



Annual Report 2022

Who we are

PICUM, the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants, was founded in 2001 as an initiative of grassroots organisations, and today is a network of 164 member organisations working with undocumented migrants in 31 countries.

With over two decades of experience and expertise, PICUM promotes recognition of the human rights of undocumented people and people with insecure residence status, and provides an essential link between local realities and the debates taking place at within institutions of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, and the European Union.

Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this report. All information was believed to be correct as of March 2023.

Cover photos: © PICUM
Published: May 2023
Design: Chocolate Jesus

Table of Contents

Message from the Director4

Ukraine7

Children, families and youth8

Criminalisation11

Digital technologies12

Gender equality13

Health and social rights14

Migration enforcement and procedures16

Regularisation and residence permits18

Work21

Communications24

Membership25

Governance30

Financial report34

Message from the Director

By Michele LeVoy



Despite having made it through the worst of a global pandemic, 2022 turned out to be another very challenging year for our network.

Russia's invasion of **Ukraine** in February rocked Europe, and the world. We saw the mobilisation of individuals and civil society organisations to address the enormous humanitarian need. We saw, in the EU's triggering of the Temporary Protection Directive, that a truly different approach to migration, one based on welcoming and solidarity, is possible. We also saw, and denounced, how racialised people, fleeing from the same war, were often met with violence on trains and buses, and detention at the borders.

As negotiations on the EU Migration Pact slowly continued in 2022, other policies went in the direction of **more criminalisation, policing, and discrimination**. The Schengen Borders Code, published at the end of 2021, risks leading to a space where racial profiling is legitimised in the name of the "fight against irregular migration". We also joined a diverse group of partners to call attention on a new EU regulation that is meant to regulate the use of artificial intelligence in Europe but fails to protect people from harmful uses of AI in the migration field. The current text exemplifies broader trends to use **digital technology** to police and discriminate against marginalised groups.

Such drive to "prevent" and "fight" irregular migration is also very much visible at the national level. Throughout 2022, several agreements were struck between European countries to **increase joint policing at common borders**, including between [France and the UK](#), [Germany and Switzerland](#), and [Czechia and Slovakia](#). Reports of **pushbacks, clandestine detention** sites, and **violence** against migrants in Eastern Europe, along the "Western Balkan route", and in Greece, are rife. Public outcry over the involvement of the EU borders' agency **Frontex** in illegal pushbacks in the Mediterranean contributed to the resignation of its Executive Director in April 2022.

In June 2022, the Melilla massacre, where at least 23 migrants died at the hands of Spanish and Moroccan police, infamously illustrated the effects of the "securitisation" of borders. In December, the Italian government introduced new restrictions on search and rescue operations at sea.

While Europe continues to crack down on migration, many countries are facing more and more dramatic labour shortages in key sectors from hospitality to construction, from transports to health care. In 2022, **regularisation** was on the political agenda in various EU capitals, often precisely to address such labour shortages.

Reforms were passed in [Spain](#) and [Germany](#), while a draft law to grant work permits for shortage occupations is being discussed in [France](#). Movements and campaigns have been emerging in [Belgium](#), [Finland](#), [The Netherlands](#), [Spain](#), and many other countries, to introduce regularisation measures that are fair, humane and effective. The mobilisation of civil society, and especially of undocumented people themselves, led to a successful regularisation programme in Ireland. Throughout 2022, we worked with our members to document regularisation measures and support calls for **regularisation** across Europe, including by developing a check-list of key elements to design and implement fair and effective regularisation measures.

Young people with lived experience of migration and irregularity are organising in various countries. As the first European umbrella organisation of such groups, Voicify, was launched in the European Parliament in November, we brought together activists and advocates from migrant youth-led groups for peer learning and exchanges. We also published a report on the often challenging transition to adulthood for young migrants when they do not have access to secure residence permits.

Cities continue to be at the front of inclusive policies for all their inhabitants. [Amsterdam](#) signed an agreement with the city's universities to improve access to colleges and universities for undocumented young people. [Zürich](#) adopted a "city card" that would grant access to some city-level services to undocumented people living in the city. [Madrid](#) removed administrative hurdles that prevented undocumented pregnant women and people with transmissible diseases from accessing public hospitals and doctors. We continued working within the City Initiative on Irregular Migrants (C-MISE), a network of approximately 50 cities in 18 countries that engages in exchange and dialogue on the inclusion of undocumented people at the local level. We also engaged in outreach to extend the reach of C-MISE to broader networks working on the global, European and national levels concerning cities and migration.

While migration largely remains a field rife with human rights violations, we celebrate even the smallest victories and the strength of activists, advocates and people with lived experience in fighting for a fairer world for everyone. We are honoured to be part of such a movement, and we will continue to work with our network and partners to build on hard-won progress.

Michele LeVoy

Vision

PICUM seeks a world where all people are guaranteed their human rights regardless of migration status, and where human mobility is recognised as a normal reality.

Mission

Grounded in principles and values of social justice, anti-racism and equality, PICUM is committed to ensuring that undocumented migrants have a dignified standard of living and rights.

Working Principles

Bringing together a broad range of experience and expertise, PICUM generates and coordinates evidence-gathering and advocacy for a humane and informed response to undocumented migrants’ realities and provides a platform to engage policy makers and the general public in the full realisation of their rights.

What We Do

- Monitoring and Reporting
- Capacity Building
- Advocacy
- Awareness Raising
- Global Action on Migrants’ Rights

600



Nearly 600 people attended our webinars

21



Reports and publications

12



Participated in or led 12 joint letters or statements

19



Meetings for PICUM members

120



Participants attended our film screening

10



Contributed to 10 consultations for EU or UN bodies

Ukraine

Russia’s invasion of Ukraine in February rocked Europe, and the world. Many of our members had to pivot rapidly to address the needs of people fleeing the conflict, and we attempted at responding to this new context.

Throughout 2022, we organised monthly calls with our members to provide a confidential space to exchange and discuss responses and needs. While we praised the solidarity shown

by Europe with Ukrainians - including in the activation of the Temporary Protection Directive – we also denounced how black and brown people fleeing from the same war were often met with violence on trains and buses, and detention at the borders.

