges and successful actions for mitigating those challenges.

“**Mr. Samson Mangué-Sazon from Central African Republic (CAR)** shared his experience from the sixth arrondissement in the town of Bangui where the population increased from 112,000 to 222,000 people, mainly because of the rapid influx of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) due to the crisis in CAR. The sixth arrondissement, he reported, is the economic center of the region and has a majority Muslim community. In the area, social tensions (with the Christian minority) and challenges due the increased demand for services and goods arose. As part of the efforts from the local government, five new settlement areas were established to accommodate the large number of IDPs, introducing Cash for Work and capacity building for community leaders on integrating IDPs with support from partners such as IOM and NRC. After the Khartoum Peace Agreement (between the government and the 14 non-conventional armed groups) signed on 6 February 2019, the security situation in 13 prefectures (out of 16) is still worrying and but many (Christian) IDPs returned to their place of origin and the government decided to demarcate the sixth arrondissement as a “Welcoming Area,” a trading zone for livestock and agricultural produce. With a market in close proximity, trade flourished in the arrondissement, benefitting both host and migrant/IDP communities.

“**Mr. Charles Ocici, Director for Empretech Centre in Kampala, Uganda** discussed the initiative “Entreprise Uganda”, which was launched 18 years ago. It is a public-private institution designed to support the government in realizing its objective of promoting the development of SMEs as the main vehicle for expanding production, providing sustainable jobs and enhancing economic growth. The project, which was established under the framework of a UNDP Enterprise Africa regional initiative from a consortium of local and international donors, has conducted training workshops for Empretec, with close to 110 people having been trained on entrepreneurship and business development. The project aims to provide for more long-term, sustainable solutions for enhanced livelihood opportunities and business set up, by building entrepreneurship skills for local citizens and refugees/migrants in urban areas, including informal settlements.

“**Mr. Mohammed Shale, CEC of Ministry of Physical Planning, Garissa County, Kenya** discussed Garissa County’s nearly 30-year experience of hosting refugees, and the existing considerations affecting the local communities considering the Dadaab camp closure processes. The Dadaab Complex of camps have been hosting the largest population of refugees in Kenya, and there are neighbouring settlements e.g. Alinjudur, Modogasahi, Dadaab and Burra, hosted on the periphery of the refugee camps, including informally established facilities and infrastructures such as market areas. There continue to be inadequate provision of and access to waste management systems, and other public services and infrastructures which affect the overall health and of refugee and hosting communities. There is a need to create linkages and enhance connectivity between the Dadaab Complex and other settlements to promote equal growth and development opportunities, such as through road construction and improvement.

The discussion following the panel presentation focused on the challenges regarding data collection in communities hosting migrants, refugees and IDPs and UN-Habitat introduced its methodology for area-based urban profiling, which aims at spatially mapping services and urban vulnerabilities for highlighting systemic urban bottlenecks and for evidence based recommendations for action. The team underlined the intertwined relation between planning and policies (as well as political will of all relevant actors). Other points mentioned included the selection criteria for beneficiaries as it was highlighted during the discussions that actions focusing on migrant/refugee communities, without considering the needs and vulnerability of host communities would threaten social cohesion and raise tensions.

Second Panel, discussing challenges with a thematic focus

“**Mr. Edward Kessy, a representative from the National Government Council of Tanzania**, shared the efforts and initiatives currently being undertaken in Tanzania for the inclusion of migrants and refugees. Some of the efforts include coordinating participation, ownership for economy, including policy level and monitoring of projects in Tanzania. Within the area of 900,000km², little land has been surveyed, Hence, local government authorities are partnering with urban planners and surveyors to do so. There are about 16 UN agencies working as part of a 5-year UN joint empowerment program to support local communities, addressing health, education and fostering agribusiness along with the national and local governments. As part of the program, there is also a focus on engaging and empowering women and youth, addressing their challenges such as gendered violence, and ability to move to higher levels of education. Entrepreneurship has been a key tool and consideration moving forward, and is reflected as part of the regulatory framework, to be adopted in cabinet.

“**Mr. Gasim Nikonara Abyasi from Juba City Council in South Sudan** shared the challenges and initiatives of the government in dealing with IDPs in the years 1983 to 2004. Some of the concerns that were raised include challenges and difficulties in meeting basic needs, such as health, and access to basic amenities. NGOs and partners have been providing support in the form of protection and humanitarian aid in the region, however, humanitarian aid is often disconnected from development programmes in the same regions and cities. The framework in response has been developed by the government through the help of UN agencies, taking advantage of how migration of people has also created opportunities, with greater efforts to target urban development processes through policies in the three largest cities.

