Action fiche of the EU Trust Fund to be used for the decisions of the Operational Committee

T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-02

1.   **IDENTIFICATION**

Title/Number	**Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) – Phase II**
Total cost	Estimated total cost: EUR 6,075 M EU contribution: 5.550 M Contribution of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation for continued participation of ME cities: EUR 0.250 M Contribution of Implementing Partners: EUR 0.275 M
Aid method/Implementation methods	Project modality – indirect management with International Centre for Migration Policy Development(ICMPD)
DAC code	150	Sector	

2.   **GROUNDS AND BACKGROUND**

2.1.   Summary of the action and its objectives

This Action Document describes the regional action planned in North of Africa within the framework of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Combating the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and the Displaced Persons in Africa (ie "Trust Fund"). The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to improved, rights-based migration governance at local level in cities in the North of Africa, notably through partnership with cities in Europe, with a specific focus on integration and inclusion.

The three main components of the Action are (1) Dialogue; (2) Knowledge and (3) Action. **Dialogue** is created by connecting cities through a transnational network and delivering targeted peer-to-peer exchange and learnings. This is in turn translated into the local context by involving relevant stakeholders in the identification of migration priorities and implementation of actions. **Knowledge** is generated by gathering information about the local situation of migration in the targeted cities and using it to assess needs. The knowledge is analysed and extrapolated into a wider context of mobile populations and changing local demographics and policies. Lastly, the latter components constitute the basis for the development of City Targeted **Actions** that address identified needs and priorities, providing for long-term solutions to migration challenges.

This Action responds to the priorities outlined in Pillar 1 (1.1 "Investing in Development and Poverty Eradication" and "Development Benefits of Migration") of *The Valletta Action Plan* and the Objective 3: Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit of the Emergency Trust Fund to address root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement, namely sub-Area 1: Migration Governance. Respectively, it directly targets the first priority of the EUTF NoA Operational Framework (i) improving migration governance including a rights-based migration management, which is expected to contribute to social cohesion, safe

mobility and security, as well as ensuring international protection, in accordance with international law. This includes capacity building on legislative and regulatory issues, so as to progressively develop fully-fledged migration systems;

The Action targets local authorities of the North of African Countries which are in the front-line in the management of migration and in the provision of services to migrants and forcibly displaced populations. It will be implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), an inter-governmental organisation with expertise on migration, in partnership with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the global organisation that represents local governments. In order to ensure the continuation of a regional dimension – covering not only the North of Africa but also the Middle East -, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) will support continued participation of cities from the Middle East.

2.2.   Background

A fifth of all migrants reside in the world's 20 largest cities and about 3 out of 5 of the world's refugees live in urban settings. Coupled with the fact that 60% of the world population is expected to reside in cities by 2050, it is in cities where the challenges of social inclusion will unfold and where migrant integration will ultimately succeed - or fail. The increasing urbanisation of migration and forced displacement solicits specific attention to cities as stakeholders of migration and the settings where the long-term effects of migratory movements will play out.

As the government level closest to citizens, local authorities are particularly well-placed to identify the challenges related to mobile populations and set out strategies to address these in a way that reflect the needs and concerns of the host communities. The *European Agenda on Migration* mentions local authorities as relevant actors in addressing the medium to long-term objectives of reducing the incentives for irregular migration by addressing root-causes of migration.[1] Moreover, in the 25 January 2017 Communication on *Migration on the Central Mediterranean route. Managing flows, saving lives,* the role of local actors is highlighted in line with their function in the field of protection, re-integration and resettlement of migrants. The 26 April 2016 Communication on *Forced Displacement and Development* also identifies local authorities as necessary players to address the needs and provide durable solutions for forcibly displaced people and their host communities. Lastly, the *Urban Agenda for the EU* acknowledges the role of cities as the source of and solution to today's economic, environmental and social challenges.[2]

Notwithstanding, the fact that immigration and asylum policy has traditionally been the remit of national governments hinders some local administrations from seeing themselves as agents of solutions in the field of migration and inclusion.   Since 2015, the ENI-funded Mediterranean City-to-City Migration Project (MC2CM) project has brought migration to the forefront of respective cities that, until recently, had limited experience in local governance of migration. The need to anchor these growing competences on migration to a strategic process of urban development planning, and building the necessary capacity to do so, has become a leitmotiv for MC2CM.

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[1] Communication COM(2015) 240 final: A European Agenda on Migration
[2] *Establishing the Urban Agenda for the EU* 'Pact pf Amsterdam' Agreed at the Informal Meeting of EU Ministers Responsible for Urban Matters on 30 May 2016 in Amsterdam, The Netherlands

MC2CM has established a network of 9 cities from the wider Mediterranean region (Amman, Beirut, Lisbon, Lyon, Madrid, Tangier, Tunis, Turin and Vienna) and instigated a process of reflexion that addresses the city's role with regards to migration management, integration and inclusion. This is done through a method that firstly reveals valuable and unique information about the local situation of migrants in each city (City Migration Profiles). This objective assessment serves as a basis for a constructive and resolute dialogue among a group of relevant players including local communities, migrant organisations, experts, private companies, civil society and others (City Stakeholder Group), resulting in a deliberation on a series of priorities to be addressed through targeted actions and local policy processes.

