

**Activity Report
2018**

*migr***europ**__

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I. THE MIGREUROP NETWORK

Created in 2002 and recognised as an association governed by French law in November 2006, the Migreurop network comprises organisations as well as individual members based in seventeen countries in Africa, the Middle East and Europe (see II-Network composition). 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”*.

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.

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 migrants¹, 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”*².

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 directs its campaigns to European institutions and governments through distribution of documents and press releases (see VIII-Communication).

II. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

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 (3 full time equivalent employees) and the “Bureau” (five volunteer members elected by the BD). The BD members meet three times per year in the countries where the

¹ Migreurop, [Call for the closure of camps for migrants, in Europe and beyond](#), 18th June 2010.

² Migreurop, [For freedom of movement](#), 18th December 2013.

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 Meeting that took place in Syracuse on May 14, 2017. The next GA will take place in Madrid in 2019.

Migreurop's BD comprises sixteen members, including four individual members, from seven different countries:

- Associations: AMDH (Mauritania) ; AMDH (Morocco) ; AME and Aracem (Mali), Anafé (France), Arci (Italy) ; Barbed Wire Britain (United Kingdom) ; La Cimade (France) ; Ciré (Belgium) ; CNCD 11.11.11 (Belgium) ; Fasti (France) ; Gisti (France) ;
- Individual members: Olivier CLOCHARD, Yasmine FLITTI, Filippo FURRI, Elsa TYSZLER

During its first meeting on May 15, 2017 in Syracuse, 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: Yasmine Flitti, Treasurer.

In 2017, the Bureau of Migreurop met eight times and the Board of directors four 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 (see IV- Capacity building for the collective).

a. Reforming our Governing Bodies

At our last General Meeting, in 2017, the Board was given mandate to reform the network's governing bodies and make them more effective. After a series of interviews with founders and/or long-standing members of the network, an initial assessment of Migreurop's political vision, modes of actions, and inner institutional workings was made. A "governance reform" group was created and tasked with organising a workshop that took place from 15-17 June 2018 in Larchant (France), with 13 participants. Three avenues for reflection were discussed at that stage: the network's core purpose and target audience; potential actions and orientations; internal operations. Following this weekend, the "governance reform" group and the Board jointly drafted a governance reform proposal that was adopted at the 2 December 2018 Board meeting in Nouakchott. This reform will be submitted to a vote at the next General Meeting, 9-10 June 2019 in Madrid.

b. Staff

The network's coordination is provided by a team of three paid full-time staff: administrative and financial coordinator (Camille Bossé), and two operational coordinators (Brigitte Espuche and Anna Sibley). 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 **fifty-one organisations as well as fifty 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).

In 2018, four new individual members and three organisations joined our network: :

- **Red Acoge** (Spain), a Spanish federation created in 1991 whose combined presence spans 11 autonomous provinces, is comprised of 18 member organisations that provide support for 20,000 migrant people annually. Red Acoge works along two major lines: direct assistance to migrant persons, and legal representation. The organisation will be able to help our network deal with the complexities of Spain's migrant reception system.
- **La Maison du Migrant de Gao** (Gao's House of the Migrant, Mali) shelters each month about 80 migrants who have been turned back at the border, offering them temporary housing as well as administrative and legal support. The organisation has considerable expertise on migration route patterns in West Africa and the living standards of migrants in transit. Thanks to its numerous partnerships in the area (especially its ties with the Loujna-Toungaranké collective), it constitutes a major networking stepping stone towards both southern Maghreb (Algeria, Morocco) and sub-Saharan countries in the region (Niger, Mauritania, Senegal).
- **AEC Niger** is involved in human rights in Niger. A founding member of Loujna-Toungaranké, the organisation is also part of the network's "Africa-Externalisation" work group. At a time when securitarian migration policies in the EU are increasingly getting externalised in the South, AEC denounces both the objectives and the consequences of these policies, especially in countries such as Niger, where migrants are being repressed by the authorities.

The full list of the network's association members follows, listed by country ³ :

GERMANY Border Monitoring Europe

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 Humains | SAD Syndicat des Avocats pour la Démocratie

CYPRUS KISA

EGYPT EFFR Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights

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

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 Tout-e-s les Immigré-e-s | FTCT 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

ITALY ARCI Associazione Ricreativa Culturale Italiana | ASGI Associazione Studi Giuridici sull'Immigrazione | Melting Pot

LEBANON Frontiers

MALI AME Association Malienne des Expulsés | ARACEM Association des Refoulés d'Afrique Centrale au Mali | La Maison du Migrant Gao

MAROCCO 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

MAURITANIA AMDH Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme

NIGER AEC Alternatives Espaces citoyens

PORTUGAL SOLIM Solidaridade Imigrante

UNITED KINGDOM Statewatch | Barbed Wire Britain Network

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

EUROPE Emmaüs Europe

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

³ For reasons of confidentiality, our list of members is not made public.

d. Financing

Table of funding sources	2017	2018
Private funding	170 035	262 920
Fondation de France	40 000	40 000
CCFD Terre Solidaire	45 000	30 000
Fondation Un Monde Par Tous	20 000	15 000
Secours Catholique	25 000	30 000
European Programme for Integration and Migration (EPIM)	25 750	35 819
Global Fund for Human Rights	9 285	13 000
Thanks for Nothing (auction sale)		70334
Rosa Luxembourg Foundation		21267
Emmaus France		7 500
Amorces	5 000	
Public funding	17 500	2 000
Ile-de-France, funding scheme FRDVA		
Ile-de-France, funding scheme Méditerranée		
Parliamentary funds	17 500	
City of Paris		2 000
Others	38 485	22 242
Members' fees and donations	18 528	16 073
Atlas sales and royalties	14 946	5 540
Service delivery	223	
Other products	4788	629
Financial products	623	846
Bank interests	623	846
Total	226 643	288 008

e. Private donors



Like many other non-governmental organisations, our network had long been relying on support from a number of French MPs, who were allowed to allocate some funds on a discretionary basis. This option, however, was discontinued in 2017 as part of the campaign for improving the ethical standards of French public affairs.

b. Work Groups

Cartography

After focusing their efforts on developing maps for the third edition of the *Atlas des Migrants en Europe – approches critiques des politiques migratoires*, the members of the “Cartography” work group resumed collecting data, which made it possible to update the dynamic, interactive mapping website [Close the camps](#).

