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**Executive Summary for the Final Report of the Research Project C 18079
„Infrastructure Space and the Future of Migration Management: The EU Hotspots in
the Mediterranean Borderscape“**

This project explored the implementation of the EU Hotspot Approach in the Mediterranean region with case studies in Greece, Italy, Tunisia and to a limited degree in Libya and Turkey. The main **research objective** of the project was to analyze the role of infrastructure in the enforcement of migration management, with a focus on the European Commission's novel Hotspot Approach which has been implemented since 2015 in Italy and Greece. This is a new form of a multilevel migration management which was introduced in the wake of strong criticism of the national migration and border management at the shores of the EU in Italy and Greece. The Hotspot Approach was presented as a technical and operational assistance to Member States in order to improve their migration infrastructure in areas where high arrivals of undocumented asylum seekers and migrants by boat would occur. This entailed also the deployment of four EU agencies to these designated Hotspot areas. In our study, we approached the Hotspot Approach therefore from the lens of infrastructure to examine the changes in EU migration management at its frontiers. Our objective was to analyse the Hotspot Approach as a complex set of interactions between governance policies, built spaces, technical apparatuses, security and humanitarian practices, consultancy expertise and cultural, and political contestations by citizens and non-citizens. To do so, we conceptualized the designated Hotspot areas as infrastructure spaces and explored its implementation both in terms of procedural and physical components. The project adopted a broad definition of infrastructure based on both social scientific and architectural perspectives, focusing in particular on Keller Easterling's work on the contemporary power of infrastructure (2014). Our two core **research questions** were *a) how does the hotspot facility, as infrastructure space, enable migration management and transform the Mediterranean borderscape and b) how does this infrastructure space (re)shape relations between states, citizens, and noncitizens?*

In order to explore these questions, we set up a comparative, interdisciplinary **research design** which has resulted in the most comprehensive research on the Hotspot Approach so far and

particularly on the role of infrastructure in migration management. Our central **assumption** was that the Hotspot Approach is not merely infrastructural assistance, but a form of novel enforcement that we conceptualized -based on Easterling- as the extrastatecraft of migration management. Regarding our two research questions, our assumption was that the introduction of the Hotspot Approach resulted in substantial spatial and socio-political transformation. Our results have confirmed this assumption as we show below. Also, we assumed local contestations and intensifying conflicts among states, citizens and noncitizens as a result of the implementation of the Hotspot Approach.

Three features made this project innovative and unique: first, the project contained a strong **interdisciplinary** design bringing both social scientific and architectural concepts and methods of studying migration infrastructure together. Secondly, this is the first **comparative** research on the Hotspot Approach that examined all existing sites where this particular migration management was employed in Italy and Greece. Thirdly, this is the first project that also included the **regional** effect on the immediate neighborhood in the Mediterranean Borderscape into its study, in order to understand how these countries are both involved and affected by the Hotspot Approach.

In terms of **research methods**, our interdisciplinary team combined ethnographic fieldwork, document survey and mapping and visual analysis. Consisting of both social scientists and architects, the team began the research with a *preparation phase* from November 2018 to April 2019. During this phase, we surveyed the scholarly literature, as well as official documents, policy reports, and media items. From May to August 2019 the research team carried out their *fieldwork* at previously designated sites. The three principal investigators conducted in total **103 interviews** in Tunisia, Italy and Greece with a wide range of stakeholders at the supranational, national and local levels. The research team visited all operational EU hotspot facilities in Greece and Italy, as well as reception and accommodation centers, state, EU, IO and NGO offices, and community and non-formal education centers for refugees and asylum seekers. After the fieldwork, the team entered the *data analysis phase* that also included the interdisciplinary drafting of visualizations of data analysis in the form of maps, drawings and graphs. The synthesis of the interdisciplinary results as well as the writing of publications continued throughout the year 2020. Due to the Covid Pandemic, the project experienced delays and challenges but overall, the project proceeded within the proposed research plan except for some modifications in the research design. Our research practice and output as an interdisciplinary team not only consisted in textual analysis, but also in the collaborative development of over 12 original visuals that are based on the data that the entire team has collected and analysed.

Core Findings

At the outset, the Hotspot Approach appears as a well-defined system of collaboration of national, international and supranational actors. Yet when we delved into its implementation we quickly encountered the immense complexity and intransparency which forced us to focus more on our cases Greece and Italy, before exploring its reverberations in the wider Mediterranean.

The introduction of the Hotspot Approach turned the national migration management into an internationalized, multi-level governance at the borders. In the attached working paper, we introduce two conceptualizations based on our core findings of the case studies of Greece and Italy. As we limit the working paper to particular aspects of extrastatecraft and infrastructure spaces of filtering, we present here below the core findings for the case studies conducted in Greece, Italy, and Tunisia as well as the core findings of the architectural analysis of the built environment.

