

Annex 1 - Action Fiche for ENPI Regional Action Programme 2011 part II

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Eastern Partnership Integrated Border Management programme: Strengthening Surveillance Capacity on the "Green" and "Blue" Border between the Republic of Belarus and Ukraine / CRIS N° 2011/023-080		
Total cost	Total (indicative): EUR 2,665,000 EU contribution: EUR 2,600,000 Contribution of International Organisation for Migration (Component 1, joint co-financing): EUR 65,000 (indicative)		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project approach: Component 1 – joint management (EUR 765,000) Component 2 – direct centralised management (EUR 1,900,000)		
DAC-code	15210	Sector	Security system management and reform

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector context

Background

This Action is based on the "Study for an Eastern Partnership Integrated Border Management - Flagship Initiative project"¹, which identified six project proposals for funding. A pre-selection panel in October 2010, encompassing representatives of various Commission services reviewed the proposals and selected two initiatives² for funding under the 2011 budget for the IBM (Integrated Border Management) Flagship Initiative of the Eastern Partnership.

During the drafting of the above-mentioned study and Identification Fiche, the content of this project has been extensively discussed with beneficiary organisations. A tripartite mission to the "green" and "blue" border was also organised in April 2011, involving representatives of both beneficiary countries and the European Commission. This visit was followed by an exchange of information via e-mail between the EU Delegation and the Belarusian and Ukrainian border guard services.

The main purpose of this intervention is to help the Republic of Belarus and Ukraine strengthen the surveillance and control capacities along their joint border and to enhance coordination (details of the action – see section 3.2 below).

Support for the IBM Flagship Initiative is specifically provided for in the ENPI Regional East Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme 2010-2013, and as such this action is in line with sub-priority 1.2 of the Indicative programme.

¹ CRIS Contract no. 224-714.

² Along with this project, the Commission has agreed to finance also the project "Enhancement of the Border Management Capabilities at the Ninotsminda-Bavra Border Crossing Point between Georgia and Armenia"

Characteristics and policies

In recent years, the Belarusian-Ukrainian border has been neglected to some extent by EU assistance compared to their borders with the EU. Protection levels of that border are comparatively low, in particular in areas adjacent to Chernobyl (around 120 km) where border guards can only remain for a limited period of time due to radiation health risks. However, smugglers and organised gangs carry out cross-border crime including trafficking in human beings and goods (mainly tobacco, alcohol, car spare parts, textiles and drugs). Belarus and Ukraine are transit countries for migrants arriving from the Caucasus, Asia and, to a more limited extent, Africa after having successfully transited Russia. Migrant traffickers and smugglers take advantage of the lack of border control at the Belarusian-Russian border before trying to proceed further from Belarus to Ukraine frequently by circumventing border crossing points in their immediate vicinity. However, the majority of illegal border crossings registered concern offences committed by the local population. According to statistics from the Belarusian border guard service, 6456 people were fined or brought criminal charges against for trying to illegally cross the Belarusian-Ukrainian border in 2010, out of which 54.5% were Ukrainian and 20.5% Belarusian nationals). According to the Statistical bulleting on the main results of the operational activities of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS UA) for 2010 (published in January 2011), 1230 illegal border crossings were registered in 2009 and 1064 in 2010 at the Ukrainian border with Belarus. Ukraine's border with Belarus is the third most important for illegal border crossings, after its borders with Russia and Moldova.

The border terrain in that area is very difficult and most of the areas are densely covered with forests, swamps, small lakes. Both countries face a general lack of technical means at this stretch of their joint border. The total length of the Belarusian-Ukrainian border is 1084 km.

