

U20

*NEW
YORK CITY*

*LOS
ANGELES*

2026

Appendix

*September 19th, 2026
New York City*

This appendix provides specific examples from U20 cities that contribute to advancing the ambition and commitments of the Communique across the three priorities of affordable housing and homelessness; climate action sustainability and resilience; and migration and human mobility. They illustrate the leadership and range of approaches already underway across the Urban 20 cohort.

PRIORITY 1

Affordable Housing & Addressing Homelessness

Ahmedabad — In 2026, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation is strengthening support for homeless and vulnerable residents through 35 shelter homes with a combined capacity of 4,315 people, providing shelter, meals, basic amenities, ORS support during heat, medical camps, and livelihood linkages. AMC is also advancing rehabilitation under the SMILE scheme, with proposed Beggary Homes for up to 50 residents each, offering temporary shelter, healthcare, skill development, vocational training and employment support.

Barcelona — Barcelona is scaling up public and affordable housing construction; applied policies have achieved a 3% reduction in rental prices in the last two years, after a surge of 70% in the previous decade. Barcelona aims to recover 10,000 dwellings from short-term rental licenses.

Bristol — Bristol City Council is committed to using all available tools to accelerate affordable housing delivery, while increasing the supply of new council homes, and is working with partners on prevention and accommodation to reduce homelessness. The Council's Interim Affordable Housing Delivery Plan 2025–27 sets out its approach through partnership working, public sector leadership and innovation, supporting an ambition to deliver 12,000 affordable homes by 2040. Its Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2025–2030 sets out four priorities: prevention, accommodation, partnership working, and helping people move on from homelessness.

Buenos Aires — In 2026, the City of Buenos Aires launched a subsidized mortgage program to expand access to first-home ownership for middle-income households, offering loans of up to ARS 100 million covering up to 75% of a property's value at a fixed interest rate of 7.5% + UVA (2 percentage points below the market rate). The program targets homes of up

to 80 m² (valued at up to USD 2,800/m²), limits initial repayments to 25% of household income, and redirects public housing funds to make homeownership more affordable for thousands of families.

Greater Manchester — Greater Manchester is taking a whole-system approach to housing, with plans to build 50,000 new social and genuinely affordable homes by 2039, including 10,000 delivered, under construction or in the pipeline by May 2028. This is supported by brownfield-first development, stronger renters' rights, a Good Landlord Charter to drive up standards, action on empty homes and expanded homelessness prevention.

Helsinki — Helsinki addresses the challenges of affordable housing and homelessness through consistent housing production, mixed-income neighborhood development, a long-term land policy, a significant stock of publicly supported housing, and the Housing First approach. Helsinki is committed to ending homelessness by 2030.

Istanbul — As a steadfast part of the mobilization launched in 2019 to deliver safe, earthquake-resilient, and high-quality housing across İstanbul, the city has completed the transformation of 12,325 housing units to date, while construction of a further 5,437 new housing units continues without slowing down. To further accelerate housing transformation and prevent hardship, İstanbul has so far provided approximately TRY 600 million in rental assistance to nearly 10,000 İstanbulites, with a target of 80,000 people by 2030.

İzmir — İzmir Metropolitan Municipality is delivering the Egeşehir Menemen Housing Project, a 3,100-unit, 370,000 m² municipal social housing development for low- and middle-income residents under construction in 2026, with reduced down payments, minimum-wage-indexed instalments, and 120-month municipal financing. The city is also doubling its rentable municipal housing stock from

5% to 10% of project units, complemented by on-site kindergartens, health facilities, and green areas.

Lisbon — In the past five years, Lisbon has launched its largest investment in affordable housing in 30 years, combining short- and long-term measures: capping short-term rentals, subsidising rents for over-burdened families, renovating and building over 3,300 apartments, launching housing cooperatives, streamlining licensing, and building affordable housing for key workers such as police, nurses and teachers. In 2025, the Mayor launched a program to bring young families back to historical neighbourhoods under pressure from tourism, renovating and allocating 700 apartments in the city's oldest streets to residents displaced by rising housing prices. It is a unique program designed to strengthen and protect the city's identity and soul.

London — In 2026 the Mayor will allocate the first tranche of funding from his London Social and Affordable Homes Programme 2026-36. This funding, of up to £11.7bn, will support housing providers to deliver thousands of affordable homes, primarily low-cost rent homes for those in the greatest need, but also homes for middle-income households - in particular, London's essential workers - to rent or buy on a shared ownership basis.

