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Confédération suisse
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Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

Strategic Framework 2013–2017

Global Programme Migration and Development



Introduction

Migration has been a factor for economic and human development since the dawn of mankind. It is an all-encompassing phenomenon which reaches into a multitude of economic sectors and in many spheres of society, a symbol of a globalised world and a factor which intertwines people. And yet only recently the international community has started to address the multifaceted nature of human mobility not only from a domestic but also from a global perspective and to perceive migration also as an opportunity for increased economic prosperity. Switzerland stands amongst the countries which have profited the most from international migration these past decades. But also in other parts of the world the inherent development potential of migration can be seen: evidence from Latin America, Africa, South Asia, tells us that remittances reduce the depth and severity of poverty or that a migrant who moves from a less developed country to an advanced industrial one sees a fifteen-fold increase in income, a doubling in educational enrolment, and a sixteen-fold reduction in infant mortality. Nonetheless, migration is not the panacea to all global development challenges nor does it only have positive sides – the social cost of migration for the families left behind, human trafficking which represents the violation of most fundamental human rights, the devastating effect massive emigration of needed work force can have on rural development are only a few examples of the flip-side of the coin.

Against this background, the Global Programme Migration and Development (GPMD) has been tasked to spearhead SDC's responses to both challenges and opportunities of migration from a development perspective. It is doing so in complementarity to other SDC units engaged in migration as well as in close cooperation with partners of the federal administration. Since its creation in 2009 it has created a continuously growing network of governmental and non-governmental partners around the globe, which will remain primary interlocutors when implementing migration and development activities and engaging in policy processes. In alignment with the 2013–2016 South Dispatch, where migration is referred to as an important thematic priority, the present strategic framework presents the goal and orientation as well as the programmatic components which will guide the GPMD's work in the coming five years.

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1 Migration as a global challenge and opportunity in the development agenda

International migration is increasingly being recognised as a significant global challenge and opportunity. Additionally there is a growing acknowledgement that human mobility is not primarily a movement from the Global South to the Global North but first and foremost a movement within regions. Today, more than 215 million people (3% of world population) live outside their country of origin, mostly in search of better working opportunities and livelihoods. Around 8% of these international migrants are asylum seekers and refugees, living predominantly in developing countries. These numbers are the effect of various factors that drive both forced and voluntary migration such as conflicts, political upheavals and natural disasters but also the consequences of globalisation or the ease of today's mobility.

Migration has many faces, from the highly qualified CEO working abroad to the migrant construction worker, from the refugee in a crowded camp to the victim of trafficking, from the undocumented migrant seeking a better life to the internally displaced person. Additionally, migration movements have become more "mixed", meaning that migrants with different legal status and protection needs are migrating next to each other. These so called mixed migration flows are becoming predominant during periods of crisis, particularly in the context of political and socio-economic instability, conflicts and natural disasters. The feminisation of migration, with almost 50% of global migrants being women and girls, is emphasizing the urgent need to have more gender sensitive migration policies. The response of governments to the multifaceted phenomenon varies between countries of origin, destination and transit. However, more and more countries are becoming destination, transit and origin countries and face emigration and immigration simultaneously which leads to concerns that are similar in nature. Finally, the governance of migration – i.e. the combined framework of legal norms and organisational

structures that regulate and shape how states and other stakeholders act in response to international migration – is influenced also by the public perception of it. Negative perception of migration which translates into xenophobia and discrimination remains a disturbing fact in many parts of the world.

In a context of changing migration patterns and increased complexity the international dialogue on migration and development has greatly influenced the change of paradigm from a mostly domestic approach to migration to a growing understanding that migration is a global phenomenon that needs to be addressed in a spirit of partnership amongst all actors. Developing a common basis of shared interests will help to better grasp the inherent potential of human mobility for development and to overcome the North – South divide that initially characterised the migration debate. International migration is an opportunity with regard to poverty reduction. Annual remittance flows to developing countries (amounting to more than USD 406 billion in 2012 according to the World Bank) dwarf the official development aid. They prove rather resilient during economic and financial crisis unlike trade or foreign investment flows. The transfer of knowledge and skills by migrants to their countries of origin and the influence of migration patterns on development dynamics are other important aspects.

Nevertheless, there are also some well-known risks linked to international migration, such as brain drain and brain waste, precarious working conditions and the lack of access to basic rights, unsafe migration routes as well as smuggling and trafficking, all aspects that can be addressed in a more effective global governance of migration. Additionally the high political sensitivity around migration in Switzerland and in other countries increases the risk for development aid to face instrumentalisation and related calls for "conditionality mechanisms".

2 Political and institutional framework

The new dispatch for international cooperation 2013–16 confirms that Switzerland is committed to further integrate the different aspects of migration into its development strategies and tasks both SDC and SECO to address migration and development as a priority theme. The Global Programme Migration and Development (GPMD) of SDC, established in 2009, will implement this mandate based on the here outlined strategy. The integration of migration into the new dispatch also underlines the recognition in the domestic political discussion for the need of a broader approach to migration, including a development perspective, by stepping out of a narrow vision which was dominated by asylum and return-issues.

