GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY CONSULTATION ON MIGRATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

A SYNTHESIS REPORT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE 3RD GLOBAL MAYORAL FORUM ON HUMAN MOBILITY, MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

3RD GLOBAL MAYORAL FORUM
on Human Mobility, Migration and Development

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This paper directly builds on the contribution of **70 civil society organisations**.

The drafting process was undertaken in close cooperation with the civil society organisations **Global Coalition on Migration** and **Migrant Forum in Asia.**

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List of organisations that participated in Civil Society Consultation

- Action Pour la Promotion du Développement, Congo (APRODEV-ONGD)
- Alianza Americas
- Alliance of Progressive Labor-Sentro ng mga Nagkakaisa at Progresibong Manggagawa (APL SENTRO)
- American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)
- Amnesty International
- Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN)
- Asociation de Desarrollo Economico Local de Morazan, Oxfam, El Salvador
- Asylum Access
- Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities Initiative
- Bank Information Center (BIC)
- Bar Council Malaysia
- Caritas Internationalis
- Cash Learning Partnership
- Center for Migrant Advocacy (CMA)
- Columbia University
- Comision Argentina para los Refugiados y Migrantes (CAREF)
- Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO)
- Coordination des Associations Senegalaises en Catalogne (CASC)
- Cuenca (Batangas, Philippines) OFW Group
- Development Action for Women Network (DAWN)
- Diaspora Matters, Ireland
- Economic Resource Center for Overseas Filipinos (ERCOF)
- Education International
- Ensemble c'est pos6ble, France

- Forum Algérien pour la Citoyenneté et la Modernité
- Foyer don Bosco Porto-Novo, Benin
- Fundacion Cepaim, Spain
- German Mission
- GK Partners
- Global Coalition on Migration (GCM)
- Global Migration Policy Associates (GMPA)
- Government of Bangladesh
- Government of Kathmandu
- Harvard FXB Center
- Immigrant Refugee Citizenship Canada (IPCC)
- Initiative pour un Développement Economique Alternatif Local en Afrique (IDEAL Afrique), Sénégal
- Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración (IMUMI)
- International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)
- International Detention Coalition (IDC)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- International Gain for Peace & Reconciliation
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI)
- Kanlungan Center for Migrant Workers Foundation
- KNOMAD, World Bank
- Loretto Community / NGO Committee on Migration
- Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA)
- Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative, IOM Geneva

- Municipalité de Commune de Marsassoum, Sénégal
- National Network for Immigrant & Refugee Rights (NNIRR)
- NGO Committee on Migration
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- Open Society Foundations (OSF)
- Oxfam International
- Philippine Migration Research Network (PMRN)
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- Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)
- Public Services International (PSI)
- Red Cross EU office
- Region of Murcia, Spain
- Service d'aide aux primo-arrivants (SAMPA), Belgium
- SOS Children Villages Mexico
- Swiss Mission
- The African Foundation for Development (AFFORD), UK

- The Global Coalition on Migration (GCM), Switzerland
- The International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) and Migration and Development Civil Society Network (MADE)
- Transnational Migrant Platform (TMP)
- UNICEF
- United Methodist Global Ministries (UMGM)
- United Methodist Women (UMW)
- United Nations Development Programme in Moldova, Migration and Local Development Project (MiDL)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- University of the Philippines Center for Integrative and Development Studies (UP-CIDS)
- Unlad Kabayan Migrant Services Foundation
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- Women in Migration Network (WIMN)
- World Organization for Early Childhood Education (OMEP)

"This report is the culmination of three consultation processes carried out in order to gather and consolidate the good practices, lessons learnt and expertise of over 70 civil society organizations and migrants' associations worldwide on the topic of managing migration for local development"

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This report is the culmination of three consultation processes carried out in order to gather and consolidate the good practices, lessons learnt and expertise of over 70 civil society organizations and migrants' associations worldwide on the topic of managing migration for local development. This consultation process took place within the framework of the preparatory process for the annual **Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development.**

While it is at state and international level that dialogue and policy making take place on managing migration and development, **it is at the local level through the pragmatic and innovative response of cities that the positive and negative effects of migration are truly addressed**. While many cities thrive in this role, others may suffer from a lack of capacities, know-how, fiscal and human resources that can severely hinder cities' ability to act. Recognising this, the international community is therefore increasingly acting as direct support to city administrations in order for them to develop the technical capacities required to meet the challenges of greater diversity. It is within this context that the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) [1], UNITAR, IOM, KNOMAD of the World Bank and the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation have been the driving forces behind the Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development since 2013.

The Mayoral Forum is an annual gathering of mayors and city leaders serving to promote globally relevant policy dialogue, foster the exchange of experiences in governing migration, and strategize on how to work collectively, stay engaged, and gain national and international support for their policies and activities relating to promoting economic development in a context of diversity. It also seeks to support new and innovative approaches to urban governance in contexts of greater diversity and to open access and dialogue amongst different levels of governance so that the fruits of city-to-city exchanges become part of the consciousness of inter-governmental dialogues such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development and Habitat III.

Civil society actors also have a key role in supporting cities in this role as they act across the entire spectrum of migration governance from service provision to ensuring social inclusion. In full recognition of this, the Third Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development has dedicated a specific session to discuss the role of civil society in this regard and where this report was presented and shared. This Forum was hosted by Quezon City, Metropolitan Manila, Philippines on 29-30th September, 2016.

PART 1

Part 1: Background - why the local level?

"Cities have therefore become important learning and implementation laboratories, where practical solutions and innovative partnerships with non-State actors are being developed, upon which a new pragmatic paradigm to migration management can be built."

PART 1: BACKGROUND - WHY THE LOCAL LEVEL?

The emergence of the Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development is a reflection of the current global context of increasing urbanisation, decentralised and human mobility which is putting cities and other local and regional authorities at the forefront of dealing with both the positive and negative effects of migration and displacement.

Indeed, migration and displacement is mainly an urban phenomenon. Some 60% of the total 14.4 million refugees and 80% of the 38 million internally displaced are thought to live in urban areas. Moreover, the number of migrants and refugees living in urban areas out of the total number of refugees has increased by 8% in the last three years. It therefore comes as no surprise that cities are the main entry points for migrants, since they provide the necessary economic opportunities and the desired social networks. [2]

Cities have therefore become important learning and implementation laboratories, where practical solutions and innovative partnerships with non-State actors are being developed, upon which a new pragmatic paradigm to migration management can be built. Thus, some cities are increasingly looking beyond traditional migration management towards innovative and inclusive approaches to not only integrating migrants economically, socially and culturally, but building on the diversity they bring to transform their cities into prosperous, attractive and dynamic international hubs.

The Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development thus serves to provide a platform for city leaders to share their expertise in a peer-to-peer approach aimed at empowering city leaders in their strategic role as first responders to migration and displacement and calls on this role to be recognised and supported at the national and international levels.

The first Forum took place in June 2014 and was hosted by the City of Barcelona and which saw the release of the Call of Barcelona [3] signed by all participants and calling for cities, as first responders to migration and displacement, to have their role and expertise recognised and supported at national and international levels. The second Forum took place in Quito, Ecuador in November 2015 and led to the creation of the Quito Local Agenda [4] which outlines how cities can and do contribute to the implementation of the migration-related targets of the new Sustainable Development Goals under 11 action areas. The Third Mayoral Forum will take place on 29-30th September, 2016 and will focus on two thematic areas: (i) ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable migrants and displaced persons to ensure that truly no one is left behind and (ii) how to successfully engage with and tap into the extraordinary development potential of the diaspora and migrants' associations.

In addition, while civil society actors have always been welcome and present at the previous Mayoral Fora, for the first time, a special session on the role of civil society in

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[1] **The Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI)** is a global inter-agency programme led by UNDP in partnership with IOM, ITC-ILO, UN Women, UNHCR, UNFPA and UNITAR, with funding from the European Union and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. It focuses on the local dimension of migrants' contribution to development and aims to maximize the potential of migration for local development. To achieve this, the JMDI provides technical and financial support to up-scale existing locally-led migration and development initiatives across 15 projects in eight target countries: Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal and Tunisia. It also provides capacity building for project partners and supports a large community of practitioners connect, share knowledge and link up to national and international dialogue on migration and development through our online knowledge platform **www.migration4development.org** and through international events on migration and development.

supporting cities and other local and regional authorities better manage migration and displacement for development took place on the 30th September, 2016 at 11:30am as part of the Third Mayoral Forum. This session was chaired by the civil society organisation Migrant Forum in Asia where the contents of this report were presented in a plenary session and then discussed among civil society, cities and international organisations.

This report is the result of three previously held consultations with civil society. The first took place in New York on 19th July, 2016 and was led by the Global Consortium on Migration together with the JMDI, UNITAR and support and funding from KNOMAD of the World Bank. This meeting saw the participation of around 40 civil society actors and international organisations active in the migration and development field. This event also served to launch the online global consultation hosted by the JMDI via the JMDI M4D Net online platform. This was live from 26th July until 16th September 2016 where a further 17 civil society actors across the globe also shared their insight and good practices. Finally, a third event was held in Quezon City, Philippines on 13 September 2016 with 22 participants from 11 Philippine-based civil society organizations including trade union and migrant families' group. This was conducted by the Migrant Forum in Asia and JMDI in partnership with the University of the Philippines.

PART 2

Part 2: Questions posed for discussion

The discussions held around these three consultations were focused on the two main thematic areas of the Third Mayoral Forum:
(i) ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable migrants and displaced persons to ensure that truly no one is left behind and
(ii) how to successfully engage with and tap into the extraordinary development potential of the diaspora and migrants' associations.

PART 2: QUESTIONS POSED FOR DISCUSSION

The discussions held around these three consultations were focused on the two main thematic areas of the Third Mayoral Forum: (i) ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable migrants and displaced persons to ensure that truly no one is left behind and (ii) how to successfully engage with and tap into the extraordinary development potential of the diaspora and migrants' associations.