For the cities being part of the programme, the process of development and adoption of City Migration Profiles and Priority Papers has provided a unique opportunity to generate interest and ownership of the process of local development and urban planning, of which migration is an integral component. In Tunis, Tunisia, for example, MC2CM initiated a first sound dialogue of this kind. Led by the mayor M. Seifallah Lasram, the discussion surrounding the City Migration Profile and Priority Paper provided the opportunity to engage with national, municipal and district government officials as well as NGOs working directly on migration and relevant areas such as employment, education, statistics and financial institutions. Their active involvement in the process has ensured a stake in the future implementation of actions that address the agreed priorities including improving service take-up and awareness about the range of services for migrants, improving language education, financial independence of migrant youth, and active participation of new communities, among others.

Beyond the advancements made in each individual city, MC2CM has provided a platform for cities to share experiences, tools and methods to address common identified challenges such as: safeguarding social cohesion; ensuring access to basic services as well as to housing, education and employment for newcomers; addressing needs of specific target groups such as asylum seekers and refugees; and ensuring human rights of migrants are guaranteed. These peer-to-peer events have created a community of practice whereby major urban areas in the Mediterranean can establish effective collaboration on common challenges.

This Action will seek to capitalise on the success of MC2CM and further its added value by developing activities that ultimately reinforce the capacity of city authorities in the field of migrant integration and inclusion, enabling them to address the issue in a holistic and coherent manner, in a way that benefits the population at large.

The network could be expanded to include additional cities from the Southern Neighbourhood such as Algiers and Oran (Algeria), Tripoli and Sabha (Libya), Sousse (Tunisia) and Fès (Morocco), pre-identified for their regional importance in terms of size and urban development. Intermediary cities will also be involved through established associations of local authorities. Additionally, cities from greater neighbourhood countries and Europe will be involved to set out actions that address challenges and opportunities of migrants along their migratory routes, involving new migrant destinations such as Doha, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Kuwait. The final selection of the cities from the North of Africa Countries will be made in agreement with the central authorities. The involvement of local authorities beyond Southern partner countries will bring additional added value by enabling MC2CM to better address the root-causes of migration to North Africa, and implementing South-South cooperation.

Furthermore, given the successful involvement and momentum generated by participation of cities of Amman and Beirut in the current phase of the project, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) will continue to financially support the second phase of

the project by ensuring participation of cities from the Middle East region which fall out of the scope of the Trust Fund North of Africa Window.

In its next phase, MC2CM will also strengthen the involvement of relevant actors from regional and national levels who will benefit from the existing network and accumulated knowledge from the first phase. As such, MC2CM will reinforce and set up mechanisms of multi-level governance to improve partner countries' capacity in policy, legislative and institutional frameworks on asylum and migration management as well as improve information flows and protection of vulnerable migrants along the migratory route.

2.2.1.   National background, where applicable

With most migration taking place within regions and, in fact, a majority of migrants moving from a specific place to another, cities are becoming de facto managers of migration. These developments confront cities with specific challenges related to service provision, residence, settlement and social cohesion. Cities have to prepare for the fact that they will receive both migrants intending to stay for a few weeks, months or years as well as migrants who will be staying for good. European cities have learned important lessons from migratory movements of the past century that can serve as a cautionary tale to new immigration receiving cities. Experiences such as Lyon's sharp social and racial divisions in part as a result of housing policies and Vienna's challenge of integrating long-term immigrants who were for decades treated as temporary workers can serve as powerful lessons for cities starting to become centres of migration.

The Mediterranean region, and in particular countries in North Africa, comprise a wide spectrum and diversity of situations of migrant and host communities. Migration trajectories are becoming more complex, and the division between source, transit and destination countries is becoming more and more artificial and nuanced. For example, traditional centres of origin and transit of migration, Tunis and Tangier, are becoming places of destination for migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa and Europe, among others.[3]

Against this background, there is an identified need for cities and central governments to jointly address policy implementation gaps so as to better align national migration policy to realities on the ground. This way, national policies, such as the Kingdom of Morocco's recent national policy on migration, can guarantee their practical implementation on the ground.

2.2.2.   Sectoral background: policies and challenges

As the level of government closest to citizens, cities are on the front-line, confronting challenges and opportunities that migration brings about. The MC2CM project has identified some significant common trends and challenges for migration governance at the local level, notably:

- The division between source, transit and destination countries is becoming more artificial, with cities attracting increasing number of migrants. This phenomenon is coupled with

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[3] Both Tangier and Tunis MC2CM City Migration Profiles highlight a change in the nature of immigration. In both cases, the fact that European Union borders have become less permeable to irregular flows has resulted in the settling of thousands of migrants that had initially considered these cities as temporary destinations. At the same time, the economic crisis in Europe has meant an increase in migrants from Spain, Italy and France arriving in increasing numbers in Tangier.

