

**THE EUROPEAN UNION
FUNDING PRIORITIES FOR
REFUGEE PROTECTION,
MIGRATION
MANAGEMENT AND
BORDER REINFORCEMENT**

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1 Introduction

1.1 Aims and objectives of present research

1. To investigate the allocation of EU funding in four Eastern European countries neighbouring the EU in the area of asylum and refugee protection, with a particular focus on expenditure on building the capacity to protect refugees and asylum seekers, compared to spending on strengthening border controls and migration management.
2. To assist ECRE and partner NGOs with their advocacy work in respect of EU institutions in securing better protection for refugees, asylum seekers, and forced migrants in Belarus, Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

1.2 Method

A survey was carried out of all **EU** funding streams as regards both **international** and **national** grants available in the sphere of migration and asylum in ECRE's target countries during 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, including:

- a. Amount of funding
- b. Conditions attached
- c. Whether grants were protection focussed or aimed at strengthening borders/migration control
- d. Where grants actually went (which organisations)
- e. How the grant was used.

This was done primarily by Internet research supplemented by (depending on response) more detailed information requested from the grantees. Additional data gathered by asking national NGOs with whom ECRE works what they perceive to be the barriers to access to EU funds. Finally the preliminary findings were sent to European Commission delegations in the target countries and to relevant persons in Brussels to gain their perspective on the funding breakdown and to ask them about additional sources of funding.

2 The situation of refugees in the region

The most recent ECRE country report for 2007 on Belarus, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine¹ highlights a series of common difficulties namely the increasing trend of racist and xenophobic attacks especially in Russia and Ukraine; continuing problems with lack of access to interpreters and free legal advice; lack of access of NGOs to detainees at borders and low recognition rates of asylum applications in all four countries. A general feature is that judges who deal with the asylum determination claims and border guards and other officials who come into contact with refugees and asylum seekers generally lack training on international and national refugee law.

¹ 'Country Report: 2007 Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine – Situation for Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)' available at www.ecre.org

There is also a lack of provision for housing and integration into the labour market which is particularly critical given the very low levels of state financial support.

In Belarus, there is no national policy on refugee integration and the poor economic situation means that integration without state assistance is difficult. In Russia, the introduction in 2007 of quotas restricting access to the labour market has dealt a serious blow to the ability of many asylum seekers to support themselves and their families.

With regard to Ukraine, UNHCR's statement of 2007 advises other states not to return asylum seekers to Ukraine due to the lack of access to fair and effective asylum determination procedures, and danger to refoulement to unsafe countries. This is particularly concerning given that the European Union signed readmission agreements with Ukraine and Moldova in 2007 which may increase the numbers of refugees and asylum seekers being returned from EU Member States.

Within the context of the European Neighbourhood Policy, the 2007 Progress report on implementation of the EU-Ukraine Action plan was highly critical of the Ukrainian asylum system citing the huge backlog in asylum claims caused by constant reorganisation and limited financial resources allocated; and shortcomings in the refugee law in particular as regards the accelerated procedure that it establishes, and the lack of a timeframe within which asylum applications of persons who have entered Ukraine irregularly should be referred from the State Border Guards Service and the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to Migration Services' bodies.

In Russia, there have been numerous examples of flagrant flouting of international law by the authorities returning individuals, who in some cases had Russian citizenship or refugee status and in others were recognised by UNHCR as in need of international protection, to China, Uzbekistan or North Korea where they almost certainly would face persecution.

In summary, the above calls into question the extent to which any of the four countries can provide a durable solution for those seeking refugee status. The influence of the EU, in terms of applying political pressure through the European Neighbourhood Policy and other bilateral agreements plus facilitating the transfer of knowledge and skills to those involved in refugee work via the provision of financing is therefore still crucial.

3 EU Policy in the Region

The Amsterdam Treaty, which entered into force in 1999, opened the way for a common European immigration and asylum policy to be developed.² In the same year, the European Council held a special meeting in Tampere, Finland in order to set forth objectives and priorities in the field of asylum and migration in accordance with the Treaty of Amsterdam. The Presidency Conclusions of the Tampere European Council reaffirmed the importance the Union and Member States attach to absolute respect of

² http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/consultations/migration_consult_05.pdf (accessed 1 February 2008).

the right to seek asylum and to work towards establishing a Common European Asylum System, based on the full and inclusive application of the Geneva Convention, and maintaining the principle of non-refoulement. Also stressed were partnership with countries of origin and transit, fair treatment of third country nationals, management of migration flows, better access to justice in Europe and stepping up co-operation against crime. This was further elaborated through successive European councils.

In November 2004, a new five-year programme agreed by the European Council (the Hague Programme) to take forward the EU's policies relating to the area of freedom, security and justice stressed in particular that the "EU should aim at assisting third countries, in full partnership, using existing Community funds where appropriate, in their efforts to improve their capacity for migration management and refugee protection, prevent and combat illegal immigration, inform on legal channels for migration, resolve refugee situations by providing better access to durable solutions, build border-control capacity, enhance document security and tackle the problem of return".³

At the European Council in June 2007, EU member states agreed a mandate for an Intergovernmental Conference to draw up a new EU Treaty, known as the Lisbon Treaty. Upon ratification⁴ the Treaty of Lisbon will provide a legislative base for cooperation with third countries in the area of managing migration.⁵

3.1 European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)

Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus all have European Neighbourhood status. The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) was developed in 2004, with the objective of avoiding the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours and instead strengthening the prosperity, stability and security of the neighbouring states which have an obvious impact on the EU.⁶ The ENP applies to the EU's immediate neighbours by land or sea, including Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. Based on the Strategy Paper,⁷ country reports and action plans were to be produced for each country. Due to difficult relations between the Republic of Belarus and the EU no Country Report or Action Plan have been agreed.

The Action Plans contain a considerable amount of detail under the sections on Freedom, Justice and Security which aims to improve the management of migration, including asylum and the fight against illegal migration; facilitate human contacts and travels while strengthening cooperation in the fields of border management and document security.⁸

³ http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/fsj/immigration/reactions/fsj_immigration_relations_en.htm (last accessed

⁴ The Treaty will come into force once it has been ratified by all 27 members of the EU, the current target date is 2009.

⁵ See Treaty of Lisbon, Article 69a 2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, shall adopt measures for a common European asylum system comprising: [(g) partnership and cooperation with third countries for the purpose of managing inflows of people applying for asylum or subsidiary or temporary protection.

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/policy_en.htm

⁷ http://www.ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/strategy/strategy_paper_en.pdf

⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/documents_en.htm#2

Progress is monitored through sub-committees with each country. The implementation of reforms is supported by EC-funded financial and technical assistance programmes, such as TACIS and its successor ENPI and EIDHR (see section on EU funding below).

The obligations set forth in the action plans for Ukraine and Moldova are broadly similar in terms of areas of focus. For example, the EU-Moldova Action Plan adopted in February 2005 for a period of three years contains the following obligations:

- Assessing the scale of illegal migration to, via and from Moldova and monitor migratory movement and alignment of National legislation with EU norms to criminalise illegal migration.
- Adoption and implementation of Moldova's National Action Programme on Migration and Asylum Issues (migration issues).
- Approximation of Moldovan legislation to the EU norms and standards, implementation of the 1951 UN Convention relating to the status of refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees, including the right to seek asylum and respect for the principle of non-refoulement. Approximation of the system of state authorities responsible for implementation and realisation of legislation on asylum and refugees to EU norms and standards.
- Concluding a readmission agreement between Moldova and EU, and encourage Moldova to do so with the main countries of origin and transit
- Development of a system of efficient, comprehensive state border management on all sectors of the Moldovan border, including the Transnistrian sector
- Intensify and facilitate cross-border cooperation between Moldova, the EU Member States and neighbouring countries.
- Establishment of a National Action Programme on Migration and Asylum Issues (asylum issues).

Thus the action plans include obligations regarding the three areas of border management, migration monitoring and refugee protection but it is noteworthy that achievements listed in the most recent progress reports of April 2008⁹ largely relate to the first two areas. For example the progress report on Moldova cites the establishment of readmission agreements and positive cooperation with the EU Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) as major achievements during the period.

Although **Russia** is also technically a neighbour of the EU, relations are instead developed through a Strategic Partnership¹⁰ covering four “common spaces”: a common economic space, a common space of freedom, security and justice, a common space of cooperation in the field of external security as well as a common space of research and education, including culture.¹¹ The EU and Russia concluded a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) in 1994. In June 2008 a round of negotiations began on a new agreement but the second round has since been postponed by the EU pending withdrawal of Russian troops from Georgian territory in August 2008. The EU and Russia have since held a summit in Nice on 14th November 2008 where the discussions focused mainly on Georgia, pan-European

⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/progress2008/sec08_399_en.pdf

¹⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/russia/intro/index.htm

¹¹ http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/russia/russia_docs/com04_106_en.pdf (accessed 11/01/08).

security and the international financial crisis. President Barroso also proposed further pursuing negotiations on the partnership agreement between the EU and Russia.¹²

Cooperation in the area of justice, freedom and security also includes programmes aimed at strengthening infrastructure at borders, upgrading customs facilities and enhancing the skills of their staff and at protecting internally displaced persons, The PCA also includes provisions on enhancing migration management and cooperation in formulating asylum policy. *Enhancing migration management*, notably through includes the conclusion of a readmission agreement and a visa facilitation agreement between the EU and Russia, as well as through projects aimed at reducing illegal migration and human trafficking.

In the context of *Cooperation in formulating asylum policy*, the EU is seeking full implementation of the 1951 UN Convention on the status of refugees, which guarantees the right to seek asylum, respect for the principle of non-refoulement by and protection for individuals in the territory of EU Member States and Russia against possible threats to their life or freedom on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group.

3.1.1 Regional Protection Programmes (RPPs).

EU policy as regards refugee protection in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine was given a further distinct element by the elaboration of pilot Regional Protection Programmes (RPP). Two regions were selected as pilots – that of the Great Lakes (Tanzania) as a region of origin for refugees and asylum seekers and the **Western Newly Independent States** (Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus) as a region of transit.

