



REPORT SUMMARY

25,66 FORCED REPATRIATIONS

1. In 2016, 7.5597 individuals were held in Foreigner Detention Camps (CIE, in Spanish). Of these, 5.695 were detained upon disembarking on the coast of Spain, 63 were transferred from a CETI, 6.004 were detained and subject to expatriation processes. 513 women and 51 minors were among those detained. 770 international protection applications were filed, of which 158 were admitted for further administrative review. Among those detained, 2.110 were expelled and 95 were returned; in other words, 29,02% of those detained were repatriated by force. It must be taken into account that 5.051 deportation orders and 4.190 removal orders were executed: 9.241 forced repatriations of foreigners, including those subject to immigration detention and those who were not. The average time spent in immigration detention was 24,47 days. The number of people subject to immigration detention had decreased in previous years; however, in 2016 the number increased, thanks largely to the high number of detainees at Algeciras-Tarifa, also referred to as the *Frontera Sur* (Southern Border) CIE.

2. The number of people visited by SJM teams reflects the year's irregularities. The temporary closures of the Barcelona and Valencia CIEs, as well as the delays and difficulties visiting Tarifa, impacted this number. In general terms, we counted 658 individuals (52 women) and conducted 1.741 visits. 36% of the people visited had recently arrived in Spain via boat. 5% stated having been in the country for between 1 and 4 years, whereas another 5% stated having been in the country for more than 4 but less than 7 years. 7% of individuals accompanied had been residing in Spain for a time period of between 7 and 10 years, and 16% declared having been living in the country for 10 to 15 years. Finally, more than a quarter of those visited (26%) had been residing in Spain for more than 15 years.

3. For the companies contracted to provide them with goods and services, CIEs constitute an important business. Chartered flights, construction work, clothing, toiletries, food, sanitary items, etc. What's most interesting about all this is that the managers who run the CIEs invest most of the money on policing and security, and do not care about the broader, more comprehensive logic of safety: adequate protection from the climate elements (including proper footwear and clothing), individual and public health services, promoting understanding by providing interpretation and translation, and the respect of other fundamental human rights, such as

religious freedom and cultural diversity, the right to communicate with the outside world (primarily via telephone), etc.

4. Numerous incidents took place during 2016 in several Spanish CIEs. Desperate protests organized by desperate people, aimed at shining light on the conditions of those detained. Long periods without access to information, effective legal counsel, proper clothing, or to recreational and educational activities. To all this, add a looming sense of uncertainty. That is the unfortunate situation in which the SJM teams found the detainees of the CIEs visited: they do not know how much longer they will be kept in these conditions, whether they will be repatriated or not, etc.

5. All this can be found in the legal decisions on the CIEs. What's most notable about them is their insistence on certain rights such as the right to request international protection, the right to know sufficiently in advance the date at which orders of deportation or expulsion will be put into effect; and the right to adequate facilities and life conditions...

6. Things we have learned through the political initiatives pertaining to the CIEs. The margin of influence and impact local governments can have when using their municipal powers.

7. Concerns include the lack of effective enforcement of internal rules and regulations at foreigner detention camps, especially the unjustified discrepancies between one CIE and the next. This report looks at legal rulings made by the courts and the Ministry of prosecutors on the matter.

8. The SJM continues to demand the immediate closing of all CIEs (for this reason, it continues to pay close attention to the public and political agenda on the subject). In the meantime, it works to promote detention as a last option, to be resorted to only when all other available precautionary measures have failed; and to promote alternatives to expulsion as well.

To put it briefly: it is necessary to continue improving the lives and conditions of those who have been detained.