

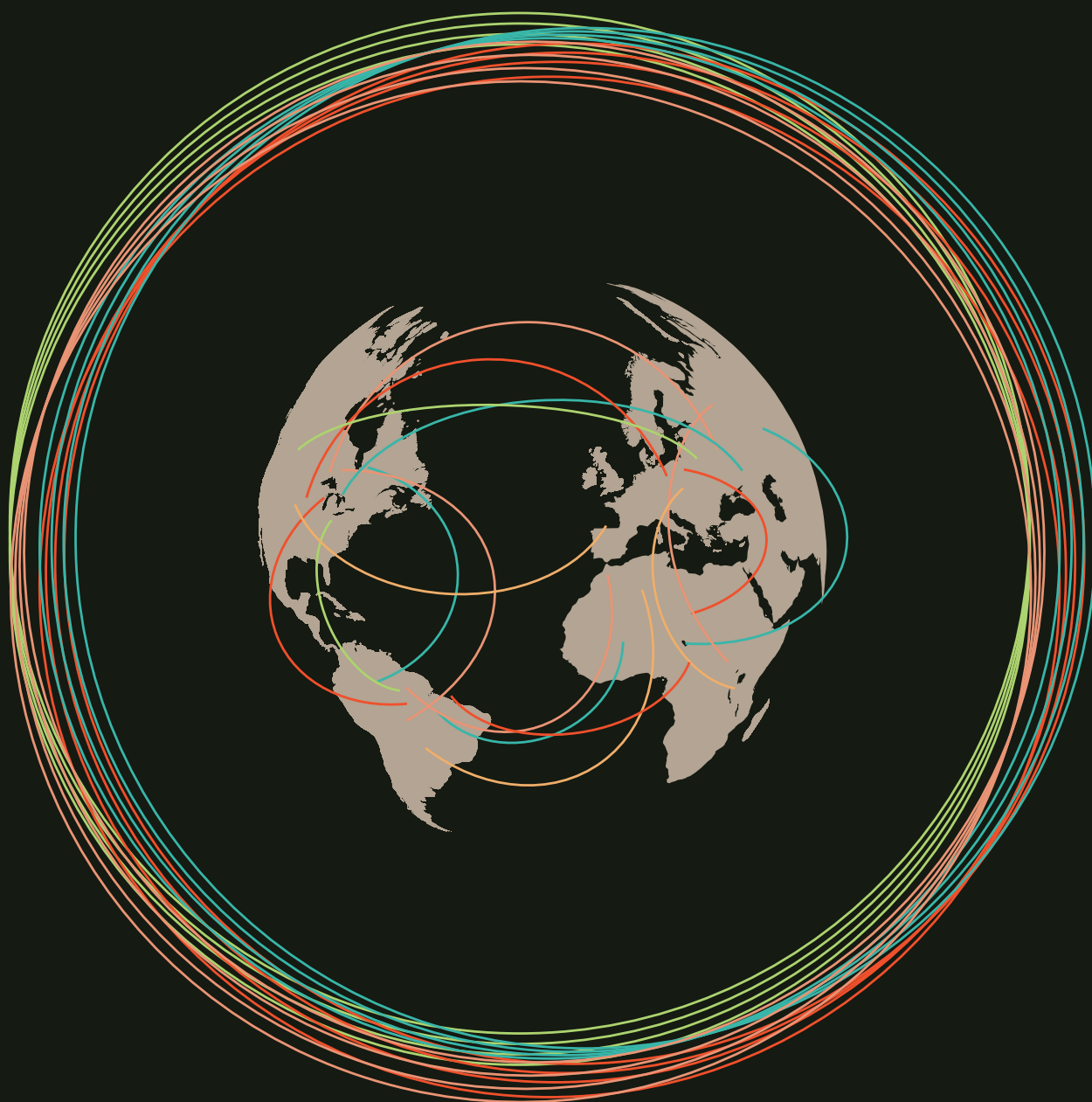


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

Global Programme Migration and Development

Strategic Framework 2018–2021



Executive summary

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encapsulates a paradigm shift towards a universally shared responsibility for sustainable development and inclusive growth. Migration has been explicitly recognised by the international community as a transformative force to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. As one of the defining phenomena of our time, all actors have to address the challenges and opportunities of migration in a spirit of partnership across the globe. The 2030 Agenda also highlights the fact that migrants may well find themselves in situations of vulnerability and should therefore always be considered in the spirit of the overarching principle of leaving no one behind. The regional and global governance frameworks on migration have been strengthened over the last decades and this process will continue within and outside the United Nations.

In recent years, circular migration, with people migrating with a specific time-bound objective in mind, has become the predominant form of mobility in many regions of the world. South-South migration continues to be as relevant as South-North migration, however with a growing political interest from governments in the Global South to further facilitate intra-regional mobility through free movement frameworks. Beside its vast potential for sustainable development, migration also has a dark side, as is shown by the many deaths on migratory routes and by human trafficking and exploitation. Additionally, a growing number of people are displaced by climate change. The ability to fully capture the potential of migration for sustainable development depends largely on the framework conditions, including appropriate protection of the human rights of migrants. A critical player in the future will be cities.

In the Swiss context, the interdepartmental coordination of Swiss foreign migration policy (IMZ) was critical in ensuring a coordinated and comprehensive approach. This IMZ structure will also play a key role in the implementation of the political mandate to link, where appropriate, Swiss instruments of international cooperation with Swiss migration interests.

Thanks to the concerted efforts of the Global Programme Migration and Development (GPMD) through coordination with other parts of the Federal Administration, Switzerland is well positioned to influence policies in multilateral, thematic processes and to address global challenges in global debates. This strategic framework considers migration in the broader sense, including labour migration as well as forced displacement, the focus being on the development aspects of the different types of migration. It provides strategic direction for the GPMD and builds on the SDC's work at the forefront of innovative initiatives at all levels (global, regional, national and local), so as to remain a key player for the Swiss foreign policy on migration.

The strategic framework defines the GPMD's goals and mission as well as its core components and working modalities. The GPMD contributes to making migration of benefit to all: ensuring safe and regular migration and improving framework conditions to unlock migrants' potential to contribute to sustainable development and inclusive growth. The different components – policy, operational and knowledge – mutually reinforce each other and apply a holistic and integrated approach across all levels (local to global) and actors. The strategy combines the lessons identified from the previous framework with a focus on emerging issues in line with the changing context. The GPMD will work in a complementary way with other Swiss actors and will link operational experience with global policy dialogue.

Consequently, the target audiences of the present strategic document are bilateral and global SDC programmes with migration linkages, Swiss federal departments and agencies implementing the Swiss foreign migration policy, and global migration players such as NGOs and multilateral organisations.

This strategic framework is the product of an iterative process, following a number of reviews, and of broad consultation with the aforementioned parties, to whom the GPMD is grateful for their valuable comments and suggestions.

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1 Context analysis

*"Borders? I have never seen one.
But I have heard they exist
in the minds of some people."
Thor Heyerdahl*

A global engagement

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a new social contract between people and their governments. It also encapsulates a paradigm shift away from a misconception that development is about the Global North assisting the Global South, towards a universally shared responsibility of sustainable development. This means that all states are called upon equally to play their part in finding shared solutions to the world's urgent challenges. Migration has been explicitly recognised as a transformative force to achieve these goals. As one of the defining phenomena of our time, we have to address the challenges and opportunities of migration in a spirit of partnership across the globe, acknowledging the important contribution that migrants make for sustainable development and inclusive growth. The 2030 Agenda also highlights the fact that migrants may well find themselves in situations of vulnerability and should therefore always be considered in the spirit of the overarching principle of leaving no one behind. This strategy considers migration in the broader sense, including labour migration as well as forced displacement, the focus being on the development aspects of the different types of migration.

Important:

All types of migration have an influence on societies and communities. Both migrants and host communities have rights and obligations. Only by fulfilling the respective obligations can migration become beneficial for societies and communities.

Migration is, contrary to its nature of linking communities, highly polarising and often divides societies, people and states. The recent large movements of refugees and migrants have furthermore proven that states often have a tendency in situations of real or perceived crises to withdraw behind their own walls, to seek unilateral solutions instead of cooperation and partnership. At the beginning of

this new strategic framework, the international community thus stands at a defining crossroads with far-reaching implications. Do we carry forward the spirit of the 2030 Agenda also in the field of migration or will unilateral forces prevail? Will we fall back into unhelpful dichotomies between donor and recipient, sending and host country, instead of shaping the future on the principles of partnership and cooperation amongst governments and between governments and non-governmental actors?

In recent years circular migration, with people migrating with a specific time-bound objective in mind, has become the predominant form of mobility in many regions of the world. South-South migration continues to be as relevant as South-North migration, however with a growing political interest by governments in the Global South to further facilitate intra-regional mobility through free movement frameworks. We have nonetheless also witnessed the dark side of migration. Thousands of women, men and children have died on their journeys, many while trying to cross the Mediterranean. Smuggling and trafficking have become one of the most lucrative businesses for organised crime. Millions have been displaced as a result of persecution, armed conflicts, violence or human rights violations – and millions are displaced within their own country. Additionally, a growing number of people are displaced by climate change. While some progress was made, there are still millions of migrant workers, in particular low-skilled ones, who are faced with egregious human rights violations, trapped in situations of forced labour.

The ability to fully capture the potential of migration for sustainable development depends largely on the framework conditions, including appropriate protection of human rights of migrants. A critical player in the future will be cities. For the first time in history, more people worldwide are living in urban areas. Migration (both from within the country and from abroad) is one of the main drivers of urbanisation. This can create social tensions and put stress

on available infrastructure and resources. However, planned with foresight, the arrival of newcomers can create economic, social and cultural benefits. Cities are setting the tone with regard to social integration and economic inclusion and should hence be empowered to fulfil this critical task with the necessary resources.

