



JRC TECHNICAL REPORTS

KCMD Data and Information Catalogues

The first steps

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Abstract

The Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD) was established in June 2016 with the ambition to become in time the point of reference to support the work of European Commission DGs and Services as well as the Member States on migration issues. It is expected that the KCMD will focus first on the extensive existing internal and external knowledge and research before developing its own specific scientific activities to address gaps of EU policy relevance.

This technical report documents the first stages of the knowledge management exercise for building the KCMD over a few months in the fall of 2016. It provides the terms of reference of the collection exercise, insights on what data and information catalogues KCMD wishes to build and on how to build them. It also includes some preliminary collections of such material, as examples. Reference to analysis about the need for tools to collect and filter the knowledge in a sustainable manner is also included.

1. Introduction

The Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD) was established in June 2016 with the ambition to become in time the point of reference to support the work of Commission DGs and Services as well as the Member States on migration issues. It is expected that the KCMD will capitalise on the extensive existing internal and external knowledge and research before developing specific scientific activities to address gaps of EU policy relevance. In fact, the KCMD is intended to be a sustainable reference for knowledge on migration issues and offer its support also in the medium to longer term, beyond the lifetime of individual projects, and for this reason its knowledge management component is fundamental. The KCMD web site will become a central platform for sharing relevant knowledge of the Commission and of its partners, including the results of research projects.

To provide for its core knowledge management function, the KCMD is therefore dedicating part of its institutional resources to building data and information catalogues together with suitable IT platforms to make these catalogues more easily accessible and periodically updated.

This report describes experiences with the initial exercise to build data and information catalogues, from September to December 2016. Information being of different types, the corresponding catalogues are also different in their structures and formats. Partial duplication of information across catalogues was part of the initial design. The intention is to have a common interface for searching the catalogues. At launch time it will offer "google-like" search and browsing through topics. At the time of this writing, an interface exists already for the Data Catalogue only. In the first half of 2017, the interface will be expanded in scope to give access to all catalogues and will be complemented with a web crawler –like tool as well, to bring in the latest information. Initial collection of the material is being done through the contributions of a number of different people working part-time – as a background task in parallel with their other project activities. In the future, the ambition is to have the update task done semi-automatically.

The report describes in some detail the different catalogues and the method recommended to collect the information for the initial stage of the exercise in the fall of 2016. It also includes one preliminary output, namely catalogue material for two specific subdomains of migration. The Data Catalogue product, already published, is described only briefly, as it is the subject of a separate technical report.

2. The different catalogues

C1: Activities of DGs

This is a table prepared by KCMD contact points in the relevant DGs with final editing by JRC. It is based on one of the very first outputs of the JRC Task Force on Migration, produced in the period between the fall of 2015 and the winter of 2016.

It includes a textual description of activities related to migration by policy DGs and Services including EEAS. JRC had asked contributor DGs and services and EEAS for a list of relevant reports and studies to be appended to the texts, and some of the DGs and services included this information as well.

At the moment of this writing, this first activities catalogue, following tacit approval by the KCMD Steering Group, has already been published on the KCMD web site, see

<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/migration-and-demography/knowledge/information>

The MS Excel table to fill-in the activities allows for inputting the following information:

- name and acronym of DG or service
- date of last update
- description of the activities in free text
- relevant keywords
- contact point(s) for DG or service
- relevant web site(s) of DG or service

The information received on relevant studies and reports, or on projects is inputted directly into the corresponding catalogues for reports and for projects, respectively (see further below).

C2: Data sources & Indexes

This is a table of data sources for topics or policy areas relevant for the study of migration and demography. The word "indexes" is there to indicate that the intention is to capture various types of quantitative data, not only databases in the strict sense of the word.

The target audience of this data catalogue is primarily policy makers and practitioners of migration. The catalogue is intended to answer the question "what data exists already that can be of use to study migration and develop migration policies". Academics and other experts can use the links to the data sources to find more detailed and updated information directly from the data providers themselves.

It consists mostly of databases that have analysis potential or are relevant for policy. However, selected periodic reports (e.g. from Frontex, Easo or FRA) with data on paper were also included, as we expect that this material is worth including and will probably become digitally available in the near future. The coverage as well as the systematic (as opposed to one-off) nature of the datasets is

recorded. One-off data sources (e.g. the Clandestino survey) are to be included only exceptionally, however.

As such, the catalogue contains both official, international statistics at the EU and the global level, and selected operational data, including at the Member State level. Key cross-cutting datasets for the study of migration are all intended to be included. Users are warned to exercise care before using short-term operational data, for instance, to provide evidence. Inclusion of such data is there to help with completing the overview, which is the primary purpose of this knowledge management product.

The MS Excel table to fill-in the metadata for the different data sources allows for inputting the following information:

Id

Title

Short description

Methodology

Publisher (note that not all publishers are also data providers)

Domain (policy area)

Keywords (tags)

Potential for analysis (flagged if the dataset is "very relevant" to supporting analyses)

Coverage (spatial)

Mode (if the dataset is a database or index or other)

Type_of_dataset (a subcategory of Mode)

Data frequency (the periodicity of the dataset)

Frequency of publication

Temporal coverage, start and end dates

Status (e.g. active or not)

Dataset id (internal dataset name by the provider)

Link (to publisher's website)

Documentation links

Documentation descriptions

Date of last access (to original website)

Category (e.g. whether official statistics or operational data)

At the moment of this writing, Data Catalogue, has already been published on the KCMD web site, see <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/migration-and-demography/uptake/products>

The following are links to other interesting data catalogues/portals for additional inspiration:

<http://data.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

<https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data>

<https://www.europeandataportal.eu/>

<http://www.europeandataportal.eu/data/organization/data-gov-uk>

<https://catalog.data.gov/dataset?q=migration&sort=score+desc%2C+name+asc>

<http://datacatalog.worldbank.org/>

<https://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/?q=migration>

<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/open-data-portals>

C3: Key relevant web portals and sites

This is a table of web portals, sites or similar platforms, mostly of relevant departments of EU institutions but also of key organizations for migration related expertise, that offer information on specific aspects like immigration, integration, research on migration etc. (e.g. EMN, European website on Integration etc.). Inclusion of sites in this table implies that KCMD should provide links to these sites as the information they contain complements the information held by KCMD. It is expected that these sites or portals are active and frequently updated and visited. The list also includes the web sites/pages of key selected internal and external partners of the KCMD (e.g. Eurostat, OECD, IOM etc.) whether an official partnership with the KCMD exists or not. The criterion of relevance prevails.

The MS Excel table to fill-in the metadata for the different web portals and sites allows for inputting the following information.

Name	Description of contents	Keywords	Entity responsible	Link to web site
------	-------------------------	----------	--------------------	------------------

Annex 2 includes the initial suggestion for its contents.

C4: Stakeholder organizations

This is based on the output of Tasks 5 and 6 of the Migration Task Force prepared in the spring of 2016. It is a table of 60+ entities including agencies, research institutes, international organizations,

think-tanks etc. that deal with one or more aspects of migration and demography. Some key NGOs and charities relevant for migration are also listed.

The MS Excel table to fill-in the metadata for the different stakeholder organizations allows for inputting the following information.

acronym	name	Type of entity	Coverage (e.g. EU or Int.)	topics	keywords	Type of outputs	Link to web site	Contact points
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Annex 3 includes the initial suggestion for its contents.

C5: Networks

This is a table of established EU and global networks of experts, scientists, communities of practice, and policy makers with a focus on migration and demography. Several DGs have set up such networks for advice or two-way exchanges. We include here also a small number of internal EU-institution committees including active inter-service groups with a relevance for migration. The record structure is similar to stakeholder organizations, but if there is a responsible or associated DG we include this information as well.

n.b. We also need to keep track of the names of the actual members of the expert networks, as we need to know who are the experts for mapping needs with possible solutions.

The MS Excel table to fill-in the metadata for the different networks allows for inputting the following information.

acronym	name	coverage	topics	keywords	Type of outputs	Web site, if any	Contact point	Associated DG, if any	List of members
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C6: Partnerships

For the few official strategic partnerships of the KCMD with external organizations and the relevant existing research collaborations, there is more information available. This can be taken out of the collaboration agreements or the technical annexes describing project work or common activities. The format is the same as C4 above, but with, in addition, a longer description in free text (ideally, the technical annex).

This text is normally not intended to be made public but rather to be shared inside the Commission. Examples of such partnerships for KCMD are IIASA, IOM, OECD, but the idea is to include agreements of other relevant services of the Commission, so UNICEF, UNHCR, KNOMAD (World Bank) etc. would also become available.

The C6 catalogue on partnerships is not a priority because it is not of any wider interest, however.

C7: Relevant reports and studies

Information about relevant reports and studies was first collected through the JRC Task Force on Migration in the winter of 2016 and subsequently through direct soliciting of relevant DGs. At that time, the Task Force received some tables with basic information, but, unfortunately, not pointers to the full text of the reports or studies. Such a process will only capture a very small percentage of relevant reports but their value is in principle very high, because they are marked as relevant by the DGs and Services that "own" the policies.

In addition, through its daily work and networking, Unit staff have been receiving the full text of many rather very relevant reports practically every week and there is need to find a way to conserve the most relevant of these or at least point to them through this knowledge management exercise. Given the volume of such reports a way needs to be found to prioritize attention, for example, to consider the ones that address so-called "priority topics" first.

As a very minimum the items to be recorded for reports or studies should include:

Title, abstract, authors, topics, keywords, link to the full text.

This bibliographic information would make it possible to do some basic analysis to identify relevant studies, authors or experts for given issues or topics.

It is best to streamline this cataloguing effort with similar efforts of other departments of the Commission, and therefore for this initial exercise we have not forced a specification on how to collect information on the studies. It is also obvious that many of these reports or studies are the result of projects or activities, therefore the way we describe projects or activities should be taken into consideration before issuing a specification for reports or studies proper.

C8: Relevant projects

The idea is to focus on relevant projects, either recent, or on-going or upcoming, including calls-for-proposal. DGs were solicited for such information to see if JRC can systematically collect at least pointers to this information (in the framework of KCMD's collection of information on DG activities). At the moment of this writing, the DGs did send JRC lists with just the title, the year and a few lines about the content of up to a few dozens of projects per DG.

For what concerns working towards a catalogue of projects for the various domains, JRC has worked on the following assumption. Through manual-collection and hand-crafting, JRC will have built the basic version of the KCMD projects catalogue in 2017. However, JRC is fully cognizant that manual collections have their limits. Automatic tools will be needed to complement this list with new projects and, more in general, update the projects catalogue, including eliminating the duplicate entries. Such tools can for example harvest existing databases for relevant projects, and some of these databases have been identified. Examples are CORDIS for the research projects (for more information on this particular source, see below), thematic selections of projects and policy briefs like the ones made available through the Migration Research Platform of DG RTD (<https://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/index.cfm?pg=policies&policyname=migration-mobility>), EU Results (http://ec.europa.eu/budget/euprojects/search-projects_en), and many other databases recently established or maintained by individual DGs of the Commission, for example,

https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/financing/fundings/projects_en by DG HOME, to show the utilization of the various financial instruments or for specific topics through project spending.

In reality, the problem is even more complex because the term "projects" encompasses also many other things like activities, tasks, ad hoc studies or requests, calls-for-proposal that will result in projects etc. An example of ad hoc queries is the ones available through the web site of EMN <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/emn-ies>. Again, this catalogue of projects should be somehow connected to the one on studies.

On CORDIS:

CORDIS project data includes FP7, FP6, FP5 and earlier programmes stretching back to 1990. Horizon 2020 projects will be added over the next few months. The information for each Project on CORDIS is provided by the internal systems of the European Commission and is based on the project's grant agreement and any contractual amendments.

Report Summaries come from the publishable summaries of periodic and final reports submitted by the project participants and approved by the European Commission's project officer. They may be accompanied by supporting files and publications.

Results in Brief are written by CORDIS science editors based on each Report Summary. Results in Brief provide a multilingual summary of each project's outcomes in a more accessible language and aimed at supporting the exploitation of the research results.

The CORDIS record (only fields of interest to the KCMD projects catalogue are included here below):

Name	Duration	Website	Topics	Call for proposal	Objective	Result in brief	Report summaries	Coordinator	Participants
------	----------	---------	--------	-------------------	-----------	-----------------	------------------	-------------	--------------

Follow-up work in 2017: for the most relevant projects as indicated by the DGs and Services solicited, JRC needs additional information, including if possible the full-text of the final report and certainly the names of the partners or authors.

Also needed is thinking about how to collect information on the national and other international level projects. JRC is aware that the UN-system is also trying to build such a projects catalogue for its own accountability and wider public dissemination needs. JRC will be following this development closely, as the KCMD exercise can only benefit from it.

C9: Relevant funding

Though this is not a priority (because it is unlikely that prospective tenderers public or private will look at the KCMD web site first for such information), the idea is to compile a list of relevant funding instruments like the Asylum Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), the Internal Security Fund (ISF) and DEVCO funds like DCI/PANAF, DCI-MIGR, EU Trust Fund, 11th EDF, ENI-TS, Humanitarian instruments etc. This information is hidden inside a number of sources like web portals, action plans etc.

The quickest way to collect this information is through the various thematic web sites of DGs and Services.

C10: Legislation and policy

The existing web site of the KCMD hosted in the JRC Science Hub site already lists relevant legislation and policies. The safest way to point to this type of information is probably by linking to the relevant policy DG web site pages for EU legislation and policies. The international and national levels, need to be addressed separately. In any case, as is done in the current web site, access is best assured by topic or domain. We also need to distinguish by type of legislation, like policy, strategy, or related legislation or other.

The MS Excel table to fill-in the metadata for the legislation and policies allows for inputting the following information.

topic keywords Type of legislation Link to web site

In the KCMD web site there has been inserted a section on legislation and policies, namely, <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/migration-and-demography/overview/policy-legislation>

This section provides an overview of key policies and legislation within the scope of the KCMD's work. A distinction is made between EU migration policy proper, EU policies linked to migration and international policies.

3. The collection method

The following "method" was suggested to staff in the fall of 2016 to start collecting data and information for the specific topics allocated to them:

- check to see if the JRC Migration Task Force in 2015-2016 did this data and information collection for the specific theme and start from there
- check known bibliographies to see if there is useful material for specific domains, like for example in <http://www.age-of-migration.com/resources/weblinks.html#five>
- Identify whether someone in JRC has been doing relevant work for the specific domain and talk to this person for guidance and tips
- for policy & related legislation include also key strategic output (white papers etc.), EU and international; note that for some domains there is a lot on the international side of commitments, e.g. human rights for children; for the first stage of data and information collection, staff should ignore the national level.
- identify the competent DG Chef-de-file and the contact point, if any, for migration related aspects; get in contact with these persons; plan a mission if necessary; try to chart what relevant activities the specific DGs are planning for the next 2 years at least.
- identify the relevant international organizations, if any, and the key stakeholder organizations;

- look through the many think-tanks, non-governmental organisations, foundations and charities to see who is specializing in the specific domain; start from the list of stakeholders produced by the JRC Task Force in 2016.
- identify existing networks of experts or academia, the communities of practice, including relevant EU Committees in EU Council and EU Parliament as well.
- Collect the key outputs, starting from the ones indicated in the list of DG activities (the list of studies and projects), and enrich it by using the knowledge of the DG contact point. This list should be extended with seminal publications from external organizations as well. Identify the flagship reports of key organizations related to the field.
- Check with CORDIS RTD and DG RTD if necessary for relevant EU research outputs in migration, mobility, inclusion, etc.
- check through Scope or equivalent for academic research (using the best possible list of keywords so as to limit the output to the few hundreds).
- identify the key web sites if these sites are updated and frequently visited (see Annex 2)
- identify the sources of data, primary data, but, selectively also some of the secondary sources.
- identify the key challenges, the needs for knowledge, the gaps; use the JRC Task Force outputs and its bibliography for the gaps; this analysis can come as a second step, but if it is possible to do it in parallel, this helps JRC win time
- consult internally with JRC Strategy and Work Programme coordination, specifically with the policy advisor for migration, for the most relevant organizations and expert networks

The above is not a prescription or exhaustive list. The method needs to be adapted according to need, as each domain is different and there is no one way of working. As a reminder, JRC is collecting this information to be able to put the existing knowledge in context. JRC wants to gradually familiarize KCMD operational staff with these domains to be able to take responsibility for KCMD services and answer questions of the type "what do we know about migration or demography issue x". The answers will be of the type: there are these policies either direct or related, the colleagues dealing with it are these persons, there are these expert networks, this think-tank publishes a lot on the subject, the key data sources are, the known gaps are, the web sites to consult are....

Staff were encouraged to write a one-page introduction for the general reader summarizing the domain and defining the terms – in addition to producing the catalogues for the specific domains assigned to them.

Once the material is identified it needs to be catalogued. For doing the multi-dimensional cataloguing of the material JRC collects (and in particular for the studies), staff need to consider at least the following dimensions:

- Subtopic (different per domain)
- Level of geography
- Short-mid-long term
- Type of data involved (official or international statistics, operational data, microdata, alternative data sources etc.)
- Type of output (academic research, policy brief, in-depth report, flagship periodic publication, other)
- Characterization of phenomenon (foresight, trends, causes, impacts, other)

4. The policy areas or domains

For the purposes of collecting data and information for knowledge management activities of the KCMD, the following classification into domains or subdomains was used. The list of topics serves to partition the existing-knowledge collection effort. The classification went through a number of versions, but the one finally adopted was the same as for the Data Catalogue product that has already been published at the moment of this writing.

