

OSCE/OCEEA EXPERT MEETING
“STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO THE PRESENCE OF MIGRANTS”
VIENNA 4 JULY 2017

DISCUSSION PAPER – United Nations’ Development Programme (UNDP)

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS THAT CAN ENHANCE THE RESILIENCE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO
THE PRESENCE OF LARGE IN-FLOW OF MIGRANTS FROM AN ECONOMIC AND GOVERNANCE
PERSPECTIVES

Overview

- *Focus to the impact of migration (including people in transit) on municipalities, particularly in terms of context (which now largely focuses on root causes) and the interlinked perspectives to local governance and economic issues*
- *Provides examples on how Governments (with UNDP support) have responded to those challenges, on three levels: i) Coordination (i.e. 3RP¹ for refugees, RMRP² for migrants in transit); ii) Programme (i.e. Turkey) and iii) measurement of impact in terms of resilience (i.e. examples from Lebanon and Iraq on the tracking of support to public institutions and mapping of municipal support)*

Terminology

Throughout the Discussion Paper, the term “migrant” will be used to indicate “Any person who changes her/his country of residence”, in line with the definition of the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (1998), *Recommendation on statistics of international migration. Rev.1*. Such definition represents the overarching concept that includes any person who no longer lives in the territory of origin for a minimum duration of time, regardless the reason or the purpose underlying the movement and regardless the legal status recognized or not recognized by state authorities in the territory of destination and/or transit. It is worth noting, that, according to the UN Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and the Members of their Families (ICRMW), people on the move beyond the age of 15, can be considered workers in line with the definition of article 2 of the convention: *The term “migrant worker” refers to a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national.*

¹ Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan

² Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan

1. Impact of migration and displacement on municipal services

Global trends in population movement

Migration and displacement have reached unprecedented levels: we are witnessing the largest population movement since the end of World War II. One in seven people on the planet is on the move³, and some 65⁴ million individuals are forcibly displaced, including 21 million refugees, 3 million asylum seekers and over 40 million internally displaced persons - the highest displacement on record.⁵ While Europe has experienced a dramatic surge in the number of migrants⁶, it is worth noting that 85% of the world's refugees are currently hosted in developing countries⁷, with average displacement for those seeking refuge estimated at 20 years.⁸ Moreover, a growing percentage of global migrants originate from the north and lesser so in the south, which indeed might indicate that migration and mobility are not just spurred by economic and ecological crises and underdevelopment but evenly so by

Population movement and people's rights

As the numbers of people moving from one country to another increase, so too does the way in which movements are framed and the classification of the people on the move based on national norms and international standards. While refugees are afforded certain rights under international obligations, those who are moving for economic or other reasons are not afforded the same rights. Being the recognition of the refugee status a state-led process, increasing migration flows imply additional burden on national institutions and state bodies. This report does not deal with the recognition of the refugee status *per se*, but flags the fact that states need to properly manage this process which requires technical and financial resources.

economic and social development. It is undeniable that deficits in modernization and the strain of economic and political transition to democratic systems and market economies have contributed to increased migration over the past two decades.

As the world's population grows, migration and displacement pressures are projected to intensify. New technologies, greater cultural exchange and cheaper transportation are bringing people closer together, facilitating and motivating human mobility.

³ 'Development Solutions for Migration and Displacement', United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2015.

⁴ New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, UN General Assembly, 13 September 2016

⁵ 'Irregular Migration in Africa', United Nations Development Programme, Regional Service Centre for Africa (UNDP), 2015.

⁶ According to EUROSTAT, EU member states received 626,000 asylum applications in 2014, and 395,000 new asylum applications in the first half of 2015

⁷ 'Irregular Migration in Africa', United Nations Development Programme, Regional Service Centre for Africa (UNDP), 2015.

⁸ NEED REF

Box 1: Main drivers of migration and displacement being witnessed today

Improved but insufficient development gains: Many economic migrants originate from countries that have achieved significant progress in human development, education and health care. These development gains, however, have often not been evenly distributed amongst different population sections. Entrenched inequalities in accessing employment opportunities and the absence of social protection mechanisms, have pushed many young people to migrate to countries offering in opportunities for better quality jobs, which would match their level of education, their ambition and aspirations.

Protracted conflicts and violent extremism: From 2007 to 2014, the number of active civil wars almost tripled, from four to eleven. More than 30 countries are now fighting violent extremist groups. The presence and operations of Boko Haram, for example, have displaced 1.2 million people internally, and forced more than 200,000 Nigerians to flee to Chad, Niger and Cameroon⁹. In Iraq, ongoing violence, much of which is associated with the Islamic State (IS), displaced 2.2 million in 2014 alone and many more are being forcefully displaced by IS and related groups in Syria.

