SIREADA ANTHOLOGY

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International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2013.

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Dear Readers,

Welcome to the official SIREADA Anthology of the Missions of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

We hope that this publication will help you to learn more about migration management in the three beneficiary countries, and the partnerships forged amongst the IOM, the government agencies of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, civil society and the European Union (EU) within the implementation of the SIREADA project.

The IOM has yet again enjoyed playing a part in the reforms initiated by the governments of Moldova and Ukraine to align their migration management systems with EU standards, as well as in the further enhancement of migration legislation of the Russian Federation with consideration of EU best practices.

The SIREADA Anthology depicts how the project comprehensively addressed challenges in the field of readmission and return in all three countries. The positive outcomes enumerated herein are the joint achievement of all the project partners.

We believe that the SIREADA Anthology will not only broaden understanding of the project’s work in the region, but encourage discussion on best practices and lessons learned for future migration management efforts.

Antonio Polosa, Chief of IOM Mission in Moldova

Zlatko Zigic, Chief of IOM Mission in the Russian Federation

Manfred Profazi, Chief of IOM Mission in Ukraine
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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVR -</td>
<td>Assisted Voluntary Return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVRR -</td>
<td>Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMA -</td>
<td>Bureau for Migration and Asylum of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPD -</td>
<td>Border Police Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBMM -</td>
<td>&quot;Capacity Building in Migration Management: Ukraine&quot; project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMU -</td>
<td>Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC -</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</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>FEDASIL -</td>
<td>Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMS -</td>
<td>Federal Migration Service of the Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUMIRA -</td>
<td>&quot;Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building for the Governments of Ukraine and Moldova for the Implementation of Readmission Agreements with the European Union&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM -</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTA -</td>
<td>Long-term advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC -</td>
<td>Migrant Accommodation Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFAEI -</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Moldova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIA -</td>
<td>Ministry of Internal Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEA -</td>
<td>National Employment Agency of the Republic of Moldova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO -</td>
<td>Non-government organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OM -</td>
<td>Observatory Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBGS -</td>
<td>State Border Guard Service of Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIREADA -</td>
<td>“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” project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS -</td>
<td>State Migration Service of Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCN -</td>
<td>Third-country national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THF -</td>
<td>Temporary Holding Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UKBA -</td>
<td>United Kingdom Border Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR -</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

THE READMISSION AGREEMENTS
The Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation was signed on 10 October 2007 in Brussels and was ratified on 8 November 2007.

The Agreement between the European Union and the Russian Federation on readmission was signed on 25 May 2006 in Sochi and was ratified on 3 March 2007.

The Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine on readmission of persons was signed on 18 June 2007 in Luxembourg and was ratified on 15 January 2008.

The enforcement of the readmission agreements in Moldova, Russia and Ukraine is one of the principal requirements of the European Union for the establishment of a visa-free regime for short-stay travel.

By signing the readmission agreements, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine 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 Moldova, Russia and Ukraine.

CBMM I & II, GUMIRA
The “Capacity Building in Migration Management: Ukraine” (CBMM I and II) project was the first large-scale effort 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. The project, which ran from 2005-2008, was 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.

Throughout 2009-2011, the EU-funded project “Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building for the Governments of Ukraine and Moldova for the Implementation of Readmission Agreements with the European Union” (GUMIRA), co-funded by the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees and the Italian Development Cooperation, continued strengthening the governments’ capacity in the field of migration management at the regional level, with a particular focus on the EU readmission agreements. The SIREADA project became its logical continuation.

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE
“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).

OBJECTIVE
To support the implementation of EU readmission agreements with the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, promoting sustainable reintegration of voluntary returnees and serving the economic and political interests of countries of origin, transit and destination.
GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Moldova
The Federal Migration Service of Russia
The State Migration Service of Ukraine
The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine

IMPLEMENTING NGO PARTNERS
• Charity Fund Caritas of Mukachevo Greek-Catholic Diocese, Uzhhorod, Ukraine
• Chernihiv Public Committee for Human Rights Protection, Chernihiv, Ukraine
• Public Association "Volynski Perspektyvy", Lutsk, Ukraine
• Institute of Penal Reform, Chisinau, Moldova

Associate partner:
• United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

TARGET GROUPS
• Third-country nationals readmitted under respective readmission agreements and/or apprehended as irregular migrants transiting to the EU;
• Rejected asylum seekers;
• Irregular migrants detained at migrant custody centres;
• Readmitted own nationals, and migration authorities of Moldova, Russia and Ukraine.

FINAL BENEFICIARIES
• Governments of Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, EU destination countries and countries of origin;
• Irregular migrants.
MIGRATION TRENDS

MOLDOVA

Throughout the project implementation period, both the number of applications for readmission to Moldova and the number of actual readmissions declined from 2011 to 2012.