Contrary to Belarus, Ukraine has abolished the concept of "border zones", which means individuals are allowed to enter areas close to the state border, if they have valid IDs. Mobile patrolling during day light is often executed by one-man patrols, usually covering a certain stretch of the border on foot or by motor bikes. During the night, mobile patrols consist of two staff. In Belarus, the government intends to erect watchtowers equipped with cameras at strategic points to complement manned patrols. In comparison with the situation on the Belarusian-Polish border, the number of units located at the "green" border with Ukraine is low. Apart from the "green" border, the "blue" border also requires attention. The "blue border" (mainly rivers) constitutes approximately one fifth of the whole Belarusian-Ukrainian border. The Belarusian Motor Boats Border Guard Service in the Gomel Oblast is in charge of the protection of the state border along the Sozh and Dnepr rivers (approx. 20 km and 180 km, respectively) during those months of the year when these rivers are navigable. Both rivers are frozen during winter time, and the Sozh river is not navigable during dry summers. This border detachment has three patrol boats for a maximum of ten crew members each. Of these three boats, which were built in the late 1970s, only two are fit for use. Maintenance costs are very high. Due to the lack of appropriate equipment, the Sozh river is not patrolled by Ukrainian services, and patrolling of the Dnepr river is very limited.

Cooperation between Ukrainian and Belarusian border guard services is based on several legal documents.³ There are annual meetings at head of border detachment level, in the

³ Intergovernmental agreements currently in force:

- Treaty between the Governments of Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus on Co-operation on Border and Customs Issues of 17 December 1992

- Treaty between the Governments of Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus on the Organisation of Joint Checking at Border Crossing Points on the Ukrainian-Belarusian Border of 14 December 1995

framework of which "annual plans on coordinated actions" are adopted. These plans include quarterly meetings, complemented by monthly meetings on BCP level. Ad-hoc meetings are convened from time to time. Some stretches of the border are protected according to the "chess principle". Patrolling of the border itself is currently not executed jointly.

2.2. Lessons learnt

So far, there have been four Result-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) exercises on EU-funded national Belarusian projects⁴, the marks of which were quite positive. No sector evaluation has been carried out so far. In Ukraine, a multi-project ROM report, published in 2008, gave a positive assessment of the work of the border guard service, in particular regarding the implementation of the strategy on becoming fully compatible with the Schengen system.

In Ukraine, a sector readiness assessment was carried in 2010, analysing the Ukrainian border management sector in the context of the Sector Budget Support. EUBAM, now in its 6th year, is still monitoring the border between Ukraine and Moldova, regularly providing reports with useful conclusions regarding the overall capacity of the SBGSU and SCSU.

Lessons learned from previous assistance provided in this area include:

- Assistance in a sensitive area such as border management needs to be developed through a constant and often time-consuming dialogue with beneficiary governments.
- A regional approach provides coherence and encourages harmonisation of global procedures among beneficiary countries.
- Assistance projects have to be tailor-made and needs have to focus on each country's specific requirements.
- The provision of equipment has to be linked to training sessions dedicated to the equipment's use and maintenance.
- Assistance in a particular area needs a mid- to long-term perspective. "One-shot" interventions, implemented over a period of two-three years often lack sustainability.
- Assistance provided needs to be coordinated with other assistance projects: this is being guaranteed by the fact that the "IBM FIT" (Flagship Initiative Training) project is being implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), which will be also involved in Component 1 of this intervention (see also sections 2.3 and 4.1).

Reference is also made to the European Court of Auditors (CoA) Special Report No. 9 of 2008 "The Effectiveness of EU Support in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice for Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine" which confirms "satisfactory achievements" in the area of border management and praised in particular the State Border Guard Committee of Belarus

Inter-service agreements currently in force:

- Protocol on the Work of the Groups of Representatives of the Border Troops of Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus of 17 December 1992
- Protocol on the Procedure of the Organisation of the Communication between the Border Troops of Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus of 10 April 1996
- Protocol between the Administrations of the State Border Service of Ukraine and the State Committee of the Border Troops of the Republic of Belarus on the Procedure of Exchanging Information on the Situation at the State Border of 14 October 2004

⁴ Both BOMBEL 1 (three times) and BOMBEL 2 (once) were monitored.

for its "great commitment". In the report's "conclusions and recommendations", the Court identified two principle issues highly relevant for this particular intervention:

Lack of speed: "Progress was slower than expected by the Commission, the great majority of projects [*was*] extended by several months, some even by over a year."

Need to focus more on management- and EU practice questions: "The long term goal of a modern system of border management approximating European good practice is still some way off."

