

ANNEX I. MIGR/2005/103-569

1. Description

1.1 Title : PROJECT SEAHORSE

1.2 Location(s)

Country(ies), region(s), town(s)

Mainly: **MOROCCO, MAURITANIA.**

In second place: CAPE VERDE, SENEGAL

1.3 Summary

The general aim of the project is to establish and develop Maghreb- Sub Saharan African relations and dialogue on migration questions. In particular the project pretend to support and involve mainly Morocco and Mauritania, as target countries in the Maghreb area, but also Cape Verde and Senegal

Project SEAHORSE is a long term integral project that pretend to combine actions at different levels:

High level, in order to identify and network partners responsible for migration management of the African countries concerned, in order to establish a process of regular dialogue with the European Institutions and Member States.

Medium level through development of specific training for staff (High and medium rank officers) dealing with migration issues and initiating a network of Liaison Officers in order to step up the fight against illegal immigration, facilitating the exchange of information with these African countries.

And last but not least, developing of specific operational actions in order to improve border management in Morocco.

1.4 Objectives

The general aim of the project, in line with the objectives of the AENEAS program whose co-financing has been requested, is:

- *Establish in the third countries concerned an effective policy to prevent illegal migration including efforts to stop trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants.*

The objective is to establish and develop Maghreb-Sub-Saharan Africa relations and dialogue on migration questions.

In particular the action pretend to support and involve Morocco, Mauritania, Cape Verde, and Senegal. According to the relevant information available for our services it is known that almost all the illegal immigration via/from Africa to Spain, and later the rest of Europe, go directly from Morocco using "pateras " and another means of transport, and in the case of vessels in their last legs the last port of call is usually located in Mauritania, Cape Verde or Senegal.

As specific objectives and priorities it is pursued:

- *To promote regional collaboration and dialogue on the management of migratory flows, including transit and migration, illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings.*
- *Encourage interregional cooperation on border management and controls*
- *Development of training for staff dealing with migration issues*
- *Evaluate, and possibly improve, the capacity to implement border controls, and improve the management of border controls including by means of operational cooperation.*

The activities foreseen in the project to manage these objectives are the following:

Develop transnational coordination between the central services combating illegal immigration with a view to fostering coordination, dialogue, sharing experience and information between the specialised services of the national administrations. In this chapter it is pretended to make an annual meeting Europe-Africa in order to identify and network partners responsible for migration management of the African countries concerned as well as Member States, Europol, European Commission, and European Border Agency, in order to establish a process of regular dialogue.

Besides and in order to facilitate these objectives Spanish authorities will visit the African countries concerned, and migration authorities of those African countries will be invited to visit Spain in order to know best practices at the European Union on the matter, including operational measures and state of the art technologies used to combat illegal immigration.

It will be developed integral courses on illegal immigration for officers (directly involved in the fight against illegal immigration) from the African countries concerned, in order to improve the training of all the staff. (Following the system, training of the trainers).

Besides in the case of Mauritania it will be developed specific courses in order to help this country to establish a Maritime Service, with the main objective of combating illegal immigration.

It will be initiated and developed a network of liaison officers on port and airport controls in order to step up the fight against illegal immigration. The task of these temporal Liaison officers will include the exchange of information between the administrations concerned

It will be evaluated and possible improved the capacity to implement border surveillance of Morocco through operational cooperation.

This will be managed by the implementation of joint patrols between Spanish and Morocco Services, both in Mediterranean area as well as Atlantic area in front of Canary islands. In this last case associated countries (Member States) will be encouraged to participate sending Liaison officers.

1.5 Justification

Maximum 3 pages. Provide the following information:

(a) relevance of the action to the objectives of the programme

The overall objective of the action according to article 2,1 d, of Regulation EC n° 491/2004 is to establish in the third countries concerned an effective policy to prevent illegal migration, including efforts to stop trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants.

In order to achieve these objective the action will consist of the following operations:

- *Promote regional and subregional collaboration and dialogue on the management of migratory flows, including transit and migration, illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings.*
- *Encourage interregional cooperation on border management and controls.*

Organization of Annual international meetings Europe-Africa will implement this specific objectives

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- *Support capacity-building in: monitoring the effectiveness of management systems dealing with asylum, migration and prevention of criminal activities, including organised crime and corruption, linked with illegal immigration, and development of training for staff dealing with migration and asylum issues.*

These specific objectives will be implemented through the development of special training courses on illegal immigration for high and medium ranks of the concerned countries. Also there will be implemented specific courses to help Mauritania to create a Maritime Service with the main purpose of combating illegal immigration.

- *Evaluate, and possibly improve the capacity to implement border controls, and improve the management of border controls, including by means of operational cooperation.*

This specific objective will be implemented by initiating a network of liaison officers on port and airport controls in order to step up the fight against illegal immigration. And by the implementation of joint patrols between Spanish and Morocco Services, both in Mediterranean area as well as Atlantic area in front of Canary Islands.

(b) *relevance of the action to the priorities of the programme*

Intervention strategy and Thematic priorities of project SEAHORSE are the following:

- 1.- Strengthen third countries' capacity to manage migration and combat human trafficking.*
- 2.- Prevent illegal migration more effectively*

Geographical priorities of project SEAHORSE are the following:

*In the first place Maghreb area: MOROCCO and MAURITANIA
Secondly adjacent area: SENEGAL and CAPE VERDE,*

All these countries are main actors in what is known as the Atlantic Route for illegal immigration of Sub-Saharan people coming via/ from Africa to Europe.

The action pretend to promote regional collaboration on the management of migratory flows, by networking port and airport authorities of the concerned countries, and providing advice, expertise and joint training of staff in charge of managing immigration and raising their awareness of respect for human rights.

To establish relations and possibly a Maghreb- Sub-Saharan Africa dialogue on migration issues.

To foster the development of expertise in the migration field, processing and disseminating information and best practices.

To support the implementation of future readmission agreements by means of cooperation between the administrations of the third countries concerned and those of the Member States for the identification and documentation of the people in question.

