



Analysis Report of the Khartoum Process in preparation for the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP) Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) of 14 and 15 November 2018

1. Introduction:

In an interdependent world, harnessing the positive impact of migration and tackling the challenges of irregular migration and forced displacement cannot be achieved by a single country or institution operating alone. It requires joint effort by countries of origin, transit and destination. Migration is a global phenomenon that requires a global approach. If well managed, regular migration represents an opportunity for countries of origin and destination as well as for migrants themselves. That is why Khartoum Process members continue to believe that the principles of solidarity, shared responsibility and partnership agreed at the Valletta Summit in November 2015 and reaffirmed at the First Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP) SOM in Malta on 8 and 9 February 2017 (the "First JVAP SOM") remain important and relevant.

It is also why the Khartoum Process, as a multilateral regional migration dialogue process, considers its active engagement essential to the delivery of the JVAP.

Khartoum Process members believe that the comprehensive and balanced approach to migration reflected in the JVAP and its five Domains should continue to be pursued. They also believe that the JVAP offers important fora for cross-dialogue engagement with other regional processes.

Since the Valletta Summit and the First JVAP SOM, the Khartoum Process has continued to deliver as a regional dialogue providing a platform for the exchange of good practices on policies and cooperation, promotion of innovative approaches, and fostering multi-stakeholder partnership around specific policy issues.

Khartoum Process members recognise that much has been achieved in the delivery of the JVAP objectives, both through the impetus of individual actions of its member countries and through joint actions. However, much remains to be done, and this Report also makes recommendations at all levels as to the way forward.

The overall context in which the Khartoum Process has advanced the JVAP is not a static one. There have been significant wider developments that should be reflected in the work of the Khartoum Process going forward. The Khartoum Process will continue to evolve and respond to these wider developments.

Notable in this respect is the positive evolution of bilateral relations in the region that can facilitate greater cooperation with respect to migration dialogue and engagement.

At the global level, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) are expected to be adopted at the end of 2018. Their content will be relevant to the work of the Khartoum Process and the Khartoum Process's responses to the JVAP. The Khartoum Process notes that the GCM emphasises the importance of international cooperation and state-led processes and platforms at global and regional levels to optimise the overall benefits of migration, while addressing the related risks and challenges. As regards the GCR, the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in several countries in the region is particularly

relevant. It informs the work of the Khartoum Process and resulted, amongst other, in a Thematic Meeting on International Protection and Asylum in Berlin in May 2017.

In Europe, building upon the European Agenda on Migration of May 2015, the Partnership Framework of 2016 has provided a reinforced structure and guidance for engagement on migration, seeking to embrace wider policies and to engage countries of origin and transit in more tailor-made 'compacts' supported by a range of established and new and innovative tools.

In Africa, the 2018 AU Summit agreed upon a revised AU Policy Framework on Migration 2018-2027 and the adoption of the Freedom of Movement Protocol. This marks a new phase in migration management on the African Continent. These policies underline the importance of fostering regional integration and free movement of people, creating new opportunities and strengthening the development benefits of migration.

At the cross-regional level, migration and mobility were confirmed as key areas of cooperation in the Abidjan Declaration. The Declaration was adopted at the 2017 AU-EU Summit with the participation of the Heads of States and Governments. At the Summit, the establishment of a joint AU-EU-UN Task Force on migration in Libya was announced to save and protect lives of migrants and refugees along the routes and, in particular, inside Libya, accelerating the assisted voluntary returns of migrants to countries of origin, and the resettlement of those in need of international protection.

Since 1 January 2017 up to 30 September 2018, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) has returned 31,915 people under the Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) Programme from Libya to 31 destination countries. African countries played a key role in identifying their own citizens and in facilitating the procedures for their return. The VHR programme was boosted following the establishment of a joint AU-EU-UN Task Force in November 2017 with more than 23,000 assisted voluntary returns (November 2017-September 2018). Returns in 2018 (January-September) are 12,544. This was made possible with the contributions of the European Commission, the EU Member States and the States members to the EU Trust Fund for Africa. Furthermore, as of 17 October 2018, UNHCR evacuated 2,082 individuals out of Libya and submitted 930 individuals for resettlement directly from Libya to seven States, namely Canada, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.¹

In 2018 to date, when compared to the same period in 2017, there has been a reduction in the loss of life at sea in the Mediterranean.² However, the current number of deaths (1,852 as of 22 October 2018)³ remains unacceptably high and represents an ongoing call for action.

Recent developments in the Khartoum Process and Highlights of the Khartoum Process's Responses to the JVAP since the 2017 JVAP SOM

The Khartoum Process remains cognizant of its originating mandate of tackling trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants. The 2014 Rome Declaration established this mandate, and this has remained a Khartoum Process focus. During 2017, the Khartoum Process held Thematic Meetings on Tackling People Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings, including through enhanced Border Management in London (July 2017), and on Trafficking and Smuggling of People, focusing on Unaccompanied Minors in Luxor (November 2017). This latter Meeting was a joint trilateral meeting of the AU-Horn of Africa Initiative, the Khartoum Process, and the Rabat Process.

Nonetheless, the Khartoum Process has responded to the recommendations and outcomes of the First JVAP SOM – including to further address the other four Domains of the JVAP. A Khartoum Process SOM was organised in Addis Ababa in April 2017 to consider the recommendations made at the First JVAP SOM.

¹ Available at <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNHCR%20Libya%20Flash%20Update%2019%20October%202018.pdf>, accessed on 22 October 2018.

² Available at <http://undocs.org/S/2018/807>, accessed on 2 October 2018.

³ Available at <https://missingmigrants.iom.int/region/mediterranean>, accessed on 22 October 2018.

As a result, Khartoum Process Thematic Meetings have addressed a wider set of relevant issues. There have been Thematic Meetings on International Protection and Asylum in Berlin (May 2017) and on the Root Causes of Irregular Migration in Khartoum (November 2017). Under the current Italian Chairmanship, Thematic Meetings have taken place on Data Collection and Management in Nairobi (May 2018) and on Law Enforcement and Capacity Building in Cairo (July 2018). A Thematic Meeting was held on Awareness Raising Campaigns in The Hague (June 2018), and the recent Thematic Meeting in Stockholm tackled the issues of Protection of Women and Girls on the Move (September 2018).

These Thematic Meetings have identified good practices, areas of concern, and considerations for further targeted actions. A systematic review of the outcome of these Thematic Meetings is currently underway. The outcome of this review will inform the prioritised actions by the Khartoum Process going forward.

Since the Valletta Summit in 2015, Khartoum Process membership has been strengthened by the welcome addition of Libya, Switzerland, Norway and IGAD (2016) and Uganda (2017). This expanded membership has been supported by the establishment of a reliable network of National Focal Points for all participating countries.

Khartoum Process has embraced a call from the First JVAP SOM for greater cooperation between regional processes. The joint trilateral meeting of the AU-Horn of Africa Initiative, the Khartoum Process, and the Rabat Process in Luxor in November 2017 was a good example of this cooperation. At that trilateral meeting, participants agreed to enhance operational synergies, advance joint efforts in addressing the common challenges, and expedite information flow between the three Processes.

The operationalization of a joint Rabat and Khartoum Process JVAP Monitoring and Reporting Database (JVAP Database) is another example of cross-process cooperation. The JVAP Database was a key deliverable of the First JVAP SOM. It supports mapping and reporting of funded projects, programmes, legislation and policies related to the five Domains of the JVAP and implemented by the JVAP partners since the Valletta Summit on Migration in November 2015. This flexible tool facilitates data gathering, search and quantitative analysis. Its functions allow participants to enter, update and retrieve relevant information pertaining to the five JVAP Domains. The JVAP Database is now operational, and data extracted from the Database has been used in this analysis along with the information collected by the Khartoum Process's National Contact Points. To date (21 September 2018), 32 countries and entities have uploaded 433⁴ substantive entries into the Database respecting programmes and pieces of legislation - all responses to the JVAP relevant to the Khartoum Process, amongst them, 404 projects and programmes and 29 policies and pieces of legislation. Additionally, 227 initiatives have been entered pertaining to both Rabat and Khartoum Processes, amongst them, 121 projects and programmes and 106 policies and pieces of legislation.

In summary, to date, the JVAP Database has identified⁵ a total of € 4.455,41 million worth of support to the delivery of JVAP actions relevant to the Khartoum Process since its inception.

When compared to 2015-16, 2017 and 2018 have seen increased levels of JVAP-relevant programming in Khartoum Process countries. Details are set out in the Domain-by-Domain analysis below.

The number of initiatives supported by different countries and funding instruments reinforces the need for effective cooperation and coordination between funding entities and countries of implementation. The Khartoum Process has an important role to play in this respect and has allocated specific times in its meetings for coordinated updates from the EUTF for Africa and other funding instruments to assist coordination efforts.

This Khartoum Process Report is divided into four parts, as follows:

⁴ Data extracted on 21 September 2018. This figure relates to data recorded by Khartoum Process members in the JVAP Database, including programmes being implemented in only one country and programmes covering a number of countries of the Khartoum Process. There may be additional programmes and spending that have not been recorded to date in the Database.

⁵ This figure relates to data recorded by Khartoum Process members in the JVAP Database. There may be additional programmes and spending that has not been recorded to date in the Database.

1. Introduction

The Introduction highlights the recent developments in the Khartoum Process and the Process's Responses to the JVAP since the 2017 JVAP SOM.

