



**Report of the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on Migration
OSCE PA Vice-President Mark Pritchard
to the Meeting of the Bureau
(Copenhagen, 24 April 2023)**

I. Ukraine Refugee Situation (Annex I)

Allow me to start my report with a focus on the ongoing humanitarian and refugee crisis caused by the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine 14 months ago. Over 8 million people have been forced to leave their homes in Ukraine and to seek shelter in Europe; a further 5.35 million are internally displaced. Poland is now hosting nearly 1.6 million refugees, followed by Germany (1,057,000) and the Czech Republic (504,000). About 100,000 have remained in Moldova, Romania and the Slovak Republic. An additional 2.87 million refugees have been recorded in the Russian Federation and in Belarus.

A. Field Visit to the Republic of Moldova (March 2023)(Annex II)

Since I last reported to you in Vienna in February, the Ad Hoc Committee on Migration has carried out a second field visit focussing on the situation of Ukrainian refugees and the response of countries hosting the largest refugee communities.

Following up on the visit to the Czech Republic in December (which is hosting the highest number of refugees per capita), a six-member strong delegation of the Committee¹ travelled to the Republic of Moldova on 9-10 March 2023. While Moldova is mainly a transit country, having facilitated the safe onward travel of over 700,000 displaced persons from Ukraine, about 103,000 have chosen to stay in the country for the time being. A main focus of our discussions was the new temporary protection system starting in March of this year. This is a significant milestone which is expected to enhance access to education, health care, employment.

Moldova, like the other main refugee hosting countries, is now grappling with how to help those refugees who, despite the strong will to return, are facing the reality of an extended stay. As with the Czech Republic, a large majority (95%) are hosted in private families, mainly in the capital Chişinău but also in areas close to the Ukrainian border.

The Moldovan authorities and citizens have made tremendous efforts to welcome Ukrainian refugees. At the same time, as noted by our interlocutors, there is room for progress when it comes to particularly vulnerable refugees such as unaccompanied and separated children, children with special needs, persons with disabilities and the elderly. We also saw that there are gaps in the social protection and health care system for Moldovan citizens too.

¹ The members of the delegation were: Vice-President and Committee Chair Mark Pritchard (United Kingdom); Vice-Chair Kyriakos Hadjiyianni (Cyprus), Vice-Chair Gudrun Kugler (Austria), and Members Daniela De Ridder (Germany), David Stögmüller (Austria) and Mehmet Sait Kirazoğlu (Türkiye). They were accompanied by Farimah Daftary and Sherif Abdili from the OSCE PA International Secretariat.

This highlights the need for further support for the socio-economic development of the country and for investment in Moldova's infrastructure and human capital in order to benefit whole communities and not only certain population segments.

Let me also share a few observations focussing on access to education, employment and combatting trafficking in human beings.

i. Access to education

Authorities estimate that there are about 44,000 children in Moldova. Yet, only a small fraction (about 2,500) are currently enrolled in local schools and kindergartens; a large majority of them are in Russian-language rather than Romanian-language institutions. While language barriers and the lack of teachers with language capacity and training to work with children having suffered trauma play a role, another significant challenge is the reluctance of parents to enrol their children as they hope to return to Ukraine in the near future. The non-recognition of Moldovan diplomas by Ukraine is also a factor.

Moldovan authorities have been very accommodating in the area of education, supporting children's access to online education provided by Ukrainian institutions. As most children are in private accommodation rather than in centres, the authorities do not have a clear picture of the actual numbers, location and education needs of children. Authorities have also reported that there are no children with special needs amongst the Ukrainian refugees living in Moldova.

Authorities are confident that the new Temporary Protection system established in March which requires beneficiaries to register will give them a better picture of needs. At the same time, it is unclear whether TP will imply an obligation for parents to send their children to local schools or whether following online classes will be considered as sufficient. It is thus not expected to lead to a significant increase in enrolment in formal, state education, although Ukrainian authorities have been encouraging children to enrol in national education systems.

The main challenge will thus be how to secure the necessary human and financial resources to strengthen the resilience of the educational sector in Moldova and its capacity to absorb up to 40,000 refugee children from Ukraine as an important step in their socialisation, mental health, integration, and also to minimise risks of trafficking and other forms of exploitation.

ii. Access to employment

Employment rates of Ukrainian refugees in Moldova are similarly very low. According to official data from February 2023, only about 1,000 Ukrainian citizens were employed in Moldova.

In our discussions, the Minister of Labour and Social Protection Alexei Buzu pointed to issues with the official data. He also highlighted the need to improve the quality of employment services for all not just refugees. The Minister identified education as the biggest challenge, noting that Ukrainian children had missed out on education because of the pandemic and now the war, emphasizing that we owe it to them to provide quality and inclusive education. He acknowledged that the Ukrainian crisis has exposed the weakness of the Moldovan education system.