APPLICATIONS FOR READMISSION FROM ABROAD IN 2011 (TOTAL 242)

Applications for readmission from abroad in 2012 (total 157)

- Austria: 119, 30
- France: 54, 15
- Switzerland: 26, 7
- Germany: 24, 7
- Spain: 23, 7
- Hungary: 11, 3

- Austria: 29, 1
- France: 10, 5
- Switzerland: 1
- Spain: 5
- Hungary: 1
- Romania: 1
- Finland: 1

READMITTED MOLDAVIAN NATIONALS FROM ABROAD IN 2011 (TOTAL 126)

- Austria: 78, 9
- France: 16, 11
- Switzerland: 8, 1
- Germany: 5, 2
- Spain: 4, 4
- Hungary: 1, 1

- Austria: 25, 2
- France: 10, 5
- Switzerland: 1
- Spain: 1
- Hungary: 1
- Romania: 1
- Finland: 1

APPREHENDED MIGRANTS

After a noticeable decrease during the first six months of 2011, the number of migrants in detention remained stable throughout the project.

NUMBER OF MIGRANTS IN THE MAC (2011-2012):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of origin</th>
<th>Number of migrants in MAC</th>
<th>Country of origin</th>
<th>Number of migrants in MAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tajikistan / Nigeria / Turkey</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RUSSIAN FEDERATION

READMISSION

Two agencies are currently vested with responsibilities to implement readmission agreements concluded by the Russian Federation: the Federal Migration Service performs the standard readmission procedure, whilst the Border Service of the Federal Security Service carries out the accelerated readmission procedure.

The smooth implementation of the Readmission Agreements smooth and regular, which is positively appraised by both stakeholders involved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of readmissions to the Russian Federation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian citizens (2007-2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-country nationals (2010-2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Countries requesting readmission of Russian citizens**

- Germany: 42%
- Sweden: 23%
- Austria: 8%
- Poland: 5%
- Czech Republic: 3%
- Others: 4%

**Countries of origin of TCNs readmitted from Russia**

- Germany: 42%
- Sweden: 23%
- Austria: 8%
- Poland: 5%
- Czech Republic: 3%
- Others: 4%
- Latvia: 1%
- Lithuania: 2%
- France: 2%
- Denmark: 2%
- Netherlands: 2%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of readmissions from the Russian Federation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of applications sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UKRAINE

APPREHENDED MIGRANTS

The data collection tools developed under the EU-funded GUMIRA project (2009-2010) were further implemented under SIREADA. The regular analysis of reports prepared by implementing partner NGOs in four holding facilities (two MACs and two THFs) demonstrated a significant decrease in the number of irregular migrants in detention throughout 2011-2012 (on average 243 persons per month versus 428 on average throughout 2009-2010), despite the fact that the maximum detention period was extended (from 6 to 12 months) in May 2011.

Possible reasons for the gradual decrease and stabilization in the irregular migration trends include:

- Overall changes in the global migration patterns;
- Further alignment of EU and Ukrainian migration management instruments;
- Financial crisis affected employment perspectives in the EU;
- Overcoming global financial crisis and relative stabilization in the countries of origin;

Number of migrants in detention in 2009-2010 and 2011-2012

The share of the top five countries of origin constituted 60% of the total number of irregular migrants in detention in the observed facilities.

Top five countries of origin of migrants in detention in April-December 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Apr '11</th>
<th>May '11</th>
<th>Jun '11</th>
<th>Jul '11</th>
<th>Aug '11</th>
<th>Sept '11</th>
<th>Oct '11</th>
<th>Nov '11</th>
<th>Dec '11</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>218</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top five countries of origin of migrants in detention in 2012

| Nationality | Jan '12 | Feb '12 | Mar '12 | Apr '12 | May '12 | Jun '12 | Jul '12 | Aug '12 | Sept '12 | Oct '12 | Nov '12 | Dec '12 | Average | % |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---|
| Somalia     | 84      | 83      | 92      | 98      | 107     | 109     | 90      | 83      | 66       | 57      | 48      | 32      | 79      | 79%   |   |
| Afghanistan | 66      | 51      | 50      | 48      | 64      | 54      | 34      | 49      | 50       | 48      | 61      | 62      | 53      | 53%   |   |
| Georgia     | 14      | 7       | 7       | 10      | 18      | 31      | 32      | 25      | 24       | 23      | 7       | 17      | 17%    |     |
| Bangladesh  | 7       | 9       | 5       | 13      | 12      | 22      | 23      | 17      | 20       | 29      | 27      | 19      | 17%    |     |
| Russia      | 10      | 10      | 12      | 13      | 13      | 20      | 16      | 18      | 20       | 19      | 16      | 14      | 15%    |     |
| Total       | 249     | 224     | 223     | 255     | 271     | 294     | 281     | 288     | 332      | 304     | 264     | 219     | 267    |     |
Migrants are placed in the MACs as an administrative measure, based on a court decision on their expulsion.

However, the share of forced expulsions from long-term detention facilities remains low and the reasons for that vary from unavailability of funds to difficulties with identification and lack of interpretation. On average, there were fifteen forced expulsions per month from the long-term detention facilities, which represents less than ten percent of the number of detainees. In view of this low share of actual returns after placement in the MAC, Ukraine is actively looking into establishing alternatives to detention and the implementation of the legal provisions on tolerated stay for those who cannot be returned.