Los Angeles — Los Angeles is increasing affordable housing production and removing barriers through Executive Directives that streamline permitting and review using smart technology, cross-department coordination, and improved communication with customers. As a result, more than 6,000 units are under active construction and over 47,000 are in the pipeline. The Citywide Housing Incentive Program (CHIP), adopted in early 2025, further incentivizes affordable housing along major corridors, transit, and community hubs. The City is also acquiring hotels and motels for interim and transitional housing, with nearly 2,000 beds in its portfolio. To address street homelessness, Los Angeles established the region's first program to voluntarily house people living in encampments, which has housed more than 6,500 people with an over 80% retention rate.

Johannesburg — In 2026–2027, the City of Johannesburg will assist 7,500 people experiencing homelessness with integrated support, including shelter placement, community reintegration, psychosocial services, substance abuse interventions, and access to personal hygiene and nutrition.

Milan — The City of Milan is leading a €130 million energy efficiency initiative to renovate 102 social

housing buildings through public-private partnerships, improving the quality and sustainability of affordable housing. The project will leverage REPowerEU funding from the European Commission and national energy incentives, with the City providing up to €20 million in co-financing to enable implementation.

Montreal — Integrated housing stability: in 2026, Montréal is providing funding of USD 500,000 to La Maison du Père's rent bank to provide rapid financial assistance that helps households avoid eviction and remain housed. The program prevents homelessness at low cost by stabilizing hundreds of at-risk tenants before they enter the shelter system.

New York City — In 2026, New York City released Block by Block, an ambitious housing plan that aims to build 200,000 new homes and preserve another 200,000 homes over the next decade, supported by a \$22 billion capital investment. The plan takes an all-of-the-above approach to housing by simultaneously advancing tenant protections, accelerating the creation of new housing of all types, and investing in public housing -- built on a foundation of "public excellence" in permitting, construction, code enforcement, and more.

Rome — Rome is implementing a four-pillar housing strategy: acquiring privately-owned units (over 1,000 already purchased), renovating public housing stock, redesigning housing welfare instruments, and launching the Agenzia Sociale per l'Abitare (Social Agency for Housing), a new intermediation model between private landlords and vulnerable households, backed by an EIB Advisory Services Agreement under InvestEU. On homelessness, Rome developed a data-driven street count methodology with ISTAT and over 2,000 volunteers, now adopted as a national model and replicated across 14 Italian metropolitan areas — informing Housing First and transitional housing solutions funded through Next Generation EU, which added 220 new places in 2025–2026.

Rotterdam — Rotterdam's administration aims to substantially increase the supply of affordable housing: by 2030, it plans to add housing equivalent to approximately 4.57% of the city's current stock of 328,400 homes, of which 3.04% will be affordable (1.37% social, 1.67% mid-market). The municipality will speed up construction by simplifying procedures, using municipal land more strategically, and concluding four-year performance agreements with housing associations, alongside dedicated student and senior housing. The administration also intends to end street homelessness by 2030, combining additional shelter, healthcare, prevention and enforcement under

a Housing First and Room First approach, prioritising a stable home or private room before addressing healthcare, debt and employment.

São Paulo — Since 2021, São Paulo's Mananciais Program has benefited more than 30,000 families through urban upgrading, housing provision, and land tenure regularisation in informal settlements within water source protection areas, with cumulative investment of approximately BRL 5 billion (2021–2025). In 2026, the program continues with a planned budget of BRL 917 million, expanding access to safe, adequate and legally secure housing for vulnerable families.

Tshwane — Tshwane is implementing the Chantelle Ext 39 social housing project, located near a Bus Rapid Transit line, providing affordable rental housing for the gap market and incorporating green technology such as heat pumps and water harvesting. The City of Tshwane will also strengthen its response to homelessness by expanding transit shelter partnerships across all seven regions, increasing access to EPWP employment, psychosocial support, substance abuse treatment and skills development, and reviewing its Street Homelessness Policy, following Census 2022 findings that Tshwane accounts for 18% of South Africa's 55,719 homeless people.

PRIORITY 2

Climate Action, Sustainability & Urban Resilience

Ahmedabad — Ahmedabad is operationalising a dedicated municipal climate budget, with INR 56,194 million allocated in fiscal year 2025–26 for climate and sustainability measures across energy efficiency, renewable energy, water, wastewater, public transport, green infrastructure and heat resilience. This builds on the Ahmedabad Climate Resilient City Action Plan, which identifies 28 strategies and 85 actions to mitigate 0.34 million tCO₂e and save 310 million kWh of electricity by 2027–28.

