

Human rights and protection of migrants in the context of the current Mediterranean crisis

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- The «migration crisis»
- A «protection crisis» not a «migration crisis»
- Failure of protection derives from conceptualisation and underlying political agendas of Europe's migration policies



- 1. The crises of migration and protection global perspectives on drivers/dynamics of displacement
- 2. Europe's migration policy framework
- 3. Data on migration flows the crisis in figures
- 4. Europe Protection space or protection denied?
- 5. «Securitisation of migration» in European policy making



Three axioms:

- protection under enormous stress globally
- states have a legitimate interest to control their borders and regulate entry
- all migrants have the right to protection



1. Migration and protection crises: global perspectives

Voluntary International migration

- 232 million people
- post-industrial countries attract 70% of global migrants



1. Migration and protection crises: global perspectives

involuntary migration – forced displacement

- indiscriminate patterns of violence, conflict and persecution, mostly intrastate
- risk drivers poverty, water scarcity, food insecurity, drought, environmental degradation, famine and natural disasters
- episodic violence recurring and multiple displacement
- forcibly displaced communities and mobility
- majority of forcibly displaced people refugees and IDPs in protracted displacement: 56 million, 85% of globally displaced people

1. Migration and protection crises: global perspectives

- protection regime focused on defined legal and normative categories - 1951 Geneva Refugee Convention and 1998 Guiding Principles
- most undocumented/irregular migrants in mixed migration fall outside these two protection labels
- continuum of displaced populations, not discrete categories
- so called «migration crisis» across the Mediterranean typifies these conditions

.....conceptual and operational questions about the meaning and praxis of protection



2. Europe's migration policy framework

- Single European Act 1986, Maastricht Treaty on European Union 1993, Schengen Agreement 1985
- borderless Europe implications for immigration and asylum policy
- 'hi-jacked' by asylum seeking reactive migration policy
- First Pillar status and Treaty of Amsterdam 1997 expose deep political divisions



2. Europe's migration policy framework

- Global Approach to Migration and Mobility [GAMM] 2005

 a «migrant-centred approach»
- communitarian convergence or entrenched sovereign state interests?
- CEAS/post-Stockholm Agenda little that is «common» or a «system»
- GAMM «Fortress Europe» migrant push-back and extraterritorial processing



3. Data on Migration Flows – the crisis in figures

EU population 500 million

- Regular migration: 1.2 million [0.25% EU population]
- Undocumented migration: 1.9-3.8 million [0.38%-0.76% EU pop]
- 450,000 asylum seekers [0.09% EU population]
 136,000 protection status [0.027% EU population]
- 2015: 240,000 undocumented migrants
 [0.048% EU pop]
- 150,000 (70%) from Syria, Eritrea, Somalia, Afghanistan
 ... Crisis?...



4. Europe – Protection space or protection denied?

1. GAMM

«managerial turn» in protection not a strengthening of normative conditions of protection

2. Protecting Europe's borders - non-entrée regime

- EU cannot contain irregular mixed flows
- regular migration and resettlement insufficient
- many have plausible claim for refugee status/humanitarian protection
- control accentuates life-threatening risks of smuggling
- limiting access progressive reduction in quality of protection
- deep rifts between EUMSs on handling «crisis» Mare Nostrum Operation Triton
- «downstream» blockages



4. Europe – Protection space or protection denied?

3. Re-bordering Europe

- «debordering and rebordering»
- Mobility Partnerships, Re-admission Agreements

4. Protection within Europe – CEAS

- efficient asylum system not the same as effective protection
- reduces the quality of protection space
- lack of consistency and coherence
- failure of harmonisation and burden negative impacts on quality of protection
- wider context of migration policy ignored



5. Securitising migration Europe's dominant agenda

«human security and migration»

- migrants, refugees, asylum seekers portrayed as vectors of existential threat to Europe
- securitisation highlights contradictory dynamics in Europe's migration policies
- diminishing scope of humanitarian protection
- seeking protection increasingly compels irregular entry
- culture of disbelief -, «illegal migrant», «bogus asylum seeker»
- irregular entry not criminal per se: criminality an ascribed identity
- managing EU migration driven by «securitising» national populations against «fear of the other» not by the right to protection
- «migrant-as-security-threat» institutionalisation of response and political discourse reinforce securitisation of migration at expense of rights and protection

5. Securitising migration Europe's dominant agenda

- EU freedom, security, and justice subordinated to just one interest «security» – not freedom, justice [and rights] for migrants
- Europe's «migration crisis» a «constructed crisis» originating in failure of migration policies as a whole
- «migration crisis» masks profound crisis in protection for migrants





Thank you!

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