In addition, the Court rightly pointed to the need to ensure sustainability through credible commitments from the partner services regarding the use of procured equipment. Before the launch of any supply procurement notices, a formal commitment regarding the running costs (fuel, maintenance etc.) will be sought.

2.3. Complementary actions

Eastern Partnership IBM Flagship Initiative Training project (EUR 2,000,000): This first IBM Flagship project ("IBM FIT") started activities in January 2011 and is implemented by ICMPD. Activities in its six beneficiary countries focus on inter-institutional dialogue, awareness-raising on IBM and the fight against corruption, as well as support to the establishment of modern training system. The project proposed in this Action Fiche will be closely coordinated with the activities of IBM FIT.

A two-phased regional Instrument for Stability project⁵ (EUR 11,700,000), implemented by the Joint Research Centre, focuses activities on the detection of nuclear and radioactive materials at borders, *inter alia*, through the provision of radiation portable monitors and mobile laboratories.

The EU-funded EUBAM programme (European Border Assistance Mission) to Moldova and Ukraine has been supporting improvement in border management standards in Moldova and Ukraine by providing technical input *inter alia* for the settlement process of the Transnistrian conflict since late 2005. In this context, it is worth mentioning that this financially most significant project in the area of freedom, security and justice was commended in the above mentioned Court of Auditors report as contributing "greatly to building capacity in the Moldovan and Ukrainian border guard and custom services". EUBAM has made recommendations on legislative and structural reform of the customs and border guard services. It has identified further needs for capacity-building and special equipment.

The BOMBEL 3 project (Border Management in Belarus) is currently the biggest intervention funded by the EU in that sector in Belarus (EUR 6,700,000). Its purpose is to allow communication between border pickets/outposts and their HQ along the whole Belarusian-Polish border by financing the laying of a fibre optic cable.

Reference is also made to several upcoming EU-funded projects funded under the Cross Border Cooperation Programmes "Poland-Belarus-Ukraine" and "Latvia-Lithuania-Belarus" in the framework of which five major interventions worth approximately EUR 20,150,000 in

⁵ "Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in FSU countries (Russian Federation, Ukraine, Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Belarus)" and "Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in selected FSU and Mediterranean Basin countries and preparation of border management activities in ASEAN region"

total will be financed in Belarus and several dozens of TAIEX events requested by the two main beneficiaries.

In Ukraine, three Cross Border Cooperation Programmes are currently operational. For the first one – the Poland-Ukraine-Belarus programme – many large-scale projects concern border management but they are as yet only in the second stage of approval. These projects are estimated to amount to approximately EUR 16,718,000 in total. Other large-scale projects in the framework of the Romania-Moldova-Ukraine programme and the Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine programmes will be decided upon and launched in the near future.

TRACECA (Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia) is an EU-funded assistance programme involving the European Union and 14 member states of the Eastern European-, Caucasian- and Central Asian regions. It has a permanent secretariat, in Baku, Azerbaijan, and a regional office in Odessa, Ukraine. Since 2009, the organisation has been entirely financed by member countries. Currently, it is engaged in three projects.

FRONTEX has bilateral working arrangements on the establishment of operational cooperation with the relevant authorities of Belarus and Ukraine. According to these arrangements, cooperation focuses geographically on external EU borders and thematically on the exchange of information and experience, risk analysis, joint operations, training, joint activities and secondment of border guards to EU Member States units responsible for border control. FRONTEX did not provide equipment to the two beneficiary countries.

In Ukraine, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) is implementing a number of projects. Several significant initiatives, dealing with human resources⁶ and the development of risk assessment and criminal analysis systems (ARCA) within the SBGS UA, are realised in cooperation with the Polish Border Guards and the Hungarian National Police.⁷ In Belarus, IOM, *inter alia*, implemented the project "Strengthening Migration Management in the Republics of Belarus and Moldova" funded by the EU in 2006-2009. The project's beneficiaries were the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs as well as the State Border Committee. Activities consisted of training sessions and study tours to improve the use of readable travel documents and the checking of visa stickers. Currently, IOM is involved in another EU-funded migration project⁸ benefitting, *inter alia*, the border guard service.

