

Activity report



2016

SUMMARY	p. 1
I – INTRODUCTION	p. 2
II – THE MIGREUROP NETWORK	p. 3
III – NETWORK COMPOSITION	p. 4
- Management bodies	
- The team	
- Members	
- Finances	
- Support	
IV – RESEARCH	p. 7
a. Missions: Exploratory Field Missions and sending volunteers on missions	
b. The <i>hotspot</i> approach	
V – MOBILISATION	p. 10
a. The Close the Camps mobilisation	
b. The Frontexit campaign	
c. International partnerships	
VI - AWARENESS-RAISING	p. 14
a. The exhibition <i>Moving Beyond Borders</i>	
b. The meetings	
c. Publications	
VII – COMMUNICATION	p. 17
a. Press releases	
b. Migreurop in the media	
c. Websites, social networks and mailing lists	
ANNEX 1 Migreurop in the media	p. 20
ANNEX 2 Migreurop representation at events	p. 24

I – INTRODUCTION

The year of "the suicide of Europe"?

By ushering in a Union to replace the European Economic Community, the Maastricht Treaty (1992) was supposed to endow this new regional entity with a true political and democratic dimension. Aside from the creation of a single currency, the only truly political project set up by EU leaders has been the attempt to differentiate between "member states" by asserting control of external borders. In other words, defence of the freedom of movement within the EU was founded on the principle of intensifying control of and multiplying hurdles to the mobility of those wishing to enter Europe. The fundamental rights of some are thus predicated on the denial of these rights to others. For nearly fifteen years the Migreurop network has consistently condemned attacks on "the right to leave any country, including one's own country" and fought back against the many forms of detention of migrants. Outside the narrow circle of human rights activists, the "external dimension" of border controls (in particular the agreements with countries called on to play the part of police constable for the EU) and their ramifications in terms of fundamental rights (specifically the right to seek asylum) have however been thought of as "the price we have to pay" to guarantee the freedoms of European citizens.

From 2015, the consequences of refusing to take in those fleeing the wars in Syria and other regions buffeted by multiple crises have heralded a new era for the EU. Not only have its leaders transmogrified the Greek islands into an archipelago of migrant camps but they have lost all negotiating power with regard to leaders who have understood and copied the methodology of their racist policies. This transformation can be seen both internally, when the Hungarian President defends the European logic of locking down external borders and keeping asylum seekers at a distance, with the worst kind of racist extremism, and externally, when the Turkish Premier got as much as he possibly could out of an "agreement" with the EU. In undertaking to limit departures to three million of the refugees present in Turkey, and by agreeing to take back some of the asylum seekers that had made it to Greece from the Aegean coast, he obtained a true "endorsement". The European Union, who for a long time prided itself on embodying "human rights diplomacy" now turns a blind eye to the abuses perpetrated by the Turkish regime, handling its leader with kid gloves on account of the "migration risk".

Increasingly coupled with "terrorist threat", this migration risk now makes it possible to undermine what was once presented as one of the most treasured accomplishments of the European project - freedom of movement within the EU. Numerous internal borders have thus been for a prolonged period (between Italy and Austria, Italy and France, Germany and Denmark, etc.) The return of these barriers marks the advent of a new chapter in the history of Europe, one grounded in fear and rejection. Meanwhile, these security measures fail to satisfy those men and women for whom xenophobic attitudes ought to be driving forces behind public policy.

The 2010s may not be the 1930s, but we are again witnessing the "suicide of Europe".¹ If it were only the demise of a regional bloc it would be possible to rise again out of the rubble. For years, through its work to call out and document the treatment meted out to foreign migrants on Europe's borders, Migreurop has been raising the alarm about basic principles and rights being torn to shreds. The strength of the network and our geographical presence, especially in Africa allows us to act in order to ensure that when Europe jumps into the abyss it doesn't drag other regions down with it. The "*migration compact*" - behind this intentionally opaque wording political trade deals are negotiated with countries such as Niger, Sudan, Ethiopia, etc. - thus leads to the strengthening of particularly repressive regimes and at the same time to the closure of intra-African areas of movement, which are absolutely vital for the survival of men and women who use them on a daily basis.

¹ Expression borrowed from Stefan Zweig, who used this term in *The World of Yesterday: Memories of a European*, written in 1941.

Our analyses and our maps (the publication of the 6th Map of the Camps and the launch of preparation for the 3rd edition of our *Atlas des Migrants* were key highlights) are all defensive weapons for joint struggles that reach beyond European borders - the same borders that kill men and women in their thousands. We militate with and for these men and women for the sake of rights we all share, in particular the right to move freely.

II – THE MIGREUROP NETWORK

Created in 2002 and recognised as an association governed by French law in November 2005, in 2015 the Migreurop network – headquartered in Paris (France) – comprised **forty-seven organisations as well as fifty-five individual members based in seventeen countries in Africa, the Middle East and Europe** (see II- Network composition).

The network was created as a result of the mobilisation around the Sangatte camp in the north of France. Between 1999 and 2002, Sangatte was an emblematic figure of migration policies aimed at grouping foreigners together and confining them to areas at the margins of society, away from the influence of democratic institutions.

For this reason, the administrative detention of migrants - the '*migrant camps*' in the terminology of Migreurop – became one of the network's first areas of work. A [map of migrant camps in Europe](#) was developed, regularly updated since 2003, and in December 2013 an '[interactive map of migrant detention](#)' became available online.

More generally, the objectives of the network are to: "*identify, raise awareness of, denounce and fight European systems that marginalise those migrants and asylum seekers deemed undesirable*". In this framework, Migreurop was one of the first to popularise the term 'externalisation' of EU immigration and asylum policies, to underline the dangers inherent in a process which involves delegating the fight against migration and even the processing of refugee claims to a third country, under the pretext of (unequal) partnership, and to outsource migration controls well in advance of their physical manifestation at European borders.

Against the detention of foreigners and for freedom of movement

The principle demands of the Migreurop network concern the closure of detention facilities reserved for migrants², and "*a radical change in migration policy in order to make possible the freedom of all people to come and go and settle, which constitutes an essential corollary to the protection of migrant rights*"³.

Migreurop works on raising awareness among the activists, the public and, where possible, national and European elected officials, through pedagogic campaigns which aim to demonstrate the incompatibility of certain systems of migration control and border surveillance with respect for the human rights of migrants.

Migreurop does not receive any public funds, neither national nor European⁴ – its main donors being private foundations (see II-The network's composition/d), – and directs its campaigns to European institutions and governments through distribution of documents and press releases (see VII-Communication/a).

² Migreurop, [Call for the closure of camps for migrants, in Europe and beyond](#), 18th June 2010.

³ Migreurop, [For freedom of movement](#), 18th December 2013.

⁴ Apart from a few parliamentary funds, and in 2016, the balance of two multi-year projects supported by the Ile-de-France region and now closed.

III – NETWORK COMPOSITION

a. Management bodies

The governance of the Migreurop network largely rests on the components, missions and functioning of the **Board of Directors** (BD), which is considered as the engine of the association. The BD is responsible for strategic decisions which go beyond the day-to-day management of the association (investments, decisions on thematic issues, political positions, directing human resources, etc.), which is entrusted to paid staff (2,75 full time equivalent employees) and the “Bureau” (six volunteer members elected by the BD). The BD members meet three times per year in the countries where the member associations are present. Between the meetings, the BD members communicate by email on a dedicated Migreurop mailing list (migreurop-ca@rezo.net).

The **Bureau** is in charge of management and political representation in the period between BD meetings. The Bureau members are in constant contact with the paid staff and meet every two months (in Paris or by videoconference) for the purpose of exchanging information on the day-to-day implementation of activities and to respond to the network’s urgent needs. At the same time, the Bureau members communicate by email on a dedicated Migreurop mailing list (migreurop-bureau@rezo.net) and its Parisian members are in constant contact with the paid staff.

The network’s management bodies were renewed at the last General Assembly (GA) that took place in Brussels on June 13 and 14, 2015. The next GA will take place in May 2017.