### Nationality of individuals forcibly expelled from detention in Ukraine in 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Jan-Mar</th>
<th>Apr-Jun</th>
<th>Jul-Sep</th>
<th>Oct-Dec</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>51</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>54</strong></td>
<td><strong>174</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Countries of origin of migrants in detention in Ukraine

- **Georgia**: 29%
- **Afghanistan**: 18%
- **Vietnam**: 8%
- **Uzbekistan**: 6%
- **Azerbaijan**: 5%
- **Moldova**: 5%
- **Russia**: 5%
- **Eritrea**: 2%
- **Somalia**: 22%
- **Afghanistan**: 15%
- **Nigeria**: 1%
- **Pakistan**: 1%
- **Uzbekistan**: 1%
- **Somalia**: 22%
- **Afghanistan**: 15%
- **Nigeria**: 1%
- **Pakistan**: 1%
READMISSION
Apart from standard readmission procedure regulated by the State Migration Service of Ukraine, there is an accelerated readmission procedure implemented by the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. The number of persons readmitted to Ukraine in 2012 is significantly lower than in the previous year.

On the other hand, concerning readmission from Ukraine to EU MS, the tendency is inversed and the number of readmissions increased.

**Accelerated readmission to Ukraine in 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Persons readmitted</th>
<th>Readmission through</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>Polish border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Slovak border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Romanian border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hungarian border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>396 (comparing to 632 in 2011)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Standard readmission to Ukraine in 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Persons readmitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>114 (comparing to 121 in 2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accelerated readmission from Ukraine in 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72 (comparing to 82 in 2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Launched in 2005 in Ukraine and in 2009 in Moldova, the Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) Programme was implemented from 2009 to 2011 under the EU-funded GUMIRA project, aiming at facilitating orderly, safe and dignified voluntary return options for irregular, stranded migrants and failed asylum seekers. Starting from March 2011, the AVR Programme was implemented under SIREADA.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide standards and norms for the transparent implementation of a migration management system which adheres to international best practices and internationally recognized migrant rights’ mechanisms;
- Provide humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants and establish a humane framework for their return.

IOM’S ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN PROGRAMME PROCEDURES

Transit, reception, and onward local transportation arrangements in the country of origin are provided whenever possible and when reasonably necessary, through the existing network of IOM offices.

FACTS & FIGURES:

- 80% of the applicants in Ukraine were male;
- 43% of the applicants in Ukraine left their countries for economic reasons;
- 32% of the applicants in Ukraine left their countries to study in Ukraine;
- 17 applicants were referred to IOM Ukraine by the state authorities;
- 10 family members, including 6 children and two Afghan families were assisted in their voluntary return from Ukraine;
- 17 hours was the longest flight organized with medical escort for an AVR beneficiary from Ukraine to Madagascar;
- 47 days pre departure accommodation and nutrition were arranged by IOM Ukraine for a young lady from Cameroon and her 3-year old son born in Ukraine. The assistance to the family also included obtaining travel documents for both the mother and the child, medical examinations and the necessary vaccinations for the boy.

PARTNER NGOS:

- Chernihiv Public Committee for Human Rights Protection (Chernihiv);
- Public Association "Volynski Perspektivy" (Lutsk & Volyn region);
- Charity Fund Caritas of Mukachevo Greek-Catholic Diocese (Uzhhorod & Zakarpattya region);
- Donetsk Fund of Charity and Social Assistance (Donetsk);
- Kharkiv Region Charity Fund "Social Service of Assistance" (Kharkiv);
- Institute of Penal Reform (Chisinau);
- Charity Center for Refugees (Chisinau).
INFO CAMPAIGN
A sustainable and effective referral system for stranded migrants and rejected asylum seekers was established in partnership with the governmental authorities, the IOM partner NGOs, international organizations, diplomatic missions and migrants’ communities.

AVR informational brochures and leaflets were developed by IOM and distributed among the potential applicants in all three countries.

### Number of beneficiaries of the SIREADA AVR Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adult male</th>
<th>Adult female</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
<td><strong>78</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>418</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

including 5 medical escorts

including 7 medical escorts

including 2 medical escorts

including 14 medical escorts

### AVR returnees’ countries of origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cote d’Ivoire</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo, DR</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top-5 AVR returnees’ countries of origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>Uzbekistan (41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Afghanistan (38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cameroon (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Armenia (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Afghanistan (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cote d’Ivoire (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Congo, DR (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ghana (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cameroon (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>Russia (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Armenia (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ukraine (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey (5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LEGISLATIVE REVIEW ON AVR IN MOLDOVA AND RUSSIA

OBJECTIVES

With the ultimate goal to prepare the grounds for a state-run voluntary return mechanism, the studies, carried out by mixed teams, comprising national and EU experts, had the following objectives:

- Provide an overview of EU best practices in the field of voluntary return;
- Analyse the legislation in place in Moldova and Russia;
- Draw up recommendations for the introduction and implementation of state-run voluntary return mechanisms.

OUTCOME

Concrete recommendations on legal and practical steps to be undertaken in order to introduce and implement voluntary return mechanisms:

- In Moldova, this was carried further through comprehensive trainings and an action plan for the implementation of the newly introduced legislation on migration management and voluntary return;
- In Russia, this was carried further through a comprehensive training and further work on implementation of voluntary return. At the same time, legislative amendments were drafted for future adoption.
THE STATE VOLUNTARY RETURN PROGRAMME IN UKRAINE

The IOM provided expertise to the Government of Ukraine for the introduction of legal grounds for voluntary return in Ukrainian legislation and the development of a government-owned and -funded voluntary return programme.