The Global Compact for Migration (GCM) and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) will provide the framework and instruments to implement the migration-relevant aspects of the 2030 Agenda, with the GCR focusing mainly on safeguarding the 1951 Convention on Refugees. The GCM can be seen as the result of important developments in the global architecture on migration to which the Global Programme Migration and Development (GPMD), and Switzerland in general, have contributed substantially at different levels. The two compacts are mainly based on the recommendations of the report of the Global Commission on International Migration, presented in 2005¹. The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), for example, can look back at ten years of dialogue and collection of evidence, good practices and policies. Two UN High-Level Dialogues on International Migration and Development (UNHLD) have taken place, including the adoption of the UNHLD Declaration in 2013. Furthermore, it was decided to organise the next UNHLD in 2019 and to hold subsequent UNHLDs every fourth UN General Assembly session. Lastly, in 2016, in response to the large movements of refugees and migrants highlighted above, a UN Summit was organised which led to the decision to establish the two global compacts. In terms of insti-

tutional architecture, at the Summit the accession of the IOM to the UN family was finally formalised.

The Swiss context

Two elements are of particular importance in the Swiss context when looking into the future. Firstly, the interdepartmental coordination of the Swiss foreign migration policy (IMZ) was critical in ensuring a coordinated and comprehensive approach. The adaptation of the structure, following an external evaluation, has further strengthened the mechanism and its political direction. Secondly, the IMZ structure will also play a pinnacle role in the implementation of the political mandate to link, where appropriate, Swiss instruments of international cooperation with Swiss migration interests. This mandate was given by Parliament during the consultations on the Federal Council Dispatch on Switzerland's International Cooperation for 2017–2020. The GPMD has taken the lead with the participation of other relevant actors in the Federal Administration, including the HSD, SECO and SEM, to define the framework to fulfil this mandate.

Against this backdrop, the GPMD will continue its work at the forefront of innovative initiatives at all levels (global, regional, national and local) and will remain a key player for the Swiss foreign policy on migration. The GPMD has the ambition to lead with evidence, to use opportunities in a flexible manner and to advocate for migration that benefits all.

→ See graphics “Migration in the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development” and “Swiss Foreign Migration Policy” on page 14 and 15.



Graph 1: Migration in the 2030 Agenda across different targets (IOM, 2017)

¹ Report of the Global Commission on International Migration: “Migration in an interconnected world: new directions for action”.

2 Results, lessons learnt and implications for the new strategy

"When you lose, don't lose the lesson."

Dalai Lama

The GPMD and its strategy have been the subject of a number of reviews. In 2015, the five Global Programmes of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) were evaluated externally. The findings encourage the SDC to continue and further strengthen the approach of the Global Programmes. Main recommendations include the acknowledgement that Switzerland is now better positioned to influence policies in multilateral, thematic processes and to address global challenges in global debates thanks to the Global Programmes' concerted efforts, including through coordination with other parts of the Federal Administration. Additionally, Global Programmes are seen as an example of Switzerland's 'smart' diplomacy, taking calculated risks in terms of new partnerships and thematically controversial topics. The evaluation recommended that Global Programmes should increasingly focus on thematic programmes implemented in specific contexts, taking advantage of their possibility to link corridors and regional approaches on the basis of specific contexts.

In 2016, budget cuts within the Federal Administration called for a review of the entire global cooperation portfolio. For the GPMD, the exercise mainly confirmed the current strategy but stipulated also to concentrate the operational portfolio on thematic programmes, while supporting other SDC divisions with expertise on migration and development, as the topic is increasingly part of national strategies. It is fair to say that the GPMD has had a major influence on the current migration and development debate in Switzerland, but also at the regional and global levels: the progress within the GFMD, the declaration of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This influence is based on a continuous development of the operational portfolio, whereby key elements and innovative approaches have been developed, tested, adapted and transformed into meaningful messages and recommendations.

Main findings and lessons drawn from the last GPMD Strategy 2013–2017 can be found in Annex 4. They mainly highlight Switzerland's evidence-based leadership on migration and development from operational to policy levels. They also comment on Switzerland's partnership approach, which is based on mutual trust and a multi-stakeholder engagement, including working with the private sector. The programmatic approach and an understanding of the context and flexible reaction to it are seen as positive factors for the achievements of the programme.



Migrant workers in Qatar

3 Our commitment

*"Life is a bridge: pass over it,
but build no houses upon it."*

Fatehpur Sikri inscription, India

Migration is inevitably interlinked with sustainable development², which bears considerable relevance at all stages of the migration cycle. Migrants contribute to the social and economic development of their countries of destination, where they often constitute an important share of the workforce. Countries of origin – and in particular migrant workers and their families³ – benefit from remittances, skills transfers, and increased trade as a result of closer linkages. A huge majority of the world's 258 million international migrants are migrant workers and their families, 48% of them female. However, institutional and legal frameworks, as well as the implementation of the latter, are not always sufficient to protect their human rights – and most importantly the rights of those in vulnerable situations – and to harness the full potential of migration and migrants to contribute to sustainable development.

This positive impact of migration on sustainable development, however, strongly depends on the framework conditions for migrants and their families in the country of origin and the country of residence.

The three components outlined in this strategy seek to strengthen framework conditions such as, for example, policy and implementation frameworks at all levels, capacities and attitudes of stakeholders (governments, civil society, academia and private sector), coordination and coherence between stakeholders and sectors as well as research, knowledge and networking.

The complexity of migration – a multidimensional topic:

The following four points are an attempt to summarise the complexity of migration, calling for a holistic approach and understanding. They are the guiding principles of the whole-of-government approach to linking migration and broader international cooperation efforts:

Key principles pursued in this discussion include:

1. Persons in vulnerable situations outside their home region need adequate **protection**.
2. **Sustainable economic development** in a globalised and interdependent world needs mobile and flexible labour forces.
3. Only **long-term programmes with a holistic approach** are able to successfully tackle the issue of the root causes of forced migration (due to e.g. natural disasters, climate change, armed conflicts)
4. **Global, regional and national migration policies** need well-functioning governance structures.

² These positive aspects of migration can be observed in all migrant communities regardless of their legal status: refugee groups, labour migrants, family members and migrants with irregular status contribute to the economic development and often fill gaps in an informal labour market.

³ UNDESA 2017



Sri Lanka – Information event for people who stayed behind

Impact hypothesis

Coherent migration and development governance, based on inter-sectoral cooperation at all levels, favourable framework conditions for migrants, their families and host communities, adequate protection schemes and access to services are required to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration for sustainable development and inclusive growth.

Overall goal

The GPMD contributes to making migration of benefit to all, ensuring safe and regular migration and improving framework conditions to unlock migrants' potential to contribute to sustainable development and inclusive growth.

One goal – three components:

- **Shaping** the migration and development governance and architecture
- **Enabling framework conditions** along the migration cycle and in all contexts
- **Knowledge, expertise and collaboration** for migration and development.

Objectives and strategic components

Three strategic components with respective outcomes guide the GPMD's engagement during the implementation of this strategy.

The different components – policy, operational and knowledge – mutually reinforce each other and apply a holistic and integrated approach across all levels (local to global) and actors. The GPMD will work in a complementary way with other Swiss actors and will link operational experience with global policy dialogue.

This strategy combines the lessons learnt from the previous phase with a focus on emerging issues in line with the changing context (e.g. forced displacement, migration and skills development, urbanisation). As such, the new strategy seeks to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus by tackling development aspects in forced displacement and mixed migration contexts.

Throughout the strategy, the gender-specific needs and vulnerabilities of women, girls, men and boys are taken into account and are addressed accordingly, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly (but not exclusively) focusing on SDG 5 and SDG 8. Additionally, the particular concerns of migrant minors (children/youth) will be considered, as appropriate, with specific responses and policies supported on the basis of past experiences and upcoming needs.

Strategic component 1 – Shaping coherent migration and development governance at all levels (global, regional, national and local)

Outcome 1.1: Migration and development governance at all levels is fit to implement the migration-relevant aspects of the 2030 Agenda

The notion of migration being a factor for sustainable development has reached the global political agenda and is anchored in the Sustainable Development Goals. The GCM is expected to provide the framework for the implementation of the SDGs relevant to migration, and new actors are entering the dialogue process. This includes urban actors and the private sector, broadening the base of involved stakeholders and triggering the forging of new partnerships. Switzerland has played a pivotal role in the process, leading several international initiatives, substantiating the dialogue with experience from the field and strategically supporting and partnering with key actors. The GPMD's continued engagement aims to render global migration and development governance fit to implement an effective and inclusive agenda that integrates development and protects the human rights of migrants at local, national, regional and global levels.

A particular focus lies on policy dialogue and processes, strengthening the coherence of migration and development policies with the principle of leaving no one behind and working towards the paradigm shift in recognising the role of cities and municipal authorities in shaping local and national sustainable development and migration governance. In addition, the private sector has been included in global discussions, particularly through the establishment of the WEF Business Mechanism on Migration, which was driven by Switzerland.

Outcome 1.2: Coherent strategies are coordinated and imple- mented among Swiss actors including government and other relevant stakeholders

In line with fostering inclusive and coherent development and migration policies with the involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders in partner countries, the GPMD contributes to coherence and coordination among the involved actors in Switzerland, i.e. among the relevant Federal Administration actors through the interdepartmental coordination structure IMZ, and with the Swiss civil society active in the field of migration and development, through a more structured involvement as part of a Swiss civil society platform on migration and development. Switzerland has a long-standing tradition of involving its civil society in relevant debates. The Swiss civil society bodies working on migration and development – with their multifaceted role as migrants' interlocutors and major project implementers – can contribute significantly to shaping appropriate migration and development policies and assess their relevance and sustainability.

