

Activity report 2015



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I – INTRODUCTION

This is no ‘migration crisis’

The EU’s ‘hotspots’ approach worsens the policy of detentions and ‘let them drown’

According to most political commentators, the year 2016 has been marked by a ‘migration crisis’. The use of this expression is generally justified by reference to the arrival in the EU of some 1.5 million asylum seekers between June 2015 and May 2016¹. While this figure is higher than usual, it primarily demonstrates the dead-end of current EU policies, rather than providing an over-simple explanation for the serious errors that the figure reveals. Germany alone has received about half of these asylum seekers, particularly in the last weeks of summer and early autumn of 2015, when it opened its borders. In other countries, often alongside an increase in xenophobia, in terms of immigration the year has been marked by little or no activity. In the UK, sheltered behind the Calais fortress built in collaboration with a French government that has done everything possible to stop exiles from reaching UK territory, arrivals were barely more in 2015 than in 2014. Elsewhere (Idomeni, the Calais region, Hungary), dreadful humanitarian situations have resulted from policing measures rather than from a massive and unforeseen exodus.

A predictable increase in arrivals

EU governments cannot claim to be surprised by a sudden ‘flood’ of refugees. The departure into exile of millions of Syrians, Iraqis and Afghans didn’t happen overnight. For years the number of refugees in camps in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey has been increasing, and conditions in the camps have been worsening. For a long time, economic and commercial policies, interventionist policies of the EU and the United States, authoritarian regimes notably in the Horn of Africa (Eritrea, Ethiopia), and destabilisation in much of West Africa (Nigeria, Mali, Gambia, Guinea) have pushed hundreds of thousands of people onto the road into exile. The EU’s Frontex agency is blessed with a news service that does not stint on alarmist notes sent to member governments urging them to release further resources for the control of Europe’s external frontiers.

The main countries of the EU comprise a space with over 500 million inhabitants that shelters fewer refugees than Lebanon, Lebanon where there are nearly 2 million refugees, quite apart from Palestinians in exile, in a country of just 6 million inhabitants. If EU governments had wished to put in place policies of welcome, they had the freedom to do so. But, on the contrary, the line, constantly repeated, has been to keep out exiles seeking to reach Europe. Italy’s life-saving Mare Nostrum operation was discontinued because it created a ‘pull factor’. To prevent any ‘influx’ from the south of Europe, the main countries of central and western Europe have reintroduced border controls and even erected walls within the Schengen area, which has been rendered inoperative in the name of the fight against the ‘migrant risk’. From Hungary to France, an inhospitable reception and police harassment have been deployed as massive weapons aimed at repelling exiles who have been able to slip through the net of controls, or through the few doors that have been opened provisionally (such as the Macedonia-Greece frontier at the end of summer 2015).

Once more war is declared on migrants

The dramatic shipwrecks in the Mediterranean (over 10,000 deaths since 2014), together with the spectacular images of the exodus from Syria, have allowed the European Commission and main states of the EU to strengthen policies already carried out for some years in the name of the ‘fight against people traffickers’ and the necessary protection of the EU’s external borders. The war conducted since the early 2000s against migrants undertaking dangerous sea crossings is now more than ever the priority for Frontex; the agency has an enlarged mandate and has been reinforced by warships of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). To be sure, the Italian coast guards, some boats chartered by non-government organisations (NGOs), and the alarm system of Watch the Med do help in bringing aid to doomed small vessels. But the EU has made its choice, to put in place an illusory closure of frontiers, in a

¹ Latest available figures from Eurostat at the time of writing.

police and military framework that makes crossing borders yet more dangerous. This policy has the consequence that thousands of people are left to drown. In the absence of visas or other legal means of exercising their right to leave their country, they have been forced to put their own lives at risk. The 'hotspot' approach has been put forward since spring 2015 by the European Commission as the 'solution' to a supposed 'migration crisis'. However, the policy is a reaffirmation of precisely those choices that led to the Mediterranean Sea becoming a graveyard and of the creation of numerous zones where exiles see their most fundamental rights denied.

Hotspots and a gulag of camps

The first aim of the 'hotspots' approach is to hold back migrants before they reach European frontiers, even when this involves financial support to governments with as little to recommend them as Sudan and Eritrea (in the Khartoum process), or recognising as a 'safe country' a Turkey in turmoil, and not even fully applying the Geneva convention and its additional protocols (the EU-Turkey agreement of March 2016).

Stage two in this policy: exiles who have overcome multiple obstacles placed in their way are detained or held in open air camps in 'first arrival' zones, often where nothing is in place to receive them with dignity. Thus, Aegean islands have been turned into 'hotspots', a gulag of camps with several functions – detention, triage or selections, expulsion, relocation. Humanitarian organisations in these most dramatic of situations virulently denounce the inhumanity of these places – notably also refusing to carry out their work in them – where vulnerable people in need of protection are warehoused. The predictable, and indeed predicted, change in routes of displaced people, with its cortege of deaths, has resulted in such sinister 'hotspots' being opened also in Lampedusa and in Italy.

Stage three: at the end of a long process of triage or selections, privations and humiliations, people not considered legal entrants onto European soil (either because they have travelled via a 'safe country', or because they would not qualify as refugees under a Geneva convention that is both flaunted and restrictively interpreted by the authorities) are supposed to be expelled as fast as possible, even without 'travel permits' extorted from countries of origin or transit.

Migreurop and the struggle against externalization of border control

This report sets out the ways in which, throughout 2015, the Migreurop network interpreted, made known, and denounced the policy of externalization of border control, be it to the general public, to activists in the cause of migrants, or to the decision makers in matters of immigration policy. This activity, which the network has carried for over ten years, depends on the work of some forty organizations and some fifty individual activists involved in the struggle *against* the externalization of the EU's frontiers, and *for* the only and necessary alternative that respects fundamental rights: opening up legal channels of migration, as a prelude to real freedom of movement and the right to stay. In this struggle, the members of Migreurop, in nearly twenty countries in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, are engaged alongside people exercising their right to migrate, penned in many camps and 'hotspots' or otherwise endangered in the name of a policy of border control that undermines the most basic of human rights.

II – THE MIGREUROP NETWORK

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

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

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

More generally, the objectives of the network are to: "*identify, raise awareness of, denounce and fight European systems that marginalise those migrants and asylum seekers deemed undesirable*". In this framework, Migreurop was one of the first to popularise the term 'externalisation' of EU immigration and asylum policies, to underline the dangers inherent in a process which involves delegating the fight against 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 migrants², and "*a radical change in migration policy in order to make possible the freedom of all people to come and go and settle, which constitutes an essential corollary to the protection of migrant rights*"³.

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

Migreurop does not receive any European funds – its main donors being private foundations (see II-The network's composition/d), – and directs its campaigns to European institutions and governments through distribution of documents and press releases (see V-Awareness/c).

III – NETWORK COMPOSITION

a. Management bodies

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

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

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

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

The network's management bodies were renewed at the last General Assembly that took place in Brussels on June 13 and 14, 2015.

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

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

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

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

b. The team

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

c. Members

Migreurop is currently composed of **forty-six organisations as well as fifty-three 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). Three individual members and an association member (Visions Solidaires Togo) joined the network in 2015.

The full list of the network's association members follows, listed by country⁴:

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

CYPRUS KISA

EGYPT EFR Egyptian Foundation for Refugee Rights

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

⁴ Due to reasons of confidentiality, the list of individual members is not public.

GERMANY Border Monitoring Europe

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

LEBANON Frontiers

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

MAURITANIA AMDH Association Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme

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

PORTUGAL SOLIM Solidariedade Imigrante

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

SWITZERLAND Solidarité sans frontières

TOGO Attac Togo | Visions solidaires

TUNISIA FTDES Forum Tunisiens des Droits Économiques et Sociaux

TURKEY HCA/RASP Helsinki Citizen Assembly Refugee Advocacy Support Program

UNITED KINGDOM Statewatch | Barbed Wire Britain Network

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

d. Finances

Table of funding sources	2014	2015
Private funding	168 818	161 944
Fondation de France	20 000	30 500
CCFD Terre Solidaire	30 000	37 500
FUMPT	15 000	16 500
Secours Catholique	30 000	25 000
Epim	72 169	52 444
La Cimade	2 000	
Ciré regularisation	- 351	
Public funding	24 000	38 250
Ile-de-France FRDVA	10 000	11 250
Ile-de-France Méditerranée		11 000
Ville de Niort	3 000	
Mairie de Paris	1 000	
Réserve parlementaire	10 000	16 000
Others	11 849	32 924
Subscriptions	6 820	12 050
Atlas sales and royalties	3 549	1 604
Service deliveries		14 950
Gifts	1 480	4 320
Financial products	206	262
'Livret Bleu' interests	206	262
Total	204 873	233 380

e. Support



FONDATION
un
monde **par**
tous



PROJET *
SOUTENU
PAR



GAUCHE UNITAIRE EUROPÉENNE
GAUCHE VERTE NORDIQUE



 **MORCES**

IV – INVESTIGATIONS

a. On-site missions (volunteers and members)

Long-term missions by volunteers

The network regularly sends volunteers on on-site missions in the framework of [Exchanges & Partnerships](#) (E&P) Programmes in order to collect information in support of campaigns and activities of the network, to mobilize young people and strengthen cooperation among associations with common goals.

