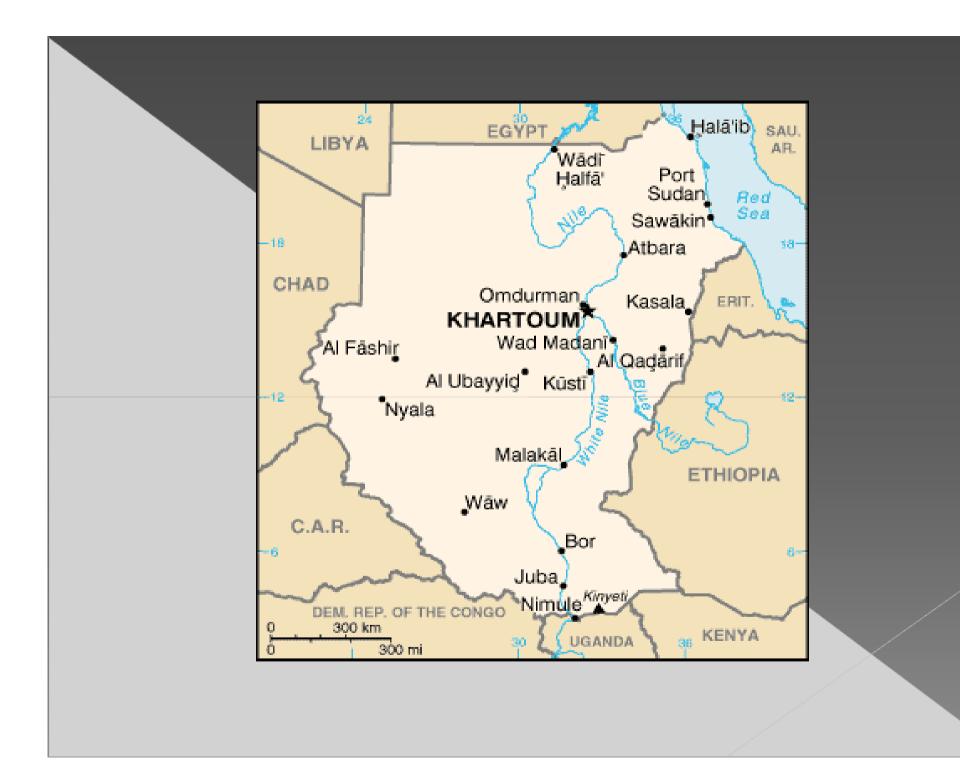
ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES IN GERMANY (FROM THE FRIGHT PAN INTO THE FIRE)

By Maissara Saeed Wuppertal 31.03.2012

Sudan is the largest country in Africa by size (1 million square Mile), this size equal (7) times Germany size. While Germany population is more than 80 million and Sudan is about 40 million. Sudan is bordered by the Red Sea and it shares common borders with nine countries: Eritrea and Ethiopia in the east, Kenya, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the south, The Central African Republic, Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the west, and Egypt in the north.



For a good and clear understanding of the real current political situation in Sudan, brief flash back highlights for the political history of Sudan are of important.

There are (12) important historical political dates and periods in Sudan Modern history since 19s century.

- Turkish Occupying era (Ottoman Empire): (1821 1885).
- First independence (Mahdism): (1885 1899).
- Condominium (British Egyptian) Occupying: (1899 1956).
- First Civilian war (1955) & Second independence (1956)
- 1st bloodless military Coup (1958): Ibrahim Aaboad
- 1st Sudanese uprising for freedom and democracy (1964).
- 2nd military Coup (1969): Jafar Nimayri, 2nd Civilian war (1983)
- 2nd Sudanese uprising for freedom and democracy (1985).
- 3rd military Coup (1989): Omer Al-bashir.
- Darfur Conflict exploded (2002 2003)
- Comprehensive peace talk and agreement (2005).
- The Referendum of South Sudan 2011: (January & July).

Ibrahim Abood, a Sudanese Dictator Ousted by Sudanese people uprising 1964



Gaafar Nimayri, a Sudanese Dictator Ousted by Sudanese people uprising 1985



Omer Al-bashir, a Sudanese Dictator, the current governor since 1989, a wanted Criminal by (ICC).



SUDAN TODAY

- There are four main facts about Sudan situation today:
- The situation of Sudan constitutes a threat to international peace and security according to tens of UN Security Council, the last resolution 2003 (2011) in 29 July 2011.
- There are four hot civilian wars and armed conflicts areas in Sudan, three in the Junctions between the new two states (North & South): (South Kordofan in Nuba mountains, Blue Nile state, and Abyii area), in addition to Darfur area.

