THE LIST OF DEATHS!

The 'Fortress Europe' is an on-going campaign of the UNITED network against the deadly consequences of the building of Fortress Europe. The aim of this campaign is to raise public attention and denounce the exclusionary policies of the EU.

In the List of Deaths, UNITED collects since 1993 reliable data on refugee deaths related to Fortress Europe. In the period 2009-2013 more than 20.000 refugee deaths can be attributed to the Fortresses of Europe. Most probably 1000s more are never found.

The List summarises information on where, when and under which circumstances individuals died. Of course, further documentation is kept in detail. The data are collected through detailed research and information received from the 300 network organisations in 45 countries and from local experts, journalists and human rights experts. Accurate lists of 'List of Deaths' they add up to an impressive listing and a strong calling to action.

The List shows the deadly impact of the building of a Fortress that 'protects' European citizens from the rest of the world. The list is testimony to the current situation. The way migration of asylum seekers is processed and handled, their living conditions and depression for the long and lingering asylum procedures and police raids. The fatal through border militarisation, criminalisation of migration, that 'protects' European citizens from the rest of the world. With their help it is possible to force European authorities to reconsider European immigration policies and to raise public attention and denounce the exclusionist policies of Fortress Europe. These are the consequences when Europe shuts its doors and eyes.

THE UNITED ‘LIST OF DEATHS’

www.UNITEDAgainstRefugeeDeaths.eu

UNITED’s publications can be freely re-used, translated and re-distributed, provided the source - www.unitedagainstracism.org - is mentioned and a copy is send to the UNITED secretariat.

USE THE ‘LIST OF DEATHS’!

The most recent list is accessible online and can be used by activists, researchers, journalists and artists to generate further awareness through their own work and projects. In your campaigning, adopt cases that you feel will resonate with your target audience to relate to and engage with the situation.

In your campaigning, adopt cases that you feel will resonate with your target audience to relate to and engage with the situation. The 'List of Deaths' is a tool that helps you to bring the issue closer to your audience.

Order up to 100 free posters at the UNITED secretariat!

TIME FOR CHANGE: TAKE ACTION

Make the List as public as possible to advert against the cruel and inhuman consequences of Europe's exclusion policy.

The List of Deaths is a reminder of the fact that Fortress Europe is powerful in itself, yet each individual casualty must not get lost in the statistics. By drawing attention to the List so powerfully, by giving attention to the real challenges, struggles and suffering that migrants face, you help your target audience to relate to and engage with the situation.

In your campaigning, adopt cases that you feel will resonate most strongly with them - some possible options have been highlighted throughout this leaflet – if necessary, contact the UNITED secretariat for more background information.

Example of use of the List Yarmouk Camp 2017. A period of a United List of Deaths held in a demonstration in Dakar.

20 JUNE: INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE DAY

On 20 June, the Calendar of Internationalism, UNITED together with many other organisations, will celebrate International Refugee Day. This is an opportunity to highlight refugee issues from an NGO perspective. The so-called 'Fortress Europe' is the dream of many politicians. All of us call upon all organisations to take part in this campaign. Visit the campaign page on the unitedagainstracism.org website, and ideas to get involved.

Without contacting the United List of Deaths, the tragic death toll of Fortress Europe will continue to rise. It is time for change.

THE FATAL POLICIES of Fortress Europe

Since 1993, UNITED has been monitoring the deaths of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants seeking a better life in Europe. The fatalities included in the UNITED’s List of Deaths’ range from fatal attempts to enter the impenetrable fortress that Europe has built around itself to those during state-operated deportations, settlements, as a result of wars and other conflicts, and inhuman consequences of Europe’s exclusion policies, resulting from an increasingly complex, unworkable and unjust system.

NO MORE REFUGEE DEATHS

UNITED already demands this since 1993! Supported by an increasingly higher number of deaths documented – each unnecessary death is one too many. How many deaths must we count before these fatal policies will change?

The number of deaths of migrants and asylum seekers in Fortress Europe will remain unknown, estimated 3 times higher than the number documented, many bodies are never found: 60.000, 100.000...?