Migreurop’s BD comprises eighteen members, including four individual members, from six different countries:

- Associations: AMDH (Mauritania) ; Arci (Italy) ; Gisti (France), Fasti (France), Anafé (France), La Cimade (France) ; Sos Racismo (Spain) ; Ciré (Belgium), LDH (Belgium), CNCD 11.11.11 (Belgium) ; Barbed Wire Britain (United Kingdom) ; AMDH (Morocco) ; AME and Aracem (Mali)
- Individual members: Lydie Arbogast, Olivier Clochard, Sara Casella Colombeau and Yasmine Flitti

During its first meeting on June 14, 2015 in Brussels, the new BD elected as a President of the network Emmanuel Blanchard (Gisti, France), as well as the members of the Bureau, now comprising four representatives of associations and two individual members:

- Associations: Gisti (France), President; AMDH (Mauritania), Vice-President; Fasti (France) and Arci (Italy) , cross-functional positions
- Individual members: Olivier Clochard, Secretariat; and Yasmine Flitti, Treasurer

In 2016, the Bureau of Migreurop met six times and the Board of directors three times, one of which through audioconference.

Informal exchanges, self-training, sharing of information, tools and analyses were joined to the face-to-face meetings of the Board of directors: exchanges around the so-called "refugee crisis" on 8 April, local situations and political emergencies on 26 November, self-training on the network's mapping tools on 9 April.

b. The team

The network’s **coordination** is provided by a team of three paid staff: Elisabeth Baudin – administrative and financial coordinator, part-time (since March 2013), Alessandra Capodanno (since September 2012) and Brigitte Espuche, who replaced Eva Ottavy in February 2015, as full-time operational coordinators. The coordination of the network and its activities is supported by the presence of interns (two a year, each time for a six-month period).

c. Members

Migreurop is currently composed of **forty-seven organisations as well as fifty-five individual members**, based in seventeen countries in Africa, the Middle East and Europe, as well as two observer members: the European Association of Human Rights (EADH) and Secours Catholique (France). Two individual members and an association member (Emmaüs Europe) joined the network in 2016.

The full list of the network's association members follows, listed by country⁵:

BELGIUM CIRE Coordination et Initiatives pour et avec les Réfugiés et Etrangers | CNCD 11.11.11 Centre National de Coopération au Développement | LDH Ligue des Droits de l'Homme | SAD Syndicat des Avocats pour la Démocratie

CYPRUS KISA

EGYPT EFFR Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights

FRANCE ACORT Assemblée Citoyenne des Originaires de Turquie | ACT UP | ANAFE Association Nationale d'Assistance aux Frontières pour les Etrangers | ATMF Association des Travailleurs Maghrébins de France | La Cimade | FASTI Fédération des Associations de Solidarité avec Toutes et tous les Immigré-e-s | FPCR Fédération des Tunisiens pour une Citoyenneté des deux Rives | GAS Groupe Accueil et Solidarité | GISTI Groupe d'Information et de Soutien des Immigrés | IPAM Initiatives Pour un Autre Monde | JRS France Jesuit Refugee Service | MRAP Mouvement contre le Racisme et pour l'Amitié entre les Peuples

GERMANY Border Monitoring Europe

ITALY ARCI Associazione Ricreativa Culturale Italiana | ASGI Associazione Studi Giuridici sull'Immigrazione | Melting Pot | NAGA Associazione volontaria di assistenza socio-sanitaria e per i diritti di stranieri e nomadi

LEBANON Frontiers

MALI AME Association Malienne des Expulsés | ARACEM Association des Refoulés d'Afrique Centrale au Mali

MAURITANIA AMDH Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme

MOROCCO ABCDS-Oujda Association Beni Znassen pour la Culture, le Développement et la Solidarité | AMDH Association Marocaine des Droits Humains | Chabaka | GADEM Groupe antiraciste d'Accompagnement et de Défense des Etrangers et Migrants | Pateras de la vida

PORTUGAL SOLIM Solidariedade Imigrante

SPAIN Andalucía Acoge | APDHA Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de Andalucía | CEAR Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado | ELIN | Federación SOS racismo | ACSUR Las Segovias

SWITZERLAND Solidarité sans frontières

TOGO Attac Togo | Visions solidaires

TUNISIA FTDES Forum Tunisiens des Droits Économiques et Sociaux

TURKEY HCA/RASP Helsinki Citizen Assembly Refugee Advocacy Support Program

UNITED KINGDOM Statewatch | Barbed Wire Britain Network

EUROPE Emmaüs Europe

Observer members: AEDH Association Européenne pour la Défense des droits de l'Homme, Secours Catholique (France)

⁵ Due to reasons of confidentiality, the list of individual members is not public.

d. Finances

Table of funding sources	2015	2016
Private funding	161 944	149 662
Fondation de France	30 500	37 400
CCFD Terre Solidaire	37 500	30 000
Fondation Un Monde Par Tous	16 500	15 000
Secours Catholique	25 000	20 000
European Programme for Integration and Migration	52 444	
Global Fund for Human Rights		29 129
Open Society Initiative for Europe		18 133
Public funding	38 250	31 150
Ile-de-France, funding scheme FRDVA	11 250	3 750
Ile-de-France, funding scheme Méditerranée	11 000	11 000
Parliamentary funds	16 000	16 400
Others	32 924	42 168
Members' fees and donations	12 050	30 561
Atlas sales and royalties	1 604	1 871
Service delivery	14 950	3 911
Other products	4 320	5 825
Financial products	262	470
Interests <i>Livret bleu</i>	262	470
Total	233 380	223 450

e. Support



IV – RESEARCH

a. Missions

Exploratory Field Missions

The Migreurop network has for several years been focussing on the **Eastern borders of Europe**, one of the key passageways migrants use to reach their destination.

Faced with changes to migrant routes and negotiations between Turkey and the EU, Bulgaria – which joined the EU in 2007 – has become a new European transit country for many exiles, especially Syrians. Indeed, as a result of the establishment or strengthening of security measures by national authorities (wall along the border with Turkey, systematic detention of migrants), the number of refugees and migrants initially fell at the start of 2014 only to then rise again by the end of the year. By the end of 2014, 11,000 people had applied for asylum in Bulgaria, compared to 8,000 in 2013 and 1,700 in 2012. In 2015, according to UNHCR, nearly 10,000 migrants were intercepted when they entered the country, almost the same number of people were arrested once in the country, and almost 10,000 people were intercepted as they were trying to leave the territory to enter Serbia. While the number of asylum seekers has never been so high (20,365 in 2015), at the time of the visit (March 2016), the capacity of the five reception centres was around 5,000 places and the number of people residing in them was around 1,000. Angela Merkel's announcement in September 2015 to host more migrants would have contributed to the decline in the filling rate of reception centres. According to UNHCR "there has been a decrease

from 70-80 % in occupied beds to 20-25 % (...). Many people do not go through the process, by 2015, nearly 16,000 people have had their case closed. "

With these observations in mind and eager to obtain more detailed information about the evolving situation for migrants within this transit country and on its borders, **Migreurop sent out a fact-finding mission to Bulgaria and Serbia** from 22 March to 2 April 2016. Two members of the "mapping" group Olivier Clochard and Lucie Bacon, participated in this mission with support from Nediarka Tchakalova, a locally-based volunteer from November 2015 to April 2016 (see below, "Sending volunteers on missions"), and in partnership with her host association, the *Center for Legal Aid-Voice in Bulgaria* (CLA).

Our delegation was refused entry to the closed centres for "security reasons". Our members were nevertheless able to interview staff in the centres Ovcha Kupel and Voenna Rampa (Sofia), intended for the reception of asylum seekers. In the latter, they were able to discreetly visit the living areas used by asylum seekers. However, access to other reception centres (Banya, Harmanli and Pastrogor) was denied.

This field mission allowed us to gain a better grasp of the situation for migrants in Bulgaria and make a series of observations which have been compiled in an internal report. It also allowed us to strengthen the existing partnership between Migreurop and the CLA (joint volunteer mission to Bulgaria, collaboration on the *Frontexit* campaign on the presence and action of Frontex on the Turkish-Bulgarian border, contribution to the 3rd edition of the *Atlas des migrants de Migreurop* in 2017).

Sending volunteers on missions

For nearly 10 years, thanks to the programmes run by the French association [Echanges et Partenariats](#) (member of the IPAM network, which is itself a member of Migreurop), the network regularly sends out young **volunteers on the ground** in order to strengthen and develop ties and partnerships with its members and partners, collect data about regions or specific subject areas linked to the work areas of the Migreurop network, and also to stimulate the involvement of younger generations thus enabling the transfer of skills and responsibilities to them within the group.