Thus, since 2005, two or three mission groups are set in place every year and around forty young people have taken part in one of the fourteen mission groups. This collaboration also permits Migreurop and E&P to renew and strengthen their mutual relationships.

Lydie Arbogast returned from a mission – to Senegal - undertaken in the context of the [mission group 15](#) at the beginning of 2015:

Senegal (Dakar): Lydie Arbogast (April 2014/April 2015)

Lydie was welcomed for one year in Dakar by the platform for Senegal civil society associations for migrants and displaced persons rights (PASCS-DM/PD – member of the [Frontexit campagne](#) (see IV – Mobilisation/b). Her mission – in the framework of the Frontexit campaign - was to understand the context within which cooperation on management of migratory movements is taking place between Frontex and Senegal (and in general between Frontex and West African countries) and to reinforce the partnership between Migreurop and PASCA-DM/PD.

In 2015, two further mission groups took place (each involving two volunteers, bringing the number of groups to 17), one beginning in February and one in November.

Mission Group 16:

Italy (Messina): Sabine Llewellyn (February/June 2015)

2015 – like the previous year – was once again marked by the many shipwrecks in the central and western Mediterranean involving migrants in which 3700 perished according to the [IOM](#). It is in this context that Sabine was welcomed by the [Thomas Sankara “circolo”](#) of the Italian association ARCI (member of Migreurop) to help support the work of the Watch the Med platform (see IV – Mobilisation/c) by documenting situations of distress in the Mediterranean Sea and the violations of the human rights of migrants. Sabine developed [synthesis documents](#) on shipwreck cases which were published on-line on the Watch the Med site and which contributed to an [observer’s report](#) called *“More than 300 people in four rubber vessels die in the Central Mediterranean Sea”* (14/02/2015).

Morocco (Rabat): Elsa Tyszler (February 2015/January 2016)

Ten years after the [fatal events on the borders at Ceuta and Melilla](#) in October 2005, non-governmental organizations have observed that the following decade was witness to constant violence, sometimes deadly, against persons wishing to migrate to Europe, especially in the cross-border zones (Northern Moroccan/Southern European border).

In 2015 La Cimade, together with [GADEM](#) (member of Migreurop), decided therefore to inquire into the situation on the Spanish-Moroccan border in the framework of a report on three European gateways (Calais, Italy, Ceuta/Melilla). Elsa worked with them on the issue of rights of foreigners in Morocco and at its borders. She was also tasked with strengthening the partnership between Moroccan and Spanish associations concerning the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. She thus took part in several on-site missions at the borders and within the territory of Morocco in order to support the advocacy of the project’s partners, including a joint mission (GADEM, La Cimade, APDHA, Migreurop) to Morocco’s northern border in June 2015.

In the context of her voluntary work, she published a note in September 2015 entitled *“Gérer la frontière euro-africaine : Melilla, laboratoire de l’externalisation des frontières européennes en Afrique”* (Managing the European-African border : Melilla, laboratory for externalizing European borders to Africa), and

prepared an observer's report "[Ceuta et Melilla: centres de tri à ciel ouvert aux portes de l'Afrique?](#)" (Ceuta and Melilla: open air sorting stations at Africa's doorway?), translated into Arab and Spanish and published in December 2015.

Belgium (Brussels): Marine Simon (February/June 2015)

Marine worked for five months with the [Belgian League for Human Rights](#) (member of Migreurop) on the theme of foreigners' rights by helping to organize the Migreurop exposition *Moving Beyond Borders – MBB* (see V- Awareness-raising/b), which opened in Brussels in June 2015 during the network's General Assembly. Her task was to organize the exhibition opening and a public event to raise awareness about the network's two awareness-raising campaigns (Frontexit and Open Access Now – see IV Mobilizations/b) in collaboration with the Migreurop team and the Belgian network members. She was also in charge of developing activities and **tools** to use the exhibition to help facilitate understanding of the meaning of MBB by different audiences and in local/national contexts.

Mission Group 17:

France (Calais): Cécilia Fall

Calais, the historical cradle of the Migreurop network's battle since the end of the 1990s, is the emblematic example of the incoherence of the European Union's migratory and asylum policies, which claim to defend human rights while dissuading oppressed people from finding asylum in its territory. Like other parts of the world (e.g. the Turkish-Greek border, Ceuta and Melilla enclaves), Calais and the surrounding area is a place where migrants are trapped in violence and denied their rights, where the exiles are blocked in their migratory path and locked up in the open air. It is also the home of a large solidarity network involving many actors who – particularly in 2015 – have developed an original model for resisting the attempts of authoritarian management of mobility of migrants.

In this framework, Cécilia worked for six months with the [Plateforme de Service aux migrants \(PSM\)](#). Her mission was to inform and raise awareness among the general public about current European migration policy issues and their impact on migrants at this border and at the other European entry points.

In particular, she was in charge of:

- Promoting the exhibition *Moving Beyond Borders* (presented from 1 to 18 December 2015 in the library of the University of Calais), especially to school children and adolescents (see V- Awareness-raising /b)
- Supporting the organization of a Migreurop meeting on "*hotspots*" on 12 December 2015 (see V- Awareness-raising /a)
- Supporting the organization of the annual inter-association forum of the PSM on the impact of European policies in March 2016.

Turkey (Izmir): Nausicaa Preiss

In view of the security arrangements in the central Mediterranean in 2015 and the risks to which migrants who take this trajectory are exposed, the last months in 2015 were witness to a shift in migratory routes from those between Libya and Southern Italy in the Central Mediterranean region to those in the Eastern Mediterranean between Turkey and Greece. Faced with this new situation, the European Union quickly negotiated with Turkey to strengthen its border controls and to contain migratory flows to Europe.

It was in this context that Nausicaa was welcomed by [Mülteci-Der](#), a partner association of Migreurop, to observe and analyze the impact of European migration policies on the rights of migrants on Turkish territory and at its borders, particularly on the Aegean Sea. She was specifically tasked to support the work of the Watch the Med/Alarmphone platform and to follow the evolution of the situation *in situ* concerning the ongoing negotiations between the European Union and Turkey after *Frontexit* published a report in 2013 ("[Frontex between Greece and Turkey, at the border of denial](#)").

Bulgaria (Sofia): Nedialka Tachalakova (November 2015/April 2016)

In 2015 there was an interesting evolution concerning migration questions in Bulgaria, and the network wanted to learn more about the reality and the actors taking part at the national and local level.

In this context, Nedialka worked for six months at the [Center for Legal Aid – Voice in Bulgaria](#) (CLA), tasked with investigation the situation of migrants in Bulgaria (both as concerns detention sites and border controls) and strengthening the partnerships with local resource organizations.

The objective of this **exploratory mission in view of a new network partner** was primarily to identify the consequences of European migration policies on the management of immigration in Bulgaria and to make Migreurop better known in this context as well as in that of civil society mobilizations in favour of migrants' rights in Bulgaria. Furthermore, the network wanted to organize – together with the university laboratory [Migrinter](#) – an exploratory mission in Bulgaria at the beginning of 2016, and the presence of a volunteer in Sofia was especially useful for the preparations. Nedialka also took part in the mission and is mentioned in the report which will be published in 2016.

Spain (Malaga): Louis Imbert (November 2015/April 2016)

Louis was welcomed for six months at [Malaga Acoge](#), member of the [Andalucia Acoge](#) Federation (member of Migreurop), notably to finish the inquiry begun by Elsa Tyszler on the Spanish-Moroccan border and to investigate what happened to the migrants who were present or transferred to the Spanish peninsula. His aim was to observe the Spanish-Moroccan border at Melilla and in Spain itself to bring to light violations of the rights of migrants, to raise awareness among the public in Spain and in Europe about these violations and to reinforce the international solidarity networks concerned with the battle for migrant rights, especially in light of the situation at the southern European border.

Missions by members

An on-site mission to **Italy** (Milan, Rome, Syracuse, Catania and Pozzallo) was organized with La Cimade and the Boats4People coalition from 1 to 11 November 2015. Six people took part: Eva Ottavy and Gipsy Beley (La Cimade), Edda Pando and Carmen Cordaro (Arci, Italy), Sara Prestianni (Arci, Migreurop) and Filippo Furri (Migreurop). This mission was carried out in the context of the larger La Cimade project to collect information and data on the situation at several EU borders and included specific work on the issue of mourning and people lost at sea, in conformity with the current priorities of the Boats4People coalition (see IV – Awareness-raising/b).

In addition, this mission was able to deal with two issues directly related to the themes covered by the network:

Reception on the Italian archipelago: dysfunctional arrangements: In preparation for the mission to Italy, Migreurop, with help of a volunteer (Pietro Vesci) and of Filippo Furri (individual member), put together a document/glossary on the reception facilities for asylum seekers in Italy and their working methods. This task was complex since the Italian reception system evolves with government decrees which multiply exceptions and permit the establishment of a detention system which is parallel to the normal system.

Although these structures are not formal retention centers, the main conclusions of the mission show preoccupying situations of isolation and non-respect of migrants' rights: a significant lack of information, a multi-faceted and complex reception system which isolates asylum seekers and hurts them psychologically, significant disparities among the structures, misappropriation of funds and related malpractice which have a dramatic impact on assistance for asylum seekers, difficulty or impossibility to access the centers.