2. An analysis of the progress in the five Domains and recommendations regarding each Domain

This section of the Report provides a general overview of the state of implementation of the JVAP across the different Domains. The Report contains details of responses under the JVAP, including programmes implemented and legislative and policy developments. It also includes an analysis with recommendations at the end of each Domain section. The Report covers the progress in the delivery of the JVAP objectives since the November 2015 Valletta Summit as well as the responses to the recommendations of the Khartoum and the Rabat Processes as highlighted in their respective Analysis Reports for the First JVAP SOM.

3. An overview of the progress of key instruments

Progress in the delivery of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa ("the EUTF for Africa") and the European External Investment Plan (EIP) are set out in more detail in this section.

4. Conclusions and recommendations in preparation for the Second JVAP SOM in 2018

With reference to the key recommendations from the Khartoum Process Report to the First JVAP SOM ("the 2017 recommendations"), the Report sets out new recommendations to be considered at the Second JVAP SOM.

The Report includes an Annex that details progress relating to the 16 priority actions of the JVAP.

2. Analysis of the progress in the five Domains and recommendations regarding each Domain

Summary

Khartoum Process members have advanced policy reforms and developments, including legislative reform consistent with the JVAP. Overall, 2017-2018 has seen an increased level of implementation across the five Domains (367 initiatives) when compared to 2015-2016 (301 initiative). Additionally, as the data available and reflected in this Khartoum Report demonstrate, 2017 has been "*the Khartoum Process year of implementation.*" This is true in terms of number of, and participation in, Khartoum Process activities, including 8 thematic meetings that took place since the First JVAP SOM, and in terms of numbers of relevant initiatives (programmes, policies) being effectively implemented.

Domain 1: Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement

209 Initiatives,⁶ amongst them:

203 Projects and programmes

6 Policies and legislations

⁶ Data on the initiatives include policies, legislations, projects and programmes pertaining to a single Domain. Initiatives that pertain to more than one Domain and/or Dialogue are not included as they are included elsewhere. Only published initiatives are included. The time period is from the on-set of the JVAP. This rule applies to all entries across 5 Domains. Data extracted on 21 September 2018.

The drivers of irregular migration and forced displacement are diverse, complex and multi-faceted. It is therefore appropriate that this Domain remains important in terms of funding received and numbers of initiatives commenced that support JVAP actions. As identified in the Khartoum Process Report to the First JVAP SOM, the Domain's broad scope and the long-term nature of the responses continue to be reflected in the large number of initiatives and the often large budgetary allocations for relevant programming totalling € 1.545,18 million.

A Khartoum Process Thematic Meeting on Addressing the Root Causes of Irregular Migration took place in November 2017, hosted by Sudan and co-chaired by Norway. The meeting provided a platform for the joint exchange of ideas and concluded with a set of recommendations. The meeting discussed key reasons for irregular movement within the Horn of Africa and between the Horn of Africa and Europe including factors related to conflict, economic deprivation, human rights abuses, and political instability. Other factors discussed related to, for instance, scarcity of resources, and environmental degradation. At a national level, these same factors contribute to the fragility of governance and economic systems. In this context, migration, even if irregular and under dangerous circumstances, is viewed by many as an option.

The Khartoum Process' 2017 recommendations to the First JVAP SOM stressed the importance of continued support to this Domain – highlighting the need to increase economic growth, job creation and delivery of basic services. A large number of initiatives currently undertaken under this Domain reflect its importance. Initiatives originate from a wide range of countries and funding instruments, including from the EUTF for Africa. For instance, as of March 2018, in South Sudan, through the EUTF for Africa funding, the IMPACT programme has facilitated and/or supported 28,000 teachers with job placements and given 1,400,000 children (6-18 year olds) improved access to education.⁷ Through the Health Pooled Fund, over 1,570,000 South Sudanese have benefitted from increased access to quality health services, including 30,000 women provided with family planning tools and assisted with antenatal care, in addition to 740,000 children under age five and 800,000 persons aged five and above being assisted with curative and preventive consultations.⁸ In Ethiopia, under the RESET II programme, over 100,000 people have benefitted from food security related assistance, and over 950,000 people have had their access to basic services improved. Local governments and communities have been trained to better manage disaster risk.⁹ In Libya, through the EUTF for Africa support, the IOM by the end of 2017 had delivered medical equipment to three Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) in Sabha (serving 32,000 individuals, 16 % of the Sabha population) and one PHCC in Qatroun (serving 3,500 individuals)

Bearing in mind the scale of the issues covered in this Domain, and the fact that addressing drivers of irregular migration is inextricably linked to wider development activity undertaken with broader development objectives, much remains to be done. A number of further recommendations have been made that reflect ongoing priorities identified by Khartoum Process members, principally through their thematic discussions on this Domain.

In 2017, Khartoum Process members specifically requested further consultation on the implementation of the EU's External Investment Plan (EIP). In this respect, the EIP reports that there have been various outreach and information sharing sessions with African partners on EIP and its state-of-play – e.g. in the context of the ACP-Secretariat, the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, as well as the EU-Africa Economic and social Stakeholders' network. At country-level, partner institutions are working on the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) investment operations in coordination with EU Delegations and in consultation with partner country authorities. This is to ensure alignment of these operations with EU policies and respective national development agendas.

2018 Recommendations

- Encourage more Khartoum Process members to adopt national policies on migration that enhance the development benefits of legal migration;

⁷ EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa – 1st Quarterly Report, pg. 40.

⁸ EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa – 1st Quarterly Report, pg. 73.

⁹ EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa – 1st Quarterly Report, pg. 7.

- Increase capacity building of governmental entities and policies to ensure good governance in migration management through, for example, further training, exchange of best practices, study opportunities and other forms of capacity building;
- Continue efforts to improve data collection (including gender and age disaggregated data) and analysis, while applying relevant data protection and data privacy principles; enhance cooperation with continental and regional bodies (AU and IGAD) in this regard; strengthen the analysis and data usage in policy development and implementation;
- Facilitate access of young people to services that they have difficulties in accessing, such as financial services, business support, skills development and labour market information;
- Continue supporting policies and developing programmes that intend at reforming and improving vocational education and training (VET) systems to better respond to labour market needs in countries of origin and destination;
- Being mindful of the issues of poverty, unemployment and lack of decent work, launch/continue projects to enhance employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities, while also addressing decent work deficits. Furthermore, enhance the professional skills and employability of young people, in regions of origin and transit of migrants in Africa, including support to micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises in the formal and informal sectors.

Domain 2: Legal migration and mobility

15 Initiatives, amongst them:

12 Projects and programmes

3 Policies and legislations

The 2017 JVAP SOM Analysis Reports underline the importance of labour mobility and well-managed legal migration for confidence building in the EU-African partnership.

The importance of this Domain has been reflected in ongoing Khartoum Process discussions including the joint Rabat and Khartoum Processes workshop in Cabo Verde in December 2016 on visa facilitation (as agreed under priority action 7 of the JVAP) and in the Thematic Meeting on the Root Causes of irregular migration in Khartoum in November 2017.

Legal migration has always been an integral part of the EU overall cooperation with third countries on migration issues (for instance in the context of the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility and the Partnership Framework).

The EU has adopted measures harmonising the conditions of entry, stay and residence for work or study purposes, together with a set of rights for certain categories of third countries' citizens, such as highly qualified workers, intra corporate transferees, seasonal workers and students and researchers. Rules for long-term residence and to facilitate family reunification are also in place.

The new rules applicable to students, researchers, trainees and volunteers, adopted in 2016, had to be implemented by May 2018 by Member States and make it easier for third country nationals to get a permit to come to the EU and to move across EU Member States.

The European Commission further opened the Erasmus+ and Marie Skłodowska-Curie programmes to students and researchers from African countries. Together with this, capacity-building projects have been started to ensure the success of these programs. The importance placed upon increasing mobility opportunities between Africa and Europe is reflected in an exceeding of the JVAP target for the Erasmus+ programme. The initial JVAP target of doubling the number of mobilities (from 4,000 to 8,000) was achieved prior to the First JVAP SOM. The figure of 13,483 (as of August 2018) represents well over a

tripling of the original baseline figure and includes increased participation from a number of Khartoum Process countries since 2015. In Tunisia, the EMORI programme (“Programme d’appui à l’éducation, la mobilité, la recherche et l’innovation”) has also provided significant support to education, mobility, research and innovation.

In September 2017, the European Commission adopted a Communication on the Delivery of the European Agenda on Migration. The European Commission launched an initiative for pilot projects in the area of legal migration to provide financial support to the EU Member States that offer specific legal and in particular labour migration opportunities to selected African countries. Such projects would focus on a number of elements including capacity building in third countries, pre-departure measures, actual mobility to the EU, and re-integration into the country of origin. In April 2018, the European Commission launched a call for proposal for pilot projects. These pilot projects can be developed with selected third African countries based on the quality of the partnership on migration management and the level of concrete cooperation on combatting irregular flows and readmission of irregular migrants. Discussions are currently ongoing between the European Commission and the EU Member States on setting up pilot projects.

Under the EUTF for Africa-Horn of Africa window, the regional action "Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region" (€10 million)¹⁰ contributes to the creation of the new, and the improvement of the existing, avenues for legal migration and mobility between the countries of the region. It provides support for the negotiation, conclusion and implementation of a regional Protocol on the free movement of persons and on livestock corridors, with the aim of enhancing opportunities for better labour mobility and economic development within the region.

The EU is also facilitating peer-to-peer expertise exchange by supporting partner countries and regional organisations to manage better migration and mobility through the provision of rapid, tailor-made assistance upon request, through its Migration EU eXpertise (MIEUX) programme.