“**Ms. Betty Mutabazi from Slum Dwellers International (SDI)**, explained that people living in informal settlements often face challenges such as inadequate availability and accessibility of services. The situation is especially severe for women and youth, as they face insecurities when accessing public facilities e.g. toilets. Ms Mutabazi highlighted that in general, disadvantaged people, including urban poor and migrant/refugee communities, suffer from inadequate housing and shelter, reduced access to services (WASH, but also electricity, poor connectivity and access to education and health). She presented SDI’s main objectives in Uganda including the organization of different forums to discuss issues and implementation of programmes with the authorities, carrying out slum upgrading processes, including training low cost housing/building and increasing accessibility and affordability of public facilities (e.g. toilets) for host and refugee populations living in informal settlements.

Mr. Gabriel Musentekwa from Zambia brought forward the challenges faced in the land locked country of Zambia, experiencing an influx of more than 100,000 refugees, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. National level legislation foresees that refugees are taken to transitory points or camps before arriving to dedicated settlement areas. Zambia is currently undergoing a rapid urbanization process, as rural population and refugees flock to urban areas, due to famines and the large rural-urban development gap. From 2011 onwards, the government provided refugees the choice of either voluntary repatriation or further integration into the local communities. He introduced a business and entrepreneurship program by The Zambia Development Agency, conducted in an all-encompassing manner, including host and refugee populations as beneficiaries. In many cities, refugees established businesses, that, due to extended opening hours and sustainable business plans, thrived, enabling the local communities to access food and goods. The three pillars behind the Zambian Entrepreneurship program include the attraction of foreign direct investments; support for positioning of produce to be viable in foreign markets; and Enterprise development.

Ms. Grace Munduru, representing the recently established Madi Okollo Local Council in Uganda, described the work of the Council towards balancing the needs of refugees and host communities. The influx of refugees, mainly from South Sudan, has brought about positive and negative impacts for the communities, including increased business opportunities for host population, but also competition for services, livelihood opportunities and natural resources, such as land and water.



Picture 2 Panel of Local Authorities. © UN-Habitat



Picture 1 Panel on thematic challenges. © UN-Habitat

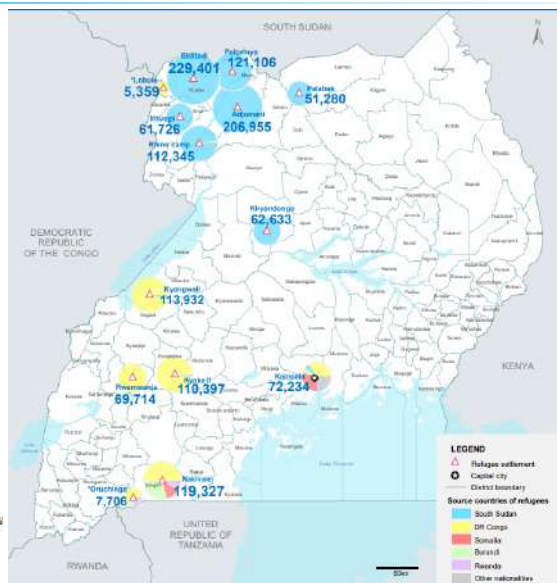
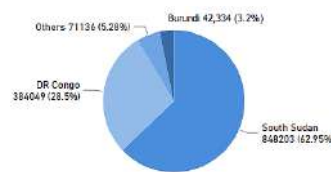
UGANDA

1,347,360

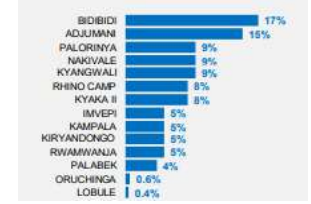
REGISTERED REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS



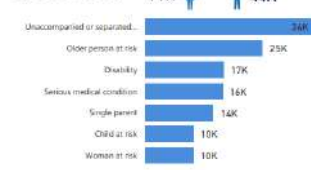
Countries Of Origin



% Of Refugees In Host Locations



Specific Needs



Picture 3 Slides on migration data and information across countries: Uganda © UN-Habitat

Legal frameworks impacting migration patterns in different East African countries

“ Mr. Emiliano Giovine from the R&P Legal studio, Milan, presented an overview of the legal frameworks in the East African context, highlighting that in many cases, migration (especially in conflict situations) happened spontaneously and often without formal registration – leading to a high level of informality. Regulatory frameworks in some countries limit the freedom of movement and access to formal employment of refugees and migrants, while others are more liberal and even support land acquisition and establishment of businesses, enabling local authorities to harness the opportunities of migrant populations as generators for economic development. He also highlighted the strategic importance of data collection and indicators for the growing of impact investment in enterprises founded by migrants or refugees or whose activities are related to migration.

