



Children Uprooted

What Local Governments Can Do

The success or failure of millions of migration stories is decided at the local level. It is here – at school, in the neighborhood park – that newcomers and long-term residents interact for the first time, get to know each other, and eventually become members of diverse and prosperous communities. Or not.

While some of the norms, systems and structures that determine the prospects of refugees, migrants and internally displaced people (IDPs) – such as asylum application, family reunification and return processes – are defined and implemented at the national level, the services that have the most impact on children’s daily lives are frequently a local competence. Municipalities are often responsible for meeting the immediate needs of children on the move and their families, including reception, safety, housing, education, healthcare and protection.

Ultimately, local governments can make a real difference in the lives of children uprooted because they are closer to migrant and displaced populations and they have an in-depth understanding of the concrete challenges and opportunities these communities face, often putting in place innovative solutions to address them. This can mean adapting national policies to local needs, or filling in for gaps in national systems through municipal services. Mayors, businesses and citizens around the world are coming up with creative ways to make their cities and communities more inclusive, experimenting with new approaches and piloting public-private and other partnerships.

The influence of local governments goes far beyond the limits of their municipalities. National authorities often look to local governments for policy solutions that were first introduced at the city level. Local actors are also increasingly demanding a seat at the table in international discussions on migration. Some have even taken it upon themselves to shift the narrative on this issue, advocating that their communities thrive because of – and not in spite of – migrants and displaced people. Mayors are taking bold actions, even at the risk of losing critical funding from higher levels of government. Others, recognizing well-established migration patterns or simply the need to exchange practical experiences and learn from each other, have built strong city-to-city partnerships, twinning with other municipalities at home and abroad. They are promoting active transnational networks and a booming circulation of ideas, evidence and investments.

As part of its global campaign Children Uprooted, UNICEF is asking government counterparts and partners to realize a [Six-Point Agenda for Action](#)¹ that captures the most pressing priorities for children uprooted:

- Protect children on the move from violence, abuse and exploitation.
- End the immigration detention of children.
- Keep families together and give children legal status.
- Keep every refugee, migrant and IDP child learning and give them access to health and other quality services.
- Address the underlying causes that uproot children from their homes.
- Promote measures to combat xenophobia and discrimination.

The purpose of this document is to translate UNICEF's Agenda for Action to the local level. The recommendations below are just an illustration of concrete actions that local actors can take – and are already taking – to advance the rights of every refugee, migrant and IDP child living under their jurisdiction regardless of status, not only on their own but also in partnership with regional and national authorities and stakeholders.

These suggestions provide a comprehensive – but by no means exhaustive – menu of initiatives that may be relevant or not to a given municipality depending on its size, specific local competences as defined in national legislation, the characteristics of the local refugee, migrant and IDP population, and the specific policy priorities of each administration.

In the case of issues that generally are a national competence – such as ending immigration detention, keeping families together or giving children legal status – specific policy asks for local governments to advocate upon national authorities are included, as well as local actions that they can take immediately.



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1. Protect children on the move from violence, abuse and exploitation

- Ensure that minimum reception and care standards and child safeguarding policies exist,¹ are well known and are met in all reception and accommodation centres under the city's jurisdiction, paying particular attention to children with specific protection needs and in situations of vulnerability (e.g. trafficking, gender based violence).
- Train municipal social workers, police, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, guardians, teachers and local civil society organizations in child rights, child protection case management, Best Interest Assessment and Determination processes and child-friendly procedures (e.g. interview techniques, referral mechanisms). Local law enforcement and other frontline workers should have the capacity to detect cases of trafficking, exploitation, abuse or violence, as well as other situations where children may need specific support, referring them immediately to child protection authorities.
- Establish cross-sectoral working groups where all local actors in contact with migrant and displaced children come together, share information and collaborate on a regular basis.
- Reach out to refugee, migrant and IDP children and their families, providing them with information, counseling and assistance (including about potential risks, their own situation and the management of their cases). This can happen through 'one-stop shops' where social and other services are easily available in the same place (usually where children are living),² as well as through partnerships with local NGOs, law firms, lawyers associations, etc. Work on the ground by social workers to identify and reach out to vulnerable children who are excluded from services is essential, as well as child-friendly mechanisms for children to seek and get support.
- Create networks of collaboration with other municipalities to share information about refugee, migrant and IDP children, following them as they move from one community to another and ensuring their safety through a continuum of care and protection.
- Advocate with national authorities for more safe and legal channels for children to migrate and seek refuge, including family reunification, resettlement, and student and trainee visas.
- Advocate with national authorities for increased financial resources, so local governments can meet the additional costs of providing protection, care and services to migrant and displaced children and their families.