The two pilot RPPs were launched in July 2005. The European Commission developed the concept of the RPPs in response to controversial, and shelved UK proposals in 2003 for “Transit Processing Centres” and “Regional Protection Zones” to conduct any asylum procedures and protect refugees outside the borders of the EU. The UK idea, backed by Denmark and the Netherlands, collapsed amid concerns over human rights in countries outside the EU and questions over the likely role of UNHCR¹³. But in its 2004 Hague Programme, the Council invited the Commission to “develop EU-Regional Protection Programmes in partnership with the third countries concerned and in close consultation and co-operation with UNHCR”. The RPPs aim to focus funding on relief, rehabilitation and regional development in a bid to build capacity in countries which host large numbers refugees or are transit regions. RPPs link support to measures such as providing protection for refugees, registration, cooperation on legal migration and agreement of returns of failed asylum seekers or illegal immigrants to countries outside the EU.¹⁴

¹² http://www.eu2008.fr/PFUE/lang/en/accueil/PFUE-11_2008/PFUE-14.11.2008/CR_Sommet_UE_Russie

¹³ <http://www.eupolitix.com/EN/News/200505/0aac6cfc-a45c-4821-a74a-30a58738fd1f> (last accessed 1 February 2008)

¹⁴ (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2005/com2005_0388en01.pdf accessed 4th January 2008).

The aim of the RPPs¹⁵ was to create the conditions for one of the three Durable Solutions to take place – repatriation, local integration or resettlement. They (RPPs) should consist of practical actions that deliver real benefits both in terms of protection offered to refugees and in their support of existing arrangements with the relevant third country. They also aim at bringing benefits to the host country. On the basis of these considerations, core constituent activities for a Regional Protection Programme include:

- Projects aimed at improving the general protection situation in the host country.
- Projects which aim at the establishment of an effective Refugee Status Determination procedure, which can help host countries, better manage the migration implications of refugee situations thereby allowing them to better focus resources on the core refugee population.
- Projects, which give, direct benefits to refugees in the refugee situation, by improving their reception conditions.
- Projects which benefit the local community hosting the refugees, for example by addressing wider environmental concerns which affect both refugees and the host community and by disseminating information on the positive impact of refugees.
- Projects aimed at providing training in protection issues for those dealing with refugees and migrants.
- A registration component, building on UNHCR's Project Profile for persons of concern to UNHCR in the area, which could assist in measuring the impact of Regional Protection Programmes.
- A resettlement commitment, whereby EU Member States undertake, on a voluntary basis, to provide durable solutions for refugees by offering resettlement places in their countries.

A report by the European Commission on the success of the first pilot RPPs and their future plans is due out in 2009. A mid-term evaluation meeting was held in July 2007 with further regional evaluation meetings carried out towards the end of 2007 with regard to the WNIS RPP.

4 EU funding in the region

There are two broad categories of EU funding that can be used for border control, migration management and refugee protection in the region: general programmes and thematic programmes.

- a) General programmes provide general funding for the region, some of which is for migration control and asylum (e.g. TACIS, EIDHR, ENPI)
- b) Thematic programmes include AENEAS and its successor the *Thematic Programme for cooperation with third countries in the areas of migration and asylum*), which provide funding for border control

¹⁵ http://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&numdoc=52005DC0388&lg=en

and the building of refugee protection capacity outside the EU, some of which can be allocated to projects in the WNIS region and Russia.

The EU also provides humanitarian aid, through its ECHO programme. In Eastern Europe this is primarily focused on the Russian Federation (North Caucasus).

There are also funds allocated to border control and migration control measures by FRONTEX, and the EU is mandated to contribute to Immigration Liaison Officers (ILOs).¹⁶ These are funds open only to members states e.g. the External Borders Fund.

General Funding for the region

4.1 TACIS

All four countries have received funds from TACIS (Technical Aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States) and EIDHR (European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights).

Launched in 1991, the TACIS Programme provides grant-financed technical assistance to 12 countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan). From the 2007-2013 EU Financial Perspective, the TACIS Programme has been replaced for the countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy and Russia by the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument. However TACIS projects programmed from 2006 will continue to operate until the end of the decade.

4.1.1 Cross-Border Co-operation Programme (CBC)

¹⁶ Decision creating the External Borders Fund (Decision No 574/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 May 2007) Article 4.4.establishes that among the specific objectives to be supported by the Fund is the following:

'a) reinforcement of the operational capacity of the network of the immigration liaison officers and promotion of a more effective cooperation through the network between the Member States' services'

This is linked to general objective 3.1.d *'improvement of the management of activities organized by the consular and other services of the Member States in third countries as regards the flows of third-country nationals into the territory of the Member States and the cooperation between Member States in this regard'*.

In addition, the ILOs can be object of the 'Community Actions' to which the 6% of the Fund is dedicated and which are led by the Commission, according to Article 7.1.a):

1. At the Commission's initiative, up to 6 % of the Fund's available resources may be used to finance transnational actions or actions of interest to the Community as a whole (hereinafter referred to as 'Community actions') concerning the following objectives:

(a) Contributing to the enhancement of the activities organized by the consular and other services of the Member States in third countries as regards the flow of third-country nationals into the territory of the Member States and the cooperation between Member States in this regard, including the activities of air liaison officers and immigration liaison officers;

The Cross-Border Co-operation Programme (CBC) funded under TACIS was launched in 1996. This aimed to strengthen management and infrastructure of eastern borders of the EU, and to achieve regional partnership between Central European EU Member States and Moldova, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus specifically:

- Assist border regions in overcoming their specific development problems;
- Encourage the linking of networks on both sides of the border (e.g. border crossing facilities);
- Accelerate the transformation process in the partner States through their co-operation with border regions in the EU;
- Reduce trans-boundary environmental risks and pollution.¹⁷

Since 2007, the CBC has been funded from within the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) detailed below. Under this component, the ENPI will finance “joint programmes” bringing together regions of Member States and partner countries sharing a common border. One of the four programme priorities is ‘ensuring efficient and secure borders’¹⁸.

4.1.2 Regional Assistance Programmes

The European Union is aiming to reinforce existing forms of regional and sub-regional co-operation with countries that lie to the east of its borders. The goal is to build on regional activities that were financed under the EU’s TACIS programme during the past decade.¹⁹ One priority area in the Eastern region is ‘Plotting regional approaches to border and migration issues’. This focuses on border strengthening and migration management as opposed to refugee protection.

4.1.3 National level programmes – Bistro (TACIS)

The objectives of the TACIS Bistro programme is designed to respond quickly to requests for support to small-scale projects (with a duration of no more than 9 months and a budget of up to 100,000 Euro) anywhere in the Russian Federation and Ukraine. Any EU, Russian or Ukrainian-based organization may propose a project and should contact the TACIS Bistro facility Commission delegations in Russia and Ukraine.

4.2 ENPI

From 2007, the TACIS programme was replaced by a single, dedicated European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)²⁰ that offers financial support for European Neighbourhood Policy partner countries and Russia. It is described on the Commission website as a more flexible-policy driven instrument, designed to target sustainable development and approximation to EU standards and to support the agreed priorities in the ENP Action Plans and the Strategic Partnership with Russia. For 2007-2013 there will be approximately 12 billion Euros available, which according to the EU is an increase of 32% in real terms.²¹

¹⁷ <http://www.delukr.ec.europa.eu/page3957.html> (accessed October 2007)

¹⁸ http://www.2007-2013.eu/by_scope_enpi.php (accessed 4 March 2008)

¹⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/regional-cooperation/enpi-east/index_en.htm

²⁰ http://www.ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/0703_enpi_figures_en.pdf

²¹ http://www.ec.europa.eu/world/enp/funding_en.htm

Again cross border cooperation along the EU's external border will be an important aspect of the ENPI and so it will support cross-border contacts and cooperation between local and regional actors and civil society.

4.2.1 ENPI Cross Border Cooperation Programme

According to forecasts this will cover activities across the EU's external borders in the East and the South with approximately 1.18 billion Euros allocated for programmes from 2007 –2013.

4.2.2 New forms of technical assistance

These will be provided in the forms of targeted expert assistance (the TAIEX programme – technical assistance and information exchange); long term twinning arrangements with EU Member States; and participation in relevant community programmes and agencies. As yet it is unclear whether the area of Freedom will be included in all of these initiatives, general criteria and which agencies can apply. Priorities for assistance are identified in Country Strategy Papers, which cover a 7 year period (CSPs); more detailed National Indicative Programmes (NIPs), which cover 3 years and detailed annual programmes.

4.3 EIDHR

The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights is 'a financial and policy instrument contributing to the development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law, and of respect of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in third countries world-wide'²². In doing so, the EU aims to cooperate with civil society organizations and international organizations around the world in implementing national, regional and global activities.

Thematic priorities for 2007-10 are listed as 'supporting actions on human rights and democracy issues on which EU Guidelines have been adopted: human rights defenders; torture; death penalty; children and armed conflict; and human rights dialogues.'²³

While projects which aim at the protection of refugees and asylum seekers potentially could come within the second and fourth priorities (torture; children and armed conflict), the EIDHR strategy paper published in 2007²⁴ states that under all the above objectives, the response strategy will complement the various EU geographical programmes including *European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)*, and *Cooperation with third countries in the areas of migration and asylum*, which integrate the protection of human rights and underpin democratic processes in various ways and therefore activities planned under these thematic programmes will be

²² http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/eidhr/documents/eidhr_presentation-20070920_en.pdf (last accessed 4 March 2008)

²³ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/eidhr/documents/eidhr_presentation-20070920_en.pdf (last accessed 4th March 2008)

²⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/eidhr/documents/eidhr-strategy-paper-2007_en.pdf (last accessed 4 March 2007)

‘outside the particular focus of the EIDHR and the response strategy developed by the present Strategy Paper’²⁵.