The interdepartmental coordination structure IMZ allows for an improved coherence within the Swiss foreign migration policy with a multi-layered arrangement, both including technical discussions and more strategic decisions. The GPMD contributes to this approach to ensure that the further development and implementation of the Swiss foreign migration policy takes into account the development dimension of migration and that the linkages between international cooperation and Swiss migration policy are established, where applicable. Under the lead of the GPMD, a conceptual framework was developed with all inter-departmental actors; the coming years will show the potential as well as the limits of this mandate.



Nepal – Project to include migrants into local tourism development

Strategic component 2 – Enabling framework conditions along the migration cycle and in all contexts

In the context of labour migration, migrant workers – in particular low-skilled men and women – are often not sufficiently protected by legal frameworks, and existing laws and regulations are not consistently implemented, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation, discrimination, rights violations and abuse.

Under this strategic component, the GPMD's programmes are supporting safe and regular migration, decent working and living conditions along the migration cycle, recognising the migrants as actors for sustainable development. Forcibly displaced persons often enter the labour market for similar reasons as migrant workers and face the same challenges with regard to exploitative conditions. A comprehensive approach that takes into account the situation of all groups will be applied in forced displacement contexts.

This strategic component generates the experience and evidence from operational programmes with a broad range of partners (government partners, civil society, UN and international organisations, academia and local communities), allowing to shape and influence policy dialogue and migration governance at all levels addressed under the first strategic component.

Outcome 2.1: Safe and regular migration and migrants' contribution to development along the migration cycle

In line with the targets set in the 2030 Agenda, Switzerland and its partners will continue to advocate for safe and regular migration along key labour migration corridors from a thematic perspective. In order to do so, different issues along the migration cycle (or across a 'migration corridor') need to be addressed simultaneously, including fair and ethical recruitment; skills development, matching and recognition; pre-departure and pre-employment orientation; working and living conditions; access to justice and other services; and freedom to associate and assemble. Target groups include the migrants themselves, their communities of origin ('the stay behinds') and host communities. A comprehensive and multisectoral approach will be important to ensure that the local, national and regional levels benefit from each other to ensure achievement of this outcome. Partnerships with all relevant stakeholders are key, including with the private sector, which is an important actor from recruitment to working conditions etc. Experiences from concrete programmes have confirmed the importance of relying on supply-chain-driven fair recruitment practices for further scale-up.

Outcome 2.2: Framework conditions are enabling migrants' engagement in countries of origin and destination, thus contributing to sustainable development

Over recent decades, policymakers from both countries of origin and destination, as well as development partners working on migration and development, have started looking at diasporas as actors with the potential to contribute to sustainable development. Initially mainly focusing on financial remittances, policy interest increasingly included the potential impact which diasporas have on facilitating trade and investment as well as on transferring knowledge and skills. This led to the establishment of ministries or state agencies for diaspora communities or individuals in various countries, aimed at mobilising 'their' diaspora for development purposes. Diaspora-related policies have seen a considerable expansion, e.g. at the crossroads between international cooperation and integration and also as part of efforts to mainstream migration into development planning. Additionally, individual diaspora organisations and broader diaspora platforms (geographically bound or thematic) continued to position themselves both to be part of the broader sustainable development discussion at policy level as well as with concrete activities in support of their communities in the country of origin and destination.

In this context, the key for successful engagement of the diaspora in the sustainable development of the country of origin and fruitful collaboration with the different actors very much depends on the framework conditions available (administrative barriers in the country of origin, government policy and outreach to its diaspora, remittances costs and technical conditions etc.).

On the basis of its lessons learned and in line with its mandate, the GPMD will continue to support the strengthening of the policy framework in this context, the diaspora platforms engaged at the operational level as well as the policy dialogue level in contexts where Switzerland has a general engagement.

Outcome 2.3: Development solutions to forced displacement are designed with a migration and development perspective:

The distinction between labour migrants and people who have been forcibly displaced has become increasingly blurred, and clear distinctions are hard to discern in many contexts, particularly in mixed migration contexts; often migrants and forcibly displaced persons face similar challenges on the labour market as well as with regard to broader development-related issues. What has thus become evident is the fact that all types of migration need to be looked at from a sustainable development perspective, in addition to addressing humanitarian needs. Switzerland is therefore committed to focusing on the three areas of prevention, protection and self-reliance when dealing with forced displacement. In conjunction and complementarity with other Swiss actors, the GPMD is committed to focusing broadly on the aspect of self-reliance, in line with the migration-relevant aspects of the 2030 Agenda, and to integrating this notion into its policy discussions and programmes where appropriate. In the Middle East, the programme has been adjusted to be in line with the mixed migration context in synergy and complementarity with Swiss Humanitarian Aid.

This outcome therefore has two prongs: a) the conceptual work on a still relatively new topic such as tackling forced displacement from a development perspective with participation in policy discussions and technical support alongside other actors, and b) the integration of the issue in operational programmes in order to showcase and further improve the concept.

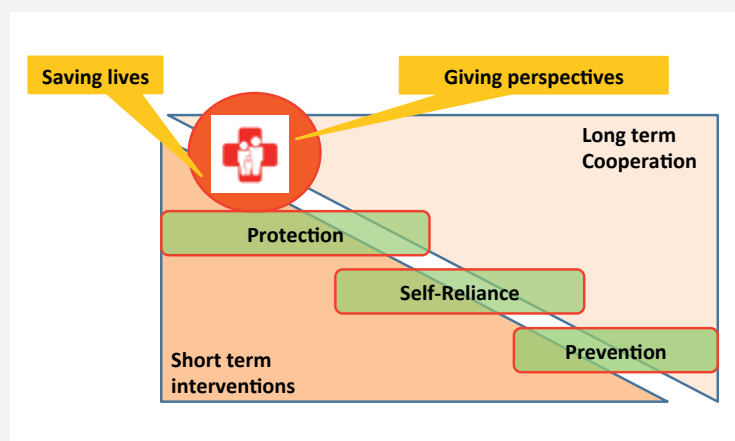
Strategic component 3 – Knowledge, expertise and collaboration for migration and development

Outcome 3.1:
Experiences, evidence and research on migration and development are generated, collected and shared, including in collaboration with SDC Networks and Global Programmes

Knowledge and networks are the cornerstones for both the policy and the operational components of this strategy. Existing knowledge will continue to be disseminated, and the generation of evidence on migration and development-related topics will be supported. In line with the SDGs, a strong focus will be on multi-sectoral approaches and understanding the link between migration and different development sectors. The GPMD's connections and outreach to the respective partners, both within and outside the Federal Administration, will be steered and built upon strategically. The collaboration with other Global Programmes and thematic networks within the SDC will play an important role in this endeavour where applicable.

Outcome 3.2:
The migration and development expertise and integration within the SDC is strengthened through GPMD expertise

As the competence centre on migration and development within the SDC, the GPMD will continue to use its positioning, know-how and strategic partnerships to provide and broker expertise to other divisions within the SDC and to interested partners in general. Based on the Dispatch on Switzerland's International Cooperation for 2017–2020, divisions of the SDC's South Cooperation Department will increasingly include the topic of migration in their country and regional strategies. The GPMD will provide expertise upon request. Collaboration with other thematic areas within the SDC will continue to be sought, including through the SDC Migration Network as well as with other Global Programmes.



Graph 2: Coherence between short and long-term programmes, SDC

The SDC Migration Network is hosted by the GPMD as an instrument to facilitate knowledge management through the connection of all relevant stakeholders working on the topic. As such, the Network provides the platform for exchange and interlinking with ongoing programmes and dialogues at local, national, regional and global levels. Its members work with the Federal Administration, partner governments, international and UN organisations, civil society, the private sector and academia.

→ See graphic "SDC Network on Migration & Development" on page 18

Links with other SDC thematic networks and Global Programmes are made where relevant, such as the Multi-network Learning Journey on the nexus between migration, climate change, food security and urbanisation started in 2017. Additionally, migration-relevant aspects of the 2030 Agenda as well as evidence from operational activities call for strengthened collaboration on issues related to migration (e.g. health, gender, skills development). Priorities will be set to achieve the required focus in line with identified needs and opportunities.