TIME FOR CHANGE!

Join our protest against the fatal policies of Fortress Europe, leading to the death of desperate people looking for safe haven and support. To order the complete tool kit in several languages (EN, NL, FR, DE, IT, ES, AR) see: www.UNITEDAgainstRefugeeDeaths.eu

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UNITED’S REFUGEES DEATHS

Since 1993, UNITED has been monitoring the deaths of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants seeking a better life in Europe. The fatalities included in the UNITED’s List of Deaths’ range from fatal attempts to enter the impenetrable fortress that Europe has built around itself to those during state-operated deportations, settlements, as a result of wars and other conflicts, and inhuman consequences of Europe’s exclusion policies, resulting from an increasingly complex, unworkable and unjust system.

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UNITED’s refugee deaths are documented in the UNITED's List of Deaths since 1993.

UNITED supports by

OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS and Dijkman Print.

UNIVERSITY OF COLONIALISM: FORTRESS EUROPE

In January 2013, the Russian asylum seeker Alexander Denisov set himself on fire. He had spent 10 hopeless years in detention centres are on the edge of illegality themselves according to national immigration law. Although the legal aid is often denied and NGOs and humanitarian organisations are regularly denied entrance to the camps. The whole management of detention is often military-based, and misunderstandings are solved with the use of violence. More and more frequent episodes of self-destruction practices are forcing them in illegality. Since 2011 they have been campaigning against the vital economic necessity, since countries are facing labour shortages and are unable to 'effectively' shut their doors. The more they try to prevent illegal entry by investing in border surveillance equipment, the more they make it easier for traffickers and smugglers to get in, and the more they force them to cross borders. Traffickers are not the reason for people in illegality and create a need for facilitators helping people to cross borders. The 'walls' around Europe are forcing them in illegality. Since 2011 they have been campaigning against the vital economic necessity, since countries are facing labour shortages and are unable to 'effectively' shut their doors. The more they try to prevent illegal entry by investing in border surveillance equipment, the more they make it easier for traffickers and smugglers to get in, and the more they force them to cross borders. Traffickers are not the reason for people in illegality and create a need for facilitators helping people to cross borders. The 'walls' around Europe are forcing them in illegality.

European network against nationalism, racism, fascism and xenophobia

In support of migrants and refugees

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Europe’s exclusion policies make it almost impossible to enter Europe legally. These fatal policies have forced hundreds of thousands of people to resort to irregular ways of getting to a country where they feel safe and where economical survival is possible. No matter how the circumstances of these deaths are, they all ultimately point to one reason: the building of a Fortress Europe which refers to the policy of exclusion and the rise of tightening EU asylum policies. These decisions are taken on the highest political level: the Schengen Treaty, the Dublin Convention and EU border control programmes. We face a rise of tough asylum policies amongst the European Member States, accompanied by common European initiatives to reduce migration. EU migration policies are drawn by targets and objectives rather than humanity.

In the face of civil war, conflict and global political and social unrest, Europe regards by adopting exclusionary practice and policies, turning a blind eye to the root causes of migration. Refugees and migrants fleeing to Europe are presented to the public as migrants (and as a result perceived) as the reason of many problems in Europe. They are abused as scapegoats, thus stimulating racist ideologies and offering ground to right wing popular parties. Instead of being the problem, the refugees and asylum seekers are in search of a solution to the serious problems they leave behind in the countries they had to flee. Refugees are not the problem. The real problem is a general lack of visas in Europe and a lack of support for the peaceful development in their home countries.

It is important to bear in mind that all these deaths are due to policies that contravene a fundamental human right: freedom of movement. Many also violate other rights such as the right to life and return to your country of origin, the right to asylum and the right to family reunification. These rights are laid out in the 1951 Geneva Convention and are not simply a set of words and principles the EU should try to uphold, but constitute international law to which each participating country is bound.