In 2017, Khartoum Process members stressed that Domain two should be further strengthened in order to achieve better levels of cooperation. They called for a comprehensive approach to migration matters, encouraging policies that promote regular channels for migration and emphasised the importance of measures to promote safe and legal migration, based on the agreement reflected in the Political Declaration of the Summit. Whilst recognising that some progress has been made (for instance, in respect to specific references to increased opportunities for students and researchers), improved, mutually agreed avenues for legal migration and mobility within and beyond Africa are called for. Priority and outstanding recommendations arising from the Cabo Verde December 2016 Thematic Meeting on Visa Facilitation and the Khartoum Thematic Meeting on Addressing the Root Causes of Irregular Migration are set out below.

2018 Recommendations

- Enhance the legal movement of persons between the two continents (Africa and Europe) and continue to facilitate the access to the respective labour markets. The EU should start developing pilot projects on legal migration with specific African countries, with the aim of launching the first projects by the end of 2018.
- Continue support to IGAD in the adoption of the Protocol of Free Movement of Persons in the IGAD region, along with the complementary measures to implement and operationalize it;
- Expedite the signature of bilateral and regional agreements on labour mobility and visa facilitation both within and outside of Africa. This should go in parallel with regional and bilateral agreements on prevention of irregular migration and effective return/readmission of irregular migrants;

¹⁰ EUTF for Africa: Annual Report 2017, p. 89.

- Continue providing technical assistance to partner countries to improve labour market information systems, better identify employment and skills gaps, and develop regional partnerships for targeted labour mobility including through South-South cooperation;
- Provide training opportunities for youth that respond to labour market needs, in particular, VET;
- Develop bilateral and regional schemes for mutual recognition of qualifications frameworks and for the portability of rights.

Domain 3: Protection and asylum

102 Initiatives, amongst them:

100 Projects and programmes

2 Policies and legislations

Many African Khartoum Process members continue to play a leading role in accommodating and supporting large numbers of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Five Khartoum Process members participate in the roll-out of the CRRF agreed by the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants in September 2016. All countries in the Horn of Africa are working on the implementation of the regional application of the CRRF – the Nairobi Action Plan, which highlights the importance countries attach to this issue and is an increased engagement, following the initial setup of Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) projects worth around €160 million that include the EUTF, DG HOME (AMIF) and bilateral funding.

Available data show that in mid-2018 the countries of the Khartoum Process host more than 4 million refugees. Of these, just short of 1.5 million refugees and asylum seekers are hosted by Uganda and just short of one million by Ethiopia, making the two countries, respectively, the largest and second largest refugee-hosting country in Africa. Egypt remains a destination and transit country for refugees and asylum-seekers. According to the August 2018 UNHCR data, Egypt hosts 233,045 refugees and asylum-seekers of 58 different nationalities, over half of whom are from Syria.¹¹ Nearly 470,000 refugees and asylum seekers are reported to be present in Kenya, according to UNHCR.¹²

With regard to internal displacement, there are nearly 5.76 million IDPs present in Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. By August 2018, 2.6 million were internally displaced in Ethiopia.¹³ By June 2018, over 1.9 million South Sudanese were internally displaced, and over 2.5 million were seeking refuge in the neighbouring countries, reflecting a year-on-year increase of more than half a million and an increase of more than 1.5 million over the last two years.¹⁴ In Somalia, the region's second largest displacement situation, UNOCHA figures show some 2.6 million internally displaced in early 2018 and an additional 1.1 million Somali refugees in the region and Yemen in mid-2018.¹⁵ In mid-2018, the number of refugees from Sudan was over 700,000,¹⁶ with an estimated 2 million IDPs at the end of 2017.¹⁷

¹¹ Available at <http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR%20Egypt%20Fact%20Sheet%20-%20August%202018.pdf>, accessed on 18 September 2018.

¹² Available at <http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR%20Kenya%20Operation%20Factsheet%20-%20June%202018.pdf>, accessed on 12 September 2018.

¹³ Available at https://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Ethiopia_Humanitarian_Situation_Report_August_2018_.pdf, accessed on 2 October 2018.

¹⁴ Available at <https://www.unocha.org/south-sudan>, accessed on 12 September 2018.

¹⁵ Available at <https://www.unocha.org/somalia>, accessed on 18 September 2018

¹⁶ Available at <https://www.unocha.org/sudan>, accessed on 18 September 2018.

¹⁷ Available at <http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/sudan>, accessed on 18 September 2018.

Given that a large majority of refugees remain in countries of entry and/or asylum application for over a decade, there is an urgent need for substantial financial and technical support in order to enable self-reliance of refugees, promote progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for refugees and their hosts and possibly share the burden and the responsibility of hosting and protection, as well as finding durable solutions for the refugees and solutions for their host communities. Moreover, additional investment is needed to be mobilized in order to stabilize and improve the situation which would ease potential return of persons concerned into the country of origin.

In March 2017, a Special Summit on Sustainable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia was organised by IGAD, the EU and the UNHCR. IGAD member States made a commitment to pursue a comprehensive regional approach to deliver durable solutions for Somali refugees and adopted the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action on providing refugees with better access to jobs, education, healthcare and land, and moving towards integrated service delivery for refugees and their host communities, as well as accelerated solutions in Somalia by creating an environment conducive to voluntary and sustainable returns. In September 2017, IGAD Member States met in Addis Ababa to validate the roadmap and results framework of the Nairobi Plan of Action, both of which are the backbone of the regional CRRF for the Somali situation.¹⁸

Therefore, safeguarding the human rights of displaced populations including access to asylum continues to be a focus and priority for the Khartoum Process. Support is provided both directly and through international organisations, delivered through a wide range of mechanisms and often is embedded within national policies. The EU and its Member States are also working bilaterally with partners to build capacity to better manage protection and asylum issues and to provide assistance to those in need.

A Thematic Meeting on International Protection and Asylum, which took place in Berlin in May 2017, addressed a number of the key areas pertaining to Domain three and actions agreed upon in the 2014 Rome Declaration.

In view of the evolving situation of the region, the Board meeting of the EUTF agreed in June 2017 and reaffirmed in September 2018 that one of the three priorities for the Horn of Africa window would be to improve the management of refugees in the region, internally displaced people and host communities. This priority status is reflected in the EUTF for Africa's large-scale programming in this area and in Khartoum Process countries (see the Annex for details).

In 2017, Khartoum Process members reiterated the need to strengthen international protection and step up assistance, and that access to mechanisms for protection, such as resettlement, should be reinforced. Khartoum Process members felt that progress was required to improve the management of mixed migration flows and to offer better protection of persons, in conformity with national standards and international conventions both at national and regional level. Furthermore, persons in need of protection should be provided the best possible conditions to seek protection in the first safe country, thus avoiding dangerous onward journeys. To address refugee crises and especially protracted ones, durable solutions should continue to be explored, including integration of long-term refugees and resettlement to third countries, as appropriate. These efforts should also place focus on supporting resilience of the host communities.

Analysis of the responses from Khartoum Process members under this Domain show there has been considerable progress and significant impact. The Annex illustrates that there has been a significant number of interventions and that the corresponding results are noteworthy – so far 85,000 migrants and refugees have been protected/assisted through EUTF for Africa activities.

Responses have been funded from a range of sources including the EUTF for Africa, which, in 2017, offered assistance to more than 13,000 persons. For instance, in North Africa, seven actions for an overall amount of €198.78 million have been approved to strengthen assistance to and resilience of migrants (including those from the Horn of Africa), forcibly displaced persons, and local host populations. Given the emergency situation in Libya, actions in 2017 have focused particularly on protection and assistance-related activities.

¹⁸ Available at http://www.globalcrrf.org/crrf_country/eth/, accessed on 1 October 2018.

In the Horn of Africa, the EUTF for Africa has supported both regional and national processes, in particular through the Regional Development and Protection Programmes (RDPP) for the Horn of Africa and a set of dedicated CRRF support programmes adopted in December 2017.

Several steps have been taken by the countries in the Horn of Africa regarding policy changes to improve access to education and work for refugees. For example, the commitment of Ethiopia to protect refugees was further strengthened by its nine pledges made at the Summit on Refugees and Migrants hosted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2016, which include, amongst others, providing work permits to qualifying refugees, facilitating local integration where feasible, and earmarking a percentage of jobs within industrial parks to refugees.¹⁹

These regional developments have been matched by numerous investments by European countries to improve services, including education, and employment for both refugees and host communities.

Details of these substantive responses are set out in the Annex.

These large-scale programmatic responses and investments need to continue and be underpinned by strengthened policy development.

2018 Recommendations

- The Khartoum Process should continue conceptual work towards a better understanding of vulnerabilities and protection and asylum needs in the region including through continued visibility in Khartoum Process meetings that should follow up on the recommendations of the Berlin Thematic Meeting;
- Continue to address the protection of people on the move, in particular the most vulnerable, in order to prevent the loss of lives along the migratory routes, including by building upon existing models, such as the Migrant Resource Centres, while paying special attention to monitoring of progress and knowledge-based improvement of practices, adopting a people-centred, human rights based approach;
- Strengthen efforts to translate political commitments and reforms into action in the framework of the CRRF and to support refugees and their host communities, including by supporting opportunities for self-reliance and mutually beneficial economic development;
- Identification, referral to status determination as well as a common understanding of vulnerabilities and the capacities to detect them are key considerations;
- Outreach to host communities along migration routes and strengthened national authorities, and civil society capacities should be intensified to maximise protection delivery.

Domain 4: Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings

33 Initiatives, amongst them:

27 Projects and programmes

6 Policies and legislations

¹⁹ Available <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/mutual-benefits-ethiopia-s-refugee-policy-investing-migrants-means-investing>, accessed 1 October 2018.

