



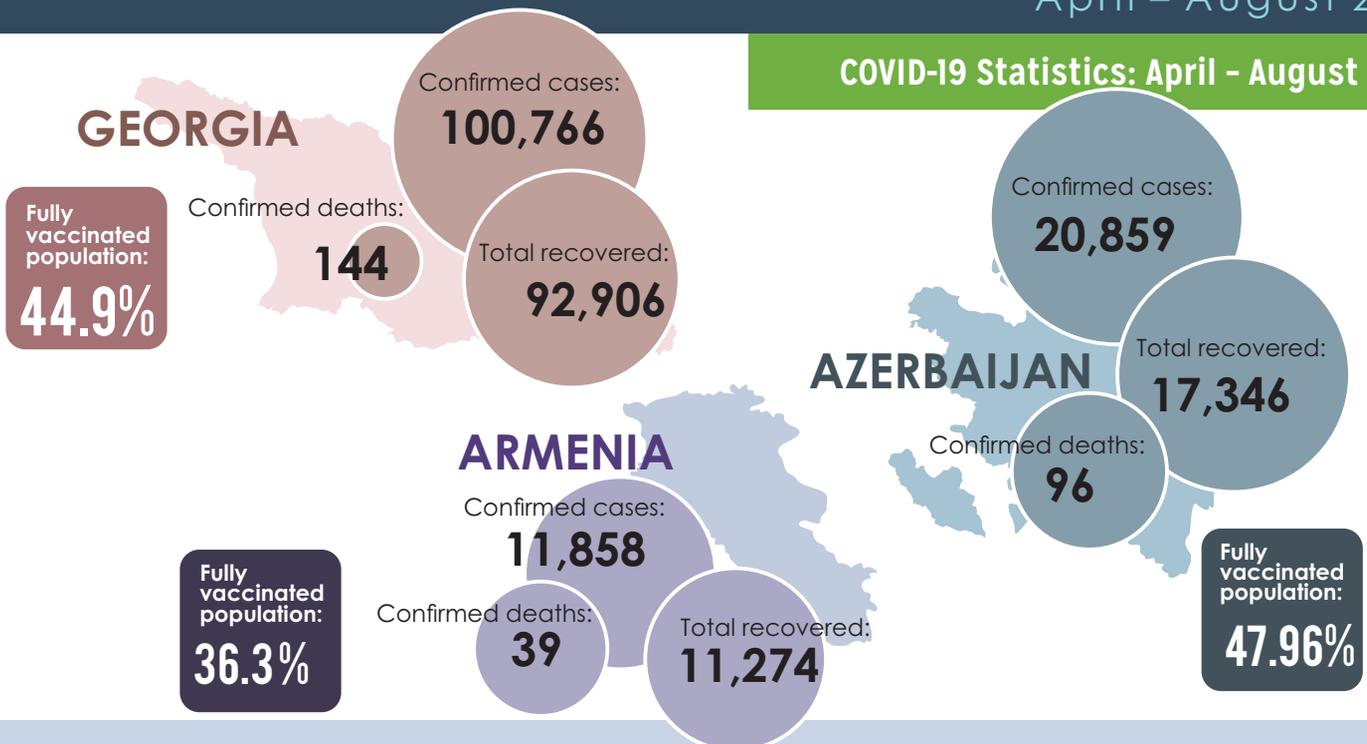
Gift of the United States Government

PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE MIGRANTS IN ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, AND GEORGIA WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF IOM'S GLOBAL COVID-19 RESPONSE



SITUATION REPORT #2
April – August 2022

COVID-19 Statistics: April – August 2022 ¹



IOM's Regional Appeal for South Caucasus COVID-19 Response

Globally, as well as in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, the number of new COVID-19 cases started to increase in the month of June 2022 after a declining trend was observed since the last peak in March 2022². In the aftermath of the Delta and Omicron Variants of the SARS CoV-2 virus and at the start of a new wave, critical needs still prevail among migrants in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, deriving from the health risks associated with the disease, barriers in access to medical care and COVID-19 vaccination. The needs are also strongly exacerbated by the socio-economic consequences of the further decline of economic situation impacted by the pandemic and challenged access to mitigating support measures.