Poor governance: Endemic political exclusion, marginalization, discrimination and oppressive political environments combined with frequent human rights violations are also key push factors for migration. Poor governance environments that tend to exclude, marginalize, and discriminate against certain segments of the population often contributes to a lack of equal access to economic opportunities that affect livelihoods.

Climate change and weak natural resources management: Both climate change and poor natural resource management are forcing people to migrate from rural to urban areas in search of new sources of livelihoods, contributing significantly to the high number of internally displaced persons. If urgent measures are not taken, climate induced migration will soon contribute to a dramatic increase in the number of migrants seeking protection and sustainable livelihoods abroad.

2. Impact of large scale migration on the local level

For host and transit countries alike, and especially for countries with fragile political stability and governance system, experiencing conflict and/or low levels of development, providing services and maintaining peace and security to increasing number of migrants is proving to be especially challenging.

Cities are magnets for many different flows of people. Municipal administrations need to be able to respond to the different gender-specific needs and potentials of these populations and the potential impact that these inflows may have on existing public policies, sustainable human development and social cohesion.

⁹ UNDP Sub-regional Strategic Scoping Report, Central Africa, Draft I, August 2015

The impact could be both positive and negative:

Positive:

- Emigrants reduce the pressure on the jobs and (natural) resources.
- Remittances of around \$440 billion annually is three times the size of total official development aid worldwide¹⁰ and has a significant impact especially for reducing income poverty
- Diasporas can facilitate exports from countries of their origin,
- Returning migrants can bring back home skills and establish new business.

Negative:

- Dependency on remittances and diaspora inhibits local entrepreneurship
- Sizeable emigration flows, affects investment, industry and agriculture, health and education, politics and social norms
- Large-scale emigration can undermine national development through the loss of the youngest and economically most capable or dynamic members of the population, which can create 'brain drain' and reduce the basis for entrepreneurial initiatives
- Loss of young men, women and a trained working force can create an unbalanced population structure
- Losing skilled labourers, and many women and children left behind can no longer support themselves effectively if the "migrant-male" was the main breadwinner in the family
- Women (who comprise nearly half the total number of migrants) are particularly likely to face special challenges of informality, irregular migration, and vulnerability to trafficking, violence and abuse.

These, positive and negative factors have a role to play in shaping policies. Traditionally, programming and policy interventions related to human mobility had been focused on the national and international levels. However, local governments, especially cities are the places where policies on migration are applied. Cities are important actors in organizing the services, legal as well as socio-economic conditions of migrant population making the strong involvement of the regional and local level indispensable. Nonetheless, the actual effectiveness of responses and ability of local authorities to influence the policy making and the decisions on funding local resilience will depend on the level of decentralization, flexibility and de-concentration and actual migration patterns.

For the local level responses to have sustained impact, a paradigm shift towards policy and programming is required, which will support resilience-based and integrated approaches.

Overall, the risks to community resilience can be traced through five interlinked issues:

1. Pressures on public finance – Experience shows that where no additional staff and finances are available for public administration and technical services, expenditures of public utility companies

¹⁰ Ibid.

(that are in charge with the essential public services in municipalities) can increase by 30-50% in more affected areas where migration occurs. In addition to that, there is often a significant increase in demand for waste management, water and wastewater services.

2. Increased depreciation of municipal assets – the need to serve the needs of a large and continuous influx of people means an exponential depreciation of assets. Whatever development gains have been achieved, may be at risk of being eroded and, if not carefully managed, some of the local areas will be left with a development deficit from the migration crisis.
3. Exposure of capacity gaps – Some municipalities will have limited capacities to deal with the issues that the influx of migrants may bring.
4. Risk of decreasing social cohesion, particularly in multi-ethnic municipalities – The lack of support to deal with the pressures from the population increase, the perception that the local population is receiving less or lower quality municipal services, may give way to increased dissatisfaction and tension, particularly in municipalities where a legacy of inter-ethnic tension pre-exists. Without addressing the security situation, the formation of multi-ethnic police, addressing human rights abuses and assistance for return of IDPs developmental gains are fragile and may be lost.
5. Social and environmental impact – social impact at the local level can be significant. When it comes to environmental impacts, it is important that communities are not left with legacy issues from inappropriate solid and liquid waste management. Increasing vermin in highly populated areas and increasing illegal disposal of waste threaten to become environmental legacies of the migration

