ANNUAL REPORT
2014

CONTENTS

I – THE MIGREUROP NETWORK

Created in 2002 and recognised as an association governed by French law in 2006, the Migreurop network - headquartered in Paris (France) – has a very light coordination structure. In 2014, it comprised 44 organisations in Africa, the Middle East and Europe as well as 49 individual members (see VI 'The members').

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 emblematic of migration policies aimed at grouping foreigners together and confining them to areas at the margins of society, away from the influence of democratic institutions. For this reason, the administrative detention of migrants - the '*migrant camps*' in the terminology of Migreurop – became one of the network's first areas of work. A map of migrant camps in Europe was developed, regularly updated since 2003, and in December 2013 an 'interactive map of migrant detention' became available online.

More generally, the objectives of the network are to: "*identify, raise awareness of, denounce and fight European systems that marginalise those migrants and asylum seekers deemed undesirable".* In this context, 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 irregular 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 migrants[1], 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]*.

In order to persuade people of the importance of migrant rights, Migreurop works on raising awareness among the public and, where possible, national and European elected officials, through public campaigns (see II 'Mobilisations') which aim to demonstrate the incompatibility of certain systems of migration control and border surveillance with respect for the human rights of migrants.

Migreurop does not receive any European funds - its main donors being private foundations (see VI 'The finances'), - and directs its campaigns to European institutions and governments through distribution of documents and through press releases (see II 'Publications').

Twelve years after its creation, it must be noted that while Migreurop has contributed to documenting and making visible the consequences of migration policies in terms of human rights violations, the strong trend of migration management by states where security systems are privileged over respect for rights remains essentially unchanged.

II – MIGREUROP'S ACTIVITIES IN 2014

The presence in the field via local engagement of the network's members as well as individual members and the regular organisation of specific missions constitute the principal sources of information on migrant movements and the human rights situation at European borders. On this basis, Migreurop undertakes to explain and decode institutional speeches and programmes by producing teaching aids like *The Atlas of Migrants in Europe*, regular reports on the situation of migrants at the borders of Europe and thematic reports on certain subjects like the detention of migrants, readmission agreements or the European Agency Frontex.

These publications, most of which are available online, are published in at least two languages (French and English).

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[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.

a. Field missions

Since 2005, the network has regularly deployed people to the field within the framework of the Echanges et Partenariats (EP)[3] programmes. As such, these programmes have seen 45 persons depart to 19 African countries (Maghreb, Mashreq countries and Sub-Saharan Africa), from Europe and the Middle East. The EP programmes allow Migreurop to create and strengthen partnerships with its members and partners, to collect information that informs the network's campaigns and working groups, and to encourage new and younger generations of activists to join the network.

In the context of session 15, from 20th May to 6th October 2014, four volunteers departed on mission for Migreurop:

Greece (Athens): Myrsini Paspati of the Greek Council for Refugees on the issue of migrant detention in connection with the project *Close the Camps.* For more information on her work, see the report on detention conditions in the Attica region and the video produced by Myrsini Paspati.

Italy (Lampedusa): Marzia Trovato of the organisation Askavusa on arrivals in Lampedusa and on the 'Mare Nostrum' military/humanitarian operation, in connection with the project *Watch the Med* and the *Frontexit* campaign.

Senegal (Dakar): Lydie Arbogast (Migreurop member) from the organisation PASCS-DM/PD, member of the Frontex campaign steering committee, on the cooperation of Frontex with African states. Lydie Arbogast went back for a second mission of 18 weeks. For more information, see her video on Frontex in Senegal (in French).

Croatia (Zagreb): Ela Meh (former Migreurop volunteer in Serbia) from the Centre for Peace Studies for a mission on Croatia since its admission into the European Union. For more information, see the Croatia country fact sheet and the animated map 'Croatia, from EU antechamber to Member State (in French).

b. Publications

Frontex between Greece and Turkey: at the border of denial (June 2014)
At the Greece/Turkey border, the European agency for surveillance of its external borders, Frontex, participates in a security arrangement which obstructs many refugees from being able to seek international protection. This report, which was developed following a field mission and after a number of exchanges with Frontex officials in the context of the Frontexit campaign, highlights the serious consequences of the intensification of surveillance on this border ('push backs', non-access to asylum procedures, physical and verbal violence, etc.), as well as the lack of transparency and responsibility within the agency. This report also documents serious human rights violations committed in the context of Frontex operations
The report is available online in French, English and Turkish.

The hidden face of immigration detention camps in Europe (October 2014)
A booklet developed within the framework of the inter-organisational campaign *Open Access Now.* This document raises awareness about the realities of administrative detention in the EU and in neighbouring countries, the tendency not to respect (or to outright deny) human rights and fundamental liberties and the exorbitant financial and human cost of this deprivation of liberty whose efficacy is highly questionable in relation to the stated objectives of the EU and its Member States, and considers "a way forward for migration management".

Both educational and visual, this booklet is also a response to the first evaluation of the Returns Directive, published in March 2014 by the European Commission and characterised by numerous shortcomings on the situation of migrants in detention. This booklet is also a good tool for those who want to get informed, raise awareness and join the struggle against the marginalisation of migrants. This booklet is available online in French and English.

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[3] Member of IPAM (the 'Initiative Pour Un Autre Monde' network), one of the founding organisations of Migreurop.

The interactive map 'Close the Camps' (last updated October 2014)

The Close the Camps site offers an interactive and dynamic map of the detention of foreigners in Europe and beyond. Its objectives are to document the locations, forms and conditions of this deprivation of liberty, to facilitate access to information concerning these places of detention as well as contact with the persons detained, and to mobilise those who oppose these mechanisms of migrant detention and exclusion and who defend migrants' fundamental rights.

Launched in December 2013 in French and in English, the site was updated twice during 2014. On 15th June 2014, to mark the national day against detention in Spain, a Spanish version of the site was launched. On 15th October 2014, on the occasion of the launch of the *Open Access Now* 2014-2015 booklet, (see below 'Mobilisations'), information and data was updated (from 393 to 408 camps recorded on the map of migrant camps on the home page, and from 41 to 45 countries included on the countries map).

Chronology of migration policy (last updated February 2014)

This timeline aims to make intelligible European policies on migration and asylum by showing the legislative framework, political and institutional statements and situation on the ground during each period. The objective is to illustrate how policies aimed at closing the borders of the European Union result in agreements between states in which migrants, refugees and displaced persons constitute a unit of exchange. This chronology is updated twice a year and is available online in French, English, Italian and Spanish.

Publication of articles

The publication of articles in newspapers, scientific journals and other media is another avenue through which the network's analysis is disseminated.

In 2014, network members authored more than 10 papers, such as the article 'At Europe's borders, 16 000 victims in twenty years' (in Italian) by Claire Rodier, which appeared in *Mare Monstrum*, the special supplement of the Italian daily *Il Manifesto* produced for the European elections. Similarly, Olivier Clochard's 'To stop irregular migration, make it legal!' (in French) appeared in the daily newspaper *L'Humanité*.

Migreurop is also present in alternative media, like the journal *Multitudes* ('Lampedusa shipwreck' (in French) by Claire Rodier) and academic journals like the *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales* ('Overcoming Frontex control measures. Cross-border police cooperation and refoulement in the Aegean Sea' (in French) by Olivier Clochard and Eva Ottavy), as well as the Dictionary of European actors (in French)*,* where Migreurop is the only association with an entry.

For a complete list of articles published by Migreurop members, see annex 1 'Migreurop articles'.

c. Mobilisations

Campaigns

> *Open Access Now*

The Open Access Now campaign, launched in October 2011 in partnership with European Alternatives, is coordinated by Anafé (France) and, since 2012, is supported by a steering committee that includes: SOS Racismo (Spain), which represents the Spanish members of the network, La Cimade (France), Ciré and LDH (Belgium) and Frontiers Ruwad (Lebanon). Resource persons within the Migreurop network support the different activities implemented by the campaign.

Open Access Now demands the closure of all detention centres for foreigners, and, for as long as they exist, unconditional access to information and detention facilities for NGOs and journalists to enable monitoring.

2013 closed with the international meeting 'Migrant detention in Europe and beyond: What perspectives?' held on 6th December 2013 in Paris in partnership with the Migrant Detention Observatory (in French)

(OEE, France). The year 2014 then opened with a report (11th March) of this meeting (in French), disseminated to all members of the Migreurop and European Alternatives networks as well as to the meeting's participants.

In parallel, and throughout the first half of 2014, campaign members worked on the booklet 'The hidden face of immigration detention camps in Europe' (see below in 'Publications'). Designed as a tool for lessons learned and for the communication of the main findings and analysis of the network in the area of detention, this work mobilised a lot of energies especially in the translation of the document into different languages in order to make it accessible to persons with little familiarity on these issues. Furthermore, in March 2014 when the European Commission (EC) published its absurdly optimistic communication on its Returns policy, it became clear that a response was required on the first evaluation of the Returns Directive in order to share our findings, thanks to this booklet, in relation to the realities of detention.

The booklet was finalised in June and sent digitally to all LIBE members of the European Parliament at the end of July, on the occasion of the first meeting of the commission following the European elections. It was also sent to other parliamentarians concerned with these issues (more than 100 representatives among whom some newly elected members). From September, this booklet was also hand delivered to 23 parliamentarians – from the GUE/NGL, S&D, Verts, Alde et PPE groups of France, Italy, Greece, Spain, Austria, Slovenia, Sweden, Romania, Germany, the Netherlands – who agreed to meet members of the campaign. This contact enabled us to invite elected officials to the round-table in mid-October at the European Parliament (see III 'meetings') and also mobilised these officials to organise detention centre visits as their mandate authorises them to do. The beginning of the 2014/15 mobilisation including the visits was launched during the meeting on 15th October.

Following the October 2014 round-table, some twenty parliamentarians from four political groups
 (GUE/NGL, Verts/Ale, S&D, Alde) and nine countries (Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, the UK, Slovenia and Sweden) submitted, in connection with the *Open Access Now* campaign, two written questions to the European Commission on NGO access to detention facilities and on access to information, two of the main demands of the campaign.

Some of these elected officials are also engaged in the field, undertaking visits to detention centres together with campaign members and partners (in particular the Italian coalition LasciateCIEntrare), national parliamentarians, and as far as possible, journalists. 17 visits were carried out between October 2014 and March 2015, nine of which – in Barcelona and Algeciras in Spain, in Catania, Caltanissetta, Ponte Galeria, Bari and Crotone in Italy took place during 2014. A report of these visits will be distributed in 2015, but the first findings manifestly show that nothing has improved since the last visits (April – July 2013): opaque access procedures for NGOs, obstacles in carrying out confidential interviews with detained persons, precarious contact with the outside, lack of information on rights, significant difficulties in exercising rights, prison-like character of the centres, management focused on security and surveillance, increasing privatisation of the management of these establishments, fear and distress of persons detained, and deplorable conditions of detention with some crumbling and unsanitary centres.

In contrast to 2013, several so-called 'reception' centres were also visited in 2014. The observations are alarming. Under the pretext of a mixed migration influx and a rise in unsubstantiated refugee claims, reception practices, including those of asylum seekers and other vulnerable persons, are increasingly carried out through new forms of deprivation of liberty, especially at EU borders.