The mandate of SDC to work in the field of migration is clearly anchored in a development context and guided by development principles. Where and when appropriate SDC contributes in the spirit of the “Whole of government approach”, to implement the Swiss external migration policy by promoting win-win situations where Swiss development in-

terests match migration ones. SDC is co-chairing the interdepartmental structure to coordinate the Swiss external migration policy. This not only requires efforts to ensure coherence across departments but also the strengthening of SDC’s internal coherence through improved coordination and synergies.

Important international processes will influence the global debate on migration and development during the coming years, be it within the UN, such as the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development or the formulation of a new post-2015 sustainable global development agenda, or outside the UN, such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD). Equally important will be to follow developments of key stakeholders such as the European Union and their “Global Approach to Migration Management” or major international organisations. All of the above will have an impact both on our policy and operational activities as well as on future opportunities and challenges that may appear.



3 Migration within SDC

SDC has longstanding bilateral and multilateral experiences in addressing migration-related challenges. Through its humanitarian aid, SDC is recognised as an efficient and innovative player in addressing protection needs of internally displaced persons or refugees in connection with conflict or emergency situations and for migrants stranded in transit countries facing dire humanitarian situations. In recent years, more attention has been put to improve development responses to forced migration and notably mixed migration flows. Additionally the humanitarian aid of SDC provides important contributions to multilateral organisations like the WFP and UNHCR. In the field of longer term development cooperation SDC has also developed several projects related to migration. In South Asia (Nepal and Bangladesh) migration has been acknowledged as an important factor for development in existing programmes like skills development pro-

jects. In West Balkans SDC has been very active in the field of migration since the 90s in the context of the ILR¹, predominantly through “structural aid projects” focusing on local governance and aiming at (re)integrating migrants and minorities. Within the concept of “Migration Partnerships”², new approaches have become possible and projects focused on the development dimension of migration and migrants’ contribution for development are emerging. In the CIS region, South Caucasus, Moldova and Ukraine, the focus has been put on anti-trafficking programmes since 2001. Some SDC regional and country strategies integrate migration explicitly in their programmes (e.g. Nepal and Kosovo). In this context the GPMD works complementarily to other SDC units adding value to both SDC’s bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of migration and development by being its centre of competence on the subject.



1 ILR stands for Interdepartementale Leitungsgruppe Rückkehrhilfe, the emblem structure of the whole of government approach in Switzerland prevalent between 1999 and 2010.

2 Migration Partnerships allow for a long-term cooperation with bilateral or multilateral partners based on common interests and address the broad spectrum of migration issues, including migration and development.

4 Lessons learned



In 2009, the GPMD and the migration network were established in the framework of the reorganisation of SDC thereby being one of the first development agencies to include migration and development as a strategic priority. Among other aspects this decision has also increased the ability of SDC to translate policy discussions at the global level into tangible action in the field. This has further enhanced the credibility of Switzerland as a key stakeholder in the global debate, which was particularly noticeable while chairing the 2011 GFMD. This chairmanship gave SDC a unique opportunity to gain visibility and strengthen the links both with national and international actors in the field of migration. Nevertheless on a global level the translation into action remains rather challenging, in particular due to the fragmentation and deficiency in coordination between governments, international organisations, and civil society stakeholders.

The GPMD has gained operational and policy experiences mainly in the following areas: sound labour migration policies, policy coherence for development, mainstreaming migration within development planning and strategies, human trafficking as a decent work issue, and framework conditions in countries of origin and destination that foster effective involvement of migrants at national and local levels. It became also apparent that the implementation of projects will be hampered if not properly addressed. The various challenges are excessive expectations regarding remittances, weak political willingness and lacking capacities to coherently tackle conflicting mandates or vested financial interests.

The GPMD contributed actively in shaping Switzerland's new external migration policy³. This policy has evolved from a rather exclusive focus on the return of irregular migrants to a more comprehensive framework which includes the following fields of action: 1) regular migration; 2) protection; 3) irregular migration and trafficking; 4) migration from a development perspective; and 5) global governance of migration. The experiences with the "whole of government approach" have clarified the need for SDC to focus on its development mandate and on the concept of "coherence for development" to guide its contribution to the Swiss migration policy.

³ This shift is embedded in the Report to the Federal Council on International Cooperation on Migration, the so called "IMZ Report" (16.2.2011).

5 Goal and strategic orientation of the GPMD 2013–2017



Based on the above summarised context analysis and the current institutional and political framework as well as the lessons learned from the experience over the past four years, the following overall goal will guide GPMD's activities in the coming years:

The overall goal of GPMD is to contribute to use the potential of migration for equitable, inclusive and sustainable development as well as for poverty reduction in developing countries, by optimising the benefits and minimising its adverse consequences.

Two objectives are closely linked with this overall goal:

1. The GPMD will contribute to strengthen SDC position within the Swiss administration and the global community as an influential player on M&D.
2. The GPMD and the migration network will provide additional guidance to SDC and partners aiming at promoting a long-term development perspective while dealing with migration issues.

In order to achieve these objectives, the GPMD will opt for a three-tier approach:

- 1) active participation in international (regional and global) policy dialogue and multilateral processes using its operational experiences;
- 2) initiation and support of innovative and scaling-up projects; and
- 3) knowledge generation and sharing.

