# Migration

as a priority theme in the Swiss International Cooperation Strategy 2021 – 24

Working aid

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# 1. Executive summary and purpose of the Working Aid

Migration is part of today's globalized world and has become a key element in International Cooperation policy debates, including in Switzerland. Migration plays an important role in furthering economic development and poverty reduction, especially via rural-urban migration and through migrants' transfer of remittances to their families in countries of origin. On the other hand, irregular migration and forced displacement can entail significant downsides, posing serious protection risks for individuals, and challenges both for countries of origin (e.g. «brain drain») and countries of destination (e.g. border management, protection, integration and social cohesion).

Due to the importance of the phenomenon, Switzerland's International Cooperation (IC) has over the past decade continuously expanded its engagement in the fields of migration and forced displacement. Switzerland's IC Strategy 2021–24 identified migration as one of four thematic priorities, strengthening the strategic link between Switzerland's IC and its migration policy. The Strategy aims at tackling the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement, while promoting the potential of safe, orderly and regular migration for advancing sustainable development and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

The new IC Strategy prominently refers to migration in its «human development» objective. Migration should however also be considered in the other three thematic priorities – «creating jobs», «addressing climate change and managing natural resources sustainably» and «promoting peace, the rule of law and gender equality» – in order to deliver on the strategic link mandate and the «leave no one behind» (LNOB) commitment enshrined in the 2030 Agenda.

The Working Aid is directed at International Cooperation actors of the Swiss Federal Administration – the FDFA's Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and Peace and Human Rights Division (PHRD), as well as the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) – to inform them of the way that migration and the strategic link between Switzerland's IC and migration policy is reflected in the Swiss IC Strategy 2021–24.
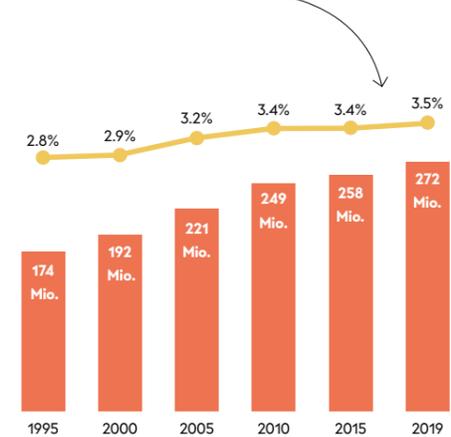
The Workig Aid provides practical orientation and useful resources and tools to translate the strategic link mandate into thematic and sectoral programmes and projects. It also gives guidance on how to report and communicate on Swiss IC's engagement in migration.

# 2. Background

## 2.1 Global trends in migration

Migration is a global multifaceted phenomenon shaping the political, economic and social realities of millions of people around the world.

The international migrant population globally has increased in size but remained relatively stable as a proportion of the world's population



| 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2.8% | 2.9% | 3.2% | 3.4% | 3.4% | 3.5% |
| 174 Mio. | 192 Mio. | 221 Mio. | 249 Mio. | 258 Mio. | 272 Mio. |

- According to UN estimates, there were 272 million **international migrants** in 2019. **The COVID-19** pandemic has disrupted all forms of human mobility through the closing of national borders and halting of travel worldwide. Nonetheless, the number of international migrants further increased to **281 million in 2020**.[i] This equals about 3.6% of the world population.

- The overwhelming majority of **migrants move within their region of origin and migrate through regular channels**.[1] Most people migrate internationally for reasons related to work, family and study.

- Migrants bring **skills, labour, remittances, investments and new ideas** to their country of destination and origin. While **representing 3.5%** of the world's population in 2016, migrants were estimated to produce more than **9% of the global GDP**.[ii]

- **Millions of people are forced to leave** their homes and countries for tragic reasons, such as conflict, persecution or natural disasters. Around 12% of all international migrants are persons that have been forcibly displaced across borders: **26 million refugees and 4.2 million asylum-seekers at the end of 2019**. Many people also flee their homes but remain in their country of origin. The number of **internally displaced persons (IDPs)** as a result of conflict, violence and disasters has reached an all-time high with 50.8 million people in 2020.[iii] Of the 33.4 million people newly displaced in 2019, 24.9 million were displaced in disaster contexts, while 8.5 million fled armed conflict and other forms of violence.[iv] More than 50% of forcibly displaced persons are children below the age of 18 years.[v]

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1    Irregular migration refers to the movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or destination (IOM).

**Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migrants and forcibly displaced persons:**

With a sharp economic decline, border closings, travel bans and curfews as a consequence of COVID-19, migrants all over the world lost their jobs. As a consequence, they were compelled to return home, or they found themselves blocked at international borders with no income, no social safety, and limited or no access to health services. Moreover, displaced persons living in overcrowded refugee camps and urban settings are often not in a position to respect the required social distancing and sanitary measures, exposing them to serious health risks. The COVID-19 crisis has also demonstrated how indispensable migrants are for providing essential services in countries of destination. The deteriorating socioeconomic situation worldwide is likely to further exacerbate already existing vulnerabilities of migrants and forcibly displaced persons, including the lack of social protection, exploitation, discrimination, exploitation and discrimination. In addition, international migration governance faces new challenges, putting pressure on countries of origin due to increased returns and a decline in cross-border remittances.

COVID-19 Dossier on migration and Dossier

## 2.2 Definition and legal frameworks on migration

There is no universally agreed definition of international migration. The UN defines an international migrant as «a person who moves to a country other than that of his/her usual residence for a period of at least a year.»



- Broadly speaking, international migrants can be divided into forcibly displaced persons that flee conflict and persecution, and labour (and study) migrants and their families.
- From a national legal perspective, a distinction is often made between regular and irregular migration. However, the legal status of a migrant is first and foremost defined by the migration laws of the transit or destination countries. Hence,

migrants can «move into» and «move out of» situations of irregularity during their migration journey and stay.[2]

**The Swiss IC will use the term «migrants and forcibly displaced persons» to include all categories of people migrating from one place to another similar to IOM's definition.**

IOM definition of migration: The movement of a person or a group of persons, either

across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its causes. It includes the movement of refugees, displaced persons, labor and economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification (IOM).

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2   Mixed migration flows are complex population movements including refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants.

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Migrants and forcibly displaced persons are governed by a variety of international and regional legal frameworks:

- Refugees are entitled to the specific international protection defined by international refugee law.» For refugees, the Geneva Convention from 1951 applies, which obliges countries to provide asylum to people who are fleeing their country because of fear of persecution based on their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion.

- Bilateral and regional treaties, soft law frameworks[vi] and policy guidelines[3] consulted with UN Member States exist for other types of migrants and forcibly displaced persons, such as IDPs.

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3   Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (2016), Agenda for the Protection of Cross-border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change (2015), International Agenda for Migration Management by the Bern Initiative (2004), Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998) etc.

For further information see Glossary Annex 5

All migrants, including irregular migrants, are entitled to the same universal human rights and fundamental freedoms, which must be respected, protected and fulfilled at all times in line with the human rights and humanitarian (customary) law.

# 2.3 Global and Swiss Policy frameworks on migration

Over the past five years, the international community accelerated efforts to take collective action on migration, and a number of migration-related global frameworks were developed.

The **2030 Agenda** recognizes migration as an important dimension of sustainable development and incorporates migration-related targets. For further information see: «Migration and the 2030 Agenda: A Guide for Practitioners».

In 2015–16, the large movements of refugees and migrants into Europe and other regions have once more highlighted the global character of migration and the need for joint action. In September 2016, all 193 UN Member States signed the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants to strengthen and refine responsibility-sharing mechanisms.

The declaration sets in motion processes for the elaboration of **two global compacts: one on migration, one on refugees**. Switzerland supports the Global Compact on Refugees, while its adherence to the Global Compact on Migration is currently under discussion in Parliament.[4]

Further infos

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[4] The Swiss Federal Council adopted on 03.02.2021, the dispatch on Switzerland's position with regard to the GCM. The decree states that the objectives set out in the GCM are consistent with the priorities set out in Switzerland's migration policy. The dispatch was submitted to deliberations in the Parliament. See press release.

2 global compacts

Migration          Refugees
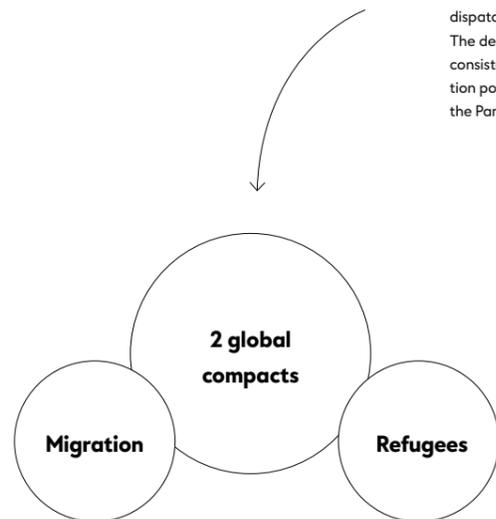
**Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (December 2018)**
· It is the first ever negotiated global agreement on a common approach to international migration in all its dimensions.
· It is rooted in the 2030 Agenda and follows a people-centred approach, focusing on the needs and the rights of migrants.
· It emphasizes the sovereign right of States to determine their national migration policy as well as the principle of shared responsibility between countries of origin, transit and destination.

**Global Compact on Refugees (December 2018)**
· It provides guidance in how to translate the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol into concrete and practical action with special focus on finding durable solutions.
· It is a framework for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, recognizing that a sustainable solution to refugee situations cannot be achieved without International Cooperation and the involvement of multiple stakeholders.[vii]

# Migration in the 2030 Agenda



**SDG 17**
**Partnerships**
Public-private and
multi-stakeholder partnerships

**SDG 1**
**End Poverty**
– Social protection for all
– Resilience to climate events
 and socio-economic shocks

**SDG 16**
**Peace, Justice and
strong Institutions**
– End all forms of violence
 and trafficking against children
– Inclusive, participatory and
 representative decision-making

**SDG 2, 3, 4, 6, 7**
Equitable access
to basic services

**SDG 13**
**Combat Climate Change**
– Resilience and adaptive
 capacity to climate-related
 hazards and natural disasters

**SDG 5**
**Gender equality**
– End all forms of violence
 including trafficking
 against women and girls
– Value unpaid care
 and domestic work

**SDG 10**
**Reduced inequalities**
– Social, economic and political inclusion of all
– Reduce remittance costs

**SDG 8**
**Decent work and economic growth**
– Eradicate human trafficking
– Safe and secure working environments
 for all including migrant workers
– Equal access to banking, insurance
 and financial services

Switzerland has also strengthened its migration policy over the past decade.[5] Switzerland's foreign policy on migration seeks to address all aspects of migration, while also taking national interests into account.

- Switzerland pursues a **comprehensive approach to migration** and endeavours to take account of the economic, social and cultural opportunities without losing sight of the challenges associated with migration.
- Switzerland encourages **close partnerships** between countries of origin, transit, and destination, taking the interests of all stakeholders into account.
- The responsible offices within the Federal Administration work together in a **whole-of-government approach (WOGA)** and through the so-called interdepartmental structure for International Cooperation on migration (ICM).[6]

In the context of increased political attention towards migration in 2015 and 2016, various politicians requested a greater focus of the Swiss International Cooperation (IC) on tackling the drivers of irregular migration and forced displacement. During the consultation of Switzerland's IC Strategy 2017 – 20, the Swiss parliament decided to link, where appropriate, Switzerland's IC with its migration policy.
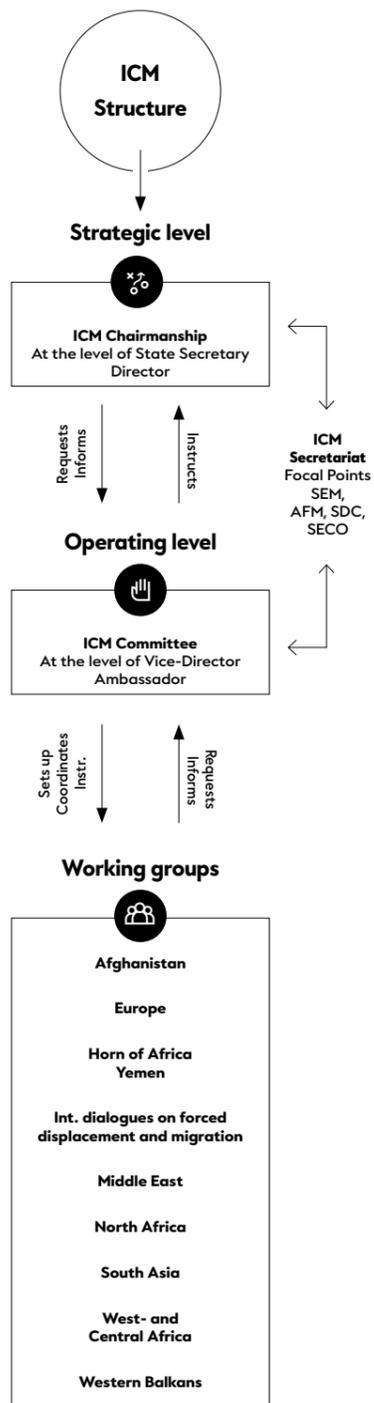
The mandate, known as the **Bundesbeschluss Strategische Verknüpfung IZA und Migration (BBV)**, puts emphasis on addressing the root causes and drivers of irregular migration and forced displacement, when this is in the interest of the Swiss migration policy.[7]

A special working group, chaired by SDC's Global Programme Migration and Development (GPMD) was created within the ICM Structure to conceptualize the strategic link and propose ways on how to put it into practice. The proposal of the working group was integrated into Switzerland's IC Strategy 2021 – 24, in which migration was identified as a thematic priority.[viii]

5    The basis of Switzerland's foreign policy on migration is the Report on International Cooperation on Migration, which the Federal Council approved in February 2011.