In addition, the group has been working on the English-language version of the Atlas, reintegrating translated texts in the newly-developed maps.

Finally, the work group has been engaged in raising awareness on our work (participating in the International Festival of Geography in Saint-Dié-des-Vosges, France, in October 2018; showcasing the Atlas all year long...) and working on various projects for 2019/2020: updating the map of the network’s camps; projecting maps in public areas with *Étrange Miroir*; the ImaGEO project – an online map library supported by a consortium of research institutions.

Freedom of Movement

In the wake of the initial training workshop offered in December 2017, which allowed all members to share their freedom of movement defence practices, the group started developing ideas on political content related to freedom of movement, with a view to fine-tuning political arguments for the network to put forward. One particular benefit of the workshop had been to help us realise how varied our own perceptions of freedom of movement were. This provided ample food for thought prior to the December 2018 Nouakchott conference. Simultaneously, our members have kept developing a toolbox for those of us who would like to improve their understanding of freedom of movement so as to better defend it.

Readmission Agreements

Migreurop is working on readmission agreements, and exploring how the EU and its member States have been collaborating with so-called third countries, ever since the creation of the network.

Cooperation agreements have become increasingly informal, and our network aims to explore new avenues for litigation with a view to denouncing “little arrangements” with non-member States (EU-Turkey statement; “Joint Way Forward” with Afghanistan)

This had led to the creation of a dedicated task force that has held several meetings in 2018 (9 February, 12 April, 17 May, 10 July, 11 September) to discuss these agreements and determine how we might engage the responsibility of the EU and/or its member States.

Publications

The “Publications” work group has conducted a review of the network’s existing publications, with a view to standardising them and determining an editorial stance for the network. Group members have also been working with our graphic designer on redesigning the network’s “Notes”, and a new layout for the “Country Profiles” has been suggested.

III. INVESTIGATION

Direct or indirect gathering of information through its members, volunteers, or partners remains a core activity of the Migreurop network. The data are then analysed and interpreted before being released toward political decision makers as well as the general public.

a. The “Hotspot Approach”: Developments and Misuse

Since 2015, our network has been working on the consequences and misuse of the “hotspot approach” that has been developed by the EU at and beyond its borders to tackle the influx of hundreds of thousands of people trying to reach its shores.

To achieve this, the network has been holding internal and external thematic symposia, and sending observers (members as well as volunteers) to the targeted countries to gather data in order to support the reflexions and cases made by its members.

Thus it is that in 2008, Migreurop has observed that the “hotspot approach” has developed, both within and outside the EU, to the point that it has become the ultimate compass for European political decision makers as far as migration policies are concerned. Hotspots were officially meant to help “first-line countries” – Italy and Greece in the present case – manage the influx (and relocation) of exiles. Four years into the process, the Greek islands that are used as hotspots have reached and exceeded saturation levels (20,000 refugees for a capacity of 9,000 because of “the slow pace of asylum procedures hampering returns to Turkey”⁴), and exiles of all ages, nationality, or status are having their rights notoriously flouted. In Italy, hotspots such as Taranto and Lampedusa – repeatedly denounced and often misused – have legally been (re)named *Centri di Permanenza per il Rimpatrio* in October 2018, which roughly translates into “Permanence Centres for Repatriation” but is given as “Return Detention Centres for Repatriation” on Italy’s Ministry of Interior website⁵.

In addition, beyond the fact that the influx of migrants has decreased, less than 35,000 relocations have taken place in three years⁶, though the initial target was 160,000 (subsequently reduced to 90,000) over two years.

The fact that these are detention centres used to sort out migrant people in violation of their fundamental rights can thus no longer be ignored. The “encystment” of hotspots was highly predictable, though, as were the rights violations taking place there – as mentioned in one of our publications as early as July 2016: “the dominant logic is dissuasion and not assistance: the hotspots should help to harden the ‘reception conditions’, and thus discourage boat-people from taking to the sea”⁷. According to this logic, the “hotspot approach” is a resounding success in terms of political communication; and the camps, which have long been one of the EU’s most heavily used migration

⁴ *European Agenda on Migration: Still fragile situation gives no cause for complacency*, European Commission, 16 May 2018 http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-3743_en.pdf

⁵ Conversion into law of decree NO. 13/2017, Ministero Dell’Interno 2019 <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/en/latest-news/news/Pages/Conversion-into-law-of-Decree-No-132017.aspx>,

⁶ 34,705 people relocated since 30 October 2018 (12,706 from Italy and 21,999 from Greece) according to the European Commission’s State of Play: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/press-material/docs/state_of_play_-_relocation_en.pdf

⁷ [“Hotspots at the heart of the archipelago of camps”](#), Migreurop Note n# 4 - October 2016

management tools, are destined to get “institutionalised” and replicated both within and outside the European territory. The talk is now about future “controlled centres” on the territory of some members (Spain? Malta?) and “regional arrangements” with countries in the South, Egypt especially.

b. Missions

Sending Volunteers on Field Mission

As has been the case each year for more than a decade, thanks to the programmes set up by French organisation [Echanges et Partenariats](#) (E&P, a member of the IPAM network, itself a Migreurop member), for more than ten years, the network has been sending young professionals out **into the field** in order to strengthen collaborative ties and foster partnerships between our members, support the association’s reception activities and gather information about specific topics or regions directly at the source.