The Khartoum Process has continued to pursue the fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings as a foundational priority.

Efforts to tackle irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings have continued to see high levels of engagement from, and cooperation between, Khartoum Process members through policy dialogue and in programmatic responses.

Since the First JVAP SOM in Malta, the Khartoum Process has held Thematic Meetings on Tackling People Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings, including through enhanced Border Management, in London (July 2017), and on Trafficking and Smuggling of People, focusing on Unaccompanied Minors, in Luxor (November 2017). This latter meeting was a joint trilateral meeting of the AU-Horn of Africa Initiative, the Khartoum Process, and the Rabat Process. A Thematic Meeting in Cairo (July 2018) addressed Law Enforcement and Capacity Building in the areas of international police cooperation and investigation.

There has been considerable programmatic support to the priority initiatives and the other actions set out for this Domain in the JVAP. In respect of the JVAP's 16 priority initiatives, a range of actions to establish or upgrade national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies or action plans in countries and regions of origin and transit have commenced. Likewise, projects have focused on strengthening institutional capacity to fight the criminal networks involved in smuggling migrants, as well as those involved into trafficking in human beings. In this vein, the Regional Operational Centre in support of the Khartoum Process (ROCK) was established in Khartoum, Sudan, through which the countries can better track and share information on irregular migration flows and associated criminal networks, support joint investigations, and enhance the coherence of national and regional legal frameworks.

The members of the Khartoum Process welcome the efforts undertaken by several of its members in adapting their legislation and policies to better address migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings.

At an international level, a number of Khartoum Process member countries have committed to important international frameworks. For instance, Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Egypt signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and related Protocols. Sudan and Eritrea signed the UNTOC and Trafficking in Persons Protocol; Uganda signed the UNTOC.

A productive coordination of programmatic responses between the EUTF and the UNODC in North Africa resulted in a targeted programme on dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking in 2017. With a total implementation budget of €15 million the programme will target the public sector of the countries in the region, such as, in particular, the Ministries of Interior, Justice, Finance, and Health, with the overall objective to contribute to reducing enablers of irregular migration in Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia, amongst other North African countries, by focusing on the dismantling of organised criminal groups involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking.

In June 2016, Egypt organised a Ministerial meeting of the AU-Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants. At the meeting, ministers from Kenya, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, Tunisia, Djibouti, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Yemen, agreed to *“ratify and implement relevant international and regional instruments that address human trafficking, smuggling of migrants and organised international crime.”* In September 2016, Egypt also organised a training of government officials on passport examination procedures in order to strengthen security procedures at entry and exit points. Furthermore, Egypt has developed a “New National Strategy on Combating Illegal Migration” for 2016-2026, which was launched in October 2016. Egypt, in cooperation with Italy, established an International Training Centre at the Egyptian Police Academy (ITEPA) to deliver international training for senior border guards and immigration and law enforcement officers of the African countries.

Khartoum Process members, stressing the importance of this Domain, made a series of comprehensive recommendations in 2017. The need to curb smugglers’ illicit activities, including by taking short-term actions to complement the longer-term developmental approach and the importance of addressing border management and the criminal activities of smuggling networks, and of criminal networks involved into trafficking in human beings, in the most efficient and effective way were highlighted. To this end, the

importance of enhanced cooperation and exchange of information to strengthen the legislative and operational capacities of the law enforcement agencies in the concerned countries was emphasised. The need to implement the recommendations of the Thematic Meeting in Khartoum in May 2016 was recommended. Likewise, victim assistance and the need for awareness raising projects were highlighted.

Responses to these recommendations throughout 2017 and into 2018 have been strong. Legislative and policy responses have been particularly important.

It is also worth noting that in June 2018, the UN Security Council imposed first-ever sanctions on human traffickers and migrant smugglers active in Libya. These targeted measures aim to disrupt the business models of criminals operating on international migration routes.

Individual members of the Khartoum Process have been active in enacting and/or enhancing national legislation on trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants: Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Egypt. Legislation on trafficking in human beings is in place in Eritrea, South Sudan and Uganda. National Coordination mechanisms have been established in Kenya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Egypt, Somalia, and Uganda. Details of examples of legislative strengthening are contained in the Annex.

The Khartoum Process as a dialogue has responded to these recommendations with the series of relevant Thematic Meetings set out above. In addition, the Khartoum Process Thematic Meeting on the Awareness Raising Campaigns that took place in The Hague in July 2018 looked at the value and experience of awareness raising projects and at how maximum impact could be achieved.

Programmatic responses have also been strong. For example, the Addressing Mixed Migration Flows in Eastern Africa (AMMi) programme, funded under the EU's Development Cooperation Instrument, was the first regional project established in support of the Khartoum Process. A key component of the AMMi programme is building the capacity of Khartoum Process countries to tackle the trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants. The Better Migration Management (BMM) programme under the EUTF for Africa has raised awareness on the dangers linked to irregular migration and has reached thousands of vulnerable migrants with protection services.

The Annex sets out examples of substantive responses to the priority actions under this Domain.

Although the Khartoum Process response to the needs identified under this Domain and its own 2017 recommendations have been multifaceted and substantial, the pernicious and persistent nature of the threat of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants dictates that efforts must be further intensified. In addition, criminal networks involved into trafficking in human beings continue taking advantage of the migration challenges, disproportionately targeting women and girls, trafficked predominantly for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Based upon relevant Khartoum Process thematic conclusions, the following further recommendations are made.

2018 Recommendations

- Member states should aspire to develop/strengthen specific policies, legislation and strategies to fight trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, as well as ensure implementation. A human rights-based approach with a specific attention to the gender aspects should be applied;
- Enhance capacity building and training, as relevant, via regular and coordinated training activities (including training of trainers), which should aim at specific practitioners in the national agencies, including the border police. An overarching component on 'children' and gender-specific aspects should be included in training curricula, which should comply with a human rights based approach;
- Strengthen national and regional coordination and cross-border cooperation; foster law enforcement and judicial cooperation and information sharing on cross border cases of

trafficking in human beings, to enhance investigations and prosecutions;

- Improve cooperation and enhance coordination and information sharing at all levels, including with non-state actors as appropriate, establishing/developing further national referral systems, which would aim at improving the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings and related assistance, while building upon existing community-based protection measures;
- Existing legislation should be deployed fully for the prosecution of a range of offences without criminalizing the migrants and victims of human trafficking;
- Apply lessons learnt on the most effective approaches to awareness raising, continue to raise awareness on the risks of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings and other possible risks connected to irregular migration, working with civil society and host governments with the aim to tackling the enabling environment for such criminality, via, for instance, peer-to-peer campaigning, improving documentation, and evaluating the effectiveness of the campaigns, also using channels such as social media, which are most likely to reach out to the relevant target groups;
- National child protection systems should be developed/amended to ensure they are inclusive of all children on the territory of a State, regardless of their status or nationality;
- Provide efficient support in order to enhance border management of countries in Khartoum Process region.

Domain 5: Return, readmission and reintegration

16 Initiatives, amongst them:

15 Projects and programmes

1 Policies and legislations

The JVAP identified two priority initiatives and six other actions in the Domain of return, readmission and reintegration. Strengthening logistical and operational capacity of authorities of countries of origin to respond in a timely manner to readmission applications and launching of projects in countries of origin to support the sustainable reintegration of returnees were specifically identified in the JVAP for priority action.

Dialogue on cooperation on readmission with partner countries has continued throughout 2017 and 2018. Negotiations on bilateral admission/readmission procedures are also ongoing. With other countries, more informal tools of cooperation on return are being advanced, such as standard operating procedures.

Short and long-term missions aimed at identifying irregular migrants and issuing them emergency travel documents continue. These missions complement the regular process of identification and re-documentation of migrants by consulates, especially when there are a high number of arrivals. A number of those identification missions have taken place or are in the process of being organised, upon the approval of each country concerned.

The programme Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process (the Facility) aims to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration management through the development and implementation of rights-based, development-focused and sustainable return and reintegration policies and processes. It covers reintegration in the African countries who are members of the Khartoum Process. The Facility supports Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) for migrants wishing to return to their country of origin and the sustainable

reintegration of returnees.²⁰ As of March 2018, through the Facility, 2,000 migrants in transit have been²¹ protected or assisted, and over 800 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations have been supported.

Planning sustainable reintegration must continue to be based on comprehensive support strategies from the pre-departure and arrival phases, with concrete measures and projects to strengthen support to returnees with the help of relevant actors, such as international organisations. Reintegration must be as much as possible integrated into existing national systems. It should be adapted to national contexts and the needs of different categories of returnees, including those who were forcibly returned. Reintegration must reinforce community, and collective approaches and strategies including through collaboration with civil society are needed. Reintegration programmes need to provide for adequate safeguarding measures to protect vulnerable groups.

Programmatic responses have come from the EU and its Member States. These responses include programmes supporting reintegration schemes and reintegration capacity in countries across a number of regions.

In December 2016, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative on Migrant Protection and Reintegration was launched in Libya, countries of the Horn of Africa (through the Facility) and the Sahel. The EU has worked with countries of origin and transit, using an effective range of measures, including the Partnership Framework and increased EU funding. Through the EU-IOM Initiative, the capacity of countries of origin is being built to develop an effective reintegration process. A Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa with the objective to contribute to the strengthening of migrant protection and sustainable reintegration systems in North Africa has been in place since December 2017. The programme is funded by the EUTF with an allocated budget of €10 million and will be implemented by the IOM.²²

The implementation of these initiatives is accompanied with voluntary returns from transit countries and a reintegration approach that builds on an individual assessment to allow more targeted reintegration at the individual, community and collective level. The aim is to achieve sustainable reintegration in the economic, psycho-social and social dimensions and to benefit the migrants themselves, but also their communities of return.