- Sudan is governed and controlled by Omer H. A. Albashir who is a criminal, wanted by International criminal court (ICC), according to the warrants of arrest No (ICC-02/05-01/09) issued in 4 March 2009, and (ICC-02/05-01/09) issued in 12 July 2010, Omer Al-bashir responsible for: War crimes, crimes against Humanity and Genocide in Darfur region.
- General human rights situation in Sudan is deteriorating. Sudan witnessed a pattern of political repression with a deteriorating environment for civil and political rights, including arrests of political opposition leaders, journalists and peaceful demonstrators, and restrictions on press freedom. This is according to the report of the independent expert on the situation of Human rights in Sudan, to UN human rights council in 14 September 2010.



THE VICTIMS

- 2.5 million Sudanese dead because of the war in South Sudan, (nearly 80%) of Southern Sudanese forced to flee their home at one time or another.
- In Darfur Crisis: more than (400,000) dead and 2.5 million forced to leave their home.
- Tens Hundreds of people dead in the conflict in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyii this year. (60 -70) forced to flee home.
- Hundreds of Women raped, and sexually abused mainly in Darfur Region.
- (40 70) thousand child live in the street in big cities, in addition to soldiers Children phenomena.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT POSITION ON SUDANESE REFUGEES

- Although all the above mentioned facts are on the reality ground, we shocked and surprised with position of German government on Refugees from Sudan. German government does not recognize Refugees from Sudan as (people in need for protection), it recognizes them theoretically and philosophically as (illegal migrants), and treats them politically and practically as (criminals).
- Actually the German government bulled and shifted the whole asylum concept from its humanitarian and legal space into the politics corridors. And it uses a number of tools, in order to bring the Sudanese asylum applicant to appoint of three options.
- The question: what are these tools & factors, and those options?

German Government has a favorite political formula depends on the motto: (Lie, lie and lie, and for change: lie), because the government does not satisfy itself with long series of discrimination and oppression against refugees, not only that, but it has a wellprepared list of Justifications and excuses, when the politicians face the question: why does Germany commit these crimes against humanity? It does this through a mechanism depends on tools and factors, these are:

- National German laws and regulations.
- European political and legal Support
 (Dublin Regulations agreement).
- UNHCR disability, Carelessness and Silence.
- Psychological War against the refugee
 (Mental isolation).
- Physical-material isolation. (Keep the refugee as an exile in the society).

THE AIM

Germany government is playing this shameful political game to push the refugee to a point of three fatal options:

- To accept the slow model of life loses and deaths here in Germany, while him/her, is waiting for the first or second, etc, instance decision of his/her asylum application.
- To surrender, and choose to go back home (voluntary return), and accept the rapid model of life loses and deaths there in Sudan.
- To try improving his/her life by hook or crock which may leads him/her to fall in illegal zones of activities.

Although German government is determined to violate human rights of refugees, we have lot of things to do, as refugees, and as human being, in a partnership with the honest, up-full and truthful German people, in order to condemn denounce, reject, face, fight and overcome this Barbarism and unhumanity. And we have our own tools to achieve this.

WHAT ARE THESE TOOLS?

- Refugees' communities self-organizing.
- Break Isolation.
- Support (By Any-means) to refugees from German civil society.
- Increase the international and national awareness about what actually is happening in this fight (Germany vs. Refugees).

• WHAT DID SUDANESE ASYLUM APPLICANTS AND REFUGEES DO? TO ADDRESS THIS CHALLENGE, I MEAN TO FACE THIS BILATERAL AGGRESSION AGAINST SUDANESE PEOPLE.

- We met in September 2010, in Braunschweig. The meeting focused in the situation of Sudanese asylum applicants and refugees here in Germany, and the response of German government to Sudan situation and to them, we appealed to the entire world protects us from German government, and we submitted a note of a protest to UNHCR describing and declaring our position about the whole situation.
- We joined the national struggles and movements against refugees' isolation, (Caravan, voice Refugee forum and all institutions, NGOs and individuals active in this line).

Für die Rechte der Flüchtlinge und Migrantinnen



We established in July 2011, the German Sudanese Association for development (GSAD), GSAD is nongovernmental organization, resembles a partnership between Sudanese and German people, in order, on one hand to help our people there to develop their communities, we give special concern to Children, women and youth issues with a key word (education), on the other hand to help Sudanese refugees to organize themselves.







EVERY MAN IS GUILTY OF ALL THE GOOD HE DIDN'T DO.