Group n°20 (November 2017/May 2018):

Nicolas Mazard, a volunteer with MRAP in Rennes on behalf of the *Observatoire de l’enfermement des étrangers* (Migrant Detention Observatory/OEE France).

His role was to provide support in the planning and follow-up of the OEE symposium on the misuse of premises intended for the reception of migrants, held in Rennes on 25 November 2017, and to inform/raise public awareness about the issues surrounding these new forms of surveillance and restrictions/deprivation of liberty imposed on migrants⁸.

As part of his mission, Nicolas was responsible for producing a critical summary of the symposium. He also produced an online presentation explaining the typical journey of an exile in Rennes (in French): [“Cartographie du parcours d’un combattant”](#) (“Mapping an assault course”).

Group n°21 (May 2018/October 2018):

Camille Richard joined ARCI, an Italian member of our network, in Palermo for five months, working on the “hotspot approach” in Italy, including the “mobile hotspots” concept, which consists of sorting out migrant people in Sicilian seaports. Her mission included keeping a watch over instances of NGO/coastguard ships being refused the right to disembark migrant people they had just saved at sea, and contributing to report violations of the rights of exiles in Italy and Sicily, thus raising public awareness on these issues. Finally, she helped prepare the [4th edition of the Sabir Festival of Mediterranean Cultures, 11-14 October 2018 in Palermo \(Sicily\)](#) and contributed to strengthening the bond between Migreurop and ARCI. Camille wrapped up her mission by producing several reports on the camps in Italy, in particular the five hotspots – Lampedusa, Trapani [now a CPR, see above], Pozzallo, Messina, Taranto) – as well as developments in the “hotspot approach” in the country. In addition, she published several articles on the volunteers’ blog, including one on [Palermo municipal council’s refusal to open a hotspot in the city](#) (in French). Finally, she compiled a Country Profile for Italy, which will be found on [Migreurop’s website](#) soon.

⁸ [“Les nouvelles formes de contrôle des personnes étrangères : de l’accueil à l’enfermement - Rétention, zones d’attente, assignation, hébergement spécialisé”](#) (CAO, CHUM, centre de premier accueil, centres de retour) », Colloque OEE, Rennes, 25 November 2017

Aude de Coustin joined *Borderline Europe*, one of Migreurop's partners, to investigate how exiles were treated in post-2015 Germany – focusing especially on asylum and foreigner detention issues –, as well as the leading role of this North country in defining and implementing the outsourcing of European migration policies. In the course of her mission, Aude has produced several documents based on field data: a review of detention centres in Germany, a recap of the reform of asylum and protection rights after 2015, and an analysis of the externalisation of German migration policies (focusing in particular on Afghans being deported from Germany, and more generally on Germany's involvement in the negotiation of readmission agreements with third countries). She helped monitor events on German soil to highlight and report violations of migrant rights, contributed to raising public awareness, and reinforced solidarity bonds on these matters. She also published a number of contributions⁹ on the volunteers' blog. Finally, Aude wrote an article on the compared criminalisation of solidarity in Germany and France, another on [Germany's increasingly closed up reception centres](#) (FR), as well as a [country profile for Germany](#).

Field Missions

Hungary (February 2018) - Following Migreurop's partnership mission in Hungary in April 2017 (see [2017 Activity Report](#)), which was made difficult by the extremely tense political context, an observer mission was carried out by our French member La Cimade in February 2018. This resulted in the collection of fresh data on the country, particularly regarding the repression of migrants and their supporters, and made it possible to update Hungary's [online Country Profile](#) (FR).

Tunisia (May 2018) - In 2018, our Italian member ASGI carried out two field missions in Tunisia, one in February and the other in May – the latter supported by Migreurop in partnership with ARCI, the Tunisian Forum for social and economic rights (FTDES, Tunisian member of our network), and Watch the Med/Alarm phone – with the aim of gathering witness accounts from Tunisian citizens who had been deported from Italy after being detained in the hotspot of Lampedusa. Following these two field missions, ASGI lodged two applications with the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) to challenge the legitimacy of the detention and legality of the eviction of these Tunisian nationals from Italy.

Mauritania (December 2018) - From 4-9 December, a field mission was set up by Migreurop and the Mauritanian Association for Human Rights (AMDH), as well as the ARACEM (Mali) and two individual members of the network, in Rosso, at the border between Senegal and Mauritania. The aim was to observe *in situ* what exactly hampers mobility in West Africa and see the externalisation process of European migration policies at work in Mauritania, which acts in the subregion as a buffer country for the EU. This field mission complemented the joint observer mission carried out at the Senegal-Mauritania border by AMDH (Mauritania) and REMIDEV (Senegal) in 2016 on behalf of the Loujna-Toukaranké collective. This had resulted in a report – “*Axe Rosso-Nouakchott : des mobilités en danger*”¹⁰ – that raised awareness on how migrant and foreign persons are abused and have their mobility significantly hampered at this border.

⁹ <https://medialibre.info/echanges-partenariats/dans-les-centres-pour-exiles-la-realite-des-violences-policieres/> - <https://medialibre.info/echanges-partenariats/les-ankerzentren-le-projet-controverse-de-horst-Seehofer/>

¹⁰ <https://www.lacimade.org/publication/axe-rosso-nouakchott-mobilites-danger/>

IV. CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE COLLECTIVE

a. Member-led Training

Cartography Training (July 2018)

A training day facilitated by several members of the Cartography group took place on 6 July 2018 in Paris. The first part of the training dealt with how a map can be designed and used to suit the purpose of the cartographer: variations in the colour, shape, and size of the objects used help convey specific meaning. Cartographers also emphasized the importance of carefully choosing one's words and giving context. The second highlight of the day was an exchange between the cartographers and the workshop participants, with a view to helping the members of our network get a full understanding of the maps.