growing urbanization and establishment of wider urban structures such as metropolises where migrants congregate. For example 40% of immigrants coming to Tunisia settle in the Tunis metropolitan area,[4] 37% of newcomers coming to Vienna from another province in 2015 were born abroad, whereas the average share of international migrants in all federal provinces stood at 11% in that year.[5] In Turin, despite feeling the effects of the economic crisis, the incoming of migrants remained steady, with the share of foreign residents reaching just under 10% in 2016.[6]

- Migration is a local reality – with local governments facing the effects of migration policies on a daily basis. By way of example, 10% of total permits awarded during the regularization campaign of 2014/2015 in Morocco were residents of Tangier, meaning that the city is better equipped to provide services and opportunities to people who are no longer in an irregular administrative situation.[7] Meanwhile, the city of Madrid has to address the stark reality that a share of migrants residing in its territory are undocumented, with the consequences this has for the city in terms of pressure on services as well as the informal economy.[8]

- Legislative framework, regulated at a regional and/or national level, matters in particular when it comes to the provision of rights and entitlements to migrants. In Vienna, the fact that asylum seekers do not have the right to work provides a major barrier for long-term integration of future refugees in the city.[9]

- There is a lack of readily available data on migration at local level. In Morocco for example, official census data indicates that Tangier has a foreign born population of under 1% - but the reality of this port city, located less than 20 km away from European shore, is such that it has a much higher proportion of 'invisible' migrants, often in transit, with the challenges that this entails for service provision, among others. The drafting of the City Migration Profiles has been an elucidating exercise for cities such as Tangier and Tunis as a first attempt at mapping the immigration landscape at the local level. For other cities such as Lyon, the exercise has revealed new evidence about the city's policies that was unbeknownst to sectors of the municipality addressing migrant populations.

- The discourse on migration can have a detrimental effect on social cohesion. As the level of government closest to citizens, municipalities can play a direct role in dispelling myths, stereotypes and promoting a balanced narrative on migration – rooted in citizen's everyday experiences. There is a perceived competition for resources among local populations that hinders some of the actions targeting migrant populations in host communities. This challenge is observed in every city in MC2CM and represents a major barrier to advancing in the field of migration at local level.

Despite differences in contexts, cities have a lot in common and face similar challenges. The priority areas of attention for cities when it comes to migration are housing and shelter, access to employment, health and education. Effective mechanisms for cooperation between local, regional and national levels need to be established in a way that enhances policy coherence

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[4] Tunis City Migration Profile (2016) MC2CM project.
[5] Vienna City Migration Profile (2016) MC2CM project
[6] Turin City Migration Profile (2017) MC2CM project
[7] Notwithstanding, the campaign met challenges in Tangier where part of the population refused to register legally for a variety of reasons. For more information see Tangier City Migration Profile (2016) MC2CM project
[8] Case study presented during MC2CM Thematic Peer-to-Peer Meeting on Employment and Entrepreneurship Madrid, 3-4 November 2016
[9] MC2CM Thematic Peer-to-Peer Meeting on Refugees, Vienna, 14-15 February 2017

and adapts to the reality on the ground. At the same time, cities need to have the necessary resources and capacity to effectively address the challenges at hand.

Moreover, as it is nowadays commonly recognised, migrant contributions to development are significant and the potential of transferring between countries of destination and countries of origin economic, financial, human and social capital remains largely untapped. In Tunisia, for example, about 18% of postal monetary transfers between 2006 to 2015, were destined to residents of the city of Tunis.[10] Strengthening the ties between diaspora communities and countries of origin can foster migrant potential for development and growth. In this regard, an important role can be played by local authorities in the framework of local development processes.

2.3.   Lessons learnt

The Action capitalises and builds upon the trajectory of the MC2CM project which began on 1 February 2015. Additionally, it will draw on lessons learned from similar initiatives and city networks that address migrant integration at the local level.

Extensive growing knowledge on the local dimension of migration
By the end of 2017, MC2CM will have produced 9 City Migration Profiles highlighting data, needs and analysis in the field of migration and 9 City Priority Papers setting out to address the identified gaps. The know-how and understanding accumulated from this experience will be made readily available and accessible to a wider audience through City Migration Dashboards[11] that will be used as basis for evidence-based migration governance. For the Cities of the Southern Partner Countries pilot projects will have been implemented to address these gaps. Also, beyond the knowledge and outputs generated, the outcome-oriented methodology applied in the development of these tools will increment the added value of actions as these will have a sound infrastructure and a ready local network to ensure the delivery of priorities and their sustainability.

A city network with strong links to national governments
MC2CM has established a city network with the active participation of 9 local authorities and engaged local experts and stakeholders in a tailor-made process of assessing the needs and setting out priorities to be addressed in each locality in the area of migrant inclusion and integration.

The project offers a sphere of trust where learning and cross-fertilisation can take place, where cities can learn from each other's mistakes, use their peers as sounding boards for planned interventions, and where successes can be replicated. MC2CM has also shown its potential for multiplier effect whereby cities use it a springboard for further action and cooperation in the field of migration and for decentralised cooperation. By way of example, cities involved in the network have gone to cooperate on a project in the field of migrant youth inclusion and a number of cities are working on a joint proposal on cooperation in the field of fast-track tools for refugee employment in cities. In one case, a European city administration has been requested by one of the Southern partners to offer bilateral cooperation on participative models for migrant engagement.

