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FReM II PARTNER COUNTRIES

ICMPD implements the project in co-operation with the partner countries:

- Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior
- Bulgaria, Ministry of Interior
- Czech Republic, Office of the Public Defender
 of Rights
- Finland, Non-Discrimination Ombudsman
- Germany¹, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
- Greece, Greek Ombudsman Office
- Hungary, Ministry of Interior
- Latvia, Ombudsman's Office of the Republic of Latvia
- Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
- Malta, Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security
- the Netherlands, Inspectorate of Security and Justice
- Portugal, Ministry of Interior
- Romania, Romanian National Council for Refugees
- Sweden², Swedish Migration Agency
- Switzerland, State Secretariat for Migration
- 1 Germany officially joined the project in August 2017.
- 2 Sweden changed its project focal point from the Ministry of Justice to the Swedish Migration Agency in November 2017.

Forced-Return Monitoring II

Pool of Forced-Return Monitors





FReM II OBJECTIVES

Since 1 September 2016, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) is implementing the "Forced-Return Monitoring II" (FReM II) project in co-operation with 15 partner countries, Frontex and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA).

The FReM II overall objective is to contribute to a functioning EU Return System in line with the EU Return Directive (2008/115/EC), protecting the fundamental rights of returnees through independent and transparent forced-return monitoring based on a common European approach and harmonised procedures.

The project objectives are to:

- 1. Enlarge and institutionalise the Pool of Forced-Return Monitors, providing all Member States and Frontex with access to qualified and trained independent forced-return monitors.
- 2. Contribute to the further harmonisation of rules at the European Union level and support Member States in improving their national forced-return monitoring systems.

The project also aims at raising awareness and exchanging ideas and good practices in the field of forced-return monitoring.

The FReM II project builds on the results of the previous "Forced-Return Monitoring" project (2013-2015), which put forward clear guidelines for forced-return monitoring and a comprehensive training manual for forced-return monitors. Furthermore, the previous FReM project established a pilot pool of forced-return monitors and developed a draft framework for the management of a pool of forced-return monitors.

FReM II BENEFITS

According to Article 29 (pool of forced-return monitors) of the European Border and Coast Guard (EBCG) Regulation all "Member States shall be responsible for contributing to the pool³ [...]" "[...] of forced-return monitors from competent bodies who carry out forced-return monitoring activities in accordance with Article 8(6) of Directive 2008/115/ EC⁴ [...]" "[...] by nominating forced-return monitors corresponding to the defined profile⁵." Hence, there are three clear benefits for participants of the FReM II project:

- Through the comprehensive training of nominated monitors in all aspects of monitoring, FReM II assists Frontex and Member States in implementing Article 29 (pool of forcedreturn monitors) and Article 36 (training of staff involved in return-related tasks) of the EBCG Regulation.
- → FReM II supports Frontex in establishing the Pool of Forced-Return Monitors within its structure – providing access to qualified and trained independent forced-return monitors also for Member States.
- By supporting Member States to strengthen their national forced-return monitoring systems, FReM II assists them in further implementation of Article 8(6) of the EU Return Directive (2008/115/EC), according to which EU Member States are obliged to provide for an 'effective forced-return monitoring system'.

3 Art. 29.2.
 4 Art. 29.1.
 5 Art. 29.2.

HARMONISATION AND INSTITUTIONALISATION OF FORCED-RETURN MONITORING

Added value of an independent and transparent forced-return monitoring system:

- Providing a checks and balances mechanism to guarantee the enforcement of returns based on fundamental rights
- Enhanced protection of fundamental rights of returnees
- Increased transparency and accountability of forced-return operations by ensuring the independent observation of police and enforcement authorities' conduct and by providing unbiased and neutral reporting
 Improvement and harmonisation of return
- procedures by sharing good practices and quickly identifying and correcting possible shortcomings

Added value of a common European approach and harmonised procedures:

- Fundamental rights compliance across the EU, based on the EU Return Directive
- Increased awareness and common understanding on forced-return monitoring
- Introduction of European standards and aligned forced-return monitoring procedures in the EU
- Providing a support mechanism to Frontex and Member States
- Common European training programme and availability of qualified trainers
- Common monitor profile and availability of adequately trained/qualified and independent monitors