6    Established in 2011 by the Federal Council, the ICM structure mainly involves the following bodies: the Directorate of Political Affairs and SDC, SEM and fedpol as well as SECO.

7    Exact wording of mandate: «Die internationale Zusammenarbeit und die Migrationspolitik werden dort, wo es im Interesse der Schweiz ist, strategisch miteinander verknüpft, indem Konflikt- und Migrationsursachen bearbeitet werden. Der Abschluss von Abkommen und Partnerschaften im Migrationsbereich wird vorangetrieben». Through the ICM Structure, all concerned WOGA partners – SDC, the PHRD, SECO, and SEM – developed a strategic orientation and respective narrative to respond to the mandate, which was later on reflected in the Swiss IC Strategy 2021 – 24.

**ICM Structure**

**Strategic level**

**ICM Chairmanship**
At the level of State Secretary Director

Requests Informs — Instructs

**ICM Secretariat**
Focal Points SEM, AFM, SDC, SECO

**Operating level**

**ICM Committee**
At the level of Vice-Director Ambassador

Sets up Coordinates Instr. — Requests Informs

**Working groups**

Afghanistan

Europe

Horn of Africa Yemen

Int. dialogues on forced displacement and migration

Middle East

North Africa

South Asia

West- and Central Africa

Western Balkans

# Migration in the Swiss IC Strategy 2021 – 24

**Migration constitutes one of the four thematic priorities of the IC Strategy**, namely objective C: «Saving lives, ensuring basic services, especially in relation to education and healthcare, and reducing the causes of forced and irregular migration (human development)». In addition, the IC Strategy foresees to apply the strategic link between IC and migration policy across domains and thematic priorities.

**C**
Human development

The IC Strategy aims to both tackle the challenges associated with irregular and forced migration and to leverage the development potential of regular migration:

**①**

**Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement:**

- The strategic link mandate **applies now to all International Cooperation instruments** (including SECO, the PHRD and SDC's Global, South, Eastern and Humanitarian Cooperation).
- The **new Strategy foresees so-called «flexible funds»** of max. CHF 60 million over four years that can be utilized to react to challenges or pursue opportunities in the field of Switzerland's migration policy. These funds are to be used within the four SDC priority regions but outside SDC's priority countries.[8]

**②**

**Leveraging the potential of safe, orderly and regular migration for sustainable development and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda:**

- Acknowledging and utilizing migrants active role in contributing to sustainable development via safe and regular labour migration, diaspora engagement, and maximizing the development impact of remittances transfers.
- **Switzerland's IC** is committed to the **leave no one behind (LNOB) principle of the 2030 Agenda** for sustainable development. Migrants and forcibly displaced persons can be particularly vulnerable, affected by multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination, and therefore deserve particular attention in a LNOB perspective. The outlined objectives of the Strategy can therefore only be fully achieved, if migration is systematically taken into consideration.

8    For more information, see respective Guidance on use of flexible funds for migration

Rejection of a strict conditionality between Switzerland's IC and its migration interests

## Demystifying the strategic link

The strategic link between IC and migration policy is not aimed at imposing any form of conditionality, but at addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement and improving migration governance at all levels through dialogue and close partnerships with countries of origin, transit, and destination.

Experiences have shown that, given the complexity of the causes of irregular migration and forced displacement, this approach is more effective than one that relies on conditionality, namely to make Swiss IC conditional on the willingness of partner countries to cooperate in matters related to the return and readmission of rejected asylum seekers.

Stringent conditionality rarely has the desired effect and may even have negative political consequences for Switzerland. **The new IC Strategy therefore rejects a conditionality between Switzerland's IC and its domestic migration interests**.

# 3. Putting Switzerland's IC Strategy with regard to migration into practice

# 3.1 Addressing migration-related needs, challenges and opportunities
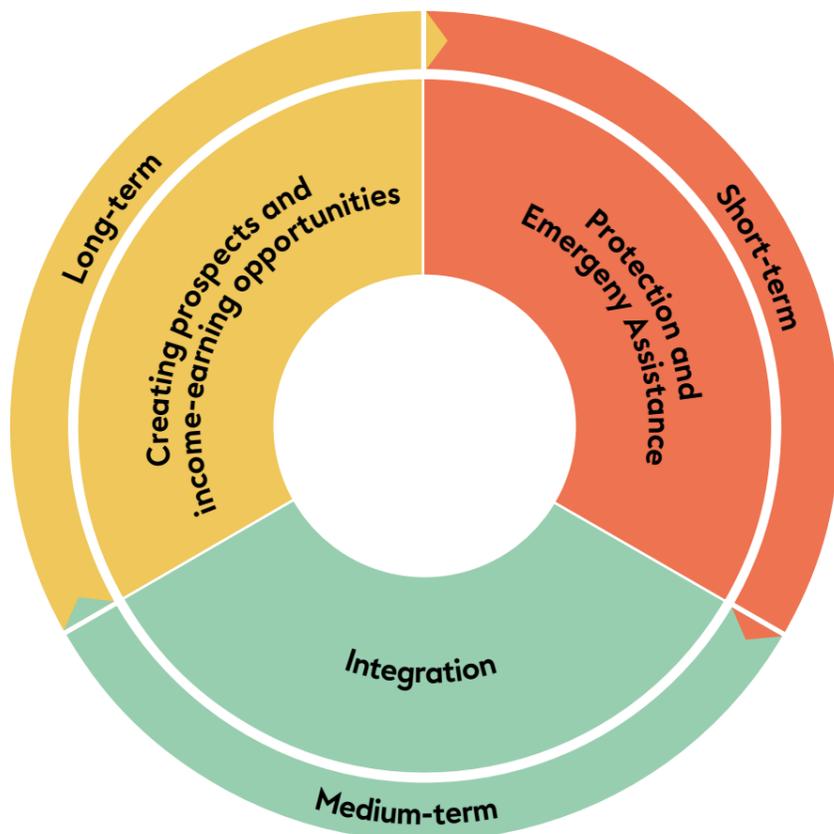


In order to address the root causes and challenges of irregular migration and forced displacement and to leverage the development potential of safe, orderly and regular migration, the Swiss IC undertakes measures in the short-, medium-, and long-term.

The different phases are intertwined and evolve over time, emphasizing the need for a complementary use of Switzerland's IC instruments to address migration in a holistic way.
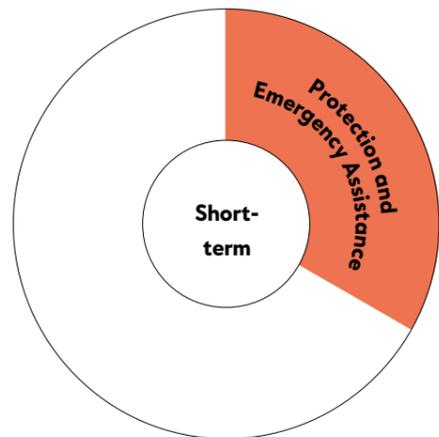


In the short-term, the Swiss IC helps tackling the immediate consequences of forced displacement by protecting displaced persons and improving their general living conditions in their region of origin , transit and destination. In addition, the Swiss IC focuses on providing protection and assistance to labour migrants and victims of trafficking facing abusive recruitment practices or working conditions. The focus here lays on **emergency assistance to provide access to basic services and immediate protection measures** ensuring the survival and safety of people.

**A SDC protection programme contributes to the registration of births and marriages of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. Registration facilitates refugees' access to education and health services and better protects them from the risk of family separation, statelessness and abuse.**

Example
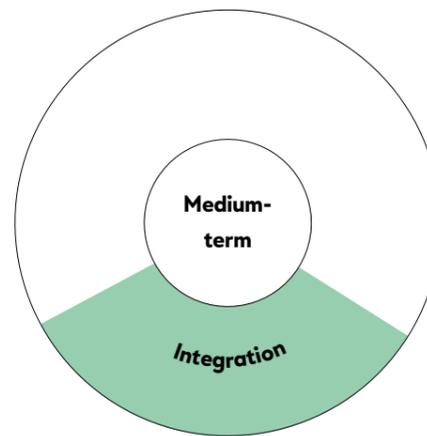


In the medium-term, the Swiss IC aims to assist the **local inclusion of migrants and forcibly displaced persons in the countries of first arrival** by facilitating access to local basic services and livelihood opportunities, thereby enhancing their economic and social self-reliance and contributing to durable solutions.

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9  Durable solution
UNHCR: A durable solution is achieved when forcibly displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It can be achieved through:
·  Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (return);
·  Sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge (local integration); or
·  Sustainable integration in a third country (resettlement).

**Through the Durable Solutions Initiatives in Ethiopia and Somalia, Switzerland supports an inclusive approach to finding «durable solutions»⁹ for displacement affected communities. Thereby, the needs, rights and specific vulnerabilities of all members of displacement-affected communities guide the development of interventions and sector plans that are aimed at improved living situations and livelihoods. Humanitarian, development and state-building actors under the leadership of the respective governments are capacitated and brought together across sectors to provide solutions for local integration.**

Example
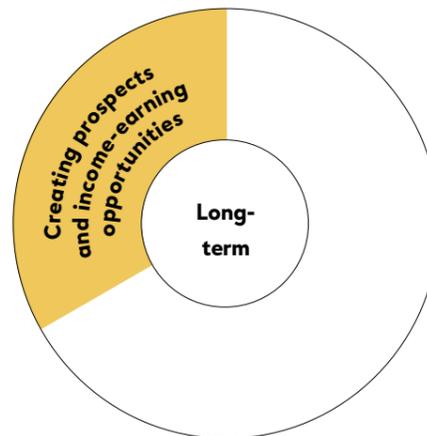


In the long-term, the Swiss IC makes a **contribution to addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement**, including the lack of access to basic services, armed conflict, poor governance, environmental degradation and the impacts of climate change by furthering the creation of life perspectives in the global South. At the same time, the Swiss IC engages at all levels, from global to local, to establish policy frameworks and cooperation between countries of origin and destination that support the development contributions of migrants and forcibly displaced persons, such as the impact of remittances on the livelihoods of families and on the economic stability of low- and middle-income countries.
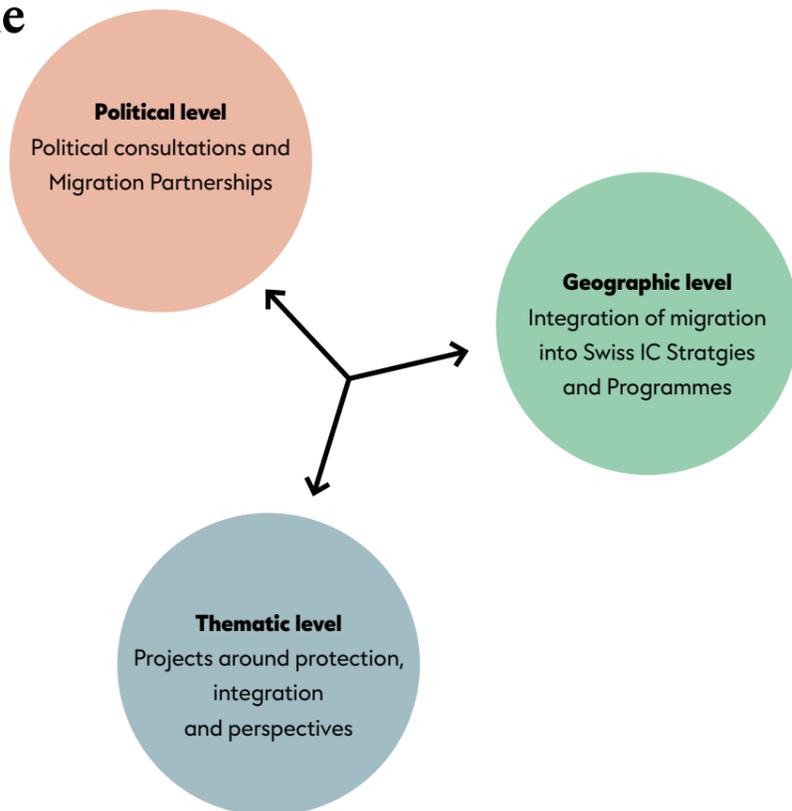
**In Mali, the FDFA's PHRD is contributing to the implementation of the peace agreement and engaged in efforts to prevent local conflicts, which are often the cause of forced displacement.**

**In Tunisia and Morocco, SECO works in disadvantaged regions to develop a sustainable rural tourism in order to reduce poverty, create new jobs and improve existing jobs in this region, especially for young people, thus reducing incentives to migrate.**

Example

# 3.2 The three levels of operationalization of the strategic link

The implementation of the strategic link between IC and migration policy takes place at three levels:

**Political level**
Political consultations and Migration Partnerships

**Geographic level**
Integration of migration into Swiss IC Stratgies and Programmes

**Thematic level**
Projects around protection, integration and perspectives

## Political level

Migration is systematically addressed in **political consultations** with countries of origin, transit, and destination to give it the necessary political weight that can bring policy change in migration-related matters. In these consultations, Switzerland can advocate for improved framework conditions to protect migrants and forcibly displaced persons or to maximize the benefits of migration for development. In addition, bilateral cooperation agreements, including the adoption of **Migration partnerships[10]**, can be further promoted with countries of interest with the involvement of all WOGA actors.

