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FACT SHEETS DETECTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND OPTIONS FOR TAKING ACTION

Over fifty organisations have combined their knowledge and expertise in more than 25 fact sheets intended to help professionals identify the various types of domestic violence and how they could act in response. The fact sheets (in Dutch) are provided on the website: huiselijkgeweld.nl.

There are many different types of domestic violence and child abuse. All may involve specific signs, risk factors and considerations for referral. Therefore, under the framework of this project, a fact sheet has been developed for each type of violence, to provide health professionals with ready access to all the information. The fact sheets are also a guideline for possible responses by health workers in all professional fields that work with the [reporting code](#) for domestic violence and child abuse, which include physicians, nurses, care workers, paramedics, psychologists, youth workers, social workers, teachers, childcare workers and community workers.

1. BASIC RIGHTS

State Secretary for Justice and Security: plans for LVV (Landelijke Vreemdelingen Voorziening - National Aliens Provision)

On 29 November, the State Secretary published his plans for setting up pilot projects in five municipalities for the care and counselling of undocumented migrants. These municipalities will be entering into collaborations with local aid organisations. After a pilot project of three years, a national network will be created, with eight central LVV municipalities. See the plans [here](#) and press release [here](#).

District Court: in cases of reapplications for asylum, no entitlement to asylum during the appeal phase
Since the Gnandi verdict by the Court of Justice of the European Union, the Netherlands is required to provide refuge for asylum seekers during the waiting period in appeal cases. However, according to the district court of Groningen, there is no right to refuge in cases of reapplications for asylum (Rb Groningen, AWB 18/8447, 9.11.18).

2. ADMISSION POLICY

Dutch Council of State: westernised women only will be granted asylum if they would be unable to adjust after repatriation

The Dutch Council of State pronounced judgement in three cases on the right to asylum for westernised women from Islamic countries. According to the Council of State, the definition of refugees does not apply to this situation, as this would require the reason for fleeing to be related to religious or political convictions. Therefore, westernised women can only obtain a residence permit in cases where, after repatriation, they would be considered an apostate as a result of their behaviour. See press release [here](#).

CRC: Moroccan Kafala system leads to legal adoption

This case is about a Moroccan family who applied for a residence permit, in Belgium, for their adoptive child who was awarded to them via Kafala. The Belgian authorities considered Kafala an unlawful adoption.

The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is of the opinion that Belgium did not put the rights of the child first, because Belgium did not take into account the ties that the child had forged to its adoptive parents, nor did it hear the child. See [here](#).

State Secretary for Justice and Security: forced marriage and abandonment in 2017

In 2017, the Dutch Centre of forced marriage and abandonment received a total of 38 reports of possible forced marriage and abandonment abroad. These reports, ultimately, resulted in 20 concrete cases, 4 of which concerning forced marriage. See [here](#).

District Court: use of the practical document for judgement about degree of distress

The district court stated that, in cases of applications for reasons of distress, the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) must verify all elements named in the [practical document](#), and consider them in mutual coherence. This has not happened, in this case. If an undocumented migrant is to be considered to be in distress, he/she should also be exempt from paying any fees (Rb Amsterdam, AWB 18/2906 (appeal), 16.11.18)

3. CHECK AND DETENTION

District Court: reassessment of undesirability statement Bosnian 1F status holder

The district court is of the opinion that the criterion 'current and serious threat to public order', as applied under EU law, in this case means that the undesirability statement must be withdrawn. This Bosnian man received the 1F status because of his actions during the Yugoslav War, but this was over 24 years ago. He has not committed any unlawful acts since then. See [here](#).

4. ACTIVITIES

Doctors of the World starts pilot project on psychosocial care in the Schilderswijk in The Hague

Doctors of the World has started psychological care for undocumented migrants in the Schilderswijk in The Hague. Many undocumented migrants are suffering from psychological problems because their situation is hopeless. They suffer from sleeping disorders and stress, sometimes also from post-traumatic stress and addictions. It is important that they receive help as soon as possible. Where needed, we help them with a referral to specialist care.

Every Wednesday, between 10:00 and 12:00 hours, at the Hoofthoek 87/88, The Hague (Dutch Council for Refugees (*VluchtelingenWerk*)).

ASKV symposium: Amsterdam model for care, counselling & activation, 13 Dec. 19:30hrs, Amsterdam

Over the past three years, the ASKV has been offering practical learning courses, under the [Project Activering Ogedocumenteerden \(PAO\)](#) [*project Activation Undocumented Migrants*]. The impact of the PAO will be made public during our symposium. In addition, we will be presenting the new NGO monitor, which has studied the current effects of the Amsterdam policy, as well as those who are not covered by that policy. Following that, we are organising a debate with council members about the future of care.

Discussion Brief : 'Crackdown on NGOs assisting refugees and other migrants'

NGOs, Search and Rescue operations, and volunteers have often been providing support to refugees and migrants on the ground. But research indicates that legislation to counter human trafficking for instance, also provides an obstacle for the functioning of civil society actors. This Brief discusses in further detail the criminalisation of NGOs and its facilitation by EU law, the harassment and policing of NGOs beyond formal criminalisation, and the potential impacts of the policies that have been adopted.