In 2014, an emphasis was placed on access to information concerning the detention system and the functioning of detention centres. Thus, Migreurop's interactive map Close the Camps, part of the *Open Access Now* campaign, was translated into Spanish in June 2014, and the data on the site was updated for the launch of the mobilisation in October. As a reminder, Close the Camps aims to promote access to information for the maximum number of persons, identifying the different camps and practical information relating to these places (for more information on this project, see below 'cartography working group').

Furthermore, in a letter dated 15th December 2014, campaign members alerted the European Commission to several problematic elements of its evaluation of the Returns Directive, such as the limitations of its evaluation regarding detention conditions. In fact, in its communication of March 2014, the Commission revealed that "*little quantitative data was systematically collected at the Member State level […]. For example, data on basic parameters such as the average duration of detention, reasons for*

detention, the number of failed returns, and the use of entry bans were made available by only a small number of Member States. Furthermore, we often noted an absence of definitions and common approaches concerning the collection of data, which impacts the ability to compare data throughout the EU." (p. 17). The method used by the Commission to complete its evaluation was also questioned for its lack of transparency and rigour, and a request for the information upon which the evaluation was based has been submitted.

In order to raise awareness of the realities of detention as much as possible, the members of the campaign also participated in protests, radio broadcasts (in French) and public meetings (in French) (for the list of interventions in the context of *Open Access Now*, see annex 2). They also gave voice to detained migrants and their struggles by distributing the letter from Mr. X, who was detained for 19 months in Corinth (in Greece), presenting the 'detention capsules' recorded by volunteers at La Cimade in the visiting rooms at the 'administrative detention centre' (CRA) in Rennes (France), as well as testimony collected by the citizens' observatories of the CRAs in Palaiseau and Vincennes. Among the results of the network's collaboration with activist groups, the publication of the cartoon 'CRA' (in French), by Jean-Benoît Meybeck is particularly noteworthy. This work appeared in July 2014 and like the documentary film 'Against the Wall' (in French) (2013), it retraces the mobilisation of the "Neighbours' Group" (*Cercle des Voisins* in French) of the Cornebarrieu CRA in Toulouse during their campaign of visits in 2012, and constitutes an excellent information tool to facilitate debates with the general public.

Finally, in the context of discussions concerning the future of *Open Access Now*, the campaign members highlighted the necessity to work on improving coherence between the different projects within the network that deal with the issue of detention (*Open Access Now*, *Close the Camps,* the working group on 'alternatives to detention', etc.). Additionally, we confirmed our intention to place the objective of closing the camps at the centre of our future activities. A first step was to create a new website for the campaign in November 2014, integrated within the dynamic map on detention. Also, a special page of the *Close the Camps* site – in three languages (French, English and Italian) – now gives access to the reports on the parliamentary visits which have taken place until present, as well as access to tools developed for the visits and the engagement around these issues. A section entitled 'News' is updated each month with press articles, NGO appeals and reports, testimonies from detained persons and visitors, etc. so that everyone can follow the actions associated with *Open Access Now*, as well as other ongoing mobilisations and resistance movements.

> Frontexit

Frontexit is an inter-associative and international campaign for the respect of migrants' rights at the external borders of the European Union. Founded in 2013, the campaign calls for the suppression of the European Frontex Agency – mandated since 2005 with coordinating surveillance of the external borders of the European Union – because it considers the Agency's activities to be incompatible with the respect of basic migrants' rights as set out in international law. The campaign also calls for access to information about the Agency's activities and responsibilities and for the cessation of human rights violations in the framework of its operations, in particular during maritime interception and group expulsions.

Frontexit, which is coordinated by Migreurop and CIRE (Belgium), relies on a steering committee composed of 19 associations in Europe and Africa, which are members or partners in the network: ABCDS (Morocco), AMDH Morocco, AMDH Mauritania, AME (Mali), ARACEM (Mali), Arci (Italy), La Cimade (France), CIRE (Belgium), CNCD 11.11.11 (Belgium), Fasti (France), Gadem (Morocco), Gisti (France), LDH Belgium, FIDH, REMDH, Progress Lawyer Network (Belgium), PASCS-PM/PD (Senegal) and GRAMI AC (Cameroon). Individual members of the network also provide resources and expertise in support of the campaign.

After concentrating primarily on the rights of migrants at sea during the first year of its existence, in 2014 the *Frontexit* campaign focused on the cooperation[4] between Frontex and countries which are not members of the European Union, particularly in West Africa.

Since then, the network's members have been working on the 'advocacy' component targeting European decision-makers on the issue of this cooperation. Two notes were prepared in English and in French: a four-page short note to European parliamentarians and a long note setting out in detail the campaign's information on the subject.

In 2014, members also continued to collect information on the Frontex Agency, notably by annual 'Echanges & Partenariats' visits by volunteers to countries in Europe and beyond (Senegal, Serbia, and Sicily and Lampedusa in Italy), to send questions to the LIBE Committee of the European Parliament, and to send letters interrogating Frontex regarding its cooperation with non-Member States (implementation of signed cooperation agreements, implementation of the HERA operation in West Africa), and on the presence of Frontex in Italy (AENEAS, Hermes, Triton and Mara Nostrum operations, shipwrecks in 2013 and 2014).

Concerning the 'advocacy' component, campaign members have requested a meeting with the political groups of the LIBE Committee formed since the European elections. The GUE, Socialist and Green groups were contacted to set meeting dates or to raise questions to the Commission regarding Mare Nostrum, rescue operations after the end of its mandate, Frontex and Triton. It is expected that a hearing with members of the *Frontexit* campaign on the issue of Agency cooperation will be held by the Parliament in 2015.

In 2014, the *Frontexit* campaign identified as its second priority the implementation of the European Regulation establishing rules on maritime interceptions in the framework of joint operations of the Frontex Agency. This text raises serious issues regarding the risk of human rights violations. The 'litigation' group created in 2012 discussed the feasibility of legal action concerning the implementation of the Regulation. With this objective, several members of the campaign developed two draft arguments raising legal issues posed by the Regulation: a short note aimed at European parliamentarians and a more detailed document for use by lawyers in their reflections regarding eventual litigation proceedings. These documents are expected to be finalised and disseminated during 2015.

In parallel, several analytical and information documents aimed at decision-makers and NGOs were published by *Frontexit* in 2014. A report of the first year of the campaign was put together and presented at a press conference in Brussels on 23rd May 2014. A summary of the data collected confirmed that the Agency's mandate cannot guarantee respect of basic migrant rights. In addition, a report of a Frontex operation on the border between Greece and Turkey was written and presented after a joint mission (Migreurop/FIDH/REMDH) to the site in October 2013.

The campaign also updated the resources on the Frontexit website, and uploaded the note[5] on Frontex in four languages (French, English, Italian and Spanish). During 2014 new pedagogical tools were developed for use by members and partners, notably expansion of the training manual to specifically cover Frontex and cooperation in Africa (in September 2014).

In addition, training events were held in the southern Mediterranean for campaign partners and their members. On 20th October 2014 a training day was organised in Dakar for partners of the *Loujna Tounkaranké* project and the Senegalese platform PASCA DM/PD in liaison with the volunteer assigned to Senegal, Lydie Arbogast. Also, at the beginning of November 2014, the REMDH organised three days of training in Tunis for its members from Maghreb and Mashreq countries and for the southern associations which are members of the *Frontexit* steering committee. Finally, training on the *Frontexit* campaign was organised in the framework of the African Social Forum (Dakar, mid-October 2014) with associations from

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[4] Notably through negotiation of so-called 'technical' agreements not subject to democratic processes.

[5] These 'notes' are intended to explain selected issues to a large audience as concisely and clearly as possible. To date the following notes have been published: 'Readmission agreements: using 'cooperation' to deport migrants', 'Detention of migrants: the favourite means of 'migration management'', 'Frontex, the armed wing of EU's migration policy'.

the region (see III 'Frontexit Training'). In order to reinforce the capacities of the campaign partners, several training events were also organised by the campaign members in France and Belgium.

d. Mobilisation in Spain

In 2014, Ceuta and Melilla were at the forefront of public attention due to the border control measures and expulsion policies implemented by the Spanish government with funding from the European Union and in close cooperation with Morocco. The worst incidents took place in Ceuta on 6th February 2014 when the civil guard used anti-riot equipment on the beach at Tarajal to prevent migrants from landing, resulting in 15 deaths by drowning. 23 other migrants who managed to reach the beach were removed to Morocco, *manu militari.* Serious incidents also took place in Melilla, where many people who were able to climb the fences were immediately removed to Morocco.

Denunciation of these practices was met with an unprecedented echo, firstly at the judicial level. Criminal complaints were lodged for the deaths by drowning at Ceuta and for the expulsions from Melilla. Both of these very well-documented complaints have been registered by the courts. At the political level, there were many parliamentary questions and a joint denunciation by all the political forces not represented in the government.

The Spanish associations in the Migreurop network were particularly active in mobilising against the situation of violence and human rights violations near the Spanish cities of Ceuta and Melilla, compiling several reports which were sent to European and UN authorities, as well as legal analyses documenting the illegality of the practice of immediate expulsion.

This mobilisation – under the flag of 'Migreurop Spain' - was broadly reported by the Spanish press which, in its great majority, positioned itself critically against the repression of migrants, helping to delegitimise the government's actions in public opinion.

Among the articles published in 2014: '*Institutional xenophobia exists in Europe*' (in Spanish) by Claire Rodier in *21rs*, '*Migreurop demands a European solution to the 'drama' of Ceuta and Melilla'* (in Spanish) in *Público,* as well as the paper *'We are in a system which organises impunity for incidents such as Ceuta'* (in Spanish) in *Diagonal Global* (See Annex 1 for a complete list of articles 'Migreurop Spain in the media'). All of the above led the Spanish government, which found itself isolated with this policy, to modify its immigration legislation with a strange formulation in an attempt to legitimise the practice of 'hot' expulsions.

e. Working groups

…which existed prior to the General Assembly (GA) of 2013

Readmission agreements

Readmission agreements are an essential element of the tools designed by the Member States of the European Union with the aim of externalising migration management policies. Migreurop continues to denounce the effects these arrangements can have on basic human rights and to inform civil society and parliamentarians on these issues.

In 2008, a working group was formed in order to analyse what is behind these agreements, which are often seen as purely 'technical' texts in spite of the fact that there are fundamental political and economic stakes involved in their negotiation and implementation.

These agreements, which are made in various forms (agreements, clauses, partnerships, etc.) are just one of the tools employed to achieve a major objective of European policies: expulsion of migrants who are considered 'undesirable'. Other means are also being used in a more harmful manner, since they are presented as non-coercive to ensure that expulsions are 'firm but dignified': the so-called 'voluntary return'.

Indeed, in recent years the repressive act of expulsion has been based on the constant contradiction between the desire to reinforce the efficacy of measures to remove foreigners and the stated necessity to respect the rights of the people concerned by these measures. It thus appears indispensable to us to analyse this so-called 'voluntary return policy'. Despite the fact that these measures are implemented in

different ways by Member States, in all of the countries of the European Union the official discourse presents this scheme as an 'alternative' to detention. This leads to the 'voluntary return' scheme being viewed as a means for removing foreigners.

