FRONTEX

Warsaw, 02-02-2012
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FRONTEX EVALUATION REPORT 2012

EPN PROGRAMME

JO EPN Hera 2012

Operations Division
Joint Operations Unit
Sea Borders Sector

Approved at Warsaw
.../..../2013

.....
Signature
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ANNEX:

Observation of Fundamental Rights Officer (full text)

Project Number: 2012/OPS/01

Prepared by:

[redacted] **(Project Manager)**
(Operational Analyst)

Commented [A1]: The non-disclosed text contains the names of actors participating in Frontex activities. The disclosure of such information would undermine the protection of the privacy and the integrity of the individual, in particular in accordance with EU laws regarding the protection of personal data. In this regard the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in Article 4(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) 1049/2001.

Presented at Directorate Programme Board Meeting on .....

Circulation Directorate

Approved by ED/ DED: .....
Date

Director of Operations Division: .....
Klaus Rösler

PUBLIC VERSION

1. Introduction

The JO EPN Hera has been running, each year, since 2006 with different implementation periods. The police and repatriation agreements that Spain signed with Senegal, Mauritania and Morocco and the consequent high level of cooperation between the Spanish, Senegalese and Mauritanian authorities performing joint patrols at sea and on the coastline of Senegal and Mauritania have been a significant deterrent factor in preventing illegal migration flows from Senegal and Mauritania towards the [redacted].

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Already in 2009 but mainly in 2010, migrant embarkation points from West African countries towards the [redacted] shifted from the Mauritanian and Senegalese coastline to the Moroccan and Western Saharan coastline, as a result of the enhanced surveillance on the Mauritanian and Senegalese coastline by the local authorities in cooperation with the Spanish authorities. At the same time, a further displacement of sub-Saharan migrants occurred as they used the West African route towards the southern coast of Spain through Morocco and Algeria. This was initially identified during the JO EPN Indalo 2010, which is implemented in southern Spain and continued increasingly in 2011 and also in 2012.

The protracted crisis in Mali and the volatile political situation in other African States also have had a clear influence on migratory flows towards neighbouring countries and the EU and have caused a change of routes in Africa. There was a reorganization of the criminal groups and modus operandi used to facilitate the movement would-be migrants, with the reactivation of the West African route due to the influx of migrants fleeing from conflict areas in the Sahel region.

This displacement effect was also partly due to the effectiveness of countermeasures implemented by the Mauritanian and Senegalese authorities to strengthen border and inland security and their commitment to enforce the bilateral agreements particularly focusing on the fight against illegal migration.

In 2012 the presence of the assets of the JO EPN Hera, supported by intelligence gathering and coordination, added value and rendered the border control along the external borders of the EU more effective. As an indirect outcome, the JO EPN Hera throughout the past 6 years has contributed to close cooperation and daily coordination among the authorities involved in fighting illegal immigration.

The JO EPN Hera 2012 was launched to coordinate the operational efforts and cooperation between Members States and Schengen Associated Countries, with the aim to tackle the irregular immigration across the external borders of the EU from West African countries disembarking in [redacted] (Spain).

As approved in the EPN Program for 2012, Frontex has coordinated the operational activities at the area of external maritime borders in the Mediterranean Sea and in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean. Different Units/Sectors in the Operations Division have been working to foster the better/common approach towards Spain.

The operational aim was maintaining patrols for control of migration flows from Western Africa to [redacted] and improving the cooperation with Senegalese and Mauritanian authorities.

Two Frontex Joint operations (EPN Hera and EPN Indalo) have been coordinated by Frontex from the ICC Madrid. France, Greece, Italy and Portugal deployed 1 Officer in the ICC, in the framework of the "Staff Exchange" program. The reporting system was completed via JORA. All information about the JO was available in FOSS.

According to the provision of the Operational Plan, the JO commenced on 02 July 2012, and finished on 15 December 2012. The activities have been conducted in the following operational areas:

Commented [A3]: The blanked out parts contain indications of the operational area. Disclosing the operational area would expose law enforcement officials patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

Spain: [redacted]
Mauritania: territorial waters and contiguous zone [redacted]
Senegal: [redacted]

Hosting Member State was Spain, while participating MS/SAC were Luxembourg and Iceland with 4 different authorities involved in total. Two Costal Patrol Vessels (ESP) and two Fixed Wings Airplanes (LUX and ISL) were deployed during the operation. No expert was deployed in the field considering the low trend of arrivals. In the framework of the JO, there was cooperation within the Third Countries

Mauritania, Senegal, and the Host Member State (Spain) based on the bilateral agreements between Spain and mentioned Third Countries. According to the protocol established with Spain, there was one Mauritanian, one Moroccan and one Senegalese National Officials permanently deployed in [redacted]. Moreover, the Regional Coordination Centre (RCC) located in [redacted] driven by Senegalese Navy, was responsible for the schedule of the EU assets deployed in the Senegalese Operational Areas. On weekly bases the RCC was preparing a schedule plan that was submitted to the ICC for the approval.

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The budget allocated for the JO was 2,426,035.09 EUR. The total amount of final payments for the end of 2012 was 1,852,174.27 EUR, representing the 76,3 % of the total committed budget.

2. Main objectives

For the Joint Operation EPN Hera 2012, the objectives were planned and agreed upon between Frontex and the Member States as mentioned below:

Enhance border security - Effective border control at external borders maintaining deterrent effects; enhanced detection and prevention of cross border crime.

Enhance efficiency of border security - Detection of all targets enabling to intercept persons, to prevent unauthorized border crossings, to counter other cross-border criminality and to take measures against persons who have crossed the border illegally as well as to report the other illegal activities observed.

Enhance operational cooperation - High level of MS participation in JO; Enhanced inter-agency cooperation and cooperation between national authorities of host MS as well as on EU level; Seeking involvement of TC in operational activities; Multi-character operational concept applied.

Enhance exchange of information - Collection of operational information from all actors involved in order to obtain intelligence, thus improving the risk assessments that underpin the operational activities.

Enhance efficiency of the exchange of information - Implementation of fully automated online reporting system; Seeking standardized format and quality of the reports and interviews.

Identify possible risks and threats - Better knowledge about the irregular migration related criminal activities and networks operating in the area and higher identification of the risks and threats related.

Establish and exchange best practices - Fostering practical cooperation between the authorities involved in prevention and tackling illegal migration as well as other cross-border crime; Delivering workshops, briefings, operational meetings to participants.

Support establishment of permanent structures - Continue fostering cooperation/information exchange between MS NCC/ICC/RCC/LCC.

3. Operational results

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During the JO EPN HERA 2012, a total of 84 irregular migrants reached [redacted] whilst during 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively a total of 340, 204, 2.284, 9.254 and 12.473 migrants arrived [redacted]. The implementation of the previous editions of the JO HERA together with the bilateral agreements between the Spanish authorities and their counterparts in the African states of Mauritania and Senegal undoubtedly contributed to stabilize the trend of the arrivals.

