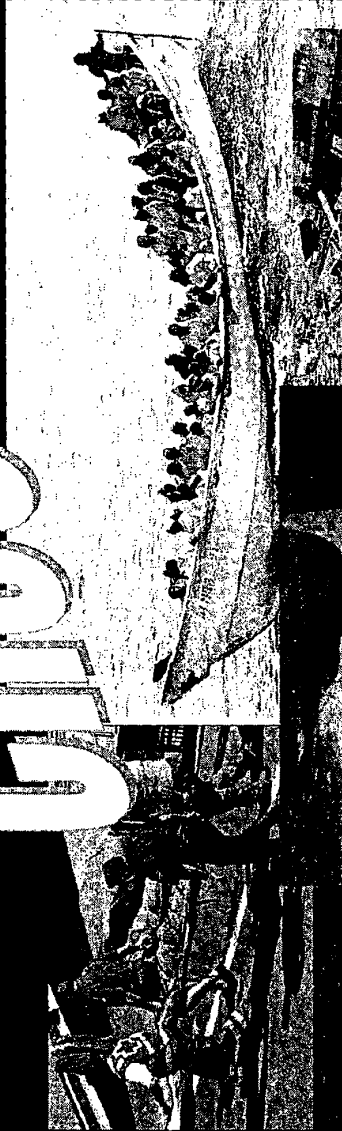


Bilag 2.

CANARIES REGIONAL
COORDINATION CENTER

CRCC





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DEL INTERIOR

GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

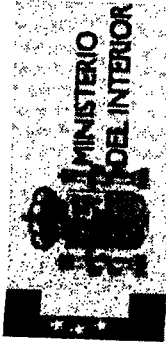
INDEX



PURPOSE
ORGANIZATION
OPERATION
AIR AND SEA OPERATIONS
- INTELLIGENCE

15/03/2007

CCRC



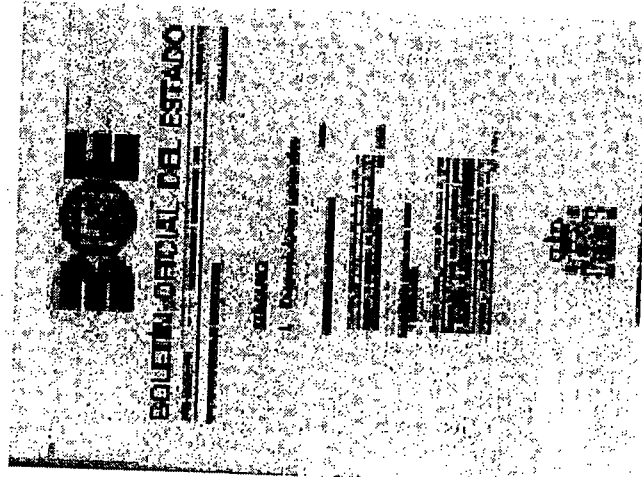
GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

CREATION CCRC



MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA

17743 ORDEN PRE/3108/2006, de 10 de octubre,
por la que se da publicidad al Acuerdo de Consejo
de Ministros por el que se dispone la creación de
la autoridad de coordinación de las actuaciones
para hacer frente a la inmigración ilegal en
Canarias y se establecen normas para su
actuación.



15/03/2007

CCRC

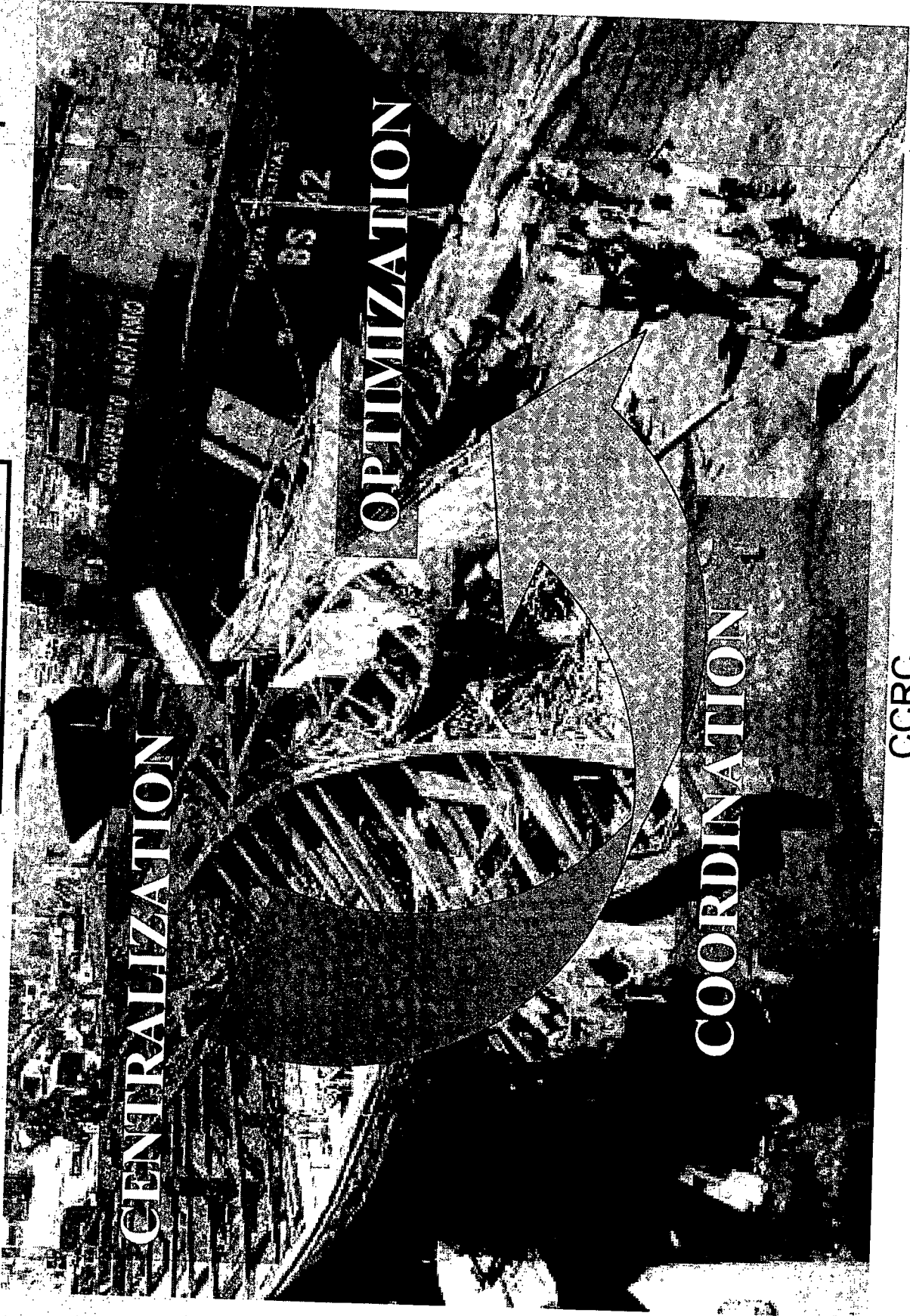


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DEL INTERIOR



GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

CRCC AIM



CENTRALIZATION

OPTIMIZATION

COORDINATION

15/03/2007

CCRC



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DEL INTERIOR



GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

CRCC

CANARIEN REGIONAL
COORDINATION CENTER

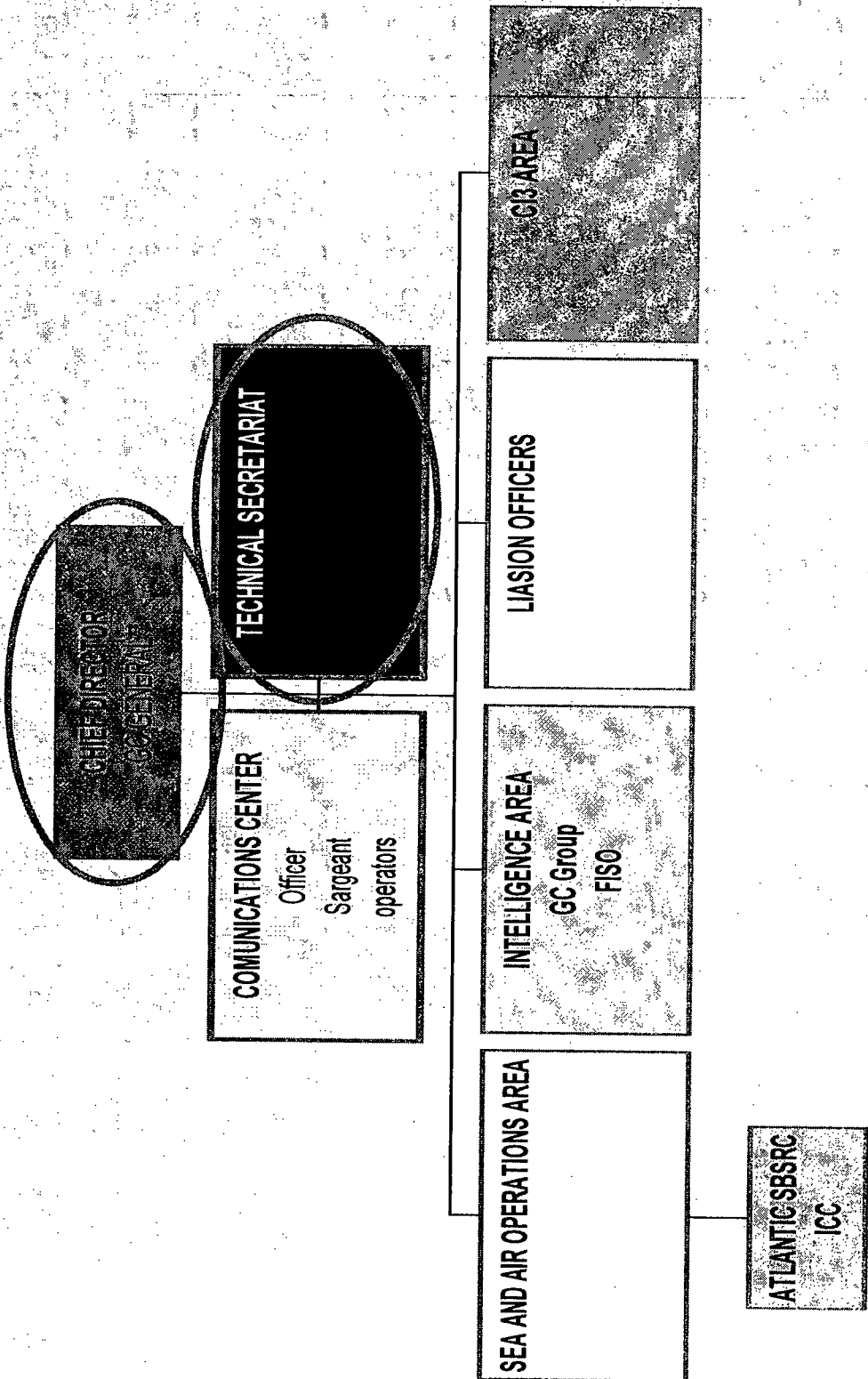
ORGANIZATION





GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCION GENERAL

ORGANIZATION

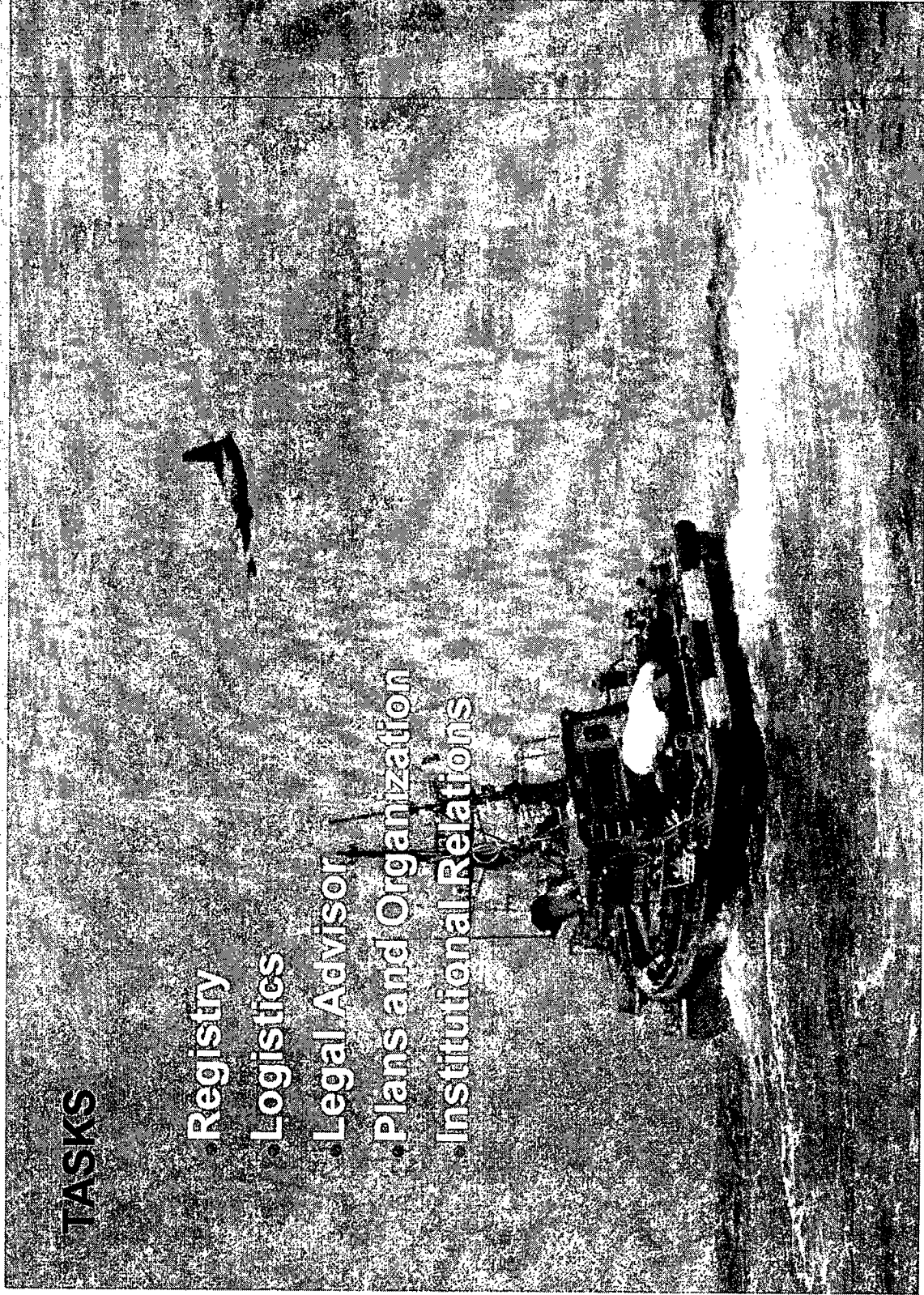




MINISTERIO
DEL INTERIOR

GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT



TASKS

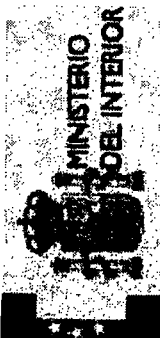
Registry

Logistics

Legal Advisor

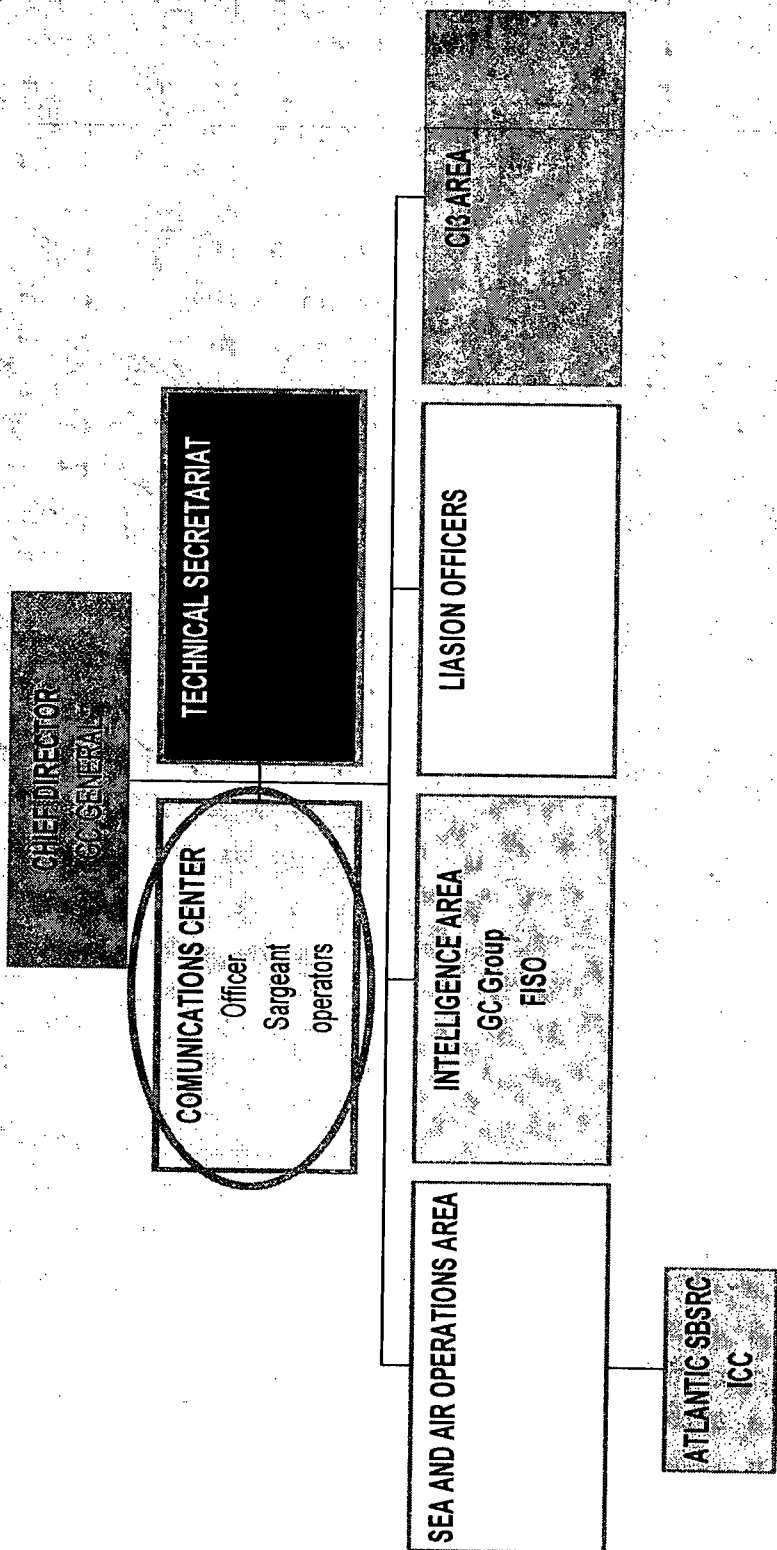
Plans and Organization

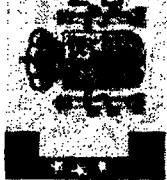
Institutional Relations



GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCION GENERAL

ORGANIZATION





MINISTERIO
DEL INTERIOR

GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

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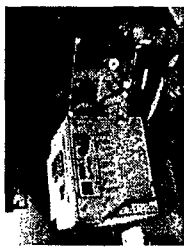