This is why an initial collection of information on the implementation of these 'returns' in the countries of departure and arrival has been undertaken. France, Belgium, Germany and Spain were selected as departure countries and Romania, Ecuador and Georgia as so-called 'arrival' countries (see the work document, 129 pages, in French). These countries were selected on the basis of their practical experience - recent for some and long-term for others – with this type of expulsion of 'undesirable' migrants. In addition, this working group could not ignore the role played by national institutions - such as the OFII which manages these programmes in France – and international organisations like the IOM which has long-established experience on this issue.

The results of this analysis show that 'voluntary returns' which have been taking place for a long time in certain countries remain little known or completely unknown by civil society. For this reason, an inter-association study day was organised in Paris on July 4th (see below, III 'Meetings').

Cartography

In 2014, Migreurop continued to draw up various maps to help understand and analyse European migration policies. These documents, which summarise information on the various themes considered, are useful tools for communicating with the general public and to illustrate talks by members of the network.

With regard to the detention of migrants, several different maps were developed for the preparation of a booklet 'The hidden face of immigration detention camps in Europe': 'Maximum periods of detention for foreign detainees in the EU', Progressive privatisation of camp management (interactive versions of these two maps have been created but are not yet on the *Close the Camps* website), and Criminalisation of immigration. New versions of existing maps were also created for the booklet: The principal spaces of detention and Euphemisms for camps in Europe. The first interactive maps to be placed on the website were those developed by Nicolas Lambert entitled ''Europe of Camps' deploys its web' and the maps presented in October 2013 at the Anti-Atlas of Borders meeting in Aix-en-Provence (France).

Concerning controls at external EU borders and the consequences of these security measures for migrant routes, Nicolas Lambert has updated the map of migrant deaths at EU borders. The map of group expulsions (charters) by Frontex has also been updated (not yet on line).

Nicolas Lambert and Olivier Clochard presented the work of the 'cartography' working group at the 'Granit' seminar on cartography held at the Maison des Suds at the University of Bordeaux on December 12th 2014. During the morning of this seminar entitled 'The disputed use of maps', data was presented on detention and the use of cartography to analyse and denounce the harmful effect of European migration policy. The presentation file (in French) can be found at this address (in French).

The cartography group met three times in 2014 (at the CICP and via Skype for those who could not attend) to discuss the structure of the website for interactive maps in 2015. During these meetings decisions were also made about the criteria for developing the data base on the camps (presence of or experience of associations in the camps, access of journalists to detention centres, migrants affected by the European Dublin III rule, etc.) in order to compile new maps.

It was also decided that training days should be organised for all members of the working group, the number of which increased to 19 during 2014. Certain sessions could also be open to other Migreurop members and network partner associations.

Freedom of movement

Since its creation the Migreurop network has aimed to document and denounce human rights violations in the context of European policies to combat irregular migration. A fundamental incompatibility between these policies and respect of human rights has subsequently been observed. More or less independently, member organizations such as Fasti, Gisti, la Cimade, Ciré, CNCD-11.11.11 and the Belgian LDH have taken up this issue and begun to explore the idea of freedom of movement.

In 2013, Migreurop's board of directors decided to work on the theme of freedom of movement. The afore-mentioned organisations founded a working group for information exchange and discussion of the issue among network members and set up a mailing list. Its objective was to collectively develop a draft position of Migreurop on the issue of freedom of movement. On this basis the General Assembly in December 2013 adopted a position on [freedom of movement](#) which considers that limiting free movement contravenes the human rights principle of equality. At the same time network members also set up a Migreurop working group. In 2014, this group organised a seminar on freedom of movement which took place in Brussels on December 11th and 12th 2014 (see III 'Meetings that the network attended').

…and those established after the 2013 General Assembly

Chronology

The initial aim of establishing this working group was to share the work on the selection of information and dispatches as the chronology is updated on a regular basis, a task carried out to date by Alain Morice, an individual member of Migreurop. The working group members also translate this information from the original French versions into English, Spanish and Italian and make them available on migreurop.org. In addition, the group is looking into the creation of an interactive version of this tool - currently a 41 page table – to make it more user friendly. Nine network members – individuals and associations – have agreed to participate in this working group and contributed via a dedicated email list to its most recent update in February 2014. Discussions within the group and in liaison with professionals (web developers, graphic designers) regarding the digitalisation of the chronology are set to begin in 2015 and last for around a year. At this stage, free software has been identified which will allow 'test' versions of the interactive chronology to be run in order to assist the development process.

Alternatives to detention

Directive 2008/115/CE (the 'Returns' directive) stipulates that administrative detention should only be used as a last resort. After its adoption, Member States amended their national legislation so that alternatives would be possible and encouraged. In parallel, institutions like the European Commission (EC) as well as international organisations like the UNHCR and NGOs such as those comprising the International Detention Coalition have begun to promote the use of 'alternatives to detention'. While these measures are often presented as a means to avoid detention in inappropriate situations (families, asylum seekers, etc.) or to save money by avoiding expensive deportation procedures, there has been no official Europe-wide stocktaking of existing alternatives, nor analysis of their costs, their efficacy or their compatibility with respect of human rights.

In this context, a workshop was organised on December 6th 2013 in collaboration with the Migrant Detention Observatory (OEE, France) and in the framework of the international meeting 'Migrant detention in Europe and beyond – what perspectives?'. The next day, Migreurop members decided at their General Assembly to establish a working group to help clarify the ambiguities inherent in this notion and to discuss the added value of 'alternatives to detention' and the risks relating to the involvement of NGOs in the implementation of these procedures.

In the meantime, Anna Sibley (Fasti) and Bénédicte Michalon (researcher at CNRS) have agreed to set up and coordinate this working group and to select those countries to be examined first. A table has been developed to collect information so that network members can participate in this analytic effort. The questionnaire has been distributed and work is underway.

III – NETWORK ACTIVITIES

Migreurop's dual structure, composed of individual members and organisations, enables it to extend into both the activist and the academic worlds. Through the organisation of and participation in activist meetings Migreurop is able to raise awareness of its activities among this group, while its members regularly speak at academic workshops and conferences, in order to exchange and explain the ideas that

Migreurop champions. For the full list of interventions carried out in Migreurop's name during 2014, or for the *Frontexit* and *Open Access Now* campaigns, please see annex 2.

c. Meetings

…organised by the network and its members

23/05/2014 Press conference 'Frontex: the implementation of the EU's irresponsible migration policy', Residence Palace, Brussels

As part of the Frontexit campaign, Migreurop organised a press conference in Brussels on May 23rd 2014 in order to present the report entitled 'Frontex between Greece and Turkey: at the border of denial' (see II 'Publications'). On this occasion, Migreurop also presented a summary of the first year of mobilisation based on a document providing an overview of all of the areas studied as part of the campaign (working agreements, risk analysis, maritime interceptions, joint deportation flights, etc.) and of the demands made to different decision-makers. This document is available online in French and in English.
Forty six people were present at the press conference, including journalists from Belga, Radio France Internationale (RFI) and Libre Belgique. For media coverage of the event, please see the press review in the annex.

04/07/2014 Inter-organisational workshop on 'voluntary returns', CICP, Paris

Migreurop's 'readmission' working group was initiated as the result of a day of inter-organisational reflection on the issue of 'voluntary returns'. This workshop brought together people who had developed some experience on this topic through their work, research or activism, and were able to contribute to a critical analysis of this policy. The workshop took place in Paris on 4th July 2014 at the *Centre international de culture populaire (CICP)*, and brought together some forty people from different walks of life: numerous association members from six different countries (Belgium, Bosnia, Spain, France, Italy and Lebanon), representatives of international networks (European Alternatives and REMDH), students and researchers.
The meeting proceeded in three phases:
- A round table in order to present the practices of voluntary return specific to different countries, and the viewpoints of associations, international organisations and institutions involved in their implementation.
- A presentation on the emergence and historical evolution of voluntary return.
- A debate on voluntary return, the associated political, social and humanitarian issues, as well as the questions that emerge around the role of associations in these issues.
For more information, see the workshop programme (in French).
A summary (in French) was written and published on Migreurop's website, with a summary of the presentations and the conclusions that could be drawn both from them and from the debate that they provoked. One of the first observations that became clear from this meeting was the distinct positioning of the NGO sector around this issue. Even for the general public, 'voluntary return' can be perceived, if not positively, then at the very least preferable to *manu militari*-style deportation.
This observation thus inspired the members of the group to prolong the reflection, which will as a first step take the form of a 'Memo' by Migreurop, expected in June 2015.
At some point in 2015, the group also wishes to collect supplementary information on other countries, or even update the data that has been collected at present, in order to analyse the role that these 'returns' play in the context of European deportation policy, such as it is laid out in the application of the principles put forth in the 'Returns' directive.

15/10/2014 Round Table 'Migrant detention in Europe: the current state of affairs', European Parliament, Brussels

As part of the *Open Access Now* campaign, Migreurop organised a round table on 15th October at the European Parliament, under the patronage of the Euro-Deputy Marie-Christine Vergiat (GUE/NGL, France). The objective of this meeting, which sought in particular to raise awareness among recently elected MPs and the members of the LIBE and DROI commissions, was to present the campaign, the booklet 'The hidden face of immigration detention camps in Europe' (see II 'Publications') and the overview of the realities of detention laid out in this publication. The second part of the meeting dealt specifically with access, particularly the complementarity between the sort of access that the campaign seeks to bring to NGOs and the media, and the power held by the parliamentarians. Discussion of the joint visits to detention sites and other proposals for joint action (such as challenging the European Commission by means of parliamentary questions) to be undertaken during the Open Access Now 2014-2015 mobilisation (see 'Campaigns') concluded this meeting.

Nineteen people participated in this round table. Among them were parliamentarians, assistants and advisors to political groups such as the GUE/NGL, Greens, S&D, Alde and the PPE from eight countries (France, Netherlands, Austria, Spain, Sweden, Bulgaria, Germany, and Czech Republic).

Frontexit training activities

While the regulation and activities of Frontex raise various issues, they remain largely absent from public and civil society debate. Ameliorating this situation struck members of the *Frontexit* campaign as an important pre-requisite for effective mobilisation around this topic. Therefore, La Cimade developed a training module in 2013. Since then, members of *Frontexit* in both France and Belgium have used this tool and regularly organise training sessions for their local activists, representatives of other NGOs, or even for students.

In 2014 fifteen such sessions took place, organised and/or managed by La Cimade, Fasti, and the CNCD 11.11.11, reaching a total of almost 400 participants.

Moreover, in 2015 the training module was supplemented with a section specifically on Frontex and cooperation in Africa. This extension formed the basis for three training sessions in Africa: the first on 17th October as part of the African Social Forum (ASF), the second on 20th October in Dakar, as part of the Loujna Tounkaranké project, and the third, organised by the REMDH, from 30th October to 2nd November, in Tunis. More than 60 people – originating from Algeria, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal – participated and helped to formulate avenues for future work on the topics of awareness-raising and advocacy by the campaign.

For the complete list of the *Frontexit* training activities, see Annex 2 ('Interventions as part of Frontexit').