Moldova is dealing with significant challenges in this field notably due to poverty rates amongst children which, in rural areas, are as high as 35%. The Ministry plans to hire more social workers to work with children in need as well as Roma and Ukrainian children.

iii. Countering Trafficking in Human Beings amongst Ukrainian refugees

The Committee has noted discrepancies between statistics on potential and identified victims of trafficking amongst the Ukrainian refugee community communicated by authorities and figures shared by UN agencies and non-governmental actors working on the ground. This was the case both in the Czech Republic and also in Moldova. Moldovan authorities stated that they had not identified any cases, although they suspected there might be some instances of trafficking, UNICEF reported having identified 26 cases– mainly of women and girls, thanks to a local partner organization. UNICEF highlighted concerns of ongoing risks of sex trafficking cases, in particular for undocumented or stateless and Roma women and girls, as well as concerns over new forms of trafficking (mainly online) which are on the rise.

These discrepancies point to the need to strengthen referral mechanisms and to further invest in capacity building of first responders. As the majority of Ukrainian refugees are hosted in private accommodation, the scope for monitoring by authorities is limited. It is therefore essential to build strong partnerships with non-governmental actors working on the ground.

The task of policy makers is made particularly difficult by the lack of precise data on the numbers of refugees, their location, and intentions in terms of return to Ukraine or staying in the country. Precise figures are especially hard to come by in the case of unaccompanied and separated children, thereby undermining efforts to build effective monitoring systems. It is hoped that the introduction of temporary protection in Moldova and the associated registration requirements will help address some of these gaps.

There appears to be a low level of awareness and concern about the risks of labour exploitation, notably in the “hidden economy” such as the agricultural and construction sectors.

Finally, displaced Roma from Ukraine appear to face particular challenges in accessing accommodation, employment and basic services throughout the region. Due to their marginalization, the risks of trafficking and other forms of exploitation notably in the area of employment, could be even higher for Roma refugees.

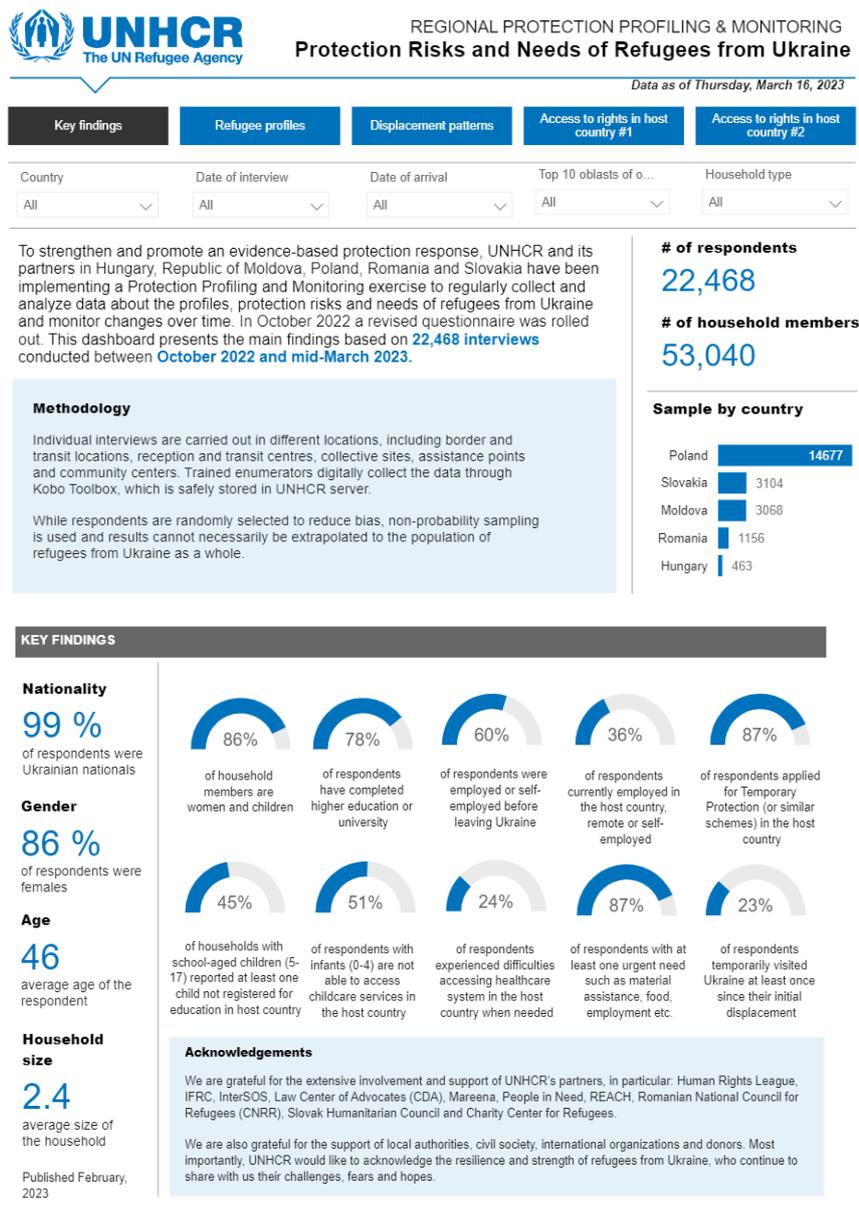
B. Effective implementation of data-driven policies to support Ukrainian refugees

What can we, as Members of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and Members of our national parliaments do to alleviate the challenges experienced by refugees from Ukraine and the local communities hosting them?

