

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT



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Making Migration Better

ANNUAL REPORT

ICMPD ANNUAL REPORT 2017

ICMPD is an international organisation based in Vienna and has 15 Member States: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland and Sweden.

Making migration and mobility of people orderly, safe and regular, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

ICMPD in a nutshell

KEY FIGURES

More than **70** projects in over 90 countries

223 staff members

58 nationalities

15 Member States

over **200** partners

22 duty stations

€138 million contracted project volume

OUTREACH

77 conferences and **546** trainings at **192** locations with **24.600** participants and **503** partners

THREE-PRONGED APPROACH



POLICY & RESEARCH: Policy-relevant research, empirical research with a comparative, interdisciplinary and international approach covering numerous migration-related topics.

MIGRATION DIALOGUES: Support dialogue between Europe and its neighbours, East (Budapest Process, Prague Process), and South (Rabat Process and Khartoum Process, MTM, EUROMED IV).

CAPACITY BUILDING: Training, capacity building programmes, workshops, study visits, facilitation of international and interagency cooperation and support in institution building.

THEMATIC EXPERTISE

Border Management and Security

Irregular Migration and Return

Trafficking in Human Beings and related forms of exploitation

Asylum and International Protection

Legal / Labour Migration / Immigration

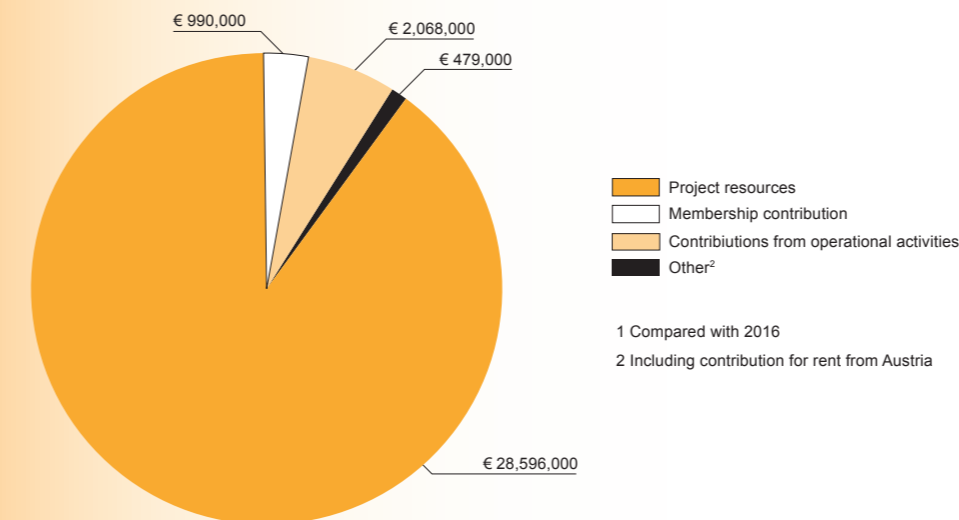
Social Cohesion

Migration and Development

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ICMPD's financial statements are prepared in line with the rules governing the financial framework of ICMPD and relevant decisions reached by its Member States. They are drawn up in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and International Public Sector Accounting Standards as applied. In 2017, ICMPD disposed of a total contracted project volume of €138 million. The consolidated 2017 budget (regular and programme funds) amounted to €32.1 million. The budget was funded by membership contributions, voluntary contributions for projects, and other income. The consolidated budget comprises the regular budget, containing the essential management, administration, and infrastructure costs necessary for the steering and governance of the organisation, and the programme budget, containing dedicated resources for project implementation, specific programmes for Member States and support functions.

IMPLEMENTATION 2017 €32,133,000 (INCREASED BY 32%)¹

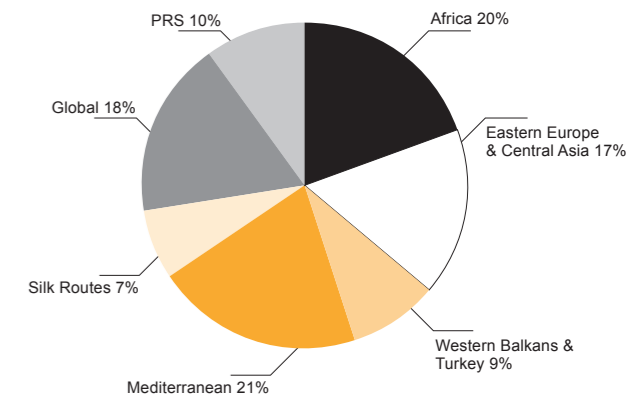


¹ Compared with 2016
² Including contribution for rent from Austria

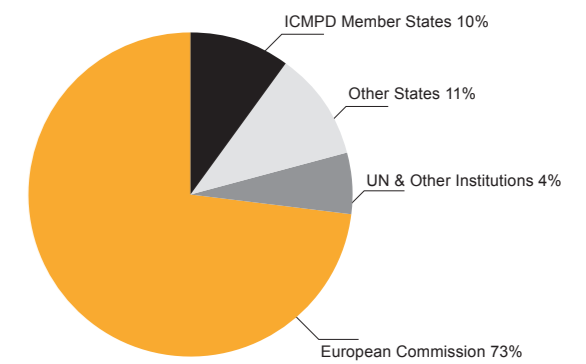
PROGRAMMES AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS FUNDED

ICMPD's operational activities covered seven thematic migration management programmes: Border Management and Security, Asylum and International Protection, Irregular Migration and Return, Legal / Labour and Migration / Immigration, Trafficking in Human Beings and related forms of exploitation, Social Cohesion as well as Migration and Development. Geographically, the areas of operation reflected the priority regions of Western Balkans and Turkey, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the Silk Routes countries, the Southern neighbourhood with the Mediterranean region, and Sub-Saharan Africa. ICMPD supported migration dialogues in the Southern and Eastern neighbourhoods and carried out research projects with a focus on the European migration policy agenda.

PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES 2017 BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION IN %



PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES 2017 BY FUNDING STRUCTURE IN %





ICMPD

International Centre for
Migration Policy Development

Making Migration Better

**ANNUAL REPORT
2017**

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LEARNING FROM THE PAST TO PREDICT THE FUTURE

Not many people know that ICMPD was founded in 1993 as a reaction to the end of the cold war. What has grown into a global player in the field of migration policy development over the last decade, started as a small organisation with a handful of people. On the occasion of its 25th anniversary, ICMPD's Director General Michael Spindelegger reflects on the past and the future of migration policy and ICMPD's current and future contributions.

Thinking back, where were you 25 years ago?
In 1993, I had just been elected to the Austrian parliament, marking the beginning of my political career. One year later, I was appointed to join the European Parliament—back then, EU parliamentarians weren't elected. This was the beginning of my international engagement.

How has the world changed ever since?
At the beginning of the nineties, the aftermath of the fall of the Iron Curtain was the hot topic. Migration was playing a key role in the freshly reunited Germany. Many people from East Germany moved to West Germany. How to balance this mass movement to avoid depopulation became one of the major issues. In response, Germany took many steps that we can learn from with regard to other parts of the world that today are facing the same issue, like, for example, Africa. What we see is: it takes effort and, above all, investment, but after a few years you can see positive change such as modernisation, technical progress and new jobs being created. This is one example where learning from the past allows us to at least partly predict the future.

You have been ICMPD Director General for more than two years now—What are your observations/conclusions about ICMPD?
The significance of the topic migration has completely changed, not just during the commotion of 2015/16 but also in our daily business ever since. For many people, migration has become the most important current topic; it plays a prominent role in the political discussion as it makes you win or lose elections. A potential that several people have understood. Also, institutions of the European Union now develop many policies under the aspect of migration or at least with more awareness of this topic. The EU's foreign policy is now strongly focused on migration-related areas, be it the EU-Turkey deal, the cooperation with Maghreb countries or the External Investment Plan. We are seeing a complete trend reversal. The refugee crisis of 2015/2016 has made Europe view formerly important topics like its economy, its common currency and its investment all in the context of migration. This marks a significant change in politics and discourse.

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In your experience with ICMPD and all our partners—is there anyone who has impressed you in a very special way, who has changed your perspective or given you a very new one?

To be honest, it is not easy to highlight someone here. During my time at ICMPD, I have met so many amazing people from whom I have learned a lot. This starts with my colleagues at ICMPD, who are not just experts in their fields but are really motivated by what they do. The same is true for so many international partners whom I have met during meetings, at conferences and anytime I'm abroad. Working for an organisation like ICMPD means that you meet so many people who give you new perspectives on certain topics.

What are your key learnings as Director General?

We should stop searching for the 'holy grail', the one solution which solves all problems. Migration is complex and needs

The EU's foreign policy now is strongly focussing on migration related areas, be it the EU-Turkey Deal, the cooperation with Maghreb countries or the External Investment Plan. We are seeing a complete trend reversal.

complex solutions as well. For short-term challenges, we always have to expect the unexpected and be prepared for this. In the long-term, we need tailor-made approaches for each specific situation. And none of these arrangements can be based on

migration alone; they will have to include a whole range of other policy areas and economic cooperation. Thus, we must not forget the demand side. We need to pay much more attention to migrant exploitation and corruption as drivers of irregular migration.

What will be the Number One migration challenge 25 years from now?

The pressure to migrate is going to rise in some parts of the world. This is something we can predict already through demographic development. Europe is going to be again in the focus of many as a continent of destination. I believe that, in 25 years from now, we will have a common European

The pressure to migrate is going to rise in some parts of the world. This is something we can predict already through demographic development. Europe is going to be again in the focus of many as a continent of destination. I believe that, in 25 years from now, we will have a common European Migration Policy in place that will work.

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Let's imagine it's 25 years from now, 2043.

Where do you see ICMPD?

If I could make a wish: 25 years from now, I would like ICMPD to be the one major European migration organisation. This would mean that we have especially European questions in mind, providing services to all European States, providing concepts and becoming a truly European player. In the past two years alone, we have doubled our budget and our staff; so we are quite optimistic for the future of our organisation.



Migration policy in place that will work. As ICMPD, we are developing a pilot project on legal migration with the support of the European Commission and the private sector. The idea is closely related to circular migration, where we will train people in their countries of origin, offer them a work permit in Europe for a limited time within a company and, when they return home, they will be the ones to train staff in the additional skills that they learned while living and working abroad. The ultimate goal must remain to reduce the pressure to migrate and to create perspectives in their home countries.

What do you expect for ICMPD in 2018?

In the course of the year, we will look back on 25 years of ICMPD's work. The Vienna Migration Conference will be even bigger in 2018 than in the previous years and take ICMPD's findings into account. We expect this year to be extremely productive and we hope to get new Member States on board.

Michael Spindelegger, 58, joined ICMPD as Director General at the beginning of 2016. During his political career, he served as Austria's Vice Chancellor and was Minister for Foreign Affairs and leader of the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP). Mr. Spindelegger studied law, is married, and has two children.

THE ERA OF MIGRATION— THE NEXT 25 YEARS

Lukas Gehrke, Martijn Pluim

In 2018, ICMPD celebrates its 25th birthday. Such commemorative occasions regularly prompt celebration speeches and self-congratulatory statements about one's own successes and achievements. While the history of ICMPD is rich in both, this article will try to steer clear of this form of narrative. Instead, we will take a look into the future and try to see what it may hold in terms of migration and mobility of people. We will do so by connecting the historic dots with the present-day drivers and causes of migration, and then extend them into the future for another generation. The intention is not to predict the future but to provide a scenario of how it might look.

This scenario will try to show how drivers and causes of migratory movements, as well as the policies designed to regulate them, have changed over time, or have deplorably remained unchanged. From there, we will assess how the drivers identified could operate and interact to shape future migration. Even as we are getting better at understanding what drives migrants and migration, predicting future migration movements and patterns, as much as this is desired by politicians, policy makers and scientists, remains a rather inaccurate endeavour. In hindsight, the results usually look like badly-aged science fiction movies. What this article aims to do is to depict what is possible and plausible and what migration policy development should be prepared for—the essence of ICMPD's work. 25 years ago, when ICMPD was created, the

world looked very different. The Cold War had recently come to an end and the fall of the Berlin Wall became the symbol for the dawning of a new era, one that would bring nations and people closer together. For many, it was an era of optimism, of greater opportunities and freedoms. In the wake of the New World Order, however, a whole set of new global challenges was emerging. The massive uprooting of people caused by economic meltdowns, by wars of secession and disintegration, but also by global warming as well as newly-gained freedom of movement, created what we can call a mixed migration situation of unprecedented proportions. Global and regional regulatory frameworks were not adequately developed to provide meaningful answers to the complex questions of the time. Convinced that the political confrontations of the Cold War were over, the international community moved to tackle what it perceived as the key challenges to the common good, the dual crisis of environment and development. The results of the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit of 1992 related to climate change and development were meant to provide the global framework for local, national and regional action. Considering where we are today, we have to conclude that the ambitious Rio de Janeiro objectives were missed. With a view to the urgent issues, particularly in relation to climate change, it is painfully clear that the international community has not only failed in achieving these objectives, it has also missed an opportunity. As time has passed,

In the process of becoming one of the most prosperous regions in the world, Europe started to attract growing numbers of migrants—regular and irregular—who were looking for better lives and not only protection. Ironically, almost 25 years later, it was exactly the attractiveness for international migrants which has plunged the EU in its deepest political crisis for decades.

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things have become significantly more complex. Today, we are not talking about a dual crisis anymore, but about a multiple crisis that runs much deeper and represents even more fundamental challenges to the global order.

At the European level, in the meantime, the most ambitious and far-reaching regional integration project was well underway. In the past 25 years, the European Union has grown from a group of 12 to an impressive 28 members, integrating some of the more prominent migrant-sending countries and thus making freedom of movement within its territory one of the Union's fundamental principles. In the process of becoming one of the most prosperous regions in the world, Europe started to attract growing numbers of migrants—regular and irregular—who were

looking for better lives and not only protection. Ironically, almost 25 years later, it was exactly the attractiveness for international migrants which has plunged the EU in its deepest political crisis for decades.

**DRIVERS OF
MIGRATION AND
ROOT CAUSES
OF IRREGULAR
MIGRATION**

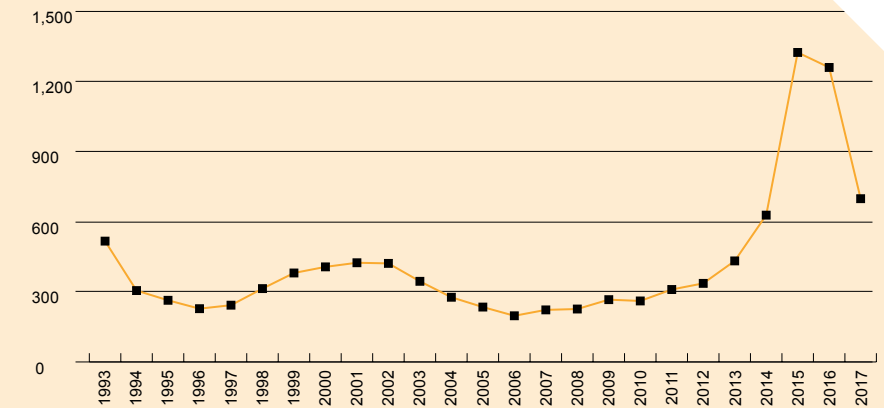
So, what is it that drives international migration? What are

the underlying motives and motivations of migrants who decide to leave their home countries for another? What makes migrants decide on a specific country of destination over another? Questions about drivers and root causes are at the centre of the political debate in an attempt to reduce migratory pressures and flows. It is important, however, to underline that

Sources: Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Population and social conditions, 1996/1 and 110/2007; Eurostat, Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex, Monthly data (rounded) [migr_asyappctzm].

EU asylum applications 1993–2017*

*EU-15: 1993–1997; EU-27/28: 1998–2017



the strongest drivers of migration in the coming decades. Considering that African migration is under-represented today, with only 2.8 percent of Africans being a migrant, we can expect a considerable increase in African migrants. This, in effect, would make the African continent more mobile; first and foremost, in the form of regional, south-south migration, but also in the form of south-north migration, with the primary destination being Europe.

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

The images of desperate people risking their lives crossing the Mediterranean Sea in rubber dinghies and crossing half of Europe on foot in search of protection and a better future are still very much alive in the collective memory. In a discussion about the future of migration, the aspect of refugee protection requires a special place. One of the underlying questions in this context seems to be whether the experiences of 2015 and 2016 are the result of exceptional circumstances, of a perfect storm, or rather the harbinger of the new normal. To answer this question, let us take a closer look at some figures.