Under the overall outcome of promoting migrant-inclusive response

to COVID-19 and assisting migrants in vulnerable situations, IOM has been providing humanitarian assistance to stranded, vulnerable migrants in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, corresponding to the pillars of the IOM's Global Strategic Response and Recovery Plan (SRRP)³ and the associated IOM South Caucasus Appeal⁴:

Pillar 1a: Mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on crisis-affected population

Pillar 2b: Promote equitable access to vaccines for vulnerable populations

Pillar 4c: Support and inform the medium and longer-term efforts to address the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 at the international, national, and local levels through data provision and analysis

¹ <https://covid19.who.int/>

² WHO. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports>

³ <https://georgia.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11311/files/documents/IOM%2520Covid%2520Appeal.pdf>

⁴ https://georgia.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11311/files/documents/SCA%2520appeal_final.pdf

SITUATION OVERVIEW:

In the aftermath of the Omicron variant of COVID-19 and considering that substantial portions of populations in the region have either been vaccinated or have obtained natural immunity, overall pandemic situations have gradually started to improve. However, with COVID-19 cases increasing since the month of June, vulnerable migrants in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia continue to rely on informal or unstable jobs as main source of income. Some of them either were not able to bounce back from the impact of COVID-19 on their source of income or continue to experience trouble finding employment, regularizing stay, and accessing health services.

The pandemic continues to affect the psychological wellbeing of migrants in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. Many are suffering from stress and anxiety, depression, or loneliness. Worries regarding short-term or immediate COVID-19 related issues – difficulty in departure from the country, access to medical care or ability to pay rent - have become less widespread in 2022 and anxiety regarding uncertainty of personal future is significantly less common, however, concerns among migrants are high over possibility of falling sick or of being unable to provide for themselves or their families⁵.



ARMENIA

Since the situation with coronavirus pandemic has been stabilized and the tempos of the spread of the pandemic reduced significantly in Armenia, the local health authorities eased pandemic-related domestic measures and international travel restrictions on 22 April 2022. Officials have lifted the requirement for employees to submit either proof of vaccination or a weekly negative PCR test results to their employers. Additionally, individuals traveling to Armenia, including foreign nationals, are no longer required to present a vaccination certificate or a recent negative COVID-19 test result to enter the country effective 1 May 2022.

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the anti-COVID-19 precautions are fully or partially removed, which allows migrants to enter Armenia without obstacles⁷. The most significant share of positive net migration recorded among foreigners was from Russia (54.3%), Iran (12.0%), Georgia (9.4%), and India (6.9%)⁸. Mass COVID-19 vaccination in local medical clinics of Armenia and in Ministry of Health-run mobile stations is ongoing. All foreign citizens, including stateless persons, in possession of a passport or ID, regardless of the period of stay in Armenia, are eligible for vaccination against COVID-19. Vaccination of foreign citizens is carried out only at designated mobile vaccination points with AstraZeneca, Moderna, and Sputnik-V vaccines. Number of COVID-19 infections among foreigners were 5,688 from which 550 were hospitalized. Overall, 25,600 foreigners have been vaccinated*.

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, many in Armenia have experienced significant social and economic hardships. In addition to that, the country, displaced population, host communities and vulnerable undocumented migrants, has immensely been impacted by the Nagorno-Karabakh (NK) conflict.

In close cooperation with the local NGOs and Visa and Passport Department of the Police, Civil Status Acts Registration Agency, and other relevant stakeholders, IOM Armenia is implementing an initiative of identifying undocumented migrants, offering them legal support, funds to cover consular expenses, conducting workshops and training courses on policy matters and international law obligations in areas related to legal identity, documentation, and statelessness as well as contributing to the improvement of local legislative framework through advocacy, aimed at better protecting the rights of undocumented persons in Armenia. IOM Armenia has already identified around 50 undocumented migrants, among them some individuals, born outside of Armenia, who, due to socio-economic constraints and COVID-19 pandemic had issues with their documentation in the country of origin.