Gender dimensions of displacement and human mobility

Understanding the gender specific nature of migration and responding to the specific challenges faced by women and girls on the move is crucial to ensuring sustainable development. In 2015, almost half of all 244 million international migrants worldwide were women (48 percent). Thirty-two percent of international migrants and displaced persons were under the age of 30 and about half of young international migrants were women and girls. In addition, data suggests that women living in protracted displacement slightly outnumber men and, given the difficulty in accessing female IDPs in many contexts, it is likely that their number is underestimated. Large scale displacement requires for instance a response with gender-specific protection systems, participation mechanisms in terms of planning as well as support that considers the gender specific needs of the beneficiaries.

influx.

3. Responding to large scale displacement- strengthening municipal resilience

The right mix of policy responses depends to the scale, the nature and size of the migration flows as well as the conditions in the respective receiving municipalities. Typically, large flows are characterized by a state of emergency that does not allow a city to continue 'business as usual'. A large inflow has immediate implications for shelter and housing, solid waste management, access to food, health care and education and can lead to tensions between newcomers and local communities.

Typically, the first policy responses to large inflows start with temporary, transitory and humanitarian actions. However, it is important from the very beginning to complement these with resilience base actions, which would allow for smooth bridging from humanitarian to development phase. While, emergency humanitarian response to large-scale population influxes aims at alleviating human suffering, resilience based development aims at returning the host communities to normal development pathways and at minimizing the cost that the host community might incur because of the crisis. In financial terms, these costs may include damages and losses due to: (1) faster depreciation of municipal assets; (2) increased cost to fill capacity gaps to sustain the shock; and (3) the cost to maintain community cohesion.

Resilience based development approach, offers a paradigm shift in seeking integrated policy solutions. It addresses capacity gaps of systems, institutions, community and individuals to recover from shocks, offers a new programming and organizational framework which envisages a continuum of programmes, tools, partnership frameworks as well as new financing instruments.

Municipal resilience

Resilience focuses on the institution's ability to withstand a given level of "temporary" external shocks without degradation or loss of function. This would mean there are the systems and capacity in place to allow for responsive, accountable and effective service delivery in the long term. One of the key factors for this is the existence and maintenance of the necessary municipal infrastructure. This approach, focuses on enhancing the ability of institutions in host, transit and origin countries and communities to absorb and adapt their services to deal with the current surge of migrants and displaced on the one hand, and on the ability of communities to integrate migrants and/or deal with the effects of transiting or departing migrants. This will vary though and in instances where transition is more relevant then institutional coping ability is more prominent.

The experience accentuates two key issues which should be considered when implementing resilience-based programming:

i. Provision of inclusive and adequate municipal services

Sudden and/or large increase in population can be particularly challenging if there are pre-existing vulnerabilities such as limited access to basic services, limited livelihoods opportunities, scarcity of natural resources, high poverty levels or ethnic strife. Early recovery interventions in support of host communities typically focus on support for local administration capacities for planning and budgeting that ensures: access to basic services by strengthening local infrastructure and service delivery capacities; support for municipal solid waste management; access to livelihoods through the creation of emergency employment, e.g., in community infrastructure rehabilitation and waste and debris removal; support for local administration capacities for planning and budgeting; and support for access to justice and psycho-social counselling for vulnerable groups. Specific consideration should be given to the needs of unaccompanied minors as well as to youth more broadly. They often have specific protection and service needs that to need to be assessed by municipal governments.

ii. Strengthen Social Cohesion, Rule of Law and Stability

Inflows of people can affect the social cohesion and stability of municipalities. Municipal administration can promote the social integration of newcomers, build intercultural capacities and advance good governance structures to strengthen dispute resolution and to prevent xenophobia and discrimination. It can be a foundation of many activities carried out with the municipalities, including the establishment of dialogue platforms and participatory planning. Comprehensive and gender-sensitive development approaches at the municipal level should assess the gender-specific, age-specific and group-specific vulnerabilities and to address them.

Migration and displacement can lead to increased risks for migrants at their destination and in transit, such as risk from crime, gender-based violence, human trafficking and other human rights abuses. Municipal governments need to address these risks, including issues of gender-based violence, by ensuring protection and building capacities to prevent it. The provision of municipal services discussed above can also lead to a reduction of tensions and thus to more social cohesion.

