LOCALIZING MIGRATION GOVERNANCE - ENGAGING LOCAL AUTHORITIES

CONTEXT

In most countries, national governments are primarily responsible for managing migration policies and frameworks. However, it is at the local level that the reality of migration plays out and affects peoples’ lives, whether they are immigrants arriving, migrants in transit, returnees, families left behind or host communities.

While migration can be a strong force for innovation and sustainable development, it can also require significant effort and resources to ensure social inclusion, protection of rights, equal access to basic services and economic opportunities. Local authorities are not mere implementing partners of migration policies, but active contributors with the experience and ability to strengthen effective migration governance.

Recognising the complexity of migration, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) espouses whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, promoting broad multi-level and multi-stakeholder partnerships. Subsequently, the GCM acknowledges the critical role of local authorities, and specifically mentions the need for their involvement in more than half of its 23 objectives.

THE MIGRATION MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

Launched in 2019, the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (the Fund) was called for by Member States to support the implementation of the GCM. A critical feature of this unique pooled funding instrument in the field of migration is its 360-degree approach, with no GCM objective privileged over others or region favoured over another.

The Fund is the vehicle to bring the Compact to life and implement joint action. It is fully operational, with 20 Joint Programmes being implemented worldwide.

To date, more than 145 Joint Programme proposals have been received from 99 different countries and regions. These are the product of collaborative work by members of the United Nations Network on Migration, with proposals submitted by 21 United Nations organizations working with various government partners (both national and local) as well as stakeholders, including those representing migrants and communities. As such they are testament to the commitment of the United Nations system to work better together, fully aligned with overall reforms of the United Nations Development System.

September 2023
Aligned with the GCM whole-of-government approach, the Fund recognizes the unique and important contributions of local authorities and communities, and considers migration as a multidimensional reality that cannot be addressed by the central government alone.

From its inception until 2022, the Mayors Migration Council (MMC) was a Steering Committee member of the Fund. The MMC is a mayor-led advisory and advocacy organization that helps cities shape national and international policy on migration and displacement, as well as ensuring that global responses both reflect and address realities on the ground for the benefit of migrants, displaced persons, and the communities that receive them. MMC’s membership ensured that not only are engagements of local authorities encouraged where relevant, but also that these engagements are substantive – in other words, that there is meaningful coordination and collaboration with local authorities throughout the programming cycle.

The Migration MPTF currently supports 20 Joint Programmes on the ground. While most have elements of local engagement, a number of them engage closely with local authorities and communities. The below is a non-exhaustive list of these programmes.

**THEMATIC AREA 1**

**INDONESIA USD 1.7M**

“Promoting evidence-based migration governance for maximizing development potential of migration”

Migration dynamics in Serbia have changed dramatically in recent years, with increasing mixed migration flows and migrant returns. The Joint Programme will address migration data needs and strengthen policy capacities. Working closely with local migration councils, it will gather critical evidence on the diverse and ever-changing migration dynamics facing local communities, and ensure up-to-date evidence is reflected in the local migration action plans.

**INDONESIA USD 1.7M**

“Promoting evidence-based migration governance for sustainable development in Indonesia”

Migration governance in Indonesia is diffused across national and sub-national government structures. The Joint Programme facilitates evidence-based migration management and strengthens the integration of migration in national and local development planning. It fosters strong ownership and empowerment at the sub-national level, emphasizing localized migration governance priorities.
Approximately 10% of Tajik adults, mostly men, migrate to Russia, and many gradually cease to send remittances, leaving marginalized and vulnerable “families left behind”. To strengthen these families’ access to wellbeing and psychosocial support, increase their economic resilience and inclusion and protect their rights, the participating United Nations organizations collaborate closely with local authorities and town/village institutions (‘Jamoat’).

“Empowerment of ‘families left behind’ for improved migration outcomes in Khatlon”

With limited cross-border coordination and vulnerable border communities, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants by criminal networks are rife in the region where the territories of Guinea, Libera and Sierra Leone meet. In addition to employing an integrated border management approach to address security, development, and humanitarian concerns, and strengthening the capacity of border institutions and service providers (e.g., security and health personnel), the Joint Programme engages with local authorities to strengthen social cohesion.

“Strengthening border management, social cohesion, and cross-border security in the Parrot’s Beak area”

In the context of the Venezuela crisis, this Joint Programme addresses socio-economic integration of migrants, returnees, and local communities. With a strong whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, it ensures equitable access to livelihood opportunities among migrants and host communities and puts a specific emphasis on strengthening the capacities of local governments.

“Socio-economic integration of migrants and host communities focused on national and local governments and innovation projects”

To address the challenges posed by significant outflows and in close coordination with both national and local government, the Joint Programme will leverage the positive impact and minimize the negative effects of migration on Moldova’s socio-economic development via strengthening the capacity of public authorities and the engagement of the diaspora in local community development.

“Leveraging the positive impact of migration on Moldova’s development through improved policy evidence and better engaged diaspora.”
As the main country of destination for migrants in the region, South Africa faces challenges of integration and social cohesion. Guided by the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination, participation, inclusion, and accountability, the Joint Programme seeks to strengthen national and local system capacities to prevent and respond to xenophobia; promote social inclusion and peaceful coexistence among migrants, other groups, and host communities; and strengthen national capacities and systems for understanding the causes, and dynamics of violence, and for articulating responses.