12 domains were selected to represent the migration and demography landscape, as described below. Note that data sets may be classified into more than one domain, and that there are overlaps between domains.

1-6 of the domains below were indicated as priority by the Steering Group of the KCMD. Note also that domains vary widely in scope or focus.

Where this is known, relevant Directorate Generals (DGs) of the European Commission, EU Agencies, other EU Institutions or international organisations are listed next to each domain item using their codename. This list is only indicative and by no means exhaustive.

The 12 domains are:

1. Legal migration and integration

Legal migration and visas (high or low skilled labour, students, seasonal workers, family reunification, blue cards etc.);

- Integration of third country nationals (socio-cultural aspects, education and skills, labour force participation, family reunification, residence permits, naturalization, acquisition of citizenship, regularisation, diasporas etc.); [HOME](#), [EMPL](#), [ESTAT](#), [OECD](#)
- Cities (for the local impacts of integration); [HOME](#), [REGIO](#)
- Impacts on destination countries related to fiscal, economic, labour, welfare aspects etc.; [EMPL](#), [HOME](#), [EAC](#), [ECFIN](#), [SANTE](#), [GROW](#)
- Databases for the management of external border management, asylum and visas; [EU-Lisa](#), [EASO](#)
- Various statistics, surveys or other data and reports on income, labour force participation, living conditions, education, social inclusion, poverty, inequality, international migrant stocks and migration flows, EU statistics on short-stay visas issued, determinants and evolution of international migration. [ESTAT](#), [EAC](#), [EMPL](#), [HOME](#).

2. New Partnership Framework

New Migration Partnership Framework, reinforced cooperation with third countries to better manage migration.

The external dimension of migration policy:

- Development and Migration (GAMM and the new Partnership Framework, Trust Funds, compacts, EU Neighbourhood policy, EU development policy, human development, development indicators, governance indicators, poverty indicators, remittances, SDGs, follow-up to the 19 September 2016 UN Summit, etc.); development aid by rich countries; [DEVCO](#), [ECHO](#), [NEAR](#), [EEAS](#)
- Root causes and determinants (conflicts, inequality, climate, economy, demographics etc.); [DEVCO](#), [ECHO](#), [NEAR](#), [EEAS](#), [CLIMA](#)
- Country profiles; [DEVCO](#), [ECHO](#), [NEAR](#), [EEAS](#)
- Impacts of migration on origin countries; [DEVCO](#)
- Use of funds (including soft loans); [DEVCO](#), [NEAR](#)

- Readmissions, reintegration, resettlement; illegal border crossings; HOME, FRONTEX, IOM
- Job creation compacts, school enrolment; DEVCO, NEAR, ECHO, UNHCR
- International migration flows, determinants and evolution of international migration, migrant aspirations.

3. Unaccompanied minors and vulnerable groups in migration

Unaccompanied minors and vulnerable persons in migration: JUST, HOME, FRA, EUROPOL, UNICEF

- Unaccompanied minors in irregular migration or seeking asylum; vulnerable groups;
- Trafficking in human beings (THB); JUST, HOME, FRA, EUROPOL, UNICEF
- Fundamental rights; JUST, FRA, UNICEF
- Child labour; JUST, FRA
- Modern slavery. JUST, FRA

4. Migrant smuggling into the EU

- Borders and security; HOME
- Illegal border crossings; FRONTEX
- Migrant smuggling; HOME, EUROPOL, UNODC
- Trafficking in human beings; HOME, EUROPOL, JUST
- Compliance with relevant international instruments or policies (against human trafficking);
- EU statistics on short-stay visas issued;
- Global slavery;
- Forced labour;
- Mixed migration flows; IOM, UNHCR, ESTAT
- Undocumented migrants in the EU. JUST, FRA

5. Irregular migration and returns

- Illegal border crossings; FRONTEX, HOME, IOM
- Asylum applicants and asylum applicant decisions; ESTAT, EASO
- Mixed migration flows towards Europe, arrivals including irregular migrants and fatalities; IOM
- Country profiles at the origin (push factors);
- Stocks and conditions for undocumented migrants in the EU;
- Refusals of entry to the EU territory;
- Apprehensions of irregular migrants;
- Overstaying of visas; HOME
- Return decisions and effective returns; HOME, FRONTEX
- Databases for the management of external border management, asylum and visas. EU-lisa

6. Forced displacement

Forced (internal) displacement, root causes and populations of concern. ECHO, DEVCO, EEAS, NEAR, IOM

- Forced (internal) displacement of populations;
- Root causes in countries of origin;
- UNHCR populations of concern (for internally displaced persons).

7. Asylum and refugees

- Implementation of the Common European Asylum System, asylum procedures, reception conditions, detention in (receiving) countries;
- Asylum applicants including unaccompanied minors, their numbers, trends and relevant indicators, applications for asylum and their status, decisions on asylum applications granting

protection statuses at various stages including negative decisions, information relevant for asylum decision makers e.g. country of origin profiles, relocations, resettled persons, residence permits for TCNs by reasons for issuance;

- Mixed migration flows towards the EU, migrant arrivals including irregular migrants and fatalities, UNHCR populations of concern;

HOME, EASO, ECHO, ESTAT, UNHCR

8. Demography and Migration

EU household and labour force surveys;

- EU income and living conditions, labour force estimates, acquisition of citizenship, child labour, global estimates of migrant workers;
- Demographic characteristics of immigrants, international migration statistics (stocks and flows);
- Population statistics;
- Adult competences assessments, international student assessments;
- Global patterns of migration, global migration policy change monitoring.

ESTAT, IIASA, DEVCO, NEAR, UNDESA

9. Internal EU mobility

Intra-EU mobility; EMPL, GROW, ECFIN

- EU regions and cities;
- Transport statistics.

10. Global human mobility

- Global human mobility; EPSC, DEVCO, OECD, UNDESA, IOM, ILO, MPI
- Transport statistics;
- International migration statistics;
- Global labour force statistics and estimates;
- Global demographics.

11. Public sentiment

- EU public opinion, attitudes, beliefs, behaviours, Eurobarometer; COMM, OECD
- Migration aspirations and sentiments (for non-EU prospective migrants).

12. Migration governance

- Multi-level governance to manage migration; DEVCO, UN, IOM
- Comprehensive approaches linking migration, development and security;
- Governance indicators (not only on migration), input for governance indicators;
- Global migration policies monitoring.

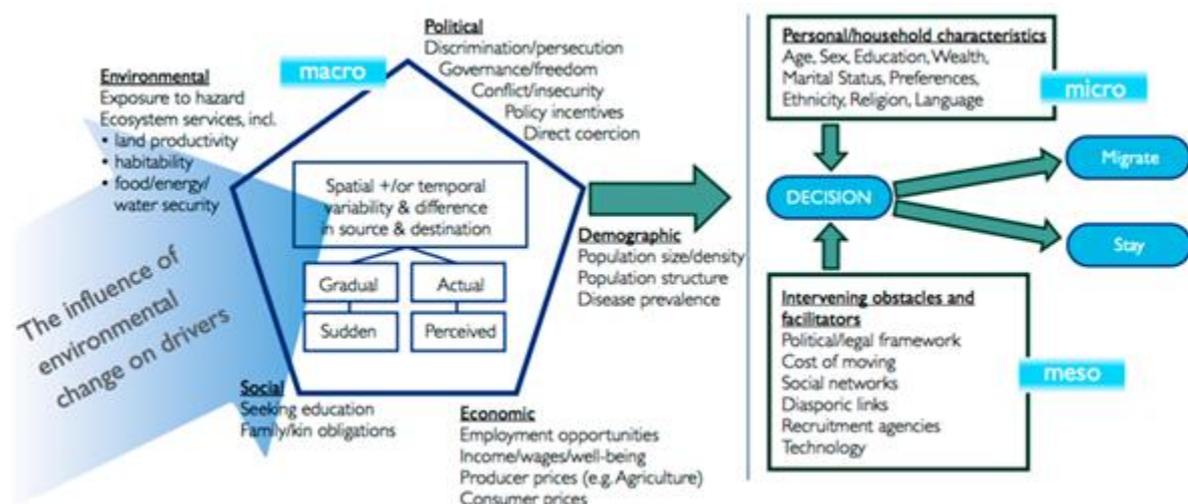
Annex 1 - Case studies

Subdomain: Climate change and migration nexus

n.b. this specific case study benefitted from a review by DG CLIMA. This case study and the next one in this Annex, are here to show what data and information material it has been possible to collect in the first stage of this exercise by non-experts of the domain while following the instructions. It went through an internal review and as a result it became much more concise compared to the initial experimental output.

Environmental factors have always acted as a driver of human mobility. However, with emerging awareness of the rate and magnitude of climate change, interest in the question of how environmental change is likely to affect population movements in the future has grown significantly over the last decade. And though debate between researchers and within the policy world is continuing, there is growing evidence that climate change, climate-induced events and environmental disruptions are likely to assume greater importance in influencing migration, particularly within the developing world.

The way environmental factors influence human mobility depends on their nature (sudden onset or slow-onset) and type (i.a. floods, forest fires, landslides, droughts, desertification, land degradation, deforestation, and sea-level rise). These factors will affect the ecosystem services (i.a. provisioning, regulating, cultural), which, in turn, will influence the migration drivers (i.a. food security, water security, personal security, economic security). However, decisions to migrate are usually the result of multiple considerations that reflect the complex combination with other factors such as economic, social, demographic and political.



Foresight. 2011. Migration and Global Environmental Change. Final Project Report. London: The Government Office for Science.

The recent Paris Agreement (2015) explicitly mentions in its preamble the need of “develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimise and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change”. In the EU, the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM) recognised in 2011 that “addressing environmentally induced migration, also by means of

adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change, should be considered part of the Global Approach”. The Commission also presented an Adaptation Strategy and working paper on climate change, environmental degradation and migration. The European Agenda on Migration cites climate change as a source to feed directly and immediately into migration and the subsequent need to mitigate this “threat”.

1. Activities of DGs

DG	Description	Keywords	Contact points	Web site/intranet	Link to reports & studies
CLIMA	DG CLIMA mainly focuses on Adaptation, including Climate-induced migration.	Climate change, adaptation, environmental migrant,	Maddalena Dali’	DG CLIMA Adaptation link Cancun Adaptation Framework (part of the Cancun Agreements) link	SWD working document 2013. Climate change, environmental degradation and migration. link
HOME	The EU Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM) provides the strategic framework to address migration policy with third countries with adaptation to climate change part of it.	Migration, mobility		link	link
ENV	Response to environmental changes	Environment, Climate change		link	link
ECHO	DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) and emergency response (including environmental ones)	Thematic evaluations, Climate change, Disaster, Risk reduction		link	link

JRC	The objective of the JRC PESETA II project (Projection of Economic impacts of climate change in Sectors of the European Union based on bottom-up Analysis) is to make a consistent multi-sectoral assessment of the impacts of climate change in Europe for the 2071-2100 time horizon.	Climate change, assessment		link	link
DEVCO	DEVCO, is responsible for designing European development policy and delivering aid throughout the world.	Development, Environment, Migration, Country profiles		link	

2. Data sources & Indexes

Although there are plenty of data sources, specific either to climate change or to migration, some of the data sources, which relate these two domains are mentioned in the following table.

Topic/ subtopic	Name	Summary description	Coverage (e.g. EU or Int.)	Temporal coverage	Link to web site
Climate change and migration	The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) Global Internal Displacement Database	Information on internal displacement due to situations of sudden-onset natural hazard-related disasters	Worldwide	2008-2015	link
Risk assessment for humanitarian crisis and disaster	JRC Index for Risk Management (INFORM)	JRC INFORM is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. It can support decisions about prevention, preparedness and response.	Worldwide	Actual	link
Disasters database	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of	The main objective of the database is to serve the purposes of humanitarian	Worldwide	1900 onwards	link

	Disasters CRED - EM-DAT The international disaster database	<p>action at national and international levels. The initiative aims to rationalise decision making for disaster preparedness, as well as provide an objective base for vulnerability assessment and priority setting.</p> <p>EM-DAT contains essential core data on the occurrence and effects of over 22,000 mass disasters in the world from 1900 to the present day. The database is compiled from various sources, including UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, insurance companies, research institutes and press agencies.</p>			
Development indicators	World Bank	Among different indicators: Agriculture & Rural Development, Climate Change, Environment...	Worldwide	1960 onwards (but can change for different countries)	link

3. Key relevant web portals and sites

Name	Description of contents	Entity responsible	Link to web site
Environmental Migration Portal	The Environmental Migration Portal: Knowledge Platform on People on the Move in a Changing Climate seeks to provide a one-stop service website to promote new research, information exchange and dialogue, intended to fill the existing data, research and knowledge gaps on the migration-environment nexus.	IOM	link
PreventionWeb	Serving the information needs of the disaster reduction community	UNISDR	link
Climate Change Knowledge Portal	The Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) Beta is a central hub of information, data and reports about climate change around the world. Here you can query, map, compare, chart and summarize key climate and climate-related information	World Bank	link

NASA Global Climate Change Portal	The mission of “Global Climate Change: Vital Signs of the Planet” is to provide the public with accurate and timely news and information about Earth’s changing climate, along with current data and visualizations, presented from the unique perspective of NASA, the world’s leading climate research agency	NASA	link
Open Data Portal	Free and open access to global development data (includes data on climate change and migration)	World Bank	link
Climate Initiatives Platform	The Climate Initiatives Platform (CIP) is an online data base/portal for collecting, sharing and tracking information on international cooperative climate initiatives driven by non-state actors such as business, cities, and regions. Currently, the collection consists of more than 200 initiatives.	UNEP	link
Platform on Disaster Displacement	The main objective of the Platform on Disaster Displacement is to follow-up on the work started by the Nansen Initiative consultative process, and to implement the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, endorsed by 109 governmental delegations during a Global Consultation in October 2015.	PDD	link
UNFCCC	The UNFCCC is a “Rio Convention”, one of three adopted at the “Rio Earth Summit” in 1992. Its sister Rio Conventions are the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification.	UN	link

4. Stakeholder organizations and potential partners

Name	Description of contents	Entity responsible	Link to web site
United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security	<p>The mission of the Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) is to carry out cutting edge research on risks and adaptation related to environmental hazards and global change. The institute’s research promotes policies and programmes to reduce these risks, while taking into account the interplay between environmental and societal factors.</p> <p>Research areas include climate change adaptation incorporating insurance-related approaches, environmentally induced migration and social vulnerability, ecosystem services and environmental deterioration processes, models and tools to analyse vulnerability and risks linked to natural hazards, with a focus on urban space and rural-urban interfaces. Research is always conducted with the underlying goal of connecting solutions to development pathways.</p>	UN	link
International Institute for sustainable Development	IISD is an independent, non-profit organisation that provides practical solutions to the challenge of integrating environmental and social priorities with economic development.		link
Migration Policy Institute	<p>The Migration Policy Institute is an independent, nonpartisan, no-profit think tank in Washington, DC dedicated to analysis of the movement of people worldwide.</p> <p>MPI provides analysis, development, and evaluation of migration and refugee policies at local, national, and international levels. It aims to meet the demand for pragmatic and thoughtful responses to the challenges and opportunities that large-scale migration, whether voluntary or forced, presents to communities and institutions in an increasingly integrated world.</p>		link
Center for Migration Studies	The Center for Migration Studies of New York (CMS) is a think tank and an educational institute devoted to the study of international migration, to the promotion of understanding between immigrants and receiving communities, and to public policies that safeguard the dignity and rights of migrants, refugees and immigrants. CMS is a member of the Scalabrini International Migration Network (SIMN), a global network of migrant shelters, service centers and other institutions along migrant corridors and in border and destination communities.		link
Refugees Studies Centre	Its mission is to build knowledge and understanding of the causes and effects of forced migration in order to help improve the lives of some of the world’s most vulnerable people.	University of Oxford	link
Refugees International	Refugees International advocates for lifesaving assistance and protection for displaced people and promotes solutions to displacement		link

	crises. We are an independent organization, and do not accept any government or UN funding		
Human Development Report Office	The mission of the Human Development Report Office (HDRO) is to advance human development. The goal is to contribute towards the expansion of opportunities, choice and freedom. The office works towards this goal by promoting innovative new ideas, advocating practical policy changes, and constructively challenging policies and approaches that constrain human development. The office works with others to achieve change through writing and research, data analysis and presentation, support to national and regional analysis and outreach and advocacy work	UNDP	link
Earth System Governance	Earth System Governance — a global research alliance, is the largest social science research network in the area of governance and global environmental change. The Earth System Governance research alliance takes up the challenge of exploring political solutions and novel, more effective governance mechanisms to cope with the current transitions in the biogeochemical systems of the planet. The normative context of this research is sustainable development; earth system governance is not only a question of institutional effectiveness, but also of political legitimacy and social justice.		link
Norwegian Refugee Council	The Norwegian Refugee Council is an independent humanitarian organization helping people forced to flee. Whatever it takes. Wherever, and whenever, we're needed.		link
Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement worldwide. Since 1998 its role has been recognized and endorsed by United Nations General Assembly resolutions.		link
UNHCR	Strives to ensure that everyone has the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to eventually return home, integrate or resettle. During times of displacement, provides critical emergency assistance in the form of clean water, sanitation and healthcare, as well as shelter, blankets, household goods and sometimes food. Also arrange transport and assistance packages for people who return home, and income-generating projects for those who resettle		link
Environmental Justice Foundation	The Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF) is a UK-based non-profit organisation working internationally to protect the environment and defend human rights. EJF's work aims to be direct and effective, from investigations, field projects and community partnerships to policy briefings and reports, campaign films and international advocacy that reach the highest levels of policy making in government, business and amongst the public.		link
Asian Development Bank	The Asian Development Bank was conceived in the early 1960s as a financial institution that would be Asian in character and foster economic growth and cooperation in one of the poorest regions in the world. ADB assists its members, and partners, by providing loans, technical assistance, grants, and equity investments to promote social and economic development.		link

