



Activity Report 2019

migreurop__

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Cover photograph: Melilla southern border of Europe, April 2015, Elsa Tyszler

I- Introduction

Nearly five years after the European Union's institution of the "hotspot approach", the situation of migrants at its borders – as well as in its territory – remains extremely preoccupying. Divided Europe's renouncement of the principle of solidarity and its responsibilities as concerns reception and protection of exiles is now fully assumed.

The year 2019 was thus marked by the desire of European States to stop assisting those needing help at sea and abdication of its responsibilities and obligations to rescue, accept and protect exiles. In addition to sub-contracting migration control to un-democratic countries, the let-die strategy now appears unambiguously to be part of the European battle against migrants.

Official ships (Marine, naval operation Eunavor Med) which were patrolling the Mediterranean Sea in recent years pulled out in 2019 when humanitarian vessels were confronted with unprecedented criminalisation, affronted with legal action (for assistance for illegal entry and settlement or collusion with "human smugglers") and administrative actions (confiscation of their vessels, withdrawals of their flags), seriously hampering their rescue operations and putting the exiles in grave danger.

At the end of October 2019, the European Parliament rejected a resolution focusing on search and rescue operations in the Mediterranean in order to stop criminalisation of migrants and their helpers. The profound divisions among European countries concerning reception of exiles also made the repatriation mechanisms – whether they be temporary, automatic or permanent – inoperative when they were meant to stop the difficult case by case negotiations around each Mediterranean rescue action and to unblock the reform of the Dublin regulation.

By putting this "decay strategy" in place, the aim of European leaders is to keep exiles away from the European coasts and territory by parking them in inappropriate zones or places (on boats, in "third" countries) while waiting for them to wear out, renounce or die. The humanitarian rescue vessels have all found themselves in recent months prohibited or stopped from navigating in the Mediterranean; those which do so are forbidden to dock at European ports if they are carrying passengers and are blocked on the high seas for days and weeks. Certain merchant ships are ignoring vessels in distress at sea for fear of not being able to disembark the people who are rescued or of being accused of assisting illegal entry. The risks of non-assistance to people in danger are added to those of de facto arrest on the ships which rescued them - now in European waters - which is clearly a new form of restriction of freedom, arbitrary and against the principle of non-retention aboard ships. Some call these retention situations "hostage taking", meant to wear out and discourage migrants – who risk detention or even expulsion, often disguised as "voluntary return", if they do reach a European port – and destined to mount pressure on other European Member States which are unwilling to show solidarity. In order to do this, the European Member States are taking externalisation and bartered collaboration with countries where migrants originate and transit even further.

After distortion and instrumentalization of public development aid (Trust Fund for Africa – FFU 2015), after resorting to soft law to get around democratic supervision (EU/Turkey Declaration 2016), the tendency is now to delegate border control and rescue to "third" countries at the exterior borders of the EU, notably Libya (Italy) and Morocco (Spain). They no longer have to just control migrant crossings at their own borders, but now they are to "rescue" – or rather intercept – them at sea and return them

to their departure point (pull-back) in the name of protecting European borders. And this is being done despite documented violations of European and international law on basic human rights of migrants which arise from this transfer of responsibilities.

The number of migrants arriving in the European Union has fallen (by about 90% in September 2019 as compared with September 2015) as a result of the obstacles, control measures and brutalities which have multiplied on the roads of exile. Violence against migrants trying to reach the EU has intensified and “normalized”, as part of a strategy to manage and dissuade migratory movement.

Finally, the “hotspot approach” has only legitimized, reinforced and accelerated the long-term European process of closing borders, generalizing confinement of migrants and externalizing migration control.

In this context, the role of Migreurop is more than ever necessary to conjointly publicize and denounce the consequences of European migration policies, in the North and in the South, in order to promote and defend the basic rights of migrants at each step of their way.

II- The Migreurop Network

Migreurop, which began informally in 2002 and was formally constituted as an association under French law in 2006, is a network of associations, activists and researchers from 17 countries in Africa, the Middle East and Europe. Its objective is to analyze, publicize and denounce European policies aimed at marginalizing migrants, in particular by confinement in camps, various forms of expulsion, and closure of borders, as well as the externalisation of control of migration practiced by the European Union and its Member States.

The network was created around the mobilisation about the Sangatte camp in the north of France between 1999 and 2002 which was emblematic of the policies to concentrate and confine foreigners in marginal places away from society and beyond the control of democratic institutions. These detention camps for foreigners thus became one of the first projects of the network, which has published “[maps of detention camps in Europe](#)” since 2003; since 2013 these regularly updated maps are available on line as “[dynamic mapping of detention of foreigners](#)”.