2.4. Donor coordination

Given the very low number of donors active in this area, donor coordination in Belarus in the area of border management is limited to ad-hoc meetings, often held in bilateral format. The specific circumstances in that country have resulted in a quasi monopoly position of the European Commission towards the SBC, and cooperation has developed well in recent years.

⁶ "Reinforcing the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine's Human Resources Management System" and "Improving Integrated Border Management: Follow-up to the Reinforcing the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine Human Resources Management" (HUREMAS and HUREMAS 2)

⁷ IOM Ukraine is currently implementing the following US-funded projects: "Development of European Compliant Risk Assessment and Criminal Analysis Systems for the State Border Guard Service – Ukraine (ARCA)", "Strengthening the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine's Risk Analysis and Criminal Analysis Training Systems (ARCA 2)", "Strengthening the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine's Integrated Approach to EU-Compliant Training Standards - Phase I (ITP-1)", "Strengthening the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine's Integrated Approach to EU-Compliant Training Standards - Phase II (ITP-2)", and "Improving Operational Management of Field Divisions at the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (Border Divisions)".

⁸ "Strengthening Protection Capacity in Belarus – Phase 2"; contractor: UNHCR

In Ukraine, the Government-led donor coordination process is not yet working at full capacity. Therefore, the Delegation regularly consults with the main actors, such as IOM, UNHCR, USAID, the Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung, and the police liaison officers of EU embassies. In addition, EUBAM closely coordinates its training activities with other donors in the field.

No other donor is currently working on the UA-BY border. However, some useful training materials on integrated border management have been produced and are currently being used by EUBAM and the Ukrainian partner services. Their further development with a view to this intervention will be considered.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

Overall Objective:

To help increase security levels on the Belarusian-Ukrainian border.

Purpose (Specific Objective):

To assist in the enhancement of surveillance capacities at the "green" and "blue" border between Belarus and Ukraine.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

Results:

- Border surveillance on the "green" and "blue" border between Belarus and Ukraine is strengthened;
- Control of the common borders and use of resources has become more effective;
- The beneficiaries' capacities in fighting illegal migration and cross-border crime such as smuggling of goods have been strengthened;
- Based on previous interventions in this area, the introduction of IBM principles, in particular of those that provide for international cooperation between law enforcement agencies, has been further facilitated.

Main activities:

This project will consist of two components: Component 1 - provision of expertise, and Component 2 - procurement of equipment.

Component 1 will consist of training on coordinated patrolling of the joint border, in-depth seminars on the IBM (Integrated Border Management) concept with a particular focus on international cooperation, possibly policy advice on coordinated patrolling, instruction courses on the equipment delivered and study visits to specific stretches of the external borders of the EU. More concretely, activities might include (list below is indicative):

- (Baseline) impact assessments and perspectives of the project intervention including of the procured equipment;
- Assessment of the beneficiary countries' needs for the border surveillance equipment, preparation of the technical specifications for the supply tender(s) of Component 2, and supervision of supply contract(s) implementation;

- Policy advice on the implementation of an agreement on joint patrolling on the Ukrainian-Belarusian borders;
- Exchange of experience and best practice when protecting the "green-" and the "blue" (rivers) border;
- Training on the most effective methods to check the "blue" border along rivers and the detection of small-scale swimming devices;
- Practical training on the use of technical equipment to protect the border such as thermal image cameras and GPS navigators;
- Exchange of experience and best practice when applying special investigative techniques linked to border protection;
- Study visits possibly to Western Balkans countries, Greek-Turkish border (protection of the "green" border), Slovakia or Italy (illegal migration), Germany (use of special investigative techniques);
- Training on the detection and checking of foreign and falsified documents, illegal drugs and explosives at BCPs;
- Exchange of experience on the involvement of the population living in border areas in the protection of the state border;
- Training for senior management on mechanisms to facilitate detection of corruption in the services;
- Communication and visibility activities.