In 2017, Khartoum Process members confirmed their commitment to fight against irregular migration including pursuant to mutually agreed arrangements on return and readmission. With a preference for voluntary return, Khartoum Process members agreed cooperation on return and sustainable reintegration could only enhance migration and mobility policy and make it more effective and comprehensive.

Although progress has been made during 2017 and 2018, Khartoum Process members stress the need to implement the recommendations of the Thematic Meeting on Return, Readmission and Reintegration in Addis Ababa in October 2016.

2018 Recommendations

- The Khartoum Process continues to affirm that cooperation on return and sustainable reintegration can only enhance migration and mobility policy and make it more effective and comprehensive. Voluntary return is preferred, bearing in mind the obligation of each state under international law including Article 13 of the Cotonou Agreement for its signatory parties to readmit its own nationals in full respect of human dignity and of the principle of non-refoulement;
- Inter-agency cooperation, data-sharing, interoperability and know-how exchange should be enhanced to facilitate identification, in full compliance with data protection standards, with

²⁰ It is anticipated that the Facility will support a total of 5,675 assisted voluntary returns and a total of 6,350 beneficiaries will receive support for their reintegration.

²¹ Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa – 1st Quarterly Report, p. 24.

²² Available at

https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/action_document_rrf_action_fiche_20171204_en.pdf, accessed on 5 October 2018.

laws and regulations of each country. Both regionally and bilaterally, a wide range of instruments are to be deployed, including diplomatic channels, liaison officers, identification missions and joint efforts to clarify issues relating to identification. The know-how and sharing of good practices have to be assured, including in prevention of document fraud and ease of detection thereof;

- The capacity of all relevant institutional actors involved in the reintegration process should be further developed in countries of origin, and coordination and referral mechanisms among them enhanced;
- Verified identification should be followed by issuing travel documents within a clear time-frame and valid for a reasonable period;
- The development of reliable civil registry systems relying on biometric data, is important;
- The provision of comprehensive reintegration measures that address economic, social and psychosocial needs play an important role in the sustainability of return and reintegration, particularly relating to the special needs of vulnerable categories, such as women, children and unaccompanied minors, and victims of trafficking in human beings, taking into account their age, gender and the consequences of the form of exploitation they have been subjected to. The best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration;
- Monitoring and evaluation should be embedded in all return and reintegration policies and programmes; likewise, effective implementation of readmission agreements and practical arrangements on return.

3. Specific section referencing progress of key instruments

The EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (the EU Trust Fund for Africa)

Since its creation in 2015, the EUTF for Africa focused on deploying activities at country and regional level to address the compelling needs of African partner countries, while further translating the Trust Fund's strategic priorities into action. Khartoum Process recipient countries under the EU Trust Fund for Africa span two EUTF for Africa windows. Eight Khartoum Process members are eligible for support under the Horn of Africa window and three Khartoum Process members under the North African window.

During 2017, 40 new programmes were approved in the three regions. Overall, to date, 165 programmes have been approved across all three EUTF for Africa regions. The implementation pace of the EUTF for Africa has improved significantly in 2017 and in 2018. An overall amount of €2 billion has been signed with implementing partners since the inception of the EUTF for Africa. This is a strong response to the 2017 Khartoum Process recommendation for expedited contracting and disbursement.

In 2017, the Khartoum Process called for a more holistic approach in dealing with all operational windows of the EUTF for Africa. Cross-window cooperation is now significant; for instance, in 2018, the EUTF for Africa has strengthened the EU-IOM Initiative for Migrant protection, which covers all three windows and includes the work done on voluntary return and reintegration.

All three windows have adopted the same approach of providing longer-term more sustainable reintegration that includes not only the returnees themselves, but also their communities of return and will allow the capacity building of the countries of origin to develop and improve, as well as manage reintegration policies.

The Horn of Africa remained vulnerable to external factors that include intra and inter-regional crises and compromised security and stability. In addition, during 2017, due to protracted challenges the region faced a period of exceptional instability, which is the main cause for the forced displacement of more than 12 million refugees and Internally Displaced People in the region. Seventeen new programmes were

adopted in 2017 to address needs in the region for an amount of €233.48 million. In 2018, nine new programmes worth €302.15 million were adopted in the region under the EU Trust Fund for Africa, including one cross-window action on protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the central Mediterranean route. In the North of Africa, despite continued challenges, the formulation and implementation pace of activities has increased substantially in comparison to 2016. The situation along the Central Mediterranean Route has required ambitious measures to address multiple factors. Eight new programmes were approved in 2017 for a total amount of €232.5 million, as well as one cross-window programme for €8.6 million. In 2018, 5 new programmes were adopted for a total amount of €225.5 million, including a contribution worth €25 million to a one cross-window action on protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the central Mediterranean route for €115 million.

The table below sets out a selection of EUTF for Africa results for a limited number of indicators since its inception and covering Khartoum Process countries.

	<u>Increased Economic Opportunities (job creation, training, placements)</u>	<u>Provision of Basic Services</u>	<u>Number of Migrants Protected/ Assisted</u>	<u>Number of Migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance</u>	<u>Participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives</u>	<u>People Reached with Information Campaigns</u>
EUTF Indicators	1.1 - jobs created 1.3 - people assisted to develop income-generating activities 1.4 - people benefiting from TVET 1.5 - number of job placements facilitated	2.2 - people receiving a basic social service 2.3 - people receiving nutrition assistance 2.4 - people receiving food security-related assistance	3.2 - number of migrants protected or assisted	3.4 - voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported 3.5 - returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	4.2 - number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights 4.3 - number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	2.7 - number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights 3.3 - number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached out by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration
Total for Khartoum Process countries	1.1: 5,862 1.3: 23,234 1.4: 24,287 1.5: 28,546	2.2: 1,902,037 2.3: 92,486 2.4: 169,826	199,735	40,746	20,689	140,237

Note: These aggregated results represent numbers of services, provision etc. rather than number of beneficiaries. Therefore, in some cases a single recipient will be recorded more than once in the totals above results if they were the beneficiary of more than one service/provision.

The European External Investment Plan ("EIP")

The External Investment Plan (EIP) is an integrated tool based on three pillars: Pillar 1, the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD), with a new innovative guarantee and regional investment platforms/blending facilities; Pillar 2, Technical Assistance; and Pillar 3, investment climate improvements to regulatory and policy environment. Implementation of the EIP First pillar is through the new EFSD guarantee and the existing blending mechanisms for Africa and the Neighbourhood regions, involving the eligible and pillar-assessed finance institutions. The Second Pillar is about Technical Assistance to both EIP first and third Pillars. The third Pillar focuses on improving Investment Climate in partner countries in order to enhance structured dialogue with the private sectors and to support value chains development and upgrading in partner countries.

The EIP is expected to leverage €44 billion of investments through an EU contribution worth €4.1 billion. The EIP aims to promote inclusive growth, job creation and sustainable development and in this way to tackle some of the root causes of irregular migration.

The EIP and its EFSD Guarantee have been attracting considerable attention. A total of thirteen (13) partner institutions have responded to the EIP's invitation to propose investment programmes in five priority areas of the EFSD Guarantee. Having reviewed the proposals, the EU recently gave its green light to a package of 12 financial guarantee tools worth around €800 million. This will help to leverage an estimated € 8-9 billion in public and private investment in Africa and the Neighbourhood.

One such tool, NASIRA, will lower the risks in lending to under-served entrepreneurs. It will give them access to investment loans by offering portfolio guarantees to local banks and microfinance institutions. It will benefit in particular:

- Internally displaced and refugees
- returnees
- women and young people.

Another tool, called InclusiFi, will:

- enable easier and cheaper transfer of remittances to Africa
- help to attract diaspora investment in small firms in their countries of origin
- encourage investment in businesses set up by migrants' families
- Incentivise local banks, guarantee funds, and microfinance institutions to offer innovative products to micro- and small businesses and entrepreneurs.

A second package of additional guarantee tools is expected in October/November 2018, and the first guarantee agreements are expected to be signed before the end of 2018.

In addition, last year, the EU contributed €1.3 billion to blended finance operations in Africa and the European Neighbourhood. This will bring in more than €10.6 billion in investment and will fund over 50 projects. This will enable the EU to step up investment in places and sectors where regular investors have not engaged. Partner countries and investors stand to benefit from the EIP's three central innovations: 1) an integrated, three-pillar approach that will help improve the investment climate and business environment in partner countries; 2) a single entry point and one stop shop for submitting proposals for financing investments; and 3) a flexible new guarantee to mitigate investment risks in difficult environments.

4. General Recommendations for the 2018 SOM

The 2017 general recommendations from the Khartoum Process highlighted the challenges of unmanaged, and opportunities of well-managed, migration. It called for migration to be addressed in a balanced way and for all stakeholders to mainstream migration into their policies. Recommendations also related to the need for closer coordination, to reflect regional and country specificities and to avoid a one-size-fits-all approach. There was a specific call for enhanced knowledge and data collection tools in the region and reinforced research and analysis.

The 2017 recommendations also noted that despite real progress on the ground, the number of irregular migrants from African countries to Europe had not decreased and therefore called for more to be done to address this. Khartoum Process notes that the arrival figures of irregular migrants into Europe, including from Africa, are at present significantly lower in 2018 when compared to the same period in 2017.²³ However, the current and continuing number of deaths remains unacceptably high and calls for urgent action.