LEGISLATION

The following legal acts were commented on by the IOM prior to being approved and adopted by the government:

• the Law “On Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons” that entered into force on the 25 December 2011 and introduced voluntary return in Ukrainian legislation. The decision on the approval of applications for voluntary return is the responsibility of the State Migration Service (SMS) of Ukraine and its regional divisions;
• a subsequent regulation on voluntary return was adopted on 7 March 2012 to set out the voluntary return mechanism in more detail.

Within the transitional period, the IOM and the SMS set forth interim standard operating procedures for AVR, including a unified template for voluntary return applications.

STATE VOLUNTARY RETURN PROGRAMME

JOINT TRAININGS ON AVR

At least 52 officials from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and 24 regional migration service and Migration Control Militia units were trained within joint IOM - SMS trainings on voluntary return.

During two trainings in October and December 2012, the IOM shared EU best practices on return whilst the SMS presented the newly introduced State voluntary return programme.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS OF THE STATE VOLUNTARY RETURN PROGRAMME

• To secure funds in the state budget to cover costs of assisted voluntary returns
• To develop an agency-level instruction on detailed operating procedures for the staff of the SMS
• To continue regular reporting practice on voluntary returns introduced for the SMS regional departments
• To ensure smooth inter-agency cooperation between SMS and SBGS for timely issuance of individual decisions on voluntary return
The reintegration component under SIREADA was focused on the development of mechanisms for successful reintegration in Moldova, Russia and Ukraine through piloting reintegration assistance to voluntary returned or readmitted own nationals throughout 2011-2012. The main objective of reintegration assistance is to ensure that the return is sustainable for the returnee and contributes to the development of local communities. The particular objective of this pilot component was to develop a government-led and -owned mechanism that would further serve as the basis for the institutionalization of reintegration systems at the national level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reintegration assistance provided under the project</th>
<th>Moldova</th>
<th>Russia</th>
<th>Ukraine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of beneficiaries</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education/trainings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business start-up</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job placement</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (documentation, medical assistance)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUCCESS STORY
Elena is a young woman who worked as a hairdresser in Poland for several years. Upon returning to Moldova in September 2012, she approached the regional office of the National Employment Agency of Moldova (NEA) in Telecesti to find a job. The NEA consultant informed her about the reintegration opportunities under the SIREADA project and forwarded her application and business plan to IOM Chisinau. Elena intended to open a hairdressing salon in her village (Tirsitei). Based on the assessment of her individual reintegration plan, Elena was accepted into the programme and was able to purchase the necessary equipment (chair, hairdressing machines, scissors, etc.). A monitoring visit found that Elena’s salon is very successful and, as the one hairdresser in the village, her small business contributes to the development of the community.
CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE STATE AUTHORITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN UKRAINE

Four dialogue sessions with state authorities and civil society were held

- 58 representatives of the state authorities and regional NGOs participated;
- 12 state agencies and 9 NGOs involved in the dialogue;
- 4 international experts shared best practices on reintegration.

11 November 2011
First dialogue session on reintegration with state authorities and representatives of civil society

- Joint analysis and discussion of the Action
- NGOs described their experience in reintegration of own nationals, highlighting identified needs of Ukrainian returnees and their prospects in Ukraine
- Discussion on responsibilities of Government and civil society in the field of reintegration

14 December 2011
Interagency meeting with state authorities and international experts on reintegration

- Best practices in terms of social policy for returnees in the Czech Republic
- Georgian experience in establishing a successful national reintegration system

22 November 2012
Dialogue session with state authorities on reintegration of own nationals returned from abroad

- Armenian experience in establishing a successful national reintegration system
- Recommendations on improvement of the existing National Action Plan developed jointly with participants and experts

10 December 2012
Dialogue session for NGOs on reintegration of own nationals returning to Ukraine: Practical aspects

- Best practices on involvement of civil society in reintegration
The Observatory Mechanism (OM) was launched in April 2009 within the framework of the EU-funded and IOM-implemented project GUMIRA and further honed within SIREADA. Led by the IOM, the OM involves governmental counterparts working in the field of migration management, civil society, international organizations (such as UNHCR, DRC and ECRE), and representatives of EU Member States. The aim of the mechanism is to monitor detention conditions of third country nationals in Moldova and Ukraine and, based on the results of the monitoring, to formulate recommendations and design joint follow-up actions.