Barcelona — By the end of 2026, Barcelona will provide more than 500 climate shelters accessible to 99% of residents within a 10-minute walk, deliver nearly 30,000 m² of new public shade, and continue operating a 100km non-potable groundwater network for municipal uses. These integrated measures strengthen resilience to heatwaves and drought while protecting citizens' wellbeing.

Bristol — In 2026, Bristol's strategic energy partnership, Bristol City Leap, will continue delivering city-wide decarbonisation by improving the energy efficiency of homes and buildings, expanding low-carbon heat

networks, and developing renewable energy and electric vehicle infrastructure to support Bristol's transition to net zero.

Buenos Aires — In 2026, the City of Buenos Aires is launching the first TramBus line (T1), a 100% electric surface transit system that will connect the north and south of the city, reducing travel times by up to 40% between Nueva Pompeya and Aeroparque (local city airport). The project includes 72 accessible stations, dedicated lanes and smart traffic signals, supporting the decarbonization of a transport sector that currently accounts for 30% of the city's greenhouse gas emissions.

Freetown - Waste is Freetown's second-largest source of emissions. In 2026, the city has committed to reducing organic waste emissions by 20% by transforming waste into clean energy and expanding composting initiatives, paving the way toward a 40% reduction by 2028. In doing so, Freetown will advance the circular economy and create good green jobs within low-income communities.

Greater Manchester — Greater Manchester has set an ambition to become carbon neutral by 2038 and is advancing practical action to cut emissions and strengthen resilience. This includes Retrofit GM to make homes warmer, cheaper to run and lower carbon; brownfield-first development; more parks, trees and high-quality green space; and a Green Space Guarantee to ensure new development supports biodiversity and healthier, more resilient communities.

Helsinki — Helsinki is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 85% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, having already reduced emissions by 67%. Following the city's decision last year to raise its 2030 target from 80% to 85%, Helsinki is accelerating the electrification of transport through zero-emission public transport, the electrification of its municipal fleet, the expansion of EV charging infrastructure, and the development of port infrastructure for electric waterborne transport, with a new package of measures to be adopted in autumn 2026.

Istanbul — Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality is leading Istanbul's transformation toward carbon neutrality and resilience by integrating climate action into all municipal policies, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and strengthening climate adaptation. By moving from planning into implementation — and strengthening financing, multi-level governance, and knowledge-sharing through national and international partnerships — we are advancing Istanbul's progress toward its climate goals.

İzmir — In 2026, İzmir is operating 20 solar-powered electric buses — charged by a 955 kWp rooftop solar plant that has generated over 10 million kWh and prevented 12,578 tonnes of CO₂ since 2017 — while commissioning 4 new renewable energy installations on municipal facilities and advancing Turkey’s first dynamic wireless-charging bus corridor, backed by €80 million in secured financing. These actions are part of İzmir’s newly adopted SECAP 2025–2050, which commits the city to a 40% reduction in its 15.3 million tCO₂e annual emissions by 2030 and full climate neutrality by 2050, serving 4.4 million residents.

London — In summer 2026, London will launch the Mayor’s Clean Rivers and Waterways Plan, a world-first 10-year strategy to clean all 41 of London’s rivers by 2036. Working with more than 50 partners and building on the success of the Thames Tideway Tunnel, the plan will tackle sewage and runoff pollution, improve biodiversity and make rivers clean enough to swim in.

Los Angeles — In 2026, the Mayor released an updated Climate Action Plan, a strategic roadmap to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045. The plan calls for the City to increase renewable energy to 80% by 2030 and 100% by 2035, double local solar capacity by 2030 while prioritizing disadvantaged communities, and reduce goods-movement emissions through zero-emission trucks and charging infrastructure at the Port of Los Angeles. It also aims to expand tree canopy to 25% of the city by 2035, source 70% of water locally by 2035, and capture 150,000 acre-feet of stormwater annually by 2035.

Milan — The City of Milan is advancing its “From Grey to Green” strategy by identifying 27 new areas for depaving (in addition to the 27 works currently underway or planned), replacing asphalt with green spaces and permeable surfaces to reduce urban heat islands, improve stormwater management, and strengthen climate resilience. Guided by heat-risk mapping and vulnerability data, these interventions prioritize schools and social care facilities.