To improve public perception of migration and displacement - and thus social cohesion- municipal administrations can develop media strategy around issues of mobility, particularly about religious and ethnic aspects of such movements. Municipal governments can support migrant communities to communicate with established local media to inform people about the realities of migrants' lives. This will foster understanding of migrants' challenges and fight exclusion, xenophobia and discrimination of immigrants in host communities. These strategies can also promote counter-narratives – in particular, on the role of young migrants. Such work can also include collaboration with traditional and religious leaders through municipal structures. In addition to programming activities that directly aim at affecting social and community cohesion, the perceived or real impact of newcomers on livelihoods and employment of the host community and the provision of public services are intrinsically linked to efforts promoting cohesion.

4. Managing the Impact of Transit Movements on Cities

Municipalities affected by transit migration face specific programming and policy challenges. It is necessary to acknowledge the diversity of movements that fall under the 'transit' label. These can entail stays of mobile populations in local communities for a few days, months or even years. Thus, the policy responses depend on the magnitude and concrete attributes of the movements. In some scenarios, the policy response resembles de facto immigration and integration strategies.

In other situations, migrants do not consider staying in the transit communities and have the means to move on. In these scenarios, development actors are generally limited to supporting municipalities to maintain the level of service delivery and the social cohesion of transit communities.

To develop and plan adequate responses, therefore, municipal administrations need to assess the aspirations and plans of the male and female migrants, the realistic conditions in the regions where they originate, their original destinations and alternative migration destinations.

However, it is increasingly recognized that the management of transit flows is critical for human development outcomes of migrants and for safeguarding development gains in transit communities. By applying the development approach to crisis scenarios, UNDP contributes to a long-term response, aiming at the sustainability of intervention and assurance of stability to local populations while preempting causes of xenophobia. In this respect, it is important, the assessment of the influx and transit dynamics as well as the individual and community impact to be done in close coordination with the humanitarian agencies and conflict-prevention and conflict-mitigation actors. These assessments should include a gender-sensitive analysis of global and regional politics, humanitarian trends and the viability of ongoing or planned political and humanitarian solutions. It is also important that there is sharing of this information between municipalities intra-country and cross-border.

5. Examples of UNDP's resilience based development approach

UNDP has supported national and local level governments in responding to these challenges at various levels, including:

- i) Coordination (i.e. 3RP for refugees, RRM RP for migrants in transit) at both regional and country levels;
- ii) Assessments with respect to the impact of displacement at the local level
- iii) Resilience based development programme interventions
- iv) Monitoring of the impact of resilience based support

Example 1: The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)

The migrant influx, coupled with the dramatic impact of fighting on Syria's infrastructure and economy, had rolled back Syria's human development achievements by 35 years, with more than 50 percent of the population now living in poverty, as households exhaust their savings and coping strategies. The unemployment rate has reached almost 50 percent with 2.33 million jobs lost from the economy in recent years. The armed conflict, the crisis and its spill-over into neighbouring countries is having a deep and widespread human development effects in the region. Water availability is increasingly critical in a region that has the least water per capita in the world. A collapse in economic opportunity and increased competition for jobs is driving a spike in poverty and unemployment among the most affected host communities, which are already poor and vulnerable. As a result, rising tensions threaten social cohesion and the rule of law.

To respond to the multiple dimensions of the Syrian Crisis, UNDP has introduced a Resilience-Based Development approach, a first-ever example of implementing an integrated programming and organizational framework for humanitarian and development interventions in contexts characterised by protracted crisis.

The resilience-based development approach is anchored in the assessment of household, community/sector and national vulnerabilities. For this purpose a system for assessing community vulnerabilities had been developed, which is used for prioritizing and designing targeted, context-specific responses. In that vein 5 different scenarios of vulnerabilities were developed, requiring different set of actions i.e. i) communities with high concentrations of Syrian migrants; ii) communities near migrant camps; iii) communities near the Syrian border; iv) communities highly dependent on the Syrian economy and v) communities with large regional economic and social impact

The model analysed different scenarios of communities and countries affected by the Syrian crisis, and depending on the level of vulnerability a three-prong approach was applied, addressing coping, recovering and sustaining capacities of local communities.

Coping related interventions aimed to empower local governance structures to stabilize livelihoods, housing, infrastructures and basic services to respond to the increased and immediate demand. Recovering interventions target vulnerable households aiming to bolster the recovery from the socio-economic impact of conflict and displacement. To sustain the impact, the programme also addressed capacity gaps of economic, social and political institutions in all neighbouring countries.

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) is co-led by UNHCR and UNDP, with the participation of five countries and more than 200 partners, including relevant UN agencies, and national and international NGOs.