⁵ Regional Migrant Survey South Caucasus (2022, IOM)

⁶ http://migration.am/content/pdf/sahman_2020.pdf

⁷ <https://www.mfa.am/hy/restrictions>

⁸ Number of border crossings in 2021/Migration Service of Armenia (Online available at: http://migration.am/content/pdf/sahman_ARM_2021.pdf)



AZERBAIJAN

According to the Ministry of Finance, the government of Azerbaijan allocated \$475 million as part of the measures aimed at containing the spread of COVID-19 in the country in 2021. In the 2022 budget expenses, \$206 million, was initially allocated to combating COVID-19.

In addition to domestic measures, Azerbaijan has provided humanitarian and financial assistance to more than 30 countries, including the Non-Aligned Movement, in the fight against the pandemic. The country also donated \$10 million to the World Health Organization.

From 1 May 2022, the government abolished the mandatory requirement for wearing medical masks in all indoor areas. From 6 March 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers lifted restrictions on the opening hours and numbers of attendees at restaurants, cultural facilities such as movie theatres, children's entertainment

facilities, places of worship, and airport departure and arrival areas. Proof of vaccination is still required for adults of 18 and over at indoor facilities such as malls and restaurants. Though the month of July saw increase in the number of COVID-19 cases, this has not affected any government measures.

Since 15 April 2022, a negative PCR test result is also not required for travelling to Azerbaijan. Visitors from 87 countries⁹ are currently allowed to enter the country via air. However, the country's land borders remain closed to both incoming and outgoing trips.

The Centres for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States has recently ranked Azerbaijan as one of the safest countries¹⁰ for travelling during the COVID-19 pandemic.

All foreign citizens, including stateless persons, regardless of the period of stay in Azerbaijan, are eligible for vaccination against COVID-19. Those who have a valid passport or identity documents, can receive vaccination in the public polyclinics at no cost.

Vaccination of those who have a residence permit in Azerbaijan, i.e., foreigners with a temporary or permanent permit, is usually carried out in polyclinics located in their area of residence. In addition, mobile vaccinations points have been established throughout the country. Foreigners who do not have a residence permit in Azerbaijan (those who entered and could not leave the country, those who were fined, etc.) are vaccinated in modular hospitals under City Clinic Hospital number 1 (Semashko Hospital). The vaccination of migrants is implemented on their voluntary appeal.

To support the awareness raising on vaccination among migrants, a call centre (919) of the State Migration Service (SMS) provides information about vaccination process to foreigners. In addition, there are eight regional offices, of the SMS, and the information is posted in each regional offices thus the district communities are also informed about relevant developments. The information about COVID-19 vaccination has been disseminated through TV and radio channels and programmes, Facebook, and Twitter pages. The information brochures in English and Russian are available in the airport and various tourist destinations. In addition, information is also disseminated by embassies and local governments. Furthermore, a call centre/hotline (916) was established in the Ombudsman's Office during the pandemic. The main goal of the centre is to provide COVID-19-related information and relevant support to the foreigners.

To ensure that foreigners illegally residing in Azerbaijan benefit from vaccination, the State Migration Service invites them to approach regional migration departments to obtain the relevant documents required for vaccination.

Currently, Sinovac, Sputnik V, Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines are used for vaccination in Azerbaijan. Vaccination certificates are issued to persons who have been vaccinated against COVID-19 with three doses.

⁹ <https://tourismboard.az/page/314-covid-19-restrictions-advisory>

¹⁰ <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/traveler/none/azerbaijan>

GEORGIA

The requirement for wearing face masks outdoors was lifted in Georgia on 28 March 2022, while it had remained mandatory in public transport and medical facilities. With declining number of daily cases, face mask mandate for public transport was lifted on June 20 and the use of face mask remains mandatory only in medical facilities (excluding pharmacies). Several other changes were also introduced by the end of March, such as lifting of quantitative restrictions on public catering facilities and social events, termination of remote working mode for state employees and abolishment of mandatory self-isolation for Georgian citizens who are returning to the country without PCR test results.