Sorting at borders: identification in the service of expulsion rather than protection:

The delegations did not obtain authorization to enter the *hotspot* of Pozzallo, but interviews with people in the various associations and Italian activists, a meeting with EURTF (EU Regional Task Force) and witnessing an arrival at Pozzallo allowed the identification of several problems related to setting up *hotspots* (see also III – Investigation/b): lack of legal basis and clear procedures, a rapid identification procedure which raises several issues – notably about how so-called vulnerable people are dealt with and the unclear procedures for identifying potential smugglers and witnesses in the justice process -, sorting based on nationality, contrary to the Geneva Convention and European law, an increase in the number of people in the territory in an irregular situation (between September and December the majority of sub-Saharan Africans – Gambians, Nigerians, Senegalese – who passed through the Pozzallo center were

served with orders to leave the Italian territory within seven days, without explanation and often in a language they did not understand, under the pretext that the reception centers were full.)

A report covering this mission and two others undertaken by La Cimade in 2015 at the Spanish-Moroccan and French-British borders together with the APDHA will be published during 2016 for a day of analysis organized by La Cimade.

b. The *hotspot* approach

In 2015 the Migreurop began to collect information and analyze data in order to **understand better the “hotspot” approach** developed by the European Commission in its [Migrations Agenda of May 2015](#) and **the resulting excesses at the European borders as well as on the other side of the Mediterranean.**

The express objective of the “hotspot process” is to respond to the drama of the shipwrecks in the Mediterranean and the “refugee crisis” by putting in place a system of sharing asylum seekers among the countries of the EU. It is supposed to bring immediate assistance to the first countries of arrival, i.e. Greece and Italy.

In reality the purpose is to make it easier to distinguish between asylum seekers – eligible for protection in the country of arrival and/or for relocation⁵ - and economic migrants who are eligible for expulsion. These sorting procedures in countries located at the exterior borders of the European Union are thus aimed primarily at registering and tracing migrant movements.

In addition, this sorting procedure –which has no real legal basis to date in Europe nor democratic legitimacy – can only function through coercion and is evolving toward an increase in the number of detention centers (e.g. in Greece) both at the exterior borders of the European Union and upstream in the countries of departure and transit (e.g. Turkey, Niger, Soudan).

In light of this so-called innovative strategy, which in reality only seems to be the continuation of 30 years of security policies hostile to migrants, Migreurop began this project to collect and analyze information about the new externalization process and the “new” types of detention by:

- Establishment of an information exchange list on the “hotspots approach” : migreurop-hotspots@rezo.net
- Posting articles on the blog “Open Europe” on Mediapart and the publication of a [tribune](#) (in Belgium, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, France, the United Kingdom and Mauritania) on the occasion of the EU-Africa Summit in Valetta (11-12 November 2015)
- Organization of an international meeting in Calais on 12 December 2015 with the participation of members and partners from countries concerned by the projects to implant “new” sorting camps (Italy, Greece, Turkey Niger) – (see V – Awareness-raising /a).

This work will continue throughout 2016, in particular with the establishment of an “Africa” sub-working group and the publication at the end of 2016 of a joint analysis by network members and partners on “the hotspots approach” within and beyond the European Union.

⁵ Relocation permits derogation of the Dublin III rule (under which the first country of arrival is responsible for the asylum demand) and to distribute asylum seekers who arrive in Italy and Greece after April 15, 2015 among the Member States of the European Union. Relocation is only possible for those nationalities for which the grant rate for refugee status is above 75%, based on Eurostat data for all Member States.

V – MOBILIZATION

a. Projects on detention

Open Access Now campaign

The [Open Access Now](#) campaign, which was started in October 2011 in partnership with [European Alternatives](#), coordinated by Migreurop and Anafé (France), and led from December 2012 to August 2015 by an international pilot committee⁶, has demanded closure of all migrant camps and - for as long as they exist - unconditional access to these camps and information about them to representatives of civil society and journalists.

The first months of 2015 were marked by the follow-up to the mobilization activities which began on 15 October 2014 on the occasion of the round table “Detention of migrants in Europe: what is happening?” which took place at the European Parliament (Brussels).

This mobilisation effort lasted for four and a half months, ending on 2 March 2015. Like earlier efforts, its aim was to raise awareness among civil society and politicians about the administrative detention of migrants, to denounce violations of human rights in detention centers, and to let the voices of detainees be heard.

In order for this reality to be known as widely as possible, several actions have been undertaken: visits to detention camps, questioning the European Commission (EC) about the application of the “return” Directive, collecting testimonies from (ex)detainees and visitors, or organizing meetings, demonstrations and debates on the detention of foreigners.

More specifically, activities undertaken during 2015 can be summarized as follows:

Questioning the European Commission:

On 3 February and 4 June 2015 the EC responded to written questions from parliamentarians submitted in November 2014 on [transparency](#) and [access](#) of NGOs to detention centers. Another question, this time on the [duration of detention](#), was submitted on 9 July 2015 by twelve parliamentarians of the groups GUE/NGL, SD and ALDE. The EC responded to this on 5 October 2015.

The cabinet of Mr. Avramopoulos, the European Commissioner for Migration and Internal Affairs, also responded to the letter addressed to him by the campaign members in December 2014 calling his attention to several problematic issues in his report on the evaluation of the “Returns” Directive. The letter pointed out specifically the deficiencies in the evaluation of detention conditions as well as lack of transparency and rigour in the methods used. The result of these inquiries was hardly pleasing; the abstract responses of the Commission did not respond in any way to the campaign’s preoccupations.

Awareness-raising:

New eye-witness reports were collected and diffused together with the citizens’ observation groups of the CRA of [Vincennes](#) and [Palaiseau](#) (France).

The member of the campaign took part in [radio programmes](#) and activist events: the cinema festival “[Silence, on enferme!](#)” (Paris, 5-6 May 2015, organized by the Observatory of the CRA of Vincennes together with the Observatory of detention of foreigners, Migreurop/*Open Access Now*, HRL and the Monde Par Tous Foundation), the “SteenRoch – Make music, not detention centers” festival (Steenokkerzeel, Belgium, in front of the retention center “127bis”, 9 May 2015) and the [Cercle de résistance](#) (Paris, 29 October 2015).

⁶ Composed of SOS Facismo (Spain) in the name of the Spanish network members, Anafé and La Cimade (France), Ciré and HRL (Belgium), Frontiers Ruwad (Lebanon) and, since July 2015, Barbed Wire Britain (United Kingdom).

Visits to detention centers:

Sixteen visits were organized during the mobilization of 2014-2015: to France, Belgium, Spain and Italy. Eight of these visits took place during 2015: in January to the “Centre for Temporary Stay of Imigrants” (CETI) in [Melilla](#), to the “center for detention of foreigners” (CIE) in [Aluche](#) (Madrid, Spain), and to the “center for illegals” in [Merksplas](#) (Belgium) – visited again by a delegation in [March](#) -, to the “waiting zone”(ZA) in [Roissy](#) and to the “center for administration detention” (CRA) in [Mesnil-Amelot](#) (France), to the “identification and expulsion center”(CIE) in Turin and, in February, to the “first aid and assistance center” (CPSA, which is the “reception center for asylum seekers”) in [Cagliari](#) (Italy). A key tool for the Open Access Now campaign, these visits have a double goal: to test the effectiveness of the implementation of the right of access to centers of detention for migrants and to gather information on what is happening there including respect – or not - for human rights. This third group of visits showed undeniably that obsession with security has led to an ultra-surveillance that is to the detriment of effective access to rights and detention conditions.

Unlike the 2013 campaign, several so-called “welcome” sites were also visited. Several months before the establishment of actual sorting centers, called *hotspots* (see III –Investigations/a), the situation at the external European borders was already an alarming one as was shown in the conclusion of the mobilization report: “Under the pretext of having to deal with supposedly more numerous “mixed” migratory flows, practices for the reception of foreigners, including asylum seekers and other vulnerable persons, are becoming more and more new forms of limiting freedom, especially at the borders of the European Union.”

A [round table](#) entitled “*Open Access Now: We have the right to know, they want to be free!*” was organized on 21 April 2015 at the European Parliament (Brussels) to close the mobilization action (see V-Awareness-raising /a)

For further information on the mobilization action *Open Access Now* 2014-2015 and on the visits undertaken see the [summary report of the mobilization action](#) and the [calendar](#) of the visits (in French).

The Close the Camps Project

Launched in December 2013 and available in French, English and Spanish, the [Close the Camps](#) website offers dynamic, participatory maps of migrant detention in Europe and beyond, with the goal of documenting the sites, forms and conditions of this deprivation of freedom. It also aims to facilitate access to information regarding migrant detention sites and contact with detainees, as well as mobilising all those who oppose the mechanisms of detention and isolation of migrants and seek to defend their basic human rights.