Introduction of IGAD priorities regarding population dynamics in East Africa

“ Mr. Charles Obila from IGAD presented the national level initiatives and declarations identifying the priorities in the region regarding displacement and migration of IGAD member States. IGAD works at three levels - Regional, National, and Sub-national – and fosters discussions across-borders. Mr Obila introduced Uganda as the first IGAD country to mainstream migration into their national development plans and underlined the innovative legal frameworks of the country in this respect. Current initiatives of IGAD include projects, supported by the Swiss, World Bank, EUTF, GIZ, and KFW, focus on capacity building, disaster displacement, labor mobility, service provision and economic development.

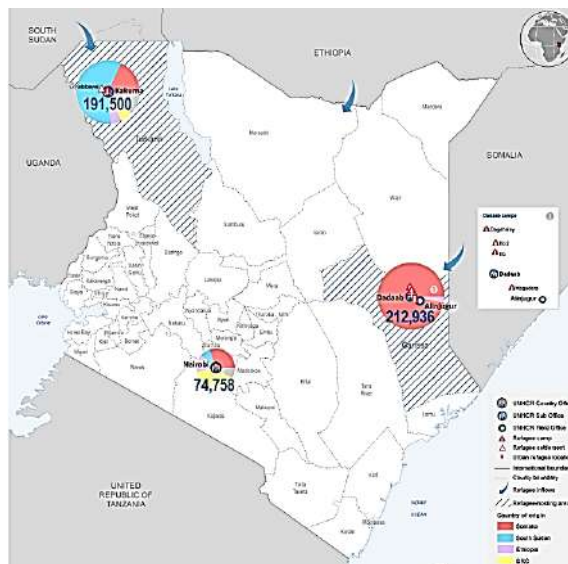
KENYA

479,194
REGISTERED REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS

84% Living in camps
16% Living in cities

HOST LOCATIONS

DADAAB	212,936	44%
KAKUMA	191,900	40%
URBAN AREAS	74,758	16%



DEMOGRAPHICS
AGE AND GENDER



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

SOMALIA	259,710	54.2%
SOUTH SUDAN	119,290	24.9%
ERC	42,701	8.9%
ETHIOPIA	27,302	5.7%
BURUNDI	14,422	3.0%
SUDAN	10,030	2.1%
UGANDA	2,426	0.5%
RWANDA	1,794	0.4%
ERITREA	1,793	0.4%
OTHERS	726	0.2%

ETHIOPIA

2,236,197
REGISTERED REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS

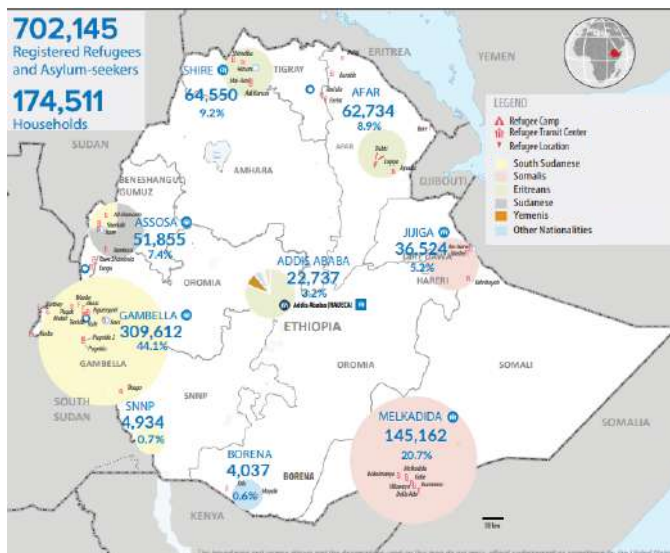
Refugee Ethnicities In Host Locations

South Sudanese	2,042,046	91.3%
Somali	181,841	8.1%
Eritrean	114,900	5.1%
Sudanese	113,935	5.1%
Yemeni	12,740	0.6%
Other Nationalities	1,500	0.1%