In partnership with the European Council for Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), we published a policy note and factsheet on the EU’s financial response to support people displaced from Ukraine inside the EU. In addition, we organised advocacy meetings for ECRE and PICUM members to discuss EU spending at national and local levels for the reception and inclusion of people fleeing from Ukraine, including potential effects on the overall inclusion and migration systems.



◀ Our op-ed in EU Observer in April 2022

Children, families and youth

European Care Strategy

The European Care Strategy, introduced in 2022, is an EU policy to ensure quality, affordable and accessible care services across the European Union and improve life quality for both carers and care recipients. In the lead-up to its adoption, we worked with members and partners to ensure the needs and perspectives of (undocumented) migrant workers and families were also addressed.

In particular, we coordinated a working group of 17 EU and national organisations active in the care sector, and published joint recommendations for an inclusive European

Care Strategy. We also published preliminary observations and recommendations on undocumented families' access to early childhood education and care and pushed for changes with partners including the Social Platform and the EU Alliance for Investing in Children.

The final text of the European Care Strategy reflects several of PICUM's joint recommendations: it invites EU member states to introduce a legal entitlement to early childhood education and care for all children, recognises the crucial role of migrant workers in our economies, acknowledges the specific challenges for domestic workers with a migrant background, and the need to address gaps in the implementation of EU labour legislation in a way that addresses their specific situation.



Platform for Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)

@PICUM_post

Many migrants in Europe care for homes, children and the elderly. Many need care too. Does the new [#EUCareStrategy](#) care about them? Follow our  to know more 



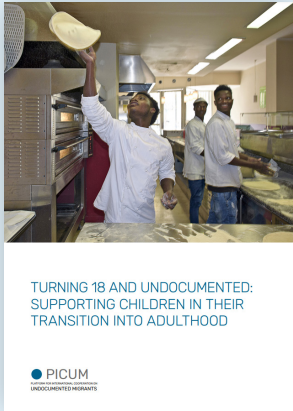
◀ Thread from our Twitter page @picum_post

Migrant children and their transition to adulthood

We remained an active member of the Child Rights Action Group, the Alliance for Investing in Children, and a co-chair of the Initiative for Children in Migration, and through these alliances, we engaged with the EU Child Rights Coordinator, Commission staff, MEPs and political advisors on a diverse range of issues relating to children, including the impact of the war in Ukraine on migrant children already present in Europe, child sexual abuse, and the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum.

One of our key goals in the area of children's rights is to prevent children from becoming undocumented when they turn 18. In 2022, we widely disseminated our report *Turning 18 and undocumented: Supporting children in their transition into adulthood*, and hosted a webinar gathering speakers and participants from across the EU. We condensed key points and recommendations in a short animation, that we published on the eve of the EU Migration Forum in October, which focussed on youth.

We also kicked off a two-year project bringing together organisations supporting children and young people transitioning into adulthood in France, Greece and Italy to exchange practices, and develop guidance for governments on how to support children and young people in this phase of life.



Following the adoption of the European Child Guarantee in 2021, a scheme that commits member states to ensuring all children can access services and support against poverty, we reviewed the national action plans that are meant to implement such schemes at the national level. We surveyed our members on access to early childhood education and care: their input will feed into a briefing that we will publish in 2023 to help governments implement policies ensuring all children have access to early childhood education and care, in line with the intentions of the European Child Guarantee.



▲ Our animation: *A step into the void: the transition to adulthood of migrant children*

Supporting young advocates

We want policies that take into account the people most affected by them. An important step towards achieving this is ensuring that undocumented young people are adequately supported in participating in advocacy and policy-making processes.

In a first meeting of its kind, we gathered 15 youth-led and adult-led organisations to discuss youth-led advocacy and how young people who are currently or formerly undocumented can be better supported by established organisations. The main lessons were distilled into a toolkit to be published in 2023.

▼ Workshop on youth-led advocacy

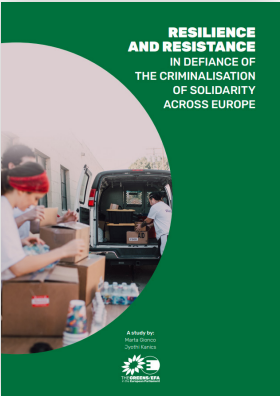


Criminalisation

Criminal law and other approaches based on penalties are often used to punish migrants and those who help them, and to address smuggling and trafficking in human beings. This leads to more, not less, harm and suffering.

In 2022, we wrote about the damage done to people and communities by the “fight against migrant smuggling” whose main effect is to push more people into riskier routes and criminalise intermediaries who often are themselves trying to cross international borders in the absence of regular routes, as well as humanitarian actors. We call for a change of paradigm, where people are put at the centre and the focus is on safe regular routes instead of sanctions and punishment.

In cooperation with the European Green Party, we mapped recent cases of criminalisation of solidarity with migrants in Europe in a report that we disseminated through a webinar and through press releases to relevant migration and EU affairs reporters.



▲ Panel discussion after our screening of the movie Mediterraneo

Digital technologies

AI Act

Digital technologies and artificial intelligence are increasingly used to surveil and restrict people who cross the EU's external borders, are racialised, or are thought to be undocumented. In 2022, the European Commission proposed a new instrument to regulate artificial intelligence (AI) in the EU (the "AI Act") that fails to properly protect people from harmful uses of AI in migration. The proposal crucially exempts the EU's large-scale migration databases from important safeguards that would apply elsewhere.

In 2022, we joined a coalition of privacy and digital rights organisations, including Access Now, European Digital Rights, and the Refugee Law Lab at York University to denounce such risks and call for an AI Act that protect everyone, regardless of their migration status.

We participated in a process to "decolonise digital rights" convened by the Digital Freedom Fund and European Digital Rights: this process involved activists and representatives of NGOs from across Europe to co-create an agenda that centres lived experience and shifting of power structures in our work and movements away from those that privilege certain gender and racial norms.



▲ *PICUM Deputy Director Alyna Smith (left) speaking in a panel at a Colour of Surveillance conference*

The same year, we published a brief for members and partners on digital technology, policing and migration, setting the ways in which digital technology is becoming a growing part of the EU's immigration enforcement strategy and architecture; and is increasingly present in immigration.

We also described the racial justice dimensions of these developments, and our recommendations.



