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International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2011.

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVR</td>
<td>Assisted Voluntary Return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMA</td>
<td>Bureau for Migration and Asylum, Republic of Moldova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td>Best Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBMM</td>
<td>Capacity Building of Migration Management project (March 2005 – December 2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>Commonwealth of Independent States</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMA</td>
<td>Centre for Migrant Advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECRE</td>
<td>European Council on Refugees and Exiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU MS</td>
<td>European Union Member States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIAS</td>
<td>Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICMPD</td>
<td>International Centre for Migration Policy Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPR</td>
<td>Institute of Penal Reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTA</td>
<td>Long-term Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>Migrant Accommodation Centre, MIA-administered facility where migrants are held for up to six months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFAEI</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Republic of Moldova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIA</td>
<td>Ministry of Internal Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OM</td>
<td>Observatory Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVIR</td>
<td>Office for Visas and Registration, MIA, Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>Readmission Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBGS</td>
<td>State Border Guard Service of Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>Special premises, SBGS-administered short-term facility where migrants are kept for up to three days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCN</td>
<td>Third-country national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THF</td>
<td>Temporary Holding Facility, SBGS-administered short-term detention facility where migrants are kept for up to ten days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAM</td>
<td>Unaccompanied minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMR</td>
<td>World Migration Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

THE READMISSION AGREEMENT
The Agreement between the European Community and Ukraine on readmission of persons (Readmission Agreement) was signed on 18 June 2007 in Luxembourg and was ratified by the Law of Ukraine of 15 January 2008.

The Agreement between the European Community and Moldova on readmission of persons was signed on 10 October 2007 in Brussels and was ratified by the law of Republic of Moldova on 8 November 2007. The enforcement of the Readmission Agreements in Ukraine and Moldova is one of the principal requirements of the EU-Ukraine and EU-Moldova action plans toward the establishment of a visa-free regime for short-stay travel.

By signing the Readmission Agreements, Ukraine and Moldova assumed the obligation to readmit their citizens and third-country nationals that violated the rules of entrance or stay in EU MS and entered the EU from the territory of Ukraine or Moldova.

CBMM I & II
The first project aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Ukrainian Government in the sphere of migration, based on the EU acquis communautaire and focused, inter alia, on the transfer of experience and best practices and humanitarian standards on protection of migrants rights, was the project titled “Capacity Building in Migration Management: Ukraine” (CBMM phases I and II), funded by the European Union and co-funded by the governments of Belgium, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Poland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The project spanned three years from 1 March 2005 to 31 December 2008 and had a total budget of 7.2 mln Euro. The GUMIRA project became its logical continuation.

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE
“Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building for the Governments of Ukraine and Moldova for the Implementation of Readmission Agreements with the European Union” (GUMIRA)

OBJECTIVES
1. To strengthen the capacity of the Ukrainian authorities to implement the provisions of the respective Readmission Agreements and improve coordination among Government institutions vis-à-vis readmission
2. To ensure sustainability of capacity building interventions through institutionalization of Best Practices on Migrant Accommodation Centre management/operation
3. To safeguard human rights of irregular migrants detained in Ukraine and Moldova through capacity building measures for civil society and government agencies in Ukraine and Moldova
   a. To improve the quality of and access to medical, legal and social services for migrants detained at MACs and THFs in Ukraine
   b. To ensure that essential humanitarian and sanitary needs of third country nationals in custody in Ukraine are met through provision of basic health care and nutrition assistance at Pavshyne and Chop Temporary Detention Centres and the Mukachevo Dormitory for women & children
   c. To raise awareness in the Ukrainian society on migration issues and racial tolerance
4. To safeguard human rights of irregular migrants detained in Ukraine through upgrading physical infrastructure and equipping in line with international standards
PARTNERS
Government partners:
- Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine
- State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
- Ministry of Internal Affairs of Moldova
- Border Guard Service of Moldova
- Bureau for Migration and Asylum of Moldova

Implementing NGO partners:
- Charity Foundation Caritas of Mukachevo Greek-Catholic Diocese, Uzhgorod, Ukraine
- International Charitable Foundation cof the Protection of Health and Environment “Region Karpat” (NEEKA), Mukachevo, Ukraine
- Chernihiv Public Committee of Human Rights Protection, Ukraine
- Regional Civil Society “Volynski Perspektivy”, Lutsk, Ukraine
- Ternopil City Women’s Club “Revival of the Nation”, Ukraine
- Kharkiv Regional Charitable Fund “Social Service of Assistance”, Ukraine
- Institute of Penal Reform, Chisinau, Moldova

Associate partner:
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

TARGET GROUPS
- Relevant government law enforcement bodies in Ukraine and Moldova
- Irregular migrants detained at holding facilities
- Third country nationals requiring further repatriation (including vulnerable groups)
- NGOs providing services to detainees

FINAL BENEFICIARIES
- Governments of Ukraine and Moldova
- Society of Ukraine and Moldova
- EU Member States
- Third country nationals returned to Ukraine and Moldova through the Readmission Agreements
I. MIGRATION TRENDS

APPREHENDED MIGRANTS

OVERVIEW
In the framework of the GUMIRA project, the IOM and the implementing partner NGOs have systematically collected and analyzed data on migrants in holding facilities (two MACs and two THFs).