There are many lessons to be learned from the implementation of temporary protection which can benefit not only the 5 million displaced persons from Ukraine currently registered in these schemes across Europe but also contribute to enhancing Europe’s capacity to manage mass migration influxes.

In order to ensure that the policies implemented for refugees from Ukraine are effective, we must strive to have as precise a picture as possible of the numbers, qualifications, needs and expectations of the beneficiaries. While the participation of the beneficiaries themselves in the design and implementation of policies is the best guarantee, surveys, too, can provide important insight. I would therefore like to highlight a few such initiatives.

UNHCR has just published the results of a survey on the “Protections Risks and Needs of Refugees from Ukraine” carried out between October 2022 and March 2023 in Poland, Slovakia, Moldova, Romania and Hungary.



Looking for example at employment rates, despite the high qualifications (78% of respondents have completed higher education or university), the average rate is only 36%. In Slovakia, 39% of respondents were “currently employed in the host country, remote or self-employed” (against a 62% employment/self-employment rate previously in Ukraine), whereas in Moldova only 26 % were currently employed (against a similar employment/self-employment rate of 58% in Ukraine).

In order to be able to draw some conclusions on the effectiveness of the respective national authorities in integrating refugees in the labour market, one needs to better understand the specific nature of the obstacles. In Moldova (see Annex III), the main reason cited for unemployment was the language barrier (16%), followed by “not staying” (12%). Lack of opportunities was cited as the main reason in only 8% of responses. Issues related to insufficient documentation (9%) were as significant. Last

but not least, lack of childcare does not seem to be an important issue in Moldova (only 2% cited this as their main concern).

The need for language skill building has been highlighted by a number of other reports. In a needs assessment survey² carried out by IOM in Poland, 43% of respondents identified language support as one of their main needs, after financial assistance, accommodation and employment. The survey also noted that “uncertainty regarding the length of stay might keep refugees from engaging in language courses or other training aimed at their integration”.

Based on its findings from an online survey carried out in January 2023 with refugees in Poland, Romania and Moldova to hear what challenges they are facing and what their return intentions are, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) has put forth a number of recommendations to the European Union, international donors and refugee hosting countries, and humanitarian actors.³

One such recommendation is that the EU should support Member States in transitioning out of the Temporary Protection System and to develop legal frameworks for local integration as a durable solution for those refugees who may not wish to return in the short to medium term.

Highlighting the insufficiencies of national protection schemes, the report calls upon donors and refugee hosting governments to work with humanitarian actors to develop a targeted approach to complement and support these national schemes, and to commit to long term funding of social protection for refugees until refugees are fully integrated.

The role of NGOs as critical actors providing sustainable, appropriate and timely responses, as well as in ensuring the accountability of governments, is emphasized, with a recommendation to integrate them in the humanitarian response structure and to support them, both politically and financially.

The NRC also highlights the need to ensure the structural inclusion of marginalised subgroups of refugees in needs assessment and policy debates, notably displaced Roma, people with disabilities and older persons.

C. Update on the forcible transfers/adoptions of Ukrainian children

The Committee continues to monitor developments related to the forced transfers/deportations of Ukrainian children by the Russian Federation as well as allegations of re-education and assimilation. While the scale of these violations is hard to ascertain,⁴ we are encouraged by the increasing international attention as well as efforts to collect evidence to substantiate these claims.

In its 15 March 2023 report⁵, the UN’s Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine found that Russian authorities have committed a wide range of violations of international human

² International Organization for Migration (IOM) Ukraine Response 2022 - Needs Assessment 5 May - 17 June 2022, <https://reliefweb.int/report/poland/iom-ukraine-response-2022-needs-assessment-5-may-17-june-2022>.

³ Norwegian Refugee Council, “Hidden Hardship: 1 Year Living in Forced Displacement for Refugees from Ukraine” (21 February 2023), at: <https://www.nrc.no/resources/reports/hidden-hardship/>.

⁴ A data collection system maintained by the Government of Ukraine indicated that 16,221 children had been deported to the Russian Federation as of the end of February 2023 (<https://childrenofwar.gov.ua/>).

⁵ United Nations Human Rights Council, Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine (A/HRC/52/62)(15 March 2023), at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/iicir-ukraine/index>. The Commission also reported that it had documented a small number of violations committed by Ukrainian armed forces, including likely indiscriminate attacks and two incidents that qualify as war crimes.

rights and humanitarian law, including through forced transfers and deportations of children. The Commission identified three main situations in which children had been transferred: (1) children who lost parents or temporarily lost contact with them during hostilities; (2) children separated following the detention of a parent at a filtration point; and (3) children in institutions.

International law prohibits the evacuation of children by a party to the armed conflict, with the exception of a temporary evacuation where compelling reasons relating to the health or medical treatment of the children or, except in occupied territory, their safety, so requires. In this case, the written consent parents or legal guardians is required. The Commission found that in none of the situations it examined had these requirements been satisfied. The transfers were not justified by safety or medical reasons and there seemed to be no indication that the children could not have been relocated to territory under Ukrainian control. The Commission also noted that the Russian authorities had not sought to establish contact with the children's relatives or with Ukrainian authorities.