Equipment to be purchased by the EU Delegation in charge in the framework of Component 2 might encompass items such as (list below is indicative):

- Boats to patrol the Sozh and Dnepr rivers
- 4WD vehicles
- All terrain vehicles capable of crossing swamps
- Quads
- Motor bikes
- Mobile radio stations
- GPS navigators
- Thermal image cameras, etc.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

(i) The deteriorating political situation in Belarus will make implementation of a project with Belarusian security services difficult, undermining mutual trust between the Belarusian authorities and EU project experts (high risk)

Mitigation measure: Refocusing of activities to the Ukrainian side of the border.

(ii) Sustained corruption among border management officials will undermine the expected results of this actions (medium risk)

Mitigation measure: The Sector Budget Support on Border Management in Ukraine will be supported by a series of accompanying measures, including monitoring activities related, *inter alia*, to fight against corruption. Particularly successful activities of that programme could be included in this project.

(iii) The counterparts may not fully endorse, or take considerable time when endorsing, the programme components, assigning institutions and experts for participation in the project's activities (low risk)

Mitigation measure: Experience shows that the *timely* involvement of beneficiaries in project activities is the best way to address this risk. This risk appears to be quite low since beneficiaries have been consulted from the beginning and have frequently expressed support.

(iv) Trained personnel may leave the institution or be assigned to other responsibilities (low risk)

Mitigation measure: The risk of staff fluctuations seems to be clearly lower in the beneficiary countries compared to other parts of the world. However, the best way to address this matter is to involve significant numbers of beneficiaries' representatives in project activities.

Institutional change is a slow and gradual process, in particular in policy areas which are considered as being sensitive or even a threat to national security. Many innovations require a lengthy period from the time they become available to the moment when they are widely adopted. By giving concrete and pragmatic examples of best European practice it is expected that future strategies and programmes, implemented by beneficiary countries at national level, will be ingrained and stem from these principles. As stated earlier, sustainability appears to be guaranteed by the fact that beneficiary institutions expressed high interest in this project during several meetings between the EU Delegation and the authorities. A high degree of ownership is therefore likely. Since state budget allocations in Belarus have not been decreased for the sector concerned, economic and financial viability of this intervention seems to be certain.

3.4. Crosscutting Issues

Good governance: The project is expected to be based on good governance principles (particularly ownership, equity, transparency and anti-corruption). It will promote the dialogue between different levels of the state administration. Also, it will help strengthen the partner countries' capacities to better deal with the management of their international borders as well as bilateral and multilateral co-operation issues through the organisation of regional training sessions and actions (i.e. the main IBM principles).

Human rights and Gender: The project will promote the respect of protection principles for asylum seekers. Moreover, it will contribute to the promotion of women participation in the management of border. Specific attention will be given to raising awareness of border management officials on the needs of particularly vulnerable parts of the population, especially women, minors and individuals at risk of falling victim to human trafficking.

The expected *long-term impact* is to contribute to the strengthening of good neighbourly relations as well as the facilitation of trade and migration flows.

3.5. Stakeholders

Both the State Border Committee of the Republic of Belarus (SBC RB) and the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus (SCC RB) have clearly defined roles and responsibilities in the country's border management system. Although no significant deficiencies were noted during the identification and formulation phases, there appear to be areas where there is some overlap of work between the agencies (e.g. both agencies have the responsibility to detect smuggled goods). The SBC RB is progressing with its objective to become a non-military fully professional organisation by 2018. The structure of the SBC RB is organised around four directorates and six departments at central level. Currently, this service encompasses a total of about 13,000 staff, 2000 of whom are conscripted. The SBC RB and the SCC RB operate within a strong legislative framework that generally conforms to those standards described in the IBM Guidelines for the Western Balkans, Schengen

Catalogue and the EU Customs Blueprints. However, joint examinations / inspections by border agencies are currently not undertaken. The SCC RB concentrates its work on the defence of the economic interests of the country, which is located at the heart of an international trans-European transport corridor (approximately 70% of goods entering the territory are in transit). Risk analysis and non-intrusive methods of examination (mobile X-Ray scanners) are used to speed up clearance times and facilitate trade. The “Green and Red Channel” system of customs clearance for passenger traffic is in place at all major roads.