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10  Currently, Switzerland has concluded migration partnerships with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Nigeria, Tunisia and Sri Lanka.

**Example**

Since 2011, Switzerland maintains a successful migration partnership with Nigeria. Since the conclusion of the partnership, the bilateral collaboration in the field of migration, including return and readmissions, works well. This is due – amongst other reasons – to the fact that mutual trust has been built up over time and because the migration partnership is based on a comprehensive approach to migration that does not only focus on the return of rejected asylum seekers but also other migration-related issues of interest to Nigeria, such as the protection of internally displaced people and durable solutions.

## Geographic level

Migration-related aspects are integrated into regional and country programmes in the four Swiss IC priority regions, which include
· North Africa and the Middle East,
· Sub-Saharan Africa,
· Central, South and South-East Asia
· Eastern Europe.
For non-priority countries within the four priority regions, flexible funds can be engaged by SDC in countries presenting challenges and opportunities related to Switzerland's migration policy, with a max amount of CHF 60 million (2021 – 24).

**4 Swiss IC priority regions**

Eastern Europe

North Africa and the Middle East

Central, South and South-East Asia

Sub-Saharan Africa
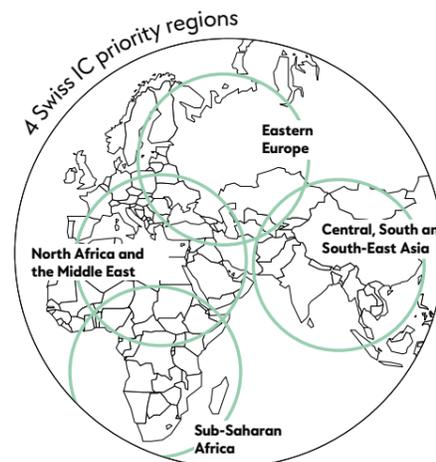
*Integration of migration into country programmes*

**Example**

**Bangladesh, the Horn of Africa and the MENA region as well as Nepal**
In these regional and country cooperation programmes, it was decided to create specific domains focusing on «migration and protection», with the aim of promoting policies and legal frameworks for better migration governance, developing the capacity of state and non-state actors, and improving access to basic services, as well as the self-reliance and livelihood of migrants and forcibly displaced persons.

**Afghanistan, Albania, Central American and Great Lakes, Central Asia, Mekong, Niger, Ukraine and Western Balkan**
There is no specific domain on migration, but related aspects are considered in the context analysis and throughout the domains.

**IDENTIFICATION**
**PLANNING**
**IMPLEMENTATION**
**EVALUATION**
1 2 3 4
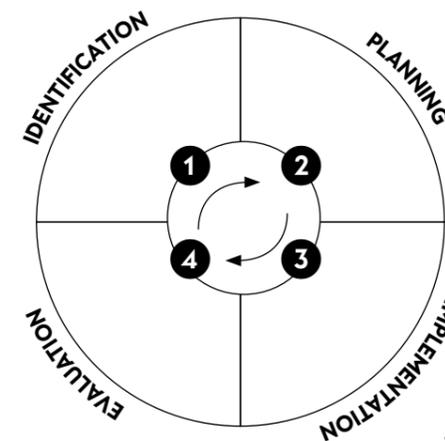
*Checklist for including migration considerations into PCM*
Annex 1

## Thematic level

Migration-related aspects are integrated in thematic IC programmes and projects. These projects may concern life-saving, protection and immediate assistance measures (short term), the promotion of local integration and social inclusion of migrants and forcibly displaced persons (medium term) or the creation of economic, political or social perspectives in countries of origin (long term), as outlined under chapter 3.1 For further guidance in how to include migration considerations into PCM see Annex 1.

# 4.
# Addressing migration in different thematic areas of Switzerland's IC

## 4.1 Why it is important to address migration?

The new Swiss IC Strategy prominently refers to migration in the objective C on «human development». In order to implement the strategic link between development cooperation and migration policy, migration should also be considered in the other three thematic objectives (A, B, D) – «creating jobs», «addressing climate change and managing natural resources sustainably» and «promoting peace, rule of law and gender».



4 objectives
A, B, C, D

Economic development

Environment

Peacebuilding and governance
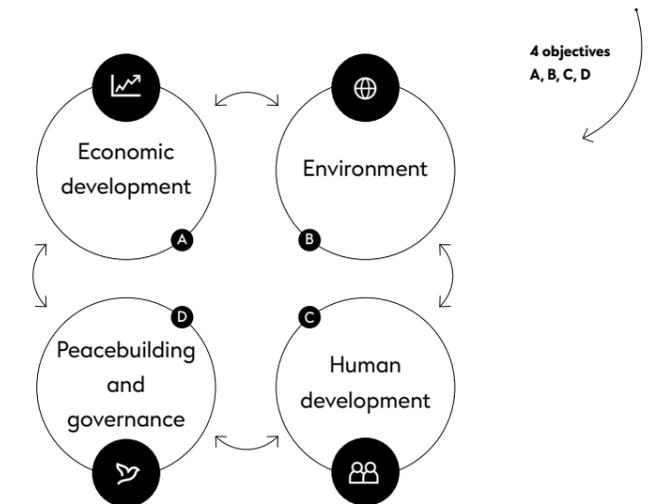
Human development

Migration can, on the one hand, contribute to the achievement of the strategy's objectives by leveraging migration's potential for sustainable development. On the other hand, irregular migration and forced displacement can become major «spoilers» with regard to progress on the achievement of the strategy's objectives. The reasons are:

· **Migration can be an effective poverty reduction strategy** and positively contribute to the development of different IC sectors and thematic areas.

· A **sudden influx of large numbers of persons** on the other hand can overburden government services and systems and therefore **create development challenges**.

· **Existing policies in a given sector (e.g. health, education, employment) and the lack of services available** can also act as a driver of individual migration decisions.

· **Migrants and forcibly displaced persons can be a particularly vulnerable group affected by multiple forms of discrimination, leading to overlapping vulnerabilities.**

Migrants and forcibly displaced persons for example often lack good access to health, education, water and sanitation and social protection services. Even when eligible, migrants and forcibly displaced persons often face many barriers in accessing services, such as language and cultural barriers, discrimination by service providers, financial costs, lack of information and knowledge about entitlements, and fear of deportation for those with insecure migration status.

# 4.2 Interlinks between migration and the four objectives of the IC Strategy

**A** Sustainable economic growth, decent jobs and migration

Migration has an impact on the growth of an economy by shifting resources from one place to another such as financial and social capital, skills and entrepreneurship. Migrants' contribution to the performance of the global economy by far exceeds their representation in the world population.

**A 2016 study found that while representing 3.5% of the world's population, migrants produce more than 9% of the global GDP.[xi] In this sense, migration can be seen as an engine for economic growth and a powerful strategy for poverty reduction.**

Remittances sent home to families and communities are a lifeline for basic necessities and the socio-economic well-being of its recipients. Annual remittances amount to three-and-a-half times the global ODA and exceed Foreign Direct Investment in many low- and middle-income countries, sometimes making up 10 to 30% of their GDP. In 2019, USD 554 billion of remittances were recorded globally.[xii] However, transfer prices for remittances remain above 3% SDG target in most corridors. Even more importantly, the lack of financial inclusion of migrants hinder the full development impact of remittances from unfolding. An additional challenge related to the situation of low-

and semi-skilled labour migrants is the fact that they often face significant difficulties in accessing fair and ethical recruitment as well as decent work conditions in host countries and to have their valuable working experiences abroad recognized. Globally, 40% of workers are in vulnerable and precarious forms of work and migrants are disproportionately represented in this share.[xiii] The risks are particularly high for women, who are often employed in the care economy, e.g. as domestic workers. Migrants and forcibly displaced persons also face barriers in labour market and in engaging in formal entrepreneurial activity – a huge underused potential.

⊞ **Possible positive development effects of migration**
- Increased global economic efficiency
- Work and development opportunities for individuals
- Inflow of remittances and foreign exchange benefitting receiving individuals and countries
- Emigration may reduce underemployment in some sectors in sending countries
- Technology, investments and venture capital from diasporas
- Possibility of emigration may stimulate investment in education and individual human capital investments
- Charitable activities of diasporas can assist in relief and local community development

⊟ **Possible negative development effects of migration**
- Potential loss of highly skilled workers and possible reduced quality of essential services
- Reduced growth and productivity because of reduced stock of highly skilled workers
- Selective migration may cause increasing income disparities in sending country
- Sending country losing potential tax revenues
- Risk of creating a «remittance economy» and dependency among receivers



## Does economic growth and IC lead to more or less migration?

Comparative cross-country studies have shown that emigration initially increases with economic growth and rising income levels, but decrease in the medium-term when a certain level of economic development has been achieved (so-called «Migration Hump-Hypothesis»).[xiv] It would however be wrong to conclude that IC promotes migration, as the decision to migrate is dependent on multiple factors and not only on the income level. Moreover, recent comparative studies have found that IC has rather a dampening than a boosting effect on migration.[xv] The most important contribution of IC towards lowering migration rates is through the support of inclusive public services, such as education or health and through addressing the root causes of forced displacement, such as conflict and human rights violations.[xvi]

## What Swiss IC can do:

- **Strengthen framework conditions for safe, orderly and regular labour migration** to increase the benefits of migration for all.
- Support partner countries to **enforce legislation and policy frameworks ensuring decent work conditions of migrant workers.**
- **Tackle irregular migration and employment, forced labour and other forms of exploitation** by promoting fair and ethical recruitment practices, pre-departure orientation, skills development, protection of decent work standards, access to protection and legal services, as well as advocacy for human rights of migrants.
- **Support the socio-economic inclusion of migrants and forcibly displaced persons** in their countries of destination, including by increasing their employability and improving labour market access. Support

policy change to **facilitate the recognition of skills and certification, reskilling** and the development and circulation of vocational skills and talents, especially in sectors with skills gaps (e.g. health, care work and IT).
- **Strengthen the overall creation of job opportunities and economic framework conditions** that benefit everyone, including migrants and forcibly displaced persons. Promote entrepreneurship, social enterprises and market systems that work for migration as well as local economic development initiatives. Promote sustainable livelihood options, including through women economic empowerment. Improve the business environment to contribute to transparent and lean procedures that will retain and attract investments. Promote rules-based trade, taking into account sustainability aspects, such as core labour standards, to harness the benefits of international trade and sustainable growth.

- **Promote the contribution of migrant and diaspora communities to sustainable development** in terms of financial and social capital transfers to their countries of origin – including through low-cost digital remittance channels and innovative financial inclusion solutions. Encourage investment of remittances in productive investments, e.g. through the development of new financial products. Create with the diaspora decent work opportunities in partner countries and new trade relations.
- **Implement community development initiatives to enhance resilience** in communities of origin and **develop social assistance programmes for families left behind**.
- **Join resources and pool expertise through innovative partnerships by engaging the private sector** for fair and ethical recruitment, improved skills development and financial inclusion of migrants.

**Decent work opportunities for labour migrants**

**Example**

About 40 million South Asians work overseas, mainly in the oil-rich Gulf in semi- and low-skilled sectors. Labour migration makes a considerable contribution to the development of South Asian countries. Yet, family separation and increased vulnerability to exploitative situations also create important social and individual costs. SDC contributes to a strengthened labour migration governance in the countries of destination and origin facilitating migrants' contribution to sustainable development. It supports Governments in the development of labour migration policies and specialized services for migrants along the migration cycle (pre-departure orientation, skills development, psychosocial support, legal assistance, social protection and return and reintegration assistance). In addition, the SECO supported programme «Better Work»[xvii] improves working conditions and the respect for labour rights in the garment industry in different countries around the world, where the labour force is mainly constituted of migrants.
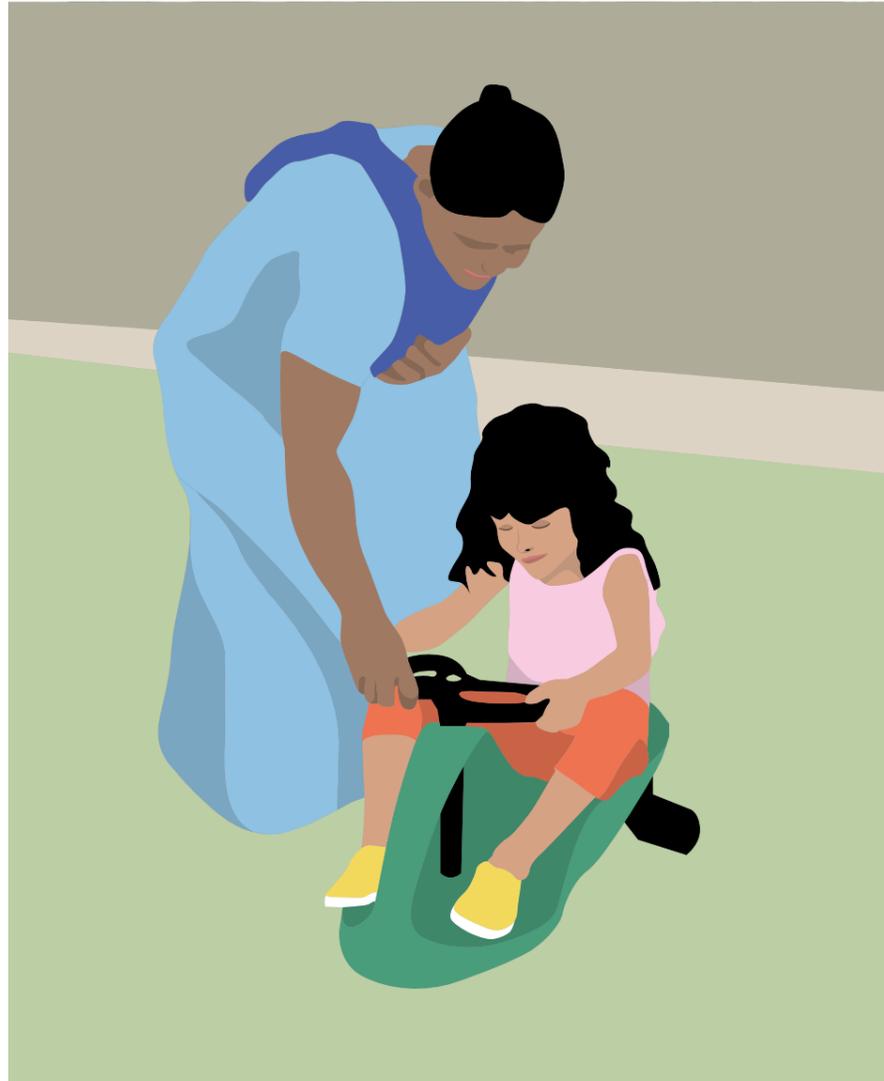
**Switzerland's support to enhanced digital financial inclusion**