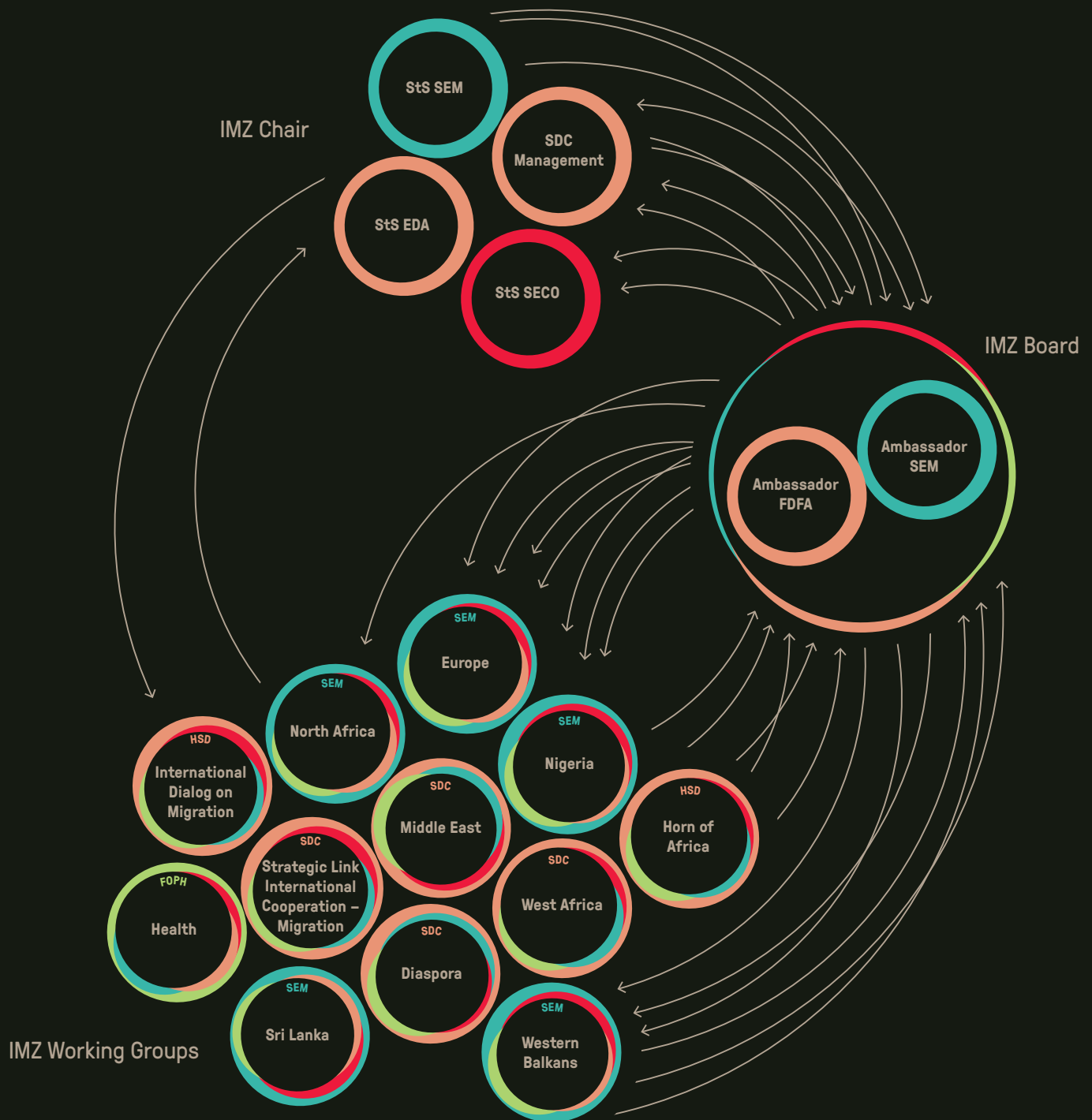
Migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Implementing Actors in Switzerland



Swiss Foreign Migration Policy

Actors & Cooperation – The Interdepartmental Coordination Structure IMZ



EAER Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research
SECO State Secretariat for Economic Affairs

FDFA Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
SDC Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
 Humanitarian Aid
 Cooperation with Eastern Europe
 South Cooperation Department
 Global Cooperation

HSD Human Security Division
DP Directorate of Political Affairs

FDHA Federal Department of Home Affairs
FOPH Federal Office of Public Health

FDJP Federal Department of Justice and Police
SEM State Secretariat for Migration
FEDPOL Federal Office of Police

FDF Federal Department of Finance
SBG Swiss Border Guard

4 How we act

*"Progress is impossible without change,
and those who cannot change their minds
cannot change anything."*

George Bernard Shaw

4.1 Instruments

In line with the Global Programmes' mandate, three instruments are applied towards achieving the strategic and operational objectives set out in this strategy, applied in a thematic logic and taking into account specific contexts:

International policy and norm setting: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides the necessary framework to improve the global governance of international migration. Its acknowledgement of migrants' contribution to development and its call to facilitate safe and regular migration mark a change of paradigm, which began with the report of the Global Commission on International Migration in 2005. Based on the 2030 Agenda and the GCM, the GPMD will continue to work with partners at all levels (including global, regional and national dialogue) to strengthen the policies in view of achieving the migration-related SDGs.

Innovation with thematic focus: Innovation remains key for the GPMD in its mandate to spearhead new initiatives and topics, and to support scalable solutions, respond to upcoming opportunities in a changing context to ultimately link operational

experience with policy dialogue at different levels. Pilot initiatives provide an important way to test new approaches and validate their outcomes for upscaling.

Knowledge management: The support of knowledge creation and sharing through expertise, platforms and networks is key to providing the required narrative, evidence and networks for efficient policy dialogue at all levels and to steer operational programmes. At the same time, it allows us to capture experience from operational programmes and facilitate the linkages between local, national, regional and global discussions and realities.

These instruments strive to enhance the linkages between operational programmes to provide experience for policy discussions. Knowledge management thus plays a key role in this effort. Concrete programmes implemented by the SDC (both through Global Programmes and bilateral cooperation) therefore deliver the required inputs; in turn, feedback from the policy dialogue is brought back into the national operational programmes. Close collaboration is maintained between the relevant actors.



Migrant worker in Qatar

4.2 Management and implementation

This strategy will be managed and implemented by the GPMD in Bern, its regional advisers and local staff in the field, in close collaboration with the Swiss embassies and cooperation offices, as well as with relevant SDC divisions and Federal Administration partners in general. It will support the linkages between national realities, regional dialogues and global processes with a view to maintaining a strong comprehensive approach in the spirit of a whole-of-government approach and in line with its core mandate as a Global Programme. Complementarity with thematic and geographic strategies will be fostered and synergies maximised, particularly in view of the current dispatch for an increased focus on migration (along with other global themes) in national cooperation strategies. The geographic focus of the Global Programmes' thematic programmes will be based on the relevance of the global and regional discussions as well as Switzerland's engagement as a whole.

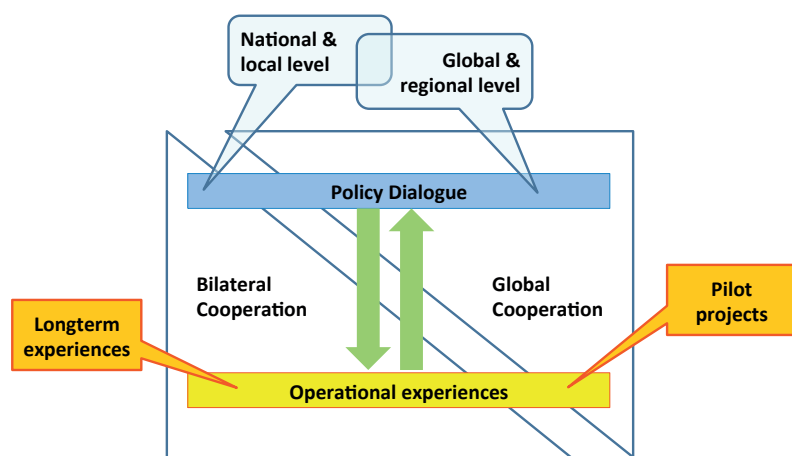


Nepal – Vocational training to increase life skills and professional competence

4.3 Monitoring, evaluation and steering

Monitoring and evaluation of the GPMD strategy is carried out at three levels:

1. Context (thematic and policy): annual monitoring and reporting as part of the annual reporting and planning cycle.
2. Results framework: standard processes including annual review and planning, mid-term evaluation; programme-level monitoring, evaluation and steering.
3. Programmes: continuous monitoring and evaluation as part of the PCM with a focus on results-based management and policy influencing. GPMD staff and migration network members will participate in evaluations of the programme where applicable. Learning from the programmatic level will feed back into the implementation and steering of the strategy.



Graph 3: Linking policy dialogue with operational programmes, SDC



SDC Network on Migration & Development



Practitioners



Policy Makers



Global & Local

Our network connects practitioners to promote learning and exchange on **migration & development**

MEMBERS

WE ARE:

Sounding Board

Swiss Administration

Externals
(Partners, stakeholders, etc.)



TOGETHER WE DO:

e-newsletters

f2f events

contributions

e-discussions

member space

public shareweb

webinars



AIMING AT:

enhancing sharing of experiences amongst members

generating knowledge

integrating migration into SDC programmes

shaping migration into global policies and strategies



5 Resources

The GPMD's indicative overall annual budget for the period 2018 to 2021 is projected to grow gradually from CHF 17 million in 2018 to CHF 21 million in 2021. It should be noted that funds required per programme are not proportional to the human resources invested; some of the activities will in fact require limited project funds, while human resources invested and expertise are high. The major part of the budget will be spent in the field of labour migration, with programmes covering the different corridors between sending and receiving countries in Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Other topics, such as migrants' contributions to development, will be implemented through networks, platforms and other exchange mechanisms. The upcoming new topic of urban migration is based on experiences in the field of local migration (from the Joint Migration and Development Initiative JMDI) and will see an important partnership with Cities Alliance. As in the

previous strategy, the engagement of the GPMD in the global dialogue on migration and development will be concentrated on global and regional processes¹, with a flexibility to support or initiate additional activities with a potential to impact the global dialogue. With an increased operational engagement of the traditional bilateral cooperation of the SDC in the field of migration², the role of the GPMD in the field of policy influencing is strengthened. Consequently, expertise will be offered on specific topics like migration and health, migration and skills development and – most importantly and globally on the rise – forced displacement and development.

¹ GFMD and GCM resp. Colombo Process, Abu Dhabi Dialogue, ECOWAS, and IGAD

² Nepal, Bangladesh, North Africa etc.