Arrivals In Host Locations

Shire	14,325	56.6%
Afar	14,133	55.2%
Melkadida	6,094	23.6%
Jirga	4,870	18.9%
Gambella	3,614	14.0%
Igja (Dadaab Camp)	1,185	4.6%
Adis Ababa	352	1.4%

72,829 New Arrivals



DEMOGRAPHICS
AGE AND GENDER



Thematic Working Groups

DAY 1 AFTERNOON SESSION

Thematic Group Discussions

Participants broke into working groups in the afternoon to work on the following topics:

1. Identify the main challenges local authorities face when having to manage large influx of additional populations;
2. Identify the challenges migrant and refugees might face when accessing services (including housing, social and basic services) as well as entering the labor market or starting a business;
3. Share experiences on the opportunities that their localities have to boost local economic development and foster entrepreneurship in an inclusive manner;
4. Identify opportunities using urban and territorial planning for supporting local economic development and managing increased need for service provision and housing, while acknowledging the current challenges for planning;
5. Identify main actions local authorities can take for fostering social cohesion and inclusion.

In a following exercise, all groups were asked to develop strategies and action lists, setting priorities for their specific local context.

Bottom: Picture 5 Group discussion on opportunities for using urban and territorial planning for local economic development and social inclusion, lead by UN-Habitat. © UN-Habitat



Picture 4 Group discussion on opportunities to foster social cohesion and inclusion, lead by IOM. © UN-Habitat



Picture 5 Group discussion on opportunities to boost local economic development and foster entrepreneurship in an inclusive manner, lead by UNCTAD. © UN-Habitat



Sharing experiences and solutions at local level

As the discussions within groups were concluded, the different groups shared their findings with all participants. Amongst other points discussed during the presentations, the groups presented the following opportunities and challenges:



Picture 6 Presentations by various groups to the dialogue participants. © UN-Habitat.

Economic development and entrepreneurship (from UNCTAD)

Main challenges:

- High levels of stigma and discrimination against migrants and refugees
- Complex processes for recognition of prior qualifications
- Lack of right to work or self-employment
- Lack of entrepreneurship programmes accessible to migrants and refugees
- Lack of local business knowledge due to language barriers
- Low financial literacy levels
- Restrictive business registration processes
- Restrictions on access to finance and opening bank accounts
- Limited access to working spaces and infrastructure

Main opportunities/action items:

- Promotion of social cohesion and community well-being
- Access to new markets and to transnational networks
- Revitalization of local areas and low-income neighborhoods
- Generation of new business start-ups
- Transfer of knowledge, remittances and diaspora investment
- Introduction to innovative artisanal products or production techniques

- Creation of bridges with migrants and refugees home country
- Diversification of skills in the job market
- Creation of new jobs for other migrants and refugees
- Creation of partnership opportunities with the local population

Urban and territorial planning

Main challenges:

- Lack of certainty for future planning due to difficulty in determining rate of protraction of refugees and migrants
- Settlements do not have Physical Development Plans and there is a lack of a regional/ national guiding framework
- Most settlements also lack basic services such as water, health, education facilities, transportation links, communication networks etc.
- Settlements are disconnected from markets and economies, and lack access to finance
- Migrants struggle to adapt to weather conditions in hosting climates.
- Lack of social assimilation among refugees and hosts lead to tensions and conflicts.
- Lack of consultation of host in decision making/ planning processes
- Local authorities and planners lack the skills, capacity and sensitization to answer to planning processes
- Municipal revenue is limited, and land titles have not been processed.

Main opportunities/ action items:

- Plan and prepare for multiple futures using scenario planning techniques
- Map stakeholders to identify different roles of government and urban actors
- Local authorities need to voice and prioritize local concerns, supported by national governments processes
- Local authorities and governments should draft clear vision, goals, objectives and way forward together with communities
- Adopt new planning methodologies and tools to embrace challenges from the influx of refugees
- Resolve land issues in the consultation with the community by establishing clear land titles
- Leverage current policy and legal frameworks as opportunities e.g. Public-private partnership law of 2015.
- Secure infrastructure and provide opportunity in rural areas to reduce rapid influx into urban areas
- Create an institution or coordination mechanism among agencies to connect refugees in urban areas to support systems (no link between rural-urban area/ government) e.g. Education sector
- Support local economies through creating local employment opportunities

Social cohesion

Main Challenges

Components that can threaten social cohesion:

- Added pressure on already limited urban basic service provision (e.g. WASH, electricity)
- No or unequal access to (limited) health services
- Lack of education facilities leads to unequal opportunities
- Issues of accessibility and mobility due to insufficiencies of the road and public transport network can cause segregation
- Lack of or limited access to spaces for social encounters (e.g. public space, green areas)

Soft components that can threaten social cohesion:

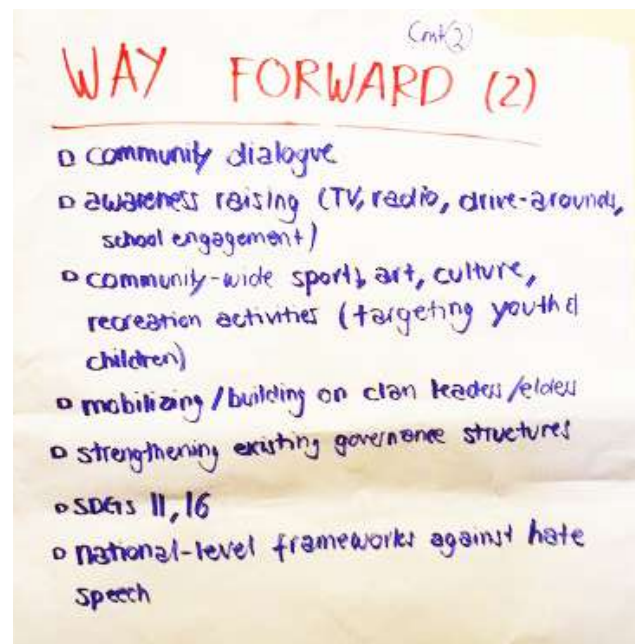
- Language barriers that prevent open dialogue and interaction
- Unequal access to justice for some groups such as women, minority clans, youth etc.
- Past conflicts that are carried over into the new settlement
- Lack of economic opportunities or access to them
- Lack of trust between different groups

Main Opportunities/ potential way forward:

- Build on already existing urban systems to use resources efficiently and ensure long-term sustainability
- Promote community-based mechanisms, e.g. community dispute resolution, women's groups
- Foster community-wide culture, sports and recreational activities that bring different groups together
- Provide psychosocial support and mental health facilities, e.g. for people who experienced trauma

Actions to increase social cohesion, foster integration and reduce xenophobic tendencies by changing the narratives:

- Frame a growing population as an opportunity (additional skills and capacity) rather than a problem
- Engage the diaspora and improving the coordination of external assistance to channel resources better in line with the needs of the entire community
- Create opportunities for social encounter (e.g. in schools, public spaces, community centres, community action groups)
- Work with the local government as well as the local community to foster trust



Picture 1 Panel on thematic challenges. © UN-Habitat

“ Mr. Julian Baskin, representing Cities Alliance, resumed the outcomes and findings from discussions of the first day, sharing personal experiences and supporting the importance of social inclusion, job creation, and planning governance for a peaceful and prosperous future. He reminded of the political undercurrent of development project programming, and in the importance of putting a finger on the ground when working to ensure localized responses.

Solutions and Action Steps

DAY 2 MORNING SESSION

Day 2 of the regional dialogue started with Fulvia Farinelli (UNCTAD) summarizing the discussions from Day 1, highlighting the need for integrated solutions, including the three elements - Social Inclusion, Urban Planning and Local Economic Development/ Entrepreneurship for sustainability. Migrants and refugees, she underlined, often find themselves in protracted situations, and it is a key priority to advance innovative approaches to include all relevant stakeholder (whole-of-government, cross-sectoral, whole-of society and including private sector and civil society), where approaches are developed in coordinated, participatory and inclusive processes.

Presentation on sharing knowledge and cooperating across regions – city to city / peer-to-peer learning – The added value of city networks

Dr Juma Menhya Nyende, the Eastern Africa regional director of UCLG Africa, spoke about the work of UCLG and in particular UCLG Africa, which has a presence in presence in 45 countries. It also has regional offices and special interest and professional networks continental, regional and national levels. He spoke about the organisation's current long term plan, the Governance, Advocacy and Decentralized Development Programme for Africa (GADDEPA), a 15-year guiding document fostering long-term strategic planning for local governments based on three pillars;

- Advocacy, lobbying and engagement;
- Corporate learning and knowledge management;
- Institutional capacity development.

