



# Migration and Protection: Between development cooperation and humanitarian aid

SDC, 27.01.2020

# Killer facts away from the public attention

## Migration

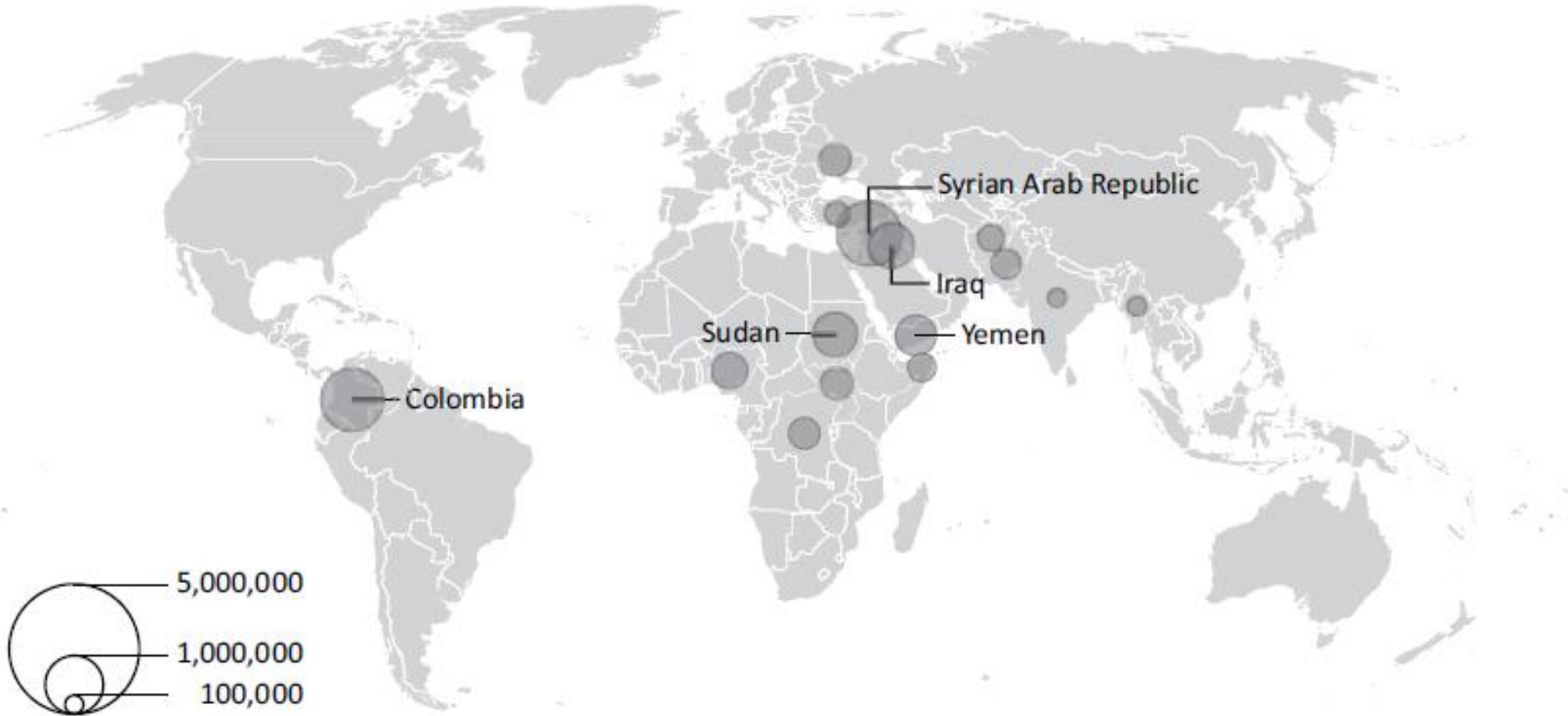
- Irregular migration is difficult to track as it occurs outside the regulatory norms of countries and usually with the aim of avoiding detection. Changes in the migration status of an individual, into or out of irregularity, are also hard to track. As a result, **current knowledge of irregular migration levels is limited, particularly on a global scale.**
- **The world's estimated 266 million migrants comprise only about 3.4% of the global population, but their contribution amounts to more than 9% of GDP.** Out of all migrants, it is estimated that more than 60% (e.g. more than 160 millions) are migrant workers.

## Forced displacement

- Of the **70.8 million people forcibly displaced** as a result of persecution, conflict, generalized violence or human rights violations, 58% or 41.3 million were IDPs. The remaining 42% comprised 25.9 million refugees and 3.5 million asylum-seekers.
- **More than two-thirds (67%) of refugees in 2018 came from five countries:** the Syrian Arab Republic (6.7 million), Afghanistan (2.7), South Sudan (2.3), Myanmar (1.1) and Somalia (0.9).
- **The countries with the largest IDP populations are Syria (7.6 million), Colombia (6), Iraq (3.6), Ethiopia (2.9),** the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2.8), Sudan (2.2), South Sudan (1.9), Pakistan (1.4), Nigeria (1.2) and Somalia (1.1).