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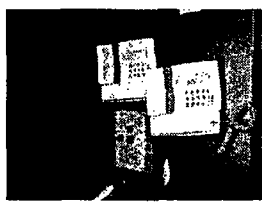
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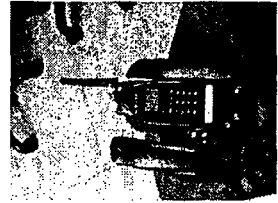
CARTOGRAFÍA VIDEOCONFERENCIA



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TELEFONÍA



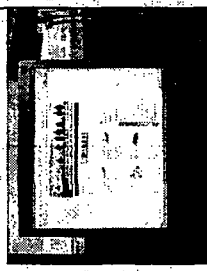
SIRDEE



CECOM



SIJE



LOTUS NOTES



FAX

SIGO

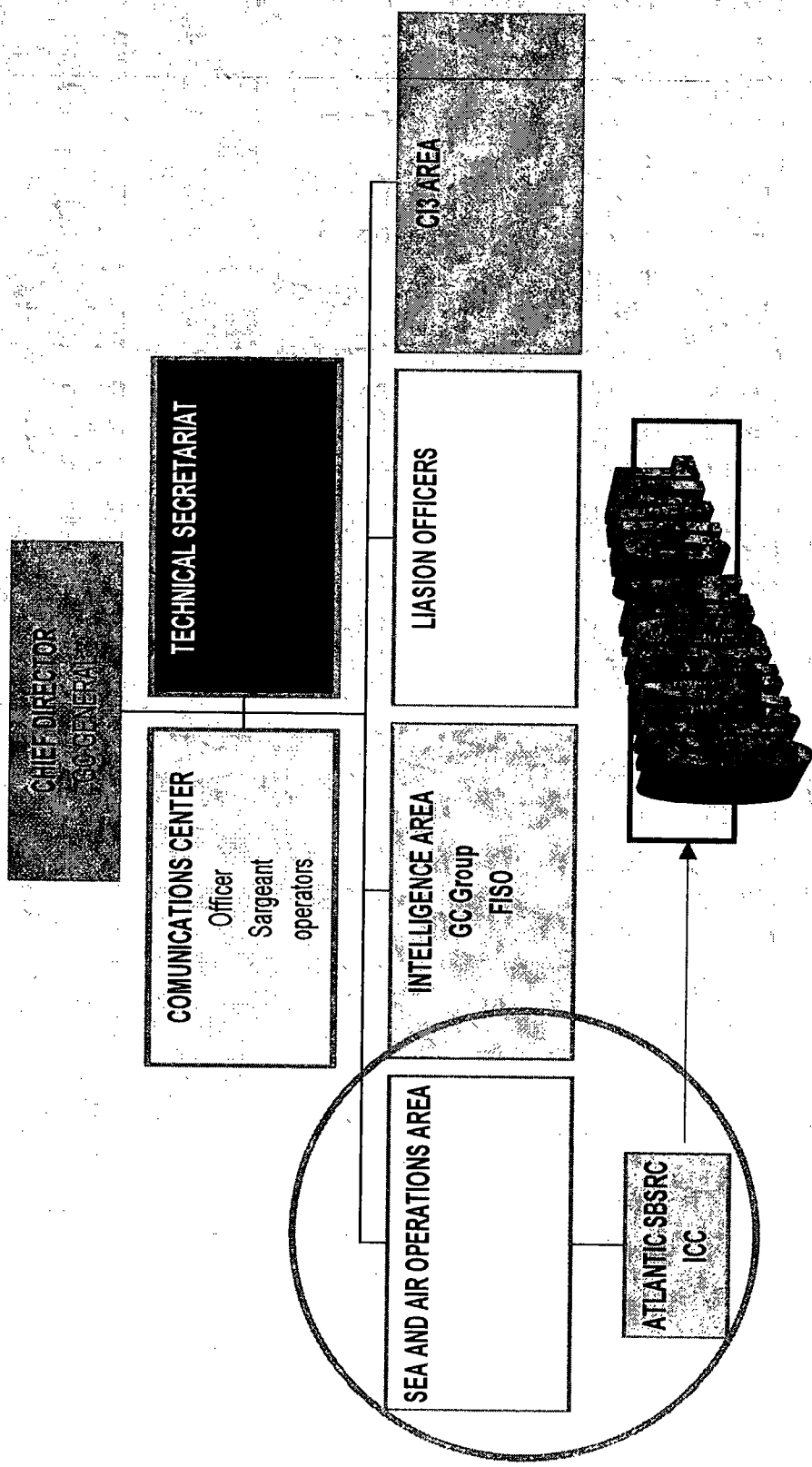
CNP
INTRANET

SACOMAR

9

15/03/2007

ORGANIZATION



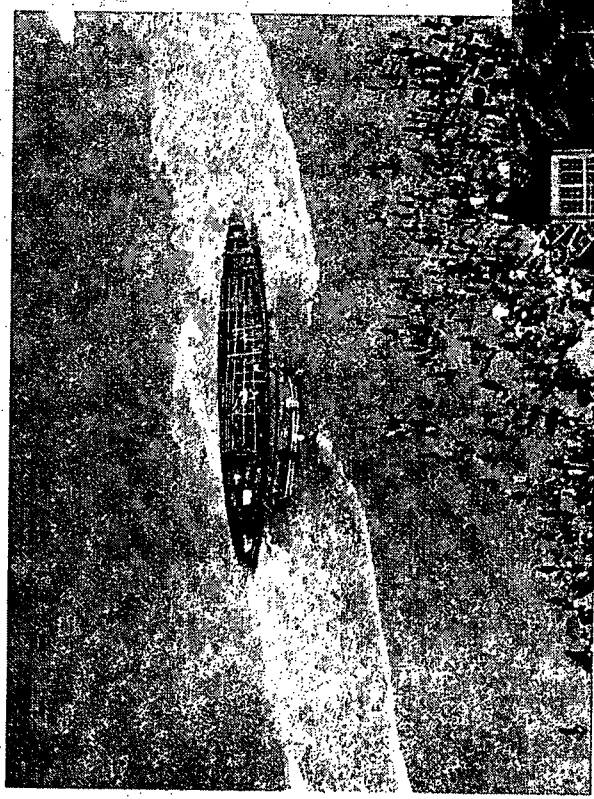


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DEL INTERIOR



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DIRECCION GENERAL

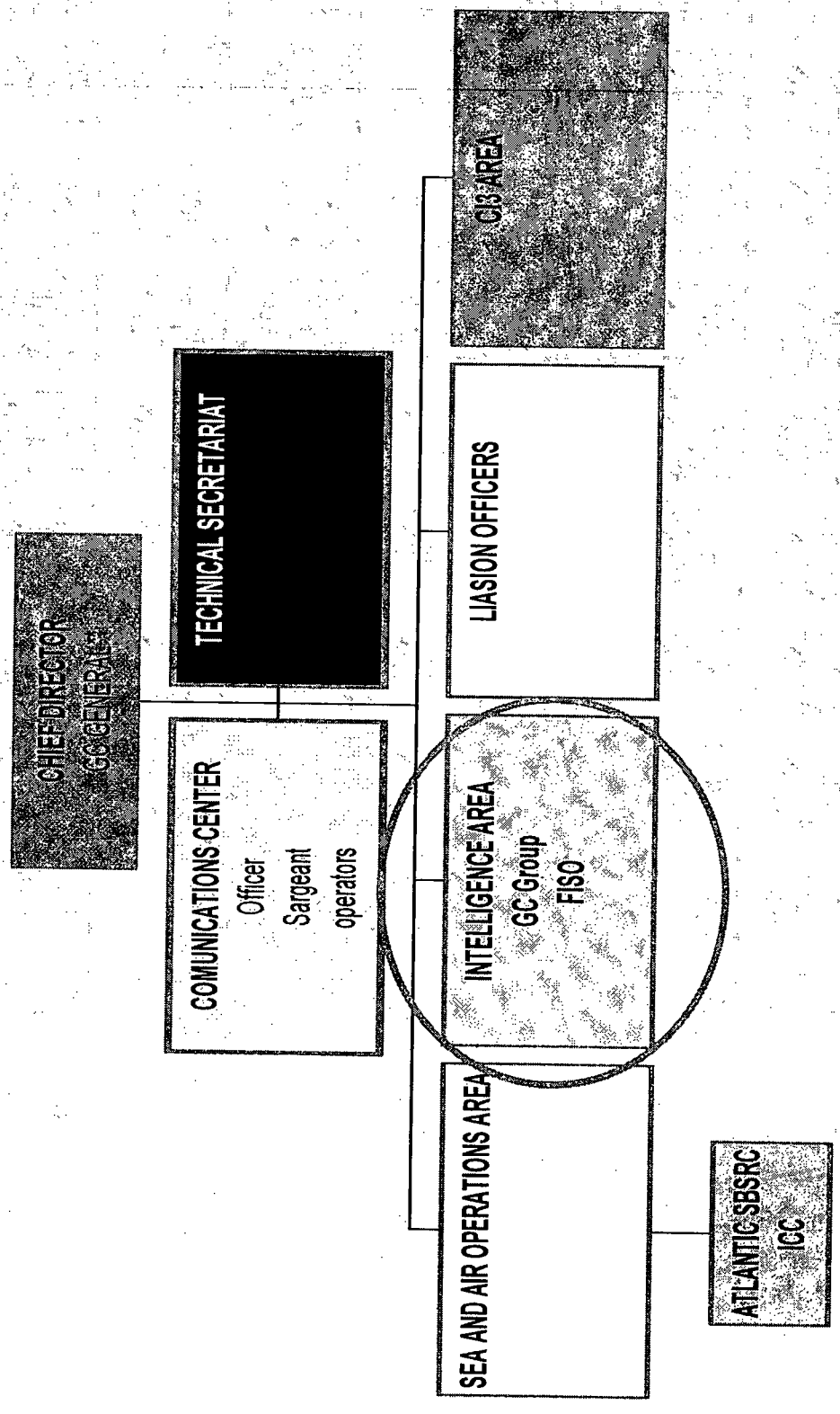
OPERATIONS PURPOSE

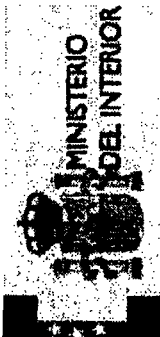


15/03/2007

CCRC

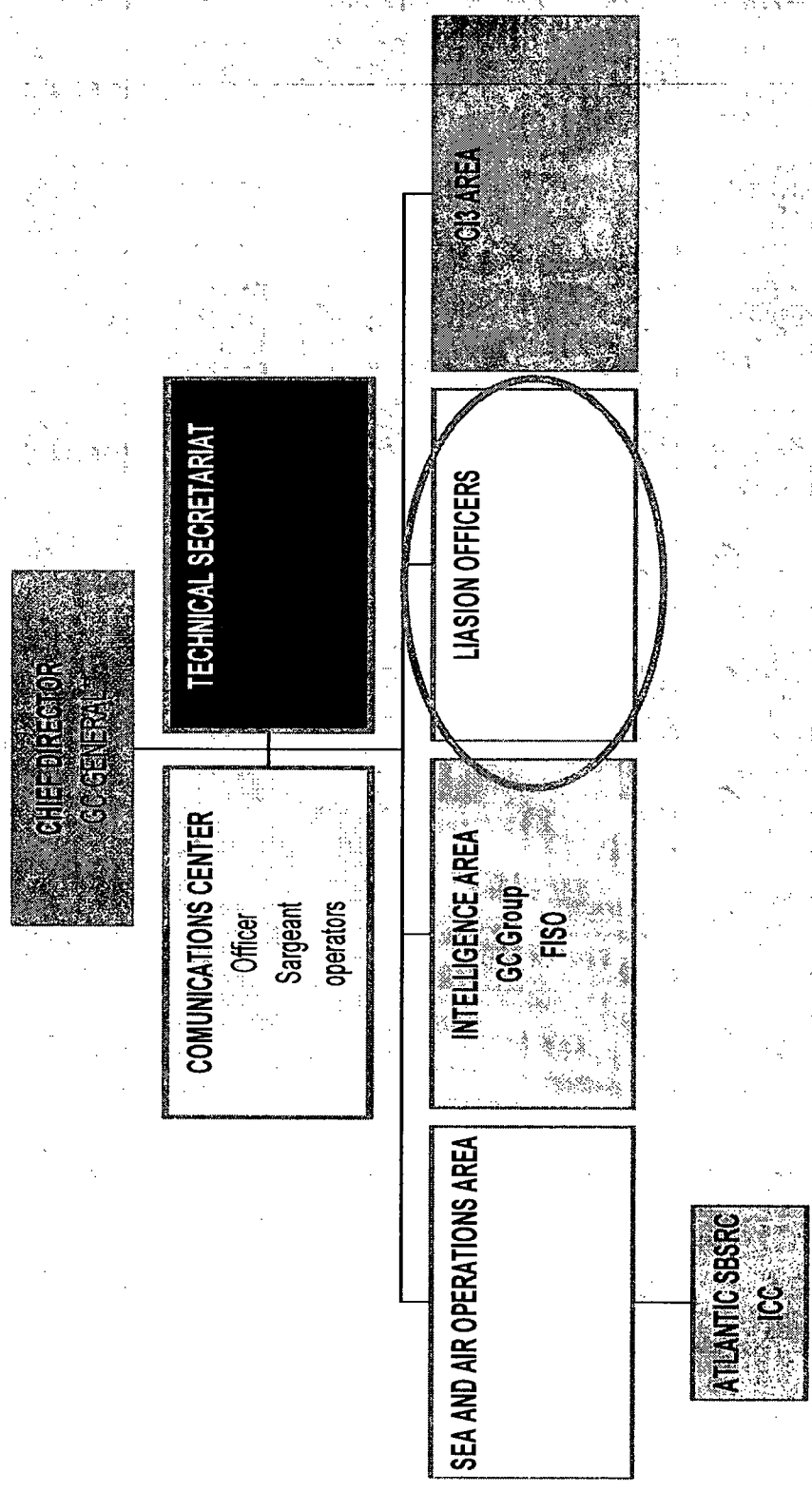
ORGANIZATION

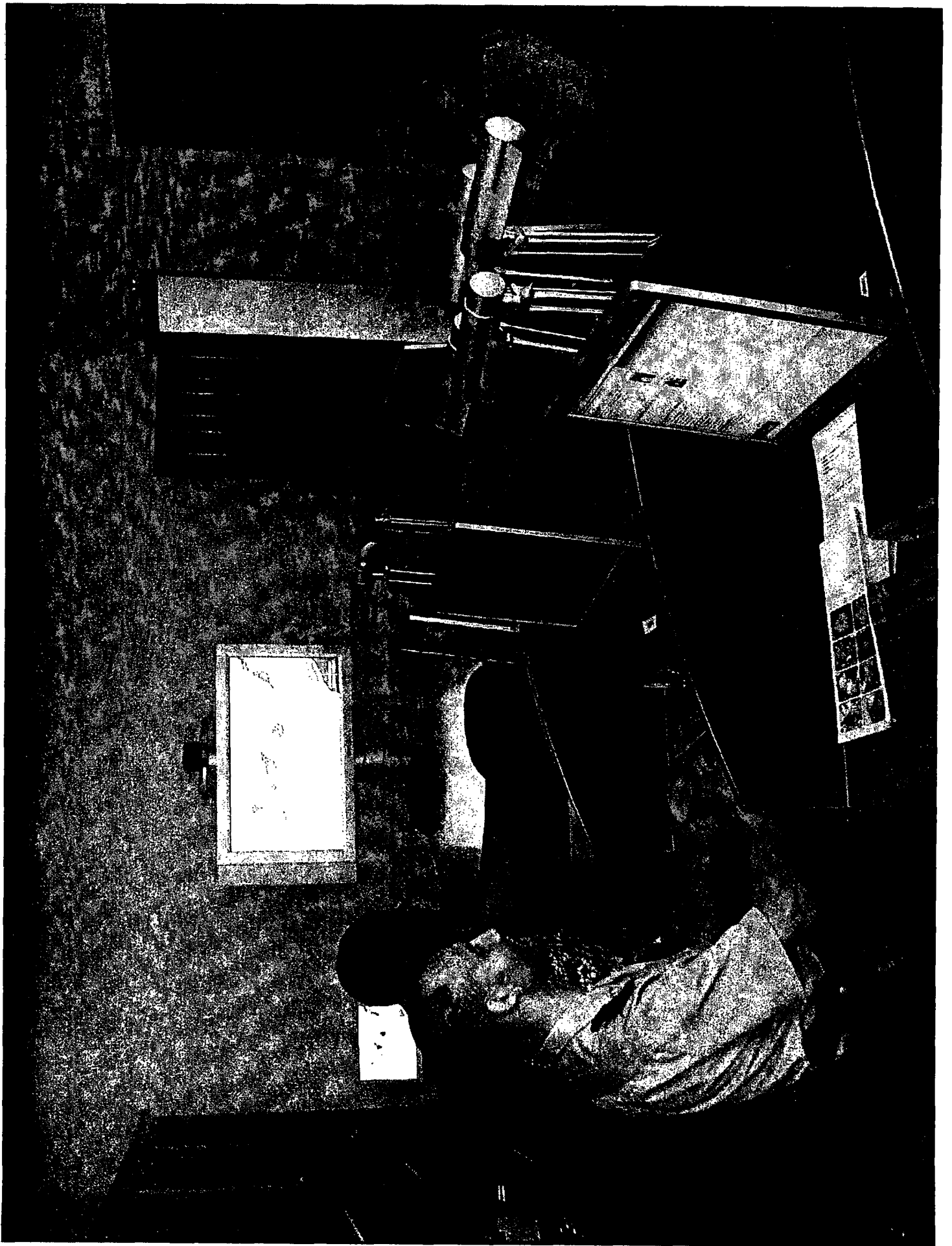




GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

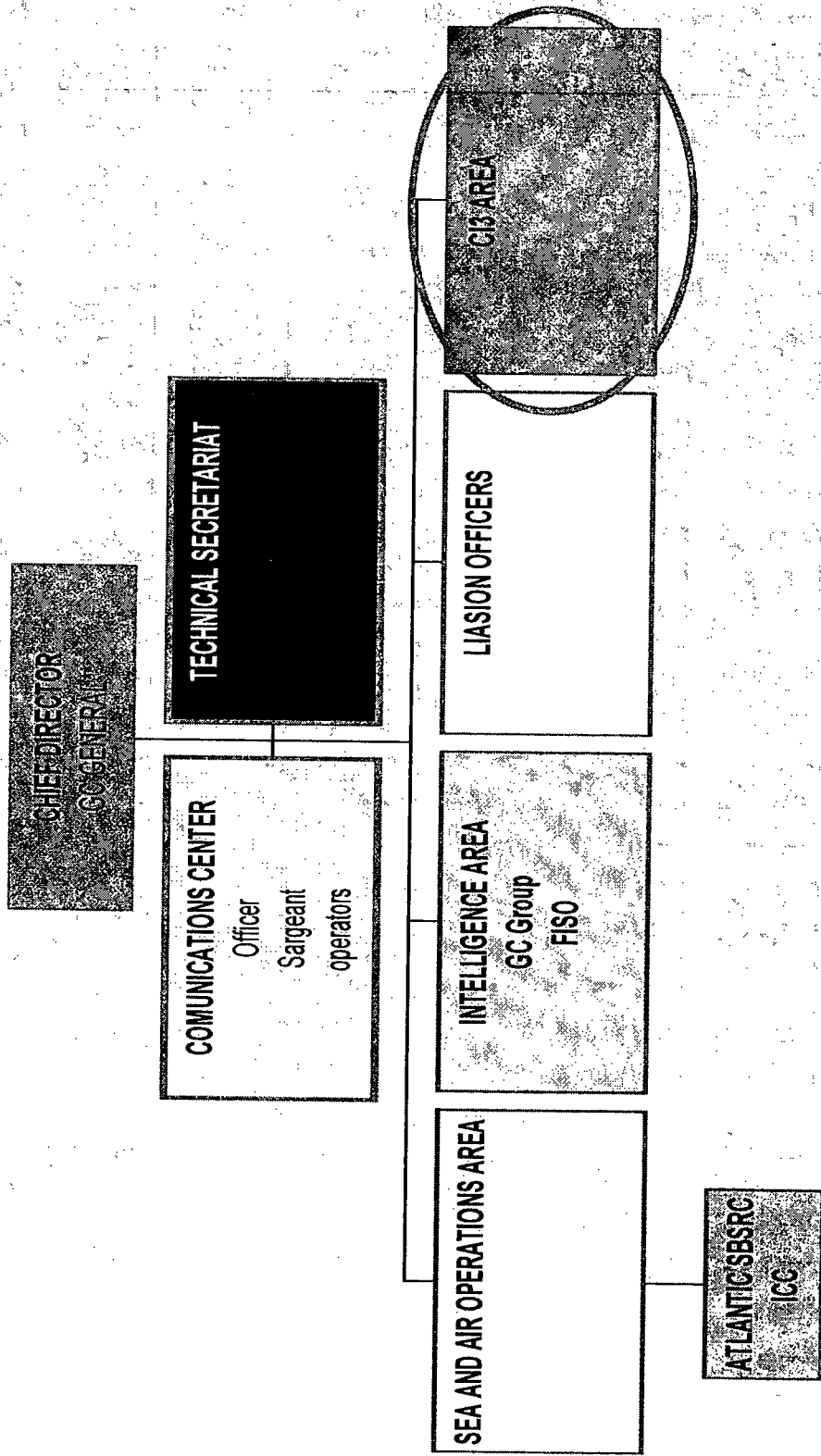
ORGANIZATION







ORGANIZATION





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ORCA

CANARIES REGIONAL
COORDINATION CENTER
OPERATION



FRONTEX
EUROPEAN BORDER COOPERATION



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DEL INTERIOR



GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

LEGAL FRAMEWORK



ORGANISATION DOCUMENT OF CRCC

COORDINATION PROTOCOL OF CRCC WITH THE
ORGANISMS IMPLIED IN THE OPERATIONS OF CONTROL
OF MARITIME IMMIGRATION TOWARDS CANARY ISLANDS

COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL FOR COORDINATION