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[10] Tunis City Migration Profile (2016) MC2CM project

[11] A Migration Dashboard is a user-friendly portal being developed under the framework of i.Map initiative (see fn 13). It uses ICT tools to represent migration data and information visually, in a way that can facilitate analysis, policy formulation and evaluation. The City Migration Dashboards will be populated with information collected from the City Migration Profiles and updated accordingly.

Moreover, MC2CM will contribute to changing the culture of mistrust and help bring local and national governments closer, as equals, to cooperate in the field of migration. National authorities will be invited to partake in peer learnings and technical exchanges, where there is a clear added value.

Beyond the established network of cities, a key strength of the project has been the setting up of City Stakeholder Groups, which have become sustainable platforms for exchange on migration-related matters as well as key players in the implementation of actions to address the assessed needs and priorities of each city. These networks of cities and stakeholders represent a strong founding base for further substantive actions to take place.

The network is also helping to bring migration into the agenda of some local administrations that had not identified the issue as a key priority, seeding the way to change. By way of example, participants in a recent gathering signalled the learned importance of addressing integration from day one – having seen the potential risk of not doing so, as has been the case in some cities in Europe. This type of learnings, and the process towards making them the catalysers of change, is what MC2CM is about.

Use of existing tools trough tried-and-tested methodology
While initiatives including the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) and IOM[12] have produced a plethora of quality toolkits, MC2CM has identified a gap in the effective use and take-up of these existing instruments among its intended audience. MC2CM is undertaking a mapping of available resources and will tap into these to develop tailored interventions and support for local authorities – also raising awareness about the existence of such tools among its target users.

Scaling up success
In its first phase, MC2CM involved cities of a comparable size (i.e. major urban areas), with relevant percentage of migrants and previous experience in international cooperation in the field of migration and good integration and diversity practices. However, the most crucial aspect with regard to the choice of cities was their interest and commitment. This recruitment strategy will be replicated with major urban areas from Southern Neighbourhood targeted for additional involvement.[13] Given the critical role of national governments, particularly in highly-centralised countries in Northern Africa, alongside the participation of cities, MC2CM will seek the active involvement of central government as an essential element of the Action – also involving EU Delegations in the region as catalysers for effective coordination.

As such, the action will focus on 'deepening and scaling up' of the first phase of implementation. This will be done by reinforcing some of the elements initiated with the 9 cities currently in MC2CM, developing methods to address identified needs and extending dissemination of tools to a wider audience of local, regional and national authorities in the wider Mediterranean and Neighbourhood region.

Concretely, the action will entail:

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[12] IOM Toolbox of migration-related elements for the city resilience strategy
[13] Cities pre-identified are: Algiers and Oran (Algeria), Tripoli and Sabha (Libya), Sousse (Tunis) and Fes (Morocco)

- Taking the tools developed under MC2CM to reach out to at least 11 new target cities in the 5 Countries of the North of Africa to replicate knowledge and learnings from MC2CM.

- Furthering the research and policy development by building 20 City Migration Dashboards as supporting governance tools.

- Bringing in additional regional and national authorities to reinforce the multi-level governance approach.

- Using the political principles adopted at the end of MC2CM as a benchmark for implementation, providing a stronger and renewed political mandate to a technical process of improved governance.

- Exploring links among regions of origin, transit and destination for migrants, including possibilities of decentralised cooperation in the field of migration and urban development.

- Reinforcing South-South cooperation on urban migration governance.

- Strengthening the 'action' component of the project by developing new targeted city actions offering concrete, technical assistance for cities and by further building upon and scaling up the pilot projects started under MC2CM.

2.4. Complementary actions

The MC2CM initiative derives from the Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue (MTM) and builds upon over 15 years of technical experience and know-how on dialogue facilitation in a broad range of migration-related areas with a strong focus on identifying potential future developments, exploring emerging trends and developing innovative approaches to migration. The MTM set a highly valuable forward-looking inter-governmental consultative platform between migration officials in countries of origin, transit and destination along the migration routes in Africa, Europe and the Middle East.

Special care will be taken to ensure complementarities with existing and upcoming initiatives addressing same target groups at local level, including bilateral cooperation in the Euro-Mediterranean region as well as wider European and global context. Synergies with complementary actions will be undertaken and operationalised with aligned programmes such as:

Euro-Mediterranean region cooperation:
- The EUROMED Migration IV (EMM4) – by contributing, among others, to foster a balanced narrative on migration in the Mediterranean;

- Regional Development and Protection Programme for Refugees and Host Communities in North of Africa and Middle East;

- The interactive Map on Migration (i.Map[14]) – will provide the hosting and visualisation through the urban migration interface of data and in formation produced by the Migration City Profiles;

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[14] The Interactive Map on Migration (i.Map) is a web-based information and knowledge platform which aims to enhance and facilitate information exchange and contribute to a more balanced narrative on migration.