4.3.1 Country programmes

Of the projects funded from 2001 to 2006²⁶, only two in the four target countries (those implemented by Chernihiv Public Committee for Human Rights Protection and Opora Regional Humanitarian Aid Association) are focussed on refugees and asylum seekers, though there have been several others which tackle integration of and tolerance towards ethnic minorities including migrant communities. A total of 127 projects were funded during this period – 81 in Russia, 43 in Ukraine and 3 in Moldova.

Funding specific to migration control, border management and asylum

4.4 B7-667

In 2001, the budget line **B7-667** was created to support action in third countries of origin and transit aimed at influencing migratory movements and taking action in areas where funding cannot be found in other European Community instruments or through bilateral actions of Member States. This programme was designed to provide support to inter alia:

- migration management and asylum systems;
- Voluntary return to countries of origin;
- Countries of origin’s ability to cope with their readmission obligations towards the European Union and its Member States;
- Preventing and combating trafficking and illegal immigration.²⁷

The proposed target countries included all four focus countries though actions were primarily carried out in Russia and Ukraine as regards activities funded in Eastern Europe. In return for concrete progress in the areas listed above, the EU’s neighbourhood was to benefit from the prospect of closer economic integration with the EU.²⁸

4.5 AENEAS Programme — Financial and technical assistance to third countries in the field of migration and asylum

B7-667 was superseded in 2004 by a new instrument, the AENEAS programme, covering from 2004 until 2007. The call for proposals²⁹ was launched on 23

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/eidhr/documents/updated_report_by_location_en.pdf (last accessed 4 March 2008).

²⁷ (http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/2004_2007/cooperation/funding_cooperation_en.htm [accessed 1 Feb 2008])

²⁸ (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2003:0104:FIN:EN:PDF> [accessed 1 Feb 2008])

²⁹ (Reference: EuropeAid/120785/C/G/Multi)

December 2004. The instrument had an overall indicative budget of € 250 million, including € 120 million for the period 2004-2006. This was to provide specific and complementary financial and technical assistance to third countries in support of their efforts to ensure more effective management of all aspects of migration flows.

The new instrument was partly designed to respond to concerns that most of the proposals for receipt of the B7-667 funds were submitted by two entities, the International Organisation for Migration and UNHCR whereas NGOs and third country authorities submitted very few proposals.³⁰ According to a consultation document on the *Thematic Programme for cooperation with third countries in the areas of migration and asylum*³¹ published in 2005, which replaces AENEAS, particular effort was put in by the Commission's representations in third countries into publicising the call for proposals. Another important objective behind the creation of AENEAS was to improve consistency between the approaches of geographical and thematic instruments developed for 2004-6.

RPPs: the 2005 Call for Proposals for the AENEAS programme (allocated an indicative amount of 2 million for asylum and international protection in the region, see below), and the TACIS 2006 Regional Action Programmes.³²

4.6 Thematic Cooperation Programme with Third Countries in the Development Aspects of Migration and Asylum

A new programme entitled: Thematic Cooperation Programme with Third Countries in the Development Aspects of Migration and Asylum has been set up with a budget of 380 million Euro for 2007-2013 and replaces the Aeneas Programme. As with the Aeneas Programme, the general objective of the new thematic programme is to assist third countries to improve the management of all aspects of their migratory flows.³³ It will cover all essential facets of the migratory phenomenon (migration and development, labour migration, illegal migration and traffic in persons, migrants' rights, asylum and international protection), but not directly address the deeply-rooted causes of migration.

From a geographical point of view, all third countries covered by the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) and the European Development Fund (EDF) are eligible for the thematic programme. However, the focus of the programme is principally the phenomenon of migration towards the European Union. A new Call for Proposals was launched on 14 December 2007.

Over the first four years (2007-10), the Programme will dispose of an allocation of **205 million, 50 million** of which will be earmarked for the so-called **Eastern Migratory Route** (Eastern Europe, Russian Federation and Central Asia). There will also be five horizontal initiatives on particular themes intended to benefit all regions:

³⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/consultations/migration_consult_05.pdf

³¹ http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/consultations/migration_consult_05.pdf

³² (<http://www.euramis.net/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l33222.htm> accessed on 4th January 2008).

³³ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/worldwide/migration-asylum/index_en.htm (accessed 11 January 2008).

- Migration and development - 10 million Euro
- Labour Migration - 8 million Euro
- Asylum and Refugee Protection – 4 million Euro
- Smuggling of and Trafficking in Human Beings – 3 million Euro
- Illegal Migration – 3 million Euro

4.7 ECHO

The European Union's mandate to ECHO is to provide emergency assistance and relief to the victims of natural disasters or armed conflict outside the European Union.³⁴ It is in charge of implementing European Community decisions granting humanitarian aid to victims of natural disasters or armed conflict in non-member countries though operations are actually carried out by NGOs and specialised organisations.

In 2006, the European Commission contributed € 26 million in relief funding for victims of the Chechen conflict. Since the start of the current crisis in 1999, the total aid for the whole of the Northern Caucasus has topped € 200 million, making the European Union the leading donor in the region.³⁵

The Commission's humanitarian aid to the Northern Caucasus in the years covered by this research:

2006 €26.0 million
 2005 €26.3 million
 2004 €28.5 million
 2003 €26.0 million³⁶

Other potential sources of funding

4.8 *Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows Framework Programme*

Four programmes fall under this Framework programme, namely³⁷:

- European Refugee Fund
- External Borders Fund
- The Integration of Third- Country Nationals (INTI)
- The Return Fund

Given that the majority of these funds are aimed at member states, for the purposes of this research it makes sense to focus on the External Borders Fund because it provides funds for the strengthening of borders.

³⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/echo/presentation/mandate_en.htm (last accessed 4 March 2008)

³⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/echo/field/russia/index_en.htm (last accessed 4 March 2008)

³⁶ Ibid

³⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/intro/funding_solidarity_en.htm

4.8.1 The Return fund

RETURN is the European Union (EU) funding programme for preparatory actions in the area of return management. The Community funding allocated to the RETURN programme for 2006 amounts to EUR 15.000.000 for the 25 Member States. In theory return funds could benefit 3rd countries. However, the actual finance for the projects is to be spent in Member States, with some funds for those voluntarily returning. Few of these projects affect Eastern Europe. One project which does provide information and support to returnees from the region is the Return Information Project run by the Flemish Refugee Council and which assists returnees to Russia by providing information³⁸.

4.8.2 External Borders Fund

The instrument (applicable as of 1 January 2007) establishes a financial solidarity mechanism to support the states who endure, for the benefit of the Community, a lasting and heavy financial burden arising from the implementation of common standards on control and surveillance of external borders and visa policy.

Eligible applicants are all Member States except UK and Ireland. Denmark still has to decide whether to participate. Bulgaria and Romania take part whilst also benefiting in 2007-2009 from a temporary instrument under the 2006 Act of Accession, the Cash flow and Schengen Facility. The countries associated with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis also participate (Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Liechtenstein) (subject to specific agreements).³⁹

4.9 FRONTEX

FRONTEX is an EU agency based in Warsaw, which was created as a specialised and independent body tasked to coordinate the operational cooperation between Member States in the field of border security. Frontex aims to ensure border security by first, promoting the exchange of information and cooperation between Member States, immigration and repatriation second, carrying out surveillance, border checks and risk analysis and third cooperating with border guards, customs and police authorities in neighbouring countries. Frontex is mainly financed through the Community budget but also receives funds from the Schengen countries, takes fees from the services it provides and can get voluntary contributions from the Member States⁴⁰.

The budget for FRONTEX has increased every year since its inception and in 2007 had reached 22.2 million Euros with an extra 13 million Euros in reserve.⁴¹

Last year the EU signed Working Arrangements on the establishment of operational co-operation between the Ukrainian Border Guard Service and FRONTEX at the EU-Ukraine Summit - Kiev, on 14 September 2007 and an agreement has also been signed with the Russian Federation. They are cooperating with Russia in operational

³⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/2004_2007/return/docs/projects_2006_en.pdf

³⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/borders/funding_borders_en.htm#part_2

⁴⁰ <http://www.frontex.europa.eu/finance/>

⁴¹ <http://www.frontex.europa.eu/finance/>

activities targeting illegal immigration from certain Asian countries in the framework of the Baltic Sea Region Border Control Cooperation (BSRBCC).

FRONTEX has also recently concluded negotiations on another working arrangement with Moldovan authorities⁴² and based on the working arrangements with Ukraine, have launched operational activities with the Ukraine State Border Guard Service focusing on identification of false documents, facilitation and illegal border crossing in certain green border sections. They also regularly participate in some EUBAM (Border Assistance Mission to Ukraine and Moldova) activities and exchange information with them. The new working arrangement will also enable the Moldovan Border Guard Service to benefit from Frontex training tools such as the Common Core Curriculum for basic border guard and forgery detection training. The new arrangement is to increase cooperation in improving border security and illegal immigration. The extra costs incurred by third countries in the Frontex operational cooperation activities are financed by the FRONTEX budget.

It is likely that such cooperation will be expanded as the Commission in Communication - COM (2008) 67 - on Frontex has launched some new ideas as regards the cooperation of Frontex with Third Countries.

5 Analysis of EU Funding

Reflecting the above, ECRE's research has focussed on TACIS, TACIS-RAP, AENEAS, B7-667, EIDHR, EU Twinning, and Asylum & Migration Thematic Programme.