African development bank	The overarching objective of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Group is to spur sustainable economic development and social progress in its regional member countries (RMCs), thus contributing to poverty reduction.		link
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	The objective of this Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements, in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas. Achieving this objective will involve long-term integrated strategies that focus simultaneously, in affected areas, on improved productivity of land, and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, leading to improved living conditions, in particular at the community level.		link
Worldbank	Provides low-interest loans, zero to low-interest credits, and grants to developing countries. These support a wide array of investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management. Some of the projects are co-financed with governments, other multilateral institutions, commercial banks, export credit agencies, and private sector investors.		link
UNOCHA - United Nations Office for the coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	OCHA is the part of the United Nations Secretariat responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies. OCHA also ensures there is a framework within which each actor can contribute to the overall response effort		link
CARE	CARE is a global leader within a worldwide movement dedicated to ending poverty. We are known everywhere for our unshakeable commitment to the dignity of people. CARE works around the globe to save lives, defeat poverty and achieve social justice.		link
ICIMOD - International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development	The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) is a regional intergovernmental learning and knowledge-sharing centre serving the eight regional member countries of the Hindu Kush Himalayas – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan – and based in Kathmandu, Nepal. Globalization and climate change have an increasing influence on the stability of fragile mountain ecosystems and the livelihoods of mountain people. ICIMOD aims to assist mountain people to understand these changes, adapt to them, and make the most of new opportunities, while addressing upstream-downstream issues.		link
UNICEF	UNICEF promotes the rights and wellbeing of every child, in everything we do. Together with our partners, we work in 190 countries and territories to translate that commitment into practical action, focusing special effort on reaching the most vulnerable and excluded children, to the benefit of all children, everywhere.		link

UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme	The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.		link
KNOMAD - Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development	The Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) is a global hub of knowledge and policy expertise on migration and development issues.		link
Center for Global Development	The Center for Global Development (CGD) is an independent, nonpartisan “think-and-do tank” that works to reduce poverty in developing countries. We do this by producing high-quality research and practical, evidence-based policy recommendations that inform the practices and policies of developed countries, major private sector actors, and global institutions.		link
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the international body for assessing the science related to climate change. The IPCC was set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to provide policymakers with regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation.		link

5. Networks

This is a table of established EU and global networks of experts, scientists, communities of practice, and policy makers with a focus on migration and demography. Several DGs have set up such networks for advice or two-way exchanges. We include here also a small number of internal EU-institution committees including active inter-service groups with a relevance for migration.

Acronym	Name	Description	Website	Contact point	Associated DG
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network	The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) aims to help decision-makers in developing countries design and deliver climate compatible development.	link		
GCCA+	Global Climate Change Alliance+	The GCCA was established by the European Union (EU) in 2007 to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with developing countries, in particular least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS). By fostering effective dialogue and cooperation on climate change, the Alliance helps to ensure that poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change increase their capacities to adapt to the effects of climate change, in support of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).	link		CLIMA, JRC
Climate Vulnerable Forum	Climate Vulnerable Forum	The Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) is an international partnership of countries highly vulnerable to a warming planet. The Forum serves as a South-South cooperation platform for participating governments to act together to deal with global climate change	link		
EMN	European Migration Network	The EMN plays a key role in providing up-to-date, objective, reliable and comparable	link		HOME

		information on migration and asylum topics to policy makers (at EU and Member State level) and the general public. Council Decision 2008/381/EC establishing a legal basis for the EMN was adopted on 14th May 2008.			
APN	Asia-Pacific Network for Global change Research (APN)	The mission of the APN is to enable investigations of changes in the Earth's life support systems and their implications for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region through support for research and science-based response strategies and measures, effective linkages between science and policy, and scientific capacity development	link		

6. Relevant reports and studies

There are plenty of reports and studies available on the nexus of climate change and migration. Hereunder are identified some of these. For further reading, it is recommended to narrow down the search based on thematic (e.g. drought) or geographical criteria (e.g. country).

Name	Description	Authors/Editors	Full text or link
CLIMIG	The CliMig bibliographic database is the first comprehensive collection of resources, which specifically concentrates on migration, the environment and climate change.	Institute of Geography of the University of Neuchâtel (Switzerland)	link
Policy Brief Series	The Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Policy Brief Series aims to contribute to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change, and the formulation of related policy options. The series is produced as part of the Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP) project funded by the European Union, implemented by IOM through a consortium with six research partners.	IOM	link
Environmental	This brief review of the state of the literature	KNOMAD	link

<p>Change and Migration: State of the Evidence</p>	<p>and its accompanying annotated bibliography aims to assess the current state of the evidence on these two dimensions of environmental change and migration: 1) the environmental determinants of movements of people in both acute and slow onset situations; and 2) movements of people as an adaptation strategy in the context of environmental change. The goal of the review is to examine current knowledge about the interconnections between the environment and migration and identify areas of research needed to improve future evidence-based policymaking in this area.</p>		
<p>Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability, Part A : Global and Sectoral Aspects, Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</p>	<p>Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability is the second volume of the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) — Climate Change 2013/2014 and was prepared by its Working Group II. The volume focuses on why climate change matters and is organized into two parts, devoted respectively to human and natural systems and regional aspects, incorporating results from the reports of Working Groups I and III. The volume addresses impacts that have already occurred and risks of future impacts, especially the way those risks change with the amount of climate change that occurs and with investments in adaptation to climate changes that cannot be avoided. For both past and future impacts, a core focus of the assessment is characterizing knowledge about vulnerability, the characteristics and interactions that make some events devastating, while others pass with little notice.</p>	<p>Adger et al./IPCC</p>	<p>link</p>
<p>IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change</p>	<p>This publication is a resource for specialists and generalists alike: it brings together the resources on migration, environment and climate change that IOM has developed over the years. The result is a rich overview of the Organization’s understanding of migration, environment and climate change, emphasized by examples of activities and key messages.</p>	<p>IOM</p>	<p>link</p>
<p>The State of Environmental Migration 2015 – A review of 2014</p>	<p>The State of Environmental Migration 2015: Review of the Year 2014 is the fifth of the annual publications aiming to enhance understanding of natural disasters, sudden natural onset events and slow onset events, and their links to human</p>	<p>F. Gemenne, C. Zickgraf, D. Ionesco / IOM</p>	<p>link</p>

	<p>mobility. The publication is not only focused on 2014 events but also considers the longer-term impacts of a natural event on migration, as they can be assessed with the state of knowledge existing in 2014. It also reviews the developments at policy level relating to migration, climate and the environment. Written in collaboration with students enrolled in the environment and migration course at the Paris School of International Affairs (PSIA) of Sciences Po, this report examines the issue of environmental migration, by analysing case studies selected by students.</p>		
<p>TIME TO ACT - How the EU Can Lead on Climate Change and Migration</p>	<p>With this report, the Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung European Union wants to raise awareness that there is already a great deal that we know about climate change and migration. The time has come to translate research evidence and recommendations into policy practice: what role can and should the EU play to adequately respond to the challenge of climate change and migration?</p>	<p>H. Stiftung</p>	<p>link</p>
<p>Migration as adaptation? Exploring the scope for coordinating environmental and migration policies in the European Union</p>	<p>We explore the links between environmental change, human migration, and adaptation in the relatively mature governance system of the European Union (EU). It is shown that these connections are limited and, when made, tend to be security focused. This situation inhibits scope for migration (both internally within states and internationally between states) to be understood as a form of adaptation to economic, social, political, demographic, and environmental change. We assess the underlying dynamics of EU environmental policy, note the main modes and instruments used, and identify some of the chief dynamics in this policy field. Finally, conclusions are drawn with respect to how, in future, the EU might interact with non-member states on environment and migration-related issues.</p>	<p>A. Geddes and A. Jordan</p>	<p>link</p>
<p>Thematic evaluations</p>	<p>Evaluations are carried out by independent experts who assess the activities of the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO). Their conclusions and recommendations feed into ECHO's strategic planning, programming, communication policy and to the budgetary cycle. Some of these activities refer to climate</p>	<p>ECHO</p>	<p>link</p>

	change, disaster risk reduction.		
Glossary - Migration, Environment and Climate Change	Glossary	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	link
Shock Waves : Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty	Ending poverty and stabilizing climate change will be two unprecedented global achievements and two major steps toward sustainable development. But the two objectives cannot be considered in isolation: they need to be jointly tackled through an integrated strategy. This report brings together those two objectives and explores how they can more easily be achieved if considered together. It examines the potential impact of climate change and climate policies on poverty reduction. It also provides guidance on how to create a “win-win” situation so that climate change policies contribute to poverty reduction and poverty-reduction policies contribute to climate change mitigation and resilience building. The key finding of the report is that climate change represents a significant obstacle to the sustained eradication of poverty, but future impacts on poverty are determined by policy choices: rapid, inclusive, and climate-informed development can prevent most short-term impacts whereas immediate pro-poor, emissions-reduction policies can drastically limit long-term ones.	The World Bank	link

7. Relevant projects

Name	Duration	Website	Objective	Report summaries	Coordinator
Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP)	2014 - 2016	link	Contribute to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change.	Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Working Paper Series No. 1/2016 (link)	IOM

Atlas of Environmental Migration	2013 - 2016	link	The project resulted in the first Atlas of Environmental Migration, an innovative tool providing a visual overview of this trend of human migration through maps, illustrations and explanatory texts prepared under the supervision of world experts in this field.	IOM
West Africa: Promoting sustainable land management in migration-prone areas through innovative financing mechanisms	2014 - 2016	link	Provides support to West African countries, especially Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal, to: Integrate the SLM-migration nexus into their development and budgetary policies; Increase economic opportunities and improve the investment climate for SLM in specific geographic areas subject to desertification and migration; and Disseminate best SLM practices in West Africa and their funding in pertinent international fora.	IOM
TransRe		link	Offers a perspective on the environment-migration nexus. It starts from the assumption that, regardless of the accuracy of the projections of future environmental changes, migration is already	IOM

			occurring and will continue to be a major dynamic of global change.		
AfricanBioServices		link	The main aim of the research project is to understand how the ongoing climate change, human population growth and landuse change affect biodiversity and human well-being, and use this information to derive novel solutions for a future sustainable development		H2020
CLIMAFRICA		link	ClimAfrica is conceived to respond to the urgent international need for the most appropriate and up-to-date tools to better understand and predict climate change, assess its impact on African ecosystems and population, and develop the correct adaptation strategies. very high and will greatly differ across the continent, and even within countries		FP7
CLIMATECOST		link	ClimateCost (the Full Costs of Climate Change) is a research project on the economics of climate change. The objective of the project is to advance knowledge in three areas: 1) Long-term targets and mitigation		FP7

			policies; 2) Costs of inaction (the economic effects of climate change); 3) Costs and benefits of adaptation.		
NAPA projects database		link	National adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) provide a process for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change – those for which further delay would increase vulnerability and/or costs at a later stage.		UNFCCC

8. Relevant funding

[H2020](#)

[LIFE Program](#)

[DG CLIMA](#)

[TPAM \(Thematic Programme Migration & Asylum - DG DEVCO\)](#)

[GCCA+](#)

[CVF](#)

Subdomain: Trafficking of Human Beings and Migrants Smuggling

n.b. the material compiled below for this second topic has not yet been reviewed or validated with policy owners or experts (of DG JUST or HOME, for example). It has not yet benefitted from any internal review either. It is inserted because it is indicative of what non-experts can do on a new topic "from scratch" following the instructions for collecting the existing knowledge.

Trafficking of human beings is a form of organized crime which consists of the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, including exchange or transfer of control over that person, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation¹.

On the other hand, smuggling of migrants involves the procurement for financial or other material benefit of illegal entry of a person into a state of which that person is not national or resident².

According to EUROPOL, although human smuggling and human trafficking share similar patterns, they are differentiated by precise legal distinctions. The crime of migrant smuggling, also known as facilitation of illegal immigration (FII), is a crime that violates national and international border-related laws. On the contrary, THB is a crime against the person because it violates their fundamental human rights. Even if both offences entail the transportation of humans, FII always requires the illegal crossing of national borders while THB might occur within the same national territory.

Another crucial legal distinction between the two offences revolves around the concept of consent. The migrants' consent to be transported and their bond with the smugglers ends once the migrants have reached their destination. A victim of human trafficking might have consented to their transportation to a new destination; however, this initial consent becomes legally irrelevant as the trafficker starts using threats, coercion, deception or fraud in order to exploit the victim.

In both cases, action is being taken at different levels by addressing the problem from multiple perspectives, including the crime perspective (facilitation, market, prosecution), the victims' perspective (identification, protection and assistance), the development perspective (awareness, prevention and cooperation) and the human rights perspective. It is also worth noting that there is a wide variety of stakeholders ranging from organizations working at national level (national governments and NGOs), to others acting at EU level (European Commission, EU Agencies, Council of Europe) and at International level (UN framework, international organizations and international NGOs). These organizations work under the frame of a number of policy instruments that include

¹ DIRECTIVE 2011/36/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA

² <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/smuggling-of-migrants.html>

national laws, EU directives, conventions, treaties and strategies, and even international protocols under the frame of the United Nations.

From the extensive literature available on the topic, the following sections show a sample of the resources available on-line in terms of organizations, literature, websites, projects, etc.

1. Activities of DGs

A first insight on the activities of the different DGs in matters related with Trafficking of Human Beings and the Smuggling of Migrants has been done considering the DGs that have funded projects in this domain.

DG	Description	Keywords	Contact points	Web site/intranet	Link to reports & studies
DEVCO	DG DEVCO is in charge of development cooperation policy in a wider framework of international cooperation.	Migration, asylum, trafficking, smuggling		link	Section with reports related with Democracy, human rights, migration and asylum. link
HOME	DG Migration and Home Affairs policy portfolio comprises migration and asylum, internal security including cooperation with industry and the Europe for Citizens programme. The first area includes issues related to irregular migration. The second encompasses the fight against organised crime.	Migration, mobility, facilitation, organised crime, trafficking, vulnerable person		link	Section with research reports, manuals, guidelines and other publications related to trafficking in human beings link
JUST	Under the criminal justice sector, DG JUST addresses not only the combat and prevent crime, but also the support and protect individuals who do fall victim to crime, including human trafficking.	Crime, justice, victims		link	Sections with documents related with criminal justice link
NEAR	The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) governs the EU's relations with 16 of	Neighbourhood, cooperation		link	Documents related with the EU neighbouring policy

DG	Description	Keywords	Contact points	Web site/intranet	Link to reports & studies
	the EU's closest Eastern and Southern Neighbours. The ENP review proposes revised joint priorities for cooperation, including security, migration and mobility issues (Safe and legal mobility and tackling irregular migration, human trafficking and smuggling)				link
RTD	<p>DG RTD has funded dedicated budget to projects related with human trafficking and migrants smuggling under the 6th and 7th framework programme, as well as under the H2020 programme (secure societies), even if the management of these theme is under the responsibility of DG HOME.</p> <p>Also under the Social Sciences and Humanities theme the migration phenomenon is addressed, even if less focused on trafficking and smuggling</p>	Research, security, social science	<p>Michel Bosco, Head of Security Research at DG HOME</p> <p>Octavi Quintana Trias, chairman of DGRTD task force on migration</p>	<p>H2020 secure societies</p> <p>Social Sciences and humanities</p>	link

2. Data sources & Indexes

The following examples of data sources and indexes show different perspectives of the phenomenon, from existing resources to actual documented cases, going through legislation, projects or indicators.