Specifically, the discussions revolved around the role of civil society in supporting cities achieve these goals through six questions. The next section of this report is thus a collation of the responses and dialogue held through the consultation process structured under sections corresponding to the aforementioned questions as outlined below.
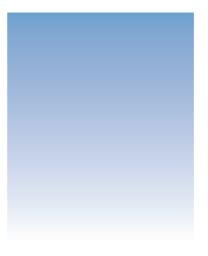
1. How can civil society support cities to ensure the inclusion and the protection of vulnerable migrants and refugees for enhanced resilience and development? What good practices and lessons learned exist?

2. What is the role of civil society in supporting local and regional authorities to reach out and engage with diaspora? For example, in order to foster their support in integration, social protection, promoting labour rights and fostering knowledge transfer, entrepreneurship and investment for local development? Please provide examples.

3. How can civil society and cities work together to combat xenophobia, violence and ensure social cohesion? What good practices and lessons learned exist? Please provide examples.

4. Both cities and civil society actors tend to be side-lined from national and international policy- making pertaining to migration and refugee protection, despite the fact that such policies often have an impact at the local level. This can be due to a lack of support, voice and consultation at national level, as well as a lack of competencies, means and/or political will. What obstacles to collaboration have you encountered through your work? How can cities and civil society work together to overcome these? Please provide examples.

5. What are the key success factors to ensuring a trusting and functional multi-stakeholder partnership among civil society actors and cities in their efforts to work together to harness the development potential of migration? What obstacles can hinder such partnerships? How can these be overcome? Please provide examples.

6. These past few years, we have numerous incidences of countries experiencing conflict or natural disasters where migrants living, working, studying, traveling or transiting in these countries have been disproportionately affected. What is the role of civil society in preparing for and responding to the needs of migrants in countries experiencing crises? Give examples of how civil society helped in saving lives, protecting migrants' rights and dignity and alleviating their suffering especially at the height of these crises.

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[2] JMDI, From Migration to Development: Lessons Drawn from the Experience of Local Authorities (2010).
Available at: http://www.migration4development.org/content/migration-development-lessons-drawn-experience-local-authorities.

[3] See http://www.migration4development.org/sites/m4d.emakina-eu.net/files/call_of_barcelona_-_mayoral_forum_on_mobility_migration_and_development_1.pdf

[4] See http://www.migration4development.org/sites/default/files/en_-_quito_outcome_document_-_final_revised_version_0.pdf

Part 3: Results of the consultations

This section of this report is a collation of the responses and dialogue held through the consultation process. They are structured under six sections that correspond to the guiding questions upon which the consultations were based.

PART 3

HOW CIVIL SOCIETY CAN SUPPORT CITIES TO ENSURE THE INCLUSION AND THE PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES FOR ENHANCED RESILIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

General consensus among participants affirmed that civil society organizations (CSOs) possess a **privileged position between citizens and municipalities** and can often act as mediators and facilitators between the two for effective response to migrants' and refugees' needs. This is due to their proximity to citizens, particularly those most vulnerable and marginalized. To the same effect they can also act as **mediators between locals and migrants and displaced persons** and can bring these together in activities to promote awareness, understanding and social cohesion. For example, bringing together local youth and migrant youth can lead to an understanding of shared problems and interests and facilitate the migrant youths' integration and local youths' understanding and awareness.

This proximity also means that **CSOs are best placed to conduct needs analyses** of new arrivals and provide insight to cities on what kind of responses are necessary.

CSO often have also acquired years of experience and know-how which can be tapped into to **enhance the capacities of municipalities** and other actors through training or workshops. Where municipalities do not have the capacity, CSO can and often does step into the role of direct service provision.

These services that CSO provide include a wide array of direct assistance, provision of infrastructure, coordination, outreach, awareness and capacity building. Participants highlighted some services where CSO have a particularly key role, for example, in supporting migrants and their associations lobby for and defend their rights while ensuring that migrants are also aware of their own responsibilities and culture in the host territory. It was also underlined that CSO have solid experience in providing shelter and protection services.

Moreover, the close proximity of CSOs and the neutrality they bare can **facilitate reaching out to and empowering migrant groups themselves.** This can be essential for involving the latter in integration efforts since they bring cultural knowledge and can help to reduce language barriers. This was deemed as especially essential to ensure quality and effective care of vulnerable migrants and displaced persons in areas such as assistance for children in foster care.

CSO also noted their role in **supporting awareness, understanding and know how on migration management and its linkages to development among municipalities and cities**. It was added that successful awareness and lobbying to this end is usually built on evidence-based advocacy where the showcasing of good practices and lessons learnt are essential, as well as the provision of concrete proposals to ensure ideas can be turned into actions. Through such capacity building, and where CSOs have national and international presence, they can also lend its expertise and knowledge to empowering and enhancing leadership of cities and other local and regional authorities through advocacy and strategic positioning at national and international levels. At the same time, CSOs working nationally or internationally can link different municipalities for knowledge sharing and mutual support for enhanced capacity building and effectiveness in migration management. This should be done in partnership with international organisations, state authorities and networks of cities who are able to support such networking and peer-to-peer support systems.

While providing these services, CSO participants highlighted the need to do so from a **rights-based approach** given that vulnerable

migrants and displaced persons are vulnerable due to the very fact that their rights are not being upheld. While the rights of migrants and displaced persons are usually defined at the national level, cities and other local and regional authorities can put local mechanisms in place and lean on CSOs to assist in enforcing these. At the same time, there is also a need to **encompass all services and migration management under a long-term development approach** which will ensure more successful integration and allow for enhanced development impact. The role of CSO is crucial here since they are not affected by changing administrations and can ensure institutional memory and consistent roll out of services.

Migrants' rights related to work and economic inclusion was hailed extremely important as they give migrants and displaced persons the means to support themselves and their families through access to work and financial services. Once again, while these rights are officially regulated by national law, municipalities and CSO can work together to promote access to work or the certification of qualifications and ensure local labour matching. Symbolically signing up to the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant workers was also put forward as another way in which cities can promote this, together with setting up labour-matching processes and pushing for municipal resolutions to protect migrant workers and ensuring access to the labour market. CSO would have a role in advocating for this and supporting subsequent programmes.

While consensus among participants showed that multi-stakeholder partnerships involving CSO, local authorities and various other key stakeholders are what makes for successful management of migration for local development, specific actors and their roles were discussed. For example, the value of **working with volunteers** both from the migrant populations and from the local populations was emphasized as a key resource not to be overlooked. Volunteering has recently become popular in European cities with the current influx of refugees and they have been an added value to and worked alongside mainstream reception and integration actors. **Moreover, volunteerism can also be a**

EXAMPLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY SUPPORT TO EMPOWER CITIES : The MADE programme has completed a pilot fund project in Honduras coordinated by the non-profit organisation Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM) aimed at ensuring reintegration of young returned migrants. Despite the lack of support civil society receives from the national government in this area, through this project CASM managed to organise, with other civil society organisations in the region, meetings with the mayors of nine municipalities in the Valle de Sula to include migration in their development plans. The meetings resulted in the development of a letter of commitment signed by the municipalities who welcomed the initative. This is a very positive development for the region.

powerful means of promoting integration and social change which benefits society as a whole as well as individual refugees or vulnerable migrants. Indeed, it can also ensure that even more members of society are involved in activities, thus exposing and informing more people to the needs and realities of migration and development. That said, it was also affirmed that volunteered services, while well-meant, can also lead to vulnerabilities. For example, volunteers working to support refugees and migrants insert themselves into the labour market can do so too quickly without regard to their skills and profes-

EXAMPLE OF HOW CITIES CAN PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS, DISPLACED AND REFUGEES AT MUNICIPAL LEVEL: The city of New York has introduced a free New York identify card for all citizens living in New York regardless of migratory status. This card provides citizens with a way of identifying themselves to authorities and guarantees access to municipal services that are only available to people with valid identification. Thus the ID card fosters the inclusion of particularly vulnerable persons, including undocumented migrants, into society.

sional experience, or without supporting them further during the initial period of orientation on the job. Further vulnerabilities exist when volunteers are not fully qualified to provide certain services. Linking these services with experienced civil society organization can mitigate this. Moreover, support from local authorities to ensure services are in line with municipal standards is necessary.

EXAMPLE OF TAPPING INTO THE POTENTIAL OF VOLUNEERS: In Denmark, the International Federation of the Red Cross is supporting the "Friends Pave the Way" programme which matches refugees who have been granted residence with a volunteer buddy. A buddy provides the newly arrived refugee with practical guidance in their encounter with the host community, a network, and a cultural and linguistic interpretation easing the way for the new citizens into Danish society. Buddies are provided with training be local Red Cross volunteer coordinators within their community. The coordinators support, supervise and recruit buddies from among locals and they themselves are supported and trained by professional from the Danish Red Cross. This is done in coordination with municipalities, volunteer associations and other organisations through a coordination mechanism for the establishment of roles and pooling of resources. Through systematic sharing of information between municipalities and civil society, it is ensured that refugees are offered a volunteer buddy shortly after they arrive. The buddy programme is presently implemented in over 45 municipalities. The Red Cross, the Danish Refugee Council and other volunteer organisations are now jointly scaling this up and expanding to all municipalities.

Of the many actors involved, **migrants and their associations are crucial actors** and can bring a clear added value as cultural mediators. Moreover, in order to have access to particularly vulnerable groups, it is extremely important to engage organized migrants' groups who are both deeply embedded in the community as well as in a more stable situation to respond to challenges. Indeed, this also allows for a better understanding of their needs and thus being able to identify the most effective response. They are also the groups that tend to be most persistent and long-lasting in terms of the work and mission they carry out. Thus CSOs and cities can capitalize on these added values and support them to up-scale their work and enhance their capacities. Concrete examples of the work migrants and their associations can do include advocating for municipal and national funding to provide legal services to children and families seeking asylum, advocating for municipal resolutions to promote integration across various sectors and providing direct assistance to newcomers. Finally, there is a need to go from a 'work for' to a 'work with' approach that promotes empowerment of migrants as fellow contributors to society, rather than passive members of society only capable of receiving assistance.