- The Euro-Mediterranean Regional and Local Assembly (ARLEM) of the Committee of the Regions – through exchange and follow up of with Nicosia initiative with Libyan local authorities;

- Centre for Mediterranean Integration Host Municipalities Network – by developing joint trainings for local authorities in the MENA region;

Global cooperation:

- MIgration EU eXpertise (MIEUX) – by, for example, further exploring the multiplier effects of this tool for local authorities that was initiated at the Habitat III conference[15] by supporting cities to access this EU migration expertise and technical support;

- The Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) – including use of its tools, case studies and Mayoral Forum as a platform to deliver policy messages from MC2CM;

- IOM Toolbox of migration-related elements for the city resilience strategy – exploring and testing its use as an effective tool for use and adaptation to local context in the EuroMed region;

- Cities of Migration – as a platform for dissemination and global reach;

- Other initiatives including the Parliament of Mayors, Solidarity Cities, and Council of Europe's intercultural cities network which could benefit from the knowledge generated by MC2CM to further their cooperation processes;

- OECD "The need for a territorial approach to migrant integration: the role of local authorities" project – by continuing to share knowledge outputs;

Bi-lateral cooperation:

- Mobility Partnership Facility – as a potential tool for sustainable actions, for example by incorporating bilateral cooperation mechanisms at the local level, such as a recently launched action in Morocco and Tunisia, implemented by the Municipality of Milan;

- GIZ Recomig project in Morocco – which seeks to reinforce capacity of local communities in the field of migration and is already engaged in discussions with MC2CM about replicating the City Migration Profile model in other Moroccan municipalities;

- Support to the Mobility partnership between the European Union and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (JEMPAS) – which has national-level as focus but shows growing interest in local implementation;

Furthermore, the action will proactively seek complementarity with other EU Trust Fund initiatives, such as the MEET Africa initiative, whereby the local dimension of an issue such as diaspora and economic development can generate a multiplier effect when addressed at both local and national levels. Similarly, operational synergies will be sought with the Tunisian national migration strategy, and in particular the first component focusing on making the strategy operational and the fourth component on local integration led by the French Development Agency (AFD).

The tool is embedded in the EUROMED Migration IV (EMM4) programme funded by the European Union (EU).

[15] ICMPD and partner UN-Habitat were selected among over 5,000 applicants to co-organise a side event on the multi-dimensional reality of migration at the Habitat III conference in Quito. As one of two side events addressing migration, MC2CM was here showcased, alongside MIEUX, as a concrete tool for local authorities to improve migration governance at this event taking place in Quito in 2016.

2.5.   Donor coordination

Donors (European Commission and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation) and projects partners (ICMPD, UCLG and UN-Habitat) will form the Project Steering Group (PSG) which will meet at a number of occasions throughout the project to ensure a streamlining of activities among the partners and ensure that the expertise of all partner agencies is harnessed to the extent possible. Donors and Partners, as well as a select number of cities, will meet in dedicated PSG meetings to approve the final work plan, including involvement of selected cities, evaluate the implementation of the action, regularly monitor project activities, conduct a target-performance review and identify success factors and lessons learned.

3.   DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1.   Objectives

The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to improved, rights-based migration governance at local level in cities of the 5 Countries of the North of Africa region and two cities from Middle East[16], notably through partnership with cities in Europe, with a specific focus on integration and inclusion.

The specific objectives are:

Dialogue:

        3.1.1. *To improve mechanisms for multi-level governance on migration and migrant integration and inclusion in the 5 Countries of the North of Africa and enhance horizontal and vertical inter-institutional cooperation and coordination, facilitating holistic approaches to migrant inclusion*

Knowledge:

        3.1.2. *To generate and disseminate knowledge about the local dimension of migrant integration in the Euro-Mediterranean region and within the Southern Neighbourhood, notably North of African Countries and Lebanon and Jordan*

Action:

        3.1.3. *To reinforce the capacity of the targeted local authorities to address migrant integration and inclusion, including socio-economic opportunities for the wider population*

Cross-cutting communications and dissemination:

        3.1.4. *To counter the negative perception of migration at the local level and promote a human-rights approach through targeted communications actions*

3.2.   Expected results and main indicative activities

Activities will continue to be organised under the components DIALOGUE, KNOWLEDGE and ACTION. Communication and dissemination will be an integral element that will be mainstreamed at every level of action, delivery and implementation.

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[16] The continued participation to the Project of the Cities of Beirut and Amman is funded by the co-funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

DIALOGUE COMPONENT

Result 1: 20 City Stakeholder Group networks (including 9 current MC2CM Cities and 11 additional cities), involving local and central government representatives, NGOs, private sector and experts for stakeholder dialogue, data collection and the development of City Priority Papers on migration planning, are established and conduct regular meetings discussing priorities agreed.

Indicative activities:

Description	Deliverables
1.1 Peer learning activities to implement MC2CM policy recommendations **1.2 Regional peer-to-peer events on selected cross-cutting themes with a migrant lens consideration, focusing on identified needs of South Mediterranean participants, notably Countries of North of African, Lebanon and Jordan** **1.3 National peer-to-peer events on selected themes (South - South cooperation)** **1.4 Web-based learning modules**	- 6 regional learning events - 2 national-based seminars (in Morocco and Tunisia) expanding on national specificities of selected themes - 6 webinars on technical/specific focus - 6 thematic learning reports

KNOWLEDGE COMPONENT

Result 2: 20 City Migration Dashboards for sustainable knowledge-based local migration governance are elaborated and updated showing quality, disaggregated local data on migration situation, cross-time comparison of situation and migratory routes in a way that is user-friendly and disseminated to participating cities and networks.