Berlin Implements Protection Standards

The Berlin city-state government has agreed to implement minimum [standards](#)ⁱⁱ for the protection of children, adolescents and women in all refugee accommodation centres under its jurisdiction.

Siliguri Tackles Child Labour and Trafficking

In Siliguri, India (a migration hub situated in a narrow corridor of land between the borders of Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan) in the context of a [pilot project](#)ⁱⁱⁱ led by World Vision, community stakeholders in six target slum areas were empowered to reduce the incidence of child labour and trafficking through a robust social protection network consisting of: local vigilance committees; child protection units bringing together school teachers, social workers and local leaders; non-formal education centres providing educational support and life-skills training; and community-based activities. The other major component of the project is the Siliguri Anti-Trafficking Network, which consists of seven local and national NGO partners and works closely with national authorities to raise awareness and train local police and border patrol officers.

[1] Wherever wider national or sub-national standards exist and are used, local governments should implement them in all centres under their jurisdiction.

[2] This model is particularly child-friendly, as children are interviewed only once and the length of administrative proceedings is minimised.

2. End the immigration detention of children

- Within the limits of local competences, establish and advocate for adequate funding for effective and accessible alternatives to detention for all migrant and displaced children in the city, including those traveling with their families. Alternatives should respect children's right to liberty and family life (e.g. open family units)³ and prioritize community- and family-based solutions in the case of unaccompanied or separated children (e.g. group homes, foster care and guardianship systems). This can be done through partnerships with local civil society and faith-based organizations providing such alternatives. Proximity and accessibility to local services is also key, not only to ensure that children can access schools, playgrounds, parks and recreational spaces, but also to foster interaction between newly-arrived and local children.
- Make available alternative care options for unaccompanied and separated children, including by appointing, training and monitoring qualified guardians.
- Train local social and child protection services and engage them in immigration proceedings, as they can provide relevant information to lawyers and judges about the specific circumstances of each child and support children and their families throughout the process. Trainings should include identification of specific protection needs and situations of vulnerability (e.g. trafficking, gender based violence). Municipal child protection actors should have immediate access to children, assisting them from the moment they are placed in detention, identifying any specific needs and providing psychosocial support.
- Partner with law firms and professional associations to provide legal assistance to children and families in detention facilities, informing them about existing alternatives to detention at the city level.
- Within the limits of municipal competences, regularly monitor detention centres located within the city (if they exist) through relevant independent organizations, ensuring that human rights and child protection standards are met and that referral and complaint mechanisms are available and function properly, raising any issues identified in these centres with national authorities.
- Advocate with national authorities wherever relevant for implementation of alternatives to detention and for legislation prohibiting the immigration detention of children. This can include facilitating or encouraging the gathering of new data and evidence showing the impact of immigration detention on children and the effectiveness of alternatives to detention. Being able to showcase good practices at the local level (e.g. a functioning pilot project) can influence national policy and contribute to raise national standards.

Madrid Works to Reduce the Use of Detention

In July 2017, Madrid's government published a number of [concrete proposals](#)^{iv} to reduce the number of persons detained in the city and to ensure that immigration detention is only used in exceptional circumstances and people in situations of vulnerability receive adequate support and protection, among other objectives.

[3] International Detention Coalition (2015), There Are Alternatives, page 55. See: <<https://idcoalition.org/publication/there-are-alternatives-revised-edition/>>

3. Keep families together and give children legal status

- Train municipal actors welcoming children and their families in child rights, and make all local processes and interactions related to family reunification child-friendly.
- Provide information and assistance to migrants and displaced people who want to apply for family reunification, accompanying them throughout the process.
- Within the limits of local competences, facilitate that every child born in the city obtains a birth certificate regardless of status.
- Whenever possible, facilitate effective access to official registration as city residents or to proof of residency for all refugee, migrant and IDP children and their parents regardless of status (e.g. through municipal ID cards, firewalls,⁴ information campaigns) to ensure access to basic local services and benefits.
- Advocate with national authorities wherever relevant to remove or ease restrictions to birth registration and to family reunification in law and practice (e.g. financial thresholds, age limits, definition of family), and to prioritize and accelerate applications made by children.
- Advocate with national authorities wherever relevant for more opportunities for families at all skills levels to seek refuge or migrate together, for instance by gathering evidence about better integration outcomes of families arriving together to the city.