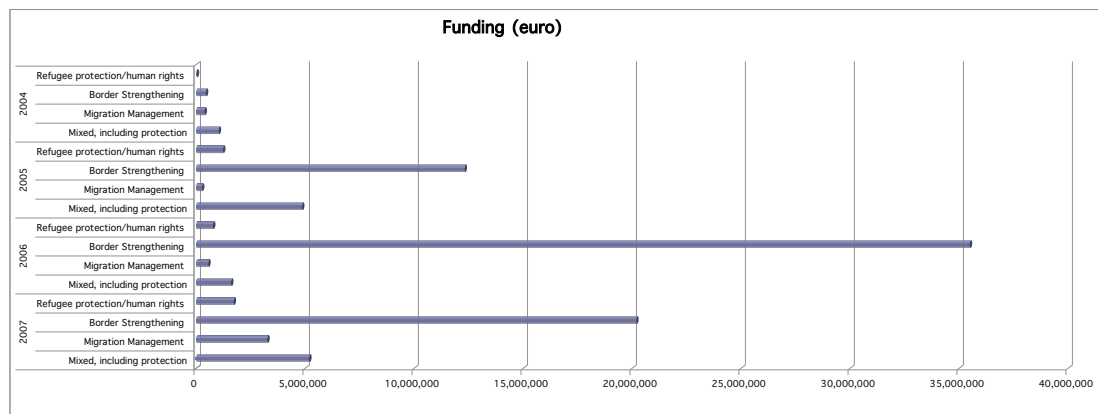
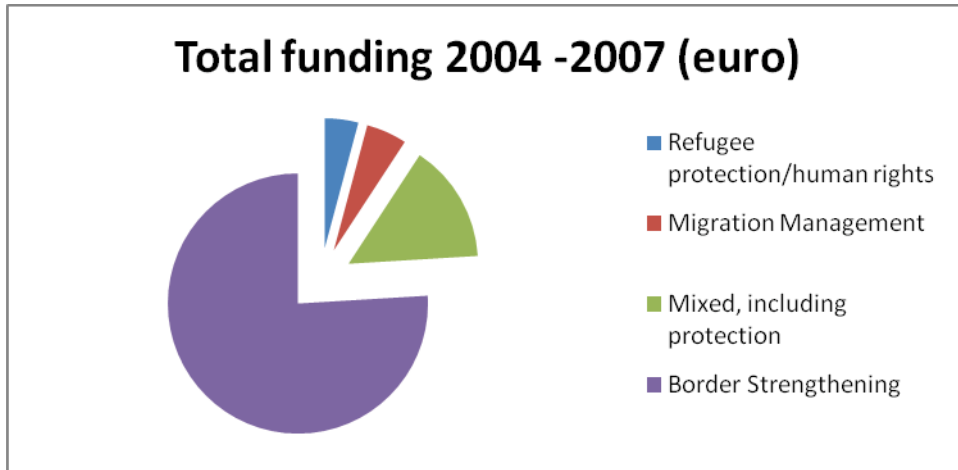
For the purpose of this research we have divided the projects into four types: those dealing purely with protection of asylum seekers, refugees; those dealing solely with border strengthening (with no protection element); those dealing solely with migration management (with no protection element); and mixed projects that have a protection element as well as others. Funding amounts have been divided pro rata wherever possible, across the years of the project as opposed to allocating the full amount in the year in which the grant was awarded. We believe that this provides a more accurate view of the funds available in each year for the three types of activity. Where a pro rata allocation means that some funds were spent outside the time period under research e.g. in 2008 and 2009, a comment has been added to this effect in the table. A detailed description of all projects included in the survey can be found in annex 1 and their division into protection, migration management, border strengthening or mixed activities in annexes 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Project type	Total funding received (2004 –7) (euro)
Protection Focussed Funding	3,758,240
Border Strengthening Focussed Funding	68,444,737
Migration Management Focussed Funding	4,558,007

⁴² Working arrangement between Frontex and the Republic of Moldova was signed on 12th August 2008, covering such elements as information exchange, risk analysis, training, research and development, as well as coordination of joint operational measures.
http://www.frontex.europa.eu/newsroom/news_releases/art41.html

Projects containing protection related activities combined with other activities	13,335,892
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Year	Project type	Funding Received (euro)
2004	Protection Focussed Funding	29,958
	Border Strengthening Focussed Funding	450,000
	Migration Management Focussed Funding	385,298
	Projects containing protection related activities combined with other activities	1,032,374
2005	Protection Focussed Funding	1,230,494
	Border Strengthening Focussed Funding	12,312,782
	Migration Management Focussed Funding	266,954
	Projects containing protection related activities combined with other activities	4,862,691
2006	Protection Focussed Funding	774,612
	Border Strengthening Focussed Funding	35,486,782
	Migration Management Focussed Funding	554,167
	Projects containing protection related activities combined with other activities	1,598,347
2007	Protection Focussed Funding	1,723,176
	Border Strengthening Focussed Funding	20,195,263
	Migration Management Focussed Funding	3,260,789
	Projects containing protection related activities combined with other activities	5,191,351



The tables and graphs above demonstrate that funds for border strengthening massively outweighs those for migration management, protection and mixed activities.

5.1 NGO Needs

ECRE sent initial questionnaires to their partner organisations in the region at the end of 2007. We asked partners about their activities/ priorities in the coming years and where ECRE could provide assistance. The majority cited fundraising as an area where they experienced difficulties.

A follow up questionnaire specifically on EU funding was sent to partners in February 2008. Questions asked were whether their organisation had applied for EU funding; if they had experienced difficulties in the application process, and if they had been unsuccessful, could they indicate why.

The majority of our partners had not applied directly to the EU but some had received funding via another organisation, which was the lead grantee. The same difficulties in the application process were cited by several partners: their level of English was insufficient to complete the project form, the form itself was lengthy and quite complex and it was not always clear what exactly was required in each section. One

thought it would be helpful if potential applicants could meet with an EU funding programme representative when a call for proposals is announced.

In addition to this, several difficulties relating to finance were mentioned such as:

- The difficulty in demonstrating a project's financial sustainability beyond any funding received at the time of a given call for proposals;
- Identifying sufficient co-financing;
- Lack of resources to write the project proposal to the required standard;
- Difficulty in financing the project in the period between when the contract is signed and when the first tranche is received.

In Russia ECRE helped one of the Memorial branch offices in Dagestan apply for EIDHR funding for Russia as well as apply for matching funding from another donor. The bid for EU funding was successful and the NGO was awarded 70,000 Euros. However, due to concerns about matching funding the NGO turned down the grant.

However, many NGOs working with refugees in Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine and Russia do not get access to country level funding. Overall in the table for protection included as annex 2, it can be seen that 65% of funds given for protection related activities in the years surveyed went to national level NGOs. This percentage clearly becomes much smaller when compared against funding received in all three areas.

5.2 Conclusions

- Funding for border strengthening measures far outweighs funding for refugee protection and overall for the period surveyed, migration management was also better funded than refugee protection. This is in spite of the great need as argued at the beginning of this paper.
- In 2004-2007, no funding seems to have been directed towards integration.
- While the aims for RPPs were ambitious, no new funds were allocated to them. Projects were financed by existing EU funding programmes, in particular under the 2005 round of the AENEAS programme (allocated an indicative amount of 2 million for asylum and international protection in the region, and the TACIS 2006 Regional Action Programmes.⁴³ UNHCR, in its initial reaction to the Commission's proposal to establish RPPs⁴⁴, said it hoped that more funding would be found for RPPs in the EU's 2007-2013 budget.⁴⁵

⁴³ (<http://www.euramis.net/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l33222.htm> accessed on 4th January 2008).

⁴⁴ UNHCR Observations on the Communication from the European Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on Regional Protection, [COM (2005) 388 final, 1 September 2005] UNHCR 2005 (<http://www.unhcr.org/protect/PROTECTION/4360a5ab2.pdf>)

⁴⁵ For example, the 2007-2008 Call for proposals (announced 14th December 2007) of the Thematic programme on migration and asylum allocated 10 million Euros for the migratory flows from the East ((Eastern Europe, South Caucasian and the Central Asia Republics) from the 2007 budget and 11 million Euros from the 2008 budget. However, these figures included all five components, one of which is the protection of refugees and asylum (Thematic programme of cooperation with third countries in the areas of migration and asylum, Restricted call for proposals 2007-2008 - Guidelines for applicants, EuropeAid/126364/C/ACT/Multi).

It also indicated that available financial resources for this area might be better coordinated with budget lines and programmes in other areas of EU assistance.

- Existing funding is difficult for NGOs, particularly local NGOs, to access

5.3 *Recommendations*

- a. Countries in the region need to be better supported not only in controlling their borders, but also in identifying people in need of protection, providing protection to those who need it, assisting the voluntary return of those who don't and supporting the integration of recognised refugees.
- b. Sometimes support for integration must be directed at receiving communities, rather than individual refugees.
- c. It would be helpful if the EU could take into account that funding requirements relating to showing sustainability and co-financing are more difficult for small grassroots organisations than for large international NGOs and perhaps loosen these requirements for the former.
- d. Bearing the above in mind, we would recommend that the European Commission provide opportunities for civil society actors in the region to express their views as to the way in which the EC Delegation could support and strengthen the capacity of civil society through financing instruments and to be pro-active in requesting the input of national civil society actors.

This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of ECRE and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the European Union.

1 ANNEX 1 Projects identified in this research

1.1 Protection

1.1.1 Project Name The protection of refugees asylum seekers and forced migrants (2005/103619)

Location Belarus , Moldova, Ukraine, Russia

Implementation period December 2005 – December 2008

Implementing Partner European Council on Refugees and Exiles - ECRE

Budget/EC contribution € 705.331 / € 529.705

Funding Programme AENEAS 2004

Responsible DG EuropeAid

Improve the implementation in Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine and Russia of national and international refugee and human rights instruments – leading to increased security and protection for refugees.

1.1.2 Project Name Strengthening Protection Capacity in Belarus (2006/120221)

Location Belarus

Implementation period December 2006 – December 2008

Implementing Partner UNHCR

Budget/EC contribution

€ 719.628,50 / € 575.702,80

Funding Programme AENEAS 2005

Responsible DG EuropeAid

Description The overall objective of the action is to facilitate the development of the asylum system in Belarus. The specific objective is to develop an effective referral system in order to ensure the respect of the principle of non-refoulement. Additionally, under CBC 2006 Budget, Belarus is supposed to receive an additional €14 million assistance aimed at improving border controls through provision of equipment for border surveillance and the establishment of fibre optic cable networks to central authorities and between selected border crossing points. This latter component will facilitate smooth border and customs clearance thus reducing waiting hours at border crossing points and at the same time ensuring and improving security controls through modern data networks and/or control equipment. Furthermore technical assistance will also be offered, possibly through a twinning.