Vaccinated citizen of any foreign country, traveling to Georgia via any route (air, land, or sea) may enter the country without presenting COVID-19 vaccination certificate, or negative PCR test, as COVID-19-related border crossing requirements were abolished on 15 June. Everyone, in possession of valid identification documents is eligible for vaccination in Georgia, if they have a proof of long-term stay (at least three months) in Georgia.

COVID-19 cases started to rise again in the 2nd half of June with both, number of cases and positivity increasing sharply for two weeks straight. Despite that Government of Georgia sees COVID-19 surge in Georgia as fully manageable - the workload of hospitals remains as low as 7-8%.

Most of the vulnerable migrants in Georgia, requesting COVID-19 related assistance remain to be women from Central Asia,

however there are also other nationals with such needs, including from Turkey, Ukraine, the Russian Federation, residing in Adjara A.R. (in Batumi). Majority of vulnerable migrants are women, predominantly from Central Asia, but also from other countries, including Turkey, Ukraine, and Russian Federation. Many are single mothers living with children, sometimes with acute health issues. Lack of valid personal documentation further exacerbates their vulnerability, limiting their opportunity to receive COVID-19 vaccination. Many vulnerable migrant women, engaged in commercial sex work have suffered economically due to lack of customers because of closed borders with Turkey during the lockdown and the fear of COVID-19 transmission. In addition, due to absence of valid personal documentation, many migrant women from Adjara have not been able to receive COVID-19 vaccination. Other vulnerable migrants with the need of urgent assistance include professional footballers from African countries, who came to Georgia seeking better career opportunities. In most cases the football clubs failed to provide them with a professional contract, their visas expired, and therefore they found themselves in a vulnerable situation.

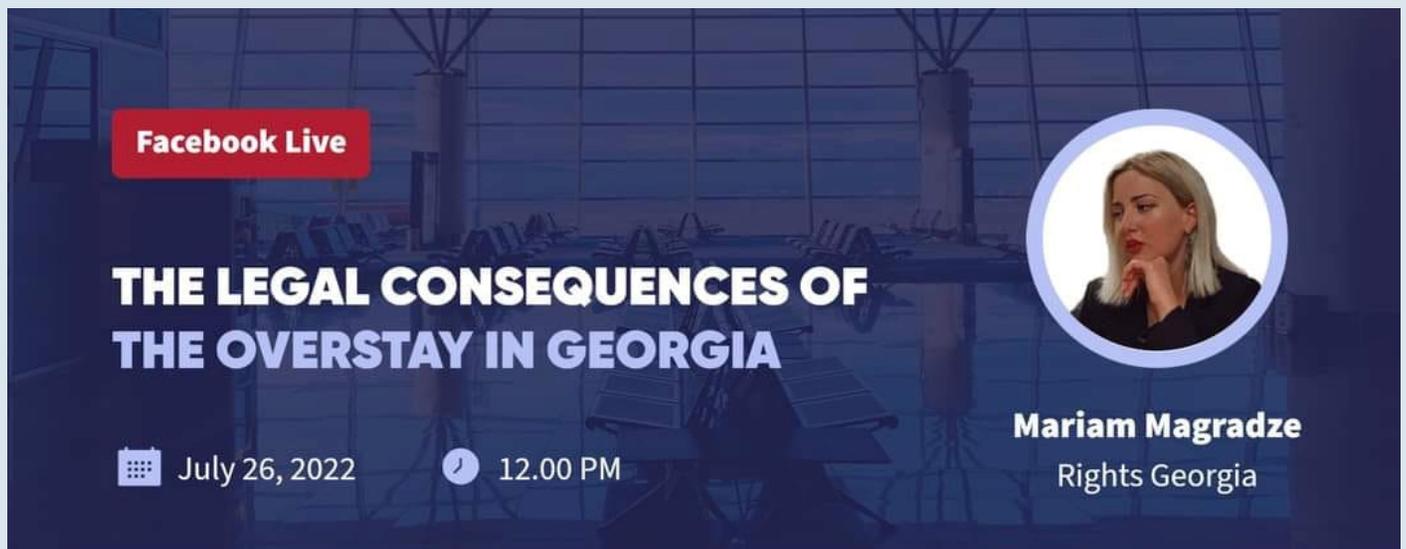
Georgia saw influx of migrants from Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus since the Ukraine war onset. Many migrants with ties to Georgia (property owners, or family links) have flocked to the country, fleeing war, or sanctions imposed on Russia in response to the war in Ukraine. According to UNHCR, since the beginning of Russia-Ukraine war, from 24 February to 21 August, 118,803 Ukrainians have entered Georgia. Only 422 individuals applied for asylum since the start of war and 280 individuals were granted humanitarian status. Minors represent 17.3% of total Ukrainian arrivals.



