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WORKING DOCUMENT : MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

European Regional Analysis

Denmark, Finland, France, Spain,

Sweden, Switzerland

Country Factsheets

France

Switzerland

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REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF “ MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT” POLICIES AND STRATEGIES



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DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND¹



1. Development of “Migration and Development” Policies and Strategies²

1.1 How is migration taken into account in development policies in the countries included in this factsheet?

In Europe, in the countries studied, **migration is systematically taken into consideration in development and cooperation for development policies**. However, only two of the sample countries have developed “**migration and development**” **strategy** per se (France 2013, Switzerland 2018). For most of the countries, the issue of migration is incorporated into an **overarching development strategy**: either in a dedicated section thereof (Denmark) or through an inter-sectoral approach (Finland, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden). The issue of migration is sometimes integrated into a **regional development strategy**, most often oriented toward the African continent (Finland and Spain).

Some countries furthermore establish specific programmes, like Spain, with its programme designed to facilitate the migration of professionals.

1.2 What is the policy or vision of the link between migration and development in the countries included in this factsheet?

The European countries studied systematically connect migration and development.

- 1 The two following countries are the subject of a Migration and Development policy and strategy factsheet : France, Switzerland. They were selected because they have recently developed and implemented a policy or strategy related to Migration and Development. These country factsheets are accompanied by a regional analysis of six European countries: Denmark, Finland, France, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. The six countries have systematically taken migration into consideration in development and cooperation for development policies.
- 2 A strategy is more concrete and precise than a policy in that it identifies specific means of action and measures and sets objectives and targets. It can be the sectoral adaptation of a general public policy and is also time-bound.

Linking the two serves a dual purpose: the idea is not only to deliver **solutions for managing migration** (capacity building for border management and for the reception of persons requiring protection, as well as combatting human and migrant trafficking); but also to offer a **way of tackling the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement** (poverty, inequalities, inadequate access to education and employment, etc.). Ultimately, these development and cooperation for development policies need to bring about an improvement in living conditions in developing countries so that departures become a choice rather than a necessity (reduction in irregular migration and forced displacements).

The countries studied focus their development policies toward partner States, but also toward migrants. They thus support migrants’ potential contribution to development not only of the countries of origin, but also of host countries.

1.3 What is the “Migration and Development” strategy in the countries included in this factsheet?

The “Migration and Development” strategies are organized around the following orientations:

Improved migration management – Migrants are particularly vulnerable to exploitation, discrimination, rights violations and abuse. Consequently, the countries studied aim to facilitate people’s migration and mobility in an orderly, safe, regular and responsible fashion. Reinforcing migration governance therefore constitutes one of the development priorities for many States:

- **Support for establishing multi-level governance** (local, regional, national and global). Expand the role of municipalities and local authorities in the management of migration: France, Switzerland.
- **Development of capacity building projects** and exchange initiatives with institutions in charge of migration policies: Denmark, France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
- **Consolidation of border control capacities**, and of border crossing management: Denmark, France, Spain, Sweden.
- Increase in the number of **resettlement** places and promotion of conditions facilitating **voluntary return** for refugees, strengthened cooperation on returns with partner countries: Denmark, France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
- Measures aiming to **ensure migrant safety** during transit and settlement with an approach based on human rights and access to law:
 - Protecting **workers’ rights** and promoting safe and secure working environments: France, Sweden, Switzerland.
 - Combatting **cross-border crime and human and migrant trafficking** (Denmark, France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland) and particularly in the case of unaccompanied minors (France, Spain, Switzerland).
- **Facilitation of regular migration**, including for professionals and students: France, Spain, Switzerland.

“MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT” POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

- **Enabling societal integration in the host country:** France, Sweden, Switzerland.
 - **Fostering migrant employability** in countries of origin and destination: France, Switzerland.
 - **Development of special economic zones** capable of absorbing temporary or permanent labour migration: France.

Leveraging migration’s contribution to development – For the countries studied, the positive aspects of migration ought to be encouraged by economic development efforts for and by migrants. In this regard, the policies in place aim to reinforce and leverage the positive effects of migration. This can take various forms:

- **Diaspora contributions to the countries of origin facilitated**, principally through **technical and financial support to diaspora and migrant organizations** (France) and **support for and development of exchange platforms especially for diasporas** (Spain, Switzerland):
 - **Support for mobilizing the economic potential of diasporas:** entrepreneurship, willingness to invest in productive sectors in their countries of origin: France, Spain, Switzerland.
 - Highlighting **knowledge transfers** when promoting sustainable development (Denmark, France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland) and the return of “brains” (Spain).
- **Establishment of mechanisms for optimizing remittances.** Indeed, financial remittances constitute an important lever, complementary to development policy (three times the volume of ODA):
 - **Remittance costs reduced to 3% of the transfer’s value:** France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
 - **Elimination of remittance corridors where costs exceed 5%:** Switzerland.

Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement – The European countries studied have made commitments vis-à-vis their African partners to better integrate migration and development policy and to combat the root causes of irregular migration, including in the framework of the UE–Africa Summit in Valletta in November 2015 and financial instruments such as the European Union’s Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF).

- **Foster availability of and access to basic services** (water, sanitation, health, mental health, education and housing): Denmark, Finland, France, Switzerland.
- **Facilitate access to training and education** (Denmark, France, Spain, Switzerland) including through **enhanced cooperation on education among partner countries with regard to university studies, vocational training and research** (Spain) or through an **increase in the number of student grants available** for developing countries (Spain, Switzerland).
- **Ensure the economic growth** of developing countries so as to create more jobs, better livelihoods and greater wellbeing: Finland, France, Switzerland.
- **Bolster the status and rights of women and girls, combat discrimination and gender violence:** Denmark, Finland, France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
- **Strengthen international political dialogue on migration and development:** Denmark, France, Spain, Switzerland.

- **Promotion of a responsible narrative and generation of scientific data on migration and the migration–development nexus:**
 - Development of tools for the media and public opinion: France.
 - Promotion of legal mobility channels: Denmark, Finland, France, Spain.
 - Foster public discussion: France.

All of the countries recognized migration’s contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as set forth by the Member States of the United Nations. Denmark, Finland, Spain and Sweden consider conflict prevention, crisis management, the fight against climate change and economic and trade cooperation to be viable tools that can be used to mitigate migration push factors. These countries opted, therefore, not to adopt a “migration and development” strategy, but rather to integrate aspects thereof (migration management, leveraging migration’s positive contributions, and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement) into their overarching development strategies. Consequently, the development–migration nexus, rather than being explicitly identified for each action (combatting poverty, gender inequality and climate change, etc.), is in fact implicit.

1.4 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of developing these “Migration and Development” strategies?

France and Switzerland, the only European countries studied to have developed fully–fledged migration and development strategies, arrived at their respective strategies via different routes:

- **In France**, it was the Directorate–General for Global Affairs, Culture, Education and International Development (DGM) of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE) that was responsible for developing the “Mobility, Migration and Development” strategy, in 2013.

The MEAE is the only ministry in charge of drafting the strategy. However, the strategy’s orientations did take inspiration from the proposals submitted by civil society during consultations on international solidarity and development held from November 2012 to March 2013.

- **In Switzerland**, it is a thematic division, the Global Programme Migration and Development (PGMD), of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs which is tasked with the drafting of a strategic framework defining the strategic orientations on migration and development. This is an important instrument, which ensures that all action on this subject, whether taken nationally, regionally or globally, is coherent.

The PGMD works closely with other federal entities as part of a whole–of–government approach to Switzerland’s migration policy. A clear illustration of this is the Interdepartmental Structure for International Cooperation on Migration (ICM structure), which ensures coordination in the field of Swiss foreign migration policy.

Like Switzerland, most of the countries studied involved several ministries through a process of cooperation and consultation in order to draft the migration component of their development strategy. Such an approach affords a comprehensive vision of migration issues.

- **In Denmark**, the section relating to the migration–development nexus was drafted by an inter–ministerial working group, comprising employees from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Immigration and Integration.
- **In Spain**, three Ministries are responsible for migration–development policy: the Ministry of the Interior, with cooperation projects for preventing irregular migration and combatting migrant trafficking and xenophobia; the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, including a Secretary of State for migration, which runs cooperation projects regarding legal migration and integration; and finally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a Secretary of State and a Cooperation Agency, which connects policies and civil society relations at the national and local levels.
- **In Finland**, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are in charge of drafting the strategic components dovetailing migration and development.
- **In Sweden**, several divisions within the Ministry of Justice are responsible for the migration component of its development strategy: the division for migration law, the division for migration affairs management and the division for migration and asylum policy. Other ministries also contributed to the strategy with input, viz. the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Employment, the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation, the Ministry of Education and Research and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



2. Monitoring and implementation: “Migration and Development” strategy

2.1 Which tools and mechanisms are in place to monitor and implement the “Migration and Development” strategies in the countries included in the factsheet?