In 2016, six Migreurop volunteers were posted on field assignments:

Group n°16: Elsa Tyszler, a volunteer with member association [Gadem](#), went to Rabat (Morocco) as part of the project [Loujna Tounkaranké](#), for an assignment focussing on the Northern border of Morocco and the externalisation of Europe's borders to Africa. Her mission ended in January 2016, after 11 months of field work.

After several field missions, in December 2015 she drafted a joint report (Gadem, La Cimade, APDHA, Migreurop) entitled: "*Ceuta and Melilla: open-air sorting centres at the gateway to Africa*".

Group n°17 (November 2015/April 2016):

Cécilia Fall, a volunteer with the [Plateforme de services aux migrants](#) (PSM - Platform for Services for Migrants), a Migreurop partner, went to Calais (France). Her mission was to assist with preparatory work ahead of several activist and cultural events taking place in Calais with the aim of informing the general public and raising awareness about the challenges and impact of current European migration policy on Calais and other gateways into Europe.

She made an explanatory [video](#) about the expulsions from the southern area of the Jungle of Calais in early 2016.

Louis Imbert, a volunteer with the association [Malaga Acoge](#) (member of the Federation *Andalucia Acoge*, itself a member of Migreurop), travelled to Malaga (Spain) to participate in a mission that follows on from Elsa Tyszler's project in Morocco, but concentrates on the transfers of migrants from the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla to the Spanish mainland, asylum offices and forced deportations.

He delivered a [PREZI](#) on "the migrant crisis" and has worked on updating the country factsheet for Spain (to be published in 2017).

Nausicaa Preiss, a volunteer with a Turkish association [Mülteci-Der](#) went to Izmir to take part in a mission looking at the situation of migrants within Turkish territory and on the borders of Turkey, specifically in the Aegean Sea, within the context of negotiations between the EU and Turkey, in support of the activities of the [Watch the Med](#) platform.

She made a [video](#) about the EU-Turkey statement and the situation of asylum seekers in Turkey (in French) and also drafted a country factsheet for Turkey (to be published in 2017).

Nedialka Tchalakova, a volunteer with our partner association [Center for Legal Aid-Voice in Bulgaria](#) went to Sofia (Bulgaria), where she took part in a mission analysing the impact of the country's joining the bloc on migration issues and respect for the fundamental rights of persons in migrations situations. She participated in the joint field mission to Bulgaria.

Group n°18: (April 2016/January 2017): Florie Gaillard, went to Rabat (Morocco), where she worked with the Moroccan Association for Human Rights (AMDH - member of Migreurop) to plan Migreurop meetings in Rabat in November 2016, and specifically the 6th stage of the MBB exhibition, the first one held outside Europe (see below, VII-a and b).

The volunteers in groups 17 and 18 also made a series of posters and postcards on subjects related to their missions, which are available to all interested individuals and organisations.

b. The "hotspot approach"

The Migreurop network launched a research project from 2015 onwards with a view to opening up discussion about, the "*hotspot approach*", developed by the EU as part of its migration agenda in May 2015 as a response to the inappropriately named "migrant crisis" on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the effects that can already be observed in some regions said to be "on the front line" in the fight against immigration. Part of the aim was also to shed light on abuses linked to this aspect of EU migration policies.

After setting up a public mailing list on "hotspots" in 2015, the Migreurop network sought to broaden the scope of its research in 2016 and organise the information gathered on the "hotspot approach" in Europe and beyond into a system". In order to do this the network formed an editorial board covering several projects and publications.

As part of the work on monitoring the *hotspot* approach, a mission was also conducted in **Mauritania** by three members of the network – Emmanuel Blanchard (Gisti), Sara Prestianni (Arci) and Brigitte Espuche (Migreurop) – from 4 March to 9 March 2016.

The purpose of this mission, appended to an internal training session on data collection with the Loujna-Toungaranké collective, was to gather information about the repercussions of the *hotspot* approach outside Europe, and especially in Africa (raids, new types of encampment, legislative reforms).

Thus, on 6 March 2016 a working meeting was arranged with members and partners of the network from Mali (AME), Mauritania (AMDH, CRIDEM), Niger (AEC), Senegal (REMIDEV) and France (La Cimade). Among the points addressed were: monitoring the EU-Africa action plan developed in November 2015 at La Valetta; insecurity as a major challenge for migrants, especially in the Sahel; Frontex's presence in Africa; the modifications to migrant routes in light of the strengthened controls in the sub region; as well as detention in Mauritania and the sub-region and the nature/purpose of the Agadez centre in Niger and the Khartoum centre in Sudan.

This mission allowed us to update the register of camps operating in Mauritania with a view to publication of the 6th edition of Migreurop's "Map of the Camps" (Carte des Camps), thanks to the collaboration of local journalists in particular.

A working group ("Externalisation – Africa") made up of members of Migreurop and the collective Loujna Tounkaranké also came into being following this meeting in order to enable tracking of signs of the externalisation of European migration policy to Africa through monthly skype meetings.

To support the process and lead the working group a Mauritanian Head of Mission was recruited for a period of 6 months (April/October 2016), by Migreurop and the Mauritanian Association for Human Rights (AMDH), with the specific aim of drafting several summary reports in the main negotiations taking place between the EU and Africa on migration issues, as well as thematic press reviews by country to supplement those of the partner organisation l'Observatoire Ouest-Africain des Migrations (West African Migration Observatory).

Furthermore, in May 2016, alongside the 2nd edition of the SABIR Festival in Pozzallo (Sicily), the Migreurop network had the opportunity to visit the local *hotspot*. For this visit, a delegation included Marie-Christine Vergiat (MEP GUE/NGL, France), Filippo Furri (Migreurop), Erasmo Palazzotto (Italian MP), and Franco Campanella (Italian Senator), both members of the Sinistra ecologia e libertà/Sinistra Italian parties.

In July 2016, the network was thus able to perform a joint analysis of the "*hotspot approach*" thanks to the work of two members of the network who drafted a *working paper*, an English-language internal document, for use in deepening our knowledge and unearthing pathways for further analysis and capacity building for the project's members and partners.

This working document has seen the addition of an "Africa" section, in collaboration with AMDH Mauritania and our joint Head of Mission. The members and partners of the network have been able to take these considerations on board, notably through their expansion into tools and media for information and decoding and through international meetings on these issues (see VII-b and c).

V - MOBILISATION

a. The *Close the Camps mobilisation*

Since the GA in June 2015 and the Board Meeting in December of the same year, members of the network have been wanting to streamline our activities relating to the administrative detention of foreigners and combine them into a single working group, giving greater emphasis to the aim of **closing the camps** in the actions and communication surrounding this issue.

For this reason, in order to avoid spreading resources too thinly and a lack of coherence and visibility for our message, in 2016 a dedicated working **group** and list "**Mobilisation Close the Camps**" were set up and now include around twenty individuals⁶.

La Cimade and La Fasti have joined the coordination team, which has so far been led by Olivier Clochard, Alessandra Capodanno (Migreurop) and Laure Blondel (Anafé)⁷.

During their first meeting on 2 March 2016, this group decided to concentrate on the following topics: the externalisation of detention/encampment; internment and the rationale of record keeping for

⁶ Associations that are members of the network: AME (Mali), Ciré (Belgium), LDH Belgium, SOS Racismo (Spain), Fasti (France), La Cimade (France), Arci (Italy), AMDH Mauritania, Barbed Wire Britain (United Kingdom).

Individuals who are members of the network: Bénédicte Michalon, Elsa Tyszler, Louise Tassin, Lydie Arbogast, Morgane Dujmovic, Olivier Clochard.

Members of the "mapping" group: Laurence Pillant (geographer, Telemme), Eva Spiekermann, Lucie Bacon (geographer, Migrinter/Telemme), Olivier Pissot (geographer, ADESS/Passages, CNRS).

⁷ It would still be desirable for other members to contribute to supporting the coordination of big projects on confinement and ideally, these should be non-French and if possible non-European members in order for coordination to be representative of one of the focal points of the working group, i.e. confinement outside of Europe.

tracking and sorting migrants on the borders of the European Union; the other methods of exclusion, coming in various forms that serve as an antechamber for incarceration.

In the short term, the aim is not to set up a new campaign but rather to reorganise activities that are currently under way/planned, and take the time to think through a full campaign that could be launched at a later date.