There has been good overall progress to the other 2017 recommendations. Co-ordination between the Khartoum Process and other regional dialogues has improved and the Khartoum Process has itself strengthened its structures, including widening its membership.

On increased research and analysis capability, all three windows of the EUTF for Africa are supported by Research & Evidence Facilities (REF) that contributes to the identification and dissemination of the most

²³ Available at http://missingmigrants.iom.int/region/mediterranean?migrant_route%5B%5D=1376&=Apply, accessed on 3 October 2018.

effective policies and approaches. The Horn of Africa facility was adopted in 2016 and a second in 2017 for the other two operational windows. Research and analysis has been contracted in all windows to contribute to the better identification and targeting of actions. For instance, in the Horn of Africa, an extensive desk study on migration and conflict in the region and several analyses conducted through field research has been concluded and in 2017, the REF focused on the dynamics leading to cross-border movements in four cross-border areas, migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemen, and Somali networks in Uganda. In 2018, research has been published on rural to urban migration, reintegration into Somalia, and links between youth employment and migration.

The development during 2017 and 2018 of a JVAP Database to support analysis of progress made in the delivery of the JVAP is another positive response to the 2017 General Recommendations made in this respect (see introduction section above).

The Khartoum Process recommended a 2018 SOM and therefore welcomes the forthcoming Second JVAP SOM in Addis Ababa. Consistent with its 2017 recommendations, the Khartoum Process calls for this Second SOM to be future looking and strategic in its outcomes. Specific recommendations in this respect are set out below.

2018 General Recommendations

In addition to the Domain-specific recommendations outlined, the Khartoum Process wishes to make a number of strategic and cross-cutting recommendations.

These recommendations incorporate and/or build on the general recommendations of 2017.

The Khartoum Process reaffirms the continued relevance of the outcomes of the Valletta Summit including the JVAP. The Khartoum Process notes that the JVAP offers:

- A balanced and comprehensive framework and a set of detailed actions;
- A focus for dialogue across regions and with relevant countries of origin, transit and destination;
- A policy framework in which to position funding instruments and programming in a wider policy context.

Much has been delivered under the JVAP to date, including a number of priority and other actions. However, the Khartoum Process also notes that the operating context has changed significantly since the Valletta Summit in November 2015. As compared to 2015, when a high and constantly growing number of asylum seekers and refugees arriving in a short period of time to Europe required emergency measures and immediate responses, progress has been made since the height of the migration crisis.

Irregular migration remains a complex and pressing issue. Further progress is needed that would combine short-term actions with medium-and long-term sustainable solutions. Continued political engagement to speed-up, enhance and advance political and developmental achievements attained thus far should be advanced.

With this in mind, Khartoum Process members propose that, whilst the principles, domain structure and balanced and comprehensive approach of the JVAP remain, the JVAP should be updated to reflect delivery to date. Therefore, Khartoum Process recommends that the 2018 JVAP SOM starts a process leading to the update of the JVAP as appropriate.

To this end, the Khartoum Process supports the holding of further fora under the auspices of the JVAP.

Furthermore, reflecting on the positive experiences of co-ordination between the Khartoum Process and other regional processes, for instance the Trilateral Meeting between the representatives of the AU-Horn of Africa Initiative, the Khartoum Process, and the Rabat Process in November 2017, the Khartoum Process calls for further cooperation and engagement between processes.

The Khartoum Process welcomes the operationalisation of the JVAP Database, which represents a key deliverable of the First JVAP SOM. The Khartoum Process reaffirms the importance of effective reporting to enhance cooperation and maximise the effectiveness and efficiency of support to Khartoum Process priorities.

ANNEX: KHARTOUM PROCESS RESPONSES TO THE JVAP 16 PRIORITY ACTIONS²⁴

Domain 1: Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement

Domain 1 - Priority Action 1 / 2016. Launch projects to enhance employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities in regions of origin and transit of migrants in East, North and West Africa to enhance the professional skills and employability of young people, including the AU/NEPAD skills initiative, access to digital technologies, support to micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises in the formal and informal sectors and increased access to finance.

34 Initiatives

11 countries of implementation

32 Projects and programmes

2 Policies/pieces of legislation

Current types of initiatives:

VET; job placement counselling to youth and women; support to livestock sector; community development

Examples of initiatives:

In 2017, under the EUTF for Africa, five new projects for a total amount of €51 million have been approved in the Horn of Africa window. 13 actions in the Horn of Africa have been approved since the creation of the EUTF for Africa with at least one component addressing root causes or irregular migration and forced displacement, for an overall amount of €208.8 million.²⁵ In the Horn of Africa, by the end of 2017, the EUTF for Africa had approved programmes to the value of €197 million to provide greater economic and employment opportunities.²⁶

Domain 1 - Priority Action 2 / 2016. Launch projects linking relief, rehabilitation and development in peripheral and most vulnerable areas characterised by instability, forced displacement and irregular migration, providing a targeted response to tackle the main determinants of vulnerability (poverty, marginalisation, exclusion, destitution) and targeting populations at risk (especially youth).

23 Initiatives

10 countries of implementation

22 Projects and programmes

1 Policies/pieces of legislation

Current types of initiatives:

Development and support; conflict management; food security; enhancing resilience of groups of populations and communities

Examples of initiatives:

Under the EUTF, contracts have been signed for peacebuilding, economic development and resilience activities in Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. One million individuals are expected to benefit from training, business development, and infrastructure resilience support in the region. The EUTF for Africa is also working to address internal conflicts and trans-regional security threats – an example is the local dialogue structures put in place to reduce tensions as part of the Wadi El Ku integrated catchment management

²⁴ Figures extracted from the JVAP Database on 21 September 2018. The count includes the PA initiatives pertaining to Khartoum Process as well as those PA initiatives that relate to projects, programmes, policies and legislations implemented across and between the countries participating in Khartoum and Rabat Processes.

²⁵ EUTF for Africa: Annual Report 2017, p. 44.

²⁶ EUTF for Africa: Annual Report 2017, p. 19.

work in Sudan.²⁷ The EUTF for Africa is also promoting social cohesion and countering violent extremism – for example in Uganda where police officers are being trained in these areas, students are being enrolled in vocational training and cooperatives have been established.²⁸

Domain 1 - Priority Action 3 / 2016. Operationalise the African Institute on Remittances (AIR) to serve as a focal point for all stakeholders in African remittances, a centre of excellence on African remittances as regards research, advocacy and private sector engagement; and a hub through which technical assistance and capacity building regarding remittances would be provided to African Union Member States' organisations (central banks, ministries, banks, and non-bank financial institutions).

2 Initiatives

1 country of implementation

1 Project/programme

1 Policy/piece of legislation

Initiatives:

The AIR is providing technical assistance to countries across Africa. For instance, discussions and agreement on AIR technical assistance have been held with the Central Bank of Djibouti. Furthermore, the Central Bank of Egypt is an active and regular participant in the experience sharing workshops on data collection, statistics, legal, and regulatory framework (see: <http://www.au-air.org/event/>).

Domain 1 - Priority Action 4 / 2016. Facilitate responsible private investment in African agriculture, agribusiness and agro-industries and boost intra-African trade and exports of agricultural products through agricultural finance initiatives and by working with like-minded organisations, with immediate effect, with a view to contributing to rural economic transformation, taking due note of the African Union's Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.

17 Initiatives

5 countries of implementation

15 Projects and programmes

2 Policies and legislations

Current types of initiatives:

Support to public sector; support to private sector, including private investment; commercial forestry; small-scale agricultural projects

Examples of initiatives:

The North African window of the EUTF for Africa is supporting the IOM together with the FAO to assist local farmers to preserve date palm production in affected areas. This will be complemented with capacity building for farmers to strengthen technical capacity and build community resilience.²⁹

The 11th European Development Fund is funding the €132 million Development Initiative of Northern Uganda (DINU). This Programme is intended to eradicate poverty and under-nutrition and strengthen the foundations for sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development, and as such promote sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development. It will support food security and agriculture, transport infrastructure and good governance. The programme is: improving access to finance for SMEs engaged in agricultural value addition; providing a facility for business development services and blended finance; improving the stock and quality of the district road assets through a district road rehabilitation fund and dedicated technical assistance.

²⁷ EUTF for Africa: Annual Report 2017, p. 53.

²⁸ EUTF for Africa: Annual Report 2017, p. 54.

²⁹ EUTF for Africa: Annual Report 2017, p. 65.

Domain 2: Legal migration and mobility

Domain 2 - Priority Action 5 / 2016. Double the number of scholarships for students and academic staff through the EU supported Erasmus+ programme in 2016 compared to 2014.

1 Specific initiative (Erasmus+) programme across the countries of Rabat and Khartoum Processes is responding to this priority action.

Details of initiative:

This priority action has been achieved. As at August 2018 the EU has supported 13,483 mobilities under the Erasmus+ programme. The initial JVAP target of doubling the number of mobilities (from 4,000 to 8,000) was achieved prior to the First JVAP SOM. The figure of 13,483 (as at August 2018) represents well over a tripling of the original baseline figure. This figure includes increased participation from a number of Khartoum Process countries under this programme since 2015. For instance, mobilities from Tunisia have more than doubled in the past year, from 500 exchanges planned in 2016 to over 1,100 in 2017 thanks to an injection of an additional €3 million. 2017 also saw an increase in planned mobilities from Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Uganda and the very first exchanges funded with Djibouti.