Encourage the reintegration of retournes in their community of origin.

All these actions and objectives are between the priorities of AENEAS Programme.

(c) *identification of perceived needs and constraints in the target countries*

The organized crime networks operating in the sphere of illegal immigration, frequently in close connection with other criminal activities such as drug trafficking, smuggling and even terrorism, are a serious blot on the European Union.

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These mafia groups use different means for smuggling illegal immigrants into the Community, inter alia, document falsification and external borders trespassing, in the latter case through landborders and Community coasts, using false-bottomed vehicles, and all sorts of containers and boats, amongst which the so-called "pateras" -the smallest ones- are the most tragically noteworthy, since they cross the waters between North Africa and the Spanish Southern Coast and the Canary Islands, too often resulting in calamities as their fragility leads them to shipwrecks where a large number of immigrants drown.

The Guardia Civil Force, in charge of the Spanish borders and coasts surveillance, has traditionally performed an important task in protecting the Spanish borders -nowadays Community borders-, both in the fields of investigation and prevention/analysis, using the latest technologies.

As far as prevention is concerned, throughout the previous years the so-called External Surveillance Comprehensive System (aka SIVE) is being installed in the Spanish southern and Canary coasts. On the basis of radars, night and day video cameras, patrol boats, helicopters and all-terrain vehicles; the latest communication systems and diverse command and control centres to centralize all data. this system is contributing to seal off the Spanish borders with the best results, to the extent that the French Institute CIVIPOL, author of a "Feasibility study on the control of the European Union seaborders (Project 114410)" addressed to the European Commission, recommends in the conclusions to implement this system in the Mediterranean Community coasts.

The success of SIVE system is producing a change in the routes of pateras coming by sea from Africa to Europe, but also can mark a change of trends in the sense that another methods used by traffickers, already well known, and called the random route in the CIVIPOL study can become a worry reality.

In this sense has been detected and it is expected an increasing of arrival to European territory of ships on their last legs, chartered by transnational criminal organisations with investment capacities and local accomplices in the African port of departure.

It is necessary to anticipate and prevent this risk, potentially highly dangerous both for their passengers and for regular navigation.

The broad experience gained by the Guardia Civil in the field of illegal immigration, including the leadership of the WSBC Western Sea Borders Centre endorses this Spanish Police Force to lead this project.

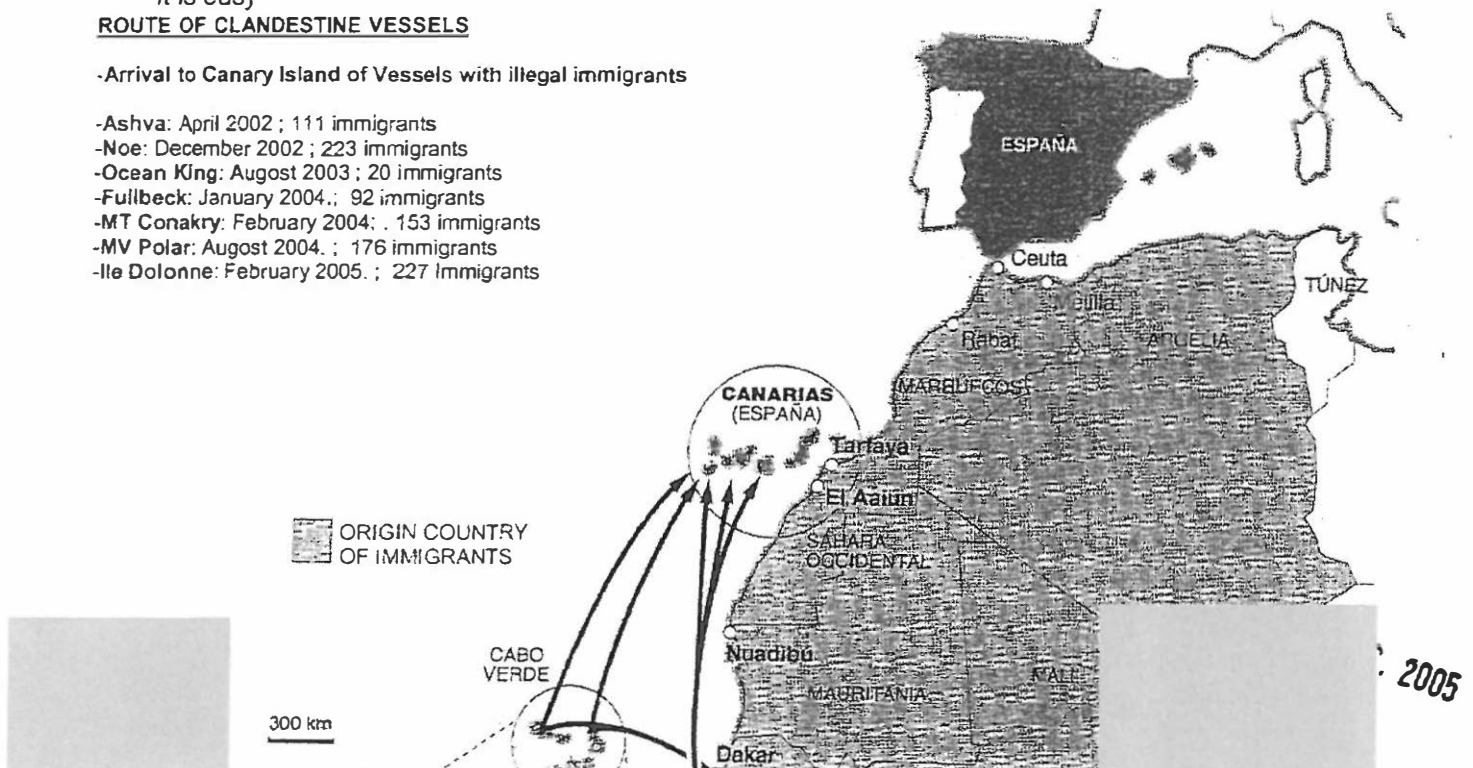
Below you can see a graphic describing the Atlantic route of illegal immigration to Europe from Africa as well the name of vessels and number of immigrants arriving to Canary Islands in the last years.