The total manpower of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS UA) is about 45,000, including 8,000 civilians. The SBGS UA switched to a contracted personnel system in 2008. The organisational structure of the SBGS UA has four levels: Central Administration in Kiev, Regional Directorates (Northern, Western, Eastern, Southern and Azov-Black Sea), Border Guard Detachments under command of the Regional Directorates and Local Units (BCPs, Border Surveillance Posts and Marine Guards). The SBGS UA is currently going through an intensive organisational and logistical reform process based on the Concept for the SBGS UA Development until 2015⁹. This comprehensive document provides a reform plan of the SBGS UA divided into three stages to reach compliance with European standards and border regulations. So far, noticeable progress has already been achieved in transforming the SBGS UA from a paramilitary to an EU-type law enforcement service in the fields of legislation, recruitment, training and career development. The State Customs Service of Ukraine (SCS UA) has about 18,000 employees. There is no distinction between operational and administrative staff. The organisational structure of the SCS UA has three levels: Central administration in Kiev, regional customs houses and customs houses that directly carry out customs activities in specific areas and customs posts located at BCPs. The SCS UA has started the implementation of the Strategy for the Development of the SCS UA in 2010-2015. This strategy identifies conceptual principles for the formation and realisation of customs affairs in Ukraine.

The final target groups of this action will be migrants themselves and those economic actors that cross borders legally. Specific attention should be provided to populations in need of protection, including asylum seekers, potential victims of trafficking and unaccompanied minors.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Method of implementation

Component 1:

Joint management through the signature of an agreement with the International Organisation for Migration (with the involvement of ICMPD), in accordance with Article 53 1(c) of Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 ("Financial Regulation").

No framework agreement with IOM is currently in place (an agreement might be signed during the course of 2011, though). On the basis of prior audit conclusions as foreseen in Article 53 1(c), the Commission has ensured that the management system set up by IOM offers guarantees equivalent to internationally accepted standards in their accounting, audit, internal control and procurement procedures.

Component 2:

⁹ Approved by Presidential Decree № 546/2006 on 19 June 2006.

Direct centralised management by means of one or several supply contracts.

4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures

Component 1 (joint management)

All contracts implementing the action (i.e. Component 1) are awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the relevant International Organisation.

Component 2 (direct centralised management)

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the Commission for the implementation of external operations, in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question.

Participation in the award of contracts for the present action (i.e. Component 2) shall be open to all natural and legal persons covered by ENPI Regulation. Extensions of this participation to other natural or legal persons by the concerned authorising officer shall be subject to the conditions provided for in article 21(7) of ENPI Regulation.

The exact number of contracts and lots will be determined during the inception phase of Component 1 by an expert recruited by IOM.

Indicative list of equipment to be purchased – see section 3.3.

4.3. Budget and calendar

The total cost of the project is likely to be EUR 2,665,000 of which EUR 2,600,000 will be contributed by the EU and EUR 65,000 (indicatively) by IOM.

Indicative budget breakdown (in EUR):

Category Breakdown	EU contribution	IOM's indicative contribution	Total	Contracting authority
1. Joint management Contribution Agreement				European Commission
	700,000	65,000	765,000	
2. Direct centralised management				European Commission
Supply contract(s)	1,900,000 ¹⁰	0	1,900,000	
TOTAL	2,600,000	65,000	2,665,000	

The estimated implementation period of the Contribution Agreement (component 1) is indicatively 36 months.

4.4. Performance monitoring

Steering committee meetings:

¹⁰ Indicatively EUR 950,000 for the Republic of Belarus and EUR 950,000 for Ukraine

IOM will arrange joint steering committee meetings, indicatively to be organised on a quarterly basis with participation of representatives of both beneficiary countries and the EU Delegation(s). The basic aims of these meetings will be to regularly review progress made in project implementation and to ensure the highest degree of ownership by both beneficiary countries.

Performance monitoring:

The project is expected to be subject to external monitoring and sector evaluation.

Indicators:

Indicators of both components:

- Signature of the Contribution Agreement and launch of supply tender(s) by the EU Delegation during 2012;
- Baseline value assessments at the beginning and at the end of the project.

Indicators of Component 1:

- Qualitative analysis at the beginning, and at the end of project implementation on illegal migration flows and smuggling of goods;
- Delivery of the training sessions / seminars / conferences / workshops as stipulated in the Description of the Action concerning timing, quantity and quality (content).