Indicative activities:

Description	Deliverables
2.1 Data collection and indicators on local dimension of migration **2.2 City Migration Profiles for new cities** **2.3 Migration Dashboard production and data visualisation** **2.4 Collection of data detailing migration routes by city/region or origin and city/region of destination**	- 11 new City Migration Profiles - 20 City Migration Dashboards providing longitudinal overview of migration scenario, migration visuals created and hosted through i.Map - data visualisation of routes of migration

ACTION COMPONENT

Result 3: 4 cities from the North of African Countries are empowered to act as champions of migration management by twinning with counterparts from the Neighbourhood South and delivering training on migration governance and urban development so that these can be better prepared to address migration challenges and opportunities.

Result 4: 16 targeted City Projects for the cities in the North of African Countries, Lebanon and Jordan are implemented to address identified gaps and priorities and representing

migration as an effective tool for urban development and balancing the narrative on migration.

Indicative activities:

Description	Deliverables
3.1 Tailored city-to-city transfer sessions (training imparted by city authority to interested audience with a South-South component emphasis)	- 2 tailored city-to-city policy transfer using tried and tested methodology of MTM South-South Expert Exchange Mechanism (SSEE)
3.2 Secondments for municipal staff	- city programming tools developed (to address identified challenges)
3.3 Devising of city-to-city decentralised cooperation and twinnings	- 3 secondments of municipal staff to another city, visit programme and report from visit
3.4 Targeted city actions on the basis of needs assessment	- 16 targeted city actions developed locally to address identified needs and bring together
3.5 Actions to counter the narrative on migration at the local level	cities connected by migration realities and paths to devise joint cooperation on same target population – developing of a roadmap for
3.6 Strengthening capacities of cities as migration stakeholders in the international scene, such as contribution to implementation of Global Compact on Migration, SDGs and New Urban Agenda	addressing mobility challenges - local strategies to promote diversity and counter the narrative on migration, including involvement of National Associations of Local Authorities in disseminating messages to a wide range of cities in each country, and participation in devising the multi-dimensional component of the EuroMed Migration Knowledge and Communication Initiative[17] - 1 MC2CM event held alongside Mediterranean Migrant Days[18] - roadmap of actions to contribute to global policy processes on migration

COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION – HORIZONTAL/CROSS-CUTTING

Indicative activities:

Description	Deliverables
4.1 Milestone events **4.2 Review implementation of policy recommendation implementation** **4.3 High-level events**	- 1 implementation assessment report of policy recommendations - 2 high-level events to reaffirm commitments of policy recommendations, invite new cities to join and share tools
5.1 Dissemination activities	- web-based local migration hub highlighting

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[17] The Migration Knowledge and Communication Initiative in the Euro-Mediterranean region is an initiative proposed by ICMPD to address the major challenges related to communication on migration and how knowledge is made accessible and used to bring about a balanced narrative on migration. The initiative which is currently under development would, if retained for funding, establish a concerted strategy and set out synergies with related initiatives such as MC2CM.

[18] Mediterranean Migrant Days is an initiative planned in the framework of the Migration Knowledge and Communication Initiative (see above footnote). Events would be convened in cities across the Mediterranean to promote a positive outlook of migration at local and national levels.

5.2 Development of project web-based communication tools/platforms	project outputs
	- knowledge management tools
5.3 Developing knowledge management tools for partners	- presentation of MC2CM at relevant events, organisation of joint events with relevant initiatives
5.4 Providing input to policy processes such as local implementation of European Migration Agenda; Global Migration Compact, SDGs, New Urban Agenda	- 3 steering group meetings
	- project reports
5.5 Project management (coordination, steering group, reporting, monitoring and evaluation)	

Narrative description of activity components:

The policy recommendations to be adopted by mayors at the closing conference of MC2CM at the end of 2017 will become the framework for implementation for the second phase of MC2CM - thus ensuring relevance and political buy-in.

The Dialogue component will follow MC2CM implementation of trainings and peer-to-peer workshops. The peer-to-peer learnings will use the tried and tested effective learning methodology using more focused, punctual topics of interest such as for example how to provide services to unaccompanied minors, victims of human trafficking, assisting the family reunification process, among others. The second phase will also see national spin-offs of peer-to-peer events, following a similar methodology but focusing on the national context, with reflection on multi-level and cross-city cooperation and training. National associations of local authorities will play a key role in these national seminars. Lastly, a new element, web-based seminars will be organised for participants to learn remotely on very specific topics such as diversity clauses in procurement, local information campaigns on migration and others that will be defined on a needs basis and serve as dissemination moments for inspirational practices and tools. While the virtual seminars offer the chance to gain insight and learn about specific topics, the face-to-face peer events will continue to foster the collegial, informal exchange and networking atmosphere that engenders collaboration.