While the transfers were supposed to be temporary, most became prolonged. The onus to trace parents or family members fell primarily on the children and parents and relatives encountered considerable logistical, financial, and security challenges in retrieving their children. The report also noted that policies such as the granting of Russian citizenship and the placement of children in foster families created a "framework in which some of the children may end up remaining permanently" in Russia.

The report furthermore underlines that "the citizenship and family placement measures which may have a profound implication on a child's identity are in violation of the right of a child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations without unlawful interference, as recognised by international human rights law".

The Commission has recommended that the Russian Federation "provide reliable and comprehensive information about the number and the whereabouts of all children that have been transferred within or deported from Ukraine to the Russian Federation for whatever reason; facilitate effective communication between children and their families, and promptly and proactively initiate their return to Ukraine in accordance with their best interests and with international obligations using technical assistance from international organisations; and prevent any further transfers within and deportation of children from Ukraine."

OSCE participating States have committed "to actively promote children's rights and interests, especially in conflict and post-conflict situations" (Istanbul 1999 Summit Declaration). It is thus a welcome development that, on 30 March 2023, the Moscow Mechanism was again invoked in order to "address the Deportation of Children amidst Human Rights Violations and Humanitarian Impacts of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine".⁶ The information collected can then be used to hold those responsible accountable. The Committee looks forward to the results of this initiative.

⁶ The Moscow Mechanism was invoked by 45 OSCE participating States following consultation with Ukraine. The tasks of the mission of experts will be to "build upon previous findings and establish the facts and circumstances surrounding possible contraventions of relevant OSCE commitments, violations and abuses of human rights, and violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as well as possible cases of war crimes and crimes against humanity, associated with or resulting from the forcible transfer of children within parts of Ukraine's territory temporarily controlled or occupied by Russia and/or their deportation to the Russian Federation; and to collect, consolidate, and analyze this information with a view to offer recommendations, as well as provide the information to relevant accountability mechanisms, as well as national, regional, or international courts or tribunals that have, or may in future have, jurisdiction". The deadline for submitting information is 21 April 2023. See: OSCE ODIHR, "Ukraine appoints three experts following invocation of the OSCE's Moscow mechanism" (5 April 2023), at: <https://www.osce.org/odihhr/540828>.

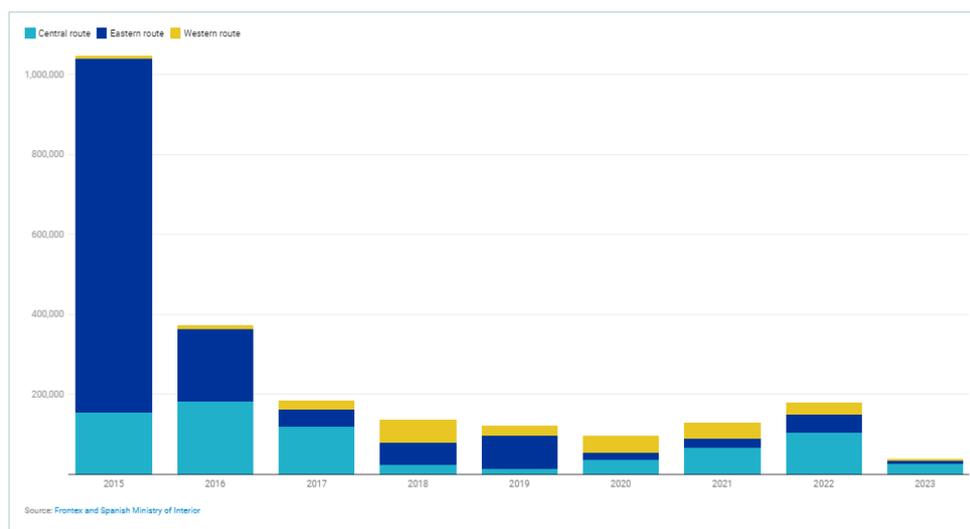
II. Situation in the Mediterranean (Annex IV)

Irregular migration flows are returning to pre-Covid levels across the OSCE region, in particular in the Mediterranean. The media commonly refers to “surges” and to “skyrocketing” numbers of arrivals, against the backdrop of a number of dramatic rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean in the past weeks. Without seeking to downplay the intense migratory pressure which frontline countries continue to experience, it is also important to underline that irregular arrivals are fortunately far from the levels witnessed in 2015/2016.

Infographic - Migration flows: Eastern, Central and Western routes

Yearly irregular arrivals (2015-2023)

Data up to March 2023. Western route refers to Western Mediterranean and Western African routes.



Source: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/migration-flows-to-europe/>

The number of deaths in the Central Mediterranean has reached the highest level in six years: IOM has documented 441 migrant deaths along the dangerous sea route between northern Africa and Europe’s southern shores from January-March 2023. Irregular arrivals from Libya and Tunisia – and deaths – are expected to continue increasing in the coming months.

As underlined by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the real tragedy is that so many of these deaths are preventable.⁷ They highlight the urgency of enhancing migration governance, including through the adoption of a robust search and rescue and disembarkation mechanisms to save lives in the Mediterranean as well as a voluntary solidarity relocation mechanism to ensure a more equitable distribution of asylum seekers between countries. The EU Migration and Asylum Pact, due to be adopted by May 2024, therefore deserves our undivided political attention.