Sri Lanka – Counselling for future domestic workers abroad

Annex 1:

Facts and figures

Migration on a global level

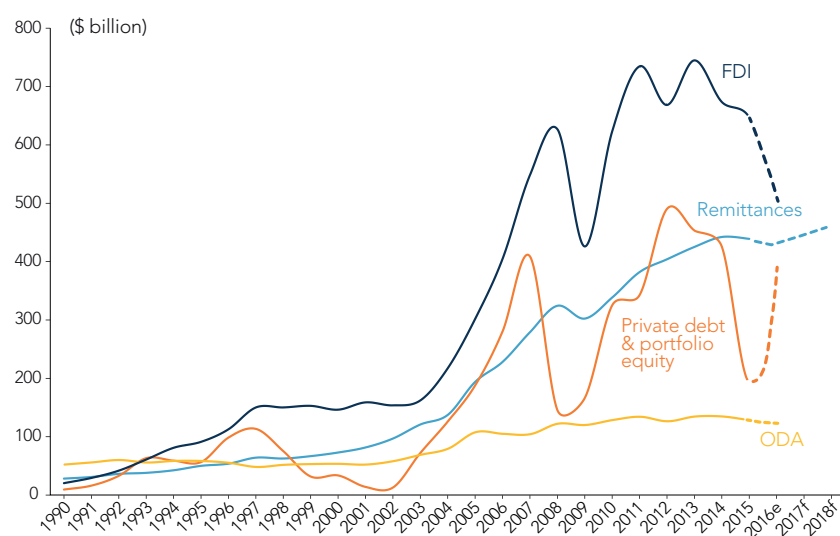
The number of international migrants amounts to an estimated **258 million persons** (UN DESA 2018).

An unprecedented **65.6 million people** around the world have been forced from home. Among them are nearly **22.5 million refugees**. The majority of forcibly displaced persons live in their home country or home region (UNHCR 2018).

Over recent years, remittance flows – funds sent by people living and working abroad to their home countries – have been increasing rapidly. In 2017, remittance flows to LMICs are projected to reach **USD 450 billion**. Worldwide, remittance flows reached **USD 596 billion** (World Bank, KNOMAD 2017).

Remittances figures represent a stable and growing source of finance and nearly **three times the amount of official development assistance (ODA) flows** to developing countries (UN DESA 2018).

Remittance Flows to Developing Countries Are Larger Than Official Development Assistance and More Stable Than Private Capital Flows



Sources: World Bank staff estimates; World Development Indicators. See annex A for data and forecast methods. Note: FDI=foreign direct investment; ODA=official development assistance.

Graph 4: Migration and Remittances, Worldbankgroup/KNOMAD 2017

Switzerland – A country of emigration and immigration

Between 1850 and 1914, some **400,000** Swiss citizens left the country because of poverty. Most of them set off for America, where they founded colonies or served as mercenaries in foreign armies (SRF 2014)¹.

Industrialisation created thousands of new jobs. In **1890**, more immigrants than emigrants were counted in Switzerland for the first time (Migration Report SEM).

At the end of 2017, **2,053,589 foreigners** were living in Switzerland. At the same time, only **121,402 asylum seekers** were living in Switzerland (Foreign Population Statistics 2017).

Around 11% of the Swiss population lived abroad at the end of 2017. Of these **751,800 Swiss nationals living abroad**, around 62% live in Europe (FDFA Statistics on the Swiss Abroad).

The most frequent countries of origin for foreigners in Switzerland in 2017 were **Italy, Germany, Portugal, France, Kosovo** and **Spain**. In 2017, 70% of the permanent foreign resident population came from the EU-28/EFTA states (Foreign Population Statistics 2017).

18,088 asylum applications were filed in Switzerland in 2017. Most asylum seekers in Switzerland came from **Eritrea, Syria, Afghanistan, Turkey, Somalia** and **Sri Lanka** (SEM Asylum Statistics 2017).

78% of immigrants came to Switzerland in 2017 to take up employment (47%) or to join their families (31%). This also includes family reunification from abroad by Swiss nationals (Foreign Population Statistics 2017).



Senegal, border with Gambia – Community project: soap manufacturing

¹ <https://www.srf.ch/news/schweiz/eine-geschichte-der-zu-und-auswanderung>

Annex 2:

GPMD Results framework 2018–2021

Overall goal of the Global Programme

Contribute to safe and regular migration and unlock migrants' potential to contribute to sustainable development and inclusive growth through improved framework conditions.

Strategic Component 1: Shaping coherent migration and development governance at all levels

Impact Hypothesis: A strengthened institutional architecture, coordinated frameworks and the acknowledgement of migration in sustainable development is a prerequisite for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in an inclusive manner and by protecting the human rights of migrants.

	Indicators
	ARI: international norms, global policies and political processes developed in the field of migration and development
Outcome 1.1: The migration and development governance at all levels is fit to implement the migration relevant aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ensuring inclusiveness and protecting the human rights of migrants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence that the global governance structure on migration and development is strengthened thus is facilitating the implementation of migration relevant aspects in the 2030 Agenda. • Initiatives to support capacities of regional processes to facilitate the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development • Evidence of migration being integrated in sectorial development plans at national and local level • Fora and initiatives supported to enhance the inclusion of cities in migration related policies and their implementation
Outcome 1.2: Coherent strategies on migration and development are coordinated and implemented among Swiss actors including governmental and all other relevant stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fora and initiatives in Switzerland supported aiming at strengthening coherence in the field of migration from a development perspective • Evidence of initiatives pursued by the Swiss Civil society platform on M&D • Public awareness events on migration and development organised/ supported

Strategic Component 2: Enabling framework conditions along the migration cycle and in all contexts

Impact Hypothesis: Enabling framework conditions along the migration cycle (country of origin, transit and destination) as a result of collaboration with stakeholders (governments, NGOs, UN/IO, research) lead to safer and regular migration, decent working and living conditions and coherent labour migration policies, thus unlocking the potential of migration to contribute to sustainable development.

	Indicators
Outcome 2.1 Progress is made towards safe and regular migration, decent work and improved living conditions along the migration cycle as part of a comprehensive approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives supported to strengthen information about rights and duties with regards to labour migration targeting governments, employers and migrants • Initiatives supported to improve legislation and its implementation to protect migrant rights along the migration corridor • Evidence of increased awareness and communication about safe and regular migration through GPMD support
Outcome 2.2 Framework conditions are fit to support diaspora engagement in countries of origin and destination, thus contributing to sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives supported to enhance framework conditions for diaspora engagement in countries of origin • Evidence of diaspora involvement at policy level discussions • Initiatives fostering diaspora coordination and exchange through platforms and networks
Outcome 2.3 Development solutions to forced displacement are designed with a migration and development perspective: A contribution towards bridging the gap between humanitarian assistance and development oriented solutions in forced displacement situations linking concrete experiences and policy discussions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of support towards conceptual and policy discussion on how to deal with mixed migration flows from a development perspective • Initiatives (mainly pilot character) addressing aspects of forced displacement from a migration and development perspective supported

Strategic Component 3: Knowledge, expertise and collaboration

Impact Hypothesis: As the competence center on migration and development, GPMD initiates and supports activities to create evidence, to share experiences and to use synergies and advises interested actors inside and outside SDC on the state of the art in the field migration and development.

Indicators	
Outcome 3.1 Experiences, evidence and research on migration and development is generated, collected and shared, including in collaboration with SDC Networks and Global Programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initiatives supported in view of strengthening migration relevant data gathering and generation of evidence (focus on gender disaggregation and specificities)• SDG 17• Evidence of initiatives and activities carried out with SDC thematic networks and Global Programmes• Network activities organized fostering collaboration and sharing of experience
Outcome 3.2 Expertise on migration and development are provided/brokered, including for the integration with other sectors (e.g. health, trade, skills development etc.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence of GPMD expertise provided to SDC strategies, processes, initiatives and programme

Annex 3:

Migration-references in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Migration in the declaration

14. We are meeting at a time of immense challenges to sustainable development. Billions of our citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity. There are rising inequalities within and among countries. There are enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power. Gender inequality remains a key challenge. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiralling conflict, violent extremism, terrorism and **related humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades.**

23. People who **are vulnerable must be empowered.** Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80% live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, **refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants.** We resolve to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of **people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies** and in areas affected by terrorism.

25. We commit to providing inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational training. All people, irrespective of sex, age, race, ethnicity, and persons with disabilities, **migrants,** indigenous peoples, children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations, **should have access to life-long learning opportunities** that help them acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society. We will strive to provide children and youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities, helping our countries to reap the demographic dividend including through safe schools and cohesive communities and families.

27. We will seek to build strong economic foundations for all our countries. Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is essential for prosperity. This will only be possible if wealth is shared and income inequality is addressed. We will work to build dynamic, sustainable, innovative and people-centred economies, promoting youth employment and women's economic empowerment, in particular, and decent work for all. **We will eradicate forced labour and human trafficking** and end child labour in all its forms. All countries stand to benefit from having a healthy and well-educated workforce with the knowledge and skills needed for productive and fulfilling work and full participation in society. We will strengthen the productive capacities of least-developed countries in all sectors, including through structural transformation. We will adopt policies which increase productive capacities, productivity and productive employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, pastoralist and fisheries development; sustainable industrial development; universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; sustainable transport systems; and quality and resilient infrastructure.

35. **We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development.** We also recognize that international migration is a multi-dimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries. We underline the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received.