The outcome of the JO indicate the need to develop a closer cooperation with third countries in Africa as departing country of migrant's flows, in particular with Morocco, which is to be considered nowadays just about the only one departing point.

In 2012 the illegal migration trend towards the [redacted] (125 migrants) has sharply decreased (-63%) compared to 2011 (340 migrants) although the number of incidents which have occurred in 2012 (34) is higher than those which occurred in 2011 (30). There was also a decrease (-48%) in the number of migrants intercepted from 2 July until 15 December 2012 (84 migrants), compared to the same period of 2011 (162 migrants).

Concerning asylum requests and final asylum grants, 33 third country nationals applied for asylum and just seven were finally granted asylum, including five Moroccans of which four are of Sahrawi origin (Western Sahara). The total number of asylum applicants involves third country nationals also being intercepted [redacted] in the previous years.

During the implementation of the JO Hera 2012, 6 irregular migrants were identified and prosecuted for facilitation of illegal migration, and 32 individuals were arrested for drug trafficking.

Due to the lack of deployed debriefing experts [redacted], there was insufficient information on the involvement of migration facilitation networks in migration incidents reported in 2012 [redacted]

During the joint operation, high importance was given to the parallel activities, especially for the drugs smuggling and illegal fisheries. All the assets deployed in the operational area paid attention to detect targets suspected to be involved in illegal activities. The final figures reported 4,346 Kg of hash seized with 32 drug smugglers arrested. According to the Spanish authorities the total value of the seized hash would reach 6,688.000 Euros in the black market.

INTERNAL EVALUATION[1]

1. Background

1.1. Brief risk assessment

The JO Hera has been running, each year, since 2006 with different implementation periods. The police and repatriation agreements that Spain signed with Senegal, Mauritania and Morocco and the consequent high level of cooperation between the Spanish, Senegalese and Mauritanian authorities performing joint patrols at sea and on the coastline of Senegal and Mauritania have been a significant deterrent factor in preventing illegal migration flows from Senegal and Mauritania towards the [redacted].

Already [redacted] At the same time, a further displacement of sub-Saharan migrants occurred as they used the West African route towards the southern coast of Spain through Morocco and Algeria. This was initially identified during the JO Indalo 2010, which is implemented in southern Spain and continued increasingly in 2011 and also in 2012.

The protracted crisis in Mali and the volatile political situation in other African States also have had a clear influence on migratory flows towards neighbouring countries and the EU and have caused a change of routes in Africa. There [redacted]

This displacement effect was also partly due to the effectiveness of countermeasures implemented by the Mauritanian and Senegalese authorities to strengthen border and inland security and their commitment to enforce the bilateral agreements particularly focusing on the fight against illegal migration.

A second displacement occurred during 2010 relating to air routes from West African countries towards Turkey and Greece. Due to the free movement of nationals belonging to the area of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), migrants could move freely within the region towards other areas and thereby shift to alternative routes exploiting cheaper, safer and easier ways to reach the EU.

The increased use by Moroccan, Libyan and Tunisian migrants of several air routes from major airports of West African countries to Istanbul airport was noticed as they were not required to hold a visa for Turkey for an intended stay up to 90 days. This allowed them to continue their travel from Turkey to Greece. In February 2012, the Moroccan and Spanish Ministers of Interior signed a Police agreement to create two Joint Police Stations, one in Algeciras and one in Tangiers.

The purpose of this agreement is to exchange operational information and best practices between the different Police Services to strengthen efforts and improve results against organised crime, especially related to drug smuggling, international terrorism, illegal migration and the trafficking of human beings. This agreement renewed the previous agreement signed on 16 November 2010. Both police stations became operational on 20 May 2012.

In May 2012, the Mauritanian DSPCM2 and the Spanish authorities renewed the MOU that foresees the inland deployment of joint police teams and also joint maritime and aerial patrols in Mauritanian national waters for the purpose of tackling illegal migration and cross border crime.

Furthermore, on 3 October 2012, Spain and Morocco signed eight co-operation agreements during a top-level Spanish visit to Rabat.

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Commented [A7]: The blanked out parts contain detailed information regarding the modus operandi of criminal networks. Its disclosure would jeopardize the work of law enforcement officials and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

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[1] [redacted]

[2] *Delegation for Fishing Surveillance and Sea Control (DSPCM) of Mauritania (integrated in the Ministry of Fishing and Maritime Economy)*

It has to be stressed that as fuel is one of the key elements in the organisation of illegal trips by boat, the Moroccan authorities have established a regulation limiting the quantity of jerry cans or plastic containers which can be filled with fuel. At the same time, filling station employees are obliged to inform the police whenever somebody wants to buy fuel in plastic containers or any other container rather than in the tank of a vehicle.

In 2012 the presence of the assets of the JO Hera, supported by intelligence gathering and coordination, added value and rendered the border control along the external borders of the EU more effective. As an indirect outcome, the JO Hera throughout the past 6 years has contributed to close cooperation and daily coordination among the authorities involved in fighting illegal immigration.

1.2. Operational aim

The JO EPN Hera 2012 was launched to coordinate the operational efforts and cooperation between Members States and Schengen Associated Countries, with the aim to tackle the irregular immigration across the external borders of the EU from West African countries disembarking in [redacted] (Spain).

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1.3. Link to other Frontex activities, projects and programs

Joint Operation EPN Indalo 2012 -The International Coordination Centre (ICC) in Madrid coordinated both EPN Hera and EPN Indalo (for the period 19 May - 31 October 2012, until the JO EPN Indalo terminated).

Staff Exchange Programme - During the implementation of JO EPN Hera 2012, France, Greece, Italy and Portugal deployed one officer in ICC for a period of 5 days each.

Joint Operation Reporting Application (JORA) - The reporting in JO EPN-Hera 2012 was completed via JORA.

Frontex One Stop Shop (FOSS) - All information about the JO (operational plan, templates, contact details, documents from various meetings, situational reports, etc) were available in FOSS.

1.4. Period of the JO and operational areas

Commented [A10]: The blanked out parts contain detailed information regarding the operational area. Its disclosure would expose law enforcement officials' patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

The provision of the Operational Plan was to commence the JO on 02 July 2012 (09:00h LT) and to terminate it on 15 December 2012 (09:00h LT).

In comparison with 2011, the JO EPN Hera 2012 was shorter in terms of duration (JO EPN Hera 2011 was a permanent operation).

The operational areas of the JO EPN Hera 2012 were the following:

In **Spain:** [redacted]

In **Mauritania:** [redacted]

In **Senegal:** [redacted]

1.5. Hosting and participating MS

The Host Member State was Spain while the participating MS/SAC were Luxembourg and Iceland.