Meeting with a Sudanese Journalist in Paris (July 2018)

Migreurop regularly holds internal get-together sessions alongside governance meetings to trigger exchanges between members on topical themes and/or regions. For the 6 July meeting of the Board, we had invited a Sudanese journalist and writer to facilitate a discussion on cooperation between European States and Sudan, and the devastating effects thereof on migration patterns and the protection of persons.

Internal Gatherings

For several years now, network members have been gathering for internal sessions alongside regular meetings of governing bodies, either to exchange on major news in their respective countries, or to discuss topical events. In 2018, members gathered twice, in July and December, to discuss current events in Mali, Morocco, the UK, Italy, Mauritania, Belgium, and France.

Emmaüs Europe Volunteer Training Session (Bosnia, 22 June 2018)

The "Migrations and Human Trafficking" work group of Emmaüs Europe (a member of Migreurop) held a workshop for the Movement's volunteers on 21-22 June in Bosnia and Croatia. On that occasion, the Migreurop network was asked to run a training session on the externalisation of European migration policies. About fifty European volunteers attended the training.

b. External Training

In 2018, several training courses were arranged with partner organisations: Migreurop intervened with the Vendée CCFD (La Roche sur Yon) on 20 January during the "International Approach of Migrations" day, and continued offering insights on European policies with such partners as the Secours Catholique (19 September), the Human Rights League France (LDH) Paris 13th district (18 September), Dom'asile (22 September), and Emmaüs France in Fontenay le Comte (7 June), Montreuil on 22 November, and Poitiers on 29 November. In addition, Migreurop took part in a workshop on freedom of movement at Emmaüs International's *Forum des Alternatives du Mouvement* in Geneva, Switzerland. Finally, Migreurop intervened, as has been the case on a yearly basis for some time, in several Masters programmes – at Migrinter in Poitiers, 2 February; at Nanterre University, Masters in Political Sociology, 18 September; and at the Paris Catholic Institute,

Masters in International Relations, 18 October – as well as with Canadian students on a Human Sciences learning trip in France, on 4 June.

c. Participation of the Network in Training Programmes

EHESS “Air deportation” Seminar, Paris, 21 June 2018

The “Air Deportation” initiative was launched by a team of Canadian researchers at EHESS to get a better understanding of the issues and consequences of air deportations. A workshop on field actors was offered on 21 June at EHESS Paris for a panel of researchers. The Migreurop network gave an opening talk, bringing technical elements from the field and/or our research, and reviewing the history of European migration policies, as well as the schemes currently used in cases of forced air deportation.

Closed-door Seminar: “Cross border cooperation for monitoring human rights violations”, Tunis 16-17 November 2018

Migreurop was invited by its German partner *Borderline Europe* to take part in a seminar offered on the initiative of the *Libyan Gatroon Centre for Human Rights*, in Tunis. Nine European and African human rights organisations attended the seminar, whose objective was to reinforce the capacities and synergies of NGOs from both the North and South, by exchanging on our experiences and sharing our best methodological practices and know-how, for an improved monitoring of human rights violations in the context of European externalisation policies in Niger, Libya, and Tunisia.

EPIM Conference “Telling Europe’s migration stories : Framing messages around solutions”, Brussels 5-6 March 2018

In March 2018, EPIM (European Programme for Integration and Migration) – one of Migreurop’s financial backers – partnered with SCI (*The Social Change Initiative*) to organise a two-day gathering of civil society European migration experts to explore the current state of communication on migration. The goal was to share our research and practices in order to weigh in on the public debate with a counter discourse. These two days of workshops and talks were an opportunity for our network to exchange with European partners and take part in highly stimulating discussions and exercises, particularly on the various strategic communication approaches, new techniques (storytelling, graphic design conferences, videos), and our own communication targets. These workshops allowed us to strengthen both our knowledge of the migration environment and our ability to raise awareness on – and thus tackle – violations of the rights of migrants.

<https://www.epim.info/telling-europes-migration-stories-framing-messages-around-solutions/>

d. Activities for the Benefit of Members

The Gendered Approach

At our last Board meeting, in December 2017, it was decided to include a gendered approach in our perspective. So far, Migreurop had not been working on improving the visibility of gender issues in social relationships, or categorising/ranking migrant rights based on such criteria as age, gender, origin, or sex orientation. However, given the magnitude of gender-specific violence and how intertwined it is with migration issues, the network’s members decided to tackle this question. Hence the creation of a “Gender” group responsible for exploring how our network might contribute to this topic. Since then, “inclusive writing” has been made part of our French-language publishing policy,

and we have been presenting our *Atlas of Migration in Europe* with a specific focus on gender violence in migration journeys. Furthermore, in November 2018, Migreurop published a Briefing Note entitled "[Women at the external borders of the European Union](#)".

Developing our Communication Tools

It has been deemed desirable to rethink our communication tools so as to be better attuned to novel means of communication and raise our profile in an environment where it is crucial that our dissident voice be heard. Therefore, a "Communication" workgroup was created to explore the issue and pilot the various communication initiatives launched in 2018 and 2019.

In 2018, our network started producing video content as part of a communication campaign destined to raise awareness among European citizens about the consequences of the EU's migration policies, with our eyes set on the May 2019 European elections. This campaign was carried out with Belgian communication agency "Bonjour," (already our partner in 2013 for the [Frontexit campaign](#)). The new campaign, consisting of two 90-second animated videos mainly relayed on social networks, raised awareness on "non-reception" policies in Europe by showing the journeys of two migrants, including the various obstacles erected by the European Union to stop them. This should be complemented in 2019/20 with another set of two short motion design educational videos.

