
PICUM QUARTERLY July - September 2015

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BORDERS

AUSTRIA / Over 70 people found dead inside truck

A truck with the bodies of 71 people was found by staff during a highway inspection near Vienna on 27 August 2015. Most of the people were from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria and had suffocated during the transport from Hungary to Austria. Five suspects were arrested. Investigators stated that the migrants must have died several days before the refrigerated truck was inspected. One of the suspects allegedly brought another group of 81 migrants across the Hungarian border to Austria in a similar truck, only one day after the discovery. This time however they were able to free themselves with a crowbar.

Sources: [Focus](#), 4 September 2015; [Euronews](#) 27 August 2015

FRANCE / French Commission on Human Rights denounces agreements between France and the UK regarding migrants' attempting to enter the Eurotunnel

In a [recommendation](#) published on 2 July 2015, the National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme, CNCDH) denounced the agreements between the UK and France concerning the issue of migrants in the French port town of Calais trying to go to the UK. The CNCDH argues that the agreements make France the armed branch of the UK's migration policy. The CNCDH strongly regrets that France deprives migrants of their right to leave the country to apply for asylum in the UK. The document also calls for more funding for emergency shelters, as it establishes that the number of migrants in Calais has increased from between 300 and 400 at the end of 2013 to between 2,500 and 3,000 in June 2015, including about 300 women and several hundred unaccompanied children. The recommendation was published in the context of reports of over 3,000 attempts by migrants to enter the Eurotunnel terminal during July 2015. According to the Institute of Race Relations (IRR), at least 13 people died between May and July 2015. IRR also

highlights that media has focused on the disruption and numbers of attempts to enter the Eurotunnel and not on the wider issues, including the lack of solidarity between EU member states. Sources: [Le Monde](#), 3 July 2015; [The Guardian](#), 29 July 2015; [The Guardian](#), 29 July 2015; [The Telegraph](#), 1 August 2015; [Institute of Race Relations](#), 30 July 2015; [Passeurs d'hospitalités](#), 1 August 2015

FRONTEX / Annual Report of the Frontex Consultative Forum on Fundamental Rights and Frontex annual report on implementing regulation on surveillance of sea borders

The Frontex Consultative Forum on Fundamental Rights published, on 9 July 2015, its second [Annual Report](#) (2014). The report provides an overview of the activities of the Consultative Forum and the recommendations made to Frontex and its Management Board in 2014. The report concludes that there is still a need to ensure that standards and procedures effectively ensure protection of human rights of those arriving at the European Union's external borders as allegations of human rights violations in the operational areas of Frontex coordinated joint operations continue. Frontex also published on 9 July 2015 the [Annual Report](#) on the implementation of the EU Regulation 656/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014, which established rules for the surveillance of the external sea borders. In the document, the agency reports on the practical application of the Regulation by describing the amendments introduced to the agency's Joint Operations and Operational Plans, including information on compliance with fundamental rights. The full report is available [here](#).

Source: [Frontex News](#), 9 July 2015

GREECE / TURKEY / Increased numbers of migrants and refugees arriving between July and September

Between the last week of August and the first week of September 2015, an increased number of migrants from Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan and African countries, left Turkey by sea for Greece. According to the estimates of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), over 5,000 migrants a day have crossed the Aegean Sea into Greece. According to the EU border control agency Frontex, about 107,500 people who arrived irregularly were detected at the EU's borders during the month of July 2015. This is more than three times as many as registered in July of the previous year. Meanwhile, tensions have started to rise on the Greek island of Kos when individuals shouted slurs and physically attacked migrants. Amnesty International reported deplorable conditions on the island, including the detention of migrant children in dirty police cells. In Early September, the photo of the body of the drowned Syrian toddler Aylan who washed up on the beach near a Turkish tourist resort went viral on social media and made international headlines, sparking renewed calls for political action.