74.g Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be guided by the following principles [...] They will be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and **disaggregated by** income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, **migration status**, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

Sustainable Development Goals

Main migration-/displacement-related targets

- 5.2 (Gender Equity): Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including **trafficking** and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 8.7 (Decent Work & Economic Growth): Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and **human trafficking** and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- 8.8 (Decent Work & Economic Growth): Protect **labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments** for all workers, **including migrant workers, in particular women migrants**, and those in precarious employment
- 10.7 (Reduced Inequalities): Facilitate **orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people**, including through the **implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies**
- 10.c (Reduced inequalities): By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction **costs of migrant remittances** and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent
- 16.2 (Peace, Justice and strong Institutions): End abuse, exploitation **trafficking** and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 17.18 (Partnerships for the Goals): By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data **disaggregated by** income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, **migratory status**, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Other migration-/displacement-related targets:

- 1.5 (No poverty): By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in **vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability** to climate-related extreme events and other **economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters**
- 4.b (Quality Education): By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of **scholarships** available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.
- 11.5 (Sustainable Cities and Communities): By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the **number of people affected** and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- 13.1 (Climate Action): Strengthen **resilience** and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural **disasters** in all countries

Goals explicitly mentioning, or with targets mentioning "for all" / "vulnerable populations"

In addition, noting a number of goals and targets explicitly mention that they are "for all", or that they are targeted towards "vulnerable" populations (of which migrants, refugees and displaced persons are explicitly pinpointed as per paragraph 23 of the declaration), meaning **migrants should be included**. These are as follows:

- SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- SDG 3: Ensure health lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainability of water and sanitation for all
- SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

financing for development. We will work to ensure that adequate and affordable financial services are available to migrants and their families in both home and host countries. We will work towards reducing the average transaction cost of migrant remittances by 2030 to less than 3 per cent of the amount transferred. We are particularly concerned with the cost of remittances in certain low volume and high cost corridors. We will work to ensure that no remittance corridor requires charges higher than 5 per cent by 2030, mindful of the need to maintain adequate service coverage, especially for those most in need. We will support national authorities to address the most significant obstacles to the continued flow of remittances, such as the trend of banks withdrawing services, to work towards access to remittance transfer services across borders. We will increase coordination among national regulatory authorities to remove obstacles to non-bank remittance service providers accessing payment system infrastructure, and promote conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfer of remittances in both source and recipient countries, including by promoting competitive and transparent market conditions. We will exploit new technologies, promote financial literacy and inclusion, and improve data collection."

Addis Ababa Action Agenda Migration (paragraph 111)

"We recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of origin, transit and destination countries that must be addressed in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner. We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, with full respect for human rights. We endeavour to increase cooperation on access to and portability of earned benefits, enhance the recognition of foreign qualifications, education and skills, lower the costs of recruitment for migrants, and combat unscrupulous recruiters, in accordance with national circumstances and legislation. We further endeavour to implement effective social communication strategies on the contribution of migrants to sustainable development in all its dimensions, in particular in countries of destination, in order to combat xenophobia, facilitate social integration, and protect migrants' human rights through national frameworks. We reaffirm the need to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, especially those of women and children, regardless of their migration status."

Remittances (paragraph 40)

"We recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, and transit and destination countries. Remittances from migrant workers, half of whom are women, are typically wages transferred to families, primarily to meet part of the needs of the recipient households. They cannot be equated to other international financial flows, such as foreign direct investment, ODA or other public sources of

In addition, there is reference to migrant and refugee children among target populations for quality education (paragraph 78), to end human trafficking (paragraph 112), to increase number of scholarships available to students in developing countries (paragraph 119) and to disaggregate by, inter alia, migratory status (paragraph 126).

Annex 4:

Evaluation of the Global Programmes

An evaluation of the SDC Global Programmes was carried out in 2015. This annex provides a summary of the recommendations specific to the GPMD.

Summary of the recommendations for GPMD (2015)

Leadership:

Switzerland continues to be a pioneer in the field of migration and development at all levels. As a government agency, SDC is recognized as a trusted partner in many countries through linking policy dialogue with operational experiences at all levels, including the co-facilitation of the Global Compact through the Swiss and Mexican Ambassadors in New York.

Evidence:

The field of migration and development continues to rely on evidence generated by research partners to establish and strengthen the respective narrative of the 2030 Agenda. While numerous efforts have been made in this field, emerging topics show the need for new focus areas in research to steer and nurture policy decisions.

In contexts with rapidly changing realities (contextual and institutional), it is important that interventions can be adjusted to the context, requiring flexibility and constant analysis of the situation; this is most often done thanks to the generation of evidence underlying the need for adjustment.

Partnerships:

The strategic and operational partnerships fostered at the global level and through the operational programmes in the respective contexts will continue to be key to advance the agenda on migration and development.

Over the last years, the importance of local actors for successful migration management has been acknowledged through concrete operational programmes¹ or academic research². Among these local actors, cities play a key role in their links with rural areas as their 'Hinterland' and as an important transit from internal to international migration.

Regional consultative processes (→ see Annex on RCPs) have proven extremely important to link local and national views with the global perspective of the international dialogue on migration and development; these entry points will continue to be built upon.

The private sector will continue to be an important stakeholder in this discussion; important experiences were made at different levels, e.g. the GFMD Business Mechanism established in 2015 and collaboration with Employers Federations, Recruitment Agencies, Labour Market Agencies etc. Lessons from these initiatives will be drawn to further development work in this field.

Migration issues are interdependent with other sectors like health, education, security, economic development and infrastructure. A holistic approach with close inter-ministerial cooperation is therefore an imperative, both within Switzerland as well as within partner countries. With its IMZ structure³ Switzerland can be a model for such cooperation mechanisms.

Programmatic:

Activities, projects and programmes need to address relevant issues for communities and authorities and show pathways to improvements and solutions; linking the different levels from local to global is one of the key added values of GPMD in this effort.

1 JMDI (Joint Migration and Development Initiative)

2 ETH ZH, transdisciplinary Lab.

3 IMZ structure: FDFA / FDJP / EAER / DDPS / FDHA / DETEC / FDF



IOM-UNDP Joint Program on Migration Mainstreaming, Global Board Meeting, October 3–4 2017, Tunis

Working across corridors, thus addressing issues along the migration cycle, has proven successful and efficient when talking about international migration. This approach will continue to be a cornerstone of GPMD's strategy.

While there is an increasing acknowledgement of migrants' contributions to sustainable development and inclusive growth, the concrete cooperation with diaspora organisations is marked by many institutional and political challenges. Thus, GPMD's focus will be on supporting exchange platforms and on improving framework conditions for diaspora engagement.

As migration patterns are closely linked with the availability of attractive jobs abroad, the development of skills combined with the creation of jobs at home is the path to go in order to avoid unsuccessful migration, which may end in slavery and exploitation. In this regard, basic education and vocational programmes as well as the cooperation with the pri-

vate sector are key elements for policies that give potential migrants a perspective in their own country. Therefore the evaluation of such programmes should include the impact on mobility.

Context:

The previous GPMD strategy focussed mainly on the 'positive sides of migration as drivers for development in countries of origin, transit and destination. As the unsolved armed conflicts in Asia (Afghanistan), in the Middle East (Syria Crisis), North Africa (Libya), and Sub-Saharan Africa (Sahel, Horn of Africa) continue to produce forcefully displaced people with limited solutions in sight, the support to medium and long term perspectives for these populations is an increasingly important challenge for all actors. The GPMD portfolio in the mixed migration context of the Middle East has thus been adjusted to expand the decent work discussion to the refugee context. These specific contexts will continue to nurture the global discussions on forced displacement and development.

Annex 5:

Financial planning GPMD 2018–2021

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018–2021
Budget GPMD (CHF)	17,000,000	19,000,000	20,000,000	21,000,000	77,000,000

Programme Components	2017		2018–21 (planning)		Outcome level	Human resources intensity	
	in 1,000 CHF	in %	in CHF	in %		HQ	Field
Component 1 Shaping coherent migration and development governance	5,280	33%	23,100	30%	Global Dialogue	high	high
					Swiss Dialogue	medium	low
Component 2 Enabling framework conditions along the migration cycle and in all contexts	9,100	57%	46,200	60%	Safe and regular migration, decent work	high	high
					Framework conditions for diaspora engagement	medium	medium
					Development solutions to forced displacement	medium	high
Component 3 Knowledge, expertise	180	1%	3,850	5%	Knowledge	medium	medium
					Expertise	high	high
Misc. / Management	1,440	9%	3,850	5%		low	low
Total budget GPMD	16,000	100%	77,000	100%			

Annex 6:

Who we work with

International and global bodies and networks

- The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) is the main forum for discussions on the subject. It was created in 2007 and is an informal, non-binding, state-led process. Switzerland was the chair of the GFMD in 2011 and uses the forum actively to influence global dialogue. In 2015 it initiated the inclusion of the private sector into the discussions through the 'business mechanism'.
- Switzerland will make use of its positioning at multilateral level to bring others on board.
- The Global Migration Group (GMG) brings together all 17 UN organisations which are active in the field of migration. The GPMD supports specific activities of the group and the rotating chair of the GMG.
- The Informal EU Network on M&D – initiated by Switzerland in 2006 – is a loose network of development agencies working in the field of migration and development. On an annual basis its members informally exchange trends and developments. Main members are the EU Commission (DG DEVCO), Germany (GIZ and BMZ), France (AFD), Netherlands, Italy, Austria (ADA), UK (DFID), Sweden (SIDA) and Switzerland (SDC).
- RCPs provide important platforms for exchange and policy dialogue; where relevant, the GPMD contributes to specific components of such processes and maintains strong collaboration with its member states (→ see Annex 9).

International partnerships

- The International Labour Organization (ILO) brings together governments, employers and workers as representatives of 187 member states, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men. The ILO is the main actor in the field of labour migration.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the main international organisation working on migration and joined the UN family in 2016. It has offices all over the world and is the main implementing partner of migration programmes for many governments on all continents.
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN development agency. Its work to address the root causes of vulnerability and to create an enabling environment for employment opportunities make it a relevant partner for the GPMD to achieve coherent migration policies at the national, regional and global levels.
- With 189 member countries, the World Bank Group is working for sustainable solutions that reduce poverty and build shared prosperity in developing countries (including through KNO-MAD)
- The Cities Alliance is the global partnership for poverty reduction and the promotion of cities in sustainable development. The GPMD became a member in 2017 with the objective of using the partnership to develop meaningful programmes in urban contexts.