Migreurop rapidly became interested in the external dimension of EU immigration and asylum policy (externalisation of border controls), emphasizing the dangers of a process consisting of sub-contracting to “third” countries, under the guise of an (un)equitable partnership, the fight against immigration and even treatment of asylum requests and of delocalizing migratory control upstream to physical presence at European borders.

The main demands of the Migreurop network concern the suppression of administrative detention centers for exiled people¹ and freedom of movement, i.e. *“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’s mission is to create awareness in civil society as well as the general public through its analytical tools and by organizing international events to show the consequences of European

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

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

migration policies on the rights of migrating people. As a network, Migreurop also tries to facilitate synergies among its members by organizing working groups, meetings and common actions.

III- Organisational structure

a. Management bodies

A General Assembly took place in Madrid on June 9 and 10, 2019, uniting representatives of 25 associations and 12 individual members. The network took advantage of the presence of members from Madrid to look at the current state of affairs regarding the “hotspot approach” used by the European Union since 2015 and under scrutiny by the network since that time by organizing a conference on the camps at the gates of Europe (see VIII – Awareness raising).

During this General Assembly, Migreurop reviewed its entities and revised its status. This reform was initiated during the previous General Assembly in 2017, where a working group was given the task of developing a reflection paper on the internal functioning of the network. The goal of this reform was both to reaffirm the objectives and strong positions of Migreurop as well as to strengthen the network and better implicate all of its members.

Fusion of the Board and the Administrative Council was proposed and adopted by a large majority of voting members. A new entity called “ Council” was elected, headed by three co-presidents: a member from the south (the Mauritanian Human Rights Organization – AMDH), a member from the north (GISTI) and an individual member (Charles Heller, researcher), reflecting the essence of Migreurop: an Euro-African network comprising both human rights organizations and activist researchers.

The new Migreurop Council comprises eight members from associations and three individual members: AMDH Morocco, AMDH Mauritania, ARACEM (Mali), ARCI (Italy), ASGI (Italy), FASTI (France), GISTI (France), La Cimade (France), Charles Heller, Elsa Tyszler et Filippo Furri. This Council meets five times annually (three times electronically and twice face to face). Since it began its work in 2019, it has met twice electronically (July and September) and once face to face, in Paris (December). The Council members have taken on specific tasks (secretariat, human resource, finances, network life and liaison with network working groups) in order to create synergies and better co-operation with Migreurop members.

b. Members

Migreurop currently comprises 50 associations and 52 individual members, activists and/or researchers, based in 17 countries in Africa, the Middle East and Europe, two of which are observers: The European Association for the Defense of Human Rights (AEDH) and Secours Catholique (France).

Four new individual members joined the network in 2019 as did a Swiss association Vivre ensemble, which informs and analyzes current events, and builds public awareness about the asylum situation in Switzerland and the work of associations on the ground with refugees and asylum seekers.

➔ See the complete list of members according to country in Annex 1.

c. Financing

Table of funding sources	2018	2019
Private funding	262,920	253,086
Fondation de France	40,000	
CCFD Terre Solidaire	30,000	30,000
Fondation Un Monde Par Tous	15,000	15,000
Secours Catholique	30,000	35,000
European Programme for Integration and Migration (EPIM)	35,819	36,118
Global Fund for Human Rights	13,000	13,000
Auction	70,334	100,968
Rosa Luxembourg Foundation	21,267	
Emmaüs France	7,500	10,000
European United Left		13,000
Public funding	2,000	
Paris City Hall	2,000	
Others	22,242	28,049
Subscriptions and donations	16,073	16,480
Atlas sales and royalties	5,540	7,821
Cost transfers		3,192
Other income from ongoing operations	629	556
Financial products	846	834
Bank interest	846	834
Total	288,008	281,696

Our funders in 2019:



d. Work groups

The Migreurop working groups met regularly in 2019 to share information, in the case of the 'Africa Externalisation' group, or to oversee projects led by the network, such as 'Atlas-Cinema' (projection of Migreurop maps in public areas) in the 'Mapping' group and the Atlas on Freedom of Movement in the group of the same name.

A new working group on the criminalisation of solidarity was launched in December 2019 following the June 2019 General Assembly, where the topic was identified as a priority for the network for the coming two years. The group met for the first time on 13 December 2019 during the Migreurop Council meeting, bringing together around 20 members of Migreurop and the network's partners. On the same day, a meeting for members on Frontex's new mandate was also held, prompting the revival of an internal programme of activities focusing on the European agency, led by several members who have been working particularly actively on this matter (including Statewatch and ASGI).

Finally, one of Migreurop's objectives in 2019 was to boost workspaces within the network by encouraging synergies between different groups and members. In order to develop these working synergies, members of the Council are now responsible for connecting with the various working groups. Several groups have begun to work collaboratively on cross-cutting projects, including the 'Gender' and 'Mapping' groups, which held a joint meeting in July 2019 with a view to incorporating gender into the network's maps, and the 'Freedom of Movement' and 'Mapping' groups, which met on 20 November 2019 to start work on maps to supplement texts making the case for free movement.