… that the network attended

01-05/10/2014 'Sabir' Festival of Mediterranean Cultures, Lampedusa

On 4th October 2014, as part of the 'Sabir' Festival – promoted by Arci, the Mayor of Lampedusa and the 'Comitato 3 Ottobre'(in Italian) – Arci, Migreurop and the REMDH organised a workshop on 'Borders and first reception', with 24 people in attendance – legal practitioners, social workers, NGO members, activists, representatives of local institutions, European parliamentarians, students – from fourteen countries in Europe, Africa and the Middle East (Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the UK).

The workshop began with an introduction to the situation at the EU's Mediterranean borders, the process of externalising border controls and their consequences, as well as the (non-)reception policies aimed at migrants and refugees in arrival countries. The presentations featured concrete examples that enabled explanation of the ways in which human rights are violated through the border controls established at the external and internal borders of the EU. The workshop also addressed the consequences of the EU's migration policy on so-called third countries, the inhumane conditions to which many migrants are subjected along the borders of Morocco, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Italy and Libya, as well as in the south of Tunisia (the region that borders Libya).

The second part of the workshop was devoted to a discussion of the proposals seeking, on the one hand, to struggle against the current paradigm of European immigration and asylum policy, and on the other hand, to propose concrete measures that would allow for a border management system and a migrant reception system that respect human rights. The following European MPs spoke at this workshop: Barbara Spinelli (GUE, Italy), Ska Keller (Greens, Germany) and Kati Piri (S&D, Netherlands).

22-24/10/2014 International workshop 'A global landscape of camps', École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales/Cité de l'architecture & du patrimoine, Paris

This workshop sought to go beyond the representation of camps as fixed spaces, by putting into perspective their evolution over often long periods of time. The social, urban and political processes of which they are indicative tell us something about the world. By virtue of a dialogue between the researchers that participated in the joint publication 'A global landscape of camps', led by Michel Agier (published by *La découverte*) and other respected academics from the field of international migration, the aim was to inquire about the forms of governance and/or the social, spatial or cultural transformations involved in the spread of the model of 'encampment' to the world scale, under the supervision of administrative, military and police organisations, as well as humanitarian agencies and people living in such spaces.

In addition to Michel Agier, several members of the network contributed to the publication and/or presented at the workshop: Olivier Clochard, Claire Rodier, Sara Prestianni, David Lagarde, Louise Tassin, Alain Morice.

For more information, see the workshop programme (in French). It is also possible to view the complete set of presentations (mainly in French) online.

05-08/12/2014 World Social Forum on Migration (WSFM), Johannesburg (South Africa)

The migration issue is increasingly occupying the attention of social movements, and for Migreurop, which has participated in social forums since its creation, this constitutes a fertile terrain not only for spreading information but also in order to multiply points of contact in emigration countries, notably in North and Sub-Saharan Africa.

As part of the sixth WSFM, the first in Africa, Migreurop participated – through the AMDH in Mauritania – in the workshop on 'Freedom of movement and settlement is possible!', organised by the Bridges not Walls movement.

Based on examples of free movement and settlement that already exist at the regional scale in South America, West Africa and in South Asia, this workshop sought to identify arguments and initiatives to support our fight for the respect of mobility.

For more information, see the special edition of Bridges not Walls' newsletter on the FSMM, as well as the summary of the workshops (both in French).

11-12/12/2014 International seminar 'Freedom of movement', European Parliament, Brussels

On 11th and 12th December 2014, Ciré, CNCD-11.11.11, Gisti, Fasti, Emmaüs International and La Cimade organised a seminar focusing on freedom of movement. This encounter, which brought together almost 160 people from different countries and backgrounds, gave rise to four inter-related avenues for inquiry.

First, what are the consequences of the distinction between regular migration and irregular migration, especially in terms of human rights? What is the function or what is the latent, non-manifest motivation, underpinning this distinction? One of the conclusions is that the primary cause of the non-respect of migrants' most fundamental rights resides in this distinction between regular and so-called irregular migration. This distinction plays a role in the neoliberal and police-like management of the world.

Second, can one nonetheless accept the idea that this distinction is indispensable, or at least useful, in the protection of the economic and social rights of immigrant populations? According to several organisations present, this idea is not only ethically questionable, but also *de facto* false. The response to the question of social and economic rights – in immigrant societies – can by no means function through recourse to restrictive migration policies.

Third, the foregoing observation implies that one should explore alternatives, such as the freedom to circulate, to travel and to settle, to accompany a full equality of rights. What is the meaning of and what are the implications of such freedom? From the discussions and exchanges, it emerged that this hypothesis should be explored, clarified and defended.

Fourth, can we stop there? Is it not necessary to go beyond the strictly migratory framework and to also question the fundamental political choices relating to the manner in which the economy is organised? By the same token, is it not also necessary to critique the current migratory politics and in particular the way in which discourse directed at migrants and migrations is used to reinforce these political choices?

The seminar constituted a new milestone in the process of reflection and exploration seeking to centre migration policies on freedom and equality, and to understand this reform as a constitutive element of broader social change.

The 2015 World Social Forum in Tunis provides an opportunity to pursue this process further.

d. Participation in international coalitions

Boats4People

Migreurop is one of the founders of the international coalition of NGO and activist networks, Boats for People (B4P), which was created in 2011 to draw attention to violations of rights at sea and of the right to asylum during surveillance activities along the maritime borders of Mediterranean states. In July 2012, B4P chartered a solidarity boat in order to exercise the citizen's right to bear witness in this zone; the boat, which left from Italy, close to Florence, went to Palermo, then to Monastir in Tunisia, and finally to Lampedusa, the island which has been the scene of many shipwrecked migrant boats.

> The Film

Throughout preparations for the crossing, the necessity of filming the action appeared evident. The coalition enlisted the services of Nathalie Loubeyre, director, and Joël Labat, cameraman, who participated in all stages of the B4P journey.

Throughout 2013 and the first semester of 2014, a working group – composed of members of Gisti, Migreurop and Fasti – accompanied Nathalie Loubeyre in the creation of the film 'A contre-courant'. The contacts established with *Pays des Miroirs* and Tell me Films, who co-produced the film, helped to promote the distribution of the DVD very succesfully: it was free for associations linked to the project, and discounted for all others. In North African countries, the distribution of the film is handled by the *Forum Tunisien pour les Droits Economiques et Sociaux* (FTDES), a member of Migreurop and B4P.

The film was premiered at the social forum 'Maghreb-Mashreq for migration', which took place in Monsastir (Tunisia), 18th – 20th April 2014. Following the official release of the DVD in France on 26th April 2014, a screening and debate took place on 19th June at the *Cinéma le Nouveau Latina* (Paris) as part of the International Human Rights Film Festival of Paris, which attracted an audience of 100 people. '*A contre-courant'* was selected to be screened as part of the 'Lampedusa InFestival', organised by Askavusa in September 2014, and in Migrant'scène, a festival organised by La Cimade in November of the same year. Other screenings were organised in various cities in France (Verdun, Lille, Fécamp…), but also in Sicily, Morocco and Tunisia.

Throughout these events it became clear that this film – subtitled in French, English, Arabic, Italian and German – is an excellent basis for debate, encouraging questions and comments on deaths at sea, rights at sea, European migration policies, Frontex, the Mare Nostrum and Triton operations, what motivates migrants to come to Europe, but also the role of citizens when faced with this slaughter.

> The complaint

2014 was also the year during which one of the complaints filed with respect to the case of the 'left-to-die boat' finally resulted in the opening of an investigation.

Recall that on 14th June 2013, the Migreurop network – along with other associations linked to B4P, such as Gisti (France), LDH France and the FIDH – filed a complaint against X in France, alongside the few

remaining survivors of the boat that was shipwrecked along the Libyan coast in March 2011, during the military operations carried out in Libya which left 63 dead. On 6th December 2013, without undertaking even the slightest investigation, the examining magistrate dismissed the case *ab initio*, adopting as his own the affirmations of the general staff of the French military, according to whom not a single French ship had been present in the area. Gisti appealed this decision and, on June 26th 2014, the Paris Court of Appeals refuted the decision of the examining magistrate. The Court effectively decided that a preliminary investigation should be opened and completed (see the press release '63 Migrants Died in the Mediterranean - The French Army to Finally Explain Itself').

Similar complaints or 'information requests' were submitted in six countries (Spain, Belgium, Italy, the UK, Canada and the US): these procedures hardly made any progress, if any at all, during 2014. When the shipwreck took place close to Lampedusa in 2014, it was decided that an anniversary meeting would take place in spring 2015, with the goal of publicly denouncing the ongoing impunity of those responsible.

Watch the Med

Watch the Med (WtM) is an online cartography platform that seeks to document deaths at sea and migrant rights violations at the maritime borders of the European Union. The project began in 2012, when, at the request of B4P, two researchers at the Forensic Oceanography lab at Goldsmith University – Charles Heller and Lorenzo Pezzani – helped with the filing of the complaint relating to the 'left-to-die boat', through the creation of an independent expert report on the route taken by the boat, which was attached to the complaint.

Since then, WtM has been mapping the control measures operating in the central Mediterranean and has been following cases of shipwreck, death or migrant rights violations at sea, drawing on a large network of associations, activists and researchers in order to gather data and witness accounts. These reports, which document the reality of Europe's maritime borders, are available to any organisation or person engaged in the defence of migrants' rights at sea, through actions of awareness-raising, protest or advocacy, etc.

In October 2014, an alternative alarm system (Alarm Phone) was created as part of an initiative by activists involved in the Watch the Med project. This comprised a hotline (+ 334 86 51 71 61), monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by a multilingual activist network. The goal of the Alarm Phone is not to intervene directly in order to bring aid to migrants in distress at sea, but to monitor the roll-out of rescue operations and to pressure the authorities by all means necessary to oblige them to take action.

The substantial amount of data collected through this hotline has helped immensely in building the Watch the Med platform.

Migreurop supports this project via the involvement of a Gisti member, in the name of B4P, on the editorial committee of WtM (maintenance and updating of the website, improvement of the content presentation, definition of the working agenda and of criteria for choosing which cases to follow and the type of information to gather), through the joint monitoring, as part of the Frontexit campaign, of shipwrecks and maritime interceptions where Frontex is involved, as well as by sending volunteers to the field (see II 'Fieldwork').

IV – COMMUNICATION

a. Press releases

In 2014 Migreurop published 22 press releases. These are presented below in chronological order. Following the date and title, a code indicates whether the press release was signed jointly, whether it was released as part of the *Frontexit* or *Open Access Now* campaigns, or by the Boats 4 People coalition, and whether the press release refers to the situation at the borders of Ceuta and Melilla in particular.

