

Foreigners' camps in Europe and in Mediterranean countries

Methodological Note

Migreurop network has an extended definition of "camps" that covers a large variety of places. On this map, however, we have chosen to show only detention centers or "closed camps". The locations where migrants are detained and deprived of their freedom of movement.

The camps are classified as follows:

Blue - for people awaiting permission to enter the territory, primarily those wishing to apply for asylum (asylum seekers) or immigrants refused entry and waiting for an examination of their situation. After this examination, the person held may be admitted to the territory or rejected and returned to the port/border.

Orange - for people who have been arrested in an illegal situation in the territory of a state and are awaiting deportation.

Red - most of these places are used to detain both types of people, and may also serve as identification/screening centres.

We have also included certain exceptions: e.g. the open camps in Ceuta and Melilla where freedom of movement is primarily subject to administrative constraints. These open camps symbolise the externalisation of borders.

In some cases, we have also included certain national particularities: e.g. in Germany and Ireland, prisons are often used for detaining migrants.

In other cases, some of the camps shown on the map are places where migrants gather informally without being directly placed under the control of the authorities:

- To the South of the Mediterranean: migrants waiting for and organising their passage to Europe.

- In European countries such as France or Italy: an old train station in Rome (where migrants are awaiting admission), Calais in France (where foreigners wait to cross the Channel to reach the United Kingdom).

- Country of European Union and out of Schengen space
- Country of European Union and Schengen space
- Candidate Country to the European Union

- Closed camp
- Open camp
- migrants waiting for admission
- migrants about to be deported
- mixes of the two abovementioned functions of examining admission and deportation
- informal camp
- informal places located in the suburbs of big cities in Southern or Eastern Mediterranean countries

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0 200 400 600 800 1000 km

Foto cartographie: PHILIPPE REKACEWICZ

Notes:

* For France, the map shows only the zones d'attentes (waiting zones) used for detaining foreigners entering the territory.

** In Germany, prisons are shown since they are the main detention places of migrants.

*** Migrants subject to removal orders are often detained in special sections of prisons. There are 23 such places in Switzerland which can not be all shown on this map: Appenzell, Bâle (2), Bern, Chur, Dornach, Einsiedeln, Gampelen, Glarus, Granges, Mendrisio, Olten, Saignelégier, Schaffhausen, Schüpfheim, Sissach, Solothurn, Sursee, Thônex, Widnau, Zug, Zürich (2)

Migreurop don't have datum for Egypt, Syria and Tunisia [countries at the South and East of Mediterranean Sea] and Byelorussia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro. For Russia, only information, of European report of Andrea Gross, are on the map.

Datums: European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment / UNHCR <http://www.unhcr.ch/> / Gross Andrea (2000) Arrival of asylum seekers in european airports, European Council / Germany: Initiativen gegen abschiebehaft-Berlin / Austria: Asylkoordination Österreich / Belgium: Max / Denmark: <http://www.coe.int/T/F/Com/Press/Actualite/> / Spain: APDHA / Estonia: Legal information centre for human rights / France: ministère de l'intérieur français / Greece: Articles de presse (<http://www.enet.gr/online/online/>) / Hungary: Hungarian Helsinki Committee, helsinki@mail.dokan.hu / Ireland: Irish refugee council / Italy: Stone in gabbia, supplément à Il Manifesto du 31/5/03, http://www.migrants.net/pages/inserto_CPT.pdf / Latvia: The Latvian centre for human rights and ethnic studies / Lithuania: rapport de M. A. Gil-Robles, commissaire aux droits de l'Homme sur sa visite en Lituanie (2004) http://www.coe.int/T/1/commissaire_dh/Luxemburg / Luxembourg: <http://www.cpt.coe.int/documents/lux/2004-12-inf-fra.pdf> / Malta: jrmaltia@waldonet.net.mt; <http://www.sept.off/> / Netherlands: www.autonocentrum.nl / Poland: JRS / Czech R.: <http://www.mvot.cz/suz/uvod.html>, Sandrine Carton (2003) "L'institutionnalisation de l'asile en Europe centrale: l'exemple tchèque, 1990-2003", Paris / United Kingdom: <http://www.barbedwirebritain.org.uk/> / Slovakia: Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) / Slovenia: JRS / Sweden: Migration Board, www.migrationsverket.se/english/maps and addresses / Switzerland: Organisation suisse d'aide aux réfugiés, www.sfr-oea.ch, Office fédéral des réfugiés, Office fédéral de la statistique, Conférence des directeurs et directrices des départements cantonaux de justice et police / Gross Andrea (2000) Arrival of asylum seekers in European airports, Council of Europe. Bulgaria: Bulgarian Red Cross, Bulgarian Helsinki Committee / Croatia: Croatian Red Cross, Croatian Law Centre / Rumania: Bénédicte Michalon - Migrinter-CNRS / Serbia&Montenegro: Groupe 484, Gracanska 10, Belgrade / Ukraine: Ukrainian State Committee / Algeria: Association "Rencontre et développement", Alger / Lebanon: fidh@fidh.org / Morocco: AFVC / Turkey: HCR, International Catholic Migration Commission.