1.1.3 Project Name Monitor and promote the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms of refugees and migrants

Location Ukraine

Implementing Partner Chernihiv Public Committee for Human Rights Protection

Budget/EC contribution € 78.000

Duration of the Project: 18 Months

Starting Date of Activities: 01/02/2005

Responsible DG/Del EIDHR (European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights)

This project is implemented with the aim to monitor and promote the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms of refugees and migrants with focus on the regions of Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Sumy, Zakarpattya and Lviv.

www.protection.org.ua

57/1 Gorkiy Str.,14000, Chernihiv

Ukraine.

1.1.4 Project Name Strengthening Asylum and Protection Capacity in Ukraine by Enhancing the Capacity of Governmental and Civil Society Stakeholders in a Participatory Approach and Cross-sector Cooperation (2006/120-176)

Location Ukraine

Implementation Period January 2007 – December 2008

Implementing Partner Dansk Flygtningehjaelp
Budget/EC contribution € 534397,23 / € 427517,78
Funding Programme AENEAS 2005
Responsible DG EuropeAid

To ensure that the Ukrainian asylum and refugee system is able to function in a transparent manner and in accordance with principles based on human rights and rule of law and in a participatory approach with civil society capacities.

1.1.5 Project Name “House for Asylum seekers and Refugees in Saint Petersburg” (2003/HLWG/076) and “Complex action for improvement of refugees reception system in St. Petersburg – Russia”(2006/120-135)

Location Russian Federation

Implementation period March 2005 – October 2008

Implementing Partner St. Petersburg Centre for International Cooperation of the Red Cross

Budget/EC contribution € 897.500 / € 698.740,00 (2003/HLWG/076)

€ 664.856,20 / €502.764,26 (2006/120-135)

Funding Programme HLWG B7-667 and AENEAS 2005

Responsible DG JLS and EuropeAid

The project aims to increase the capacities of St Petersburg in the reception, registration, documentation and integration of refugees and asylum seekers and the protection of their rights by means of supplying them with legal, psychological, medical and social assistance and temporary settlement in a special building.

1.1.6 Project Name Migration Rights: Network of Legal Assistance to Refugees and Forced Migrants in Russian Regions (2003/HLWG/082 and 2006/120-166)

Location Russian Federation

Implementation period January 2005 – December 2009

Implementing Partner Memorial Human Rights Centre

Budget/EC contribution € 762.675,50 / € 1.042.672,82 (2003/HLWG/082)

€ 1.756.092,84 / 1.404.874,27 (2006/120-166)

Funding Programme HLWG and AENEAS

Responsible DG JLS and EuropeAid

The projects foresee at providing legal counselling and representing forced migrants in the courts, the development of the asylum system in the Russian Federation, establishing a system of effective international protection for forced migrants in Russia and promoting respect for international standards and rights for refugees, stateless persons, IDPs and forced and labour migrants.

1.1.7 Human Rights for Russia's Refugees

Beneficiary :OPORA REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN AID ORGANISATION FOR REFUGEES ASSOCIATION

Duration of the Project: 12 Months

Starting Date of Activities: 01/04/2004

Max Grant Amount: € 39,943.64

Funding Programme:EIDHR

Promote and defend the human rights of applicants for refugee status from outside the CIS region in the area of Moscow. Activities include provision of information to asylum-seekers with the intention of protecting their human rights; legal advice work to applicants for refugee status.

No additional information has been found on projects 8, 9, and 10 included in the Protection Focused Funding table (Annex 3).

1.2 Borders

1.2.1 Project Name Enhancing Border Management in Belarus - BOMBEL 1 (2005/100-530) & BOMBEL 2 (2006/104-281)

Location Belarus

Implementation period March 2005 – December 2006

September 2006 – December 2007

Implementing Partner UNDP

Budget/EC contribution

€ 4.721.000 / € 4.500.000 (BOMBEL 1)

€ 9.066.000 / € 8.800.000 (BOMBEL 2)

Funding Programme TACIS

Responsible DG EC DEL Kiev

Through the projects the EC funds a number of study visits and trainings and seminars which are organised with the involvement of EU MSs experts. Two European standard accommodation centres for irregular migrants (in Brest and in Pinsk) and a separate one for asylum seekers in the city of Pinsk have been / will be established, a dog training centre has been upgraded and equipped with modern technology, and various border control and surveillance equipment has been supplied. Furthermore the BOMBEL projects aim at modernising the equipment used by border troops in compliance with the EU standards, through the provision of computer-aided equipment and technology, motor-cars and lorries; engineering, technical, communication, radiation-measuring and other pieces of equipment; communication instrument, with the aim in particular of increasing the mobility of border troops along the green border and their capacity of surveillance on trains and at the border posts.

1.2.2 Project Name Capacity building and technical cooperation for Moldovan border officials (TACIS/2003/077575)

Location Moldova

Implementation period

December 2003 – November 2005

Implementing Partner IOM

Budget/EC contribution € 1.100.000 / € 900.000

Funding Programme TACIS

Responsible DG EC DEL Kiev

This project aimed at providing training, technical assistance, and supply of equipment to border guards and other border officials in Moldova, with a particular view to enhance capacity of the Ungheni Border Guard Training Centre by providing physical facilities and equipment as well as by assisting in curricula development.

1.2.3 Project Name Enhancing border control management in the republic of Moldova

(TACIS/2004/027521)

Location Moldova

Implementation period December 2004 – December 2005

Implementing Partner UNDP

Budget/EC contribution € 1.850.000

Funding Programme TACIS

Responsible DG EC DEL Kiev

The project aimed at strengthening border control capacities at selected Moldovan border crossing points through the supply of equipment and training.

1.2.4 Project Name Improvement of Border Controls at the Moldovan-Ukrainian State Border - BOMMOLUK 1 (2006/125442)

Location Moldova and Ukraine

Implementation period September 2006 – December 2007

Implementing Partner UNDP

Budget/EC contribution € 3.250.000 / € 3.000.000

Funding Programme TACIS

Responsible DG EC DEL Kiev

The objective of this project is to build up appropriate and institutional capacity in Moldova and Ukraine to ensure effective border and customs controls and border surveillance with particular attention to the Moldovan-Ukrainian state border.

1.2.5 Project Name EU Border Assistance Mission to Ukraine and Moldova – EUBAM (RRM and TACIS)

Location Ukraine and Moldova

Implementation period November 2005 – December 2008

Implementing Partner UNDP

Budget/EC contribution

RRM: € 4.000.000

TACIS: € 24.200.000 (not all yet contracted)

Funding Programme RRM and TACIS

Responsible DG EC DEL Kiev

The objective of this project is to contribute to the enhancement of the overall border and customs management capacities of Moldova and Ukraine border officials and to contribute to a peaceful solution to the Transnistria conflict. The deployment of the EUBAM mission along the Moldovan- Ukrainian border as well as along the Moldovan internal/administrative boundary was initiated with particular attention to the Transnistrian border sector, which the Moldovan authorities can not effectively manage. 17 EU Member States provide significant financial contribution to EUBAM's activities through the secondment of border police and customs personnel whose salaries are being paid by the EU Member States' administration.

Additionally, under CBC 2006 Budget Moldova is supposed to receive an additional €12 million assistance aimed at improving border controls through provision of equipment for border surveillance and the establishment of fibre optic cable networks to central authorities and between selected border crossing points. This latter component will facilitate smooth border and customs clearance thus reducing waiting hours at border crossing points and at the same time ensuring and improving security controls through modern data networks and/or control equipment. Furthermore technical assistance will also be offered, possibly through a twinning. A TACIS RAP 2005 allocation of €6.6 million will enable to complete the demarcation of the Ukrainian- Moldovan border (the project will concentrate on the Southern border in front of the Black sea and on the Transnistrian sector, as the remaining parts were already ensured by the Ukrainian and Moldovan State Funds) and to set joint border posts.

1.2.6 Tacis Regional Cooperation: Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme 2004-2006. Justice and Home Affairs Enhancing Integrated Border Management

(€27 million)

Specific Objectives:

- _ The creation of an integrated border management system in Belarus, Moldova and in Central Asia (in particular Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan), aiming at reducing illegal migration flows and trafficking in human beings as well as smuggling of illegal migrants into the territory of the NIS and towards the EU;
- _ Intensified cross-border cooperation between Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus and the new MSs along the enlarged EU border.

Description of programmes:

- _ Focus will be placed on (i) capacity building of border and customs authorities; (ii) establishing improved systems for the management of illegal migration at the borders; (iii) promoting cross-border and regional cooperation and exchange of information between relevant law enforcement bodies (such as the Söderköping process); (iv)

developing comprehensive data transmission and radio communication networks.

Expected Results:

- _ Enhanced (i) technical capacity, including data and radio communication networks; and (ii) professional skills of border and customs guards, including improved knowledge of international law and human rights as well as anti-corruption aspects;
- _ Improved regional and cross-border cooperation, in particular within the Central Asian Border Guards Training programme.

Indicators:

- _ Equipment and infrastructure, including data and radio communication networks available for border and customs guards;
- _ Training sessions with border and customs guards;
- _ Increased number of detected, apprehended and returned illegal migrants;
- _ Respect international law and human rights in performing their duties.

1.2.7 Project Name Reinforcing the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine's Human Resources Management System (TACIS/2005/115-592)

Location Ukraine

Implementation period December 2005 – December 2007

Implementing Partner International Organization for Migration

Budget/EC contribution € 4.341.000 / € 4.000.000

Funding Programme TACIS

Responsible DG DEL Ukraine

Support to the State Border Guard Service's strategy towards an EU-type border police / law enforcement agency aimed at reforming the human resources management system (legislation, staff recruitment, staff training, guards, it aims at improving human resources management, starting from recruitment, the development of training strategies, plans and curricula in line with EU standards and requirements, and being completed with a career development programme for border guard personnel. The programme will support the transition of a military-type structured entity towards a European-type law enforcement entity.