Participating authorities were the following:

- Spain: Guardia Civil (GC) and Spanish National Police (CNP);
- Luxemburg: Ministry of Interior/C.A.E. (CAE);
- Iceland: Coast Guard (CG).

During the JO the following assets were deployed:

• Spain (GC)	2 CPV (Class Roadman 101)	Total hours performed: 1595
• Lux. (CAE)	1 FWA (BN2T Islander)	Total hours performed: 160
• Iceland (CG)	1 FWA (Dash 8)	Total hours performed: 79

No expert has been deployed in the operational area considering the low trend of arrivals.

1.6. Other participating entities

In the framework of the JO EPN Hera, MAOC-N (Maritime Analysis and Operation Centre - Narcotics) and Europol were encoded into the operational plan with the aim to improve the border surveillance at the external borders, including the counter of border cross criminality. The cooperation among the MAOC-N, Host MS and Frontex has been carried out as agreed during the tri-lateral meeting held in Madrid, on May 18th 2012.

Since years, Spanish Authorities have established excellent cooperation with the correspondent Police authorities of different African countries. In particular, the Spanish and the participating EU patrolling assets, can be deployed and operate in those countries thanks to the bilateral agreements established with Mauritanians and Senegalese. Morocco still not allows the deployment of foreign resources on its soil/waters; however since 2009 also Morocco has seconded a Royal Gendarmerie Officer to the CCRC. On November 2010, the Spanish and Moroccan governments agreed to the immediate implementation of Joint Patrols, consisting of the Guardia Civil Maritime units and Royal Gendarmerie members.

[redacted] in [redacted]

On weekly basis, the RCC was preparing a schedule that was submitted to the ICC, via [redacted], for approval. The African LOs were mostly dealing with Guardia Civil (they were deployed outside the framework of the JO EPN Hera 2012) but in case it was needed, they provided, when requested clarifications or additional information to the events occurred in their countries and/or related to the migrants arrived to Canaries, having their nationalities. The Senegalese authorities, also thanks to the mentioned excellent cooperation with the Spanish authorities, were cooperative and flexible institutions.

Commented [A11]: *The non-disclosed text contain detailed information regarding the modus operandi of law enforcement officials. It contains references to the methods applied by law enforcement officers to perform border control tasks in general and to counter illegal activities in particular. Its publicity would expose the working methods applied in those activities which would jeopardize the implementation of ongoing and future operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration and other cross-border crime such as facilitation of irregular immigration, trafficking in human beings and terrorism. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.*

1.7. Financial information

The initial budget allocated for Hera 2012 was 3,160,000 EUR. On a later stage the amount was decreased to 2,485,000 EUR. Finally the amount committed for MS deployments was 2,426,035 EUR. By the end of 2012, 1,852,174 EUR was paid, which gives the 76,3 %. The remaining 573,861 EUR should be claimed at the beginning of 2013.

2. Achievement of objectives

- **Enhance border security** - Effective border control at external borders maintaining deterrent effects; enhanced detection and prevention of cross border crime.

  Achieved: Low trend of arrivals indicates that most of the boats steering to [redacted] were intercepted. This was also possible thanks to the detections reported by the Spanish Surveillance System (SIVE) on permanent basis. Moreover, in the framework of the JO 4,346 kg of hash has been seized.

- **Enhance efficiency of border security** - Detection of all targets enabling to intercept persons, to prevent unauthorized border crossings, to counter other cross-border criminality and to take measures against persons who have crossed the border illegally as well as to report the other illegal activities observed

  Achieved: During the operational activities almost all of the targets were intercepted. The surveillance of the assets was a key factor in order to prevent unauthorized border crossing.

- **Enhance operational cooperation** Enhanced inter-agency cooperation and cooperation between national authorities of host MS as well as on EU level; Seeking involvement of TC in operational activities; Multi-character operational concept applied

  Achieved: The flexibility was a key factor in order to enhance the operational cooperation. ICC led the operational activities counting on the professionalism of the crews deployed in the operational area, and the flexibility of the assets.

  Thanks to the bilateral agreement between Spain and 3rd Countries (Senegal and Mauritania); the operational activities have been carried out. In the framework of the JO Hera 2012, MAOC-N was involved by exchange of information with ICC. Multi-character operational concept has been applied.

  The permanent deployment of Moroccan, Senegalese and Mauritanian Liaison Officers in the CRCC in [redacted] fosters the exchange of information between these countries and Spain as well as supports the management of SAR cases in the maritime areas involved.

- **Enhance exchange of information** - Collection of operational information from all actors involved in order to obtain intelligence, thus improving the risk assessments that underpin the operational activities

  Partly achieved: [redacted]

  Frontex analytical reports presented the analytical findings based on the timely and complete information gathered, and helped to improve situational awareness and to promote timely and appropriate decision making for steering operational activities.

  [redacted]

- **Enhance efficiency of the exchange of information** - Implementation of fully automated online reporting system; Seeking standardized format and quality of the reports and interviews.

  Achieved: The information flow and the reporting system including the daily package tool, provided timely and useful information. The reporting in JO EPN Hera 2012 was accomplished via Joint Operation Reporting Application (JORA) using standardized incident report template.

  Considering the JORA system has been launched for the first time in 2012, the feedback was positive. The necessary measures to further improve the system according to the operational needs are being assessed.

Commented [A12]: The blanked out parts contain detailed information regarding the operational area. Its disclosure would expose law enforcement officials' patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

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- **Identify possible risks and threats -** Updated knowledge about the irregular migration related criminal activities and networks operating in the area and higher identification of the risks and threats related.

  Partly achieved: As already mentioned, no expert was deployed on the field consequently no information has been collected from the interviews. High competences and skills of ES CNP and GC made possible to identify risks and threats.

- **Establish and exchange best practices** Fostering practical cooperation between the authorities involved in prevention and tackling illegal migration as well as other cross-border crime; Delivering workshops, briefings, operational meetings to participants.

  Achieved: Frontex coordinated activities, envisaged the cooperation between the MS/SAC, in particular among the deployed human resources, exchanging the know-how and best practices and learning about the national procedures from each other. The exchange of experience and contacts among the officers from different MS/SAC is positive for the hosting and participating MS/SAC.

- **Support establishment of permanent structures** To continue the fostering cooperation/information exchange between MS NCC/ICC/RCC/LCC.

  Achieved: Both JO EPN Indalo and EPN Hera 2012 were led by the ICC Madrid in Guardia Civil Headquarters. This fact gave a valuable contribution to the establishment and development of the national coordinative structure.

  However, on 31 October 2012, the JO Indalo 2012 terminated and the ICC for the JO Hera 2012 was transferred from Madrid to the CCRC [redacted]. It is considered pertinent to revise this decision, as based on previous experience, the implementation of the ICC at a central level (Madrid) proves to be an added value as it fosters procedures and promotes timely and appropriate decision making for steering operational activities.

