



Migration and displacement

Inclusion of migrants and displaced in global development

International migration and forced displacement continue to increase due to conflict, disasters and economic crisis. Migration patterns and vulnerabilities are affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The war in Ukraine will further exacerbate the situation. Sida supports the positive development effects of migration and safeguards the human rights of migrants and displaced persons. Migration is mainly integrated into other strategy goals. Specific migration support amounts to less than 1 percent of Sida's total disbursement 2021 (SEK 103 million).



MAIN AREAS OF SUPPORT

Migration can contribute to inclusive and sustainable development and is a recognized thematic area in Swedish development cooperation. The Agenda 2030 commitment of "leaving no one behind" explicitly includes migrants and displaced. The Global Compact on Refugees and Global Compact for Migration both provide benchmarks for inclusion and human rights of people on the move. Sida's work concerns south-south migration and displacement. The aim is to support the positive development effects of migration, both for migrants and developing countries, and to safeguard the human rights of migrants and displaced persons. Migration is mainly integrated into other strategy goals.

Specific support is directed to durable solutions in refugee situations, including managing environmental effects, access to education, livelihoods and financial inclusion for refugees and host populations. Specific support to safe and orderly migration includes migration statistics and facilitating remittances.

MIGRATION IN THE WORLD

International migration and forced displacement continues at large scale. COVID-19 pandemic has not reversed the trend and the war in Ukraine is reinforcing this negatively. While data on global migration stocks are available, data on movements (flows) are much more limited. Use of systematic data for mobile populations is a challenge for inclusion of migrants and displaced persons in development planning.

The latest available data on international migration is from mid-2020, when the estimate was set to 281 million

international migrants, including 164 million migrant workers. COVID-19 is estimated to have slowed down international migration by about 2 million people¹. Over 40 million people are estimated in modern slavery². Some 37 million international migrants, or around 13 percent of the total, originated from low-income countries.³ Despite COVID-19, remittances to families in low- and middle-income countries have recovered by nearly 9 percent to \$605 billion in 2021.⁴

Over 1 percent of humanity (84 million people) was estimated as displaced in 2021, with 21 million refugees and nearly 5 million asylum seekers.⁵ The majority was internally displaced (59 million people the by end of 2021), most due to conflict and violence (53 million), and due to natural disasters (6 million). Of these, 33 million were children and youth under the age of 25 years.⁶ The majority of the world's refugees are received by developing countries (86 percent). Most refugee situations are protracted (77 percent) with some lasting over 20 years.⁷ Women and girls are around half of all persons forcibly displaced.⁸ In addition, 50 000 victims of trafficking were detected in 2018.⁹ Nearly 24 million displacements were caused by disasters, including environmental and weather related issues in 2021 (storms and floods, 21 million).¹⁰

- 1 UNDESA (2021), International Migration 2020 and IOM (2022), World Migration report 2022
- 2 Global Estimates of Modern Slavery (2017), Forced Labour and Forced Marriage
- 3 IOM (2021), World Migration Report 2020
- 4 KNOWMAD (2022), Migration and Development Brief 36
- 5 UNHCR (2022), Global Trends Report 2021
- 6 IDMC (2022), Global Report on Internal Displacement 2022
- 7 UNHCR ibid
- 8 UNDESA ibid
- 9 UNODC (2021), Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2020
- 10 IDMC ibid

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.



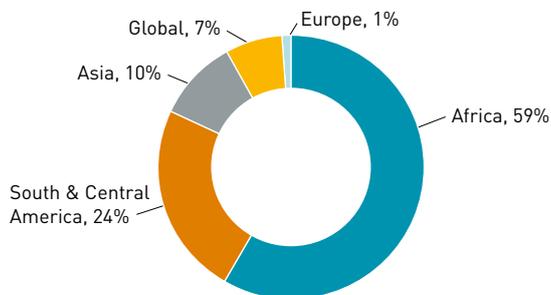
Results

SWEDISH SUPPORT TO MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Sida disbursed SEK 103 million in total towards the migration sector code in 2021. The volume is limited and decreasing from 2020. Main partners are multilaterals (79 percent). In addition, NGO support (20 percent) and public sector institutions (1 percent) are included.