ACTIONS, NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION OF CRCC
INTERNAL MEASURE

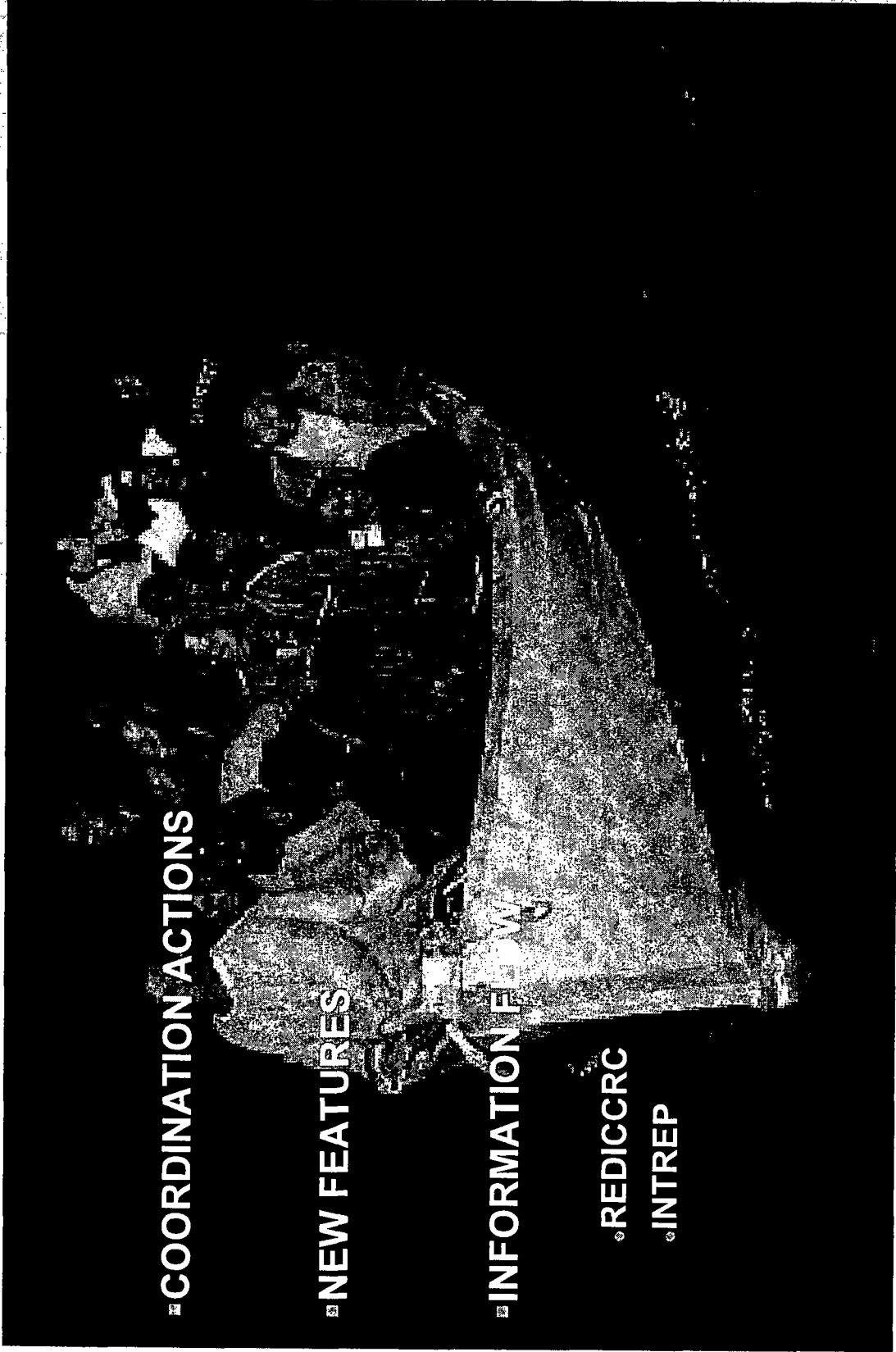


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GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCION GENERAL

COMMUNICATION PROT.



COORDINATION ACTIONS

NEW FEATURES

INFORMATION FLOW

REDICCRC

INTREP



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DEL INTERIOR

GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

COORDINATION PROT.



FIRST PRINCIPLE:

COORDINATION OF COMMAND AND CONTROL CENTERS

FRONTTEX

NOBLE CENTINELA

GUARDIA CIVIL

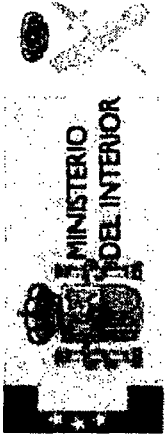
NATIONAL POLICE

SASEMAR

CECOES/RED CROSS

DAVA

ARMY (ALFA-INDIA)



MINISTERIO
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GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCION GENERAL

ARGO

CANARIES REGIONAL
COORDINATION CENTER

AIR AND SEA OPERATIONS





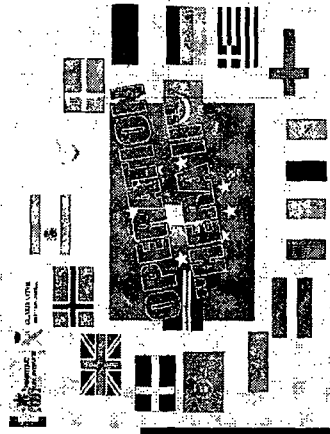
MINISTERIO
DEL INTERIOR

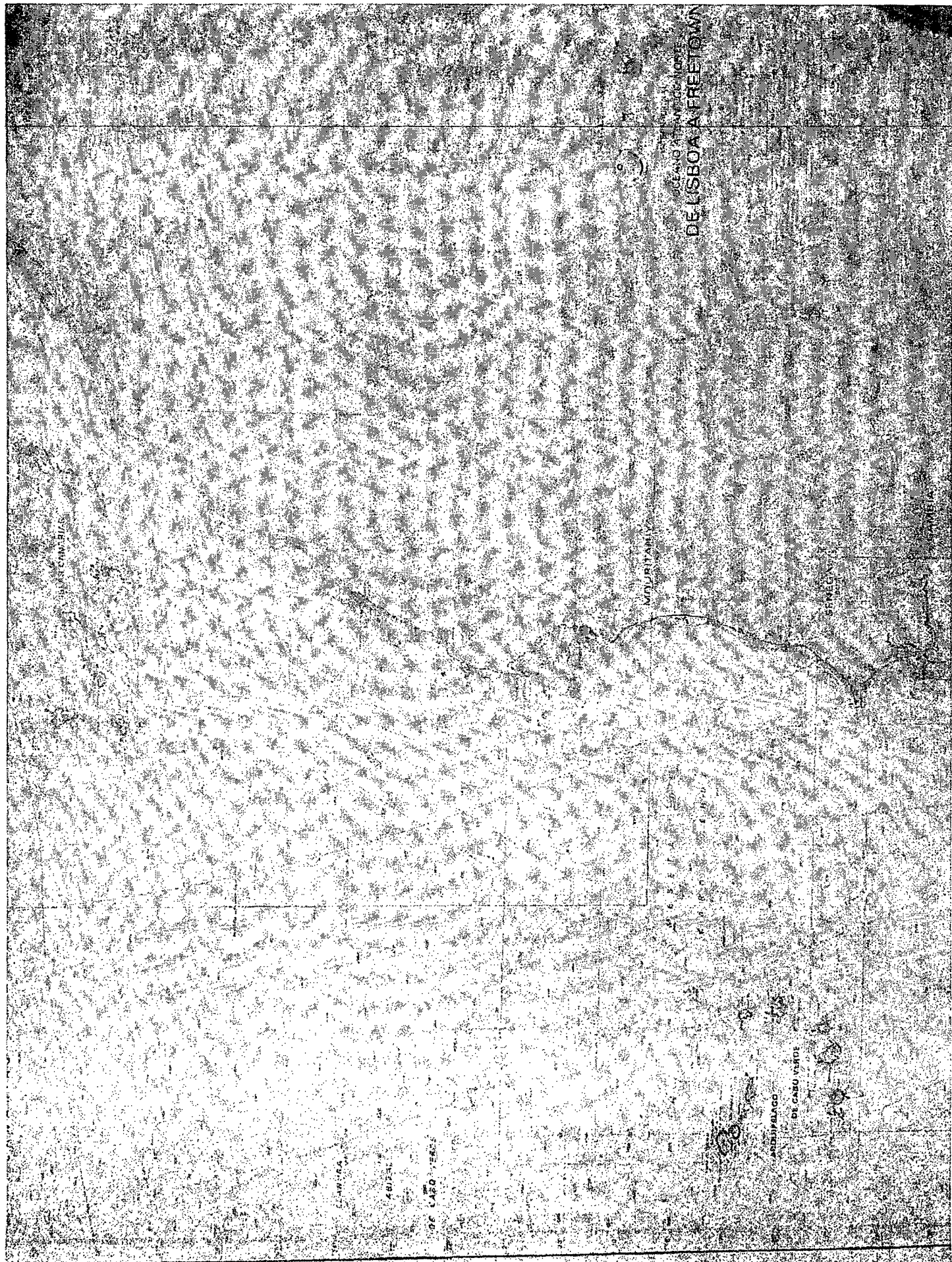
GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

CRUC

CENTRO DE COORDINACIÓN
REGIONAL DE CANARIAS

SBSRC





DELSBOA AFRETOWN

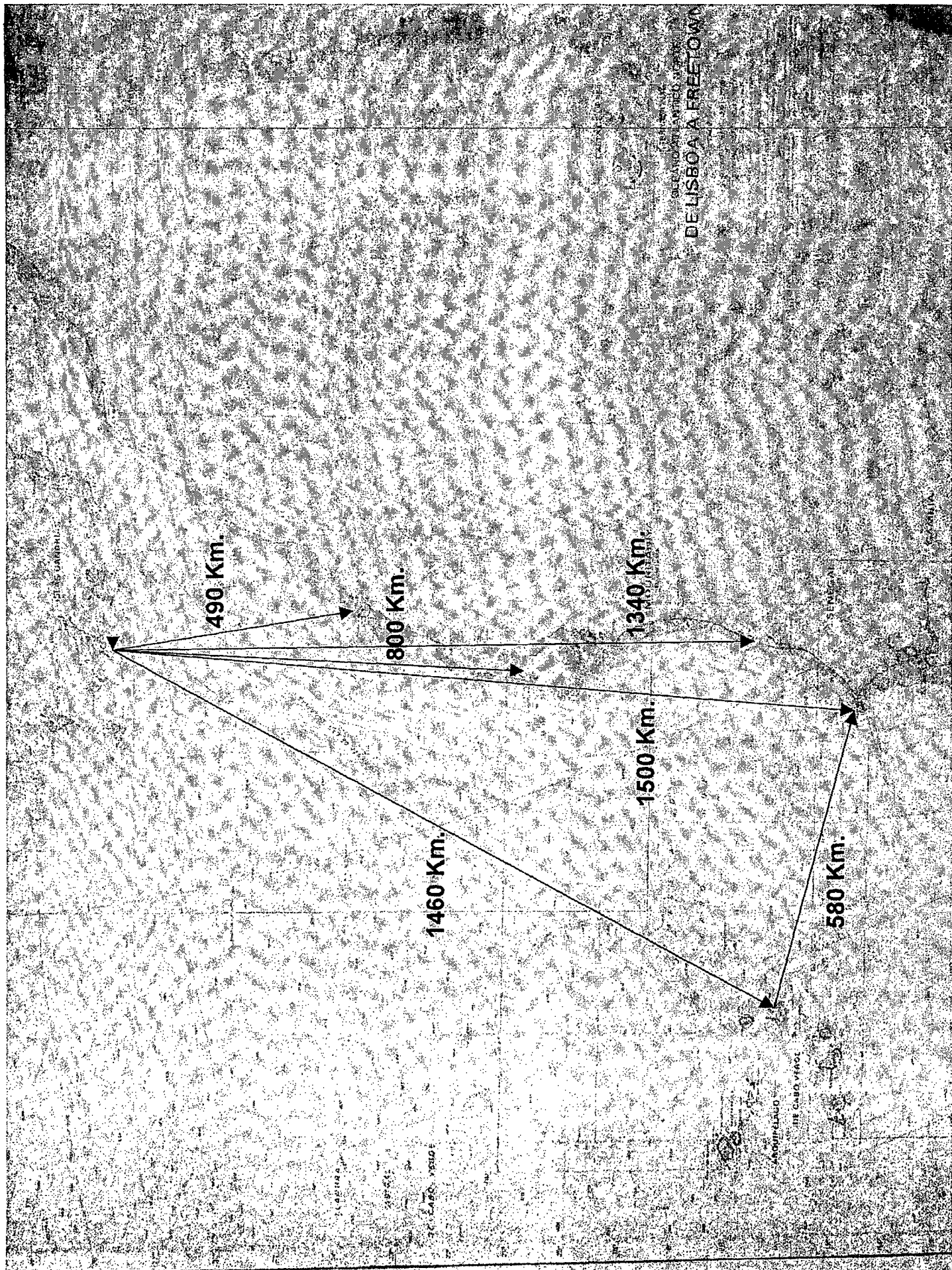
MOURTANLY

SPRECAV

ADRIANALDO DE CABO VERDE

OF CABO VERDE

LADY



What about "HERA II"

OBJECTIVES:

- To avert loss of human beings in the sea.
- To fight against illegal immigration nets in the Atlantic Ocean
- To dissuade in the main boarding areas

OPERATIONS AREA:

- Atlantic Ocean entre Mauritania, Senegal y Cabo Verde.