Gender equality

Violence against women

The EU's proposed directive on violence against women and domestic violence was published in March 2022, and includes provisions on access to services and support for women who have experienced violence. The proposal explicitly takes an intersectional approach to gender-based violence and focuses on women at particular risk, including women from racialised and other marginalised groups. It specifically addresses undocumented women and women with dependent status, and establishes a right to shelter for all women, regardless of migration status. It establishes a partial protection from immigration control for those who engage with law enforcement.

Throughout 2022, we worked with partners to advocate on the proposal, and in favour of an inclusive approach to gender-based violence. We co-led a manifesto for an inclusive and comprehensive directive, signed by more than 130 organisations across Europe, ahead of the proposal's publication; participated in joint advocacy meetings with partners and provided specific

input to the European Parliament on amendments; and published a report setting out our calls for unconditional access to services and support for all women survivors, regardless of status.



UNCONDITIONAL ACCESS TO SERVICES FOR UNDOCUMENTED VICTIMS OF CRIME

PICUM
PLATFORM FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON
UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS

Health and social rights

**ALJAZEERA**


OPINION
Opinions | Migration

COVID-19 policies need to be inclusive of undocumented people

European countries have not done enough to ensure safe access to vaccines and certificates for undocumented migrants.

**Alyna C Smith**
Deputy Director at PICUM

4 Jan 2022

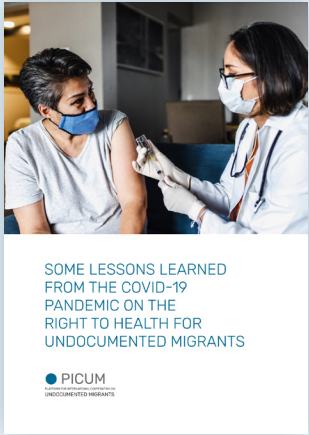


In July 2021, the European Union implemented a COVID-19 vaccination certificate mandate for intra-EU travel. Subsequently, a growing number of countries across Europe have adopted COVID-19 certificates as passes granting access to a host of spaces and services.

▲ Our op-ed on Aljazeera in January 2022

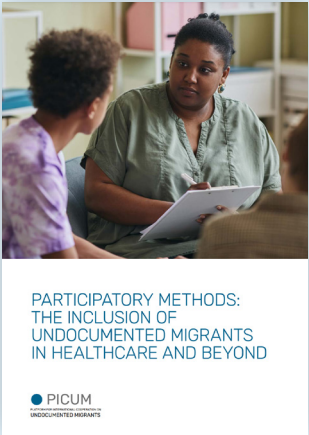
COVID-19

Following our extensive work to map access to COVID-19 vaccines for undocumented migrants in 2021, we produced a briefing gathering key lessons learned from the pandemic, and recommendations for inclusive access to health care and other support, pulling together insights from our members. We also wrote a blog on COVID-19 certificates and undocumented migrants, which formed the basis for an op-ed published in Al Jazeera, analysing risks of digital certificates in exacerbating exclusion.



SOME LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE RIGHT TO HEALTH FOR UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS

PICUM



PARTICIPATORY METHODS: THE INCLUSION OF UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS IN HEALTHCARE AND BEYOND

PICUM

and European level, that establish a right to health and to the underlying determinants of health for undocumented migrants. The factsheet provides a reference for advocates, including our members, and makes clear that states' duties to respect, protect and fulfil the right to health extend to people who are undocumented or have precarious residence status.

We published a briefing that highlights the importance of involving undocumented people in the design and implementation of health research and services that are targeted at them.

Right to health

Social protection

Undocumented people contribute directly and indirectly to social protection systems, as taxpayers, workers and informal carers. But they're often excluded from it. In 2022, we published a first report on social protection for undocumented people, where we sampled existing social protection measures for undocumented migrants by national and local governments from across Europe, to support advocacy, including initiatives developed and implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

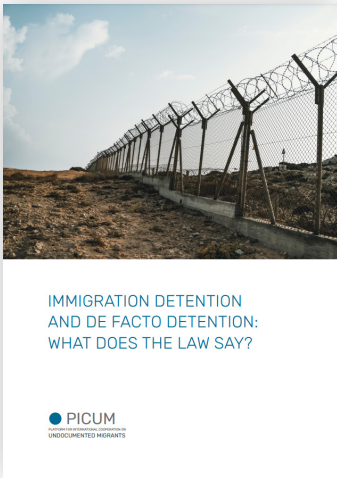


▲ Post from our Instagram page @picum_ngo

Migration enforcement and procedures

EU Migration Pact

Throughout 2022, we continued monitoring the negotiations on the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum, which was proposed by the European Commission in September 2020. We met with several Members of the European Parliament and coordinated advocacy with other EU networks and with PICUM members, to try to address some of the most concerning aspects of the proposals, such as the link between asylum and return and the risk of increased detention, including for children.



Schengen Borders Code

At the end of 2021, the European Commission proposed a revision of the Schengen Borders Code that would turn the Schengen space into a tech-controlled area where racial profiling is legitimised in the name of the “fight against irregular migration”. In 2022, we called out the risks, and have been leading a coalition of civil society organisations advocating for a Schengen space governed by human rights and equality instead.

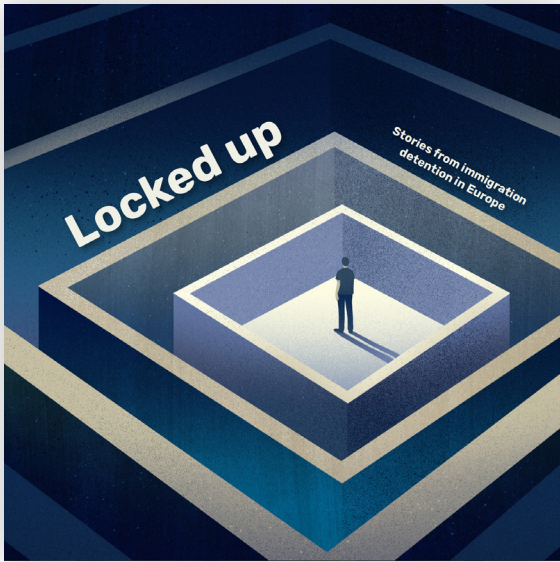
▼ *Joint statement led by PICUM and signed by nearly 50 networks and organisations*



▲ *PICUM Member Group meeting on Detention*

Fair migration procedures

We continued our advocacy to promote social-work approaches that accompany people through migration procedures, while continuing to live in their community. These approaches allow people to evaluate different options, including any avenues for regularisation. Supporting the implementation of these approaches, including as part of the European Alternatives to Detention Network, allows us to conceive how a world without immigration detention could be.