In France, implementation and follow–up of the strategy is performed by the MEAE, in conjunction with the French agencies (notably AFD and Expertise France).

Moreover, France’s “migration and development” strategy has a supporting Action Plan. This “**International Migration and Development 2018–2022**” Action Plan was adopted at the Inter–Ministerial Committee on International Cooperation and Development (CICID) on 8 February 2018. It was written by a multi–stakeholder joint drafting group which included participation by the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior (MININT), Expertise France (EF), the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII), as well as representatives of civil society and local and regional authorities. This Action Plan is an operational itemization of the migration strategy of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs. It comprises five strategic objectives and 30 concrete actions for a five–year period. In order to ensure that the Plan’s commitments materialize and to guarantee its follow–up, to continue and strengthen a balanced and responsible dialogue among partner countries and promote this Action Plan and its vision, a **national framework for monitoring, coordination and consultation (CNS)** was instituted, chaired by the Ambassador in

charge of migration and with a secretariat run by AFD. This CNS issues an annual Action Plan Monitoring Report, based on data gathered from stakeholders.

In Switzerland, the Global Programme Migration and Development Division is in charge of implementation and follow-up of the new International Cooperation strategy (2021–2024).

The 2018–2021 strategy of the Global Programme Migration and Development shows the resources allocated to the programme as well as indicators for assessing the strategy’s implementation and performance.

Some of the countries among those that did not devise a specific “migration and development” strategy do nevertheless have tools at their disposal for monitoring policies relating to this subject. **In Spain**, monitoring and evaluation indicators are included in its **Plan for Africa** and each year a monitoring report is published indicating implementation of its lines of action and indicators. Moreover, every three years the Plan for Africa is to be the subject of a comprehensive review, to be entrusted to an inter-ministerial coordination group for Africa, including the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation. **In Sweden**, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) is under instruction to issue a **report every year with a thematic analysis** of migration and development outcomes. It also publishes an annual analysis of its global SIDA portfolio. As there is no specific “migration” programme, this portfolio is based on the DAC code for the migration sector and on the results relating to development cooperation strategies, with migration being included under sub-objectives.

2.2 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” strategies?

In France, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs is responsible for the follow-up of the 2013 strategy. Each year MEAE teams report on and analyse all of the Ministry’s actions in the field of migration and development.

With regard to the Action Plan, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE), the Ministry of the Interior (MININT), the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Expertise France (EF), the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII), local and regional authorities and civil society organizations are in charge of implementation and follow-up. They all come together as part of the national framework for monitoring, coordination and consultation, which is responsible for Action Plan implementation/monitoring.

In Switzerland, the “Global Programme Migration and Development” 2018–2021 is managed and implemented by the Global Programme Migration and Development (PGMD) thematic division of the SDC’s Global Cooperation section, but also its regional councillors and local field staff, in close cooperation with Embassies and Swiss cooperation offices, as well as with the relevant SDC divisions and partners from the federal administration more broadly.

As part of its whole-of-government approach, the Interdepartmental Structure for International Cooperation on Migration (ICM structure) plays a coordinating role with regard to migration policy and liaises with partners for the rollout of specific (global and regional) programmes: international organizations, representatives of civil society, representatives of the private sector and research institutes.

In most of the countries studied, the strategy’s supervisory structures are also responsible for its implementation and follow-up: **in Sweden**, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; **in Finland**, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Some countries nonetheless have specific structures in place for monitoring their policies. **Denmark** has instituted an inter-ministerial working group (comprising representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Immigration and Integration). **In Spain**, the “Mesa África” (Committee for Africa) is the consultative body designed to foster exchanges of information and contact between the administration and the main Spanish stakeholders in Africa (civil society, academia, the private sector and local and regional authorities) and serves as a dynamic tool for coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the Plan for Africa. Separately, Spain has also created an Inter-Ministerial Commission for Africa (CIMA) which is responsible for formulating overall guidelines for action abroad by the different ministries on the continent, as part of the implementation framework for the dedicated Plan. These committees work in consultation with civil society.



Conclusion

This regional analysis reveals that all of the European countries studied have a common approach to migration and development. They have all incorporated the issue of migration into their development policies through the fight against the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement, support for diaspora engagement and support for migration management and governance. Most often, policy in these countries is guided by the Sustainable Development Goals.