DEVELOPEMENT:

- Police Task Force Deployment

LEADER : SPAIN EUROPEAN COORDINATION: FRONTEX.

LENGTH:

- INITIALLY 9 WEEKS (11 AUGUST-15 OCTOBER).
- 11 AUGUST – 15 DECEMBER

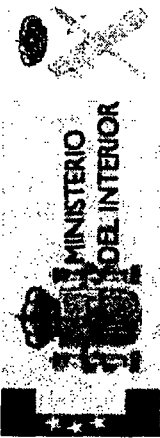
BILATERAL AGREEMENTS SPAIN-MAURITANIA AND SPAIN-SENEGAL TO RENFORCE DEPLOYMENT

FORCE DEPLOYMENT:

- Sea Mixed Patrols.
- Sea Control and Surveillance with airplanes and helicopters
- Liaison Officers (Nouabdibou, Dakar).
- Expert Teams in the Regional Coordination Center

15/03/2007

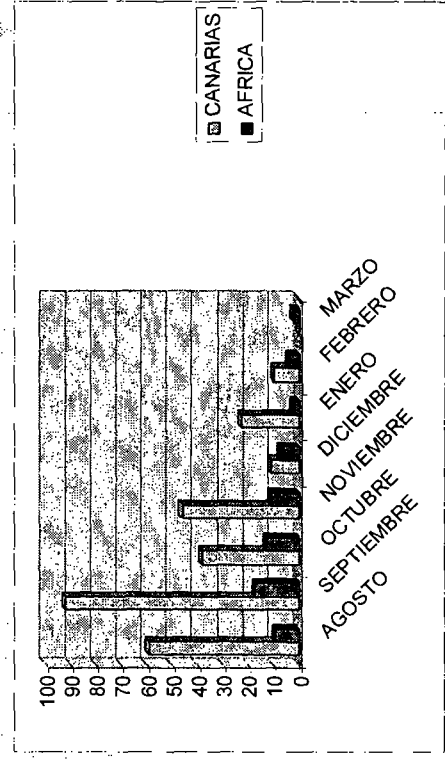
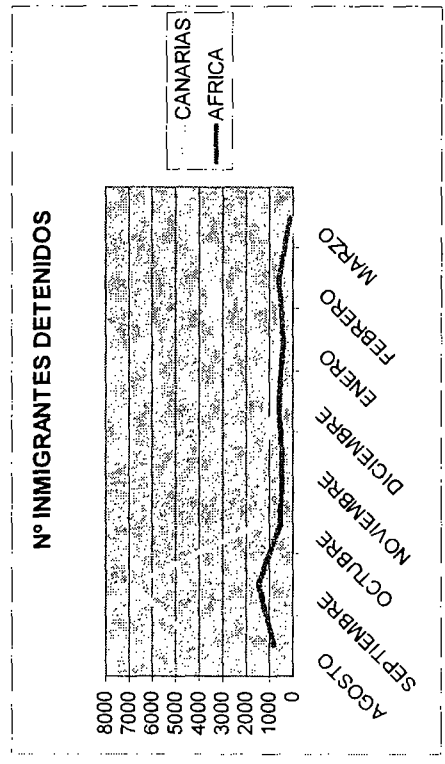
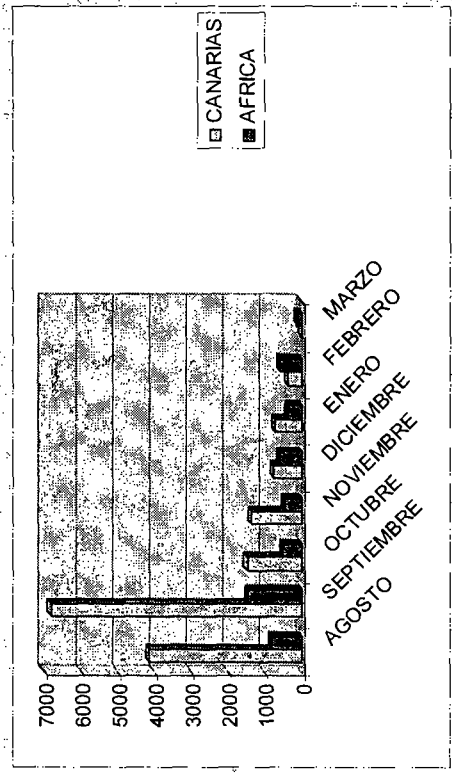
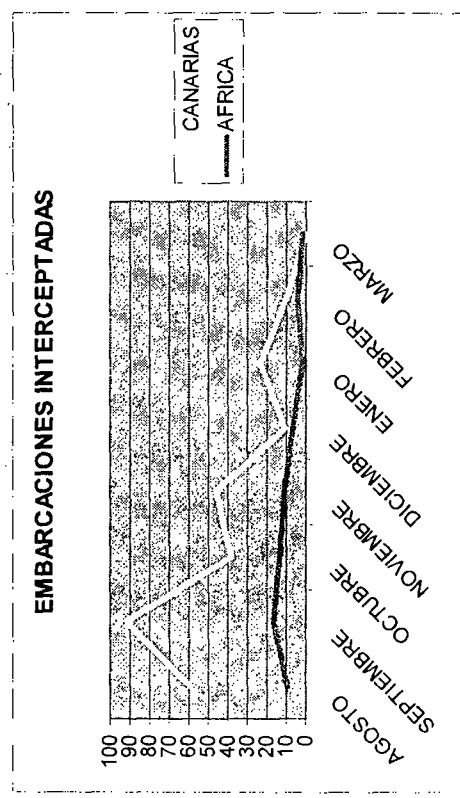
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GUARDIA CIVIL DIRECCION GENERAL

STATISTICS CHART 06-07





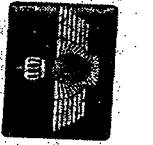
MINISTERIO
DEL INTERIOR

GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

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COORDINATION CENTER

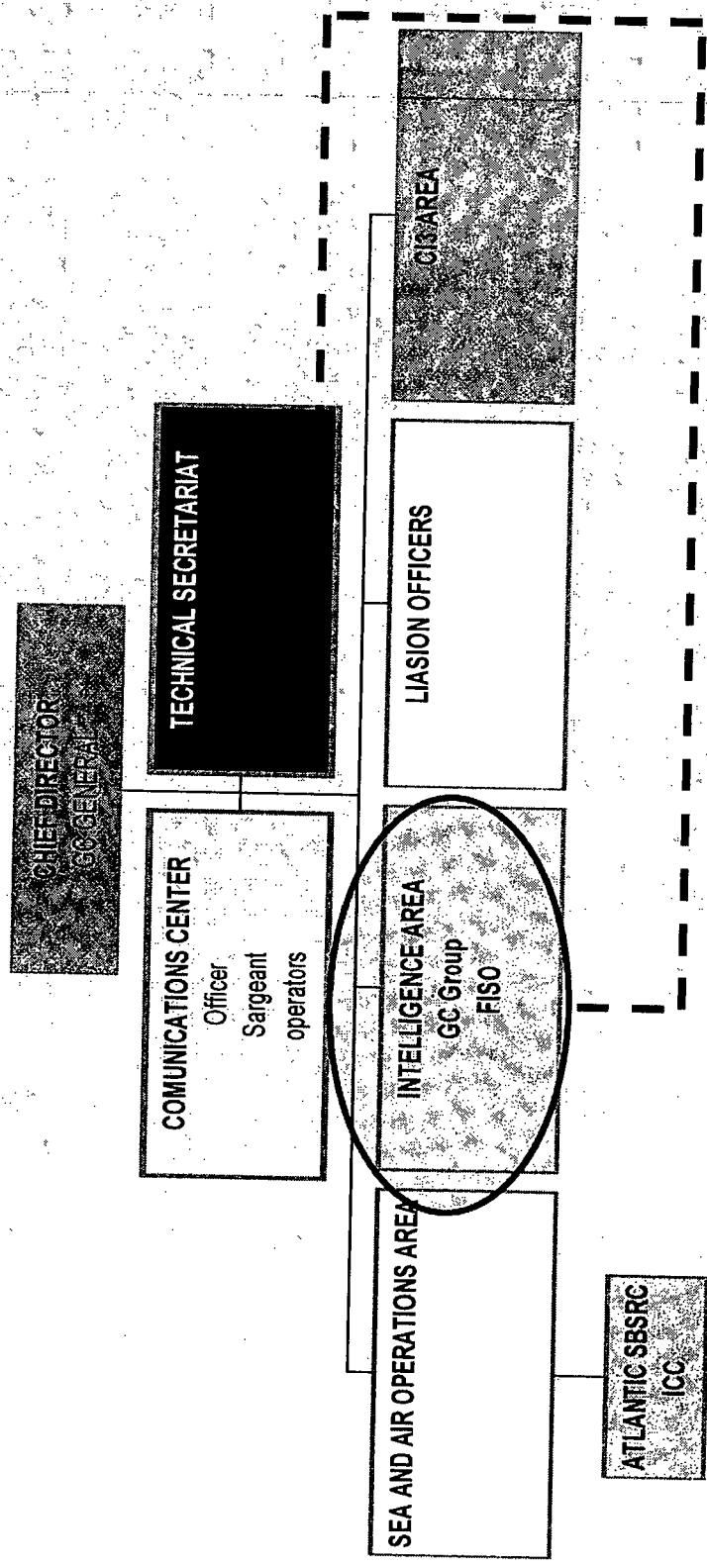
INTELLIGENCE





GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCION GENERAL

DEPENDENCY



- Commanded by a Guardia Civil Officer
- Intelligence Central Service members

15/03/2007

CCRC

MISSION



ANALYSIS

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTELLIGENCE AREAS

- Guardia Civil
- Other Institutions

CENTRALIZATION OF INTELLIGENCE

- OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE
- STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE
- INTELLIGENCE SPREADING AND EXPLOITATION



CONFIDENCIAL

- INTREP,S

- DAILY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY (REDI)

- WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

- MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

SPECIFIC REPORTS

- RELEVANTS FACTS

- CRISIS SITUATIONS

RISKS ANALYSIS REPORTS



MINISTERIO
DEL INTERIOR



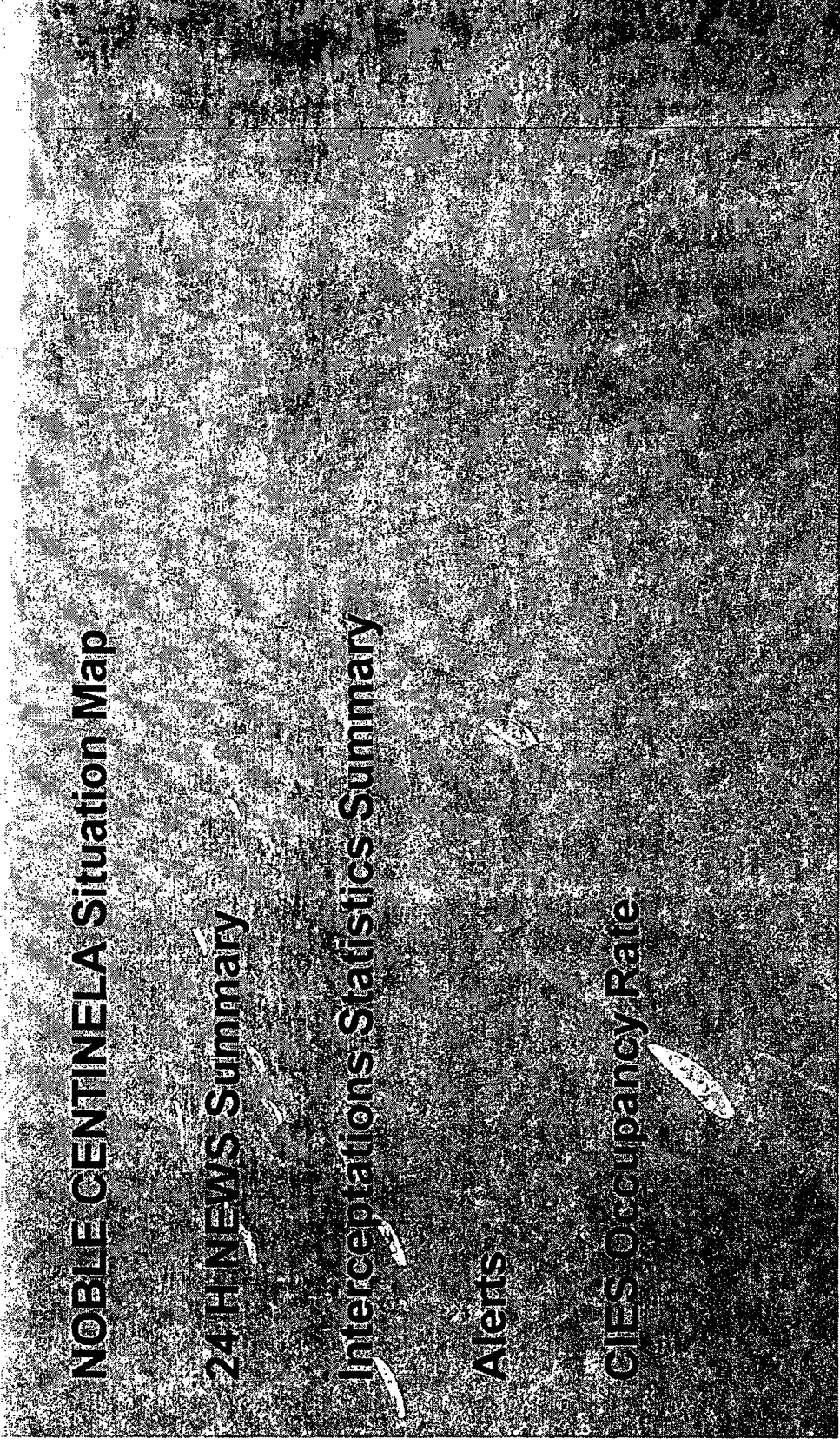
GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