IV- Investigation

a. Field volunteers

As part of the [Echanges et Partenariats](#) programme, in May 2019 three volunteers embarked on five-month projects in Spain and Greece and a ten-month project in Senegal for Migreurop:

- [Mathilde Albert](#) travelled to Greece to work with Lawyers without Borders (ASF) France. Her research covered the situation in the hotspot on the island of Samos, a symbol of the inhumanity experienced by migrants in Greek camps, where overcrowding, unacceptable living conditions and interminable waits for asylum interviews are common. Two documents, one on the [Samos hotspot](#) and a [country sheet for Greece](#) (in French), provided information on the mission and on the situation experienced by thousands of people detained in appalling conditions and deprived of access to adequate protection and essential services. This mission provided the basis for a report in collaboration with Gisti, which was released in April 2020.
- [Anna Amiach](#) worked in Madrid with the Spanish Commission for Refugees (CEAR), a Spanish member of the network. She produced a country information sheet for Spain ([FR/SP](#)), [several themed information sheets](#) in FR/SP (the legal framework for the externalisation of Spanish migration policies, funding sources and stakeholders involved in the externalisation of Spanish migration policies, timeline of the 'Spanish Lab') and an internal report following her field mission to the border between France and Spain to document the barriers to mobility placed in the way of non-European migrants at the border, as well as violations of their rights.

- Clémence Chaubet spent 10 months in Senegal with Caritas Dakar in order to gather information on the impacts of the externalisation of European migration policies and barriers to mobility placed upon people in Senegal and the sub-region. As well as participating in social assistance sessions run by Caritas, she also carried out a media monitoring project and made links with REMIDEV, a Migreurop partner, via the ‘Africa Externalisation’ working group. A country information sheet will soon be available online.

b. Field missions

- **Greece (April 2019):**

Migreurop supported the field mission carried out by ASGI in Greece in April 2019. ASGI met with several associations working on the island of Samos – including ASF France, with whom one of our volunteers was collaborating, and Refugee Law Clinic Berlin – and in Athens, the Greek Council for Refugees which offers legal advice for asylum seekers in Greece. During the mission, several issues became apparent: violent push-backs at the land border in Evros, raising the possibility of a strategic litigation action, and the appeal of 12 asylum seekers held in a detention centre on the mainland. The mission also explored reception conditions for asylum seekers, compliance with procedures and the increasingly important role of the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) at the Samos hotspot.

- **Tunisia (September 2019 - January 2020):**

Migreurop recruited a task officer, Sophie-Anne Bisiaux, to lead a three-month field mission to Tunisia, running from September to December 2019. This represented an opportunity for the network to conduct more in-depth research into the expansion of the ‘hotspot approach’ and the impacts of European externalization policies in Tunisia. The aim of the mission, in collaboration with our Tunisian member FTDES, was to explore *in situ* the ‘non-reception’ policies which form part of a broader push for externalization at the European Union’s external borders, focusing on landings in Tunisian ports and changing detention practices at the borders and on Tunisian territory. A field report will be published in 2020.

V- Decoding tools

a. The Briefing Notes

In 2019, Migreurop published two briefing notes:

Briefing #9: ‘The IOM working for (closed) borders’, May 2019 (in [French](#), [English](#), [Spanish](#) and [Italian](#)). The Brief analyses the role of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which acts as a relay for European security-focused policies on migration through the production of a disinformation-oriented discourse on migration and expulsions disguised as voluntary returns to countries, which are considered dangerous by IOM funders for their own citizens. The Brief has been used in internal and external training, as well as at several public events, including Festival Sabir in Lecce in May 2019, the public talk on detention at Europe’s borders organised by Migreurop in Madrid in June 2019 and the ZAD cross-border camp in Notre-Dame-des-Landes in France in July 2019, among others.