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS IN DETENTION (2009-2010)

The general trend over the last 24 months indicates a gradual decrease in the total number of irregular migrants in detention. This can be explained by several factors:

- change of the common migratory routes;
- general stabilization of the situation in the regions of origin for migrants;
- improvement of border control in Ukraine and reinforced external border control in the EU;
- fewer opportunities for employment in the EU (even if reached) as a result of the general economic crisis that started in late 2008.

The World Migration Report 2010\(^2\) (WMR 2010) emphasizes that the numbers of migrants in fact did not decrease but that the pace has slowed down, so more people actually remain in transit countries unregistered (meaning that they are not identified as irregular migrants and bide their time for the opportunity to move on to the destination country). This situation is true for Ukraine, as well.

Unfortunately, there is no definite answer as to the newly established migratory routes. Moreover, it is difficult to map any clear-cut migration corridors using the available data. There are no typical patterns emerging from the registered increases or decreases in border apprehensions in western Ukraine. In addition, one should note the ever-changing ways and means for irregular migration which migrants and facilitators (including smugglers) develop in response to alterations in laws, regulations and enforcement measures. The only stable factor with regard to irregular migration is that Ukraine remains a transit country on the path to the European Union.

\(^1\)Information in Chapter I “Migration trends” refers to the data for Ukraine only.
**STATISTICAL DATA**

The share of the top five countries of origin in 2009 averaged 66%. In 2010, it constituted 57% out of the total number of irregular migrants in detention in the observed facilities.

### TOP FIVE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS IN DETENTION IN 2009:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TOP FIVE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF MIGRANTS IN DETENTION IN 2010:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>Ma</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
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*Countries of Origin*

- **Afghanistan**: 22%
- **Pakistan**: 11%
- **Somalia**: 10%
- **Georgia**: 8%
- **Vietnam**: 5%
- **Moldova**: 9%
- **India**: 2%
- **Russia**: 3%
- **Syria**: 1%
- **Egypt**: 1%
- **Congo**: 1%
- **Armenia**: 1%
- **Iraq**: 1%
- **Sri Lanka**: 2%
- **China**: 2%
- **Palestine**: 2%
- **Turkey**: 1%

*Statistics are available only from April 2009, when the OM was officially launched.*
VULNERABLE GROUPS IN DETENTION
The WMR 2010 notes that the share of women among migrants on average exceeds 52%, and depending on culture and geography, can be lower, such as 14% in Bangladesh and other countries of Asia. At the same time, migrant stocks in Israel, Russia, Ukraine and many countries of Europe are heavily feminized.

This global trend in gender distribution is not reflected in the breakdown of migrants apprehended in Ukraine. According to the available information, in 2009 females constituted 7.5% of the total number of migrants in detention, whereas in 2010 their share was 10.5%.

Unaccompanied minors are another particularly vulnerable group in need of special attention and care. The figures vary greatly and are sporadic. It is very difficult to extrapolate any particular trends both with regard to season and countries of origin.

Ukraine has yet to develop an efficient national mechanism to work with apprehended minors, including identification of alternatives to detention.
READMISSION IN 2010
Two agencies are currently responsible for the implementation of the EU-Ukraine Readmission Agreement: the Ministry of Internal Affairs performs the standard procedure, while the State Border Guard Service is tasked with the realization of the accelerated readmission procedure. The implementation of the Readmission Agreement is viewed as satisfactory by both parties. The total number of migrants (including own nationals, third country nationals and stateless persons) readmitted to Ukraine is 1,036, while 62 persons were returned to the EU.

*This is an accumulative figure representing readmitted persons under standard and accelerated procedures.*
II. CAPACITY BUILDING

A. LONG-TERM ADVISOR

MAREK OSETEK

Officer of the Polish Border Guard
Director of the MAC in Przemysl, Poland
IOM Long-term Advisor on Readmission to MIA

STUDY VISITS

8-11 June 2009 – to Poland
Participants: Two SBGS and three MIA officers

20-24 July 2009 – to Hungary
Participants: Two SBGS and three MIA officers

Seven trainings on legal issues, identification and profiling of irregular migrants, cultural orientation

Participants: over 100 MIA and SBGS officers, judges of administrative courts

Cooperation with: UNHCR, DRC, HIAS, NGOs, Polish Border Guard.
SEMINAR

26-28 January 2010 – EU-Ukraine Readmission Seminar (Kyiv, Ukraine)

Participants:
- Twelve law enforcement representatives from seven EU MS
- Six EU MS Liaison Officers
- Two MIA officers from Moldova
- Six MIA officers from Ukraine
- Five SBGS officers from Ukraine

Cooperation with: The Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine, UNHCR, German and Italian Embassies, ICMPD, ARUP International, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, IOM Chisinau.

Results: Joint Protocol on cooperation in the framework on readmission between Ukrainian MIA and SBGS and EU MS law enforcement agencies.

READMISSION TRAININGS

16-18 April 2010 – Training on readmission in Rava Ruska (Ukraine-Poland border)

Participants:
- Six MIA officers
- Twenty-one SBGS officers
- Five Polish BG officers
- Judge from Lviv Circuit Administrative Court

27-29 April 2010 – Training on readmission in Uzhgorod (Ukraine-Slovakia border)

Participants:
- Nine MIA representatives
- Twenty-five SBGS officers
- Three Slovak Border Police officers
- Judge from Lviv Circuit Administrative Court
Within the framework of EU-funded projects “Capacity Building of Migration Management in Ukraine (CBMM phases I and II)” and “Strengthening Migration Management in the Republics of Belarus and Moldova (MIGRABEL-MIGRAMOL)”, IOM in close coordination with national counterparts developed the Guidelines and Best Practices on Migrant Accommodation Centres, a compilation of tried-and-tested norms and procedures on detention in the EU.