⁷ Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, “Lethal Disregard”: Search and rescue and the protection of migrants in the central Mediterranean sea (May 2021).

III. Upcoming Activities

The Committee has carried out, as planned, two field visits: to the Czech Republic (14-16 December 2022), and to the Republic of Moldova (9-10 March 2023) focussing on the Ukraine refugee situation. We had hoped to carry out one more visit focussing on developments along the Eastern Mediterranean route, as a follow up to the mission to Lesbos (Greece) in March 2022. These plans will be re-examined after the Annual Session.

I look forward to presenting our recommendations based on our work over the past year in Vancouver next July. The Committee also looks forward to learning more about Canada's approach to the integration of refugees with a focus on the role of local communities on the sidelines of the Vancouver Annual Session.

IV. Concluding remarks

In conclusion, let us remind ourselves of the need to keep our constituencies on board. As we know all too well, public support is essential for the effective implementation of policies. We must therefore continue to make the case not only for solidarity towards refugees from Ukraine but also for effective, comprehensive and humane migration policies more generally.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX I

Ukraine Refugee Situation

Refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe [JSON](#)

8,174,189

Source - UNHCR, Government

Last updated 18 Apr 2023

Refugees from Ukraine registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes in Europe [JSON](#)

5,044,039

Source - UNHCR, Government

Last updated 18 Apr 2023

Source: UNHCR, Operational Data Portal - Ukraine Refugee Situation, at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine> (accessed 20 April 2023).

Refugees from Ukraine across Europe (as of 4 April 2023)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. *Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 [1999]) Source: UNHCR Regional Bureau for Europe

Source: UNHCR, Ukraine Situation Flash Update #44 (6 April 2023), <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/100004>.

Countries featured in the Refugee Response Plan

Country	Data Date	Refugees from Ukraine registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes	Refugees from Ukraine recorded in country	Border crossings from Ukraine*	Border crossings to Ukraine**
Bulgaria	4/18/2023	156,208	47,131	Not applicable	Not applicable
Czech Republic	4/2/2023	504,107	504,352	Not applicable	Not applicable
Estonia	4/10/2023	44,739	69,616	Data not available	Data not available
Hungary	4/18/2023	35,030	35,030	2,524,705	Data not available
Latvia	4/11/2023	47,080	32,380	Data not available	Data not available
Lithuania	4/11/2023	76,540	76,540	Not applicable	Not applicable
Poland	4/16/2023	1,583,563	1,583,563	10,885,691	8,732,633
Republic of Moldova	4/16/2023	Not applicable	107,480	802,705	450,334
Romania	4/16/2023	126,711	104,823	2,240,464	1,849,223
Slovakia	4/16/2023	114,192	113,509	1,313,431	1,052,821
Total		2,688,170	2,674,424	17,766,996	12,085,011

Other countries neighbouring Ukraine

Country	Data Date	Refugees from Ukraine registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes	Refugees from Ukraine recorded in country	Border crossings from Ukraine*	Border crossings to Ukraine**
Belarus	4/11/2023	Not applicable	22,411	16,705	Data not available
Russian Federation	10/3/2022	Not applicable	2,852,395	2,852,395	Data not available
Total		Not applicable	2,874,806	2,869,100	Data not available

Statistics are compiled mainly from data provided by authorities. For statistical purposes, UNHCR uses the term refugees generically, referring to all refugees having left Ukraine due to the international armed conflict. UNHCR's means of verification and level of access to refugees from Ukraine varies by country. While every effort has been made to ensure that all statistical information is verified, figures represent an estimate, and potential further movements cannot be factored for the time being for all countries.

Other European countries

Country	Data Date	Refugees from Ukraine registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes	Refugees from Ukraine recorded in country
Albania	3/23/2023		28
Armenia	4/17/2023	Not applicable	559
Austria	4/17/2023	95,993	95,993
Azerbaijan	3/13/2023	Not applicable	5,031
Belgium	4/11/2023	70,157	70,917
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4/9/2023	Not applicable	166
Croatia	4/7/2023	21,640	21,640
Cyprus	3/12/2023	21,842	16,281
Denmark	4/10/2023	39,479	41,560
Finland	4/10/2023	53,318	47,067
France	10/31/2022	118,994	118,994
Georgia	4/6/2023	Not applicable	24,182
Germany	3/25/2023	922,657	1,056,628
Greece	3/31/2023	22,704	22,704
Iceland	2/28/2023	2,674	2,674
Ireland	4/9/2023	80,085	80,540
Italy	3/17/2023	173,213	173,213
Liechtenstein	1/18/2023	536	410
Luxembourg	10/25/2022	6,756	6,756
Malta	2/19/2023	1,744	1,744
Montenegro	4/17/2023	8,298	32,383
Netherlands	2/10/2023	89,730	89,730
North Macedonia	4/9/2023	Not applicable	6,615
Norway	4/11/2023	45,238	45,238
Portugal	2/26/2023	58,242	58,242
Serbia and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)	4/10/2023	1,289	3,050
Slovenia	4/11/2023	9,038	9,461
Spain	4/16/2023	173,829	173,829
Sweden	4/5/2023	53,957	53,957
Switzerland	4/14/2023	83,428	65,763
Türkiye	1/26/2023	Not applicable	95,874
United Kingdom	4/11/2023	201,000	201,000
Total		2,355,869	2,624,959

Source: UNHCR, Operational Data Portal - Ukraine Refugee Situation, at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine> (accessed 20 April 2023).