Briefing #10 ‘Visas: inequalities & two-speed mobility schemes’, November 2019 (in [French](#) and [English](#), with an Italian translation to be published in 2020). As instruments for house arrest and ‘remote policing’, visas represent a barrier to mobility that reflects the unwillingness of the European Union and its member states to accept migrants. This Brief analyses the way in which visas have taken root as a means of remote control and as a tool for externalization, as well as the political and commercial pressures exerted on so-called third countries for their ‘management of migration flows’.

b. Videos

Migreurop seeks to improve the accessibility of its analyses, which are technical and often difficult to understand for the general public. Since 2018, the network has focused particularly on producing more modern tools which are easy to disseminate widely, especially short videos for social media. This year, we produced two videos with the Belgian communications agency BONJOUR (with whom we made the ‘Enemy’ video for the Frontexit campaign) to condemn Europe’s deadly non-reception policies and to challenge decision-makers prior to the May 2019 European elections (renewal of the European Parliament). [These two videos](#), in English with subtitles in French/Italian, expose the dangerous obstacles erected by the European Union on migrants’ paths, featuring [a female migrant](#) and [a male migrant](#). They were posted on social media and shared widely by our members and supporters, as well as being screened at Festival Sabir in Lecce (Italy) in May 2019.

c. English version of the ‘Atlas of Migration in Europe’

Just like the second edition of the ‘Atlas of Migration in Europe’ (Armand Colin, 2012), which was translated into English (The New Internationalist, 2013), Migreurop also translated the third edition (Routledge, June 2019) in order to access a wider audience of supporters, as well as to reach English-speaking universities and activists. The publication was accompanied by several public presentations attended by the authors of the book, most of whom were members of the network, in Brussels in September 2019 and in London and Oxford in November 2019 (see VIII - Awareness Raising).

d. Update of the maps in the ‘Atlas of Migration in Europe’

With support from European United Left (GUE/NGL), in 2019 we were able to update around 20 maps for 2017 and 2018 appearing in the third edition of the ‘Atlas of Migration in Europe’ (Armand Colin, 2017), which focus on the network’s key working themes: reception in Europe, settlement and resettlement, the role of the IOM in expulsions, deaths at sea, etc. A task officer was hired to carry out this update, who spent two months working with data produced by the Mapping group, the updated EUROSTAT database and our internal database [Close the camps](#).

e. Reasoning

Advocacy Briefs:

In July 2019, as part of a European project supported by EPIM (the European Programme for Integration and Migration, spearheaded by foundations from the Network of European Foundations)

from 2017 to 2019, we published two Advocacy Briefs (in [French](#) and [English](#)) on the detention of migrants and the externalisation of European migration policy. The first of these denounces the situation of migrants at migration hotspots in Greece and Italy, the obstacles preventing them from accessing information and exercising their rights, and the appalling reception conditions for migrants, who are often detained in violation of European and international law. The second analyses the externalisation measures implemented by the EU and denounces the lack of transparency and equity in migration policy negotiations between the EU and 'third countries', as well as condemning development aid blackmail and the failure of the EU to guarantee respect for the fundamental rights of exiles.

Legal note:

In July 2019, Migreurop also published a Legal Brief (in [French](#) and [English](#)) on the difficulties faced by migrants when attempting to gain recognition of their rights by bringing legal proceedings before national, or even European courts. Since the Network uses the law as a political tool, it is useful to examine the impact that strategic litigation can have on our political efforts to prevent border closures, bring about the closure of detention centres for foreign nationals, and promote freedom of movement for all.

In addition to communicating these arguments to MEPs and legal practitioners, Migreurop has also used them as the basis for its past and upcoming training sessions.

f. Press releases

In 2019, Migreurop issued seven press releases (some individual, others on a joint basis):

- [France delivers boats to Libya: NGOs demand justice!](#), 26 April 2019 (in French, English, Spanish and Italian)
- [Guerre aux migrant·e·s : la justice française entérine la coopération de la France avec le gouvernement libyen](#) (*War on migrants: French courts endorse cooperation between the French and Libyan Governments*), 14 May 2019 (available only in French)
- [Méditerranée : face à la guerre aux migrant·e·s, la solidarité ne cèdera pas !](#), (*Solidarity efforts will not relent in the face of the war on migrants in the Mediterranean*) 1 July 2019, (in French and Spanish)
- [Death at sea or under the bombs: is there no other alternative for the thousands of migrants trapped in the hell of Libya?](#), 5 July 2019 (available in French and English)
- [Livraison de bateaux à la Libye : le juge se dérobe. L'impunité pour « les actes de gouvernement », jusqu'à quand ?](#), (*Delivery of boats to Libya: judge drops the case. When will impunity end for "acts of government"?*), 18 September 2019, joint press release (French only)
- Joint press release: [According to the European Court of Human Rights, all is well in the Greek hotspots](#), 7 November 2019 (French and English)

- Joint press release: [La France renonce à la livraison de bateaux à la Libye : une victoire qui doit marquer un tournant dans la coopération sur la politique migratoire !](#), (*France abandons plan to deliver boats to Libya : this victory must mark a turning point in migration policy cooperation*) 2 December 2019 (French and Italian)

VI- Capacity building for the collective

a. Member-led Training

Over the course of the year, Migreurop held a number of training sessions for the network's member organisations:

- Tunis, 11 February 2019: presentation as part of a workshop entitled "*Genre, migrations et coopération au développement : enjeux et synergies entre acteurs*" (Gender, migration and development cooperation: key issues and synergy among stakeholders), held by Secours Catholique;
- Paris, 17 April 2019: presentation on current European migration policy at FASTI
- Paris, 23 April 2019: presentation as part of a training session for future volunteers for [programmes](#) of Échanges et Partenariats
- Rome, 18 September 2019: presentation at a workshop on Frontex, by invitation from ASGI, the organizing association.

b. External Training

A number of training sessions were also held by Migreurop's partner organisations (including Emmaüs-France, Ligue des droits de l'Homme, BAAM, CCFD-Terre solidaire, Survie, Dónde Están, Diem25 et Barreau de Paris), as part of post-graduate programmes (MA in Human Rights at Nanterre, MA in International Relations at the Institut Catholique de Paris, MA in Migration and Inter-Ethnic Relations at the Paris Diderot University (Paris 7), and diploma in Gender, Migration and Human Rights at the Universidad Complutense in Madrid). The network also gave presentations at various festivals (including the *Passeurs d'humanité* festival in la Roya, *Rencontres de géopolitique critique* in Grenoble, *Festival International de Géographie* in Saint-Dié-des-Vosges, *La saveur de l'Autre* festival in Calais, and *Mediapart* festival in Paris), cultural institutions (media libraries, cinema discussion) and university seminars (at the Université Côte d'Azur in Nice, and the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) in Paris, among others).

c. Seminars

'Transborder monitoring' seminar, Tunis (June 2019)

Migreurop was invited by Borderline Europe, one of its German partner, to a seminar on monitoring of human rights violations in the context of European externalisation policies in various countries across the Mediterranean and Sahel regions. The first session, which was held in Tunis in November 2018, allowed us to meet civil society organisations (notably Alarmphone Tunisie) and discuss the situation of migrants travelling by sea and across desert areas. A second session was held on 28-30

June 2019 in Tunis, this time on the methodology used by our various structures to identify and document violations of migrants' human rights, with a particular focus on acts of violence experienced in the Toubou region (on the borders of Chad, Niger and Libya). This session offered a chance to report back on the work of Alarmphone Sahara.

SOS Racismo seminar, San Sebastián (October 2019)

On 4 October 2019, Migreurop was invited by SOS Racismo, a Spanish member of the network, to a seminar on the Global Migration Compact which was signed in Marrakesh in December 2018, to speak about its the impact on the rights of individuals, in particular in transit countries and countries of origin.

d. Activities for the Benefit of Members

Every six months, the Migreurop coordination group provides updates on political developments in the field of migration and asylum, by summing up the data shared on Migreurop's general mailing list. This **migration context document** is sent out to the members and partners of the Network. It feeds into our projects and allows members to access up-to-date information on the latest developments in European migration policy, which is useful to include when writing articles or compiling training and presentation materials.

The coordination team, with the assistance of an intern, also writes an online bi-monthly **press review**, which is sent to the network's members on the Migreurop general mailing list. The press review covers a selection of articles on the latest developments in European and African migration policy and their impact on the rights of migrants. Some of the articles are in French, Spanish or Italian. The articles are categorised by geographical area and by State (to allow comparison between situations in different parts of the world, sometimes the selection has been extended to cover other geographical areas). At the request of members, a new sub-section has been created on the website to archive these publications. Furthermore, a **newsletter** is sent out every three months, covering the main activities carried out by Migreurop members (which span 17 different countries), to enable better understanding of the activities and situation in each country.

VII- Synergy among members

a. Litigation support

Migreurop provides support, either in the form of financial assistance or third-party intervention, for legal action initiated by its members, in order to add weight to those cases and promote protection for foreign nationals in a broader sense than the individual claims. This happened, for example, in the case brought before the Tribunal Administratif (TA) in Paris by various French associations including GISTI, to denounce France's delivery of six boats to Libya to help the country combat "illegal immigration" as part of operations which led to the now well-known violation *en masse* of the rights of migrants in Libya. Although the case itself was dropped by the court on 10 [May 2019](#), it was thanks to this strategic litigation and [pressure from civil society](#) that the French Government decided to abandon the delivery plan. As a result, the Court of Appeal dismissed the proceedings in December 2019.

b. Involvement in collectives

The situation in the central Mediterranean and the various human rights abuses that occur in the region (closure of ports in Malta, obstruction and criminal prosecution of private rescue operations, withdrawal of official vessels, etc.) continue to form the core of Migreurop's work. As part of these efforts, the network continues to closely follow the actions of coalitions and platforms who work alongside Migreurop on issues relating to the Law of the Sea (such as Watch the Med, Alarmphone, and Boats4People), and exchanges as much information with them as possible.