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)
The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) has paved new ground in the humanitarian and development response to the Syria crisis, and the impact on neighboring countries (Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq, and Turkey). The 3RP was premised on an important partnership between UNDP and UNHCR, resulting in the establishment of a UNDP-UNHCR Joint Secretariat in 2014, which has been delivering on two functions: Knowledge gathering for evidence-based and cost-effective solutions, and innovation and data analysis and support to the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).
<p>Lessons learned</p> <p>a. Supporting Syria neighbouring countries in aligning crisis priorities with national development goals to better integrate humanitarian and development interventions. National ownership and perspectives are fundamental in ensuring a contextually appropriate and sustainable response to the crisis. The Jordan Response Plan (JRP) and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) represent a significant and ground-breaking achievement.</p> <p>b. Moving from pure “needs assessment” to comprehensive “risk and vulnerability” frameworks: The ‘Resilience Index’, for example, captures the extent to which existing systems and communities are vulnerable. The ‘Resilience Lens’ is now understood as an integral part of a humanitarian-development response to migrant crisis. The application of these risk and vulnerability tools has generated evidence of vulnerability for government, donor and UN decision makers to better target</p>

interventions, and has contributed tremendously by encouraging diverse stakeholders to adopt a common resilience agenda at the international level.¹¹

c. Advocating for predictable funding for predictable planning: The 3RP has tried to advocate for financial predictability as a key feature in the new generation of aid architecture for protracted crises. However, this approach received a major boost, only when Germany, Kuwait, Norway, the UK and the UN organized the Supporting Syria & the Region Conference in London strongly requested donors to make multi-year pledges.

d. Opting for local delivery systems to cope with present as well as future shocks: By supporting local service delivery systems that serve both migrants and host communities, the resilience-based development response builds lasting capacity where it is most needed. By strengthening the resilience of countries and communities in the region, the approach contributes to fortifying their stability in an unknown future. Evidence suggests that mainstreaming conflict sensitive approaches, enables municipalities to maximize their available resources, better plan, assess, and manage the response to the crisis.

e. Leveraging resources by integrating humanitarian and development partners in a single regional platform – the 3RP: The 3RP is a unique coordination initiative which aims to scale up resilience and stabilization-based development to complement humanitarian assistance, with a strong emphasis on host communities.

f. Understanding that improved livelihoods and employment generation are the best alternatives to address aid-dependency: The February 2016, London Conference recognised UNDP’s longstanding emphasis on livelihoods as a fundamental building block in managing the migration challenge in the countries neighbouring Syria and in supporting the people in need inside Syria. The London Conference also acknowledged the importance of a comprehensive engagement with the private sector as a driver of economic growth.

g. Diversifying sources of funding by bringing private sector and international financial institutions to support national durable solutions: Complementing humanitarian efforts implies a more active involvement of development banks and financial institutions.

h. Making resilience building inside Syria is an effective way to tackle migrants influx and preparing the ground for further reconstruction: Despite many challenges and the overall conflict environment, UNDP has reached the lives of 4.5 million Syrians through targeted early recovery and livelihoods restoration efforts in partnership with more than 150 local actors including NGOs, community and faith-based organizations.

Policy and Programme Recommendations

- a. Resilience building represents strong and sustained investment in crisis prevention, early warning, preparedness and financial predictability.
- b. Effective resilience building requires platforms and coalitions, involving a wide range of partners, including IFIs and private sector.

¹¹ Early assessments that informed the resilience based development response include the impact study on “The Syrian Crisis: Tracking and Tackling impacts addressing challenges to sustainable development in neighboring countries - insights from Lebanon and Jordan.”

- c. Resilience investment offers a promising space for hybrid financing, including pooled funds, concessional financing, sector budget support, debt swap, amongst others.
- d. Despite the rise and wide recognition of the resilience approach, additional efforts should be made to overcome the prevailing conceptual and financial silos, legacy of a dated aid architecture
- e. Strengthen local response systems and capacities, including municipalities and front-line governance structures for a cost effective, sustainable response
- f. Making job creation and livelihoods the backbone of the new generation of response.

Example 2: Assessing the impact of large scale migration and displacement at the local levels - Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq

In Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq significant efforts have been undertaken to look at the impact of migration and displacement at the local levels. This included for instance analysis of the capacity levels and most urgent needs of municipalities to respond to the impact.