These changes were officially communicated on 23 May 2016 (see the communique "[After the Open Access Now campaign: the mobilisation Close the Camps](#)" and the [updated introduction to the Close the Camps project](#)).

Alongside this work, members of the group have devoted their time to updating the information entered in the database to which the website www.en.closesthecamps.org is linked.

This work has made it possible to **update the data** displayed on the site. This was completed at the end of February 2016. More specifically, the country factsheets and the lists of active centres in 25 countries (20 member states in the EU and/or Schengen area, 2 Balkan states and 3 countries in the Mediterranean Basin⁸) have been updated. This update was also an opportunity to add new context descriptions for about a dozen countries (Germany, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Morocco and Western Sahara), which are intended as background information to supplement the quantitative data provided and correct/explain any bias arising out of the extent of available information.

The second part of this work involved further supplementing and verifying the data as part of the preparation of the **6th edition of Migreurop's Map of the Camps**. Being the group's main goal for 2016, the Map was published in October 2016 and is listed below among the network's publications (see VI-b).

An **Arabic version of the website** also went live in November 2016, thanks to support from specialist service providers and to the involvement of members of AMDH Morocco: www.ar.closesthecamps.org.

Throughout 2016, members of the group also contributed to **publications** released by the network. Aside from the Map of the Camps, Migreurop's Brief No 4 on the *hotspots* - a report on the privatisation of internment 9 - was also published and production of the 3rd edition of the Atlas (see below, VI-b) was set in motion. Finally, the group led the organisation of several **awareness-raising initiatives**, including an international meeting on encampment which was held in Rabat on 26 November 2016 (see below, VI-c).

b. The [Frontexit](#) campaign

Frontexit is an international inter-association campaign to defend the rights of migrants on the external borders of the European Union.

Co-coordinated by the Migreurop and Euromed Rights networks since the end of 2015, it brings together [19 associations](#), researchers and individuals from civil society both north and south of the Mediterranean (Belgium, Cameroon, France, Italy, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, international organisations, European and Euro-African networks).

The aim of *Frontexit* is twofold: informing a wide audience about the human rights abuses brought about by Frontex operations and reporting these abuses to the political representatives who are directly involved.

In more concrete terms, through these actions of research, litigation, raising awareness and lobbying of politicians, the campaign makes several demands: transparency as to the mandate, responsibilities and actions of Frontex; suspension of those activities of the agency that have been identified as contrary to human rights; cancellation of the regulation that created Frontex, if it can be shown that its mandate is incompatible with respect for fundamental rights.

⁸ Schengen: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Romania, Sweden; Balkans: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Moldova ; Mediterranean Basin: Morocco, Western Sahara, Israel.

Ostensibly in response to the so-called "migrant crisis" in 2015, the role of the European agency for surveillance of the external borders of the EU, Frontex, has been bolstered as part of the fight against so-called clandestine immigration.

The European agency was thus granted greater means and prerogatives in 2016, having its mandate reinforced in September 2016 with an increased budget, geographic extension of its mandate (Member States) and broader scope (fight against terrorism), a significant role in the *hotspots* and a stronger hand in the area of returns.

In 2016, the members of *Frontexit* essentially focussed on Frontex's new mandate.

As part of this work, the following items were published:

- **Four press releases:**
 - o [“Members of the European Parliament about to vote for the creation of a new Frontex: a denial of human rights”](#), 31 May 2016
 - o [“More dangerous, more opaque, more powerful: MEPs must say NO to the new Frontex!”](#), 1 July 2016
 - o [“The new mandate of Frontex agency : The EU obsessed with waging a war against migrants and refugees”](#), 7 July 2016
 - o [“A reinforced Frontex agency EU turns a deaf ear to NGO’s warnings”](#), 22 September 2016
- **A letter to MEPs** to warn them of the risks inherent in this revamped status
- **An analysis** of Frontex’ new mandate: [“A European border-guards and coast-guards agency. Concerns about the proposed mandate for a “new Frontex””](#), April 2016
- **An internal pamphlet** on Frontex’ new mandate and its potential ramifications

The members of *Frontexit* also **participated in a collective mobilisation against the vote for the new Frontex in front of the European Parliament** called by the collective "*Pour une autre politique migratoire*" ("For a different migration policy") on 5 July 2016, under the banner "[Protest against the new European border-guards and coast-guards agency](#)".

With the European regulation on interception at sea within the framework of joint operations by Frontex having been **incorporated into the new mandate of the agency**, *Frontexit* has consummated its legal and political underpinnings in this area.

Furthermore, in light of current affairs in Europe, the EU's negotiations with "third-party" countries and the strong involvement of Frontex in this, members of the campaign are finalising the updates to working documents on **the agency’s cooperation with non-member states of the EU** more broadly and with West African States in particular.

c. International partnerships

The *Boats4People* coalition

The network is working on the rights of migrants at sea through its participation in the coalition ***Boats4People*** (B4P), which came about in 2011 to call governments to account with regard to the thousands of exiles who perish on the borders of the European Union every year in their attempts to reach it.

The network is currently involved in the *Boats4People* coalition through its members, including La Cimade and La Fasti who have led the steering committee together for the past year.

Following a joint mission (ARCI, Migreurop, La Cimade, B4P) to Italy (Milan, Rome, Catania, Syracuse, Pozzallo) on surveillance, monitoring and rescue operations in the Sicilian Channel in November 2015, a decision was made to focus the coalition's efforts in 2016 on the issue of missing migrants and bereavement.

The following projects were undertaken in pursuit of this aim:

- [A Spanish translation](#) of the Pro Asyl guide, intended to help sailors take action and assist migrants in distress at sea
- **an internal mission report** on the mission to Italy. It also fed into a public report, published on 2 June 2016, based on the observations made over the course of three field missions to Calais, Ceuta and Melilla and Italy, carried out in 2015 by La Cimade, in partnership with ARCI, Gadem, Migreurop, APDHA and Boats4People, and entitled "European Border: No Entry?" (in French, [Frontières européennes : défense d'entrer ?](#))
- **a brochure for raising awareness about the rights of migrants at sea** based on the template of one made for the *Frontexit* campaign, entitled "Dead or lost at sea - The Mediterranean, once a sea now a border"(in French, "[Morts et disparus en mer – La Méditerranée, une mer devenue frontière](#)"), published in November 2016
- **an information tool intended for the families of migrants lost or dead at sea** dealing with the question of bereavement and the handling of bodies in Italy, based on information gathered during the November 2015 mission to Italy (forthcoming)

The *Watch the Med* platform

The [Watch the Med](#) platform (WtM) is a Mediterranean observation project formulated by civil society as a response to governments' failure to act in the face of thousands being shipwrecked at sea. It is an online platform that aims to map and document the violations of migrant rights in the Mediterranean Sea. Thanks to collaboration between migrants, researchers and activist groups, the platform intends to put pressure on the authorities to enforce the law of the sea.

Migreurop wishes to continue supporting the work of **Watch The Med** (WtM), especially through the following actions:

- involvement of a member of the steering committee of *Boats4People* in the work of its editorial board
- direct collaboration on the exchange of information and contacts, follow up and analysis of cases of violations of the rights of migrants at sea
- collaboration with *Frontexit*, notably on maritime operations of the Frontex agency
- sending volunteers on the ground to support the work of WtM or of [Alarmphone](#), an emergency number for migrants in distress at sea (as with Nausicaa Preiss, sent to Turkey, in 2016).

The working group "Externalisation – Africa"

From 2015 onwards, Migreurop launched an investigation into the abuses arising from the "*hotspot approach*" developed by the EU as part of its European agenda in May 2015.

After focusing on sorting and encampment in Europe, the network turned its attention to the externalisation of this approach and to measures that strengthen the repressive power of "third-party" States (notably African countries) in exchange for funds destined to prevent people – presumed to be "economic migrants" and therefore undesirable – from leaving their regions of origin (*Trust fund for Africa* from the Conclusions of the Euro-African Summit in La Valetta in November 2015).

On 6 March 2016, at a meeting in Nouakchott (Mauritania), Migreurop launched a working group on the signs of the externalisation of European migration policies to Africa (impediments to freedom of movement, encampment, practices inside places of deprivation of liberty, negotiation of agreements with the agency Frontex, the EU and its Member States, etc.). The group is composed of members of Migreurop and the Loujna Tounkaranké collective.