Interventions from GADDEPA focused on migration and refugees include

1. The peace and security program, and
2. The program on partnership between local governments and traditional rulers.

UCLG Africa Interventions include to Adoption of Charter of Local and Sub-National Governments of Africa on Migration, advocacy for the ratification of the African union Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons by AU Member States and participation in several forms of migration. Dr Nyende concluded by emphasizing that UCLG Africa is open and keen to continue engagement with other parties interested in addressing migration related matters in Africa, through collaborative partnerships."

Panel discussion on multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementing global frameworks at local level in migrant/ refugee hosting communities

Mr Gilbert Askulu, a Congolese Refugee residing in Nairobi, Kenya talked about the challenges were faced by refugees and migrants in a new/alien environment. He strongly emphasized, however, that the skills of refugees and migrants can benefit the economy through the creation of an enabling environment. He introduced different ways in which refugee communities contributed to local development in Nairobi, such as the creation of community-based organizations and self-help groups; establishment of small and medium enterprises; creation and running of schools; sports; music and entertainment activities for host and migrant communities; religion, foreign languages; business creation, volunteering etc., showcasing the work of the refugee led (Nairobi based) community based organization (CBO) L'Afrikana Organisation.

L'Afrikana Organisation is a registered CBO, initiated and managed by refugees to empower refugees and the local community living amongst them. The Organization believes that refugees and people of concern play a crucial role for addressing their challenges and need to be included in solution-finding processes. Objectives of L'Afrikana include the empowerment of refugees to use their talents and skills by providing vocational trainings; support women empowerment, peace and reconciliation efforts; assisting people with special needs and initiating partnerships between host and refugee communities. Activities include vocational training, community outreach activities, arts and craft items making; tailoring; translation and interpretation; IT consultancy; special programmes for mothers; Online Studies and Training Programmes.

Mr Bongo Patrick Namisi, Associazione Centro Aiuti Volontari (ACAV), Uganda discussed the unique nature of an upcoming EU funded pilot project in West Nile Region, specifically the Municipality of Koboko, where refugees enter from the neighbouring border countries of DR Congo and South Sudan. Mr. Namisi underlined that refugees and host communities share a common culture, upbringing, economies and languages, being of the "same tribe". In this specific context, the tribal ties made it easier to integrate refugees into local communities, which has been the case for generations in Koboko, with its strong cross-border family and economic relationships.

“ **Ms Charlotte Mohn from UN-Habitat’s Somalia office** introduced the “Human Security Approach”, which involves seven categories, ranging from socio-economic to protection issues and provided information on UN-Habitat’s work on durable solutions in Somalia. A handbook for local authorities on durable solutions, currently being developed in an interagency cooperation, describes a Durable Solution as one, where the IDPs no longer need assistance for meeting their protection, legal and basic needs. Recommendations for actions in the handbook include 1) Developing Urban Profiles for evidence-based decision-making, 2) Supporting Community-led Actions Planning, and 3) Fostering activities of Women’s Groups.