Assessing Institutions and Risks at the Municipal Level

Mapping Risks and Resources (MRR) in Lebanon

UNDP and the Ministry of Social Affairs have been working together to identify the priority needs of communities characterized by high levels of pre-crisis poverty, high concentrations of Syrian displaced and increased social tension. The “Lebanon Host Communities Support Project” (LHSP) has been applying a participatory conflict-sensitive methodology, the MRR. The MRR established a dialogue between key local stakeholders including representatives of the municipality, the private sector, cooperatives, women and youth groups, to identify problems facing their community and propose solutions. This is a proactive dialogue, which aims to strengthen social stability and the capacity of the communities to respond to the challenges and risks they are facing. The programme also supports ongoing assessments of the impact of the crisis on Lebanese communities, which enables designing of context specific activities, tailored to the needs of each area of intervention. Since 2014, 251 communities have been mapped through the MRR with each creating a Multi-Sectoral Action Plan. The results of the MRR is also available online to help with coordinating the response to the needs of communities and limit duplication of interventions. The LHSP has so far implemented 372 projects covering different sectors, benefiting 1,100,000 Lebanese and Syrians.

Municipal services need assessment - Turkey

In 2016, UNDP carried out municipal infrastructure needs assessments in the 4 most affected areas i.e. Kilis, Hatay, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa, located in Southeast Anatolia Region and hosting more than 1.2 million Syrians. Together this accounts for over one third of the 3 million Syrians under Turkey’s temporary protection by April 2017, and for approximately 30 percent of the host community

population in these provinces. Only 10 percent of the Syrian migrants live in temporary protection centers, established by the Government of Turkey, with the rest living side by side in the cities with the host communities.

UNDP commissioned a study, which aimed at identifying the infrastructure priorities and the costs associated do to so, to ensure maximum and longer term development impact. The methodology was anchored in the concept of resilience and the ideal of 'building back better', using the opportunity of restoration and recovery to shape a sustainable environment and enable a self-reliant community better equipped to manage future crises. Infrastructure priorities were screened from the perspective of cities' needs to **cope** with the increased demand for municipal infrastructure, to **recover** from the negative impact of stretched capacities, and to **reclaim** and **sustain** their development gains

The study highlighted that resilience is not only a matter of availability or quality of the infrastructure, but also requires **institutional capacities** to plan (prioritize), deliver and manage the infrastructure. Institutional capacities (including planning, design, budgeting, monitoring etc) and infrastructure are critically linked to strengthen resilience.

This burden on the Municipalities and the lack of proper waste management posed serious **public health hazards** to the entire community. Without proper treatment, hazardous substances in the waste can **contaminate soil, water, air and, consequently, food**. Rotting waste can considerably increase the spread of infectious disease. At the same time, serious environmental and health threats are also posed by burning of the waste, which causes air pollution and produces toxic gases.

An additional concern for **water contamination** is leachates (i.e. toxic liquid runoff) coming from badly managed landfills and random dumpsites. When toxic chemicals find their way into the food chain, there is also an additional risk of bioaccumulation of hazardous waste in food. Random dumpsites not only lack sufficient lining (i.e. a layer under the waste that prevents leachate from escaping into the ground), but are also seldom properly selected to make sure they are far enough from ground water sources.

Measuring the impact on livelihoods and the absorption capacity of local labour markets - Turkey

In 2016, UNDP in partnership with ISKUR¹² and AFAD¹³ launched a study on the impact of the Syrian influx on the local labor markets in Turkey. The Government of Turkey passed legislation allowing work permits for the Syrian migrants under temporary protection. Information on sectors providing jobs and livelihoods opportunities and access to formal jobs is therefore a high priority.

UNDP Turkey, therefore, conducted an assessment study focused on the size and quality of the labour supply; the labor absorption capacity of the local economies in provinces that host the highest numbers of migrants (i.e. Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, Kilis, Hatay and Kahramanmaras) as well as the

¹² ISKUR – Turkish Employment Agency - Kilis Provincial Directorate

¹³ AFAD - Disaster and Emergency Management Authority of Turkey

potential avenues for creating additional labour absorption capacities in the five communities.

According to the estimates, the labor supply, which is now at 2.4 million (including Syrians under Temporary Protection Status - SuTP), could reach nearly 2.6 million by 2018 and the current labor demand of ca. 2 million, including also that for SuTP, could reach 2.1 million. At an unemployment rate of 8 percent, this suggests a need to create some 260,000 jobs between 2016 and 2018 (inclusive). This is in addition to the jobs that structural economic growth would already create. The study also highlights that:

- **SuTP skill levels are relatively low.** More importantly, skill levels of SuTP in the region (i.e. the five provinces in which the assessments were conducted) overlap significantly with those of the host communities, especially the unemployed. The overlap points to possible competition for low-skill jobs.