Namely in order to achieve this, the network recruited a Mauritanian Head of Mission in partnership with the Mauritanian Association for Human Rights (see above, "*The hotspot approach*").

During 2016, this "Externalisation - Africa" group, initiated by Migreurop, met almost every month. At the end of 2016 it became a joint group Migreurop/Loujna Tounkaranké with the aim of gathering information about the situation of African countries (mainly West African countries), through the work of

monitoring/gathering and systematising information on subjects of mutual interest (EU-Africa cooperation - especially post La Valletta, militarisation of borders, encampment, etc.).

VI – RAISING AWARENESS

a. The exhibition *Moving Beyond Borders*

The *Moving Beyond Borders* (MBB) exhibition, coordinated by Sara Prestianni and Olivier Clochard (individual network members) has its origins in 2014. It arose from the intersection of several of Migreurop's working areas, as well as from the cartographic and photographic creations linked to this work. The exhibition was brought to life by "[Etrange Miroir](#)". It is interactive, features multiple media and is accessible to all. The exhibition has two aims. It seeks, firstly, to combat prejudices and preconceptions about migrants by bringing a better understanding of the "perils of migration" to a wider audience, and secondly to denounce the policies that exclude exiles deemed undesirable in European territory. This exhibition is thus an awareness-raising tool aimed at the "general public", from the dual perspective of both the activist and the artist.

Following the official opening of the exhibition in Brussels June 2015 and the launch in Calais in December of the same year, in 2016 the exhibition travelled to France, Italy and Morocco.

From 21 January to 6 February 2016, MBB was hosted at the *Anis-Gras – le lieu de l'autre*, in **Arcueil**, a southern suburb of Paris, as part of the series [L'art, l'autre et l'hospitalité](#) (**Art, the other and hospitality**).

Several French members of Migreurop, contributed to facilitating this series and this 3rd stop on the exhibition's itinerary (information panels, conferences and debates). One of the highlights was the roundtable discussion *La cartographie à l'épreuve de la représentation des flux migratoires* (Mapping put to the test – depicting migrant flows) (see below, VI-c).

According to estimates, at least 800 people visited the exhibition while it was stationed in Arcueil.

From 10 to 15 May 2016, the exhibition took to the stage at **Pozzallo** (Sicily) as part of the 2nd edition of the [Sabir festival of Mediterranean culture](#), promoted by several Italian associations, including Migreurop members Arci and Asgi, in conjunction with the local council.

The exhibition was officially opening on 12 May together with the photographic exhibition *One Way – Senza voltarci indietro* by Stefano Schirato, supported by Caritas Italy, about exiles on the "Balkan roads". According to estimates by the festival staff and the local council MBB was seen by almost 1000 people during its residence in Pozzallo.

This stage of the exhibition also gave us a chance to conduct a site visit to the Pozzallo *hotspot*, described in the "Research" section of the report (IV-c).

MBB was hosted in **Poitiers** (venue La Cave) from 13 June to 2 July as part of celebrations for the [30-year anniversary of the research lab Migrinter](#), a partner of the network, and in conjunction with the international colloquium *Penser les migrations pour repenser la société* (Thinking about migration to re-think society).

The festival programme included two official launch events specially dedicated to the opening of MBB, on 22 and 23 June. Two guided tours of the exhibition were also arranged for groups of students, including one group of hearing-impaired pupils. Researchers and doctoral students in addition to teachers also helped to prepare these visits and accompany the young participants and answer their questions.

According to the estimates from the organisers just under 500 people – mainly students and academics – visited MBB during this stage.

The 4th stop on the exhibition's trail, which took it outside of Europe for the first time was in **Rabat** at the end of 2016. From 18 November to 2 December 2016, to give the exact dates, the exhibition was hosted

by the Fondation Orient-Occident (FOO), a key centre for current thinking on how migrants are received located in the heart of the Moroccan capital.

This stage was organised in collaboration with AMDH Maroc and Gadem, Moroccan members of the network and with the support of Florie Gaillard, a locally-based Migreurop volunteer (Group 18, April 2016-January 2017). Its aim was to support the work of organisations in Morocco dedicated to defending the rights of migrants and promoting living as a global community ("*le vivre-ensemble*").

An informal opening was held on 16 November with a number of facilitated events, screenings and debates, followed by interventions from young boys who had experienced life as migrants and activists including women involved in gender issues. In addition, an event celebrating art and activism around issues raised in the exhibition was organised on 25 November. All of the Migreurop board members were present alongside several representatives from the Etrange Miroir collective, many local activists, staff and members of the public from the FOO. The evening ended with a concert of Afro-Gnawa music, organised in partnership with the association Racines.

This initiative also made it possible to mark the launch of the 6th edition of the Map of the Camps/la Carte des Camps by Migreurop, now available in Arabic for the first time.

Around 750 people visited the exhibition during this stage, and close to 200 people took part in the events.

Thanks to its didactic approach, over the course of its journey, this exhibition has helped "the general public" have a better understanding of migrant trajectories and the hurdles they experience. Also, by means of conferences, facilitation, workshops and debates MBB has set in motion an intersectoral dialogue between associations, researchers, activists, students, exiles, citizens-in-solidarity and others.

Throughout the year, **multilingual tools** have been designed with the help of Etrange Miroir and Kareron, in order to accompany the itinerant exhibition on its journey. These include technical specifications, an inventory, installation and operating instructions (French, English, Spanish, Italian and Arabic), a 2-minute video teaser (French and English), a flyer and a poster (French, English, Spanish, Italian and Arabic), a press pack (French and English), a set of royalty-free photographs from the exhibition and a Facebook page.

A "mediation booklet" was also produced, in English and French. This booklet is intended for staff and volunteers working for organisations that host MBB for a time, in order to encourage them to use this tool. It is accompanied by "tour itineraries" ("*fiches visites*"), based on pathways "tested" in the various places the exhibition has been hosted since the inauguration of MBB in June 2015.

All of these tools, as well as guidelines for additional routes ("*fiches parcours supplémentaires*") and media for the preparation of facilitation and mediation around MBB, can be accessed in an online folder (www.hubic.com/mbb.expo@gmail.com/Migreuropmbb2016) which is made available to all organisations that host the exhibition.

b. The meetings

The round-table discussion Mapping put to the test – depicting migrant flows ([*La cartographie à l'épreuve de la représentation des flux migratoires*](#))

On 20 January, to mark the [official opening of the MBB exhibition](#) at *Anis Gras-Le lieu de l'Autre*, in Arcueil, Migreurop organised a public meeting about maps as a depiction of migratory movements, combining challenges in both form (flows, stocks) and substance (coherence and availability of data). With members of Migreurop's mapping group as moderators, this meeting was attended by about fifty people.

The international meeting [Encampment, detention and sorting: desolation and mobilisation on the borders of the Union](#)

Held on 26 November in Rabat, this meeting, was organised with the support of AMDH, Gadem and Florie Gaillard (locally-based volunteer). It coincided with the MBB exhibition's residency at the Fondation Orient-Occident, and also with the release of the Map of the Camps/Carte des Camps and the launch of the Arabic version of the *Close the Camps* website.

It allowed us to take stock of the forms of deprivation of liberty and exclusion that foreigners are subjected to in both Europe (Italy, United Kingdom) and Africa (Morocco, Western Sahara, Mauritania), to condemn the rights violations that they give rise to and also to raise the profile of existing actions and mobilisations in support of migrants, especially those led by migrants themselves and was a chance to think about collective action against all sites for the detention of foreign migrants.

More than 150 people, mostly members of Moroccan associations and migrant associations active in Morocco, participated in this meeting along with international activists and academics.

Although it was not possible to launch the Arabic language version of the *Close the Camps* website at this time due to the situation in Morocco, it is important to highlight that many of the interventions – from guest speakers, questions/comments from the audience – centred on the reality faced by many foreigners imprisoned within the territory of the Kingdom of Morocco and in Western Sahara.

c. Publications

2016 was shaped by the network's desire to disseminate the findings, analysis and demands arising from the research conducted as widely and possible, and by the creation of media for self-guided learning and tools for informing others and raising awareness. These include the following publications:

The analysis article by Frontexit, "[A European border-guards and coast-guards agency. Concerns about the proposed mandate for a "new Frontex".](#)"

In order to better "defend the Schengen area", in December 2015 the European Commission submitted a proposal to strengthen Frontex' mandate, which on 16 September 2016 became the European border and coast-guard agency. Under this new form, it has been allocated greater means and prerogatives and its mandate has been broadened in both substance (fight against irregular immigration, cross-border crime and terrorism) and territory (external borders and member States). Faced with an agency that is more powerful than ever, the members of the *Frontexit* campaign drafted in April 2016 this analysis of the new proposed mandate and its impact on the fundamental rights of migrants.