ANNEX II

Moldova's efforts in hosting and providing safe transit to Ukrainian refugees applauded by OSCE PA migration committee

CHISINAU, 10 March 2023 – Members of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee on Migration today concluded a two-day field visit to Moldova, where they met ministers, legislators, stakeholders and policy advocates to learn more about the country's significant efforts in hosting more than 100,000 individuals fleeing the war in Ukraine.

The OSCE PA delegation praised Moldova's positive achievements in welcoming refugees and facilitating the safe transit of more than 600,000 people towards Europe, especially in light of the fact that Moldova was not previously a country of destination for refugees. They also highlighted several challenges and identified areas where the Parliamentary Assembly and OSCE participating States can provide assistance. Main topics addressed included vulnerable categories of refugees, such as unaccompanied and separated children, children with special needs, Roma children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities, as well as measures to counter risks of trafficking in human beings and gender-based violence.

"Moldova deserves a good deal of credit for following many best practices when it comes to hosting refugees," said Ad Hoc Committee on Migration Chair Mark Pritchard (United Kingdom) today. "Not only has the country enabled access to employment, with nearly 1,000 Ukrainian nationals currently employed in Moldova, but its implementation of a new temporary protection scheme for Ukrainian refugees until March 2024 will provide them with a more secure legal status, further enhancing access to accommodation, education, employment, primary health care and social assistance."

Moldova is experiencing ongoing challenges in integrating refugees, as most of them hope to return to Ukraine in the near future, and against the background of insufficient human and financial resources. This is a particular challenge when it comes to the field of education – although Moldovan authorities have also facilitated access to online education provided by Ukrainian institutions; and in the field of employment and social services where improvements would benefit the greater population, not just Ukrainian refugees.

Other participants in the visit to Moldova included Ad Hoc Committee Vice-Chairs Kyriakos Hadjiyianni (Cyprus) and Gudrun Kugler (Austria), as well as committee members Daniela De Ridder (Germany), Mehmet Sait Kirazoğlu (Türkiye), and David Stögmüller (Austria).

The OSCE parliamentarians emphasized that migration is a priority area for the OSCE PA, and that Moldova's efforts in responding to the Ukrainian refugee crisis will help inform discussion within the Assembly as it develops policy guidelines aimed at enhancing migration governance. They stressed that the Moldovan people and government have shown remarkable solidarity with refugees since the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine began over one year ago, despite limited resources and pressing concerns.

The delegation met with Minister of Labour and Social Protection Alexei Buzu, State Secretary of the Ministry of Education Adriana Cazacu, State Secretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Jana Costachi, representatives of the Bureau of Migration and Asylum, Head of the Crisis Management Center Adrian Efros, Chair of the Parliament's Committee on National Security, Defense and Public Order Lilian Carp, People's Advocate for Children's Rights Maia Bănărescu, Chişinău Mayor Ion Ceban, as well as the Head of the OSCE Mission to Moldova, Ambassador Kelly Keiderling, and Members of Moldova's OSCE PA Delegation. In addition, the OSCE PA members met with representatives of an array of inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, including UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, Center Resonance, and La Strada International Center. The delegation also visited a reception centre hosting primarily women and children as well as disabled persons from Ukraine.

This week's visit to Moldova is the second field visit of the committee focusing on the Ukraine refugee situation, following up on the [visit to the Czech Republic last December](#), to highlight the efforts of countries to welcome refugees and to grant them protection efficiently and with dignity. President Margareta Cedersfelt (Sweden) also visited Moldova April 2022, together with OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Valiant Richey.

Photos of the visit are [available on Flickr](#).