The institutionalization of these Best Practices and their integration into national training curricula of law enforcement agencies in Ukraine and Moldova is the most effective way towards achieving sustainability of programming in this area.

Within the GUMIRA project, the IOM has conducted six Best Practices trainings, constituting 15 training days, or 29 training sessions. Trainings on identification, cultural orientation, human rights, AVR, nutrition and legal issues were conducted for 115 MIA and SBGS officers in Ukraine.

As a result of the trainings, it was agreed to complete the Guidelines and Best Practices on Migrant Accommodation Centres manual. Under the supervision of and in cooperation with the IOM LIA, three Polish experts developed a Best Practices manual on sociocultural identification of irregular migrants for law enforcement officers in Ukraine. As agreed with the MIA and SBGS officials, the manual will be included in the curricula of the training centres of respective agencies as a part of the basic training plan for MIA and SBGS officers.

The project developed a handbook for judges, prosecutors and police officers on application of the migration legislation in Moldova. The handbook reflects various aspects of procedural and substantive law, as well as best international practices and standards applicable to the apprehension and detention of irregular migrants. It provides judges, prosecutors and police officers with valuable instruments to facilitate the understanding and application of Moldovan legislation on TCNs, as well as a brief on the most relevant European Court for Human Rights case law.
C. STUDY VISITS ON READMISSION

UKRAINE

8-11 JUNE 2009, POLAND
TWO MIA AND THREE SBGS OFFICERS
FROM UKRAINE

NADODRZANSKI BORDER GUARD DETACHMENT,
MAC IN KROSNO ODRZANSKIE

POLISH-BORDER GUARD DEPARTMENT ON WORK WITH FOREIGNERS

POLISH-GERMAN COOPERATION CENTRE OF BORDER GUARD,
POLICE AND CUSTOMS AGENCIES

OFFICE FOR FOREIGNERS

WARSAW CHOPIN AIRPORT DEPARTMENT OF BORDER

UNHCR IN POLAND

IOM WARSAW
20-24 JULY 2009, HUNGARY
THREE MIA AND TWO SBGS OFFICERS
FROM UKRAINE
2-5 NOVEMBER 2009, GERMANY
TWO MIA AND TWO SBGS OFFICERS FROM UKRAINE

BERLIN TEGEL AIRPORT
AIRPORT POLICE DIRECTORATE

DIVISION M 15 “REPARTIATION;
PROMOTION OF VOLUNTARY RETURN”

DETENTION CENTRE FOR
FOREIGNERS IN KOEPENICK

FEDERAL OFFICE FOR
MIGRATION AND REFUGEES

JOINT ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY CENTRE ON ILLEGAL MIGRATION

STATE OFFICE OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS BERLIN

IOM • OIM
IOM BERLIN
MOLDOVA

9-12 March 2010 - Study visit to Hungary on best practices in the field of readmission
Six participants from MIA, BGS, MFAEI, IPR.

Outcomes: The participants were familiarized with various issues of return and readmission procedures in Hungary, best practices in managing migrant accommodation centres and temporary holding facilities as well as Hungary’s relevant experience in assisting irregular migrants and protecting their rights.

23-25 March 2010 - Study visit to Ireland on best practices in the field of protection of migrants rights
Five participants from MIA, BGS, MFAEI, IPR.

Outcomes: Participants were familiarized with the operational standards and procedures of Irish migration authorities including:
- key competencies and procedures in border control, control of non-nationals, removals;
- implementation of readmission between Ireland and other countries
- asylum system and procedure in Ireland (Dublin Regulation, Eurodac, Return Directive).

26-28 April 2010 - Study visit to the United Kingdom on best practices in the field of protection of migrants rights
Five participants from MIA, BGS, MFAEI, IPR.

Outcomes: Participants received first-hand experience of operation and management of facilities for irregular migrants and asylum seekers, identification and removal procedures, AVR, and learned about the various aspects of collaboration between the authorities and civil society in addressing migrants’ needs in compliance with international best practices and humanitarian standards.
D. CENTRES FOR MIGRANT ADVICE

**Language training** was provided to the consultants of Kharkiv and Ternopil CMAs:
April – July 2009 – Nine persons reached the upper-intermediate level;
March – June 2010 – Six persons progressed to the advanced level.

Topics covered:
Travel abroad; personal safety; consular issues; migration trends; employment abroad; xenophobia and interethnic tolerance; country profiles and other that help in search for information and provision of assistance to the CMA clients.

Two trainings on **counteracting xenophobia and enjoying diversity**:

21-22 April 2009 – Fourteen participants and six presenters discussed the phenomenon of xenophobia and means to counteract it; conducted training for trainers on enjoying diversity and building interethnic diversity.

27-28 April 2010 – Eleven participants and two presenters focused on the practical aspects of building tolerance in Ukrainian society.

**Outcome**: In 2009, the CMAs conducted 44 thematic trainings reaching out to more than 1000 persons. In 2010 the CMAs held 69 trainings, engaging approximately 1,900 persons.

3-4 November 2010 – **Educational seminar on current visa procedures and other administrative regulations**.