The issue of Frontex remains a key focus for Migreurop, which continues to monitor (and denounce) the European agency's various activities. In 2019, Statewatch (UK) and ASGI (Italy), both members of the network, specifically focussed on reviewing the mandate of the agency, its new prerogatives and the issue of its accountability. In September 2019, Migreurop gave a presentation at a meeting held by ASGI in Rome on the key points of court cases brought against Frontex and its accountability for rights violations. On 13 December 2019, a briefing on Frontex's new mandate was held, which gave an opportunity to exchange information, thoughts and perspectives on the European agency.

c. Mailing lists

To facilitate the exchange of information and dissemination of Migreurop's observations and analysis, the network has six public mailing lists and eleven working group lists:

Working group lists		
Members of the Council	migreurop-conseil@rezo.net	25 subscribers
All members of the network	migreurop-membres@rezo.net	157 subscribers
Information exchange and monitoring of cases where European migration policy has been outsourced to Africa	externalisation-afrique@rezo.net	25 subscribers
Steering committee of the Frontexit campaign	copil-frontex@rezo.net	38 subscribers
"Mapping" working group - Close the Camps.	migreurop-map-camps@rezo.net	37 subscribers
"Confinement" working group	migreurop-mob-close-the-camps@rezo.net	36 subscribers
"Freedom of Movement" working group	migreurop-lc@rezo.net	43 subscribers
"Communication" working group	migreurop-com@rezo.net	7 subscribers
"Gender" working group	migreurop-genre@rezo.net	16 subscribers
"Criminalisation of solidarity" working group.	Migreurop-criminalisationsolidarite@rezo.net	56 subscribers
Open mailing lists		
"General" mailing list on all of the network's working topics	migreurop@rezo.net	1425 subscribers
Issues relating to confinement of foreign nationals	migreurop-enfermement@rezo.net	147 subscribers

Frontex Agency	migreurop-frontex@rezo.net	201 subscribers
Readmission agreements and other forms of deportation	migreurop-read@rezo.net -	152 subscribers
Migration dynamics in Eastern Europe	migreurop-est@rezo.net	78 subscribers
Hotspot approach	migreurop-hotspots@rezo.net	73 subscribers

VIII- Awareness-raising

a. Meetings

Sabir Festival (Lecce, May 2019):

The Sabir Festival took place in Lecce (Italy) in May 2019. We co-hosted a conference on the externalisation of migration policies in partnership with ARCI in Italy and Alternative Espace Citoyen Niger, both of whom are members of Migreurop. We also held a training session on the European border agency Frontex, through a seminar organised by Attac Europe and the Rosa Luxembourg Foundation. Finally, at the Festival's cinema, we were able to project our videos denouncing 'non-access' in Europe (see V – Decoding tools)

Conference on the new places of confinement at the gates of Europe (Madrid, June 2019)

In the framework of the general assembly in June 2019, the network organised a conference in Madrid about the new forms of detention at the gates of the EU. This day allowed us to update our knowledge on the detention situation in a range of countries in the zone covered by the network – the Greek and Italian hotspots, 'non-access' to Malta and Spain, the temporary stay centres for immigrants (CETI) in the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, genuine zones of sorting and waiting at the entrances to Europe. Externalisation policies were also discussed, intrinsically linked to the 'hotspot approach', with examination of the Moroccan, Egyptian and Libyan cases. Around 100 people attended the conference.

Presentation of the English version of the "Atlas of Migration in Europe"

The English version of the third edition of the "Atlas of Migration in Europe" was published in June 2019 by the British publisher Routledge. It was initially launched at the headquarter of the Rosa Luxembourg Foundation in Brussels on 24 September, with around 30 people in attendance (including MEPs and political advisors from the EP). Three speakers (Claire Rodier, Sara Prestianni and Julien Jeandesboz), members or associates of the network who actively contributed to third edition, took the floor in turn, guided by the moderator, Amandine Bach (political advisor to the GUE/NGL group in the European Parliament), to denounce the European policies of controlling foreigners and their mobility (remote control tools, new technologies, externalisation), and to present Migreurop's articles and maps.

A second presentation took place in London on 11 November 2019 at the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London, in the presence of activist and researcher members of the network (Marie Martin, Bill McKeith, Lorenzo Pezzani, Martina Tazzioli), each of whom recalled the actions of British associations against detention, militarisation of borders, the use of biometrics in camps, and commented on maps, notably those on the situation in the Mediterranean. This session made it

possible to show researchers and activists present in the UK how the Atlas can be used to support debates and thus transmit our principal lines of work and mobilisation. The English version of the Atlas was also presented in Oxford on 13 November 2019.