Only two countries have drafted a true “migration and development” strategy per se (France and Switzerland). The other countries do, however, systematically connect migration and development, whether through regional strategies (Spain) or global strategies tied to achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be delivered by 2030 (Denmark, Finland, Spain and Sweden). Unlike the African approach, one aspect in common that these strategies all share is the holistic — as opposed to sectoral — manner in which migration is understood.

These development policies are generally established bilaterally, directly with the African partner States, or through European Union instruments (notably the EUTF).



COUNTRY FACTSHEET¹

FRANCE

“MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT” POLICY AND STRATEGY



1. Development of “Migration and Development” Policies and Strategies²

1.1 How is migration taken into account in development policies in the countries included in this factsheet?

France promotes a balanced approach to migration, a responsibility shared between the countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as the migration–development nexus. Conscious of the weight that migrants can bring to bear not only in host countries but also in their countries of origin, through their financial, technical and cultural contributions, France has developed strategic “migration and development” guidelines. An introduction to these guidelines can be found in the 2013 “**Mobility, Migration and Development**” strategy of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs. The aim of the strategy is to enhance mobility and migration’s contribution to development in the regions of origin. On an institutional level and in terms of the way in which migration is handled in France’s cooperation mechanisms, one key aspect is the milestone decision taken at the Inter-Ministerial Committee on International Cooperation and Development (CICID) in 2016 to transfer the funding of bilateral governance projects to the Agence Française de Développement (AFD).

Since 2018 this strategy has been accompanied by an **Action Plan: “International Migration and Development 2018–2022”**. This Action Plan — co-drafted by AFD, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE), the Ministry of the Interior (MININT), Expertise France, the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) and in consultation with local and regional authorities and civil society — involved new undertakings for the 2018–2022 period in support of the benefits for development brought by migration. It moreover establishes a national framework (known as CNS) for

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monitoring, coordination and consultation among the different stakeholders involved.

On a bilateral level, inter-ministerial coordination has been bolstered by the appointment of an **Ambassador in charge of migration**, a post administered by two Ministries: MEAE and MININT. To date, there is only one framework for dialogue on migratory flows and development: **agreements on the concerted management of migration flows and inclusive development** (known as AGCs). France has signed AGCs with seven countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Congo, Gabon, Senegal and Tunisia. Each AGC is negotiated individually and tailored to the needs of both signatory countries and the nature of the partner country’s migratory flows. They generally comprise three distinct and complementary aspects: (i) **organization of legal migration**; (ii) **combatting irregular immigration**; and (iii) **inclusive development**. Since early 2013, this last aspect has been under the purview of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs; it is the responsibility of the Ambassador in charge of migration, the MEAE’s DGM (Directorate-General for Global Affairs, Culture, Education and International Development), various French cooperation agencies working on development (AFD, Expertise France) and relevant posts. The inclusive development aspect of these AGCs aims to address the underlying causes of irregular migration. It focuses primarily on access to basic social services and targets on young adults as a priority.

On an international level, France is actively involved with numerous European and African countries in working toward better integrating migration and development policy and tackling the root causes of irregular migration, in the framework of the **EU–Africa Valletta Summit in November 2015 and its action plan** (JVAP), as well as through financial instruments such as the **EU’s Emergency Trust Fund for Africa** (EUTF) for which France mobilized its agencies (especially AFD) concerning development initiatives for addressing the underlying causes of irregular migration, taking into consideration issues such as youth, job creation and the mobilization of diasporas. **Some thirty projects have been led and/or implemented to date by French agencies**, chiefly in the Sahel/Lake Chad region. Furthermore, France is an active member of the **Rabat Process** (Chair from June 2019 to December 2020), of the **Khartoum Process** and the **Global Forum on Migration and Development** (GFMD). Finally, France is also mobilized in multilateral fora addressing migration and development, and as such supported the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Marrakesh, 2018) and the creation of the associated United Nations Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund for implementation of the Compact. France likewise participated in the 13th Summit of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in January 2021, and **will chair the GFMD from July 2022 to December 2023**.

1.2 What is your policy or vision of the link between migration and development?

France is opposed to the notion of making development aid conditional on migration control. Indeed, official development assistance (ODA) can be part of the solution to migration crises, including via development policies centred on employment creation and youth inclusion. ODA cannot, in and of itself, be the sole response to a multi-cause challenge, the effects of which will be felt in the long term, but it can nevertheless help foster a pro-development environment. France’s vision of the migration–development nexus is therefore one that aims to make migration a factor of development while also tackling the causes of forced migration.