Thirty-three participants: CMA consultants, embassies of the United Kingdom, Finland, Poland, USA, Portugal, governmental agencies (Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Labour, State Border Guard Service), Ukrainian and Austrian non-governmental organizations involved in the sphere of migration.

31 January 2011 – 1 February 2011 – **Workshop on strengthening institutional sustainability**

Participants: Seven CMA coordinators
Aim: Capacity building of the NGOs running CMAs through strengthening their organizational sustainability by conducting SWOT Analysis, forming a coalition and developing an action plan for drafting a concept paper to apply for grants.
2-5 NOVEMBER, 2009, GERMANY
CMA STUDY VISIT

DIAGONIE NGO

WORKING GROUP ON DEVELOPMENT AND EXPERTS

REFUGEE CENTRE, HAMBURG

MS EDUCATION BUILDING & INTEGRATION

STATE OFFICE OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS BERLIN

NGO REACH OUT

DETENTION CENTRE FOR FOREIGNERS IN KOEPENICK

IOM BERLIN
E. JOINT TRAININGS

UKRAINE

Within this component almost 300 hundred persons were trained on different topics.

LEGAL TRAININGS

13 October 2009 – Chernihiv MAC
Twenty-one participants from Chernihiv MAC, MIA, SBGS, High Administrative Court, administrative courts (Kyiv, Chernihiv and Luhansk), OVIR, UNHCR, DRC, and NGOs

15 October 2009 – Volyn MAC
Fifteen participants: representatives of Volyn MAC, MIA, SBGS, Lviv and Volyn administrative courts, OVIR, UNHCR, DRC, HIAS, local NGO

Outcomes: Discussed practical aspects of inter-agency cooperation related to irregular migrants; legal procedures of apprehension, detention and expulsion; correlation of forced return and non-refoulement principle; some specific legal procedures related to unaccompanied minors among irregular migrants and asylum seekers.

IDENTIFICATION AND PROFILING TRAININGS

19-20 October 2009 – Chernihiv MAC
Nineteen participants from Chernihiv MAC, MIA, SBGS, OVIR, local NGO

22-23 October 2009 – Volyn MAC
Eighteen participants from Volyn MAC, MIA, THFs (Lutsk, Lviv, Chop and Mukachevo), OVIR, local NGO

Outcomes: Upgraded knowledge on the issues of identification and profiling of irregular migrants; identified needs for the development of manual; developed questionnaire to identify the victims of trafficking.

MEDICAL TRAININGS

16-17 September 2009 – IOM Office, Kyiv
Thirteen participants from Volyn and Chernihiv MACs, SBGS detachments (Chop, Mukachevo, Lviv, Mostyska and Sumy), and NGOs

12-13 May 2010 – Volyn MAC and Lutsk THF
Fifty-three participants from Volyn MAC, Lutsk THF
Outcomes: The participants were trained on provision of first aid, identification of life threatening situations, personal hygiene, and disinfection.
6 and 8 September 2010 – Chernihiv and Volyn MACs
Twenty-one participants from Chernihiv and Volyn MACs, Lutsk THF, and MAC in Chisinau (Moldova)

Outcomes: Provision of medical and non-medical staff with advanced knowledge on HIV / AIDS counseling and acute psychiatric conditions and distribution of materials and recommendations to use for further trainings.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSES

5 October 2009 – 30 November 2010 – MIA Administration
Intensive English Language Course for seven representatives of the MIA Readmission Sector, Unit on Counteracting Irregular Migration of the State Department of Citizenship, Immigration and Registration of Natural Persons.

18 January 2010 – 30 September 2010 – Volyn and Chernihiv MACs
Intensive English Language Course for 89 participants from Chernihiv and Volyn MACs staff.

7 July 2010 – 30 November 2010 – Mukachevo Dormitory for Women and Children
Intensive English Language Course for 35 workers of the facility (SBGS).

MOLDOVA

Within this component almost 150 persons were trained on different topics.

Chisinau MAC, 15-17 February 2010
Fifteen participants from MIA, Border Guard Service, Ministry of Health, IPR

Outcomes: The participants were trained on provision of first aid, identification of life-threatening situations, overcoming common health issues in migrant holding facilities, knowledge on HIV/AIDS counseling and acute psychiatric conditions, etc.

MIA and BGS Administration, March 2010 – March 2011
Intensive English Language Course for 15 representatives of MIA, BGS, MFA, and Chisinau MAC staff.
Chisinau Commissariat, 31 May 2010  
Cahul Commissariat, 10 June 2010  
Balti Commissariat, 21 June 2010
Sixty-three chiefs of public order sections and inspectors for counteracting irregular migration and irregular stay of foreigners of the commissariats from all the regions of Moldova.

Outcomes: Key police officers received guidelines on implementation of the latest Moldovan norms on migrants’ apprehension and detention and applicable international regulations and best practices.

Chisinau MAC, 25-26 August 2010 - Six participants from Chisinau MAC and BGS  
Ungheni BG College, 25 February, 2009 - Sixty BGS participants

Outcomes: Participants familiarized with the most common document security and manufacturing methods, use of technical equipment to detect forged and counterfeit documents, examination of documents, and impostor identification. Over 200 passport examination manuals distributed to BGS and the BMA.

Chisinau MAC, 16-18 November 2010  
Fifteen participants from Chisinau MAC, BMA, BGS, IPR

Outcomes: Increased the awareness of Moldovan authorities on intercultural issues, enabling them to better collaborate, communicate and negotiate conflicts in multicultural environments though developing cultural sensitivity and respect. Also bolstered understanding of cultural differences and migrants’ needs, ensuring at the same time safe accommodation for detained migrants.