Public meeting of the Observatory on the detention of foreigners (Paris, October 2019)

A public meeting entitled ‘the EU and the maltreatment of migrant persons’ was organised by the Observatory on the detention of foreigners in Paris on 14 October 2009, in the headquarters of LDH Paris. It aimed to inform the audience about possible changes in the European situation with regard to detention, given the ongoing reforms to the ‘Dublin IV’ Regulation and the ‘Return Directive’. The meeting also made it possible to discuss the abuses of the ‘hotspot approach’. Mathilde Albert, our volunteer posted to Greece, intervened to denounce the living conditions in the Samos hotspots, due to overcrowding (more than 6,000 people in and around the formal camp), interminable waiting times (two years to have an asylum claim declared admissible, giving the right to travel to the Greek mainland), and deplorable living conditions (lack of access to electricity, to potable water and sanitation).

‘The migration crisis did not take place’ (Paris, December 2019):

To mark the International Day of Migrants, Migreurop organised in Paris (CICP), on 12 December, a round table on the crisis of welcome in Europe, in order to present the collective work "[La crise de l'accueil - Frontières, droits, résistances](#)" (*The crisis of welcome – borders, rights, resistance*, La Liberté, 2019), in the presence of many authors and members of the network, amongst them Claire Rodier, Sara Casella Colombeau and Céline Cantat. Through an interdisciplinary approach, they recalled that the poorly-named ‘migrant crisis’ reflects above all the renouncement by EU member states of the principle of solidarity, and that the true crisis in 2015 was really one of welcome and not ‘of migrants’. Some 30 people attended the round table and took part in a debate.

b. Circulation of the exhibition Moving Beyond Borders (MBB)

[The exhibition Moving Beyond Borders](#), created by Migreurop and directed by the artist collective [Étrange Miroir](#), will celebrate its fifth anniversary in 2020. In 2019, three showings of this multimedia, interactive exhibition on European migration policies and their consequences were organised. The first of the year took place in Saint-Sébastien sur-Loire, in Loire-Atlantique, in March 2019. The exhibition lasted for a month and was visited by several college and school classes from the region, as well as by numerous weekend visitors. It was also hosted at the 13th edition of the Saint-Dié-des-Vosges international geography festival, from 4-6 October, for the second year running. In 2019, the theme of the festival was migration, and the exhibition was placed at the centre of the event, allowing a very large public to see it. It was also the subject of a report on the festival by the channel [ARTE](#).

Finally, MBB was hosted at Les Grands Voisins (Paris) from 20 November to 1 December, its fourteenth showing and first Parisian showing since its creation. This was organised in partnership with La Cimade, in particular La Cimade Ile de France, as part of the [Migrant'scène Festival](#). On the programme: guided visits for school classes and students and semi-guided visits for a large public, a preview of the exhibition on 20 November and the project of the documentary ‘Europe at the foot of the walls’, followed by a round table discussion in the presence of members of the network (Gisti, La Cimade) on 21 November, followed by accompanied and unaccompanied visits over 10 days.

In total, during this Parisian showing, more than 500 people, including four classes of high school students who carried out a project with their teachers on the themes of the exhibition, were able to (re)discover MBB, which was warmly welcomed by the general public, and notably by professionals working in the field of geography and cartography.

c. Atlas-cinéma (Saint-Dié-des-Vosges, octobre 2019)

Étrange Miroir has been working for more than a year in partnership with the 'Mapping' group of the network on a new project entitled 'Atlas-cinema', which aims to project the maps made by Migreurop into public spaces. Thanks to a truck equipped with projectors, the Atlas-cinema team crisscrosses the city and projects animated maps, aimed at everyone, whether informed members of the public or simple passers-by. Each map is transformed into a story of one to five minutes. The 2019 edition of the Saint-Dié-des-Vosges international geography festival constituted the first step in the project, allowing Étrange Miroir to experiment with different ways of laying out maps and to confront the reality of a public space, and was a great success with the festival's attendees. The experience was repeated at Les Grands Voisins, in November 2019, as part of the preview of the MBB exhibition.

d. Social Networks

In 2019, the network continued to reflect on the online visibility of Migreurop, notably on the social networks Facebook and Twitter, with the aim of developing its presenting and reaching a broader audience. This reflection process was started in 2018 by the working group on communication. Thanks to regular publications in different languages, we have been able to increase our followers (8,850 on Twitter and 12,679 on Facebook) and the overall number of views of our publications.

IX- Annex 1 – List of associate members of Migreurop³

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 | IRIDIA | 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

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

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 | Vivre ensemble

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.

X- Annex 2 – Migreurop in the media

Numerous media outlets – printed, online or audiovisual – solicit and question the network for articles on Migreurop’s work and research themes and activities.

