



Migration and displacement

Including migrants and displaced persons in development cooperation

International migration and in particular forced displacement have continued to increase globally. During 2022 seven of Sida's strategies for long-term cooperation included specific development goals on migration. The majority of Sida strategy objectives are focused on improving and protecting the human rights of migrants and forcefully displaced.

Sida's migration portfolio is limited in volume, like the number of strategy goals. At the same time, the content of the portfolio is broad and covers many sub-areas, and contributes to Swedish implementation of several sub-goals of the Global Refugee Framework and the Global Compact on Migration. Funding credited to the OECD/DAC migration sector code is 1 percent of Sida's total disbursement 2022 (SEK 256 million).



DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD

International migration continue to be important for individuals, communities and societies. A large part is not voluntary but forced displacement and migration by compulsion of varying degrees. Universal human rights states the obligation for governments and societies to protect the rights of all people, including migrants and forcibly displaced. While some advances are made in terms of international cooperation on these issues, challenges remain in meeting the complexity of needs.

Migration trends: The number of international migrants was estimated at 281 million globally in 2020, with nearly two thirds being labour migrants, according to the most recent statistics from the UN.¹ Almost half of them are in low- and middle-income countries. Mixed migration movements with both migrants and refugees are most often the case, such as in Latin America, Asia and Africa.²

Displacement trends: A total of 1 percent of humanity (110 million people) was living in forced displacement in 2022. The largest group are internally displaced, on the move to find safety from violence or natural hazards within their own country. The second largest group are refugees and asylum seekers. 40 percent of all displaced in 2022 were children and youth age 0-17 years.³

Situation in host-communities: Most of the world's refugees are hosted by low-income developing countries (86 percent) and living in areas affected by climate change. Host communities, both in rural and urban areas, may often be resource poor having limited access to services themselves.

Trends in durable solutions to forced displacement: 5,7 million internally displaced were able to return to their place of origin in 2022. Refugee returns were at 339,330 persons in 2022, which is a decrease compared to 2021. Durable solutions to refugee situations in the form of return depend on peace and human security. The lack of options and opportunities for long-term solutions make many refugee situations protracted (77 percent) lasting over 5 years, and for some more than 20 years. The main solution remains local integration or inclusion, which depend on political will and commitment at national and municipal level. The number of places for resettlement are still very limited globally.⁴

MAIN AREAS OF SUPPORT

The overarching objective for Sida's development cooperation is to create opportunities for people living in poverty and under oppression to improve their living conditions, including for migrants, internally displaced, refugees and host societies. In 2022 Sida implemented migration-specific goals in seven development cooperation strategies, including four at regional level (Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific and Syria-crisis Region) and two at bilateral level (Uganda and Iraq).

The largest volume of support to migration was provided through the Strategy for Sweden's regional development cooperation with Africa (2022-2026) and second largest is in the Strategy for Sweden's regional development cooperation with Latin America (2021-2025).

Sida's migration portfolio 2022 is focused on south-south migration, as well as displacement in low- or middle income countries and regions. The support includes many different sub-areas, such as migration statistics, labour migration policy, access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, and income-generation for refugees and hosts.

1 UN Migration IOM, World Migration Report 2022, 2021; p 2.

2 UN Migration IOM, World Migration Report 2022, 2021, p 96, 106.

3 UNHCR, Global Trends: Forced displacement in 2022, Geneva, 14 June 2023, p 3.

4 UNHCR, Global Trends: Forced displacement in 2022, Geneva, 14 June 2023, p 3.

THE GLOBAL GOALS

The Global Goals for Sustainable Development include everyone – and we can all contribute. The goals are interdependent and therefore indivisible. Sida's main contribution is to implement development cooperation, thereby reducing poverty and saving lives. Together we can build a better future where no one is left behind.



