



Migration monitoring and preparedness at EU level

Multi-stakeholder cooperation

*EMN-IOM Workshop
29 September 2020*

New Pact on Migration and Asylum



New Pact on Migration and Asylum

The infographic features a light blue world map in the background. Overlaid on the map are several circular icons with white borders, each containing a different image: a group of hands clasped together, a person wearing a red and white striped hat, a group of three people (two women and one man) in professional attire, a row of various national flags, a person working at a computer, and a woman and a man in conversation. The circles are arranged in a scattered pattern across the map.

Early warning and forecasting

Communication:

„The effectiveness of response can be improved through preparation and foresight. This needs an evidence-based approach, to increase anticipation and help to prepare EU responses to key trends.”

Migration Preparedness and Crisis Blueprint:

“...to help move from a reactive mode to one based on readiness and anticipation. It will bring together all existing crisis management tools and set out the key institutional, operational and financial measures and protocols which must be in place to ensure preparedness both at EU and national level.”

Integrated EU-wide forecasting system

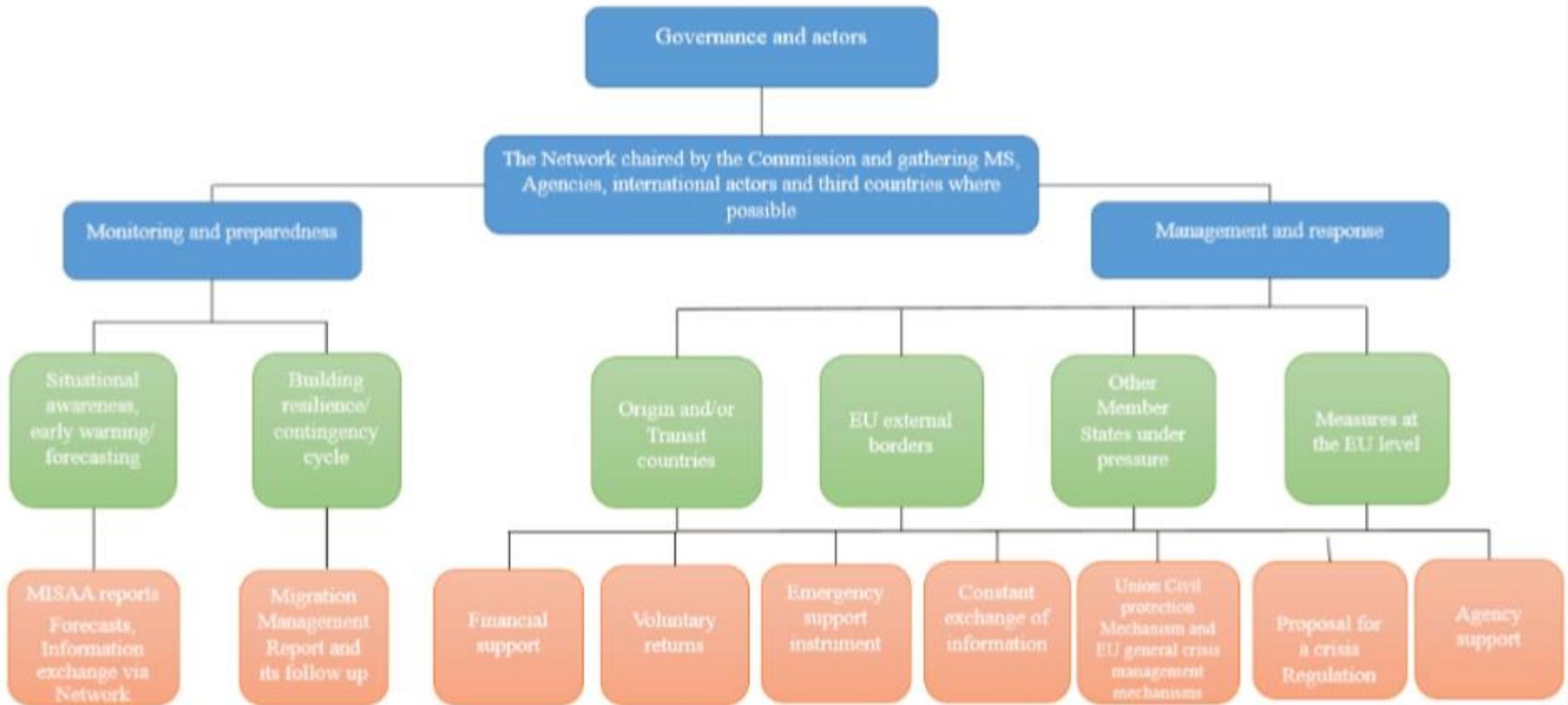
Challenges:

- EU institutional framework
- Broad consensus
- Combination of existing tools
- Actions to take

Principles:

- One element of a complex package
- multi-agency approach
- Well-defined targets
- Awareness on the impact

Preparedness and crisis management Blueprint





Migration Crisis

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Charts and Graphs on Eastern Mediterranean

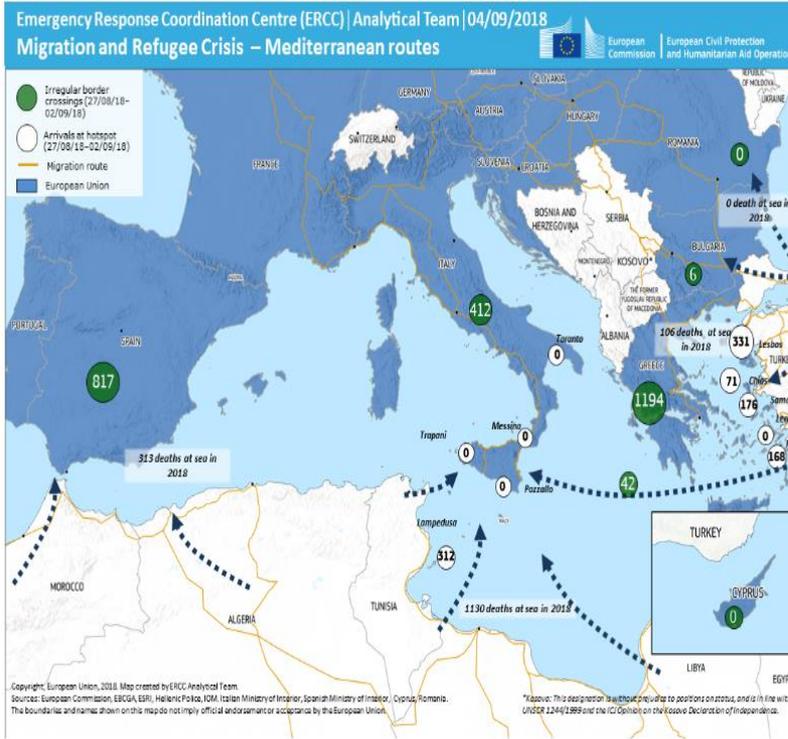
Charts and Graphs on Central Mediterranean

Partnership Framework

Monitoring

IPCR ACTIVATION MIGRATION CRISIS

The IPCR was activated in full mode on 9 November 2015 to facilitate the response to the Refugee and Migration Crisis



Key Migration Links

- [Download the latest ISAA Report](#)
- [Latest ISAA Questionnaire](#)
- [Latest Specific Questionnaire](#)
- [Flash Note on the latest Roundtable](#)
- [Charts on Central Med](#)
- [Charts on Eastern Med](#)
- [Post ISAA input](#)
- [Post communication products](#)

Latest from ISAA Input/Products

Geospatial & analytical products

06 Sep 2018, 09:47 CET / by [EEAS INT.CEN.3](#)

Please find attached the latest EU SatCen product on Orestiada - Turkey Pre-frontier Monitoring (27 Aug - 3 Sep 2018).

Geospatial & analytical products

05 Sep 2018, 10:30 CET / by [EEAS INT.CEN.3](#)

Please find attached the latest EU SatCen product on Feres - Turkey - Pre-frontier Monitoring (27 Aug - 3 Sep 2018).

[More](#)

What is the ISAA report?

- *Integrated **S**ituational **A**wareness and **A**nalysis*
- *Produced weekly by the European Commission and the EEAS, reporting on the week before, limited distribution*
- *Input from Commission Services, EU+ States and JHA Agencies: **EBCGA, EASO, Europol, eu-LISA, FRA***
- *Tailored on the needs of the political actors*
- *Allows a strategic overview of the situation and an informed debate*

No crises no ISAA?

European
Commission

Alternatives to ISAA

Situational Awareness and Prevention

An early warning system and a prevention mechanism able to identify emerging trends and developments both in the EU and in third countries of origin and transit, in a highly reliable and timely manner, would enable the EU and the Member States to put in place the necessary preparatory and preventive measures.