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3 Assessment of joint operational activities

3.1. Response

Assessment of the enhanced border security on illegal migration

The joint operational activities in the operational area were planned in close cooperation with the Spanish authorities defining an operational concept with the needed number and profiles of deployed resources. The contributing MS/SAC provided the requested human and technical resources allowing enough flexibility adapted to local circumstance during the operational period.

The Spanish authorities were responsible for all border-related operational activities in the defined operational area and the detention centres, including border surveillance. On behalf of Spain, the Guardia Civil and National Police were the working partners of Frontex for the activities to be carried out within the joint operation.

The fundamental rights of the individuals were safeguarded during the operation. All operational activities at sea were conducted in full compliance with Community law, the relevant national legislation and existing provisions of international law.

The intercepted/rescued persons were disembarked and passed the police procedures in the ports of Spain.

The command and control of the aerial and maritime means deployed on the spot, remained under the authority of the National Commands and the tactical command were under the authority of the specific Commander of the asset.

The maritime means's main tasks were detecting, identifying, tracking and intercepting the targets during the operation. The crews of the aerial and maritime means were concentrated on the information gathering about the persons attempting to cross the external border with the specific focus on facilitators/skippers, boats and objects in their possession.

The ICC personnel and crew members were constantly updated about the knowledge of the risk indicators, risk profiles and typical modus operandi of cross-border crime in the defined area by the ASO' Bi-Weekly Analytical Reports.

Operational results

Incidents on migration:

During the JO EPN Hera 2012, a total of 84 irregular migrants reached [redacted] whilst during 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively a total of 340, 204, 2.284, 9.254 and 12.473 migrants arrived to [redacted].

The implementation of the previous editions of the JO Hera together with the bilateral agreements between the Spanish authorities and their counterparts in the African states of Mauritania and Senegal undoubtedly contributed to stabilize the trend of the arrivals. The outcome of the operation indicate the need to develop a closer cooperation with third countries in Africa as departing country of migrant's flows, in particular with Morocco, which is to be considered nowadays just about the only one departing point.

For comparison reasons with previous years, the statistics relayed in this chapter do not refer only to the implementation period of the JO (since 2 July 2012), but also to the period from 1 January 2012.

In 2012 the illegal migration trend towards the [redacted] (125 migrants) has sharply decreased (-63%) compared to 2011 (340 migrants) although the number of incidents which have occurred in 2012 (34) is higher than those which occurred in 2011 (30). There was also a decrease (-48%) in the number of migrants intercepted from 2 July until 31 December 2012 (84 migrants), compared to the same period of 2011 (162 migrants).

Particularly during 2012, 18 migration incidents were reported (seven on [redacted], six on [redacted] and five on [redacted]); 11 of them occurred before the start of the JO (1 January - 26 June 2012) and seven during the implementation period (2 July - 15 December 2012). In 2011, October was the peak month of arrivals, followed by January and March (see Chart 1), [redacted]

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The intercepted/rescued persons were disembarked and passed the police procedures in the ports of Spain.

Concerning asylum requests and final asylum grants, 33 third country nationals applied for asylum (28 on [redacted]) and just seven were finally granted asylum, including five Moroccans of which four are of Sahrawi origin ([redacted] The total number of asylum applicants involves third country nationals also being intercepted on the [redacted] in the previous years.

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Facilitators:

During the implementation of the JO Hera 2012, 6 irregular migrants were identified and prosecuted for facilitation of illegal migration, and 32 individuals were arrested for drug trafficking.

Due to the lack of deployed debriefing experts on the [redacted], there was insufficient information on the involvement of migration facilitation networks in migration incidents reported in 2012, in the [redacted].

Drug trafficking:

During the joint operation, high importance was given to the parallel activities, especially for the drugs smuggling and illegal fisheries. All the assets deployed in the operational area paid attention to detect targets suspected to be involved in illegal activities. The final figures reported 4,346 Kg of hash seized with 32 drug smugglers arrested. According to the Spanish authorities the total value of the seized hash would reach 6,688.000 Euros in the black market.

Fisheries control

Despite the detection of vessels suspected of illegal fishery, no cases were officially reported.

Main Nationalities:

As in 2011, most irregular migrants apprehended in 2012 were Moroccans. Since 1 January 2012, 81 of the 108 irregular migrants intercepted were identified as Moroccans, the rest were Sub-Saharans including two of unknown nationality (one male and one female found dead at sea on 15 March 2012).

Since the start of the JO on 2 July, 84 irregular migrants (59 Moroccans, 18 Senegalese, three Malians, two Cameroons, one Nigerian, and one Ghanaian) were intercepted, whereas 6 Moroccan facilitators were arrested.

The Sub-Saharan irregular migrants, all adult males, were involved in two incidents reported on [redacted] The majority were Senegalese fishermen originating from the [redacted].

Vessels:

Seven boats (six pateras and one rubber boat) have been involved in respective migration incidents since the start of the JO on 2nd July. The boats were 5-6 metres in length, with one or two engines of 15-40 HP. Fuel containers were also found in two of these boats.

With regard to those six drug incidents reported since the 2nd July, four of the incidents involved rubber boats. These boats were 5-8 metres in length, with one or two engines up to 40 HP. In addition, one incident involved a fibre glass boat without any other details while in the last incident, no boat was identified as the drugs were found floating at sea.

Furthermore, since 2nd July, 10 incidents have been reported as "other", because the Spanish Authorities could not establish if they were related to irregular migration or drugs. 10 boats were seized, namely, nine rubber boats and one patera, 4-8 meters, with one or two engines up to 40 HP. Fuel containers, clothes, tools and spare parts were found inside all the rubber boats. Moreover, in one rubber boat food cans from Morocco were found while in another rubber boat a compass and a mobile telephone were also found. The patera was completely empty.

Assessment of capacity of deployed human resources and technical equipments

Human resources

During the implementation period, one (out of the 2) participating MS/SAC contributed with the deployment of 2 National Officers in total. Moreover the ICC staff, (consisting of 1 ICC Coordinator, 3 Duty Officers and 5 Operators), 1 Intelligence Officer and, in total 45 crew members have been deployed, providing in total 5.968 man days.

Technical equipment - Aerial

Luxemburg deployed a fixed wing airplane type FWA BN2T Islander (160 flight hours) for 60 days. Iceland deployed a fixed wing airplane type FWA Dash 8 Q-300 (79 flight hours) for 30 days. The deployed aerial assets fulfilled with the requested number of hours.

Technical equipment - Maritime

The Host MS contributed with the deployment of 2 CPV - type Class Roadman 101 (1757.7 hours performed), for maritime border surveillance during the entire period of implementation of the JO.