Schools were also identified as important actors in addressing misinformation, fear and prejudice. Cities and CSO can therefore work together to reach out to all schools, whether they receive migrants or not, to prepare youth with the correct information and understanding surrounding migration and human rights. Along the same lines, **religious institutions and leaders** also can play a lead role in welcoming migrants and displaced persons and fostering inter-religious dialogue and social cohesion. Many such institutions do invest in supplementing official integration programmes with additional resources and activities.
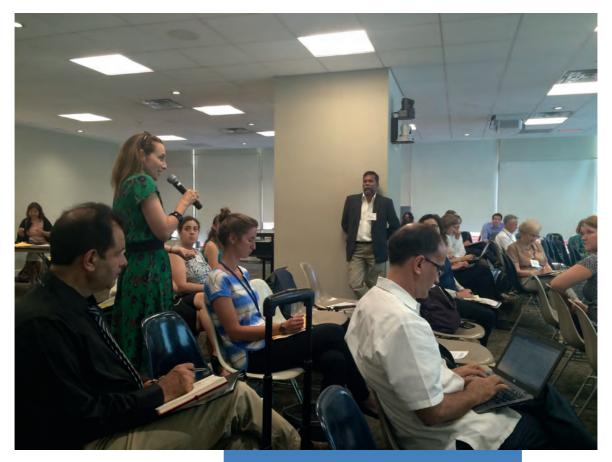
EXAMPLE OF A RELIGIOUS ENTITY SUPPORTING INCLUSION: SHARE network member, Archdiocese of Cologne, has launched the initiative Action on New Neighbours (Aktion Neue Nachbarn) in collaboration with Caritas, which builds on the core values of compassion, acceptance and a willingness to help refugees, and a belief that 'contact and exchange means strangers become neighbours'. The initiative supports grass roots reception and welcome initiatives proposed by individual parishes, including provision of housing, language learning and awareness-raising. Action on New Neighbours complements existing structures and programmes for refugee reception and integration by promoting welcome, expanding the type and nature of integration on support, strengthening the capacity and resources of local parishes to provide welcome activities and increasing the volunteering opportunities for local residents via their respective parishes.

EXAMPLE OF A COMMUNITY APPROACH TO PROMOTING MIGRANTS' INCLUSION: In the city of New York, a coalition of migrants and non-migrants' groups and their advocacy activities have managed to reduce racial profiling within the 'stop and frisk' policing laws which led to 80% of people being stopped randomly for frisking were persons of colour. Migrant groups had a particular interest in this given that such frisking was often leading to undocumented migrants being handed over to immigration officials. This coalition played an instrumental role in the election of the current mayor who eventually was able to put a stop to the policy.

Participants also emphasized the need to **ensure a community approach** to managing migration for development that strives to benefit the entire community and avoid tensions that may arise between migrant populations that do receive support and other vulnerable persons that do not. One way to address this is for CSO and cities to link migrants and their associations to other community groups and advocacy campaigns where concerns are shared. This can even increase the effectiveness of their efforts. Beyond this, ensuring migrants are actually present in other civil society organizations or grass roots groups also supports understanding among locals and supports migrants' integration into civil society.

Civil Society Consultation
in New York

The role of civil society in supporting local and regional authorities to reach out and engage with diaspora.

THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN SUPPORTING LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES TO REACH OUT AND ENGAGE WITH DIASPORA

The role of CSOs to support cities to reach out and engage with the diaspora lies in their **ability to advocate and provide reliable information, practical knowledge and expertise that help cities understand the importance of reaching out and engaging with diaspora and how to do so.** To further ensure this, **CSOs can play a mediation role among the two**, particularly CSO that have an international presence and are present in both the territory of origin and destination. There can also often be a lack of trust between diaspora organisations and both the national and local authorities involved. **CSO can support to build this trust** ensuring that time and resources are dedicated to this before embarking on joint projects. For example, CSO can set up ´proximity networks' as used by the CSO IDEAL Afrique to enhance awareness and contact among the two through social media or other platforms.

In addition, this presence in both territories can also **support the set-up of decentralized cooperation dynamics between city authorities for enhanced migration management** throughout the entire migratory cycle. When this is coupled with **close cooperation and mutual support from diaspora organisations**, effectiveness and development impact can be enhanced.

Moreover, CSOs with a national presence can **support the collection and consolidation of good practices and lessons learnt** and advise cities on how to up-scale initiatives in other areas of the cities or even in other cities.

CSO can also support the diaspora organizations themselves by working with them to **enhance their capacities and ensure that their actions are in line with national and local development or diaspora engagement policies and thus ensuring effectiveness**. This helps to advocate for support from national and local authorities who will see the diaspora groups

> **EXAMPLE OF THE ADDED VALUE OF DIASPORA ORGANISATIONS:** In New York, Nigerian health professionals set up the Nigerian Nurses Union in New York. Through this network, a survey of all Nigerian nurses and midwives in New York was carried out, followed by the identification of a delegation of nurses and midwives that were sent to Nigeria to transfer their knowledge as health care volunteers for a short time. This was a far more successful way of tapping into the potential of transnational communities given their lack of trust in the national governments to use funding or remittances.

as directly contributing to their programmes and services. This can ensure trust and lasting cooperation. When diaspora organisations do not yet exist, **CSOs are best placed to empower and organize** these given their experience in this regard. CSO can therefore support the creation of local migrant committees, youth networks, return migrants' networks, social movements etc. CSOs can also **link up diaspora and migrants' associations with thematic professional associations, academics and other civil society organizations to provide them with more support and legitimacy**. An example of this can be seen with the Sierra Leoneans in the UK who linked up to the NGO AFFORD to set up 'town twinning' in the UK.

Participants also confirmed that one key success factor to empowering diaspora organisations is through the **identification of key local opinion leaders from within the community that act as a driving force for action.** That said, lessons learnt from a previously failed diaspora project were also shared that warned of the risk of only focusing on one person within the transnational community as the 'champion'

or leader rather than investing processes and self-organizing capacity. Caution must also be taken when entering into the dynamics of a diaspora with funding as this can cause tensions when how to access and use this funding is unclear. Clear communication and transparency is therefore crucial to mitigate this.

Difficulties were also discussed among participants whereby the **interest and engagement of diaspora organisations can wane due to the long time that is can take for their efforts to yield results**. There is therefore a need to ensure clear communication and management of expectations to mitigate this.

Diaspora organisations can also tire of being tapped for resources without any say in how or where these resources are spent. There is therefore a **need to ensure that diaspora organisations are included in policy making and implementation to the extent possible in order to ensure their ownership and increased engagement.**

A further approach that has been explored very little is the relationship between diaspora and CSOs and the private sector. **Budgetary demands and stretched resources among both CSOs and city administrations mean that businesses can provide both the necessary resources and technical services that can enhance actions to harness the development potential of migration**. Cities are best placed to bring these actors to the fore and promote their involvement, while CSO and diaspora organisations can monitor and ensure transparency and coherency with development aims. Private sector actors can also take the shape of diaspora's own entrepreneurship efforts. Indeed, **diaspora and migrants play a significant role in job creation, entrepreneurship and investment**, most of the benefit of which sits within the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector. Since the SME sector is often supported at the local level by municipalities, CSO can support them to develop local development plans that stimulates the sector locally but also involves and supports diaspora and migrant-led entrepreneurs and investors to add value to the sector by creating jobs and ensuring decent work. To enhance this, CSO can also work with local and regional au-

thorities to strengthen diaspora and migrants access to public contract and public procurement in countries of origin.

> **EXAMPLE OF CSO SUPPORT TO ENGAGE WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR:** Through AFFORD's work on its ABC Project (AFFORD Business Centre) in Sierra Leone, public contract and public procurement training was offered in conjunction with the Sierra Leone High Commission in the UK for Sierra Leonean and other African Diaspora.

CSO can then also directly support or assist municipalities to support migrant entrepreneurs or cooperatives of migrants who can lack business management knowledge or financial capital to start their business. They also may be entangled in the bureaucracy of paperwork necessary to start and run a business including permits, registering as an entrepreneur, taxes etc. Support therefore needs to be tailored to the persons' needs and capacities for enhanced effectiveness and success. This support must also continue after business start-up. Indeed, many businesses can fail in the first months. CSO are best placed to provide such support since they are more accessible and open for longer while these initiatives can be held or backed by municipalities giving both legitimacy to the support and assurance to the migrant.

Remittances from diaspora organisations or members are also key resources that CSOs can support cities to tap into for general community development purposes. CSOs can, for example, provide technical assistance in implementing diversified diaspora investment instruments or municipal bonds, diaspora development funds, diaspora and migrant community funds for social enterprises and investment funds etc. CSOs can also support fundraising and micro-credit schemes by linking diaspora to their territories of origin which can be strengthened with the support of municipalities. This can take the form of online

platforms, social media outlets etc. CSOs can also help communities and families with migrants abroad better manage remittances for more productive outcomes through training in financial literacy, business start-up and family economics. This can also help to avoid tensions between households that receive remittances and those that do not.

Given the local dimension of migration whereby migration happens from one territory to another and migrants tend to identify themselves more with the territory or city than the nation state, diaspora can also be interpreted as not necessarily about 'the country' but about 'the place'. So-called 'affinity' diaspora communities can thus also be a community living in a specific region in a new state or the same state and have an affinity for that region. Foreigners that have lived in different cities and hold an affinity for a specific city or

cities but now having moved on to yet another community and country can also make up an affinity diaspora for that city. This affinity diaspora is therefore an untapped potential that cities can harness.