Monitoring with Big Data

Commission is engaging with JRC and EASO for combining Big Data from different sources (Gdelt - monitoring the world's broadcast, print and web news including selected migratory push factors with Google trend searches, number of IBCs at EU external borders and EPS data from Member States) for a realistic estimations of large scale movements.

Modeling experince concerning a possible military offensive in Idlib is an ongoing project.



Commission

Feasibility study on a forecasting and early warning tool for migration based on Artificial Intelligence technology



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS
Directorate F: Financial Audit, Data Management and Risk Assessment
Unit F.2 : Risk Assessment and Knowledge hub for migration and security



Commission

Overall Objective

The aim is to provide an analysis of the feasibility of developing a tool based on Artificial Intelligence technology, capable to forecast migratory flows and predict potential critical situations, within EU and in third Countries, which could have an impact on migration and asylum, both short term (1 to 4 weeks) and medium term (1 to 3 months)

Specific Objectives

Assessment of the feasibility of a forecasting and early warning tool for migration prediction and of the risks associated with such system, considering the current normative framework (e.g. privacy and data protection, Ethics Guidelines, etc.), and recommendations based on it





Commission

Focus on Assessment

General:

- Level of development of the AI technology in the field of crisis prediction.
- Identification, review and assessment of sources of data to feed the tool (e.g. data on events, internet searches, social media monitoring, data managed by JHA Agencies, etc.)
- Opportunities, challenges and costs arising from the implementation (e.g. HR and financial resources).
- Design of 3 possible scenarios for implementation based on different levels of ambition/resources.

Operational:

Risk:

- Evaluation of the risks associated (cyber risks, foreign control and investments, information leaks, reliability of sources etc.)

Organisational:

- Possible organizational structures for the successful incorporation of the tool.

Legislative:

- Gaps and weaknesses of EU and MS legal framework (e.g. privacy and data protection, data ownership, etc.)

Trustworthiness:

- Human Agency and Oversight
- Technical robustness and safety
- Transparency
- Accountability



Predicting critical situations within EU and third countries that could impact migration

- Predicting conflict theoretically and politically contestable, influences reliability;
- Reliability issues with media monitoring: non-reporting and biased media;
- Combination of sources reduces error and increases amount of data.

Data source	Description	Assessment	
UCDP (Uppsala Conflict Data Program)	Data analysis on organized violence	+ Established, large amount of data + High quality standards	- Timeliness/updated yearly - Only violent conflict
JRC Global Conflict Risk Index	Risk of conflict in the next 1-4 years based on statistical indicators	+ High quality	- Next 1-4 years vague
GDELT	Real-time news monitor	+ Constantly updated + Large amount of (local) data; >100 languages	- Less precise - Neutrality of news/data
ICEWS (Integrated Conflict Early Warning System)	Early-warning based on political news	+ Low error rate - Neutrality of news/data	

Questions

1. **Levels of access:** In a scenario where the AI-Tool uses restricted data, could DG HOME envision the AI-Tool offering different levels of access to its outputs?
2. **Scope to increase capacities:** Is there scope to invest in additional operational or analytical capacity to host the AI-Tool?
3. **Hosting the AI-Tool:** Is there scope to invest in additional operational or analytical capacity to host the AI-Tool?
4. **Data/information sharing:** Which coordination mechanisms are in place to share new data or information on migration trends with different operational and policy actors (within the EU, between the EU and Member states, etc.)? How frequently is information being shared through these mechanisms?

Questions

5. **Existing tools:** How are existing risk analyses, e.g. ISAA reports, which share data on migration trends, used? Do they influence policy-making and operational decision-making, or are they more seen as an information-sharing tool?
6. **Cooperation:** What is the incentive landscape among different stakeholders to share data and use the AI-Tool's outputs for daily policy and operational programming, bearing in mind their – sometimes varying – needs and preferences? Are there any concerns among these stakeholders about cooperating, especially where there might be overlapping mandates?
7. **Ownership of information produced by the AI-Tool:** Who will own the information produced by the AI-Tool? How may these ownership influence requirements for additional working arrangements, as well as the willingness of stakeholders to invest resources (budget, staff capacity) to help design and operate the AI-Tool?



Thank you for your attention

**Situational Awareness, Resilience and Data Management
DG HOME**

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