▲ *PICUM worked with members and illustrators to capture stories of individuals in detention*

Regularisation and residence permits

Regularisation

For an undocumented person, regularisation means getting a residence permit to stay in the country they already live in. The residence permit may allow them to work with a regular contract, safely access public services and report abuse or exploitation without risking detention and deportation. Regularisation is one of the most effective tools to foster the inclusion of undocumented people and make sure their rights are respected.

In 2022, we gathered examples of regularisation mechanisms and programmes from across the world and developed a list of ten criteria regularisation measures should meet to be fair, effective and humane. The subsequent report, *Regularisation mechanisms and programmes: Why they matter and how to design them*, was published in early 2023. The report and its checklist form the basis for our continued work on status resolution and access to residence status in the coming years.

We supported our members in their national advocacy work through the development of resources, and the funding of national-level advocacy in Greece

and Luxembourg. We also surveyed our members on financial barriers to obtaining regular status, the results of which will be published in 2023.

Throughout 2022, we published blogs on regularisation measures, based on interviews with our members and other partners instrumental to the advocacy on and design of these measures. A blog on the Irish regularisation programme, which ran from January to July 2022, was based on an interview with representatives from the Migrant Rights Centre Ireland. Our blog on a legal reform in the UK that halves the duration of the procedure for young non-British people to seek indefinite leave to remain in the country, was based on an interview with youth advocacy group We Belong.

We documented the first-ever strike of undocumented domestic workers in Brussels, through tweets, pictures and a blog, where one of the key calls concerned the regularisation of all undocumented workers in Belgium, alongside fair working conditions for all domestic workers.



▲ Undocumented domestic workers' strike in Brussels, Belgium

Residence permits beyond asylum

Too often, governments deal with people living with irregular status primarily through the lens of immigration detention and deportation. Several provisions of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum are based on the assumption that everyone whose asylum application is rejected should be deported.

In 2022, we continued challenging this paradigm. We published the report *Barriers to return: Protection in international, EU and national frameworks*, that analyses different avenues at the national, EU and international level to promote access to secure residence permits, to services and to the labour market for people who cannot return to their country of origin, for legal or practical reasons.

We launched the report in a public webinar, together with an MEP and organisations from Italy and Germany. We met with MEPs, Permanent Representations, the Fundamental Rights



Agency and European Commission, to discuss concrete recommendations in this area. Several of our recommended amendments were then formally proposed by MEPs and were discussed in the Parliament in the legislative instruments in the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum.



▲ *PICUM Taskforce meeting on regularisation*

Long-term residence

We followed the revision of the Long-Term Residents Directive, an instrument that grants a minimum set of rights, including access to a secure residence permit in another EU Member State, to non-EU nationals who have been living regularly in the EU for years. We published recommendations and were invited to a hearing by the European Parliament rapporteur, focusing on how long-term residence can promote social inclusion and reduce the risk for people falling into irregularity. We also provided targeted advice and feedback to the European Parliament rapporteur and other MEPs during the negotiation process.

Work

Migrant workers' labour rights

As a follow-up to our 2021 legal seminar series on the rights of undocumented workers under international and EU law, we published a guide to undocumented workers' rights at work, to support efforts to improve policies and practices related to undocumented workers through advocacy or strategic litigation, as well as for those supporting undocumented workers in addressing labour-related issues and claiming their rights.

We followed the European Commission's proposal for a regulation to ban products made from forced labour. In the lead-up to the proposal, we provided input to the Commission consultation and met with relevant Commission services. Our input largely remained unheard, as the final proposal fails to reference the needs and perspectives of migrant workers in a meaningful way: we criticised this lack of attention in an op-ed we placed in Social Europe, and we shared with members and partners.

Social Europe

Tackling forced labour—without the labourers

LILIANA KEITH 26th September 2022

Simply banning products made with forced labour won't help the workers affected.



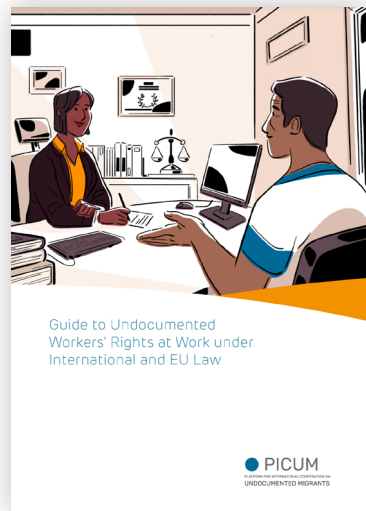
Migrant workers are **at particular risk** of violations of workers' rights and forced labour across the world. In the European Union, undocumented migrant workers and those with precarious migration status make up a significant proportion of the workforce in several sectors, including those particularly prone to labour exploitation: building and construction; cleaning, domestic and care work; transport and delivery; fishing, agriculture and food processing, and hospitality.

Migrant workers should thus be direct beneficiaries of any action to address forced labour in the EU. In mid-September the European Commission **proposed** a regulation to ban products made from forced labour, within and outside the union. But, despite the good intentions, the proposal does little or nothing to address the realities around forced labour or the needs of workers themselves.

▲ *Our op-ed on Social Europe in September 2022*

We also continued to monitor and analyse developments on the conditions of migrant platform workers in the EU, particularly in relation to the proposed Platform Work Directive, which is set to regulate the sector. We published a blog highlighting the risks and challenges that undocumented platform workers face in the gig economy, and we provided targeted

input and amendments to MEPs working on the directive in the European Parliament.



Protection against exploitation

Effective complaints mechanisms are crucial for (undocumented) migrant workers to report and get remedy against abuse and exploitation they might experience at work. In 2022, we engaged around safe complaints mechanisms with various regional and international actors, including the European Economic and Social Committee, and the International Labour Organisation.