The project is led by the ‘cartography’ working group. During 2015, the group’s members were heavily involved in producing maps for the Moving Beyond Borders exhibition (see V-Awareness Raising). In addition, in accordance with the priorities identified by the group in 2014, two self-training sessions were organised on 26th March and 8th and 9th October 2015. These sessions allowed topics such as sources used by group members and bibliographical sharing tools to be discussed, and the following cartographic production projects to be launched:

- [Detainees and detention centers in the United Kingdom: overcapacity and inhuman living conditions](#) (Ronan Ysebaert)
- [The Balkan buffer-zone](#) (Morgane Dujmovic)
- [Externalisation of the European migration policy into the Balkans: when delegating makes imprisonment easier](#) (Morgane Dujmovic)
- [Roundups and arbitrary detention in Morocco – February 2015](#) (redesign and translation of the original version) (Elsa Tyszler and Thomas Honoré)

With a view to updating the website in 2016 (the third update following those which took place on 15th June and 15th October 2014), members of the ‘cartography’ group have continued to collect information, particularly during the second semester of 2015.

The most significant updates – visible on the public website since February 2016 – relate to readmissions in the framework of the Dublin III regulation and the mapping of camps in Morocco and Western Sahara undertaken during a joint mission led by Gadem, the Council of Sub-Saharan Communities in Morocco (CCSM) and Elsa Tyszler (E&P volunteer, member of Migreurop/‘cartography’ group) in February 2015.

The October 2015 training session allowed an initial test of a dynamic application integrated into the website to be carried out, permitting the non-cartographers involved in the project to produce maps using raw statistical data. The online launch of this application is expected in 2016.

The restructuring of projects relating to detention

Therefore, at the last Board of Directors’ meeting in 2015 (Calais, 12th-13th December), members decided that:

- A broad vision of detention processes will be prioritised in order to assess the current situation of the different forms of deprivation of liberty which currently exist.
- The priority for the beginning of 2016 will be to carry out activities linked to the Close the Camps website and the publication of a 6th edition of the ‘Map of Camps’ by Migreurop.
- The restructuring of ‘detention’ projects will be established throughout the first half of 2016 and, before June 2016, a new working group will be put in place and meetings organised in order to draw up concrete proposals regarding the overall structure of this project, its coordination and the main areas of work to be carried out.

b. The Frontexit campaign

The [Frontexit](#) campaign, both inter-associative and international, was launched in 2013. Its **main demand** is that the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union, known as Frontex, be abolished due to the incompatibility of its activities with respect for migrants’ basic human rights, as protected by international law. In the meantime, the campaign calls for transparency and for the European agency to be held responsible for its actions, as well as for the suspension of activities giving rise to potential or observed rights violations (primarily maritime interception and mass expulsions). Finally, the campaign demands increased control of the European Parliament over the agreements signed by Frontex with third countries, in accordance with the co-decision procedure in place since the Treaty of Lisbon (2009).

The Frontexit campaign comprises several components (awareness raising/information, advocacy, data collection and litigation) and is run by a steering committee composed of 19 associations from both North and South, all members or partners of the Migreurop 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, EuroMed Rights, the Progress Lawyers Network (Belgium), PASCS-PM/PD (Senegal) and GRAMI AC (Cameroon). In addition, new political forces joined to reinforce our activity in 2015, and the **European Association for the Defence of Human Rights (AEDH) joined the campaign in November 2015**. It should be noted that Frontexit is henceforth coordinated by Migreurop and the EuroMed Rights network.

Primarily concerned with the **rights of migrants at sea** during its first year (2013), the Frontexit campaign focused in 2014 and 2015 on **Frontex external cooperation**, in particular with West African countries, and the **maritime interceptions** led by the agency.

The year 2015 demonstrated the legitimacy of the campaign. Unlike previous years in which the agency remained an opaque, unattractive subject, its prioritisation by the European institutions as a tool for responding to the arrival of migrants in Europe has increased its visibility and interest to various audiences (activists, media, and politicians). The echo of the Frontexit campaign has thus become all the more important. Indeed, member associations continued their surveillance and warning operations throughout the year, particularly in the context of unprecedented deployment of the agency in Europe

and beyond (increased budgets for operations Triton and Poseidon; reinforcing of surveillance methods; extension of Frontex's mandate with regard to removals, etc.).

In this context, numerous awareness raising tools were produced by the members of *Frontexit* in 2015:

- Two **information bulletins on the various forms of cooperation between Frontex and African states and their impact in terms of human rights** (one long and [one short](#)) aimed at the press and politicians, which add to the collection of tools already produced regarding the agency's actions 'outside Europe'.
- **Analysis of the European Regulation on maritime interceptions in the framework of Frontex operations** by the litigation group (currently being finalised).
- **Updating of campaign resources** ([True/False Booklet](#) published in May 2015, translation and dissemination in 2015 in French, English and Arabic; extension of the [Training Manual, available online in French, Italian and Arabic](#)).
- **Online publication of the Migreurop article 'Frontex: the armed wing of the EU's migration policies'** – Translation in French, English, Italian and Spanish.
- To mark the International Day of Human Rights and the 10 year anniversary of Frontex, *Frontexit* published [a document to raise awareness of the dangers of strengthening the agency](#), highlighting ten key measures which could violate the basic rights of migrants, to the detriment of their reception and protection.

Moreover, as the **training component** is considered particularly important to the campaign, several sessions were organised in Europe and beyond:

- development of a training module for members in the South: training session in Dakar in April 2015 in collaboration with REMIDEV and the Loujna Tounkaranké project;
- two training sessions at the end of 2015 on partnerships for mobility: one in Morocco led by GADEM in October 2015 and one in Tunis led by EuroMed Rights in November 2015;
- numerous training sessions were also held in France, led by La Cimade and FASTI.

Finally, Frontexit and Migreurop organised [a seminar on the externalisation of European migration policy](#) on 25th March at the 2015 World Social Forum, which was held in Tunis from 24th – 28th March. Entitled 'A new perspective on the externalisation of European immigration and asylum policies', it followed up on the Frontexit training sessions organised in Dakar, and hosted almost 80 participants of various nationalities.

c. International coalitions

Migreurop participates in the [Boats4People](#) coalition and supports the [Watch the Med](#) project which aims to promote the rights of migrants at sea by raising awareness of and documenting situations of distress at sea which endanger migrants' rights.

Boats4People (B4P)

The Boats4People coalition was created in 2011 to call for political action on the thousands of migrants who die at the borders of the European Union while trying to reach Europe each year.

In 2015, its activity focused on continuing the [awareness raising activities](#) on migrants at sea which have been put in place in the last few years.

Therefore, **in May 2015, an event was organised under the auspices of Gisti and FIDH on the shipwreck of the boat known as the 'left-to-die boat'**, which has given rise to the filing of complaints and information requests in six different countries (Belgium, Italy, Spain, France, United Kingdom, United States, Canada). On 27th May 2015, a **legal meeting** was organised and attended by lawyers, activists and researchers (or their representatives) involved in monitoring the various complaints lodged to review the process and evaluate its prospects.

A press conference was also organised on 28th May, giving an account of the progress of the proceedings initiated in the various countries - while highlighting the slowness of the justice system when dealing with complaints by migrants - and placing them in the context of current events, with regard to the insufficient resources for sea rescue provided by European countries and the impunity which protects the authorities of EU member states until this very day. At the end of the conference, there was a screening of the film [Liquid Traces: The Left-to-Die Boat Case](#) produced by Charles Heller and Lorenzo Pezzani from the Watch the Med platform.

Following a field mission in November 2015 in Italy (see above), two information and awareness raising tools will be developed, one relating to the sea border and the situation there post-summer 2015, and the other aimed at relatives of missing people and the associations supporting them, concerning the management of the bodies from the perspective of legal issues and state practices, focusing on the Italian case study.

In addition, in recognition of the increasing role of private actors in sea rescue operations, **the B4P coalition has translated into French an awareness raising tool produced by the German organisation [Pro Asyl](#) aimed at sailors encountering people in distress at sea: 'Refugees in distress at sea: take action and help. Advice for captains and crew'**. The French version of this booklet will be distributed in 2016.

Watch the Med (WtM)

[WtM](#) is a Mediterranean observation project created by civil society in response to political inaction in the face of thousands of shipwrecks at sea. It is an online platform which aims to map and document migrant rights violations in the Mediterranean Sea. Employing collaboration between migrants, researchers and community activists, it intends to put pressure on the authorities to enforce respect for the law of the sea.

Founded in 2011 as part of the Boats4People project, with the collaboration of two researchers from the Forensic Oceanography project at Goldsmiths, University of London, this [online mapping platform](#) initially aimed to map evidence of contraventions of the law of the sea in the context of the incident known as the '*left-to-die boat*'.

Later, the project began to investigate migrant rights violations at the EU sea borders and deaths at sea more broadly, and to focus on rescue operations and prevention of rights violations, by putting pressure on the authorities to intervene when migrants are in distress. Its eventual aim is to create a Mediterranean space of mutual solidarity and open borders for all.

Since 2014, this citizen monitoring project has been accompanied by an emergency number for migrants in distress at sea, the [AlarmPhone](#): the team advises migrants and alerts the relevant authorities in case of imminent danger. Multilingual telephone support is operational day and night, seven days a week.

Migreurop participates to Wtm through its work within B4P and supports it through:

- Sending volunteers for field missions (Sabine Llewellyn to Arci Messina in Sicily at the beginning of 2015, Nausicaa Preiss to Mülteci-Der in Izmir at the end of 2015).
- Monitoring and exchanging information on sea rescue practices, as well as information gathering work on the role of Frontex and violations involving the agency led primarily by volunteers on the ground.