- The International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) was founded in 1993 on the initiative of Austria and Switzerland with 15 European member states and is a longstanding partner of the SDC in the field of migration and development. The purpose of the ICMPD is to promote innovative, comprehensive and sustainable migration policies.
- The Migration Studies unit at the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance of the United Nations University is an important academic institute in the field of migration and development. They are a strategic partner of the GPMD as they link policy issues with realities in the field.
- Research partners remain extremely important due to the necessity to foster evidence on migration and development.

Partners in Switzerland

- The GPMD will continue its close cooperation with the relevant units within the Federal Administration; including the SDC's South Cooperation Department, Humanitarian Aid Department, and Cooperation with Eastern Europe Department, as well as with SEM, SECO, HSD, Fedpol).
- Through the Swiss Civil Society Platform on Migration and Development the GPMD reaches out to non-governmental organisations, academia and migrants' organisations (e.g. Helvetas, Caritas, Terre des hommes, World Trade Institute, ETH Zurich, Swisscontact, African Diaspora Council).

Regional, national and local actors

- The GPMD maintains close collaboration with governments from a holistic perspective so as to contribute to fostering policy dialogue, providing technical support and enhancing exchange and mutual learning.
- The importance of civil society in the international dialogue on migration and development as well as in specific local, national and regional contexts is increasingly acknowledged. Switzerland has a long-standing tradition of involving civil society in the relevant debates and strengthening their capacity to provide services to those in need.
- The GPMD increasingly works with the private sector on topics related to fair and ethical recruitment, human rights of migrants etc. The private sector is also present in global discussions, including through the WEF Business Mechanism, established through prominent Swiss engagement.

Annex 7:

Interdepartmental structure for international cooperation on migration (IMZ)

The activities of Switzerland's foreign policy on migration are coordinated via the interdepartmental structure for international cooperation on migration (IMZ).

→ See graphic «Swiss Foreign Migration Policy» on page 15

The structure is based on three principles:

- 1) A **comprehensive approach** to migration that considers the economic, social and cultural opportunities offered by migration without losing sight of its challenges (e.g. irregular migration, return, human trafficking);
- 2) A **partnership approach**: between Switzerland and countries of origin, transit and destination, combined with a balanced consideration of the interests of all stakeholders;
- 3) A **whole-of-government approach** to ensure that Swiss migration policy remains coherent and that the instruments developed to address migration issues are used as part of a comprehensive approach.

Its **participants** are primarily the FDFA Directorate of Political Affairs (DP), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the FDFA Directorate for European Affairs (DEA); the State Secretariat for Migration (SEM) and the Federal Office of

Police (fedpol) of the Federal Department of Justice and Police (FDJP); and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) of the Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research (EAER).

The IMZ structure encompasses 12 thematic and geographical **working groups**. The working groups ensure regular exchange among the federal agencies concerned, advance the activities in their field and therefore ensure coherent policy. They are created by the IMZ chair according to the relevance of a geographic region or specific topic in the migration policy and the number of federal agencies engaged on the topic. Their mandate and objectives are reviewed yearly by the IMZ board and chair.

The IMZ structure was adapted in 2017 following an external evaluation, resulting in a strengthening of its mechanisms and political guidance. In future the IMZ will also play a significant role in the implementation of the political mandate to link, where appropriate, the Swiss instruments of international cooperation with Swiss migration interests.

In 2017 the Federal Council appointed a special ambassador at the FDFA for development, forced displacement and migration, who represents Switzerland in bilateral and international bodies. He coordinates his work closely with the ambassador and assistant director of the International Cooperation Directorate of the SEM.

Annex 8:

Regional consultative processes (RCP)

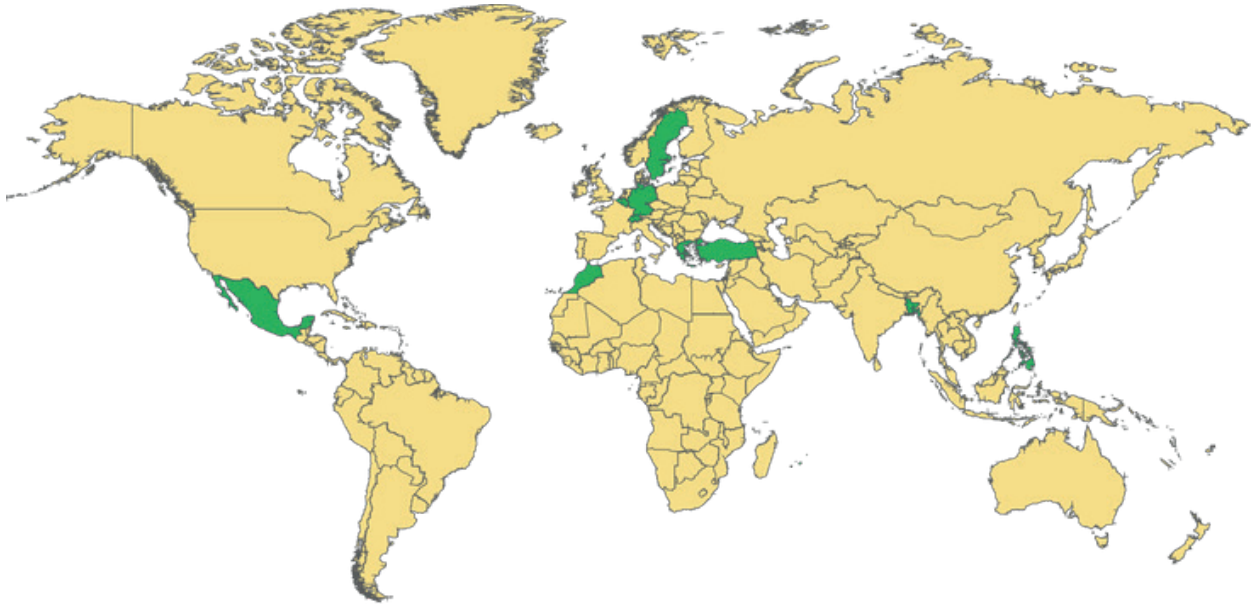
Regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs) bring together representatives of states, international organisations and, in some cases, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for informal and non-binding dialogue and information exchange on migration-related issues of common interest and concern. RCPs provide a venue for governments and other stakeholders to have an informal exchange of views about their respective positions and priorities on migration, and identify migration issues of common interest.

Through their role in identifying the shared interests of their members, allowing states to better understand each other's perspectives and needs, RCPs serve to build confidence in interstate dialogue, information sharing, cooperation and exploration of collaborative approaches on migration issues.

RCPs facilitate the development of practical networks among officials from different governments, and these networks create an environment conducive to bilateral and regional operational cooperation – such cooperation often takes place outside of, and is sustained independently of, the RCP process. Additionally, RCPs facilitate the development of networks among officials from different ministries of the same government who may not otherwise meet, and these networks lay the foundation for better cooperation, coordination and coherence on a national basis.

The SDC's role in RCPs varies depending on the region, e.g. from supporting the secretariat (IGAD, Colombo Process), or providing technical support to the member states, to participating as an observer (Abu Dhabi Dialogue etc.). In line with the new GPMD strategy, RCPs are an important instrument to foster policy coherence both at national as well as regional level and link relevant migration corridors. Additionally, they contribute to the linking between national, regional and global policy dialogue. In the GCM stocktaking exercise for example, some of the RCPs played a crucial role in consolidating the national views to regional priorities.

Global Forum on Migration & Development (GFMD)



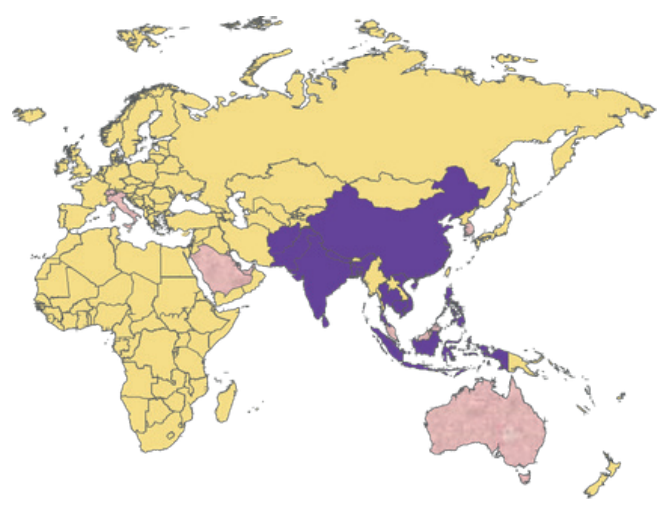
GFMD Chairs: Belgium 2007; Philippines 2008; Greece 2009; Mexico 2010; Switzerland 2011; Mauritius 2012; Sweden 2013/14; Turkey 2014/15; Bangladesh 2016; Germany-Morocco 2017/18

Abu Dhabi Dialogue



Member States: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam

Colombo Process



Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam

Observer States: Australia, Bahrain, Italy, Kuwait, Malaysia, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, The United Arab Emirates, The United States of America



IGAD Process - Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Eastern Africa

Member States: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda

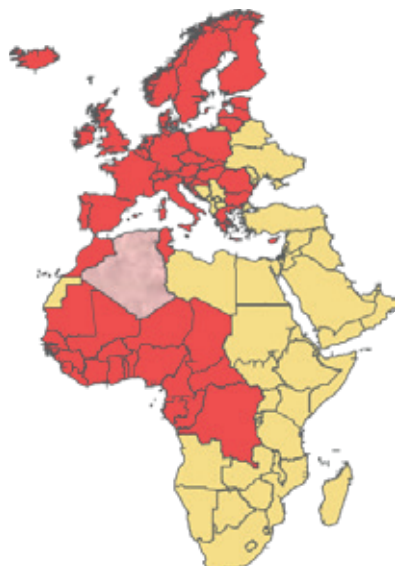
Observer & Partner States: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, The United Kingdom, The United States of America



MIDWA Process - Migration Dialog for West Africa

Member States: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

Observer States: Mauritania, Switzerland



Rabat Process - Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development

Member States: Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of the Congo, Romania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom

Observer State: Algeria

Annex 9:

Migration and gender



Migration is one of the key features of this century and contributes to achieving the SDGs. Of the 258 million international migrants in 2017, 48.4 were women.

Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a series of papers were developed by ODI looking into the relationship between migration and key development issues. The paper 'Women on the move' therefore tackles these aspects and highlights key areas to be looked into.

Complementing this paper, jointly with the SDC gender network as part of a series of guidelines on gender and key sectors, the Guidelines on Migration and Gender² were developed, building on the ODI paper but going more deeply into the different relationships between migration and gender.

The 2030 Agenda with its interlinked SDGs provides the framework to address gender dimensions across the different sectors. As such, several challenges addressed by the SDGs contain many important gender dimensions. Five SDGs include targets which are specifically related to migration. For example target 10.7 is to "facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies".

However, not all of them explicitly make the distinction between female and male migrants. Thus, in order to reach SDG 5, 8, 10, 16, and 17 particular attention is needed to capture the specific needs of female migrants, who are most likely to be "left behind" in the progress towards the 2030 Agenda (ODI 2016). Two out of these five SDGs, SDG 5 on

gender equality and SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth, are of particular relevance in assuring the rights and well-being of female migrants and refugees (ODI 2016).

Other political commitments through international conventions, declarations, laws as well as bilateral and multilateral agreements have been established to protect migrants and women in particular. Of special importance are the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), specifically the general recommendation (GR) no. 26 giving specific attention to the rights of female migrant workers and GR no. 32 on gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness of women, as well as the ILO's Domestic Workers Convention (C189). It will be of importance that gender-specific issues are well represented in the Global Compact for Migration as the expected framework to implement the above commitments and goals on migration.

In the course of the implementation of concrete projects on migration and development as well as in the engagement at the global policy level, the GPMD has continuously focused on gender issues, thus ensuring that gender-specific needs, vulnerabilities and contributions are recognised throughout the migration cycle. The experience gained through this engagement allowed for a thorough understanding of the gender dimensions (not limiting it to focusing on women specifically) in the different contexts.

In fact, gender dimensions are relevant across all areas of engagement, ranging from the context and needs analysis, the design of services delivered, the gender disaggregation of data to the inclusion of gender-related issues in policy discussions at all levels. This experience gained is crucial for the processes that are implemented/set up to ensure this commitment is being implemented by the GPMD and its partners.

1 <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/10731.pdf>

2 https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Migration/Documents/Gender%20and%20Migration_final.pdf

Annex 10:

Acronyms

ADA	Austrian Development Agency	IO	International Organisation
AFD	Agence Française de Développement	IOM	International Organization for Migration
ARI	Aggregated Reference Indicator	ISS	International Social Service
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	JMDI	Joint Migration and Development Initiative
CP	Colombo Process	KNOMAD	Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	LMICs	Low and Middle Income Countries
DDPS	Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport	M&D	Migration and Development
DETEC	Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications	MFA	Migrant Forum Asia
DfID	Department for International Development UK	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
DG DEVCO	Direction Générale Développement et Coopération UE	OCDE	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
EAER	Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	ODA	Official Development Assistance
EU	European Union	ODI	Overseas Development Institute
FDFA	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	OHCHR	United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner
FDF	Federal Department of Finance	OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
FDHA	Federal Department of Home Affairs	OZA/CEE	Department for Cooperation with Eastern Europe
FDJP	Federal Department of Justice and Police	RCP	Regional Consultative Process
FEDPOL	Federal Office of Police	SC	South Cooperation
GCM	Global Compact for Migration	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development	SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	SEM	State Secretariat for Migration
GMG	Global Migration Group	SFM	Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies
GPMD	Global Program Migration and Development	SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
HA	Humanitarian Aid	StS	State Secretary
HLPF	High Level Political Forum	UAE	United Arab Emirates
HSD	Human Security Division	UN	United Nations
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission	UNDESA	United Nations Division of Economic and Social Affairs
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Eastern Africa	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IHEID	Institut de Hautes Etudes Internationales et du Développement	UNHLD	UN High-Level Dialogue
ILO	International Labour Organization	USD	United States Dollar
IMF	International Monetary Fund	WB	World Bank
IMZ	Interdepartmental Structure for International Cooperation on Migration		

Annex 11:

Glossary

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: The 2030 Agenda, as a follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that universally apply to all and for which countries will mobilise efforts by 2030 to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind. It was adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at a historic UN summit.

Country of origin/destination: The country that is a source/destination of migratory flows (regular or irregular) (IOM 2018).

Decent work: Decent work is a concept encompassing opportunities for work that are productive and deliver a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families; better prospects for personal development and social integration; freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men. Decent work is a key element to achieving fair globalization and poverty reduction. The achievement of decent work requires job creation, rights at work, social protection and social dialogue, with gender equality as a crosscutting objective (ILO 2018).

Diaspora: There is no single definition of the term “diaspora”. Modern diasporas are ethnic minority groups of migrants residing and acting in host countries but maintaining strong sentimental and material links

with their countries of origin. Diaspora is also defined as a migrant community which comprises persons with the nationality of the country of origin and persons who have acquired the nationality of the country of settlement.¹

Financial remittances: The most commonly used definition of remittances is the IMF definition of remittances: “Workers’ remittances cover current transfers by migrants who are employed in new economies and considered residents there”. The IMF added that workers’ remittances are “transfers made by migrants who are employed by entities of economies in which the workers are considered residents” and that transfers by self-employed migrants “are not classified as workers’ remittances but as current transfers”.²

Forced migration: A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects) (IOM 2018).

Host community: A host community is a community, or individual family households, that temporarily host and share private and public resources with populations of refugees or internally displaced persons (IDPs).³

Internally displaced persons (IDPs): IDPs are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or 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 recognized state border (OHCHR 2018).

Irregular migrants (or undocumented migrants): Someone who, owing to illegal entry or the expiring of his/her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The term applies to migrants who infringe a country’s admission rules or any other person not (anymore) authorised to remain in the host country (overstay).⁴

Irregular migration: Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries.

1 Gabriel Sheffer (1986): A new field of study: Modern diasporas in international politics. In: Modern Diasporas in International Politics (G. Sheffer, ed.). Croom Helm, London and Sydney, p. 1–15.
2 IMF 2007, <https://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/pdf/rem.pdf>

3 ILO Media Glossary, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms_310235.pdf
4 IOM Glossary on Migration 2011, <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/Observaciones/11/Anexo5.pdf>

Labour migration: Movement of persons from one State to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment. Labour migration is addressed by most States in their migration laws. In addition, some States take an active role in regulating outward labour migration and seeking opportunities for their nationals abroad (IOM 2018).

Migration: A process of moving, either across an international border, or within a state. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people and economic migrants. Internal migration refers to a move from one area (a province, district or municipality) to another within one country. International migration is a territorial relocation of people between nation states. The dominant forms of migration can be distinguished according to the motives (economic, family reunion, refugees) or legal status (irregular migration, controlled emigration/immigration, free emigration/immigration) of those concerned. Most countries distinguish between a number of categories in their migration policies and statistics (UN Convention on the Rights of Migrants).

Migrant: There is no universal accepted definition of a migrant. The UN Convention on the Rights of Migrants defines a migrant worker as a “person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a national.” Migrants consist of

four main categories: (i) long-term immigrants (or emigrants); (ii) short-term immigrants (or emigrants); (iii) residents returning after (or leaving for) a period working abroad, and (iv) nomads.

Migration corridor: A migration corridor is the migratory pathway between two countries in which there is regular and established migration links (ILO 2018).

Mixed migration flows: Complex population movements including refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants (IOM 2018).

Refugee: Refugees are persons who are outside their country of origin and require international protection for reasons of feared persecution, on account of their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group or because of conflict, generalized violence, or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order that have forced them to flee (UNHCR Convention 51).

Regular migration: Migration in line with the immigration policy requirements of countries of origin, transit and destination.

Return and reintegration: Return and reintegration of migrant workers refers to the process whereby migrants return to their country of origin and are reintegrated economically and socially. It can be temporary or permanent, as many migrants may return home for a period (sometimes dictated by the terms of their employment

contracts) before migrating abroad again (ILO 2018).

Social remittances: Social remittances are the ideas, practices, identities, and social capital that are transmitted through the migration circuit. Social remittances are carried by migrants and travelers or they are exchanged by letter, video, or phone. They travel through well-marked pathways – be they formal or informal organisational structures or during interpersonal exchanges between individuals.

Publisher:

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
3003 Bern

Design:

SUPERSCRIPT GmbH
www.superscript.ch
Cover and Graphics on page 14/15:
Heyday Konzeption und Gestaltung GmbH
www.heyday.ch
Graphic on page 18:
Shareweb Facilitator, Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation

Photos:

p. 23: Service Social International – Afrique de l’Ouest 2017
Others: Copyright SDC

Orders:

www.sdc.admin.ch (heading “Publications”)

Specialist contact:

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Global Programme Migration and Development
Tel. +41 58 462 27 22
gpm�@eda.admin.ch
www.sdc.admin.ch

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