It is easy

ROUTE OF CLANDESTINE VESSELS

-Arrival to Canary Island of Vessels with illegal immigrants

- Ashva: April 2002 ; 111 immigrants
- Noe: December 2002 ; 223 immigrants
- Ocean King: August 2003 ; 20 immigrants
- Fullbeck: January 2004. ; 92 immigrants
- MT Conakry: February 2004. ; 153 immigrants
- MV Polar: August 2004. ; 176 immigrants
- Ile Dolonne: February 2005. ; 227 Immigrants



(d) list of target groups and estimated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries:

Target groups are the following:

Top Authorities on migration issues of the concerned African countries attending to the Europe-Africa international meetings. (12-20 individuals per year)

Per year, 40 High and medium rank officers, from the African countries concerned, dealing directly with migration issues.

Per year 25 officers from Mauritania Gendarmerie in order to create a Maritime Service in Mauritania with the main purpose of combating illegal immigration.

15 Morocco officers per month participating in joint patrols with the same number of Spanish Officers.

Indirect Beneficiaries:

Due to the methodology used in the training courses (train the trainers) and the quality of the target groups (Top Authorities on migration issues), it is expected that the benefits of the action can be spreaded between thousands of members of the bodies involved in the fight against illegal immigration in the concerned countries.

Besides the efficacy in the implementation of the operational measures included in the action, will avoid the arrival of thousands of illegal immigrants to the European Union. So in some way all E.U citizens will be beneficiary indirectly of the action.

(e) reasons for the selection of the target groups and activities

The success of SIVE system is producing a change in the routes of pateras coming by sea from Africa to Europe, but also can mark a change of trends in the sense that another methods used by traffickers, already well known, and called the random route in the CIVIPOL study mentioned can become a worry reality.

In this sense has been detected and it is expected an increasing of arrival to European territory of ships on their last legs, chartered by transnational criminal organisations with investment capacities and local accomplices in the African port of departure.

It is necessary to anticipate and prevent this risk, potentially highly dangerous both for their passengers and for regular navigation.

As regards it is necessary in the first place to start to implement immediately operational measures like deployment of an early warning system mainly through liaison officers in the ports suspicious to be used by traffickers. And also to evaluate and improve the quality of joint patrols performed together with Morocco Services.

On the other hand it is absolutely necessary:

- to improve the quality management in the concerned African countries, affected by the "Atlantic route".*
- To increase co-operation between the competent authorities of the Member States of the E.U. and the African countries concerned at the highest level as possible.*

(f) relevance of the action to the target groups

Staff of asylum and migration management in the African concerned countries will be fully trained according to E.U. Member States best practices, on general or specific issues.

It will be improved management and co-operation capacity between the competence in the field of asylum and migration management at national and internat

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It will be improved the operational capacity of the institutions competent in the area of asylum and migration

1.6 Detailed description of activities

1.- Annual meeting Europe-Africa

SEAHORSE project will develop transnational coordination between the central services combating illegal immigration with a view to fostering coordination, dialogue, sharing experience and information between the specialised services of the national administrations.

In this chapter it is pretended to make an annual meeting Europe-Africa in order to identify and network partners responsible for migration management of the African countries concerned as well as to establish a process of regular dialogue with them.

The first meeting will be organized in the year 2006 in Canary Islands. It is foreseen the participation of the 4 African countries that the project pretend to involve initially: Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal and Cape Verde. Besides they will be invited representatives from European Commission, European Borders Agency including Ad Hoc Centres, Europol, Member States and relevant Spanish Authorities in the field of combating illegal immigration.

The total number of participants foreseen will be 63 people, 27 of them from African countries. Among the participants will be representatives of the European Commission, Frontex, Europol, Spanish Authorities, and EU Member States.

As it has been said before, it exists what is called the "Atlantic route" from/via Africa to Europe, through Canary Islands as a first step. The four countries involved are the last step used by Sub-Saharan immigration to Europe through this route. The risks and dangers that immigrants must suffer following this route to Europe, including the lose of human lives in dramatic circumstances make essential to promote regional collaboration on the management of migratory flows by networking authorities of the countries concerned.

This international meeting, will provide the European community of the following opportunities:

To support the implementation of future readmission agreements (It can be used to include talkings about the state of the play with Morocco; and to initiate talking with countries like Mauritania and Senegal) by means of cooperation between the administrations of the third countries concerned and those of the Member States for the identification and documentation of the people in question.

To raise the African awareness of respect for human rights, and the importance of stemming illegal migration for Europe.

To encourage the reintegration of returnees from the concerned countries in their community of origin

To foster the development of expertise in the migration field and a better understanding of migration phenomena in the region, such as their link to development, by ensuring the documentation of persons, collating, processing and disseminating information and best practices.

To establish relations and possibly a Maghreb-Sub-Saharan Africa dialogue on migration issues.

To this end, during years 2007 and 2008 is planned to extend this activity and to invite to these meetings to another Sub-Saharan countries affected by the problem such as Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry and Nigeria (because of the importance of this populated country in Africa and related to number of immigrants coming to Europe.)

2.- Visit of Authorities

In order to facilitate the success and preparation of these international meetings Spanish Authorities will visit the African countries concerned.

In the case of Morocco nowadays good relations between Spain and Morocco governments will address the visit, mainly with the purpose of making evaluation of joint patrols between Morocco and Spain, which it is in benefit not only of Spain but also all Europe.

In the case of Mauritania the visit will be made in 2007 with the purpose to make a first evaluation of the progress on the implementacion of the Mauritania Maritime Service.

In terms of reciprocity Migration Authorities of the African countries concerned will be invited to visit Spain in order to know best practices in the European Union on the matter, including operational measures and state of the art technologies used to combat illegal immigration, including the SIVE system

Each African delegation will have 6 members and the visit will last 6 days .