DAILY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY



CONFIDENCIAL

African Deployment Situation Map



NOBLE CENTINELA Situation Map

24 H NEWS Summary

Interceptions Statistics Summary

Alerts

CIES Occupancy Rate



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DEL INTERIOR



GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



CONFIDENCIAL

Press Analysis

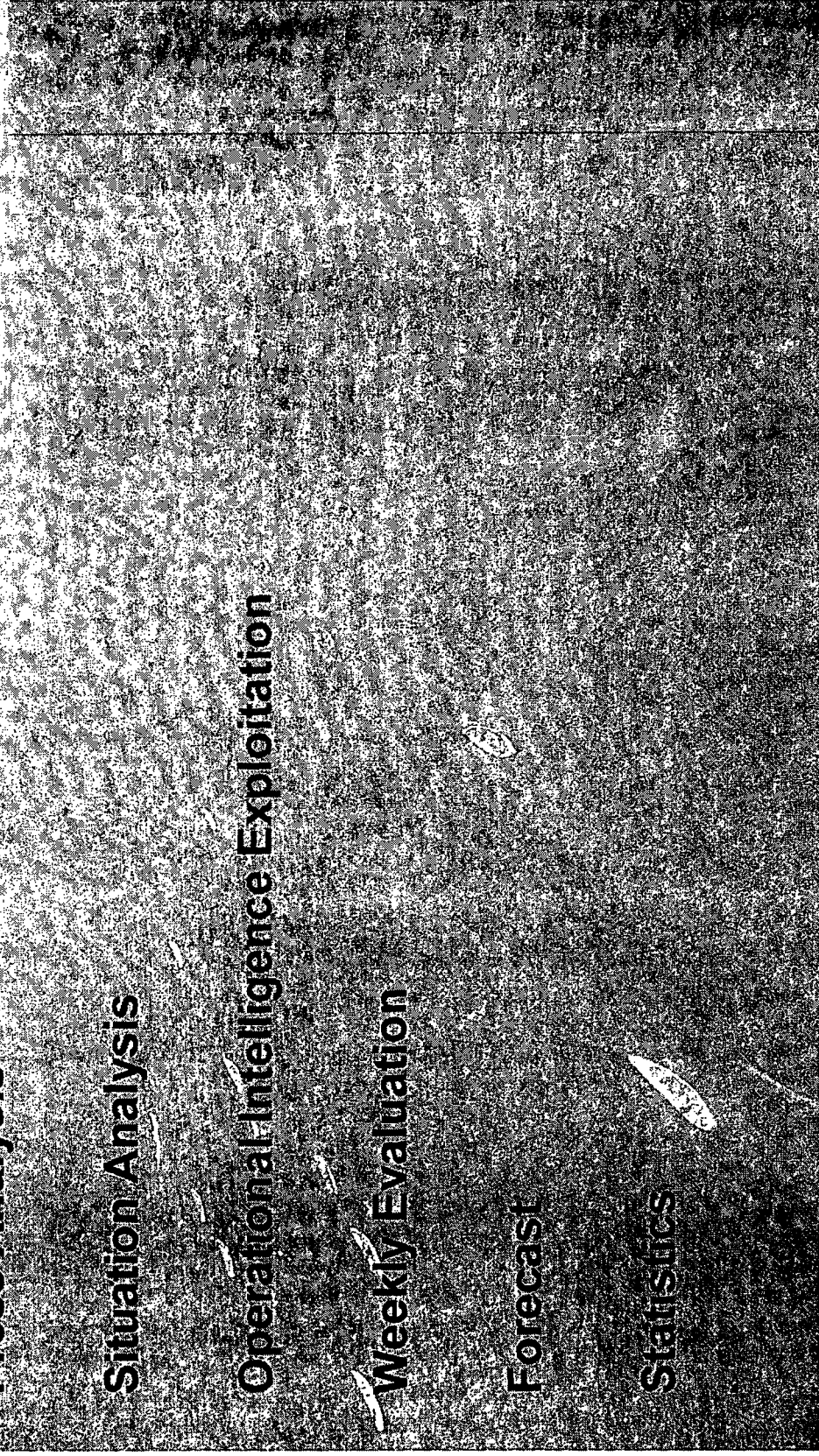
Situation Analysis

Operational Intelligence Exploitation

Weekly Evaluation

Forecast

Statistics





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DEL INTERIOR



GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCION GENERAL

MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



CONFIDENTIAL

Press Analysis

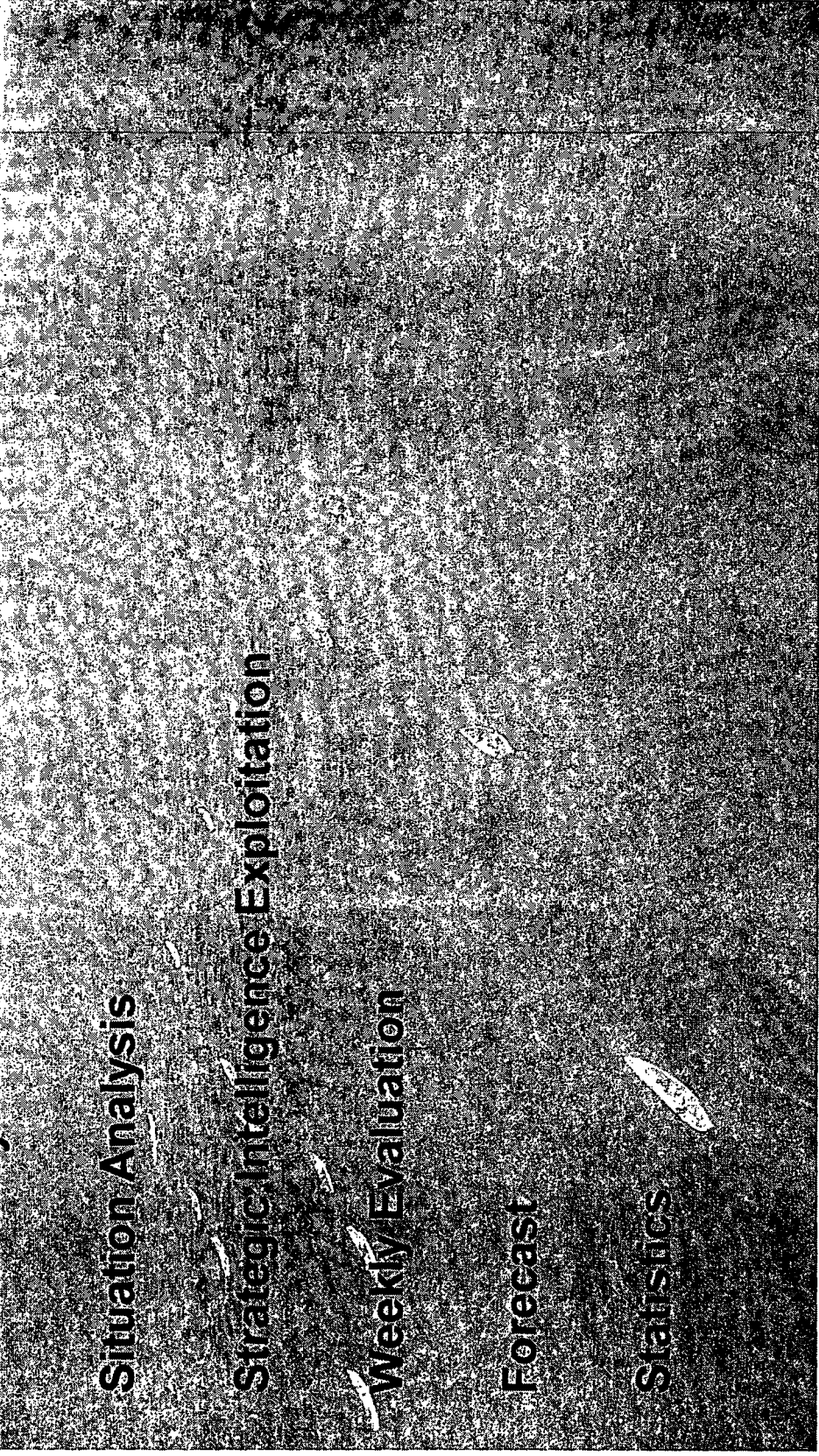
Situation Analysis

Strategic Intelligence Exploitation

Weekly Evaluation

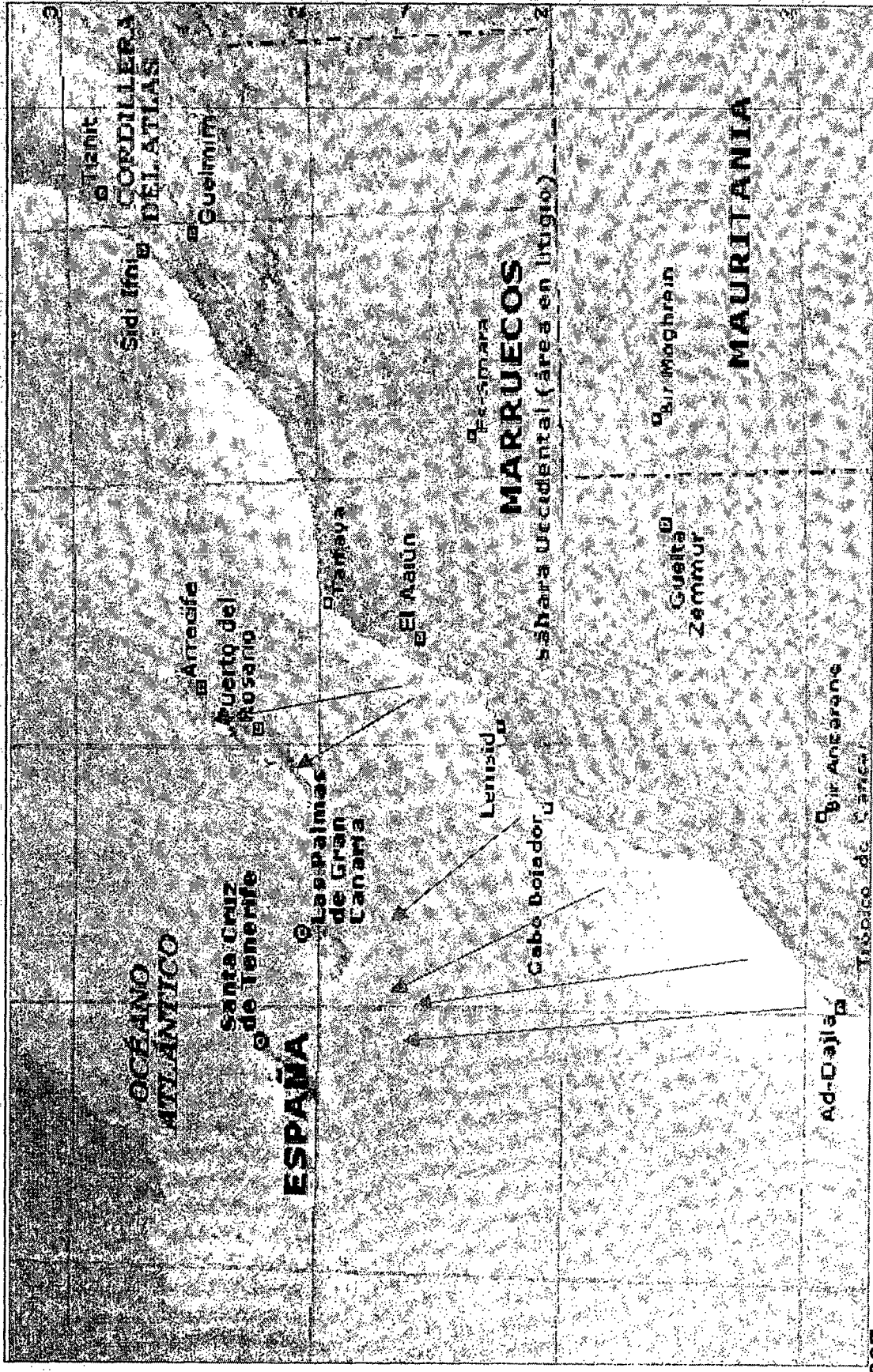
Forecast

Statistics





MARITIME IMMIGRATION FLOWS- SAHARA OCCIDENTAL TO CANARIES



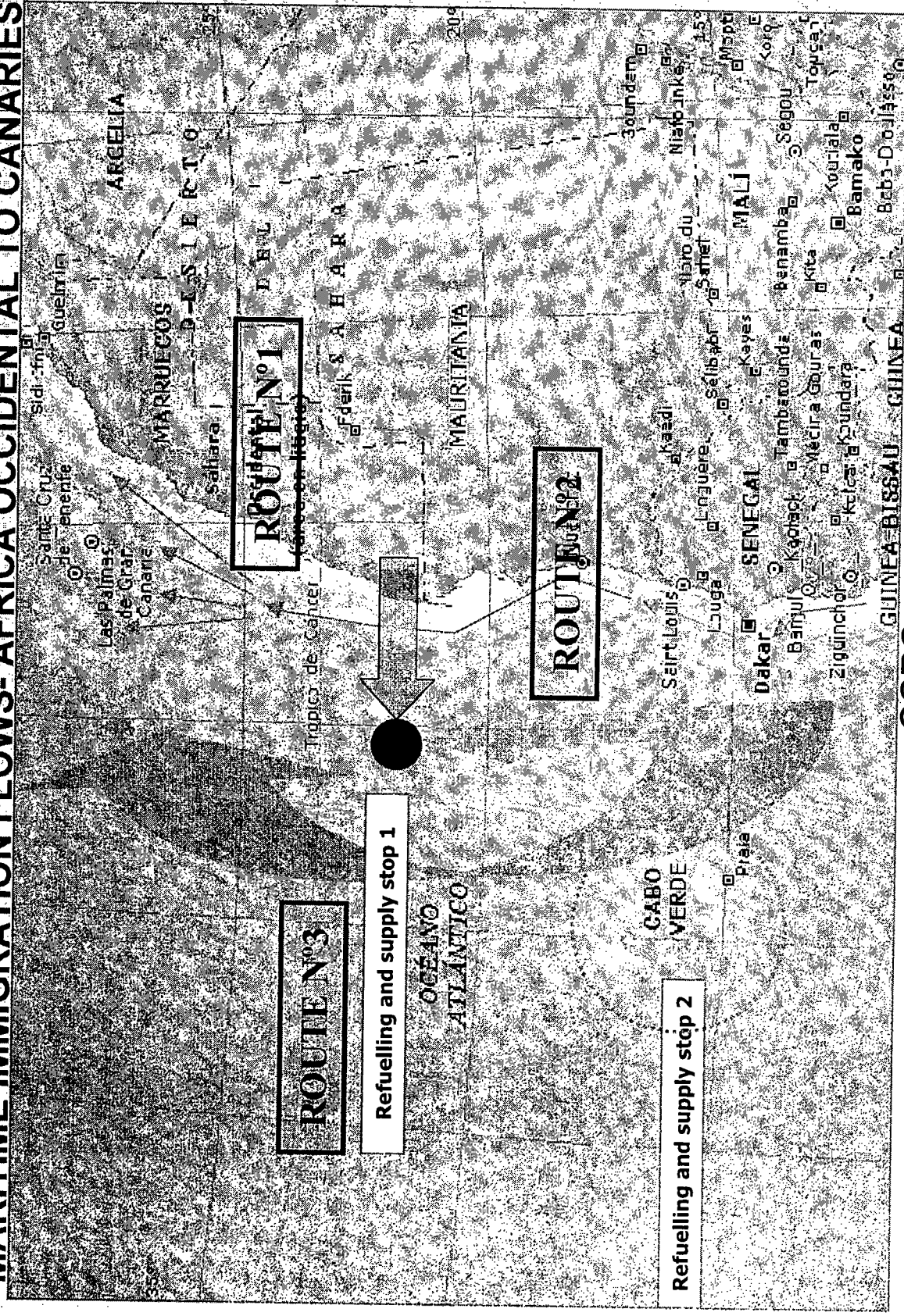


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GUARDIA CIVIL DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

MARITIME IMMIGRATION FLOWS- AFRICA OCCIDENTAL TO CANARIES



15/03/2007

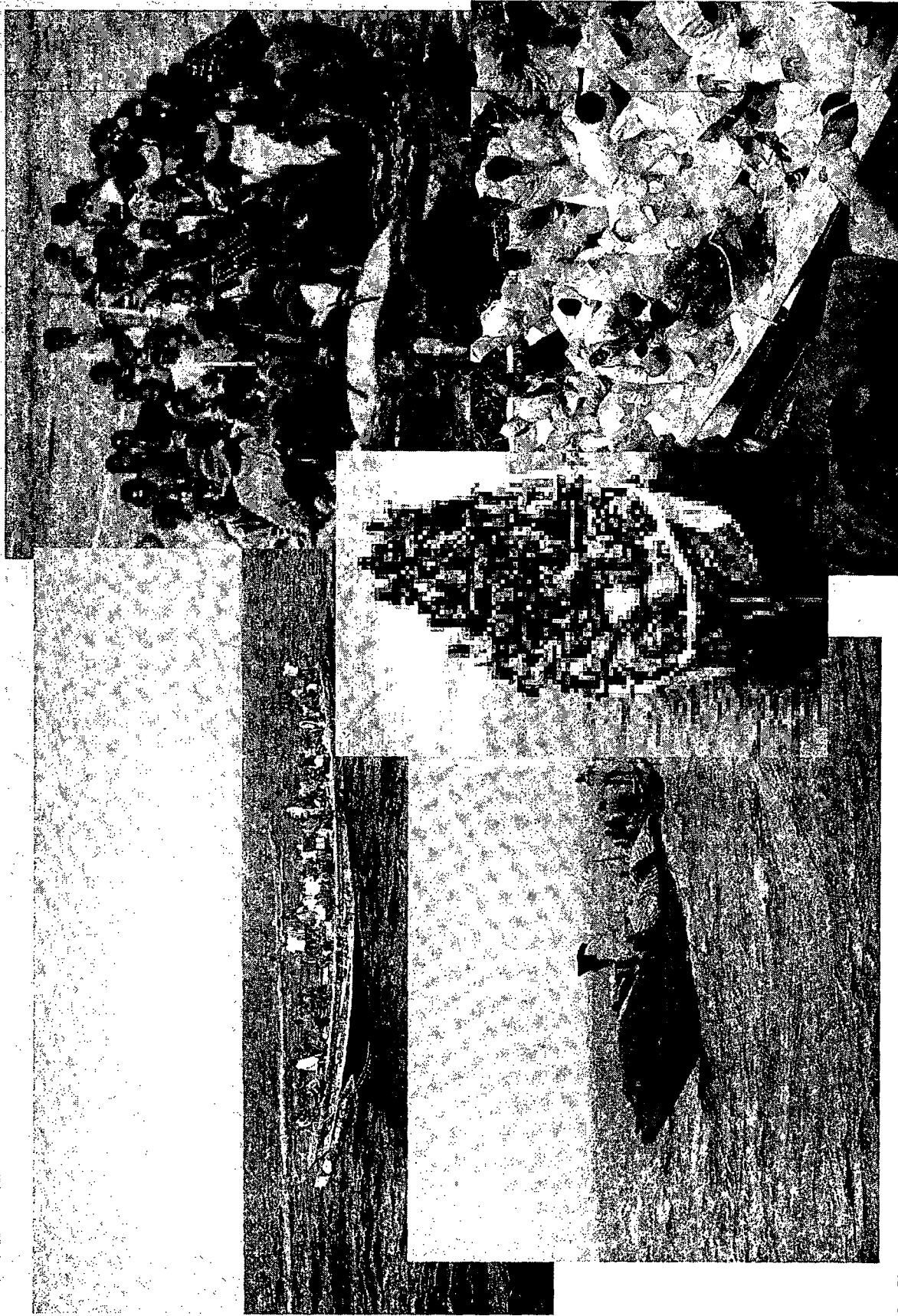
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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL



15/03/2007

CCRC

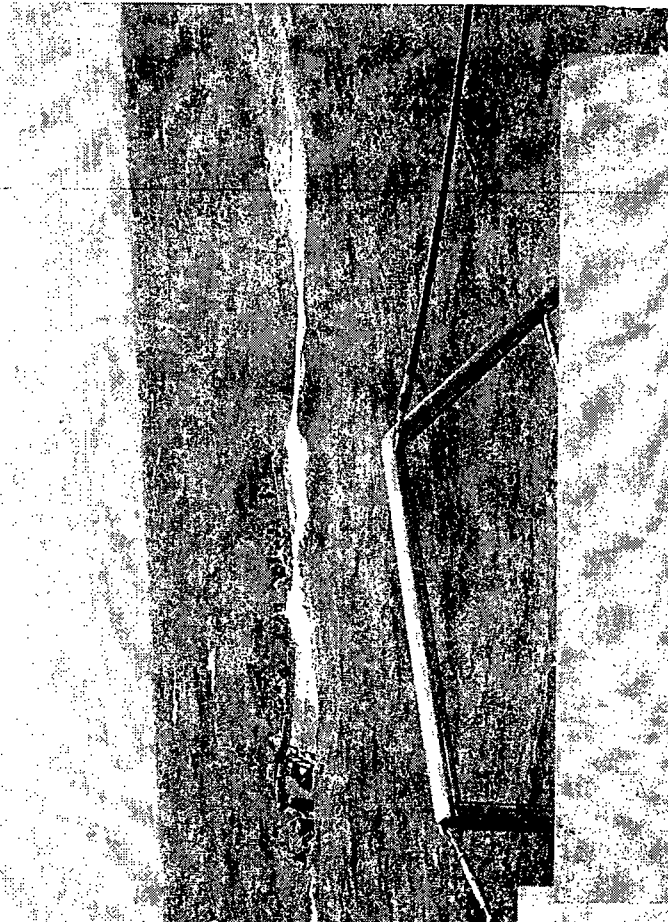
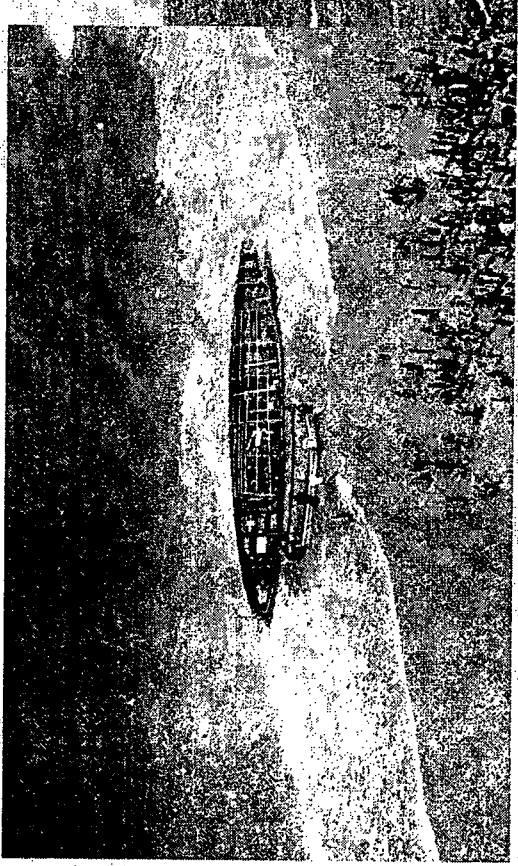
35



MINISTERIO
DEL INTERIOR



GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL



15/03/2007

CCRC



MINISTERIO
DEL INTERIOR



GUARDIA CIVIL
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL



15/03/2007

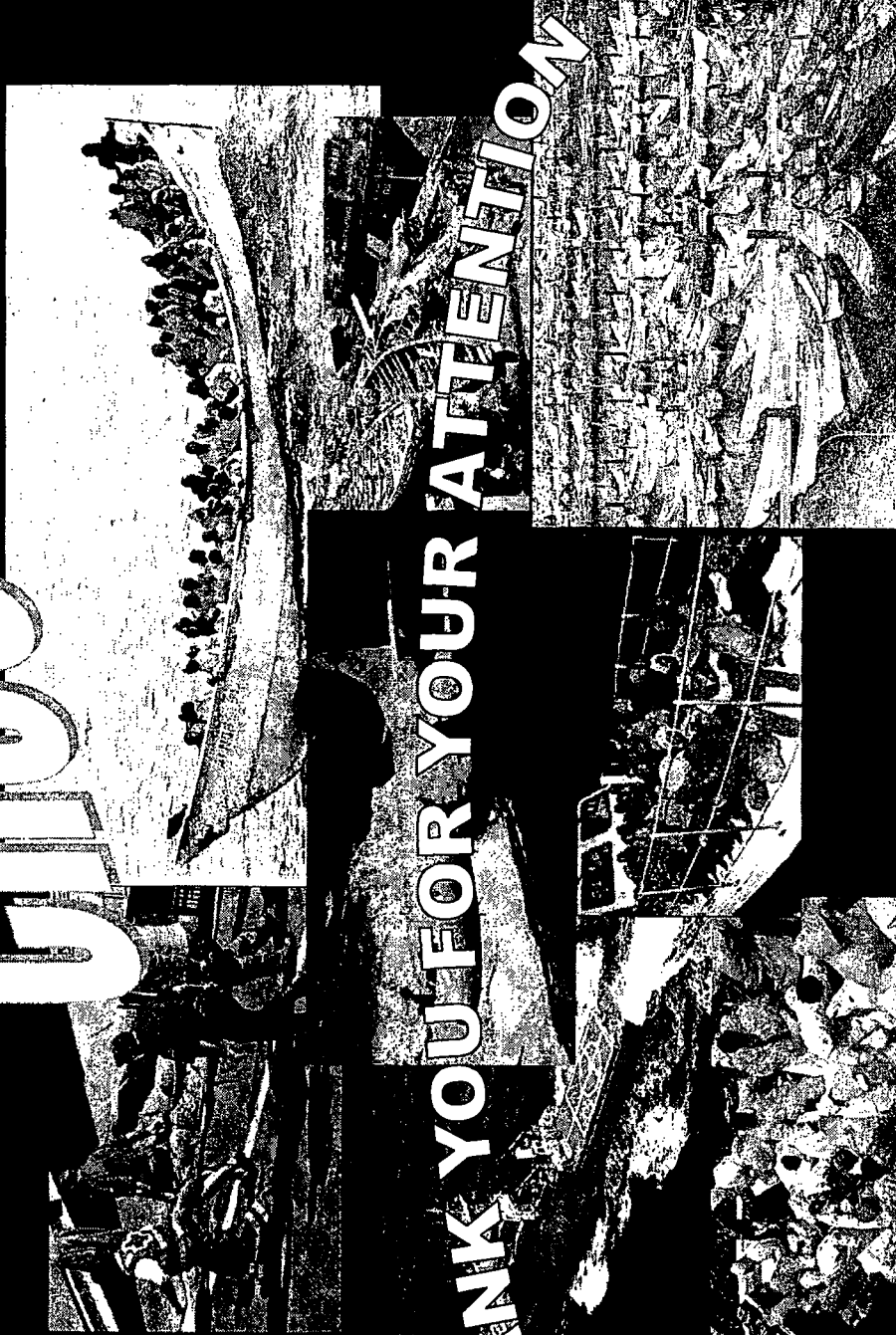
CCRC

37

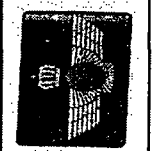
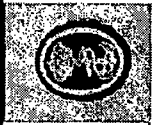


CANARIES REGIONAL
COORDINATION CENTER

GRCC



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Midlertidigt modtagecenter for indvandrere i Ceuta (CETI)

Centrene for midlertidig modtagelse af indvandrere (CETI) i Ceuta og Melilla er offentlige institutioner, der har til opgave at yde grundlæggende sociale tjenester og hjælp (i henhold til Lov 4/2000) til de indvandrere og asylansøgere, der kommer til de to spanske enklaver på den nordafrikanske kyst.

Ved Kgl. Dekret 1600/2004, af 2. juli, hvorefter Arbejds- og Socialministeriets struktur er opbygget, henhører Centrene for Midlertidigt Ophold for Indvandrere under afdelingen for integration af indvandrere, der sorterer under Statssekretariatet for Ind- og Udvandring.

Reguleringen af disse centre er indeholdt i Kgl. Dekret 2393/2004, af 30. december, hvorved vedtages bekendtgørelsen af organisk lov 4/2000, af 11. januar, vedrørende udlændinges rettigheder og friheder i Spanien samt deres sociale integration.

CETI i Ceuta

Starter sine aktiviteter i marts 2000.

CETI, hvis installationer blev udvidet i 2004, har kapacitet til 512 indvandrere.

Personalemæssige ressourcer

Centrenes personale har forskellig baggrund:

- Offentligt ansatte
- Personale fra NGO'ere
- Personale fra kontraherede virksomheder.

Bistand der ydes

- Kost og logi, hygiejne, vaskeri, sikkerhed.
- Social bistand. Ansvarlig for permanent bistand til beboerne på centrene samt føre administration over nyankomne og de, der forlader centrene.
- Psykologbistand. Tilse indvandrernes mentale sundhed og formindske det psykiske chok, som indvandrefænomenet kan afstedkomme.
- Lægetilsyn. Har ansvar for hele gruppens sundhed samt undersøge indvandrernes sundhedstilstand ved ankomst. Virker som støttefunktion for det offentlige sundhedssystem.
- Retslig bistand. Ansvarlig for juridisk rådgivning til såvel de indvandrere der bor på centrene som til de, der ikke gør, med henblik på at informere dem om deres juridiske situation, især hvad angår bistand, studie og hjælp til asylansøgere.
- Undervisning, fritidssysler og fritid.

- Spanskundervisning.
- Oplysning om AIDS og kønssygdomme.
- IT.
- Bibliotek.
- Sports- og fritidsaktiviteter.

Skoleundervisning til mindreårige

Den sociale afdeling (i samarbejde med Undervisningsministeriets provinsafdeling) påtager sig ansvaret for at de mindreårige, der opholder sig i CETI, deltager i de offentlige skolars undervisning. I den forbindelse sørges der for, at en lærer kommer til centret for sammen den sociale afdeling at tilrettelægge undervisningen.

INTEGRERET SYSTEM TIL GRÆNSEOVERVÅGNING (SIVE)

(Besøget i Ceuta)

I. KONTEKST OG FORTILFÆLDER

Spanien er EU's grænse mod syd og EU's nærhed til det afrikanske kontinent. Disse omstændigheder gør, at de netværk, der beskæftiger sig med illegal trafik af immigranter fra Afrika og med cannabis produkter fra Marokko, bruger vore kyster til at landsætte deres illegale aktiviteter.

Civilgarden (Guardia Civil) har som politikorps ansvaret for Spaniens kyster og grænser og er bevidst om det nye fællesskabsansvar, der indebærer beskyttelse af EU's ydre grænser, og påbegyndte derfor i 1997 studier med henblik på at ændre det gamle operative koncept. Systemet har ændret sig fra at bestå af et stort antal personer til et teknologisk moderne system i overensstemmelse med fællesskabsforpligtelserne og de farer, der skal bekæmpes ved denne grænse: narkotika og illegal indvandring.

II. DEFINITION

SIVE defineres som et operativt system baseret på teknisk udstyr, der muliggør overvågning af Spaniens kyst- og havområder og uden ophold at stille informationer til rådighed for Kommando og Kontrolcentre, hvorfra de nødvendige ordrer udgår til opbringning af et hvert mistænkeligt element i stand til at trænge illegalt ind på EU-territorium.

Det er helt og holdent et forebyggende program, som passer til politi- og servicekonceptet som Civilgarden står for.

III. DOBBELT BERETTIGELSE

- udføre i praksis de forpligtelser inden for sikkerhed, som Spanien har påtaget sig i det europæiske sammenhæng
- beskytte Europas grænse mod syd mod krænkelse fra havet

IV. SYSTEMETS KENDETEGN

- 1) **Tidlig tilstedeværelse.** Med udviklingen af SIVE-programmet har man overvundet det traditionelle overvågningskoncept af kyster fra

vandsiden ved at udskifte de menneskelige midler med teknologiske, således at der ikke er områder eller tidspunkter uden overvågning, hvilket samtidig har en afskrækkende virkning på dem, der påtænker at udføre ulovlig trafik, på grund af de få muligheder de har for at en aktion lykkes.

- 2) **Tidlig opdagelse.** Med SIVE-programmet etableres et område på havet ud for kysten, der er underlagt permanent overvågning. Et hvert fartøj, der nærmer sig kysten, bliver således opdaget og identificeret tidsnok til at enhederne til opbringelse af fartøjer kan reagere.
- 3) **Enhedskommando.** Systemet råder over et Kommando og Kontrol Center (CMC), hvilket giver mulighed for at garantere en passende koordinering og koncentration af de menneskelige og materielle redskaber, der er til rådighed såvel til lands, til vands som i luften.
- 4) **Tværfagligt beredskab.** Systemet giver mulighed for aktioner fra selve sensor-stationerne og fra Kommando og Kontrol Centeret (CMC) med alle overvågningsstationerne. Derudover giver den mulighed for kontakt og udveksling af information med andre organismer.
- 5) **Let udskiftning.** Systemets tekniske underlag består af enkeltelementer eller samleelementer, hvilket gør det muligt at foretage udskiftninger uden at skulle kassere eller ændre de resterende dele.
- 6) **Gradvis implementering.** Systemet implementeres gradvist efter behov og med de midlerne, der årligt stilles til rådighed på budgettet.
- 7) **Tilpasning.** Systemet er i stand til at tilpasse sig diverse vejrforhold, arbejdsforhold og teknologisk innovation.

V. SYSTEMETS FUNKTIONER

De fire funktioner, som man ønsker at opnå med indførelsen af SIVE-programmet er:

- Opsporing, lokalisering af fartøjer
- Identifikation ved billedoptagelse
- Forfølgelse
- Opbringning

VI. SYSTEMETS AKSER

SIVE-programmet er struktureret omkring en dobbelt akse:

1. **Det tekniske underlag.** Langs kysten er placeret såvel faste som mobile stationer med sensorer, der gør det muligt at overvåge store kystområder. Det tekniske udstyr består af:
 - a. et undersystem af sensorer (radarer, kommunikationssystemer,...)
 - b. undersystem til kommunikationer (transmission af billeder, stemmer og data)
 - c. Kommando og Kontrol Centeret, der centraliserer informationen som sensor-stationerne opfanger, kan kommunikere med disse ad elektronisk vej, hvilket gør det muligt at analysere og vurdere en hvilken som helt episode, for herefter koordineret at udstede de nødvendige ordrer til opbringningsenhederne.

2. **Forstærkning af enhederne.** Den anden akse i SIVE-programmet drejer sig om at udstyre opbringningsenhederne med det rette udstyr og midler. Disse midler, det være sig til jord, til vands eller i luften dækker over en bred vifte af instrumenter, lige fra kameraer til nat-sigteanordninger, narkotika- eller sprængstofdetektorer, fartøjer, helikoptere og nødvendigt udstyr.



COUNTRY OPERATIONS PLAN

Executive Committee Summary

Country: Morocco

Planning Year: 2007

Part I: OVERVIEW

1. Protection and socio-economic operational environment

Morocco acceded to the 1951 Convention on 7 November 1956 and to the 1967 Protocol on 20 April 1971. However, in the absence of a government agency specifically tasked for dealing with refugees and asylum seekers, UNHCR conducts Refugee Status Determination under its mandate. As such, UNHCR is involved in protection interventions whenever asylum-seekers or refugees are at risk of arrest, detention or *refoulement*. The Office advocates the issuance of residence documents by the authorities and the respect of UNHCR status determination decisions. UNHCR also provides limited financial and social assistance to vulnerable refugees to enable them to cover their basic shelter, health and education needs.

UNHCR in Morocco intends to be involved in capacity-building efforts with the authorities and the non-governmental sector in order to improve implementation of international refugee protection standards, establish a functioning asylum system supported by a proper legal framework, and implement durable solutions for refugees.

2. Operational goals and potential for durable solutions

UNHCR's main objectives in Morocco for 2007 are formulated within the Office's global strategic objectives to ensure that international standards of protection are met for all persons of concern to UNHCR, to support the government in the development and maintenance of an international protection regime, to enhance the host country capacity to undertake RSD and provide quality asylum, to strengthen local integration as a durable solution and to make use of resettlement as a strategic protection tool.

In 2007, UNHCR intends to reinforce its protection presence in order to process asylum applications within a reasonable timeframe, widen its scope of action to border regions, where asylum-seekers amidst irregular migrants are in need of identification and treatment of their claims, and invest in training and capacity-building of Government counterparts and NGO partners.

UNHCR's action in Morocco in 2007 should moreover aim at reaching common understanding and agreement on roles and responsibilities in managing effectively the various components of the migratory phenomenon. This would *inter alia* apply to co-operation with the authorities and IOM in making arrangements for the return of rejected cases, in an effort to preserve the integrity of the asylum process.

Part II: COMPREHENSIVE NEEDS AND PARTNERSHIP

1. Outcomes of joint planning and management of identified gaps

The UNDAF matrix for the period 2007 – 2011 for Morocco includes the establishment of a legal framework for refugee and asylum matters, the establishment of a Government procedure to register and process asylum applications, and the adoption of policies and strategies aimed at improved management of the mixed migratory flows.

Cooperation will be solicited from IOM in the return of irregular movers. The International Labor Organization (ILO) is expected to support Government strategies for the protection of fundamental rights of migrants, such as programs for economic self-sufficiency of skilled and unskilled migrant workers, as well as labor migration schemes towards European countries – both of which could include refugees.

Non-governmental organizations are active in identifying asylum-seekers in border zones and assist by referring them to the central UNHCR office in Rabat. NGOs are also vital partners in supporting vulnerable refugees in their search for employment, schooling for children, medical care, vocational training and income-generating projects. Refugee projects (community initiatives, small enterprises) will also benefit from funding programs run by semi-governmental foundations.

Morocco benefits from a well-developed non-governmental sector active in advocating and documenting human rights issues, and increasingly also issues related to migrants rights. However, there are no NGOs specialized in refugee and asylum issues. Also, there is little domestic NGO capacity in legal and social counseling of refugees and asylum-seekers, although it is hoped that in 2007 following a joint UNHCR/NGO project to strengthen NGO capacity will see the establishment of a NGO dedicated to this purpose.

In 2006, UNHCR identified more than 50 minors which were separated from their families prior to or during flight or migration. A number of girls were living with adult migrant men or even forced into prostitution. For these minors solutions were found in either family tracing, including voluntary repatriation with the support of ICRC, or the search for alternative accommodation through a local NGO. It is expected that these activities will be further developed in 2007. Similarly, a number of women in need of special assistance were identified during the registration process. Support included socio-medical and psychological treatment as well as alternative accommodations, education and vocational skills training.

2. Comprehensive needs and contributions

Legal Sector: In 2007, UNHCR will engage in capacity-building of Government institutions and NGOs through training workshops in registration and documentation and Refugee Status Determination procedures.

Operational support: Equipment for registration and documentation will be provided to Government agencies in border zones and in urban centers. NGO partners in border areas will be supported with training and technical assistance in order to identify refugees and asylum-seekers amidst the broader irregular migratory movements.