6 Programme components

To sharpen its profile and ensure added value and complementarity to other Swiss and international actors the GPMD focuses on the following five components integrating a strong gender as well as human rights based approach. Components 1 and 5

focus on processes whereas components 2–4 have a thematic orientation – they are operationally interlinked and their interactions mutually benefit the various outcomes.

1. Shaping the Global Migration and Development Agenda

The GPMD actively participates and influences the global dialogue on M&D and selected topics related to its portfolio and focusing on policy implementation. It supports the creation and sharing of knowledge on specific M&D topics.

Partners:

- Selected governments active in the GFMD and the post-2015 Development Agenda (e.g. Sweden, Mexico, the Philippines, Moldova, Bangladesh)
- GMG and its members (e.g. UNDP, ILO, WB, IOM, UNFPA, UNDESA) and other international organisations (e.g. OECD / Centre for Development, ICMPD)
- European Commission/DG DEVCO and other development agencies (e.g. GIZ, AFD, DFID)
- International and Swiss civil society organisations
- Swiss Federal Offices (IMZ actors)

Geographical focus: global

2. Labour Migration – Support to the Decent Work Agenda

The GPMD supports the access to rights and justice for migrants and international standards for decent working and living conditions. It advocates for transnational accountability and effective and coherent labour migration policies with improved labour markets matching schemes in order to make regional mobility more effective for development.

Partners:

- Ministries of Labour, Justice and Skills development
- ILO and other GMG members (e.g. UN Women)
- European Commission/DG DEVCO
- International civil society organisations, migrants workers associations and research institutes
- Swiss Federal Offices (e.g. SECO)

Geographical focus: selected countries in the Middle East, Gulf countries, South Asia and North Africa

3. Enhance Migrants' Contribution to Development

The GPMD promotes the potential of migrants for sustainable development mainly through improved framework conditions in countries of origin, transit and destination and through selected innovative initiatives of migrants associations and/or partners.

Partners:

- Selected ministries (e.g. Diaspora ministries)
- International organisations (e.g. IOM, UNDP, ILO, WB, ICMPD)
- European Commission/DG DEVCO and other development agencies (e.g. GIZ, AFD, DFID)
- Civil society organisations, migrants associations, research institutes
- Media

Geographical focus: global and selected SDC and IMZ priority countries (e.g. migration partnerships)

4. Integration of Migration into Development Planning

The GPMD advocates for and supports the integration of migration into development planning and in specific sector policies in selected countries (within the framework of PRS) at national and local levels and within international organisations.

Partners:

- Selected ministries (e.g. Planning, Finance, Development, Health)
- GMG and others international organisations (e.g. OECD)
- European Commission/DG DEVCO and other development agencies (e.g. GIZ, AFD, DFID)
- SDC's operational units

Geographical focus: SDC priority countries and global

5. Coherence for Development in Swiss Migration Policy

The GPMD contributes to the implementation of the new Swiss external migration policy in promoting win-win situations where Swiss development interests match domestic migration ones and brings into the IMZ-platform the development perspective.

Partners:

- Swiss Federal Offices (IMZ actors)
- Swiss civil society and research institutes
- SDC's operational units

Geographical focus: countries relevant to IMZ (e.g. migration partnership countries)

7 Partners, alliances and geographical focus

The GPMD will continue to establish productive working relations with selected governmental partners⁴ which go beyond traditional “like-minded” donors. In the spirit of a bridge-builder it will also reach out to civil society actors⁵ and the private sector. Special attention has been given to the consolidation of strategic partnerships and the dialogue with selected international organisations including member agencies of the Global Migration Group (GMG)⁶: ILO, IOM, World Bank, and UNDP will remain priority partners during the coming years even if some of these partners are facing a redefinition of their strategic framework. Other possible alliances with international organisations will be explored (e.g. the Development Centre of the OECD). The potential of regional consultative processes (RCPs), as incubator for new M&D policies and practices, will be assessed and followed further.

Within SDC the GPMD will continue to look for synergies and complement the ongoing migration related work of the humanitarian aid and the bilateral and multilateral cooperation with developing countries. At Swiss level, SDC will continue to engage constructively in the interdepartmental migration cooperation platform (IMZ) which aims at mobilising and coordinating all offices of the federal administration in addressing priority challenges as identified in the Report to the Federal Council on International Cooperation on Migration (2011).

The further development of the operational portfolio of GPMD will focus on regions and countries where 1) complementary measures to existing Swiss development programmes have the potential to lead to scale-up effects (South and East), 2) innovative initiatives have the potential to influence the global debate, and 3) Switzerland has migration policy interests. For the time being the GPMD has activities and programmes in West and North Africa, the Horn of Africa, South Asia, Middle East and Gulf countries. Other countries and regions where migration is an important issue (e.g. Latin America, East Asia, some specific BRICS countries) may be targeted in the future by the GPMD.

4 Cooperation exists with donor countries (e.g. Germany, France, Sweden, the Netherlands, European Commission - DG DEVCO) as well as with developing or emerging countries (e.g. the Philippines, Nigeria, Ghana, Jamaica, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Tunisia, Bangladesh, and UAE).