The Spanish delegations visiting the concerned countries will have 6 members and they will last 5 days in the case of Morocco and Mauritania, and 6 days in the case of Senegal and Cape Verde.

3.1- Training courses on illegal immigration

It will be developed integral courses on illegal immigration for officers (directly involved in the fight against illegal immigration) from the African countries concerned, in order to improve the training of all the staff. The methodology will be to train the trainers.

They will be developed TWO courses on illegal immigration per year, with 20 participants per course from the concerned countries. (Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal and Cape Verde).

The target group will be Officials of High and Medium Rank appointed to Services responsible of combating illegal immigration at Central level and/or appointed to Ports and Airports suspicious to be used as departure points to Europe by criminal organisations for trafficking in human beings.

During the years 2007 and 2008, the activity could be extended to nationals from another African countries like Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry and Nigeria.

After evaluation of results of the first year of the project, and if the European Commission makes recommendations on this sense, it could be also reserved 1 o 2 places for nationals from, Cote de Ivore, Ghana, Algeria, Tunis and Lybia.

The courses will be realised in Spain because of two main reasons:

In the first place it is expected that these courses will contribute to develop a transnational coordination between the central services combating illegal immigration with a view to fostering coordination, dialogue, sharing experience and information between the specialised services of the national administrations concerned. So the fact that migration responsables from different African countries will attend together to the courses, it is expected will contribute to facilitate this objective and network partners responsible for migration management of the African countries concerned.

In the second hand it is essential to show the participants in a practical way which are the best practices in the field on migration management at the European Union, in order to build the capacities of staff in charge of migration, with full respect for human rights and to show them in a practical way how to realise it.

This way of practical training can contribute also to aware them of the difficulties and risks that their nationals coming to Europe as illegal immigrants has to face to accomplish the dream of migration to Europe.

In any case the training of the migration and asylum management authorities of the concerned countries will improve the management and co-operation capacity between the Institutions with competence in the field of asylum and migration management at national and international level of the concerned countries.

It is attached copy of the programme of the course on illegal immigration that is going to be organised in June 2005 by Guardia Civil, addressed to staff from Member States, and co-financed by ARGO programme.

The courses offered to African nationals would have similar structure adapted to their specific circumstances

3.2. Training courses for Maritime Service of Mauritania

Besides in the case of Mauritania they will be developed specific courses in order to help this country to establish a Maritime Service, with the main objective of combating illegal immigration

There will be organised 3 courses per year for divers, vessel pilots and sailors, and vessel mechanics.

The total number of participants per year will be 25 persons from Mauritania Gendarmerie. Some bilateral contacts have been established with Mauritania and the lack of capacities and infrastructures force to implement these kind of training in Spain because of didactical, practical and cost purposes.

The importance to help this Maghreb country in the construction of a maritime Service fall on the fact that it is necessary to improve border control in two key regions. The Senegal river, and the coast especially around Nouakchott and Noadhibou in which port are based more than 3000 fishing boats, many of them suspicious to be involved in collaboration with illegal immigration activities. Mauritania is a key country in the Atlantic route of Sub-Saharan illegal immigration and because of that it is necessary to make a special effort in order to manage the collaboration of this country in the fight against illegal migration.

Due to the practical nature of the courses some basic material has to be provided.

Spain through bilateral programmes is studying different possibilities to provide also Mauritania with material on this field.

4.- Initiation of a network of Liaison Officers

It will be initiated and developed a network of liaison officers on port and airport controls in order to step up the fight against illegal immigration following the recommendations of the Hague Programme. The task of these temporal Liaison officers will include the exchange of information between the administrations concerned

According to relevant information available for our services, it is known that almost all the immigration via/ from Africa to Spain, and later to the rest of Europe, go directly from Morocco using "pateras" and another means of transport, and in the case of old vessels, they make a last scale in ports of Mauritania, Cape Verde or Senegal.

During the year 2006 is foreseen to deploy temporal Liaison Officers

All the mentioned ports are suspicious to be used by traffickers in human beings

The concept of early warning system as it is done with SIVE system, it is the main purpose of deployment of Liaison Officers.

The main task of them will be to promote regional collaboration by networking port and airport authorities and providing advice and expertise of staff in charge of managing immigration and awareness of respect for human rights.

Also they will have to look after especially of building a net able to contribute to create an early warning system, that could be able to prevent European authorities about suspicious movements of old vessels and/or fishing boats in the ports where they are deployed, in order to establish proper countermeasures by the Services of concerned Member States.

On a second phase during years 2007 and 2008, also Liaison officers will be deployed in another ports suspicious to be involved in activities related to illegal immigration

In this last case Liaison Officers are expected will contribute actively to identification of their nationals in order to manage a more quick repatriation.

5.- Joint Patrols with Morocco Services.-

It will be evaluated and possible improved the capacity to implement border surveillance of Morocco through operational cooperation.

The southern Mediterranean is one of the main sources of migration to the European Union and one of the major crossroads of international migration.

The Maghreb, especially Morocco, is a region that is heavily affected by migration, not just as a region of origin but also, increasingly, as a region of transit and even destination, essentially from Su-Saharan Africa.

Morocco is faced with major flows of illegal migrants in transit, often waiting an opportunity to get into Europe

The objective of this activity accomplish the priorities of the Community cooperation with the third countries as defined at EU level. Through joint patrols Spain is contributing to strengthen Morocco capacity to manage migration and combat human trafficking, besides of preventing illegal immigration more effectively

Since second half 2004 Spain has agreed with Morocco the implementation of joint patrols in order to improve Morocco border management capacities and to create a climate of mutual trusting and confidence between services responsible of border surveillance in both countries.

The benefits of this actions are evident. It is still too early to make a effective evaluation, but it has been noticed in the second half of 2004 a decreasing in the number of pateras arriving to Spain from Morocco, in both areas Mediterranean and Atlantic.