VI – AWARENESS-RAISING

a. Meetings

Round table: ‘Open Access Now! We have a right to know, they demand to be free’

This [round table](#) was organised in close collaboration with Sos Racismo and Andalucia Acoge, under the patronage of European MPs Marina Albiol (GUE/NGL, Spain) and Eva Joly (Greens/EFA, France) to mark the end of the 2014-2015 mobilisation.

The conference, held on 21st April 2015 at the European Parliament in Brussels, was divided into two parts: a press conference featuring the aforementioned MPs, as well as Barbara Spinelli (GUE/NGL, Italy) and Laure Blondel (Anafé), and a presentation of the reality observed in detention centres in Belgium, Spain, France and Italy by associations and concerned MPs, followed by a debate on the prospects for this mobilisation.

Around forty people attended, among whom the majority were affiliated members (members of the campaign - Ciré, LDH, Anafé, Cimade, Andalucia Acoge, Migreurop – and other organisations such as *LasciateCIEntrare*, EPIM, Centre fédéral migration, Flemish refugee action, Caritas internationalis, PICUM, Elin, AEDH, Croix Rouge, Enar), but parliamentary assistants and advisors (Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL, S&D, Alde) and some journalists (Café Babel, Aqui Europa, Eldiario.es, EUnews, Redattore sociale) were also present.

International meeting: ‘Hotspots and processing centres: the new features of European policy on detention, externalisation and screening of exiles’ (12th December 2015, Calais)

In the face of the arrival and shipwrecking of thousands of people on its coasts in 2015, the European Union has persisted with a repressive, security-focused approach, which masks its responsibilities regarding sea rescue and the right to claim asylum. It is in this context that the terms ‘hotspot’ (primarily in Italy and Greece) and ‘processing centre’ (in Niger in particular) became key words in the discourse of European institutions in 2015, allowing people deemed undesirable to be identified, screened and removed from European territory.

Within the framework of its deciphering of this ‘hotspot approach’, Migreurop decided to organise a [public meeting](#) on the ‘new’ forms of screening and detention envisaged in Europe and beyond, as part of a series of meetings with partners of the network in Calais (11th-13th December), including the launch of the second phase of the *Moving Beyond Borders* exhibition at the Calais University Library (see infra), as well as a meeting of the Board of Directors.

Speakers from France, Greece, Turkey, Italy and Niger came to contribute their experience and analyses. 130 participants from a wide range of groups (volunteers, activists, Migreurop members) attended the meeting, which was filmed. The various speeches will soon be available on the network’s website.

b. Moving Beyond Borders Exhibition

The Production

The Moving Beyond Borders (MBB) exhibition, coordinated by Sara Prestianni and Olivier Clochard (individual network members) has its origins in 2014. It arose from the intersection of several of Migreurop’s working areas, as well as from the cartographic and photographic creations linked to this work. The exhibition was brought to life by « [Etrange Miroir](#) ». It is interactive, features multiple media and is accessible to all. The exhibition has two aims. It seeks first to combat prejudices and preconceptions about migrants by bringing a better understanding of the “perils of migration” to a general audience, and second to denounce the policies that exclude exiles who have been judged undesirable on European territory. This exhibition is thus an awareness raising tool aimed at the “general public”, employing a perspective that is at once activist and artistic.

In 2015, Migreurop and Etrange Miroir conceived and produced the exhibition, which was inaugurated in Brussels (Belgium) in June 2015 and in December was brought to Calais.

The Inauguration (Brussels, June 2015)

Moving Beyond Borders was inaugurated on June 12 2015 in Brussels, where it was hosted – until June 20 – by the Jacques Franck Cultural Center. The inauguration proceeded in three steps. First, a press conference and guided visits for journalists and the other project participants was organized and MC'd by a range of speakers (activists, politicians). Second, the exhibition was presented to members of the Migreurop network through guided visits by Belgian member associations (LDH Belgium, Ciré), which focused on the local context: imprisonment and exclusion of migrants in Belgium, migrant movements in Belgium and in Brussels, a multicultural city. The aim was to reach out to political decision-makers and the European press, as well as to enable all of the members of the network to get to know the tool in order to promote and facilitate the organisation of future iterations of the exhibition.

By the end, the exhibition was made accessible to the public for whom visits focusing on the material employed by MBB were organised. A visit on “cartography” made it possible to show the “underbelly” of a cartographic project, but also to illustrate the limits of any cartographic representation of complex phenomena. A second visit focused on “photography”, and helped to highlight the issues linked to the use of images when dealing with migration.

Moving Beyond (EU) Borders (Calais, December 2015)

From the 2nd to the 17th of December 2015, the exhibition stopped off at BULCO, the library of the Calais university (*Bibliothèque universitaire de l'Université de la Côte d'Opale de Calais*). Several presentations were held there aiming to explain the way in which contemporary migratory policies shape the paths taken by migrants, and to connect the content of the exhibition with the regional situation in Nord-Pas-de-Calais.

The work of Cécilia Fall (Migreurop volunteer on the Migrant Services Platform), as well as the investment by the BULCO team, Philippe Wannesson (individual member) and of the local associations and collectives, helped to bring together the different actors that intervene on behalf of migrants in the region, including volunteers and migrants themselves – notably the members of the Jungle Eye collective. The audience that was targeted and reached during this stage of the project was diverse: students from nearby universities and high schools, as well as members of associations, activists and volunteers from the region. For the youngest visitors, the educational information featured in MBB enabled the deconstruction of certain prejudices about the living conditions of migrants, or about their migratory journey. For the association members, activists, and volunteers of Calais, the exhibition and the intervention of “exterior” actors provided an opportunity to meet one another, to exchange, and to put in perspective the issues that these people face daily, most often in urgent conditions.

The Exhibition's Movements

Following these first steps in 2015, the MBB is intended to become a wandering exhibition. It is available to member and partner associations, and to cultural institutions that wish to host it. Communication tools ([flyer](#), [press kit](#), [poster](#), [trailer](#), [facebook page](#)...) and supports for hosting the exhibition (visit posters, and eventually, a « handbook of workshops ») have also been created and can be provided to any organization that welcomes the MBB.

In order to promote the exhibition, particularly in the cultural sphere, a partnership was established with the association [Kareron](#), created in 2014, which aims to promote, produce and communicate artistic and educational projects in the fields of digital art and video games, in France and throughout the world. The calendar of the exhibition for 2016 is almost complete.

c. Publications

The TRUE/FALSE Frontexit Leaflet

In 2013, the Frontexit campaign published a leaflet [in French](#) and [in English](#) that explains, in a few pages, the facts upon which the Frontexit campaign is based, and which aims to deconstruct preconceived notions by responding « true » or « false » to ten affirmations: does the way in which the European Union implements its migratory policy respect its own commitments in terms of the fundamental rights of migrants? Is Europe's isolationist migratory policy in line with reality of contemporary international migration?

This leaflet was [updated in May 2015](#) and translated [into Arabic](#) by the members of the campaign.

The inter-associative report "Ceuta and Melilla : open air sorting facilities at the gates of Africa ?"

This [inter-associative report](#) was written by Elsa Tyszler (volunteer at GADEM in Morocco throughout 2015) based on information collected during fieldwork carried out at the borders of Ceuta and Melilla. **Written in collaboration with APDHA, Cimade and Migreurop**, the report aims to better understand the bilateral cooperation between Spain and Morocco in the management of the Europe-Africa border. It also seeks to analyse the modes through which the European Union and its member states make permanent the externalisation of their border controls to Morocco. In particular, it looks at the central role played by the Spanish enclaves as part of the policy of pre-sorting would-be immigrants to Europe. Finally, it emphasises the devastating impact of these externalised policies on migrants.

Inasmuch, Ceuta and Melilla constitute veritable laboratories in the combat against « irregular » migration toward the European Union. A zone in which the members of the Moroccan and Spanish border agencies and police seem to enjoy [impunity in the practical implementation of these policies](#).

Twelve pedagogic sheets on the European Union policy on Migration and Asylum

This report, written by Lydie Arbogast, individual member of Migreurop, was sent to members of parliament in the United European Left (GUE-NGL). It aimed to produce – through twelve thematic briefings accompanied by maps and infographics – an analysis and decoding of the European Union's migration and asylum policies, in particular in the context of the so-called « migratory crisis ». By presenting the reality of the situation using key figures and facts, this study constituted in these troubled times an effective tool for deciphering migratory issues within the European Union and beyond. The report was presented to the GUE at the European parliament on September 2 2015, and distributed internally to the members of the network as a means of knowledge diffusion.

VI – COMMUNICATION

a. Press releases

In 2015 Migreurop published 15 press releases. They are presented below in chronological order. Most of them were written conjointly with other associations. The code following the date and title indicates the conjoint press releases signed by the network, and those distributed as part of the Frontexit, Boats 4 People, and Open Access Now campaigns.