5 Close contacts exist with a number of organisations (e.g. ICMC, MFA, Pan-African Network, Mac Arthur and Open society foundations, Alliance Sud, FEDEVACO, FGC, FIMM, Helvetas, ISS, TdH, IHEID, Bern University, SFM and foraus)

6 The Global Migration Group, created in 2006 with the aim of increasing the coordination and cooperation amongst international organisations in the field of migration, is composed of fifteen UN agencies and IOM.

8 Resources and monitoring

The annual budget of the GPMD is expected to rise from 8 million CHF in 2013 to 20 million CHF in 2017. The strengthening of the thematic knowledge on migration and development, the development of operational capacity and the ability to engage in policy work require important human resources. First steps have been taken to adjust the structures both at headquarters as well as in strategic positions in the field. Reaching a growing number of thematic specialists working on Migration and Development projects in SDC's geographic divisions and an increased Swiss presence in partner organisations are next steps that will be addressed. The Migration network of SDC will play an increasingly important role in this context.

The monitoring will be organised along the five components of the strategy with the annual report as main instrument to report results. With the growing budget it will be important to develop the portfolio along the planned balance between the five

components while keeping the flexibility to react on a changing context. Another priority in the monitoring of the strategy will be to show tangible results on the policy level as well as on the level of the ultimate beneficiaries of migration and development projects.

In order to ensure adequate adjustments, where and if required, to the rapidly changing context in which SDC is implementing the migration and development programme a mid- and end term review is planned. Particularly the mid-term review will allow assessing all the operational and institutional aspects of the implementation and the impact of various challenges. They may hamper the full achievement of the strategic objectives, notably the slow pace in the integration of migration in the strategic framework of key development partners, coordination problems between international organisations or the volatile political context in partner countries.