As it is written in the draft made by RAC of the 5th Periodical Risk analysis on EU Member States external EU borders it has to be said that " In 2004 Spanish authorities registered 13.635 cases of illegal immigration by sea. Although this figure expresses an 18% decrease compared to 2003, Spain still faces the majority of illegal immigration at the external sea borders of the E.U. The Canary Islands remained the main point of entry (8426) followed by the Strait of Gibraltar (7245).

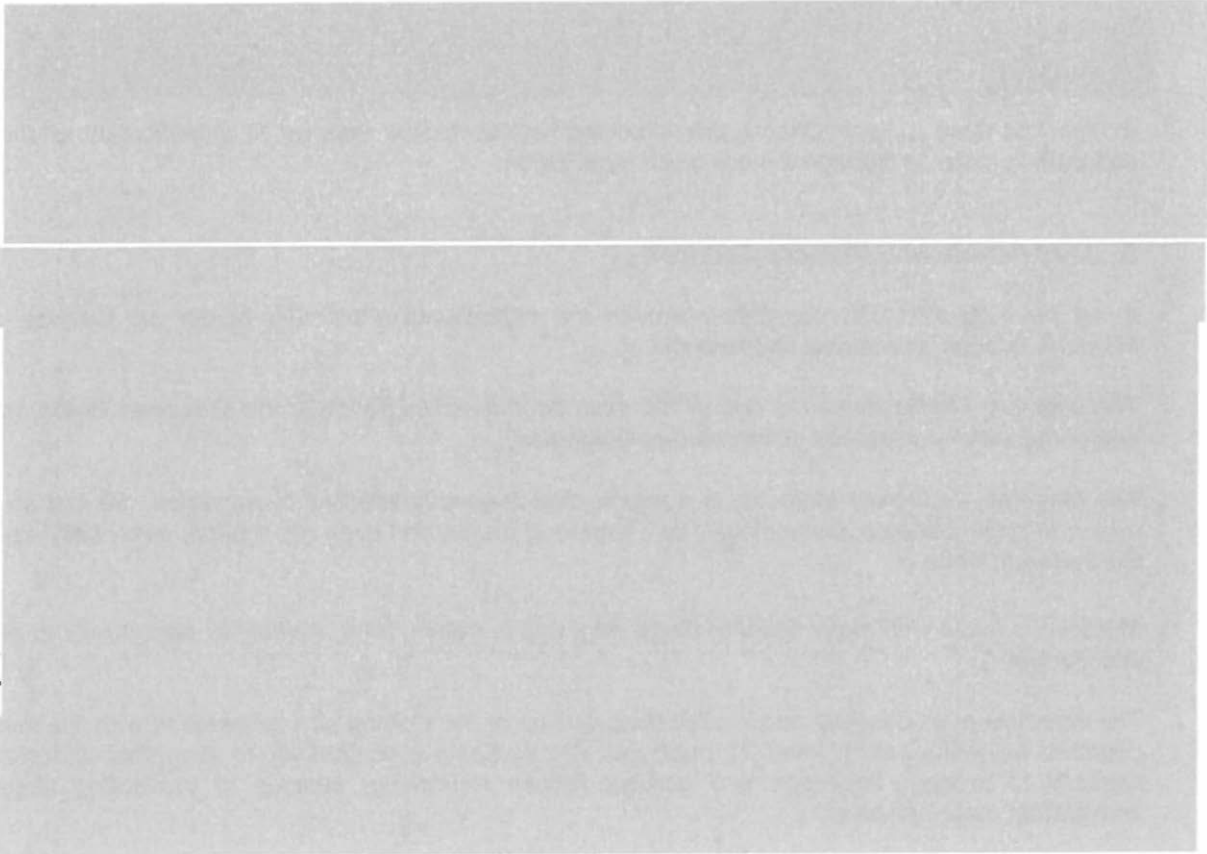
In this respect the effectiveness of the implemented SIVE system has to be mentioned, but also it has to be done evaluation of the implementation of Spanish-Morocco joint patrols.

It is believed that Morocco has to be a priority for AENEAS program, so within this framework programme and in order to contribute to the implementation of effective control and surveillance of European external borders, AENEAS should be an instrument that support Member States and third countries like Morocco who endure, for the benefit of the Community, a lasting and heavy financial burden in this respect.

It is essential to achieve the objectives of AENEAS programme in the field of stemming illegal immigration and to support practical measures including by means of operational cooperation in order to evaluate and possibly improve the capacity to implement border control of Morocco authorities.

These financial efforts can be used as a mean to support cooperation in another matters, like future implementation of readmission agreements, but in any case all actions that Morocco can put in place reinforcing patrolling in the territory under his control, will go in benefit of all the E.U, via reducing the pressure of illegal immigration in our external borders.

The joint patrols will be established in two main areas:



1.7 Methodology

(a) methods of implementation

Strategical measures:

Implementation of international meetings to promote regional dialogue and collaboration on the management of migratory flows, by networking port and airport authorities and providing advice, expertise and joint training of staff in charge of managing immigration and raising their awareness of respect for human rights

Tactical measures:

Train the trainers courses in order to train the migration and asylum authorities staff in the field of relevant aspects of interest and establish internal capacity within institutions involved to develop, deliver and monitor training for their staff and for the personnel of other Institutions with competence in the field of asylum and migration.

Operational measures:



Operational co-operation through implementation of joint patrol between responsible services from Spain and Morocco, as practical step to combat illegal immigration coming from/via Africa to Europe.

(b) reasons for the proposed methodology

Project SEAHORSE is a long term integral project that pretend to combine actions at different levels:

High level, in order to identify and network partners responsible for migration management of the African countries concerned, in order to establish a process of regular dialogue with the European Institutions and Member States.

Medium level through development of specific training for staff (High and medium rank officers) dealing with migration issues and initiating a network of Liaison Officers in order to step up the fight against illegal immigration, facilitating the exchange of information with these African countries.

And last but not least, developing of specific operational actions in order to improve border management in Morocco.