IOM COUNTRY RESPONSE:

PROTECTION, ASSISTANCE AND COUNTERING XENOPHOBIA

IOM delivered ad-hoc humanitarian assistance services to vulnerable migrants and families in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. Assistance was tailored to individual needs based on a rigorous eligibility assessment in line with IOM's best practices. Assistance included accommodation, cash assistance, food/hygiene items, medical assistance, and legal assistance (visa assistance, regularization of stay, court fees, counselling). In Georgia, in addition to country-wide campaigns promoting migrants rights and access to services, IOM was actively using its "[Migrants in Georgia](#)" Facebook group to inform foreigners on ongoing initiatives, available services, migration-related updates and to provide legal guidance.



Facebook Live

THE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE OVERSTAY IN GEORGIA

July 26, 2022 12.00 PM

Mariam Magradze
Rights Georgia



The live session is held under IOM's project "COVID-19 and Needs of Migrants in South Caucasus", implemented with the support of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM)

ACCESS TO VACCINATION

IOM further scaled up its existing risk communication campaigns addressing migrants in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. Fit-for-purpose information, focused on benefits of COVID-19 vaccination and related migration information have been developed and disseminated in appropriate language varieties and through migrant-preferred channels, containing critical information on why and where to get vaccinated.

IOM Armenia initiated the social media campaign called "Sincere Talk" to raise awareness on health-related issues among migrants and the population at large. "Sincere Talk" is extremely popular on Facebook and Instagram with 8,000 followers. COVID-19 related posts were shared to ensure access to up-to-date information on COVID-19 among other health-related topics.

To ensure quick outreach to stranded and vulnerable migrants in the country and the provision of direct humanitarian assistance, IOM Azerbaijan developed a project one-pager in different languages and shared the announcement with the Embassies and Consulates, NGOs, and universities hosting foreign students, and UN agencies in Azerbaijan. Based on the online migrant registration form, IOM Azerbaijan collected applications and conducted screenings to identify eligible migrants.

Moreover, in Azerbaijan IOM produced two types of brochures in English, containing general information about vaccination procedures and benefits of vaccination, which were distributed not only directly to migrants, but also through air border crossing points, as well as in public service offices and among migrant communities. IOM's vaccine awareness campaign aimed to promote COVID-19 vaccination uptake and tackle vaccine hesitancy among eligible foreign nationals in Azerbaijan.



IOM Azerbaijan distributing brochures among migrants, with general information about vaccination procedures and its benefits. © IOM Azerbaijan, 2022

IOM COUNTRY RESPONSE:

In Georgia IOM's campaign was implemented in coordination with the National Disease Control Centre (NCDC). In response to growing COVID-19 cases IOM Georgia developed posters to encourage vaccination among migrants in Georgia, as well as informative [video](#) shared through web, social media, and TV channels, explaining the process of vaccination development from lab to us, to demonstrate that COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective.