Chisinau MAC, 1-3 February 2011  
Twenty-eight participants from Chisinau MAC, BMA, BGS, Ministry of Social Protection, Office of the Ombudsman, IPR, Red Cross and other NGOs

Outcomes: Upgraded knowledge on internationally recognized rights protection policies and practices; human rights, assessment of the needs of apprehended migrants, best practices of collaboration between Government authorities and civil society, and ensuring delivery of adequate services to migrants.
**III. ASSISTANCE**

**UKRAINE**

**A. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

**Procurement:** The IOM has provided technical assistance amounting to **EUR 16,100**, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chernihiv MAC</td>
<td>Four water heaters (including installation) Disinfection set Computer and office equipment Small kitchen equipment Outdoor playground for children and outdoor sports equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chernihiv THF</td>
<td>Computer and office equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volyn MAC</td>
<td>Computer and office equipment Stationary Kitchen appliances Professional sewing machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volyn THF</td>
<td>Water heater (including installation) Office equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chop THF</td>
<td>Three air conditioners in rooms for migrant accommodation (including installation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint</td>
<td>Stationary for two MACs and five THFs for the total sum of <strong>EUR 1,400</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Refurbishment at the Chop THF:** Since the Mukachevo Dormitory for Women and Children will be closed as of 1 April 2011, the task of accommodating irregular migrants in Zakarpattya Region will be assumed by the Chop THF. In order to improve the accommodation conditions for migrants in this facility, and support the installation of a sustainable water supply system, the IOM has completed the following:

- **Refurbishment** in the Chop THF for the total amount of **EUR 37,000**. The refurbishment work included improvement of accommodation conditions in migrants’ quarters, canteen, health post, and bathing facilities.

- **Water solution.** Digging a well on the territory of the Chop Border Detachment and installation of a water pump system with a special cover for **EUR 15,000**.
B. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The European Union’s position is that the satisfaction of the basic needs of migrants and necessary budget allocations fall under the direct responsibility of the government authorities. However, it was agreed that for a short period the EU shall cover some costs thereof through its projects implemented by the IOM in Ukraine. The information provided below presents an overview on the assistance provided.

Food items:
- About 9,500 individual food packages in THFs
- Non-perishable goods for a total sum of EUR 16,100 for two MACs

Hygiene:
- More than 5,200 packages with items for individual use in THFs and MACs
- Over 350 cleaning and disinfection sets

Phone cards:
- Over 2500 items

Clothes and shoes:
- About 5,200 sets of underwear and other basic new clothing
- Second-hand clothes for migrants
- More than 300 pairs of new shoes

Sports and activity gear for migrants:
- Up to 1,000 items

Other:
- Kitchen supplies for THFs
- Plastic dishware for individual use by migrants at THFs
- Bed linen and towels

The total sum allocated for humanitarian assistance amounted to more than EUR 231,500.

C. LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Legal advice is provided by ten lawyers in four facilities. The topics vary and include:
- rights in detention;
- appeal of court decisions on detention;
- asylum and refugee status in Ukraine;
- rights of minors, etc.

More than 6,200 consultations were provided over 24 months, with an average of 70 consultations per week. Court representation for rejected asylum seekers was ensured through cooperation with UNHCR. IOM and UNHCR developed leaflets describing rights in detention, applying for refugee status and how to seek legal advice to distribute among migrants in the MACs. The leaflets were translated into nine languages.
### D. INTERPRETATION/TRANSLATION FOR MIGRANTS

Interpretation/translation should be ensured at all stages of interaction between migrants and the state authorities: at the moment of apprehension, during the court hearings on expulsion, during legal consultations, or submission of the asylum application. **Languages most commonly used:** English, French, Urdu, Dari, Pashto, Somali, Arabic, Farsi, Hindi, and Vietnamese. An average of 160 hours per month of interpretation and translation was provided in all four facilities. The issue of interpretation requires a comprehensive and sustainable solution with the involvement of all relevant government agencies.

### E. EXTRAORDINARY ASSISTANCE

Extraordinary assistance covers medical and psychological needs of migrants, as well as special needs of children in detention and any other urgent cases. Overall, between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2011 there were **more than 5 thousand general health complaints** registered in the four observed facilities. The IOM through its partner NGOs procured medicine for the treatment of migrants both in the facilities and in local hospitals. **The most common health complaints were:** skin diseases, toothache, stomachache and problems with digestion, sore throat and other respiratory problems (seasonal), headache, and insomnia. Samples of extraordinary medical assistance provided to apprehended and detained migrants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chernihiv MAC</td>
<td>In June 2009, a woman from Cameroon delivered a healthy baby in the local hospital in Chernihiv. The baby was with his mother in detention till the age of three months. Special care was provided when the baby had pneumonia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boryspil International Airport</td>
<td>In April 2010, a young pregnant woman from Nigeria was apprehended at Boryspil International Airport. The baby was born the next day in the local hospital of Boryspil city. Both IOM and UNHCR supported the mother and newborn baby during their stay in Ukraine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volyn MAC</td>
<td>In June – November 2010, the Afghani family was placed together in a family bloc. Initial psychological consultations were provided to all the family members. Regular psychological sessions were carried with three mentally disabled boys. This case revealed the need for better cooperation between government agencies in order to identify alternatives to detention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukachevo Dormitory</td>
<td>In September 2010, five Georgian nationals tried to escape from the fourth floor using self-made linen rope after being informed on the decision regarding their forced expulsion. However, the attempt resulted in a man falling out of the window. Three surgeries were needed for his broken legs. Special care was provided to him in a local hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chop THF</td>
<td>In November – December 2009, the flu epidemic in Ukraine incited panic. The NGO provided prophylactic care to the detained migrants including vitamins for migrants, respiratory masks, and medicine. These measures helped stem to spread of the flu in the facility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MOLDOVA

A. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Procurement: The IOM has provided technical assistance for EUR 126,230 including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chisinau MAC</th>
<th>One Stop Shop for documenting migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Six water dispensers</td>
<td>- Five desktop workstations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Two air conditioners</td>
<td>- Furniture set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Disinfection set</td>
<td>- One multifunctional biometric data collection device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Computer and office equipment (laptop, office phone)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Furniture for accommodation facilities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Furniture for the administrative facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kitchen furniture and installations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Radio communication and safety equipment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Medical equipment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- One fingerprints scanner</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- One false document detection device</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Industrial type laundry equipment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Office supplies and stationary</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Outdoor playground for children and outdoor sporting equipment</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refurbishment of the Migrant Accommodation Centre: The following work was performed to improve accommodation conditions for women and minors, as well as upgrade the administrative capacity of the MAC:

- **Refurbishment** of the accommodation facility for women and children that is a separate building that will accommodate women, children and families in accordance with international standards, at the same time increasing the total capacity of the MAC to 200 persons (total sum EUR 152,144).

- **Refurbishment** of the multifunctional administrative building that includes one kitchen for preparing food for migrants, one enlarged canteen, one enlarged conference room, enlarged cloakroom with separate showers for MAC staff and guards, larger laundry space (total sum EUR 186,434).

- **Structure reinforcement** and land improvement works, including reconstruction of an outdoor sport-yard and playground for children (total sum EUR 65,942).
B. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Food:
- During June-August 2009 and January-May 2010 all food costs for MAC clients were covered for EUR 12,000
  - Food packages provided to migrants when leaving the MAC
  - Organizing special meals on holidays
  - Provision of additional foodstuffs during the winter

Hygiene:
- More than 481 packages with items for individual use of migrants in the MAC
- Supplies for cleaning and disinfection – over 44 sets

Clothes and shoes:
- One hundred and fifty-two sets of underwear and other basic new clothing
  - Second hand clothes for the needs of migrants, 72 packages
  - Sixty-two pairs of foot-wear

Leisure activities of migrants:
- Up to 450 items

Phone cards:
- Over 64 items
- Two hundred and fifty phone calls made the clients over the landline

In total, EUR 20,000 was expended on humanitarian assistance.

C. LEGAL ADVICE

Legal advice is provided by two lawyers in the MAC. The topics vary and include:
- Migrants’ rights guarantees provided by the domestic and international law
- Appealing procedure of court decisions on public custody
- Asylum and refugee status in Moldova
- Monitoring of human rights violations

More than 450 consultations were provided over 20 months, with an average of 22 consultations per week.
A referral system for asylum seekers was established in cooperation with UNHCR and its NGO partners.
IPR is running a **Hotline** through which lawyers received **166 calls** for consultation under the project. The consultations that were rendered concerned procedure in administrative offense cases, the consequences of expulsion, procedure for obtaining citizenship, rules and the procedure of obtaining a permit for legal stay in the Republic of Moldova. IOM developed four information leaflets on migrants’ rights, labor migration, family reunification, and immigration for study. Another set of informational materials, describing migrants’ rights in detention, applying for refugee status and where they could have access to legal advice were distributed in the MAC. The leaflets were translated into three languages (Romanian, Russian and English). Asylum procedure specific leaflets in eight various languages were also distributed in the MAC in collaboration with UNHCR.

**D. INTERPRETATION/TRANSLATION FOR MIGRANTS**

**Languages most commonly used:** Russian, Turkish, English.

Since the majority of the detained migrants are from former Soviet countries, the most common language in conversation with the clients is Russian. Thus, no significant communication problems were encountered.

The project translated informational materials and other documents that were subsequently shared with and distributed amongst migrants in the MAC.

**E. EXTRAORDINARY ASSISTANCE**

Extraordinary assistance covers medical and psychological needs of migrants, as well as special needs of children in detention and any other urgent cases. Overall, between June 2009 and February 2011, more than **580 general health complaints were registered**. The IOM procured medicines for the treatment of migrants both in the facilities and in local hospitals through its partner NGOs. Most common health complaints: skin diseases, hypertension, state of stress, acute viral respiratory infections, tuberculosis, stomachache and problems with digestion, headache and insomnia.
IV. OBSERVATORY MECHANISM

The Observatory Mechanism (OM) was launched in April 2009 and is to be further honed for handover to Ukrainian government structures and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) under the EU-funded and IOM-implemented project “Support to the Implementation of the EU Readmission Agreements with the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine: Facilitation of Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (SIREADA)” (2011-2013). Led by IOM, the OM involves governmental counterparts working in the field of migration management, civil society, international organizations (such as UNHCR and ECRE), and representatives of EU Member State embassies. The aim of the mechanism is to monitor detention conditions of third country nationals in Ukraine and Moldova and, based on the results of the monitoring, to formulate recommendations and design joint follow-up actions.