# The most forgotten caseload: 41 million IDPs



## **Forcibly displaced Toward a development approach supporting refugees, the internally displaced, and their hosts**

World Bank-UNHCR study, Sept. 2016

*“Forced displacement denies development opportunities to millions, creating a major obstacle to our efforts to end extreme poverty by 2030. We’re committed to working with our partners to help the displaced overcome their ordeal and seize economic opportunities, while ensuring that host communities can also benefit and continue to pursue their own development.”*

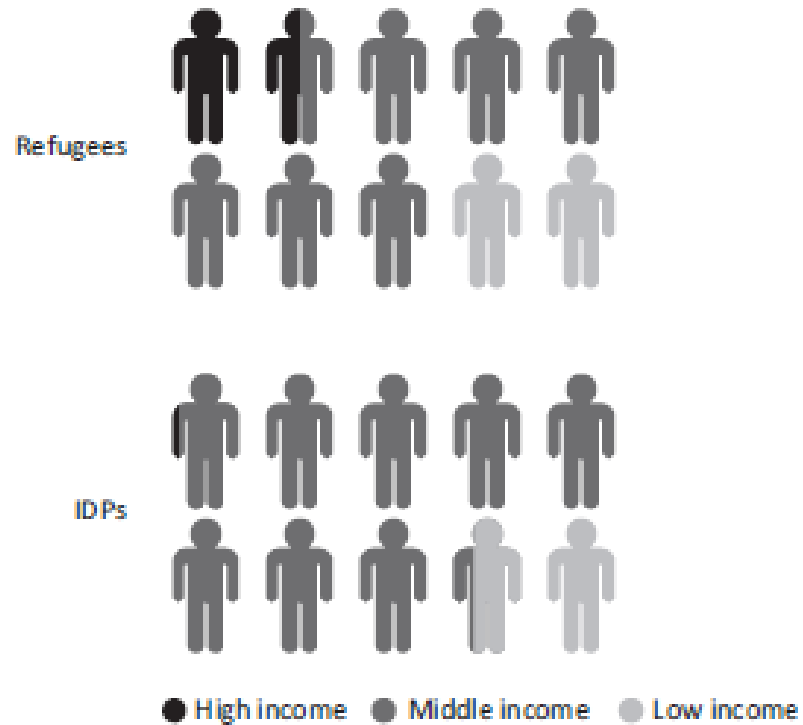
**World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim**

*“The search for durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced and stateless persons is central to our mandate. Enabling dignified and productive lives through development investment is key to this challenge. Working in a cooperative and complementary partnership, I hope humanitarian and development agencies can make a real difference in the lives of the world’s poorest and most marginalized populations.”*