France supports an incentive-based approach based on the “more for more” principle which aims to intensify cooperation on migration with partner countries and ensure greater consistency across policies concerning migration and development cooperation. The goal of this policy is to ensure that development assistance supports partner countries in their efforts

to more effectively manage migration.

France is committed to two key aspects: migration governance (capacity building, support for policy and strategy creation) and mobilization of diasporas, which are deemed the lead stakeholders in international solidarity, ahead of development agencies and other official development assistance entities. France views the diaspora as an important potential lever, complementary to development policy, through their contribution to the development of their regions of origin (notably via the remittances that they send, which outweigh ODA three to one). This is why France supports, through various initiatives, the mobilization of these diasporas’ skill-bases, entrepreneurship, and investments in productive sectors in the countries of origin (the **MEETAfrica** programme promoting entrepreneurship in Africa, the **PRA-OSIM** Programme of Support for Projects of Migrants’ International Solidarity Organizations, the **Lemma** project, and through **reductions in remittance fees**).

1.3 What is your “Migration and Development” strategy?

The objective of France’s policy is to enhance the contribution that mobility and migration can make to the development of countries and regions of origin. To this end, the 2013 “Mobility, Migration and Development” strategy encompasses four complementary lines of action:

- **Supporting the potential for migrant solidarity:**
 - Capacity building for migrant associations
 - Support for solidarity initiatives by migrant associations
 - Action in a spirit of partnership so as to bolster the impact and sustainability of projects implemented
- **Supporting the potential for migrant investment:**
 - Help in achieving lower remittance fees
 - Support for migrants’ productive and entrepreneurial investment initiatives
- **Strengthening the capacities of partner countries in the global South to incorporate mobility and migration into their development strategies:**
 - Support for “migration and development” policies in our partner countries
 - Ensuring that mobility and migration become a vector for strengthening local and territorial governance
- **Contributing to international dialogue and knowledge production regarding mobility, migration and development:**
 - Contribution to knowledge production
 - Defence of migrants’ rights
 - Participation in international dialogues

The overarching aim of the “International Migration and Development 2018–2022” Action Plan is to support the positive contributions that migration makes to development, tackle the structural factors underlying forced migration and coordinate emergency responses and long-term action. This action plan acknowledges migration as a development factor for

both the regions of origin and the destination regions, and diasporas, thanks to their remittances, as contributors to the economic growth and to the social and human development in both countries of origin and host countries. There are five strategic thrusts in the Action Plan:

1. Improve migration governance for the safety of people and development
2. Leverage the contribution that migration makes to development
3. Incorporate migration into development policies
4. Guarantee respect of fundamental rights and protect migrants
5. Promote a responsible narrative regarding migration and the migration–development nexus

France also undertook a situational analysis in 2018 (MEAE, MININT, AFD, Expertise France and OFII) in order to identify all of its projects and initiatives contributing to the implementation of the actions defined in the Plan at the launch of its rollout phase. While not exhaustive, this stock-taking exercise is intended to represent France’s action on migration and development, and constitutes a benchmark against which to gauge the implementation of the Action Plan and to provide guidance for 2022. **In 2018, a total of 830 million euros were committed by France’s agencies** for the implementation of initiatives falling within the Action Plan’s objectives. AFD contributed 64% of this funding (€532.43M). **The most-funded objectives** of the Action Plan were Objectives 1 (**migration governance**) and 3 (**incorporation of migration into development policies**), each representing a commitment of around **300 million euros**. In 2019, **1,055 million euros were committed by France’s agencies**, representing an **increase of 20%** in comparison with the previous year.

1.4 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of developing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

The **Directorate-General for Global Affairs, Culture, Education and International Development (DGM)** of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE) drafted the **“Mobility, Migration and Development” strategy in 2013**. It takes into consideration the proposals that were submitted by civil society during the consultations on international solidarity and development held from November 2012 to March 2013.

The **“International Migration and Development 2018–2022” Action Plan** was authored by a **multi-stakeholder joint drafting group** with participation by the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE), the Ministry of the Interior (MININT), Expertise France (EF), the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII), as well as representatives of civil society and local and regional authorities.



2. Monitoring and implementation: “Migration and Development” strategy

2.1 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” Strategy?

“Mobility, Migration and Development” strategy

Follow-up of the strategy is performed by the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with agencies such as AFD and Expertise France. For projects led by France that come under the EU’s Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF), the MEAE establishes and moderates a Task Force.