**MONITORING VISITS**
- 12 April 2011 – Chernihiv MAC (16 participants), Ukraine
- 19-20 July 2011 – Chop THF (21 participants), Ukraine
- 29 July 2011 – Chisinau MAC (22 participants), Moldova
- 8-10 November 2011 – Volyn MAC (30 participants)
- 28 February 2012 – Chisinau MAC (31 participants), Moldova
- 16 March 2012 – Chisinau MAC (20 participants), combined with Regional Steering Committee
- 10-12 April 2012 – Chop THF (20 participants)
- 28 June 2012 – Chisinau MAC (18 participants), Moldova
- 12 July 2012 – Chernihiv MAC (28 participants)
- 8 November 2012 – Chisinau MAC (18 participants), Moldova
- 13-14 November 2012 – Volyn MAC (23 participants)

Outcome: Eleven monitoring trips organized and 40 reports distributed in Ukraine and Moldova.
ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE OBSERVATORY MECHANISM

UKRAINE
- Development and implementation of voluntary return procedures (SMS with IOM’s expertise)
- Development of a draft regulation on tolerated stay (SMS)
- Court cases with regard to detention of migrants are considered without delays that would prolong pre-trial detention (SMS, SBGS, administrative courts)
- Development of norms on EU-compliant standards for nutrition and living conditions for irregular migrants (SMS through the Institute of Nutrition and Hygiene; SBGS)
- Approval of free medical care provision to be upheld for irregular migrants in THFs and MACs (SMS, SBGS, Ministry of Healthcare)
- Ensuring access to education for school age children in MACs (SMS, Ministry of Education)
- Joint inter-ministerial instruction on procedures of work with detected unaccompanied minor migrants developed (DRC, SMS, SBGS, Ministry of Healthcare, and Ministry of Social Policy)
- Gradual implementation of the legislation on provision of free legal aid (SMS, SBGS, Ministry of Justice)

MOLDOVA
- Introduction of legal grounds for tolerated stay and voluntary return procedure
- Development and approval of the Phase-Out Strategy from migrants’ assistance in MAC
- BMA has taken over responsibility of ensuring free legal and psycho-social assistance to migrants
- Development of mechanism for on-call interpretation services at the MAC
- Access to education for school age children in MACs ensured
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO MIGRANTS IN DETENTION

The provision of special assistance to migrants in detention, which commenced under the EU-funded GUMIRA project and continued under the SIREADA project until December 2012, was gradually phased out together with government partners in Moldova and Ukraine.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE
Assistance in both countries included but was not limited to:
- Legal consultations;
- Medical and psychological assistance;
- Additional food and hygiene items;
- Basic clothes and shoes;
- Toys and sporting goods;
- Telephone cards;
- Translation and interpretation.

MOLDOVA
The partner NGO Institute for Penal Reforms assisted migrants in the Chisinau MAC. A total of approximately EUR 45,000 was spent for around 180 migrants in detention.

Outcomes:
- sufficient state funds to cover basic needs of migrants in detention allocated for 2013;
- social worker staff position introduced in the MAC.

UKRAINE
Three partner NGOs assisted migrants in five facilities (for a total sum of ~EUR 252,000 for around 2,150 migrants):
The Chernihiv Public Committee for Human Rights Protection - in the Chernihiv MAC, Volynski Perspektvyv - in the Volyn MAC, and Caritas in the Chop and Mukachevo THFs and Luzhanka SP.

Outcomes:
- norms covering basic needs of migrants in detention (including food and non-food items) that will ensure allocation of state funds for these purposes adopted (developed with expert assistance from IOM and the Institute of Nutrition Technologies);
- social worker staff positions introduced in both MACs.
THE PHASE-OUT STRATEGY CONSISTED OF:
- Gradual decrease of external funding and support
- Ensuring quality, scope and volume of services provided by the Government
- Capacity building activities
- Methodology: joint road maps, time plans, research, and provision of expertise

“There are two approaches to teaching somebody how to swim. The harsh way is to throw them into the water to fend for themselves and the soft way is to start by actively helping and then gradually decreasing your support. We are glad that the EU, through the IOM-implemented projects, applied the second approach, assisting the governments in developing the relevant legislation and mechanisms in the sphere of migration and return management.”

Valeriy Tymchenko, SBGS

PHASE-OUT STRATEGY TIMELINE WITH REGARD TO ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN

- **Government-led AVR programme in Ukraine**
  - December 2011: Art. 25 of the Aliens Law
  - March 2012: Bylaw on procedures
  - Fall 2012: IOM-led trainings
  - 2013: Gov’t budgets funds for voluntary return

- **Government-led AVR programme in Moldova**
  - 2010: Art. 61 of the Aliens Law
  - 2011: Legislative study on AVR
  - 2012-2013: IOM-led trainings
  - 2013: Gov’t budgets funds for voluntary return
PHASE-OUT STRATEGY WITH REGARD TO THE OBSERVATORY MECHANISM

MOLDOVA
- Visits organized jointly with BMA
- Increased involvement of civil society, including participation of Parliamentary Advocates (Office of the Ombudsman)
- Reports prepared and distributed by the NGO

UKRAINE
- Development and implementation of a joint action plan to improve accommodation conditions and treatment
- Three visits co-organized with and hosted by state authorities
- Transfer of information and lessons learned to the Office of the Ombudsman*

PHASE-OUT STRATEGY TIMELINE WITH REGARD TO SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO MIGRANTS IN DETENTION

MOLDOVA
- 2009: norms on satisfaction of basic needs including nutrition are developed
- 2009: Full budget coverage of food rations and medicines for migrants in detention
- 2011-2012: Partial coverage of hygiene and sanitary items
- 2013: Psychologist position to be introduced in MAC
- 2013: Full budget coverage of basic needs of migrants in detention