In 1993, UNHCR recorded some 20 million people of concern who were refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people (IDPs). With minor fluctuations, this number remained at this level until 2006. Since then, it has increased sharply to reach

67.75 million people in 2017. The number of globally displaced people has more than tripled over the last 25 years. Taking a closer look at these numbers, however, it becomes clear that the main contributing factor to this increase is the sharp rise in the number of IDPs: in 1993, UNHCR counted around 4.2 million. In 2005, there were some 6.6 million IDPs on record and, by 2017, the number had reached an all-time record of 36.6 million people displaced by conflict in their own country. When it comes to providing protection, it is important to keep in perspective that the main refugee hosting countries in 2016 were Turkey, Pakistan, Lebanon, Iran, Uganda, Ethiopia, Jordan and Germany, which are, apart from Germany, countries neighbouring conflict zones. These figures represent the global situation. How was Europe affected by these displacements? After a record of 672,000 applications in 1992, the European Community received approximately 516,000 asylum applications in 1993. This number decreased over the next few years to around 197,000 in 2006. It gradually increased over the next few years before jumping significantly, to approximately 627,000 applications, in 2014, reaching record numbers in 2015 and 2016 (estimated at 1.3 million and 1.2 million asylum applications respectively). At the time of writing, application numbers have started to drop sharply again.

income levels start to create increasing demand for immigration and enhance the absorption capacities for migrant labour.

WORLD POPULATION AND SHARE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

Let us now take a look at how the world population is going to develop. Considering that the share of international migrants has remained relatively stable at around three percent of the total world population over the last five decades, this might give us a good idea of how international migration is going to develop over time. In 1990, the world population stood at around 5.3 billion people, out of which approximately 152 million people were counted as international migrants, or 2.9 percent. Today, in 2017, there are about 7.6 billion people and some 258 million international migrants, or 3.4 percent. During the same period, the average share of migrants in the total population in Europe grew from 6.8 percent, in 1990, to 7.7 percent, in 2000, and to around 10 percent in 2015—with an emigrant share of 8.4 percent of its population. According to UN predictions, in 2050, the total world population will be around 9.3 billion.

Applying today's share of 3.4 percent, the number of international migrants could grow to 316 million. A deviation by one-tenth of a percent would mean an increase or decrease of close to 10 million international migrants. According to the same estimations, more specifically, the total population of Africa could grow from around 1.6 billion today to 2.5 billion in 2050, and Asia's population from 4.5 billion to 5.2 billion in the next 30 years. During the same period, the UN predicts decreasing numbers for Europe (from 742 million to 715 million). If these predictions are correct, we will see a continued increase in the number of international migrants. Population growth, in combination with economic development, as shown above, will be

migration is influenced and driven by a host of micro and macro-level factors which are interdependent and mutually reinforcing or mitigating. Some factors respond to short-term interventions, others unfold only over longer periods of time. Labour supply and demand, as well as wage level differences, influence and shape migration. A decision about migration, moreover, is often taken collectively, especially within households. Migration of selected family members may be intended to mitigate risks and diversify income resources for an entire family. Historically grown migration systems and networks create the structures and connections between people at the origin and the destination, and influence migration patterns. International migration has been taking place within an increasingly complex set of national and international policies aimed at regulating and controlling immigration, admissions and flows. Migration policies, after all, shape and influence migration processes.

Given that many of these reasons relate to socio-economic situations, development processes will always have to be taken into account. The extent to which countries succeed in modernising and developing relevant public sectors will have an impact on migration. The widely-held view is that the more a country advances in its development processes, the less migration it will produce, as its labour market is capable of providing jobs for its existing labour force. More often than not, however, the reality is quite different. Development is often accompanied by transition processes which change demographic and mobility structures. At first, populations grow and, together with a youth bulge, this normally implies unemployment and increased emigration pressure. There is evidence, however, that this pressure reduces and emigration rates start to fall when countries reach certain income levels, i.e. above an income per capita (ppp) of US\$ 7,000–8,000. At a certain point, moreover, the growing

Sources: Eurostat, Statistics in Focus. Population and social conditions, 1996/1; Eurostat, Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Monthly data (rounded) [migr_asyappctzm];

Main countries of origin of asylum seekers in the EU

1993	2017
Former Yugoslavia 152,438	Syria 103,945
Romania 85,753	Iraq 51,615
Bulgaria 24,960	Afghanistan 47,690
Turkey 24,434	Nigeria 40,945
Vietnam 12,229	Pakistan 31,685
Sri Lanka 10,648	Albania 25,555
Somalia 9,137	Eritrea 25,065
Iraq 8,370	Bangladesh 20,725
DR of the Congo 7,874	Iran 18,385
Afghanistan 7,523	Guinea 18,205
Total 516,710	Total 704,625

Finally, let us take a look at the countries of origin of the persons applying for asylum in Europe, and how the composition has changed over time. It is remarkable that, in 1993, more than 50% of asylum seekers came from Europe, including from two countries that have become members of the EU in the meantime. Today, asylum seekers mainly come from the conflict zones in the Middle East, Asia and Africa.

As a result, are these exceptional circumstances or the new normal? The evidence base required to answer this question is not yet solid enough. Depending on a few conditions, including the nature and the duration of conflicts, geographic location and proximity, and hosting capacities in the region, mass influx situations do occur at regular intervals. Consequently, it appears sensible to prepare for mass displacement situations. Population growth, combined with protracted conflict situations, will most likely also lead to mass displacements in the future. By definition, related flows always place a great strain on the reception capacities of hosting communities. Moreover, mass influx situations regularly overburden asylum systems. Against this background, crisis preparedness becomes increasingly important.

CLIMATE CHANGE

There are several aspects that we need to keep in mind when we talk about the future of migration, especially when we assess

possible long-term developments. Conflicts and bad governance, human rights violations and persecution are well-known reasons for forced displacement. The fact that a country cannot or does not afford protection to its citizens is the lynchpin of refugee protection. Beyond the grounds stipulated in the Geneva Convention, a number of additional causes of displacement are emerging. Most prominently, the impacts of unfolding climate change processes, such as the sea-level rise and extreme weather events, including severe storms, droughts and heat waves, have started to affect millions of people. There are wide-ranging estimations about the number of people who may have to resort to migration as a coping strategy or who may suffer forced displacement. Estimations range from 25 million to one billion migrants by 2050, migrants who—temporarily or permanently—move either within or beyond their home countries. The most widely quoted estimate is based on the World Risk Report and concludes that climate change may trigger population movements of up to 200 million people. Climate-induced migration represents one of the most alarming migration-related challenges. While there are special initiatives underway that aim to better frame the issue and organise concerted action to mitigate the consequences, we may witness the forced displacement of millions of people through the effects of climate change.

OVERCOMING THE CRISIS MODE

25 years ago, the world was undergoing historic transformation processes. Despite the uncertainties and insecurities, there was a sense of optimism that the challenges of the time could be tackled successfully. Generally speaking, there was trust in institutions—on the national as well as the international level. This situation has changed. The trust levels have plummeted, not least due to the experiences of the recent

migration-related crises. The multitude and complexities of global challenges and crises, and the shifts on the geo-political level, are not making things easier. Global solidarity and multilateralism are at a low point. While the circumstances may not be the best, the dynamic around migration and refugee protection has changed dramatically over the last five years. The Sustainable Development Goals provide a comprehensive catalogue of goals and targets that directly address most of the drivers and so-called root causes of migration. We should not, however, expect that there to be less migration, particularly not in the short run. Certainly, however, there will be more orderly and regular migration. Moreover, the two Global Compacts will reinforce the global governance of migration and refugee protection by establishing a set of (non-binding) commitments for joint action.

At the same time, at the European level, strong efforts are being undertaken to

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reform the Common European Asylum System and to re-establish what solidarity and responsibility sharing will mean in political terms. In the long run, the key challenge will be to organise a functioning asylum system and to maintain the internal free movement system. Several stumbling blocks need to be overcome: the territorial principle of refugee protection and a general deterrence policy ultimately create undesired consequences of irregular immigration and increase the risks that

asylum seekers will take to reach European territory. Lacking legal immigration opportunities, moreover, will contribute to continued irregular immigration. Return policies that give a 50-50 chance of remaining will add to this equation. Outdated and ineffective border management arrangements will further undermine these efforts. Of course, migration cannot be understood from a purely economic perspective. Migration has social, cultural and political aspects as well, and these aspects will be part of the equation. The rapid changes of today create opportunities but they also create a high degree of uncertainty and anxiety in societies. Parts of the public have lost their trust and confidence in the ability of governments to regulate and control migration. It is of overriding importance that this trust is regained and the image of a crisis does not continue to be exploited long after it is over. Migration is also strongly susceptible to external shocks related to political unrest

We need
to understand,
however,
that there are
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Continued crisis
management
will only perpetuate
the crisis.

and violent conflict, factors that, by their very nature, are close to impossible to predict accurately. Demographic developments and the pertaining economic inequalities between Europe and the main sending regions in Africa and Asia will likely result in continued migration from these regions to Europe in the decades to come.

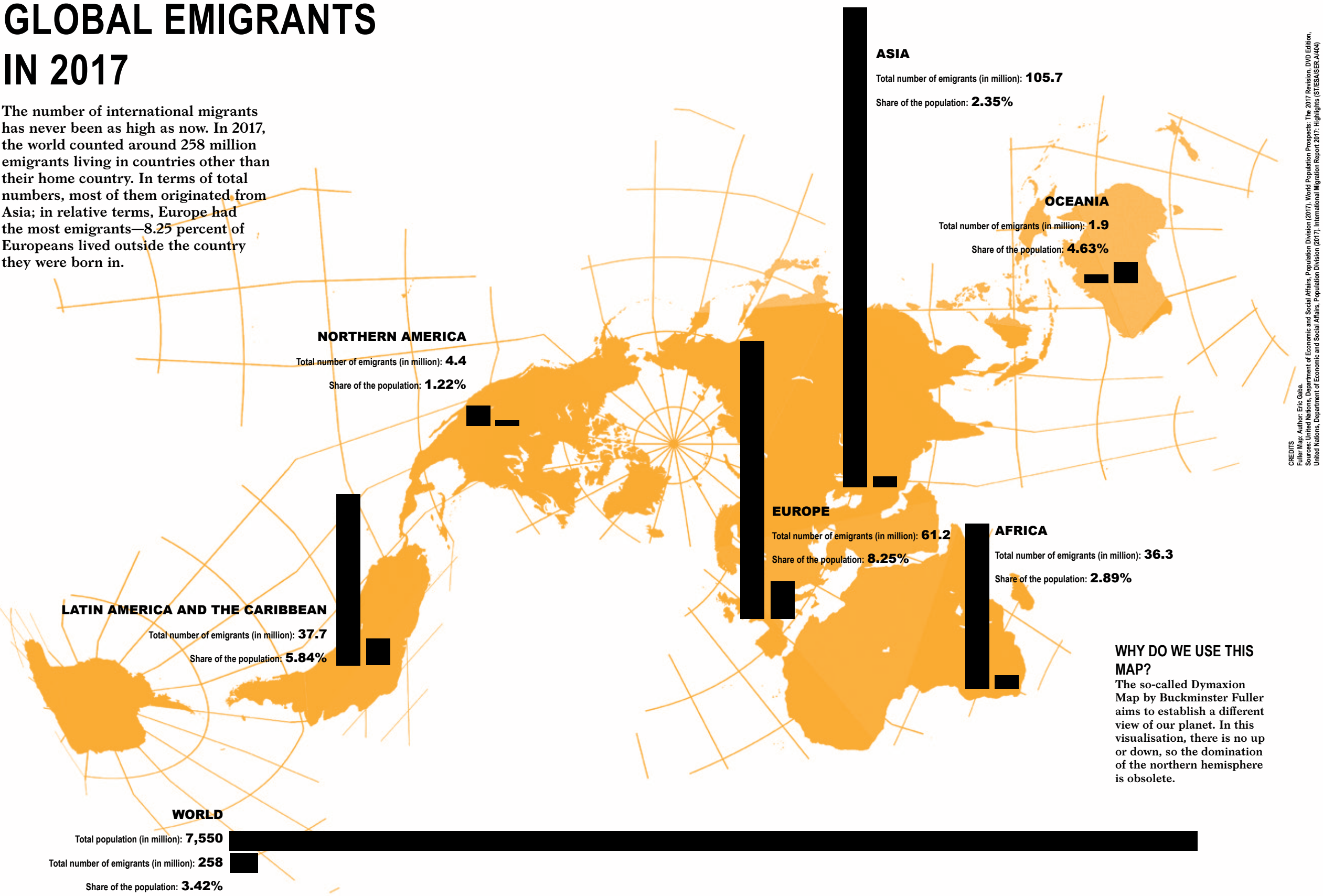
Demographic developments in Europe and in the main migrant sending regions paint the following picture: a sustained need for immigration to compensate for an ageing population in Europe and growing migration pressure due to the youth bulge in the MENA region and sub-Saharan Africa. However, a variety of intervening factors have to be taken into account in order to estimate the size and direction of future migration flows. Neither demographic imbalances nor economic inequalities between world regions directly translate into migration, although both are major drivers of migration. Several other factors, such as the existence of migration networks, policy-driven restrictions and incentives for migration, social and political conflicts, changing employment possibilities in other target areas, or the cultural climate vis-à-vis migration, play a role in translating migration intentions into concrete migration decisions. It is thus not possible to estimate precisely the size and direction of future migration flows to Europe.

Still, all key indicators point to a moderate to significant growth in migration from these regions to Europe in the coming decades. Likely technological advances with potentially disruptive effects on labour markets, and thus on labour supply and demand, on the one hand, and game-changing developments in the context of blockchain technology, on the other, will influence future migration in yet unforeseen ways.

While the EU saw a significant reduction in the number of asylum seeker arrivals in 2017, the overall migration pressure did not recede. In fact, based on projected demographic developments in Europe and neighbouring regions, the number of armed conflicts, environmental degradation and growing global economic inequality (as well as a host of other factors), migration to Europe will continue to increase. Therefore, global migration governance frameworks provided by the Sustainable Development Goals and by the Global Compacts are of particular importance at the regional levels, particularly in Europe. And while the negotiations on the final text of the Global Compacts are still underway, these agreements could, if understood in the right way, provide structures and policy guidance supportive of better regulating global migration and refugee protection. At the regional level, moreover, Europe has to continue to invest in long-term partnerships with the countries of transit and origin. These partnerships need to address the mutual interests of the partners and be designed so as to provide the basis for real cooperation in all areas of migration. These partnerships cannot be built overnight; they will experience set-backs and will be vulnerable to populism. We need to understand, however, that there are no simple solutions to these complex challenges, there are no short-term remedies and magic formulas. Continued crisis management will only perpetuate the crisis. The next 25 years need to be used to overcome the crisis management mode and establish a multi-layered governance system that is up to the task of making migration better, to make it safer, more orderly and regular. Only then will migration become a matter of choice rather than of necessity.

GLOBAL EMIGRANTS IN 2017

The number of international migrants has never been as high as now. In 2017, the world counted around 258 million emigrants living in countries other than their home country. In terms of total numbers, most of them originated from Asia; in relative terms, Europe had the most emigrants—8.25 percent of Europeans lived outside the country they were born in.

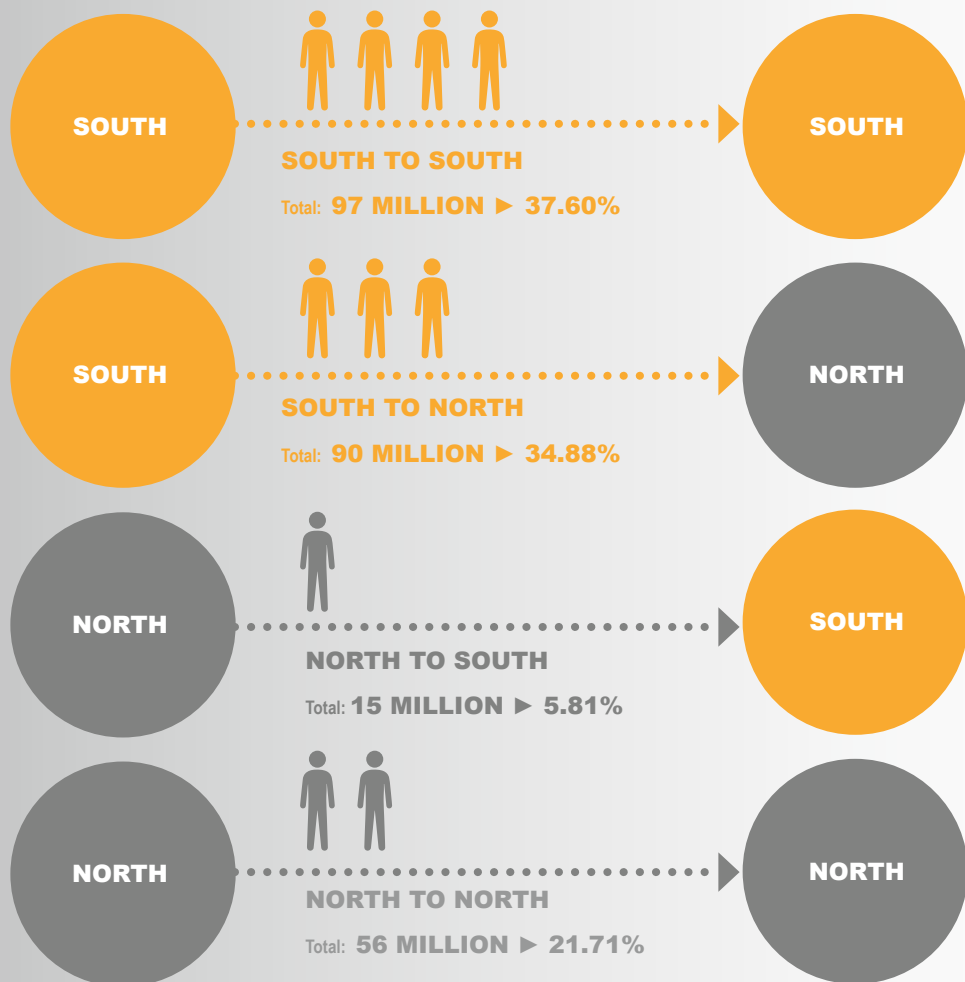


WHY DO WE USE THIS MAP?
The so-called Dymaxion Map by Buckminster Fuller aims to establish a different view of our planet. In this visualisation, there is no up or down, so the domination of the northern hemisphere is obsolete.