13/01/2014 Death of a young Guinean in the Port of Marseilles: Anafé, Migreurop and Boats 4 People demand an inquiry *(joint)*

07/02/2014 Migreurop demands the creation of a parliamentary commission on the police-style practices used in border control at the Ceura and Melilla borders (in Spanish and French) *(Spain)*

10/02/2014 Migreurop demands that the Spanish Interior Ministry provide full and clear explanations and take political responsibility (in Spanish and French) *(Spain)*

25/02/2014 European Parliament: do not vote in favour of a EU/Turkey readmission agreement! *(joint)*

25/02/2014 The EU must suspend its agreement with Ukraine on expulsion of migrants

26/02/2014 The Spanish associations in Migreurop have formed a plaintiff group regarding the events in Ceuta (in Spanish and French) *(Spain)*

17/03/2014 Tunisia-EU Mobility Partnership: a Forced March towards the Externalization of Borders *(joint)*

08/04/2014 4th EU-Africa summit – EU-Africa Migration policies: the deadly obliviousness of heads of state

14/04/2014 Regulation on the maritime surveillance by Frontex: lives in danger at the external borders of Europe *(Frontexit)*

22/05/2014 Frontex: implementing the EU's irresponsible migration policy *(Frontexit)*

13/06/2014 Closethecamps.org, a cartography to denounce migrant detention in Europe and beyond *(Open Access Now)*

16/06/2014 Against the Tide (A contre-courant). Screening and debate Thursday 19th June 2014, Paris (in French) *(Boats4People)*

20/06/2014 'Frontex between Greece and Turkey, at the border of denial' *(Frontexit)*

27/06/2014 63 Migrants Died in the Mediterranean - The French Army to Finally Explain Itself *(joint)*

27/06/2014 No respect for human rights with Frontex *(Frontexit)*

03/07/2014 No to the signature of a French-Comorian agreement against the free movement of Comorians (in French) *(joint)*

08/10/2014 Mare Nostrum drowned in Triton?

10/10/2014 'Mos Maiorum': The hunt against undocumented migrants in Europe *(Frontexit)*

14/10/2014 The hidden face of immigration detention camps *(Open Access Now)*

16/10/2014 70 Spanish organisations join Migreurop to demand an end to the illegal deportations and the respect for national, European and International legislation (in Spanish and French) *(Spain)*

23/10/2014 The amendment presented by the Partido Popular parliamentary group to reform the Spanish law on immigration contravenes European legislation (in Spanish and French) *(Spain)*

18/12/2014 Open Access Now - 2014 Mobilisation Prolonged *(Open Access Now)*

b. Migreurop in the media

Migreurop's working themes, as well as its activities and campaigns, are receiving increasing coverage in the media at the European level and beyond. Over 150 articles were recorded in 2014 (for a full list, see Annex 1 'Migreurop in the media'). This extensive and varied media coverage demonstrates the reputation which the network has acquired as a reference in decrypting and disseminating information and criticising European migration policies and their harmful consequences for the people they target.

This media presence mainly concerns the written and online press – both national and local (La Marseillaise, Maritima *…*) *–,* but also audio-visual media, with over twenty broadcasts and/or reports relating to Migreurop's activities throughout the year: RCF radio, Arte, RFI as well as the radio station Fréquence Paris Plurielle, which schedules a broadcast in partnership with Migreurop and the Réseau Education Sans Frontières (RESF) every month (all links refer to French contents).

Media coverage also extends to the international level: over ten articles were recorded in 2014 beyond EU borders, from Lebanon to Australia, passing through Bangladesh.

In particular, numerous media outlets have reported the activities conducted by each of the campaigns undertaken by Migreurop in 2014, especially *Frontexit*: *'*Drowning as a deterrent: Fortress Europe and its maritime cemeteries*'* in '*Les Possibles*', the magazine published by ATTAC, *'*Frontex's mandate contravenes fundamental human rights*'* on *Alteréchos* and *'*Mediterranean shipwrecks: a year for nothing*'*, on *Slate* (all links refer to French contents). Other articles concern activities linked to the *Open*

Access Now campaign, like the article *'[From fortress Europe to prison Europe](#)'* (in French) in *L'Humanité*, as well as '[Interior ministry hides shameful incidents at the CIE in Algeciras](#)' (in Spanish) in *El Diario* and '[Urtasun says CIE fails to meet basic human rights standards](#)' (in Spanish) in *La Vanguardia*.

c. Websites, social networks, mailing lists

To enable the exchange of information and the dissemination of its analyses and observations, the Migreurop network has equipped itself with several IT instruments: four websites, three Facebook accounts and one Twitter account, as well as five open mailing lists.

> The websites
- The Migreurop network website: www.migreurop.org [FR, EN, ES, IT]
- The *Frontexit* campaign website: www.frontexit.org [FR, EN]
- The *Open Access Now* campaign website: http://closethecamps.org/open-access-now/ [FR, EN, IT]
- The interactive cartography website on migrant detention: www.closethecamps.org [FR, EN, ES]

> The social media networks
- Facebook: Migreurop (3838 *fans*)| Frontexit (2224 *fans*) | Open Access Now (1076 *fans*)
- Twitter: Migreurop (3486 *followers*)

> The mailing lists
- migreurop@rezo.net – 'general' mailing list, covering all Migreurop's working themes (1258 registered users)
- migreurop-enfermement@rezo.net – on migrant detention (147 registered users)
- migreurop-frontex@rezo.net – on the Frontex Agency (238 registered users)
- migreurop-read@rezo.net – on readmission agreements and other forms of return (excluding 'voluntary returns') (165 registered users)
- migreurop-est@rezo.net – on migration dynamics in eastern Europe (53 registered users)

V – MIGREUROP: AMPLIFYING THE REACH OF CULTURAL PROJECTS

a. The 'Moving Beyond Borders' exhibition

This project – coordinated by Sara Prestianni and Olivier Clochard, individual members of the network, and presented at the last General Assembly – arose from the crossover of several fields of action within Migreurop, and from the cartographic and photographic creations linked to them. It reflects a will to provide non-specialist audiences with elements of understanding about the many 'migration tragedies' regularly covered by the media in an incomplete and sometimes biased manner.

While the meeting in 2013 with the '[Etrange Miroir](#)' collective, which works on the development of projects linking artistic practice to societal reflection by citizens, marked the launch of this action, the year 2014 has been dedicated to setting up two early versions of the exhibition.

Following the conference '[Atlas of migration illuminated by maps](#)', co-organised by Migrinter, Migreurop and the town council of Niort on 18th December 2013, a first edition of the exhibition – comprising 10 maps and 10 photographs – was presented from 26th to 29th June 2014 as part of the [Téciverdi](#) festival, which in 2014 was dedicated to migration. 'Etrange Miroir' joined this initiative by presenting its cinema-concert documentary '[Mother Border](#)' on 26th June (all links refer to French contents).

A [second version](#) was produced in partnership with La Cimade as part of the 2014 edition of the Festival [Migrant'Scène](#) and displayed from 17th to 23rd November 2014 at the community centre in Touleuses de Cergy-Pontoise in the Paris region (all links refer to French contents). This version, which also included 10 maps and 10 photographs, used some of the works that were produced/selected for the event in Niort, as well as new material. It was also enriched by some written texts, as well as professional graphic design of 18 panels.

These first stages made it possible to 'test' this instrument in front of different audiences (association members, teachers, schoolchildren, students, researchers and professors, elected local politicians) and allowed further reflection on the final version of the exhibition: choice of formats (maps and photographs), harmonisation of components, development of the maps, especially in terms of the readability of information, structuring the exhibition into thematic and complementary modules. This phase also highlighted the fact that – in order for the exhibition to be accessible and attractive and to constitute a means to share expertise that is truly effective among the general public – it is essential to engage professionals for the development of the exhibition's design and the concrete creation of the pieces which compose it.

Thus, a partnership with the 'Étrange Miroir' collective was formalised in November 2014. Beyond the development of the exhibition design and the production of the pieces, this partner is responsible for the production of soundscapes, for the design of mechanisms (which will be interactively activated as one approaches the modules by manoeuvring the maps) and for constructing them.

The final version of the 'Moving Beyond Borders' exhibition will be inaugurated on 12th June 2015 in Brussels. Then, it is destined to travel at an international level and it will be made available to the network's members as well as to schools, universities, institutions, associations or local groups. For this purpose, it will be translated into several languages (French, English, Italian, Spanish, Arabic) and conceived in such a way as to be transportable and easy to assemble and disassemble.

b. Films and documentaries supported by Migreurop

For several years Migreurop has regularly been asked to participate in projects to produce films and documentaries, by accompanying directors in the planning stages, by sharing its expertise and its network of contacts. It is also a matter, most often, of contributing our political support to works that address our working themes and convey accurate information and messages that are consistent with Migreurop's analyses and claims.

Two documentaries were supported by the network in 2014:

> **'The Land Between'**, David Fedele, 2014, Australia, 78'
This documentary film offers an intimate insight into the hidden life of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa living in the mountains of Gourougou in northern Morocco. Most of them dream of entering Europe by jumping over the militarised fence that surrounds Melilla, a Spanish enclave in African territory. 'The Land Between' documents the daily life of these migrants who are trapped and stuck in what may be described as a state of limbo. The film also shows the extreme violence and mistreatment which the migrants constantly suffer at the hands of both Moroccan and Spanish authorities. It also explores numerous issues of general relevance, including how and why some people are ready to risk everything, including their lives, to leave their countries, families and friends in their quest for a better life.
The film, which won the 2014 edition of the 'Lampedusa InFestival' (website in Italian), among other awards, is now available online in English, French, Spanish, Italian, German and Greek.

> **'L'Aventure [The Adventure]'**, Gregory Lasalle, 2013 (France), 63'
In 2011, like tens of thousands of migrants, Loss, Madess and Moussa arrive in Europe through Turkey. Forced by European legislation to remain in Greece, they only want one thing: to leave. Earning the money that they need to depart becomes an obsession for which any means are valid.
The film 'L'aventure' follows the daily lives of these three Ivoirians in Athens – their sense of emprisonment, their fall into illegality, their attempts to leave – and explores the individual and collective stakes that are in play during migration: relations with other migrant communities, friendship, betrayal, solidarity, smugglers and violence.
A book, 'L'Aventure. Les migrants africains sur la route de l'Europe' [The Adventure. African migrants en route to Europe], published in November 2014 (éditions Non Lieu), has complemented and supplemented the film. Migreurop drafted its foreword. Both the film and the book are in French.

c. The use of Migreurop's maps in artistic contexts

Since its creation in 2003, Migreurop has produced and updated a map of migrant detention sites in Europe and beyond, whose objective is to illustrate and criticise the normalisation of the exclusion of migrants. The two editions of the *'Atlas of migration in Europe: a critical geography of migration policies,* published in 2009 and 2012, have made it possible to structure this cartographic work within the network. Following these different dissemination efforts, some maps are regularly employed as educational tools, and as part of artists' exhibitions. Below are a few examples of these different uses which highlight the growing interest in cartography in contributing to the understanding of European migration policies and their effects on the journeys of people who are seeking better living conditions.

> **'Post Frontier'**: an installation within the framework of the Venice Biennale of Architecture (in Italy), held from 7th June to 23rd November 2014, with 228 000 visitors. The installation was part of a research project which aimed to analyse the complexity of the current European border through its geographic, political, social and architectural aspects, with a special focus on Italy and the Mediterranean border.

It comprises various models which portray key sites in border management (the Frontex headquarters, the Sicilian police station, the border posts between Bulgaria and Turkey) and a soundtrack featuring noises from the border (airports, camps), comparing an institutional perspective (a Frontex video-interview) with that of photographers who are working in the field on different borders (through their photographs). Several elements of the English version of the Atlas, a reference work, were used as part of this exhibition.