1.3 Migration Management

1.3.1 Project Name Strengthening capacities and cooperation in the identification of forged and falsified documents in Ukraine (2006/120-195)

Location Ukraine

Implementation period January 2007 – December 2008

Implementing Partner ICMPD

Budget/EC contribution € 783.161,25 / € 626.400,6

Funding Programme AENEAS 2005

Responsible DG EuropeAid

Description To contribute to an increased effectiveness in the fight against illegal migration by the Ukrainian authorities.

Lead agency: International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) (icmpd@icmpd.org) (radim.zak@icmpd.org)

The implementation started in January 2007. During the inception phase ICMPD as the implementing organisation closely co-operated with partners involved in the project, Ukrainian state authorities, EC and EC Delegation in Ukraine. Efforts have been put into streamlining the project objectives to already ongoing EU-financed project implemented by other international stakeholders in Ukraine. Missions and meetings were organised during the Inception phase and an Assessment Report elaborated in August 2007. The Implementation phase is about to start in November 2007 and the project to continue in two modules: information exchange and trainings.

1.3.2 Project Name Dialogue and Technical capacity building in migration management:

Central Asia, Russia, Afghanistan and Pakistan (2002/ HLWG/004)

Location Central Asia, Russia, Afghanistan and Pakistan

Implementation period - March 2003 – September 2005

Implementing Partner IOM

Budget/EC contribution € 1.488.765,15 / € 1.210.654

Funding Programme B7-667

Responsible DG EuropeAid

The project aimed at fostering the dialogue between the Russian Federation and the Central Asiatic Republics, Afghanistan and Pakistan in the field of border and migration management. Meetings between officers of the involved countries, and a study tour, aimed at facilitating coordination, at sharing information and disseminating best practices were organised. Some focus was also placed on improving the management of some segments of the Russian-Kazakh border, where some equipment was delivered and a study tour was organised. The project also assisted the voluntary repatriation of some migrants.

1.3.3 Project Name Re-direction of the Budapest process activities to the CIS region (2003/HLWG/064)

Location Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Implementation period March 2004 – July 2005

Implementing Partner ICMPD

Budget/EC contribution € 760.383,60 / € 587.183,96

Funding Programme B7-667

Responsible DG EuropeAid

This project's aim was to collect in a comprehensive and comparable manner information and analysis of irregular flows of migration within, from and through the CIS region. The project sought also to establish a network of senior officials dealing with irregular migration, in order to pave the way for a structured dialogue in the CIS region. The CIS countries are now brought into the framework of the Budapest process and are more aware of migration policies in the EU, by attending conferences with officials from other CIS countries, the EU Member States, the European Commission and international organisations.

1.3.4 Project Name Strengthening Migration Management in Belarus – MIGRABEL (2006/104300)

Location Belarus

Implementation period June 2006 – May 2008

Implementing Partner IOM

Budget/EC contribution

€ 775.000 / € 700.000

Funding Programme TACIS

Responsible DG EC DEL Kiev

Description Through this project the EC is contributing to establishing a travel document issuing and control system which will meet latest international standards and comply with biometric requirements. Moreover, a national database will be developed and will be able to store and process biometric data. Beneficiaries are the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Border Guard Committee.

1.3.5 Project Name Assistance to the Government of the Russian Federation in Establishing a Legal and Administrative Framework for the Development and Implementation of Readmission Agreements (2006/120-282)

Location Russian Federation

Implementation period February 2007 – January 2009

Implementing Partner IOM

Budget/EC contribution € 1.756.092,84 / € 1.404.874,27

Funding Programme AENEAS 2005

Responsible DG EuropeAid

With this project, the EC provides assistance to the Russian Federal Migration Service in its preparation towards the implementation of the readmission agreement with the EC. The project aims more specifically to upgrade the treatment of readmitted illegal migrants that are nationals of third countries, through promoting the creation of a model centre in Pskov and disseminating information on best practices in this field (including on assisted voluntary returns).

1.3.6 Towards Sustainable Partnerships for the Effective Governance of Labour Migration in the Russian Federation, the Caucasus and Central Asia

International Labour Organization – (<http://www.ilo.ru/projects.htm>)

Duration: November 2006 – November 2009

Aim: to promote a sustainable, participatory approach to labour migration governance

Countries covered: Russian Federation, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan

Brief description: Project aims (1) to establish practical methods for assessing and forecasting labour market requirements with a view to improving migration governance; (2) to promote decent work and enhance the protection of migrant workers' rights; (3) to develop a system of earned regularisation and introducing sound regularisation policies and procedures; (4) to contribute to the productive utilization of the region's human resources by developing systems for the portability of qualifications and reducing bureaucratic obstacles to recruitment; and (5) to develop policies that enhance the positive impact of migration on development in origin countries.

The planned outcomes of the project: (1) to set strategic objectives and priorities through consultation with all relevant stakeholders; (2) to develop and adopt legislation necessary to provide a legal basis for the implementation of these objectives and priorities; (3) and to establish the necessary structures and institutions to ensure legislation can be effectively implemented and evaluated and therefore has a sustainable impact.

1.3.7 Moldova Beyond Poverty Alleviation: Developing a Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Framework for Leveraging Migrant Remittances for Entrepreneurial Growth Promoting a better use of migrants' remittances through supporting the creation of SMEs

Project description: The project will contribute to improving the normative and regulatory framework for the implementation of policies aiming to maximize economic gains from migrant remittances for development of small and medium business (SME) and economic growth, in accordance with national strategies.

Dates of implementation: 01/01/2007 - 31/12/2008

Objectives: - To improve the understanding and ability of the Moldovan government to facilitate the use of remittances for economic growth

- To strengthen the institutional, human and infrastructural resource capacities of the Ministry of Economy and Trade to implement policy related to SME development

- To improve the reliability of migration and remittance data and the capacity of the government to collect, share and apply such data

- To improve the knowledge and capacity of migrant workers and their families to channel and use their remittances for investments in SMEs

- To facilitate the links between remittances and innovative financial services

- To improve the linkages of the government with its Diaspora and to raise the awareness of Moldovan migrants and migrant households regarding investments opportunities in Moldova

Target groups: - Ministry of Economy and Trade; National Bank; National Statistics Bureau; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration; Local Public Administration

Authorities (economic directorates); Financial institutions – traditional and non traditional;
Social partners; Migrant workers and their households

Main results: - Improve the ability of the Moldovan government to implement the overall strategy to utilize remittances for economic growth

- Strengthen the institutional, human and infrastructural resource capacities of the Ministry of Economy and Trade to implement policy related to SME development

- Improve the reliability of migration and remittance data and the capacity of the government to collect, share and apply such data

- Improve financial literacy among migrant workers

- Improve the performance and innovative nature of traditional and non-traditional financial institutions offering services linked to remittances

- Strengthen linkages between the government with its Diaspora and raise awareness among of Moldovan migrants and migrant households on investments opportunities in RM

Partners (stakeholders): Government of Moldova, International Organisation for Migration

Budget: EC contribution: € 794,665 Total budget: € 993,331

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1.3.8 Tacis Regional Cooperation: Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme 2004-2006. Justice and Home Affairs - Improving Migration and Asylum Management

(€10 million)

Specific Objectives:

_ National migration authorities in Belarus, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan able to be more effective in managing migration and in providing protection to asylum seekers and refugees

_ Enhanced cooperation at regional level in the field of asylum and migration with a view to managing migratory movements through the NIS

Description of programmes:

_ Focus will be placed on strengthening the capacity of migration authorities to manage asylum and migration flows and address the issue of statelessness. This includes (i) improving the legislative framework; (ii) ensuring access to the territory of the concerned NIS for persons in need of international protection ("first contact"

standards); (iii) procedural protection including strengthening reception systems; taking into account special needs of vulnerable groups such as children and women; (iv) enhancing respect for refugees' rights and striving for durable solutions, integration into society, for recognised refugees, *i.a.* through support to concerned NGOs; (v) support implementation of international standards related to return of rejected asylum seekers; and (vi) support the CIS Conference and follow-up process in view of managing migratory flows at regional level.

1.4 Protection Related Activities combined with other activities

1.4.1 Project Name The East-Central European Cross Border Co-operation Enhancement process (The Söderköping Process) (2003/HLWG/009 and 2005/103489)

Location Belarus , Moldova, Ukraine

Implementation period May 2004 – December 2008

Implementing Partner Swedish Migration Board, UNHCR, IOM

Budget/EC contribution

€ 997.500 / € 762.488,00 (2003/HLWG/009)

€ 1.634.873,16 / € 1.307.898,40 (2005/103489)

Funding Programme B7-667 – HLWG and AENEAS 2004

Responsible DG JLS and EuropeAid

This process provides training and a forum for comparing national experiences and disseminating best practices and for peer pressure mainly, but not exclusively, on asylum management, between WNIS countries, some EU MSs (with the Swedish Migration Board in a leading role), the UNHCR and the IOM. A Secretariat is now based in Kyiv. Starting in 2003, UNHCR - in cooperation with the Swedish Migration Board (SMB) and IOM and with EC/TACIS funds - established the Cross Border Cooperation Process (CBCP) Secretariat. Based in Kyiv within UNHCR office, the objective of the Secretariat is to serve the interest of the “CBCP/Soderkoping process” countries (benefiting primarily Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus but also to the new EU accession countries Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia) by strengthening the role of the western NIS sub-region as a vital partner of the EU in managing irregular migration and improving protection standards in the region. The Secretariat has proved to be an instrumental entity to facilitate sharing of information and best practices on migration and asylum management among beneficiary countries including on safe third country concept, readmission agreements, reception and treatment of aliens including asylum seekers. The functioning and activities carried out by the Secretariat are funded by the EC till October 2005. UNHCR and the partners of the project currently seek EC funding to continue the activities of the Secretariat beyond this date. The activities of the Secretariat are not included in this regional operation plan.