Montréal — Montréal continues maximising resilient design in all projects to renovate public spaces. On a wider scale, Montréal aims to accelerate the implementation of its Sponge City strategy by expanding green stormwater infrastructure, increasing permeable surfaces, enhancing climate-resilient public spaces, and strengthening flood adaptation measures — contributing to reduced urban flood risks, mitigated heat islands, improved biodiversity, and increased overall resilience to climate change.

New York City — New York City’s comprehensive climate strategy delivers concrete solutions that help New Yorkers decarbonize buildings, expand urban tree coverage, and build coastal protection. To address building emissions, which generate close to 70% of all local emissions, the City’s flagship NYC Accelerator program provides free tools and technical assistance to help property owners (including those of multi-family buildings, co-operatives, and condos) navigate compliance with Local Law 97’s landmark emissions limits on large buildings. Complementing its mitigation goals, the City is implementing its urban forest plan to equitably expand the tree canopy to cover 30% of the City by 2040. An expanded tree canopy will mitigate urban heat island effects, filter pollution, and absorb stormwater, especially in high-vulnerability neighborhoods. Alongside these efforts, New York is investing billions in coastal resilience through initiatives such as the East Side Coastal Resiliency project and neighborhood flood barriers to protect vulnerable shorelines against storm surges and rising sea levels.

Rome — Rome is advancing the commitments identified in its Climate Adaptation Strategy and Climate City Contract, approved in 2025. The city’s first heat plan, presented in July 2026, identifies priorities to address increasingly frequent and intense heat waves, particularly their impact on vulnerable communities, with stakeholder engagement underway ahead of approval targeted for January 2027. On mitigation, Next Generation EU-funded projects — including building energy retrofits, bus fleet renewal, and new tram lines — will be completed this year, alongside a May amendment to building regulations introducing mandatory requirements and incentives for climate adaptation and mitigation across all construction projects.

Rotterdam — Rotterdam’s new municipal administration will pursue a 55% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050, with climate targets guiding decisions on housing, mobility, economic development, the port and municipal investment through measures such as cleaner construction, building insulation, renewable energy and low-carbon transport. The city also aims to become Europe’s leading circular manufacturing hub, promoting reuse of building materials, repair and recycling, and large-scale processing of secondary raw materials, while linking mitigation to adaptation through additional green and water-rich public space in neighbourhoods most affected by heat and flooding. On resilience, Rotterdam is preparing for power outages, cyberattacks, disruption of supply chains and geopolitical instability by establishing neighbourhood

emergency support points, organising local crisis exercises, and strengthening protection of critical infrastructure in Europe's largest port in cooperation with the port authority, emergency services, national government, defence organisations and businesses.

São Paulo — In 2026, São Paulo is expanding the integration of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) into the Mananciais Program, including linear parks, rain gardens, constructed wetlands, and sustainable urban drainage systems. This approach has already helped reduce flood risks and strengthen the climate resilience of more than 30,000 families between 2017 and 2023. São Paulo's Climate Budget is a governance framework that integrates climate targets directly into the budget cycle, requiring cross-sectoral engagement, continuous monitoring, and strengthened transparency and institutional accountability. It translates environmental commitments into practical policy instruments, aligning resource allocation with the city's pathway toward carbon neutrality and climate justice, guided by medium- and long-term targets set through the São Paulo Climate Action Plan (PlanClima SP).

Sydney - In 2026, the City of Sydney will continue to lead with strong climate targets and decisive action. We are actively helping both businesses and residents dramatically cut emissions, toward net zero by 2035, through programs like the Better Buildings Partnership, CitySwitch, Sustainable Destinations Partnership, and Smart Green Apartments. In a major step toward equity, renters' access to energy-efficient, climate-resilient homes will be supported via a dedicated role in the city's sustainability programs unit. This bold vision is underpinned by the City of Sydney's support for green energy and policy: In an Australian first, we introduced net zero building standards to ensure new developments improve the energy efficiency of new office buildings, hotels and retail developments, and achieve net zero from 2026. In addition, starting 1 January 2026, all new residential buildings will be required to be fully electric.