- **Informal employment is high in the region.** By one account, 30-50 percent of the labor force is informally employed. SuTP have been employed, largely informally, in both manufacturing and agriculture. As the local businesses confirm, SuTP have often been employed not for their skills but mainly as low-cost labor, which would vanish when SuTP are employed formally.

- **The language barrier has been cited as one of the most important obstacles for the employment of SuTP.** Consequently, in most service industries, there is little to no room for the employment of SuTP. For instance, if SuTP had possessed better skills in Turkish, it would have been reasonable to expect call centers with serious problems in filling open jobs (call agents) in the region to employ them already.

- **Prevalence of low-skill jobs not filled by host communities** suggest relatively easy opportunities for the economic integration of SuTP. Tailored job placement mechanisms could facilitate integration of SuTP into labor markets.

The analyses suggest that as many as 200,000 jobs could be created in the next five to seven years, if support measures are focused in areas which promise large absorptive capacity including investments in: 1) infrastructure, 2) skills development, 3) attraction and careful matching of investment to key sectors, 4) micro and small and medium enterprises, and 5) corporate social responsibility¹⁴.

Measuring resilience of host communities: resilience index- Iraq

In Iraq, over 3.2 million individuals remain internally displaced within Iraq and 250,000 Syrians have settled within Iraq Kurdistan Autonomous Region: most of these individuals have been separated from their homes for upwards of 16 months. Strengthening resilience – of households, communities,

¹⁴ The recommendations refer to investment in awareness raising and campaigns for employing Syrian migrants by Turkish large corporations and holdings. In that respect it could be considered as soft investment in promoting an approach that indirectly could contribute to a better inclusiveness of the labour market. In that respect it is similar to the recommendations for increased investments in skills development.

institutions, and systems – has been identified as one of the priorities for both government and humanitarian actors alike. UNDP Iraq’s flagship programmes, Iraq Crisis Response and Resilience Programme (ICRRP), complements the primarily life-saving activities carried out by other humanitarian partners.

To measure resilience across the country and to identify populations that are the least resilient, UNDP Iraq developed a tool to measure resilience at multiple levels: household, community, and institutions/systems. The resilience index itself is composed of two parts. The first part is a Household Resilience Score (HRS) (presented below), identifies a resilience score for the household along different capacities for resilience.

Household Resilience Score (HRS)

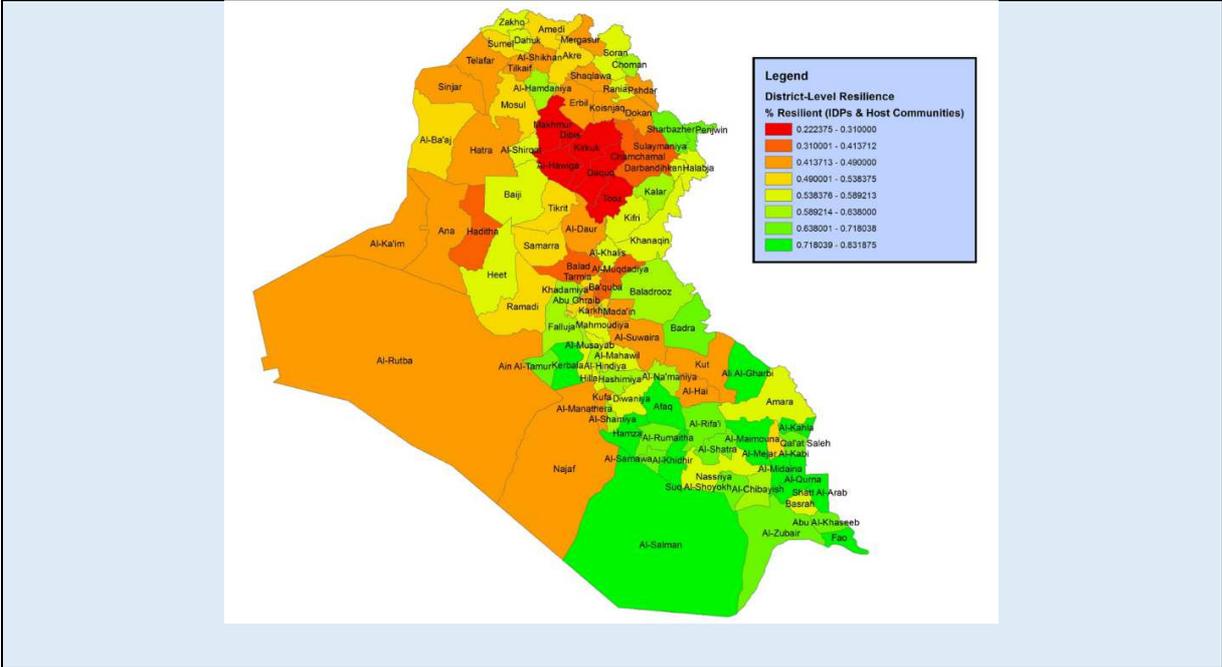
The HRS is a tool that standardizes, at the household level, measurements of resilience, allowing practitioners to identify those households that are the most resilient and those that are the least resilient. Though the score itself is a useful function for those looking to work at the household level, it is more significant in providing a foundation upon which *community resilience* – as a cumulative product of the resilience of its households and the resilience of its systems – can be built.