The joint report, *European Border. No Entry?* (In French, [Frontières européennes. Défense d'entrer ?](#))

This observer report was published in June 2016 following the three field missions to Italy and the **Spanish-Moroccan and Franco-British borders** organised in 2015 by La Cimade in partnership with Migreurop, the *Boats4People* coalition, GADAM and APDHA. It aims to decode the mechanisms of control and the rationale behind them applied in three emblematic sites, Calais, Ceuta and Melilla and Pozzallo in Sicily, based on field observations. The report was presented at a "demystification day" organised by La Cimade on the challenges at the borders of Europe.

The 6th edition of the [Map of Camps](#) by Migreurop, *Scenes of desolation at the EU borders*

Produced by Nicolas Lambert based on data available (*Close the Camps* database), the 6th edition of the *Carte des Camps* was published in October 2016 in French, English, Spanish and, for the first time, Arabic. The design work on the dust jacket of the Map was updated in collaboration with Guillaume Moitessier, who also contributed to the set design for the MBB exhibition. The new Map is accompanied by an introductory text that reconsiders broad trends since the previous editions was published, examining their continuity in some areas and taking new directions in others and a second text covering the use of police stations.

This edition confirmed the fall in the number of camps, already observed at the end of 2015, together with a significant increase in the total known capacity of closed camps, largely in non-member countries of the EU.

Migreurop Brief no. 4, Hotspots at the heart of the archipelago of camps

Research into the "hotspot approach" conducted since 2015 has informed the Brief no. 4 from the network.

Concentrating on the European dimension of this approach, this Brief brings the message home with photographs by Sara Prestianni and a map. It is also the first Brief in the collection to display the new design work by Guillaume Moitessier.

Although the *hotspots* are generally presented as a key component of the EU's response to the "migrant crisis", this Brief aims to highlight the fact that for the creators of what is essentially a restrictive European asylum policy, any substantial increase in the number of exiles reaching the EU constitutes a "crisis".

As conflicts multiply on the Europe's doorstep, far from arranging for reception and protection that might keep pace with the challenges and needs of the situation, member states have set to work blocking off the access routes used by exiles.

The 6th edition of the Carte des Camps/Map of the Camps and the Note sur les *hotspots*/Brief on the *hotspots* (French/English) were launched together on 26 October 2016 through the publication of an op-ed entitled "Europe: united against Refugees" ("[Une Europe unie contre les réfugiés](#)"), following the referendum in Hungary on 2 October 2016 (see below, VII-b and the Annex "*Migreurop dans les médias*"/"Migreurop in the Media").

The report [Migrant detention in the European Union: a thriving business](#)

Published on 27 November in French and English, this report, drafted by Lydie Arbogast, was produced with the support of the *Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung* – bureau de Bruxelles.

By presenting the various facets of the privatisation of the detention of foreigners in the EU and by analysing the practices in several European countries, (France, United Kingdom and Italy), this study lays bare the problems with "sub-contracting", both in terms of the living conditions and treatment detained migrants are subjected to and in terms of the symbolic and political consequences of these decisions.

The report was first launched in Paris on 11 October 2016, as part of the meeting "[Privatisation des camps d'étrangers: un marché juteux?](#)" (Privatising migrant camps: a lucrative business) organised by the *Observatoire de l'enfermement des étrangers* (OEE).

The 3rd edition of the *Atlas des Migrants en Europe*

Following two earlier editions of the "Atlas des Migrants", published in French by *Armand Colin* ([2009](#), [2012](#)) and in English by *The New Internationalist* ([2013](#)) and recognition in 2015 as a reference work by the French Department for Education, Migreurop is planning to publish a revised edition of this book.

A working group was formed in 2016 and met on 22 January, 26 May and 6 December. A preliminary overview of the outline for this publication was presented at a meeting of the board in Paris in April 2016.

VII – COMMUNICATION

a. Press releases

In 2016, Migreurop published twelve press releases. These communiqués are listed below in chronological order. Most of them were written in collaboration with other associations.

13/01/2016 : New step of Moving Beyond Borders, from January 21 to February 6 2016 in Anis Gras – Le lieu de l'Autre (in French, [Nouvelle étape de Moving Beyond Borders du 21 janvier au 6 février 2016 à 'Anis Gras - le Lieu de l'Autre'](#))

12/02/2016 : [As Aleppo is crushed under bombs, EU member states are calling on Turkey to control their borders](#)

16/03/2016 : [The Turkey/European Union agreement: Externalising borders to end the right to asylum, collective action Migreurop – AEDH](#)

27/04/2016 : [Frontex 2.0: The European Union’s armed wing - Further reinforced and still untouchable, Frontexit](#)

04/05/2016 : New step of Moving Beyond Borders in Pozzallo from May 10 to May 14 in the frame of the festival of Mediterranean cultures Sabir (in Italian, [Nuova tappa di Moving Beyond Borders a Pozzallo dal 10 al 14 maggio, nell’ambito del festival diffuso delle culture mediterranee Sabir](#))

23/05/2016 : [After the Open Access Now campaign: the mobilisation Close the Camps](#)

30/05/2016 : [Members of the European Parliament about to vote for the creation of a new Frontex: a denial of human rights, Frontexit](#)

10/06/2016 : New step of Moving Beyond Borders from June 14 to July 2 at La Cave (in French, [Nouvelle étape de Moving Beyond Borders du 14 juin au 2 juillet 2016 à ‘La Cave’](#))

01/07/2016 : [More dangerous, more opaque, more powerful: MEPs must say NO to the new Frontex!, Frontexit](#)

07/07/2016 : [The new mandate of Frontex agency : The EU obsessed with waging a war against migrants and refugees, Frontexit](#)

22/09/2016 : [A reinforced Frontex agency EU turns a deaf ear to NGO’s warnings, Frontexit](#)

b. Migreurop in the media

En 2016, thirty articles – in France or internationally – mentioned the network’s activities or quoted its members’ analysis (for the full list, see the annex « Migreurop in the media »).

Migreurop’s media presence concerns mainly written and online press – most often at the national scale, but also in local outlets –, but it is also present in the audio-visual media, with more than several programs and / or reports concerning Migreurop’s work throughout 2015.

The *Réseau Education Sans Frontières* (RESF) radio broadcast on [Fréquence Paris Plurielle](#) also offers a monthly space to share the network’s observations and concerns.

Migreurop’s analysis and its awareness-raising tools also got a significant media coverage.

The opinion piece [A Europe united against refugees](#) – published after the referendum of 2 October 2016 in Hungary to launch the 6th Map of Camps and the Brief “Hotspots at the heart of the archipelago of camps” – was published by the following media: [Libération](#) (France), [Cridem](#) (Mauritania), [Jet d’Encre](#) (Switzerland), [Blog Migrados](#) of El País (Spain), [New Internationalist](#) (United-Kingdom), [Efemeryda Ton Sundakton](#) (Greece) and [Open Democracy](#) (see the Annex “Migreurop in the media” for further details). This text is available on line in English, Bulgarian, Croatian, French, Greek, Italian, Macedonian, Serbian and Spanish.

This diverse media coverage illustrates the expertise as well as the legitimacy of the Migreurop network in documenting and decoding European migration policies and their impact in Europe and beyond.

c. Websites, social networks, mailing lists

To facilitate exchange of information and the distribution of its analyses and observations, the Migreurop network has created several digital tools: four websites, three Facebook accounts, a Twitter handle, as well as six open mailing lists.