For further information: press release, information on Monditalia (the section of the Venice Biennale within which the exhibition was held), an interview with its two authors, the soundtrack of the installation (the audio-edited montage of border noises), an interview with the Frontex press officer and photographs of the installation (all links refer to contents in Italian and/or English).

> **'Secession: deconstructing borders for a migrant Europe'**: exhibition at the French Institute in Berlin (Germany), 16th September – 10th October 2014. This project, supported by the European Society of Authors, the *Allianz Kulturstiftung* and the *Literaturfestival Berlin*, is based on the conviction that institutional Europe – the European Union – has gone too far in betraying its ideals and, hence, it is of fundamental importance that artists, writers and intellectuals reclaim 'Europe' as an object and project in order to restore its meaning, marking a break with the institutional project. With this goal, the exhibition brings together thirteen artists and researchers who were invited to reinvent the map of Europe, to seize back the European space, to reconfigure and challenge it.

Migreurop contributed to this initiative through its 'map of migrant detention camps', which was presented in this way by the organisers in the exhibition catalogue:

> "Reality is a minuscule part of the grand map of imagination", said Jorge Luis Borges. In the SECESSION exhibition, 'the map of detention camps in Europe' created by Migreurop (the Borders Observatory) is this minuscule part of reality which determines and captures the sad European mind-set at the start of the 21st century: a Europe which is obsessed by its limits, in which there is a proliferation of detention centres. "This is what democracy looks like", one could remark, picking up on the slogan of the 1998 demonstrations in Seattle, which signalled the reconstitution of a space of struggles following the consensual litany of the 'End of History'. […] At present, the closethecamps.org website (a Migreurop initiative) records 393 detention camps within and outside the Schengen area. They bear witness, not to an 'immigration policy', but to a long phase of identity reconstitution and enclosure – 'reconstructionism'. Reading the 'map of camps', is to have the territory of detention before you. Viewing this map, in the 21st century, means learning about the European space not as a space of peace, but as a land of violence.

Among other artists/researchers, Philippe Rekacewicz (the 'Europe melts into Asia' and 'Dying at Europe's borders' maps), Charles Heller and Lorenzo Pezzani (the 'Liquid traces' map, drifting after the 'coffin boat').

For further information, see the exhibition's catalogue (in French and German).

The Migreurop maps have been used in numerous other exhibitions, such as '[Looking differently at the world](#)' (in French), within the framework of the International Solidarity Week in La-Roche-sur-Yon (France) from 15th to 23rd November 2014.

VI – THE NETWORK'S COMPOSITION

a. Management bodies

The governance of the Migreurop network largely rests on the components, missions and functioning of the **Board of Directors** (BD), which is considered 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.), as well as the definition and monitoring of the accountancy and financial management of the association and any legal issues that may arise.

Following the last General Assembly in December 2013, the Migreurop BD comprises eighteen members, including three individual members (Lola Schulmann, Sara Prestianni and Olivier Clochard) and fifteen associations: AMDH (Morocco), AMDH (Mauritania), AME (Mali), ANAFE (France), ARACEM (Mali), Arci (Italy), Asgi (Italy), ATMF (France), Barbed Wire Britain (United Kingdom), Ciré (Belgium), Fasti (France), Gisti (France), La Cimade (France), LDH (Belgium), Sos Racismo (Spain).

The BD members meet three times per year in the countries where the member associations are present. Between the meetings, the BD members communicate by email on a dedicated Migreurop mailing list (migreurop-ca@rezo.net).

In 2014, exceptionally, the BD members met only twice, on 24th May in Brussels (Belgium) and on 3rd October in Lampedusa (Italy).

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).

The Bureau comprises the President, Olivier Clochard, an individual member, and five representatives of associations: Claire Rodier, Gisti (France), Vice-president; Saïd Tbel, AMDH (Morocco), Treasurer; Filippo Miraglia, Arci (Italy); Emmanuelle Delplace, LDH Belgium; Francis Lecomte, Fasti (France).

In 2014, the Bureau members met on six occasions: on 22nd January, 7th March, 11th April, 3rd July, 10th September and 19th November.

b. The team

The network's **coordination** is provided by a team of three paid staff: Elisabeth Baudin – administrative and financial coordinator, part-time (since March 2013), Alessandra Capodanno (since September 2012) and Eva Ottavy, operational coordinators. After joining in January 2009, Eva left her coordination post in December 2014 and it is envisaged for her to be replaced by Brigitte Espuche as of February 2015.

The coordination of the network and its activities is supported by the presence of interns. In 2014, Mylène Mattei and Christina Christidou joined the Migreurop team as interns.

c. The members

Migreurop is currently composed of forty-five associations and forty-nine 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).

While four new individual members joined the network in 2014, no new association members joined in this period.

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

BELGIUM CIRE Coordination et initiatives pour et avec les réfugiés et étrangers | CNCD 11.11.11 Centre national de coopération au développement | LDH Ligue des droits de l'homme | SAD Syndicat des avocats pour la démocratie

CYPRUS KISA

EGYPT EFFR Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights

FRANCE ACORT Assemblée citoyenne des originaires de Turquie | ACT UP | ANAFE Association nationale d'assistance aux frontières pour les étrangers | ATMF Association des travailleurs maghrébins de France| La Cimade | FASTI Fédération des Associations de Solidarité avec Toutes et tous les Immigré-e-s | FTCR Fédération des Tunisiens pour une citoyenneté des deux rives | GAS Groupe accueil et solidarité | GISTI Groupe d'information et de soutien des immigrés | IPAM Initiatives pour un autre monde | JRS France Jesuit Refugee Service | MRAP Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples

GERMANY Border Monitoring Europe

ITALY ARCI Associazione ricreativa culturale italiana | ASGI Associazione studi giuridici sull'immigrazione | Melting Pot | NAGA Associazione volontaria di assistenza socio-sanitaria e per i diritti di stranieri e nomadi

LEBANON Frontiers

MALI AME Association malienne des expulsés | ARACEM Association des Refoulés d'Afrique Centrale au Mali

MAURITANIA AMDH Association mauritanienne des droits de l'homme

MOROCCO ABCDS-Oujda Association Beni Znassen pour la culture, le développement et la solidarité | AMDH Association marocaine des droits humains | Chabaka| GADEM Groupe antiraciste d'accompagnement et de défense des étrangers et migrants | Pateras de la vida

PORTUGAL SOLIM Solidariedade Imigrante

SPAIN Andalucia Acoge | APDHA Asociación pro derechos humanos de Andalucia | CEAR Comisión española de ayuda al refugiado | ELIN | Federacion SOS racismo | ACSUR Las Segovias

SWITZERLAND Solidarité sans frontières

TOGO Attac Togo

TUNISIA FTDES Forum Tunisiens des Droits Économiques et Sociaux

TURKEY HCA/RASP Helsinki Citizen Assembly Refugee Advocacy Support Program

UNITED KINGDOM Statewatch | Barbed Wire Britain Network

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

d. The finances

Table of funding sources	2013	2014
Private funding	175 610	169 169
Fondation de France	20 000	20 000
CCFD Terre Solidaire	30 000	30 000
FUMPT	12 000	15 000
Secours Catholique	20 000	30 000
Epim	85 165	72 169
Ciré	8 445	0
La Cimade	0	2 000
Public funding	25 000	24 000
Ile-de-France FRDVA	10 000	10 000
Ile-de-France Méditerranée	15 000	0
Ville de Niort	0	3 000
Marie de Paris	0	1 000
Réserve parlementaire	0	10 000
Others	30 124	11 704
Subscriptions	11 850	6 820
Atlas sales and royalties	3 825	3 362
Gifts	14 449	1 522
Total	**230 734**	**204 873**

e. The supports

ANNEXE 1

Migreurop's articles

〝 Alle frontiere d'Europa, 16 mila vittime in vent'anni 〞, Claire Rodier, *Mare Monstrum, Il Manifesto* (Italy), 21/03/2014

〝 Naufrage de Lampedusa 〞, Claire Rodier, *Multitudes n° 55* (France), Spring 2014

〝 Franchir les dispositifs établis par Frontex. Coopérations policières transfrontalières et refoulements en mer Egée 〞, Olivier Clochard and Eva Ottavy, *Revue européenne des Migrations internationales* (France), June 2014

〝 Le business de la migration 〞, Claire Rodier, *Plein droit n°101* (France), June 2014
http://www.gisti.org/spip.php?article4668

〝 Loin des frontières européennes, les premiers contrôles migratoires … 〞, Sara Casella Colombeau and Louise Tassin, *Alterechos* (France), June 2014

〝 Une guerre qui ne dit pas son nom : la gestion militaro-sécuritaire des migrations 〞, Claire Rodier, in *Nouvelles guerres, L'Etat du Monde 2015,* La Découverte (France), September 2014

〝 Mare Nostrum face à Mos Maiorum 〞 ?, Olivier Clochard, *L'Humanité* (France), 20/10/2014

〝 Migreurop〞, Claire Rodier, *Dictionnaire des acteurs de l'Europe*, Larcier Edition (France), December 2014

〝 Faire sombrer Frontex〞, Ciré et Fasti, *Plein droit n°103* (France), December 2014

Migreurop in the media

Numerous media – audiovisual ones, written press, from Europe and beyond – ask Migreurop for articles on its working issues and promote its activities.

〝 L'Europe est-elle une forteresse pour les migrants ?〞, *La Croix* (France), 17/01/2014

〝 'Ceuta, douce prison' ou la désillusion des migrants 〞, *Les InRocks* (France), 29/01/2014

〝 Het veiligheidscomplex〞, *TV Vpro Tegenlicht* (Netherlands), 09/02/2014
http://tegenlicht.vpro.nl/afleveringen/2013-2014/veiligheidscomplex.html

〝 La Suisse, l'Europe et l' 'immigration de masse'〞, *blog Mediapart* (France)**,** 24/02/2014

〝 The Atlas of Migration in Europe: Review by Alison Gerard 〞, *Border Crossing Observatory* (Australia), 25/02/2014

〝 Las bolas de goma tienen que ver con las muertes 〞, *El Mundo* (Spain), 18/03/2014

« Estamos en un sistema que organiza la impunidad para hechos como el de Ceuta », *Diagonal Periodico* (Spain), 19/03/2014

« Más de 16.000 personas han muerto intentando superar las barreras europeas a la inmigración », *Publico.es* (Spain), 21/03/2014

« Migreurop pide una nueva política migratoria », *Europapress* (Spain), 16/05/2014

« L'Europe face à l'immigration : l'impasse bulgare », *Le Magazine de la rédaction, France Culture* (France), 16/05/2014

« Les États européens soutiennent une politique meurtrière en prônant le renforcement des contrôles aux frontières », *L'Hebdo anticapitaliste* (France), 16/05/2014

« Sans papiers, 150 personnes marchent de Strasbourg à Bruxelles », *Rue89* (France), 17/05/2014

« 24 millones para detener a 53.000 personas », *Diagonal Periodico* (Spain), 09/07/2014

« La situation des migrants clandestins en Europe », *radio RCF* (France), 06/08/2014

« A Calais, la politique contre les migrants », *La Vie* (France), 08/08/2014

« Calais, Lampedusa : que faire des migrants qui arrivent en Europe ? », *28 minutes, ArteTV* (France-Germany), 18/09/2014

« A year after Lampedusa: what has changed? », *OpenDemocracy* (United Kingdom), 02/10/2014

« Le XXIe siècle sera-t-il le siècle des réfugiés ? », radio broadcast Culture matin, *France culture* (France), 21/10/2014

« Migrants : sauver ou surveiller ? », *Lien Social* (France), 17/11/2014

« Migration, Fisheries, and the Supremacy of European Interests in Mauritania », *Jadaliyya.com* (Lebanon), 19/11/2014

« Histoire de Léonidas Théocharis », Emission 3D, *France Inter* (France), 07/12/2014

Monthly radio broadcast, in partnership with Réseau Education Sans Frontières (Education Without Borders Network) on the Parisian radio Fréquence Paris Plurielles (FPP)

« La charte de Lampedusa », 05/02/2014

« Les accords de réadmission », 05/03/2014

« 'Dublin III' et les réformes du droit d'asile en Europe », 02/04/2014

« L'évaluation de la directive retour par la Commission européenne », 07/05/2014

« Frontex et la campagne Frontexit », 04/06/2014

« A Calais et en Méditerranée », 11/09/2014

« La campagne Open Access Now », 03/12/2014

Migreurop Spain in the media

The Spanish members of Migreurop are particularly engaged against the situation, the violence and the human rights' violations around the Spanish cities of Ceuta and Melilla. Their mobilisation, led as ``Migreurop Spain`` has been largely covered by the Spanish press.