**SOUTH AFRICA USD 2.6M**

“Strengthening migrant integration and social cohesion through stakeholders’ engagement, socio-economic activities and countering anti-migrant narratives in South Africa”

Migrants and refugees living in urban settings are more likely to live in segregated and under privileged locations, making them vulnerable to abuse, exploitation, or lack of access to services. This Joint Programme promotes socio-economic integration of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers through improving access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social protection in Mexico City and Santiago de Chile. By facilitating South-South cooperation between two large cities, this unique pilot initiative addresses city-level migration challenges by strengthening local collaboration and social inclusion.

**CHILE AND MEXICO USD 1.7M**

“Capacity building of local governments in Santiago (Chile) and Mexico City to strengthen the socioeconomic integration of migrants and refugees through access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social dialogue”

**MOROCCO USD 2M**

“The Joint Programme focuses on three border regions (Casablanca-Settat, Tangiers-Tetouan-Al Hoceima and the Oriental regions) characterized by high concentration of migrants and refugees, to strengthen social cohesion and improve access to basic services for vulnerable migrants, including women and unaccompanied minors. Implementing the Joint Programme requires a strong engagement of local communities and a close collaboration with local/regional authorities.”

“Making migration work for all: Improved social cohesion and fair access to services for migrants in Morocco”
WHAT WE ARE READY TO DO

There are currently 31 Joint Programmes in the pipeline, most of which have strong engagement with local authorities and communities. The following programmes are examples that emphasize local engagement.

**THEMATIC AREA 2**

**EL SALVADOR USD 3.4M**

“Strengthen government capacities in protection and reintegration of migrant persons and their families for a holistic approach with a human rights focus”

The Joint Programme will respond to the challenges posed by the rapidly changing migration profile of El Salvador from a country of origin to one which is also of transit and return. With a focus on seven selected municipalities amongst the most affected, the programme will strengthen protection and humanitarian assistance, sustainable financial reintegration, psycho-social assistance, and human rights-focused advocacy.

**SIERRA LEONE USD 1.5M**

“Addressing drivers of irregular migration among youth in Sierra Leone”

An estimated 10,000 youths migrate irregularly from Sierra Leone every year, with a quarter of those trafficked into forced labour or sexual exploitation. The Joint Programme will work closely with local authorities, district and community leaders, youth and women’s organizations, the National Youth Commission and District Council Representatives, to address the key drivers of irregular migration among at-risk youth in sending communities, countering misinformation, empowering community influencers and improving employment skills.

**THEMATIC AREA 3**

**ARGENTINA USD 2.6M**

“Strengthening border management and capacities of local communities to prevent human trafficking and migrant smuggling with a rights-based approach and gender and childhood perspective”

Focusing on five key border crossings and local communities, this Joint Programme aims to strengthen border management institutional capacities, address protection needs of migrants, and facilitate implementation of local mechanisms to prevent and combat human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Local state actors are closely involved in the implementation of the Joint Programme and are expected to contribute significantly to migration governance and border management.
**COLOMBIA USD 2M**

“Integrated, secure and human rights-based border management: Addressing the risks and vulnerabilities associated with irregular migration especially Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SoM)”

As an important transit country within two major migratory routes, as well as a country of destination, Colombia faces mixed migration flows and irregular migration challenges. The objective of the Joint Programme is to contribute to the protection of migrants against the risks and vulnerabilities associated with irregular migration, especially regarding Trafficking in Persons (TIP), Smuggling of Migrants (SoM) in border areas. To this end, the Joint Programme will closely collaborate with respective Territorial Committees, as well as local authorities, such as Mayor’s and Governor’s Offices, on integrated border management interventions.

**MALI USD 2M**

“Initiative for Diaspora Engagement and Investment in Mali’s Regions (INEDIT Mali - Initiative pour l’Engagement des Diasporas et des Investissements dans les Territoires au Mali)”

With the diaspora population estimated at 6 million, enhancing diaspora engagement and participation in local socio-economic development is coherent and innovative. Employing a strong whole-of-society approach, the Joint Programme will bring public and private actors together, in close collaboration with regional and local authorities, to: 1) create a conducive environment; 2) strengthen competencies of local communities; and 3) create sustainable financial solutions to channel remittances.

**PERU USD 2M**

“Strengthening socioeconomic inclusion and access to comprehensive quality healthcare and protection of refugees and migrants and receiving communities in the COVID-19 context in the district of San Juan de Lurigancho-SJL, Lima”

The Joint Programme will address socio-economic, protection and health challenges faced by Venezuelan migrants and host communities in the district of San Juan de Lurigancho – challenges which were heightened by the COVID-19 pandemic. This programme will promote social cohesion and integration, as well as implement a strategy against discriminatory and xenophobic discourse towards migrants.

**URUGUAY USD 1.75M**

“Labour inclusion of migrants in Latin America and Covid-19 socio-economic recovery”

Through strengthened diaspora engagement and strong involvement of city-level service providers in municipality B Montevideo, municipality of Rivera, and municipality of Chuy, most highly affected by migration, the Joint Programme will focus on the socio-cultural integration of female migrants, those with disabilities and of migrant children.
The Fund Steering Committee has set the total capitalization target at USD 150 million by the International Migration Review Forum (2026). To date, approximately 31% of this target has been mobilized (USD 47M) from 19 Member States.

**DONORS AS OF SEPTEMBER 2023**

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The collective commitment towards the GCM should be reflected by a broad donor-base for the Fund. Members States, traditional and non-traditional donors alike, are thus encouraged to contribute, even modestly.