*Stemming illegal immigration according to article 2,1,d, of Regulation EC 491/2004 should establish in the third countries concerned an **effective policy** to prevent illegal migration, including efforts to stop trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants.*

***Spanish Guardia Civil is a Police Force** in charge of the Spanish borders and coasts surveillance, that has traditionally performed an important task in protecting the Spanish borders, - nowadays Community Borders-*

*In this sense the broad experience gained by the Guardia Civil in the field of illegal immigration endorses this Spanish Police force to lead a project that can not be based just on theoretical statements, but mainly in **practical measures** in order to manage an effective policy to prevent illegal migration to Europe*

(c) how the action is intended to build on a previous action

As an integral action, project SEAHORSE is the first serious step to implement real operational and strategical measures in a global context at European level, to combat illegal immigration coming from/via Africa through the so called "Atlantic route".

In this sense it is expected that AENEAS programme can suplement or back up actions already taken under existing national strategie in specific EU Member States.

(d) procedures for internal evaluation

Each acitivity will have internal evaluation.

In the case of joint patrols, at the end of year 2006 a Delegation of Guardia Civil will travel to Morocco with the main purpose to make an evaluation of the results and procedures followed during the joint patrols.

As regards of this evaluation it will be decided to go on or not during year 2007, and/or to addres the services to different geographical areas.

Statistics provided by the Spanish Ministry of Interior will be essential in order to identify or not a real decreasing in the number of illegal immigrants arriving to Spanish coasts, both in Atlantic and Mediterranean area.

In the case of Liaison officers, all of then will elaborate a threat assesment and risk assesment as well as real situation report over their area of responsibility, in order to evaluate the possible establishment in such areas of permanent Liaison Officers



In the case of the creation of the Mauritania Maritime Service, all the participants in the course will be evaluated by Spanish Instructors. Besides it is foreseen to realize a visit to Mauritania during the year 2007 in order to evaluate in situ the progress of this activity, and the possibility to provide with some material to Mauritania on bilateral bases

Regarding the course on illegal immigration for African staff the evaluation plan will consist of two phases.

In the first one it will be made a survey to all participants about different aspects related to the course (content, organization, usefulness, results, etc) . Besides the applicant will send a conclusions report to the European Commission.

In the second phase it will developed a full report, using as base document, the conclusions as well as the survey analysis, in order to modify if necessary the program of the courses for the following years.

Regarding the international meeting and seminars similar process will be made. In any case any suggestion from European Commission regarding the Agenda of such meetings will be welcome.

It is planned to send the European Commission in advance the Agenda of the meetings. This Agenda can be modified regarding the priorities of the European Commission, related to the African countries involved.

In any case the organisation will make an internal evaluation report on the global impact of the meetings in short term criteria, as well as the progress managed.

(e) level of involvement and activity of other organisations (partners or others) in the action

MOROCCO as associated country will have an active rol in almost all the activities of the action.

In the first place this country will be the main actor in the implementation of joint patrols. The success of these operational measure will be a guarantee in the efficacy of combating the illegal immigration by the responsible Services of Morocco

The agreements between Spanish and Morocco goverment guarantee the aplication of this iniative in the parameters included in the budget for the year 2006.

As regards it is important to say that the wish to combat illegal immigration by the Morocco goverment is clear. Different initiatives have been implemented until now by Morocco, not only the implementation of joint patrols between Royal Morocco Gendarmerie and Spanish Guardia Civil, but also the deployment of a military batallion along the coast of Western Sahara in the areas that sorround Laayaun, well known as departure point for the so called pateras that arive to Canary Islands.

After evaluation of the efficacy of these joint patrols, the geographical area, and period of implementation can be changed in order to improve the quality of the action.

The Exchange of Liaison Officers is also a guarantee of the increasing in the quality of coordination between Services responsible of combating illegal immigration.

In the case of Mauritania the Institution associated is the Gendarmerie. This body is the main actor in the field of combating illegal immigration.

The creation of the Maritime Service of Mauritania will be an important step in the fight against this phenomena in this country as well as a way to involve Mauritania in this matter.

The acceptance of Liaison officers deployment it is a clear wish to co-operate in fighting against illegal immigration, especially in order to reduce the pressure in the Atlantic route.

Senegal and Cape Verde collaborate to the project as associated countries. They accept to participate in the international meetings as well as to send officers to the training courses on illegal immigration, and to receive Liaison officers in the sensible ports suspicious to be used by traffickers.

(f) reasons for the role of each partner

The main reason to involve in particular these African countries, as regards, Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal and Cape Verde, is to prevent and combat illegal immigration to Europe from/via Africa using the so called "Atlantic route".

Each specific activity will be implemented with the concrete African country concerned, regarding the specific risks and threatens they have to face and associated with their geographical situation and proximity to European territory.

(g) team proposed for implementation of the action

Staff from The Fiscal and Border Command inside General Directorate of Guardia Civil, will be involved directly in the action at full time, taking care of organization and financial aspects.

For each specific activity will be nominated specialised personnel.

The Fiscal and Border Command will be international contact point in order to coordinate and guarantee the successful implementation of all international activities foreseen.

1.8 Duration and action plan

The duration of the action will be 36 months.

Note: The indicative action plan must not mention real dates, but must simply show "month 1", "month 2", etc. Applicants are recommended to leave a certain amount of slack in the timetable of their action plan as a precaution. The action plan should not include detailed descriptions of activities, but just their title (please ensure that these match the titles listed in section 1.7). Any months without activities must be included in the action plan and the duration of the action.

The action plan for the first year of implementation should be sufficiently detailed to give an overview of the preparation and implementation of each activity. The action plan for each of the following years (depending on the action's duration) may be more general and should only list the main activities foreseen for those years.¹ The action plan must be drawn up using the following format:

Year 1													PROJECT SEAHORSE													
													Semester 1						Semester 2							
Activity													Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body	
Preparation Activity 1 (Meeting Europe-Africa)																										Applicant
Execution Activity 1 (Meeting Europe-Africa)																										Applicant and Associated Institution
Preparation Activity 2 (Visit of Authorities)																										Applicant

¹ A more detailed action plan for each subsequent year will have to be submitted before receipt of new pre-financing payments, pursuant to Article 2(2) of the General Conditions of the grant contract.