23/02/2015 [Frontex, poison or antidote to the tragedies in the Mediterranean?](#) (*Frontexit*)

16/04/2015 [Méditerranée : les naufrages meurtriers de migrants ne sont pas une fatalité](#) (*Boats 4 People*, joint, in French)

21/04/2015 [Closing of the 2014-2015 mobilization](#) (*Open Access Now*)

- 22/04/2015 [Migrants in the Mediterranean, 32 organisations across the EU appeal to the European Council](#) (joint)
- 24/04/2015 [Deaths in the Mediterranean: the European Council's dishonour](#) (joint)
- 06/05/2015 [Appel conjoint au Président de la République française et à tous les élus. Contre les naufrages en Méditerranée : des ponts, pas des murs !](#) (joint, in French)
- 09/06/2015 [Moving Beyond Borders: launch of the exhibition. From June 13th to June 19th, 2015, at the Centre Culturel Jacques Franck \(St Gilles, Brussels\)](#)
- 24/06/2015 [Bridges not weapons!](#) (joint)
- 11/07/2015 [Opération spéciale Ouvrez l'Europe #OpenEurope](#) (in French)
- 01/09/2015 [Migreurop Espagne exige du Gouvernement espagnol qu'il dresse un bilan des premiers mois après l'entrée en vigueur de la réglementation prétendant « légaliser » les « refoulements à chaud » à Ceuta et Melilla](#) (Spain, in French and Spanish)
- 12/11/2015 [EU forces its neighbours to accept its policy of inhospitality](#)
- 25/11/2015 Moving Beyond Borders at the Bulco of Calais from December 2 to December 17, 2015
- 10/12/2015 [10th anniversary of Frontex 10 measures which put fundamental rights at risk](#) (Frontexit)
- 18/12/2015 [Calais declaration: We must refuse the encampment of foreign citizens and the closure of borders](#)

b. Migreurop in the media

In 2015, one hundred articles mentioned the network's activities or quoted its members' analysis (for the full list, see the annex « Migreurop in the Media »).

This broad and diverse media coverage illustrates the touchstone role that Migreurop has gained in decoding, denouncing and diffusing information about European migratory policy.

Migreurop's media presence is greatest in written and online press – most often at the national scale, but also in local outlets –, but it is also present in the audio-visual media, with more than 30 programs and / or reports concerning Migreurop's work throughout 2015. Outlets include : [Arte](#), [RFI](#), [France Inter](#) and the [Fréquence Paris Plurielle](#) radio. The latter is planning a monthly program in partnership with Migreurop and the Education Without Borders Network (Réseau Education Sans Frontières - RESF).

The campaigns carried out by the network also resonated throughout numerous media. Most notably, Frontexit was featured in : *Le Monde*, "[Naufrages en Méditerranée : Frontex et sa mission 'Triton' mises en cause](#)" (Shipwrecks in the Mediterranean : Frontex's 'Triton' mission criticized); in *Libération*, "[Les moyens de la répression migratoire](#)" (The means of migratory repression) ; and in *L'Humanité*, "[Le CESE demande plus d'humanité à l'Europe](#)" (The CESE demands a more humane Europe). The Open Access Now campaign was especially widely distributed in the Spanish Media, such as *El Diario*, "[La Policía prohíbe a los periodistas cubrir la visita de un eurodiputado de IU al CIE de Madrid](#)" and *El País*, "[No quieren periodistas en los CIE \(otra vez...\)](#)" .

Migreurop produced an opinion piece, "The EU and its neighbours: enforcing the politics of inhospitality", written by several of its members in occasion of the Euro-African summit in the Valette, November 2015. It was published in online journals and press in several countries:

- Mauritania: [Sommet euro-africain de la Valette \(Malte, 11-12 novembre 2015\) L'UE contraint ses voisins à supporter sa politique d'inhospitalité](#), *CRIDEM* (online media) 08/11/15
- Switzerland: [Haro sur les marchandages de la politique migratoire européenne](#), *La Cité* 09/10/15
- Belgium : [Sommet euro-africain sur les réfugiés : cynique marchandage](#), *La Libre Belgique* 10/11/15
- Spain: [La UE obliga a sus vecinos a soportar su política de inhospitalidad](#), *Blog Migrados El País* 10/11/15
- United Kingdom: [The EU and its neighbours: enforcing the politics of inhospitality](#), *Open Democracy* 11/11/15
- Italy: [E intanto a Malta, l'Ue costringe i suoi vicini a farsi carico della sua politica di non accoglienza](#), *Huffington Post* 12/11/15

c. Websites, social networks, mailing lists

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

> The websites

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

> The social networks

- Facebook: Migreurop (5,922 fans) | Frontexit (2,924 fans) | Open Access Now (now Close the Camps; 1,196 fans)
- Twitter: Migreurop (4,694 followers) | Frontexit

> The mailing lists

- migreurop@rezo.net – so-called « general » mailing list that covers the range of Migreurop's working areas (1,415 subscribers)
- migreurop-enfermement@rezo.net – on the imprisonment of foreign nationals (157 subscribers)
- migreurop-frontex@rezo.net – on Frontex (244 subscribers)
- migreurop-read@rezo.net – on readmission agreements and other forms of deportation (i.e. « voluntary returns») (170 subscribers)
- migreurop-est@rezo.net – on migratory dynamics in Eastern Europe (64 subscribers)
- migreurop-hotspots@rezo.net – on the « hotspots » approach (52 subscribers)

ANNEX 1

Migreurop in the media

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

Written press

- [Immigration en Europe: Frontex, tigre de papier](#), *L'Express* (France), 26/01/2015
- [La fin des centres fermés en Grèce](#), *Alter échos* (Switzerland), 19/02/2015
- [Avec une patrouille Frontex à la chasse aux cargos poubelles](#), *France info* (France), 10/02/2015
- [De drame en drame le cimetière méditerranéen se creuse](#), *Agence Anadolu* (Turkey), 13/02/2015
- [Situation actuelle des migrations internationales : réalités et controverses](#), by Alain Morice (Migreurop), *L'information psychiatrique*, Volume 91 (France), March 2015
- [Drame des migrants : le plan européen en dix points](#), *Les Echos* (France), 20/04/2015
- [Organiser plus de solidarité entre Européens](#), *La Croix* (France), 20/04/2015
- [Fermer les frontières n'arrête pas un migrant prêt à risquer sa vie](#), *Le Monde* (France), 20/04/2015
- [Au Maroc, le combat pour les sépultures des migrants morts en mer](#), *France24* (France), 21/04/2015
- [Méditerranée : ce qu'il faut changer](#), *Libération* (France), 21/04/2015
- [Migration : quatre mesures immédiates que l'UE pourrait prendre](#), *L'Humanité* (France), 21/04/2015
- [Il est urgent d'ouvrir des canaux humanitaires](#), *L'Humanité* (France), 21/04/2015 (cité)
- [L'Europe impuissante face au drame des migrants en Méditerranée](#), *France Culture* (France), 21/04/2015
- [Comment empêcher de nouvelles tragédies en Méditerranée](#), *La Croix* (France), 21/04/2015
- [Migrants : les associations demandent à l'UE un plan d'urgence](#), *La Libre* (Belgium), 21/04/2015
- [Migrants décédés en Méditerranée: d'où viennent les chiffres?](#), *20 Minutes* (France), 23/04/2015
- [Migrants: À peine dévoilé, le plan européen déçoit](#), *20Minutes* (France), 23/04/2015
- [Migrants : le plan européen ne convainc pas](#), *Le Point* (France), 23/04/2015
- [Migrants. Le plan européen déçoit dès son annonce](#), *Ouest France* (France), 23/04/2015
- [Les premières pistes de l'Union européenne pour résoudre le problème des migrants](#), *3millions* (France), 23/04/2015

- [Immigration : Les États persistent sur la voie sécuritaire](#), *Politis* (France), 23/04/2015
- [Ces passeurs auxquels l'Europe veut s'attaquer](#), *Le Figaro* (France), 23/04/2015
- [Les morts anonymes de la Méditerranée](#), *La Croix* (France), 23/04/2015
- [Le sommet sur les migrants ne satisfait personne \(ou presque\)](#), *Europe1* (France), 24/04/2015
- [Migrants : l'Union européenne n'a pas tourné le dos aux politiques meurtrières](#), *FranceTv Info* (France), 24/04/2015
- [Afrique : sommet de l'UE sur l'immigration – Mobilisation à Bruxelles, déception des ONG](#), *All Africa* (Mauritius), 24/04/2015
- [L'UE doit cesser d'être hostile à l'accueil des réfugiés](#), *Le Monde* (France), 28/04/2015
- [Something vital is missing from EU's 10-point plan to stop deaths at sea](#), *The Conversation* (United-Kingdom) 27/04/2015
- [Bruxelles 2015 – Evian 1938 : de sinistres résonances](#), *Mediapart* (France), 01/05/2015
- [Naufrages en Méditerranée : 100 organisations interpellent Hollande](#), *Politis* (France), 06/05/2015
- [Der Traum von Paris](#), *Welt Sichten* (Germany), 22/05/2015
- [Migranti, il laboratorio delle idee. Apriamo le frontiere. La posizione dei ricercatori per la libertà di movimento](#), *L'Indro* (Italy), 22/05/2015
- [La politique de quotas de réfugiés par pays en Europe est-elle l'unique solution ?](#), by Claire Rodier and Olivier Clochard (Migreurop), *L'Humanité* (France), 27/05/2015
- [Un bateau pneumatique de migrants accoste au Parlement européen](#), *Xinhua* (China-Europe), 11/06/2015
- [L'asile en grand chantier](#), *Le Matin* (Switzerland), 17/06/2015
- [Pourquoi le plan de l'UE va faire naufrage](#), *L'Humanité* (France), 25/06/2015
- [Claire Rodier: "L'UE en est restée aux analyses et aux méthodes des années 90"](#), *Libération* (France), 03/08/2015
- [Les migrants doivent accéder à l'asile dans le pays de leur choix](#), *L'Humanité* (France), 05/08/2015
- [Les boat-people fuyants le communisme recevaient un accueil enthousiaste !](#), *Angers Mag* (France), 24/08/2015
- [Migrant, exilé, réfugié: le poids des mots](#), *24 heures* (France), 27/08/2015
- [Le migrant, nouveau visage de l'imaginaire français](#), *Le Monde* (France), 27/08/2015
- [Le camion de l'horreur](#), *Le Parisien* (France), 29/08/2015