On a related note, we have been striving to improve our social network presence by developing a more efficient editorial strategy – e.g. posting maps from the *Atlas of Migration in Europe* on a regular basis, or being more systematically reactive to news developments. This enabled us to reach 10,000 followers on Facebook and 8,000 on Twitter in 2018.

Finally, we started developing ideas regarding our network's visual identity, particularly in terms of redesigning our website. The reflection process yielded an initial series of proposals to be implemented in 2019/20.

Arabic Translation of Infographics from the Atlas of Migration in Europe

We have had eight infographics about detention and externalisation from the third edition of the *Atlas of Migration in Europe* translated into Arabic to enable our Arabic-speaking members and partners to get familiar with and disseminate them, thereby raising the profile of our analysis and awareness tools. Throughout the five Arabic-speaking countries where members of our network are maintaining a presence (Mauritania, Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon, and Egypt), these infographics have contributed to significantly increasing our public outreach.

Migreurop's Arabic-language maps featured prominently in particular at a press conference convened in Nouakchott (Mauritania) on 3 December 2018 by the Mauritanian Association for Human Rights (AMDH), a member of Migreurop since 2009 and vice-president of the network since 2015. The press conference was part of the Migreurop's international forum in Mauritania, 30 Nov-3 Dec.

Monthly Press Reviews

Our network puts together monthly, thematic, multilingual press reviews (10 in 2018) that are subsequently sent to our members. These consist of a selection of articles on Euro-African migration policies and their impact on the rights of migrants.

V. EXPOSITORY TOOLS

a. The Briefing Notes

In May 2018, Migreurop published Brief #7, "[Libya: where thugs are funded by Europe to mistreat migrants](#)", based on an internal memo that described how "the deals cut between the European Union and Libya since the early 2000s demonstrate how the policy of externalisation of borders operates: all concessions, compromises and infringements of international conventions will be permitted for the sake of 'exercising control over migratory flows'". It is available in both FR and EN on Migreurop's website and was handed out to participants at the "expository day" organised by La Cimade on 29 June 2018 in Marseilles about the tightening of the EU's internal and external borders. An Italian translation was also handed out at the 4th SABIR Festival organised by ARCI from 11-14 October in Palermo (Sicily).

In November 2018, Migreurop published Brief #8, "[Women at the external borders of the European Union](#)", written by the "Gender" work group, available in both English and French as well.

In 2018, we asked our graphic designer, Guillaume Moitessier (La Société), to work on revamping and modernising our Brief's graphic charter. This new version also makes it possible to offer additional content, as the References section is now available on Migreurop's website, in the "[Nos publications/Notes](#)" section.

b. English version of "L'Atlas des Migrants en Europe, Approches critiques des politiques migratoires"

In 2018, we started working on an English-language version of the third edition of the *Atlas of Migration in Europe* in association with Routledge, the world's leading academic publisher in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Members of both the "Cartography" group and our pool of volunteer translators have been pushing this project, proudly supported by the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation. Expected date of publication of the [The Atlas of Migration in Europe](#) is May 2019, with public presentations to be held throughout 2019 in: Brussels, in partnership with MEPs; Oxford, with the support of several academics; and Berlin, with the support of German civil society and activists.

c. Other Publications

Country Profiles:

- a. Libya Country Profile (January 2018 – internal use)
- b. [Hungary](#) Country Profile (FR – posted online September 2018)
- c. Germany Country Profile (October 2018 – internal use)
- d. Italy Country Profile (October 2018 – internal use)

Proceedings of the Colloquium of the Foreigner Detention Observatory (OEE - France), December 2018

OEE's colloquium "[Les nouvelles formes de contrôle des personnes étrangères : de l'accueil à l'enfermement](#)" (New forms of Control of Foreign Nationals: from Reception to Detention) took place in Rennes, France on 25 November 2017. The event was supported by our field volunteer (Nicolas Mazard), who was in charge of informing and raising public awareness about issues pertaining to places (mis)used as detention centres, and the new forms of control of foreign nationals. The proceedings of the colloquium were published in December 2018 and videos of the talks are now available [online](#)(FR).

VI. **AWARENESS RAISING**

a. **Events and Fora**

Sabir 2018

The 4th edition of the SABIR Festival of Mediterranean Cultures was co-organised by our Italian members ARCI in Palermo (Italy) from 11-13 October 2018. Two legal training sessions on how to challenge current violations of migrant rights were run by Migreurop during an AGSI workshop for legal practitioners. GISTI gave a talk about the inherent dangers of the "safe third-country" concept, and Domitille Nicolet, a French lawyer from Lawyers Without Borders (ASF France), who has been developing an expertise in the Greek situation since 2015, discussed the Greek hotspots.

A presentation of the *Atlas des migrants en Europe* took place at the French Cultural Institute in Palermo on 11 October and was attended by many participants, including a number of MEPs.

Finally, our presence at SABIR gave us opportunities to attend many presentations about our most pressing interests – exiles dying at sea, border militarisation, externalisation in Sudan, etc. – and convene with numerous networks members and/or partners who were also in attendance (FTDES Tunisia, CCFD France, AEC Niger, Pikpa Greece, etc.).

Freedom of Movement Conference: "*Les espaces de libre circulation : réalités, menaces et mobilisations*", 1 December 2018, Nouakchott, Mauritania

Following the initial training workshop offered by the "Freedom of Movement" group (LC) on 14 December 2017 in Paris – which, among other benefits, had helped us identify arguments in favour of freedom of movement, as well as the counter-arguments that are most commonly put forward – a public workshop was set up in Africa in 2018, in yet another mistreated free movement area: ECOWAS, the Economic Community of West African States. The work group offered a public conference on the realities, threats, and actions taken regarding regional freedom of movement, in both Europe and Africa, in order to fine-tune our knowledge and arguments in this area. This international conference attracted 50 attendees from Europe and Africa, including 16 members of our network.