UKRAINE
- 2009: Partial coverage of food rations, hygienic items and other basic needs
- 2011-2012: Development and application of norms covering hygiene and clothing
- Fall 2012: Social worker positions introduced in MACs
- 2012: Development of food norms for MACS/THFs
- 2013: Full budget coverage of basic needs of migrants in detention

* As of 13 November 2012, the Ombudsman’s Office is responsible for the implementation of the National Preventive Mechanism (including prevention of inhumane treatment in migrant detention facilities).
LONG-TERM ADVISORS

Long-term advisors (LTAs):
- deployed by the IOM;
- embedded in the national migration agencies;
- assist the agencies’ leadership and staff with case specific work and policy advice in the area of migration management and more specifically – readmission and assisted voluntary return;
- bring in technical expertise based on European best practices and international standards.

MOLDOVA

VIORICA OLARU-CEMIRTAN

IOM LTA to the Director of the Bureau for Migration and Asylum of the Republic of Moldova

Background:
- PhD in Humanities
- Trainings abroad
- Experience of working in international organizations for the past 7 years

INPUT:
- “Migrant Guide” published in Romanian, English, Russian, French and Arabic;
- Improvement of the BMA’s website and implementation of transparency policy;
- Identifying alternatives to public custody of foreigners.

TRAININGS:
- Cultural orientation and conflict management, 22 November 2012, 20 participants;
- Management and administration of migrant accommodation centres in line with the European standards and best practices, 19-20 December 2012, 11 participants;
- Migrants’ rights and their treatment in migrants accommodation centres in line with the European standards and best practices, 23 January and 5, 6, 7 February 2013, 80 participants in total;
- Best practices for registration and documentation of foreigners, 12-13, 15 and 18 February 2013, 40 participants in total.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION

KIRILL SHEVCHENKO

LTA on readmission at the Federal Migration Service of the Russian Federation

Background:
- PhD in Law
- Deputy Head of the Immigration Control Department of the FMS of the Russian Federation (retired in 2007)

INPUT:
- Brief informational and methodological brochure on practical implementation of AVR mechanisms;
- Proposals for development of legislation concerning the accommodation of persons without valid identification documents in readmission centres; defining a list of grounds for terminating readmission proceedings that have already commenced;
- Launch of discussion on the need of personnel training and capacity building with the view of possible expansion of network of readmission centres.

TRAININGS:
Operational management of different types of detention facilities with particular focus on cultural orientation, 24-25 October 2012, 37 participants.

UKRAINE

YULIYA RYZHYKH

IOM LTA on readmission at the State Migration Service of Ukraine

Background:
- LL.M. in European Law
- Experience in the approximation of national legislation to that of the EU

INPUT:
- Contribution to development of state AVR mechanism and internal standard operating procedures;
- Draft CMU Resolution on return certificates for readmitted persons and explanatory note to the draft;
- Analysis of legal norms regulating inter-agency cooperation in (assisted) voluntary return cases; legal status of migrants released from MAC; legal grounds for early release from MAC;
- Research and advice on EU best practices in the field of alternatives to detention and tolerated stay.

TRAININGS:
- Assisted voluntary return, 12 October and 17-18 December 2012, 52 participants in total;
- Protection of human rights of migrants in detention, 4-6 and 11-13 December 2012, 46 participants in total.
STUDY VISITS

17-21 APRIL 2012, LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

SUBJECT
Biometrics and migration management

VISITS TO / DIALOGUE WITH
• UK Border Agency (UKBA) International Group;
• Country Return Operations and Strategy;
• Immigration Fingerprint Bureau;
• National Document Fraud Unit;
• Identity and Passport Service;
• UKBA stuff of Heathrow and Gatwick Airports

OUTCOMES
The group learned about accommodation facilities for irregular migrants and asylum seekers in the UK; readmission and return policy; entry procedures in border crossing points and the operation of the latest biometric equipment; practical guidelines on everyday work with irregular migrants and asylum seekers, administrative and legal proceedings.

The studied best practices will contribute to improving data exchange systems, integrated border management approaches and migration management structure.

10-14 SEPTEMBER 2012, THE NETHERLANDS

SUBJECT
Assisted voluntary return and human rights in administrative proceedings

VISITS TO / DIALOGUE WITH
• Repatriation and Departure Services of the Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations;
• Immigration and Naturalization Service;
• Rotterdam Detention Centre;
• Ter Apel Limited Liberty Centre;
• Emmen Family Location Facility

OUTCOMES
The group visited different types of detention facilities (closed, semi-closed, open, family location) and thus was familiarized with alternatives to detention. The registration system, regulations with regard to mobile phone usage, e-stores and the possibility to work whilst in detention were in particular highlighted as best practices that should be applied in the participating countries. The participants also underlined the importance of state-run voluntary return programs for effective migration management.
10-13 DECEMBER 2012, PRZEMYSL, POLAND

SUBJECT
Best practices on MAC operation and management (for representatives of Russian migration authorities only)

VISITS TO / DIALOGUE WITH
• Bieszczadzki Border Guard Regional Unit;
• Migrant Accommodation Centre in Przemysl;
• Rzeszow Airport

OUTCOMES
This study visit focused on European best practices in MAC operation and management, observance of migrants’ rights in detention and provision of services to migrants in detention, including medical and legal assistance. The programme included meetings with the management of the Migrant Accommodation Centre in Przemysl, tour of the MAC as well as discussions with the staff on a wide range of practical issues that might arise when working with foreigners in detention.