Indicators of Component 2:

Delivery of the equipment as stipulated in the supply contract(s) concerning timing, quantity and quality.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

The project may be included in the auditing programme of the EU Delegation in charge.

The project is expected to be subject to a sector evaluation.

4.6. Communication and visibility

A comprehensive visibility plan in compliance with Devco guidelines will have to be defined and implemented by IOM as part of its activities, in close collaboration with the EU Delegation in charge. That visibility plan may include (indicative list): press conferences, briefings for media, publication in appropriate media (TV, website, press releases, etc.).

Annex 1: Logical framework

Intervention logic	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
OVERALL OBJECTIVE			
To help increase security levels on the Belarusian-Ukrainian border	Two baseline assessments (beginning- and end-of-project)	Copies of the baseline assessments	n/a
PURPOSE			
To assist in the enhancement of surveillance capacities at the green and blue border between Belarus and Ukraine	Signature of Contribution Agreement and launch of supply tender(s) by EU Delegation during 2012	Copies of: Contribution Agreement, procurement documentation, supply contract(s)	Contribution Agreement signed in 1Q2012, supply tender(s) launched in 2-3Q2012, supply contract(s) signed in 4Q2012-1Q2013, delivery of equipment during 2013
RESULTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Border surveillance on the green and blue border between Belarus and Ukraine is strengthened - Control of the common borders and use of resources has become more effective - The beneficiaries' capacities in fighting illegal migration and cross-border crime such as smuggling of goods have been strengthened - Based on previous interventions in this area, the introduction of IBM principles, in particular of those that provide for international cooperation between law enforcement agencies, has been further facilitated 	<p>Delivery of the equipment as stipulated in the supply contract(s) as regards timing, quantity and quality</p> <p>Qualitative analyses at the beginning and at the end of the project</p> <p>Qualitative analyses at the beginning, and at the end of the project on illegal migration flows and smuggling of goods</p> <p>Delivery of the training sessions / seminars / conferences / workshops as stipulated in the Description of the Action as regards timing, quantity and quality (content)</p>	<p>Copies of Provisional and Final Acceptance Certificates</p> <p>Copies of analyses</p> <p>Statistics, copies of analyses</p> <p>Copy of the Description of the Action, copies of project progress reports, trainees' / participants' attendance sheets, trainees' response sheets</p>	<p>IOM capable of recruiting an expert who draws up TechSpecs</p> <p>Beneficiary institutions provide access to statistics and other relevant information / documents</p> <p>Beneficiary institutions provide access to statistics and other relevant information / documents</p> <p>Beneficiary countries continue reforming their border services in line with the IBM concept</p>
ACTIVITIES (indicative)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Baseline) impact assessments and perspectives of the project intervention including of the procured equipment - Assessment of the beneficiary countries' needs for the border surveillance equipment, preparation of the respective technical specifications and other necessary tender documents for the supply contract(s) (to be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the Commission for the implementation of external operations in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question), assistance to the EU Delegation during the tender procedure(s) (preparation of 	n/a	n/a	Active participation by beneficiary institutions representatives in all project activities

<p>clarifications, expertise during the evaluation of tenders received, etc.), and supervision during the supply contract(s) implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy advice on the implementation of an agreement on joint patrolling on the Ukrainian-Belarusian borders - Exchange of experience and best practice when protecting the "green-" and the "blue" (rivers) border - Training on the most effective methods to check the "blue" border along rivers and the detection of small-scale swimming devices - Practical training on the use of technical equipment to protect the border such as thermal image cameras and GPS navigators - Exchange of experience and best practice when applying special investigative techniques linked to border protection - Study visits possibly to Western Balkans countries, Greek-Turkish border (protection of the "green" border), Slovakia or Italy (illegal migration), Germany (use of special investigative techniques) - Training on the detection and checking of foreign and falsified documents, illegal drugs and explosives at BCPS - Exchange of experience on the involvement of the population living in border areas in the protection of the state border - Training for senior management on mechanisms to facilitate detection of corruption in the services - Visibility activities 			
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