Presentations of the 3rd edition of the *Atlas des migrants en Europe* (Armand Colin, 2017)

The 3rd edition of the Atlas was published in November 2017 and has since played a major educational role in our awareness-raising efforts. This tour included the following bookshops: *Café-librairie* Michèle Firk in Montreuil on 12 February, *Librairie Maupetit* in Marseilles on 19 March, *Librairie des Halles* in Niort on 23 March, *Librairie Quai des Brumes* in Strasbourg, and *librairie Georges* in Bordeaux on 31 May.

The Atlas was also presented in a number of schools and universities: the *École Normale Supérieure de Paris* on 26 January, invited by [Migrens](#) with the support of Mediapart; at the Free University of Brussels on 16 February; at Saint Louis University of Brussels on 13 March at Aix-Marseilles University on 20 March, and the Brittany Association of History-Geography Teachers in Lorient on 29 March.

Presentations were also offered by Migreurop in cultural centres and as part of cultural events: Paris Book Fair on 16 March, *Stillpoints Spaces* in Paris as part of a one-day workshop on migrations on 17 March, at the *Maison des jeunes et de la culture* in Montmorillon on 28 March, at Centro Amilcar Cabral in Bologna (Italy) on 12 April, at the French Institute in Palermo (Italy) on 12 October, invited by local associations in Calais on 22 June, and at a presentation/discussion event at the Paris city hall auditorium on 23 November, jointly organised with La Cimade, as part of the [Migrant'scène](#) festival.

Festisol Paris: “*Coopération sécuritaire française - une aide publique à la répression?*” (French Security Cooperation – Subsidised Repression?), 21 November 2018

As part of the *Festival des solidarités internationales* (17 November/1 December 2018), several organisations – *Survie* (Survival), Migreurop and the *Union Juive Française pour la Paix* (UJFP, French Jewish Peace Union) – joined forces on 21 November to raise awareness on securitarian cooperation in France and the EU. Throughout the evening, speakers discussed the externalisation of European migration control, towards southern countries in particular; police and army cooperation in *Françafrique*; the militarisation of Sahel, Niger in particular; and French military cooperation with Israel.

Migreurop gave a talk on 20 March at CICIP (International Centre for Popular Culture, Paris) during an evening event organised by the French section of the Moroccan Association for Human Rights on the effects of the externalisation of European migration control policies, as part of the anti-colonial week.

b. Moving Beyond Borders (MBB) Touring Exhibition

One leg of the exhibition took place in 2018, from 5-7 October at the International Festival of Geography (FIG) in Saint-Dié-des-Vosges, France, reaching out to more than 2,000 visitors. Three guided tours were offered, on different themes: the European visa policy, the various forms of confinement in Europe, hi-tech borders, and people's freedom of movement.

Furthermore, 2018 was a year of transition for the MBB exhibition, as it was deemed desirable to develop a new strategy for the coming years. The *Étrange Miroir* artist collective, who designed the exhibition, has also been in charge of MBB's promotion, maintenance, and tour management since 2017, and a new booker was recruited in early 2018.

c. Close the camps Website Update

The [Close the Camps](#) website – which has been translated in French, English, Spanish, and Arabic – was updated with the latest data, from 2016-2018, for several countries that are key for our network: Greece, Italy, Belgium, France, Morocco, the UK, Spain, Romania, and Germany. This data collection endeavour served as groundwork for producing the Atlas, and the updated data were also put to good use at Migreurop’s July 2018 in-house training session offered by our “Cartography” work group. Finally, this update provided us with teaching materials used at a number of training courses offered in 2017-18 – for The Secours Catholique on 19 September 2018, and Emmaüs France volunteers on 22 November 2018 –, not to mention a lot of food for research thought. It will also prove extremely useful with a view to updating the network’s map of refugee camps.

d. International Partnerships

Since 2011, Migreurop has been part of the Boats4People (B4P) coalition and supporting the Watch the Med (WtM) platform, both of which aim to promote the rights of migrants at sea, by raising awareness on and documenting situations of distress that violate these rights.

B4P: In 2018, the Boats4People coalition has developed [an online version of the information guide](#) for the families of migrants who died or went missing at sea when trying to reach Italy, whose paper-based version, [Dead and Missing at Sea - Information Guide for Families and Their Supporters](#), had been published in 2017. It was designed as a tool for helping families and their supporters act and implement concrete initiatives to identify their missing relatives. The lack of systematic, standardised procedures in European countries makes it impossible for families to get information on their loved ones. Italy was the first European country to implement initiatives and develop specific identification protocols, even though these only apply to a handful of emblematic shipwrecks.

Mediterranea: Migreurop supports the [Mediterranea](#) monitoring and rescue initiative aiming to raise awareness on systematic violations of the rights of migrants, both at sea and upon disembarking, as well as on the impact of the “war on migrants” policy that has dominated the agenda for the last fifteen years.

Frontexit: Frontexit has become a collective since December 2016 and is monitoring developments pertaining to EU agency Frontex, focusing in particular on successive revisions of its mandate and on the effects of its operations on the rights and living conditions of migrants.

In 2018, Frontexit gave a presentation at the colloquium organised by two research labs from the University of Grenoble Law school – the *Centre de recherches juridiques-CRJ* and the *Centre d’Etudes sur la Sécurité Internationale et les Coopérations Européennes-CESICE* – on Frontex reform: “*De Frontex à Frontex : vers l’émergence d’un service européen des garde-frontières et des garde-côtes*” (“From Frontex to Frontex: towards the Emergence of a European Coastguard and Border-Control Agency”, 22/23 March 2018). The goal was to explore the effects of the 2016 revised version of Frontexit regulations in terms of the Agency’s accountability, judicial control, data protection, and guarantees against human rights violations.