Sources: [Amnesty International](#), 4 September 2015; Amnesty International [Press Release](#), 19 August 2015; [International Organisation for Migration \(IOM\)](#), Press Release, 4 September 2015; [Reuters](#), 18 August 2015; [Frontex](#), 18 August 2015

HUNGARY / New laws criminalise irregular border crossing and tighten migration and asylum rules

New laws came into effect in Hungary on 14 September 2015. Anyone who crosses the border irregularly will face criminal charges. The laws also make it a criminal offence - punishable by prison or deportation - to damage a newly-built four-metre fence along Hungary's 175km border with Serbia. The Hungarian Parliament also passed on 6 July 2015 new legislation which significantly tightens migration and asylum rules. This law shortens the time-frame for screening asylum applications and provides for mandatory detention of asylum seekers during the decision-making process. The new law also allows the detention of migrants in temporary camps and limits the possibility for appeal against negative decisions. During the first week of September, about 1,000 migrants stayed at a Budapest railway station after having left a reception camp near the Hungarian border with Serbia. They eventually set off on foot to walk towards Austria. Hungarian police and authorities tried to prevent the people from leaving Hungary, which is a transit country for many who want to reach Western Europe.

Sources: [The Guardian](#), 2 July 2015; [BBC News](#), 4 September 2015; [Die Presse](#), 4 September 2015; [BBC News](#) 15 September 2015.

UNITED NATIONS

UN / Human rights of migrants in the post-2015 development agenda

Agreement has been reached on the final outcome document '[Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Global Action](#)' that constitutes the new [sustainable development agenda](#) which was [adopted by world leaders](#) at the Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. The document presents an agenda for global action, for all countries and all stakeholders, with 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. The introduction to the Agenda sets out that it will work to ensure that human rights and fundamental freedoms are enjoyed by all regardless of their status. International migration is recognised as a multi-dimensional phenomenon of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, and there is also recognition of the need to cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants, refugees and displaced persons. Explicit references to migration are made in Target 8.8, which aims to protect the labor rights of all workers, including migrant workers; Target 10.7 with the aim to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies; and in Goal 17 which includes capacity building support to increase availability of high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. For more information on the Sustainable Development Goals, click [here](#).

EUROPEAN POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION / Jean-Claude Juncker's State of the Union calls for action regarding migrant arrivals in Europe

European Commission President, Jean-Claude Juncker, held his State of the Union speech in the European Parliament on 9 September 2015. The speech presented his political vision for the future of the EU that will guide the preparation of the Commission's Work Programme for 2016 and beyond. The question of how to deal with increased numbers of migrants arriving in Europe was one of the key issues addressed. Mr Juncker called for joint action and proposed a second emergency mechanism to relocate a further 120,000 asylum seekers from Italy, Greece and Hungary. Mr Juncker emphasised that the borders would need to be further strengthened and recognised that more, safe and controlled roads opened to Europe could help to better manage migration and decrease smuggling. To access the speech, click [here](#).

EUROPEAN COMMISSION / New funding programmes for the period 2014-2020

The European Commission approved, during the month of August 2015, a total of 23 multi-annual national programmes under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Internal Security Fund (ISF), for a total funding of €2.4 billion, for the period 2014-2020. The AMIF funding supports efforts at national level to improve reception capacities, ensure that asylum procedures are in line with European Union standards, integrate migrants at local and regional levels and increase the effectiveness of return programmes. Funding from the ISF supports member states' border management and surveillance including the use of modern technologies.

Source: European Commission [Press Release](#), 10 August 2015

EU OMBUDSMAN / Annual Report 2014

The EU Ombudsman, Emily O'Reilly, published her [Annual Report 2014](#) on 26 May 2015, which highlights the EU Ombudsman's work concerning the Joint Return Operations carried out by Frontex in cooperation with EU member states. Concerning undocumented migrants, the report states that the ombudsman pursued her work in 2014 to look into how Frontex ensures respect for the wellbeing of migrants during deportation flights. She also wanted to know how independent monitoring can be guaranteed during flights, and how Frontex's Code of Conduct for joint return operations is implemented.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

FRANCE / Case of activist charged for helping undocumented migrants discharged by court

Denis Lambert, a French citizen, was charged for providing help to irregular migrants. He had been accommodating a family from Armenia who had been denied asylum, since September 2014. In December 2012, however, the law on the offence of aiding irregular stay was amended, and it is no longer possible to prosecute someone for aiding irregular stay if it aims to preserve the integrity or the dignity of a person. Several organisations denounced what they called an attempt at criminalising solidarity. A support committee was formed and a petition launched that gathered more than 1,500 signatures. The trial was held on 15 July 2015 and Denis Lambert was discharged by the court.