IOM distributed three types of brochures, containing general information about vaccination procedures, as well as benefits of vaccination, in

Arabic, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Chinese, English, Farsi, French, Hindi, Russian, Turkish, and Persian languages directly to migrants, but also through land and air border crossing points, as well as in city halls and through community leaders. This targeted campaign, further supported by updated information shared through IOM's Facebook Group "[Migrants in Georgia](#)" (more than 3,500 members) was implemented to encourage vaccine uptake among eligible migrants, filling in gaps in the State organized campaign and ensuring availability of information to migrants in appropriate format and languages.

კანდემიის დროს უნდა ვინდობთ ფაქტებს და მეცნიერებას.

შიში, სტიგმა და დეზინფორმაცია ჩვენი მთავარი მტერია.

COVID-19-ის სანინაღმდეგო ვაქცინაცია უსაფრთხო და ეფექტიანია.

DURING PANDEMIC WE NEED TO TRUST FACTS AND SCIENCE.

FEAR, STIGMA AND MISINFORMATION ARE OUR GREATEST ENEMIES.

COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective.







პირველი ვაქცინა 1798 წელს ედუარდ ჯენერმა შექმნა და 8 წლის ჯეიმზი ყვავილზე აცრა.

In 1798, EDWARD JENNER was the first to discover the vaccine and injected 8-year-old James for smallpox.

With COVID-19 numbers rising, IOM Georgia, in partnership with the National Disease Control Centre, placed posters in the biggest cities of Georgia to increase awareness about the importance of vaccination among population, with special focus on foreigners.

DATA PROVISION AND ANALYSIS

In the second half of 2022, IOM Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia implemented an indepth rigorous assessment – "[Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 and Access to Services for International Migrants in South Caucasus](#)"* in follow up to assessment - "[Situation and Needs of Vulnerable Foreign Migrants in the South Caucasus](#)", conducted in November 2020.

IOM surveyed 696 migrants in the three countries to assess their immediate and humanitarian needs and estimate risks and vulnerabilities related to COVID-19 pandemic.

Surveyed migrants come from around 40 countries with the widest

range of nationalities recorded in Georgia, while most concentrated distribution was found in Azerbaijan. Slightly over half come from two countries: Iran (28% of the total) and India (23%), making up two-thirds of the sample in Armenia and over half in Georgia. Two other large groups are nationals of Pakistan and Nigeria. The share of surveyed migrants who have children varies from 14% in Armenia to 30% in Azerbaijan and 49% in Georgia. Only 8% of children in Armenia remain in the migrants' household while as many as 36% of those surveyed in Georgia report living with children.

* [Armenia Country Specific Highlights](#)
[Azerbaijan Country Specific Highlights](#)
[Georgia Country Specific Highlights](#)

IOM COUNTRY RESPONSE:

Work and study were named most often as purposes for migration among migrants surveyed by IOM. Study was declared as a reason for immigration by half of those surveyed in Azerbaijan, 55% of those in Armenia and only by 28% of the respondents in Georgia. The latter is also named as a country of choice by those migrants (17%), who have fled from their countries due to conflict, persecution, terrorism, or human rights violations.

In contrast with the first wave of the pandemic, the share of persons employed with a formal contract increased in 2022 in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. However, 80% of employed surveyed migrants residing in Azerbaijan and 65%, residing in Georgia, reported that COVID-19 had a negative impact on their employment status or work situation, including loss of job and closed business or shift reduction. The most affected groups are migrant workers employed in the sectors of hospitality, retail/sales, construction, and temporary work. In contrast, 90.5% of the respondents in Armenia did not experience change in their employment status due to COVID-19.

Low level of health insurance coverage among migrants in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, remains an issue of concern. None of the respondents in Azerbaijan reported being covered and only 15% of those in Georgia did. Even in Armenia, where the coverage was highest, the rate stood at mere 32%. The coverage levels are even lower among the respondents' family members. An issue of particular concern is the lack of coverage among those with serious health conditions: the share of those without health insurance in this group ranges from 88% in Georgia to 100% in the other two countries.

It is of concern that in Azerbaijan a quarter (24%) would not contact a doctor due to the high cost of healthcare, and problems with documents and communication. An extremely high share (64%) of the respondents stated that they would not be able to self-isolate and quarantine in the event of developing symptoms of COVID-19, citing "lack of separate room and/or facilities" as the reason for non-compliance, which correlates with the fact that most migrants reside in shared housing, temporary housing, and hostels.