Formulation

Based on the conceptual understanding three types of resilience capacities of individuals or households were selected i.e. absorptive, adaptive, and transformative, indicating their ability to withstand, adapt to, and overcome shocks or stresses

1. **Absorptive capacity:** the ability to absorb shocks such as economic depression and demographic impacts
2. **Adaptive capacity:** the ability to adapt to such shocks and meet the demands of in-shock or under-stress contexts
3. **Transformative capacity:** the ability to build upon existing capital and overcome similar shocks in the present and future

The final step in developing the HRS consisted of a statistical analysis on existing datasets on target populations – migrants and host communities – within Iraq. The analysis led to the identification of 13 different indicators that were the most available and frequently updated by different organizations. In addition, the information of the datasets allowed the identification of different scoring thresholds, which allowed stakeholders to distinguish between different severities of need. For example, the analysis has identified that around 98% of the households, which were the most economically stable (over the course of 12 months) owned only three core assets, whereas households that were only moderately stable owned, on average, around 1.04 permanent assets. The full list of indicators is provided in Annex I.



Annex I Resilience Matrix Indicator – Case of Iraq

Aspect of Resilience		Characteristic	Generalized Indicator	Categories	Scoring
Resilience Indicators	Absorptive Capacity	Ability to recover from economic / wage shocks	% of households above 1.3 * price-adjusted minimum income	Above income level	1
				Below income level	0
		Access to informal community safety nets & insurance	% of households citing ability to borrow from relatives, community members, foundations, etc.	Able to borrow	1
				Unable to borrow	0
		Asset¹⁵ ownership	% of households with core assets (incl. livestock, form of transportation, land, employment inputs, etc.)	At least 3 core assets (or sufficient equivalent)	1
				At least 1 core asset (or having some, but inadequate)	0.5
				No core assets	0
		Cash savings	% of households with savings > 1 month average monthly income	Without debt and under minimum savings level	1
				Without debt but under minimum savings level	0.5
			% of households without debt (1 - % with debt)	With debt	0
	Stability of income	% of households with stable employment or self-sufficient income sources	With stable source of income	1	
			Without stable source of income	0	
	Adaptive Capacity	Diversity of livelihood	% of households with more than 1 source of income	More than 1 income source, from different sectors	1
				More than 1 income source, from the same sector	0.5
Not more than 1 income source				0	

¹⁵ Assets include: cooking materials and fridge; television; computer; mobile phone; sewing machine; electricity access; washing machine; car; agriculture tools; water container/ storage facilities; clothes and shoes; mattress

		Access to finance & credit	% of households able to access financial institutions or take out loans	Able to access	1
				Unable to access	0
		Level of skill or education	% of households meeting skill demands of the local labor market	Able to meet	1
				Unable to meet	0
		Membership in community groups	% of households in community networks or groups that have the ability to address or voice concerns	Member of at least one group	1
				Not a member of any groups	0
	Transformative Capacity	Availability of & access to formal safety nets	% of households able to access basic services from national, sub-national, or local state bodies	Able to access all government services and fulfill needs	1
				Able to fulfill needs, but some are provided by external, non-governmental sources	0.5
				Not able to fulfill needs or access any services (governmental or non-governmental)	0
		Access to markets	% of households able to access markets or urban centers for economic opportunities	Able to access markets	1
				Unable to access markets	0
		Knowledge of services	% of households that are knowledgeable of their entitled services	Fully knowledgeable	1
				Partially knowledgeable	0.5
				No knowledge	0
Language capacity		% of households able to speak local language or communicate	Fluent or able to communicate adequately	1	
			Unable to communicate adequately or language is a barrier	0	

Household Resilience Score (HRS)

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