Finally, there is also a **need to advocate for and ensure that national diaspora engagement policies consider the dynamics of their localized governance systems in order to ensure that such strategies can be implemented at the local level.**

EXAMPLE OF INFINITY DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT: As the global education sector becomes more mobile, cities with strong records of attracting international students are creating innovative ways to ensure connectedness with these affinity diaspora as their career progresses. An example of this was the recent GREAT Ambassadors Scheme at the University of Sheffield which was supported by UKTI (United Kingdom Trade and Investment). The programme awarded career development opportunities for Chinese students who graduated at the University of Sheffield to work with UK based companies active in or seeking to enter the Chinese market. This form of commercial and cultural diplomacy is increasingly become a defining feature of diaspora engagement. Other previous examples include the African Diaspora Marketplace which was run by USAID, Western Union, Deloitte and other partners. These initiatives operate beyond the singular lens that defines much of diaspora engagement and works towards integration of diaspora communities through support of areas such as entrepreneurship, investment, job creation and career advancement.

EXAMPLE OF SUCCESSFUL DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT: The CSO Diaspora Matters has been behind the work of one of Ireland's most innovative job creation platforms that engages Irish diaspora – Connect Ireland. The success of Connect Ireland – which is a diaspora direct investment platform focused on job creation via a referral and reward methodology – has resulted in the creation of jobs across the island of Ireland and diaspora communities have repeatedly displayed a desire to help their local area under the rubric of a nation-wide agenda.

In order to ensure the success of diaspora engagement, **participants outlined reiterated that diaspora organisations should be actively involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of integration and development planning.** This will enhance their ownership and engagement and ensure that their actions are in line with national and local priorities. Their close participation, together with that of CSO in general, will also enhance implementation and ensure that policies are put into action since cities can often lack the capacities or resources to do so. Diaspora and CSO support are therefore crucial in this regard.

Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development, Quito, 2015

How civil society and cities can work together to combat xenophobia, violence and ensure social cohesion

HOW CIVIL SOCIETY AND CITIES CAN WORK TOGETHER TO COMBAT XENOPHOBIA, VIOLENCE AND ENSURE SOCIAL COHESION

While the need and added value of CSO and cities working together was clear to all participants in all areas of migration management. It was in the area of combatting xenophobia and violence for social cohesion that the importance of working together was particularly emphasized. Indeed, **given the dire effects of xenophobia and racism that can plunge a community into hatred and violence, participants affirmed the need to combine strengths and resources whereby CSO often have the expertise but lack the funding while LRAs often have the funding and lack the expertise.** Moreover, not effectively encountering discrimination and racial violence within the administration is a large obstacle to cooperation with civil society. Additionally, it effectively hinders general migrants' well-being and ability to integrate and thus their ability to contribute to development.

Furthermore, **work to address xenophobia and combat racism and discrimination needs to be grounded in overarching values, law and (city) policy of non-discrimination/ equality of treatment and opportunity for all and anti-racism law, policy and practice.** This can then be set into specific rules and regulations that should apply to employers and service providers across the territory. These should include all prohibited forms of discrimination and harassment, doing so as a cooperative effort between management and workforce, spelling out the rules in meetings, workshops and various settings. CSO can then support cities to enforce these rules and provide reporting mechanisms and access to justice when these are not met.

Often there can also be **differing levels of discrimination towards different migrant populations or between urban population and immigration rural populations**. Moreover, where sending territories are happy to send off and engage with their diaspora and expect

their nationals to be treated fairly, the same is often not applied to the immigrants coming into the territories. There is therefore a **need for CSO to denounce this** and support this through awareness raising, lobbying and collecting evidence to combat stereotypes and show citizens that their expectations for the treatment of their nationals are the same as the expectations immigrants have in their hosting territories.

A **change in the traditional social inclusion model** was also called upon to move away from the 'assimilation' model, which requires that migrants must adapt themselves to the host territory and take on the identity of the territory. Rather, and in order to be true to the current context of globalisation and societies and people that live and operate transnationally in more than one territory, **we need to construct a society based on shared identities**. Indeed, diversity generates a new social scenario where minority groups of one identity are oppressed by the majority. Rather than one adapting to the other, there is a need to celebrate and promote new social identifies that contain characteristics of more than one culture. **CSO can support capacity building and understanding of authorities but there is also a clear need for cities to integrate this into all policy making in order to ensure such a model is taken on across all sectors**. Examples of this could include creating a Local Pact on Fostering Social Cohesion and Enhanced Living Together where myriad actors are present including authorities and CSO and all of whom commit to contributing to this according to the role they are assigned. Or, for example, efforts can be made to 'brand' the territory as socially responsible, and awareness raising campaigns can be led by citizens (local and foreign) together for enhanced ownership among society and thus enhanced effectiveness.

The need to **work with and raise awareness of the media and social media outlets** was also emphasized. This is crucial given their role in framing discourse surrounding migration and diversity. Indeed, media and social media can also be utilized to promote anti-migrant and populist sentiment with distorted truths and data. CSO can play a role in ensuring awareness and understanding of media and social media outlets while supporting cities who are best placed to incentivise the media to ensure positive, truthful and socially responsible discourse on this thematic.

In line with the above, any change or fight against xenophobia must be based on 'knowing' and 'understanding' in order to combat the 'fear of the other' born usually to a distinct lack of knowledge or exposure to another culture or peoples. In this sense, **education is essential in order to deconstruct stereotypes and build trust**. This take the form of forums, press conferences, communications that inform both migrants and locals of the truth, reasons and benefits of migration and thus justify the municipalities' welcoming response to it. CSO has a special role in this sense to ensure that it maps and denounces violations of migrants' rights and general discrimination and xenophobic behaviour. While ensuring reporting and access to justice can be difficult, CSOs can provide a trusted environment to do so for victims and thus are able to share the needs and realities with LRAs and guide them in their response to mitigate this.

In order to inform the media, ensure education based on truth and understanding and ensure effective policy making, **data and information are crucial as it is from this evidence based that strong and positive discourses can be made for acceptance of and celebration of diversity**. Indeed, there is a need to work collectively with academia, donors, local leaders, international organisations (IOs) and CSOs – provide new avenues of knowledge to move beyond regressive, ill-informed and populist interpretations of the migratory phenomenon.

EXAMPLE OF CSO INITIATIVES TO RAISE AWARENESS FOR SOCIAL COHESION:
The International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) Europe and the Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Internationale issues des Migrations (FORIM) developed, in collaboration with CSO CONCORD, a new awareness-raising tool "Myth busting: Deconstructing 10 myths about migration and development" to debunk 10 common and persistent myths regarding migration, that often lead to a misplaced negativity towards migrants and diaspora. By confronting false or misleading statements with strong data, facts and migrants' testimonies, this publication aims to deconstruct received ideas, by tackling common misconceptions on migration in relation to poverty, development aid and the job market, among others.

The **role of young volunteers and religious entities** was once again reiterated as extremely important to combat xenophobia. Where religious leaders and organisations can greatly support interreligious understanding and mediation efforts of CSO and LRAs, mixed youth volunteer groups from migrant and local populations can visit schools, interact with their peers and promote a culture of non-violence and peace.

EXAMPLE OF CSO EFFORTS TO RAISE AWARENESS IN SCHOOLS: The project "On the Run" in Sweden organises role plays in which children in schools re-enact the migration journey. Designed to foster empathy and understanding of what migrants have had to go through, it increases acceptance among young people in host communities. The Swedish Red Cross youth manages the project, in which young people in schools role play forced migration scenarios in workshops organized by volunteers. The role plays aim to increase understanding among Swedish youth of the realities of forced migration, to increase their empathy and acceptance of migrants. To be realistic and emotionally compelling, the role play is based on the stories of actual migrants and simulates situations that arise when fleeing a country. Participants face a series of difficult choices and their decisions can bring severe consequences in the simulation. The role plays help participants understand in a more tangible way what it feels like to be displaced. Participants play the role of migrants and interact with instructors who play the roles of characters that migrants meet when migrating. The session ends with information and discussion on migration flows in the world and highlights the right to asylum. The role play is a way to increase understanding of what it can mean to be on the run and to work for humanity and human rights. In 2015, a total of 3,593 young people took part in these. Between January and May 2016, 2,136 young people participated.

Finally, it was agreed that there **is a need for strong local political leadership** whereby political representatives can play an essential role in informing local residents about plans and activities to receive migrants and refugees and take on positive and truthful discourse that eases fears and promotes understanding and social cohesion. Such discourse can be enhanced by endorsing pledges to uphold refugee rights or through membership of relevant city networks. Cities are also best placed to mobilise the sustainable engagement of mainstream service providers in local reception and integration programmes and ensure migration management is addressed throughout public policy and service provision in a manner sensitive and appropriate considering the local context. Unfortunately, it can also be the case where local authorities and mayors are the actors that promote negative and nationalistic messages which stir anti-migrant sentiment and can incite violence and hate crimes. In this case, CSO has an even more important role in raising awareness and educating municipalities to change this discourse.

EXAMPLE OF RELIGIOUS ENTITIES PROMOTING INTER-RELIGIOUS DIALOGUE AND UNDERSTANDING: In the UK, InterFaith network UK, in collaboration with communities and local governments hold an interfaith week every year, involving inter/multi-faith groups across the country who are all supported to hold events that bring different faith and agnostic communities together.

Civil society consultation
in the Philippines

**How civil society and
cities can work together
to overcome their
marginalisation from national
and international
policy-making in migration
and refugee protection**

HOW CIVIL SOCIETY AND CITIES CAN WORK TOGETHER TO OVERCOME THEIR MARGINALISATION FROM NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY-MAKING IN MIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROTECTION.

Participants concurred that **the success of national programmes and policies on migration management depend on the commitment, ability and partnerships of local and regional authorities**. Yet, these very actors are those commonly left with little human or fiscal resources, support, capacities and competencies to achieve this, with CSO experiencing the same marginalization at all levels, including in cities. Yet the expertise of CSO is rich and **by not ensuring dialogue and transparent cooperation with CSO, efforts and programmes may be less effective**. As an example at the international level, several member states blocked the participation of various NGOs at the UNGA High Level Summit for Refugees and Migrants held recently on 19th September 2016.