Results

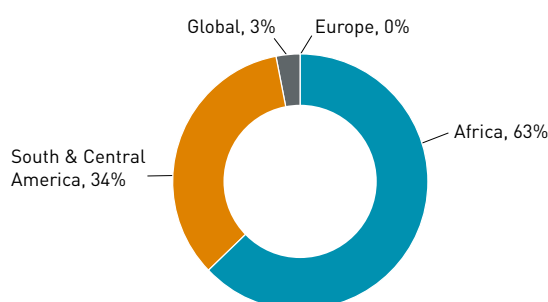
SIDA'S SUPPORT TO MIGRATION AND FORCED DISPLACEMENT

Funding credited to the OECD/DAC migration sector code is 1 percent of Sida's total disbursement 2022 (SEK 256 million). The volume more than doubled from SEK 101 million in 2021 due to additional strategy implementation and disbursements in for example Africa and Latin America. Sida's main implementation partners on migration and forced displacement are multilateral organisations (79 percent) followed by Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).

In addition, migration and forced displacement are integrated into the implementation of other development strategy goals when relevant for poverty reduction and strategy implementation in the specific context. For example, several bilateral partner countries has large numbers of internally displaced populations, for example in Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Ukraine and Myanmar. In such settings, IDPs are often included or targeted in programming, together with the host community.⁵

Humanitarian assistance is not included in this overview, but has a substantial volume of financial support with a focus on saving lives and protecting vulnerable persons, of whom many are vulnerable migrants, internally displaced, asylum seekers and refugees. However, since humanitarian support is neutral and based on needs it does not take into consideration a person's migratory status.⁶

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENT IN 2022 (%)



EXAMPLES OF SWEDISH CONTRIBUTIONS

In addition to fulfilling specific Swedish strategy goals, Sida contributes to Swedish implementation of several sub-goals of the Global Refugee Framework and the Global Compact on Migration and Sida is assigned to report to the Swedish government annually/biannually on the implementation.

UN GLOBAL REFUGEE FRAMEWORK (GRF)

The UN Global Refugee Framework was adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 2018 (A/RES/73/151). Implementation of the GRF is focusing on support to refugee hosting states and communities, durable solutions to refugee situations and internal displacement, including voluntary, dignified and safe return.

States have an obligation to protect and assist those persons who are displaced within their own countries as internally displaced, and to provide asylum and protection to refugees when people are forced to cross borders.

Examples of Sida's support include ⁷:

- **Management of refugee- and mixed migration:** Implementation of national, local or regional plans for hosting refugees, in line with international standards, such as the Refugee Response Plan (RRRF) in Uganda.
- **Social cohesion, integration and peaceful coexistence:** Support to Jordan and Lebanon through the World Bank Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) for projects which benefit Syrian refugees as well as host communities.
- **Economic and financial inclusion of refugees:** Partnership with United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to increase digitalization in rural communities, with a focus on refugees and host communities in Uganda.
- **Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights:** Support to UN Women for 'Women's Empowerment in Cox's Bazar 2019-2024' in refugee hosting areas in Bangladesh for maternal health and services for refugees and host communities.

UN GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION (GCM)

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/RES/73/195), adopted by the General Assembly 11 January 2019, is the first intergovernmental agreement to cover all dimensions of international migration. Implementation of the UN Global Compact for Migration, and well-governed regular migration, can enhance socio-economic gains, reduce poverty and inequality and advance sustainable development for all.

Examples of Sida's support include ⁸:

- **Strengthened migration management:** Supporting the regional implementation of labour migration policy in the African Union Member States, with technical and policy support by International Organisation for Migration (IOM) UN Migration and International Labour Organization (ILO).
- **Migration statistics:** Developing regional capacity of the African statistical authority (STATAFRIC) with input from the Swedish Statistical Authority (SCB) and the African Union. Several statistical reports in different sectors are published as a result, such as on migration and social protection.
- **Development impact of remittances:** Supporting IFAD's global work on 'Financing Facility for Remittances' to increase the impact of remittances for poor households and communities by support to financial education, and also aiming to reduce the transfer costs.
- **Migrant workers' human rights:** IOM's initiative for 'Corporate Responsibility for Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking' (CREST), in the south east Asia region, has delivered retributions for migrant workers and engaged private companies as contributing members of CREST who strengthened internal systems to adhere to migrant workers' rights.

⁵ Sida, Årsredovisning 2023, 2024, p 8, 84-87.

⁶ Sida, Årsredovisning 2023 'Humanitært bistånd', 2024, p 84-87.

⁷ Sida, Årsredovisning 2023, 2024, p 104-106.

⁸ Sida, Årsredovisning 2023, 2024, p 104-106.