Domain 2 - Priority Action 6 / 2016. While respecting the national selection and admission procedures, launch pilot projects that pool offers for legal migration (e.g. for work, study, research, and vocational training) by some EU Member States or associated countries to selected African countries as an element of the comprehensive logic of the Action Plan.

3 Initiatives

2 countries of implementation

2 projects/programmes

1 policy/legislation

Current types of initiatives:

Mobility, free movement, visa facilitation for foreign students

Examples of initiatives:

Since November 2017, the development of the pilot project concept, selection of third countries, and concretisation of projects, including specific deliverables, have taken place. The operational phase, namely setting up of pilot projects in close cooperation with third countries and stakeholders is ongoing.

Domain 2 - Priority Action 7 / 2016. Organise, in the framework of the Rabat and Khartoum processes and the Migration and Mobility Dialogue, workshops on visa facilitation.

Response to specific single initiative

This priority action has been achieved. A Thematic meeting on the visa facilitation, in Cidade Velha (Cape Verde) in November-December 2016. The Khartoum Process and over 28 Rabat Process partner countries participated.

Domain 3: Protection and asylum

Domain 3 - Priority Action 8 / 2016. RDPP Programmes in the Horn of Africa and North Africa should be up and running by mid-2016. Their aim is to address the protection and developmental needs of people suffering long-term displacement and their host communities. The programmes will focus on durable solutions, enhancing protection capacities of hosting countries, and creating development and livelihood opportunities for displaced populations and host communities, including in areas such as income-generation, jobs, and education.

Current types of initiatives:

CRRF (Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework) support programmes; Community resilience initiatives; child protection; access to justice; longer-term capacity-building

Examples of Initiatives:

The EUTF for Africa - Horn of Africa window has supported the RDPP for the Horn of Africa and a set of dedicated CRRF support programmes adopted in December 2017. Additional support during 2017 has focused on the areas of livelihoods and access to basic services. In summary, in 2017, four new projects were approved, for an amount of €58.05 million. 11 actions have been approved since the creation of the EUTF for Africa - Horn of Africa window with at least one component addressing long term needs of refugees and host communities, for an overall amount of €207.05 million.³⁰ In Uganda, the EU is playing a key role in widening access to quality education for refugees and host communities. Through the Support Programme for Refugee Settlements in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU), refugee children from South Sudan as well as those from host communities are able to get education through the Accelerated Education Programme, which enables those who had dropped out of school to enrol on a catch-up programme that enables them to re-join formal school. The SPRS-NU programme also offers skills training for youth, women and girls who are not in formal education, with the aim to provide the opportunity to obtain skills that can enable them find employment or create their own jobs. This year alone, 1,480 youth are benefiting from the programme.

With a specific or partial focus on the protection of unaccompanied minors, projects under the RDPP are on-going in Ethiopia (€30 million), Kenya (€15 million), Somalia (€50 million), Sudan (€ 15 million), and Uganda (€ 20 million). The aim is to create evidence-based, innovative and sustainable development and protection solutions for refugees and host communities, including access to and provision of basic rights and services. The focus is on the protection of unaccompanied minors, also in refugee-hosting areas, where youth are particularly vulnerable to abduction or recruitment into sex slavery and child soldiering - a component dedicated to technical vocational, education and training (TVET) and promoting apprenticeships for youth.

In the Horn of Africa, the RDPP aims to develop durable solutions for protracted refugee situations, thereby improving prospects for refugees, IDPs and host communities. Currently, the RDPP has a portfolio of around €160 million: €130 million from the EU Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF), €20 million from DG HOME from the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and bilateral contributions from the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland. Projects under the RDPP are ongoing in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda and focus on four pillars: 1) capacity building; 2) protection; 3) integrated services; 4) socio-economic development. To this end, RDPP focuses on capacity building of (local) authorities, involving the private sector and creating opportunities for refugees to live and work outside of the camps. This increases the potential of refugees to sustain their own livelihoods and contribute to the local economy. With this methodology, the RDPP aims for a shift from humanitarian aid to a model of structural and sustainable interventions, in line with the CRRF approach. Results and lessons learned from RDPP projects currently being implemented contribute to the different CRRF pilots in the Horn of Africa.

The EU is the 5th biggest donor of the Education cannot Wait (ECW) global initiative, which will operate in Uganda as of 2018 through the Education Response Plan. The 3.5-year programme plans to reach over 560,000 refugees and host community children and youth, as well as to recruit and to remunerate more than 9,000 teachers on a yearly basis, train over 12,500 teachers and build close to 3,000 classrooms yearly. The plan has been developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the UNHCR, and will be managed by consortium facilitated by Save the Children. Other key partners include UN Agencies and international and local civil society organisations.

³⁰ EUTF for Africa: Annual Report 2017, p. 47.

Under the RDPP for North Africa, the EUTF for Africa is helping establish sustainable national and local systems to effectively deliver inclusive services (education, health and social protection) and provide members of migrant and host communities with greater economic opportunities, including self-employment and short-term employment. A first project under the RDPP has been signed with a focus on addressing child vulnerabilities (prevention, mitigation and protection) in those areas identified as prone to migration.

Domain 3 - Priority Action 9 / 2016. Carry out trainings and improve the quality of the asylum process, in close cooperation with UNHCR and with the support of EASO, in countries of origin, transit and destination.

10 Initiatives

9 countries of implementation

1 organisation

Current types of initiatives:

Improving protection for refugees and asylum-seekers; protection of vulnerable groups of migrants; support the registration of refugees; conflict prevention

Examples of Initiatives:

In September 2017, the European Commission set out the next steps to make the EU migration and asylum policy fairer and more effective. New initiatives proposed included a new resettlement scheme for at least 50,000 refugees.³¹

Domain 3 - Priority Action 10 / 2016. Develop targeted projects to improve resilience, safety and self-reliance of refugees in camps and host communities in countries most affected by forced displacement in close coordination with host countries, international organisations.

47 Initiatives

11 countries of implementation

46 projects/programmes

2 organisation

1 policy/legislation

Current types of initiatives:

Supporting the resilience of displaced populations together with their host communities as well enhancing the capacity of partner countries to establish functioning policy, legislative and institutional frameworks on asylum and international protection

Examples of Initiatives:

RDPP programmes in the Horn of Africa of over €160 million are starting to show outputs that are increasing the self-reliance of refugees and vulnerable host communities.

In North Africa, actions under this priority aim to strengthen protection and resilience of migrants, forcibly displaced persons and local host populations. In Libya, EUTF for Africa actions in 2017 have focused particularly on protection and assistance-related activities in this country. Actions are addressing protection needs and supporting the resilience of migrants, refugees, displaced populations and their host communities as well as enhancing the capacities of partner countries to better manage mixed migration flows.

Following the signature of programmes adopted in 2016 for Libya, International organisations and Civil Society organisations are working together under the EUTF for Africa to improve protection and resilience of refugees, migrants (including those in detention centres), internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities, and develop pilot initiatives to promote alternatives to detention. In line with the political priorities established at the beginning of 2017, the EUTF for Africa has expanded its assistance to migrants,

³¹ EUTF for Africa: Annual Report 2017, p. 13.

refugees and IDPs in Libya. In this respect, the EUTF for Africa is supporting UN Agencies (the IOM, the UNHCR, and the UNICEF) to expand protection spaces for migrants, refugees and host communities by scaling up relevant capacities and provision of assistance.

The EUTF for Africa, North Africa window, has focused on supporting the development of national and regional migration, asylum and integration policies and measures, to ensure that migrants' and refugees' needs and aspirations are addressed. For example, in 2016, the programme 'Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie' ('Promote the implementation of Tunisia's national migration strategy') was adopted. It provides support to national Institutions to operationalise the Tunisian Migration National Strategy. The planning of activities has taken place jointly with relevant national authorities while a household survey on migration and the budgeting of the migration policy component of this programme are currently under negotiation, pending the validation of the National Strategy and the agreement of the Tunisian authorities on proposed activities. At a regional level, the 'City-to-City' programme adopted in May put a particular focus on improving migration governance at decentralized level by exchanging best practices between European and African cities located around the Mediterranean Sea.

Other EUTF programming is supporting individual countries in responding to refugee and protection needs. For instance, the €50 million RE-INTEG programme is enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows. To support the most vulnerable and promote peaceful co-existence among beneficiaries, Internally Displaced Persons and members of the host communities are also benefitting from the programme. Under the programme, over 73,000 Somali refugees have been able to return home from neighbouring Kenya and combined with the Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia Programme have, for instance, enabled 30,000 children to receive education support, have 1,400 households with hygiene support and have set up eight mobile medical units and leased ambulances to deliver ante-natal and other medical care.

Domain 4: Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings

Domain 4 - Priority Action 11 / 2016. Establish or upgrade national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and action plans in countries and regions of origin and transit of migration. Identify single national contact points for anti-smuggling and trafficking activities to enhance cooperation, including with counterparts in EU Member States and associated countries and in Europol.

10 Initiatives

7 countries of implementation

8 projects/programmes

2 policy/legislation

Current types of initiatives:

Capacity building, namely strengthening the national criminal justice system's response to trafficking in persons, training of trainers, elaboration and enactment of the relevant legislation.

Examples of Initiatives:

In **Somalia**, three separate task forces to manage better migration issues were announced in 2016. A High Level Task Force, established in May 2016, is responsible for elaborating policies and relevant legislation concerning migration. In addition to the High Level Task Force, the Prime Minister also launched two "technical" task forces, namely on 1) Human Trafficking and Smuggling and 2) Return and Readmission. The first one, being most relevant to the Khartoum Process mandate, is assigned to set up a strategy to implement policies and legislation on migration, set up programs to prevent illegal migration, carry out necessary tasks on border control, provide reports to the High Level Task Force, and take appropriate measures to investigate and prosecute human traffickers and smugglers.