In particular, we contributed to the Council of Europe's work to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation. Our advocacy led to a strong Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states, urging them to put in place effective and safe complaints mechanisms for all workers, including the possibility for trafficked persons to access residence permits, the labour market and targeted support.

We addressed the growing role of digital technologies for workplace control, meeting with partner organisations working on labour and digital rights to identify shared concerns. We drafted an internal discussion paper and organised an exchange with members on the use of digital tools in labour authorities' monitoring and data management to identify key trends and discuss the impact on undocumented workers' rights.

Labour migration policies

2022 was an important year for PICUM's advocacy on strengthening equal treatment in the framework of the EU labour migration legislation. The revision of the Single Permit Directive, which aims to simplify procedures for obtaining a permit to work in the EU, offered the opportunity to address some crucial issues for migrant workers.

Our position was reflected in the European Commission proposal to revise the directive, which introduced a right for workers to change employer on the same permit, and provisions on effective monitoring and complaint mechanisms. We continued to advocate for stronger provisions on equal treatment, particularly in relation to access to social security,



▲ *Our animation: Fair labour migration: why we need decent work permits in Europe*

► *One of five case studies PICUM produced on labour migration and work permit policies*

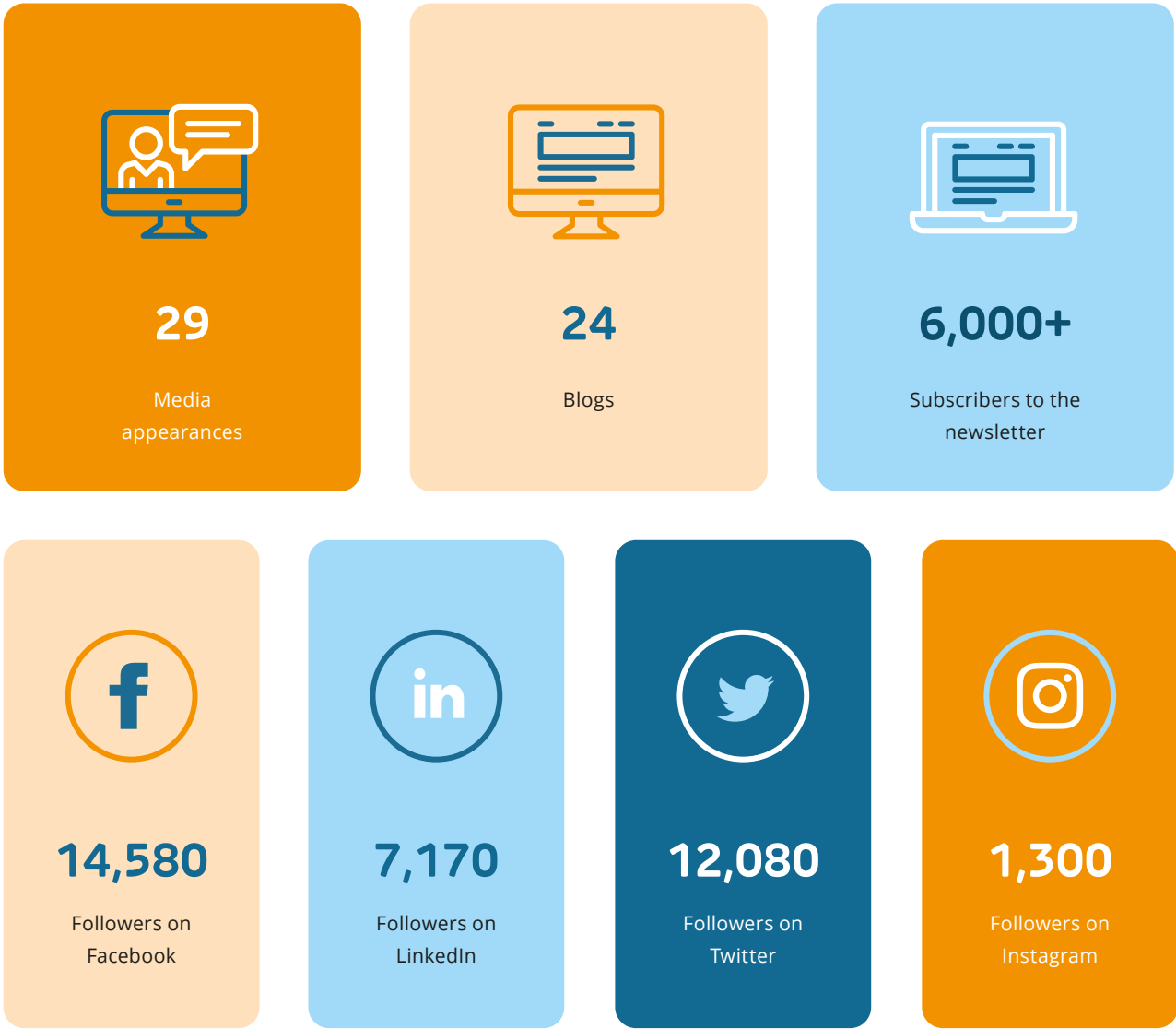


and protection from exploitation. In coordination with members of our labour migration working group, we addressed detailed recommendations to MEPs in the European Parliament's civil liberties and employment committees. Our recommendations were largely reflected in both committees' draft reports and in the amendments from different political groups.

As many EU migration policies pay little attention to labour migration, we released a short animation showing the lack of decent work permits to come and work in Europe via regular routes, and illustrating how such permits would benefit everyone.

We produced a series of five case studies on Finland, Germany, Ireland, Poland, and Portugal spotlighting labour migration and work permit policies that promote decent work, uphold labour standards, and promote social inclusion, access to social protection, and foster long-term inclusion.