Additionally, on 13 October 2018, Frontexit issued a press release – “[JHA-EU: the unrestrained race to strengthen Frontex at the expense of fundamental rights](#)” – raising awareness on the latest reform proposal that would allow Frontex to attract increased funding and acquire further executive powers as early as 2020—without, however, tackling the blatant shortcomings of the previous mandate in matters of rights protection.

VII. MOBILISATION

a. Permanent Peoples' Tribunal

The Migreurop network, a signatory of the 2017 call for a cycle of the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal focusing on the rights of refugees and migrants, took part in Paris on 4-5 January 2018 in the Tribunal's third session, which aimed to identify and judge all human right violations endured by migrants throughout their migration journey, based on their first-hand accounts and experiences, so as to subsequently hand down a sentence and formulate recommendations to States. Our network members made a major contribution to this session, writing up the indictment (a contribution on violations brought about by control and shutdown schemes implemented at the outer borders of the union, externalisation policies and encampment processes) and making a number of interventions. Throughout the trial, a string of elected officials, legal practitioners, NGO representatives, activist/researchers, and migrants who had personally endured serious violations of human rights, mostly on the routes to Europe, were called to the witness box. At the end of this mock trial, France and the EU were symbolically found guilty of "abetting crimes against humanity".

b. The Case of the “Moria 35”

Last April, in line with our continued interest for revolts in the camps and protests among exiles, Migreurop was among international observers at the trial of the Moria 35, who were prosecuted for raising awareness on the inhuman conditions of their detention by means of a demonstration (see “[Procès des "Moria 35" : chronique d'un verdict annoncé](#)”, our press release on the topic – in French). While this legal observation mission was a way of supporting the Moria 35, it had the additional benefit of putting us in touch with several local human rights defence organisations and giving us a better, *in situ* grasp of the situation.

c. Litigation Support

Throughout 2018, Migreurop has been supporting its members by providing legal support in cases lodged in the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR):

- Application lodged against Italy for putting applicants at risk of inhuman or degrading treatment, collective expulsion, and violation of the right to an effective remedy in a case of attempted forced deportation of five Sudanese migrants from Italy to their country of origin (volunteer support from ASGI). The point here was to raise awareness on the externalisation of European migration policies and their effects.

- Application lodged against Greece with voluntary intervention from ASGI, Migreurop, GISTI, EuroMed Rights, AEDH and the Greek Council for Refugees to raise awareness on conditions of detention at the Chios hotspot, a direct outcome of the EU/Turkey arrangement. The Greek government in turn provided remarks of its own, which our lawyer countered by making a political case about the lack of access to the Court of Justice of the EU.

VIII. COMMUNICATION

a. Quarterly Newsletter

A quarterly newsletter was launched in April 2018 to share and shed light on the work of Migreurop members. This new tool will give everyone a better understanding of the network and help strengthen the ties between the various organisations. The newsletter is currently sent to our members in French, and we are working on how to translate it in English to broaden its dissemination.

b. Press Releases

In 2018, Migreurop published 6 press releases, listed below. Most of them were written jointly with other organisations. These press releases were relayed by organisations and the press at both the national and international levels.

6/02/2018 : [6 février 2014 : Massacre de Tarajal](#) (French, Spanish)

20/03/2018 : [Libyan Coast Guard or NGOs: Italy and the EU have chosen their allies](#) (French, English, Spanish, Italian)

16/04/2018 : [L'Espagne et le Maroc doivent respecter les droits des enfants migrants](#) (French, Spanish)

27/06/2018 : [28-29 June 2018 European Council – Strengthening Borders Signals the Death of Migrants and the EU](#) (French, English, Spanish)

18/07/2018 : [The « Moria 35 » trial on the Greek island of Chios: between iniquity and instrumentalisation of justice against exiles](#) (French, English)

13/10/2018 : [JHA-EU: the unrestrained race to strengthen Frontex at the expense of fundamental rights](#), Frontexit press release (French, English)

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: three websites, three Facebook accounts, a Twitter handle, as well as six open mailing lists and twelve working lists.

The websites

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

- The dynamic mapping website on foreigner imprisonment : www.close.thecamps.org [FR, EN, ES, AR]

The social networks

- Facebook : Migreurop (10 533 subscribers) | Frontexit (3 616 subscribers) | Close the Camps (1 301 subscribers)
- Twitter : Migreurop (8 229 followers)

Mailing lists

- migreurop@rezo.net – general mailing list - 1 436 subscribers
- migreurop-enfermement@rezo.net – 148 subscribers
- migreurop-frontex@rezo.net – 255 subscribers
- migreurop-read@rezo.net – 162 subscribers
- migreurop-est@rezo.net – 77 subscribers
- migreurop-hotspots@rezo.net – 71 subscribers
- migreurop-genre@rezo.net – 16 subscribers
- migreurop-lc@rezo.net – 40 subscribers

ANNEXE 1

Migreurop in the media

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

- **Migreurop in the press**

[À qui va la fortune dépensée pour lutter contre l'immigration](#) L'autre quotidien

Carine Fouteau (3 January 2018) [Politique migratoire : le musée des horreurs français](#) Mediapart

Benjamin Joyeux (5 January 2018) [Les politiques migratoires au tribunal des peuples](#) Mediapart

Carine Fouteau (6 January 2018) [La «crise migratoire» n'a pas eu lieu](#) Mediapart

Maïa Courtois (7 January 2018) [Migrants : au «Tribunal permanent des peuples», l'Etat prend cher](#) Libération

Maïa Courtois (7 January 2018) [Tribunal citoyen sur les migrants : la France et l'UE condamnées pour «complicité de crimes contre l'humanité»](#) Libération