In 2021 Sida has worked with specific migration goals in five strategies at global, regional and country-level. The Global Sustainable Economic Development strategy and the Regional Africa strategy are focusing on positive effects of migration, for example by increasing the impact of remittances for development. The strategies for the Syria crisis and for Uganda are focusing on support to refugees and hosting areas, while the new regional strategy for Latin America addresses migration management, human rights, employment and decent work for migrants.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENT IN 2021 (%)



In displacement situations a nexus approach is key. Coherence between humanitarian aid, development cooperation and peace efforts is essential to reach the most poor and vulnerable people, including those displaced. For example, in Uganda Sida supports United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to increase digitalisation, and empower rural communities with focus on refugees and poor people in host communities. Through the World Bank, Sida supports Jordan and Lebanon with financing for projects that benefit Syrian refugees as well as host communities (CFF).

The COVID-19 pandemic showed the importance of including and targeting migrants and displaced, specifically in the health sector, to handle the pandemic in a sustainable way. Through an additional COVID support for IOM in Eastern and Southern Africa, migrants are included in treatment and preparedness.

In addition, Sida integrates migration when implementing development strategies, based on a multidimensional poverty and human rights based approach. One example is support to IOM's Corporate Responsibility for Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking (CREST) in the Asia region. Also, by supporting UNICEF's work in Guatemala, migrants rights have been strengthened, through consular protection and systems for receiving deported unaccompanied children.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXAMPLES OF RESULTS FROM CONTRIBUTIONS 2021:

Sida's migration portfolio 2021 includes many sub-areas.

- Migration data and statistics: "Global programme for data and statistics to support the 2030 Agenda" (SCB & IOM/GMDAC). African migration statistics project (SCB, AU, STATAFRIC) aims to build regional capacity.
- Migration management: Joint Labour Migration Program (IOM, ILO and AU) strengthened migration management and implementation of labour migration policy in Member States in Africa. Swedish Migration Agency built asylum capacity in Turkey and Serbia.
- Remittances: IFAD 'Financing Facility for Remittances' aims to increase the impact of remittances by financial education and inclusion, "Remittances for Development": UNCDF and AU's "African Institute for Remittances" aims to reduce the transfer cost.
- Anti-trafficking: UN-ACT Action Against Trafficking in Person in Asia included prevention of trafficking and assistance to victims.
- Diaspora engagement: Sida collaborates with the Pangea Trust in the Diaspora Investment Partnership (DIP) initiative, to mobilise the African diaspora and their remittances to drive job creation and entrepreneurial capacity (Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia).
- Capacity development: Recruitment of seconded experts, Junior Professional Officers, and UN Volunteers.
- Economic inclusion of refugees: Cash assistance, employment opportunities, access to small loans for refugees and host communities in for example Syria region and Uganda to provide self-reliance.
- SRHR in refugee situations: Support to GBV prevention, SRHR services, and maternal health in refugee hosting areas such as in the Syria region and Bangladesh.
- Education in Emergencies (EiE): During the COVID-19 pandemic Sida continued to prioritise education in emergencies through UNESCO and GPE at global level, UNICEF in Jordan, and Norwegian Refugee Council in Afghanistan.

STORY OF CHANGE

Hanaa, a forty years-old Syrian woman, fled Syria to Lebanon with her family 7 years ago. She was supported by International Rescue Committee to start a small business.



Hanaa participated in the Sida funded economic recovery project with her "Arab sweets project". "IRC provided me support with funds to start my small business and a course on project management. Also, I learnt financial management, prioritization according to basic needs, and how to involve all family members in decisions making."