Communications



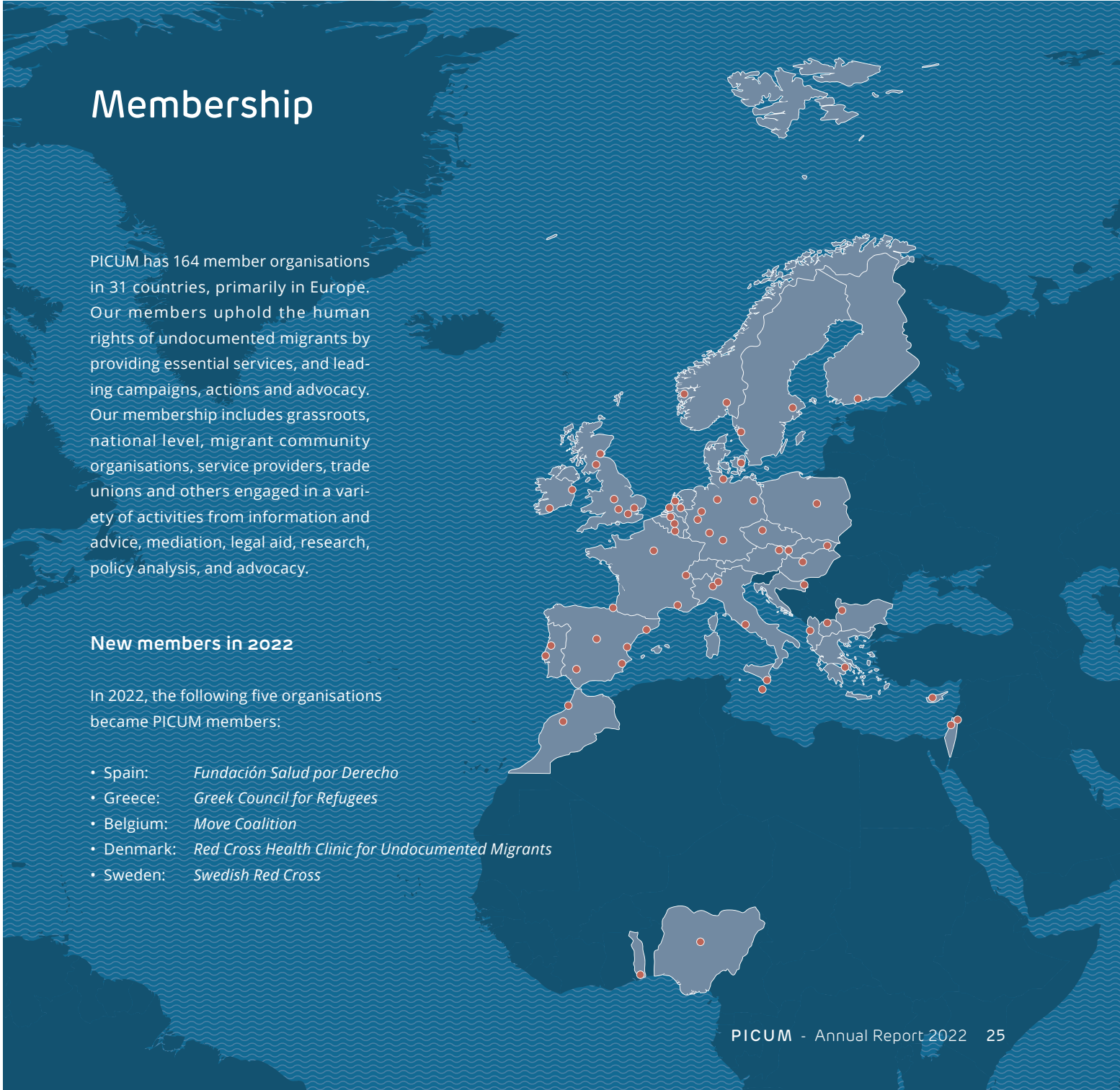
Membership

PICUM has 164 member organisations in 31 countries, primarily in Europe. Our members uphold the human rights of undocumented migrants by providing essential services, and leading campaigns, actions and advocacy. Our membership includes grassroots, national level, migrant community organisations, service providers, trade unions and others engaged in a variety of activities from information and advice, mediation, legal aid, research, policy analysis, and advocacy.

New members in 2022

In 2022, the following five organisations became PICUM members:

- Spain: *Fundación Salud por Derecho*
- Greece: *Greek Council for Refugees*
- Belgium: *Move Coalition*
- Denmark: *Red Cross Health Clinic for Undocumented Migrants*
- Sweden: *Swedish Red Cross*



ALBANIA

- Initiative ARSIS

AUSTRIA

- Austrian Red Cross
- Drop-in Center for Undocumented Migrants / UNDOK-
Anlaufstelle zur gewerkschaftlichen Unterstützung
undokumentiert Arbeitender
- Red Edition

BELGIUM

- ADC Memorial
- Atlas
- CIRE - Coordination et Initiatives pour Réfugiés et
Etrangers
- CSC Brussels-Hal Vilvoorde - Confédération des Syndicats
Chrétiens
- De Meeting
- FAIRWORK Belgium
- FILIPINIANA–EUROPA vzw
- JRS Belgium
- Maison du Peuple d’Europe
- MDM - Médecins du Monde Belgique
- Le Monde des Possibles asbl
- Move Coalition
- ORBIT -Tuis in de Wereld van diversiteit en migratie
- Plate-forme Mineurs en exil- Platform Kinderen op de
vlucht
- Point d’Appui Liege
- Raiz Mirim asbl
- Samahan-Filipino Migrant Workers Union in Belgium
- Sante Mentale & Exclusion Sociale (SMES-Europa aisbl)
- SB OverSeas
- United Protestant Church in Belgium

- UTSOPI
- Vluchtelingen Onthaalgroep Sint-Niklaas (VLOS)
- Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen

BULGARIA

- Center for Legal Aid – Voice in Bulgaria

CROATIA

- Coalition for Work with Psychotrauma and Peace

CYPRUS

- CyRC
- KISA - Action for Equality, Support, Antiracism

CZECHIA

- Association for Integration and Migration
- Consortium of Migrants Assisting Organisations in the
Czech Republic
- La Strada Czech Republic
- People in Need

DENMARK

- Babaylan Denmark - Philippine Women’s Network
- Red Cross Health Clinic for Undocumented Migrants
- Refugees Welcome

FINLAND

- Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland
- Physicians for Social Responsibility
- Refugee Advice Centre
- TAMPEP

FRANCE

- Centre Enfants du Monde
- GISTI- Groupe d’Information et de Soutien des Immigrés
- Plateforme Enfants du Monde
- RESF - Réseau éducation sans frontières
- STRASS

GERMANY

- Agisra e.V. / Arbeitsgemeinschaft gegen internationale
sexuelle und rassistische Ausbeutung
- Arbeit und Leben
- BAG Asyl in der Kirche
- Ban Ying
- Flüchtlingsrat Niedersachsen e.V.
- Industriegewerkschaft Metall Vorstand
- Jugendliche ohne Grenzen
- KOK e.V. German NGO network against trafficking in
human beings
- Maisha e.V. African Women in Germany
- Medibüro Kiel e.V.
- MediNetz Bremen
- MediNetz-Koblenz e.V.
- Medinetz Mainz e.V.
- MedinetZ Ulm e.V.
- MediNetz Würzburg e.V.