Barcelona Supports Families Applying for Family Reunification

In 2007 the Barcelona City Council started the [New Families in Barcelona program](#),^v which provides orientation and support to families before, during and after the process of family reunification. In the absence of a national-level program, the city uses its local budget to offer refugee and migrant families comprehensive and personalized guidance on the legal, practical and psychological aspects of the family reunification process.⁵

New York Provides Municipal IDs Regardless of Status

In 2015 New York City introduced the country's largest municipal identification program. [IDNYC](#)^{vi} is a free government-issued photo ID card that secures access to services and cultural institutions to every city resident, including disadvantaged communities such as the homeless, youth, the elderly, undocumented migrants, the formerly incarcerated, and others who may have difficulty obtaining other type of government-issued ID. The card can be used in interactions with NYC police but not for federal purposes (e.g. air travel). Personal information collected from IDNYC applicants is not shared with immigration authorities.

[4] Firewalls are a separation between immigration enforcement activities and public service provision. They seek to ensure effective access to rights, entitlements and protections for undocumented migrants, and are designed to avoid that immigration authorities can access information concerning the immigration status of individuals who seek assistance or services at, for example, medical facilities, schools, and other social service institutions. Firewalls ensure that such institutions do not have an obligation to inquire or share information about their clients' immigration status. Firewalls "are important because of the well-known fear and apprehension migrants, particularly irregular migrants, have in approaching or using services – particularly those located within the formal governance structure of a community – where they believe that they may be required to identify and confirm their (lack of) status." For more information, see: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2780641

[5] For further details on how cities are acting on their own to fill gaps left by national policies, see: <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/building-inclusive-cities-challenges-multilevel-governance-immigrant-integration-europe>

4. Keep every refugee, migrant and IDP child learning and give them access to health and other quality services

As an overarching principle, all actions aimed at providing access to quality services for refugee, migrant and IDP children should go hand in hand with support to local communities as a whole, along with a specific focus on including the most vulnerable among them. For instance, newly arrived children should attend school side by side with local children as soon as possible, and be encouraged to participate in activities that allow children to interact with each other.

- Ensure immediate and effective access to free and quality education for all children residing in the city, regardless of migration or asylum status. This should include primary, secondary and higher education, as well as vocational training opportunities.
- Ensure immediate and effective access to local health services for all children and families residing in the city regardless of status, including primary and preventive healthcare (immunization, prenatal care, nutrition and hygiene), as well as reproductive and psychosocial services. Proactive outreach through mobile teams of health and child protection professionals should be used where needed.
- Ensure immediate and effective access to quality early childhood development (ECD) services (encompassing health, nutrition, protection and early learning) for all refugee, migrant and IDP children residing in the city.⁶
- Whenever possible, establish or support firewalls between local service providers and immigration authorities or law enforcement agencies, so undocumented children and their parents do not feel discouraged from using local services for fear of being detected, detained and returned. Municipal service cards or ‘city passes’ can be an effective way to guarantee free access to a wide range of local services and benefits for children regardless of status (e.g. education, healthcare, immunization, public transport, cultural and sports facilities).
- Fund initiatives, develop capacity and promote multi-stakeholder partnerships to make local services responsive to the specific needs of refugee, migrant and IDP children and their parents, so they can overcome the barriers preventing them from accessing local services in practice. This can involve:
 - ensuring the transferability and recognition of education credits, skills and qualifications (including through on-site validation of academic credentials without original documents);
 - providing language support, mentoring programs and preparatory, reception, life-skills and catch-up classes;⁷
 - employing sufficient qualified interpreters and intercultural mediators in local schools and health centres;
 - raising awareness of non-discrimination and introducing accountability mechanisms among service providers;
 - providing information to migrant and displaced children and their families about their rights and available services;
 - redesigning local social protection programs to include children and youth from the moment they arrive to the city and regardless of status (e.g. housing vouchers, feeding programs, education grants, scholarships). This can also be achieved by providing strategic support to local community organizations to lead on these programs.

[6] Evidence suggests that universal access to ECD services contributes to preventing conflict and sustaining peace through increasing social cohesion, equality and economic productivity. See: http://s3.amazonaws.com/inee-assets/resources/ECPC_Brief-v8_WEB.pdf

[7] Ensuring effective access to education for refugee, migrant and IDP children and youth is not only about covering tuition fees and living costs. Equally important is an enabling, safe and supportive environment that takes into account the special needs of these students and allows them to learn.