Topic/ subtopic	Name	Summary description	Coverage (e.g. EU or Int.)	Temporal coverage	Link to web site
Labour and sex trafficking of children and adults	Human trafficking resources database	ISPCAN, in collaboration with American Orthopsychiatric Association, along with key volunteers, is offering an easy-to-understand database categorizing and summarizing existing resources on labor and sex trafficking of children and adults, as well as the trafficking of organs and body parts.	Worldwide	2003 onwards	link
Case law on human trafficking	Case law database	Provides immediate, public access to officially documented instances of trafficking in persons crime	Worldwide	Actual	link
Legislation on human trafficking	Database of legislation	An electronic repository of laws relevant to the requirements of the organized crime convention and on the protocols thereto.	Worldwide	Actual	link
Human trafficking	Human trafficking search - Global Database	Human Trafficking Search (HTS) is a global research database and resource hub on human trafficking for the purpose of educating and raising awareness of the issue	Worldwide	2006 onwards	link
Human trafficking – missing & exploited children	Children at risk – Human trafficking database	The Human Trafficking Resource Database provides a directory of anti-trafficking resources across the state of Texas. The database was developed to enable the sharing of information between social service providers, law enforcement	USA (TX)	Actual	link

Topic/ subtopic	Name	Summary description	Coverage (e.g. EU or Int.)	Temporal coverage	Link to web site
		agencies, researchers, and other advocates and stakeholders. The database contains information available to the public, as well as information accessible only to members who have joined the database			
Human Trafficking Indicators	Human Trafficking Indicators, 2000-2011: A New Dataset	The Human Trafficking Indicators project (HTI) codes information about human trafficking flows between 179 countries (and within them) from 2000 to 2011. These data are available to download now. They capture the various types of human trafficking found within a country as well as what its government is doing to prosecute traffickers, protect victims, and prevent further trafficking. HTI also codes whether states are primarily source, transit, or destination countries as well as if there is internal trafficking.	Worldwide	2000-2011	link
Economics and policies	The 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index	The 3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index evaluates governmental anti-trafficking efforts in the three main policy dimensions (3Ps), based on the requirements prescribed by the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2000). The three main policy dimensions (3Ps) are: Prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking, Prevention of human trafficking, Protection of the victims of human trafficking	Worldwide	2010-2015	Link to project website link to database

Topic/ subtopic	Name	Summary description	Coverage (e.g. EU or Int.)	Temporal coverage	Link to web site
Assistance for victims	RAVOT-EUR	Database with information on referral of and assistance for victims of human trafficking in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Hungary	EU	Actual	link

3. Key relevant web portals and sites

Name	Description of contents	Entity responsible	Link to web site
Together against trafficking in human beings	The EU anti-trafficking website provides a one-stop-shop for practitioners and the public interested in the problem of trafficking.	European Commission	link
EU Immigration portal	Among many other topics related with migration towards the EU, this portal also addresses the risks of human trafficking and smuggling.	European Commission	link
Action against trafficking in human beings	Website under the frame of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 3 May 2005	Council of Europe	link
Human trafficking knowledge portal	The Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal is an initiative to facilitate the dissemination of information regarding the implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and specifically the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.	UNODC	link
Human Trafficking Search	Human Trafficking Search is a resource hub for service providers, practitioners, researchers, and educators within the anti-trafficking movement. It also hosts a weekly blog and a global database.	IHTI	link
Africa portal	The Africa Portal is an online resource that seeks to broaden the availability, accessibility and use of policy research on issues critical to the future of Africa.	CIGI	link
Access to scientific & Socio-economic knowledge in Africa	A one-stop shop collating wide range of contextualized information and knowledge on the topic of interest providing a range of related information.	UN ECA	link

4. Stakeholder organizations and potential partners

Name	Description of contents	Entity responsible	Link to web site
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	UNODC is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices.	UN	link
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), also known as the UN Refugee Agency, is a United Nations programme mandated to protect and support refugees at the request of a government or the UN itself and assists in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country.	UN	link
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) represents the world's commitment to universal ideals of human dignity. OHCHR's thematic priorities are strengthening international human rights mechanisms; enhancing equality and countering discrimination; combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law; integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere; widening the democratic space; and early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity.	UN	link
United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)	UNICEF works in 190 countries and territories to protect the rights of every child. UNICEF has spent 70 years working to improve the lives of children and their families. Defending children's rights throughout their lives requires a global presence, aiming to produce results and understand their effects.	UN	link
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN)	UN Women focuses on priority areas that are fundamental to women's equality, and that can unlock progress across the board. - See more at: http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do#sthash.oFPZStRI.dpuf	UN	link
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.		link
International Labour Organization (ILO)	The only tripartite U.N. agency, since 1919 the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers representatives of 187 member States, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men	UN	link
World Health Organization (WHO)	Working through offices in more than 150 countries, WHO staff work side by side with governments and other partners to ensure the highest attainable level of health for all people.	UN	link

Name	Description of contents	Entity responsible	Link to web site
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	The OSCE has a comprehensive approach to security that encompasses politico-military, economic and environmental, and human aspects. It therefore addresses a wide range of security-related concerns, including arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, national minorities, democratization, policing strategies, counter-terrorism and economic and environmental activities. All 57 participating States enjoy equal status, and decisions are taken by consensus on a politically, but not legally binding basis.		link
African Union	The main objectives of the OAU are, inter alia, to rid the continent of the remaining vestiges of colonization and apartheid; to promote unity and solidarity among African States; to coordinate and intensify cooperation for development; to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States and to promote international cooperation within the framework of the United Nations.		link
INTERPOL	INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization, with 190 member countries. Our role is to enable police around the world to work together to make the world a safer place. Our high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support helps meet the growing challenges of fighting crime in the 21st century.		link
EUROPOL	Europol is the European Union's law enforcement agency. EUROPOL assists the 28 EU Member States in their fight against serious international crime and terrorism.	Council of the European Union	link
FRONTEX	The objective of the European Border and Coast Guard is to ensure European integrated border management at the external borders with a view to managing the crossing of the external borders efficiently. This includes addressing migratory challenges and potential future threats at those borders, thereby contributing to addressing serious crime with a cross-border dimension, to ensure a high level of internal security within the Union in full respect for fundamental rights, while safeguarding the free movement of persons within it	EC	link
Council of Baltic Sea States	The Council of the Baltic Sea States is an overall political forum for regional inter-governmental cooperation. The Members of the Council are the eleven states of the Baltic Sea Region as well as the European Commission.		link
International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)	ICMPD is able to support its Member States and partners in a variety of areas related to migration. Each research and capacity building activity generally focuses on one of six thematic areas, whereas each migration dialogue deals with several of them. Moreover, the capacity building activities form the basis of ICMPD's Competence Centres.		link
Amnesty international	Amnesty has grown from seeking the release of political prisoners to upholding the whole spectrum of human rights. Their work protects		link

Name	Description of contents	Entity responsible	Link to web site
	and empowers people - from abolishing the death penalty to protecting sexual and reproductive rights, and from combatting discrimination to defending refugees and migrants' rights.		
Coalition against trafficking in women (CATW)	CATW is a non-governmental organization that works to end human trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of women and children worldwide. CATW is the world's first organization to fight human trafficking internationally and is the world's leading abolitionist organization.		link
Anti-Slavery International	Anti-Slavery International, founded in 1839, is the world's oldest international human rights organisation and works to eliminate all forms of slavery around the world.		link
Human Rights Watch	Human Rights Watch is a nonprofit, nongovernmental human rights organization made up of roughly 400 staff members around the globe. Its staff consists of human rights professionals including country experts, lawyers, journalists, and academics of diverse backgrounds and nationalities. Established in 1978, Human Rights Watch is known for its accurate fact-finding, impartial reporting, effective use of media, and targeted advocacy, often in partnership with local human rights groups.		link
European Court of Human Rights	The European Court of Human Rights is an international court set up in 1959. It rules on individual or State applications alleging violations of the civil and political rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights.	European Council	link
Eurojust	Eurojust stimulates and improves the coordination of investigations and prosecutions between the competent authorities in the Member States and improves the cooperation between the competent authorities of the Member States, in particular by facilitating the execution of international mutual legal assistance and the implementation of extradition requests. Eurojust supports in any way possible the competent authorities of the Member States to render their investigations and prosecutions more effective when dealing with cross-border crime.	Council of the European Union	link
Inter-American Court of Human Rights	The Inter-American Court of Human Rights is an autonomous judicial institution whose purpose is the application and interpretation of the American Convention on Human Rights. The Court exercises its functions in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned Convention and the present Statute.		link
Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (OAS)	The IACHR is a principal and autonomous organ of the Organization of American States ("OAS") whose mission is to promote and protect human rights in the American hemisphere.	OAS	link

5. Networks

Acronym	Name	Description	Website	Contact point	Associated DG-Organization
-	EU Civil society e-platform	This is a space for discussion, sharing of information, exchange of good practices and linking organisations providing services and assistance to victims, aiming at ensuring a sustainable and regular dialogue amongst civil society organisations working to address THB.	link		EC
EMSC	European Migrant Smuggling Centre	The EMSC was formed in February 2016 in response to the unprecedented increase in the number of irregular migrants arriving in the EU since 2014. The EMSC is a platform to help Member States improve how they exchange information and coordinate their operations in the fight against migrant smuggling. It also facilitates increased cooperation among Member States themselves, and between them and international organisations, national stakeholders and other European agencies.	link		EUROPOL
UNGIFT	Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking	The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) was conceived to promote the global fight on human trafficking, on the basis of international agreements reached at the UN. To date, 140 parties have signed the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children, which supplements the Palermo Convention against transnational organized crime	link		UN
ECPAT	ECPAT International	ECPAT is an expanding network of local civil society organisations and coalitions with one common goal – to end the sexual exploitation of children around the world. ECPAT conducts cutting-edge research to build the collective understanding of what it will take to end the sexual exploitation of children. Together with our members and partners, we coordinate evidence-based advocacy at all levels to strengthen national justice and protection systems and increase investment in the fight against sexual exploitation of children.	link		

Acronym	Name	Description	Website	Contact point	Associated DG-Organization
LSI	La Strada International	La Strada International (LSI) is a European NGO network against trafficking in human beings comprising eight member organisations in Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Macedonia (FYROM), Moldova, The Netherlands, Poland and Ukraine and an international secretariat based in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.	link		
-	Terre des hommes	The Terre des Hommes International Federation is a network of ten national organisations working for the rights of children and to promote equitable development without racial, religious, political, cultural or gender-based discrimination.	link		
-	Vital Voices	Vital Voices Global Partnership is the preeminent non-governmental organization (NGO) that identifies, trains and empowers emerging women leaders and social entrepreneurs around the globe, enabling them to create a better world for us all.	link		
CATWLAC	Coalition against trafficking of women and children in Latin America and the Caribbean	Non-profit civil organisation with vast experience in contemporary forms of slavery, including all crimes related with trafficking of women, children and teenagers for all kinds of exploitation and slavery, but particularly for sexual exploitation.	link		
-	Spanish network against human trafficking (Red Española contra la trata de personas)	The Spanish network against human trafficking is integrated by a number of Spanish and international organizations which work in the field of fight against human trafficking in Spain.	link		

6. Relevant reports and studies

There are plenty of reports and studies available on the topic of interest, therefore only a sample is shown in the table below. Along with this sample of reports, also a reference to the most relevant pieces of policy is included.

Name	Description	Authors/Editors	Full text or link
United nations convention against transnational organized crime and the protocols thereto	This document includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime. - Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the united nations convention against transnational organized crime - Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 	United Nations	link
Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings	The Convention is a comprehensive treaty mainly focused on the protection of victims of trafficking and the safeguard of their rights. It also aims at preventing trafficking as well as prosecuting traffickers. The Convention applies to all forms of trafficking; whether national or transnational, whether or not related to organised crime and whoever the victim, women, men or children and whatever the form of exploitation, sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, etc. The Convention provides for the setting up of an independent monitoring mechanism ("GRETA") guaranteeing Parties' compliance with its provisions.	Council of Europe	link
DIRECTIVE 2011/36/EU	DIRECTIVE 2011/36/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA	EU	link
COM(2015) 285 final	COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS: EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling (2015 - 2020)	EC	link
COM(2012) 286, final	COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS: The EU Strategy towards the	EC	link

Name	Description	Authors/Editors	Full text or link
	Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016		
Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour	Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (Entry into force: 01 May 1932). Adoption: Geneva, 14th ILC session (28 Jun 1930). C029 — Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No 29). Status: Up-to-date instrument (Fundamental Convention)	ILO	link
Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention	Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930. Adoption: Geneva, 103rd ILC session (11 Jun 2014). P029 — Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930. Status: Up-to-date instrument.	ILO	link
Study on comprehensive policy review of anti-trafficking projects funded by the European Commission	The objectives of this report are: To conduct a comprehensive review of European Commission (EC) funded anti-trafficking projects; To map and analyse the distribution of EC-funded anti-trafficking projects; To identify and assess the common, unique or complementary contribution of the impact and results of these funded projects to the objectives of the EU anti-trafficking strategy; To identify trends and emerging research and policy questions	Lancaster University / European Commission	link
Serious and organized crime threat assessment (SOCTA)	the Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) updates Europe’s law enforcement community and decision-makers on such developments in serious and organised crime and the threats it poses to the EU. Informed by its analysis of the prevailing threats, the SOCTA identifies a number of high priority crime areas that the operational response in the EU should focus on.	EUROPOL	link
Global report on trafficking in persons	The UNODC Global Report 2014 is the second of its kind mandated by the General Assembly. It covers 128 countries and provides an overview of patterns and flows of trafficking in persons at global, regional and national levels, based on trafficking cases detected between 2010 and 2012 (or more recent). The Global Report 2014 highlights the role of organized crime in trafficking in persons, and includes an analytical chapter on how traffickers operate. The worldwide response to trafficking in persons is also a focus of this edition of the Global Report.	UNODC	link
UNODC Human trafficking indicators	The document shows a non-exhaustive list of indicators which are present in situations involving trafficking of humans	UNODC	link

Name	Description	Authors/Editors	Full text or link
Strategy for countering migrant smuggling	INTERPOL's strategy for countering migrant smuggling sets out a comprehensive programme comprising six pillars, designed to be flexible and responsive whilst incrementally building police capacity in order to deliver sustainable outcomes.	INTERPOL	link
Migrant smuggling networks	The objective of this report is to add new elements to the already widespread existing knowledge on migrant smuggling. In this regard, attention is given mainly to the analysis of criminal networks	EUROPOL-INTERPOL	link
COM(2016) 719 final	REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL assessing the impact of existing national law, establishing as a criminal offence the use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings, on the prevention of trafficking in human beings, in accordance with Article 23 (2) of the Directive 2011/36/EU	EC	link
COM(2016) 722 final	REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL assessing the extent to which Member States have taken the necessary measures in order to comply with Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims in accordance with Article 23 (1)	EC	link
Situational report: Trafficking in human beings in the EU (2016)	Report summarising key findings in THB, the effect of THB and the measures for combating THB in the EU	EUROPOL	link
Smuggling and trafficking from the east and horn of Africa – Progress report	To document movement trends and coordinate timely responses by its country offices, UNHCR developed the Strategy and Regional Plan of Action: Smuggling and Trafficking from the East and Horn of Africa. UNHCR Offices in Sudan, Ethiopia and Egypt have developed targeted country and cross-country approaches in line with this regional strategy.	UNHCR	link
Trafficking in human beings	In 2013 Eurostat published the first working paper on Trafficking in Human Beings in Europe. This publication constitutes the second working paper at the EU level on statistics on trafficking in human beings and contains data for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012.	EUROSTAT	link

*More publications can be found at the EU anti-trafficking website ([link to Publications section](#))

7. Relevant projects

The table below shows a non-exhaustive list of projects related with trafficking of human beings and the smuggling of migrants. Some of them have been extracted from the section dedicated to [EU projects and funding](#) at the EU anti-trafficking website.

Relevant information on projects related with human trafficking can also be found in this [report](#), where 321 projects funded by the EU have been studied in order to determine how they contributed to the objectives of the EU anti-trafficking strategy.

Name	Duration	Website	Objective	Report summaries	Coordinator
GloAct - Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants	2015-2019	link	<p>The programme forms part of a joint response to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants and it is expected to be delivered in 13 strategically selected countries across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. A focus will be placed on assistance to governmental authorities, civil society organizations, victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants.</p> <p>Aims and objectives: The programme aims to assist the selected countries in developing and implementing comprehensive national counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling responses.</p>	link	EU-UNODC-IOM-UNICEF
Identification of trafficked asylum seekers	2016-2017	link	<p>Give visibility and raise awareness of concerned actors (EU and national authorities and institutions, civil society organizations, experts and researchers) on the issue of THB within the asylum procedure at EU and national level</p>		Forum réfugiés-Cosi
DemandAT	2014-2017	link	<p>DemandAT aims to understand the role of demand in trafficking in human beings and assess the impact and potential of</p>	link	ICMPD

Name	Duration	Website	Objective	Report summaries	Coordinator
			demand-side measures to reduce trafficking.		
Referral and assistance for victims of human trafficking in Europe	2014-2016	link	The project aims at developing a transnational referral mechanism among Hungary, Belgium and the Netherlands, for referral, assistance and safe return of victims trafficked for the purpose of sexual and labour exploitation.	Link1 Link2	Hungarian Ministry of Interior
Research on organized trafficking (ROOT)	2013-2015	link1 link2	The overall aim of the project is to contribute to a real comprehension of the impact of organized crime in THB, especially in the sexual exploitation of trafficked women.	link	International cooperation south south (ngo)
CARE – Coordinated approach for the reintegration of victims of trafficking	2013-2015	link	The project aims to provide flexible and tailored assistance to victims of trafficking (VoT) returning from Austria, Cyprus, France, Portugal, Spain and the UK to resettle in their home countries and become once again active members of their communities. The project also aims to establish a common reintegration assistance delivery mechanism for VoTs ensuring the sustainability of the return and thus preventing re-trafficking.	link	IOM
Sensitising the people of Hungary, Sweden, Italy and Germany about the issue of trafficking in human beings as an obstacle to development	2010-2012	link	The project, co-financed by the European Union and sponsored by the Italian region Emilia-Romagna, wants contribute to the reduction of extreme poverty as a cause of trafficking in human beings and thus contribute to a more equitable, and human rights-based development. Specifically, the project aims at raising awareness in Hungary, Sweden, Italy and	link	GVC – Gruppo di Volontariato Civile

Name	Duration	Website	Objective	Report summaries	Coordinator
			Germany about trafficking in human beings as a major obstacle to development and as a violation of human rights.		
United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons	2014 – (ongoing)	link	UN-ACT was established in 2014 to ensure a coordinated approach to more strategically and effectively combat trafficking in persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) and beyond. The project builds upon the work previously undertaken by the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP).	link	UNDP

8. Relevant funding

EU funding dedicated to anti-trafficking projects and initiatives is channelled mainly by five DGs, namely HOME, DEVCO, JUST, NEAR and RTD. This funding is provided under a number of funding programmes. The most relevant are included in the list below:

- Prevention of and fight against crime - [ISEC](#) (HOME)
- Development Cooperation Instrument - [DCI](#) (DEVCO)
- Justice Programme [2014-2020](#) (JUST)
- Asylum, migration and integration fund – [AMIF](#) (HOME)
- Horizon 2020 programme – [H2020](#)

Other previous programmes: Daphne III, AGIS, Criminal Justice Support programme, FP7, FP6, ...