GREECE

- ARSIS - Association for the Social Support of Youth
- Generation 2.0 RED (Generation 2.0 for Rights, Equality
and Diversity)
- Greek Forum of Refugees
- Human Rights 360
- Solidarity Now

HUNGARY

- Menedék - Hungarian Association for Migrants
- SZEXE

IRELAND

- Immigrant Council of Ireland
- Migrant Rights Center Ireland
- Nasc - Irish Immigrant Support Centre
- Sex Workers Alliance Ireland

ISRAEL

- HIAS Israel
- Hotline for Refugees and Migrants
- Humanity Crew
- Kav LaOved

ITALY

- ASGI - Associazone Studi Giuridici Immigrazione
- DIFFERENZA DONNA
- NAGA-Associazione Volontaria di Assistenza Socio-
Sanitaria
- SIMM - Società Italiana Medicina delle Migrazioni

LUXEMBOURG

- ASTI - Association de Soutien aux Travailleurs Immigres asbl

MACEDONIA

- LEGIS

MALTA

- Aditus
- Jesuit Refugee Service Malta

MOROCCO

- Afrique Culture Maroc
- Organisation Démocratique des Travailleurs Immigres au Maroc (ODT)

NETHERLANDS

- Dokters van de Wereld
- Huize Agnes
- La Strada International
- Pauluskerk Vluchtelingenwerk
- Stichting ASKV Amsterdams Solidariteits Komitee Vluchtelingen
- Stichting FairWork
- Stichting LOS
- Stichting PHAROS
- Stichting Ros
- Stichting STIL Utrecht

NIGERIA

- Centre for Youth Integrated Development

NORWAY

- Helsesenter for papirløse migranter / The Church City Mission in Oslo Health Centre for Undocumented Migrants
- Helsehjelp til papirløse/ Health care to irregular migrants
- Menesker i Limbo
- The Norwegian Centre against Racism

POLAND

- Association for Legal Intervention (Stowarzyszenie Interwencji Prawnej)

PORTUGAL

- Associacao de Promotores de Saude, Ambiente e Dese - PROSAUDESC
- JRS - Jesuit Refugee Service Portugal (Servico Jesuita aos Refugiados)
- APAV - Portuguese Association for Victim Support

SLOVAKIA

- Centre Mokosha
- Human Rights League

SPAIN

- ACCEM - Asociacion Comision Catolica Española de Migraciones
- Asociación Red de Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe
- APAV- Asociacion en Prevencion y Asistencia de la Violencia
- Asociación POR TI MUJER
- Asociación Rumiñahui
- Asociacion Salud y Familia
- Caritas Diocesana de Barcelona

- Centro de Investigaciones en Derechos Humanos Pro Igual
- CEPAIM
- Federación Andalucía Acoge
- Federación Red Acoge
- Fundación Salud por Derecho
- Justicia y Paz, Comisión General de España
- Mujeres Supervivientes
- Red de Apoyo a la mujer inmigrante víctima de violencia de género (Red Aminvi)
- SJME - Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes España
- SOS RACISMO GIPUZKOA

SWEDEN

- Afghan Association
- Caritas Sverige
- Immigrant-institute
- Swedish Red Cross
- Rosengrenska
- Trade Union Center for Undocumented Migrants

SWITZERLAND

- Association Promotion Droits Humains
- Berner Beratungsstelle für Sans-papiers
- CCSI - Centre de Contact Suisses-Immigres
- Collectif de soutien aux Sans-papiers de Geneve
- FIZ Fachstelle Frauenhandel und Frauenmigration
- Sans-Papiers Anlaufstelle Zürich
- SIT - Syndicat interprofessionnel des travailleurs et travailleuses
- Solidaritätsnetz Sans-Papiers Bern

TOGO

- MARS

UNITED KINGDOM

- Coram Children's Legal Centre
- Focus on Labour Exploitation
- Hackney Migrant Centre
- IAS - Immigration Advice Service
- JCWI - Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants
- Latin American Women's Rights Service
- Maternity Action
- Migrants Rights Network
- Migrant Voice
- OAID - Oxford Against Immigration Detention
- Praxis Community Projects
- Rerouting initiative CIC
- SCOT-PEP - Scottish Prostitutes Education Project
- The Detention Forum

EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

- European AIDS Treatment Group
- European Federation of the Community of Sant'Egidio
- ICRSE - International Committee on the Rights of Sex Workers in Europe
- Jesuit Refugee Service - Europe
- MdM - Médecins du Monde International Network
- Pax Christi International
- Quaker Council for European Affairs
- Sante Mentale & Exclusion Sociale (SMES-Europa aisbl)

Governance

PICUM has a four-layer governance structure consisting of a General Assembly, Executive Committee, Management Committee and Secretariat.

The **General Assembly** (GA) consists of all PICUM members, who meet annually to vote on important issues concerning PICUM’s operations and future planning.

Reporting to the GA, the **Board** supports the steering of PICUM’s mission, goals, and objectives. The Board brings diverse thematic, geographical, and organisational expertise to PICUM’s leadership, and ensures the network maintains a relevant, strategic, and effective approach.

PICUM’s **Management Committee** consists of five members of the Board and meets in regular intervals to provide support and guidance to the PICUM Secretariat. The Management Committee reports to the Board.

PICUM’s **Secretariat** develops and carries out activities in line with PICUM’s work plan and the strategic objectives of the organisation. The Secretariat coordinates members in information exchange, dissemination of good practices and strategic networking.