Sources: [France Bleu Roussillon](#), 9 July 2015; [France 3 Languedoc Roussillon](#), 15 July 2015

GREECE / Law reform grants access to citizenship to second generation migrants

A new law (4332/2015) was passed by the Greek Parliament on 8 July 2015 which regulates access to citizenship and introduces the possibility for some children born in Greece, who have been enrolled at a Greek primary school, and whose parents have resided regularly in Greece for at least five years prior to the applicant's birth, to apply for citizenship. The bill was passed with 172 votes in the 300-seat parliament. The reform also includes provisions in line with the EU Seasonal Workers' Directive ([Directive 2014/36/EU on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers](#)) and provides for increased protection and access to a humanitarian residence permit for migrant victims of trafficking, labour exploitation and domestic violence.

Sources: [Greek Ombudsman](#), 9 July 2015; European Commission, [European Web Site on Integration](#), 9 July 2015; [Keep Talking Greece](#), 9 July 2015

IRELAND / Government considers proposal for regularising undocumented migrants

Department of Justice officials are considering a Migrant Rights Centre Ireland (MRCI) proposal aimed at regularising the status of up to 20,000 undocumented migrants living and working in the Republic of Ireland. Only those residing in Ireland over the past four years would be eligible for the proposed regularisation scheme, and anyone with a serious criminal conviction would be excluded. A two-year probationary period would apply and a person granted residence could earn their way to citizenship. However, individuals would not have access to social security or social housing during the period. The most common nationalities among undocumented people living in Ireland include people from the Philippines, China, Mauritius, Brazil and Pakistan. A poll carried out by Red C Research on behalf of MRCI showed that 69% of respondents agreed with the statement "undocumented people in Ireland should be granted the opportunity to earn the right to live and work in the country". The figure rises to 79% when talking about undocumented children.

Sources: [The Irish Times](#), July 9, 2015; Migrant Rights Centre Ireland, [Press Release](#), June 2015

UK / New immigration bill introduces more measures to detain and punish individuals

According to the UK's [immigration bill 2015-2016](#) which was laid before Parliament in September 2015, undocumented workers might face penalties of fines, wages being seized and up to twelve months in jail; landlords across the country will be liable for a fine or for imprisonment for up to five years if they let out a property to a migrant without the 'right to rent', and persons with a non-human rights related appeal can be deported before the appeal was heard. According to the Migrants' Rights Network, the new measures will encourage exploitation of migrant workers, by removing all safeguards and protections from them, and further removes irregular migrants from the protection of the law.

Sources: [Migrants' Rights Network](#), 18 September 2015

HEALTH CARE

FRANCE / Petition to stop deportation of severely ill people

The Association AIDES has published an online petition directed at the French Prime Minister, Manuel Carlos Valls, challenging the deportation of gravely ill foreigners. Deportations of seriously ill people are occurring with

growing frequency in France, particularly from detention centres, and often contrary to the medical advice provided by doctors of the regional health agencies. The petition is available [here](#).

SPAIN / Autonomous Community of Madrid to Issue Health Document to Undocumented Migrants

The President of the community of Madrid, Cristina Cifuentes, announced on 21 August 2015 her region's plans to create a health document to permit undocumented migrants to access primary and specialised care in the region. This would be in addition to the emergency care they are already entitled to under national law. The proposed health document will differ from a health insurance card in that it will not be valid outside the Madrid region. Castilla-La Mancha and Extremadura, the region of Cantabria, Valencia and the Balearic Islands also recently announced intentions to extend access to health care for undocumented migrants in their communities, joining the other Autonomous Communities already providing further coverage than provided at national level. Sources: [EuroWeekly](#), 24 August 2015; [El Mundo](#), 22 August 2015; [El Pais](#), 21 August 2015; [El Diario](#), 21 August 2015; [El Dia](#), 27 August 2015; also [Expansion](#), 27 August 2015

LABOUR AND FAIR WORKING CONDITIONS

CAMPAIGN / #OurHands informs domestic workers of their rights

A new social media campaign, entitled #OurHands, aims to inform domestic workers of their rights as enshrined in ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers, a landmark law reinforcing the equal status of domestic workers with other workers. The campaign's name #OurHands means that empowering and protecting the rights of domestic workers is a collective responsibility. A toolkit providing posts that can be shared to raise awareness of domestic workers' rights is available [here](#). To know more about the campaign, please click [here](#).