Shelter/Community services: Based on a needs-assessment exercise conducted in 2006, some 300 of the most vulnerable refugees will be assisted by UNHCR during 2007. UNHCR will mobilize funding with embassies, international organizations and domestic foundations to support initiatives for shelter, training and rehabilitation services to separated minors and/or women victims of sexual violence.

Income generation/training: UNHCR will prioritize its activities on female headed refugee households and refugee families with young children, involving vocational

training, programs for public health education, including HIV/AIDS awareness, and support for small enterprises and micro projects.

Resettlement (Transport and related costs): UNHCR will implement a limited and targeted program of resettlement as a durable solution for those refugees who have no prospects of return and/or local integration. In 2007, an average of 100 persons will be considered for resettlement.

Public Information/Public Awareness: UNHCR will disseminate public materials on the plight of refugees and asylum-seekers, the background and evolution of the institution of asylum, the role of UNHCR, and the contribution of the host society to refugee assistance - both in Morocco and in the global context. Embassies, other international organizations and private foundations will be asked to invest in community projects, including those for refugee women and children.



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration: A 10-Point Plan of Action

Contents

Introduction

1. Cooperation among key partners
2. Data collection and analysis
3. Protection-sensitive entry systems
4. Reception arrangements
5. Mechanisms for profiling and referral
6. Differentiated processes and procedures
7. Solutions for refugees
8. Addressing secondary movements
9. Return arrangements for non-refugees and alternative migration options
10. Information strategy

Introduction

While refugees and asylum seekers account for a relatively small portion of the global movement of people, they increasingly move from one country or continent to another alongside other people whose reasons for moving are different and not protection-related.

More often than not such movements are irregular, in the sense that they take place without the requisite documentation and frequently involve human smugglers and traffickers. The people who move in this manner often place their lives at risk, are obliged to travel in inhumane conditions and may be exposed to exploitation and abuse. States regard such movements as a threat to their sovereignty and security.

It has become imperative for the international community to address this phenomenon in a more coherent and comprehensive manner. States have assumed protection responsibilities for refugees under international instruments which it is in their collective interest to honour.

More specifically, steps must be taken to establish entry systems that are able to identify new arrivals with international protection needs and which provide appropriate and differentiated solutions for them, side by side with such other solutions as need to be pursued for other groups involved in mixed movements. UNHCR is especially mindful of the need to ensure that the provision of protection and asylum to refugees and other people of concern to the Office does not compound the difficulties that states experience in controlling more generally the arrival and residence of foreign nationals and in combating international crime.

This paper sets out ten key areas in which UNHCR has an interest and a potential role to play, and where the Office believe initiatives are called for and could make a positive impact. The Plan of Action provided in the paper is especially relevant to situations where refugees are at risk of *refoulement*, human rights violations and hazardous onward movements.

The paper does not purport to be comprehensive in relation to matters that are beyond the competence and responsibility of UNHCR. Nor does it contain a detailed blueprint for the implementation of each component of the Plan of Action.

The matrix in Annex I sets out the goals that the Plan of Action is intended to achieve and contains suggestions for activities that might be undertaken under each of the ten component parts. The Plan of Action is global in nature and its implementation would evidently have to be adapted to specific regional and national contexts.

1. Cooperation among key partners

Effective approaches to the dilemmas of mixed movements will inevitably depend upon full cooperation amongst the key actors concerned: affected states, governmental bodies, regional and international organizations with relevant mandates (e.g. UNHCR, OHCHR, UNICEF and IOM) as well as local and international NGOs.

Hence, a first step is to identify and convene such actors in an appropriate forum so that they can exchange information and establish terms and conditions for cooperation and coordination. The convenor of such a forum would preferably be one or more of the affected states but an international organisation can also play a 'good offices' role in this respect.

2. Data collection and analysis

A key to any coherent and comprehensive strategy is the collection, analysis and exchange of data about the characteristics of the movement and those groups which make it up. Such data should typically include information relating to conditions in countries of origin, motivations for movement, modes of transport, transit routes and entry points. An international or regional organization may be well placed to offer support for this function.

3. Protection-sensitive entry systems

The establishment of a functioning entry system is an important element in any strategy relating to mixed movements. Border control is essential for the purposes of combating international crime, including smuggling and trafficking, and averting security threats.

Practical protection safeguards are required to ensure that such measures are not applied in an indiscriminate or disproportionate manner and that they do not lead to *refoulement*. In this respect, border guards and immigration officials would benefit from training and clear instructions on how to respond to asylum applications and how to handle the needs of separated children, victims of trafficking and other groups with specific needs.

With regard to irregular maritime migration, a particular range of considerations arise, including safeguarding lives at sea, respecting the obligations of maritime law, maintaining the integrity of the search and rescue regime and ensuring the smooth flow of maritime traffic.

4. Reception arrangements

Appropriate reception arrangements are needed to ensure that the basic human needs of people involved in mixed movements can be met. Such reception arrangements should also enable new arrivals to be registered and provided with temporary documentation. Especially in situations where a high percentage of the new arrivals are refugees or asylum-seekers, UNHCR could facilitate the putting in place of appropriate arrangements, or be otherwise involved on a temporary basis, together with the principally responsible party.

5. Mechanisms for profiling and referral

Once new arrivals have been registered and provided with temporary documentation, an initial determination will have to be made with regard to who they are, why they have left their own country and where their intended destination is. Counselling provides an opportunity to establish whether they wish to seek asylum and to identify other options available to them, including return, regularization or regular onward migration. This channelling arrangement would not constitute a refugee status determination. Rather its role is to give a good indication of a person's motives for departure and to ensure the person's situation is met with the most appropriate response. Annex II to this note provides a schematic representation of how such a profiling and referral mechanism might work.

6. Differentiated processes and procedures

With respect to asylum claims, those which appear to be relatively simple (because they are well founded or manifestly unfounded) could be assessed in an expedited procedure. Other and more complex claims normally will require a more detailed assessment. Different processes outside the asylum arrangements should address the situation of

people with specific needs which are not refugee related, including victims of trafficking not in need of international protection, as well as persons who are seeking to migrate (see Chapter 9 below).

While UNHCR is likely to be a principal partner for states in relation to refugee status determination procedures, NGOs, lawyers and civil society institutions should also have a role to play in this component of the Plan of Action. In relation to other processes, UNHCR will only be minimally involved, if at all. The likely partners will depend on the situation in the specific country and on which organisations are present and willing to act as partner.

7. Solutions for refugees

People who are recognized as refugees or as otherwise being in need of international protection require a protection-based response that includes a durable solution, the nature of which will depend on the opportunities and constraints inherent in each situation.

A comprehensive approach involving a mix of solutions will often offer the best chances for success. Beyond the classic durable solutions, legal migration opportunities may open up a complementary avenue for some refugees.

Refugee-receiving countries may benefit from international assistance to strengthen national protection capacities.

8. Addressing secondary movements

Addressing the situation of refugees and asylum seekers who have moved on from countries where they had already found adequate protection requires a more defined strategy. This strategy should take into account both the legitimate concerns of states about irregular onward movement and the rights and well-being of the people concerned. To date efforts to articulate such a strategy have failed to muster international consensus. UNHCR is committed to continuing the effort in this regard.

9. Return of non-refugees and alternative migration options

For people who are found not to be refugees, and for those who do not wish to seek asylum, expeditious return in safety and dignity is usually the preferred response of states. UNHCR may, on a good offices basis, assist states in the return of people who are not in need of international protection where this is the most appropriate and agreed solution. The manner in which UNHCR could be of assistance deserves closer examination by all interested parties.

There will be circumstances where people who do not meet the criteria for refugee status may nevertheless be in a position to access alternative temporary migration options. These could variously allow them to stay legally in the country of arrival, or to move to a third country for humanitarian reasons, or for the purposes of work, education or family

reunion. Efforts to address mixed population movements should also explore a place for regular migration options, temporary or even longer term.

10. Information strategy

All of the measures described above should be complemented by information campaigns in countries of origin, transit and destination. People need to be alerted to the dangers of irregular movement and the difficulties they might face upon arrival, as well as to any alternatives to irregular migration which might also meet their circumstances.

Such information campaigns will likely not curb irregular movements entirely but, if combined with the other action points and supported by longer term measures to tackle the root causes of such movements, they may have a positive impact.

While information campaigns are primarily a task for agencies with a migration or information related mandate such as IOM, UNHCR may also play a role in such initiatives. UNHCR also has capacity and interest to initiate public awareness activities about the plight of refugees, in order to promote tolerance and to combat racism and xenophobia.

UNHCR
January 2007

Annex I

Ten Point Plan of Action Check List for UNHCR

Goals:

- Government responses to mixed movements are comprehensive, cooperative and protection sensitive.
- Solutions are available which address differently and in appropriate ways the situation of the respective groups.
- Refugees are identified and protected, while the irregular movement is reduced.

| Objectives | Activities |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Collaboration among key partners</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify key partners/stakeholders at national level to participate in a collaborative response. 2. Promote the creation of a national coordination structure at the appropriate level(s). 3. Establish a regular consultation mechanism with partners (Government, IOM, ILO, UNODC, ICMPD, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, NGOs, regional organizations etc.) 4. Ensure consultation with civil society structures and academia in order to exchange information on developments and to mobilize community support. 5. Include asylum/migration issues on the agenda of the UN Country Teams (UNCT) and reinforce information flow and links among UNCTs in the region. 6. Inject asylum/migration issues in UNDAF at national level. 7. Establish consultation and coordination mechanism at regional level. 8. Encourage/mobilize donor support. 9. Lobby and advocate internationally for appropriate responses, around the ten points, within national and international fora. |
| <p>2. Data collection and analysis</p> | <p><u>On refugee flows within mixed movements</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooperate with the establishment and/or usage of databases covering the specific region to better understand movements and identify appropriate responses. 2. Use such databases to systematize collection of data on asylum-seekers and refugees, to set in train the exchange of data with UNHCR country offices in the region, as well as in other impacted States, to anticipate routes, movements and trends, identify secondary movement situations, and improve case tracking, using, as appropriate, ProGres. |

| Objectives | Activities |
|---|--|
| | <p>3. Build into this, as appropriate and in full respect for confidentiality guidelines, relevant information derived from RSD and interviews to ascertain trends, transit routes, etc.</p> <p>4. Devise Country Information Notes on trends and patterns of movement.</p> <p>5. Review and analyse reports to anticipate routes, movements and trends and to formulate country-specific strategies.</p> <p><u>Overall</u> Cooperate with data-collection and research initiatives, as appropriate, to contribute to the generation of a coherent and comprehensive overview of overall trends.</p> |
| <p>3. Protection-sensitive entry systems (in-country, at borders and at sea)</p> | <p>1. Undertake or strengthen capacity-building of border and law enforcement officials in order to sensitize them to refugee issues and to facilitate admission of persons in need of international protection.</p> <p>2. Put in place training programmes/workshops for NGOs, lawyers, judiciary and national human rights institutions, to facilitate admission of persons in need of international protection and build constituencies for protection.</p> <p>3. Actively monitor and follow up on conditions of detention and treatment of asylum-seekers/refugees</p> <p>4. Explore how UNHCR might positively interact with arrangements put in place for interception and managing maritime movements, including giving consideration to measures to monitor interception.</p> |
| <p>4. Reception arrangements</p> | <p>Make recommendations on what role UNHCR can and should play in any reception arrangements for new arrivals, including in reception sites, with appropriate safeguards (e.g. UNHCR access).</p> |
| <p>5. Mechanism for profiling and referral</p> | <p>Pursue establishment of joint mechanisms, with identified partners and in appropriate locations, to profile arriving groups. This arrangement should preferably include mechanisms to identify the profile of new arrivals and their eventual protection needs, and should allow for appropriate counselling and referral of the persons concerned to the appropriate response mechanism (e.g. RSD, assisted voluntary return, particularised process for victims of trafficking).</p> |
| <p>6. Differentiated processes and procedures</p> | <p>1. Pursue the development of legal frameworks for determining refugee status and meeting protection needs. The aim should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ functioning national asylum procedures; ○ adequate administrative and institutional capacities at appropriate level(s); |

| Objectives | Activities |
|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NGO and civil society engagement in protection and assistance arrangements. 2. If there is no properly functioning national asylum procedure, UNHCR to assume responsibility for RSD. In this connection, offices to ensure that a proper case management is established, which is able to prioritise certain cases and can appropriately address particular needs (single women, unaccompanied and separated children, etc.). |
| <p>7. Solutions for refugees</p> | <p>All solutions to be considered in a comprehensive approach.</p> <p><u>Voluntary repatriation</u> Undertake activities to facilitate voluntary return, underpinned, resources permitting, by promotion of sustainable reintegration in countries of origin, in cooperation with relevant partners, as well as by returnee monitoring.</p> <p><u>Local integration</u> Where repatriation is not feasible in the short or intermediate term, explore options for whatever might prove an appropriate local stay arrangement (including advocating for leave to remain of persons found to be in need of international protection but unable or unlikely to access more formal status).</p> <p><u>Resettlement</u> In cooperation with the Resettlement Service, become familiar with the concept of strategic use of resettlement and coordinate on resettlement needs and dilemmas, with a view to agreeing on a region-wide approach to resettlement, as part of overall burden-sharing arrangements to ease pressure on host countries. Explore resettlement pools or resettlement quotas for specific groups in this context.</p> |
| <p>8. Addressing secondary movement</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make effective use of the Strengthening Protection Capacity Project (SPCP) to improve availability of quality protection closer to where protection is first sought or needed. 2. Actively examine how and under which circumstances UNHCR can ease the process of readmission and, as appropriate, set in train the necessary activities with countries of first asylum. |
| <p>9. Return arrangements and alternative migration options for non-refugees</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute appropriately (i.a. through cooperation with IOM) to making return of persons found not to be in need of international protection a realizable solution. 2. Advocate for proper standards for return and be prepared to facilitate return, including by activities in the areas of documentation and return counselling. |

| Objectives | Activities |
|--|--|
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Explore the need for and the value of a post-return passive monitoring role for UNHCR in countries of origin. 4. Explore utilising legal migration channels (e.g. temporary labour migration schemes in third countries and in-country of presence). |
| <p>10. Information strategy in countries of origin, transit and arrival</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate/cooperate in efforts of IOM and other partners to undertake mass information campaigns in countries of origin, transit and destination, to discourage irregular migration, warn of the dangers of smuggling and trafficking, and focus on legal options. 2. Explore whether and, if so, how to establish joint information centres in countries of origin. 3. Undertake public awareness activities with the media to sensitize about the plight of refugees, including through human interest stories, in order to promote tolerance, and combat racism and xenophobia. |

Note explicative sur les activités du HCR au Maroc

L'UNHCR assure sa présence dans le Royaume du Maroc depuis 1965 à travers une représentation Honorifique. Le bureau du (HCR) a été transféré à Rabat à la fin de l'année 2004.

En l'absence d'une législation nationale propre au droit des réfugiés, c'est le HCR qui, par l'exercice de son mandat, reçoit les demandeurs d'asile et applique la procédure de détermination du statut de réfugié conformément aux dispositions de la Convention de Genève de 1951 et ce depuis plus de quarante ans.

Les autorités marocaines n'ont toujours pas établi le cadre juridique et institutionnel leur permettant de procéder à la détermination du statut des réfugiés, bien que le Maroc ait ratifié la convention de Genève de 1951 relative à la détermination du statut de réfugié le 07 novembre 1956 et au Protocole de 1967 y afférent le 20 avril 1971.

Le Décret Royal 5-57-1256 du 29/08/1957 fixant les modalités d'application de la Convention de Genève de 1951 est entré en vigueur le 06/09/1957 et confie la protection juridique et administrative des réfugiés au Bureau des Réfugiés et Apatrides relevant de la tutelle du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération. L'article 2 de ce décret stipule que ce même bureau reconnaît la qualité de réfugié à toute personne qui relève du mandat du HCR. Toutefois, la reconnaissance du statut de réfugié ne confère pas le droit d'asile au Maroc.

Les objectifs stratégiques du HCR au Maroc

Les principaux objectifs stratégiques du HCR dans la région de l'Afrique du Nord et particulièrement au Maroc se résument comme suit :

- (i) Renforcer les mécanismes de protection pour les demandeurs d'asile et les réfugiés dans le cadre d'une approche globale de gestion des flux migratoires ;
- (ii) Identifier des solutions durables pour les réfugiés, telles que la promotion du retour volontaire, la mise en place de projets permettant aux réfugiés d'être indépendants financièrement assurant ainsi l'autosuffisance, ainsi que la réinstallation.

Les activités du HCR au Maroc

L'effort du HCR d'élargir son espace de protection au Maroc, à travers le renforcement de la capacité de ses opérations et de son personnel, a contribué à l'atteinte des objectifs suivants :

- Le traitement, durant la période 2005-2006, de 1700 demandes parmi 1800 demandes d'asile accumulées en 2005 et 1200 demandes d'asile enregistrées en 2006.
- L'enregistrement d'une moyenne de 100 demandeurs d'asile par mois durant 2006. La majorité des demandeurs ont été déjà interviewé en 2006 et leurs décisions sont en cours de finalisation.

Le HCR Rabat, est fortement impliqué dans l'accompagnement des réfugiés reconnus. Un nouveau programme a été institué, permettant ainsi d'assister les réfugiés les plus démunis et qui répondent aux critères de vulnérabilité tels qu'ils ont été définis dans ses procédures.

Le HCR Rabat, avec le soutien de ses partenaires, a mis sur pieds des projets de micro crédit, permettant aux réfugiés de créer eux-mêmes leurs sources de revenus et assurant leur autosuffisance. Pour se faire, le HCR a mobilisé, des ressources exceptionnelles de la part de tous ses partenaires et principaux donateurs en vue d'assurer aux réfugiés des activités génératrices de revenus.