Majority of the surveyed migrants in all the three countries and the family members of those in Armenia and Azerbaijan have been vaccinated. A lower share of family members (77%) has been reported to have been vaccinated in Georgia.

With the prolonged duration of the COVID-19 pandemic, the forms of assistance that were received changed. If in 2020, hygiene packages were received by as many as 46% of the respondents, this form of assistance was reported by only 8% of those surveyed in 2022. Significantly fewer respondents received information about COVID-19 (12% in 2022 compared to 31% in 2020). Two forms of assistance have become more popular: food (35% compared to 31% in 2020) and cash, which has been received by three-quarters of all the beneficiaries of assistance (74% relative to 24% in 2020). An emerging barrier in some countries in targeting assistance to migrants could be the legislative measures introduced to deal with the effects of COVID-19. In Armenia, for instance, such support was restricted to citizens of the country only.

Family continues to be the main source of support for migrants. An

overwhelming majority - ranging from 76% of those surveyed in Georgia to 86% in Armenia and 100% in Azerbaijan - relies on their family members, living abroad, for support. Friends as source of support, have been named by 15% of migrants in Armenia but have not been indicated by any respondents in Azerbaijan and only by 4% of those in Georgia.

Approximately one out of five (22%) of the surveyed migrants expressed need in legal assistance. Among those declaring need for legal services, the largest group (between 85% and 87% of respondents in each country) indicated counselling on visas and residence permits. Assistance regarding work permits and unemployment issues was second most requested - by 14% of those surveyed in Azerbaijan, 17% in Georgia and as many as 43% among the respondents in Armenia.

Legal assistance and counselling on visa and residence permit was also the leading area of concern in 2020, and the demand has grown since then. The other area of interest, expressed by the respondents in each country is also related to legalization of status - counselling on work permit (19% compared to 21% in 2020).



Migrants report continued exposure to negative reactions as 90% of those in Azerbaijan, 60% in Armenia and 43% in Georgia stated that antipathy, discrimination or hostile behaviour happened both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. © IOM Georgia, / Eric Gourlan

Substantial shares of the respondents reported being subjected to antipathy, discrimination, or hostile behaviour. The incidents varied compared to 2020 as significantly more of those surveyed in Azerbaijan (14% relative to 5% in 2020), but comparatively fewer of the respondents in Armenia (19% as opposed to 33% in 2020) declared such instances. It is of concern, that migrants report continued exposure to such negative reactions as 90% of those in Azerbaijan, 60% in Armenia and 43% in Georgia stated that antipathy, discrimination or hostile behaviour happened both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Few among those who were subject to antipathy, violence or discrimination have sought or expressed need for counselling in this regard. The share ranges from none of the affected migrants in Azerbaijan, 18% of those in Armenia to 25% of those in Georgia.



ARMENIA

IOM Armenia has implemented mitigation measures to directly reduce the impact and risk of transmission of COVID-19 among populations displaced to Armenia by the conflict in and around Nagorno-Karabakh. Activities aimed to improve water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure in communal centres hosting the displaced population.

IOM collaborated with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA) of Armenia to identify highest priority collective shelters to support improvement of basic infrastructure and services. Following the agreement reached with MLSA, IOM Armenia addressed major repair needs in Yerevan Nursing House NI State Non-Profit Organization (SNPO). The repair works were conducted in the following areas:

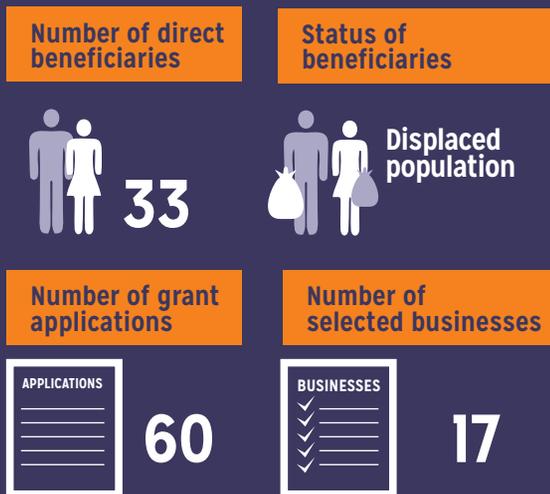
- the main building - renovation of the laundry area,
- residential building for elderly homeless persons (including those with special needs) - renovation of two closet bathrooms on the first and second floors.