1.4.2 Project Name Strengthening Migration Management in Moldova – MIGRAMOL (2006/104300)

Location Moldova

Implementation period June 2006 – May 2008

Implementing Partner IOM

Budget/EC contribution € 775.000 / € 700.000

Funding Programme TACIS

Responsible DG EC DEL Kiev

Description The aim of this project is to improve migration management capacity with a particular focus on the treatment of irregular migrants. The core activity under the project is to ensure international standards in the accommodation of irregular migrants with the refurbishment of an accommodation facility, to develop a health care system (including the creation of a health post), in order to provide medical assistance to irregular migrants held, to train staff and develop norms and guidelines for the management of an accommodation facility in accordance with the best international standards and most particularly with the standards set by the Council of Europe, the European Court of Human Rights and the Committee for Prevention of the Torture.

http://www.delmda.ec.europa.eu/eu_and_moldova/pdf/project_fiche_migrabel-migramol_en.pdf

This project will improve migration management capacity with a particular focus on the treatment of irregular migrants and to support the Government's efforts to comply with and ensure international best practices and humanitarian standards set by the Council of Europe, the European Court of Human Rights and the CPT as well as harmonisation with the EU acquis communautaire.

Dates of implementation: 01/06/2006 - 31/05/2008

Partners (stakeholders): Government of Moldova, International Organisation for Migration

Budget: EC contribution: € 1,400,000 Total budget: € 1,550,000

Target groups: - Irregular migrants, stranded in transit or detained within Moldova;

- Ministry of Interior, Health and the Border Guard Service (BGS)

- Civil society, in particular NGOs in Moldova dealing with the

inter-related migration issues, including migrants' health and migrants' rights.

Main results: In Moldova the project will achieve the following results:

- Temporary Migrant Accommodation Centre (MAC) rehabilitated and furnished; - Irregular migrant detainees have access to facilities that fall in line with accepted European and International best practices and humanitarian standards; in particular access to advice on migration law, options and services; - GoM migration authorities, in particular MoI, BGS and Migration Service obtained technical support that will enhance their capacity to manage migration issues within Moldova; - GoM officials and staff involved in Migrant Accommodation Centres obtained guidelines on best practices for dealing with health care of migrants; - The employment of local NGOs, working with migrants in their home regions assisted in bridge building to gain trust and confidence between migrants and GoM officials. It will also improve the capacity of local NGOs working within this area of concern.

1.4.3 Project Name "Establishment of migration management in Zakarpattya in Ukraine" (2003/HLWG/039) and "Enhancing Capacities in the Area of Protection and Treatment of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Zakarpattya /Western Ukraine" (2006/120-173)

Location Ukraine

Implementation period June 2004 – June 2008

Implementing Partner Osterreichische Caritaszentrale

Budget/EC contribution € 1.627.823,77 / € 1.302.259,02 (2003/HLWG/039)

€ 874.928,04/ € 699.942,43 (2006/120-173)

Funding Programme HLWG B7-667

AENEAS 2005

Responsible DG JLS and EuropeAid

The projects have a humanitarian component, improving the living conditions of apprehended migrants in Zakarpattya. In addition, the activities contribute to the improvement of counselling, protection and registration of refugees while being detained and during all phases of their asylum procedure as well as to the improvement of cooperation and exchange of migration authorities and NGOs specialised in the field.

1.4.4 Project Name Assistance to the Legal and Administrative Reforms in Ukraine in the Sphere of Migration and Refugees' Protection According to the Norms and Standards of the European Union (2004/87047)

Location Ukraine

Implementation period July 2006 – March 2007

Implementing Partner Ludwig Boltzmann Institute

Budget/EC contribution

€ 500.000 / € 500.000

Funding Programme TACIS

Responsible DG EC DEL Kiev

The project's objective is to increase the competence of the staff of Ukrainian institutions in asylum and asylum related matters and the interinstitutional cooperation of the institutions involved by establishing internal working relations.

1.4.5 Project Name Capacity building of Migration management: Ukraine Phase I and Phase II (2004/096-462 and 2006/124-449)

Location Ukraine

Implementation period March 2005 – December 2007

Implementing Partner IOM

Budget/EC contribution € 4.204.672 / €3.781.505 (2004/096-462)

€ 3.074.474 / € 2.767.000 (2006/124-449)

Funding Programme TACIS

Responsible DG DEL Ukraine

Description The activities aim at enhancing the capacity of the Government of Ukraine (GoU) to manage the migration flows and control the illegal movement of migrants to and through the territory of Ukraine. The projects seeks to do so by carrying out various interlinked actions, i.e. an assessment of migration situation, the development of best practices, based upon international standards and conventions, the refurbishment of accommodation centres for detained migrants and the piloting of a voluntary return programme, and to support the GoU's efforts to comply with and ensure European best practices and humanitarian standards set by the Council of Europe, the European Court of Human Rights, and the CPT as well as the harmonisation with the EU *acquis communautaire*.

Belarus: immigration control

On 24-28 September the EU/UNDP Programme on Enhancing the System of Immigration Control at the State Border of the Republic of Belarus (BOBMEL) sent 12 Belarusian border officers on a visit to France to study the organization and implementation of border control in EU Member States. The study visit focused on the use and legal aspects of the biometric control system and computer-aided systems in the French border control service.

23 April, 2007 - On 20 April Brest hosted an official opening of a Migrant Accommodation Centre constructed and equipped under the EU/UNDP joint project "Enhancing Border Management in the Republic of Belarus" (BOMBEL-1).

Minsk, 1 December 2006 - Cross-border character of international organized crime demands new coordinated approaches of border and law enforcement agencies of European states and international organizations. This was the main thesis of a three-day international conference "Ensuring Border Security in the Context of Modern Challenges and Threats to the System of International Security" which was closed yesterday in Minsk.

Several projects were funded by TACIS (from RAP 2000 until NAP 2005) in view of providing the border guards of Ukraine with better **equipment** to control the green border and the land border crossing points (walky-talkies, radios for long distance communication including data transmission, 4 wheels cars, night-visors, metal detectors, passport readers, computers, software for data registration etc.) along the entire **Northern and Eastern border with Belarus and Russia**, and the **South-West border with Moldova** for an overall amount of approximately €20 million. Under the TACIS NAP 2006, an allocation of €5 million (within a larger project addressing also Customs Service) is available to promote further improvement of the quality of Border Guards capacity of surveillance and alignment to the EU/Schengen standards. Both through this allocation and an additional €4 million which is available under the CBC programme (2006 budget) it will be possible to procure additional border equipment. wheels cars, night-visors, metal detectors, passport readers, computers, software for data registration etc.) along the entire Northern and Eastern border with Belarus and Russia, and the South-West border with Moldova for an overall amount of approximately €20 million.

Under the TACIS NAP 2006, an allocation of €5 million (within a larger project addressing also Customs Service) is available to promote further improvement of the quality of Border Guards capacity of surveillance and alignment to the EU/Schengen standards. Both through this allocation and an additional €4 million which is available under the CBC programme (2006 budget) it will be possible to procure additional border equipment.

- **EIDHR grant to UNHCR (call for proposals 2005)**

In Belarus, UNHCR will provide targeted assistance and training to sustain indispensable parts of the national asylum system. The Office will cooperate with the Ministry of the Interior to improve asylum laws and with the regional authorities in the integration of recognized refugees.

In Belarus, UNHCR will extend its expertise on refugee protection to a multi-year programme on migration implemented by UNDP and funded by the EC. UNHCR will explore the possibility to involve UNDP in programme activities aiming to facilitate local integration of refugees. Should the submission to the EC for programmes on border management in Belarus be approved (2005 AENEAS call for proposals), UNHCR will closely cooperate with IOM on border management issues. (<http://www.unhcr.org/home/RSDCOI/450553812.pdf>)

- **Title of the Project:** Elimination of human trafficking through labour market based measures in Ukraine and Moldova

AENEAS 2005

Project description: This project will involve labour market actors in the prevention of human trafficking, reintegration of victims as well as the detection and prosecution of criminal practices in migration. It further aims to promote active dialogue and cooperation among national stakeholders and key destination countries for better migration management in order to minimize the risks of exploitation for vulnerable groups of migrants.

Dates of implementation: 04/11/2006 - 04/11/2008

Objectives: The project aims to contribute to the progressive elimination of irregular migration, in particular trafficking in persons, from Ukraine and Moldova.

Target groups: - Government officials, in particular ministry officials (ministry of labour/economy and lead ministry on trafficking issues), - Staff of public employment service (PES) and private employment agencies (PEA), - Law enforcement agencies (police, labour inspections, prosecutors), - National anti-trafficking coordinators, Trade union and employer representatives NGOs involved in migration/trafficking issues.

Main results: - The policy and legal frameworks to promote legal migration and combat trafficking in persons for sexual and labour exploitation will have been improved in Ukraine and Moldova.

- The capacity of national stakeholders to detect criminal activities related to irregular migration and to prevent trafficking in human beings will have been strengthened

- Potential migrants and trafficking victims will make more informed decisions about migration for employment abroad

- An increased number trafficking victims will have received assistance, including socio-economic reintegration measures tailored to their needs.

Partners (stakeholders): ICMPD (International Centre for Migration Policy Development), Ministry of Economy and Trade, International Labour Organisation

Budget: EC contribution: € 748,492 Total budget: € 935,615

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- **Combating Trafficking in Human Beings: Ukraine-Moldova**

The project aims at the eradication of trafficking in human beings in Ukraine and Moldova by advancing the efforts of relevant authorities and civil society in addressing protection and socioeconomic reintegration, prosecution and criminalization as well as prevention and advocacy.

With an aim to further strengthen the capacity of the Government of Ukraine to manage regular labor migration, indirectly address irregular migration, including trafficking, and facilitate protection of Ukrainian migrants' rights abroad, project activities shall promote the exchange of best practices between EU and third countries like Ukraine in the area of collection and analysis of data/statistics and a knowledge base on legal and illegal labor migration patterns/flows in relation to Ukraine with respect to both the EU and CIS.