**Example**

With the aim of enhancing the financial inclusion of migrants and their families, Switzerland (SDC and SECO) works with development partners and stakeholders in the finance sector to bring digital financial services to un- or underserved migrants and refugees, to establish digital wage payment solutions and to innovate the remittances market by driving the development of digital transfer solutions and remittance-linked finance products.
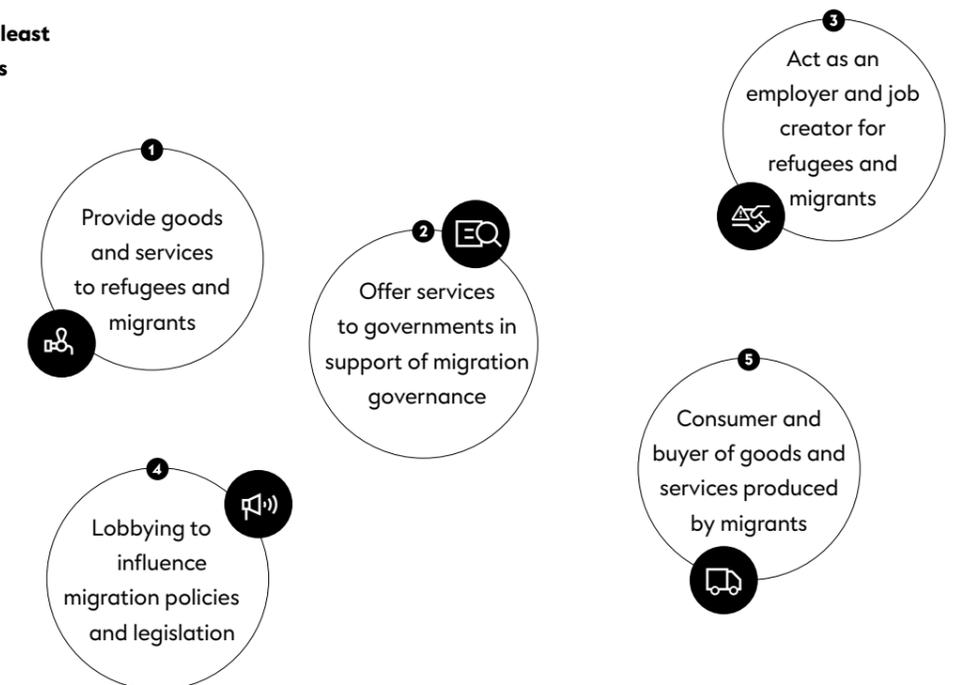
These activities are accompanied by policy dialogue on regulatory reforms that strike a balance between conducive conditions and risk considerations as well as by enhancing the financial literacy capacities of migrants and their families to ensure the uptake of new solutions. This engagement aims to unlock the full development potential of remittances, as these measures contribute to driving down remittances costs. For example, SECO works with the World Bank in the Remittances and Payment Programme in Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia and Serbia to make the transfer of remittances cheaper, safer and more convenient.

→ ODI Briefing Paper: Decent work, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2018)
→ ODI Briefing Paper: Social protection, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2017)
→ SDC Exploration Paper: Financial Inclusion of Migrants (2020)
→ SDC Working Tool for Practitioners: VSD and Migration (2020)
→ ILO Policy Brief: Protecting the rights at work of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons during the COVID-19 pandemic

**Further infos**

Private sector actors play an increasingly important role in addressing migration related challenges and in harnessing the benefits of migration. Motivations and interests of the private sector are context specific and vary according to their role, characteristics, geographical location, the stage of the migrant cycle and the type of migrant target group.

**Private-sector actors adopt at least five roles in relation to migrants**

1 Provide goods and services to refugees and migrants

2 Offer services to governments in support of migration governance

3 Act as an employer and job creator for refugees and migrants

4 Lobbying to influence migration policies and legislation

5 Consumer and buyer of goods and services produced by migrants

Migrant markets build opportunities for different industries, such as for example financial services, where the private sector can share its innovation around faster, cheaper and safer transfers of migrant remittances while at the same time growing their outreach and market.

Public-sector actors can adopt different roles when interacting with the private sector in relation to migration. They span from setting framework conditions, to (joint) funding, to (co-)implementation of programmes, to convening public-private platforms and partnerships.

The SDC Handbook on Private Sector Engagement describes different modalities of interaction with the private sector and the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) mapping study informs on how to create such collaborations for more impact along the migration cycle.

**B** Climate change, disaster risk and natural resource management and migration

Environmental degradation and climate change may directly threaten people's food security and livelihoods, as pressure on (natural) resources increases. One of affected people's responses include moving to other, more favourable places that allow decent livelihoods. If persons living in rural areas do not have secured land tenure, they are also less likely to access investment capital, and thus risk to have lower and unstable incomes, poor safety and limited social protection. All these factors may influence people's decision to move or to migrate.[xviii] In addition, a rise in climate-induced natural calamities, such as flooding or drought, the frequency of which is increasing with climate change, has led to a growing number of people leaving their communities of origin in search for new livelihoods.
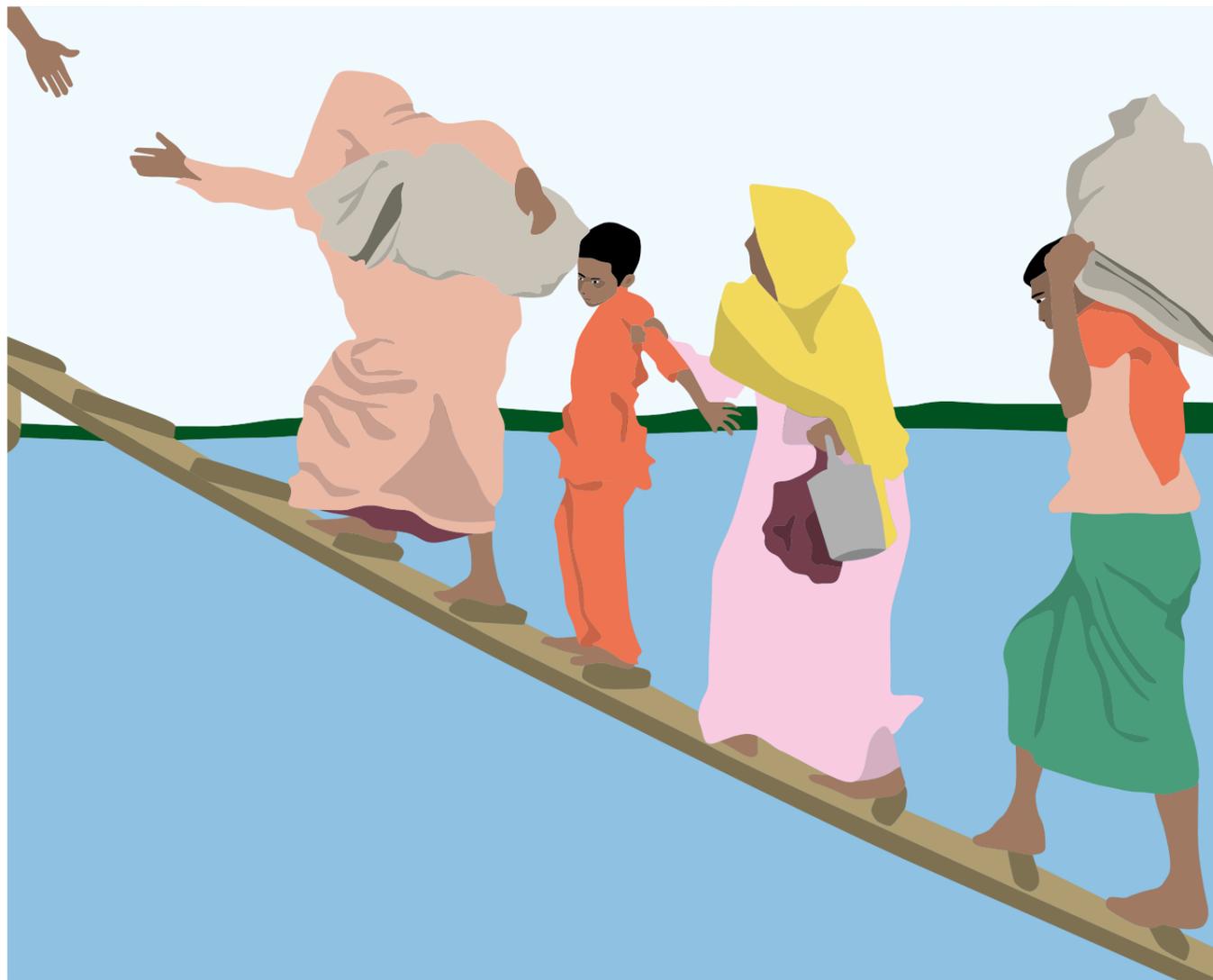
Environmental change is affecting migration and displacement today and it is expected to do so even more prominently in the future. It is important to emphasize that environmental migration is a multi-causal phenomenon.

The Foresight: Migration and Global Environmental Change Report (2011) states that environmental change has nearly always an indirect effect on migration, as it affects existing drivers of migration, such as political, economic, social, demographic and environmental factors. This influence is most pronounced for economic, environmental and – to a lesser degree – political drivers. This means that environmental change can strongly affect economic migration factors such as the level of rural wages and agricultural prices, which in turn can lead to more or less migration. This implies that similar environmental changes in different contexts can lead to variable outcomes. Whether migration occurs or not, will finally depend on a series of personal and other determinants such as the costs of moving or diaspora links.



**FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DECISION TO MIGRATE OR TO STAY**
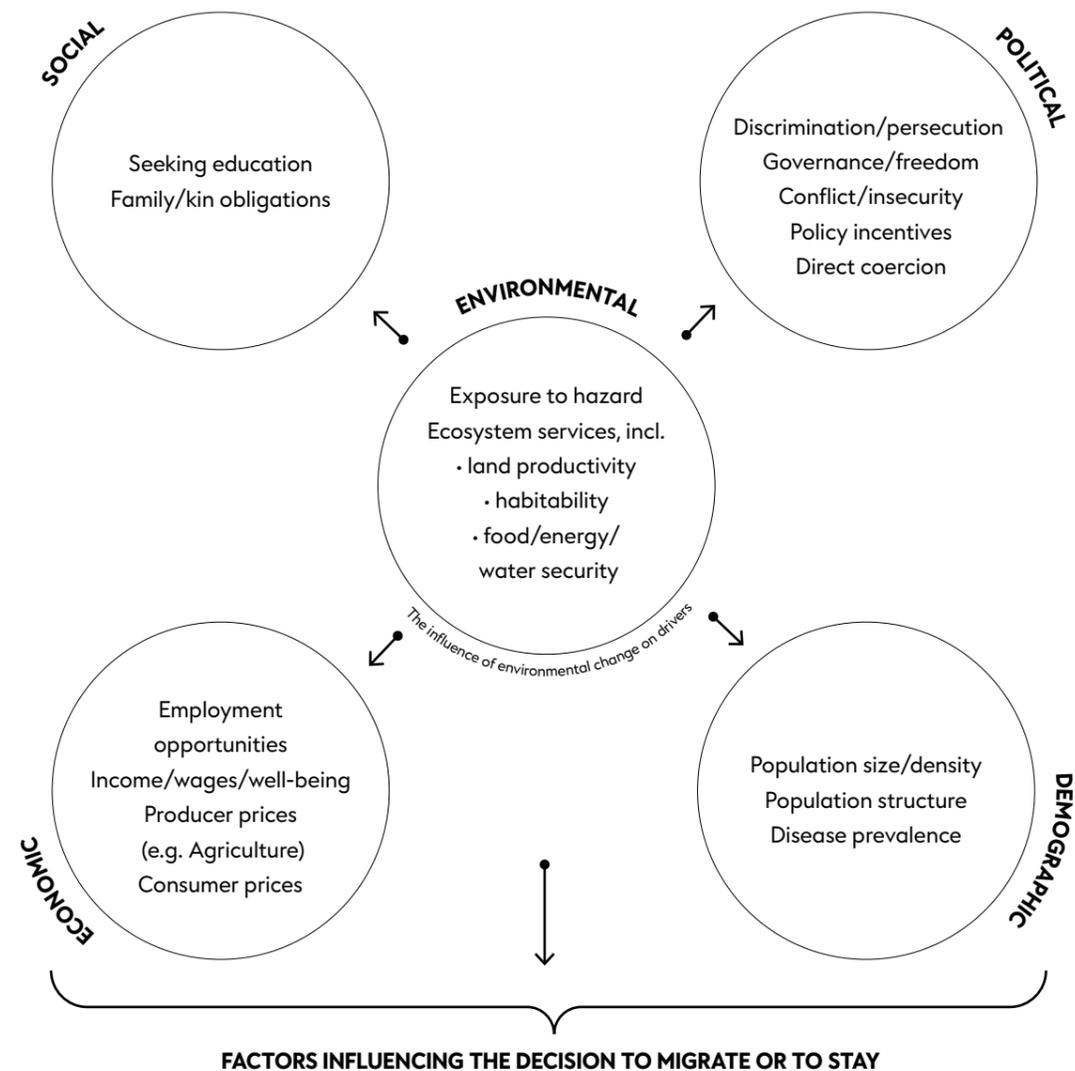
Migrants and forcibly displaced persons need particular protection, as they often end up in areas of high environmental risks and are settling in unsafe land subject to recurring natural events such as flooding, landslides, droughts, and geophysical natural events.

