

NEWSLETTER, edition 11 no. 22  
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## WEBINARS: MOROCCAN AND TURKISH (FAMILY) LAW, 2 NOVEMBER

There still are women and children in the Netherlands and Belgium who are taken abroad by their spouse or parents and stay there against their will. It also happens that young people are coerced into marriage in their country of origin.

If you want to help these women and young people, it is important to know the local laws and regulations. You will learn this in these two (paid) webinars:

- 01:00 PM until 02:30 PM: Moroccan (family) law in case of abandonment and coercion of marriage
- 03:00 PM until 04:30 PM: Turkish (family) law in case of abandonment and coercion of marriage

<https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/nl/onderwijs/course/Marokkaans-en-Turks-%28familie%29recht-bij-achterlating-en-huwelijksdwang>

## BASIC RIGHTS

### Court: also entitled to asylum reception facility after entry as student

This man came to the Netherlands as a student, but cancelled his university registration immediately upon arrival and applied for asylum. COA wanted to refuse him reception facilities because he already had a status. The court sees no grounds for this in the policy. See [here](#).

### CAT: no social benefits in procedure for continued residence if permit withdrawn retroactively

This woman's permit was withdrawn retroactively. She then applied for continued residence and social benefits. The application for continued residence was rejected, but the court ruled in her favour, which meant that the IND had to make decide again.

This ruling concerns the right to social benefits. According to the Central Appeals Tribunal, a foreign national is entitled to social benefits during a procedure for continued residence, but only if there is no 'residence gap'. There is one in this case, because of the retroactive revocation. Therefore, the woman is not entitled to benefits. See [here](#).

## ADMISSIONS POLICY

Court: IND should not doubt about nationality if applicant shows a genuine passport This man from Sierra Leone first had an asylum permit, but it was not renewed. Then he received a RANOV (Pardon) permit in 2007. He already applied for naturalisation in 2016, this was refused because the IND doubted his nationality. With this new naturalisation application he has submitted a real passport.

The court found that the IND may not doubt the nationality without a sound reason, if the foreigner has a real passport. See [here](#).

### Rb: unmarried Moroccan mother runs risk upon return

This Moroccan woman states that she had been raped by her uncle and has given birth to a child as an unmarried woman. In Moroccan criminal law, this means that she runs the risk of persecution if she returns to Morocco. The court therefore finds that return is not justified. See [here](#).

### Court: sexual assault on daughter also qualifies as domestic violence

If a relationship has broken down because of domestic violence, the victim can change the partner-dependent residence permit into 'continued residence'. However, the domestic violence must be proven, for instance, by reporting it.

In this case, the daughter reported the sexual assault by her mother's former partner. The police interviewed this former partner as a suspect at the police station. This shows that the police took the report seriously. Therefore mother and daughter should be granted a residence permit. See [here](#).

## INSPECTION AND DETENTION

### SoS&J: guarantee for visa never used by IND

'Visa applicants may be required to submit proof of guarantee to verify that the conditions of a visa application are met. The enforcement of the guarantee takes place via a civil procedure. This makes it a labour-intensive and expensive procedure, which is why the IND does not proceed with this procedure as yet. It is currently being investigated whether other parties involved, such as the R&DS, COA, hospitals or municipalities, have ever recovered costs from the guarantor in this way.' See [here](#).

## WHAT'S ON

### UN women: guide on gender-responsive migration policies

UN Women, the UN agency working for the empowerment of women, published a guide on gender-responsive implementation of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM).

Objectives concerning undocumented women include: access to services irrespective of one's irregular status, free or affordable legal assistance to all migrant women; access to permanent residence permits for migrant women who are at risk of being trafficked or are victims of trafficking; employment policies centred around equality of opportunity and treatment, including equal pay; access to effective reporting, complaint, and redress mechanisms for migrant women in the informal economy. See [here](#).

### WI 2021/18: Assessment of the plausibility of the human trafficking story

This Work Instruction of the IND is a manual for the assessment of applications for a non-temporary humanitarian residence permit on the basis of special individual circumstances after a stay as a victim or a reporting victim of human trafficking. The instruction relates specifically to the assessment of the plausibility of the human trafficking story. See [here](#).

### Vacancies at Fairwork:

- [Vacancy Co-ordinator support Spanish speaking migrant workers \(16 hrs p/w\)](#)
- [Vacancy Support coordinator for Portuguese-speaking migrant workers \(16 hrs p/w\)](#)
- [Vacancy Co-ordinator support Polish-speaking labour migrants \(24 hrs p/w\)](#)

### Fund: Ella Vogelaar Foundation, for undocumented women and children

Individual women from all over the Netherlands and organisations that work with the target group can apply. Support is available for food, clothing, medical care, education and legal assistance.

<https://stichting-ellavogelaar.nl/>

### Church and World Fund

This fund makes EUR 150,000 available for innovative initiatives that bring groups of people together. For example, by strengthening mutual understanding and stimulating people to continue working together. Send in a proposal before 1 December. [More...](#)

### Digital work for refugees, as a language teacher

NaTakallam is a social enterprise that connects refugees and displaced persons with remote work

opportunities in the language sector. We began in 2015, connecting primarily Syrian and Iraqi displaced persons with students on-line that wanted to practice Arabic conversation. Now, our language tutors from displaced backgrounds also offer Spanish, Persian, Kurdish, Armenian, French, and English lessons. Language tutors will set their own schedule and the time they are available, based on that, students sign up to have online sessions. Tutors may have 1 student per week (each session is one hour), or more. It is up to their availability as well as how many students sign up for sessions.

<https://natakallam.com/>

<https://airtable.com/shrQqFrFe2sAe4IAf>

Since 2003, the LOS Foundation (the Dutch acronym for 'Landelijk Ongedocumenteerden Steunpunt') has been the knowledge centre for people and organizations providing assistance to undocumented migrants. LOS Foundation devotes itself to the basic rights of these migrants and their children.