`` Migreurop exige una comisión parlamentaria para investigar los sucesos de Ceuta ``, *Teinteresa.es* and *Kaosenlared*, 07/02/2014

`` En Europa existe xenofobia institucional ``, *21 la revista cristiana de hoy*, 15/04/2014

`` Migreurop exige una solución europea al 'drama' de Ceuta y Melilla ``, *Publico.es*, 14/05/2014

`` Migreurop reclama a la UE medidas reales de inmigración legal ``, *Europapress*, 16/05/2014

`` Migreurop denuncia la 'escalada de la guerra sucia' contra los migrantes en Marruecos y en la valla de Melilla ``, *Europapress.es*, 18/08/2014

`` Migreurop lleva a Bruselas la situación de la frontera en Ceuta y Melilla ``, *El Faro digital*, 05/09/2014

`` Migreurop irá a la justicia para acabar con 'prácticas represivas' en la valla ``, *El Faro digital*, 13/09/2014

`` Los Gobiernos de España y Marruecos son la mayor mafia de traficantes de personas ``, *elPeriódico*, 13/09/2014

`` Imputado el jefe de la Guardia Civil de Melilla por las devoluciones en la frontera ``, *El País*, 15/09/2014

`` Las devoluciones que siempre han sido ilegales pero que ahora son investigadas ``, *eldiario.es*, 15/09/2014

`` Imputado el comandante en jefe de la Guardia Civil en Melilla por las 'devoluciones en caliente'``, *Público*, 15/09/2014

`` Imputado el jefe de la Guardia Civil en Melilla por las devoluciones de inmigrantes ``, *La Vanguardia*, 15/09/2014

`` El juez imputa al jefe de la Guardia Civil en Melilla por las 'devoluciones en caliente' ``, *Naiz.eus*, 15/09/2014

`` Imputado por presunta prevaricación el jefe de la Guardia Civil de Melilla ``, *ABC.es*, 15/09/2014

`` Un juez imputa al jefe de la Guardia Civil de Melilla por las devoluciones en caliente ``, *elPeriódico*, 15/09/2014

`` Migreurop denuncia que la UE pretende una 'caza al inmigrante irregular' ``, *Europapress.es*, 10/10/2014

`` Migreurop exige al Gobierno el fin de las devoluciones en caliente ``, *Publico.es*, 17/10/2017

`` Migreurop tacha de 'fraude normativo' la enmienda de Extranjería que pretende el PP ``, *Europapress.es*, 23/10/2014

۰ Migreurop plantea en el Congreso una iniciativa para suspender el acuerdo de readmisión de migrantes con Marruecos ۰, *Europapress.es* and *Telecinco.es*, 26/11/2014

۰ Fernández Díaz insiste en la 'plena legalidad' de los 'rechazos' en frontera ۰, *ElFaroDigital.es*, 27/11/2014

۰ Migreurop irá a la justicia para acabar con 'prácticas represivas' en la valla ۰, *ElFaroDigital.es*, 07/12/2014

۰ ONG y expertos defienden alternativas a la devolución en caliente y dicen que el debate no es sobre quitar las fronteras ۰, *Telecinco.es*, 11/12/2014

| *Frontexit* **in the media** **|**

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۰ Frontex, la machine qui traque les migrants۰, GQ magazine n°71 (France), January 2014

۰ Lampedusa : la face cachée de l'opération Mare Nostrum ۰, *Slate.fr* (France), 06/02/2014

۰ La dissuasion par la noyade : l'Europe forteresse et ses cimetières marins ۰, *Les Possibles* (Attac France's review), 21/02/2014

۰ Turkey : The EU's New Border Police ۰, *MintPressNews* (United States), 05/03/2014

۰ Frontex : l'amorce d'une immigration mortifère ۰, *LaMarseillaise.fr* (France), 03/04/2014

۰ Frontex : l'Europe en guerre contre un ennemi qu'elle s'invente ۰, *Radio Dialogue* (France), radio broadcast with La Cimade, 16/05/2014

۰ Les migrants en marche pour la liberté ۰, *Arte* (France-Germany), 19/05/2014

۰ Caroline Intrand, responsable des questions européennes au Ciré ۰, *RFI* (France), 23/05/2014

۰ Le mandat de Frontex est contraire au respect des droits fondamentaux ۰, *Alteréchos* (Belgium), 23/05/2014

۰ L'Europe met-elle à mal le droit d'asile ? ۰, *LaLibre.be* (Belgium), 23/05/2014

۰ De Strasbourg à Bruxelles : une marche pour dénoncer la politique migratoire de l'UE ۰, *LaMeuse.be* (Belgium), 09/06/2014

۰ La Caravane des migrants marche contre les politiques migratoires de l'UE ۰, *RTBF.be* (Belgium), 23/06/2014

۰ Le déploiement de Frontex entre Grèce et Turquie nuit au droit d'asile ۰, *Nouvelles d'Arménie magazine* (France), 27/07/2014

۰ Frontex between Greece and Turkey : the border of denial – the deployment of Frontex is impairing the right of asylum ۰, *Rights in exile* (International)*, 01/09/2014

۰ New Operation Could Hide Major Shift in Europe's Immigration Control Policy ", *Inter Press Service News Agency* (Italy), 06/09/2014

‘‘ L'organisation des passeurs de migrants ’’, *RTBF* (Belgium), 16/09/2014

‘‘ Naufrages en Méditerranée : une année pour rien ? ’’, *Slate.fr* (France), 22/09/2014

‘‘ Migration en Méditerranée : 'Départs pour une terre promise' ? ’’, *Dimanche* (Belgium), 28/09/2014

‘‘ Immigration clandestine : le Triton européen prend la relève de l'Italie ’’, *RTBF* (Belgium), 04/10/2014

Aftermath, in the media, of the press release "Mos Maiorum: the hunt against undocumented migrants in Europe" released on October 10th in the frame of the Frontexit campaign

‘‘ Immigration : lancement de l'opération anti sans-papiers controversée 'Mos Maiorum' ’’, *Euronews* (Europe), 13/10/2014

‘‘ Immigration : l'UE lance l'opération Mos Maiorum contre les sans-papiers ’’, *20minutes.fr* (France), 13/10/2014

‘‘ Europa macht Jagd auf illegale Einwanderer ’’, *N24* (Germany), 13/10/2014

‘‘ Schengen sucht nach 'Illegalen' ’’, *Kleine Zeitung* (Austria), 13/10/2014

‘‘ Konzertierter Großeinsatz gegen illegale Einwanderer ’’, *Nachrichten* (Austria), 13/10/2014

‘‘ Coup de filet de l'UE contre les migrations irrégulières ’’, *Europolitics* (Belgium), 13/10/2014

‘‘ Vaste opération européenne de contrôle de l'immigration clandestine ’’, *RTBF* (Belgium), 13/10/2014

‘‘ Mos Maiorum : 14 jours de lutte contre l'immigration clandestine ’’, *RTBF.be* (Belgium), 14/10/2014

‘‘ Frontexit : Opération 'Mos Maiorum' : La traque aux migrants sans-papiers en Europe ’’, *Relation-presse* (Morocco), 14/10/2014

‘‘ Europe moves to track migrants without papers ’’, *The Daily Star* (Bangladesh), 14/10/2014

‘‘ L'immigration illégale dans le collimateur de l'Europe ’’, *InfoCatho.be* (Belgium), 13/10/2014

‘‘ Quelque 150 personnes pour dénoncer l'opération européenne Mos Maiorum ’’, *RTBF* (Belgium), 22/10/2014

‘‘ Fin de Mos Maiorum, une opération policière très critiquée ’’, *RTBF* (Belgium), 27/10/2014

‘‘ Frontex insan yaşamını hiçe sayıyor ’’, *Evrensel* (Turkey), 06/11/2014

‘‘ Türkiye-Yunanistan sınırındaki kaçaklarla ilgili rapor ’’, *Bugün* (Turkey), 06/11/2014

‘‘ Türkiye-Yunanistan Sınırındaki Kaçaklarla İlgili Rapor ’’, *Haberlersondakika* (Turkey), 06/11/2014

‘‘ Frontex'ten hak ihlali ’’, *Birgün* (Turkey), 07/11/2014

‘‘ La route des migrants ’’, *RTBF.be* (Belgium), 08/11/2014

‘‘ Marie-Dominique Aguillon : 'Triton n'a pas vocation à sauver des vies' ’’, *Allô Bruxelles, RFI* (France), *RFI* (France), 16/11/2014

" Chaîne humaine mercredi contre la politique migratoire de l'Europe ", *Rue89* (France), 25/11/2014

" Frontex et l'externalisation des contrôles migratoires. L'exemple de la coopération avec les Etats africains ", *Vues d'Europe et d'ailleurs (Echanges et Partenariats website)*, 26/11/2014

" Chaîne pour les migrants ", *Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace* (France), 27/11/2014

" La politica migratoria europea viola los Derechos Humanos ", *Rebelion* (Espagne), 28/11/2014

" Migration : il faut agir maintenant ", *EuroparlTV* (Europe), 23/12/2014

" Faire sombrer Frontex ", *Plein droit* (n°103) (France), December 2014

" Contrôle des frontières extérieures de l'UE : l'impasse ", *MicMag* (Belgium), December 2014

***Open Access Now* in the media**

" Marseille. Une députée visite le centre de détention ", *Maritima info* (France), 31/01/2014

" Centre de rétention de Marseille : encore 'loin des standards', selon une députée européenne ", *Marseille ma ville* (France), 31/01/2014

" Un site en-deçà des standards ", *20 minutes* (France), 12/02/2014

" Comme un air de prison au centre de rétention de Marseille ", *RTL info* (Belgium), 20/02/2014