CREDITS
Fuller Map: Author: Eric Gaba.
Sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017), World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017), International Migration Report 2017: Highlights (ST/ESA/SER/A/44)

MIGRATION AMONG THE WORLD'S REGIONS

In 2017, there were an estimated 258 million international migrants. Migration is mostly regional but it also connects states over long distances and across geographic boundaries. In recent years, south-south migration has surpassed all other migration patterns in quantitative terms, followed by south-north and north-north migration.



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PROJECTS 2017

AFRICA

Support for Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa (FMM West Africa)

Support to Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue (MMD)

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Better coordination of protection of the land border between Georgia and Azerbaijan (GAIBM)

Border Management Programme in Central Asia—Phase 9 (BOMCA 9)

Eastern Partnership Integrated Border Management Capacity Building Project (EaP IBM CaBuiPro)

Enhancing Georgia's Migration Management (ENIGMMA)

Prague Process Transition Phase (PP TP)

Support for the Implementation of the Prague Process Action Plan (PP TI)

Support to Implementation of the Mobility Partnership with Azerbaijan (MOBILAZE)

Support to Migration and Border Management in Armenia (MIBMA)

Sustaining Migration Management in Georgia (ENIGMMA-2)

MEDITERRANEAN

Dutch Support: Developing National Capability for Integrated Border Management in Lebanon

Enhanced Capability for Integrated Border Management in Lebanon (IBM Lebanon II)

Euro-Mediterranean dialogue and cooperation on migration, mobility and international protection—EUROMED Migration IV (EMM4)

Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM)

Support Programme to the Government of Tunisia in the areas of Integrated Border Management (IBM Tunisia)

Support to a rights-based Migration Management and Asylum System in Libya (LY rights based Migration)

Support to the Mobility Partnership (MP) between the European Union (EU) and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (JEMPAS)

Swiss Support: Developing National Capability for Integrated Border Management in Lebanon

Support for the completion and implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation System for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (MENOA)

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SILK ROUTES

Budapest Process 2017

Improving Migration Management in the Silk Routes Countries (Silk Routes II)

Improving Migration Management in the Silk Routes Countries (Silk Routes III):

- Initiating Regional Police Cooperation—Silk Routes Region and Turkey (Silk Routes RELEC)
- Protection of migrant workers and their rights Migration Resource Centres (MRCs) (MIGRAP)
- Migration Resource Centres (MRCs)

India-EU cooperation and dialogue on Migration and Mobility (India CAMM)

WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY

Preventing, Identifying and Combating Trafficking in Persons in Turkey (P-TIP Turkey)

Preventing, Identifying and Combating Trafficking of Refugees in Turkey (PICTOR Turkey)

Short-term technical assistance on Asylum, Migration, and Mobility in Western Balkans (STAMM)

Strengthening Migration Management Authorities in Kosovo (MIMAK I)

Strengthening Migration Management Authorities in Kosovo (MIMAK II)

Support for the development of institutional capacity of the Directorate General of Migration Management of Turkey (DGMM II)

Strengthening the operational and strategic capacity of Directorate General of Migration Management of Turkey (DGMM III)

Support establishment of a Risk Analyses Capacity for Directorate General of Migration Management of Turkey (eSRAC)

Support Directorate General for Migration Management of Turkey (DGMM) for establishment of a pre-departure travel document and visa control system in country of origins (PREDOC)

Supporting development of sustainable asylum capacities in Turkey (ASCAP Turkey)

Supporting Migration Policy Development in Turkey (MIND)

Support the Implementation of Development-sensitive Migration Policies in Turkey (SIDEM)

Supporting the Asylum Decision Making Capacity of Turkey's Directorate General of Migration Management (ASCAP II)

Technical Assistance for Improving Administrative Capacity of Border Management at Local Level (IBM LOC-CAP)

Training for Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) staff in processing individual readmission requests in line with the provisions in the EU-Turkey readmission agreement (READMIC)

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Bulgarian-Swiss Joint Efforts for providing immediate and unconditional protection of trafficked persons and preventing trafficking in human beings (BG Swiss Animus)

Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings and Organised Crime—Phase 2 (THB/IFS/2)

Preventing, Identifying and Combating Trafficking in Persons in Turkey (P-TIP Turkey)

Preventing, Identifying and Combating Trafficking of Refugees in Turkey (PICTOR Turkey)

Trafficking along Migration Routes: Identification and Integration of Victims of Trafficking among Vulnerable Groups and Unaccompanied Children (TRAM)

Study on Trafficking Resilience and Vulnerability en route to Europe (STRIVE)

Support to the Mobility Partnership (MP) between the European Union (EU) and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (JEMPAS)

Swiss-Bulgarian Cooperation on Identification and Long-Term Assistance of Children and Adults Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (BG/NATCOM)

BORDER MANAGEMENT & SECURITY

Border Management Programme in Central Asia—Phase 9 (BOMCA 9)

Dutch Support: Developing National Capability for Integrated Border Management in Lebanon

Eastern Partnership Integrated Border Management Capacity Building Project (EaP IBM CaBuiPro)

Enhanced Capability for Integrated Border Management in Lebanon (IBM Lebanon II)

Support Programme to the Government of Tunisia in the areas of Integrated Border Management (IBM Tunisia)

Swiss Support: Developing National Capability for Integrated Border Management in Lebanon

Technical Assistance for Improving Administrative Capacity of Border Management at Local Level (IBM LOC-CAP)

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POLICY

Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF NA)

Evaluation of the Common European Asylum System under Pressure and Recommendations for Further Development (CEAS-EVAL)

Link Up!Serbia (Facilitating Diaspora Investments)

Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC)

Migrationskommunikation (MiKo)

Pilot Project for Supporting Sustainable Return of Migrants through Public-Private Multi-Stakeholder Partnership (SUPREM)

Sharing of Medical Country of Origin Information, further cooperation in collecting new MedCOI, MedCOI guidelines/national standards (MED COI IV)

Support for the completion and implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation System for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (MENOA)

RESEARCH

Addressing Challenges in Policy-Driven Migration Research (IMISCOE Initiative)

Addressing Demand in Anti-Trafficking Efforts and Policies (DemandAT)

Arbeitsmarktintegration von Flüchtlingen in Österreich (FIMAS + INTEGRATION)

Design Study on a Scheme to Attract non-EU Resident Highly Skilled Entrepreneurial Innovators

Evaluation of the Common European Asylum System under Pressure and Recommendations for Further Development (CEAS-EVAL)

FastPass: A harmonized, modular reference system for all European automatic border crossing points

Mapping of specific incentives for countries of origin to facilitate cooperation on return (MAPIN)

Integration measures and labour market success of refugees and persons granted subsidiary protection in Austria (FIMAS)

Perspectives and future prospects of young refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection — implications for integration policy (Perspekt)

Role of European Mobility and its Impacts in Narratives, Debates and EU Reforms (REMINDER)

The evaluation of ILOs Network Regulation (EC) No 377/2004 establishing network of immigration liaison officers (ILO Study)

Transnational Migration, Citizenship and the Circulation of Rights and Responsibilities (TRANSMIC)

GLOBAL

Forced Return Monitoring II (FReM II)

Migration EU eXpertise (MIEUX III)

Mobility Partnership Facility (MPF)

Research Unit

027



LABOUR MARKET INTEGRATION FACES DIVERSE CHALLENGES

New ICMPD research sheds light on the labour market integration of refugees over time and how intra-EU mobility impacts sending regions.

BENEFITING FROM THE WEALTH OF EXISTING KNOWLEDGE:

Data and knowledge on migration is not scarce in Europe. However, they are not always easily accessible or are scattered across different institutions. The project CROSS-MIGRATION seeks to contribute to a better understanding of current and emerging migration not through new research but rather by surveying and bringing together existing research. It will produce systematic cross-national knowledge on migration and inform policymaking regarding current and future migration questions.

Sustainable social cohesion is a precondition for societies to flourish. Safeguarding this in a society which is shaped by growing migration and diversity requires suitable ways of thinking

First, and counter-intuitively, higher educational achievements before arrival do not result in higher employment chances. Those who worked in elementary occupations or in agriculture before arrival have the highest chances of employment, whereas managers and technicians are among those with the lowest chances.

Second, those who were able to find work are strongly concentrated in a few sectors of primarily elementary occupations. In other words, labour market segregation and mismatches between qualifications and positions held are a reality for most refugees. Over time, however, labour market participation increases and mismatches between qualifications and positions held decreases. The labour force participation rate of refugees reaches that of the general population after five to eight years.

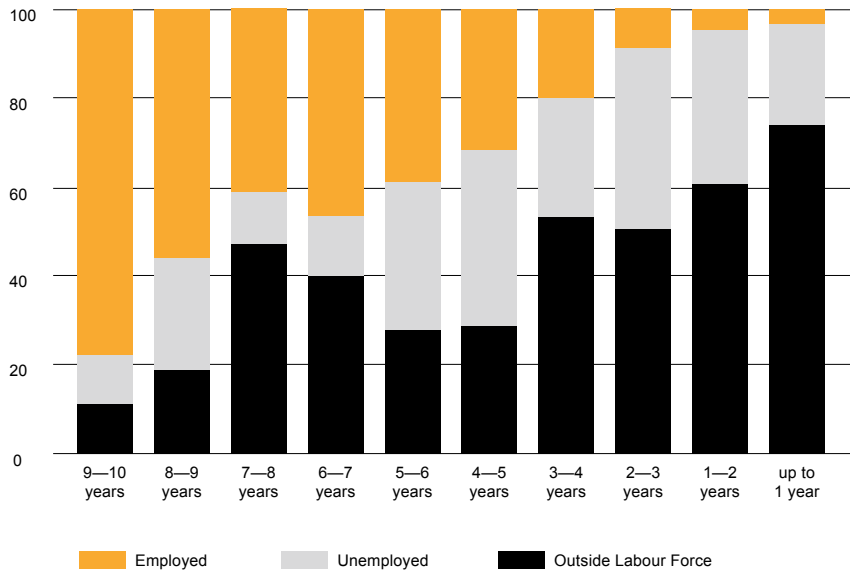
The young age of many refugees constitutes both a challenge and an opportunity and requires early and targeted interventions. Investments are needed in language skills, education and vocational training as well as in adequate bridging measures for young refugees to enter the labour market. A new study explores the perspectives and future prospects of young Afghan and Syrian

about integration. Due to the massive influx of refugees since 2015, ICMPD's continued research has focused on the integration of the newly-arrived refugee population. Debates about the educational profiles and labour market potential of refugees continue to be pivotal for practitioners, academics and policymakers alike.

While it has become clear that refugees are a diverse population, studies about the socio-economic profiles of refugees in Europe are scarce. To this end, ICMPD conducted a survey among 1,200 recently arrived Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi and Russian (Chechen) refugees in Austria. Two major results of the study stand out.

Source: ICMPD, FIMAS Final Report 2017

Labour force status by length of residence



refugees and elaborates on the structural conditions that impact their educational and professional integration.

INTRA-EU MOBILITY ALSO IMPACTS SENDING REGIONS

Since its early days, the free movement of labour has been a cornerstone of the EU policy agenda. Whereas intra-EU mobility has been widely researched from the receiving perspective, comparatively little is known about the causes and effects on sending countries. With a focus on regions in Poland, Romania and Slovakia, initial results from a larger study show that the selected countries certainly recognise the advantages of working abroad for their citizens. However, they also

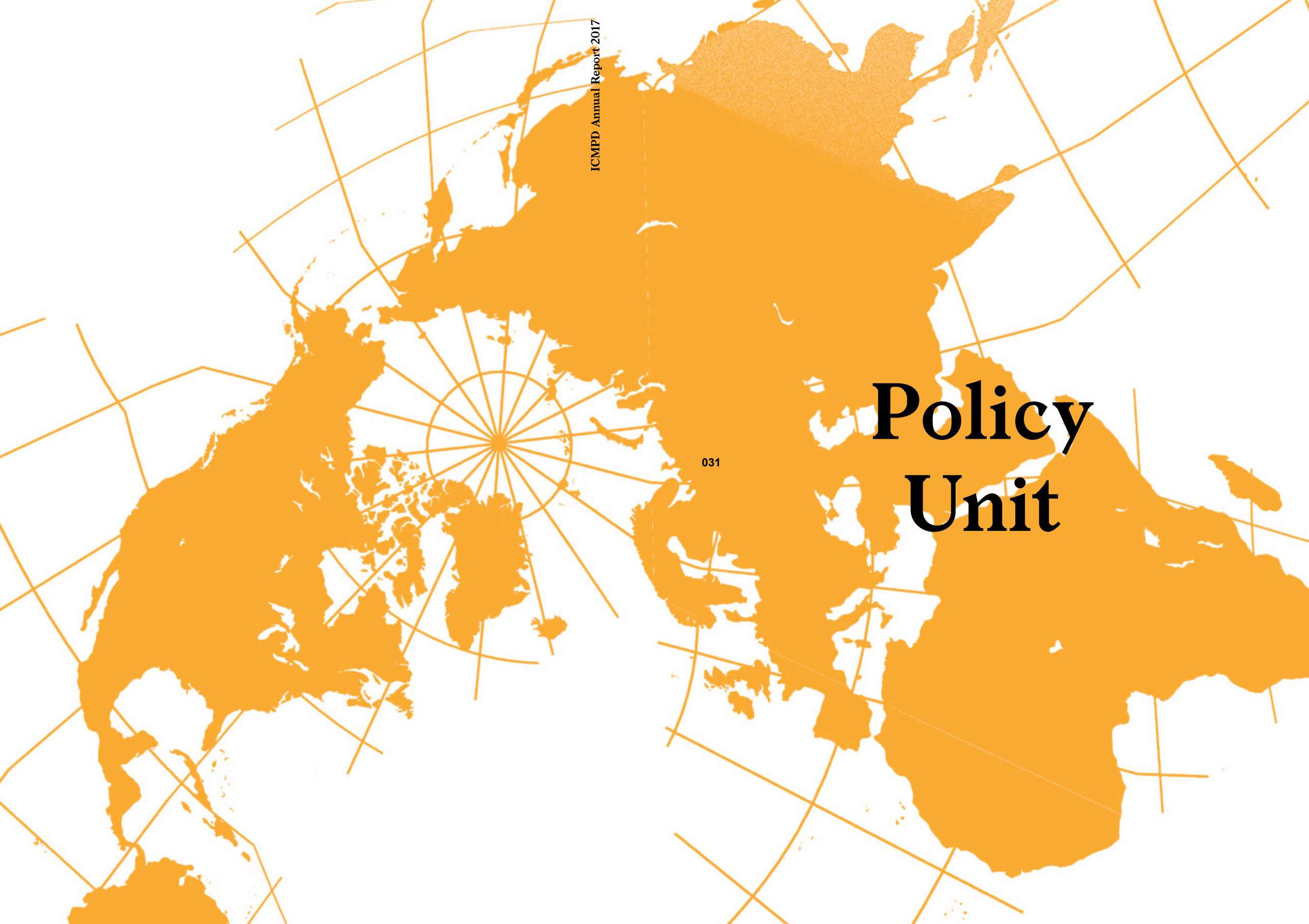
point to a justified fear of a brain drain and of negative impacts intra-EU mobility can have on, for example, the local health and education systems. Several initiatives have been put in place, with results yet to be seen.