3.2. Awareness

Risks and threats, modus operandi and trends identified

In general terms, the level of the irregular migration flow towards [redacted]

Commented [A17]: *The non-disclosed text pertains to information crucial for situational awareness at the external borders of the EU which is used for risk analysis and in turn, operational decision making by the Agency. Disclosing this information publicly will undermine the effectiveness of Frontex operations as the risk analysis based on this information and used by Frontex to run its operations, would become common knowledge rather than intelligence to combat crime and prevent illegal cross-border activity. If this information would become public the efforts carried out by the European Union and Member States to curtail criminal activities would be jeopardized. Furthermore, there is a real risk that disclosing this information contained therein would be of benefit for the smuggling networks who would change their modus operandi accordingly, thus putting the life of migrants in danger. The disclosure is therefore refused, as it would undermine the protection of the public interest as regards public security in the sense of Article 4(1)(a) of the Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents.*

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[3] *JO Indalo 2012_ref:14736/14.08.2012 Bi-WAR n. 08 (weeks 31 & 32)*

[redacted]

When examining the figures comprising the number of boat arrivals and the number of apprehended illegal migrants, a similar downward trend is apparent from 2006 onwards. However, the ratio of migrants per boats is far from being constant. Actually, overall it indicates a sharp drop since 2008.

In 2006 and in 2008 the average number of migrants aboard each boat was 53-56, as the relatively large cayucos (which were mainly used by Senegalese and Mauritanian nationals) could hold that number of persons. On the other hand, Moroccans use pateras which are small or rubber boats and therefore the average number of migrants per boat dropped. Another hypothesis in support of the lower ratio is that boats from Morocco/Western Sahara, apart from migrants, may also be carrying drugs. Another aspect of the arrivals is their seasonality. It can be observed that when the months of the years 2007-2009[4] are compared in terms of the number of detected migrants that September continues to be the month of the highest activity, with a secondary peak in November, whereas the December-April period has been relatively inactive.

As opposed to that, in 2010 and 2011, when the detections mainly comprised Moroccan nationals, the pattern is entirely different in 2012, with arrivals peaking in September. [redacted]

Currently, there is a degree of uncertainty regarding developments in the Sahel region, in particular in relation to the internal displacement of African migrants fleeing from conflict areas. Therefore, the geo-political situations in this region need continuous monitoring in order to assess the need for an adequate operational response, should the situation require it.

Assessment of the information gathering and exchange

[redacted]

Despite the past experiences, during the implementation again became evident that there is room for improvement in sharing intelligence information, mainly among the participating authorities of the host MS.

FSC was responsible for collecting data, validating incident reports in JORA and providing the situational picture by producing and disseminating Situational Reports (SR), Serious Incident Reports (SIR) and Flash News close to real time.

[4] *The data from 2006 were purposefully removed as with their disproportionally huge total they would bias the average trend.*

Following the Operational Plan the reporting structure was carried out without problems.

Based on the final validated incident reports and additional information coming from other sources, FSC provided the FSC Daily Situational Report giving the customers the possibility to have an overall picture of the ongoing situation in the area of the joint operation; these reports were disseminated by email and uploaded to FOSS.

Assessment of reporting structure and information exchange applications used

The information flow from the CCRC to the ICC was provided on daily basis. The daily information package proved to be the most effective way of reporting from the ICC to Frontex. The use of only one e-mail address by all participants considerably improved monitoring the information flow.

In accordance with the Operational Plan, the JORA was used, for the first time in this operation, as the data-collection system. The operation and the template for the Incident Report were created in the system on time, before the operation started. Remote assistance and an on-site visit were provided at [redacted], where training was delivered, in order to support the operators and collect feedback from the area of operation. Continued contacts were established and maintained with the Project Manager of the operation and with the Incident Reporters and Verifiers, so as to accommodate their requests (access, training, changes to the structure, etc.) in a timely and flexible manner, and solve the minor inconveniences that appeared.

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The results of the implementation are satisfactory.

The FOSS portal was used in order to enrich situational awareness and share operational-related information with all joint operation participants. In addition, e-mail service was used for daily reporting. FOSS was used according to the standards defined in the Operational Plan. Since FOSS is the main platform and central reference point for operational information, it is recommended that awareness raising activities would be undertaken to further promote its use and functionalities, particularly among national authorities and at the deployment locations.

3.3. Interoperability

Assessment of the enhanced operational cooperation

Spain is hosting the JO EPN Hera since 2006; thanks to that, the Spanish national authorities are familiar with operational plan and the cooperation with the participating MS/SAC is performed accordingly.

The permanent implementation of the JO EPN Hera fostered the cooperation between the Guardia Civil and the Spanish National Police. Both authorities were cooperating closely upon arrivals in order to facilitate the intelligence gathering, identification of facilitators/skippers and to collect information related with the involvement of all participants. The GC, being the national authority in lead of this operation, was strongly committed in the planning and implementation of the JO whereas CNP was not involved during the planning process with Frontex.

Inter-agency cooperation

All the assets paid attention in order to detect suspected targets involved in other cross-border crime activities.

- All the suspected activity (illegal fishing and oil spill) were planned to be immediately reported to the ICC from where the information had to be provided to the relevant Agencies (**EMSA** and **EFCA**).
- **MAOC-N** was involved for the first time in the JO with the aim to support the ICC with the exchange of intelligence information, and delivering the list of "VOI" (Vessel of Interest) and providing intelligence on drugs trafficking related to the area to the ICC. Nevertheless, neither the list nor the intelligence was provided.
- **Europol** and Frontex cooperated during the JO through the exchange of information and intelligence. According with the decisions made at planning meeting, the communications were through the already established communication channels (via the Europol National Office, CNP). Up to date, Frontex project team and the ICC had not received any operational analysis file by EUROPOL.

Third countries

Spain has successfully involved Mauritanian and Senegalese authorities in the fight against irregular migration towards the EU by increasing their capacity to supervise the sea, close to their coasts, preventing departures from their coasts and accepting the return of migrants after having attempted to leave the African coast.

Even though Morocco is not included in the operational area, it played a key role in the fight against irregular migration, particularly during last years. This is due to the fact that most of the irregular migrants who landed on the [redacted] left from Moroccan and the Western Saharan coasts.

In this regard, the JO EPN Hera 2012 is the success of the combination of a planned strategy focused on West African countries by the Spanish Authorities, together with the active participation of Frontex through the JOs which were first launched in the area in 2006.

The planning of long term actions to the high and constant influx of migrants to the [redacted] demonstrates that a long term response was needed. Combining all the activities together, including the presence of Member States' assets coordinated by Frontex, has resulted in an extremely low number of arrivals to [redacted].