In the case of Europe, for example, while many cities do have relevant competencies in managing migration for development, what has been seen with the recent refugee influx is that **inappropriate rights, duties and resources conferred to different levels of government is constraining some European Cities' capacities** to meet significantly increased demands for housing, health, social services, etc. resulting from refugee arrivals. For example, arriving refugees may be centrally assigned to localities in relatively large numbers, not necessarily with adequate additional resources from central or regional governments.

In addition to **lacking funding to carry out competencies**, for other cities there is a **lack of transparency and understanding** on what funds do exist and can be used and how to access these. There is therefore a need to work with CSOs to better understand these competencies and where CSO can provide direct support as well as explore further possibilities to raise funds and support among other actors and donors.

EXAMPLE OF SUCCESSFUL MULTI-LEVEL AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION: The work of the Municipality of Naga City in the Philippine region of Bicol is an example of good vertical coordination efforts between all levels of governance for enhanced migration management for development. With the support of the JMDI under the project "Mainstreaming migration and development into the governance of local authorities of the Bicol Region", Bicol has successfully managed to mainstream migration into its development planning as well as promote this at the local level in its municipalities with the support and endorsement of national authorities. To achieve this, a well-managed coordination mechanism between the national, regional and local levels was set up. At the local level, local centres and councils on migration and development were established with corresponding budget and personnel to lead the main activities in each municipality. Technical working groups were also established at the local level to bring in the expertise and support of various key actors to oversee the mainstreaming of migration into their local development planning. Naga City acts as coordinating and support role at the regional level (Bicol) through a Migration and Development Council to provide capacity building and technical support at the local level. At the national level, Naga City has partnered with the state through the Commission for Filipinos Overseas and fosters coordination, dialogue and mutual knowledge sharing and support between the local and national levels. All of which has allowed the migration management process to be localised whilst remaining aligned and supported at the national level and thus enhanced its effectiveness and outreach to support migrants and families of migrants, as well as the communities overall.

Insufficient communication between all actors involved is also a cause for concern for CSO. There is therefore a need to establish clear and working communication and coordination mechanisms to ensure national policies and programmes are able to be implemented at the local level and in partnership with CSO and other pertinent actors.

Moreover, this lack of communication is confounded further when there is even a **lack of national and/or local migration and development policies. This means there is no support or clear guidelines for cities or CSO.** CSO can support to lobby for and develop work plans and guide lines or even laws but this can also take several years or not be successful. Leaning on CSO to create needs based assessments and proposals for local plans and policies would allow for a local response.

It is within this context that **CSO call for the including of cities and CSO as full partners when planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation any national policy or programme on migration management**. This is particularly important when deciding on priorities for how resources are allocated given the knowledge and expertise both hold. This will allow responses to be tailored to real needs at the community level. It will also encourage ownership by cities and CSO to fully take up their roles in implementation.

Participants also acknowledged that **strength can be built in numbers and though knowledge sharing**. There is therefore **a need to continue and enhance existing partnerships and opportunities for dialogue** through such programmes as the Joint Migration and Development Initiative, the Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development, the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the Policy Forum on Development etc. These programmes and spaces not only serve to bring together local CSO and cities and other local and regional authorities for partnership and mutual capacity building, but can also support the creation of a common and strong voice that can influence national and global thinking and policy making on migration and development.

Moreover, cities can also learn from other other cities by establishing cooperation agreements or joining networks of cities that can support peer-to-peer learning and networking. Jointly standing and advocating for support and recognition with fellow mayors and city leaders can enhance visibility and empower cities.

EXAMPLE OF CITIES WORKING COLLECTIVELY TO ADVOCATE FOR BETTER MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS: Within the context of the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants and President Obama's Leader's Summit on Refugees that took place on 19th and 20th September, 2016 respectively, the mayors of London, Paris and New York have taken a public stand through a joint declaration published various newspapers (see See http://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/20/opinion/our-immigrants-our-strength.html?_r=0) calling on world leaders to "take decisive action to provide relief and safe haven to refugees fleeing conflict and migrants fleeing economic hardship, and to support those who are already doing this work".

Migrant seasonal workers

The key success factors to ensuring a trusting and functional multi-stakeholder partnership among civil society actors and cities in their efforts to work together to harness the development potential of migration

THE KEY SUCCESS FACTORS TO ENSURING A TRUSTING AND FUNCTIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP AMONG CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS AND CITIES IN THEIR EFFORTS TO WORK TOGETHER TO HARNESS THE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OF MIGRATION.

Functioning multi-stakeholder partnerships can be extremely effective to manage migration for local development. However, **planning and coordination is a must to ensure this**. Actions that can ensure this include providing mechanism for joint problem-solving and creating a forum for local actors to jointly evaluate and improve their practices. **Planning and sharing out of tasks jointly is also crucial as it ensures clarity of roles and expectations**. Such planning should also be accompanied with sufficient budget planning.

To ensure sustainability of joint programmes and actions and given that city administrations frequently change, there is a need to **institutionalize agreements and cooperation dynamics through dedicated and permanent spaces, mechanisms like thematic tables or commissions**. These structures should be allocated specific tasks and human and financial resources to run well and should strive to ensure inclusive and equal participation across all pertinent sectors of society with a stake in migration and development.

In cases where local authorities do not have technical capacities or resources, but have political will and commitment to address the integration of migrants, simple acts such as the provision of physical spaces where CSOs could set up activities or provide information for migrants, where beneficiaries, volunteers and cultural mediators could meet, might result extremely cost effective. Other kinds of agreements might include access to shelter and short term accommodation for particularly vulnerable categories, such as victims of human trafficking. Community centres could be used to promote joint efforts for both hosting and hosted communities, including the youth.

In order to ensure ownership and sustainability over initiatives, it is crucial that **all actors involved equally and fully participate in all stages from design to evaluation of initiatives**. This of course includes migrants, displaced persons and their organisations themselves to ensure that activities respond to real needs and are appropriate and accepted by the beneficiary population. Moreover, involving grassroots, citizen-led initiatives in refugee integration promotes welcome, builds trust and leads to more sustainable local programmes. Including grassroots initiatives in local programmes can significantly expand the 'integration offer' for refugees in their new neighbourhoods, building a welcoming local environment and providing refugees and local residents with opportunities to meet one another.

Trust among actors is an issue that should be considered and a lack of which can severely hinder partnerships and initiatives. Experience of some participant's shows that the more partners work together, the more they are able to build trust and rely on each other.

CSO and migrant groups can also help bridge the connection between their local governments and host countries/communities, or between their local governments and their respective diplomatic and consular officers overseas. Such decentralised cooperation agreements can be strengthened and facilitated if both local authorities come to a cooperation agreement that integrate the human mobility aspect. This can thus enhance effectiveness of migration management as it allows for support to migrants and their associations through the entire migratory cycle. For example, during the celebration of the centennial

EXAMPLE OF POSITIVE EFFECTS ON BUILDING TRUST: Under projects supported by the JMDI in Nepal to support local actors and governments harness the development potential of migration with the support of the diaspora and direct service provision and fostering of entrepreneurship, it was necessary to bring many actors to the table. While relations were cold and suspicions high from the start, consistently having to come together and confront these issues has allowed national and local government, civil society and private sector to successfully to transition into a functioning team that has even broken barriers in the hierarchical caste system that prevails in Nepal.

of Filipino migration in the United States of America, various sister-city and twinning arrangement between Philippine and foreign local authorities were approved in areas such as trade, education and cultural exchanges. All

of this was facilitated by the CSO and migrant groups.

Such multi-stakeholder partnerships can also give rise to opportunities to enhance capacities. CSO has a key role in enhancing the capacities of the various stakeholders involved such as local authority officers, teachers, local police force etc.

At the same time, CSO can face their own challenges due to lack of capacity, resources or information and also need support both technically and financially. Given the key role of CSOs in support LRAs, LRAs should recognise this and accord financial resources to ensure the sustainability of the organisation, its knowledge and the services provided. This can ensure that CSO organisations go from survive to thrive and are therefore more effective in their role. Support from larger CSO organisations to enhance capacities or raise funds is also a key element to consider that LRAs can also support in facilitating.

3rd Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development, Quezon, Philippines, 2016

The role of civil society in preparing for and responding to the needs of migrants in countries experiencing crises

THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN PREPARING FOR AND RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF MIGRANTS IN COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING CRISES

In order to have proper early warning and contingency plans, **it is important to have accurate data and information on who is in the country, including on migrant communities**. Participants affirmed that CSOs often have the easiest access to data and vulnerable populations in times of crisis given their local presence and political neutrality. This means the CSO actors are key actors to first respond, track and report on mobile populations in need in territories of origin, transit and destination. Moreover, the most vulnerable can also be the most marginalised, particularly undocumented and irregular migrants. **CSO often are able to reach out to such groups and ensure authorities are able to provide them with the necessary aid or provide the aid directly.**

However, there is a risk that this information is collected and used for other purposes, such as enforced return. In other cases migrants simply are distrustful of authorities, do not know how to approach them, have language barriers or their own migration status makes them cautious about offering details about themselves. In cases where sensitive information about migrants is being handled, **civil society can act as a 'buffer' or safeguard of that information until it is necessary for an emergency response**. In general, civil society can act as 'a bridge of many blocks' between

EXAMPLE OF CSO CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO CRISES: When The Libyan Crisis left Nepalese migrant workers in an extremely dangerous situation, CSO was able to reach out and count on other civil society organisations in Libra to collect information on the whereabouts and situation of the workers which was crucial information that allowed the government and other actors to arrange for their rescue.

authorities and migrant communities. Indeed, culture, language, bureaucracy and other obstacles that are challenging in normal times can become far worse in times of emergency and CSO can support vulnerable populations to manage this.