Le HCR Rabat a, non seulement réussi, l'inscription de tous les enfants réfugiés et les demandeurs d'asile dans les écoles primaires, notamment au sein des institutions publics mais aussi l'intégration de quelques réfugiés, dans des programmes de formation professionnelles les préparant ainsi à la vie active. Aussi, le HCR Rabat a développé des projets communautaires offrant des services aux femmes vulnérables et mineurs non accompagnés.

Dans le cadre de ses activités, et en vue de permettre aux réfugiés de bénéficier des services de santé, le HCR a conclu un partenariat avec une institution médicale publique pour une éventuelle prise en charge médicale des réfugiés. Ce partenariat a également pour but, la prévention, l'information et la sensibilisation sur la question du VIH/SIDA (y compris l'accès aux soins et éventuellement une prise en charge) pour les réfugiés et les demandeurs d'asile.

Le HCR Rabat projette mettre en place un petit projet de réinstallation pour les cas de protection à caractère urgent. Ce projet rentre dans le cadre du développement régional de la stratégie de réinstallation pour l'Afrique du Nord et le Moyen Orient.

Il est à signaler qu'il y a un besoin pressant à ce que la problématique des réfugiés s'inscrivant de le cadre de la gestion des flux migratoires mixte soit discutée par les instances nationales autour de tables rondes, afin de sensibiliser l'opinion publique à toutes les échelles aboutissant ainsi à la naissance d'une volonté nationale favorable, capable de gérer le phénomène de la migration dans tous ses aspects.

UNHCR Rabat
Mars 2007

GUIDEBOOK FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS IN MOROCCO



According to article 1A(2) of the Geneva Convention of July 28, 1951, concerning refugee status, a refugee is: "Any person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country". Morocco acceded to the Geneva Convention on November 7, 1956 and to its Protocol on April 20, 1971.

The statute of the UNHCR maintains almost the same definition. In addition, the UNHCR's mandate is extended to any person who is outside of his country of origin and unable to return there owing to serious and indiscriminate threats to life, physical integrity or freedom resulting from generalized violence or events seriously disturbing public order.



December 2006

Available services

Registration of asylum requests

Il est possible de déposer une demande d'asile en arrivant au Maroc. Les demandeurs doivent se présenter à l'Office Marocain des Réfugiés (OMR) à Rabat ou à l'Office Marocain des Réfugiés (OMR) à Casablanca.

Renewal of certificates

Les certificats de réfugiés doivent être renouvelés tous les deux ans. Les demandeurs doivent se présenter à l'Office Marocain des Réfugiés (OMR) à Rabat ou à l'Office Marocain des Réfugiés (OMR) à Casablanca.

Reception of recognized refugees

Les réfugiés reconnus ont droit à une aide financière mensuelle. Ils peuvent également bénéficier d'une aide médicale et sociale.

Notification of decisions

Les décisions de l'Office Marocain des Réfugiés (OMR) sont notifiées par écrit. Les demandeurs peuvent contester ces décisions devant le Tribunal Administratif de Rabat.

Il est possible de demander l'asile en arrivant au Maroc. Les demandeurs doivent se présenter à l'Office Marocain des Réfugiés (OMR) à Rabat ou à l'Office Marocain des Réfugiés (OMR) à Casablanca.

Les réfugiés reconnus ont droit à une aide financière mensuelle. Ils peuvent également bénéficier d'une aide médicale et sociale.

**All the services of the UNHCR
are free of charge and confidential.**

The UNHCR in Morocco

12 AVENUE ABDELKARIM BENJELLOUN
(former Avenue de Fés)
70 000 RABAT

PHONE + 037 76 76 06 / FAX + 037 76 61 96

Working days: From Monday to Friday / 08:00-16:30

e-mail : morra@unhcr.org

Are you a refugee ?

According to the 1951 Geneva Convention and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), you are a refugee if:

- ▶ You have a **well-founded fear for your personal safety** in case of return to your country of origin,
- and ▶ you have been or you fear being persecuted:
 - for reasons of **race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.**
 - for reasons of a situation of **generalized violence or serious disorder.**

and ▶ Your country of origin cannot or does not want to protect you against such threats.

Therefore, not all persons leaving their country of origin are refugees.

If you think that you may benefit from refugee status, you have to submit an asylum application. In Morocco, according to the national law, the Bureau des réfugiés et apatrides (BRA) is the competent authority to examine your request⁽¹⁾. However, in the absence of a functioning national procedure, it is the office of the UNHCR in Rabat which deals with these requests, in accordance with its mandate.

¹ - 29 August 1967 decree relating to the implementation of the Refugee status Convention.

How does the Refugee Status Determination procedure work in the office of the UNHCR in Morocco?

1 - The registration procedure at the office of the UNHCR in Rabat

You have to introduce yourself, with all the members of your family, during registration days. You need to bring all documents that are in your possession (you keep the originals).

▶ Registration form

A registration form will be given to you, available in French, English, or Arabic. If necessary, a UNHCR staff member will help you to fill in the form.

You will be asked information about your civil status, your nationality, your personal situation and the reasons for leaving your country of origin.

▶ Registration interview

You will be then received by a UNHCR official who will ask you further questions about the information that you have provided in the form. You will be able to give more detailed information about your request for asylum.

If you need one, you can ask for an interpreter.

At the conclusion of the registration procedure:

- ▶ If the UNHCR thinks that the reasons for which you are claiming asylum suit those listed in the Geneva Convention or UNHCR's mandate, a **receipt of asylum seeker** will be handed out to you.
- ▶ **A Protection Officer will then give you an appointment for an interview. During this interview you will be able to explain your case in further detail.**
- ▶ **In the opposite case**, if the reasons why you are asking for asylum do not, in any manner, fit those listed in the Geneva Convention or UNHCR's mandate, your request will be rejected. **You can still make an appeal against this decision within 48 hours.**

The receipt of asylum seeker is valid for 3 months. It is renewable until the final decision on your application is taken.

It is important to inform the UNHCR of any change in contact details as soon as possible.

2—The refugee status determination interview

You will be interviewed by one of UNHCR's protection officers.

- ▶ The purpose of this interview is to understand the reasons why you have left your country of origin and why you fear to return there. You will be asked to be as precise as possible on facts, places, dates, reasons of your fear of persecution, and events having led to your departure, as well as your passage to Morocco.

It is important to be sincere. False declarations during the interview will affect the credibility of your request.

During this interview, you can have an interpreter. All your statements will remain strictly confidential.

You can indicate whether you prefer being interviewed by a man or a woman.

3—The UNHCR decision

Your request will then be examined by the UNHCR.

Information that you have given will be checked and cross-referenced with several sources of information. Your request will be legally analyzed. A decision will be taken as soon as possible, and this decision is then communicated to you in person.

- ▶ If the answer is positive, a certificate of refugee status is delivered to you.
- ▶ If the answer is negative, the UNHCR will explain to you the reasons of this decision as well as steps to take if you wish to submit an appeal against this decision.

4—The Appeal Process

Every asylum seeker whose request has been rejected in first instance has the right to appeal against this decision.

If you want to appeal against this decision, you should:

- Lodge an appeal request at the office of the UNHCR in Rabat within 30 days.
- Communicate all new information or evidence that you did not communicate to the UNHCR in first instance.

If the UNHCR deems it necessary, it will invite you to come for a appeal interview in its office. You will be interviewed by a new protection officer.

When the decision regarding your appeal has been made, the UNHCR will inform you through the billboard in front of its office.

▶ If your appeal is accepted, the UNHCR will give you a **certificate of refugee status**.

▶ If your appeal is rejected, a final decision will be communicated to you and the UNHCR will explain to you the consequences of this rejection in terms of your situation in Morocco.

The certificate of refugee status is valid for 6 months and renewable upon request after a simple verification.



UNHCR protection

Every asylum seeker is under the protection of the UNHCR until a final decision is taken on his or her claim.

Every person recognized as a refugee is under the protection of the UNHCR. This protection is extended to members of his/her close family.

You are especially protected against expulsion and refoulement. If you are arrested while you are asylum seeker or refugee, it is important that the UNHCR is informed as soon as possible of your identity, the place of arrest, and the reasons of your arrest in order to act quickly.

In case of emergency

In case of extreme urgency (especially in case of imminent risk of refoulement), you can contact the UNHCR at the

037 76 76 06,

7 days per week, and 24 hours a day.

Rapport des statistiques du HCR Rabat au 31 décembre 2006

| Statistiques générales au 31 décembre 2006 | |
|--|------|
| Nombre des réfugiés reconnus (cas) | 378 |
| Nombre des réfugiés reconnus (personnes) | 476 |
| Nombre des demandeurs d'asile (cas) | 1470 |
| Nombre des demandeurs d'asile (personnes) | 1730 |
| Enregistrement depuis le mois de janvier 2006 | |
| Nombre des demandes d'asile au 01/01/2006 | 1578 |
| Nombre des nouvelles demandes pendant 2006 | 1222 |
| Nombre des décisions prises depuis le mois de janvier 2006 | |
| Nombre totale des décisions | 1657 |
| * Nombre des décisions positives | 277 |
| * Nombre des décisions négatives | 1068 |
| * Nombre des décisions négatives en appel | 311 |
| Evolution des enregistrements (Individus) | |
| Juin | 72 |
| Juillet | 53 |
| Août | 102 |
| Septembre | 95 |
| Octobre | 85 |
| Novembre | 105 |
| Décembre | 80 |

Internatcentre for udlændinge (CIE) (Besøges i Las Palmas)

Internatcentre for udlændinge er offentlige institutioner forskellige fra fængselsregi, hvor man – af præventive eller forebyggende grunde - kan indsætte udlændinge ifaldet udvisningssager, medens vedkommendes sag behandles; indsætning i disse centre aftales med de retslige myndigheder, under hvis disposition de hører.

Opholdet på disse centre kan ikke strække sig udover **40 dage**, og udgang er den eneste begrænsning i frihedsrettighederne.

Centrene hører under Indenrigsministeriet (Politiet), hvis afdeling for Udlændinge og Dokumentation koordinerer indsættelserne i centrene.

Hierarkiet i internatcentrene (CIEs) er som følger:

- Ledelse
- Politi
- Administration
- Centrenes bestyrelse
- Sundhedsvæsen
- Socialhjælp

Lovbestemmelser:

- Organisk lov 4/2000, af 11. januar, omhandlende udlændinges rettigheder og friheder i Spanien og deres sociale integration.
- Kgl. Dekret 2393/2004, af 30. december, Bekendtgørelse om udvikling.
- Anordning af 22. februar 1999 om normer vedrørende drift og interne regler i internatcentrene for udlændinge.

Distribution af CIE'erne:

| BY | KAPACITET | BELÆGNING PR.1/3/07 |
|---------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Madrid | 210 | 106 |
| Barcelona | 226 | 70 |
| Valencia | 150 | 101 |
| Malaga | 110 | 78 |
| Murcia | 60 | 23 |
| Algeciras | 192 | 36 |
| Las Palmas | 168 | 96 |
| Tenerife | 326 | 75 |
| Fuerteventura | 1452 | 250 |

Introduction

Every day tens of thousands of Africans die from preventable diseases, from war, and from famine. Every day. Many survivors choose to practice the basic human right of migration, following in the steps of people since the beginning of time. As migrants and refugees from across Africa flood into North Africa, rather than being welcomed, being admired for their tenacity and perseverance, they are arrested, mistreated, exploited, and delivered into the desert with no food, water, or means of survival. All the while, the world turns a blind eye to their suffering. This is the story of those human beings, and of a small program that has begun in the name of Christ, and in the name of humanity, to provide some relief to those who have made the journey. Whatever our views on immigration, as followers of Christ, we must respond to the human needs around us. May we embrace our migrant brothers and sisters, and open our hearts to the plight of Africa.

Reasons for Leaving

People migrate from their countries for many reasons: some are fleeing from civil war; others are escaping political persecution; still others leave their countries because of drought, poverty, and economic ruin. While many migrants hope to reach Europe, a vast number are merely seeking a place of peace, *any* place where they can have a future and live a normal life – a life where they are able to feed and clothe their families, to have a shelter over their heads, to marry, to have children, to be able to send those children to school. Although the continent of Africa is rich in culture, landscape, and natural resources, it also has some of the most impoverished nations, largest populations, and harshest living conditions in the world. Nearly half of all Africans live on less than a dollar a day.

The Journey

The journey across Africa, heading north, is not a journey to be taken lightly. Migrants come by foot, by boat, by truck, by train, any way that they can. Some have been convinced by human traffickers that for about \$1000 their passage is guaranteed into Europe. The majority have simply come on their own. Over a third of them die en route. Thousands upon thousands of individuals and families walk across the continent, across the Sahara Desert. They face the perils of being exploited and/or abandoned by their guides, of becoming lost and dying of hunger and thirst, of being attacked, beaten, and raped by bandits, and of being arrested by unfriendly authorities. They face these great risks because oftentimes there appears to be no other choice – to stay in one's country and face certain death or risk the journey and stand a fighting chance of surviving, of living.

Life in North Africa

Upon arriving in North Africa, after overcoming the hazards of the journey, the situation for migrants and refugees is dire. The more than 15,000 currently in Morocco reside in horrible conditions – with no provisions for food, shelter, and medical attention. The local authorities and population do not want them in their country and this contributes to an atmosphere of hostility and abuse. Racism runs rampant. Both the migrants with and without papers are at risk

of being arrested and "deported" to the desert in Algeria. Even those with official refugee status are unable to work, and thus unable to support themselves or their families. Their children are not allowed to integrate into the local public schools. The majority of refugees and migrants live in ghettos where there are sometimes up to 20 people sharing a single unventilated room. Disease and lack of sanitation are the norm. Others hide in the northern forests near the Spanish border and in the desert east of the Canary Islands.

New security programs and policies put in place by Europe have closed the doors of opportunity that once were open. These policies have severely limited the movement from the continent of Africa. Thousands of Africans have died in the past 5 years in efforts to migrate to Europe. The result is a human catastrophe in North Africa. Sub-Saharan Africans arrive and then find that they can neither go forward nor return home.

CEI

North Africa is the gateway into Europe but the gate is closed to most of the refugees and migrants, leaving them stranded here with little to no relief. The strategic geographical location of the French Protestant Church of Morocco leaves them well-suited to reach out to this forgotten and desperate group of people. In August of 2004, they began officially responding to the human catastrophe of refugees and migrants, leading to the reactivation of the International Aid Committee or CEI. David and Julie Brown were brought on to direct CEI, and together with a solid team of migrant volunteers, have been able to serve over 2000 men and women, and countless children thus far. Because it is easier to hide in the larger cities, Casablanca and Rabat have become the central locations for these migrants. CEI primarily works out of the local Rabat and Casablanca French Protestant churches, but also does work all over the country, including the northern forests. The program's objective is to share Christ's love with some of the most neglected peoples of the world, by meeting their physical and spiritual needs. The most concentrated efforts of CEI are focused in four main project areas: humanitarian assistance, medical aid, micro-enterprise, and student scholarships. CEI also encourages refugee and migrant pastors and churches.

Humanitarian

The humanitarian assistance project is centered around individual interviews. Every week over 90 people are interviewed by team members to ascertain the most pressing needs, the most vulnerable cases. The project aids refugees and migrants with food, clothes, blankets, temporary emergency housing, short-term studies, judicial assistance, provisions for newborns and their mothers, funeral costs, and bibles upon request. People are also assisted with obtaining country identity and consulate cards, obtaining and mailing birth certificates, and paying police fees. On occasion, CEI has been able to assist migrants in returning to their home countries.

Medical

Under Julie's leadership, the medical project serves over 30 people each week. Migrants can go to local clinics but often because of deep-rooted racism, rather than examining them, the doctors merely write prescriptions based on the client's description of symptoms. As a registered nurse, Julie works with two other medical team members to talk to clients and examine their

prescriptions to determine which ones are most vital. The medical project also assists in the areas of consultations, dental and vision care, labs, hospitalizations, and other exams.

Micro-projects

Refugee's and migrant's inability to work in Morocco leaves them unable to provide for themselves and their families. It also contributes to depression and hopelessness. In their home countries they worked in a variety of fields, as everything from artists, to professors, to mechanics, to accountants, just to name a few. Since the activation of CEI two years ago, over 200 micro-enterprise projects have been started, in such areas as dried fish, electronic repair, shoe repair, hair cutting, baking, food preparation, small commerce, plumbing, and others. Although refugees and migrants cannot work within the Moroccan community, they are able to have small enterprises within the refugee/migrant community, and from these enterprises they can generate a small amount of revenue to help pay for food and shelter. Along with the monetary benefit, they experience a renewed sense of hope. To a certain degree, micro-projects allow refugees and migrants to take control of their lives.

Scholarships

One of the most hopeful aspects of CEI's work is in the area of student scholarships. Many students come to North Africa legally, with financial support, to study at one of the many universities. Oftentimes, however, due to instability in their home countries, deaths of family members, etc, the funds run out. When they do, the students are unable to pay their educational fees, they cannot renew their student visas, and they become illegal. Some of the "best and brightest" are stranded here - unable to finish their studies and return home with a vision to lead their countries. CEI's scholarships reflect a long term solution to the migration problem - the development of the countries of origin. After completing the comprehensive selection process the students are chosen. 15 were supported last year and 24 will be supported this year, 2006-2007. Africa loses thousands of skilled workers a year to developed countries. CEI believes that by ensuring that the future leaders of Africa have the opportunity to grow and learn, the stage is set for them to lead their own countries to a better future - a future of faith, of freedom, of peace, and of economic possibility.

As the future unfolds, CEI will continue to expand its outreach to the migrant population in Morocco in a variety of ways. The medical team has begun developing public health seminars on issues particularly pertinent to migrants, such as tuberculosis, AIDS, etc. Already, two new projects are in place to encourage and take advantage of the many gifts and talents of the people. A CEI drama and music group has written and performed a dramatic piece depicting the migrant journey to arrive in North Africa. A group of 8 migrant and refugee artists have had the opportunity, through CEI's support, to attend 3 art exhibitions. Migration is a basic human right. Until the time when this principle is universally recognized, associations and organizations such as ours must bridge the gap. The future for African refugees and migrants is uncertain, but, as long as there is a need, CEI will be there to be a beacon of light in the dark unknown.