Against this backdrop, a networking visit took place on 24-25 September 2007, organized in cooperation with IOM Brussels, with the participation of eight senior government counterparts from Ukraine as well as officials of the Belgian government and the European Commission for exchanging know-how and transferring best practices in the field of migration-related data collection and analysis. The issues addressed were:

- Electronic databases/intra-agency cooperation and sharing of data
- Methods of collecting, analyzing information and statistics which can produce reliable and accurate data for policy planning
- Research Methodologies used in collecting and analyzing data on labor migration
- Research methodological materials and shared experience by EU MS in measuring external labor migration flows
- Past and present data on numbers and labor migration trends Ukraine-EU.
- Correlation between labor migration and demographic trends (EU MS experience/analysis)

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Kyiv

- **Prevention of Human Being Traffic**

August 2006-January 2007

59142 Euro (TACIS contribution is 47242 Euro)

Implementing Institution: Leova District Council and Iasi County Council

Contact person: Mihai Timofti, tel/fax 026322750, consiliu@mtc-lv.mv

Project objectives: aware community about human being traffic phenomenon, consolidation of the capacities of local authorities in the administration of human being traffic, creation of the legal support for fighting human being traffic, creation of the institutional control system for fighting human being traffic, creation of protection system and social security of the population from the region, to establish priorities and define measures for preventing human being traffic.

TACIS CBC Small Project Facility (TSPF)

(Source = http://www.ncu.moldova.md/docs/TACIS_Projects_December_2006.pdf Accessed on 25th Jan 2008)

Protection Focussed Funding

Country	Project	Funder	Duration	2004	2005	2006	2007	Amount
1 Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Russia	The protection of refugees asylum seekers and forced migrants	AENEAS 2004	December 2005 – December 2008		€ 529,705			€ 529,705
2 Belarus	Strengthening Protection Capacity in Belarus [UNHCR]	AENEAS 2005	December 2006 – December 2008			€ 23,987.62	€ 287,851.40	€ 311,839.02
3 Ukraine	Monitor and promote the respect of human rights and freedoms of refugees and migrants [CPT Human Rights Protection]	EIDHR National Grant	February 2005 - July 1, 2006		€ 52,000	€ 26,000.00		€ 78,000.00
4 Ukraine	Strengthening Asylum and Protection Capacity in Ukraine the Capacity of Governmental and Civil Participatory Approach Flytninge	AENEAS 2005	January 2007 – December 2008				€ 213,758.89	€ 213,758.89
5 Russian Federation	"House for Asylum seekers and Refugees in Saint Petersburg" "Complex action for improvement of refugee protection in Saint Petersburg – Russia" [Save the Children Cooperazione]	HLWG B7-667 2003 AENEAS 2005	March 2005 – Oct-08		€ 257,465.20	€ 343,286.90	€ 343,286.90	€ 944,039.00
6 Russian Federation	Migration Rights: Network of Legal Assistance to Refugees and Migrants in Russian Regions [Memorial]	HLWG B7-667 AENEAS 2006	January 2005 – December 2009		€ 381,337.80	€ 381,337.80	€ 468,291.40	€ 1,230,967.00
7 Russian Federation	Human Rights for Russia's Refugees [OPORA]	EIDHR	April 2004 - March 2005	€ 29,957.73	€ 9,985.91			€ 39,943.64
8 Ukraine, Moldova	Safe Bridges for Migrant Workers: Pilot Initiatives in Moldova [Istituto Sindacale per la Cooperazione]	AENEAS 2007	2007-2010				€ 243,320.80	€ 243,320.80
9 Moldova	Enhancing the Asylum Conditions and International Protection in the Republic of Moldova [Save the Children]	AENEAS 2007	2007 - 2010				€ 166,666.70	€ 166,666.70
10 Moldova	'Prevention of Human Being Trafficking' [Leova District County Council]	TACIS	August 2006 - January 2007			€ 47,242.00		€ 47,242.00
Total				€ 29,957.73	€ 1,230,493.91	€ 821,854.32	€ 1,723,176.09	€ 3,805,482.04

Migration management

Country	Project	Funder	Duration	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Amount
1 Ukraine	Strengthening capacities and co-operation in the identification and falsified documents in Ukraine [ICMPD]	AENEAS 2005	2006 – 2008				€ 626,400.6		€ 626,400.6
2 Central Asia; Russia; Afghanistan; Pakistan	Dialogue and Technical capacity building in migration management [ICMPD]	B7-667	March 2003 - September 2005	€ 1,210,654.00					€ 1,210,654.00
3 Belarus, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Caucasus, Central Asia	Re-direction of the Budapest process activities to the CIS region [ICMPD]	B7-667	March 2004 - July 2005		€ 587,183.96				€ 587,183.96
4 Belarus	Strengthening Migration Management in Belarus – MIGRABE	TACIS	June 2006 - May 2008				€ 700,000.00		€ 700,000.00
5 Russian Federation	Assistance to the Government of the Russian Federation in Establishing a Legal and Administrative Framework and Implementation of Readmission Agreements	AENEAS 2005	February 2007 - January 2009						€ 1,404,874.20
6 Russian Federation, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan	Towards Sustainable Partnerships for the Effective Governance of Labour Migration in the Russian Federation, the Caucasus and Central Asia [ILO]		November 2006 - November 2009						€ 698,740.00
7 Ukraine	Capacity Building and Technical Support to Ukrainian Authorities to Effectively Respond to Irregular Transit Migration through the Interior of the Czech Republic- Dep. F	AENEAS 2007	2007-2009					€ 1,745,088.34	€ 1,745,088.34
8 Moldova	Beyond Poverty Alleviation: Developing a Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Framework for Leveraging Migrant Remittances for Entrepreneurial Growth in Moldova. [IOM]	AENEAS 2005	January 2007 - December 2008						€ 794,665.38
Moldova	Strengthening Migration Management in Moldova – MIGRAM	TACIS	June 2006 - May 2008				€ 700,000.00		€ 700,000.00
Total				€ 1,210,654.00	€ 587,183.96	€ 0.00	€ 1,400,000.00	€ 1,745,088.34	€ 8,970,370.80

Borders

Country	Project	Funder	Duration	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Project Total
1 Belarus	Enhancing Border Management in Belarus - BOMBEL 1 & BOMBEL 2	TACIS	March 2005 - December 2006 - December 2007			€ 1,928,571.00	€ 4,331,429.00	€ 7,040,000.00	€ 13,300,000.00
2 Moldova	Capacity building and technical cooperation for Moldovan border control management in the republic of Moldova	TACIS	December 2003 – November 2005		€ 450,000.00	€ 450,000.00			€ 900,000.00
3 Moldova	Enhancing border control management in the republic of Moldova	TACIS	December 2004 – December 2005			€ 1,850,000.00			€ 1,850,000.00
4 Moldova and Ukraine	Improvement of Border Controls at the Moldovan-Ukrainian Border (BOMMOLUK 1 [UNDP])	TACIS	September 2006 – December 2007				€ 750,000.00	€ 2,250,000.00	€ 3,000,000.00
5 Moldova and Ukraine	EU Border Assistance Mission to Ukraine and Moldova – EUBAM	TACIS RRM	November 2005 - December 2008			€ 1,484,211.00	€ 8,905,263.00	€ 8,905,263.00	€ 19,294,737.00
6 Ukraine	Reinforcing the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine's Human Management System	TACIS	December 2005 - December 2007			€ 4,000,000.00			€ 4,000,000.00
7 Belarus, Moldova Central Asia	Project Fiche Border Management (Creation of integrated border systems in Moldova, Belarus and Central Asia)	Regional action programme 2006	?				€ 22,500,000.00		€ 22,500,000.00
8 Moldova and Ukraine	Project Fiche Border Management MD and UA	Regional action programme 2005	?	€ 6,600,000.00					€ 6,600,000.00
Total				€ 6,600,000.00	€ 450,000.00	€ 9,712,782.00	€ 36,486,692.00	€ 18,195,263.00	€ 71,444,737.00

(http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/ceeça/rsp/index.htm)

Projects containing protection related activities combined with other activities

Country	Project	Funder	Duration	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Project total
1 Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine	The East-Central European Cross Border Co-operation Enhancement process (The Söderköping Process) [Swedish Migration Board, UNHCR, IOM]	B7-667 HLWG AENEAS 2004	May 2004 - December 2008		€ 762,488.00		€ 1,307,898.40		€ 2,070,386.40
2 Ukraine	Establishment of migration management in Zakarpattia in Ukraine" and "Enhancing Capacities in the Area of Protection and Treatment of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Zakarpattia /Western Ukraine" [Osterreichische Caritaszentrale, Caritas Ukraine]	HLWG B7-667 AENEAS 2005	December 2003 - November 2005	€ 1,302,259.02		€ 699,942.43			€ 2,002,201.45
3 Ukraine	Assistance to the Legal and Administrative Reforms in Ukraine in the Sphere of Migration and Refugees' Protection According to the Norms and Standards of the European Union [Ludwig Boltzmann Institute]	TACIS	July 2006 - March 2007				€ 500,000.00		€ 500,000.00
4 Ukraine	Capacity building of Migration management: Ukraine Phase I and Phase II (IOM)	TACIS	March 2005 - December 2007						€ 3,781,505.00 € 2,767,000.00
5 Moldova and Ukraine	Elimination of human trafficking from Moldova and Ukraine through labour market based measures	AENEAS 2005	November 2006 - November 2008				€ 748,492.00		€ 748,492.00
6 Moldova and Ukraine	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine and Moldova (IOM BE)	AENEAS 2005	December 2005 - December 2007		€ 1,728,276.82				€ 1,728,276.82
7 Ukraine	Strengthening the Refugee Status Determination Procedure in Ukraine [Department of Regional Migration Service in Kharkiv region]	AENEAS 2007	?					€ 500,000.00	€ 500,000.00
8 Moldova	Enhancing the Asylum Conditions and International Protection in the Republic of Moldova [Border Troops Faculty of the Military Academy of the Republic of Belarus]	AENEAS 2007	2007-2009					€ 500,000.00	€ 500,000.00
Total				€ 1,302,259.02	€ 2,490,764.82	€ 699,942.43	€ 2,556,390.40	€ 1,000,000.00	€ 14,597,861.67