

## Cities of arrival

### *Integrated urban and private sector responses to migrants and refugees*

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The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors.

### KEY MESSAGES

**Temporary displacement should be thought of as long term, not short term:** the average displacement duration for a refugee is more than 10 years.

**Most displaced people and refugees live in towns and cities** – either because that is where they have moved, or because long-term camps become like towns.

**Both humanitarian and development actors need to engage more forcefully with the urban aspects of displacement** – from infrastructure and service provision, through to employment and labour market regulation.

**The private sector will be at the heart of a comprehensive response, and will need new norms, standards and regulation.**

**The EU has set a progressive policy framework and now needs to deliver**, by tailoring development interventions to address socio-economic impacts of large-scale displacement them, interacting with non-traditional partners, providing innovative funding modalities, such as the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, and delivering both humanitarian aid and development responses from the onset of a crisis.