Annex 2 - Web sites and portals related to the KCMD

The following list of web sites and portals, compiled over the period from September to October 2016, was produced to facilitate the work of staff involved in the data and information collection exercise for the different topics. Some of these references are also included in other catalogues, for example, the Data Catalogue.

EU immigration portal

<http://ec.europa.eu/immigration/tabHome.do>

EU immigration portal for family members, students, workers etc. providing information to would-be migrants



EMN European Migration Network

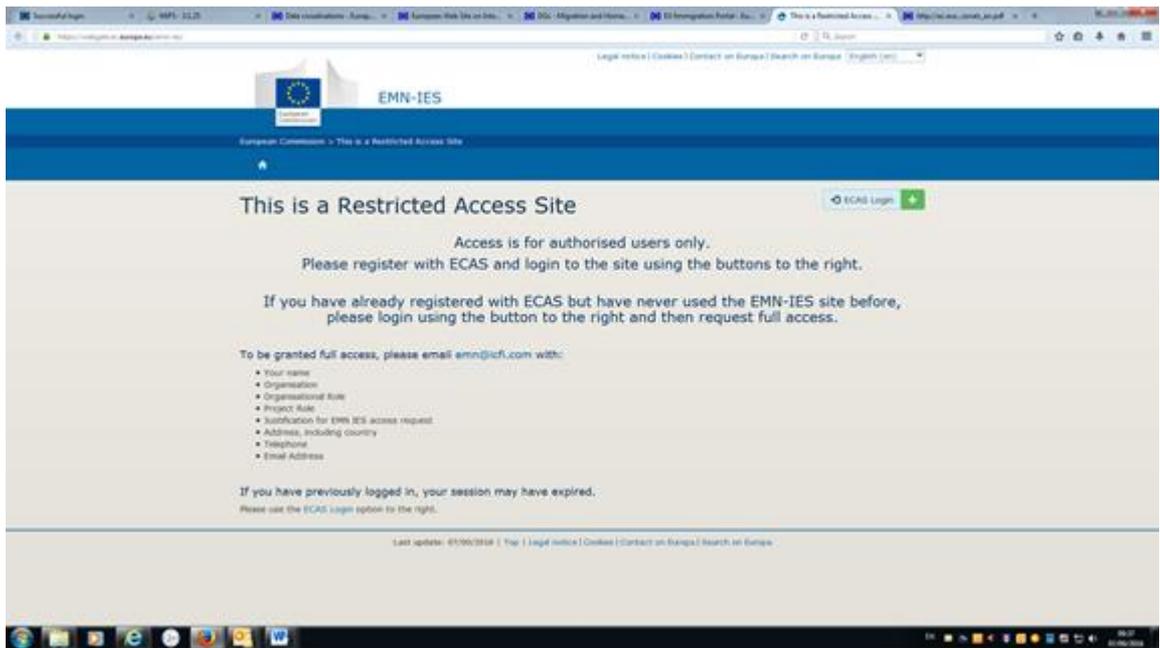
<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/emn-ies/>

The main task of the EMN is to inform European policymakers and the general public by providing up-to-date, objective, reliable and comparable information on migration policies in all EU countries.

The European Commission co-ordinates the work of the EMN. It works closely with experts, known as national contact points, who are appointed in each EU country, where they also develop national networks of relevant stakeholders.

As a key part of its information providing role, the EMN produces:

- [Annual Status Reports](#), providing a summary of its activities and key findings each year;
- [Annual Policy Reports](#), describing the most significant political and legislative developments, as well as public debates, in migration and asylum;
- [Annual Reports on Migration and International Protection Statistics](#), analysing statistical trends in the EU countries;
- [Studies](#) on specific topics relevant to supporting the information needs of policymakers;
- [Ad-Hoc Queries](#) usually requested by one national contact point to other national contact points to provide information on a wide range of asylum- and migration-related issues;
- A [Glossary on Asylum and Migration](#), consisting of over 300 terms and definitions, with translations into up to 18 EU country languages.



But there is also a public web site for EMN

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/index_en.htm

The screenshot shows the official website of the European Migration Network (EMN). The page is titled "MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS" and "European Migration Network (EMN)". It features a navigation menu with options like "Home", "What's new", "Who we are", "What we do", "Financing", and "Library". The main content area includes a search bar, social media icons for YouTube, Twitter, and RSS, and a "Latest Publications" section with three entries. The EMN logo is prominently displayed, along with a hand holding a sign that says "Emi".

European Web Site on Integration

<https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/home>

The European Web Site on Integration is a unique one-stop resource point for practitioners working on integration issues, both in non-governmental and governmental organizations. A network of 28 country coordinators and a European integration expert feed in the Web Site on a daily basis to offer:

- Daily updated [News](#) and [Upcoming events](#);
- An online [Library](#) of key documents (legislation, policy papers, conference reports, etc);
- A collection of [Good practices](#) and [Stories of good practice](#) presented in a clear and comparable way;
- [Country information sheets](#) summarizing the integration policies and governance arrangements of each Member State;
- Information related to [European](#), [national](#) and [private](#) funding opportunities;
- Comparative thematic Analyses such as [Integration Dossiers](#) and [Special Features](#);
- A monthly [newsletter](#) highlighting the content posted on the Web Site;
- [Links](#) to hundreds of integration actors;
- Exchange of information and networking between stakeholders through [a member directory](#) and interacting tools to find [project partners](#).



How is it updated/maintained?

About EWSI

This Web Site is an initiative of the European Commission under the responsibility of the [Directorate-General Home Affairs](#). It provides policy makers and practitioners working on integration in Europe with a tool for the exchange of information and good practice.

For the organisation of the work of the EWSI, the Commission is assisted by a **Service Provider** in the form of a consortium comprised of the two following organisations:

- [Intrasoft International SA](#) (technical maintenance)
- [Migration Policy Group](#) (content maintenance and management of the network of Country Coordinators)

In addition, the EWSI benefits from a **network of Country Coordinators** who collect content at national level and are responsible for promoting the website in their respective countries.

COUNTRY	NAME OF ORGANISATION OR INDEPENDENT EXPERT
Austria	Beratungszentrum für Migranten und Migrantinnen
Belgium	Groupe de recherche sur les Relations Ethniques, les Migrations et l'Egalité (Free University of Brussels)
Bulgaria	Olga Nikolova, Multi Kulti Collective
Croatia	Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies
Cyprus	Centre for the Advancement of Research & Development in Education Technology
Czech Republic	Multikulturní centrum Praha
Denmark	Danish National Centre for Social Research
Estonia	Institute of Baltic Studies
Finland	Institute of Migration
France	Réseau Ressources pour l'Égalité des Chances et l'Intégration
Germany	Netzwerk Migration in Europa
Greece	Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy
Hungary	András Kováts
Ireland	Immigrant Council of Ireland
Italy	Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull'Immigrazione
Latvia	Centre for Public Policy Providus
Lithuania	Lithuanian Social Research Centre
Luxembourg	Serge Kollwelter
Malta	Jesuit Centre for Faith and Justice
Netherlands	Laura Coello Casian
Poland	Centre for Migration Research (University of Warsaw)
Portugal	Centro de Estudos Geográficos (University of Lisbon)
Romania	Andreea Craciun
Slovakia	Martina Sekulová
Slovenia	Mirovni inštitut
Spain	Fundació Cidob
Sweden	Swedish Red Cross
United Kingdom	Institute for Community Cohesion

Contacting Country Coordinators

Users can contact Country Coordinators in their own language for questions related to editorial or technical issues. Simply use the form on the [Contact](#) page, and the service providers will forward the message to the relevant Country Coordinator.

Migration and security projects - DG HOME

https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/financing/fundings/projects_en

Allows one to browse EU-funded projects by country or fund/programme. This database is updated progressively with awarded projects. EU security research projects can be found in CORDIS.

The screenshot displays the 'Migration and security projects' page on the European Commission's website. The page features a search bar at the top right, a list of funding programmes, and a sidebar with navigation options. The main content area is titled 'Migration and security projects' and includes a description: 'Browse EU-funded projects by country or fund/programme. This database is updated progressively with awarded projects. Security research projects can be found on CORDIS.' Below this, there is a search bar labeled 'by keyword(s)' and two dropdown menus for 'Select a country' and 'Select a Fund/Programme'. The 'Select a Fund/Programme' dropdown is open, showing a list of funding programmes including: Internal Security Fund - Borders and Visa, Terrorism & other Security-related Risks (CIPS), Preparatory Action/Pilot Project on Resettlement, Refugee Fund, Return Fund, External Borders Fund, Pilot Project on Unaccompanied Minors, Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), Preparatory Action on Emergency Resettlement, Integration Fund, Internal Security Fund - Police, Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC), External Borders Fund, and Pilot Project/Preparatory Action on Victims of Torture. The sidebar on the left contains navigation options such as 'Overview', 'Ongoing Calls', 'Asylum, Migration, Integration', 'Security, Borders, Police', 'Security Research', 'Drug Policy Initiatives', 'Europe for Citizens Programme', 'Funding map - migration and security', 'Migration and security projects', and 'PRIAMOS'. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'What's New', 'Who We Are', 'What We Do', 'Financing', and 'E-Library'. The 'Financing' tab is currently selected.

<http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/>

The screenshot shows the website <http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/>. The main header features the European Commission logo and the slogan "TOGETHER AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS". Below this is a navigation menu with links for "Legislation And Case Law", "EU Policy", "Publications", "Member States", "EU Projects And Funding", "EU Civil Society e-Platform", "Contact", and "Site map".

The main content area is titled "EU POLICY" and contains the following sections:

- The Commission reports on Member States measures to combat trafficking in human beings**
The European Commission has adopted today two Reports on the prevention and combating of trafficking in human beings and the protection of victims of trafficking. This Report responds to the requirements of Article 23 of the Directive and aims to effectively promote the objectives of the Directive.
- 10th EU Anti-Trafficking Day: Commission calls for intensified efforts to address new challenges**
The European Commission marks the 10th EU Anti-Trafficking Day today urging a reinvigoration of joint efforts across the Union to eradicate trafficking in human beings. On the occasion of the **10th EU Anti-Trafficking Day**, the European Commission is presenting a comprehensive policy review of anti-trafficking projects funded by the Commission between 2004 and 2015, while public authorities, civil society and citizens organise and participate in events all across Europe to mobilize social awareness.
- First Report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings**
First Report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2016) as required under Article 20 of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims.
This is the first Commission report on trafficking in human beings since the adoption of the anti-trafficking Directive.

Below the main text are two "PUBLICATIONS" sections:

- Comprehensive Policy Review of Anti-Trafficking Projects**
The **Comprehensive Policy Review of Anti-Trafficking Projects**, a study completed as a deliverable of the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012-2016).
The Study examined how the projects contributed to the work against trafficking in human beings at the EU level and more precisely to the priorities of the Commission in this area projects contributed to the work against trafficking in human beings at the EU level and more precisely to the priorities of the Commission in this area.
- Study on the gender dimension of trafficking in human beings**
The purpose of this study is to contribute to the identification and understanding of what it means to be "taking into account the gender perspective, to strengthen the prevention of this crime and protection of the victims thereof", as required in Article 1 of European Union (EU) Directive 2011/36/EU on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting its Victims in the context of the EU Strategy (COM(2012) 286 final) Towards the eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings.

At the bottom of the main content area is the "LEGISLATION AND CASE LAW" section.

The right sidebar contains a search bar, a "Share" button, and a list of "EU Actions Explained" including "EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator", "National Rapporteurs and/or Equivalent Mechanisms", "Media Outreach", and "Trafficking Explained". Below this is a "TWITTER" section with a tweet from the European Commission (@EU_Commission) dated 8m ago, and a "Subscribe to the newsletter" button. At the bottom of the sidebar is a "Tags in Sections" section with links for "Member States", "Publications", "EU Projects", "EU Policy", "Legislation and Case Law", "Case Law", "EU Projects and Funding", "EU Legislation", "National Rapporteurs", "International Legislation", "Videos", and "United Nations".

EUROSTAT

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/statistics-illustrated>

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography-migration-projections/statistics-illustrated>

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/overview>

ESF Transnational Cooperation

<http://ec.europa.eu/esf/main.jsp?catId=56&langId=en>

Transnational cooperation in the ESF helps develop better and more effective employment and social policies and improve the delivery of reforms, essentially by enabling people to learn from experiences and good practice in other countries.

Transnational cooperation is implemented in three different ways:

- on the basis of common themes, whereby Member States benefit from an EU-level platform established and operated by the Commission (the Common Framework);
- without central coordination (the flexible approach);
- through a combined approach of the above.



Tools to support transnational cooperation

A set of tools is being put in place in 2015-2016 to support transnational cooperation in the ESF, whether within the common framework or more broadly:

Online information

A one-stop shop for anyone interested in transnational cooperation in the ESF will support activity within the flexible approach as well as the Common Framework. It will provide news on the work of the Thematic Networks and collaborative fora.

[Transnationality](#)

Partner-search database

An EU-wide online partner search database will enable project promoters to share project ideas and find partners in other countries for concrete collaboration.

[Transnationality-partners-search](#)

Publications

A quarterly newsletter will be published, as well as periodic technical dossiers and a compendium of good practices which will help to improve the impact of ESF projects.

Events

An annual event will bring together practitioners will be held to encourage mutual learning and to disseminate results among stakeholders.

A panel of stakeholders, primarily European-level NGOs and social partners, will be convened to discuss issues that arise in the implementation of the ESF.

Information line

An information service is available for all transnational cooperation stakeholders, which can include Managing Authorities, NGOs, academia etc.:

It is managed by AEIDL, the European Association for Information on Local Development, Brussels

Common themes and networks

A set of common themes has been agreed to guide work within the Common framework:

Common theme	Possible sub-themes
Employment	Employability and labour integration; Labour mobility; Employment services – improvement of and access to; Work-life balance; Adaptability; Work organisation; Green jobs; Active ageing
Inclusion	Active inclusion in the labour market; Access to services (e.g. transport, health, welfare, housing, etc.); Combating discrimination, such as Roma; Fighting against poverty; Community-led local development
Youth employment	NEETs; Recent graduates; Mobility; Apprenticeships; Traineeships
Learning and skills	Early school leaving; Vocational education and training; Accreditation (of prior learning); Lifelong learning; Transitions within and between school and work
Social economy	Social entrepreneurship (including outreach, start-up support, coaching/mentoring, social franchising); Financial instruments to support social entrepreneurship (incl.

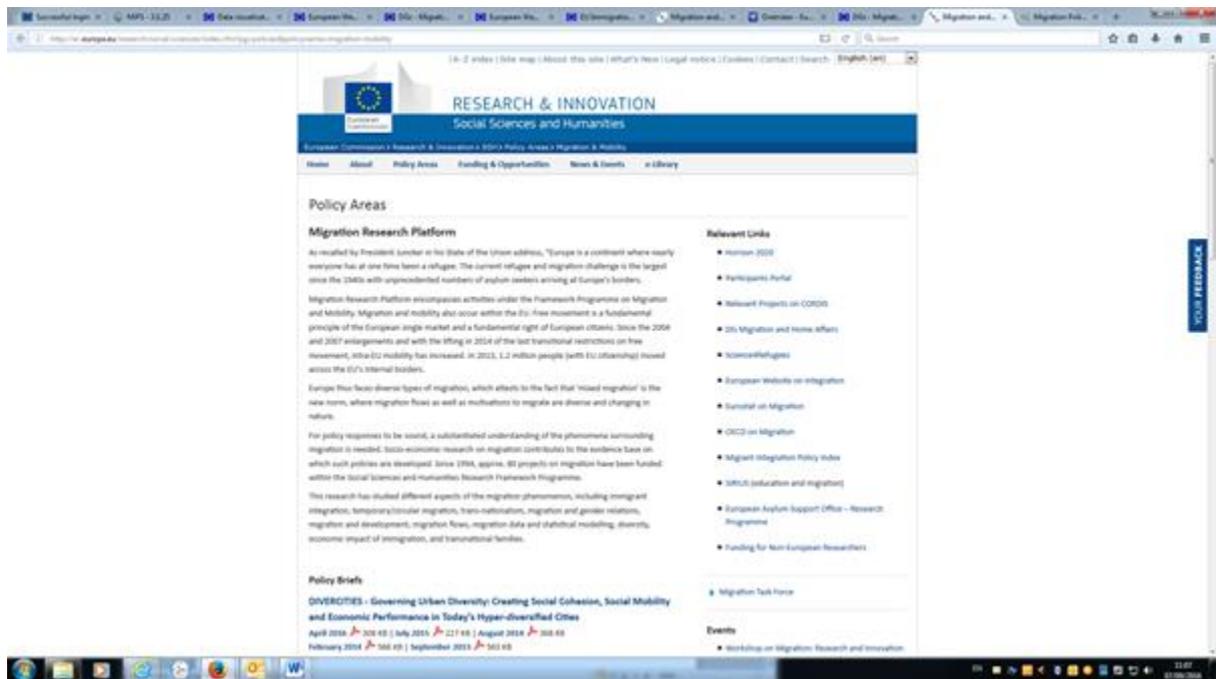
	microfinance); Cooperatives; Pathways of integration from social economy to the normal economic circuit
Governance and public administration	Judiciary reform; E-government; Policy and legislative processes; Human resources management; Results-based management; Monitoring and evaluation
Simplification	Simplified costs options; Financial instruments; Joint action plans
Partnership	
Migrants	

For each of these themes the Commission is setting up a **Thematic Network** including representatives from the bodies managing the [ESF Operational Programmes](#), policy experts, stakeholders, academics and social partners.