Execution Activity 2 (Visit of Authorities).														Applicant Cape Verde, Morocco Senegal , Mauritania
Preparation Activity 3 (Illegal immigration courses)														Applicant
Execution Activity 3 (Illegal immigration courses).														Applicant Cape Verde, Morocco Senegal , Mauritania
Preparation Activity 4 (Maritime courses)														Applicant
Execution Activity 4 (Maritime courses).														Applicant Mauritania
Preparation Activity 5 (joint patrols)														Applicant Morocco
Execution Activity 4 (Joint patrols)														Applicant Morocco

For the following years		PROJECT SEAHORSE												
Activity	Semester 1						Semester 2						Implementing body	
	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Preparation Activity 1 (Meeting Europe-Africa)														Applicant
Execution Activity 1 (Meeting Europe-Africa)														Applicant and Associated Institution
Preparation Activity 2 (Visit of Authorities)														Applicant
Execution Activity 2 (Visit of Authorities).														Applicant Mauritania
Preparation Activity 3 (Illegal immigration courses)														Applicant
Execution Activity 3 (Illegal immigration courses).														Applicant Cape Verde, Morocco Senegal , Mauritania
Preparation Activity 4 (Maritime courses)														Applicant

Execution Activity 4 (Maritime courses).																				Applicant Mauritania	
Preparation Activity 5 (joint patrols)																					Applicant Morocco
Execution Activity 4 (Joint patrols)																					Applicant Morocco

2. Expected results

2.1 Expected impact on target groups

(a) the situation of target groups

On this field these are the expected results:

- *Third countries capacities of their administrations are improved including management and co-operation capacity between the Institutions with competence in the field of asylum and migration management at national and international level*
- *Awareness in third countries of the importance of migration, not only for the European Union, but also for boosting their own development*
- *Dialogue and collaboration between third countries and the European Union on migration question are stepped up*
- *Capacities for collating and processing data on migratory flows and the capacities of staff in charge of migration management are improved*
- *Expertise is developed*
- *The proposed financial and technical assistance is an incentive for concluding readmission agreements*
- *Collaboration and information exchanges between the relevant administrations of the third countries and the Member States improve and expand*
- *The third countries authorities cooperate with those of the Member States in the identification and documentation of returnees*

(b) the technical and management capacities of target groups or partners (where applicable)

- *Personnel of Maritime Service from Mauritania will be fully trained according to E.U. Member States best practices, on different specialities (divers, pilots, sailors, and mechanics)*
- *Improved procedures, fully operational, and strengthened capacity for implementing border surveillance in Morocco.*
- *Capacities for collating and processing data on migratory flows and the capacities of staff in charge of migration management are improved in all countries concerned.*



Publications and other outputs

After ending the project it will be written a comprehensive memory with description of all activities, and their results

Besides all the conclusions of the international meetings will be submitted to the European Commission who will be the final responsible to decide about possible publication

Regarding the courses on illegal immigration for African staff it will be developed a file with all the matters, that will be sent to the European Commission Services, with the purpose to be available to another projects on border management funded by European Commission.

All the documents will be facilitated to European Border Agency if European Commission allows it.

All the documents produced will show the logo of the European commission and explicit reference to the funds given by AENEAS programme will be mentioned.

2.3 Multiplier effects

International meetings Europe-Africa, will provide the European community of the following opportunities:

To support the implementation of future readmission agreements (It can be used to include talking about the state of the play with Morocco; and to initiate talking with countries like Mauritania and Senegal) by means of cooperation between the administrations of the third countries concerned and those of the Member States for the identification and documentation of the people in question.

To raise the African awareness of respect for human rights, and the importance of stemming illegal migration for Europe.

To encourage the reintegration of returnees from the concerned countries in their community of origin

To foster the development of expertise in the migration field and a better understanding of migration phenomena in the region, such as their link to development, by ensuring the documentation of persons, collating, processing and disseminating information and best practices.

To establish relations and possible a Maghreb -Sub-Saharan Africa dialogue on migration issues.

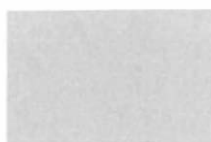
To this end, during years 2007 and 2008 is planned to extend this activity and to invite to these meetings to another Sub-Saharan countries affected by the problem such as Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry and Nigeria (because of the importance of this populated country in Africa and related to number of immigrants coming to Europe.)

Regarding the Training courses on illegal immigration:

In the first place it is expected that these courses will contribute to develop a transnational coordination between the central services combating illegal immigration with a view to fostering coordination, dialogue, sharing experience and information between the specialised services of the national administrations concerned. So the fact that migration managers from different African countries will attend together to the courses, it is expected will contribute to facilitate this objective and network partners responsible for migration management of the African countries concerned.

The target group will be Officials of High and Medium Rank appointed to Services responsible of combating illegal immigration at Central level and/or appointed to Ports and Airports suspicious to be used as departure points to Europe by criminal organisations for trafficking in human beings.

During the years 2007 and 2008, the activity could be extended to nationals from another African countries like Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry and Nigeria.



So after evaluation of results of the first year of the project, and if the European Commission makes recommendations on this sense, it could be reserved 1 or 2 places for nationals from, Cote de Ivore, Ghana, Algeria, Tunis and Lybia.

Finally, it is necessary to say that the system "train the trainers" it is a guarantee of the multiplier effect of the action.

2.4 Short- and long-term impact

- (a) The financial aspect (how will activities be financed when the grant ends?)
- (b) Institutional level (Will structures allowing the activities to continue be in place at the end of the action? Will there be local "ownership" of action outcomes?)
- (c) Policy level (What structural impact will the action have - e.g. will it lead to improved legislation, codes of conduct, methods, etc?)

a) Annual meetings Europe-Africa, can become Institutional meetings.
It is expected that the relevance of the results will encourage to another Member States to follow up the action.