CSOs and cities can also partner with embassies and consulates to develop contingency or crises plans, in consultation with local authorities (both host and home areas) so that the local context and situation will be included in the preparation and implementation of such plans.

Given the migrants and displaced persons also tend to be the most affected and vulnerable populations, **CSO also have a major role to play in mapping violations of human rights and lobbying for their respect in crisis situations**. CSO can also report on discrepancies in support provided or treatment of some migrants and not others based on religious, nationality, gender reasons etc.

CSO can also be best placed and most trusted actors in getting support and aid to crisis affected populations and directly providing services. To this end, CSO have solid experience in many areas such as managing evacuations and safe and orderly return of populations; carrying out censuses and necessary surveys; mapping and tracing services; needs analysis; supporting sustainable voluntary return and reintegration; support fight against trafficking through protection services, assessment and screening; set up emergency numbers to connect families and provide information; awareness raising on rights of migrants and mapping of abuses of the same; supporting family reunion; and providing logistical assistance for transit and resettlement.

**Part 4:
Recommendations for cities and
services CSOs can provide**

PART 4

PART 4 : RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CITIES AND SERVICES CSOS CAN PROVIDE

In this section, policy and practical recommendations for cities on how to successfully deal with the topics that have been addressed in the consultation questions have been collated and outlined below. This is complemented with a non-exhaustive list of services and support that CSOs can provide to cities to further illustrate the expertise of CSOs and the key role they play in supporting cities in their efforts. These have been structured under the same thematic areas dealt with in the six questions addressed in the consultations.

How civil society can support cities to ensure the inclusion and the protection of vulnerable migrants and refugees for enhanced resilience and development

Policy and Practical Recommendations

- Cities should engage in understanding the importance of the linkages between migration and local development and their key role in managing this;

- Actions to promote inclusion should be encompassed within a human rights-based approach given that affected migrants and displaced persons are vulnerable due to the very fact that their rights are not being upheld;

- Within a rights based-approach, cities should provide a space for CSOs to map and report on human rights abuses;

- Inclusion of vulnerable migrants, displaced and refugees should be framed within a long-term development approach to en-

sure successful integration and allow for enhanced development impact;

- Inclusion of migrants, displaced and refugees should also be considered within a whole-of-community approach that strives to benefit the entire community and avoid tensions that may arise between migrant populations that do receive support and other vulnerable persons that do not. This involves:

  o Setting up a multi-stakeholder partnership involving CSOs and various other key stakeholders in policy making and implementation for enhanced effectiveness;

  o Ensuring the participation of migrants and displaced persons in all policy making and implementation. Indeed, without their insight and ability to reach out to the most vulnerable, responses may be inadequate or inappropriate and consequently fail;

- Within a multi-stakeholder approach, there is a need to tap into the added value of all the actors that go beyond the mainstream, for example volunteers.

- The inclusion of migrants and displaced persons in policy making and implementation should be envisaged from a lens of a 'work for' to a 'work with' approach that promotes empowerment of migrants as fellow contributors to society, rather than passive members of society only capable of receiving assistance.

SERVICES CSOS CAN PROVIDE

Support to cities

- Data collection on migration;

- Promote the involvement of migrants' associations in community initiatives;

- Support co-development and decentralized cooperation between territories in order to ensure services and support throughout the entire migratory cycle;

- Support empowerment and enhanced leadership of local authorities through capacity building, advocacy and strategic positioning in national and international level dialogue.

Direct services to migrants, displaced persons and refugees

- Provide language and integration sessions;

- Document human rights violations;

- Provide vocational training for labour insertion;

- Data collection on migration:

- Conduct needs analyses of new arrivals and provide insight to cities on what kind of responses are necessary;

- Provide family tracing services;

- Provide medical care and psycho-social support for those who suffer from trauma;

- Establish safe houses and shelters for vulnerable persons like victims of human trafficking;

- Support migrants and their associations lobby for and defend their rights while ensuring that migrants are also aware of their own responsibilities and culture in the host territory;

- Advocacy to empower cities and other local authorities;

- Provide legal services to children and families seeking asylum;

- Given the close proximity of CSOs and the neutrality they bare, facilitate reaching out to and empowering migrant groups themselves;

- Act as mediators and facilitators between migrant and displaced populations and cities the two for effective response to migrants' and refugees' needs;

- Act as mediators between locals and migrants and displaced persons and bring these together in activities to promote awareness, understanding and social cohesion;

The role of civil society in supporting local and regional authorities to reach out and engage with diaspora

POLICY AND PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cities should actively involve and work together with CSOs to reach out and engage with diaspora as CSOs can provide cities with information and support to design diaspora engagement strategies and link up to diaspora organisations;

- Cities should actively involve diaspora members and organisations themselves in the design and implementation of any diaspora engagement strategy to avoid diaspora organisations becoming tired of being ´tapped´ only for their resources can increase ownership and engagement from diaspora organisations;

- Cities should also actively involve diaspora members and organisations in the design and implementation of policies and programmes to ensure that their initiatives are in line with national and local development priorities, thus avoiding duplication of work or entities working in silo and enhancing effectiveness;

- Cities should work with CSOs to identify key local opinion leaders from within the diaspora community that act as a driving force for action can support successful diaspora engagement;

- Cities should link up CSOs and diaspora organisations with the private sector for enhanced resource sharing and effectiveness;

- Cities should ensure inclusion of diaspora led businesses and investments in overall support to small and medium enterprises to enhance local economic development and business growth which can add value to the sector by creating jobs and ensuring decent work in an inclusive manner;

- When tapping into diaspora resources, cities should do so within a whole-of-community approach that strives to benefit the entire community and avoid tensions that may arise;

- National authorities need to involve cities and other local and regional authorities as well as diaspora and migrants' associations in designing national diaspora strategies to ensure that they can be implemented at local level and in line with local development priorities and contexts.

SERVICES CSOS CAN PROVIDE

Support to cities

- Provide reliable information, practical knowledge and expertise that help cities understand the importance of reaching out and engaging with diaspora and how to do so;

- Act as mediator between cities and diaspora to build trust and ensure communication in territories of destination;

- Support the set-up of decentralized cooperation dynamics between city authorities for enhanced migration management coupled with close cooperation and mutual support from diaspora organisations;

- Support the collection and consolidation of good practices and lessons learnt and advise cities on how to up-scale initiatives in other areas of the cities or even in other cities;

- Monitor and ensure transparency and coherency among all actors involved in migration and development initiatives;

- Support the localisation of national diaspora strategies through assistance in developing strategic local planning and advocating for the inclusion of cities in the decision making processes surrounding the development of national diaspora engagement strategies.

Direct services to migrants, displaced persons and refugees

- Set up a 'proximity networks' to enhance awareness and contact among the two through social media or other platforms;

- Support the diaspora organizations themselves by working with them to enhance their capacities and ensure that their actions are in line with national and local development or diaspora engagement policies and thus ensuring effectiveness;

- Support the creation of and empowerment of local migrant committees, youth networks, return migrants' networks, social movements etc.;

- Link up diaspora and migrants' associations with thematic professional associations, academics and other civil society organizations to provide them with more support and legitimacy;

- Strengthen diaspora and migrants access to public contract and public procurement in countries of origin;

- Provide support to migrant entrepreneurs or cooperatives of migrants who can lack business management knowledge or financial capital to start their businesses;

- Provide technical assistance in implementing diversified diaspora investment instruments or municipal bonds, diaspora development funds, diaspora and migrant community funds for social enterprises and investment funds etc.;

- Support fundraising and micro-credit schemes by linking diaspora to their territories of origin which can be strengthened with the support of municipalities;

- Help communities and families with migrants abroad better manage remittances for more productive outcomes through training in financial literacy, business start-up and family economics.

How civil society and cities can work together to combat xenophobia, violence and ensure social cohesion

POLICY AND PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- While CSO can provide much support, it is from within a city administration that the true ability to combat xenophobia, violence and ensure social cohesion lies. CSOs urge cities to take on this responsibility. Not effectively doing so within the administration is a large obstacle to cooperation with civil society. Additionally, it effectively hinders general migrants' well-being and ability to integrate and thus their ability to contribute to development;

- There is a need for strong local political leadership whereby political representatives can play an essential role in informing local residents about plans and activities to receive migrants and refugees and take on positive and truthful discourse that eases fears and promotes understanding and social cohesion;

- Cities need to ground work to address xenophobia and combat racism and discrimination in overarching values, law and (city) policy of non-discrimination/equality of treatment and opportunity for all and anti-racism law, policy and practice;

- Cities should move aware from the traditional 'assimilation' model of integration, which requires that migrants must adapt themselves to the host territory and take on the identity of the territory, towards a society based on shared identities in order to be true to the current context of globalisation and societies and people that live and operate transnationally in more than one territory;

- Cities must work with and raise the awareness of the media and social media outlets

given their role in framing discourse surrounding migration and diversity;

- Cities must ensure policies are based on accurate data and information collection as it is from this evidence base that strong and positive discourses can be made for acceptance of and celebration of diversity;

- Cities must make sure that such evidence and data is fed into educational curricula in order to deconstruct stereotypes and build trust among communities;

- Cities must go beyond working with mainstream actors and tap into the resources and support of other key CSOs or actors including religious leaders and organisations, which can greatly support interreligious understanding and mediation efforts of CSO and LRAs. Mixed youth volunteer groups from migrant and local populations can also effectively promote a culture of non-violence and peace in schools and youth groups.

SERVICES CSOS CAN PROVIDE

Support to cities

- Raise awareness and educate cities on diversity in order to change negative and anti-migrant political discourse at local and national levels;

- Support cities to enforce rules and policies on combatting xenophobia and provide reporting mechanisms and access to justice when these are not met;

- Support capacity building and understanding of city authorities on how to build a society based on shared identities and integrate this into all policy making in order to ensure such a model is taken on across all sectors;

- Ensure awareness and understanding of media and social media outlets while supporting cities who are best placed to incentivise the media to ensure positive, truth-

ful and socially responsible discourse on this thematic;

- Maps and denounce violations of migrants' rights and general discrimination and xenophobic behaviour;

- Provide a trusted environment where victims of hate crimes and discrimination can safely report and have access to justice;

- Due to close contact with migrant populations, share the needs and realities with cities and guide them in their response to mitigate xenophobia.