GREECE / Four men convicted for 2012 attack on undocumented bakery worker

On 10 July 2015, four men were sentenced for beating and torturing Walid Talib. The men were found guilty of abduction, robbery and grievous bodily harm. In November 2012, on the island of Salamina, near Piraeus, Greece, Walid Talib, a young undocumented bakery worker, was chained up and tortured for 18 hours in a stable by his employer, after having claimed his due unpaid wages. He was found brutally beaten, bound and chained to a lamppost. He was taken to hospital, where he was immediately arrested by the police, and detained for four nights for being undocumented. Walid's former employer, Giorgos Sgourdas, was sentenced to 13 years and two months in prison. The other three men were released pending their appeals against the sentences of, respectively, 5-year imprisonment for the employer's son and 10-year imprisonment for each of the other two accomplices. However, the Court did not examine the racist motivation of the attack and argued that relevant legislative provisions in force at the time of the attack have now been repealed. Source: [Ekathimerini](#), 10 July 2015

UNDOCUMENTED WOMEN

UK / Report details challenges of migrant women on spousal visas

Eaves, an organisation supporting women and girls who have faced various forms of violence, has published a report, "[Settling in: Experiences on Spousal Visas in the UK](#)," based on nearly two years of research examining the experiences of foreign-born spouses of British nationals. Among other things, the study addresses the particular vulnerability of women whose residence status is closely tied to their husband to being controlled or abused; the double discrimination they face in the workforce due to their residence status as well as their gender; the ease with which they are able to "settle" in or "adjust" to life in the UK; and the strict requirements for obtaining permanent residence status. The report finds that women on spousal visas are often qualified and eager to work, but with much work experience which is under-valued, disregarded and wasted.

Source: [Migrants' Rights Network](#), 27 July 2015

UNDOCUMENTED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

UK / FRANCE/ IRELAND / Civil society submits alternative reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child review

The Committee on the Rights of the Child will review the UK's implementation of child rights in May 2016. Children's charities launched a [report](#) on 1 July 2015 highlighting how the UK government breaches its obligations under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. It includes a section on immigration and migration, citing a number of measures taken by the government that have had a detrimental effect on migrant children. The situation of undocumented children is highlighted, and key concerns around deportations and detention are raised. An accompanying report '[See it, say it, change it](#)' provides children's views, including on administration of the immigration system and their treatment by Home Office and Border Agency staff. Both reports are available to download [here](#). The Committee will also review France and Ireland in January 2016. In France, the AEDE project 'Acting Together for the Rights of the Child' submitted its joint civil society alternative report. Children and young people were involved in its production. Child protection challenges resulting from migration policies, in particular for unaccompanied migrant children and victims of trafficking are highlighted. A summary of the report is available in [French](#) and [English](#). In Ireland, a group of 31 young people aged 11 to 18 from diverse backgrounds, with the support of UNICEF Ireland and the Children's Rights Alliance, conducted a wide consultation of children and young people to produce a report highlighting key issues for the Committee. Challenges for asylum-seeking children were a spotlight issue. Read the report [here](#). The Committee has issued its 'List of Issues' for [France](#) and for [Ireland](#), where it sets out a number of specific issues it seeks additional information on, having received the government's report of its progress as well as the input of civil society. The governments have to reply in writing. Several of the issues relate to the rights of migrant children, spanning concerns around procedural rights, access to justice, access to residence status, and access to social services and protection.