IOM Armenia was working with local communities hosting displaced population to provide livelihood opportunities to local businesses. The targets were:

- existing small to medium size businesses specializing in agricultural areas to scale up and expand to be able to employ displaced men and women with relative skills,
- new businesses established by displaced people.

Support provision to businesses was determined by geographic and economic opportunities available, value adding possibilities, marketing opportunities and skills and interests of the potential applicants. Among the selected businesses were small animal husbandry, milk production and cheese making, dried food production, beekeeping, textile production, lesson preparation centre and photo studio.



Beekeeping business established with the support of IOM in Bjni village, Armenia. © IOM Armenia, 2022



AZERBAIJAN

Afghanistan	1
Bangladesh	27
Cameroon	1
Ghana	1
India	10
Iran	1
Nepal	1
Nigeria	38
Pakistan	39
Sierra Leone	1
Sri Lanka	10

During April – August 2022 IOM Azerbaijan has received



275

applications for direct assistance.



116

IOM Azerbaijan conducted screening interviews with applicants.



IOM Azerbaijan assists migrants in paying the state fee to stay in the country legally. © IOM Azerbaijan, 2022

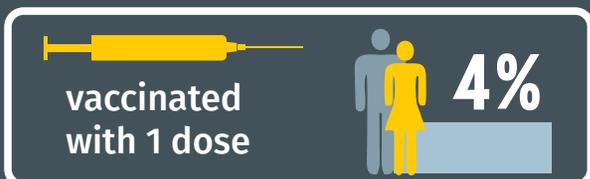
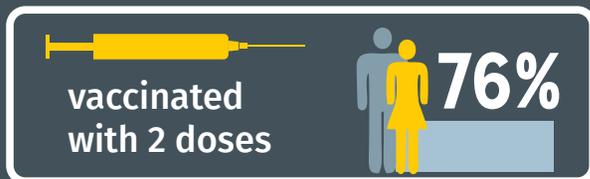
Food and accommodation assistance was provided to 130 households



5 households received documentation



+ 16 households received medical assistance in addition to food/accommodation assistance.





GEORGIA

During April - August 2022, IOM Georgia has received

167



applications for direct assistance submitted by the nationals of:

IOM Georgia continues to provide humanitarian and legal assistance to vulnerable migrant families with children.

©



IOM Georgia. Eric Gourlan

Azerbaijan	17				
Belarus	1	Haiti	1	Kyrgyzstan	3
Cameroon	2	India	1	Lebanon	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1	Iran	19	Lebanon	2
Egypt	2	Iraq	1	Morocco	1
Georgia	5	Jordan	1	Russia	18
Ghana	1	Kazakhstan	3	Somalia	1
				Syria	1
				Turkey	23
				Turkmenistan	1
				Ukraine	33
				Uzbekistan	23
				Country of origin not indicated	5



116

IOM Georgia conducted screening interviews with applicants.

IOM GEORGIA ASSISTED

93

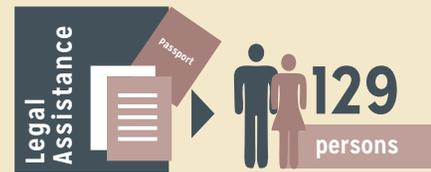
 migrants

65

63



Type of assistance provided by IOM during the reporting period and respective number of beneficiaries:



28

18

55

128

Total number of cases represented before the Courts

Total number of cases represented before the Administrative Authorities

Total number of drafted legal documents

Total Number of Legal Consultations held