In Djibouti, the Djiboutian government passed a new law against migrant smuggling and human trafficking in March 2016, defining “migrant smuggling” and “human trafficking” in terms similar to those outlined in the supplemental protocols to the UNTOC, to which Djibouti acceded in 2005. In addition to defining migrant smuggling and human trafficking, the March 2016 law calls for the protection of victims and outlines punishments for those found guilty of smuggling and trafficking.

To coincide with the new legislation on migrant smuggling and human trafficking, the Government convened a roundtable in July 2016 attended by key Government institutions, civil society organizations, the IOM and the UNHCR. The Ministry of Justice advises that a new law is being rolled out with the support of: 1) an awareness-raising campaign; 2) capacity building; 3) focus on sub-regional cooperation with states and organisations such as IGAD to facilitate working together to tackle transnational issues; 4) protection for victims of human trafficking. In addition, the Djiboutian government has established a coordinating national committee on migration and trafficking and has made further institutional changes to be confirmed in a Presidential Decree - a precondition to develop a National Coordination Mechanism (“NCM”) for migration.

In July 2016, the **Government of Kenya** launched a NCM, a government led inter-agency coordination platform that will be in charge of national migration issues in Kenya. The NCM is tasked with facilitating interagency coordination, collaboration and information-sharing on migration concerns at the national level. The NCM has its own secretariat, under the Department of immigration, and has a wide range of state and non-state members that regularly convene.

In the Horn of Africa, one of the EUTF for Africa's principle responses to this Domain is the €46 Million BMM Programme. This programme aims at better managing migration at the regional level through the provision of capacity building and basic equipment to government institutions of the Khartoum Process. **In Sudan**, the regional development cooperation programme BMM, established under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and coordinated by GIZ in a consortium with the British Council, Civipol, Expertise France, the IOM, the Italian Ministry of Interior and the UNODC, has identified opportunities for cooperation with the GIZ programme “Improving the living conditions of refugees and host communities in eastern Sudan”. The objective is to refer migrants to technical and vocational education and training institutes in order to provide them with access to skill trainings. This would allow them to acquire skills that could support income generating activities.

In Ethiopia, the capacity of the Federal Police is being built regarding criminal investigation on trafficking in human beings crimes. The IOM is fostering synergies between BMM and the “Migrant Protection and Reintegration Facility” programme, also funded by the EU. The Ethiopian Anti-Trafficking Task Force (EATTF) represents the lead entity for migration coordination. Its mandate and role are defined by Proclamation 909/2015 (the Anti-Trafficking Proclamation), and the responsibility to ensure the implementation of this Proclamation rests with the Attorney General Office (AGO).

In Eritrea, during May 2017, the Eritrean Government participated in a workshop that advocated the value of a whole-of-government approach. The workshop initiated dialogue on migration management between representatives from key Government ministries, the National Union of Eritrean women and the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students.

The action 'Enhancing the Response to Migration Challenges in Egypt' (€60 million), adopted in May 2017, includes a component which specifically supports the objectives of Egypt's National Strategy for combating and preventing illegal migration as well as human trafficking.

Progress has been made during 2017-18 in the setting up of the Regional Operational Centre (ROCK) in support of the Khartoum Process and AU Horn of Africa Initiative, which started operating in the first half of 2018 and is establishing links with the national and regional police organisations, always in full respect of human rights.

Domain 4 - Priority Action 12 / 2016. Implement projects focused on strengthening institutional capacities to fight against the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings networks, both in origin and transit countries located along the West Sahel routes, and raise awareness on this problem among the populations concerned.

6 Initiatives

8 countries of implementation

Current types of initiatives:

Support to victims of trafficking in human beings, institution capacity building, support to migrant resource centres.

Examples of Initiatives:

A range of programmes, including the EU's Development Cooperation Instrument's Addressing Mixed Migration in East Africa (AMMi) programme and the EUTF for Africa's BMM and the ROCK focus on, or include components aimed at, strengthening the institutional capacity of Khartoum Process countries to tackle smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings

The AMMi programme has supported regional training to strengthen transnational cooperation and national capacity to tackle criminal networks. In coordination with the IOM, the UNODC and IGAD, it has gathered participants from seven countries. Drawing on the recommendations from the first training, a training of trainers has been delivered to participants from six different countries. As of June 2018, 5 national training sessions had been conducted (in Somaliland, Uganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya) for approximately 210 participants. The programme has led to the establishment and mobilization of a regional peer-to-peer capacity. The programme has assisted national authorities in setting up or strengthening safe and rights-respectful reception offices for migrants, asylum seekers and/or refugees in Somalia, Djibouti and Sudan.

In Ethiopia, BMM has reached 6,646 vulnerable migrants (11% female, 13% children) with protection services. Seven different protection services were supplied through the Transit Centre in Addis Ababa. These services include shelter for the victims of human trafficking psychosocial and medical support, family tracing etc. Some of these victims are not able to return to their families for various reasons for several months.

In Egypt, in cooperation with Italy, an International Training Centre for senior border guards and immigration and law enforcement officers of the African countries was established at the Egyptian Police Academy (ITEPA project). The Centre, created as a result of a joint cooperation between the Italian Central Directorate for Immigration and Border Police and the Egyptian Police Academy, on behalf of their respective Ministries of Interior, works towards strengthening the skills of African countries' authorities in charge of border control and migration management, tackling smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings, contributes to building a common and integrated pattern of knowledge and sensibility among border control, migration and law enforcement Agencies of the African Countries involved, and supports in a practical manner the development of regional operational cooperation on border and migration management. The key areas covered throughout the training program concerned border checks (including fraud document detection) and surveillance; return and readmission procedures; fight against human trafficking and migrant smuggling in compliance with the international law; and international protection procedures, amongst others. The training programme is for 2 years. To date, two training sessions have been delivered, and 115 African participants were trained. Four training sessions will be delivered during this and coming years.

Domain 4 - Priority Action 13 / 2016. Set up a joint investigation team in Niger against migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings networks, as a pilot project to be potentially replicated in other countries or regions at their request.

This is a Priority Action specific to the Rabat Process

Initiative:

This priority action has been achieved. A joint team of officials from France, Spain and Niger has been established in Niger. This led, after a year of fieldwork, to the arrest of 137 suspects, the seizure of 38 vehicles and the dismantling of 23 national and international networks of smuggling or trafficking in human beings.

Domain 4 - Priority Action 14 / 2016. Organise information campaigns in countries of origin, transit and destination, to raise awareness of the general public and potential migrants and victims on the dangers of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, their recruitment processes, including through public broadcasting services programmes aimed at informing the general public and potential migrants about the migratory situation in Europe.

8 Initiatives

7 countries of implementation

Current types of initiatives:

Capacity building, assistance to victims of trafficking, support to awareness raising campaigns

Examples of Initiatives:

The Thematic Meeting on Awareness Raising Campaigns that took place in The Hague, the Netherlands, in July 2018, constitutes an important response. Its aim was to share experiences and promote further learning on the effectiveness of these campaigns; it reviewed a selected number of activities and the means of evaluating the impact of the awareness raising campaigns in the short-, medium- and long-term.

Since February 2016, the EU has funded an awareness campaign implemented by the UNHCR - "Telling the Real Story" to inform Somalia and Eritrean refugees of the full scope and difficulties associated with irregular movement to Europe and to counter human smuggling and trafficking from the Horn of Africa. "Telling the Real Story" testimonials have been seen on Facebook more than 10 million times - authentic testimonies in native languages of the target audience.

The EUTF for Africa's BMM Programme (see above) raises awareness about the dangers of irregular migration and the options for legal migration. For instance on UN World Day against Trafficking in Persons on 30 July a photo exhibition in Nairobi of trafficking survivors and their stories was visited by 4,000 people, and an accompanying social media campaign reached 484,700 people online. A EUTF for Africa macro indicator tracks the number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached with information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration. This had reached 96,000 as of September 2018.

Domain 5: Return, readmission and reintegration

Domain 5 - Priority Action 15 / 2016. Strengthen the logistical and operational capacity of authorities of countries of origin to respond in a timely manner to readmission applications, including through missions by immigration officials from African countries to European countries in order to verify and identify nationalities of irregular migrants who are not in need of international protection with a view to being returned. Such identification missions will take place in the first quarter of 2016 with at least 10 African countries on a voluntary basis.

6 Initiatives

6 countries of implementation

5 projects/programmes

1 policy/legislation

Current types of initiatives:

Capacity building; promotion of voluntary return and reintegration; trainings of immigration officers.

Examples of Initiatives:

Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda offer immigration officer and airline staff training on various aspects of document examination, imposter recognition and profiling.

Domain 5 - Priority Action 16 / 2016. Launch projects in countries of origin to support the reintegration of returnees into their communities aiming at capacity building for authorities and civil society organisations involved in the return and reintegration processes in their field of competence, in particular by integrating the returning migrants in the local community, labour market and social system.

15 Initiatives

7 countries of implementation

Current types of initiatives:

Programmes to support development and implementation of rights-based, development-focused and sustainable return and reintegration policies and processes

Examples of Initiatives:

The programme - The Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process aims to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration management through the development and implementation of rights-based, development-focused and sustainable return and reintegration policies and processes. It covers reintegration in African countries who are members of the Khartoum Process. At the same time, within the Partnership Framework, dialogues on return and readmission have continued to evolve.