ANNEX III
UNHCR - Protection Risks and Needs of Refugees from Ukraine

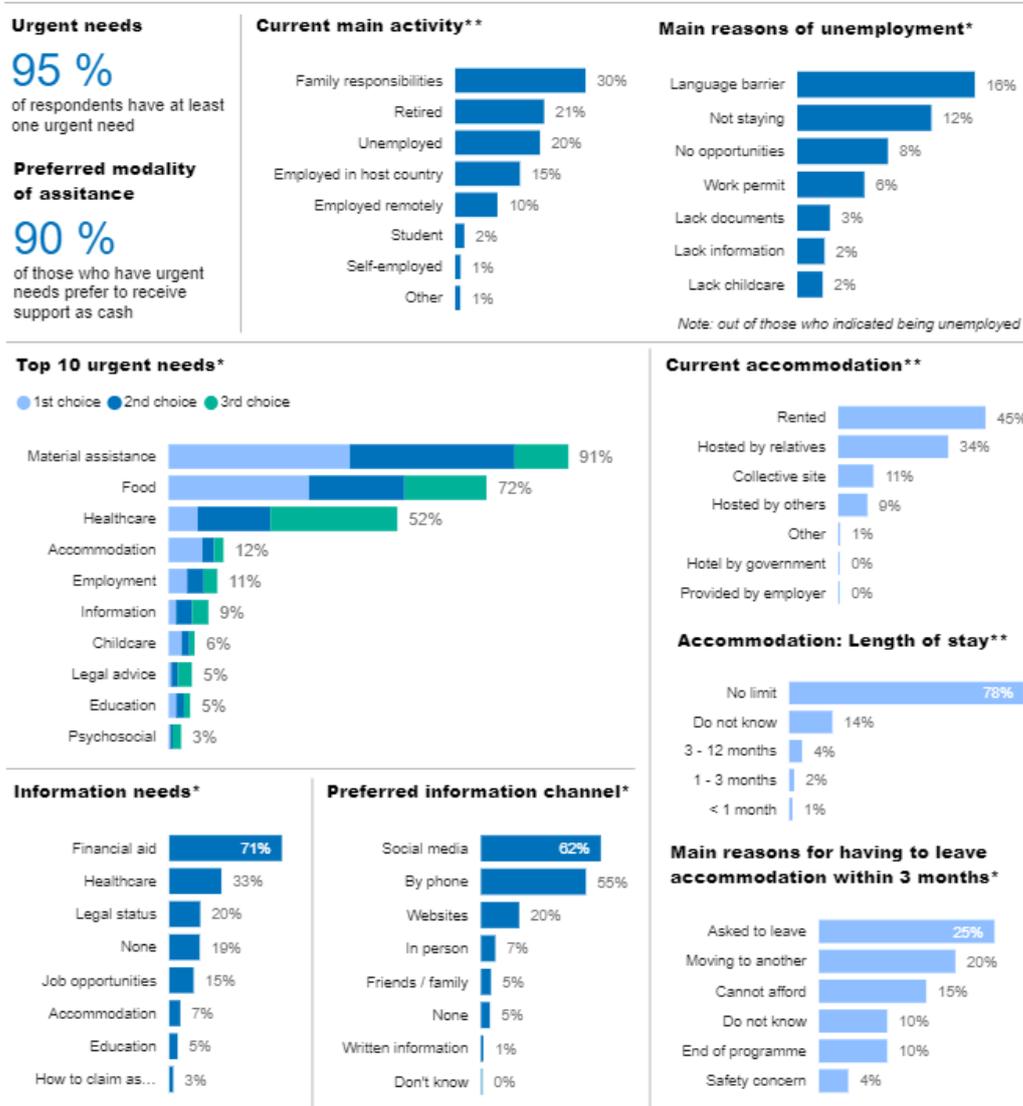
Moldova – Access to rights in host country #1



* Multiple responses were possible, so percentages can go over 100% when added.

** Due to rounding some percent totals do not add up to 100%.

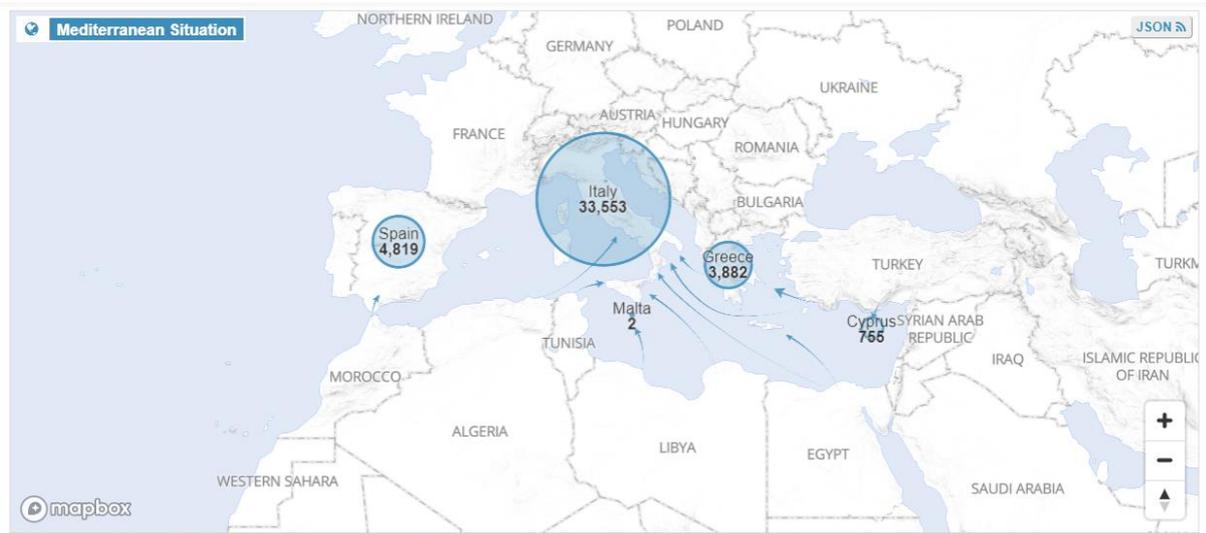
Moldova – Access to rights in host country #2



* Multiple responses were possible, so percentages can go over 100% when added.
 ** Due to rounding some percent totals do not add up to 100%.