“International Migration and Development” Action Plan

Concerning the follow-up of the action plan, CICID stipulated, on 8 February 2018 :

“9.3 La France adopte le Plan d’action 9.3 France adopts the “International Migration and Development” Action Plan, drafted by AFD, in consultation with the ministries concerned, agencies from the sector, local and regional authorities and civil society. Monitoring of this Action Plan, entrusted to AFD, shall be in cooperation with all those who contributed to its conceptualization.” Furthermore, in order to ensure that the Plan’s commitments materialize and to guarantee its follow-up, to continue and strengthen a balanced and responsible dialogue among partner countries and promote this Action Plan and its vision, a national framework for monitoring, coordination and consultation (CNS) was instituted, led by the Ambassador in charge of migration and with a secretariat run by AFD”.

The National Monitoring Committee (CNS), for which AFD provides the secretariat, is responsible for implementing/monitoring the Action Plan, in coordination with the other members of the CNS. The CNS is chaired on an annually rotating basis by a standing member elected by absolute majority by the standing members. The members of the CNS meet at least twice per year so as to monitor the Action Plan and can convene as often as is required for running the other missions. The CNS is made up of :

Membres permanents :

- Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Directorate-General for Global Affairs, Culture, Education and International Development (MEAE/DGM)
- Ministry of the Interior, Directorate-General for Foreign Nationals in France (MININT/DGEF)
- Ministry of the Economy and Finance, Directorate-General of the Treasury (MEF/DGT)
- Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
- Expertise France (EF)
- French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII)

Membres associés :

- Stakeholders from local and regional authorities
- Stakeholders from civil society
- Research stakeholders

Invited Members (stakeholders asked to participate on an ad hoc basis in one or more activities).

2.2 Which tools and mechanisms are in place for monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

Tools and mechanisms for the implementation and follow-up of the “Migration and Development” strategy

Follow-up of the strategy is performed by the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs. Every year, at the behest of the Ambassador in charge of migration, the MEAE teams take stock of the situation and analyse all of the Ministry’s actions in the field of migration and development: multilateral fora and dialogue, bilateral agreements and relations, etc.

Tools and mechanisms for the implementation and follow-up of the Action Plan

A stock-taking exercise regarding political initiatives and projects contributing to the rollout of the “International Migration and Development” Action Plan 2018–2022 was undertaken in 2018 and renewed in 2019.

In the absence of a dedicated DAC code for migration-related actions or formalized system, methodological criteria were identified so as to enable both a register of these projects and initiatives and a way to account for them. The data was fed into an Excel database (a digital platform will be operational by June 2021). This “International Migration and Development” stock-take affords the AFD and its partners in the French team (MEAE, MININT, EF and OFII) accurate quantitative data regarding the number of projects and initiatives running, the financial volumes involved, the geographical areas covered as well as a snapshot of which topics are receiving more or less attention. The information gathered in 2018 provided a stock-take data set that was valid as at 30 March 2018. The data was again updated on 30 March 2019, which was one year after the CICID adopted the “International Migration and Development” Action Plan, in 2018.

This annual update is one of the tasks of the CNS, and is carried out by AFD. AFD led a situational analysis of projects and initiatives in the “international migration and development” domain, which made it possible to compare French actions (by geographical area and topic) as well as of the distribution of roles among the various stakeholders, with the priorities that we wish to attribute to our action on migration.

In terms of methodology, this stock-taking exercise inventories political and diplomatic initiatives and projects:

- led by MEAE, MININT, AFD, EF and OFII, or co-funded by one of these entities and run by civil society organizations;
- currently in progress (or being contracted) as at 30 March 2018;
- contributing to the rollout of one or more actions of the Action Plan;
- fulfilling at least two of the three following criteria:
 - o Stakeholder: the project’s beneficiaries and/or technical partners are migration-specific stakeholders;
 - o Territory: the area where the project is implemented is a territory associated with mobility (departure, transit or destination);
 - o Action: the project’s actions deal explicitly with the issue of migration in terms of aims, outcomes or operations and are linked to actions from the Action Plan.



3. Sources

The information in this factsheet was collected in spring 2020 and updated in March 2021. It is based on authoritative sources (documents from governments, international organisations, UN agencies, international NGOs, etc.). The information has been validated by the responsible authorities.