In the Knowledge component, the collection of data in new cities will continue to spark the local reflection process on migration. This data will be extrapolated to add into the enriching annals of MC2CM which will have a powerful data source and set that can be widely shared and disseminated. The Profiles devised in the 11 incoming cities will also feed into the drafting of city Priorities for new network participants. The City Migration Dashboards will round off the use of accrued knowledge by making it available in a way that is understood, used and applied by relevant stakeholders.

The reinforced Action component of the second phase of MC2CM will build upon the success of the pilot projects and set out innovative actions such as bi-lateral cooperation on the basis of migratory routes (identified through the knowledge component), staff secondments will take place among cities to build capacity of municipal staff, and innovative urban actions developed to address the identified needs on the ground, with a specific focus on engaging private sector and in balancing the narrative on migration at the local level.

Across all components, there will be a comprehensive strategy to disseminate findings and lessons from the projects to a wider audience of local authorities, public authorities, migrant organisations, NGOs and relevant practitioners and to engage with initiatives seeking to

balance the narrative on migration, of which MC2CM will have an accrued solid basis of objective data to contribute.

3.3. Risks

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Assumptions	Mitigation measures
Risk of political instability in the region and possible changes in local government	Low to Medium Among the targeted countries, there are varying degrees of democratic certainty, with some of the less stable democracies representing a higher risk level than others.	Targeted countries and local authorities have a level of stability necessary for implementation of long-term actions. Participating local authorities have a level of functioning democracy and bureaucracy.	The political situation is constantly monitored. Contingency plans are put in place and triggered if one of the target regions becomes unstable, which does not have a fundamental impact on the delivery of the objectives of the programme. Sustainability is ensured through enshrining the learning process in an institutional and technical reform, on the basis of pragmatic approach, that will remain relevant and in place despite any political changes.
Lack of political will from public authorities to engage in the process	Low to Medium	Local and national authorities are committed to improvement and learning and see added value in participating in the programme	Local governments are asked to commit to the policy principles as a pre-condition to engagement in the project. The existing network acts as a champion to bring in interested parties. In countries where there is a low level of decentralization, national governments are involved alongside selected local authorities in relevant activities set out for them.
City actors face migration project fatigue	Low	As long as the subject matter remains relevant and of added value, city officials and other relevant actors will participate in activities.	The target groups is involved in the development and implementation of activities, thus ensuring relevance. A focal point in the city acts as a bridge-builder for a range of actors that can implement activity on the ground. The effects from the first phase are documented so that potential participants can be inspired by the potential of actions.

3.4. Crosscutting issues

The action will follow a rights-based approach and activities will be implemented using the principles of equality and non-discrimination, ensuring transparency and accountability as well as respect for diversity.

Special attention will be given to the gender dimension of local challenges and particular needs of specific minorities and vulnerable groups.

A holistic approach will be applied to the issue of migration, using issues such as urban development, service provision (health, employment, education, waste management) as well as economic development as entry points to the topic of migration and inclusion.

3.5.   Stakeholders

The primary target group of actions will be cities, including intermediary cities, who will make up the enlarged network, including those currently involved in MC2CM, as well as some regional and national governments who will be recruited in the network to reinforce the multi-level governance and participatory dimension of the action.

National Associations of Local Authorities will be involved in the project to help disseminate the findings, generate a critical mass and create a multiplying effect for the project's results and actions. While the urban dimension is an important focus of the MC2CM, expertise and findings generated can be widely disseminated through the associations to relevant towns and rural communities where these can have a marked impact. Contacts with a wide range of associations of local authorities and cities are being established to ensure preliminary interest and availability to participate.

Private sector involvement will be sought through invitation to local City Stakeholder Groups but also targeted participation in activities related to local economic development and partnerships.

Given the learnings from the first phase implementation of the MC2CM project, the selection process for participating cities will be done in a flexible manner, bearing in mind the various situations and competences of the relevant authorities.

Method for selection and recruitment of local partners:
- Cities already involved in the project (Amman, Beirut, Lisbon, Lyon, Madrid, Tangier, Turin, Tunis, Vienna) have signalled their interest in continued involvement and will reconfirm this commitment by signing up to the policy recommendations. They would take the role of champions of the project allowing them to impart the learnings from the first phase to a wider audience as well as delve more in depth into the targeted city actions undertaken.
- New cities are invited to sign up to the policy recommendations – a selection is made from these cities on the basis of established criteria (migration situation, urban development stage, size and regional importance, geographic balance overall) – see list of targeted cities below.
- National authorities are invited to participate in the selection process. Particular attention will be paid to ensure inclusive participation of stakeholders in countries with high level of centralisation. A flexible approach will be adopted in the identification of partner cities and close involvement of relevant EU Delegations sought.
- A select number of localities from the greater neighbourhood and Sub-Saharan Africa will be identified through the migration routes mapping and engaged in punctual decentralised cooperation dialogues and actions with an approach linked to migration and development (i.e use diaspora and decentralized cooperation as a vector for improving living conditions for local residents - service provision, health, education, local economic development, etc.)