**United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi**

# Forcibly displaced

## The crisis primarily affects the developing world

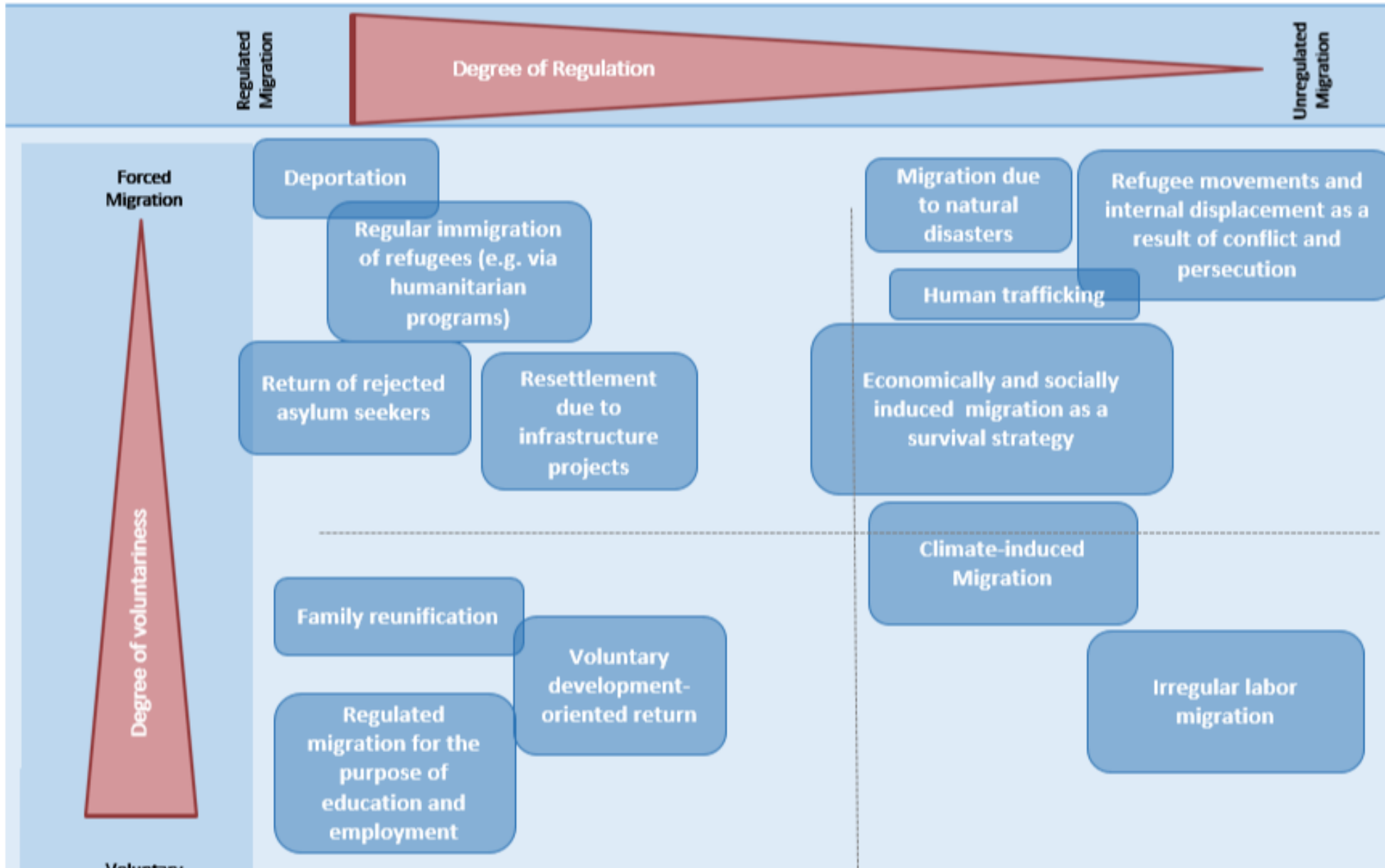


Number (in millions)

- Average duration of displacement (refugees/IDPs): 17 years
- The majority of forced displacements generated by 10 conflict/crisis areas worldwide
- 15 countries have consistently been hosting the majority of refugees worldwide: Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, 27 % of all refugees worldwide; Pakistan and Iran, 16 %; Ethiopia and Kenya, 7%.
- Half of the refugees have been in exile for less than 4 years.
- 89% of the refugees remain in the neighboring countries.
- The peak of the number of displaced people in a context of crisis, on average is reached 4.1 years after the beginning of the displacement



# Migration as a continuum





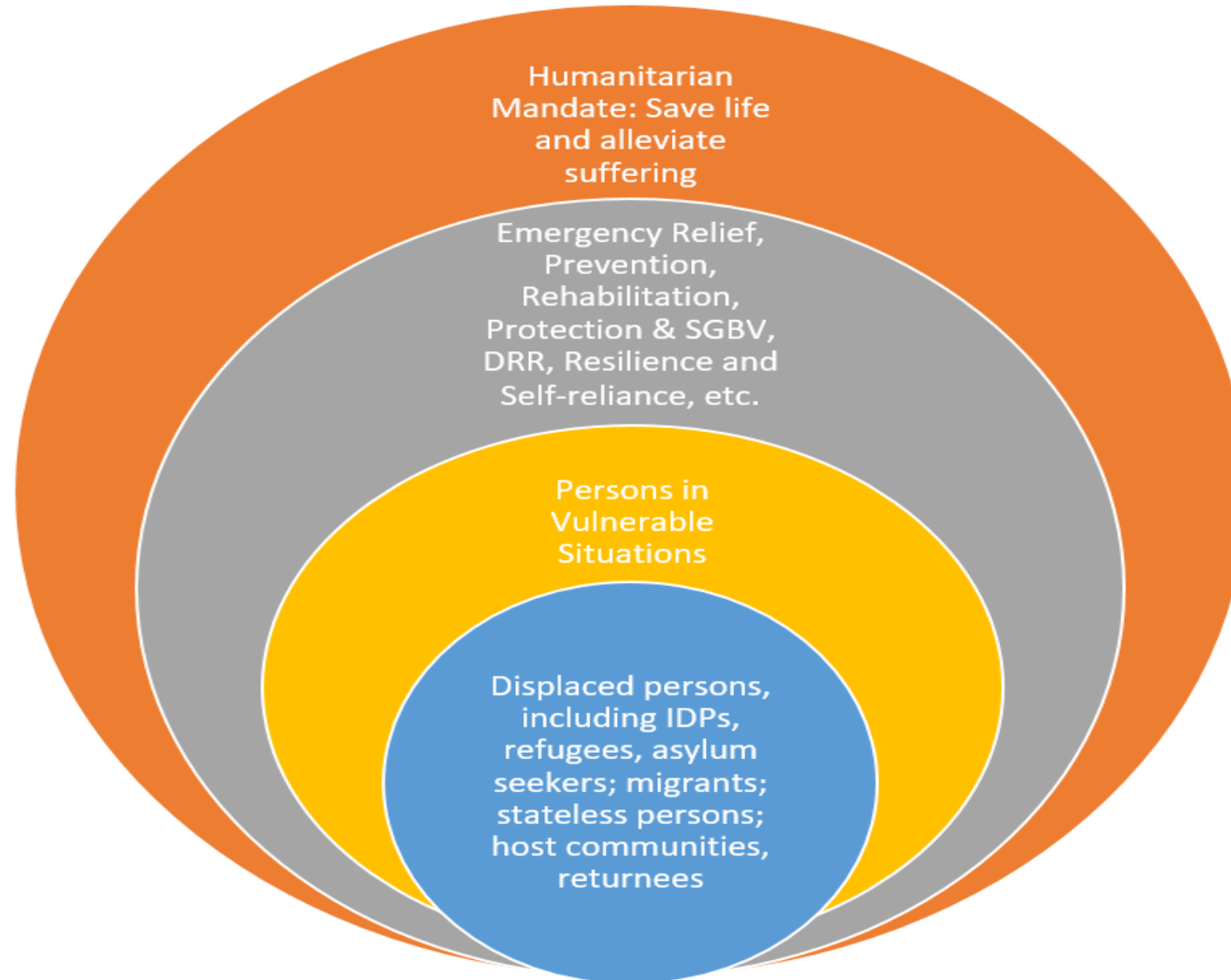
## New Way of Working:

### bridging the gap between humanitarian assistance and development oriented solutions in forced displacement

- There is widespread recognition that forced displacement is both a humanitarian and a development challenge. Humanitarian agencies have been calling for development institutions to support new approaches that can produce sustainable solutions. **SDC/HA embraces the complementary use of both humanitarian and development instruments pursuing “collective outcomes” in view of achieving durable solutions.**
- The New Way of Working can be described as working over multiple years, based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors, including those outside the UN system, towards collective outcomes. **Wherever possible, those efforts should reinforce and strengthen the capacities that already exist at national and local levels.** A collective outcome can be described as the result that development and humanitarian actors (and other relevant actors) want to have achieved at the end of 3-5 years.



# The Swiss humanitarian intervention logic in migration and displacement





## SDC/HA four pillar approach to migration and displacement

### Prevention of forced displacement

Pursuing advocacy work to draw the attention of local or national authorities, regional and international bodies, to the plight of forcibly displaced persons. With a view to influencing the relevant political authorities, whether recognised governments, insurgent groups or other non-state actors, SDC advocacy activities aim to provide protection to vulnerable groups; to promote respect for IHL, Refugee Law and Human Rights Law; and to promote the necessary political interest to address crises in an appropriate and timely manner.



## SDC/HA four pillar approach to migration and displacement

### Protection

- Ensuring better protection and welfare of refugees, stateless persons, IDPs and vulnerable migrants through States' improved compliance with their international obligations concerning the issuing of legal documentation to all.
- Protecting and upholding the fundamental rights of refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons in the region.
- Promoting opportunities for safe and regular admission to third countries through resettlement and humanitarian admission, for asylum regimes and the principle of non-refoulement; and supporting policies and legal frameworks to protect and foster the inclusion of refugees and displaced people, their freedom of movement and right to work.



## SDC/HA four pillar approach to migration and displacement

### Resilience and self-reliance

- Providing continuing assistance to those displaced in camps and urban areas including migrants in vulnerable situations in order to foster self-reliance and gradually reduce dependency by targeting, strengthening national capacities to allow for a gradual shift to national protection systems; it reinforces the capacities of host communities, maintaining their livelihoods and strengthening and expanding their service delivery.
- Bolstering resilience and building other preventive capacities in the face of climate risks, the ability to withstand disruptions that pose barriers to human safety and health, livelihood and food security (Disaster Risk Reduction).



## SDC/HA four pillar approach to migration and displacement

### Durable Solutions

- Achieving DS in the context of protracted displacement and creating long-term perspective for IDPs, refugees and migrants (nexus). It invests in health, education and vocational training, restores the living conditions of the concerned populations, rehabilitates schools and other infrastructures to help the host countries to cope with large numbers of displaced persons.
- Promoting the socio-economic integration of displaced persons and contributing to the reduction of conflicts between displaced persons and host societies.
- Applying the New Way of Working provides a coherent approach to reduce the vulnerabilities of refugees, IDPs, returnees, host communities and migrants, build their resilience over time, and leverage international financial institutions and the private sector, together with national Governments in view of achieving durable solutions for the displaced population.