**OBSERVATORY MECHANISM COMPONENTS**

- **Monthly reports**
  (update information on detention conditions, bring attention to the areas of concern)

- **Tri-annual monitoring visits**
  (assess detention conditions, observe human rights compliance, communicate with migrants)

- **OM meetings**
  (develop concrete recommendations to safeguard human rights observance and improve detention conditions)

**ACHIEVEMENTS:**

- Twenty-one monthly reports
- Six monitoring missions to nine detention facilities in three regions of Ukraine and two monitoring visits in Moldova
- Survey among migrants on quality of services in detention (October-November 2010) in four facilities in Ukraine
- Two OM meetings aimed at the development of concrete recommendations in order to improve detention conditions for irregular migrants and safeguard human rights observance
- Action plan with recommendations with regard to the improvement of the detention conditions for migrants
PRESENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (UKRAINE)

Relevant information is collected by NGO partners present at the observed facilities. The main tasks of the NGOs are:
- monitoring of the detention conditions;
- systematic and continuous data collection on apprehended and detained migrants;
- work with the administrations of the facilities to identify the needs of migrants;
- provision of basic assistance services to migrants - legal, interpretation, and humanitarian.

The NGOs provide all the necessary information to the IOM on monthly basis using special reporting forms that were developed jointly with UNHCR and ECRE.

MONITORING VISITS

UKRAINE

- 21 April 2009 – Chernihiv MAC (17 participants);
- 24-25 June 2009 – Volyn MAC (17 participants);
- 26-28 October 2009 – Mukachevo Dormitory, Chop THF (23 participants);
- 24-25 March 2010 – Chernihiv MAC, Chernihiv THF (24 participants)
- 22-23 June 2010 – Lutsk THF, Volyn MAC (22 participants)
- 8-11 November 2010 – Chop THF, Uzhgorod SP, Mukachevo Dormitory, “Luzhanka” SP, “Vilok” SP (16 participants)
MOLDOVA

MAC Chisinau:
- 26 November 2009 – 32 participants
- 16 July 2010 – 25 participants

OM MEETINGS5

- 6 December 2010 – eleven participants (including representatives of three governmental authorities);
- 8 February 2011 – seventeen participants (including representatives of six governmental authorities and two representatives of IOM Moldova)

Areas of concern and recommendations:
- Prevent long-term and repeated detention
- Introduce age-assessment procedures in line with international standards
- Carry out capacity building activities for the staff of state authorities
- Continue monitoring visits
- Seek a sustainable solution for the satisfaction of basic needs of apprehended and detained migrants
- Work towards safeguarding of interpretation for apprehended/detained migrants

5OM Meetings were conducted in Ukraine only.
SURVEY CONDUCTED AMONGST MIGRANTS

**VOLYN MAC**
23 October 2010
39 respondents

**CHERNIHIV MAC**
23 October 2010
42 respondents

**CHOP THF**
9 November 2010
14 respondents

1. **How is your relationship with staff in this centre?**
   - **Positive**: 38%
   - **Negative**: 41%
   - **Neutral**: 21%
   - **N/A**: 2%

2. **How safe do you feel in the center?**
   - **Positive**: 50%
   - **Negative**: 28%
   - **Neutral**: 22%
   - **N/A**: 10%

3. **How satisfied are you with the food?**
   - **Positive**: 31%
   - **Negative**: 46%
   - **Neutral**: 13%
   - **N/A**: 10%

4. **How happy are you with leisure activities?**
   - **Positive**: 28%
   - **Negative**: 43%
   - **Neutral**: 21%
   - **N/A**: 8%

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**Colour Legend**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Denote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EU-UKRAINE AND EU-MOLDOVA READMISSION AGREEMENTS

The establishment of monitoring and evaluation tools to assess the quality and effectiveness of the Agreement and its quantitative and qualitative picture along with its practices was one of the crucial tasks of the GUMIRA project. The assessment of the readmission agreements is also a priority of the EU, in the framework of the Stockholm Programme, and of the Council of Europe, as highlighted in the report of its Parliamentary Assembly of March 2010.

FIRST STEP: LEGAL ASSESSMENT

- Legal researches on readmission were conducted in both Ukraine and Moldova
- The studies analysed the relevant legal and institutional framework of Ukraine and identified gaps and recommendations
- The studies serve as baseline study for the next steps in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Readmission Agreement

SECOND STEP: JOINT PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT – Seminar on readmission, January 2010 (Kyiv) and June 2010 (Chisinau)

- The seminars on readmission provided a platform for discussion of challenges and recommendations
- Practitioners and experts in the sphere of readmission from Ukraine / Moldova and EU Member States developed a joint protocol on cooperation in readmission
- The joint protocol contributes to the identification of objectives and indicators for the further monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Readmission Agreement

THIRD STEP: DEVELOPMENT OF A SPECIFIC TOOL FOR THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE READMISSION AGREEMENTS

Objective: Allow for regular M&E of
- The effectiveness of the implementation of the Readmission Agreement
- The compliance with human rights standards in the process of readmission

Components of the tool
- A practical analysis on the development of indicators
- Three questionnaires (to be completed by EU Member States, Ukrainian Government and International Organisations / NGOs respectively)
- An evaluation framework comprising objectives and indicators

Status
- The tool is being piloted
VI. ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN

Launched in 2005 under the CBMM project in Ukraine and implemented from 2009 to 2011 under the GUMIRA project in both countries, the Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) Programme aims at facilitating orderly, safe and dignified voluntary return options for irregular, stranded migrants and failed asylum seekers. In Moldova the AVR Programme was introduced as a pilot initiative and is still under development.