The thematic network on migrants is active and held its 2nd meeting in the summer of 2016.

MIGRATION RESEARCH PLATFORM – DG RTD

<http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/index.cfm?pg=policies&policyname=migration-mobility>



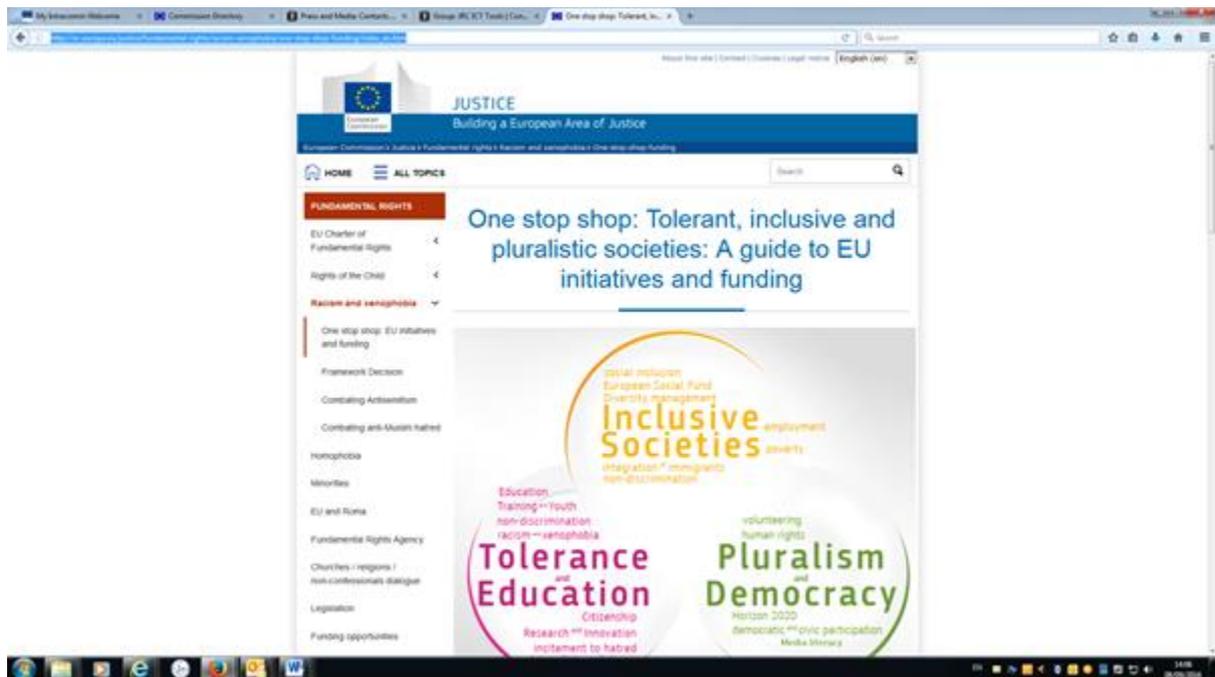
- (upcoming) European Integration Network

Network of national contact points on Integration will develop into European Integration Network

- DG JUST one-stop-shop for EU initiatives and funding

http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/racism-xenophobia/one-stop-shop-funding/index_en.htm

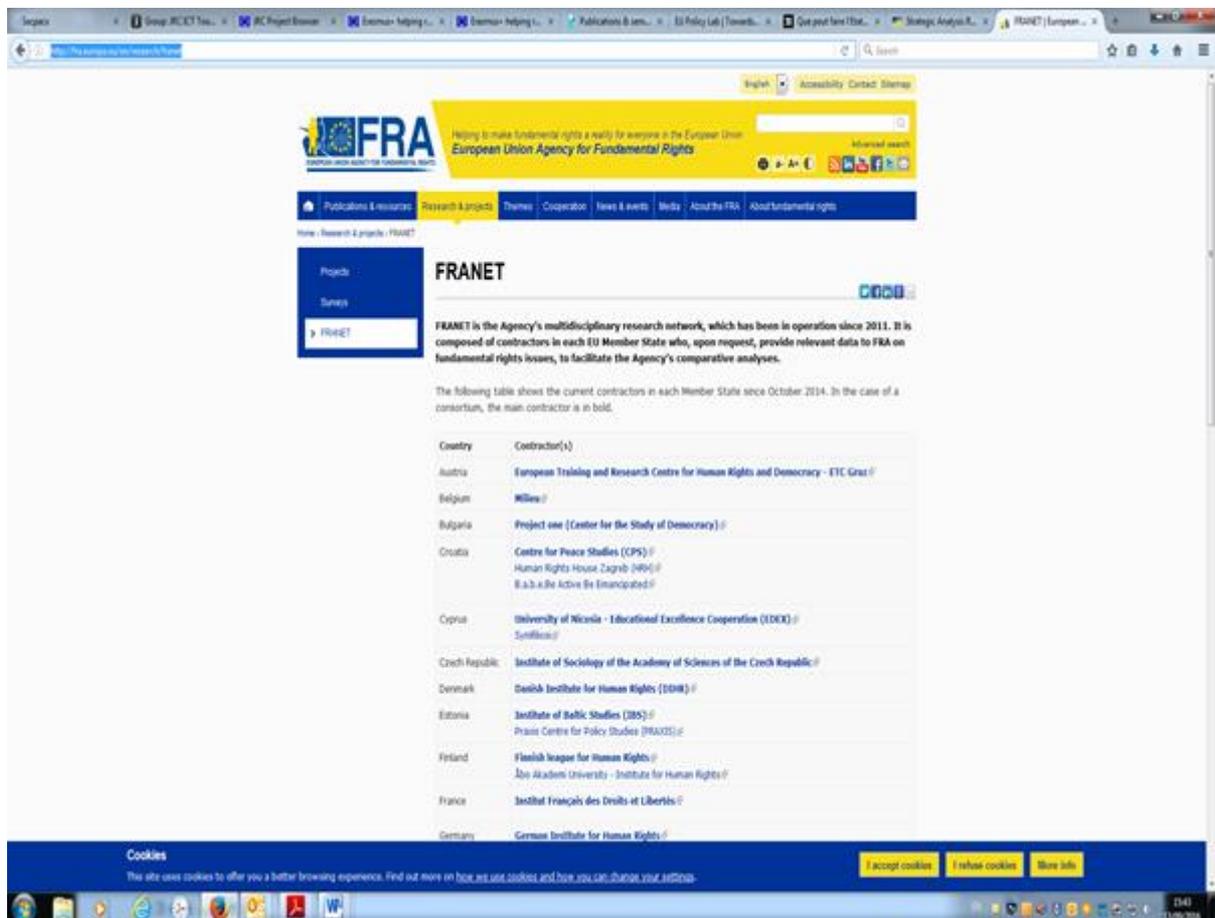
Focus is racism & xenophobia



FRANET

FRANET is the FRA Agency's multidisciplinary research network, which has been in operation since 2011. It is composed of contractors in each EU Member State who, upon request, provide relevant data to FRA on fundamental rights issues, to facilitate the Agency's comparative analyses.

<http://fra.europa.eu/en/research/franet>



The screenshot shows the FRA website's 'Research & projects' section for FRANET. The page features a navigation menu with options like 'Publications & research', 'Research & projects', 'Themes', 'Cooperation', 'News & events', 'Media', 'About the FRA', and 'About fundamental rights'. A sidebar on the left lists 'Projects' and 'Surveys', with 'FRANET' selected. The main content area is titled 'FRANET' and includes a brief description: 'FRANET is the Agency's multidisciplinary research network, which has been in operation since 2011. It is composed of contractors in each EU Member State who, upon request, provide relevant data to FRA on fundamental rights issues, to facilitate the Agency's comparative analyses.'

Below the description, a table lists current contractors in each Member State since October 2014. In the case of a consortium, the main contractor is in bold. The table is as follows:

Country	Contractor(s)
Austria	European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy - ETC Graz
Belgium	WILEX
Bulgaria	Project use (Center for the Study of Democracy)
Croatia	Centre for Peace Studies (CPS) Human Rights House Zagreb (HRH) E.A.S.A.Be Active Be Emancipated
Cyprus	University of Nicosia - Educational Excellence Cooperation (EDEC) Symbiosis
Czech Republic	Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
Denmark	Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR)
Estonia	Institute of Baltic Studies (IBS) Praxis Centre for Policy Studies (PRACTIS)
Finland	Finnish League for Human Rights Åbo Akademi University - Institute for Human Rights
France	Institut Français des Droits et Libertés
Germany	German Institute for Human Rights

At the bottom of the page, there is a 'Cookies' notice and a '146 13/06/2016' timestamp.

European Expert Network on International Cooperation and Development

Provision of research and development services for DG DEVCO including workshops and technical assistance.



EASO

<https://www.easo.europa.eu/information-analysis/research-programme>

As the EU's independent centre of expertise on asylum-related migration, EASO has launched a multi-annual outsourced Research Programme aimed at elucidating the push, pull and intervening factors determining 'forced' migration to Europe, with the eventual goal of developing an empirical model for the analysis and, if possible, prognosis of asylum-related migration at EU level.

Support is our mission

Information & Analysis

- Analysis and Statistics
 - Latest Asylum Trends
 - Quarterly Asylum Report
- Country of Origin Information
 - COI Methodology and Guidelines
 - Country reports
- Information and Documentation Systems
- Research Programme
 - Descriptions, structure and objectives
 - Migration Research Conference
- Annual report

Research Programme

As the EU's independent centre of expertise on asylum-related migration, EASO has launched a multi-annual outsourced Research Programme aimed at elucidating the push, pull and intervening factors determining 'forced' migration to Europe, with the eventual goal of developing an empirical model for the analysis and, if possible, prognosis of asylum-related migration at EU level.

In this website, you can find more details on the goals, framework and contents of EASO's Research Programme, including its scientific committee. We will also publish information on the events organized within context of the Research Programme, and links to related projects or the website of relevant institutions, within and beyond the EU.

For any questions, feel free to contact us at research@easo.europa.eu.

Subscribe to our Newsletters, Press releases and/or Publications
Stay up-to-date with the latest news, events and reports from EASO

FRONTEX

<http://frontex.europa.eu/trends-and-routes/migratory-routes-map/>

The screenshot displays the Frontex website's 'Migratory Routes Map' page. At the top, the Frontex logo is visible alongside a search bar and navigation links. Below the header is a banner image of various national flags. The main content area features a map of Europe with several colored arrows indicating migratory routes: a green arrow pointing to the Eastern Mediterranean coast, a red arrow pointing to the Western Balkans, a yellow arrow pointing to the Aegean and Calabria coasts, and a blue arrow pointing to the Central Mediterranean coast. A legend on the left side of the map lists these routes and identifies Schengen areas and Schengen associate countries. A text box on the left explains that one of the biggest entry routes for migrants into the EU is via international airports, and another text box lists the main migratory routes into the EU/land & sea.

FRONTEX

High contrast version

ABOUT FRONTEX INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS TRAINING RESEARCH PARTNERS PUBLICATIONS TRENDS AND ROUTES PRESSROOM

MIGRATORY ROUTES MAP

One of the biggest entry routes for migrants into the EU is via international airports, most of those who currently travel to the EU illegally, originally entered by possession of valid travel documents and a visa whose validity period they have been overstay.

Main migratory routes into the EU / land & sea

- Western African route
- Western Mediterranean route
- Central Mediterranean route
- Aegean and Calabria route
- Circular route from Albania to Greece
- Western Balkan route
- Eastern Mediterranean route
- Eastern Borders route

Schengen area
Schengen associate countries

EUI Migration Policy Centre

<http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/>

The **Migration Policy Centre** (MPC) conducts advanced policy-oriented research on global migration, asylum and mobility. It serves governance needs at European and global levels, from developing, implementing and monitoring migration-related policies to assessing their impact on the wider economy and society.

Migration links each individual country to the rest of the world in a rapidly evolving scenario. Therefore, the MPC pools worldwide scholars, experts, policymakers and influential thinkers, to identify problems, research their causes and consequences, and devise sound policy solutions on migration and related matters. In doing so, it bridges research with action, providing stakeholders with data, sources, methodologies and results required by evidence-based policy-making.

Research at the MPC is carried out within three main frameworks: **observatories**, which forge the Centre's identity, **core research areas** and **projects**.

About MPC observatories

- [CARIM-South](#) (Migration in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean)
- [CARIM-East](#) (Migration in the post-Soviet space)
- [CARIM-India](#) (India to EU Migration)
- [Gulf Labour Markets and Migration](#) (Migration in Gulf Cooperation Council States)

About MPC core research areas

- Migration in the wake of Arab uprisings and the Mediterranean migrant crisis
- Migration in Europe in a period of demographic decline

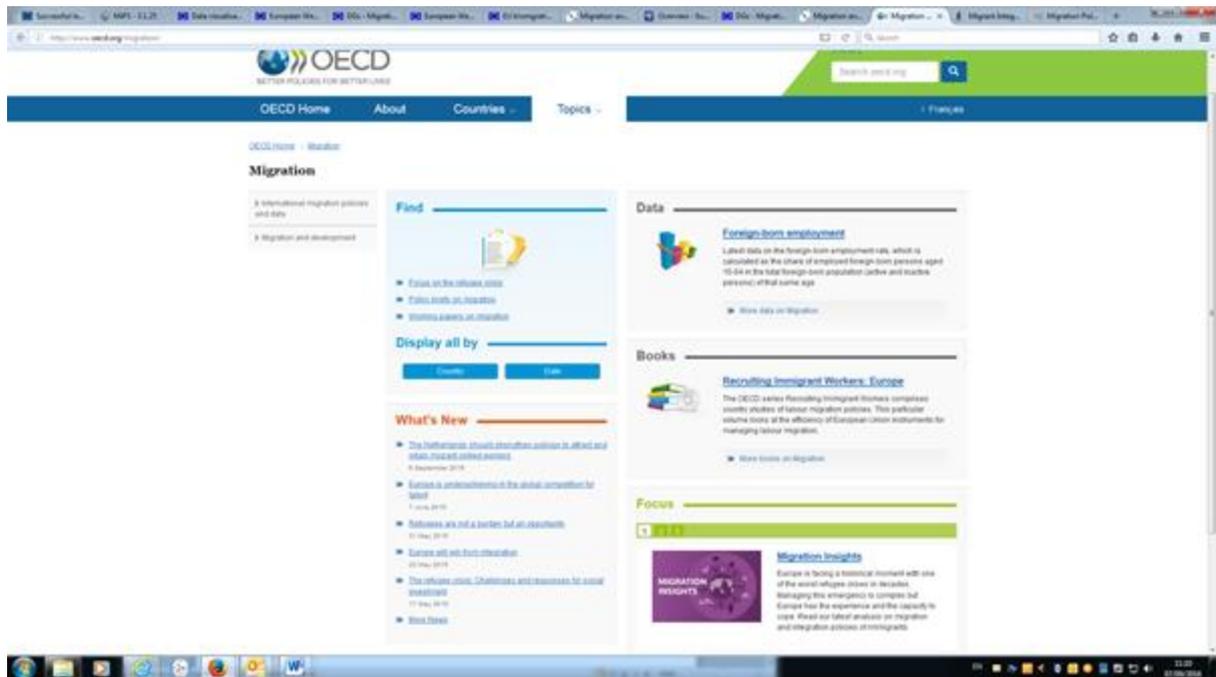
About MPC current projects

- [REDIAL](#) (Return Dialogue)
- [REFMISMES](#) (Mapping Labour Market Integration Support Measures for Asylum-Seekers and Refugees: Policies and Practices in EU Member States)
- [MEDAM](#) (Economic Perspectives on EU Asylum and Immigration Policies)
- ETEM V (External Thematic Expertise on Migration for the European Commission)



OECD Migration

<http://www.oecd.org/migration/>



UN population division – international migration

<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/international-migration/>

<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/index.shtml>

Reports, databases, analyses, events etc.

The screenshot shows the United Nations Population Division website. The header includes the UN logo and the text "United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division". Below the header is a navigation menu with links for HOME, CONTACT US, NEWS, DOCUMENTS, EVENTS, PUBLICATIONS, and ABOUT US. The main content area is titled "International Migration" and contains a detailed introduction to the theme, a list of publications, and a search bar. The publications list includes:

- Global Migration: Demographic Aspects and its Relevance for Development (Technical Paper No. 2013/4)
- International Migration Report 2013
- International Migration Instrument 2013 (year chart)
- The number of international migrants worldwide reaches 232 million (Population Facts No. 2013/2)
- International Migration 2013: Migrants by origin and destination (Population Facts No. 2013/3)
- International Migration 2013: Age and Sex Distribution (Population Facts No. 2013/4)
- The Age and Sex of Migrants 2011 (year chart)
- International Migration Report 2009: A Global Assessment

The screenshot shows the United Nations Population Division website with a focus on the "International Migration Stock Dashboard for 2015". The dashboard features several circular charts and data points representing migration stocks for different regions and the world total. Below the dashboard, there are sections for "What's new" and "Recent and upcoming events".