16-19 DECEMBER 2012, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

SUBJECT
Migration management, assisted voluntary return, human rights observance in detention, and alternatives to detention

VISITS TO / DIALOGUE WITH
- Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (FEDASIL);
- Immigration Office;
- Closed facility for irregular migrants - TC Caricole;
- Open facility in Arendonk (represents an alternative to detention for asylum seekers)

OUTCOMES
The participants learned about the government’s role in AVR, including mechanisms for working with partner organizations in facilitating counseling, referrals and travel. They were particularly interested in good examples in the sphere of migration management that could improve the management of MACs, such as hiring psychologists and social workers as permanent staff members; providing special training on cultural orientation for staff of accommodation centers; introducing alternatives to detention, in particular with regard to children.
CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MIGRATION AUTHORITIES: TRAININGS

MOLDOVA

TRAINING ON AVRR
25-26 September 2012, National Employment Agency (NEA), Chisinau. Delivered by the IOM staff.

TARGET AUDIENCE
20 representatives from the NEA, BMA, BPD, MFAEI, local NGOs.

OUTCOMES
The participants got acquainted with the concept and European best practices in the field of AVRR, including in terms of legislation and practical implementation.

TRAINING ON CULTURAL ORIENTATION AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
22 November 2012, Chisinau MAC. Delivered by IOM-contracted expert.

TARGET AUDIENCE
25 representatives from the BMA, BPD, MFAEI, local NGOs.

OUTCOMES
The heterogeneous audience learnt about internationally recognized standards and practices of migrants rights protection, fundamentals of conflict resolution, best models of cooperation between the government authorities and civil society in mediating culture-based conflicts, including in public custody centers for irregular migrants.

TRAINING ON MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC CUSTODY CENTRES
19-20 December 2012, Chisinau MAC. Delivered by IOM-contracted expert.

TARGET AUDIENCE
11 representatives from the BMA central office and MAC

OUTCOMES
The BMA and MAC officials were trained in setting clear management priorities and communicating thereon, optimized terms of reference, schedules and budgets, as well as monitoring and evaluation work and services provided.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION

TRAININGS ON CULTURAL ORIENTATION
Delivered by EU experts

19-20 DECEMBER 2011, PSKOV
28 representatives of the FMS central office, FMS departments in Pskov and St. Petersburg, readmission centre in Pskov.

31 MAY-1 JUNE 2012, ROSTOV-ON-DON
26 representatives of the FMS central office, FMS departments in Rostov-on-Don, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Stavropolskiy Kray, Volgograd and Rostov Regions, readmission centre in Rostov-on-Don.

24-25 OCTOBER 2012, MOSCOW REGION
37 representatives of the FMS central office, FMS departments in Moscow, Moscow Region and readmission centre “Bolshevo”.

OUTCOMES
FMS and readmission centres employees were addressed by experts who explained the importance of culture and religion in working with foreigners, stereotypes and their meaning in communication between people, food culture and body language.

TRAINING ON IDENTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF FOREIGNERS, 14 FEBRUARY 2013
16 representatives of the FMS central office, FMS departments in St. Petersburg, Pskov, Rostov-on-Don, Moscow and Moscow Region. Delivered by the staff of the British and Canadian Embassies.

OUTCOMES
FMS officials upgraded their skills in identification and verification, documentation of migrants, interagency collaboration, cooperation with consular authorities, technology use in identification and documentation, AVR as alternative to forced return.
UKRAINE

COMPREHENSIVE TRAININGS FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF SBGS REGIONAL DIRECTORATES
Presented by IOM staff members, IOM-contracted trainer, officers of SBGS Administration

Each combined training consisted of two sessions with the objective to comprehensively raise awareness among the SBGS officers concerning legal and medical aspects of work with irregular migrants.

Topics covered under the “legal” training sessions:
• changes in the Ukrainian administrative and criminal procedures, in particular following the adoption of the new Code on Criminal Proceedings;
• human rights of apprehended and detained migrants.

Topics covered under the "medical/psychological" training sessions:
• healthcare issues: first aid, infections and transmissible diseases, upholding psychological balance of SBGS staff and detainees;
• psychological aspects of work with migrants and stress management techniques.

COMBINED TRAININGS FOR THE WESTERN REGIONAL DIRECTORATE
27-29 November 2012, Sudova Vyshnya, Lviv Region
23 representatives of the Lviv, Mostyska, Chop, Mukachevo and Chernivtsi border detachments

COMBINED TRAININGS FOR THE EASTERN REGIONAL DIRECTORATE
4-6 December 2012, Sumy
23 representatives of the Donetsk, Kharkiv, Luhansk and Sumy border detachments

COMBINED TRAININGS FOR THE NORTHERN REGIONAL DIRECTORATE
11-13 December 2012, Zhytomyr
23 representatives of the Lutsk, Zhytomyr and Chernihiv border detachments

COMBINED TRAININGS FOR THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL DIRECTORATE
18-20 December 2012, Odessa
27 representatives of the Odesa, Kotovsk, Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyy, Izmayil and Mohyliv-Podilskyy border detachments
CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MIGRATION AUTHORITIES: IT UPGRADE

MOLDOVA

OBJECTIVE:
Procure biometric equipment to enhance opera-
tional capacity of the One Stop Shop office of the
Bureau for Migration and Asylum and improve the
registration and documentation of foreigners in
Moldova.