Countries we and our project partners worked in:
Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liberia,

Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe.
Research projects or projects with research components: DemandAT, ENIGMMA, Evaluation of ILOs

Network Regulation, FASTPASS, MAPIN, MC2CM, MED COI IV, MICIC, Design study on a scheme to attract non-EU resident highly skilled entrepreneurial innovators, MOBILAZE, FIMAS, PESPEKT, SIDEM, TRAM, TRANSMIC.

Policy Unit



REINFORCING MIGRATION POLICY CONTRIBUTIONS

To further foster the organisation's contributions to international policy debates and impart its expertise, ICMPD established a new unit in 2017 that is specifically dedicated to policy analysis and development.

ICMPD'S GOAL is to contribute to the development of functioning migration policies and related frameworks for states—with a particular focus on our Member States intrinsically forming part of Europe, the wider European neighbourhood, inter-regional migration systems and an evolving global migration governance framework.

Migration policy development is an essential part of ICMPD, not just by name, but its very purpose is to promote innovative, comprehensive and sustainable

migration policies supported by three pillars: policy and research, migration dialogues and capacity building. The organisation is therefore in a unique position to bring added value to the policy debate by drawing on its experiences as an intergovernmental migration organisation with one foot in scientific research and the other in the world of government policies and international relations.

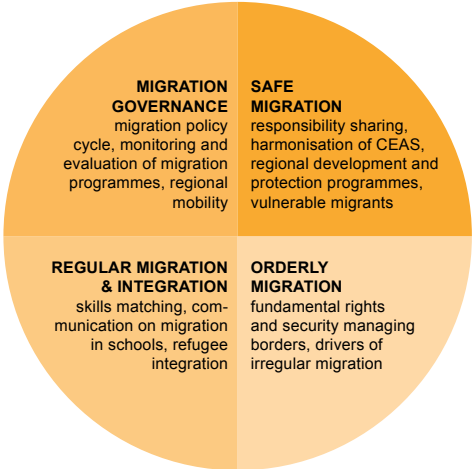
In 2018 and beyond, ICMPD will analyse and write about migration policies, and engage in policy discussions along four thematic strands that mirror current global policy priorities: (1) migration governance: the structures, institutions and frameworks we need to govern migration, (2) safe migration: addressing forced displacement and ensuring access to international protection, (3) orderly migration: managing migration through partnership, dialogue and cooperation, and (4) regular migration & integration: ensuring receptive labour markets and effective communication on migration.

THE GLOBAL COMPACTS

In the past two years, states have taken unprecedented steps to improve the global governance of migration and international protection. In 2017, processes to develop a Global Compact for Migration and a Global Compact on Refugees were kick-started and ICMPD has been following these closely. To contribute to the process of setting out meaningful and realistic new frameworks, ICMPD published its ideas and comments on the topics of responsibility sharing and pathways to protection for refugees, migrants and cities, crisis-driven mobility, cooperation on return, diaspora engagement, counter-smuggling, anti-trafficking, irregular migration and labour migration.

With the dialogue around and the development of the Global Compact for Migration in focus, ICMPD submitted inputs to the UN Secretary General's report and published its recommendations for a global migration agenda that is fit for tomorrow and beyond. ICMPD holds that as arguably the most highly-integrated region globally in terms of political integration and common policies on migration and protection, European experiences should be duly recognised.

Topics in focus in 2018



POLICY BRIEFS IN 2017

- EU's return policy: mission accomplished in 2016? Reading between the lines of the latest EUROSTAT return statistics. S. Mananashvili, May 2017
- Past, present and future solidarity: which relocation mechanisms work and which do not? M. Wagner & P. Baumgartner, June 2017
- How to Ensure Inter-State Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Dignified Return? Ideas for the UN Global Compact on Migration. S. Mananashvili & M. Pluim, June 2017
- Towards an Iraqi diaspora engagement policy, policy brief, M. Russell & M. Noack, August 2017
- What are the protection concerns for migrants and refugees in Libya?, C. Healy and R. Forin, November 2017

ADVANCING THE PROTECTION OF MIGRANTS CAUGHT IN CRISIS

Over the course of 2017, ICMPD advanced on the implementation of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) guidelines. The organisation turned recommendations into concrete actions by means of innovative capacity-building programmes, empirical research and support to policy processes.

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
The 2015–2019 project “Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC): Supporting an Evidence-Based Approach for Effective and Cooperative State Action” is funded by the EU and implemented by ICMPD. It aims to improve the capacity of states and other actors to assist and protect all migrants in countries experiencing a conflict or natural disaster. It supports and complements the global MICIC Initiative through consultations, research and capacity building.

MICIC is the first global effort to systematically address the vulnerability of migrants caught in emergency situations. Its Guidelines compile useful practices and

Scaling up on these activities to increase impact and sustainability, ICMPD developed a new programme on consular crisis management for diplomatic academies. This programme includes the design of training curricula, the training of trainers, as well as the facilitation of pre-deployment and mid-service training for consular officials. The programme was kicked-off in Jordan in January 2018 and will subsequently be implemented in Georgia, Ghana and Ukraine.

A second line of action focuses on multi-stakeholder coordination in assisting migrants caught in crises. This programme, which is being piloted in Ivory Coast since July 2017, aims to support the development of coordination platforms on a national level.

The third line of action developed in 2017 focuses on migrant children in emergencies in West Africa. The objective here is to raise awareness about the specific needs and vulnerabilities of migrant children during crises.

In addition to these three lines of action, the project team is developing a capacity building programme on the involvement of the diaspora to protect their fellow nationals abroad in times of crisis.

INNOVATIVE EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

To complement operational activities, ICMPD released six case studies covering

identify important gaps. They encourage us all to think creatively and pilot actions to increase preparedness and capacities to help migrants in distress.

MULTI-THEMATIC CAPACITY BUILDING ASSISTANCE

Since mid-2016 and within the framework of the EU-funded project supporting the MICIC process, ICMPD has been working along three lines of action to strengthen the capacities of key stakeholders while focusing on particularly vulnerable migrants.

The first line of action targets consular officials, who are on the front line when a crisis occurs abroad. In 2017, in cooperation with the Commission on Filipinos Overseas, ICMPD led ten peer-to-peer training sessions for consular staff representing around 50 countries based in regional migration hubs.

The MICIC Initiative is widely considered as a good practice example for strengthening normative frameworks and a source of valuable guidance.


crises in the Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Libya, South Africa and Thailand. This empirical research sheds new light on the agency of migrants and the obstacles they face during crises, as well as institutional responses and the long-term impacts of post-crisis returns. Additionally, a comparative report as well as a summary paper will be published in early 2018.

SUSTAINED SUPPORT TO POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Last but not least, ICMPD is supporting international efforts to strengthen the protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, especially in the context of the Global Compact on Migration and the Global Forum on Migration and Development. The MICIC Initiative is widely considered as a good

practice example for strengthening normative frameworks and a source of valuable guidance.

As such, the Global Compact represents an excellent opportunity to adapt this model and integrate elements of the MICIC process. In this context, ICMPD organised a side event in Mexico to take stock of lessons learnt. In 2018 and beyond, the MICIC process will continue to influence the international community in terms of content, format and implementation means.



External and Member States Relations

037

A PARTNERSHIP APPROACH TO DEALING WITH THE COMPLEXITY OF MIGRATION

ICMPD works with a regional perspective to create efficient cooperation and partnerships along migration routes. From a European base, ICMPD has taken its three-pillar approach to migration management—structurally linking policy and research, migration dialogues and capacity building—worldwide.

PARTNERSHIP IN FOCUS:

ICMPD's Member States represent a variety of European countries. They have different migration realities, but all believe in using knowledge, cooperation and innovation to improve migration management. ICMPD works in close partnership with its Member States as well as other countries and stakeholders, for example EU institutions, to improve migration.

ICMPD is a regional migration organisation based in Europe. For

more than two decades, it has played a role in forming migration policies in Europe and beyond and has built up significant networks, profound migration expertise, the capacity of innovation and strategic partnerships—making it a main migration partner.

The base of ICMPD is European, but it is active world-wide following the reality of migration flows. Recognising the importance of a regional perspective in international migration, ICMPD is fostering close relationships with regions that connect with Europe, aiming to create efficient cooperation and partnerships along migration routes.

INVOLVEMENT OF ALL RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS

Migration is one of the most complex issues of our time and efficient governance of migration requires the genuine involvement of all relevant stakeholders. For this reason, all

the work of ICMPD is guided by a partnership approach. The organisation has built strategic and long-lasting partnerships with governments and relevant stakeholders in all regions we operate in, including with European Union institutions. We base our work on solid evidence, knowledge and understanding as cornerstones in effective migration governance and also in order to shape a nuanced debate and create a constructive narrative on migration.

ICMPD is an intergovernmental organisation. The Member States, presently a group of 15 European states, set the strategic direction of the organisation. In 2017, ICMPD continued working closely with its Member States. Drawing on the three-pronged structure of ICMPD—policy and research, migration dialogues and capacity building—Member States are given access to the knowledge, networks, strategic thinking and innovation built up by ICMPD. The organisation has:

- Extensive in-house knowledge and detailed expertise in all fields of migration management through a wide variety of migration projects implemented as well as research activities.

- Substantial networks among migration administrations in Europe, Asia and Africa created by supporting major migration dialogues in priority regions and strategic knowledge about these regions
- Capacity for developing innovative approaches to deal with current migration challenges based on knowledge and understanding of migration realities

organisation to organise dialogue, workshops and training sessions according to the specific priorities of states. It also provides forward-thinking research and studies exclusively for the Member States, notably, in 2017, the report entitled Migration Scenarios beyond 2020, which will be followed up with strategic discussions in certain Member States in 2018. ICMPD also offers targeted support to its Member States holding the European Union Council Presidency.

GROWING LIST OF MEMBER STATES

The group of ICMPD Member States has expanded step-by-step since the organisation was founded in 1993. ICMPD is continuously engaging in discussions with interested European countries fitting its membership structure in order to carefully widen the Member States base. In 2017, Malta and Turkey completed all necessary stages of accession procedures and are about to join the organisation in 2018.

The ICMPD Member State Programme is a programme shaped exclusively for Member States. It uses the deep thematic and geographic migration expertise of the

Migration Dialogues



MIGRATION DIALOGUES AS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF GOVERNING MIGRATION

Migration dialogues successfully link countries and regions as well as create important networks between migration administrations. ICMPD supports several key dialogues with strategic advice, expertise and administrative support.

ICMPD was founded in 1993, at a time when the migration reality in Europe saw dramatic changes following the political changes in Eastern Europe and the wars following the break-up of Yugoslavia. Politicians realised they needed a new platform for discussing migration among states with very different interests and priorities. States were seeking an efficient way to build cooperation, tie new bonds and exchange information on migration.

They found it by creating the first true interregional migration dialogue, the Budapest Process: A dialogue which created an informal political setting, providing an opportunity to agree on policy targets and standards for cooperation without legally binding the participating states. This gave states the freedom to engage in more ambitious cooperation, share information freely and create important professional networks. One of the first tasks of the newly founded ICMPD was to support the Budapest Process as its Secretariat.

Nowadays, dialogues have become a powerful tool in migration cooperation and an effective way to drive a common migration agenda forward. Migration dialogues connect countries along the migration routes, create networks between administrations and create spaces to find common language, ways and solutions. The dialogues often go beyond formal frameworks by setting more ambitious objectives, overcome differences and find commonalities on all topics. They build trust between partners, needed to initiate operational cooperation, and, as such, have become an essential part of how we govern

migration. Starting as the Secretariat of the Budapest Process in 1993, ICMPD now supports some of the most important migration dialogues linking Europe, Asia and Africa.

CONNECTING REGIONS

The organisation runs the Secretariat for the Budapest Process, the Prague Process, the Rabat Process, the Khartoum Process and the Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM) Dialogue—all covering important migration regions. As the Secretariat, ICMPD supports leading and participating states with strategic advice and information, migration expertise and administrative support. Having this function puts ICMPD in a unique position in terms of regional networks and knowledge as well as geographic and thematic outreach.

In most dialogues, the policy direction is decided upon at ministerial level. Ministerial Declarations, sometimes with accompanying work programmes, set the objectives and targets for the cooperation for an upcoming time period. Dialogues include several activities: working group meetings, capacity building measures and national implementation activities planned in order to reach the cooperation objectives. In many processes, this work is overseen by yearly Senior Officials meetings, mandated to follow-up on ministerial conclusions. This line of activities is the process, i.e. the way we are moving towards defined objectives.

Considering how important the regional perspective is in international migration, ICMPD has adopted a regional approach in

its work and is fostering close relationships with regions that connect with Europe. The aim is to create efficient cooperation and partnerships along migration routes. We have organised our work in priority regions, closely connected with the migration dialogues we support. The dialogue activities are flanked with capacity building measures as well as policy and research activities. These three approaches mutually reinforce their respective impact and quality.

FOSTERING COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIPS ON ALL LEVELS

In the African region, the Rabat and Khartoum Processes are both geared towards the implementation of the Valletta Action Plan, which was adopted in 2016. The Rabat Process—established in 2006—engages Europe with North, West and Central Africa. It will base its work in the coming years on the conclusions of the May 2018 Marrakech Ministerial Conference. The Khartoum Process engages East Africa, the countries of the Horn of Africa and European partners, especially on anti-trafficking and the smuggling of migrants. In 2017, the Khartoum Process widened its thematic scope to also include issues related to border management, unaccompanied minors and international protection.

In the Mediterranean region, the city initiative (under the MTM Dialogue) entered its third year of operation. In 2017, a network of nine major cities in the Mediterranean, working on improving local migration governance,

was consolidated and will be extended to include several more cities during 2018 and beyond.

In the Eastern Europe and Central Asian region, the Prague Process is starting to test a new concept establishing a Migration Observatory to provide data, fact sheets, policy briefs and analytical reports as well as a training academy building on knowledge collected from all countries participating in the process.

In the Silk Routes region, the Budapest Process is moving towards a new Ministerial Conference in Istanbul in October 2018, which also celebrates its 25th year of operation. In 2017, the Budapest Process dialogue also piloted a methodology with annual focus topics. For 2017 and 2018, the thematic area was focused on return and reintegration. Flanking capacity-building work in the Silk Routes region has deepened, mainly with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq and Pakistan.

Supporting migration dialogues for the past 25 years has also influenced ICMPD. It has convinced us that migration management requires cooperation and partnership at all levels. We now use this same approach to facilitate cooperation between partners in several areas of migration management, for example integrated border management, the fight against trafficking and diaspora matters.

Western Balkans and Turkey



THE WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY—KEY MIGRATION PARTNERS

Since its creation, ICMPD has had a strong history with the Western Balkans and Turkey. In 2017, a regional office was founded as the centre of the activities in this region.

THE WESTERN BALKANS—A WELL ESTABLISHED SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIP

Western Balkans remain a priority area for both strategic and operational reasons. ICMPD remains committed to further supporting the already improved work of the respective institutions in the Western Balkan countries. And furthermore ICMPD supports the development and implementation of necessary proactive measures in order to facilitate sustainable migration management throughout the region.

A FRAMEWORK APPROACH

Priority needs of ICMPD Member States in the Western Balkans have been identified through the Short-term Technical Assistance project initiative (StAMM) to conduct country or regionally-based activities in order to develop complementary migration approaches in the region.

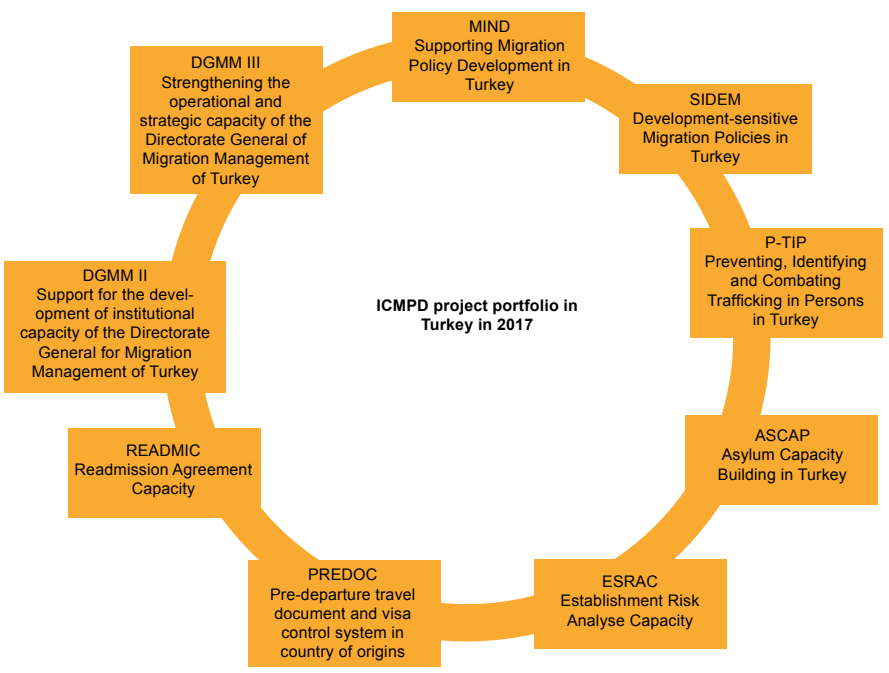
LINK UP! SERBIA

The aim of the Link Up! Serbia project, which was funded by Austria, was to stimulate investments from Serbian diaspora in Austria into Serbia. The main output of the first phase was a thoroughly researched feasibility study that lays the foundation for

a possible Phase 2 of the project, including measures that could facilitate diaspora investments in rural areas of Serbia.

MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN KOSOVO

In Kosovo¹, improving migration management and discouraging irregular migration by strengthening the capacities of migration management authorities was the aim of the Strengthening Migration Management Authorities in Kosovo (MIMAK) project, which was funded by Switzerland. The project successfully established close partnerships and a joint manner of work with all 14 government institutions working on migration. Furthermore, a series of training events on migration-related topics for government authorities on migration were conducted and support was provided for the development of the Migration Profile 2016.



TURKEY—A MAJOR FOCUS FOR ICMPD

Throughout the past few years, Turkey has become the world’s largest host of refugee populations, with over 3.7 million refugees and around 636,000 legal migrants received by this country. In close cooperation with the Turkish authorities, ICMPD is supporting Turkey with its expertise in the development of an effective country-tailored approach to migration management.

In 2017, contributing to the effective and comprehensive approach to Turkey’s migration management, ICMPD supported Turkish institutions on several thematic areas of migration management, ranging from irregular migration and return to strategies for legal migration and efficient asylum procedures, all the way to supporting the development of migration policies and implementation of the development of sensitive migration policies.

IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND RETURN

In 2017 and by means of the “Support to the development of institutional capacity of the Directorate General for Migration Management of Turkey (DGMM II)” project and the “Strengthening the operational

and strategic capacity of the Directorate General of Migration Management of Turkey (DGMM III)” project, which were funded by the UK, ICMPD has focused on strengthening the capacity of the Directorate General of Migration Management of Turkey (DGMM). The focus was in the area of irregular migration and return, which also resulted, inter alia, in the development of guidelines on organising forced return operations with charter flights and developing analyses and a roadmap for the establishment of a national AVR system.

Within the scope of the DGMM III project, ICMPD endeavoured to strengthen the operational capacity for return and readmission. Furthermore continuous actions have been undertaken to develop international cooperation on the prevention of irregular migration with countries of origin and to focus on the establishment of a national-assisted voluntary return mechanism, which will be operated by the national institutions in Turkey, by

ICMPD’S PROJECTS IN TURKEY:
ICMPD projects implemented in Turkey are designed to complement each other by focusing on all pillars of migration management such as irregular migration and return, legal migration, international protection, migration and development, anti-trafficking, border management and migration policy development in general.

MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN TURKEY

IN NUMBERS (2017):

Apprehended irregular migrants – 175,752
Residence permits – 593,151
International protection applications – 112,415
Temporary protection (Syrians) – 3,547,194
Victims of trafficking – 303

developing a strategy paper.

Through the “Establishment Risk Analyse Capacity (ESRAC)”

project, support was given to the DGMM to establish a strategic and operational risk analysis capacity, which was designed to focus not only on preparing operational risk assessment, but also following up on political and security-related development in the region to be able to access their implication for possible migration flows. The establishment of the pre-departure document and visa control systems in the countries of origin was supported by means of the “Pre-departure travel document and visa control system in country of origins (PREDOC)” project, which resulted in the deployment of the DGMM liaison officers to Afghanistan. The capacity of the DGMM in general, and the knowledge of its staff in particular, was enhanced in the area of readmission agreement implementation by the “Readmission Agreement Capacity (READMIC)” project.

LEGAL MIGRATION

Another field of action has been supporting the DGMM in the area of legal migration. The guideline on visa-issuing procedures has been one of the key outputs which has been used by the DGMM as one of the main reference documents. A developed strategy on legal migration has been among the key contributions for fostering the work of the DGMM in the area of legal migration. The development of this paper has been supported by selective project activities, such as workshops, study visits and research

papers, with particular focus areas such as visa, residence, humanitarian residence and settlement.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The DGMM’s efforts in asylum, policy making and in establishing an effective national refugee status determination system were supported by the “Asylum Capacity Building in Turkey (ASCAP II)” project, which offered capacity-building activities for caseworkers, legal experts and country of origin researchers. For this purpose, research and consultations were conducted on efficient case management modalities and special asylum procedures. Also, research and consultations were conducted on the development of tools to be used in asylum procedures such as judicial compilations and information notes on countries of origin.

DEVELOPMENT OF SENSITIVE MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Migration and development formed another instrumental area for the work of ICMPD in Turkey. Through the “Support the Implementation of Development-sensitive Migration Policies in Turkey (SIDEM)” project funded by Switzerland (State Secretariat for Migration), a partnership was established with the Ministry of Development and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Further support has been launched to improve the understanding of the interconnections between migration and development and to contribute to the establishment of an integrated, long-term, development-sensitive and sustainable migration policy framework and to support their implementation. During the phase of launching the project, an

extensive national-level conference on the migration and development nexus and the role of public policies was organised. Research teams were established to conduct migration profiling and assessments of the impact of migration on regional development in three NUTS 2² regions in Turkey.

ANTI-TRAFFICKING RESPONSE

The DGMM’s coordination efforts to increase the capacities of the relevant anti-trafficking stakeholders in the identification, referral, protection and prosecution of TIP (trafficking in persons) victims were supported through the “Preventing, Identifying and Combating Trafficking in Persons in Turkey (P-TIP)” project, which is being funded by the UK. This led to a further improved institutional framework and multi-agency cooperation on a comprehensive anti-trafficking response in Turkey and an increased level of awareness with regard to all forms of trafficking among the targeted population.

MIGRATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Migration policy development has also been covered in Turkey, by means of the “Supporting Migration Policy Development in Turkey (MIND)” project, which is being funded by the EU and Turkey. To launch the project, a national level conference was held which doubled as a workshop among all relevant public institutions to discuss the Global Compact Process and Turkey’s contributions, as well as to provide updates on Sustainable Development Goals and current EU migration policies. Research conducted into the policy-making processes of five European countries (the UK, Sweden,

Italy, Russia and Germany) by local experts was compiled into a comparative report by lead experts and presented to stakeholder public institutions. Through applied training sessions and expert workshops, the activities of the project will continue over the course of 2018.

1 This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

2 NUTS 2 is the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) with populations of between 800,000 and three million.

Eastern Europe and Central Asia



MOBILITY PARTNERSHIPS ACROSS THE EAST

Under the newly established regional approach, ICMPD focused on strengthening its portfolio within the EECA region. A special emphasis was placed on supporting mobility partnerships with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova.

The Regional Coordination Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (RCO EECA) was established in April 2017 and is currently located in Vienna. The RCO covers Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, and coordinates the work of the Prague Process. It oversees three field offices in the South Caucasus, the sub-regional BOMCA office for Central Asia in Kyrgyzstan, and ICMPD Representatives present in Georgia and Moldova. The offices in Chisinau, Tbilisi and, as of the ratification by the President of the Republic of Armenia in September 2017, also in Yerevan, enjoy a diplomatic status granted through seat agreements with the respective Governments.

The first year of the regionalised approach was focused on further strengthening and broadening the ICMPD portfolio in the region, mainly oriented towards support for the implementation of the Mobility Partnerships with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova, as well as exploring ways to support the migration authorities of Belarus. In Central Asia, the RCO EECA closely coordinates with the Border Management and Security Programme of ICMPD. In the whole region,

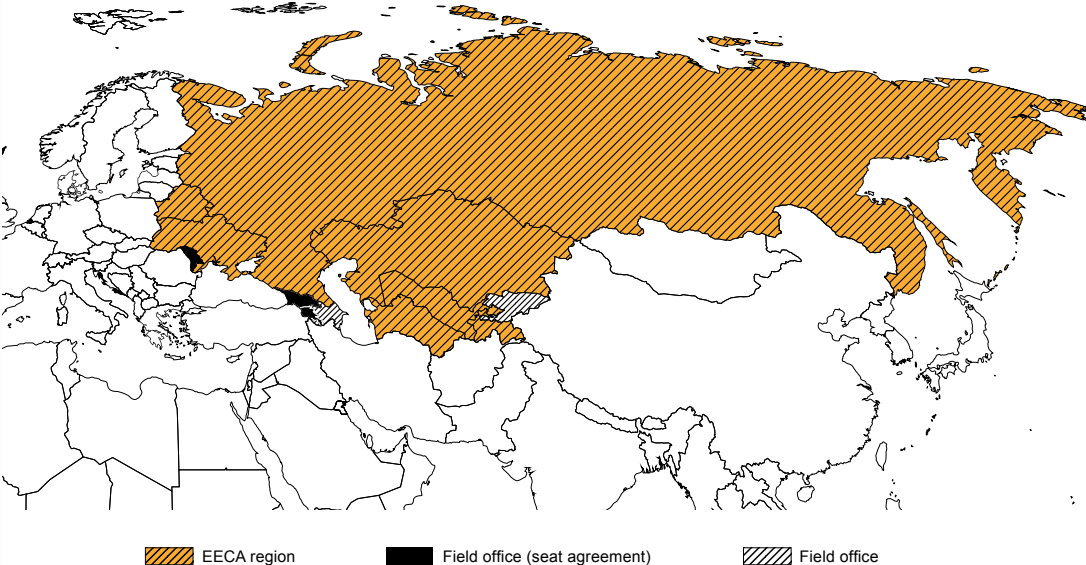
the RCO looks for synergies with ICMPD Global Programmes (MIEUX, MICIC, MPF). Areas of mutual interest with its migration and border authorities are being identified.

VISA LIBERALISATION WITH GEORGIA AND UKRAINE

In 2017, two visa liberalisation dialogues in the EECA region were finalised: those with Georgia and the Ukraine. Especially regarding Georgia, ICMPD is proud to have contributed to the successful implementation of the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan. This tool has been developed by the European Commission to evaluate the country's readiness for a visa-free regime with the Schengen Area.

ICMPD's support was provided through the EU-funded "Enhancing Georgia's Migration Management (ENIGMMA)" project, which was specifically designed to cover the migration-related areas of the visa dialogue. It ran from 2013 to 2017. The ENIGMMA project dealt with all areas related to migration management, including the development of a migration analytical system. It also covered the protection of migrants' rights, be that foreigners, stateless persons, or Georgian migrants abroad. To sustain the success of

The EECA region—where we work



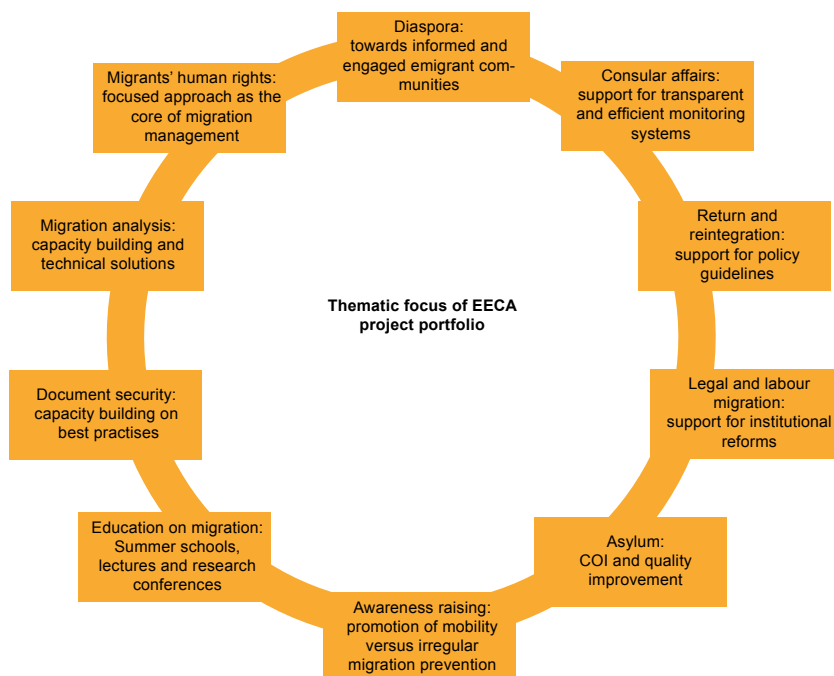
reforms, a follow-up multi-disciplinary migration management project has already been launched.

FOSTERING MIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT IN ARMENIA

The "Support to Migration and Border Management in Armenia (MIBMA)" project aims to bring the migration and border management systems of Armenia closer to European standards in order to increase security, facilitate trade and support the possible visa liberalisation dialogue with the EU. Implemented in cooperation with UNDP, the EU-funded project runs from 2016 until the end of 2018. 2017 saw the adoption of key migration policies, such as the National Action Plan (NAP) on Migration and the NAP on Integration and the start of implementation. On the border management side, substantial material and capacity building assistance was provided to the border guards. Their renovated training centre officially opened.

In Azerbaijan, ICMPD is carrying out the EU-funded project "Support to the Implementation of the Mobility Partnership

with Azerbaijan (MOBILAZE)". The project covers five capacity building components, including cooperation with academia on migration education and research, support to reforms in the area of legal and labour migration, the enhancement of document security, the improvement of asylum procedures and further strengthening the return and reintegration process. The project runs until 2019.



THE THIRD PHASE:

This third phase has been labelled as the “Prague Process: Dialogue, Analysis and Training in Action (PP DATA)” and DG HOME will fund this as one of the strands of the MPF2 in 2018-2020. A new collective management structure was established to lead the Process: The Strategic Group, which consists of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, as well as the European Commission, the current EU Presidency and ICMPD.

THE PRAGUE PROCESS

After five years of its implementation, the successful Prague Process Targeted Initiative, which had been funded

by the European Commission Directorate General International Cooperation and Development (EC DG DEVCO) and led by Poland, ended in June 2017. Immediately afterwards, the Prague Process continued with a transition phase funded by the European Commission Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME) through the Mobility Partnership Facility (MPF) and with Czech, Hungarian and Polish financial and in-kind support. The transition phase prepared the ground for the third phase of the Prague Process, which starts in 2018. It will ensure a continuation of the policy and expert-level intergovernmental dialogue and implement the objectives set in the Bratislava Ministerial Declaration

endorsed in September 2016, in particular the establishment of the Training and Analytical Centre composed of the Migration Observatory East and the Training Academy.

In December 2017, the Senior Officials’ Meeting (SOM) of the Prague Process, being the decisive body, took place in Warsaw. Apart from endorsing the way forward for the coming three years, the SOM discussed the priorities and interests of the Prague Process states related to the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees. The SOM concluded that the two Compacts would have to base their work on existing frameworks and best practices. It was also stated that the Prague Process, being an inter-governmental dialogue gathering 50 countries, is well placed to contribute to the global initiatives and their implementation at a regional level.



Silk Routes

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A REGION OF IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION AND TRANSIT

Like few other regions in the world, the Silk Routes region is characterised by mobility. ICMPD's activities in the region aim to improve migration governance and optimise the development potential of migration.

The countries of the Silk Routes region are all affected by large migration flows and several of them are dealing with protracted refugee situations. Some countries are sending migrants, some are receiving countries, and others experience immigration, emigration and transit simultaneously. Maximising the development potential of migration and mobility within the Silk Routes region and towards major labour receiving countries remains a top priority.

Thus, 2017 marked the beginning of a major programme for the Silk Routes region following the completion of the Silk Routes Partnership project under the Budapest Process. Funded by the European Union, it takes forward many of the initiatives launched under the previous project between 2014 and 2017. It aims to reach its potential with full respect of human rights and the protection of migrants. The new programme supports the political dialogue under the Budapest Process and works towards its operationalisation, especially through initiatives in the areas of migration governance and mobility.

It continues providing policy-making support in the area of migration, in particular to Afghanistan on a Comprehensive Migration Policy, to Iraq on a Diaspora Engagement Policy and to Pakistan on a National Emigration and Welfare Policy for Overseas Pakistanis. The expansion of the network of Migrant Resource Centres to all Silk Routes countries and the operationalisation of the regional law enforcement cooperation to counteract migrant smuggling and human trafficking are also being carried forward. In addition, funds are being made available under a facility on a needs-based, demand-driven basis for short-term technical assistance and for larger-scale projects through

a Call for Proposals. Furthermore, a new focus is being placed on the protection of migrant workers' rights through a new flagship initiative.