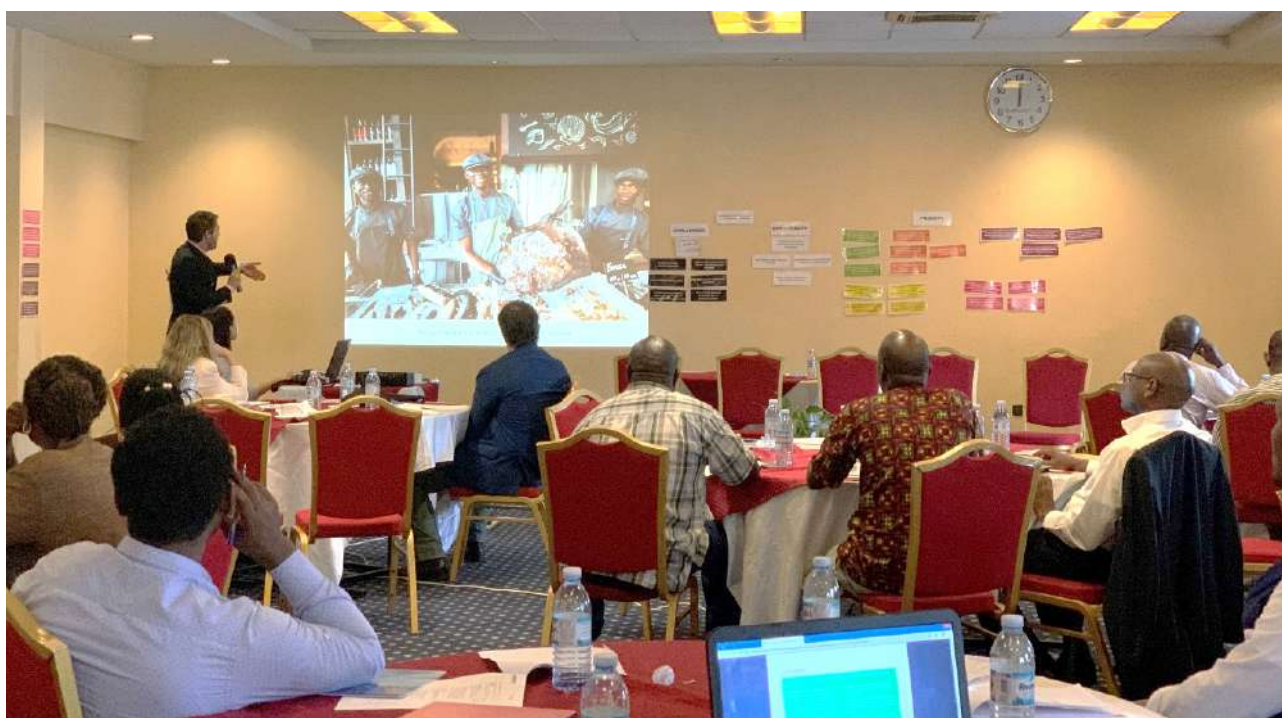
“ **Dr. Apalia Anthony, County Minister for Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Areas management; Turkana County, Kenya.** shared the example where a USD 500 million combined funding from donors is being used for host and refugee response in the country. The funding is specifically addressing response to both communities in the Turkana County and for increasing socio-economic development of marginalized population groups. Through the World Food Programme (WFP), the Bamba Chakula program involves refugees and host communities and provides vouchers to purchase food items, aiming to stimulate the local business and economy, rather than

previous food provision *moderus operandi* (distribution of food). A cash-based intervention program has also been conducted, where cash based incentives are carried out to people in vulnerable situations to buy food, supplies and build shelters for refugees and hosts. Hosts have the autonomy to decide if they would like to live amongst the refugee communities.

The follow-up discussion revolved around some of the barriers faced by specifically vulnerable groups such as women, when entering the workforce and participating in economic programs (cultural prejudice, husbands resistant to their wives to attend such programs). It was suggested to directly strengthen programmatic functions and have sustainable systems so that local community can generate their own revenue and projects.

Enabling environment discussion and action points

The second half of Day 2 involved an activity based on shared successful examples of migrants in different phases of inclusion into the formal economy. The participants were then grouped by country or sub-region and asked to enumerate the enabling factors needed for this scenario in their respective countries and municipalities. The action points from each region are included in Annex 1.



Picture 7 UNCTAD’s Philipp Rudaz sharing successful examples of social and economic inclusion of migrants and refugees. © UN-Habitat

Conclusion remarks

People continue to move to cities searching for safety, better employment and livelihood opportunities, increased access to housing and (basic) services as well as education, health, administrative and financial services or personal development, among many other reasons. Urbanization generally has a positive impact on peoples' economic and social development and migration can reciprocally contribute to socio-cultural diversity and increased economic activities in cities.

Nevertheless, rapid and unplanned migration flows are challenging for local authorities. Depending on the (national and local) legal, political and economic frameworks they operate under, local authorities in East Africa also often have limited data, resources and capacity for managing their current populations, let alone a rapid influx of migrants. This lack of data and planning capacity also hinders harnessing the opportunities resulting from urban migration.

In many municipalities, the lack of (spatial) data on groups in vulnerable situations, including urban migrants and refugees, and of urban space makes it difficult for local authorities to adequately plan for improvement of living standards or the provision of services, for both host and migrant communities. National budget allocations are also often only based on "host population" or citizens, not the actual number of inhabitants. Also, the data collected, and the strategies designed for one sector are often not available across all relevant governmental departments and levels. The link between urban planning, social cohesion and local economic development needs to be strengthened. For this, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral and multi-level governance approaches are crucial for solution-finding in the complex East African urban settings.