PROCURED EQUIPMENT:
• Biometric fingerprint scanner (1).

TOTAL AMOUNT:
~ EUR 7,500

EXPECTED RESULTS:
The biometric equipment will contribute to proper operation of the two newly created regional offices of
the One Stop Shop of the Bureau for Migration and Asylum and improve the registration and documenta-
tion of foreigners in Moldova. It will improve data exchange between the migration management agencies
in Moldova.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

OBJECTIVE:
IOM Moscow procured basic IT and biometric
equipment for three accommodation facilities for
migrants in Russia (in Pskov, Rostov-on-Don and Mos-
cow Region) in order to boost technological capa-
city and improve the internal exchange of data on
TCNs.

PROCURED EQUIPMENT:
• Data storage server (1);
• PCs (2);
• Laptop (1);
• Printers (4);
• Scanner (1);
• Photo cameras (3);
• Video camera (1);
• Rechargeable batteries (30);
• Cell phone (1 - to be used by migrants);
• Wireless video camera (3);
• External hard drives (2);
• Uninterruptible power supply device (UPS) (3);
• Additional hard drives for server (6).

TOTAL AMOUNT:
~ EUR 13,700

EXPECTED RESULTS:
This equipment will contribute to enhanced data storage and filing, collection and transfer of information
and communication among the MACs and FMS offices, which in turn will increase the effectiveness of data
exchange and coordination between central and field units.
UKRAINE

OBJECTIVE:
Procure biometric equipment to enhance inter-agency cooperation and data exchange; equipment to be installed in two SBGS temporary holding facilities and in two SMS-run MACs.

Procure IT equipment to upgrade the SBGS units on work with foreigners and administrative proceedings of 11 different border detachments.

PROCURED EQUIPMENT:
• Biometric fingerprint scanners (4)
• PCs with software (15)
• UPS (15)
• Multifunctional devices (4)
• Photo cameras and related equipment (4 sets)

TOTAL AMOUNT:
~ EUR 68,000

EXPECTED RESULTS:
The biometric equipment will enable the creation of an electronic database for TCNs and will improve data exchange between the two main migration management agencies in Ukraine. It is planned to install similar equipment in future accommodation facilities and develop a wider and more sophisticated database. The computers will help to upgrade the technical capacity of the SBGS to process cases of irregular migrants.
Over 40 representatives from IOM and project partners from Moldova, Russia and Ukraine

**OBJECTIVES**

- to advance policy dialogue and cooperation on readmission and AVRR between EU and readmitting States – Moldova, Russia and Ukraine;
- to complete harmonization of best practices through:
  - delivery of presentations on the participants’ respective work and experience;
  - discussion of achievements and challenges in the implementation of voluntary return and readmission.
Disseminated among government officials in charge of legislative processes in the field of migration. Both publications are available electronically at IOM Moldova and IOM Russia and can be provided upon request.

700 leaflets describing the objectives, targeted activities, project partners and donor’s implications of the Moldovan national component of the project has been published in Romanian and English and disseminated among project partners and general public.

6,500 (1,500 for Moldova, 2,000 for Russia and 3,000 for Ukraine) leaflets in 12 languages were produced in Moldova, Russia and Ukraine and distributed to potential AVR applicants.

10,000 “Welcome to Ukraine” leaflets on services provided by SMS, IOM and UNHCR, including the AVR Programme, were produced and distributed among regional SMS offices.
REINTEGRATION LEAFLET
9,300 leaflets produced in Moldova, Russia and Ukraine and disseminated among government agencies involved in readmission and/or voluntary return in the respective countries as well as in EU MS and among communities and civil society organizations.

E-NEWSLETTER
Quarterly updates on project activities, government news, interviews and background information. Produced quarterly (seven issues in total). Available at IOM Ukraine and can be provided upon request.
MIGRECO OUTLOOK

STRENGTHENING MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND COOPERATION ON READMISSION IN EASTERN EUROPE (MIGRECO)

OBJECTIVES

• To facilitate and monitor migration reforms and implementation of Readmission Agreements, through capacity building and knowledge management in Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus.
• To contribute to the reduction of irregular migration, through enhancing document security and identity management in Ukraine.
• To improve migration management in line with EU standards through policy advice and awareness-raising in Ukraine and Moldova, and assisted voluntary return and reintegration in Belarus.
• To assist in strengthening Government responses to human trafficking and border security in Ukraine and Moldova.
• To aid in promoting fundamental rights and integration of migrants in Ukraine and Moldova.

BENEFICIARIES

• The Governments of Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus;
• European Union destination countries for irregular migrants;
• Countries of migrants’ origin;
• Irregular migrants and victims of human trafficking.

DURATION

1 February 2013 - 31 January 2015