Direct services among the population

- Collect evidence to combat stereotypes;

- Disseminate evidence to citizens for enhanced understanding and awareness through events in the form of forums, press conferences, communications that inform both migrants and locals of the truth, reasons and benefits of migration and thus justify the municipalities' welcoming response to it.

How civil society and cities can work together to overcome their marginalisation from national and international policy-making in migration and refugee protection

POLICY AND PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- CSO must be included as full partners when planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation any national and local policies or programmes on migration management for enhanced effectiveness;

- Cities and CSO must also work together to combine strength and knowledge to advocate for support and recognition at national and international levels;

- Cities and CSO can also work together to implement successful migration management programmes and ensure to document the good practices and lessons learnt in order to showcase these at national level and win support and endorsement;

- International organisations and donors need to continue and enhance existing partnerships and opportunities for dialogue through such programmes as the Joint Migration and Development Initiative, the Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development and the Global Forum on Migration and Development, which can enhance the capacities of CSO and cities and strengthen their voices at national and international levels;

- Cities can also learn from other other cities by establishing cooperation agreements or joining networks of cities that can support peer-to-peer learning and networking. Jointly standing and advocating for support and recognition with fellow mayors and city leaders can enhance visibility and empower cities.

- CSO and cities must advocate for national authorities to recognise the relevant of the local and regional levels in addressing the challenges and opportunities related to migration;

- CSO and cities must advocate for national authorities to create mechanisms, both formal and informal, to promote and support the dialogue between the national and local levels, as well as among log actors across their territories;

- CSO and cities must advocate for national authorities to support decentralization mechanisms in order to empower local authorities in their role as policymakers, so that they can address the opportunities and challenges that arise in their territory in a contextualized way, in accordance with national policies and standards;

- CSO and cities must advocate for national authorities to establish clear and working communication, coordination and funding mechanisms to ensure national policies and programmes are able to be implemented at the local level and in partnership with CSO and other pertinent actors;

SERVICES CSOS CAN PROVIDE

Support to cities

- Provide support to lobby for and develop work plans and guidelines or even laws at national level on migration management for development when these do not exist;

- Support cities to clarify and localize national plans or create unique local plans proposals for local plans and policies would allow for a local response and that are in line with national priorities;

- Support cities to collect evidence, good practices and lessons learnt in managing migration for development at the local level in order to showcase this at national and international levels;

- Support cities to use such evidence to advocate for due endorsement and support at national and international levels.

The key success factors to ensuring a trusting and functional multi-stakeholder partnership among civil society actors and cities in their efforts to work together to harness the development potential of migration

POLICY AND PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cities should endeavour to bring all actors together into multi-stakeholder partnerships that are built on solid planning and strategic coordination if such partnerships are to be successful;

- Cities should ensure that joint planning and assignment of tasks within such to ensure clarity of roles and expectations and avoid tensions or impasses;

- To ensure sustainability of joint programmes and actions and given that city administrations frequently change, cities should strive to institutionalize agreements and cooperation dynamics by setting up and providing sufficient human and financial resources to dedicated and permanent spaces, mechanisms like thematic tables or committees;

- In order to ensure ownership and effectiveness of initiatives, cities should ensure that all actors involved equally and fully participate in all stages of policy making and implementation, particularly including migrants, displaced persons and their organisations themselves to ensure that activities respond to real needs and are appropriate and accepted by the beneficiary population;

- Where cities do not have the capacity or competencies to act, cities must ensure that CSO and other actors can act by providing space and facilitating coordination and designation of roles and activities among them;

- Cities should endeavour to establish decentralized cooperation partnerships among cities across migratory channels to enhance the effectiveness of migration management throughout the entire migratory cycle;

- Cities should strive to mutually learn from and enhance the capacities of CSOs to enhance the effectiveness of joint work.

SERVICES CSOS CAN PROVIDE

To support cities

- Help set up mechanism for joint problem-solving and creating forums for local actors to jointly evaluate and improve their practices;

- Support in the institutionalisation of migration management partnerships by entering into and supporting agreements and leading thematic tables or committees;

- Support the establishment of decentralised cooperation partnerships across territories and link these to migrants' and diaspora associations to ensure migration management is integrated into such partnerships.

The role of civil society in preparing for and responding to the needs of migrants in countries experiencing crises

POLICY AND PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- In order to have proper early warning and contingency plans, cities must strive to have accurate data and information on who is in the country, including on migrant communities and empower and entrust CSOs to collate and provide this when needed;

- Cities need to ensure that migrants and other vulnerable persons' needs and situations are taken into account when creating emergency response plans. Working with and leaning on the insight and knowledge embassies and consulates as well as CSOs can ensure this is case and that actions respond to real needs;

- Cities should strive to ensure the rights of migrants and displaced persons in territories experiencing crises through equal access to services and provision of specific support and services where needed.

SERVICES CSOS CAN PROVIDE

Support to cities

- Respond, track and report on mobile populations in need in territories of origin, transit and destination given their proximity to the populations and the trust placed in them over authorities;

- When gathering such data and carrying out needs assessments, act as a 'buffer' or safeguard of that information until it is necessary for an emergency response to ensure that such information is not used to the detriment of the persons involved;

- Map violations of human rights and lobbying for their respect in crisis situations. CSO can also report on discrepancies in support provided or treatment of some migrants and not others based on religious, nationality, gender reasons etc.;

- Reach out to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups and ensure authorities are able to provide them with the necessary aid or provide the aid directly;

- Especially in times of crisis, CSO may hold more trust with vulnerable populations than cities. CSOs can therefore be best placed to provide direct assistance to crisis affected populations.

Annex 1:

List of further resources provided by participants

ANNEX 1

ANNEX 1: LIST OF FURTHER RESOURCES PROVIDED BY PARTICIPANTS

1. How civil society can support cities to ensure the inclusion and the protection of vulnerable migrants and refugees for enhanced resilience and development

■ **Central American Resource Centre DC (CARECENDC)**
See <http://www.carecendc.org/> for an example of an interagency cooperation summit to respond to the influx of Salvadoran and Honduran children in the MDDCVA region and subsequent pledges from local schools and agencies.

■ **Central American Resource Centre San Francisco (CARECENSF)**,
website, see <http://www.carecensf.org/> for an example in which municipal and state funds were obtained to provide legal services to children and families seeking asylum

■ **Central American Resource Centre Los Angeles (CARECENLA)**
See http://www.carecen-la.org/ for an example in which municipal and state funds were obtained to provide legal services to children and families seeking asylum

■ **Centro Presente**
See <http://cpresente.org/> for examples of municipal resolutions to support the healthy integration of immigrant children in Massachussets

■ **City University New York (CUNY)**
See <http://www.cuny.edu/about/administration/offices/sa/specialprograms/CunyDREAMERS/FAQ.html> for information on the passing of a "dream act' law which extends "instate" tuition to undocumented students who attended high school in the state in New York

■ **ICMC Europe**
"Building a resettlement network of European cities and regions", Brussels: ICMC Europe, 2015, accessible at: <http://www.icmc.net/sites/default/files/documents/building-a-resettlement-network-of-cities-and-regions.pdf>
This publication describes how the SHARE project has built a European resettlement network of regions and their civil society partners to refugee protection and refugee resettlement, a culture of welcome and increased capacity to plan and coordinate refugee reception and integration programmes in cities and regions across Europe

■ **Identity Card New York**
See <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/idnyc/benefits/benefits.page> for information on the NYC ID card for all citizens in New York regardless of migratory status.

■ **MADE Network**
See <http://madenetwork.org/pilot-fund-honduras> for an example of a pilot fund project in Honduras coordinated by the non profit organisation Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM) aimed at ensuring reintegration of young returned migrants by the MADE programme.

■ **Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC)**
"Report: Civil society consultation", Geneva, 2016, accessible at:
<https://micicinitiative.iom.int/sites/default/files/document/Consultation%20Report_1.pdf>

■ **Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)**
"Access to health care for undocumented migrants in Europe: The key role of local and regional authorities", Brussels, 2014, available at:
<http://picum.org/picum.org/uploads/publication/PolicyBrief_Local%20and%20Regional%20 Authorities_AccessHealthCare_UndocumentedMigrants_Oct.2014.pdf>
Provides a number of examples were local and regional authorities have used their capacities as policy makers or service providers, often in cooperation with civil society organisations, to increase the level of services provided to undocumented migrants

■ **Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)**
"Protecting undocumented children: Promising policies and practices from governments", Brussels, 2015, available at: <http://picum.org/picum.org/uploads/publication/Protecting %20undocumented%20children-Promising%20policies%20and%20practices%20from%20 governments.pdf>
Outlines examples of governments implementing laws and practices aiming to protect the rights of undocumented children, such as through education, health care, protection from violence and non-detention.

■ **Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)**
"The sexual and reproductive health rights of undocumented migrants: Narrowing the gap between their rights and the reality in the EU", Brussels, 2016, available at: <http://picum.org/picum.org/ uploads/publication/Sexual%20and%20Reproductive%20Health%20Rights_EN_FINAL.pdf>
Outlines promising practices in several European countries on how governments and civil society work together to safeguard sexual and reproductive health of migrants

■ **San Francisco Immigrant Legal Defence Collaborative (SFILDC)**
"SFILDC Annual Activity Report" 2016, available at:
<http://www.carecensf.org/uploads/3/6/1/2/3612603/sfildc_year_1_report.pdf>
Describes its activities in providing immigration legal defence to recently arrived children and families in removal proceedings in the San Francisco Immigration Court.

■ **SHARE Network**
See <http://www.resettlement.eu/page/welcome-share-network> for various examples of CSO initiatives.