> The websites

- The Migreurop network website: www.migreurop.org [FR, EN, ES, IT]

- The Frontexit campaign website: www.frontexit.org [FR, EN]
- The *Open Access Now* campaign website: closethecampus.org/open-access-now/ [FR, EN, IT]
- The dynamic mapping website on foreigner imprisonment : www.closethecampus.org [FR, EN, ES, AR]

> The social networks

- Facebook: Migreurop (7 531 fans) | *Frontexit* (3 500 fans) | *Close the Camps* (1267 fans)
- Twitter: Migreurop (6 012 followers)

> The mailing-lists

- migreurop@rezo.net – so-called « general » mailing list that covers the range of Migreurop’s working areas (1,551 subscribers)
 - migreurop-enfermement@rezo.net – on the imprisonment of foreign nationals (163 subscribers)
 - migreurop-frontex@rezo.net – on Frontex (254 subscribers)
 - migreurop-read@rezo.net – on readmission agreements and other forms of deportation (i.e. « voluntary returns») (177 subscribers)
- migreurop-est@rezo.net – on migratory dynamics in Eastern Europe (74 subscribers)
- migreurop-hotspots@rezo.net – on the implementation of *hotspot* approach (64 subscribers)

ANNEXE 1

Migreurop in the media

A number of television and press media from Europe and beyond have solicited Migreurop in the context of reporting on areas of concern to our network, and have highlighted the activities of Migreurop.

Written press

La Opinión de Málaga (23 January 2016), [Voluntad política](#)

Blog Publico (2 February 2016), [Que debe hacer la UE sobre la inmigración ?](#), publication de la préface de l'édition argentine du livre de Claire Rodier [El negocio de la xenofobia](#) (Xénophobie Business)

Publico (20 February 2016), [#RefugeesWelcome: ¿Quién tiene derecho a tener derechos?](#)

Le Lanceur (24 March 2016), [Sécurité des frontières : l'Europe prête pour des solutions coûteuses et inefficaces ?](#)

L'OBS (1 June 2016), [Camp humanitaire à Paris : comment nos voisins européens accueillent-ils les migrants ?](#)

La Libre (1 June 2016), [Des gardes sans frontières pour l'Union](#)

La Vanguardia (6 July 2016), [Responsable de MSF en Turquie critica la política de la UE ante refugiados](#)

Union Syndicale Solidaires (6 July 2016), [Plus dangereuse, plus opaque, plus puissante les députés européens doivent dire NON à la nouvelle Frontex !](#)

Euranet (7 July 2016), [EU lawmakers back a new border agency](#)

Golias (n. 441 - 10 -14 July 2016), *Contrôle des flux migratoires, Frontex nouvelle version*

Le Point (1 September 2016), [Frontex a-t-elle tiré sur des migrants?](#)

Publico (21 September 2016), entretien autour de [Xénophobie Business](#)

Center for Art on Migration Politics (9 October 2016), [Talks & Performances: DEPORTSPORA: When deportation becomes a way of life](#)

L'Humanité (19 October 2016), [Accueil des réfugiés : les villes s'organisent contre « l'Europe de la honte »](#)

Nació Digital (6 November 2016), [Els CIE d'Espanya vs Europa: la legislació suau no evita « castigar » els immigrants](#)

Lignes de force (7 November 2016), [La détention des migrants dans L'Union européenne : un business florissant](#)

Blog de Luc Shrijvers (7 November 2016), [Report Migrant detention in the European Union: a thriving business" / Rapport La détention des migrants dans l'Union européenne : un business florissant](#)

Rebellion.info (10 November 2016) [La détention des migrants dans l'Union européenne : un business florissant](#)

Migrations sans frontières (2 December 2016), [La détention des migrants dans l'Union européenne : un business florissant – Sous-traitance et privatisation de l'enfermement des étrangers](#)

Plein droit (n. 111 - December 2016), Mention du rapport *La détention des migrants dans l'Union européenne : un business florissant*

Publications by Migreurop members

Clochard, O. (8, 9 et 10 January 2016), [On s'émeut un instant sur le corps d'un enfant, et on oublie... Quel cynisme !](#), *L'Humanité*

Clochard, O. & Maquet, P. (20 January 2016), [Étrange Miroir : un reflet insolite des frontières](#), *Mediapart*

Prestianni, S. (26 September 2016), [De Rome à Gaziantep, des réfugié-es otages de l'Union européenne](#), *Vision Carto*.

Gournay, A. et Imbert, I. (October 2016), [La « carte des camps de Migreurop » : un outil pour lutter contre les camps d'étrangers](#), *La Chronique de la ligue des droits de l'homme*, n. 176

Espuche, B. & Imbert, L. (November 2016), [De la crisis de los refugiados/as, a la crisis de Europa](#), *Documentación social Revista de Estudios Sociales y de Sociología aplicada (caritas Espana)*, Vol. 180, pp. 23-48

Espuche, B & Imbert, L. (December 2016), [Una crisis migratoria?](#), *Trabalhos Em Curso Multidisciplinar* n°2, Panguila Editora

Furri, F. (2016), [Can Migrants Act? Presenza, organizzazione, visibilità in un orizzonte precario](#), *REMHU*. Brasilia, Vol. 47, pp. 11-26

The opinion piece Europe united against refugees

CRIDEM (9 October 2016), [Une Europe unie contre les réfugiés](#)

Open Democracy (11 October 2015), [A Europe united against refugees](#)

Jet d'encre (15 October 2016), [Une Europe unie contre les réfugiés](#)

Libération (5 October 2016), [En finir avec l'Europe anti-réfujiés](#)

El País, Blog Migrados (20 octobre 2016), [Una Europa unida contra las personas refugiadas](#)

New Internationalist (13 October 2016), [A Europe united against refugees](#)

Efsyn (3 November 2016), [Μια Ευρώπη ενωμένη κατά των προσφύγων](#)

This text is also available on [Migreurop's website](#) in Bulgarian, Italian, Serbian, Macedonian and Croatian.

Audiovisual media

Radio Cité, interview on the press release "As Aleppo is crushed under bombs, UE member states are calling on Turkey to control their borders", 15 February 2016

France 24, debate on "EU, Turkey and migrants", 17 March 2016

Arté, Tv show 28 minutes, [Pourquoi le problème migratoire n'est-il pas réglé](#), 14 April 2016

Broadcast [Radio Anch'io](#), Radiorai 1, 13 May 2016

France 3, tv show [La voix est libre](#), 18 June 2016

Arté, Tv show 28 minutes, [Pourra-t-on stopper les flux ?](#), 5 October 2016

Monthly broadcasts in partnership with the *Education Sans Frontières* (RESF) network on Paris radio station *Fréquence Paris Plurielles* (FPP) (in French)

[Le Maroc, laboratoire de l'externalisation des frontières](#), 3 February 2016

[A Calais et en Turquie](#), 2 March 2016

[Les « hotspots » en Grèce et en Italie](#), 6 April 2016

[Les « Lieux Nasses » de l'Union européenne : Calais et Melilla](#), 4 May 2016

[L'externalisation du contrôle des Frontières de l'Europe en Afrique](#), 1 June 2016

[Les nouveaux mandats de Frontex et l'incendie du CRA de Vincennes](#), 6 July 2016

[La politique européenne des hotspots](#), 7 September 2016

[La détention des migrants dans l'Union européenne : un business florissant. Sous-traitance et privatisation de l'enfermement des étrangers](#), 5 October 2016

[L'évacuation de Calais, les Mineurs, CAO et Hotspots](#), 2 November 2016

[Expulsions vers la Turquie et l'Érythrée ; les mineurs isolés de Calais ; l'approche hotspot et la rencontre internationale de Rabat](#), 7 December 2016

The exhibition *Moving Beyond Borders*

RESF broadcast on Radio Fréquence Paris Pluriel (13 January 2016), [Le Cycle « L'Art, l'Autre, l'Hospitalité » à Anis Gras, à Arcueil](#)

Zegreen (13 January 2016), [Moving Beyond Borders, exposition interactive sur les migrants aux frontières à l'Anis Gras d'Arcueil \(94\)](#)

Décryptagéo (15 January 2016), [La cartographie à l'épreuve de la représentation des flux migratoires](#)

Mediapart (20 January 2016), [Étrange Miroir : un reflet insolite des frontières](#)

Mapado (21 January 2016), [Rencontre « La cartographie à l'épreuve de la représentation des flux migratoires](#)

Enlarge your Paris (21 January 2016), [Idée #1 : Une expo bouleversante sur les migrants à Arcueil \(94\)](#)

Eventer bee (no date), [Rencontre : la cartographie à l'épreuve de la représentation des flux migratoires](#)

Pierre Bourdieu un hommage (8 April 2016), [L'Europe et ses pouvoirs](#)

La nouvelle république (13 June 2016), [Une exposition interactive et militante](#)

EU Watchers (15 June 2016), [Nouvelle étape de « Moving Beyond Borders » à Poitiers](#)

Etab (20 June 2016), [les 4ème à l'exposition Moving Beyond Borders](#)

Le courrier des Balkans (no date), [Cycle l'Art, l'Autre, l'Hospitalité](#)

PCF (21 June 2016), [Exposition : Moving beyond borders \(Poitiers\)](#)

Collaboration to arts projects

Exhibition [Rêver d'un autre monde. Représentations du migrant dans l'art contemporain](#), Centre d'histoire de la résistance et de la déportation, Lyon (4 February – 29 May)

Exhibition [Habiter le campement](#), Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine, Paris (13 April – 29 August)

Exhibition [Migration Politics: Three CAMP exhibitions](#), Satents Museum for Kuns, Copenhagen (10 September – 6 November)

ANNEXE 2

Migreurop representation at events

Network members organised or participated in a number of initiatives related to the areas of work of concern to Migreurop.