What's new

- International migration reports 2015: Highlights**
This publication contains the latest quarterly estimates of the international migrant stock for 232 countries or areas. The annex to the Highlights provides data for 2000 and 2015 on the estimated number of international migrants, the percentage of migrants in total population, the percentage of female migrants, and the median age.
- International migration stock: The 2015 revision**
The latest presents estimates of international migrants by age, sex and origin.
- International migration watchchart 2015**
The watchchart presents the 2015 latest estimates of international migrant stock for 232 countries or areas.
- International migration flows to and from selected countries: The 2015 revision**
New time series data on the flows of international migrants from 1980 to 2013 covering 49 countries.
- Integrating migration into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**
Population Facts No. 2015/5, December 2015
- Trends in international migration, 2015**
Population Facts No. 2015/4, December 2015

Recent and upcoming events

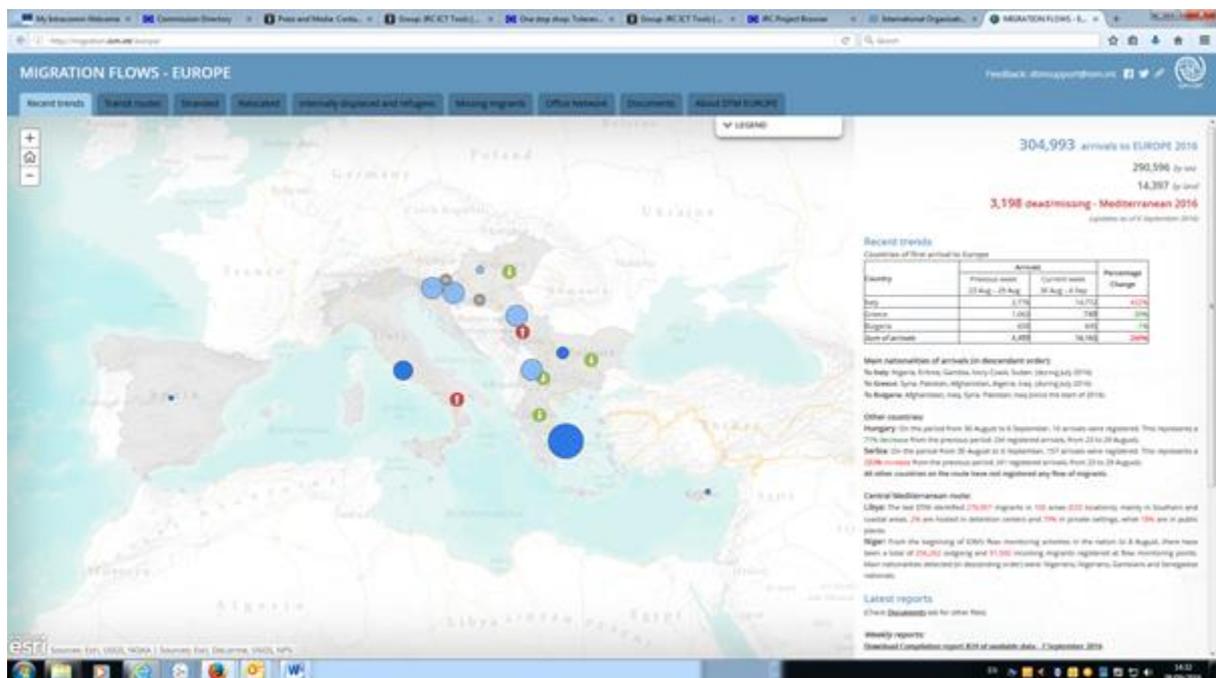
- United Nations Summit on Refugees and Migrants
18 September 2016
- Towards the promotion of the International Year of Women in Human Mobility
19-21 September 2016
- Informal hearings between coordinators and UN Member States
18 July 2016
- Technical meeting on Dialogue Contribution to Development Policy Roundtable
13 July 2016

IOM

<https://www.iom.int/>



<http://migration.iom.int/europe/>



KNOMAD

<http://www.knomad.org/>

The Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) is a global hub of **knowledge and policy expertise** on migration and development issues.

KNOMAD draws on experts from all parts of the world to synthesize existing knowledge and generate new knowledge for use by policy makers in sending and receiving countries. KNOMAD works in close coordination with the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and the Global Migration Group (GMG). The World Bank has established a **multi-donor trust fund** to implement the KNOMAD. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) are the largest contributors to the trust fund.

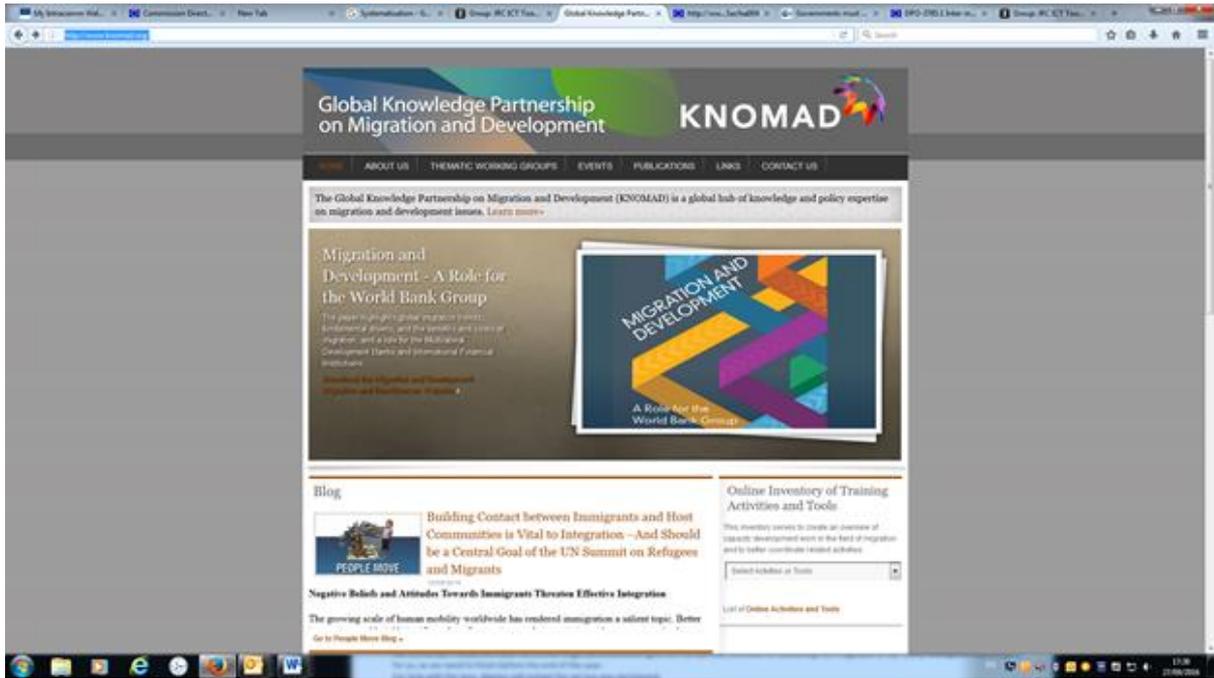
Within the World Bank, KNOMAD is located in the Development Prospects Group of the Development Economics Vice-Presidency (DEC).

The thematic working groups are:

1. [Data on migration and remittance flows](#)
2. [Skilled labor migration](#)
3. [Low-skilled labor migration](#)
4. [Integration issues in host communities](#)
5. [Policy and institutional coherence](#)
6. [Migration, security and development](#)
7. [Migrant rights and social aspects of migration](#)
8. [Demographic changes and migration](#)
9. [Remittances, including access to finance and capital markets](#)
10. [Mobilizing diaspora resources as agents of social and economic change](#)
11. [Environmental change and migration](#)
12. [Internal migration and urbanization](#)
13. [Forced Migration and Development](#)

The four cross-cutting themes are:

1. [Gender](#)
2. [Monitoring and impact evaluation](#)
3. [Capacity building](#)
4. [Public perceptions and communications](#)

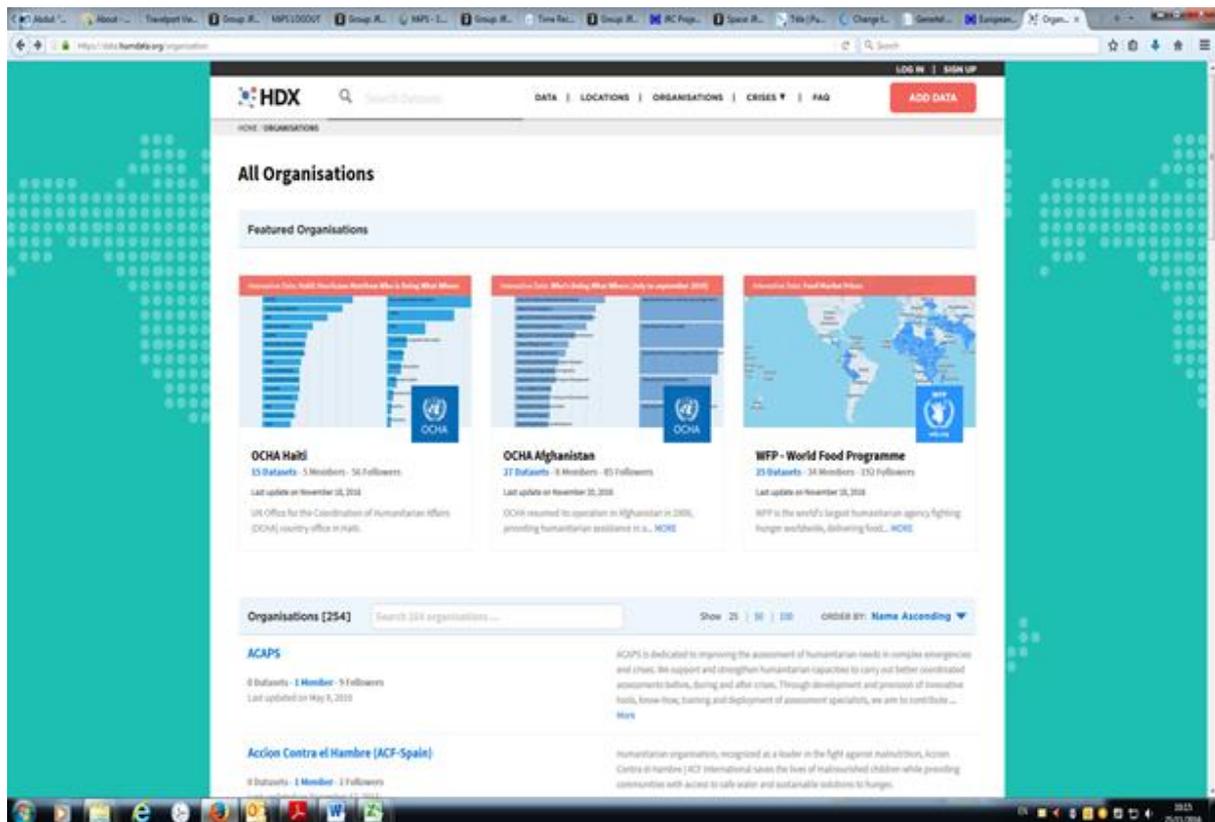


Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX)

<https://data.humdata.org/organization>

The Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) is an open platform for sharing data. The goal of HDX is to make humanitarian data easy to find and use for analysis. Launched in July 2014, HDX has been accessed by users in over 200 countries and territories. Watch our HDX [launch animation](#) or [introductory screencast](#) to get started.

The [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs](#) (OCHA) manages HDX. OCHA is part of the United Nations Secretariat, responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies. The HDX team includes OCHA staff and a number of consultants. We are based in North America, Europe and Africa.



The screenshot displays the HDX website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the HDX logo, a search bar, and links for DATA, LOCATIONS, ORGANISATIONS, CRISES, and FAQ. A red 'ADD DATA' button is visible in the top right corner. The main content area is titled 'All Organisations' and features a 'Featured Organisations' section. This section includes three cards: 'OCHA Haiti' with 5 datasets and 56 followers, 'OCHA Afghanistan' with 11 datasets and 85 followers, and 'WFP - World Food Programme' with 23 datasets and 34 members. Below the featured section, there is a search bar for 'Organisations [254]' and a list of other organizations, including 'ACAPS' and 'Acción Contra el Hambre (ACF-Spain)'. The website has a teal and white color scheme with a grid pattern on the left and right sides.

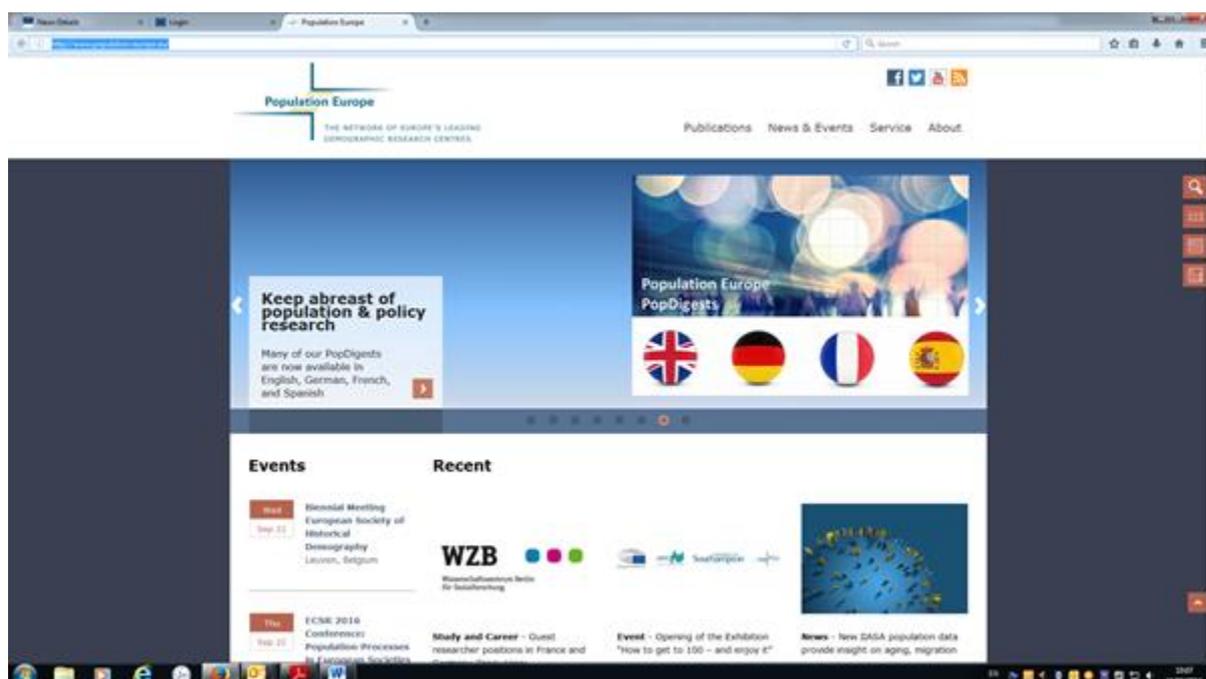
Population Europe

<http://www.population-europe.eu/>

Population Europe is driven by its [Partners](#): The representatives and communication experts of the research centres meet regularly to discuss the network's current activities and future developments.

The [Council of Advisors](#), which acts as the scientific board of the network, is composed of the most eminent researchers in Europe and ensures that our activities meet the highest standards of scientific practice. In addition scholars provide their expertise by contributing to our activities and are listed on the expert profiles' page on Population Europe's website.

The [Population Europe Secretariat](#) coordinates the network. Its activities are overseen by internationally renowned scientists in our [Board of Trustees](#), the [Presidium of the Council of Advisors](#), the [Board of the Information Centre](#), and the [Scientific Advisory Board of the PERFAR data portal](#). Furthermore it is regularly evaluated by the [Max Planck Society](#) and the [European Association for Population Studies](#).



ILO International Labour Organization

<http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/lang--en/index.htm>

International Labour Organization
Promoting Jobs, Protecting People
ILO is a specialized agency of the United Nations

Home About the ILO Research Meetings and events Publications Research Labour standards Statistics and databases Contact Us

Labour migration >

Standards >
Fair migration agenda >
Areas of work >
News and statements >
Projects >
Publications >
Events and training >
Media and videos >

Labour migration

Today, migrant workers account for 130 million of the world's approximately 700 million international migrants. Globalization, demographic shifts, conflicts, income inequalities and climate change will encourage ever more workers and their families to cross borders in search of employment and security. Migrant workers contribute to growth and development in their countries of destination, while countries of origin greatly benefit from their remittances and the skills acquired during their migration experience. Yet, the migration process implies complex challenges in terms of governance, migrant workers' protection, migration and development linkages, and international cooperation. The ILO works to forge policies to maximize the benefits of labour migration for all those involved.

Focus on
Latest news
Highlight

FAIR WAY

IDMC Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/>

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is the leading source of information and analysis on internal displacement worldwide. Since 1998 its role has been recognised and endorsed by United Nations General Assembly resolutions.

For the millions of people displaced within their own country, IDMC plays a unique role as a global monitor and analyst to inform and influence policy and action by governments, UN agencies, donors and INGOs.

IDMC is part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), an independent, non-governmental humanitarian organisation.