ANNEX IV

Situation in the Mediterranean



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Most common nationalities of Mediterranean sea and land arrivals from January 2021

[.CSV](#) [JSON](#)

NOTE: Detailed data on countries of origin of arrivals to Spain in 2021 has yet to be made available by relevant authorities.

Country of origin	Source	Data date	Population	
Tunisia		31 Mar 2023	21.7%	35,337
Egypt		31 Mar 2023	19.0%	31,075
Bangladesh		31 Mar 2023	15.1%	24,647
Syrian Arab Rep.		28 Feb 2023	9.7%	15,786
Afghanistan		28 Feb 2023	8.1%	13,266
Côte d'Ivoire		31 Mar 2023	7.9%	12,820
Guinea		31 Mar 2023	6.1%	9,984
Others		31 Mar 2023	4.2%	6,891
Pakistan		31 Mar 2023	4.2%	6,782
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		28 Feb 2023	4.0%	6,609

Total arrivals in 2023

[JSON](#)

43,011

Last updated 16 Apr 2023

Sea arrivals in 2023

[JSON](#)

Includes refugees and migrants arriving by sea to Italy, Greece, Spain, Cyprus and Malta

42,339

Last updated 16 Apr 2023

Land arrivals in 2023

[JSON](#)

Includes refugees and migrants arriving by land to Greece and Spain.

672

Last updated 09 Apr 2023

Dead and missing in 2023 (estimate)

[JSON](#)

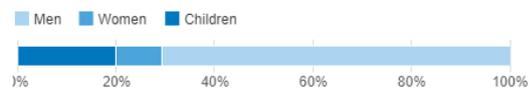
569

Last updated 16 Apr 2023

Source:

Demography of Mediterranean sea arrivals from January 2022

[.CSV](#) [JSON](#)



Previous years	Arrivals *	Dead and missing
2022	159,410	1,953
2021	123,318	3,231
2020	95,774	1,881
2019	123,663	1,510
2018	141,472	2,277
2017	185,139	3,139
2016	373,652	5,096
2015	1,032,408	3,771

* Include sea arrivals to Italy, Cyprus, and Malta, and both sea and land arrivals to Greece and Spain (including the Canary Islands). Data are as of 31 December 2021 for all countries.

UNHCR, Operational Data Portal, Refugee Situations – Mediterranean Situation <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean> (as at 18 April 2023).

ANNEX V
OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committee on Migration

A. Mandate

The Ad Hoc Committee on Migration was established following the unanimous decision of the OSCE PA Standing Committee on 25 February 2016 in Vienna. Its mandate is defined as follows:

- Serve as a focal point for the OSCE PA’s work in the field of migration in all three dimensions of the OSCE: political and security questions; economic issues; and human rights and humanitarian questions; and report back to the President and the Standing Committee;
- Develop policy recommendations aimed at enhancing OSCE work in the field of migration and at improving the treatment of, and prospects for, migrants in OSCE countries;
- Promote discussion within the Assembly on issues related to migration, and promote parliamentary exchanges of best practice in these fields;
- Work closely with the OSCE Secretariat and Institutions as well as with relevant outside actors on issues related to migration to promote the understanding among the members of the Assembly of the importance of the work done in this field.

B. Membership

The Ad Hoc Committee on Migration currently consists of 17 members from 13 participating States:

1. OSCE PA Vice-President Mark PRITCHARD (United Kingdom), Chair
2. Lord Alfred DUBS (United Kingdom), Vice-Chair
3. Mr. Kyriakos HADJIYIANNI (Cyprus), Vice-Chair
4. Ms. Farah KARIMI (The Netherlands), Vice-Chair
5. Ms. Gudrun KUGLER (Austria), Vice-Chair
6. Mr. Jan BAUER (Czech Republic)
7. Ms. Valérie BOYER (France)
8. Mr. Johan BÜSER (Sweden)
9. Ms. Daniela DE RIDDER (Germany)
10. Ms. Hedy FRY (Canada)
11. Ms. Sheila JACKSON LEE (United States of America)
12. Mr. Laurynas KASČIŪNAS (Lithuania)
13. Mr. Mehmet Sait KIRAZOĞLU (Türkiye)
14. Mr. Dimitrios MARKOPOULOS (Greece)
15. Ms. Gwen MOORE (United States of America)
16. Mr. David STÖGMÜLLER (Austria)
17. Mr. Georgios VAREMENOS (Greece)

C. Adopted Resolutions

- Resolution on “*Ensuring a Coherent, Shared and Responsible Governance of Migration and Refugee Flows*” (2017 OSCE PA Minsk Declaration)
- Resolution on “*Minors on the Move: The Role of the OSCE and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Building an Effective Protection Framework*” (2018 OSCE PA Berlin Declaration)
- Resolution on “*Effective Migration Governance Based on Promoting Inclusive Societies and Dignified Returns*” (2019 OSCE PA Luxembourg Declaration)
- [*Call for Action on World Refugee Day 2021*](#)

D. Implemented Activities

For more on implemented activities, incl. reports and statements, please see:

<https://www.oscepa.org/en/activities/ad-hoc-committees-and-working-groups/migration>