FROM PILOT TO FLAGSHIP

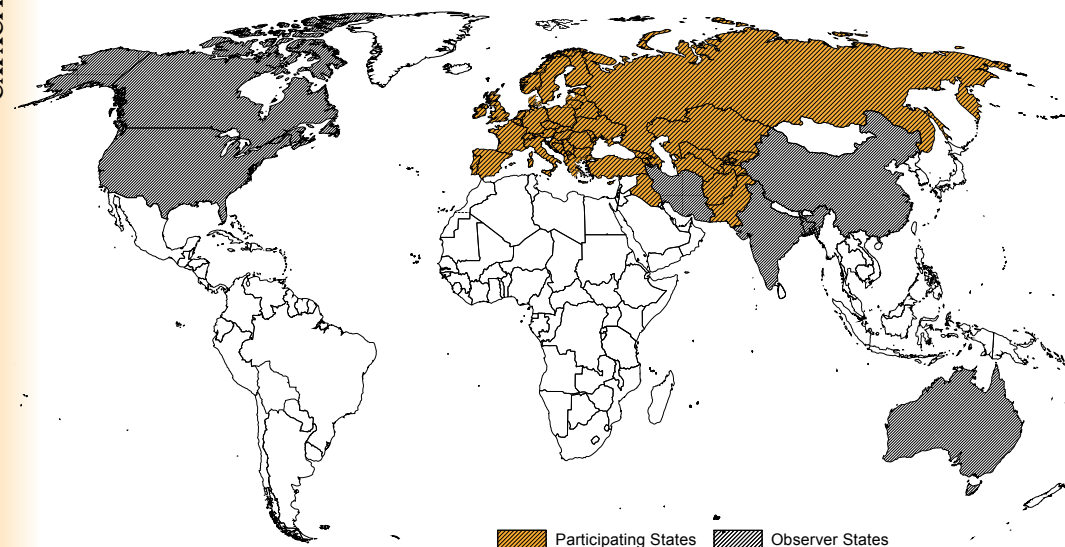
The two Migrant Resource Centres established in 2016 in Islamabad and Lahore, Pakistan, have become a known address for outgoing and potential migrants in these locations over the course of 2017. They also worked closely with government authorities, vocational and education institutes and NGOs to reach out to the communities to make a greater impact. Together, they reached out to more than 50,000 in face-to-face contacts in 1.5 years and several thousands more through an information campaign. Under the new programme initiated in 2017, a new Migrant Resource Centre was established in Kabul, Afghanistan. More in Pakistan and in other Silk Routes countries are in the pipeline for 2018.

The pilot Regional Law Enforcement Cooperation among the Silk Routes Countries and Turkey (lead) has in 2017 successfully negotiated a Memorandum of Understanding for the regular exchange of information on irregular migration, migrant smuggling and human trafficking. Participating countries have agreed to establish national contact points for this exchange, jointly analyse collected information and also to inform each other through an early warning mechanism on relevant developments.

INDIA AS A NEW PARTNER

In 2017, ICMPD has also started another new project in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to

The Budapest Process—a Silk Routes partnership



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support the India-EU Cooperation and the Dialogue on Migration and Mobility. With 16 million Indians living abroad, India is the top country of origin of international migrants. It is also a transit and destination country for several migrants. India is an important political and economic regional power, with considerable potential to contribute to global prosperity and security. Using its experience in facilitating dialogues, ICMPD, together with the EU, the Indian government and ILO, are striving to explore this potential and enhance migration and mobility between India and the EU.

THE DIALOGUE

Five years after the Istanbul Ministerial Declaration on a Silk Routes Partnership for Migration, a need for a new ministerial-level conference with a view to responding to new migration challenges was identified by Turkey as the Budapest Process Chair. A consultation meeting was organised in March and a Drafting Group Meeting in September to exchange ideas on priority topics and cooperation needs for the Ministerial Conference in 2018. These meetings also provided an opportunity to consult on and make contributions to the upcoming Global Compact for

safe, orderly and regular migration. The first Preparatory Senior Officials Meeting for the Ministerial Conference was held in Istanbul on 27th to 28th November to review the zero draft.

In 2017, the Budapest Process also piloted a new approach in its three regional Working Groups by having an annual thematic focus in order to deepen knowledge sharing and best practices on a specific theme. The focus for 2017—extending into 2018—was return and reintegration. A joint meeting of the Silk Routes and Black Sea Region Working Groups on this topic took place in Sofia in December. This will be followed up on by a joint meeting of the Silk Routes and South East European Working Groups in 2018.

THE BUDAPEST PROCESS was established in 1993 and is an intergovernmental migration dialogue engaging over 50 governments and several international organisations with the objective of promoting further dialogue and mutual cooperation in managing migration flows along the Silk Route. In 2017, ICMPD, approaching 25 years in the role of the Budapest Process Secretariat, continued supporting and facilitating this migration dialogue which extends from Western Europe to the Silk Routes region.

Mediterranean



SUPPORTING MIGRATION GOVERNANCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Building on its innovative nature, ICMPD led the way on tackling key emerging challenges to sound migration governance such as the narrative on migration, urban-bound migration and migration and technology.

THE MIGRATION MEDIA AWARD: The first-ever Migration Media Award recognises high quality journalism in the area of migration to highlight the critical role which media play in society. Its first ceremony rewarded 35 outstanding pieces of journalistic work dealing with migration in the Euro-Mediterranean region in all of its aspects. Over 100 published journalistic articles were appraised alongside an evaluation of proposals for a second awards ceremony. The award consists of winning an EU-funded contract to prepare a journalistic article covering other aspects of migration or the issue initially dealt with. For more about the MMA, go to www.migration-media-award.eu/en

The ICMPD Regional Coordination Office for the Mediterranean opened in Valletta, Malta, in 2016. In 2017, it consolidated its role in the region. It worked very closely with the European Union, Southern Partner Countries, EU Institutions and Agencies, and particularly DG

NEAR as well as a wide range of relevant stakeholders. The office oversees the regional and national operations and staff deployed in Amman, Tripoli, Tunis and Valletta.

Supporting migration governance is at the heart of a programme jointly elaborated by Libya and ICMPD, after a thorough consultation process with all concerned parties. This programme brings together an all-Libya range of stakeholders ranging from institutions to civil society. ICMPD is also supporting the Mobility Partnership between the EU and Jordan and, notably, the development and implementation of a national migration policy.

GOVERNING MIGRATION ON A CITY LEVEL

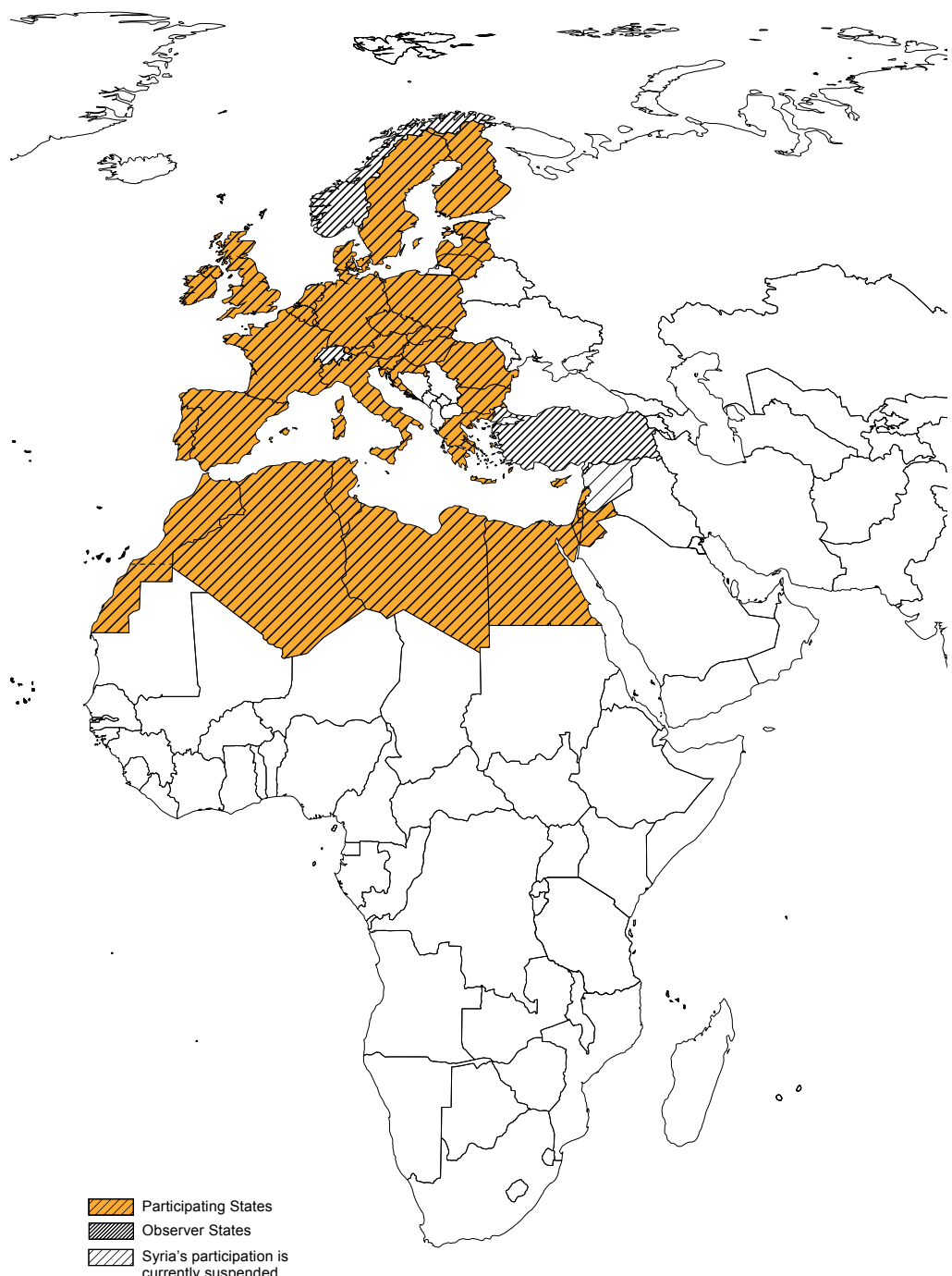
At the regional level, ICMPD is leading the Mediterranean City-to-City Migration

initiative, bringing together a number of major cities such as Amman, Beirut, Madrid, Lyon, Turin and Tunis. In a world where around two-thirds of the population will reside in cities by mid-century, efficiently governing migration at the local level will be essential to the future of many cities. This unique initiative held a major conference in Beirut in November 2017 where ICMPD sealed a long-term partnership with UN-Habitat. A scaled-up second phase of the programme will be starting in spring 2018.

Moreover, the ICMPD flagship for the region, the EUROMED Migration IV, cooperated intensively with both the Maltese and Estonian EU Presidencies of 2017. Together with the Maltese Presidency, ICMPD further pursued its work on the narrative on migration and launched the first Migration Media Award. A Euro-Mediterranean initiative, this competition attracted a large number of journalists from the entire region and 35 awards were handed out at a ceremony held in Valletta in June 2017.

This initiative also provided one of the most illustrative examples of operational synergies between EU-funded projects as EUROMED Migration and its sister programme Open Media Hub joined forces together with EASO and Malta. In the second half of the year, the Estonian Presidency strongly focused on a digital agenda and promoted e-governance. It is thus natural that Estonia, together with ICMPD, and Portugal as the host, organised a major event on the nexus between migration and technology.

The EUROMED Migration programme—strengthen the dialogue



EUROMED MIGRATION IV: This programme (2016–2019) is being financed by the EU and implemented by ICMPD with the objective of supporting EU Member States and ENI Southern Partner Countries in establishing a comprehensive, constructive, and operational dialogue and cooperation framework.

Africa



ICMPD IN AFRICA— WORKING IN CLOSE PARTNERSHIP

Striving to create a positive impact in both Africa and Europe, ICMPD's work in the region spans dialogue facilitation, operational support and capacity building as well as data collection and monitoring.

AFRICA-EU MIGRATION MOBILITY DIALOGUE (MMD)

With a budget of 18.5 million Euro, the European Union is funding a project to support the Africa-EU Migration Mobility Dialogue (MMD), as part of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy, implemented by ICMPD. Within this project, the various components encompass Dialogues (Khartoum and Rabat Processes) and their monitoring and reporting (Joint Valletta Action Plan), Diaspora capacity building with the Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT) as well as Short Term Assistance and Flagship activities.

KHARTOUM PROCESS THEMATIC MEETINGS: For the year 2018, four thematic meetings are planned as part of the Khartoum Process. *International Protection and Asylum, hosted by Germany, Tracking People Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings, including through enhancing border management, hosted by the UK, Trafficking and Smuggling of People, focusing on unaccompanied minors, hosted by Egypt, and Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Forced Displacement, hosted by Sudan and co-hosted by Norway.*

KHARTOUM PROCESS

The Khartoum Process, also known as the EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative, is a platform for political cooperation to tackle human trafficking and the smuggling

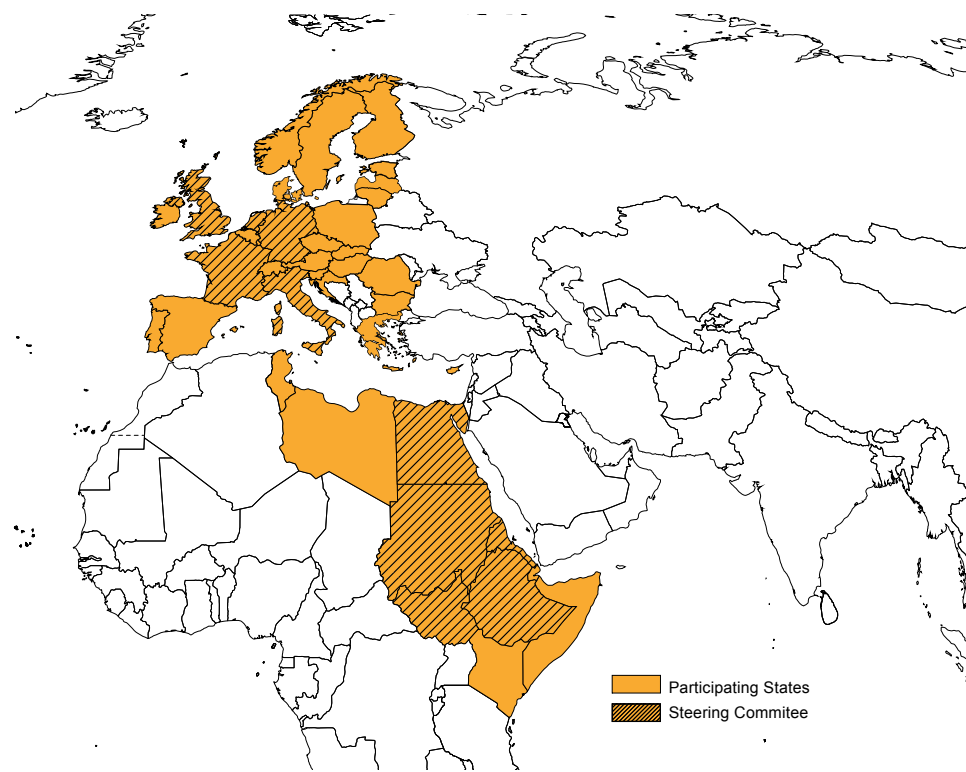
of migrants among the countries along the migration route between the Horn of Africa and Europe.

In 2017, the Khartoum Process widened its thematic scope pertaining to the key priorities outlined in the Rome Declaration. While sustaining the focus on facilitating the cooperation in addressing trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants, it responded to the growing demand to concentrate on the issues related to border management and unaccompanied minors in the context of trafficking and smuggling. This expansion of the original focus was accompanied by further targeted efforts to address other priority areas as outlined in the Rome Declaration, namely the varied root causes of irregular migration as well as issues related to international protection and asylum.

The enlarged scope and action of the Khartoum Process and its relationship with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS), as well as other organisations, have been an important first phase in encouraging partnerships in the region.

To sustain the momentum, the 2018 work plan envisages further assistance to the national authorities in stepping up prevention measures that will specifically focus on information campaigns to improve awareness

The Khartoum Process—between the Horn of Africa and Europe



of the risks of irregular migration. With special regards to trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants, the needs of the members of the Process in the area pertaining to law enforcement will be responded to via a targeted thematic meeting.