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3.4. Performance

Assessment of performance of human and technical resources deployed

As general consideration it has to be kept in mind that all the EU assets were deployed in territorial soil of African countries, therefore subjected to operate in accordance with the schedule of patrolling coordinated with the African authorities.

ICC was leading and coordinating the activities and met the minimum Frontex requirements for the joint operations. As common factor, the performances of the personnel deployed in the ICC and the ICC Coordinators have been outstanding. Two different ICC Coordinators have been involved in the JO, one in Madrid GC HQ, leading also the JO EPN Indalo 2012 from 02nd July until 31st October, the other one in [redacted] from 01st November until 15th December 2012. Both of them were full devoted to the JO, did a perfect job coordinating in cost/efficient way the overall daily activities.

Furthermore all the staff deployed in the ICC Madrid was excellent, they were skilled and with high professionalism.

The Intelligence Officers deployed in the ICC acted as a permanent daily connection point between the local authorities and the ICC enabling the gathering, sharing and dissemination of all relevant information

The National Officials (NO) coordinated the activities of their units with the ICC Coordinator. National Officers through their national Headquarters were authorized to take decisions concerning their national means involved in joint operation. The participating assets performed their tasks under the guidance of the ICC in coordination with NO and the territorially competent Coordination Centre [redacted].

Considered the wide extension of the operational areas and the number of the available assets, the total coverage 24/7 of the defined operational areas was too expensive to be achieved, and required a huge number of assets and crews. However, with the experience achieved it was possible to find a compromising solution which optimized the efforts by taking into account the hot periods (Sept/Oct), the modus operandi, the places of departures, the probable hours of the departures, etc.

Flexible deployment has been also the 'key of the success' of the national and participating assets: always available to perform the planned activities, the participants accepted the changes to the planning (due to weather conditions and intelligence information) and showed their readiness when immediate unplanned actions were required.

The task of aerial units was the surveillance enabling the early detections of suspicious boats and, as far as possible, making it possible to intercept the boats at sea by maritime assets. Both Luxembourgish and Icelandic Fixed Wings Airplane (FWA) deployed in Dakar met the expectation, performing a good job especially in order to detect, provide pictures and video related to the targets suspected to be involved in illegal activities. The aerial assets deployed were fitted with sufficient surveillance systems, and the deployment has to be considered positive (cost/effective).

The task of maritime units was to detect and identify all targets in the operational areas enabling the detection and, when needed, intercept and avoid illegal departures towards [redacted]. Two Spanish CPVs were deployed on the spot, one in Senegal, one in Mauritania. They performed 5 average hours x day. Unfortunately the CPV deployed in Senegal reported technical problems, so it was out of service from 12th until 28th November 2012. From 29th November until 15th December 2012 the patrolling activities in Senegal and Mauritania continued as scheduled in the operational plan.

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A constant link was maintained between the Project Team and the ICC which enhanced operational activities by providing constant updates on modus operandi and routes, ensuring in this way a constant and adequate flow of intelligence related to the Frontex coordinated operational activities.

Even though the Spanish National Police appointed an IO exclusively assigned to the JO, the quality of information daily intelligence reports needs to be improved. Due to the fact that there were no debriefing experts deployed, all the information were collected by the National Spanish Police, and passed to the ICC via IO.

Assessment of performance of operational coordination structures in Host MS

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The ICC

For the second year, two joint operations (EPN Hera and EPN Indalo) were successfully coordinated by the ICC Madrid (for the period 02nd July - 31st October 2012).

From 02nd July until 31st October 2012 the ICC was settled at the at the Guardia Civil Headquarters premises in Madrid. The ICC was established in the premises of the Coordination Centre for maritime surveillance of coast and borders at the CCRC in [redacted], as from 01st November to 15th December.

The Joint Coordination Board (JCB) was running the operation. The ICC Coordinator was chairing the daily briefings. The members of JCB included National Officials (NOs) from each EU authorities participating with patrolling assets (except for Luxemburg, which did not deploy any NO), and the Frontex Operational Coordinator (FOC). The NOs took decisions concerning their own assets and were coordinating the activities of their own units together with the ICC Coordinator. The latter was supported/deputized by the duty officers in charge during 24/7 working hours.

CCRC (Regional Coordination Centre)

Basically, the CCRC has been settled in [redacted] It was collecting all the information received by all the assets deployed on the field on a daily basis. All this information was transferred to the ICC for the subsequent Daily Package. Positive was the feedback from the CCRC. All the GC staff involved in the CCRC performed their work with high professionalism and competences.

African Coordination

The [redacted] was led by a Senegalese Navy Officer for the entire period of operation, supported/ deputized by other officers and the duty officers in charge during 24/7 working hours. They were responsible for preparing the schedule of the assets deployed in Senegal; on weekly basis there were meeting held with the Commanders of the participating Senegalese and EU aerial/naval assets in order to develop the final patrolling schedule.

In Mauritania it has not being created a structured RCC, however, the coordination of the activities of the patrolling assets has been granted to the Guardia Civil Officer deployed in [redacted]. The coordination activities performed by African assets were not under the Frontex umbrella.

Evaluation of Frontex coordination

The project team was composed of a Project Manager (PM), two project team members (JOU/SBS) and the Operational Analyst (OA/RAU). Project Team led by PM was responsible for the overall planning, monitoring and evaluating activities. The JO was supervised and monitored by Frontex Coordinating Officer (FCO) assigned for joint operations hosted by Spain.

The Frontex Operational Coordinator (FOC) was deployed continuously in the ICC to monitor the implementation of the activities and foster the cooperation and coordination among the deployed resources of the Host MS and Home MS/SAC. The FOC cooperated closely with Frontex Headquarters on daily basis, particularly with the Project Manager and FSC, as well as with the ICC Coordinator and NOs. One FOC was coordinating both EPN JO Indalo and EPN JO Hera in the ICC Madrid during the period 02nd July - 31st October 2012.

The OA monitored the performance of the IO and issued Bi-weekly Analytical Reports/Updates (B-WAR/U), presenting the analytical findings, making recommendations to improve the performances of the resources deployed, aiming to enhance the operational results. Furthermore, the OA made important recommendations to the IO in order to improve the quality of the collecting information for the intelligence gathering process.

Frontex Situation Centre (FSC) was providing an updated situational picture of the irregular migration by preparing Daily Situation Report based on the information received from the ICC (daily packages) and the FOC daily reports.

Establishment and exchange of best practice

During 2012, under the ICCs Staff Exchange Programme, the personnel of the Italian and Greek ICCs as well as from French Navy and Portuguese SEF visited the ICC of Madrid.

Evaluation of Assumptions

The adverse weather conditions have not reduced/influenced the performances of the assets participating to the JO because:

- The experienced staff of the ICC always planned the activities taking into account several indicators, among which the Weather/Sea State conditions and intelligence information (migrants generally avoid departures when bad weather is forecast);
- The participating assets have been always very flexible during their deployment, accepting the planning, the cancellations and re-planning, again in accordance with the available information, the sea state and the weather conditions.