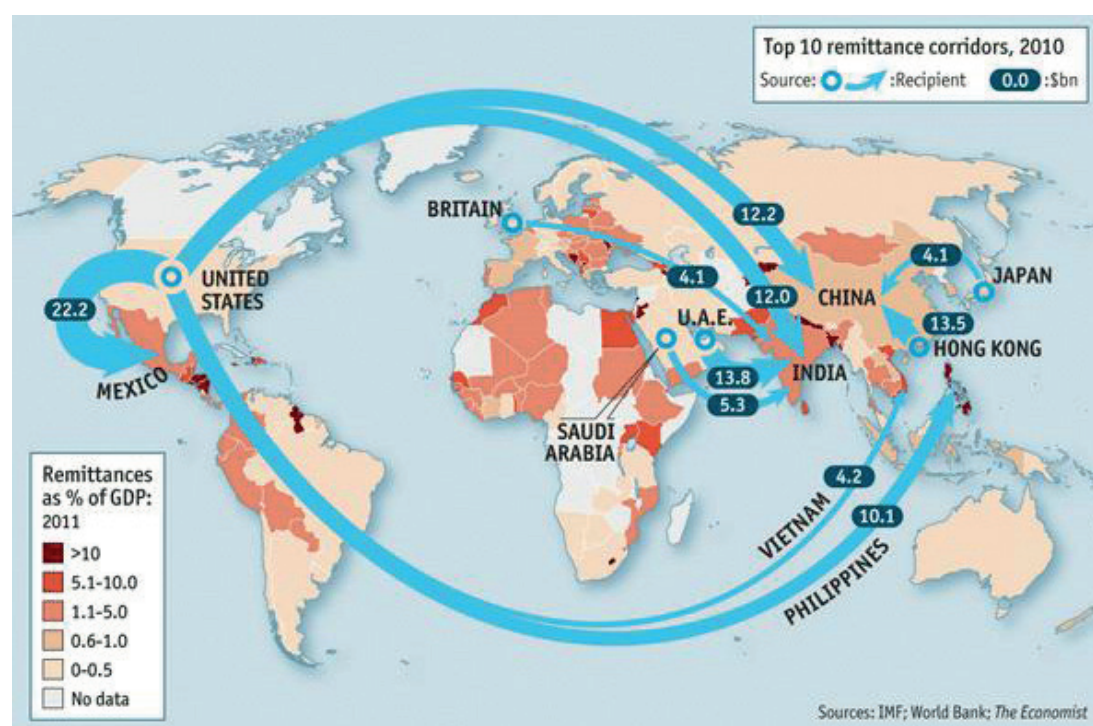
9 Policy Result Framework

Overall Goal		Modus operandi (as a global programme)	
The overall goal of GPMD is to contribute using the potential of migration for equitable, inclusive and sustainable development as well as for poverty reduction in developing countries, by optimising the benefits and minimising its adverse consequences.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy dialogue and policy influencing • Innovative pilot projects • Knowledge sharing 	
Impact Hypothesis	Outcome	Fields of Observation	Risks, Assumptions
1 Shaping the Global Migration and Development Policy			
Hypothesis Informal dialogues, formal discussion within the UN and improved knowledge on migration lead to more comprehensive migration governance and development strategy for the benefit of countries of origin, transit and destination and migrants.	Outcome SDC's key messages around policy coherence for development, (e.g. interregional migration, labour migration, diasporas) and best practices in implementing sound policies are taken up by the international debate (and by regional dialogues). The structures for interaction between governments and civil society and international organisations of the GMG have improved.	More Policy Coherence for Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The global M&D agenda and discussion on regional and global level take into account the development aspects of migration and increase the policy coherence for sustainable development. • Intraregional (South-South) migration, global mobility and their influence on development are part of the formal and informal global dialogue on M&D (HLD and GFMD). • Migration is endorsed as a key factor influencing the post 2015 agenda and its implementation. Strengthening cooperation and knowledge generation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure, the capacities and the modalities of interaction between governments, civil society and members of the GMG have improved. • Projects of global importance and relevance (e.g. Global Knowledge platform of the Worldbank) bring an added value and support to the global M&D processes. Geographical focus: global	Migration will stay high on the international agenda. The GFMD process continues beyond 2015 and HLD on M&D are taking place regularly. Migration will be an important element in the post-2015 framework for international cooperation regardless whether it will be a target in itself, a sub-target or an indicator. Switzerland is one of the lead countries in the international dialogue on migration; at the same time it has the obligation to integrate new findings and concepts into its own migration policy.
2 Labour Migration – Support to the Decent Work Agenda			
Hypothesis Good labour migration governance according to international standards is necessary to effectively protect migrant workers and bring benefit to all involved parties while fostering sustainable development.	Outcome Key stakeholders have a mutual understanding of each other and are ready to work together. Duty bearers have the political will to follow a decent work agenda. Rights holders have the capacity to influence the decent work agenda.	The access to justice and services for migrants is improved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants (including their families with them or left behind in the country of origin) have better access to justice and to their rights. • Comprehensive labour migration policies and their implementation provide pre-departure, post arrival and reintegration schemes and promote increased accountability mechanisms between governments, private sector organisations (e.g. recruitment companies) and lawyers and migrants' rights organisations. Standards for decent work are respected and respective policies are implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments and private sector organisations have agreed on fair recruitment incentives and decent labour conditions/standards are in use. • There is an established dialogue between governments and partners in host/origin countries on labour market needs and the implementation of decent work standards. Geographical focus: selected countries in the Middle East, Gulf countries, South Asia and North Africa	Local, national and global economic systems can only be sustainable if they respect the international standards and avoid exploitation. The globalised market for labour forces (skilled and unskilled workers) needs agreed mechanisms in order to respect and consider the interests of all involved stakeholders. Labour migration is a sensitive issue and depends on political support by governments. Fragile contexts often lack political stability which is a challenge for the implementation of standards and conventions. ILO as one of the only partners may be perceived as a threat to governments.
Impact Migrants and communities in countries of destination and origin benefit from migration and use knowhow and resources for development.	Impact Labour migrants have decent labour conditions and contribute to the development of their countries of origin and residence.		

3 Enhance Migrants' Contribution to Development			
Hypothesis Good framework conditions for migrants in countries of origin and destination and support to selected innovative initiatives improve their potential for development.	Impact Migrants and communities in countries of destination and origin benefit from migration and use knowhow and resources for development.	Outcome Migrants and migrant's associations are involved in development planning and implementation. The respective ministries have the will to enter into a dialogue with migrant's associations and to improve the conditions for migrants' involvement for development.	Migrants' contributions, competences and skills are acknowledged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The skills, the knowledge and the resources of migrants are acknowledged as important factors for sustainable economic and social development. The perception of migrants as important members of a globalised society is improved through targeted initiatives. Innovative skills transfer schemes and other projects using the potential of migrants for development are implemented. Framework conditions for migrants' organisations are improved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The framework conditions for the use of resources and knowhow of migrants for development are improved on local and national levels and in the countries of origin, transit and destination. Comprehensive diaspora policies are in place and implemented. Geographical focus: SDC priority countries and global
The demographic development in developed and developing countries with an increasingly younger, respectively older population structure and the ongoing urbanization process in almost all countries increase the importance of migration and mobility in a globalised world. Diaspora organisations are not homogeneous. They can be agents for change or they can fuel conflicts and tensions within societies.			
4 Integration of Migration into Development Planning			
Hypothesis Development strategies and sector policies that take into account opportunities and risks of migration lead to more effective and sustainable development.	Impact Migrants and communities in countries of destination and origin benefit from migration and use the knowledge and resources for development.	Outcome The relevant ministries actively include migration and development issues into their action plans and their operational activities, advocate for more coherence for development and ultimately achieve better development results. SDC Cooperation Offices and international organisations are in the best position to contribute to this outcome.	The effectiveness of development and sector policies and their implementation is improved through well designed links to migration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrants, their families and the local communities benefit from the mainstreaming of migration into local development plans. The integration of migration into sector policies and (SDC) programmes has increased the effectiveness of development programmes. International and Swiss organisations have integrated migration into their operational strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration as a development issue is part of the strategic framework of selected development organisations (e.g. UNDP, WB) and of Swiss development NGOs. Geographical focus: global and selected SDC and IMZ priority countries (e.g. migration partnerships)
Mainstreaming processes are linked with a change of attitude which take time and often face substantial reluctance.			
5 Coherence for Development in Swiss Migration Policy			
Hypothesis A well functioning cooperation between the ministries and mutual understanding of the different interests and mandates lead to a coherent migration policy that covers all relevant aspects of migration and finds adequate solutions.	Impact Both Swiss and migrant population in Switzerland are benefiting from a policy that respects the humanitarian tradition and the needs of the economy and is implemented nationally and internationally.	Outcome The key actors of the Swiss migration policy include development aspects into their strategies and into the bilateral dialogues with countries of origin.	SDC's impact on Swiss migration policy is strengthened <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDC interventions are recognised as key contributions in the Swiss external policy on migration. The influence of SDC/GPMD on the dialogue with countries where Switzerland has signed a Migration Partnership is increased through the implementation of concrete projects. The IMZ committee and the different IMZ working groups increasingly tackle policy coherence and a balance between foreign and domestic policy interests. Policies and regulations which are linked to migration and have a positive impact on development are integrated into Swiss sector policies (e.g. education, health, trade). Geographical focus: countries relevant to IMZ (e.g. migration partnership countries)
The basis for a successful foreign migration policy is a consistent consideration of development issues, concrete activities to build trust and confidence between Switzerland and the country of origin. The engagement of SDC/GPMD in priority countries of FOM may be seen as being outside the core mandate of SDC. The degree of coherence is always depending on the political will and the actual priorities of the political actors. It may not always be possible to find adequate solutions to conflicting interests.			