Source: Eurochild [eNews Bulletin](#) July 2015

IRELAND / VIDEO / Undocumented youth in their own words

The Migrants Rights Centre Ireland (MRCI) and the Young, Paperless and Powerful campaign group, made up of undocumented young people in Ireland who want to regularise their status, have released a video, which was also shared in an article published in the Irish Times. The short video features children and young people, sharing how Ireland is their home; how they might not be able to go to university, get a work contract or travel and other daily challenges they face because they are undocumented; the impacts this has on their relationships with friends, mental health and well-being. To watch the video and for further information, click [here](#).

Source: [The Irish Times](#), 9 July 2015

UK / Legal aid cuts deny thousands of migrant children justice

A new report by The Children's Society "[Cut Off From Justice: The impact of excluding separated migrant children from legal aid](#)" found that the removal of legal aid for most immigration cases means that many children, including those in local authority care, are unable to access justice and are at risk of abuse or exploitation in their efforts to resolve their migration or residence status without legal aid, and as a result of their insecure or irregular status. The executive summary and full report are available to download [here](#). Also in July, the British Government published its [response to the recommendations of the justice committee](#) in relation to civil legal aid and asserted that there was no need for a specific review of the impact of legal aid reforms on children, and the High Court found the legal aid Exceptional Case Funding scheme to be too complex, not providing the 'safety net' promised by Ministers and not ensuring applicants' human rights are not breached. Read the judgment ([2015] EWHC 1965 (Admin)) [here](#). A Coram Children's Legal Centre Migrant Children's Project Fact Sheet on Exceptional Case Funding is available [here](#).

Sources: Migrants Rights Network, [Weekly Update](#), 20 July 2015; Coram Children's Legal Centre Migrant Children's Project, MCP [July 2015 newsletter](#)

UN / Human Rights Council adopts resolutions on right to education and on migrant children

The UN Human Rights Council adopted two resolutions relevant to undocumented children in July 2015.

A [resolution](#) on the right to education, adopted on 1 July 2015, calls upon states to take all necessary measures,

including sufficient budgetary allocations, to ensure inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory quality education. The resolution is available [here](#). The other resolution is entitled 'Unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights' and was adopted on 2 July 2015. Among others, the resolution calls upon countries of origin, transit and destination to facilitate family reunification, to promote the welfare and the best interests of migrant children and encourages states to continue to take into account the principle of the best interests of the child. The resolution is available to download [here](#).

DETENTION AND DEPORTATION

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS / **E.A. v Greece: detention conditions and lack of effective remedy in Greece**

The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) issued, on 30 July 2015, its decision in the case E.A. v Greece ([Case nr: 74308/10](#)) and found the very poor detention conditions in Greece to be against Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), and the lack of effective remedy in the country to be in violation of Article 13 ECHR. The case concerned an Iranian national who, in August 2010, applied for asylum in Greece after being detained in Iran for engaging in anti-governmental political activities. The Greek authorities failed to register his first asylum claim in August 2010 and, as a result, the applicant was detained for two months pending expulsion by the border police in Soufli and Venna. After issuing two formal complaints concerning his detention conditions, the administrative court ordered his release on the grounds that the detention conditions were not appropriate for a period of six months. The ECtHR found that the conditions of detention: poor hygiene, overcrowding, and lack of natural light, constituted a violation of Article 3 ECHR. The full judgment is available in French [here](#).

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS / **Cyprus condemned for not guaranteeing access to an effective remedy against detention**

In three different judgements, in the Cases K.F v. CYPRUS ([Application no. 41858/10](#)), H.S. AND OTHERS v. CYPRUS ([Application no. 41753/10 and 13 other cases](#)) and A.H AND J.K. v. CYPRUS ([Application No 41903/10 41911/10](#)), the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) condemned the Republic of Cyprus for violations of Articles 5(1) ECHR, the right to security and liberty and Article 5(4) ECHR, the right of access to an effective remedy against detention. The applications concern the cases of several Syrian Kurds who were arrested and detained for deportation purposes in 2010. In the three judgements, the Court ruled that the current legal system in Cyprus does not provide for a sufficient effective remedy against decisions on administrative detention. The organisation KISA highlighted in a [statement](#) that Cyprus has not yet complied with the decisions of the ECtHR.