Tshwane — Through its recently launched Tshwane Youth Climate Action Network (TY-CAN), the City will strengthen climate adaptation, expand nature-based solutions, improve urban resilience to floods, and plant 100,000 trees to combat heatwaves. This will be accomplished by empowering Youth Climate Rangers with the resources to plant indigenous trees, remove invasive plants, and clean riverbanks and wetlands. Tshwane will further retrofit the Townlands Social Housing by rolling out over 2,000 Solar Water Heaters as part of advancing a just transition to a low-carbon, resource-efficient trajectory.

PRIORITY 3

Migration & Human Mobility

Ahmedabad — In 2026, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation is advancing a more inclusive, people-centric and climate-resilient public transport agenda through Amdavad.NXT and the city's Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan process. The plan is designed to improve access and mobility while limiting emissions growth, with projected outcomes including 148% higher passenger-kilometre mobility, reduced vehicle-kilometre growth, and a lower share of private motorised modes in transport emissions.

Barcelona — The extraordinary regularisation process promoted by the Spanish Government led to a 237% increase in legal advice consultations for migrants and asylum seekers, a demand that Barcelona has addressed by strengthening municipal services based on a one-stop-shop model complemented by local outreach across the city's neighbourhoods.

Bristol — In 2026, Bristol will continue delivering its Sanctuary Action Plan, working with community organisations and city partners to ensure people seeking sanctuary can access support, services and the opportunity to rebuild lives and thrive in our communities from the day they arrive.

Boston — With support from the Global Cities Fund for Migrants and Refugees, Boston will launch its first immigrant-led home care cooperative. The project builds on the vital role immigrants already play in the city's economy, contributing \$103 billion annually, while addressing the growing demand for home care – only one care worker is available for every six people needing care in the Boston Metropolitan Area. Through the project, Boston will create dignified jobs, and pathways to business ownership for immigrant workers, helping address the shortage of care workers while strengthening immigrant integration and economic stability.

Buenos Aires — In 2026, the City of Buenos Aires will continue implementing its "In the City, You Vote" program to strengthen the electoral participation of migrant residents through multilingual outreach, civic education, and partnerships with migrant organizations and consulates. The initiative promotes inclusive democracy by expanding access to electoral information and awareness of political rights.

Freetown — Freetown is establishing the Climate Resilient Market Hub, a flagship initiative supported by the Global Cities Fund for Migrants and Refugees to transform the city's markets into climate-smart,

inclusive and economically vibrant spaces for migrant women and youth, who make up the backbone of Freetown's economy. The project introduces waste-to-energy technology, cold-chain infrastructure and targeted capacity building to reduce emissions, mitigate extreme heat, improve working conditions and strengthen livelihoods, supporting Freetown's goal of creating 120,000 green jobs for women and youth by 2028. More than a third of Freetown's 1.3 million residents live in informal settlements, and migrant women make up most informal traders across the city's 42 markets — Freetown continues to invest in all its residents, turning migration into an opportunity for shared prosperity.

Helsinki — Helsinki supports immigrants through comprehensive integration services, including employment support and access to education and social and health care services. The city promotes inclusion by ensuring equal access to all public services and fostering participation in community life through targeted programs and partnerships.

İzmir — İzmir Metropolitan Municipality provides services that facilitate mobility and support newcomers in adapting to the city, including temporary accommodation for recently arrived students (capacity for 180 students), guidance to adapt to city life, and access to municipal social facilities. The Municipality also organises the Living Together Route initiative and delivers anti-discrimination training for local residents to promote social cohesion and combat discrimination against newly arrived foreigners, refugees, and migrants.

Johannesburg — In 2026–2027, the City of Johannesburg will implement programmes reaching 1,500 participants, focused on raising awareness of documentation and compliance, human rights, and safety and security, alongside public awareness events celebrating Johannesburg's unique blend of people and promoting social inclusion.

London — Through the Adult Skills Fund the Mayor funds qualifications in technical and vocational skills as well as essential skills in numeracy and literacy, including English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) that are critical in supporting Londoners to progress into work. In 2026 – 27 academic year, London will support over 50,000 Londoners to improve their English through the Mayor's adult learning programmes.

Los Angeles — Los Angeles continues to uphold its sanctuary city policies and protect its immigrant and migrant communities. Through two Executive

Directives, adopted in response to large-scale federal immigration enforcement actions, the City has expanded access to legal assistance and financial support, strengthened coordinated City responses through interdepartmental working groups, and prohibited federal immigration enforcement agents from using City-owned properties for operational purposes.