- Encourage or partner with universities, non-governmental organizations and corporate actors to make places available to refugee, migrant and IDP students in all their programs. This should be coupled with full scholarships, grants and language classes, and with advocacy upon national governments for larger numbers of student visas and private sponsorship programs, as well as for automatic recognition of previous qualifications and relevant skills (an issue usually regulated by national legislation).⁸
- As a complement to the above, engage with universities based in the city, exploring how they could offer Massive Online Open Courses (MOOCs), other online degrees and training opportunities targeted at local refugee, migrant and IDP adolescents and youth, as well as young people in origin and transit countries.



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Kiel Provides Healthcare to Undocumented Children and Pregnant Women

The city of Kiel, Germany, cooperates with a network of volunteer doctors to provide vaccines to undocumented children and care to pregnant women (see [here](#)^{vii} for further examples of European cities that are ensuring healthcare for all residents, including those who are undocumented).

Florence, Turin and Genoa Establish Firewalls for Undocumented Children to Attend Nursery School

In March 2010, the municipality of Florence publicly acknowledged the right of undocumented children to attend nursery school. Other Italian cities followed suit: Turin and Genoa both announced that their municipalities have no obligation to check the residence permits of parents (see [here](#)^{viii}).

Auckland Promotes ECD for Refugee and Migrant Children

In Auckland, a [multicultural playgroup program](#)^{ix} provides an informal supportive environment for refugee and migrant mothers and their children. They bond over shared experiences while gaining skills and confidence in English and learning about early childhood education and schooling in New Zealand. Meanwhile, their children follow an ECD curriculum and get ready for primary school.

[8] Investment in student visas has a very high social impact. Educated and skilled refugees, migrants and IDPs reduce the economic and psychological dependence of their families and communities, promote self-reliance, empowerment and leadership, and build human capital and social resilience in migrant and displaced populations, which creates a solid basis for sustainable solutions.

Johannesburg Offers Bridging Education Program

The *Three2Six*^x project provides an afternoon bridging education program for hundreds of refugee and migrant children living in the inner-city suburbs of Johannesburg, where neighborhoods experiencing significant urban decay have been sites of attacks on foreign residents.⁹ The project offers math, English and life-skills classes to prepare children to transition into mainstream education as quickly as possible. It employs refugee teachers, providing them with employment, assistance to have their qualifications recognized, experience with the South African curriculum and support to continue their studies.¹⁰

Coto Brus Provides Care to Children of Seasonal Migrant Workers

The Costa Rican municipality of Coto Brus, in partnership with national authorities and several UN entities, established *Casas de la Alegría*^{xi} to provide culturally-sensitive, comprehensive care to Ngabë and Buglé children who migrate seasonally with their parents from neighboring Panama to harvest coffee, and who would otherwise be exposed to an unsafe environment, child labour, lack of ECD and high newborn mortality rates.



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[9] Xenophobia, resource shortages, pressure on the local education system, difficulty in obtaining documentation, and poverty meant that many refugee and asylum-seeking children were denied access to local schools, despite the national government's commitment to provide access to education for these children.

[10] Lessons take place in the classrooms and facilities of the host schools. Three2Six learners are provided with uniforms, textbooks and school materials, one meal per day and safe transport to and from school where necessary.

5. Address the underlying causes that uproot children from their homes

Even if actions in this field are not necessarily among the day-to-day responsibilities of most local governments, it is possible for cities and communities to contribute to addressing some of the drivers of migration and displacement in many different (and innovative) ways.

- Cities of departure can establish mechanisms for child participation in local governance, in order to better understand and be able to address child-specific migration drivers (e.g. gang violence). This can also include exchanging knowledge and collaborating with other cities, including those where local children tend to move to.
- Cities of departure can support services for vulnerable children in an effort to prevent unsafe migration (e.g. recreational activities, bridging programs for out-of-school children, psychosocial support services).
- Cities of arrival can partner with and galvanize investments in cities of departure, providing funding and technical support to strengthen child protection systems and basic services (focusing in particular on early childhood and adolescence) and to realize children's rights.
- Cities of arrival can strengthen transnational links between local diasporas and their cities of departure, developing formal and informal networks and promoting investments and transfers of financial and social remittances.
- All communities can inform and raise awareness among residents about what drives children and families from their homes.
- All municipalities can advocate with their national governments to direct international cooperation and aid to address child-specific drivers of migration, including investing in strengthening child protection and other systems.