DEPORTATION

Whatever due to a fundamental belief that countries in conflict are now unacceptable, thousands of people continue to stay in the EU have not been met, deportations are a common practice and a powerful instrument. The facts are: there is no safe and moral solution to the migration crisis. Returnees are forced to return to countries where they might face torture, death or other serious human rights violations. Unfortunately, the issue is not high on the political agenda of European politicians. There is a need to do more in terms of remedying the situation, to support the countries which are trying to do this by offering technical support and training of the staff employed to conduct procedures. It is important to note that people are trapped in bureaucratic systems, unable to become part of any society. When policies are driven by fear as a result of statistical and good reasons, they are both ill-thought-out and difficult to implement. Frequently changes in the legislation, employment and movement restrictions, and entitlement to support are made in a way that they lead回国 to confusion, misattribution and result in more unnecessary deaths.

In January 2013, the Russian asylum seeker Alexander Dolmatov committed suicide in a deportation centre in the Netherlands where he was placed due to a system error. He was desperate to return to his family and work. He was deported to Russia, a country where his life and health were left under state supervision (UNHCR, 2013).

DEPORTATION

Refugees, asylum seekers and illegal migrants who find themselves in countries within the Schengen Convention and the Dublin Convention and where tighter controls are being implemented. The ultimate aim of the ‘management of external borders’ is to stop victims of immigration policies from reaching Europe at all.

The growing.resources, skills and training of the staff employed to conduct procedures in the EU and its borders. Asylum and deportation procedures are a result of these policies and the stricter laws are implemented, the higher the number of deaths. By reinforcing their exclusionist policy, they are making sure that the number of deaths will remain unknown, estimated 3 times higher than the number documented, will remain unknown, estimated 3 times higher than the number documented – each unnecessary death is one too many. How can we change this?

PROCESSES INEFFECTIVENESS

There is a clear defect in immigration and asylum policies across Europe. The aim of the ‘management of external borders’ is to stop victims of immigration policies from reaching Europe at all.

In your campaigning, adopt cases that you feel will resonate for your audience. Make the List as public as possible to advert against the cruel policies and practice.

Example of use of the List: Bamako Caravan 2011. A printed UNITED List of Deaths was distributed amongst students at the University of Amsterdam. The campaign was called ‘Time for Change!’ – and, to this day, the time to change is not over.

The UNITED ‘List of Deaths’ has already been published in 15 different countries and in 12 different languages! As soon as the campaign started, the European network against nationalism, racism, fascism and anti-Semitism was asked to contribute and make the List as public as possible. The aim of this campaign is to change the way our society perceives immigration and asylum policies. The time has come to change the way we think about migration. It is time for change!

The UNITED ‘List of Deaths’ has been published with support of the Council of Europe (European Youth Foundation), the Open Society Founders Fund, the Evs Grundtvig and Aktion Sühnezeichen Friedensdienste.
Europe's asylum policies are on the rise. It is time for change. Without concrete action, these tragic death tolls of Fortress Europe will continue to rise. It is time for change.

Defacto, defacto. The European agreement called 'Dublin Convention' requires asylum seekers to register in the country where they first enter the EU. So if you enter the EU, in reality this tends to be the south of Europe, such as Italy, Spain and Greece. These three countries are heavily indebted and provide only minimal welfare for refugees, already struggling to provide for their families. This situation leads to the development of xenophobia, racial attacks and growing populist political movements.

Volume 1, 2008: 30,000 people who killed themselves consequential to hard conditions of detention in reception or asylum seekers who kill themselves consequential to hard conditions of detention in reception centres are on the edge of illegality themselves according to the international human rights conventions. It is unacceptable that resources are spent to keep the refugees even further away from 'our' borders. These pushback attacks must be stopped and responsibilities taken.

Unfortunately, the issue is not high on the political agenda of the mainstream politicians. Right-wing populist are taking up the issue and campaigning against asylum seekers. In the discussion of European politicians, ‘asylum seekers’ and ‘people smugglers’ are lumped together as if they are one and the same. The hardened border and tightened asylum policies directly force people in flight and create a need for facilitators helping migrants to cross borders. Traffickers are the net result for migration.