Migreurop quoted in the press

Francisco Ramos, El diario, 5 March 2019, [La realidad de las migraciones y la frontera sur, a debate](#) [ES]

Regards, 25 March 2019, [Pour les migrants, contre les murs](#)

Virginie Veiss, Paris Normandie, 19 April 2019, [Au Havre, l’Ahseti organise un rendez-vous festif et solidaires pour son 12^e anniversaire](#)

Catherine de Coppet, France Culture, 25 April 2019, [Du « Français musulman d’Algérie » au réfugié syrien : la fabrique du mot « migrant »](#)

Ouest France, 25 April 2019, [Amnesty, Médecins sans frontières... Huit ONG veulent suspendre la livraison de bateaux à la Libye](#)

France 24, 25 April 2020 [France urged to suspend Libya boat delivery over migrant interception fear](#)

Marie Verdie, La Croix, 26 April 2019, [Huit ONG dénoncent la vente française de bateaux à la Libye](#)

Anthony Torres et Alex Lantier, World Socialist Web Site, 1 June 2019, [France Illegally arming Libyan coastguards to stop refugees from Africa](#) [IT]

Sophia Català Vidal & Rosa Pérez Masdeu, Médiapart, 9 May 2019, le “Colis suspect”, [A qui profite la fermeture des frontières européennes](#)

Leccesette, 13 May 2019, [A Lecce Sabir, festival delle culture del Mediterraneo : concerti, incontri e film](#) [IT]

Filippo Miraglia, Il manifesto, 14 May 2019, [Un festival per pacipre il mediterraneo](#) [IT]

Oriol Puig, El desconcierto, 7 June 2019, [Tumbas de arena en el Sahara: la migracion africana a Europa](#) [ES]

Hassan Bentaleb, Libération Maroc, 24 June 2019, [La politique migratoire de l’Espagne entre façade et réalité](#)

Le blog Médiapart, 28 June 2019, [Avec le Sea Watch 3 et sa capitaine, au secours des naufragés de Lampedusa](#)

Le collectif citoyen belge, le blog de Médiapart, 28 June 2019, [Synthèse et prospective du maintien de l’ordre « à la française » pour une désescalade](#)

France Info, 4 July 2019, [Ce que l’on sait du bombardement d’un centre de migrants en Libye](#)

La Cimade, le blog Médiapart, 17 September 2019, [Témoignage de Mohamed bloqué à Istanbul après une expulsion de France en 2016](#)

Le blog de Médiapart, 27 September 2019, [Frontex, rempart de l’Europe forteresse !](#)

Cartographe encarté, le blog Médiapart, 26 November 2019, [La violence des frontières](#)

Frédéric Dubessy, Econostrum , 2 December 2019, [Paris suspend son don de six semi-rigides Sillinger aux gardes-côtes libyens](#)

Angela Gennaro, Open, 3 December 2019, [Bloccate sei barche per guardia costiera libica. No, non succede in Italia](#) [IT]

Alessandro Canella, Radiocitta’ fujiko, 3 December 2019, [Migranti, la Francia rinuncia a inviare motovedette all Libia](#) [IT]

Véronique Pinguard, Maghreb Online, 15 December 2019, [Le Maroc gendarme de l’Europe](#)

Roberto Vivaldelli, Il giornale.it, 18 December 2019, [Migranti, ecco chi finanzia il report contro i respingimenti di Salvini](#) [IT]

Interventions and interviews of members in the press

Pierre-Arnaux Perrouty, Politis, 13 March 2019, [Frontex : un océan d'impunité](#)

Claire Rodier, Le Monde, 4 October 2019, [Migration : Lesbos, un échec européen](#)

Emmanuel Blanchard, Le Monde, 4 July 2019, [Les migrants bloqués en Libye « ont le choix entre errer en Méditerranée ou mourir bombardés »](#)

Sophie-Anne Bisiaux et Marco Jonville, Realités, 7 December 2019, [Des pêcheurs pris dans un étau](#)

Claire Rodier, Libération, 9 May 2019, [Bateaux bientôt cédés à la Libye : des ONG demandent à la justice d'intervenir](#)

Claire Rodier, Le Monde, 13 December 2019, [« L'Économie politique » décrypte les clichés sur l'immigration](#)

Olivier Clochard, Libération, 2 October 2019, [Tribune : Invisible migrations](#)

Sophie-Anne Bisiaux, le Webmanagercenter, 7 December 2019, [Pêcheur du sud : Comment survivre face à la pollution, au Daech de la mer et l'inécurité](#)

Claire Rodier, La Croix, 8 January 2020, [A Malte, « les migrants arrivent par erreur »](#)

Audiovisual media

Claire Rodier interview, France Culture, 6 November 2019, [Immigration : vers une refonte de la politique d'accueil française ?](#)

Maël Gallison and Mathilde Albert interview, 27 November 2019, [L'île grecque de Samos, prison à ciel ouvert pour les exilés](#)