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Amsterdam, The Hague and Almere Support Lebanese and Jordanian Municipalities Hosting Refugees

In the Netherlands, the cities of Amsterdam, The Hague and Almere are providing support to several local governments in Lebanon and Jordan hosting large Syrian refugee populations, focusing on municipal services (waste, water, sewage), local economic development, strategic planning and cooperation across cities. The [project](#)^{xvii} was commissioned by the international branch of the Association of Dutch Municipalities (Vereniging van Nederlandse Gemeenten International) with the financial support of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

6. Promote measures to combat xenophobia and discrimination

- End any discrimination in local legal and policy frameworks on the basis of migration, asylum, nationality or residence status, as well as all practices that criminalize undocumented stay in the city.¹¹
- Treat migrant and displaced children and their families as citizens from the moment they arrive to prevent stigmatization and isolation, approaching them as one vulnerable group of children among others, and creating opportunities for two-way communication and personal interaction that allow long-time residents to get to know those who have just arrived (e.g. who they are, where they live, what they do). Local actors (e.g. businesses, sports clubs, cultural institutions, faith-based and civil society organizations) are necessary partners in these efforts – their welcoming activities can be presented not as an exception, but as the norm, serving as inspiration to other citizens.
- Promote social solidarity, mutual trust and understanding, and daily exchanges between refugee, migrant and IDP children and young people and their local peers, giving them a voice through participation and engagement, and empowering them as agents of change and potential bridges, mediators or connectors across their respective communities. Identifying and making visible common values and aspirations is key.
- Create spaces where refugee, migrant and IDP children and youth can participate in a meaningful way – together with local children and youth and other local stakeholders – in municipal governance and decision-making processes, developing their capacity to mobilize, network and hold district and city authorities accountable for protecting and realizing their rights. This can include supporting place-making processes to create or adapt public spaces, playgrounds and other social infrastructure for and with children and youth, as well as involving them in other participatory and area-based interventions.
- Encourage schools (teachers, parents and students) to leverage Child Rights Education programs to promote inclusive communities. Schools play a pivotal role in engaging and including newly arrived children, helping them adapt to their new environment.
- Support entrepreneurship and access to the labor market among refugee, migrant and IDP young people, including through training, peer-to-peer and mentoring schemes. Leveraging partnerships with local businesses can be a game-changer in this area of work.
- Use neighborhood planning to avoid social exclusion of refugee, migrant and IDP communities and other disadvantaged populations (e.g. neighborhood development programs, public spaces, transportation, connectivity). Local development planning should always anticipate the physical expansion of fast-growing municipalities, including the availability of affordable housing and accessible services for new arrivals. Furthermore, the needs of refugee, migrant and IDP children should be mainstreamed within existing development plans, particularly capital investment plans and medium-term expenditure frameworks.
- Adapt land use planning and building regulations (e.g. through temporary waivers) to provide adapted housing development schemes for refugees, migrants and IDPs. This can involve new or existing infrastructure (e.g. vacant lots and buildings, former office spaces, public facilities).
- Provide incentives and technical advice to encourage local communities, private and public housing developers, and individual homeowners to develop innovative housing schemes to accommodate refugee, migrant and IDP children and their families (e.g. hosting them at home, renting adequate housing in the neighborhood through crowdsourcing, integrating new arrivals in daily community activities through support groups and neighborhood schemes).

[11] According to the Global Migration Group, “measures to criminalize irregular migration may be counterproductive, as they may not have any impact on migrant smuggling and can further stigmatise and marginalize migrants, thereby creating the conditions that increase xenophobia against migrants.” See: <https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/ts5_issue_brief.pdf>. In the New York Declaration, Member States reaffirmed that “all individuals who have crossed or are seeking to cross international borders are entitled to due process in the assessment of their legal status, entry and stay” and committed to “consider reviewing policies that criminalize cross-border movements.” See: <http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/71/1>

- Wherever possible and when resources are available, make accommodation centres or camps visible and connect them to local communities, placing them in locations where they can be part of the reality of the city and their residents can share their daily routine and local services with their neighbors, developing a shared sense of belonging as citizens.
- Gather, analyze and make available quality disaggregated data about the situation of local migrant and displaced children in order to monitor, evaluate and adjust relevant initiatives. Partnerships with service providers can be key to achieve this, especially for data about undocumented populations.
- Adequately fund and develop local capacity to address the specific needs of refugee, migrant and IDP children and their parents, and to overcome the barriers that prevent them from accessing local services through targeted programs and interventions (see above under priority 4). This should include not only municipal government staff but community organizations as well, and could also be achieved by mainstreaming issues related to migration and displacement into existing local training programs. The aim is to empower and equip local government actors and key implementing partners to identify innovative initiatives, learn from them, and scale them up.
- Empower, equip, engage and partner with local leaders, stakeholders and influencers across the board (e.g. businesses, media, faith-based organizations, community representatives, political parties, children and young people) to design and implement initiatives that promote positive and welcoming attitudes towards refugees, migrants and IDPs, as well as their economic, social, cultural and political inclusion and participation, based on their own knowledge of the needs and assets of their respective communities (e.g. sharing positive inclusion stories).