- [Trois urgences pour réformer l'asile en Europe](#), *La Croix* (France), 31/08/2015
- [Migreurop denuncia la "militarización" de la frontera de Melilla en un informe](#), *El Faro Digital* (Spain), 03/09/2015
- [Accueil des réfugiés, l'Europe cherche un terrain d'entente](#), *La Croix* (France) 06/09/2015
- [Quand l'UE sous-traite sa politique migratoire aux tyrans](#), *L'Humanité* (France), 21/09/2015
- [L'accueil des réfugiés victime du business de la haine](#), *L'Humanité* (France), 24/09/2015
- [En quoi consistent les "hotspots" pour les migrants?](#), *La Croix* (France), 25/09/2015
- [Manuel Valls, les experts et les réfugiés du Kosovo](#), *Libération* (France), 02/10/2015
- [La lutte contre les passeurs cache une guerre aux migrants](#), *Le Monde* (France), 09/10/2015
- [Le nombre de migrants a été gonflé](#), *Le Matin* (France), 21/10/2015
- [La peur du migrant, un business de plus de 13 milliards d'euros !](#), *Algeria Watch* (Algeria), 26/10/2015
- [Réfugiés. Autriche et Slovénie envisagent de sécuriser leur frontière](#), *Le Télégramme* (France), 29/10/2015
- [Austria hace peligrar la libre circulación en la UE](#), *Rio negro* (Argentina), 29/10/2015
- [Le délicat usage des chiffres sur les migrants](#), *La Croix* (France), 03/11/2015
- [Sommet euro-africain sur les réfugiés : cynique marchandage](#), *La Libre* (Belgium), 10/11/2015
- [Interview with Claire Rodier](#), director of GISTI (*Groupe d'Information et de Soutien des Immigré.e.s*) and co-funder of the Euro-African network Migreurop *Revue des droits de l'homme* (France), 24/11/2015
- [Les demandeurs d'asile représentent près de 0,25 % de la population européenne](#), *La Nouvelle République* (France), 02/12/2015
- [Refusons l'encampement des exilé.e.s et la clôture des frontières](#), *Mediapart* (France), 18/12/2015

Audiovisual media :

- [Sicile : quand les migrants arrivent par milliers](#), Show *Vacarme*, *Radiotélévision Suisse* (Switzerland), 18/01/2015
- [Le réalisateur Boris Lojkine](#), Show *L'humeur vagabonde*, *France Inter* (France), 28/01/2015
- [Migrants, le rappel à l'ordre de l'Europe](#), *Sud radio* (France), 18/02/2015
- [Elsa Tyszler: "Les expulsions collectives sont totalement illégales"](#), *RFI* (France), 24/02/2015
- [Migrations : l'Europe dépassée ?](#), Show *Carrefour de l'Europe*, *RFI* (France), 19/03/2015

- [Méditerranée : le grand cimetière de l'Europe](#), Show *Le grand décryptage*, iTélé (France), 20/04/2015
- <http://www.medi1.com/player/getitem.php?i=6440739>, *Radio Méditerranéenne* (Morocco), 21/04/2015
- [Le journal du matin](#), Show *C'est pas trop tôt*, Radiotélévision Suisse (Switzerland), 21/04/2015
- [Comment résoudre le calvaire des migrants en Méditerranée ?](#), *Radio Notre Dame* (France), 21/04/2015
- [Drames des migrations en Méditerranée : que peut, que doit faire l'Europe ?](#), Show *Le téléphone sonne*, *France info* (France), 23/04/2015
- [Migrants et passeurs en Méditerranée](#), Show *3D le journal*, *France inter* (France), 26/04/2015
- [Que doit faire l'Europe face à l'afflux de migrants ?](#), Show *Débat du jour*, *RFI* (France), 07/05/2015
- [Méditerranée, Prague, Alsace](#), Show *La Terre à l'Envers*, *Radio Bienvenue Strasbourg* (France), 10/05/2015
- [Caroline Intrand, co-directrice du Ciré, membre du réseau Migreurop](#), Show *Allô Bruxelles*, *RFI* (France), 13/05/2015
- [Migrants : quelle politique pour l'Europe ?](#), Show *Le Grand Décryptage*, iTélé (France), 26/05/2015
- [Face aux nouvelles migrations, Schengen est-il dépassé ?](#), Show *28 minutes*, *Arte* (France/Germany), 15/06/2015
- [Migrants : l'Europe sous pression](#), Show *Ça vous regarde*, *Public Sénat* (France), 17/06/2015
- [Les Hommes aux semelles de vent, itinérances en Méditerranée](#), Show *Grande traversée*, *France Culture* (France) 07/07/2015
- [Notre opération #OpenEurope, le drame des réfugiés](#), debate with Karen Akoka, Emmanuel Blanchard and the journalist Joseph Confavreux, *Mediapart* (France) 09/07/2015
- [Migrants, trafic humain, passeurs: contre qui l'Europe se bat-elle ?](#), Show *Les matins d'été*, *France Culture* (France), 26/08/2015
- [Un monde en désordre / Impasse à Calais : que faire des migrants ?](#), Show *28 minutes*, *Arte* (France/Germany), 31/08/2015
- [Crise des migrants : l'Europe en quête de solutions](#), Show *Le Débat*, *France 24* (France), 31/08/2015
- [De la crise des migrants à l'accueil des réfugiés : assiste-t-on au réveil de l'Europe sans frontières ?](#), Show *Les Matins*, *France Culture* (France), 09/09/2015
- [Réfugiés : la France, pays des droits de l'homme ?](#), Show *Ça vous regarde*, *LCP Assemblée Nationale* (France), 14/09/2015

- [Débat sur la situation des réfugiés](#), Show *Le 22h, Public Sénat* (France), 16/09/2015
- [L'Europe est-elle mise en danger par la crise migratoire?](#), Show *Le Débat du jour, RFI* (France), 24/09/2015
- [Passeurs, réseaux, mafias : quelle réponse pour l'Europe ?](#), Show *Cultures monde, France Culture* (France), 25/09/2015
- [Peut-on mener une guerre efficace contre les passeurs?](#), Show *Le Débat du jour, RFI* (France), 07/10/2015
- [L'Europe fait-elle marche arrière ?](#), Show *Le Débat du jour, RFI* (France), 18/12/2015

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

[L'immigration aux frontières de l'Europe](#), 09/01/2015

[Le Maroc et l'Espagne](#), 04/02/2015

[La face cachée des camps d'étrangers](#), 11/02/2015 (émission enregistrée à l'occasion d'une réunion publique de l'Observatoire de l'Enfermement des Etranger, OEE, du 08/12/2014)

[Frontex et l'externalisation du contrôle aux frontières, le cas du Sénégal](#), 08/04/2015

[Un lycéen en rétention et la campagne Open Access Now](#), 06/05/2015

[L'exposition Moving Beyond Borders, les mineurs isolés dans le 92 et l'expulsion du campement de La Chapelle à Paris](#), 03/06/2015

[Aux frontières extérieures de l'Europe : Sicile, Maroc, Espagne](#), 01/07/2015

[En Serbie et en Croatie](#), 07/10/2015

[Mineurs isolés en prison et les enjeux du Sommet de la Valette](#), 04/11/2015

[Expulsions d'enfants et de parents, Calais et l'externalisation du contrôle aux frontières](#), 02/12/2015

***Frontexit* in the media**

- [Frontex, une mission européenne presque impossible](#), *La Croix* (France), 16/01/2015
- [Le prochain directeur de l'agence européenne Frontex est mulhousien](#), *France 3/Alsace* (France), 03/01/2015
- [Surveiller les entrées ou sauver les migrants, le dilemme de Frontex](#), *Le Monde* (France), 17/01/2015
- [En Méditerranée, à bord d'une patrouille Frontex](#), *France Info* (France), 10/02/2015