People often migrate to places of high environmental vulnerability and may be «trapped» there, as they do not have the means to move to safer places less exposed to environmental change.[xx]

The sustainable management of natural resources such as water, soil and ecosystems, as well as measures to reduce pollution and increasing resource efficiency and effectiveness are other key factors influencing migration. In addition, adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures can be an important mean for increasing resilience.[xxi] Such measures may mitigate the risk of environmental degradation and help secure the necessary food security and livelihoods for people to stay, especially poor communities who have the greatest reliance on nature for their subsistence. Reversely, people migrating and leaving their land behind may negatively influence the environment, as land is not properly managed due to lack of workforce.[xxii]

## What Swiss IC can do:

- Support worldwide efforts to **reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to minimize the future adverse effects of climate change** and their migration-related impacts on vulnerable populations.
- Support initiatives **to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity** of climate change and disaster affected communities including through inclusive and sustainable food systems.
- Support **smallholder family farmers, their land tenure security** as an incentive to invest work and money in their land and create **alternative and sustainable livelihood options** in rural areas, with a special focus on women and youth, to address the root causes of rural distress migration.
- Strengthen **capacities to use remittances** for investments in sustainable natural resource management.
- Promote **transboundary water management, access to water** as well as **WASH services** in contexts affected by migration and forced displacement.
- Invest in **water as an instrument of peace, stability and economic prosperity to address root causes of forced migration;** foster water-related job creation with a particular focus on young (social) entrepreneurs and professionals.
- **Promote measures to manage displacement risks** to help people at risk of disaster displacement **to stay in their homes and avoid displacement.**
- Promote measures to address the **protection and assistance needs of persons displaced in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change.**



**A coalition of cities to take action on the intersection between climate change and migration**  `Example`
The Swiss-supported Mayors Migration Council is partnering with C40 Cities to develop a body of knowledge around how climate change and migration intersect in cities, and the role mayors play as leaders in addressing pressing challenges and opportunities at this nexus. The coalition of global cities will work to accelerate city-led responses to climate migration and displacement, while promoting inclusive climate action that empowers migrant and displaced communities to actively participate in and benefit from an inclusive and green recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Promoting a protection agenda for climate migrants**  `Example`
The Geneva-based Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) implements the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, drawn up as part of the Nansen Initiative launched by Switzerland and Norway in 2012[xxiv]. The Protection Agenda aims at improving the protection of people who leave their country to flee disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. Switzerland takes active part in the PDD steering committee and engages at the multilateral level in order to make sure that the international community takes this phenomenon into account and develops effective responses. In selected countries and regions, Switzerland supports projects aimed at preventing displacement, taking precautionary measures before a disaster strikes and, if necessary, at protecting the displaced persons.

`Further infos`

→ Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda
→ ODI Briefing Paper: Climate change, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2016)
→ World Bank Groundswell Report Preparing for Internal Climate Migration (2018)
→ Foresight Report, Migration and Global Environmental Change (2011)
→ SDC Nexus Brief on Climate Change and Environment focusing on Migration (2016)
→ Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)
→ IOM's Environmenental Migration Portal

## (c) Access to quality basic services for migrants and forcibly displaced persons, especially in relations to education and healthcare

Interrelations between migration and the provision of public services, such as education, healthcare, water and sanitation are manifold. First, there is evidence that local public services play a crucial role in the individual decision whether to migrate or not. People may migrate in order to access quality education or healthcare elsewhere.

Second, an influx of large numbers of migrants or forcibly displaced persons may overstretch the capacities of local public education and health structures and lead to a deterioration of systems. Such developments can fuel social tensions, with negative consequences on the local political and socio-economic situation.

Third, migrants and forcibly displaced persons are often excluded from national education and healthcare systems. Laws and policies are failing migrants by negating their right to education and health, ignoring their special needs.

**The exclusion of migrants from public services has become particularly evident during the COVID-19 crisis.**

## Neglecting migrants' and forcibly displaced persons' access to quality basic education and health is a violation of their fundamental rights and leads to important exclusion costs:

Ignoring the education of migrants and displaced persons squanders a great deal of human potential and leads to lost generations as around 50% of displaced are below age 18. The unequal access of migrants to health services also curtails migrants' life expectancy, increases morbidity and mortality and directly affects their social,

physical and mental well-being. On the other hand, inclusive education and health systems bring a range of benefits for both individuals and societies. Access to quality education provides perspectives, protection and local integration for migrant children and is the basis for further education and professional training. Education and

knowledge gained during migration and displacement constitute an asset not only for host countries, but also for countries of origin (in case of return or through the transfer of know-how and remittances).

**Switzerland's commitment to an enhanced engagement in protection and education**

During the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2019 Switzerland announced its enhanced commitment to the protection and education of refugees. It pledged to intensify the support to partner countries for the integration of refugee and IDP children and youth in local/national education systems via policy dialogue and joint protection/education programming. In a second pledge, Switzerland committed to make Geneva a «Global Hub for Education in Emergencies» in view of leveraging International Geneva's poten-

tial to enhance political, operational and financial engagement for the right to education for children affected by emergencies and protracted crises. Education in crises remains the least funded humanitarian sector. 48% of all school-aged refugee children are out of school. Switzerland has also become active in other multilateral funds and fora that address the education of forcibly displaced persons and gradually steps up its bilateral education engagement for migrants and forcibly displaced children in Sub-Sahara Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

**Example**

## What Swiss IC can do:

- **Engaging in global, regional, national policy dialogue** to recognize migrants', refugees' and IDPs' right to education, health care, water and other basic services in law, national policies, related sector plans, including adequate resources and capacities to fulfil the right in practice.
- **Supporting national and local education and health systems in the inclusion of migrants/forcibly displaced persons:**
  - For education, ensuring children's/youth's access to and completion of compulsory basic education through (re-) integration into formal education or accredited non-formal or alternative educational pathways, multilingualism, teacher training, adjusted curricula etc.
  - For health, special attention is paid to addressing social determinants of health for advancing health equity, with a strong focus on drivers of inequity related to migration, displacement and COVID-19 related social gradient.

- **Addressing age-specific educational gaps with flexible, targeted non-formal and formal education approaches** such as foundational basic life skills (literacy/ numeracy/language) and vocational skills for decent jobs for migrants; catch-up, remedial, accelerated, second-chance education and bridge programmes for out of school migrant children and youth; integrated child protection/education in emergencies/protracted crises and durable solutions intervention.
- **Addressing migration of health- and social care workers** by developing, financing and implementing multi-sectoral national health workforce strategies for universal health coverage in countries of origin and international skills partnerships that will increase the supply and employment of trained health workers, create decent jobs, and maximize the performance of health workers.
- **Investing in enhanced resilience of education and health systems to cope with shocks and ensure continuity and quality of services for all,** including contingency planning, emergency responses (e.g. COVID-19 pandemic and refugee influx) and capacity of educational and health personnel in crisis- and protection relevant issues.

- Addressing **mental health** among migrants and forcibly displaced persons as key population groups, including integrated education/psychosocial support responses.
- **Exploring innovative modalities and approaches** for enhanced education and healthcare inclusion and quality of services, including the use of digitalization and new technologies, engagement with the private sector and with diaspora communities.
- **Contribution to the implementation of the Swiss pledges at the Global Refugee Forum 2019** on enhanced Swiss engagement on protection/education in emergencies at global and bilateral levels, as well as implementation of the SDC Protection Concept.

**Diaspora engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic**

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected both migrant and non-migrant populations. While many migrants have been regularized as essential workers in countries of destination, diaspora mobilized their skills, knowledge, and financial capacities to support their communities of origin through humanitarian, health, social, and economic

**Example**

initiatives to mitigate the impact of COVID-19. The Gambian diaspora, for example, sent home the equivalent of 578 million dollars in 2020. In the Republic of Moldova, diasporas were particularly active supporting vulnerable groups, providing food and sanitary assistance and engaging in local development projects. In Somalia, 33 diaspora experts in the health sector along with 52 locally recruited doctors and nurses

actively supported the federal government in the response to the pandemic. Medical professionals from the diaspora regularly provided technical expertise to local hospitals, produced relevant medical guidelines, and engaged in the training and mentoring of medical staff.

**Improved access for refugees and host communities to electricity**

SECO supports the Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP) of the World Bank providing effective,

**Example**

low-carbon and climate-resilient energy services to forcibly displaced persons and host communities.

**Further infos**

→ ODI Briefing Paper: Education, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2017)
→ GEM Report: Migration, Displacement and Education (2019)
→ SDC Video on Education in Emergencies 2021
→ ODI Briefing Paper: Health, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2016)
→ SDC LNOB Working Aid on Migration (2020)

## D Peace, rule of law, gender equality and migration

Absence of non-violent conflict resolution mechanisms and weak governance (including a lack of accountability and legitimacy of duty bearers) often result in mistrust of people towards state institutions, in a culture of impunity, in dynamics of exclusion and discrimination as well as unequal access to and poor quality of public services.

**Such a lack of a functioning rule of law is a fertile ground for violent conflict, which in turn may compel people to migrate.**

Displacement dynamics during violent conflicts as well as the respect of human rights of forcibly displaced persons in their aftermath are often key aspects of peace negotiations and peace processes at large. In consequence, these dynamics need to be taken into account for peacebuilding initiatives to be sustainable.

In host countries, especially in rapidly urbanising contexts, migration puts pressure on already strained infrastructure and service delivery systems (see Objective C.).

This can spur conflicts, further discrimination and lead to a loss of social cohesion. Investing in capacities of partner countries and local governments in developing inclusive governance systems is therefore key. Ensuring equal rights to migrants and forcibly displaced persons, however, remains a major challenge. In many countries, the application of international human rights norms to non-citizens is inadequate or seriously deficient, particularly as regards migrants in irregular situations.



## Particular emphasis should be put on gender aspects of migration.

While economic migration has traditionally been largely male-dominated, there is a feminization of migration in the latest years. Female migrants and girls generally tend to have less access to information and education, and fewer options for regular migration, which puts them at greater risk of their human rights being violated, including exploitation, abuse and trafficking. Gender is also a key factor in the employment opportunities that are open to migrants.

Female migrants tend to be concentrated in unskilled, undervalued and low-paid sectors, often employed as domestic workers in hard-to-regulate private homes. On the positive side, in addition to improving women's autonomy, self-esteem and social standing, migration can also provide women and girls with new skills and their families with remittances. These new resources can change power dynamics within families and households.

## What Swiss IC can do:

**PEACEBUILDING AND MIGRATION**
- **Promote a better understanding of the interrelations between peacebuilding and migration**. Conduct two-fold analysis of the conflict and migration context and invest in integrated programmes in peacebuilding and migration policy.
- Contribute to mitigating risks and **leveraging the potential of migration for conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and dealing with the past** through migrants' active role in peace negotiations, advocacy work and human rights monitoring.
- **Support local governments, (secondary) cities and urban dwellers** as key actors to promote peaceful and inclusive societies.

**GOVERNANCE, RULE OF LAW AND MIGRATION**
- **Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the legal framework** to understand the extent of rights and legal protections afforded to migrants at all levels of governments. **Promote the compatibility of domestic legal frameworks** with international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law and related standards.

- Supports the capacities of partner countries and communities at local level in **developing inclusive governance** systems that take into account the needs and human rights of migrants and forcibly displaced persons. Strengthen capacities of **national duty bearers to know and fulfil their human rights obligations** with regard to **migrants and forcibly displaced persons** (for example in policy dialogue with host country's respective line ministries or by fostering local to national policy dialogue).
- **Support the establishment of multisectoral coordination structures at national and local level** to strengthen policy coherence in relation to migration.
- **Work closely with civil society to promote the social, economic and political inclusion of migrants**. Reduce factors of exclusion and promote equal opportunities and access of female and male migrants to resources, public services and decision-making processes.
- Strengthen and closely coordinate with **national and regional human rights mechanisms** and non-governmental organisations (local and international) that foster the protection of the human rights of migrants.