- **“Mobility, Migration and Development: French Policy Orientations” Strategy, 2013.**
- **“International Migration and Development 2018–2022” Action Plan:**
<https://www.afd.fr/fr/ressources/plan-daction-migrations-internationales-et-developpement-2018-2022>
(in French)
- **Appendix to “International Migration and Development 2018–2022” Action Plan:**
http://www.genre-developpement.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Plan-daction-MD_annexe-op%C3%A9rationnelle.pdf (in French)



COUNTRY FACTSHEET¹

SWITZERLAND

“MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT” POLICY AND STRATEGY



1. Development of “Migration and Development” Policies and Strategies²

1.1 How is migration taken into account in development policies in the countries included in this factsheet?

Switzerland has an **International Cooperation Strategy (2021–2024)**. Migration is one of the main thematic thrusts of this strategy, which recognises not only the risks/challenges, but also the opportunities connected with migration.

Migration is a major component of Switzerland’s international cooperation policy. Switzerland is pro-active in international dialogue on migration and draws the connection between migration and development, in particular, through its **Global Programme Migration and Development (PGMD)**. This is a thematic division of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), whose activities help leverage the potential of migration for development. It supports the implementation of Switzerland’s migration policy, especially with regard to its cooperation for development aspects. This division’s objectives and mission, as well as its key components and working modalities, are currently defined in the strategic framework of the **Global Programme Migration and Development Division 2018–2021**, currently being renewed for the 2022–2025 period.

Overall, the Federal Council aims to bolster the strategic link between all international cooperation instruments and Switzerland’s migration policy, including by incorporating, directly or indirectly, a migration dimension into Swiss cooperation projects and programmes, concluding migration partnerships and agreements and mainstreaming migration

1 The two following countries are the subject of a Migration and Development policy and strategy factsheet : France, Switzerland. They were selected because they have recently developed and implemented a policy or strategy related to Migration and Development. These country factsheets are accompanied by a regional analysis of six European countries: Denmark, Finland, France, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. The six countries have systematically taken migration into consideration in development and cooperation for development policies.

2 A strategy is more concrete and precise than a policy in that it identifies specific means of action and measures and sets objectives and targets. It can be the sectoral adaptation of a general public policy and is also time-bound.

1.2 What is your policy or vision of the link between migration and development?

The International Cooperation Strategy 2021–2024 sets forth a holistic approach to migration, taking into consideration not only the risks/challenges, but also the opportunities associated with migration. Switzerland’s vision of the migration–development nexus seeks to leverage migration’s potential with a focus on sustainable development. The aim is to promote the positive aspects of migration, while reducing its negative effects/risks through improved modes of cooperation. Switzerland considers that regular migratory flows can be beneficial on numerous levels (economic, social and cultural) for the countries of origin, transit and destination, provided that they are planned and safe.

Switzerland has focused its foreign migration policy on three basic principles:

- 1. A comprehensive approach to migration:** migration is a global phenomenon entailing both risks and opportunities.
- 2. An approach based on partnership:** the risks and opportunities generated by migration are to be addressed with the countries of origin, transit and destination.
- 3. An inter-departmental approach:** in the area of migration, coherent action across the different federal administration departments is required.

The PGMD’s approach aims to better leverage the connection between migration and development, by chiefly focusing on:

- **Labour migration:** protection of migrant workers and improving working conditions and recruitment practices (decent work and ethical recruitment).
 - **Social cohesion and socio-economic inclusion:** social cohesion and integration in urban areas, access to basic services, and sustainable solutions for displaced persons.
- The contribution made by migrants to sustainable development:** facilitation of financial and social remittances, diaspora engagement, financial inclusion and promotion of entrepreneurship.

The issue of migration is dealt with as part of a broader global strategy. For Switzerland, rising to the challenges and opportunities of migration is understood as a way of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda and, more specifically, Goals 4, 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17¹.

1.3 What is your “Migration and Development” strategy?

The strategic framework of the Global Programme Migration and Development for 2018–2021 is centred around three strategic components:

Strategic component 1 – Establishment of coherent migration and development governance at all levels (global, regional, national and local): Reinforced institutional architecture, coordinated frameworks and the recognition of migration’s potential for sustainable development constitute a pre-condition for the inclusive implementation of the 2030 Agenda while protecting migrants’ human rights.

¹Goal 4: Quality education; Goal 5: Gender equality; Goal 8: Decent work; Goal 10: Reduced inequalities; Goal 16: Peace and justice; and Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

- Rollout of initiatives aiming to support the capacities of regional processes and facilitate national implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Support for fora and initiatives seeking better inclusion of municipalities in policies connected with migration and their implementation.