" L'Europe face à l'immigration : l'impasse bulgare ", *France Culture* (France), 16/05/2014

" Coups de crayon sur la rétention ", *Mediapart* (France), 27/06/2014

" La sélection de la semaine : Mars !, Le livre des Cinq roues, C.R.A., Mon histoire, A.N.G.E. et Le bouquin du petit coin ", *NRblogs* (France), 23/08/2014

" Une BD sur le centre de rétention ", *La dépêche du midi* (France), 28/08/2014

" Ça pétille : CRA de Jean-François Meybeck ", *megafm* (France), 28/08/2014

" 'CRA' : exposition, signatures et débats ", *La Dépêche* (France), 02/09/2014

" De L'Europe forteresse à l'Europe carcérale ", *L'Humanité.fr* (France), 10/10/2014

" L'atenció mèdica al CIE de la Zona Franca, insuficient segons les entitats ", *btv* (Spain), 10/10/2014

" Urtasun denuncia que el CIE de la Zona Franca no compleix els requisits mínims de drets humans ", *Ara.cat* (Spain), 10/10/2014

" Urtasun dice que el CIE no cumple los requisitos mínimos de derechos humanos ", *La Vanduardia* (Spain), 10/10/2014

" La face cachée des camps d'étranger.e.s en Europe ", *Le 1 Magazine* (France), 22/10/2014

« [Cie, troppo orrore nel centro per i migranti : vietate foto e riprese](#) », *Reppublica.it* (Italy), 13/11/2014

« [Andalucia Acoge y APDHA visitan los CIEs de Algeciras y Tarifa y los tachan de 'cárceles encubiertas'](#) », Grupodiarioarea.es (Spain), 18/11/2014

« [Interior esconde las vergüenzas del CIE de Algeciras](#) », *eldiardio.es* (Spain), 18/11/2014

« [Allô ? Je suis bien au centre de rétention ?](#) », *L'Humanité.fr* (France), 18/11/2014

« [Migreurop visita los centros de internamiento de extranjeros de Algeciras y Tarifa](#) », *Humania.tv* (Spain), 19/11/2014

« [Las historias cautivas de los CIE, al descubierto a través de un documental](#) », *eldiario.es* (Spain), 12/12/2014

« [Ponte Galeria : la 'Guantanamo' italiana](#) », *Repubblica.it* (Italy), 22/12/2014

« [Ponte Galeria : aprite quella gabbia](#) », *Il Manifesto* (Italy), 22/12/2014

ANNEXE 2

Interventions in the name of *Migreurop*

Migreurop's members participated as speakers in numerous initiatives, especially associative, related to the network's working issues.

« La politique européenne en matière d'immigration ; situation actuelle et perspectives », meeting and debate, ASECA, Amiens (France), 01/02/2014

« Seminar on the deportation regime in migration politics in Norway », Festival of the documentary film *Human Rights Human Wrong*, Oslo (Norway), 07/02/2014

« Les nouveaux migrants à l'épreuve des frontières », meeting and debate, Institut du Monde Arabe, Paris (France), 13/02/2014

« Les politiques migratoires européennes : Pourquoi une Europe forteresse ? », Antony (France), 07/03/2014

« Mesa redonda. Crecen los muros, pero otra política de inmigración europea es posible », Madrid (Spain), 17/03/2014

« Migrations Europe Méditerranée, une autre politique est possible », Lyon (France), 22/03/2014

« The EU framework on borders and the role for independent border monitors », Luxembourg, 02/04/2014

« Méditerranée : espace de mobilités et de turbulences », Marseille (France), 04/04/2014

« La Convention de Genève cherche protection », Lille (France), 05/04/2014

« L'Europe forteresse », conference-debate, Caen (France), 15/05/2014

« L'Aventure », screening and debate, EHESS Paris (France), 22/05/2014

« Europe: integration or disintegration? Well-being and prosperity or social insecurity? Factors of peace and democracy? », Forum Social Peace and Social Justice, Sarajevo (Bosnia-Herzegovina), 08/06/2014

« La Nuit des Idées », round table, Mucem, Marseille (France), 27/06/2014

International colloquium « A global landscape of camps », Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences sociales / Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine, Paris (France), 22-24/10/2014

Training by Migreurop in the frame of the Master's degree « Migrations et Relations interethniques » (MIRI) of Paris Diderot University (France), 20/11/2014

᠆ Les politiques migratoires européennes : entre mythes et réalités ᠆, exhibition, film and debate in the frame of the Migrant'Scène festival, Paris (France), 17/11/2014

᠆Penser l'immigration autrement pour en parler différemment ᠆, Paris (France), 09/12/2014

Interventions in the name of *Frontexit*

᠆ L'Europe, une forteresse ᠆, in the frame of the Europe's Week, Centre scolaire de Berlaymont (Belgique), 03/01/2014

᠆ Les secrets de la forteresse Europe ᠆, screening and debate, Strasbourg (France), 18/01/2014

᠆ Frontex : compatible avec le respect des droits fondamentaux ? ᠆, *Local Social Forum of the Morbihan* (France), 25/01/2014

᠆ 10 heures contre le racisme et pour l'égalité des droits ᠆, Petit-Quevilly (France), 15/02/2014

᠆ Journée OXFAMNESTY ᠆, Brussels (Belgium), 19/02/2014

᠆ L'Europe : en guerre contre un ennemi qu'elle s'invente ? ᠆, Brussels (Belgium), 20/02/2014

᠆ 30 propositions pour l'Egalité des droits et contre le racisme ᠆, Paris (France), 02/03/2014

᠆ L'immigration en Belgique : quelles (pro)positions pour la prochaine législature ? ᠆, Arlon (Belgique), 20/03/2014

᠆ Frontex : l'Europe en guerre contre un ennemi qu'elle s'invente ᠆, Château-Arnoux Saint-Auban (France), 06/05/2014

᠆ A contre-courant ᠆, screening, Marseille (France), 12/05/2014

᠆A contre-courant ᠆, screening, Dijon (France), 23/06/2014

᠆ Semaine d'émancipation ᠆, Cléon d'Andran (France), 09/07/2014

᠆La forteresse Europe ᠆, European Summer University for Social Movements, Paris (France), 20/08/2014

᠆ Frontex, bras armé de la guerre aux migrant.e.s ᠆, intervention on Frontexit in the frame of a debate organized by the association Survie (France) during ᠆la Fête de l'Humanité ᠆, 14/09/2014

Intervention on Frontexit, in the frame of Ciré's 60th anniversary, Brussels (Belgium), 26/09/2014

Festival of Mediterranean cultures ᠆ Sabir ᠆, Lampedusa (Italy), 01-05/10/2014

Conference and debate, Bordeaux (France), 4/11/2014

Exhibition Frontexit, MJC de Fécamp (France), 15-22/11/2014

Press conference, European Parliament, Strasbourg (France), 26/11/2014

« L'Aventure », screening, Paris (France), 17/11/2014

« [Frontex, bras armé de l'Europe contre un ennemi qui n'en est pas un](#) », Gap (France), 18/11/2014

« A contre-courant », screening and debate, Festival Migrant'scène Lille (France), 18/11/2014

« A contre-courant », screening, Fécamp (France), 20/11/2014

« Ceuta, douce prison », screening, Bolbec (France), 20/11/2014

« Les secrets de la forteresse Europe », screening, Tours (France), 20/11/2014

« Pour une autre politique migratoire », human chain in front of the European Parliament organised by a group of associations, Strasbourg (France), 26/11/2014

« Les secrets de la forteresse Europe », screenings, *Migrant'scène Festival*, Alençon (France), 25/11/2014 et Soissons (France), 27/11/2014

« A contre-courant », screening, *Migrant'scène Festival*, Mazamet (France), 28/11/2014

Interventions on Frontex and the European Migratory Policies, Closing of the Migrant'scène Festival, Toulouse (France), 28/11/2014

Migrations World Social Mondial, Johannesbourg (South Africa), 05-08/12/2014

International Seminary « Freedom of Movement », European Parliament (Brussels), 11-12/12/2014

Formations organised / animated by Frontexit's members
- Formation/round-table, organised by Fasti in Valence (France), 24/01/2014
- Formation organised by La Cimade for its local activists in Paris (France), 14/02/2014
- Formation organised by Ciré and PLN (Belgium) for lawyers of the Brussels's bar, 11/03/2014
- Formation organised by Ciré, invited by COLUXAM (Coordination Asylum and Migration of Luxembourg) (Belgium), 20/03/2014
- Formation organised by La Cimade for RESF's activists in Manosque (France), 28/03/2014
- Formation organised by Fasti to Romans ASTI's members (France), 03/06/2014
- Formation organised by CNCD 11.11.11 to the Centre Polyculturel Résistances of Liège (Belgium), 13/06/2014
- « [Frontex : une agence aux frontières du droit](#) », formation organised by La Cimade, Fasti and CNCD 11.11.11 in the frame of the International Solidarity Summer University in Rennes (France), 04/07/2014
- Training/debate organised by Valence's ASTI in the frame of the « Emancipation Week » in Cléon d'Andran (France), 17/07/2014
- Workshop « Fortress Europe » organized by Fasti and a Migreurop individual member in the frame of the Attac European Summer Universities in Paris (France), 20/08/2014
- Training organised by La Cimade to its local activists in Toulouse (France), 19/09/2014
- Training organised by Ciré and CNCD 11.11.11, supported by the PASCS, on Frontex's cooperation with African States in Dakar (Senegal), 20/10/2014
- Training organised by EMHRN in Tunis (Tunisia), 30/10-02/11/2014

- Training organised by PLN and Ciré to lawyers of the Brussels bar's association, Brussels (Belgium), 03/11/2014
- Training organised by EMHRN in Hammamet (Tunisia), 13/11/2014
- Training organised by EMHRN to AESAT's students (Tunisia), 15/12/2014
- Training organised by Fasti to the Fédération Syndicale Unitaire, Paris (France), 15/12/2014

Interventions in the name of *Open Access Now*

﹁ Point de non-retour. La situation des migrants 'non éloignables' en France et en Europe ﹂, Paris (France), 21/01/2014

﹁ La campagne Open Access ﹂, intervention Master MICP, Migrinter, Poitiers (France), 19/02/2014

﹁ EU 013, L'Ultima Frontiera ﹂, screening, *Human Rights film International Festival,* Paris (France), 12/03/2014

﹁ IDC Europe regional workshop on alternatives to detention ﹂, Brussels (Belgium), 27-28/03/2014

﹁ Contre les murs ﹂, screening, Cornebarrieu (France), 05/04/2014

﹁ Souffrances et violences dans les lieux d'enfermement des étrangers ﹂, Paris (France) 07/04/2014

﹁ Rétention des migrants en Europe : où en est-on ? ﹂, Open Access Now, European Parliament, Brussels (Belgium), 15/10/2014

Demonstration ﹁ No more detention ! ﹂, *Campaign to Close Campsfield* (United Kingdom), 29-30/11/2014

﹁ Peintures sur la migration ﹂, Palaiseau (France), 05/12/2014

﹁ La face cachée de l'enfermement des étrangers ﹂, public meeting OAN/OEE, Paris (France), 08/12/2014