Barcelona Offers Refugee Accommodation that Promotes Social Inclusion

The City of Barcelona supports civil society organizations managing 24 temporary housing units with capacity for 90 people in the district of [Sant Andreu](#)^{xiii} through a social worker who connects newly-arrived refugees with community organizations, fully including them in the daily life of the district from day one.

Saint-Denis Puts in Touch Migrant Youth with Corporate Employers

In Saint-Denis, France, a recruitment agency and HR consulting non-profit is [closing the opportunity gap](#)^{xiv} between talented immigrant youth and corporate employers through recruitment services and diversity training.



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Oldham Promotes Friendship Across Communities

In Oldham, United Kingdom, a group of young men founded [PeaceMake](#)^{xv} to create opportunities for young people to meet and befriend youth from different communities and ethnicities, empowering them to overcome racial self-segregation in their city. The organization was praised by the Home Office for bringing white and Asian youth together, but unfortunately had to close in 2011 due to government funding cuts.

Beirut Empowers Local and Refugee Youth to Strengthen Peace-Building and Social Cohesion

In Beirut's neighborhood of Ain el Remmaneh / Chiyah, home to Christian and Muslim Lebanese communities, IDPs, long-term Palestinian refugees and newer Syrian refugees, a [pilot project](#)^{xvi} led by World Vision brought together young people from diverse religious, political and ethnic backgrounds, empowering them to self-organize and mobilize to promote peace-building and social cohesion in their communities. All youth group activities were executed in coordination with local authorities and civil society organizations that had until then never worked together.

Child Friendly Cities Initiative

A Child Friendly City (CFC) is a community committed to implementing the rights and improving the lives of all local children – a community where the voices, needs, priorities and rights of all children are an integral part of public policies, programmes and decisions. It is therefore 'a city that is fit for all.'

The [Child Friendly Cities Initiative](#)^{xvii} (CFCI), led by UNICEF, supports local governments in implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child within their local jurisdictions by translating these rights into practical, meaningful and measurable results for children, including child refugees, migrants and IDPs.

With its focus on results for all children, the CFCI offers a positive and forward-looking framework under which municipalities can assist and engage with migrant and displaced children and their families outside the scope of a discourse which, at times, is highly political and sensitive.

Through the CFCI, local governments can partner with other local stakeholders (businesses, media, faith-based organisations, community representatives, political parties, children and young people) to design and implement innovative initiatives that promote positive and welcoming attitudes towards vulnerable groups, including refugees, migrants and IDPs.

Good practices involve advancing social inclusion of migrant children and their families and delivering services such as protection, housing and education through communication, awareness raising and programming.

Endnotes

- [i] https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/childrenonthemove/uprooted/#anchor_91827
- [ii] <https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/service/publikationen/mindeststandards-zum-schutz-von-gefluechteten-menschen-in-fluechtlingsunterkuenften/117474>
- [iii] <https://www.wvi.org/urban-programming/publication/silguri-urban-pilot-project>
- [iv] <https://www.nuevatribuna.es/media/nuevatribuna/files/2017/07/10/cie-de-aluche-dosier.pdf>
- [v] http://citiesofmigration.ca/good_idea/new-families-new-city/
- [vi] www1.nyc.gov/site/idnyc/index.page
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- [ix] http://citiesofmigration.ca/good_idea/language-and-learning-at-play/
- [x] <http://www.three2six.co.za/>
- [xi] https://www.unicef.org/ecuador/15_Casas_De_La_Alegria.pdf
- [xii] <https://www.logorep.nl/>
- [xiii] http://ciutatrefugi.barcelona/es/noticia/la-casa-bloc-acogera-a-90-personas-solicitantes-de-refugio_314682
- [xiv] http://citiesofmigration.ca/good_idea/closing-the-opportunity-gap/
- [xv] http://citiesofmigration.ca/good_idea/peacemaker/
- [xvi] <https://www.wvi.org/urban-programming/publication/lebanon-urban-pilot-project>
- [xvii] <https://childfriendlycities.org/>