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

- Support for diaspora engagement in countries of origin and destination, thus contributing to sustainable development.
- Support for initiatives aiming to strengthen information on rights and obligations regarding labour migration targeting governments, employers and migrants.
- Support for initiatives designed to improve legislation and its implementation for the protection of migrants throughout their migration process.

Strategic component 3 — Development of knowledge, expertise and cooperation for migration and development:

- Initiatives supported with a view to enhanced collection of data relevant to migration and generation of evidence (underscoring the need for gender-disaggregated data and specificities).
- Network activities organized to foster cooperation and sharing of experience.

A new version of the PGMD’s programmatic framework for the 2022–2025 quadrennium is currently being drafted. Upcoming PGMD work will be centred around three thematic components: safe labour migration (protection, decent work, ethical recruitment, capacity building), the socio-economic inclusion of migrants upon arrival (access to basic services and social cohesion, with emphasis on urban settings), migrants’ contribution to the development of their countries of origin (remittances, diaspora engagement, financial inclusion, promotion of entrepreneurship).

The International Cooperation Strategy (2021 – 2024) also highlights the migration–development nexus and recalls the need to address the **root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement**: through the development of States and poverty reduction (for example through knowledge transfer, private capital transfers and the development of trade). This also means limiting negative factors, such as brain drain, armed conflict, poor governance or harm to the environment, notably the consequences of climate change.

1.4 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of developing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

It is the thematic division, **Global Programme Migration and Development, of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs** which is responsible for drafting the strategic framework that defines the strategic orientations on migration and development. This is an important instrument, which ensures that all action on this subject, whether taken nationally, regionally or globally, is coherent.

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This division's aim is to (1) strengthen international political dialogue on migration and development, (2) implement innovative projects designed to support migrants in their contribution to sustainable development and (3) support the implementation of Switzerland's migration policy and promote the “development” perspective.

The PGMD works closely with other federal entities as part of a whole-of-government approach to Switzerland's migration policy. The Interdepartmental structure for International Cooperation on Migration (ICM structure), created by the Federal Council in February 2011, brings together the relevant offices of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAE), the Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research (DEFR) and the Federal Department of Justice and Police (DFJP). The ICM structure ensures coordination in the field of Swiss foreign migration policy, both strategically and operationally. The issue of migration and development is one of the topics addressed and discussed in this structure.



2. Monitoring and implementation: “Migration and Development” strategy

2.1 Which tools and mechanisms are in place for monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

An Appendix to the 2018–2021 strategic framework of the Global Programme Migration and Development shows the resources allocated to the programme for the four years as well as indicators for assessing the strategy's implementation and deployment. The PGMD regularly monitors the programmes and projects supported, in close cooperation with its implementing partners, paying particular attention to results-based project/programme management.

Information on the various initiatives supported by the PGMD as part of its migration and development vision is regularly shared and discussed in thematic working groups under the interdepartmental cooperation (ICM) structure.

2.2 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” Strategy?

The “Global Programme Migration and Development” 2018–2021 is managed and run by the Global Programme Migration and Development thematic division (PGMD), of the SDC’s Global Cooperation section. The division also works closely with its regional councillors, field staff, Embassies and Swiss cooperation offices, as well as with the relevant SDC divisions and partners from the federal administration more broadly. The various projects and initiatives that the PGMD supports are implemented by a variety of partners, including international organizations, representatives of civil society in Switzerland and in partner countries, governmental authorities, municipalities, the private sector and research institutes.

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3. Sources

The information in this factsheet was collected in spring 2020 and updated in March 2021. It is based on authoritative sources (documents from governments, international organisations, UN agencies, international NGOs, etc.). The information has been validated by the responsible authorities.

- **The Global Programme Migration and Development Division’s 2018–2021 strategy:**
https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/deza/en/documents/themen/migration/lay_strategie-migration-and-development_2018-2021_EN.pdf
- **International Cooperation Strategy 2021–2024, Swiss Confederation:**
https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/deza/fr/documents/die-deza/strategie/broschuere-IZA-strategie-2021-2024_FR.pdf (in French)
- **SDC “Migration” web page:**
<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/fr/home/themes-ddc/migration.html> (in French)
- **Web page regarding the Interdepartmental Structure for International Cooperation on Migration (ICM):**
<https://www.sem.admin.ch/sem/fr/home/international/internat-zusarbeit/imz-struktur.html> (in French)
- **Thematic Network on Migration and Development:** <https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Migration>