Executive Committee (Board)



Jan Knockaert
(Chair)
FAIRWORK Belgium
Belgium



Didier Vanderslycke
(Treasurer)
ORBIT vzw
Belgium



Adam Weiss
Expert member
Hungary



András Kováts
Menedék Hungarian
Association for
Migrants
Hungary



Edel McGinley
Migrant Rights Centre
Ireland (MRCI)
Ireland



Magda Faltová
Association for
Integration and
Migration (SIMI)
Czech Republic



Meri Korniloff
Physicians for Social
Responsibility Finland
and Global Clinic
Finland



Moussa Sangaré
Ivorian community
in Greece and Greek
Forum of Refugees
Greece



Nazek Ramadan
Migrant Voice
United Kingdom



Teresa De Gasperis
ACCEM
Spain

Senior Advisers to the Board:



Franck Düvell
Senior Researcher,
Universität
Osnabrück
Germany



George Joseph
Caritas Sweden
Sweden

Staff



Michele LeVoy
Director



Alyna Smith
Deputy Director



Paul Geeraerts
Financial Director



Lilana Keith
Senior Advocacy
Officer – Labour
Rights and Labour
Migration



**Laetitia Van der
Vennet**
Advocacy Officer –
Children, Families
and Youth



Marta Gionco
Migration Policy



Louise Bonneau
Advocacy Officer –
Justice, Health, and
Racial Equality



Chiara Catelli
Policy Officer
(PICUM/ECRE)



Gianluca Cesaro
Communications
Officer



Chloë Bouvier
Multimedia Officer



Irene Subiri
Administration and
Events Manager

PICUM is grateful to Dastan Salehi, Silvia Carta, Carmen Díaz-Bertrana and Manuela De Koester for their dedication and contributions to PICUM's team in 2022/2023.



Dastan Salehi
Advocacy Officer –
Health, Justice and
Legal Strategies



Silvia Carta
Advocacy Officer –
Labour Rights and
Labour Migration
(maternity
replacement)



**Carmen
Díaz-Bertrana**
Junior Advocacy
Officer



Manuela De Koster
Junior Advocacy
Officer

PICUM trainees

Trainees and interns provide crucial support to PICUM's daily work while gaining hands-on experience with operating a transnational NGO network, supporting member organisations, and promoting policy change. We would like to thank Clarisse Boulaya-Bertaud, Manuela De Koster, Shabnam Khezri, Marina Marín Solé, Miriam Sabjaly, Olena Samar, Hilmi Tekoglu.



▲ From left to right, Advocacy trainee Miriam Sabjaly, Junior Advocacy Officer Carmen Diaz-Bertrana, Communications trainee Marina Marín Solé and Advocacy trainee Olena Samar at our 2022 General Assembly.

PICUM volunteers

PICUM is grateful to its many volunteers for their help with translating and proofreading publications and other documents as well as transcribing audiovisual content and compiling news on criminalisation of solidarity cases:

Dorothy Achieng, Adele Appriou, Andrea Ariet Gallego, Saioa Azpirotz Lakidain, Lea Benoit, Raphaëlle Berliat, Lucia Bortolotto, Adrien Bourgeois, Nele Burke, Eymar Jerald Caguimbal, Claudia Cañón Nogales, Pierre Canova, Luciana Costas, Sara d'Auria, Ioana Delapeta, Stephanie Dewulf, Amanda Dionis, Pauline Dreidemy, Lana Eekelschot, Kalyse Engebretson, Esperanza Escorza, Anna Fabbri, Danaja Fabcic, Lucie Fabiano, Agnieszka Florczak, Ella Fruchtmann, Irina Elena Girbea, Salomé Guibreteau, Marion Guillaume, Marcel Gutenberger, Ada Sophia Hahn, Lucía Hernández Solano, Constance Jacquemot, Marciano Johns, Melike KALKAN, Hanne Karlsson, Martina Kurten, María Paula La Monica, Julie Martinaud, Philippine Masson, Deborah Mboso, Shachi Mokashi, Corinne Molton, Maria Mourava, Gordon Nso, Marialena Pantazi Psatha, Cassandra Penninckx, Michele Pentorieri, Julia Perez Gomara, Berta Quinonero, Theodora Ralli, Federica Roia, Federica Russo, Tarek Saliba, Davide Shahhosseini, Serina Taylor, Iris Terlaak, Cyntia Tonello, Sonia Zamparini.



PICUM team outing ►

Financial report

January - December 2022

| INCOME | | | EXPENDITURE | |
|---|------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| EUROPEAN COMMISSION | | 742,275.00 | STAFF | 915,564.13 |
| DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion:"Easi: Framework Partnership For Operating Grants - Aim Up" | 734,084.00 | | ACTIVITIES (Including travel, organization of conferences and meetings, publications) | 212,242.79 |
| European Research Executive Agency "Measuring Irregular Migration and related Policies - MirreM" | 8,191.00 | | FACILITIES AND ADMINISTRATION | 113,195.08 |
| PRIVATE DONORS | | 456,270.00 | | |
| Foundation Open Society Institute (FOSI) | 78,000.00 | | | |
| Adessium | 100,000.00 | | | |
| Oak Foundation | 105,500.00 | | | |
| European Programme for Integration and Migration (EPIM) - Network European Foundations | 31,707.00 | | | |
| European Artificial Intelligence Fund - Network European Foundations | 97,082.00 | | | |
| Robert Bosch Foundation | 12,177.00 | | | |
| Porticus | 31,804.00 | | | |
| MEMBERSHIP FEES | | 39,800.00 | | |
| EXPERT FEES AND OTHER SOURCES | | 3,708.00 | | |
| TOTAL INCOME | | 1,242,053.00 | TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 1,241,002.00 |

In addition to the support provided by PICUM members, we wish to thank the following foundations and institutional donors for their financial support:



This report has received financial support from the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation “EaSI” (2021-2027). For further information please consult: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/easi>. The information contained in this publication does not necessarily reflect the official position of the European Commission



Supported by a grant from the Foundation Open Society Institute in cooperation with the Open Society Initiative for Europe of the Open Society Foundations.

SIGRID RAUSING TRUST





PLATFORM FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON
UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS

Rue du Congrès / Congresstraat 37-41
1000 Brussels
Belgium
Tel: +32 2 883 68 12
info@picum.org
www.picum.org