Mexico City — From 2021, Mexico City expanded its income protection program to provide direct cash assistance to over 450 migrants, refugees, returnees and IDPs, connecting them to services on employability, identification, public health and social protection — the city government's first tri-secretariat collaboration, supported by the Global Cities Fund for Migrants and Refugees. Mexico City commits to sustaining and institutionalising the program, strengthening inter-secretariat cooperation, training city personnel, and developing a digital client database, as a now-permanent framework of city policy.

Milan — The City of Milan is investing €5.5 million to strengthen the inclusion of newly arrived migrants through four EU-funded projects expanding services at the Milan Welcome Center, the Municipality's one-stop hub for migrants and refugees. By reinforcing multilingual guidance, legal support, language training, employment pathways and housing assistance, and creating neighbourhood access points across the city, Milan is ensuring that those who choose it as their home have the tools to build a positive integration path. As part of the city's broader inclusivity efforts, Milan also mobilized €400,000 for "Next Steps", building on the work of "First Steps", launched in 2023 through the Global Cities Fund for Migrants and Refugees to support newly arrived migrant and refugee families with children aged 0-6.

Montreal — In 2026, Montréal pursues its 'Montréal for All, Regardless of Status' program, providing funding to community organizations delivering essential services to migrants in precarious situations or without legal status. This initiative strengthens access to rights, reduces risks of homelessness and exploitation, and supports thousands of residents annually through an integrated, city-wide service continuum.

New York City — In 2026, New York City strengthened its longstanding commitment to protecting immigrant New Yorkers through Executive Order 13, reaffirming the City's sanctuary protections, limiting cooperation with federal civil immigration enforcement, strengthening safeguards for personal data and City property, and requiring agencies to review and update policies governing interactions with immigration authorities. The City also launched

a multilingual “Know Your Rights” initiative and expanded training and guidance for City employees to ensure immigrant New Yorkers can safely access public services regardless of immigration status.

Rome — Rome has significantly expanded its migrant and homelessness reception system: accommodation capacity for homeless individuals increased by 50% in 2025 (500 additional places, target 2,000 by 2026), accompanied by simplified residency procedures and four new temporary structures offering 250 places for hot meals, social assistance and healthcare (€6.4 million investment). A new Welcome Center at Roma Tiburtina station and eight mobile outreach units support vulnerable individuals, alongside four cohousing facilities in confiscated organised-crime properties offering vocational training for 100 people. On migration specifically, reception capacity within the reception and integration systems has reached 1,700 places, including dedicated spaces for LGBTQIA+ individuals and people with psychiatric or health conditions, supported by a new One-Stop Reception Desk (SUAM). Rome has signed the Charter for Refugee Integration with UNHCR alongside five other Italian cities, and currently supports 670 unaccompanied foreign minors, arriving mainly from Tunisia, Syria and Afghanistan.

Rotterdam — Rotterdam’s administration combines reception, rapid integration and clear expectations of newcomers, meeting national obligations for the reception of asylum seekers, recognised refugees and displaced Ukrainians. The approach focuses on housing, education, Dutch-language learning and access to employment from the outset, continuing local integration programmes and seeking wider agreements with the national asylum agency and neighbouring municipalities. The city will replace temporary ship-based accommodation for recognised refugees with more permanent, small-scale housing on land, developed with local communities. For people whose asylum applications have been definitively rejected, return to their country of origin remains the guiding principle, while Rotterdam combats the exploitation of undocumented migrants, who retain access to essential healthcare and safe channels to report crimes. The administration will also address the vulnerable position of EU labour migrants by holding employers and recruitment agencies more accountable for registration, housing and working conditions.

Tshwane — Tshwane commits to strengthening lawful migration management within its municipal mandate, improving social cohesion, and ensuring equitable access to municipal services for all residents while

working with the national government to address undocumented migration.

Turin — Turin faces significant labour shortages driven by an ageing population and a shrinking workforce, particularly in its labour-intensive industrial and artisanal sectors. With support from the Global Cities Fund for Migrants and Refugees, Turin will leverage Italian Law No. 50/2023 and build on earlier successful pilots to develop formal labour pathways for refugees, displaced persons and the local community in Ecuador, Ethiopia, Lebanon and Uganda. These pathways will enable selected workers to relocate to Italy to address critical employment needs of the city. Through this project, Turin is leading the way to systematize safe and legal labour mobility corridors while institutionalizing cross-border job training and employment pathways.