Throughout project implementation:
- UCLG dedicated commissions serve as channels of dissemination and input on particular related themes/areas

- Civil society/migrant organisations are involved as part of the City Stakeholder Group to provide input and co-create concerted actions

Below is an indicative list of city authorities that could take part in activities, selected on the basis of criteria and preliminary contact with national and local authorities, namely in Algeria, Morocco and Libya. National associations of local authorities in Burkina Faso, Senegal and Mali are targeted as active members of UCLG with an effective track record in implementing successful actions, and identified European cities have also signalled interest in involvement.

Current MC2CM network 9 cities:	Amman*, Beirut*, Lisbon, Lyon, Madrid, Tangier, Turin, Tunis, Vienna
Targeted Southern Neighbourhood cities:	Algiers and Oran, Sousse, Fès, Tripoli and Sabha + intermediary cities through established association of local authorities in Tunisia and Morocco.
Ad hoc involvement on specific activities of cities/city associations in greater neighbourhood and Sub-Saharan Africa	Doha, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Kuwait City Local association representatives and cities from Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mali

*participation of cities from MENA region to be supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

A broader audience of city authorities from several parts of the Mediterranean area and neighbour regions will benefit from the learnings that will be disseminated in a way that they can be transferred and also via involvement of national association of local authorities.

The final beneficiaries are migrants[19] including refugees, IDPs and asylum seekers who will benefit from improved services and migration governance in their respective localities as well as host societies and communities who will benefit from improved urban development stemming.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, where applicable

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner countries, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

4.2. Indicative period of operational implementation

The implementation period will be 36 months. The current implementation period will not go beyond 31 December 2020.

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[19] For the purposes of the action, 'migrant' is hereby defined in line with the definition of the International Organisation for Migration as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a country away from his/her habitual place of residence. This broad definition is further developed and refined in the framework of activities of the project to acknowledge context of cities where 'migrant' connotes different statuses/concepts.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

Direct award in the form of a Pagoda 2 delegated agreement to the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) (indirect management). ICMPD is a European leading international organisation with extensive experience in migration policy development and management, including institutional capacity-building across the various migration subfields.

The project will consolidate the partnership established under MC2CM involving the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), UN-Habitat as partner and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) through a grant agreement.

Established in 1993, ICMPD offers over 20 years of experience promoting innovative, comprehensive and sustainable migration policies and initiatives in Europe and beyond. The organisation has also ample experience working with Member States and other national governments in development and implementation of long-term strategies to cope with the migration phenomenon. ICMPD will lead the overall project implementation, including day-to-day management and logistics for all activities, as well as provide input and lead on implementation of selected actions, providing expertise on migration-related matters. ICMPD will also lead on the Knowledge and Communications components where it has acquired expertise, know-how and resources to bring the work forward.

UCLG is the global organisation that represents local governments. The network covers over 240.000 towns, cities, regions and metropolises and over 175 associations of local and regional governments in 140 countries and represents 5 billion people across the world. UCLG will provide expertise and mechanisms to effectively reach out to its members: networks of local authorities and local authorities themselves, including implementation of effective peer learning tools and observatories, definition and dissemination of technical and policy recommendation at local, national and international level. They will lead on the Dialogue component, reaching out to their membership of associations of local authorities and use their acquired expertise and knowledge in methodology of peer learning to generate effective results and outputs that can prove useful to the target audience.

UN-Habitat is the United Nations programme mandated by the UN General Assembly to address the issues of urban growth. It has 40 years of experience and knowledge on urban development processes, and works to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all. They will provide expertise sustainable urban development, with a focus on housing, and making the link to the New Urban Agenda and SDG11. UN-Habitat will lead on the implementation of the Action component and in particular the Targeted City Projects through active involvement of field offices operating on the ground of the involved municipalities. They will also lead on the regional learning events, seminars, webinars, and learning reports focusing on their areas of expertise, namely: housing, urban planning, slum upgrading, forced evictions, basic services such as water and sanitation.

4.4.   Indicative budget

Action	Amount in EUR
Total contribution from EU	5 550 000
Co-financing from Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	250 000
Co-financing from Implementing Partners	275 000
Total costs of Action	**6 075 000**

The co-financing contribution of 250,000 EUR from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) will cover the participation of cities from Middle East.

4.5.   Monitoring, evaluation and audit

Partners implementing this Action will comply with the ad hoc Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed for the Trust Fund's North of Africa Window as well as with the reporting requirements and tools being developed by the EU Trust Fund. In addition to monitoring mechanisms at the level of projects, the Result Oriented Monitoring of the Commission will be used as in-house tool contributing to a regular assessment of progress. A final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the European Commission. Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission. Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts; making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

4.6.   Communication and visibility

All implementing partners in receipt of funds from the Trust Fund shall take all appropriate steps to publicise the fact that an action has received funding from the EU under the Trust Fund. These measures shall be based on a specific *Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action*, to be elaborated by each implementing partner at the start of implementation on the basis of the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Action[20]. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the grant contracts, and/or delegation agreements.

Beyond communicating on the project outputs, the action will apply a communications strategy and tools to set out targeted actions that will contribute to a more balanced narrative on migration.

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[20] http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/visibility/index_en.htm_en