4. Main conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions	Recommendations
Response	
In 2012 there was a low migratory trend towards the [redacted] mainly due to the joint patrolling activities on the coastline and in the waters of Senegal and Mauritania by the Spanish, Senegalese and Mauritanian authorities as well as the assets of participating MS/SAC in the framework of the JO Hera.	Maintain a Frontex operational response against potential illegal migratory flows towards the [redacted] in 2013 in the form of the JO Hera. Recommended launch a JO coordinated by Frontex in 2013, tailored according to the operational needs.
Contrary to 2011, Moroccan migrants mostly intercepted on the [redacted] in 2012 partly followed the seasonality pattern utilising the trade winds mainly active in the period between November and April to reach the [redacted]; September was the peak month followed by June, August, November and October.	The period recommended for the JO Hera in 2013 is July-October.
The [redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
Awareness	
The initial training on JORA was reported to be too generic and all users informed that they would have benefited from a tailored explanation of the system according to their operational needs.	Consider to provide a detailed training on JORA to the ICC/LCC staff prior the implementation period, especially for the personnel deployed in [redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]

Commented [A23]: The blanked out parts contain indications of the operational area. Disclosing the operational area would expose law enforcement officials patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

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Commented [A25]: The blanked out parts contain detailed information on the analytical findings and on the measures to be taken based on those findings. Their disclosure would be tantamount to releasing pieces of intelligence gathered by law enforcement officials to tackle irregular migration, as well as their follow up actions. The operation would lose its element of surprise. This would weaken similar current and future operations and facilitate irregular migration. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

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Interoperability	
On 31 October 2012, the JO EPN Indalo 2012 terminated and the ICC for the JO EPN Hera 2012 was transferred from Madrid to the [redacted]. It is considered pertinent to revise this decision, as based on previous experience, the implementation of the ICC at a central level (Madrid) proves to be an added value as it fosters procedures and promotes timely and appropriate decision making for steering operational activities.	Maintain the ICC for the JO Hera in Madrid for the entire JO.
Implementation of JO EPN Hera, including the bilateral agreements between the Spanish authorities and their counterparts in the African States of Mauritania and Senegal, undoubtedly contributed to the significant reduction of illegal migrants arriving to [redacted] over the past 7 years.	Frontex to facilitate as feasible the bilateral cooperation in place between Spanish and third country authorities. It is important to maintain the existing cooperation that is based on bilateral and multilateral agreements. Common action and initiatives can help European Union Member States, the African countries concerned and certain international institutions to better focus on the threats posed by illegal migration and related crimes in West Africa.
MAOC-N was involved in the JO, aiming to support the ICC with the exchange of intelligence information, and delivering the list of "VOI" (Vessel of Interest). Nevertheless, neither the list nor the intelligence was provided.	Improve the cooperation with MAOC-N in order to provide the ICC with the relevant information to contrast the drug trafficking in the operational area.
Performance	
In general, the ICC/LCC staff, as well as the deployed assets performed their tasks with a high degree of professionalism and dedication.	Continue the already established good practice as well as exchange experiences between MS and participants MS and 3rd Countries.
Luxembourg continues participating in Frontex joint activities without deploying National Officer in the ICC.	The Luxembourg authorities should deploy a skilled NO in the ICC.

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FACT SHEETS - STATISTICS

1. Time schedule

Planning meeting with participating MSs	18 May 2012
Operational briefing for the participants	Day before starting of each deployment
Implementation of the joint operation	02 July - 15 December 2012
Evaluation meeting	24 January 2013

2. Participation

MS	Resources deployed	Period of deployments
Luxembourg	1 FWA	01 August -30 September
Iceland CG	1 FWA	02 October - 04 November
Spain	1 IO	Whole operation
Spain	2 CPVs, ICC Coordinator & ICC staff	Whole operation

3. Financial Information (current state of play on 24/01/2013)

EPN - Hera 2012 - approved budget		
Approved on	Changes	Amount
30/03/2012	EPN Horizontal Programme template	3,160,000.00 €
28/06/2012	EPN Horizontal Programme template amendment no 1	2,485,000.00 €
20/12/2012	EPN Horizontal Programme template amendment no 5	2,425,000.00 €

Global Level of payments in Hera 2012 (as of 24/01/2013)				
Committed in total for SFDs	2,426,035.09 €	=	100.00%	of committed budget
Payments (pre-payments+final payments)	1,852,174.27 €	=	76.35%	
Decommitted		=	0.00%	
Open amount (to be paid)	573,860.82 €	=	23.65%	
Estimated total budget consumption		=	76.35%	of budget approved in programme template

4. Statistics

Table1. Number of incidents and migrants detected in the framework of the JO Hera 2012

Landing area	Number of Incidents	Number of Migrants
[redacted]	4	12
[redacted]	9	41
[redacted]	5	31
[redacted]	4	0
[redacted]	1	0
Grand Total	**23**	**84**

Commented [A28]: The blanked out part contains indications of the operational area. Disclosing the operational area would expose law enforcement officials patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

Chart1. Number of incidents and migrants detected in the framework of the JO Hera 2012

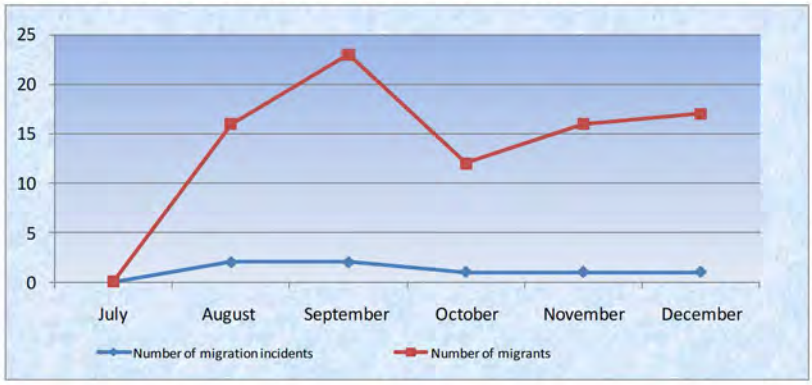

Table2. Number of incidents and migrants detected in the framework of the JO Hera 2011 and 2012

Month	2011		2012	
	Migration incidents	Migrants	Migration incidents	Migrants
July	0	0	0	0
August	3	50	2	16
September	0	0	2	23
October	5	98	1	12
November	1	0	1	16
December	2	14	1	17
Total	**11**	**162**	**7**	**84**

Chart2. Number of incidents and migrants detected in the framework of the JO Hera 2011 and 2012