Debate *Crise migratoire ou crise des politiques d'immigration? Europe forteresse ou accueil des migrant-e-s?*, regional meeting CCFD-Terre Solidaire, Le Havre, 9 January 2016.

Debate *La sécurisation des frontières, une nécessité ?*, théâtre National, Brussels, 23 January 2016.

Educational afternoon, cycle *L'Art, l'Autre, l'Hospitalité*, Anis-Gras-Le lieu de l'autre, Arcueil, 30 January 2016.

Conference *La cause des migrants existe-t-elle ?*, Université Populaire d'Arcueil, Anis-Gras-Le lieu de l'autre, Arcueil, 1 February 2016.

Reading of *En ce jour renversé* before the performance *Le but de Roberto Carlos*, cycle *L'Art, l'Autre, l'Hospitalité*, Anis-Gras-Le lieu de l'autre, Arcueil, 3 February 2016.

Master Migrinter, Université de Poitiers, 9 February 2016.

Master Études européennes et internationales, Université de Cergy Pontoise, 12 February 2016.

Training of the Fédération française, *Europe et migrations : tour d'horizons et des bonnes pratiques*, Paris, 13 February 2016.

Un plan B para Europa, meeting of Podemos, Madrid, 20 February 2016.

Pre-departure training for Echanges & Partenariats volunteers, Paris, 16 mars 2016.

Debate *Crise migratoire ou crise des politiques d'immigration? Europe forteresse ou accueil des migrant-e-s?*, national meeting RESF, 19-20 March 2016.

Festival *Raisons d'agir*, Poitiers, 25 March 2016.

Conference/debate *L'Europe forteresse des murs contre les hommes*, La Buisse, A April 2016.

Conference/debate *"Should we speak of a migration crisis?"*, Observatorio de la Frontera Sur, Malaga, 7 April 2016.

Screening/debate, documentary *Imaging Emmanuel*, Maison de la Norvège, Paris, 14 April 2016.

Seminar CER-Migracions, Université Autonome de Barcelone, Barcelona, 22 April 2016.

Group *Exilés et justice climatique* of the Jeunes Amis de la terre, Montreuil, 24 April 2016

Debate *Quelle crise des migrants ? Quel afflux de réfugiés ?*, Société Louise Michel, Paris, 3 May 2016.

Screening-debate *Quand l'hospitalité française est questionnée...: L'immigration à l'heure du grand repli identitaire en Europe*, Bordeaux, 11 May 2016.

Inauguration of the exhibitions *Moving Beyond Borders* and *One Way-Senza voltarci indietro*, festival Sabir, Pozzallo (Sicily), 12 May 2017.

Regional Assembly of La Cimade Languedoc Roussillon, Montpellier, 28 May 2016.

National meeting of the Migrations volunteers, CCFD-Terre Solidaire, Paris, 28 May 2016.

Demonstration *Grande Parade Météque* (stand Migreurop), Romainville, 28 May 2016.

Seminar *Turquie et Grèce : après l'accord UE/Turquie, pour la société civile, les migrants, au Kurdistan, quelle situation, quelles solidarités*, EHESS, Paris, 8 June 2016. (vidéo disponible [en ligne](#))

Screening/debate *La mécanique des flux*, Meymac, le 11 June 2016.

Debate *Crise migratoire ou crise des politiques d'immigration? Europe forteresse ou accueil des migrant-e-s?*, Montluçon, 14 June 2016.

Debate *Crise migratoire ou crise des politiques d'immigration? Europe forteresse ou accueil des migrant-e-s?*, Moulins, 15 June 2016.

Debate *Crise migratoire ou crise des politiques d'immigration? Europe forteresse ou accueil des migrant-e-s?*, Vichy, le 16 June 2016.

Conference "Anatomy of a shipwreck", European Parliament, Brussels, 5 July 2016.

Screening/debate *La mécanique des flux*, Paris, 6 July 2016.

Training days *l'Ecole Emancipée*, Chatenay-Malabry, 10 July 2016.

Debate *Crise migratoire ou crise des politiques d'immigration? Europe forteresse ou accueil des migrant-e-s?*, Scouts national meeting, Le Havre, 5 August 2016.

Summer university of Ensemble, Guidel, 27 August 2016.

Screening *La mécanique des flux*, Paris, 31 August 2016

Screening/debate *La mécanique des flux*, Paris, 5, 6 and 13 September 2016.

Summer university of Amnesty Belgium, Brussels, 17 September 2016.

Debate *Crise migratoire ou crise des politiques d'immigration? Europe forteresse ou accueil des migrant-e-s?*, Arles, 27 September 2016.

Debate *Crise migratoire ou crise des politiques d'immigration? Europe forteresse ou accueil des migrant-e-s?*, Martigues, 28 September 2016.

Seminar *Come ridurre i rischi di disastri sanitari-ambientali ed economici nel Mediterraneo ?*, Res pubblica, Genova, 28, 29 and 30 September 2016.

OEE public meeting *Privatisation des camps d'étrangers : un marché juteux ?*, le Lieu-Dit, Paris, 11 October 2016.

Colloquium *L'Europe face aux défis migratoires*, Sénat français, Paris, 14 October 2016.

Solidacities - A meeting of citizens for the right to asylum and refuge - GUE/NGL - Another Europe is possible, European Parliament, Brussels, 18 October 2016.

Meeting/debate *Tous étrangers ?*, association Derrière le hublot, Capdenacm, 21 October 2016.

Colloquium *Droits fondamentaux des migrants : le juge garant ?*, MEDEL, Paris, 21 October 2016.

Solidarity day with undocumented migrants, Toulouse, 23 October 2016.

Master 2 Développement et aide humanitaire, Université Panthéon-Sorbonne (Paris 1), 24 October 2016.

Screening/debate *La mécanique des flux*, 40 years of CICP and Week of international solidarity, Paris, 14 November 2016.

Public meeting *Crise migratoire ou crise des politiques d'immigration ? Europe forteresse ou accueil des migrant-e-s ?*, Université de Cergy Pontoise, 16 November 2016.

Debate *Crise migratoire ou crise des politiques d'immigration? Europe forteresse ou accueil des migrant-e-s?*, Lyon, 16 November 2016.

Master Science politique / Etudes africaines, Université Panthéon-Sorbonne (Paris 1), 18 November 2016.

Solidarity market (stand Anafé/Migreurop), Paris, 20 November 2016.

25th anniversary of Statewatch, London, 25 November 2016.

Debate *Face à la répression en Turquie : amitié politique et solidarité internationale*, Temps Politiques, Collège International de Philosophie, Paris, 6 December 2016.

Conference *Précarités en migration : de la vulnérabilité aux résistances*, CERES, Haute école de travail social, Geneva, 6 December 2016.

Debate *Crise migratoire ou crise des politiques d'immigration? Europe forteresse ou accueil des migrant-e-s?*, Petit Quevilly, 10 December 2016.

Master MIRI, Université Paris-Diderot (Paris 7), 15 December 2016.

Workshop *Situation actuelle des réfugiés*, 4th Social Forum Maghreb-Migration, Tanger, 17 December 2016.

Pre-departure training for Echanges & Partenariats volunteers, session on Migration, Paris, 19 December 2016.