RABAT PROCESS

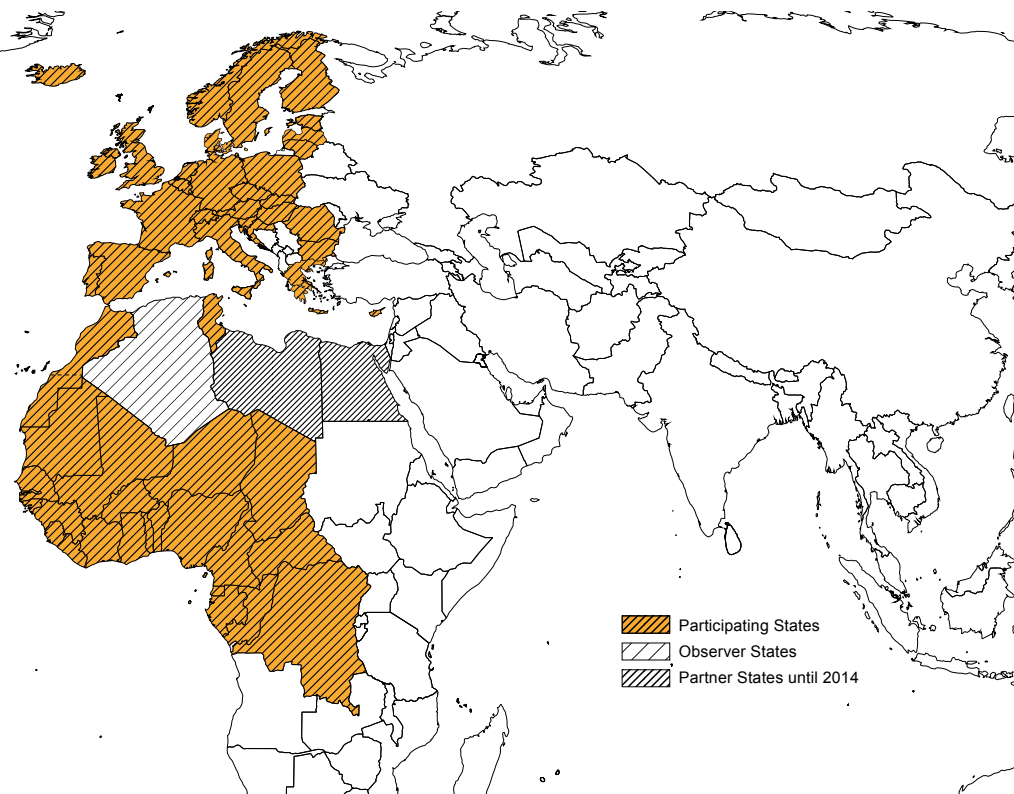
For over a decade, the Rabat Process has established itself as a balanced and constructive dialogue that contributes to meeting the challenges posed by migration and encourages opportunities for exchange and development. To facilitate the dialogue and support its operational implementation, the Rabat Process has benefited from a Secretariat led by ICMPD, in close cooperation with the Steering Committee, since 2008.

In its capacity as a neutral broker, the Secretariat plays a key role in building trust among the dialogue partners, supporting the Chair of the dialogue, and facilitating the decision-making process while ensuring the high quality of discussions.

The dialogue's work in 2017 has led to the elaboration of the next pluriennial strategic political framework for 2018-2020. Its work in 2017 focused on leading various consultations with the Partner States, as well as with civil society organisations, academics and traditional observers such as UN Agencies. The Secretariat supported the peer review of the future strategic framework (Ministerial Conference) by providing comments and input on the various draft versions. The Rabat Process pursued the ultimate objective of providing actionable policy recommendations to support future exchanges or actions in line with the new political environment on migration (Valletta Framework, Global Compact on Migration). In addition, the Secretariat assigned a strong priority to better communicating on its results and activities.

The recommendations that emerged from these consultations will contribute towards the 5th Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development, that will take place on 2nd May in Morocco, during which a new political Declaration and Action Plan on Euro-Africa migration will be adopted.

The Rabat Process—the Euro-African Dialogue



MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JOINT VALLETTA ACTION PLAN

The 2015 Valletta Summit on Migration brought together European and African leaders in order to strengthen cooperation on both sides. In a spirit of solidarity, partnership and shared responsibility, the participating states adopted the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP) and ICMPD was mandated through the Support Project to the Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue (MMD) to monitor and report on its implementation. To allow such exercise, a unique database gathering data on initiatives related to both legal acts and projects, and implemented by the JVAP partners, has been set-up.

In November 2017, ICMPD introduced the pilot version of the Joint Valletta Action Plan Monitoring and Reporting Database (JVAP Database). Since the launch, activities have included back-to-back training sessions during the Rabat and Khartoum meetings and online training sessions offered to the JVAP partners to enable them to efficiently

use the database, obtain accurate data and an up-to-date tool.

The added value of this database is for each user to receive the most up-to-date information available on the ongoing JVAP implementation in the form of quantitative reports sorted by geographic, thematic and financial scope, automatically and directly by email. This is the most comprehensive tool developed for the monitoring exercise to date as it compiles bilateral and institutional funding by all JVAP partners. In 2018, the training of focal and contact points from the Rabat and Khartoum Processes will be ongoing to allow, inter alia, a successful Valletta follow-up SOM in Ethiopia.

AFRICA-EUROPE DIASPORA DEVELOPMENT PLATFORM (ADEPT)

As a flagship project, the Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT) aims to strengthen the capacity and impact of African diaspora organisations in Europe involved in development activities in Africa. ICMPD is supporting the project by handling

the contract management and supporting the ADEPT team in project management, monitoring of activities and establishing the platform structure.

Following the transition phase run by the African Foundation For Development (AFFORD) in London in September 2017, ADEPT was set up in Brussels as an independent diaspora-led organisation. ICMPD continues to support ADEPT to ensure a sustainable operating structure so that the platform can continue to empower and engage its African diaspora member network in the long term.

CONTINENTAL CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

In 2017, the Continental component of the MMD focused on technical assistance and capacity building activities related to continental priorities and implemented via three Short Term Assistance (STA) projects and one flagship (longer term) project. Activities in 2017 focussed mainly on the former.

The STA with the South African Development Community (SADC) and the formulation of the Cross-regional Migration and Labour Mobility Programme, was held in Botswana in February 2017.

Another STA—approved in July 2017—addresses the Protocol of Free Movement of People and aims to facilitate 1) logistical support and conference facility and 2) an expert working within the AUC on knowledge management and communication.

A third STA with the African Institute for Remittances (AIR) aimed to enhance capacity and activities to obtain lower transfer costs and build the regulatory and monitoring capacities of AU member states as well as to elaborate an AIR communication strategy.

The STA comprised three activities:

- 1) improve the communication and visibility of the Institute so as to reach the Diaspora
- 2) capacity building technical assistance by experts, one focusing on data collection of remittances and drafting a guide, and two experts focusing on legal and regulatory aspects.

National level guides on regulatory issues were drafted and standard guides were developed for banks as well as for the seven countries that followed the STA's activities. Support for the Diaspora Engagement Forum aimed at diaspora organisations working on remittances was also organised. The STA for AIR continues into 2018.

SUPPORT FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS & MIGRATION (FMM) IN WEST AFRICA PROJECT

The FMM West Africa project aims at maximising the development potential of the free movement of persons and migration in West Africa. The project is designed to support the ECOWAS Commission, the 15 Member States and Mauritania.

FFM is jointly funded by the European Union and ECOWAS and implemented by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in partnership with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and ICMPD.

In 2017, the FMM undertook several activities.

- Developing a comprehensive Regional Border Management training package for the ECOWAS Commission and the Member States in order to harmonise all their operational and procedural standards. This was followed by a regional Training of

Trainers to ensure appropriation by Member States of the standardized ECOWAS BM training curriculum for border officials organised in Cotonou in April 2017. The manual was adopted at a Heads of Immigration meeting in Abuja in September 2017.

- Supporting the ECOWAS Trafficking in Persons Unit to
 - (i) develop its new Action Plan
 - (ii) develop a new reporting template for Member State reporting and
 - (iii) compile the annual synthesis report on the implementation of ECOWAS Action Plan by Member States. These documents were presented to Member States during the ECOWAS Annual Review Meeting on Trafficking in Persons.

- Supporting the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) in the development of its 2018-2022 Strategic Plan. This involved the training of the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) TWG (Technical Working Group) on strategic planning and action plan development carried out in February and October 2017. Based on the knowledge acquired during the training, the TWG was able to conduct regional consultations (without the support of a consultant) in all 12 regional offices of the GIS to garner the input of the regional offices for the new strategic plan. The reports of the consultations were submitted to the project and served as input in the drafting of the

plan. An initial draft of the plan has been developed by the expert and TWG.

- Supporting the development of a National Labour Migration Policy in Sierra Leone (adopted by the government) and a Labour migration strategy in Togo.
 - Creating a platform for law enforcement agencies in the area of trafficking persons, across six countries (Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali and Mauritania).
 - Enhancing the capacity of anti-trafficking institutions in Niger to better identify, investigate and prosecute trafficking-in-persons cases.

Its Demand Driven Facility (DDF) had ongoing activities both on a national level and included Niger, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo and Mali. On a multi-country level, actions focused on Trafficking in Persons, Labour Migration and Free Movement. More information can be found on the FMM website.



Border Management and Security Programme

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THE CHALLENGE OF BORDER MANAGEMENT: BALANCING SECURITY, TRADE, MOBILITY AND DEVELOPMENT

As the challenges of border management change in a global context, ICMPD broadens the scope of its programming to include security-related topics and continues its multi-fold approach in multinational partnerships.

TREND OF ONGOING CHANGES:

In the European as well as in the global context, the trend of ongoing changes in the area of border management and security over recent years continues. The holistic approach that is being adopted at the policy level links migration management in a broader sense with unquestionably interrelated border and security management.

In order to respond to the emerging challenges adequately and in time, a new component on security was

added in 2017 to ICMPD's programme under the Migration Dialogues and Cooperation Directorate. It is now called the Border Management and Security (BMS) programme.

The positive impact and overall strengthening of the security sector at the operational and policy level in partner countries and regions is being ensured by multi-stakeholder projects in the Middle East, Central Asia, Northern and West Africa, Turkey and Eastern Europe.

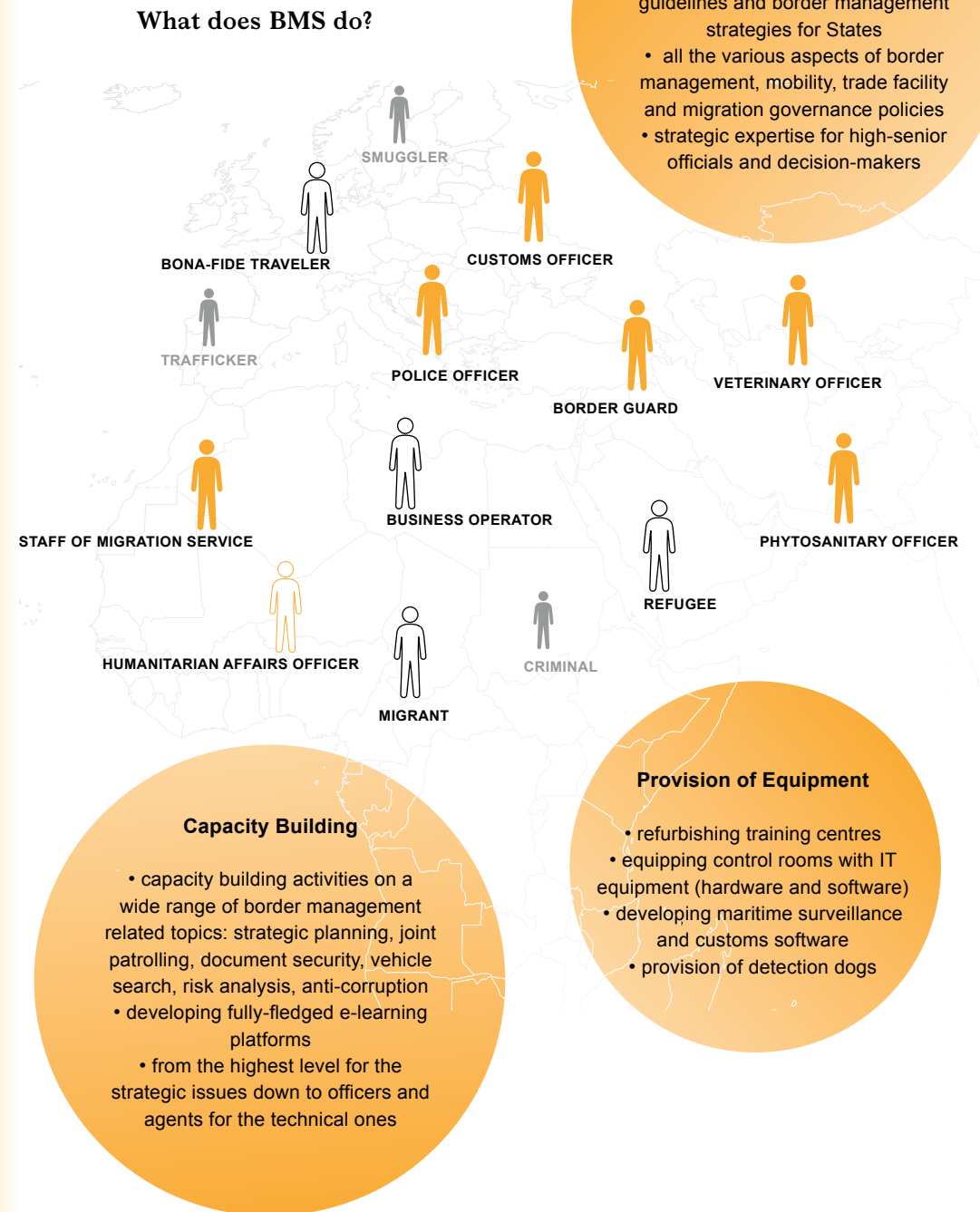
For example, the ongoing "IBM (Integrated Border Management) Lebanon" project aims to improve the institutional capabilities of Lebanon's security agencies, namely the Lebanese Land Forces, General Security, Internal Security Forces, to fulfil their functions in a coordinated and accountable manner, with a focus on the enhancement of their capacity for IBM. In partnership with UNDP, in 2017 an action for improving the operational

capabilities of the border agencies of Azerbaijan and Georgia was completed. The organisation and carrying out of coordinated operations at the green border will enhance overall security in the region and the whole European Neighbourhood.

During the 18 months of the "Technical Assistance for Improving Administrative Capacity of Border Management at Local Level" project, it contributed to a better understanding of the roles and challenges among all players in the area of border management and the overall strengthening of security at national borders. It was provided to the Ministry of Interior of Turkey and involved the capacity building of almost 500 Turkish governors. In addition to enhancing capacity and preparedness in the area of border management, BMS also addressed the emerging need to counter the phenomena of foreign terrorist fighters.

MORE MULTINATIONAL MIGRATION PARTNERSHIPS

Until recently, states have been trying to tackle migration challenges, including the ones related to borders, by means of unilateral policies. However, the concept and



practice of real partnerships on migration between all members of the international community has come to the forefront. In this context, migration partnerships were considered one of the priorities during the past year and were deemed catalysts for better global migration governance. In this vein, the BMS programme continued deepening the cooperation with the ongoing dialogues on migration. The regional partnerships with the Budapest and Prague Processes in the East, and Rabat and Khartoum Processes in the South, added more value to our joint work, recognising the interconnectedness and complementarity between border management work and improved migration and mobility. The dialogues provided an outlook for a wide range of migration issues globally and regionally, while the BMS programme contributed with direct capacity building activities in the participating countries.

BMS has been strengthening and establishing new partnerships with key players in the area, both at a bilateral level with the EU and ICMPD Member States, and with international organisations such as IOM, UNDP, UNHCR and others. The European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), a long-time partner, whose mandate was extended in 2016, is currently applying the new 11-dimensions European Integrated Border Management approach.

The concept of IBM is not only a cornerstone of the internal EU migration policy, it also lies at the core of most BMS activities. 2017 was dedicated to an adjustment of the border management projects to ICMPD's enhanced IBM strategy, work that will continue in 2018 and beyond. Also in 2018, the BMS programme will aim to contribute to the new IBM concept and, in particular, the one used by the European Commission for its external cooperation. This would be a logical development of the initial document prepared in 2010 by EuropeAid with the support of ICMPD.

Also in terms of partnerships, BMS project offices in Ankara, Tunis, Beirut and five central Asian countries have been bringing ICMPD closer to relevant stakeholders,

beneficiaries and donors. This continued project management approach guarantees boosted internal coordination for ICMPD, it enhances regional cooperation and strengthens the national ownership that safeguards the sustainability of the projects' outcomes and greater impact of the undertakings.

A MULTI-FOLD APPROACH

Across the regions and beneficiaries, BMS ensures that a tailored multi-fold approach is applied. On the one hand, direct capacity building and support in the development of hard and soft skills is being provided to ensure adequate performance by the staff of border agencies. On the other hand, and with the gradual introduction of so-called smart borders, the provision of procurement services for building up the innovative technologies and infrastructure for up-to-date border surveillance, control and training complemented these newly acquired skills.

Last but not least, the creation of an environment for the continuous development of the related agencies and capacity building on border management was supported through the development of national IBM strategies, training strategies, standard operational procedures, training manuals, etc. The IBM Tunisia project, for instance, follows this multi-pronged method by developing Tunisian IBM guidelines at the strategic level while providing equipment and training to the staff at the operational level.