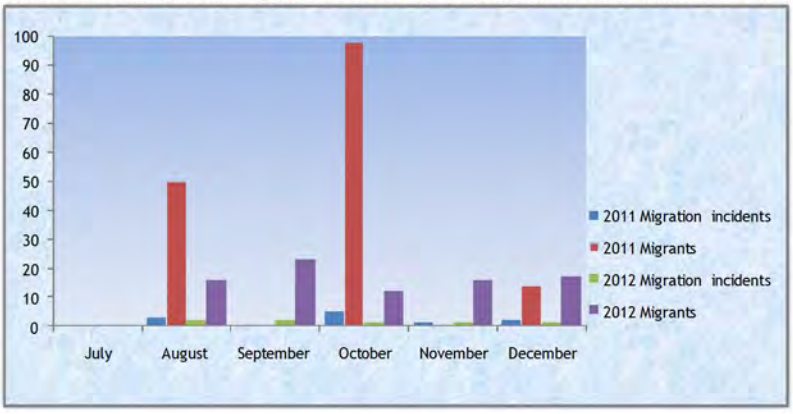

Table3. Nationalities of migrants detected in the framework of the JO Hera 2012 per landing area

Nationalities	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Total
MAR	12	16	31	0	0	59
SEN	0	18	0	0	0	18
3 MLI , 2 CMR, 1 NGA, 1 GHA	0	7	0	0	0	7
Grand Total	**12**	**41**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**84**

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Chart3. Number and nationalities of migrants detected in the framework of the JO Hera 2012

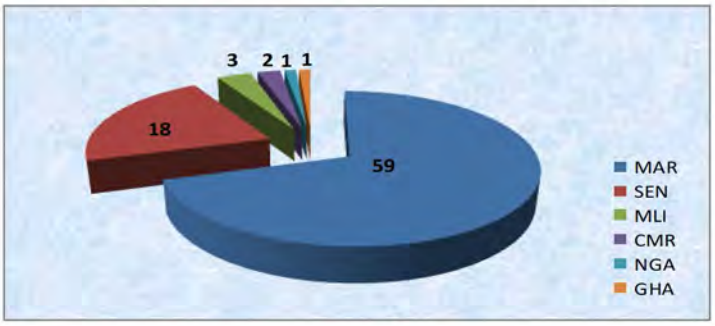

Table4. Number of incidents and migrants detected in the framework of the JO Hera 2012 per month

Months	Number of Incidents	Number of Migrants
July	4	0
August	4	16
July	1	0
September	5	23
October	5	12
November	2	16
December	2	17
Grand Total	**23**	**84**

Chart4. Number of incidents and migrants detected in the framework of the JO Hera 2012 per month

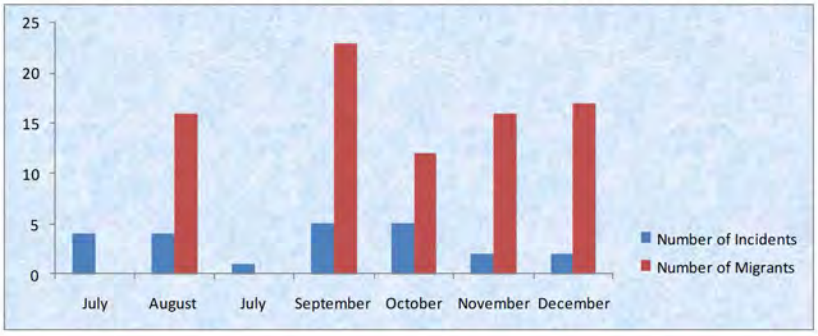

Table5. Type of incidents per area detected in the framework of the JO Hera 2012

Landing Points	Drugs	Migration	Other	Grand Total
[redacted]	1	1	2	4
[redacted]	1	4	4	9
[redacted]	2	2	1	5
[redacted]	2	0	2	4
[redacted]	0	0	1	1
Grand Total	**6**	**7**	**10**	**23**

Commented [A30]: The blanked out part contains indications of the operational area. Disclosing the operational area would expose law enforcement officials patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

Chart5. Type of incidents per area detected in the framework of the JO Hera 2012

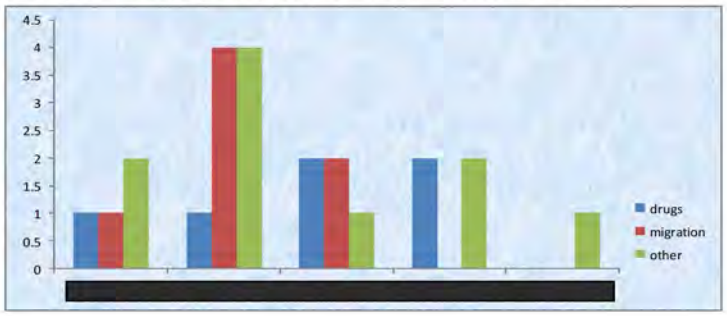

Table6. Detections in the framework of the JO Hera 2012 per type of asset

Detection per type of asset	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
civilian		1	1			2
fishermen			1			1
GC land patrols	1	4	1	2		8
NP land patrol		1				1
SIVE		2	2			4
GC divers				1		1
NP & GC land patrols - Customs staff				1		1
fisherman	2	1			1	4
civilian and GC Helicopter	1					1
Grand Total	**4**	**9**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**23**

Commented [A31]: The blanked out part contains indications of the operational area. Disclosing the operational area would expose law enforcement officials patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

Chart 6 - Migrants arrivals from 2007 to 2012

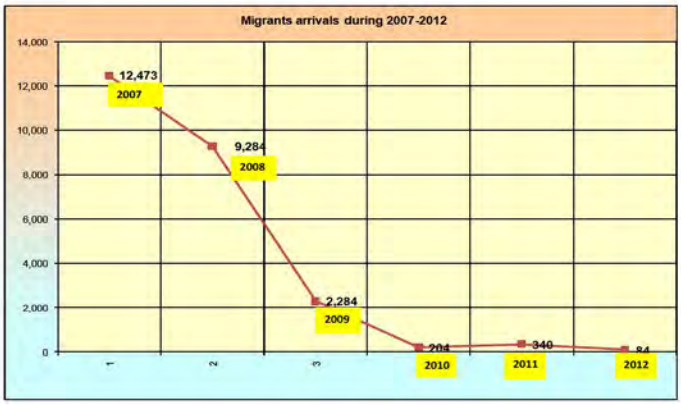

Chart 7 - Aerial assets deployment

Table7. Aerial assets deployment

MS	Hours	Days
ICE	79	31
LUX	160	60

Chart 8 - Maritime assets deployment

Table8. Maritime assets deployment

MS	Hours	Days
ESP	1595	167

5. Maps

Number of incidents related to immigration cases

Commented [A32]: The blanked out map contains detailed information regarding the operational area. Its disclosure would expose law enforcement officials' patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.