**GENDER AND MIGRATION**
- **Support the elaboration of gender-responsive migration policies, systems and practices** allowing to use regular, safe migration pathways, particularly for women and girls.
- **Ensure equal access to specialized migration services** such as pre-departure information and protection/SGBV services taking into account the special needs of women, girls and men and boys.
- **Support market responsive and tailor made skills training** that enhance better work opportunities for women and men at lower risk of exploitation and abuse.
- **Provide access to financial services and financial literacy training for women** to enable them to use savings and credit options, to control and manage their income and to strengthen **women's agency and decision-making power.**

**Cities at the forefront of managing migration and forced displacement** ⬤ Example

SDC provides a space for cities exposed to different migration movements in Africa, the Middle-East and Latin America, in which innovative and conflict-sensitive approaches are piloted and capitalized, with the aim to ensure inclusive participation of all residents to the urban life, equal access to services, and social cohesion. The programme strengthens the evidence on how to manage urban migration in order to maximize its effects on development and leverages the voice and experience of cities in the development of effective migration policies.

SECO's programme «Urban Planning in Migration Contexts» adopts an integrated planning approach in several cities in Cameroun, Jordan and Egypt to better coordinate and connect short-term humanitarian responses with long-term development interventions. It sets the groundwork to enable the development of more inclusive neighbourhoods and cities, and prepares for longer-term infrastructure investments to improve urban living conditions.

**The role of the Syrian diaspora in building peace at home**    (Example)

The Syrian diaspora – composed of people who migrated during and before the conflict – counts more than 8 million individuals, more than 1 million of them living in Europe. It goes without saying that the potential return of millions of refugees to Syria is a crucial aspect of conflict transformation dynamics in Syria. Switzerland believes that the civil society in exile can make a positive contribution to a stable and peaceful future of the country. For that, it is important that they remain connected to civil society in Syria. In the margins of the 2021 Basel Peace Forum and with Swiss support, a group of Syrian civil society actors met to discuss strategies for civil society engagement to build a shared vision for the future of their country.

(Further infos)

→ ODI Briefing Paper: Citizenship, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2018)
→ ODI Briefing Paper: Women on the Move (2016)
→ Swisspeace, Desk Study: Peace-Migration Nexus (2018)
→ Swisspeace, Toolbox Peace and Migration (2020)
→ OHCHR Guidance COVID-19 and Migrants (2020)
→ SDC Online Dossier Gender and Migration
→ SDC Paper on Gender, Migration and Development (2017)

## Transversal themes

**Human Rights and Protection**

The international human rights law framework prohibits discrimination on a wide range of grounds, including discrimination against migrants and forcibly displaced persons. The Swiss IC is firmly committed to ensuring that its interventions are in line with and accurately based on international human rights law and international humanitarian law. To operationalize this, Switzerland uses the human rights based and protection approach. Protection and HRBA principles[xxv] are relevant across all interventions targeting different types of migration, including forced displacement. Switzerland is committed to ensuring that the highest relevant human rights standards guide its programming interventions.

**Gender**

Gender norms and expectations, power relations, and unequal rights shape the migration choices and experiences of women, girls, men and boys and LGBTI community members. A comprehensive analysis should be conducted and systematically addressed in migration-specific programmes, taking into account the diversity of women and men and the gender identities that are constructed and reconstructed throughout the migration cycle. Such an analysis needs to pay special attention to drivers of exclusion and discrimination in line with a broader LNOB perspective.

**Governance**

Good governance principles[xxvi] should apply to all migration-related interventions and are closely linked to the HRBA. Of particular relevance are the principles of 1) equality, non-discrimination and inclusion: ensuring that governance systems offer equal opportunities and dignity for everyone, 2) participation: giving migrants a voice in public decision-making, as well as 3) the rule of law: making sure that state institutions abide by international and national legal standards and apply equal rights and obligations to all citizens. Interventions need to be conflict-sensitive in order to minimise the risks of tensions and to maximise the potential of migrants to contribute to conflict prevention and transformation, and ensure they can participate in the decision-making over services and policies that are relevant for them.

# 5. Communication

When communicating on the Swiss IC's engagement on migration, the narrative should be simple, evidence-based and balanced, as migration remains a sensitive topic that entails a lot of emotions.



The following is useful background information and guidance on messaging that can be used when interacting with partners, stakeholders and the public.

**Keep a balanced narrative about the challenges and opportunities of migration**
- Migration is a global phenomenon that impacts societies all over the world and brings opportunities as well as challenges. On one hand, **migration bears a significant potential for furthering the sustainable development goals**. It is an effective livelihood and poverty reduction strategy at the individual and household/family level in countries of origin. Migrants also benefit their countries of destination by bringing with them skills, investments, entrepreneurial spirit and new ideas. On the other hand, **migration and forced displacement can also represent a considerable global challenge**, with dramatic consequences for individuals and entire societies (risk of violence and abuse, lack of access to basic services, challenges related to social cohesion etc.).
- **The Swiss IC promotes a holistic approach to migration, addressing the opportunities and challenges associated with migration.** In order to reap the benefits of migration, it is essential to make sure that migration can take place in a safe, orderly and regular manner and that remittances can be leveraged for the development of countries of origin. This also implies tackling migration-related risks, such as discrimination, exploitation, or human trafficking. As a considerable part of today's migration is forced or compelled, addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement also need to be part of a long-term IC approach towards migration.

**Why a stronger strategic link between IC and migration policy?**
- Economic, social and political instability, human rights violations and a lack of socio-economic perspectives have resulted in more irregular migration and forced displacement. **This growing trend bears significant risks to achieving the SDGs. From a development policy perspective, it is thus consistent that the Swiss IC pays more attention to irregular migration and forced displacement and their root causes.**
- **The increasing focus on forced and irregular migration does not undermine the core mandate of Switzerland's IC**, namely to reduce poverty, to promote sustainable development, the rule of law and peaceful societies.
- It is in the interest of Switzerland **to provide people from the global South with life perspectives in their countries and regions of origin as alternatives to migration**. In the long-term and with a comprehensive, multisectoral approach, the IC can contribute to creating such life perspectives at or close to home.
- **Strengthening the strategic link promotes a Whole of Government Approach and thus increases the coherence of Switzerland's migration policy.**

**Promote a nuanced picture of the influence of IC on migration movements**
- Labour migration is a phenomenon that is strongly driven by the demand for labour force and plays an important role in the economic development. **It is not the mandate of IC to contain migration per se, as safe, orderly and regular migration can be an important driver of sustainable development for the countries of destination and of origin.**
- When assessing the influence of IC on irregular migration and forced displacement movements, one needs to consider the following elements:
  – **Long-term programmes** strengthening inclusive governance structures, employment creation, social cohesion and public service provision in countries of origin **have the biggest impact** on addressing the root causes of irregular and forced migration.
  – **A reduction of irregular migration and forced displacement cannot be achieved through short-term IC programmes**. To strengthen governance structures, systems and services, the IC needs to be oriented towards the long term and bring improvement in several sectors.
  – Migration is a complex phenomenon that is based on individual decisions by persons/families/households. **IC is only one of these multiple factors that can influence the decision whether to migration or not.**

**Why should there be no direct conditionality, i.e. why should IC not be discontinued with countries that are not willing to cooperate with Switzerland in the field of return and readmission of rejected asylum seekers?**

Experience shows that conditionality rarely has the intended effects:
- Threats often prove counterproductive and lead to stalemate in bilateral relations, as they can be perceived as interference in national sovereignty. A strict conditionality could undermine the leverage of the IC to serve as door opener or trust-building measure. This could have negative political consequences in other aspects of bilateral relations.
- The mandate of IC is to help people affected by poverty and crisis. The fates of these should not be used to pressure governments to comply with conditions such as cooperation in the field of return and readmission.
- Countries are obliged under international law to readmit their own nationals. If compliance with this obligation is rewarded, it creates a perverse incentive system. For the stated reasons, the Federal Council has in the past years always rejected a negative conditionality when responding to various parliamentary requests and has reflected this rejection of conditionality in the Swiss IC Strategy.

# 6. Reporting

**In order to inform the Parliament and the Swiss public on how the administration implements** its foreign policy on migration, the federal offices use several reporting mechanisms:

- The Annual IMC Report to the Federal Council and parliamentary commissions[xxvii] serves as the main communication channel with the Swiss Parliament to provide updates related to **the implementation of Switzerland's foreign policy on migration.** The report includes information on current trends in the migration context, the evolution of the EU bilateral cooperation in the field of migration as well as Switzerland's engagement in priority regions of its foreign policy on migration.
- **Reports related to the implementation of Switzerland's IC Strategy, including migration-related aspects:**
  - Annual Report on Swiss IC – a public document that presents a sample of annual results achieved in IC.

- An End-Term Review of Switzerland's IC Strategy that serves to inform the Swiss Parliament about the effectiveness of Switzerland's overall IC action including its work in the field of migration.
- **International public reporting to the OECD-DAC** on Switzerland's migration related expenditure as part of its Official Development Assistance, as well as the **International Aid Transparency Initiative** to improve the transparency of Switzerland's development resources and their results to address poverty and crisis.

**There are different instruments in place to monitor migration-related activities:**
- **SAP Policy Marker on Migration and Forced Displacement** to code interventions specifically targeted at migrants («principal»), as well as other sectoral interventions where migration is considered and mainstreamed («significant») (see Annex 2). The Policy Marker is used

to monitor the level of implementation of the strategic link mandate and the migration-related objectives of Switzerland's IC strategy.
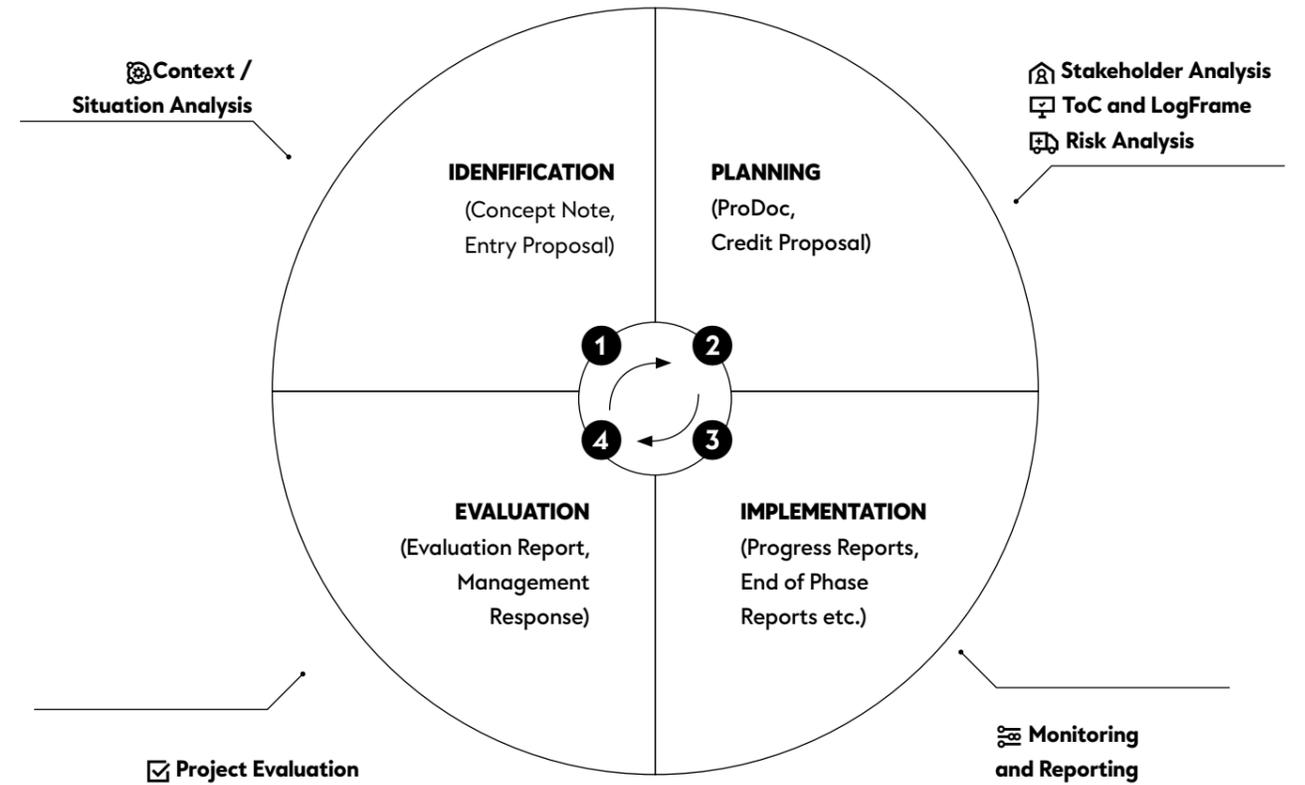- **SAP Migration Sectors** to capture specific sub-categories of migration related interventions (see Annex 4). They are reported to the OECD-DAC and used for specific publications, studies and reports.
- **SDC-internal Aggregated Reference Indicators** and **Thematic Reference Indicators** to be included in Swiss IC projects, country and global programmes (see Annex 4).