Source: [Cyprus Mail](#), 21 July 2015; [European Database of Asylum Law](#), 21 July 2015 ; [KISA](#), 21 July 2015.

EU FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AGENCY / **Overview of deportation monitoring systems in 28 EU member states**

The Fundamental Rights Agency of the European Union (FRA) has published on its website an [overview](#) of the 'forced return monitoring systems' currently in place in the 28 EU member states. The overview, which will be updated by the FRA on an ongoing basis, shows that, among the 26 member states bound by the EU Return Directive (2008/115/EC), eight states have no operational monitoring system in place yet. According to Article 8(6) of the EU Return Directive, member states must provide for an effective monitoring system of deportations. The overview is available [here](#).

GERMANY / **Thousands of deportations amidst news of 800,000 migrant arrivals**

Between January and September 2015, Germany deported over 10,000 migrants, about the same number as the total number of deportations for the year 2014. Several federal states plan repeated collective deportations in the coming months, mostly to the Balkan countries. The President of the Federal Authority for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), Manfred Schmidt, who resigned from the position for personal reasons in September, stated that the authority will decide about 75,000 pending applications largely from people from Balkan countries until the end of the year, most of whom will be rejected. The German government expects up to 800,000 new migrants and refugees arriving this year. Germany has been making headlines with images of cheering citizens

who welcomed migrants and refugees coming from Hungary. There are also other voices which are less represented in the media; editorial staff of the weekly news magazine Spiegel stated that German media and deputies are also receiving letters expressing concern as well as xenophobic and hateful content.

Source: [Der Spiegel](#), 9 September 2015; [Der Spiegel](#), 5 September 2015

STUDY / Arbitrary detention in squalid conditions in Libya

The study '[Detained Youth: The fate of young migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in Libya](#)' published by the Mixed Migration Hub (MHub) in July 2015, reveals a consistent pattern of children and young migrants, refugees and asylum seekers held in arbitrary detention in squalid, cramped conditions for months at a time without any form of due process. The study explores the experiences of detention of young migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in Libya between November 2012 and November 2014, drawing on in-depth interviews with 45 former detainees (85% of whom were unaccompanied children or young people) in Italy, Malta, France and UK. Serious rights violations, including allegations of violence and brutality, are said to be commonplace. The executive summary is available in [English](#) and in [Arabic](#). Download the full report [here](#).

SWITZERLAND / Report on deportation of migrants

The National Commission for the Prevention of Torture (NCPT) issued on 9 July 2015 a report on the deportation of migrants. The report is based on the Commission's observations when accompanying 41 transfers and 41 deportations from Switzerland between May 2014 and April 2015. The Commission noted in some cases people, including people in very vulnerable situations, were completely immobilised. The Commission condemned this abuse and recommended that authorities only use complete immobilisation for persons who resist physically. The report is available in [French](#), [German](#) and [Italian](#).

Source: National Commission for the Prevention of Torture, [Press Release](#), 9 July 2015

USA / Federal Government begins to release some women and children from detention

In a statement on 13 July 2015, the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) spokesperson Richard Rocha announced that ICE would now "generally not detain mothers with children, absent a threat to public safety or national security, if they have a received a positive finding for credible or reasonable fear and the individual has provided a verifiable residential address." New facilities in Texas (the Karnes City Family Detention Centre and the Dilley Family Detention Centre) and in Berks County, Pennsylvania were opened after nearly 70,000 family units were apprehended at the US-Mexico border in 2014. According to ICE in July, a total of 2,172 women and children were detained in these facilities. ICE officials have begun reviewing the cases of families and will release some women and children while they pursue their efforts to remain in the US. The announcements follow months of pressure from immigration advocates, lawyers and policymakers to stop the detention of mothers and children.

Sources: [Huffington Post](#), 13 July 2015; [International Business Times](#), 13 July 2015; [ThinkProgress](#), June 25, 2015

PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER RESOURCES

VIDEO / Migration is not a crime

The Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM) published a video, entitled 'Migration is not a Crime' in August 2015 which advocates for a human rights based approach towards migration and for regular channels for migrants to come to Europe. The video animation, which was produced by the animation designer Roald Seeliger, is available [here](#).