(16 April 2018) [La red Migreurop recuerda a España y Marruecos su "obligación" de proteger a niños migrantes](#), La Vanguardia

(15 May 2018) [Mineurs, à la rue et "prêts à tout" pour rejoindre l'Europe](#), L'Express

Edwy Plenel (11 June 2018) [Le devoir d'hospitalité](#) Mediapart

Julien Duriez (14 June 2018) [Quels pays d'Europe accueillent le plus de migrants ?](#), La Croix

Justine Brabant (21 June 2018) [En Italie, l'extrême droite impose son agenda](#) Mediapart

Julia Pascual (23 June 2018) [Crise migratoire en Europe : la tentation d'externaliser les demandes d'asile](#) Le Monde

Reuters (27 June 2018) [Les ONG appellent l'Europe à changer de cap sur l'accueil des migrants](#) Mediapart

Mathilde Mathieu (28 June 2018) [Les migrants paient le prix fort de la coopération entre l'UE et les garde-côtes libyens](#) Mediapart

Julia Pascual (30 June 2018) [Flux migratoires : la constante prudence de la France](#) Le Monde

- **Publications by Migreurop membres**

Philippe Wannesson (3 January 2018), [Tribunal Permanent des Peuples : le programme](#), Médiapart

Claire Rodier (28 February 2018) [La traque aux migrants : un business lucratif](#), Le nouveau magazine littéraire

Emilien Urbach (3 April 2018), [Immigration. L'emballage répressif fait force de loi](#), l'Humanité

Anne Chemin (12 April 2018), [Pourquoi migrer tue](#), Le Monde

Emmanuel Blanchard (19 April 2018) [La «libre circulation» : retour sur le «monde d'hier»](#) Mediapart

Tribune (22 April 2018) « [Pour une politique de l'accueil et un droit d'asile effectif](#) », Libération, signée par plusieurs membres du réseau Migreurop

Emilien Urbach (13 June 2018), [Aquarius. Dirigeants européens : vingt mille lieues sous la honte](#), l'Humanité

Julie Carriat (27 June 2018), [Les ONG appellent l'Europe à changer de cap sur l'accueil des migrants](#), Yahoo actualités

Philippe Wannesson (28 June 2018) [UE : vers des centres de tri des "migrants" à l'extérieur de ses frontières](#) Mediapart

Charles Heller (3 July 2018) [Une politique migratoire plus ouverte pour moins de morts en Méditerranée](#), Libération

Daniel Mermet's interview with Claire Rodier and Catherine Wihtol from Wenden (24 July 2018) [Migrants et réfugiés : rejet ou compassion ?](#) Magazine Là-bas

Philippe Wannesson (18 September) [Tunisie et politiques migratoires européennes - de Choucha au Sarost 5](#) Mediapart

Daniel Mermet's interview with Claire Rodier and Catherine Wihtol from Wenden (27 September 2018) [La seule solution raisonnable, c'est l'ouverture des frontières](#) Magazine Là-bas

Claire Rodier (17 December 2018) [Ce pacte ne changera rien pour les migrants](#), La Croix

Claire Rodier (18 December 2018) [Le « pacte de Marrakech » n'impose aucune obligation à la France](#), Le Monde

- **Audiovisual media**

Claire Rodier's participation (10 January 2018) [Le gouvernement poursuit et accentue la politique répressive de ses prédécesseurs en matière d'immigration](#) Emission Journal de 22h, France Culture

Claire Rodier's participation (15 February 2018) [L'Heure de pointe](#) Emission L'Heure de pointe, Radio Nova

Claire Rodier's participation (18 June 2018) [Migrants : l'Europe quitte-t-elle le navire ?](#) Emission Le nouveau Rendez-vous, France Inter

Emmanuel Blanchard's participation (19 June 2018) [Migrants : l'Europe au bord de l'implosion](#), Emission On va plus loin, Public Sénat

Claire Rodier's participation (26 June 2018) [Les démocraties à l'épreuve des migrations \(2/4\) Du Niger à la Turquie : sous-traiter l'asile](#) Emission Culture monde, France Culture

Claire Rodier's participation (8 October 2018), [Migrations : choix politique ou responsabilité collective ?](#) Emission L'invité des matins, France Culture

Claire Rodier's participation (3 November 2018) [Réfugiés, migrants : mythes et réalités avec Claire Rodier](#) Emission Le focus de la semaine, France Inter

ANNEXE 2

L' « Atlas des migrants en Europe » in the media

During 2018, Migreurop presented the third edition of its *Atlas des migrants en Europe, Approches critiques des politiques migratoires* (Armand Colin), published on 22 November 2017. This release brings many media attention.

Nicolas Lambert on Carnet Néo Cartographique' website, (26 January 2018) [Les cartes de l'Atlas de Migreurop, expliquées par Olivier Clochard](#)

Institut du Monde Arabe' website (13 February 2018) [Atlas des migrants en Europe : approches critiques des politiques migratoires](#)

Bénédicte Bossard (15 February 2018), Un Atlas des migrants pour comprendre la question migratoire, RCF Radio

Article on the association Espace' website (20 February 2018) [3e édition de l'Atlas des migrants en Europe de Migreurop](#)

« [Livre France - Lucie Bacon, cartographe de l'«Atlas des migrants en Europe»](#) » (22 April 2018), RFI

Julien Duriez (14 June 2018) [Quels pays d'Europe accueillent le plus de migrants ?](#), La Croix

Jean-Pierre Costille, La Cliothèque (2 July 2018) [Atlas des migrations : un équilibre mondial à inventer](#)

Cartographe Encarté (11 July 2018) [Jan Brossat, Cédric Hérou, des migrants et des cartes](#), Mediapart

Maryline Baumard (16 August 2018) « [Mes incontournables](#) » : sept livres pour comprendre les migrations Le Monde