**The monitoring responsibility and the decision to record a specific project lies with the responsible offices and divisions.**
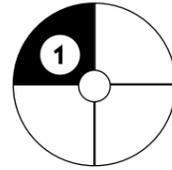
# Annexes

## Checklist for including migration considerations into PCM    Annex 1



**Context / Situation Analysis**

**IDENIFICATION**
(Concept Note, Entry Proposal)

**PLANNING**
(ProDoc, Credit Proposal)

**Stakeholder Analysis**
**ToC and LogFrame**
**Risk Analysis**

**EVALUATION**
(Evaluation Report, Management Response)

**IMPLEMENTATION**
(Progress Reports, End of Phase Reports etc.)

**Project Evaluation**

**Monitoring and Reporting**

# 1. Identification

**How to include migration into the Concept Note & Entry Proposal?**

( 1 )

## INSTRUMENT

**⚙ Context / Situation Analysis**

**IOM**
→ World Migration Report
→ Migration Data Portal
→ Displacement Tracking Matrix

**UN DESA**
→ International Migration Stock
→ UN Global Migration Database

**World Bank**
→ Migration and Remittance Data
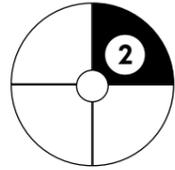
**UNHCR**
→ Population Statstics Database

**IDMC**
→ Global Internal Displacement Database

## GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What are the **migration patterns** in the given context? What are the drivers in the country of origin as well as in the country of destination that lead to a decision to migrate?
- What is the **profile of the migrants**, including forcibly displaced persons, entering, residing or returning to a country (age, gender, status, origin, education and skill level, duration)?
- What are the **challenges and opportunities** related to migration in a given context? Are **remittances** an important percentage of the GDP?
- Does the migration/displacement situation have **implications for migrants' needs and vulnerabilities as well as for protection risks**, including their families and host communities and/or the context/conflict transformation and development dynamics?
- How is **migration/forced displacement managed at the national and local level?**
  – Is there a comprehensive national migration policy in place? Do the **legal frameworks and sectoral policies consider migrants?**
  – What are the **capacities and the quality of public service delivery?**
  – Have policies been developed to **promote the rights and empowerment** of migrants of all genders, ages, nationalities and migration status?
  – Can migrants **participate in decision-making** on matters affecting their livelihood and do they have access to the relevant information?

- Are **migrants' rights respected** and do they have access to justice, remedies in case of violations? Have migrants and forcibly displaced persons equal rights to education and health?
- How is **out-migration managed at the national and local level?**
  – Are there policies in place to **facilitate diaspora engagement** and optimize the use of migrant remittances and other contributions?
  – Do regional, national and subnational **crisis preparedness and response plans integrate the migration dimensions of crises?**
  - What are the links with the **private sector?**
  – Do many **migrants** work in and **contribute to the private sector?**
  – Do **diaspora remittances benefit the private sector?**
  – Does **engaging with employers** promote migrants' integration and returning migrants' reintegration as well as resolve challenges related to migrant rights and decent working conditions?
- What are **gender specific aspects** to be considered **in migration?**
- How does migration affect gender roles and relations (e.g. when women become the main breadwinners and men are in charge of family matters)?
- Is it leading to an increased empowerment of women? Does it create tensions between men and women due to changed gender roles?

# 2. Planning

**How to include migration into the Project Document & Credit Proposal?**

( 2 )

## INSTRUMENT

**⌂ Stakeholder Analysis**

→ SDC How-to-Note Stakeholder Analysis (SA)

## MIGRATION RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS

- **Migrants and forcibly displaced persons of all ages and gender** such as IDPs, refugees, climate and environmental migrants.
- **The Diaspora**: What are the economic and social resources and skills of the Diaspora? Is the Diaspora willing to invest in their country of origin? If not, what are the main reasons for refraining from investments (e.g. lacking trust vis-à-vis the government, no viable investment opportunities etc.)?
- **Institutions** in charge of migration governance, development planning, sector policies, and national–local dialogue.
- **Sub-national governments**, including states, regional authorities, municipalities, city authorities, as these authorities play a particularly important role in the (re)integration of migrants

- **Civil society**, including trade unions, academic institutions (for data and evidence), faith-based organisations (for service provision to vulnerable migrants), and media (shaping public perceptions on migration).
- **Private sector including industry and employer associations**: Employers play a critical role in promoting migrant (re)integration, migrant contributions to economic development, as well as resolving challenges related to migrant rights, such as working conditions for labour migrants.
- **International organisations and other International Cooperation agencies including the UN Network on Migration.**

The migration related interests should be analysed for each stakeholder
→ Who are the spoilers or enablers of an engagement in migration?

## INSTRUMENT

**🖥 Theory of Change (ToC) and Logical Framework Approach**

→ SDC How-to Note Theory of Change and SDC Guidance Logframe

→ SDC Guidance Logframe

## GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What is the migration context in which the programme takes place? How are migrants affected by the intervention?

- Are migrants among the target population of the intervention?
**If yes:**
  – What is the change the intervention aims to bring to migrants? How is the programme aiming to achieve this change?
  – To what extent are migrants included in the results chain/Log-Frame of the programme at impact, outcome and output level?
  – Does the Log Frame include migration-related indicators (see also monitoring and reporting in section 3)?

| INSTRUMENT | POTENTIAL MIGRATION RELATED RISKS | |
|---|---|---|
| ⊞ **Risk Analysis** | **1. Migrants are unable to benefit from the intervention**<br>→ Migrants are «left behind», limiting the intervention's impact.<br>→ Unequal treatment between migrants and citizens can negatively impact the community cohesion.<br>**Mitigation measures**<br>• Amend programme to include migrants of all genders and ages.<br>• Include all migration stakeholders in programme development and steering.<br><br>**2. Intervention activities negatively affect migrants**<br>→ Increased vulnerability of migrants.<br>→ The development effects of migration are constrained.<br>**Mitigation measures:**<br>• Discuss problems with all concerned-stakeholders and develop mitigation measures.<br>• Consider separate targeted support for migrants. | **3. Opposition to migrants' inclusion by partner countries**<br>→ Tensions between migrants and host communities. Community cohesion may be disrupted.<br>**Mitigation measures:**<br>• Continue to advocate for migrant inclusion in dialogue with stakeholders.<br>• Foster a migrant-inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue.<br><br>**4. Migration patterns change as a result of policy, conflict, environment, natural disaster**<br>→ The project results cannot be achieved.<br>→ New vulnerabilities emerge which need to be addressed.<br>→ Social/community cohesion can break down.<br>**Mitigation measures:**<br>• Amend the project through discussions with key stakeholders to address vulnerabilities/challenges arising from new migration patterns.<br>• Regular monitoring of population movements. |

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*How to include migration into the project reporting?*

# 3. Implementation
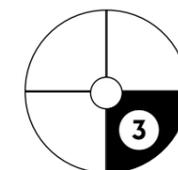
| INSTRUMENT | MIGRATION RELEVANT INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE | |
|---|---|---|
| ⊟ **Monitoring and Reporting** | **Indicators**<br>• Use the **migration-related** Aggregated Reference Indicators and Thematic Reference Indicators for the development of your project and Swiss Cooperation or global programme results frameworks.<br>• If you **mainstream migration in other sector interventions** and use other thematic ARIs and TRIs, it is recommended to choose migrants and forcibly displaced people as LNOB category. | **Policy Marker and Sectors:**<br>• Please use the SAP Policy Marker and Sectors related to migration. |

*How to include migration into the project evaluation?*
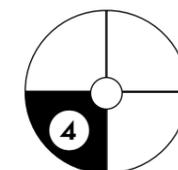
# 4. Evaluation

| INSTRUMENT | GUIDING QUESTIONS | |
|---|---|---|
| ☑ **Project Evaluation** | **Relevance**<br>• Did the intervention consider migrants' needs or constraints?<br>• Were the project/programme results aligned with migration-related aspects of development policies and goals (bilateral or multilateral)?<br>• Was migration considered as a structural factor which could impact the project results? | **Effectiveness**<br>• Were the needs, problems and challenges of migrants of different gender and age groups effectively addressed?<br>• Did the intervention contribute to a comprehensive and protection-sensitive migration management approach?<br>• How did migration have an effect on the achievement of the results?<br>**Efficiency**<br>• Was there an additional cost of inclusion of migration/migrants?<br>• Were the results equitably allocated and received for migrant and non-migrant populations? |

# SAP Policy Marker Migration and Forced Displacement[11]

**Text: PM Migration and Forced Displacement**

> **Annex 2**
>
> The following types of bilateral projects and programmes[12] are considered migration-relevant:

# Criteria for scoring principal

A principal intervention **specifically targets migrants**, including forcibly displaced persons (e.g. internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, climate and environmental migrants).
Such an intervention:

i)  addresses discriminations in relation to the fulfilment of basic human rights and access to basic services, and caters to the specific legal, social and economic needs of migrants,

ii) promotes the social inclusion of migrants and forcibly displaced persons, including their access to public services and the labour market,

iii) aims to maximize the potential benefits of migration for and the contributions of migrants and diaspora communities to sustainable development,

iv) aims to minimize the risks associated with unsafe and irregular migration and forced displacement.

**Examples of interventions that are «principal» in nature include:**

- **Protection of the rights of displaced persons** in vulnerable situations, including from human trafficking, SGBV, (Sectors 20070, 20082, 20067 if they are marked as the first SAP Sector only, otherwise significant), as well as child protection and education in emergencies interventions.
- **Human rights programming for refugees or migrants**, including when they are victims of trafficking.
- **Promotion of durable solutions aimed at a sustainable local integration, reducing displacement-specific needs** and ensuring the enjoyment of human rights without discrimination.
- **Social cohesion** interventions addressing stigma, discrimination, xenophobia and tensions between migrants and host communities.
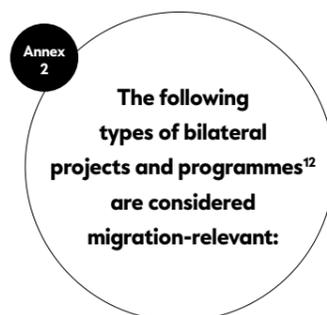
- **Facilitation of safe, orderly and regular labour migration**, including activities that support pre-departure information and training, fair and ethical recruitment, skills development and recognition, access to decent work, and the protection of migrants' rights along the entire migration cycle, including their sustainable reintegration in their country of origin (Sector 20071).
- Support to migrants and diaspora communities, to enhance their contributions to the sustainable development of their communities and countries of origin through the **transfer of remittances, investments, and know-how** (Sectors 20068, 20072).
- **Policy work related to migration and forced displacement** at various levels (local, national, regional and global) (Sector 20069).

**Principal interventions** are in line with the OECD-DAC Migration purpose code 15190 related to the «facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility», with the exception of programmes aimed at reducing the sending costs of remittances (OECD-DAC code 24050).

**Minimum criteria for principal (should be met in full)**
- **A context analysis** taking into account migration and forced displacement including associated protection risks/development opportunities has been conducted.
- **Findings of this migration analysis have informed the design** of the project/ programme.
- **A key ambition of the project/programme** is to promote the wellbeing of migrants and displaced persons, reduce the protection risks and/or their effective contribution to sustainable development.
- **The results framework** measures progress applying **migration-specific indicators to track outcomes/impact**, such as migration-related ARIs and TRIs.

# Criteria for scoring significant

- The intervention does **not primarily target migrants** and forcibly displaced persons and does not pursue the wellbeing of migrants as a primary goal.
- However, significant interventions include **all type of sectorial interventions – in the fields of education, employment and income, health, food security and agricultural development, disaster risk reduction, preparedness, climate change, water security and sanitation, etc.** which :

i)  consider and take into account migration-related challenges and opportunities, or

ii) support the inclusion of migrants and forcibly displaced persons into national and local development/sectoral plans and systems, or

iii) invest in an enhanced resilience of systems to cope with shocks such as massive displacement to ensure continuity and quality basic services for all, or

iv) address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement such as lack of access to basic services, of national employment opportunities, armed conflict, poor governance, environmental destruction and the impacts of climate change based on an underlying context analysis.

**Furthermore, interventions related to emergency assistance must score principal**, including access to clean water, food, sanitation, temporary shelter, emergency medical treatment (sectors related to humanitarian assistance).

**Significant interventions** including activities addressing the root causes of irregular migration and emergency assistance that are not coded under the OECD-DAC Migration purpose code 15190. The SDC Policy Marker on Migration and Forced Displacement however will include these activities to track progress made on the strategic link of Switzerland's International Cooperation and its Migration Policy.

**Minimum criteria (should be met in full)**
- **A context analysis** taking into account migration and forced displacement including associated protection risks/development opportunities has been conducted.
- **Findings of this migration-sensitive context analysis** have informed the design of the project/programme.
- **The project/programme rationale and narrative refer to migration-related challenges and opportunities or the drivers of irregular migration and forced displacement.**

**Values available**
PRINC   Principal
SIGNI   Significant
NOT     Not targeted

11   This marker is used by SDC for the coding of its migration related interventions. SECO and AFM use a similar approach.
12   A list with multilateral core and multi-bi contributions scoring principal versus significant will be established.

# ARIs and TRIs   Annex 3

| Indicators | Applications | Main purposes |
|---|---|---|
| Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs) | Mandatory if a project, a Swiss cooperation or global programme addresses the concerned sub-objective of the IC Strategy or the thematic area. | Communication of aggregate results at corporate level, mainly for domestic accountability |
| Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs) | Mandatory if a project, a Swiss cooperation or global programme addresses the concerned sub-objective of the IC Strategy or the thematic area. | Steering, thematic learning and thematic accountability |
| Context-specific Indicators | To be applied only if no ARI or TRI is covering the specific issues aimed at. | Steering, learning and accountability |

**1) Migration-related ARIs and TRIs**

**ARI 1** # of migrants and forcibly displaced persons benefiting from services that enable them to access safe and decent work opportunities.

**ARI 2** # of migrants and forcibly displaced persons reached by interventions that improve their livelihoods and employability.

**ARI 3** # of migrants and forcibly displaced persons who gained access to local health, education and other social services.

**TRI 1** # of migrants and forcibly displaced people having new or better employment.

**TRI 2** # of migrants and forcibly displaced people accessing low-cost digital remittance services and financial products.