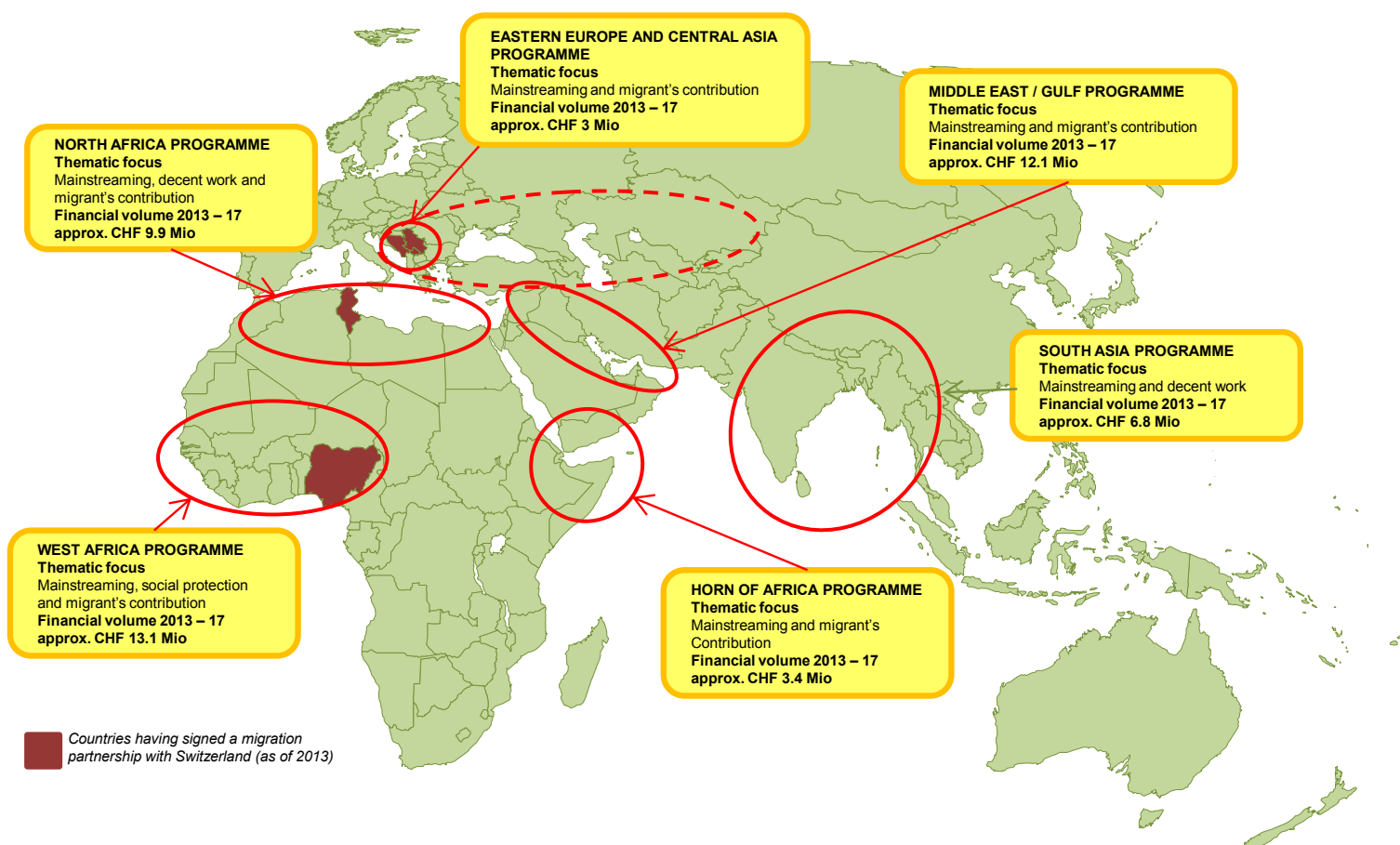
Annex 1: Migrants' remittances

Formal Remittances as a Share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Migrants' Origin Countries