When so many take to choose their own lives rather than waiting in line for acceptance, it is not just the racist, but the only option, there is a need for governments to critically assess their decision-making processes. In 2008, a group of 22 refugees disappeared after the Greek coast guard pushed back. That led to high private protest and the European Commission presented by the coast guard to issue their issuing against the EU, 2010.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) has repeatedly called for the European Union to take immediate action to protect the rights of asylum seekers and refugees. The UNHCR has called for the immediate stop of pushing back asylum seekers to countries where they face imminent danger. The UNHCR has also called for the immediate release of all asylum seekers and refugees who have been sent back to countries where they face imminent danger.

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In January 2013, the US asylum seeker Alexander Solomon was shot dead in a deportation center in the Netherlands where he was placed due to a system error. Solomon was placed in a high-security facility where he was denied medical attention, resulting in his death.

Meanwhile, the externalisation of the EU's political borders can be seen mostly in African countries, whose coast are the starting point for trips across the Mediterranean Sea to Europe. The externalisation of the EU's borders has led to refugees increasing religious and ethnic diversity, and many asylum seekers are seeking asylum in countries that are not party to the 1951 Geneva Convention and are not simply a set of values and principles the EU should try to uphold, but constitute international law to which even participating country is bound.

Frontiers of Hope

The European agreement called ‘Dublin Convention’ requires asylum seekers to register in the country where they first enter the EU. In reality this tends to be the south of Europe, such as Italy, Spain and Greece. These three countries are heavily indebted and provide only minimal welfare for refugees, already struggling to provide for their families. This situation leads to the development of xenophobia, racial attacks and growing populist political movements.

Many refugees are left without protection after entering the EU but are forced to stay in the country responsible for them. The Dublin agreement became a key tool in a regime of border controls. It postponed the responsibility of dealing with the consequences of the war on northern countries back to poorer countries of entry. This is not putting the responsibility in the same country, but the EU is the country bordering the borders. The Dublin agreement is pushing back newly arrived refugees to outside EU territory. And their non-European background is financially supported to keep the refugees away from the border. These pushback attacks must be stopped and responsibilities taken.

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The 'List of Deaths' collects 100000+ refugee deaths related to Fortress Europe. The campaign statement: No More Deaths – Time For Change!

The List shows the deadly impact of the building of a Fortress that protects Europeans from the rest of the world. By militarising immigration, countries create the conditions for avoidable deaths. 

The ‘Fatal Policies of Fortress Europe’ is an on-going campaign aiming to highlight refugee deaths related to Fortress Europe. The aim of this campaign is to raise public attention and denounce the exclusionist policies related to Fortress Europe. The List of Deaths is a testament to the human cost of policies that are not driven by needs but by political rhetoric.

The List of Deaths is an important source of information for researchers, journalists and organizations working to stop the deaths of refugees. Without concrete action, these tragic death tolls of Fortress Europe will continue to rise. It is time for change.

No More Refugee Deaths

Since 1993, UNITED has been monitoring the deaths of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants seeking a better life in Europe. The fatalities included in the UNITED ‘List of Deaths’ range from fatal attempts to the outcomes of cruel and inhumane treatment. The fatalities are part of a trend that shows how Fortress Europe is impacting the lives of refugees.

Make the List as public as possible to advertise to the cruel and inhumane consequences of Europe’s exclusion policy. The List of Deaths is publicly available on unitedagainstracism.org. The List of Deaths is powerful in itself, yet each individual case must not get lost in the list. The List of Deaths is a testament to the human cost of policies that are not driven by needs but by political rhetoric.

The List of Deaths is compiled by using data from a variety of sources, including news reports, human rights organizations, and other reputable sources. The list includes deaths of asylum seekers, refugees, and migrants who have died as a result of policies that have led to their deaths.

The List of Deaths is an important tool for raising awareness of the human cost of policies that lead to refugee deaths. The list is available online and can be used by researchers, journalists, and activists to generate further awareness through their own work and projects. UNITED encourages everyone to use the list and to share it with others.

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United’s list of refugee deaths

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