In 2017, the approach employed by the BMS programme allowed ICMPD to support our partners across the globe in a more comprehensive way and establish partnerships that promote open but secure borders.



Anti- Trafficking Programme

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FROM RESEARCH TO REALITY—STRENGTHENING A KNOWLEDGE-BASED RESPONSE TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

ICMPD continues to produce policy-orientated trafficking research, develop training materials and guidelines for practitioners, deliver capacity building and training, and support the development of national strategies for the referral of victims of trafficking.

ICMPD contributes to global policy debates and initiatives on anti-trafficking as part of the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) and Alliance 8.7, as Secretariat for the Network of Anti-Trafficking Coordinators of South-Eastern Europe, and through the contribution of expertise to the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking and the Global Estimates of Modern Slavery, among other key international publications.

STRENGTHENING MEDIA REPORTING ON TRAFFICKING

In 2017, ICMPD's Anti-Trafficking Programme piloted work with media professionals on improving the quality of reporting on human trafficking, with the first workshop for journalists from Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Pakistan and Turkey held in May 2017. The theme was the media's role in improving people's awareness about human trafficking, with sessions on reporting on trafficking, good and bad practices, the impact and consequences of media reporting on victims and the law enforcement response. 2017 culminated with the launching of Media and Trafficking in Human Beings Guidelines, an educational resource for journalists and media professionals reporting on trafficking.

TARGETING VULNERABILITIES LEADING TO TRAFFICKING

Following our landmark 2015 study on trafficking and Syrian refugees, ICMPD intensified its cooperation on anti-trafficking with Turkey and Jordan. In Turkey, we continue to build the Turkish authorities' operational capacities in managing migration, including combating trafficking. In Jordan, we are driving the development of a new National Anti-Trafficking Action Plan and SOPs for the referral of victims, as well as providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour and law enforcement authorities on anti-trafficking. Based on the findings of the research on trafficking in the context of the Syrian conflict, the Anti-Trafficking Programme has intensified its focus on trafficking in conflict situations and on the nexus between asylum and trafficking, with a particular focus on the vulnerabilities and resilience to trafficking in this context.

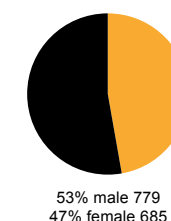
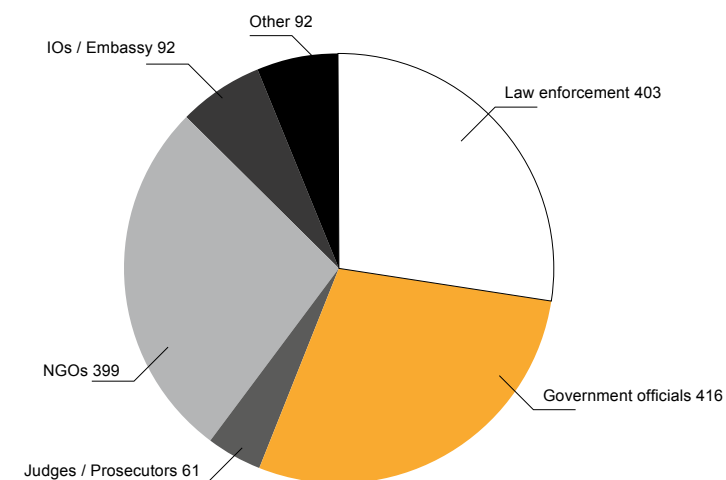
ADDRESSING TRAFFICKING ALONG MIGRATION ROUTES

ICMPD has been implementing the "Trafficking along Migration Routes (TRAM)" project since mid-2017, working with Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Data Source: ICMPD's THB/IR/S12 project

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Number and type of anti-trafficking stakeholders trained in the "Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings" and Organized Crime project between September 2014 and December 2017



Applying a multi-disciplinary and gender-balanced approach. ICMPD's flagship 6 country anti-trafficking project comes to an end

In 2017, the Anti-Trafficking Programme concluded implementation of the flagship project "Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings and Organized Crime". Implemented in two phases from January 2013 to December 2017, the EU-funded project provided capacity building for law enforcement and NGO anti-trafficking practitioners in Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Pakistan and Turkey. A total of 1,464 participants were trained during Phase 2, between September 2014 and December 2017.

Serbia and Sweden to assess the risks of trafficking along the 'Balkan Route', to deliver targeted training to frontline responders to identify trafficked people among refugees and migrants, including unaccompanied children, and to develop integration strategies for trafficked people in countries of destination. The findings of the assessment of risks and the current response will be launched and discussed in March 2018. In addition, ICMPD's new trafficking research project, "Study on Trafficking Resilience and Vulnerability en route to Europe", started in October 2017, and will provide in-depth research on the trafficking phenomenon in the context of the refugee and migration routes to Europe, using a similar research methodology to the 2015 study on trafficking and Syrian refugees.

SUPPORTING ANTI-TRAFFICKING COORDINATION IN THE ECOWAS REGION

In West Africa, the Anti-Trafficking Programme once again supported the ECOWAS Annual Review Meeting on Trafficking for all 15 ECOWAS countries, as it has done since 2014, also contributing to the adoption of a new ECOWAS Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking for 2018–2022 and supporting the ECOWAS Commission's Anti-Trafficking Unit in composing the 2017 ECOWAS Annual Synthesis Report on Trafficking.



Global Initiatives

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FROM THE IBERO-AMERICAN COMMUNITY TO THE EASTERN PARTNERSHIP REGION

The Migration EU eXpertise (MIEUX) and the Mobility Partnership Facility (MPF) expanded their area of action in 2017.

Since 2009, the Migration EU eXpertise (MIEUX) Initiative, a joint initiative funded by the European Union and implemented by ICMPD, has provided a space for the EU and its partner countries to work together on migration management. By providing tailored and demand-driven assistance through the deployment of mixed teams of migration experts from EU and/or partner countries, MIEUX is able to translate the political priorities of governments into tangible activities at ground level.

Combining information gathering, knowledge exchange and the sharing of best practices, each of the 64 activities that MIEUX has implemented during 2017 has responded to the needs and priorities of governments on migration management while at the same time embedding co-creation, ownership, and coordination as its core principles.

The geographical spread of the 2017 activities bears witness to MIEUX's versatility and recognition among partner countries: 31 of these were in Africa, 21 in Latin America & the Caribbean, six in Asia, five in the EU Eastern Neighbourhood, and one in the Middle East and Gulf Countries.

ACHIEVEMENTS AROUND THE WORLD

Some of the most notable highlights of national-level interventions during 2017 included delivering the National Migration and Development Policy in Ivory Coast, the Mauritius National Migration and Development Policy, and the National Integration Plan in Costa Rica.

At the inter-regional level, MIEUX assisted the Ibero-American Public Prosecutors' Offices

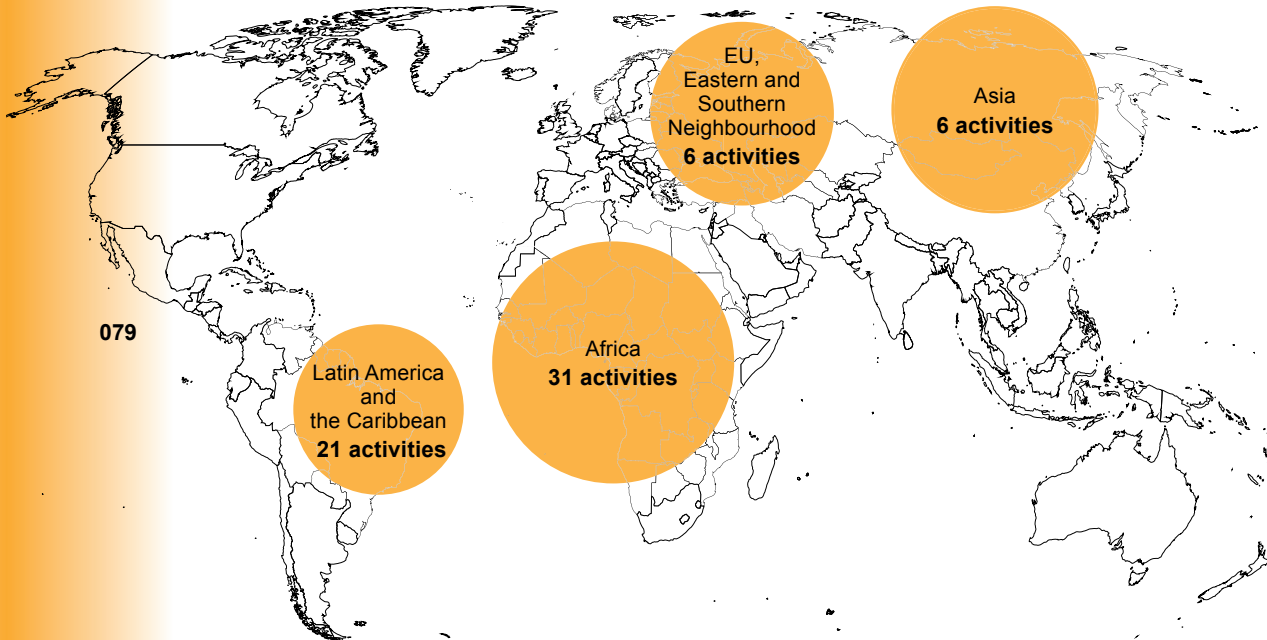
AIAMP-REMPPM in drafting the revision of the Protocol for Inter-institutional Cooperation to Strengthen Investigation, Attention and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Persons which will be operative in the 22 states that form the Ibero-American Community.

Other noteworthy examples of MIEUX's work during 2017 include the ongoing activities in Niger to design a Practical Guide on Migration and Youth raising awareness about the dangers of irregular migration, alternative legal migration channels and reintegration opportunities; the communication campaign being designed with the Border Police Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Moldova, to communicate more effectively with civil society on irregular migration, and a Handbook for the Investigation and Prosecution of Illegal Recruitment Cases and Illegal Recruitment Cases Connected to Trafficking in Human Beings in the Philippines.

At the core of each of these activities are the teams of experts who share their experiences and know-how with counterparts in partner countries. In 2017 alone, 84 experts were deployed: of these, around 50% came from EU MS public administrations, and 50% from other geographical regions, academia, NGOs and the private sector. In terms of gender, 44% were female and 56% male.

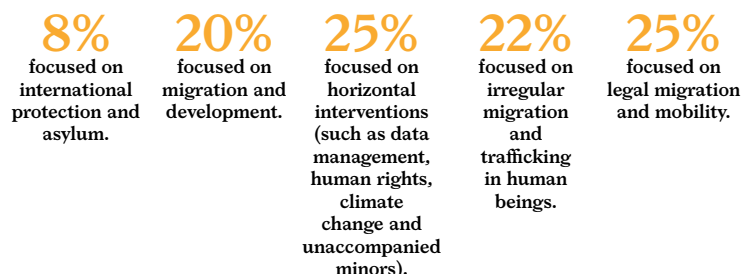
Throughout 2018, MIEUX will celebrate ten years of delivering technical assistance on migration management with a series of regional events, dedicated regional and thematic publications and a reinforced online presence, at the centre of which is its website, www.mieux-initiative.eu.

MIEUX is a demand-driven global expertise programme. It is fast, efficient and multi-dynamic.



Since 2009, MIEUX has received 139 requests.

In 2017, 64 activities were implemented. By theme:



THE MOBILITY PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

(MPF):

Launched in 2016, the MPF supports the preparation and implementation of Mobility Partnerships (MPs) and Common Agendas on Migration and Mobility (CAMMs) between the European Union (EU) and selected partner countries as a rapid tool designed to provide targeted, flexible and tailor-made assistance mainly through actions submitted under a Call for Proposals with an open deadline.

TOOL TO PROMOTE AN ENHANCED DIALOGUE

In 2017, the MPF's potential was further expanded and

reinforced in order to better respond to the newly emerging priorities of the EU migration policy agenda.

MPF is not only a funding instrument to implement actions mutually beneficial to EU and partner countries within the framework of the priorities set in the MPs or CAMMs, but also a tool to promote an enhanced dialogue on migration and mobility through existing cooperation arrangements and processes and to pilot new modalities of thematic cooperation. As such, in 2017, the mandate of the MPF became broader with the incorporation of the Prague Process under its umbrella and the inclusion of pilot projects on labour migration between the EU and partner countries.

The MPF represents one of the latest instruments of EU Member States (EU MS) to implement actions for the EU external dimension of migration. The open nature of

the MPF Call for Proposals was considered a very positive aspect, providing EU MS and partner countries a tool to implement specific activities without being bound to strict timelines or fixed deadlines. The MPF's light procedures allow for speedy operationalisation of actions, whereas the substantial co-financing provides for considerable (additional) financial means for EU MS (and, where envisaged, partner countries) to implement sustainable actions.

In 2017, a total of 11 grant applications were received (of which three were rejected). In total, throughout 2017, seven actions were under implementation, three came to an end, and three are still under evaluation or agreements drafted.

EASTERN PARTNERSHIP REGION GREATLY BENEFITS FROM MPF

Overall, the most targeted countries belonged to the Eastern Partnership region—three actions targeted Moldova, two Armenia, one Georgia and one Belarus. In addition, one action took place in Georgia and Moldova, whereas a regional action brought together four Eastern Partnership countries (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia and Moldova) and four EU Member States (Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovakia and Poland). Positive developments were

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noted in the Southern Neighbourhood where actions confirmed higher levels of interest primarily in Morocco but also Tunisia and, for the first time under the MPF, CAMM countries (namely India and Nigeria).

In terms of policy areas, most actions focused primarily on the EU's Global Approach to Migration and Mobility pillars related to "preventing and reducing irregular migration and trafficking in human beings" (which includes the component on (integrated) border management) and "organising and facilitating legal migration and mobility", while "promoting international protection and enhancing the external dimension of asylum policy" was addressed by only one action.

In addition to funding targeted actions contributing to MPs and CAMMs, in 2017, MPF initiated the evaluation exercise in relation to three MPs (Cabo Verde, Georgia and Moldova), organised a thematic workshop on labour migration that brought together practitioners from seven Southern partner countries and the EU, as well as providing support to specific constituents of the MPs (e.g. scoreboards and cooperation platforms).

A new phase of the MPF started at the beginning of 2018.



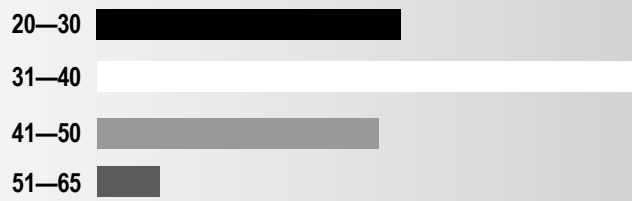
People Management

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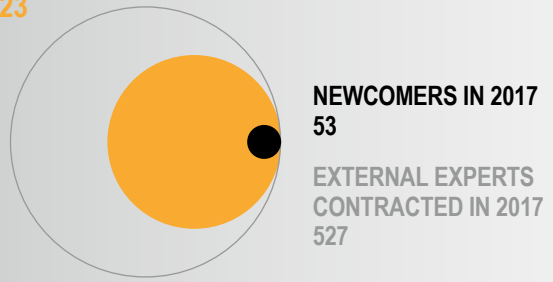
OUR PEOPLE

In a time of expansion, ICMPD has witnessed an unprecedented increase in staff and currently employs nearly 300 personnel and long-term experts. ICMPD engages a global and increasingly diversifying workforce comprised of 58 nationalities, working at 22 duty stations across four regions of the globe. Of particular note is the high share of female employees in the professional category. ICMPD continues to be an attractive employer for highly qualified professionals with expert knowledge and insight into the migration field. The organisation is an employer of choice for professionals embarking on a career in migration policy and prides itself on the broad range of expertise practiced by its staff. Working at ICMPD holds the promise of exposure to cutting-edge ideas and concepts, a diverse variety of stakeholders and partners in multiple national and international contexts, as well as an opportunity for learning and development. The evolving nature of the organisation and its work presents a dynamic and exciting environment for the development of novel approaches and the foundation of new partnerships.

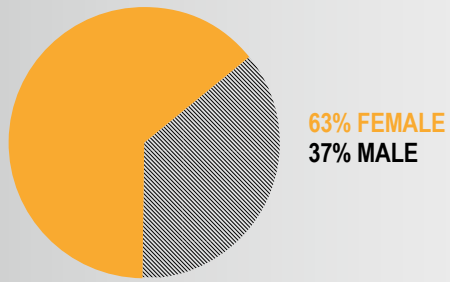
AGE AVERAGE: 36



STAFF MEMBERS TOTAL 223



GENDER RATIO OVERVIEW



DUTY STATIONS



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Austria, 2018

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