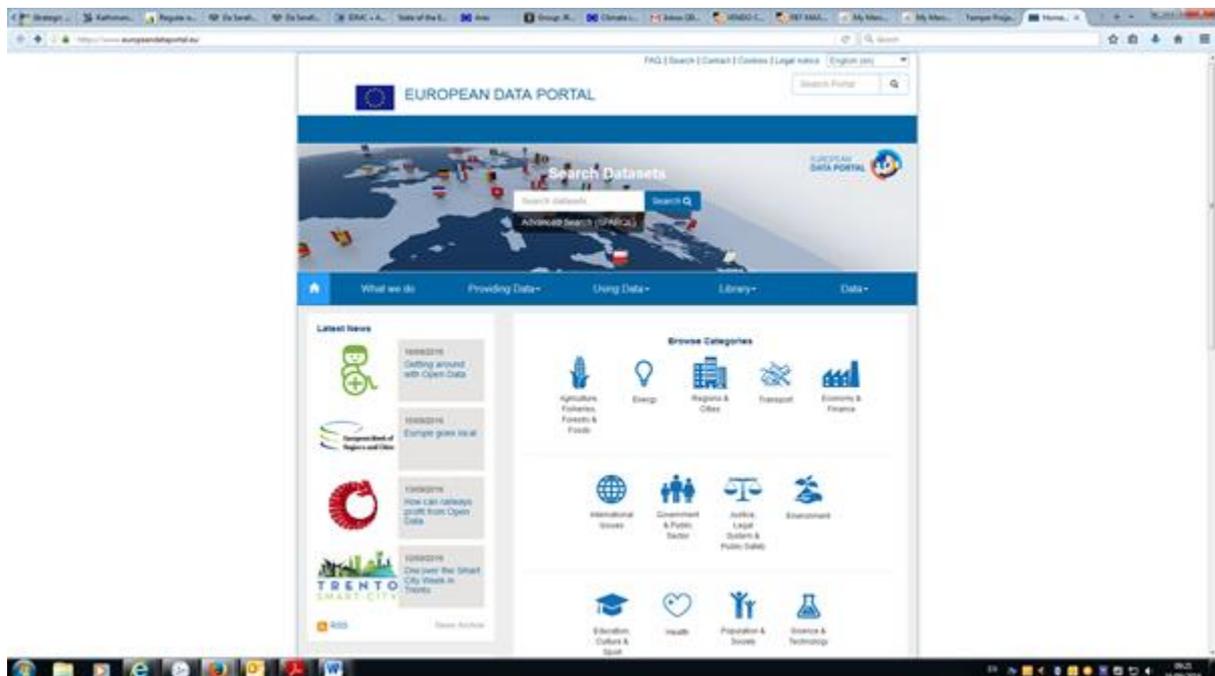
European Data Portal

The European Data Portal harvests the metadata of Public Sector Information available on public data portals across European countries. Information regarding the provision of data and the benefits of re-using data is also included.

What is Open Data?

Open (Government) Data refers to the information collected, produced or paid for by the public bodies (also referred to as Public Sector Information) and made freely available for re-use for any purpose. The licence will specify the terms of use. These principles for Open Data are described in detail in the [Open Definition](#).

Public sector information is information held by the public sector. The Directive on the re-use of public sector information provides a common legal framework for a European market for government-held data. It is built around the key pillars of the internal market: free flow of data, transparency and fair competition. It is important to note that not all of the public sector information is Open Data.



OTHER RELEVANT WEB SITES

For domain expertise, data, analyses, outreach or other

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/>
<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/regions/europe>
<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/transatlantic>

<http://www.knomad.org/> (see the separate entry in this document)
<https://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/>
<http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/>

For international development and humanitarian issues see also

<https://www.odi.org/>

Annex 3 - The list of stakeholders

The following table is a list of relevant stakeholders for migration and demography as identified by members of the JRC Task Force on Migration in the period fall 2015 – spring 2016. For the purposes of the knowledge management exercise for the different topics, it was intended to be used as one of the starting points for what concerns mapping the relevant entities.

Acronym	Organisation	Type	Coverage	Main Topics	Type of Outputs	Website
EMN	DG HOME - European Migration Network	EU	Regional (Europe)	Regular and Irregular migration; Integration	Research	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/index_en.htm
EWSI	DG HOME - European website on integration	Platform	Regional (Europe)	Active citizenship; Economic participation; Social cohesion; Education and culture; Anti discrimination and equality; Tools and techniques	Research	https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/

EUIP	DG HOME - Immigration Portal	Platform	Worldwide	Provision of information to third-country nationals planning to enter the EU.	Advice	http://ec.europa.eu/immigration/
	European Website Against Trafficking in Human Beings	Platform	Worldwide	Anti-Trafficking initiatives	Advice, legislation, publications	http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/
Eurostat	Statistical office of the EU within the European Commission	EU	Regional (Europe)	Migration and Demography	Data collection	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat
Frontex	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the	EU	Regional (Europe)	Irregular migration	Routes; data collection	http://frontex.europa.eu/

	European Union					
EASO	European Asylum Support Office	EU	Regional (Europe)	Refugees	<p>Training ; Country of Origin Information; Analysis and Statistics</p> <p>Operational Support</p>	https://easo.europa.eu/
Europol		EU	Regional (Europe)	Irregular migration, trafficking of human beings	Coordination , data	https://www.europol.europa.eu/
FRA	EU Agency for Fundamental Rights	EU	Regional (Europe)	Legal entry channels; Right at EU borders; Criminalisation and irregular migrants	Research; surveys	http://fra.europa.eu

EPSC	European Policy Strategy Centre	EU	Regional (Europe)		policy advice to EC president	http://ec.europa.eu/epsc/publications/notes/sn2_en.htm
EPRS	European Parliament Research Service	EU	Regional (Europe)		Studies	http://www.europarl.europa.eu/atyourservice/en/20150201PVL00031/European-Parliamentary-Research-Service
						-
IOM	International Organization for Migration	IO	International	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration; Counter-Trafficking; Migration and Climate Change;	Policy-oriented studies; project management and implementation; capacity building;	http://www.iom.int/

				Immigration and Border Management; Labour Migration; Migration Health; Migrant Training; Migrant Integration; Migration and Development	data collection	
	Council of Europe	EU	Europe	Migration and Human Rights	Events, publications	http://www.coe.int/t/democracy/migration/
GDISC	General Directors of Immigration Services Conference	EU	Europe			http://www.gdisc.org/

GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development				Policy relevant reports	http://www.gfmd.org/
IGC	Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees					http://www.igc.ch/
ILO	International Labour Organisation				Labour Migration analysis	http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/lang--en/index.htm
UNHCR	UN Refugee Agency	IO	International	Refugees; Alternative to Camps Assistance; Asylum and Migration; Emergency Response; Environmental and	Policy-oriented studies; project management and implementation; data collection	www.unhcr.org

				Climate Change		
OCHA	United Nation's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	IO	International	Coordination; Information Management	International coordination of humanitarian crisis response	http://www.unocha.org/
UNESCO	UNESCO Migration and inclusive societies	IO	International			http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	IO	International	Migration, refugees and displacement; Sustainable Development Goals		http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/sustainable-development/development-planning-and-inclusive-sustainable-growth/migration-refugees-and-displacement.html

UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	IO	International		Migration statistics	http://www.unece.org/stats/migration.html
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	IO	International	International migration policies; Migration and Development; Integration policies and indicators; Economic aspects of migration	Data collection; scientific papers; international cooperation	http://www.oecd.org/migration/
	World Bank	IO	International	economic development	Data on migration in relation to economic development	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.REFG

IMF	International Monetary Fund	IO	International	Impact of migration	Analysis, reports	http://www.imf.org
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development	IO	International	Irregular migration & return; Trafficking in human beings; Border management & visa; Asylum; Migration & development; Legal migration & integration	Research; migration dialogues; capacity building	http://www.icmpd.org/
						-

EUI - MPC	European University Institute - Migration Policy Centre	EU	Regional (Europe)	Labour market; Integration; Migrant Support Measures; Syrian Refugees	Policy-oriented researches	http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/
CARIM	Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration	Research Centre	International		Studies, statistics	http://www.carim.org/
IMI	International Migration Institute	Research Center	UK - comparison	Development, inequality and change; Diasporas and identity; Drivers and dynamics; Policy and states	Research	http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/

IMISCOE	International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion in Europe	EU Research Network	EU		Research	http://imiscoe.org/
NORFACE	New Opportunities for Research Funding Agency Cooperation in Europe	EU Research Network			Research	http://www.norface.net/programmes/migration/
MIPEX	Migration Integration Policy Index					http://www.mipex.eu/
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	EU Research Network	Worldwide	internal displacement	Data, analysis	http://www.internal-displacement.org/

<p>ODYSSEUS</p>	<p>Academic Network of legal experts in immigration and asylum in Europe</p>	<p>EU Research Network</p>	<p>EU</p>			<p>http://odysseus-network.eu/</p>
						<p>-</p>
<p>COMPASS</p>	<p>Centre on Migration, Policy, and Society</p>	<p>Research Center</p>	<p>UK - comparison</p>	<p>Migration processes: from conditions in places of migrant origins through to institutions and activities affecting mobility, to social and economic effects</p>	<p>Research</p>	<p>http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/</p>

AMIS	Centre for Advanced Migration Studies					http://amis.ku.dk/
	Centre for the Study of Migration					http://www.qmul.ac.uk/migration/
CMR	Centre of Migration Studies/ University of Warsaw					http://www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/
efms	The european forum for migration studies					http://www.efms.uni-bamberg.de/main_e.htm

INED	The French Institute for Demographic Studies					https://www.ined.fr/en/grands-themes/world-migrations-discrimination-integration/
HDRI	The Hungarian Demographic Research Institute					http://www.demografia.hu/en/about
IMER Bergen	International Migration and Ethnic Relations Research Unit Bergen					http://imer.b.uib.no/about-imer/
	Institute for Migration & Ethnic Studies					http://imes.uva.nl/

LMN	Leicester Migration Network, University of Leicester					http://www2.le.ac.uk/projects/migration-research-group
MACIMIDE	Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development					https://macimide.maastrichtuniversity.nl/
	Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research Group International Migration					http://www.demogr.mpg.de/en/laboratories/international_migration_3328/default.htm
VID	Vienna Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences					http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/research/r_MigrationandEducation.shtml

	NETWORK Population Europe					http://www.population-europe.eu/AboutUs/Overview.aspx
ICAR	Information Centre About Asylum and Refugees	Resear ch Center	U.K.	Asylum issues	Researching Asylum in London (RAL) database	http://www.researchasylum.org.uk/
RSC	Refugee Studies Centre	Resear ch Center	UK - compariso n	Drivers; Experiences ; Governance	Research	www.rsc.ox.ac.uk
						-

<p>MPI</p>	<p>Migration Policy Institute</p>	<p>Research Center</p>	<p>US - comparison</p>	<p>Border Security; Education; Employment & the Economy; Illegal Immigration & Interior Enforcement; Immigrant Integration; Immigrant Profiles & Demographics; Immigration Policy & Law; International Governance ; Migration & Development; Refugee & Asylum Policy</p>	<p>Research, data, maps</p>	<p>http://www.migrationpolicy.org/</p>
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MPG	Migration Policy Group	Research Center	Regional (Europe)	Migration Policy and governance ; Anti-discrimination; Integration	Research, index	http://www.migpolgroup.com/
	The Migration Observatory	Platform	U.K.	Migration and related policy	Data, reports, opinions	http://www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/
	Migrant Report	Platform	Europe	Impact of migration	Data, reports, opinions	http://migrantreport.org/
EPC	European Policy Centre	Research Center	Regional (Europe)	Asylum; Demography; EU-Citizenship; Human Rights; Immigration	Research, dialogues	http://www.epc.eu/index.php

				n; Integration; Mobility		
PICUM	Platform for international cooperation on undocumented migrants	Platform	Regional (Europe)	Irregular migration	Research, awareness raising, advocacy, data collection	http://picum.org/en
JRC	Jesuit Refugee Service	INGO	International	Refugee; Human Right protection	Research, humanitarian assistance, advocacy	http://en.jrs.net/about
EPIM	European NGO Platform on Asylum and Migration	Platform	Regional (Europe)	Integration	Advocacy; capacity development ; grant-making	http://www.epim.info/

ECRE	European Council on Refugees and Exiles	Platform	Regional (Europe)	Access to Europe; Protection in Europe; Resettlement; Integration; Return; Protection in Third Countries	Policy papers; awareness campaign	www.ecre.org
ENAR	European network against racism	Platform	Regional (Europe)	Anti-discrimination and racism; Integration	Policy papers; awareness campaign; data collection	http://www.enar-eu.org/
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission	INGO	International	Refugee; Migrants; Human Right protection	Research, humanitarian assistance, advocacy	www.icmc.net/

MRN	Migrants' Rights Network	NGO	U.K.	Migrants; Human Right protection	Networking; Information Sharing; Awareness raising	http://www.migrantsrights.org.uk/
IASFM	International Association for the study of Forced Migration	INGO	International	Forced migration	Networking; Information Sharing; Awareness raising	http://iasfm.org/
	Red Cross	INGO	European	Refugee; Migrants; Human Right protection	Position paper, humanitarian assistance, advocacy	http://www.redcross.eu/en/

Annex 4 - The feasibility study about the "Knowledge Browser" tool

n.b. the following is extracted from the executive summary of the feasibility study, filed as a separate JRC Technical Report.

Improving the way in which data, information and knowledge are gathered and shared is a priority for the European Commission, the Joint Research Centre and the Knowledge Centre for Migration and Demography.

The Knowledge Browser tool (KB) proposed by this study is a strategic initiative and technological solution which aims to enable users from the JRC, the Commission and from other organizations to search across a selected collection of internal and external sources of data, information and knowledge, relevant for policy making, in a way which is more effective, efficient and independent than traditional approaches. For that purpose, the KB will build on existing tools such as the KCMD Data Catalogue and the Europe Media Monitor.

The departure point of the study is an analysis of some of the present KCMD processes highlighting their main challenges and supporting the definition of the KB general requirements. Following this, the best option to develop the KB is selected and assessed, among the different alternatives. This evaluation, both quantitative and qualitative, includes a cost-benefit analysis based on an estimation of the value of the time that will be saved by introducing the KB in the present KCMD processes.

The study recommends the further development of a prototype of the KB, based on open source technology and implementing the relevant requirements over a six month effort. The selected approach involves the reuse of functionally relevant OSS components. This approach is the one where one or more OSS components are reused, partially or fully, to implement the requirements. One of the most commonly used OSS components for implementing search engines is Open Semantic Search. Open Semantic Search is free software for implementing a Search Engine, Explorer for Discovery of large document collections, Media Monitoring, Text Analytics, Document Analysis & Text Mining platform based on Apache Solr or Elasticsearch open-source enterprise-search and Open Standards for Linked Data & Semantic Web. Elasticsearch3 is an emerging technology, which is a distributed, RESTful search and analytics engine. Solr4, on the other hand, is highly reliable, scalable and fault tolerant, providing distributed indexing, replication and load-balanced querying, automated failover and recovery, centralized configuration and more. Solr powers the search and navigation features of many of the world's largest internet sites.

The software tool which was used for developing the KCMD data catalogue is also an OSS component named CKAN. CKAN is a data management system that makes data accessible by providing tools to streamline publishing, sharing, finding and using data. CKAN is also built on Solr; therefore, some of the present knowledge of the team which results from using CKAN for the Data Catalogue can eventually be useful while developing the KB tool.

³ <https://www.elastic.co/products/elasticsearch>

⁴ <http://lucene.apache.org/solr/>

Conclusions

This section includes some preliminary findings from trying to build the different catalogues.

For the activities catalogue, JRC abstained from forcing a uniform style on texts prepared by the different DGs and services. This is not only because it would have been very time-consuming for the editors (with respect to the time available to publish the information on the activities), but also because JRC found that the descriptions were written at very different levels of detail reflecting the DGs own preferences. The solution JRC found so as to hide this variation in style was to allow for separate pages for each DG or service on the KCMD web site.

Undoubtedly, assuming there is consensus that information about the activities are of interest to the general public and not only to an internal EU institutions audience, the activities texts will need to be substantially reviewed for readability and homogeneity.

The Data Catalogue is the product that received most of the effort as it needed to be published before the end of 2016. It is the starting point of bringing migration data together in one place. This live project has already managed to compile information about more than 100 existing data sources relevant for the study of migration and demography. It is a thematic cross-cutting compilation and required collaborations between JRC and many data providers or publishers of data sources, like for instance ESTAT or the relevant EU Agencies. It offers additionally a classification of data sets by priority topic (as defined by the Steering Group of DGs governing the KCMD). The Data Catalogue project is live in the sense that its scope will broaden over time to include datasets that are today still either inconsistent or scattered. In addition, the quality of the data sets included will need to be assessed more carefully from the point of view of their policy relevance and potential for analysis. Finally, experience gained with the software tool to build the Data Catalogue may prove useful in catering for the needs of some of the other catalogues as well.

The challenging task of collecting information on the most relevant studies and projects for the different domains is ongoing at the moment of this writing. It became clear that hand-crafting this collection of information is not a sustainable solution, as many project databases, thematic or not, will need to be harvested automatically. Therefore, a feasibility study was launched in parallel with the collection effort to define the tools that will help KCMD to maintain the different collections in time. Annex 4 contains an executive summary of this feasibility study for the Knowledge Browser tool.

Two specific pilot exercises for the subdomains i) climate change and migration, and ii) trafficking in human beings and migrants smuggling, respectively, are also included. The result is available in Annex 2. The lessons-learnt from the in-house pilot exercises were: i) that it is feasible to collect information in the formats indicated, ii) JRC needs to find ways to become very selective to limit the entries to what is more important and in this way raise the quality of the catalogue – e.g. by consulting with experts of policy, research or practice iii) if one addresses the task very mechanically, for example, starting from a web site e.g. pointed to by a search engine, and then systematically drilling-down to specific subtopics, it becomes very soon a never-ending process, iv) JRC may not get collaboration from otherwise very knowledgeable colleagues as they are all very busy with their own jobs, v) the reference policy-DG for a topic is likely more interested in having KCMD do specific analyses on topics rather than in helping JRC to build catalogues (from their point of view, they know what exists). However, such input is useful for other DGs and stakeholders in the very cross-cutting field of migration and demography. In addition, information on what analyses are needed by DGs is very useful for the next phase of the KCMD work, to address the missing analyses and other gaps.

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