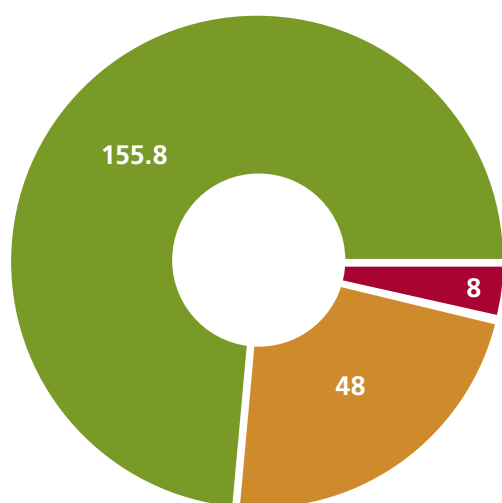


Source: "Migration and Development Brief 18", World Bank, April 2012

Annex 2: Graphic representation of GPMD strategy



Annex 3: SDC's overall financial engagement in the field of migration in 2012



Programmes / Contributions	Description	2012
■ Programmes of the GPMD	Global dialogue Decent work Migrants' contribution Integration of migration into development planning	8 Mio
■ Programmes that directly address migration issues in Humanitarian Aid and Development Cooperation (South & East)	Protection of vulnerable groups Capacity building of governments and NGOs Information / sensitisation / prevention Research Rehabilitation Fight against human trafficking	48 Mio
■ Contributions to multilateral organizations dealing directly or indirectly with migration issues	UNHCR: 28.5 Mio UNRWA: 14.7 Mio WFP: 42.2 Mio ICRC: 70 Mio IOM: 0.4 Mio	155.8 Mio
Total SDC Migration (direct and indirect programmes)		178.4 Mio

Source: SDC/GPMD, Oct 2012

Annex 4: Financial Planning

GPMD 2013–2017

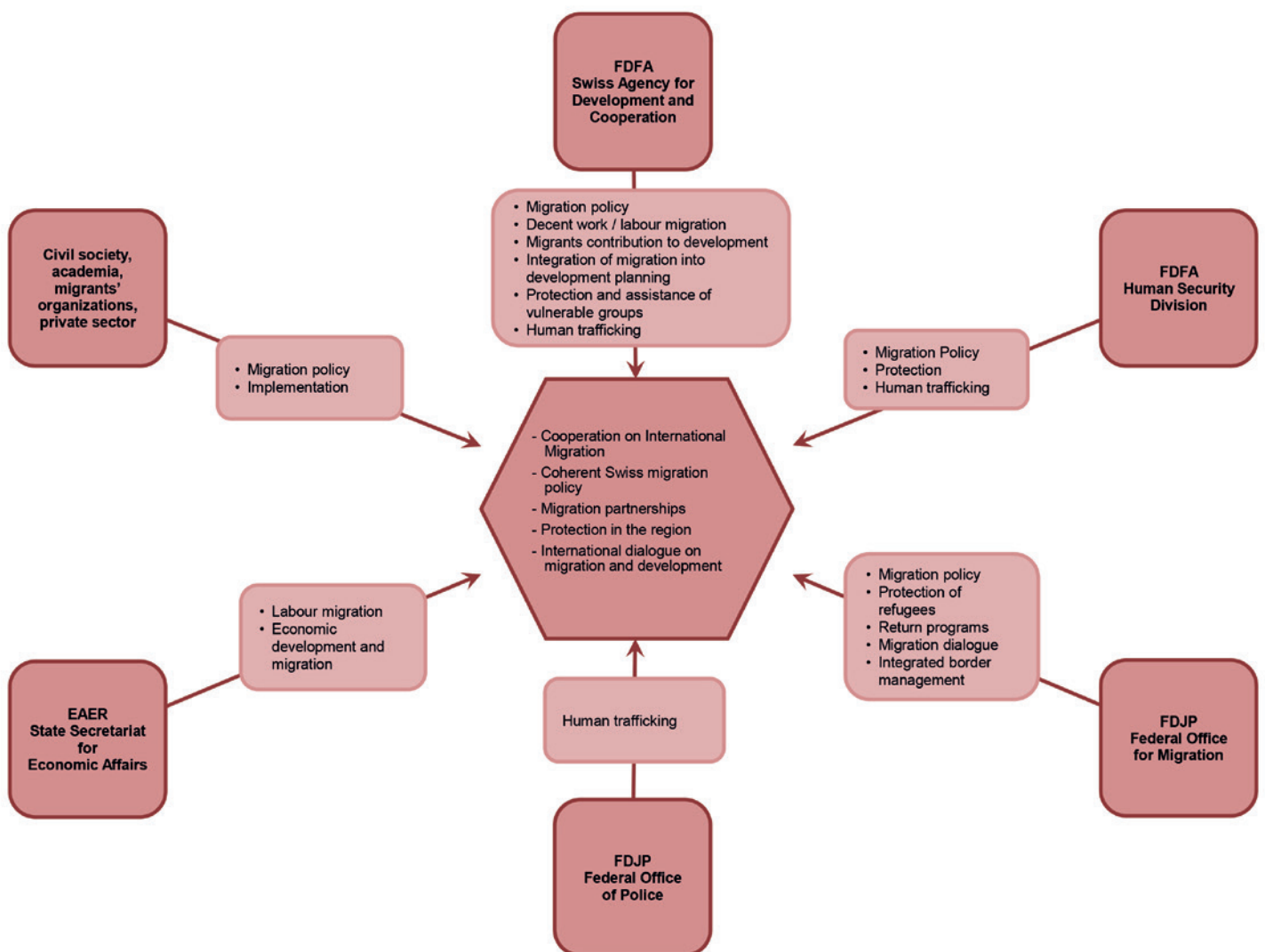
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013–2017
Budget GPMD (CHF)	9'000'000	9'500'000	14'500'000	19'000'000	20'000'000	72'000'000