OBJECTIVES:
- Provide humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants and establish a humane framework for their return;
- Help build and enhance the capacity of the authorities and NGOs to improve and effectively manage migration in Ukraine and Moldova following European best practices.

ACHIEVEMENTS:
- 154 migrants from Ukraine and 34 from Moldova returned home safely;
- Established a referral system for stranded migrants and rejected asylum seekers requesting AVR;
- Built capacity of NGOs to facilitate the IOM AVR Programme;
- Provision of expertise through meetings and trainings led to drafting an amendment to the Law of Ukraine on Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons.

FACTS & FIGURES:
- 85% of the applicants in Ukraine and 65% in Moldova are male
- 50% of the applicants left their countries of origin because of the economical reasons
- 15% of the applicants left their countries of origin to study in Ukrainian universities
- Share of applicants from Afghanistan and Pakistan reaches 40%
- Citizens of the CIS countries constitute 20% among the applicants in Ukraine, while in Moldova – 70%
- The average amount required for the return of one persons is EUR 550
- Each migrant, including children, obtains reintegration assistance equal to USD 100

RETURN STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Persons Interviewed</th>
<th>Number of Persons Returned with Assistance of IOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova*</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>433</strong></td>
<td><strong>146</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This number also includes 4 AVR sponsored by IOM Sri Lanka and 1 AVR case funded by the Global Fund.

**Information is for 1 September 2009 – 28 February 2011.**
NGO PARTNERS OF AVR PROGRAMME
- Charity Fund Caritas of Mukachevo Greek-Catholic Diocese, Uzhgorod
- Public Association Volynski Perspektivy, Lutsk
- Chernihiv Public Committee for Human Rights Protection
- Charitable Fund “Social Service of Assistance”, Kharkiv

AVR RETURNES COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Pakistan, 26%
India, 11%
Russia, 10%
Armenia, 9%
Afghanistan, 7%
Nigeria, 4%
Other, 4%
Egypt, 3%
Georgia, 3%
Azerbaijan, 3%
Kazakhstan, 3%
Sri Lanka, 3%
Uzbekistan, 2%
Vietnam, 2%
Ghana, 2%
Iraq, 2%
Angola, 1%
Turkey, 1%

*The chart represents combined data for Ukraine and Moldova.*
VII. CENTRES FOR MIGRANT ADVICE

FACTS AND FIGURES

Established: September 2005 under the CBMM project
Network: Seven partner NGOs in six regions of Ukraine and one unit within the IOM office in Kyiv
Hotline (located in Ternopil): 0-800-505-501 (land line)
                                         527 (from mobile phone)
Website: http://www.migrantinfo.org.ua/

CENTRES FOR MIGRANT ADVICE NETWORK

ACHIEVEMENTS AS OF 1 MARCH 2011:
- On average handled up to 2,000 inquiries per month;
- Over 120,000 individuals received consultations in person, by phone, e-mail or through the website;
- Stable client dynamics that show a constant demand for CMA services and awareness of their availability;
- Over 80,000 students, unemployed people, journalists, and government officials attended special events, such as seminars, roundtables, trainings, public presentations, forum theatres, and fairs;
- Extended scope of activities included up to 150 trainings on countering xenophobia and fostering interethnic dialogue.

MISSION:
To empower people to make informed choices and ensure their safety while traveling abroad, as well as encourage people to enjoy ethnic diversity.
CMA CLIENT DYNAMICS - 8 CENTRES
TOTAL NUMBER OF CLIENTS PER MONTH WITHIN EACH REPORTING PERIOD

![Chart showing client dynamics over a period of months.](chart.png)

AWARENESS CAMPAIGN BROCHURES AND LEAFLETS

![Awareness campaign brochures.](brochures.png)
SIREADA OUTLOOK

SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENTATION OF EC READMISSION AGREEMENTS WITH THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND UKRAINE: FACILITATION OF ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (SIREADA)

Objectives

The project is aimed at supporting the implementation of the EC Readmission Agreements with the Moldova, Russia and Ukraine, promoting sustainable reintegration of voluntary returnees and serving the economic and political interests of countries of origin, transit and destination.

Budget and Duration

- Total Budget: **EUR 2,377,205**
- Donors: European Union
- Duration: **1 March 2011 – 28 February 2013**
- The project is part of the EC Thematic Program on Migration and Asylum 2009 and is managed by EU Delegation to Ukraine and Moldova

Main Beneficiaries

- The Governments of Moldova, Russia, Ukraine
- European Union (EU) destination countries for irregular migrants
- Countries of origin
- Irregular migrants

Major Partners

- Government: Ministries of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and Moldova, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, and the Federal Migration Service of Russia
- Civil society: Local NGOs

Activities

The project is working to address a number of issues that are relevant to the efficient implementation of the EU Readmission Agreements with Moldova, Russia and Ukraine:

1. AVR and reintegration of readmitted, stranded and apprehended third-country nationals
2. Reception and reintegration assistance to own-national voluntary returnees
3. Humanitarian assistance for migrant detainees in Moldova and Ukraine
4. Policy dialogue and capacity building on readmission/return and reintegration for Moldovan, Russian and Ukrainian migration bodies