Nevertheless it is a priority for Spain to prevent the arrival of the illegal immigrants through the so called "Atlantic route", using The Canary Islands as a first step in the way to Europe. So after evaluation of the results it will be studied seriously to continue with these activities in future.

Regarding the specific collaboration with Mauritania, it is the interest of Spain to continue bilateral cooperation more deeply in future.

It is a national strategie to continue deploying liaison officers in different locations related to suspicious activity related to trafficking in human beings.

After evaluation or results got by temporal Liaison Officers, it will be considered the future deployment of permanent Liaison Officers. The cost of these Liaison officers would be covered by national budgets.

Regarding the joint patrols, there is an agreement between Spain and Morocco authorities to implement them an to cover the expenses even without financing from E.U. but it is thought that mechanisms of solidarity should be put in place, having in account that the improvement of management border surveillance in Morocco go in benefit of all the European Union.

b) The system "train the trainers" guarantee the future existence of local ownership of action outcomes.

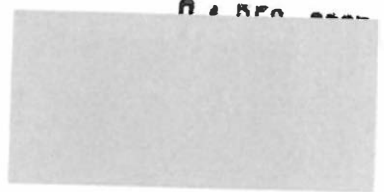
Besides dialogue and collaboration between third countries and the E.U. on migration question will be a fact.

c) The action with any doubt will lead to improve codes of conduct between the staff of the concerned countries, with fully awareness over human rights respect.

Also it will be improved the operational procedures and capacity for implementation of border surveillance both in general and specific aspects.

Also it will be improved the capacities of staff in charge of migration management in all the concerned countries.

The maritime Service of Mauritania will be created and it will start to fight against illegal immigration.



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Logical Framework for the project

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MIGR/2005/103-569

01 DEC 2005

	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objectives	<i>Establish in the third countries concerned an effective policy to prevent illegal migration including efforts to stop trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants</i>	<p><i>Increase in dialogue and cooperation on the topic of migration between third countries and the European Union</i></p> <p><i>Rise in the number of third country experts on the management of migratory flows</i></p>	<i>Commissions Regular reports</i>	
Specific objective	<p><i>To promote regional collaboration and dialogue on the management of migratory flows including transit and migration, illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings</i></p> <p><i>Encourage interregional cooperation on border management and controls</i></p> <p><i>Development of training for staff dealing with migration issues</i></p> <p><i>Evaluate, and possibly improve, the capacity to implement border controls, and improve the management of border controls including by means of operational cooperation</i></p>	<p><i>Increase in dialogue and cooperation on the topic of migration between third countries and the European Union</i></p> <p><i>Information flows between the authorities of third countries and Member States</i></p> <p><i>Rise in the number of third country experts on the management of migratory flows</i></p> <p><i>Number of people repatriated</i></p> <p><i>Number of persons identified and documented</i></p> <p><i>Staff trained</i></p>	<p><i>Commission regular reports</i></p> <p><i>Information from Member States</i></p> <p><i>Number of staff trained</i></p> <p><i>Regular statistics regarding the operative status in the migration and asylum field</i></p>	<p><i>third countries maintain consistent policy to improve cooperation with E.U.</i></p> <p><i>E.U. Best practices are implemented in third countries</i></p> <p><i>Previous and on-going related projects successfully implemented</i></p> <p><i>Future activities planned and in line with on-going projects</i></p>
Expected results	<i>Third countries capacities of their administrations are improved including management and co-operation capacity between the Institutions with competence in the field of asylum and migration management at national and international level</i>	<i>better application of international instruments and principles related to protection of migrants</i>	<i>Commission reports International Organisations reports</i>	<i>E.U. Best practices are implemented in third countries</i>

Logical Framework for the project

01/03/2005

Awareness in third countries of the importance of migration, not only for the E.U., but also for boosting their own development

dialogue and collaboration between third countries and the European Union on migration question are stepped up

Capacities for collating and processing data on migratory flows and the capacities of staff in charge of migration management are improved

Expertise is developed

The proposed financial and technical assistance is an incentive for concluding readmission agreements

Collaboration and information exchanges between the relevant administrations of the third countries and the Member States improve and expand

The third countries Authorities cooperate with those of the Member States in the identification and documentation of returnees

Stabilisation or reduction in the number of violations of migrants's rights

Increase in dialogue and cooperation on the topic of migration between third countries and between third countries and the European Union

information flows between the authorities of third countries and Member States

Rise in the number of third country experts on the management of migratory flows

Successful conclusion of readmission negotiations

Number of persons identified and documented

Number of people repatriated

*International Organisations reports
NGO reports*

*Evaluation reports
Commission reports*

Member States reports

*Screening tables
Regular reports, studies and analyses*

Government official journals

Member States reports

Member States reports

third countries ligation compliant with the E.U. Legislation and best practices enacted

Close and comprehensive coordination of the principal actors involved

Full commitment of all parties involved in the process

timely and adequate resources available

Previous and on-going related projects successfully implemented

Close coordination of the principal actors involved

Close coordination of the principal actors involved

Logical Framework for the project

Activities		Means:		
	<i>Visit of Authorities</i>	<i>Operational facilities</i>		<i>Agreement on dates with African administrations</i>
	<i>Annual meeting Europe-Africa</i>	<i>studies. International conference organisation</i>		<i>No preconditions. All African countries agree.</i>
	<i>Joint patrols</i>	<i>personnel, equipment, supplies operational facilities</i>		<i>No preconditions. Spain has an agreement with Morocco</i>
	<i>Courses on illegal immigration</i>	<i>personnel, equipment, training, operational facilities</i>		<i>No preconditions. All African countries concerned agree the activity</i>
	<i>Courses for maritime service</i>	<i>personnel, equipment, training, operational facilities</i>		<i>No preconditions. The activity is a priority for Mauritnia</i>
	<i>Deployment of Liaison Officers</i>	<i>personnel</i>		<i>No preconditions. All African countries concerned agree the activity</i>

01 DEC. 2005