Programme components	2013 (budget)		2013–2017 (planning)	
	in CHF	in %	in CHF	in %
Global Dialogue	2'280'000	19%	9'500'000	13%
Decent work	2'528'067	22%	19'000'000	27%
Migrant's contribution to development	1'696'482	14%	18'500'000	25%
Integration of migration in development planning	3'761'411	32%	19'000'000	27%
Coherence for development in Swiss migration policy	100'000	1%	1'000'000	1%
Misc. / Management	1'356'493	12%	5'000'000	7%
Total Budget GPMD	11'722'453	100%	72'000'000	100%

Geographical focus	2013 (actual)	2017 (strategic planning)
Global	36%	35%
East and South Asia	11%	10%
Middle East / Gulf / North Africa	36%	15%
Sub-Saharan Africa	18%	30%
Latin America	0%	5%
Eastern Europe / CIS	0%	5%

Political Focus Context of the activities	2013 (actual)	2017 (strategic planning)
Activities initiated by IMZ	7%	10%
Activities in SDC priority country	14%	20%
Activities initiated by the GPMD	78%	70%

Annex 5: Collaboration within the federal administration and with other stakeholders



Annex 6: Acronyms

AFD	Agence Française de Développement	IHEID	Institut de Hautes Etudes Internationales et du Développement / Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
BRICS	Brasil, Russia, India, China, South Africa	ILO	International Labour Organisation
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	ILR	Interdepartementale Leitungsgruppe Rückkehrhilfe
CIS	Community of Independent States (former Sowjetunion)	IMF	International Monetary Fund
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)	IMZ	Internationale Migrationszusammenarbeit (International Cooperation on Migration)
DG DEVCO	Directorate General Development and Cooperation	IOM	International Organisation for Migration
EAER	Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research	ISS	International Social Service
FDFA	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	M&D	Migration and Development
FDJP	Federal Department of Justice and Police	MFA	Migrants Forum in Asia
FEDEVACO	Fédération Vaudoise de Coopération	NGO	Non-governmental organisation
FGC	Fédération Genevoise de Coopération	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
FIMM	Forum für die Integration von Migrantinnen und Migranten (Forum for the integration of migrants)	PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
FOM	Federal Office for Migration	RCP	Regional Consultative Process
foraus	Forum für die Aussenpolitik (Think-tank for Swiss foreign policy)	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development	SFM	Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH	TdH	Terre des Hommes
GMG	Global Migration Group	UAE	United Arab Emirates
GPMD	Global Programme Migration and Development	UN	United Nations
Helvetas	Helvetas – Swiss Association for International Cooperation	UNDESA	United Nations Division of Economic and Social Affairs
HLD	High Level Dialogue	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	WB	World Bank
		WFP	World Food Programme

Annex 7: Glossary

Brain drain: The phenomenon of large numbers of educated and skilled persons leaving their country of origin to seek work elsewhere, usually in a wealthier country. This can be detrimental to poorer countries that have the least resources to spend on education and training, and the greatest need for a skilled workforce.

Brain gain:

1: Immigration of talented and trained individuals from a third country into the receiving country.

2: Brain gain refers to the 'gain' migration can bring for the individual migrant; he or she gaining new competences abroad which in return can be used in a beneficial way for the country of origin. This is the definition used in this study.

Circular migration: Any initiatives which make it easier for migrants or former migrants to circulate, or travel back and forth, between the country of origin and the (former) country of residence.

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.

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 (1996) 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".

Forced migration: In a broader sense, this includes not only refugees and asylum seekers but also people forced to move due to external factors, such as environmental catastrophes or man-made causes.

Highly skilled migrants: People with qualifications as managers, executives, professionals, technicians or similar, who move within the internal labour markets of transnational corporations and international organisations, or who seek employment through international labour markets for scarce skills. Many countries welcome such migrants and have special "skilled and business migration" programmes to encourage them to come.

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 generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border.

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).

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

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.

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.

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

Refugee: Any person who is outside any country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person last habitually resided, and who is unable or unwilling to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of, that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

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

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 travellers 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.

Transit migration: Travelling through a country en route to a final country of destination.

Temporary (labour) migration: People who migrate originally for a limited period in order to take up employment and send money home.

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