**TRI 3** # of migrants and forcibly displaced persons experiencing violence, exploitation and abuse who access protection/rehabilitation services.

**TRI 4** # of global, regional and national dialogues on migration that engage different actors (Governments, cities, civil society, private sector).

**TRI 5** Effectiveness of existing or newly introduced national policies and legal frameworks in the field of migration and forced displacement.

**2) Other Thematic ARIs and TRIs and how they relate to migration**

In contexts affected by important migration movements or forced displacement, it is recommended to prioritize migrants and forcibly displaced people as LNOB category for other thematic ARIs and TRIs. Thereby it is suggested to use the term 'migrants and forcibly displaced' as a single definition to include all categories of people migrating.

# SAP Migration Sector[13]   Annex 4

13   SAP migration sectors used by SDC.

| 20068 | Remittance facilitation, promotion and optimisation | Includes programmes aiming at reducing the sending costs of remittances. Also includes programmes encouraging remittances and/or their use for developmental projects. |
|---|---|---|
| 20069 | Migration generally (development aspects and partnerships) | Activities pertaining to the Global Dialogue on Migration and Development. Activities pertaining to comprehensive migration policies in home, transit and destination countries. Inclusion of migration in national and local development plans and sectorial policies/mainstreaming. Strengthening the skills and building the capacities of local and national authorities as regards migration-relevant issues. Migration data and research. |
| 20070 | Forced displacement (refugees, IDP, human trafficking) | Including schemes to assist repatriation of refugees to the country of origin; resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons; reconstruction efforts. Psychosocial aid for the displaced. Combatting human trafficking, protection in the region, prevention of forced displacement and irregular migration. Protection of the rights of displaced persons and migrants in vulnerable situations. Support for self-reliance of displaced persons and resilience of host communities. |
| 20071 | Labour migration | Activities to improve the welfare of migrant workers (Decent Work Agenda), incl. migrants' rights, ILO Conventions, return assistance and reintegration, protection from exploitation, fair and ethical recruitment, social and economic integration, skills development and transfer, pre-departure information. |
| 20072 | Diaspora for development | Activities in connection with migrant organisations (diasporas) in destination countries. Policies governing the transfer of know-how and skills. Projects supporting the development contribution of diaspora organisations in their countries of origin, including co-funding mechanisms. |

# Glossary[xxix]    Annex 5

**Asylum Seeker**

A person who seeks safety from perse-cution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instru-ments. In case of a negative decision, the person must leave the country and may be expelled, as may any non-national in an ir-regular or unlawful situation, unless permis-sion to stay is provided on humanitarian or other related grounds (Swiss Asylum Act of 26 June 1998, Status as of 1 January 2018). National asylum systems are in place to de-termine who qualifies for international pro-tection. However, during large movements of refugees, usually as a result of conflict or violence, it is not always possible or neces-sary to conduct individual interviews with every asylum seeker who crosses a border. These groups are often called «prima facie» refugees (UNHCR).

**Ban on Refoulement (or Non-Refoulement)**

Article 5 of the Swiss Asylum Act defines the term as follows: (1) No person may be forced in any way to return to a country where their life, physical integrity or free-dom are threatened on any of the grounds stated in Article 3 paragraph 1 or where they would be at risk of being forced to return to such a country. (2) The ban on refoulement may not be invoked if there are substantial grounds for the assump-tion that, because the person invoking it has been convicted with full legal effect of a particularly serious felony or misde-meanour, they represent a threat to Swit-zerland's security or are to be considered dangerous to the public. The principle of non-refoulement is also enshrined in the Swiss Confederation of 18 April 1999. It is a core principle of the 1951 Refugee Con-vention and the 1984 Convention against Torture and is a part of customary internal law and is therefore binding on all States,

whether or not they are parties to the two above mentioned Conventions.

**Country of Origin, Transit and Destination**

The country in which a refugee, asylum seeker or migrant is deemed to have origi-nated, transited and ended his migration or displacement. These terms are usually used for the purposes of laws and regulations.

**Cross Border Displacement**

The movements of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and move across international borders (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019).

**Diaspora**

Migrants or descendants of migrants whose identity and sense of belonging, either real or symbolic, have been shaped by their mi-gration experience and background. They maintain links with their homelands, and to each other, based on a shared sense of history, identity, or mutual experiences in the destination country (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019).

**(Forced) Displacement**

The term usually refers to the forced move-ment of people from their locality or envi-ronment and occupational activities. It is a form of social change caused by a number of factors, the most common being armed conflict. Natural disasters, famine, develop-ment and economic changes may also be a cause of displacement (UNESCO). The United Nations and other international or-ganisations increasingly differentiate and use the following terminology: cross-border displacement as opposed to internal dis-placement; conflict induced displacement, disaster induced displacement, and climate change displacement.

**Durable Solutions**

A durable solution is achieved when the displaced no longer have any specific as-

sistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It can be achieved including through return, local integration and resettlement (IASC Frame-work on durable solutions, April 2010).

**Economic Migrants**

Also called **labour migrants** or **migrant workers**. In popular view, «economic mi-grants» are active in their pursuit of mi-gration and exercise their capacity to act independently and to make their own free choice to move. This is too simplistic since there is wide variation in their ability to make choices, depending on the con-straints and options they face, although in most circumstances some choice remains, including as to whether to migrate, where to migrate, how to migrate, and whether or when to return home (IOM, World Migration Report, 2018).

**Emigration**

From the perspective of the country of departure, the act of moving from one's country of nationality or usual residence to another country, so that the country of des-tination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019).

**Environmental Migration**

The movement of persons or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the envi-ronment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are forced to leave their places of habitual residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move within or outside their coun-try of origin or habitual residence. (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019).

**Forced Migration**

IOM defines it as migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, includ-

ing threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internal-ly displaced persons as well as people dis-placed by natural or environmental disas-ters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects). «Forced migra-tion» is not a legal concept, and there is no universally accepted definition. We recom-mend to avoid using the term «forced mi-gration» and to consistently apply the term **forced displacement** instead, in accordance with the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants.

**Freedom of Movement**

A human right comprising three basic ele-ments: freedom of movement within the ter-ritory of a country [Art. 13(1), Universal Dec-laration of Human Rights, 1948: «Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.»), the right to leave any country, and the right to return to his or her own country (Art. 13(2), Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948: «Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his coun-try». See also Art. 12, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

**Host Community**

A host community is a community, or indi-vidual family households, that temporarily host and share private and public resources with populations of refugees or internally displaced persons (ILO). In the context of refugee camps, the host community may encompass the camp, or may simply neigh-bour the camp but have interaction with, or otherwise be impacted by the refugees residing in the camp.

**Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displace-ment (OCHA, 1998) define internally dis-placed persons to be «persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee, or to leave their homes or places of

habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border». IDPs are not eligible for protection under the same international system as ref-ugees. Also, there is no single international body entrusted with their protection and assistance.

**Internal Migration**

The movement of people within a State in-volving the establishment of a new tempo-rary or permanent residence (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019).

**International Migration**

The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence and across an in-ternational border to a country of which they are not nationals (IOM Glossary on Mi-gration, 2019).

Irregular Migration: Movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regula-tions, or international agreements govern-ing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or destination (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019).

**Local Integration**

Local integration as a durable solution for refugees combines three dimensions. First-ly, it is a legal process, whereby refugees and other displaced persons attain a wider range of rights in the host state. Secondly, it is an economic (material) process of es-tablishing sustainable livelihoods and a standard of living comparable to the host community. Thirdly, it is a social and cultur-al (physical) process of adaptation and ac-ceptance that enables the refugees to con-tribute to the social life of the host country and live without fear of discrimination (UN-HCR). Local integration is also generally ac-cepted as one of three settlement options for achieving durable solutions to internal

displacement (IASC Framework on durable solutions, April 2010).

**Migrant**

Any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the caus-es for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is (IOM). There is no uni-form legal definition of the term «migrant» at the international level. However, conflat-ing «refugees» and «migrants» can under-mine public support for refugees and the institution of asylum.

**Migrants in vulnerable situations**

Migrants who are unable to effectively en-joy their human rights, are at increased risk of violations and abuse and who, accord-ingly, are entitled to call on a duty bearer's heightened duty of care (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019).

**Migration**

The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a popula-tion movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its causes; it includes the movement of refugees, dis-placed persons, labour and economic mi-grants, and persons moving for other pur-poses, including family reunification (IOM). International Migration is often used in con-trast to Internal Migration.

**Migration Cycle**

Stages of the migration process encom-passing departure from, in some cases tran-sit through one or more States, immigration in the State of destination and return (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019).

**Migration governance**

A process in which the combined framework of legal norms and organisational structures regulate and shape how States act in response to international migration, addressing rights and responsibilities and promoting cooperation within and among countries (OHCHR).

**Mixed Migration/Movements**

The principal characteristics of mixed migration movements include the irregular nature of and the multiplicity of factors driving such movements, and the differentiated needs and profiles of the persons involved. Mixed movements have been defined as «complex population movements including refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants» (IOM).

Unaccompanied minors, environmental migrants, smuggled persons, victims of trafficking and stranded migrants, among others, may also form part of a mixed flow. Migrants and refugees increasingly make use of the same routes and means of transport to get to an overseas destination. If people composing these mixed flows are unable to enter a particular state legally, they often employ the services of human smugglers and embark on dangerous sea or land voyages, which many do not survive.

**People/Migrants on the Move**

In the context of migration it defines people in the process of moving from one place to another, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes. However, the term has no legal definition and is purely descriptive. Whenever possible, we recommend to avoid this vague definition and to differentiate between refugees and migrants.

**Protection:** According to the Operational Concept Protection 2021 – 2024 of the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Department, the most widely agreed definition of protection in crisis goes back to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC, 1999) and encompasses all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of all individuals in accordance with international law – international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law.

# Footnotes

i   UN DESA and Migration Data Portal (2019 and 2020)
ii   McKinsey Global Institute, 2016.
iii   UNHCR
iv   IDMC 2020
v   UNHCR
vi   Global Compact on Migration (2018), Global Compact on Refugees (2018), New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016) etc.
vii   The GCM was negotiated and adopted between States while the Refugee Compact consultations were led by UNHCR and Switzerland and Mexico with participation from other Member States, other international organisations, refugees, civil society and the private sector.
viii   The working group completed its mandate and was dissolved at the beginning of 2021.
ix   https://medium.com/swlh/what-makes-people-want-to-migrate-b91ad7d9ddb0
x   Non exhaustive list of country programmes.
xi   McKinsey Global Institute (2016): People on the Move: Global Migration's Impact and Opportunity.
xii   World Bank (2019)
xiii   ODI, Decent work, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2018)
xiv   Migration Hump (Martin and Taylor, 1996); Center for Global Development (2020) New Research Confirms that Migration Rises as the Poorest Countries Get Richer
xv   Mauro Lanati & Rainer Thiele (2017): The impact of foreign aid on migration revisited.

xvi   Hein de Haas et al. (2018) International Migration: Trends, determinants and policy effects; MEDAM Policy Brief (2018): Foreign aid can dampen migration if it improves public services; Christian Dustmann & Anna Okatenko (2014): Out-migration, wealth constraints, and the quality of local amenities; Kurekova (2013): Welfare Systems as Emigration Factor: Evidence from the New Accession States; Lucia Kurekova (2011): The Role of Welfare Systems in Affecting Out-Migration: The Case of Central and Eastern Europe; Carling (2020) https://jorgencarling.medium.com/what-makes-people-want-to-migrate-b91ad7d9ddb0
xvii   Partnership of the International Labor Organisation and the International Finance Corporation
xviii   New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (2015) Grow Africa: Analytical framework for land-based investments in African Agriculture. Due diligence and risk management for land-based investments in Agriculture.
xix   IPCC international Panel on Climate Change (2014): Climate Change 2014. Synthesis report. Rigaud, Kanta Kumari; de Sherbinin, Alex; Jones, Bryan; Bergmann, Jonas; Clement, Viviane; Ober, Kayly; Schewe, Jacob; Adamo, Susana; McCusker, Brent; Heuser, Silke; Midgley, Amelia. 2018. Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/29461 License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.
xx   IOM International Organisation for Migration (2008): Migration and Climate Change; Climate change, disaster and displacement in the Global Compacts: UNHCR's perspectives, https://www.unhcr.org/5a12f9577.pdf

xxi   UNDRR Disaster Displacement: How to reduce risk, address impacts and strengthen resilience, https://www.preventionweb.net/files/58821_wiadisasterdisplacement-190511webeng.pdf
xxii   IPCC International Panel on Climate Change (2020): Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems
xxiv   Launched in October 2012 by the Governments of Norway and Switzerland, the Nansen Initiative was a stateled, bottom-up consultative process intended to build consensus on the development of an Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change. Over three years, the Nansen Initiative held regional consultations with governments as well as the civil society from the Pacific, Central America, South America, the Horn of Africa, Southern Africa, Southeast Asia and South Asia to build a thorough knowledge base on disaster displacement.
xxv   HRBA principles include (indivisibility, universality, non-discrimination, participation, transparency, accountability), see SDC Guidance on Human Rights p.8) SDC Guidance on human rights
xxvi   See also SDC Guidance on Governance
xxvii   Aussenpolitische Kommission, Staatspolitische Kommission sowie Geschäftsprüfungskommission.
xxviii   Some elements are inspired from IOM's MMICD Standard Toolkit
xxix   Based on the glossary of the SDC Humanitarian Aid and IOM's MMICD Standard Toolkit