The first East African Dialogue for local authorities hosting migrants and refugees brought together a wide range of stakeholders from 8 African countries. By bringing together local and national authorities, civil society, private sector and academia, the Dialogue provided a platform to express opinions, share successful practices in the East African context and learn lessons from peers. The hosting UN agencies, UNCTAD, UN-Habitat and IOM, together with development partners such as UCLG, Cities Alliance, the EU and other actors shared global and supra-regional experiences and introduced tools and methodologies that enable local authorities to better manage the rapid influx of additional populations, to increase social cohesion between communities, but also improve the livelihood opportunities for host communities.

Through the interactive formats of the Dialogue, including group work, thematic focus discussions, question and answer sessions and context presentations, participants had the unique opportunity to learn as well as share their personal success stories and contribute with diverse, multi-disciplinary perspectives. The action-oriented approach of the Dialogue, allowing each participant to take home a list of priorities for advancing development and social inclusion in their specific contexts, made those two days a useful and practice-oriented experience for participants, partners and organizing agencies.

Annex 1

This Annex includes the action points listed by participants at the end of Day 2. They were grouped by country or sub-region and asked to identify and prioritize enabling actions to promote the socio-economic inclusion of migrants and refugees in their specific countries and municipalities. The action points refer to the three interconnected areas discussed throughout the workshop, namely entrepreneurship, urban planning and social cohesion.

Uganda

Entrepreneurship	Planning	Social cohesion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs Youth centres/youth clubs/talent development Income generating activities Vocational training Entrepreneurship Training/skills development/mindset change Market development and linkages Promotion of small-scale industries for value addition on local products Silos for produce storage Livelihoods Start-up capital Micro-credit to support SACCOs Strengthen group formation Promotion of youth/women empowerment groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing of Physical Development Planning at all levels Train and equip land offices at all levels Provide means of transport for the same Sensitisation and implementation/enforcement of Physical Planning Act, 2010 Facilitate the Physical Planning Committees at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of migrant and refugee issues in the situation analysis during planning Strengthen the social service delivery points Ease the interaction between refugees and host communities Sports/cultural/public open spaces and resource centres for intercultural galas

Kenya

Entrepreneurship	Planning	Social cohesion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal framework Review of Tax laws with a view to reduce taxes Reduction of interest rates by financial institutions Enhance to credit facilities (bring closer community to financial mechanism) Working towards improving ease of doing business: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy registration of businesses Lessening requirement of land ownership, by reviewing the land laws Ensuring availability of requisite to infrastructure Improving market linkages for local produced products Value addition of various products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of common market at a central point where both the locals and refugees can easily access To apply a highly participatory approach towards the development plan for both refugee and local communities To reduce bureaucracy towards approval of development plans Prepare zoning plan that yield favourable out-come for thriving of businesses to enhance entrepreneurship development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waiver of taxes and loan interest/levies for youth and woman during registration of business Tax exemption for business and entrepreneurship programme owned by youth and women Allocate 30% procurement to youth/women owned business

Ethiopia and Ghana

Entrepreneurship	Planning	Social cohesion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customize existing enterprise development support for refugees and migrants • Recruit and train business mentors from refugees • Profile success stories of refugee entrepreneurs • Partnering with relevant institutions to facilitate discussion on context of refugee entrepreneurs • Engaging and facilitate micro credit for refugees • Engaging traditional authorities/ chiefs to provide land for refugee businesses • Working with Ghana Refugee Board (GRB) for ease of business registration for refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arranging market linkage for refugees / establishing refugee market centres in major towns • Working with local government to allocate land for refugees' entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture training / orientation of indigenous culture • Create network of refugee entrepreneurs • Working with government to provide incentives for companies which employ refugees • Prioritizing vulnerable groups on enterprise development and job creation • Micro credit programme • Financial literacy • Other Safety-net • Language class

Zambia and Tanzania

Entrepreneurship	Planning	Social cohesion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplified administrative processes specific for migrants and refugees' entrepreneurs to start and scale up businesses • Provide targeted entrepreneurship education to refugees and migrants communities. • Encourage training providers to provide business development services to refugees and migrants communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities to Set up specific areas for refugees and migrants' community to run their business and livelihood such as markets, incubation etc. • Establish refugees and migrants' database and share it with relevant partners interested in supporting them • Profiling organizations supporting refugees and migrants' communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build and encourage partnerships between locals/host community with refugees and migrants' communities • Establish refugees and migrants open door policy such as naturalization to entitle them bill of rights such as rights of association, right to vote etc. • Design engagements which integrate host communities and refugees.

East African Regional Dialogue on **Migration** and **Development** in **Cities**

SUMMARY REPORT

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



In cooperation with

IOM
UN MIGRATION



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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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