- [Explosion des entrées en Europe, Trois fois plus de franchissements irréguliers des frontières en 2014](#), *Le Soir* (Belgium), 05/03/2015
- [Comment est financée la sécurité aux frontières de l'Europe?](#), *Le Figaro* (France), 20/04/2015
- [Naufrages en Méditerranée : Frontex et sa mission Triton mises en cause](#), *Le Monde* (France), 21/04/2015
- [Game of Drones: l'agenda migrazioni dell'UE finanzia le lobby della sicurezza](#), *Unimondo* (Italy), 21/05/2015
- [Les moyens de la répression migratoire](#), *Libération* (France), 14/06/2015
- [Politique migratoire européenne : une approche sécuritaire criminelle](#), *Survie* (France), 27/07/2015
- [Les migrants pour l'UE une épreuve bien difficile à surmonter](#), *Artsixmic* (France), 22/07/2015
- [Le CESE demande plus d'humanité à l'Europe](#), *L'Humanité* (France), 28/10/2015
- [Comment protéger les droits fondamentaux des migrants dans les interventions Frontex ?](#), *Bruxelles Bondy Blog* (Belgium), 10/12/2015
- [Les 10 cadeaux empoisonnés de Frontex](#), *Le Blog de La Cimade, Mediapart* (France), 11/12/2015
- [L'AEDH rejoint la campagne Frontexit !](#), *AEDH website*, 18/12/2015

Open Access Now in the media

- [La Policía prohíbe a los periodistas cubrir la visita de un eurodiputado de IU al CIE de Madrid](#), *EIDiario.es* (Spain), 14/01/2015
- [No quieren periodistas en los CIE \(otra vez...\)](#), *blog Elpais.com* (Spain), 14/01/2015
- [Izquierda Unida denuncia la prohibición de la presencia de periodistas en los CIE](#), *Publico.es* (Spain), 14/01/2015
- [La Policía prohíbe a los periodistas cubrir la visita de un eurodiputado de IU al CIE de Madrid](#), *Kaosenlared.net* (Spain), 15/01/2015
- [Así es el CIE de Madrid, según Izquierda Unida](#), *Eldiario.es* (Spain), 17/01/2015
- [Camps nazis, bunkers, églises : les nouveaux logements pour demandeurs d'asile](#), *Slate* (France), 21/03/2015
- [IU E ICV piden en la Eurocámara el cierre de los CIE en España](#), *Europapress* (Europe), 21/04/2015
- [Bruselas rechazó en diciembre de 2013 un plan anti naufragios más ambicioso que el debatido ahora](#), *Eldiario.es* (Spain), 21/04/2015
- [La campaña Open Access reclama el cierre de los CIE en Europa](#), *Aquí Europa* (Spain), 21/04/2015

- [ICV denuncian en la Eurocámara violaciones de DDHH en CIEs en España y piden su cierre](#), *Eldia.es* (Spain), 21/04/2015
- [Open Access Now : pour une ouverture des centres fermés](#), *Café Babel* (France), 23/04/2015
- [En 14 de las 16 visitas de eurodiputados a CIE europeos se prohibió la entrada a la prensa](#), blog *El Pais.com* (Spain), 25/04/2015

The *Moving Beyond Borders* exhibition in the media

- [Show radio Libres Ensemble](#), with Sara Prestianni (Migreurop) and Alexis Deswaef (LDH Belgique), 13/06/2015
- [L'afflux massif de migrants en Europe est à relativiser](#), interview of Olivier Clochard, *Alter échos* (Belgique), 12/06/2015
- Interview of Cécile Vanderstappen, (CNCD-11.11.11), Show *Le Mag de la Rédac, Télé Bruxelles* (Belgium), 12/06/2015 (url link not available)
- [Moving Beyond Borders, expo interactive sur les frontières et les migrants, à Calais du 2 au 17 décembre](#), *On Mag* (France), 20/11/2015
- Show *Paroles d'asso, Radio Rencontre* (France), émission avec Cécilia Fall and Philippe Wannesson, 08/12/2015 (url link not available)
- *Moving Beyond Borders, une approche multimédia de la réalité migratoire*, *La Voix du Nord* (France), 09/12/2015 (url link not available)
- [Exposition Moving Beyond Borders : c'est plus qu'un simple acte militant](#), *Le Courrier de l'Atlas* (France), 09/12/2015
- *France 3 News, France 3 régions* (France), with Cécilia Fall and Philippe Wannesson, 16/12/2015 (url link not available)

Other collaborations with artistic projects

Asylum seeker's Football club, webdocumentaire, *RFI* (France), on line le 10/04/2015

Migreurop's interactive map "[Europe of camps deploys its web](#)" was used in the web-documentary «asylum seeker's Football club», produced by RFI and launched on 10 avril 2015. This production highlighted the deprivation of liberty faced by asylum seekers in Europe.

<http://webdoc.rfi.fr/demandeurs-asile-football-france/>

"Camp life" exhibition at the Center for Art on Migration Politics, Copenhagen (Denmark), 17/04/2015-14/06/2015

Migreurop's "[Encampment map](#)", and the maps "[Euphemisms for camps in Europe](#)" and "[Maximum periods of detention for foreign detainees in the EU](#)" were printed in poster format and included in the *Camp Life: Artistic reflections on the politics of refugee and migrant detention* exhibition, which marked the opening of a new cultural centre in Copenhagen. Migreurop materials were distributed throughout the duration of this exhibition.

<https://www.facebook.com/campcph> | <http://campcph.org/>

Press release and press briefing: <http://campcph.org/press>

CADA Montauban open day (France), 20/06/2015

The first version of the Moving Beyond Border exhibition in Niort (France) from 26 to 29 June 2014 during the [Téciverdi](#) festival was loaned to the *Centre d'accueil pour demandeurs d'asile* (Reception centre for asylum seekers) in Montauban for its open day. It remained on display there for two weeks.

Lampedusa InFestival (Italy), 23-29/09/2015

Several of Migreurop's maps were translated into Italian, printed in poster format and displayed at "[Porto M](#)", home of the association "[Askavusa](#)" on the occasion of the 7th "[Lampedusa InFestival](#)" held on the island from the 23 to the 29 September 2015.

ANNEX 2

Migreurop representation at events

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

- [Les nouvelles orientations des politiques européennes d'immigration et d'asile](#), Screening-debate film Les Messagers, Paris (France), 20/04/2015
- [29th session of the UN Human Rights Council](#) following the release of the report by the Special rapporteur François Crépeau, Geneva (Switzerland), 16-17/06/2015
- Screening-debate, film [The land between](#), in collaboration with Greens/ALE and GUE/NGL, European Parliament, Brussels (Belgium) 16/06/2015
- Screening-debate, film Terraferma, Paris (France), 23/06/2015
- Summer University of EELV, forum [l'Europe et les Réfugiés](#) and workshop *Changer de regard sur l'immigration*, Lille (France), 20-21/08/2015
- Summer University of the PS, *Propositions pour une autre politique migratoire et d'intégration*, La Rochelle (France), 28-30/08/2015
- Round-table, [Accompagner le changement social, pourquoi, comment, vers quoi ?](#), Doctors of the World, Paris, France, 10/10/2015
- Debate [Réfugiés et migrants en Europe : quelle solidarité ?](#), Collectif Alternative libertaire Seine-Saint-Denis, Bobigny (France), 17/10/2015
- [Conférence Un formidable élan de solidarité?](#), EHESS, Paris (France), 09/11/2015
- [Les réfugiés entre protection et enfermement : la logique des camps](#), Festival Migrant'scène, Paris (France), 16/11/2015
- Les Etats Généraux d'Emmaüs, 20/11/2015
- [Journée de rencontre du collectif Refugee Welcome](#), Sorbonne Paris Cité, Paris (France), 21/11/2015
- [Spectacle – Rencontre : Parcours migratoires et accueil](#), Festival Migrant'scène, Paris (France), 22/11/2015
- [Festival Grand Angle](#), 25/11/2015
- [La crise migratoire, alibis et réalités](#), librairie Résistances, Paris (France), 03/12/2015

Frontexit representation at events

- [Migrations en Europe, construire l'avenir ensemble](#), Châtenay-Malabry (France), 24/01/2015
- [Frontières et immigration](#), Café Métèque, Paris (France), 24/01/2015

- [Politiques d'asile et d'immigration européennes](#), association Graine de Savoir, Forcalquier (France), 06/02/2015
- *La coopération de Frontex avec les Etats ouest-africains*, Senegalese Parliament (Senegal), 17/03/2015
- [Perspectives sur l'externalisation des politiques d'asile et d'immigration européennes](#), World Social Forum (Tunisia), 25/03/2015
- Debate on the book [L'aventure](#) by Grégory Lassalle, Paris (France), 08/04/2015
- Screening-debate, film [Les Messagers](#), *Frontex et les droits des migrant.e.s en mer*, Paris (France), 21/04/2015

Open Access Now representation at events

- Screening-debate, film *La Pirogue*, festival [Carte blanche à Eva Joly](#), Paris (France), 31/01/2015
- Intervention for the master 2 *Migrations internationales : conception de projets en coopération pour le développement*, University of Poitiers (France), 09/03/2015
- Round-table [Open Access Now ! We have the right to know, they demand to be free!](#), under the patronage of the MEPs Marina Albiol (GUE/NGL) and Eva Joly (Greens/ALE), European Parliament, Brussels (Belgium), 21/04/2015
- [Festival Silence, on enferme](#), Cinema La Clef, Observatoire citoyen du CRA de Vincennes in partnership with Observatoire de l'enfermement des étrangers, Migreurop, LDH and Fondation Un Monde Par Tous, Paris (France), 05-06/05/2015
- [SteenRock Festival](#), Steenokkerzeel (Belgium), 09/05/2015