■ **The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies on behalf of the Global Parliament of Mayors and The Hague Municipality**, "'Cities of arrival': Migrants and refugees", The Hague, 2016, available at: <https://gsc3.city/UserFiles/pdf/Background_Papers_Global_Parliament_of_Mayors.pdf>
This Paper brings together a broad knowledge base on questions such as: What do Cities mean today when it comes to the global challenge of migration? What can they achieve together with their experience, whether it be with economic migrants or refugees of war? What has already been done?

2. The role of civil society in supporting local and regional authorities to reach out and engage with diaspora

■ **AFFORD UK**
see: <www.afford-uk.org> for various examples of their work to engage and support diaspora engagement and diaspora-led development initiatives.

■ **MADE Network**
See <http://madenetwork.org/global-diaspora-day> for information on the "Global Diaspora Day", which is a project to Raise awareness about the positive role and contributions of diaspora and migrants towards development in their countries of origin and residence, in particular on job creation and enterprise

■ **MADE Network**
"Myth busting: Deconstructing 10 myths about migration and development", 2016 Accessible at: <http://www.madenetwork.org/sites/default/files/Deconstructing%2010%20myths%20about%20migration%20and%20development_ENweb.pdf>
This is an example of an awareness-raising tool to debunk 10 common and persistent myths regarding migration, that often lead to a misplaced negativity towards migrants and diaspora.

3. How civil society and cities can work together to combat xenophobia, violence and ensure social cohesion

■ Allianza Americas, website, accessible at: <http://www.alianzaamericas.org/somos-we-are-national-art-contest/>
Campaign to build person-to-person connections around racism and xenophobia. This project uses children's art as an entry point for community conversation.

■ MADE Network, "Pilot Fund Morocco", website, accessible at: <http://madenetwork.org/pilot-fund-morocco>
The aim of the project was to ensure implementation of existing protection frameworks, facilitate the integration of migrants in Morocco and raise awareness on the promotion and protection of migrants rights.

■ Mark-Viverito, M., 2016, "Young women's initiative – programs for empowering women of color", Black Star News, accessible at: <http://www.blackstarnews.com/ny-watch/politics/young-womens-initiative-programs-for-empowering-women-of-color.html>
Reports on an initiative to empower women of colour in New York.

■ 'Save me' campaign, website, accessible at: <http://www.save-me-kampagne.de/>
A grassroots, city-based initiative which was founded in Munich in 2008 and now counts over 50 branches in cities and towns throughout Germany. It played a significant role in advocating for the German resettlement programme to receive 2501 Iraqi resettled refugees on an ad-hoc basis in 2009-10.

4. How civil society and cities can work together to overcome their marginalisation from national and international policy-making in migration and refugee protection.

■ Website Ciudades Interculturales, accesible at : <http://www.ciudadesinterculturales.com/>
RECI is a group of 11 Spanish cities engaged in managing diversity through policies based on an intercultural approach. These cities exchange methodology, tools and good practices and participate together in projects aiming to enhance the idea of a culture of diversity.

■ Global Forum on Migration and Development, 2016, Letter to the current GFMD government chair, accessible at: <http://madenetwork.org/sites/default/files/Civil%20society%20ISC%20letter GFMD_with%20signatories.pdf>

■ Letter signed by over 150 civil society organisations, asking for civil society to be invited to the Government roundtables, following the model adopted by governments during the High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development in 2013.

■ Inter-Faith Week, website, accessible at: <http://www.interfaithweek.org/>
In the UK, the InterFaith Network UK, in collaboration with Communities and Local Government department hold an inter-faith week every year, involving inter/multi-faith groups across the country who are all supported to hold events that bring different faith communities together in that week.

■ MADE Network, 2015, "Achieving migration and development goals", accessible at: <http://www.madenetwork.org/sites/default/files/background-documents/GFMD-2015-Recommendations-booklet-EN-1.pdf>
Two recommendations from GFMD 2015 suggested that civil society must work with local authorities and contribute to their training on developing sensitivities around the rights of migrants. They must also advocate for migrants to vote on local issues. Additionally civil society and cities can work together to ensure the social inclusion of migrants in societies, by providing access to public services, language training, local voting rights and pathways to citizenship.

■ Website Red Ciudades Inteligentes, accessible at : <www.redciudadesinteligentes.es>
*T*he Red Española de Ciudades Inteligentes (RECI) gathers 65 cities with the aim of exchanging expertise and working together to develop a sustainable model of management to improve the daily lives of citizens, focusing on aspects such as energy saving, sustainable mobility, electronic administration, attention to people and security.

■ Website Red Iniciativas Urbanas, accessible at :
<http://www.rediniciativasurbanas.es/RIU/lang_castellano/>
The Red de Iniciativas Urbanas (RIU) is the main coordination mechanism for urban and communitarian development in Spain. It is an essential tool to integrate the urban dimension in the management of European funds. It is an open forum for exchange of experiences and good practices of cities that have received communitarian funds. It provides answers to problems and doubts related to the regulations of European funds for urban development.

5. The key success factors to ensuring a trusting and functional multi-stakeholder partnership among civil society actors and cities in their efforts to work together to harness the development potential of migration.

■ Red de Ciudades Interculturales, website, accessible at: <http://www.ciudadesinterculturales.com/>
La RECI es una agrupación de 11 ciudades de diferentes puntos del territorio español comprometidas con el impulso de políticas de gestión de la diversidad basadas en la interculturalidad. Estas ciudades comparten metodologías, herramientas y buenas prácticas, y participan conjuntamente en proyectos orientados a fomentar la cultura de la diversidad.

6. The role of civil society in preparing for and responding to the needs of migrants in countries experiencing crises

■ AlJazeera, 2015, "Zimbabweans leave South Africa after xenophobic attacks", available at:
 <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/04/zimbabweans-leave-south-africa-xenophobic-attacks-150421090720956.html>
In this example, the Zimbabwean diaspora was key in disseminating the information of the plight of Zimbabweans in South Africa after xenophobic attacks in 2015.

■ Article « Ciudades Refugio », accessible at : <http://www.andaluciasolidaria.org/noticias/item/578ciudades-refugio-municipios-solidarios-sin-cobertura-para-actuar>
This article presents a list of initiatives implemented by several Andalusian cities that took inspiration from Barcelona and Valencia to welcome and host refugees, despite national impediments.

■ <u>Website de La iniciativa Caravana a Grecia, accessible at : <http://caravanaagrecia.info/></u>
This initiative entails a 10 day solidary journey to Greece to raise awareness and denounce the deal on refugees between the EU and Turkey. There were 300 participants from 20 Spanish cities, who visited several refugee camps and organized demonstrations to denounce the conditions in which migrants live.

■ Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC), 2016, "Guidelines to protect migrants in countriesexperiencing conflict or natural disaster", available at:
<https://micicinitiative.iom.int/sites/default/files/document/MICIC_Guidelines_web.pdf>
Outlines guidelines and best practices on how to protect migrants in situations of conflict or natural disaster

■ <u>Asking for signatures for the Change.org Platform protesting against the refugees crisis, accessible at: <https://www.change.org/t/refugiados-2?source_location=homepage></u>
The Change.org Platform allows users to sign petitions on the refugee crisis. Two of the three petitions on this topic have already been successful in reaching their objectives. The remaining petition aims for the liberation of a Palestinian refugee in Saudi Arabia who was condemned for atheism.

General resources

■ Daff, A. B. S., 2012, "La portabilité des droits des migrants en Europe au cœur de la question sociale", accessible at: <http://www.dakaractu.com/La-portabilite-des-droits-des-migrants-en-Europe-au-coeur-de-la-question-sociale_a34129.html>

■ This article analyses the situation of migrants in Europe and denounces a certain hypocrisy from some European leaders, as on one hand, Europe needs for this cheap "labour force", and on the other hand, some political leaders often held xenophobic speeches. This articles expresses real concerns on the safeguarding of migrants' rights and the rise of extreme right groups that might progressively reduce the cultural, social and economic contributions of migrants.

■ Office of the Mayor, City of Chicago, "Mayor Emanuel introduces amendment to strengthen welcoming city ordinance", Chicago: Office of the Mayor, available at:
<https://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/mayor/Press%20Room/Press%20Releases/2016/September/WelcomingCityOrdinance.pdf>
Press release announcing an amendment to Chicago's Welcoming City Ordinance, which builds on efforts to make Chicago the most immigrant-friendly City in the country. The amendment adds a new section that mandates City employees treat documented and undocumented immigrants with respect and dignity.

■ Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), 2015, "Guide to the EU victims' directive: Advancing access to protection, services and justice for undocumented migrants", Brussels: PICUM, available at:
<http://picum.org/picum.org/uploads/publication/VictimsDirective_EN.pdf>
Provides guidelines to the EU "Victims' Directive", a tool to address impunity for crimes against undocumented migrants and to advance their access to protection, services and justice

MY JMDI TOOLBOX & E-TOOLBOX

This report has highlighted the importance of the collaboration between civil society organizations and local and regional authorities to implement successful migration and development initiatives. To learn more about such partnerships, you may consult "My JMDI Toolbox" and its e-learning version, the "e-Toolbox", which aim to support local actors in their efforts to mainstream migration into local development.

"My JMDI Toolbox" is a set of training materials that has been elaborated by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization (ITC-ILO), in the context of the UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI).

It has been turned into an online e-learning course called "My JMDI e-Toolbox on Migration and Local Development", developed by ITC-ILO. This is a free, flexible and comprehensive e-course for stakeholders working on migration and development at the local level on how to better manage migration for enhanced local development.

The e-learning is available in English, with upcoming versions in French and Spanish. You can access the course here: http://www.migration4development.org/en/resources/toolbox/elearnings

A one-day training based on *My JMDI Toolbox* training materials was conducted during the 3rd Global Mayoral Forum on Human Mobility, Migration and Development in Quezon City and hosted by the Asian Development Bank.