Core Findings of the Case Study in Greece with respect to the Implementation of the Hotspot Approach

The Hotspot Approach has substantially transformed the national migration management and the border regime at the Greek shores into an intransparent, complex operation with overlapping and often overriding authorities. It has resulted in transferring central tasks to EU agencies and IOs, in particular Frontex and EASO. The EU agencies do not only provide “assistance” but have become the “main artery” of processing arrivals in the designated Reception and Identification Centers. The key criteria of the various assessments - age, nationality, vulnerability - that were introduced as parts of the identification and registration process in which FRONTEX is involved, as well as the low and high recognition rate nationalities and the introduction of the admissibility notion in the border asylum procedure in which EASO is involved, are the core elements that have been shaping the implementation of the Hotspot Approach in Greece. The fact that it was two EU agencies that came to implement these practices underlines the integral role they have in the materialization of the hotspot mechanism. The implementation of the Hotspot approach in Greece necessitated the cooperation of Turkey, which came under the form of the EU - Turkey Statement. This has had a serious reverberation as Turkey was declared a safe third country by the EU where the inadmissible asylum seekers can be returned to.

The Hotspot Approach has also substantially transformed the involved EU agencies on an internal level, in the sense that they have become stronger in terms of scope; mandate; human resources; financial capacity; and fields of intervention. Thus the implementation of the Hotspot Approach has been a training field for the EU agencies, especially FRONTEX and EASO that have been gaining in migration management expertise to an unprecedented level. In spite of all its failures and setbacks, this can be seen as a successful aspect of the implementation of the Hotspot Approach, especially given the EU goal to have this approach as a repeatable formula that can be implemented across different national contexts.

While introduced as a temporary emergency measure, the implementation of the Hotspot Approach resulted in a permanent reforming and disciplining of Greek migration management. This is evident in the legislative adaptations the Greek state has had to enforce; the relative legislation (law 4375/2016 and law 4540/2018) specifically speak of the introduced laws as an adaptation to already existing EU directives. This can be seen as yet another forced Europeanization. Another type of disciplining that speaks of the everyday level bureaucracy that is performed by the staff and the officers of the national actors comes in the form of the training and the capacity building that is conducted by the EU agencies - notably Frontex - and

the IOs, notably UNHCR. The reforming is also evident in the temporary and yet everlasting infrastructure that was introduced in the form of the Reception and Identification Centers on the five particular islands: Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Leros and Kos. The use of islands as spaces where the undeserving are contained have been reintroduced as a practice through the Hotspot Approach. Among other islands, Chios and Leros have been used by the Greek state as places of political prisoners' exile during the 20th century. Within the Greek context, there is a new normalization of the use of islands as a place of reverse exile for non-citizens. There is also a more generalized normalization of detention, containment and entrapment of migrants in and around the RIC structures, that exhibited a discrepancy between their official capacity and their occupancy from the moment they started operating. An explanation for this had to do with the fact that they were initially conceived as closed-door transit centers, that would filter and direct the vast majority of the arrivals out of the country and the EU territory. However the self-proclaimed swiftness in processing the asylum seekers within and through the RIC was never achieved. The understaffed Greek public services and the somewhat precarious working conditions of its employees has played an important role in the slow pace of the procedures. Most importantly though, for the Hotspot Approach to be successful by its own standards, it would necessitate a degree of mobility towards both an external and an internal direction; the external direction has to do with the readmissions to Turkey, which are liable to the tensions of the overall Greek-Turkish relations. More often than not, the readmission operations were halted. The internal mobility has to do with lifting the geographical restriction of the asylum seekers from the islands, towards the mainland of Greece as well as towards the rest of the EU. With the EU relocation schemes being almost inactive, those asylum seekers who are deemed deserving of international protection, can only move on to the temporary and over-stretched accommodation structures in the mainland of Greece, thus experiencing a second phase of entrapment. It is in this sense that **Greece functions as a two-tier buffer zone for EU, with the five islands being the first-tier buffer zone where the main filtering takes place, and the mainland being the second-tier buffer zone of long-term entrapment** of those who have been deemed deserving of an international protection status, but remain nevertheless abandoned. The dehumanizing living conditions experienced in the RICs have been used by the Greek governments as a tool of deterrence. The capacity of the island's infrastructure was already well-known before the implementation of the Hotspot Approach, which further limited and affected the local population. Hence, refugee camps within such a context are prone to a humanitarian disaster; the lack of sufficient public health structures, drinkable water, the limited power and electricity capacity; the absence of a proper sewage system in the islands were well-known. None of the key actors in the Hotspot Approach - the EU, the Greek State and the IOs - can have simply overlook(ed) or disregard(ed) this. The evolving humanitarian disaster as one result of the Hotspot Approach within such an underdeveloped infrastructure is but a result of deliberate political choices. In this context, setting up the Reception and Identification Centers as a sort of potentially movable, temporary infrastructure for something that nevertheless does not seem to be going away/or ending is of crucial importance, as it serves two main purposes: Firstly, it is a governmental/EU effort to alleviate the pressure and overall political heat that the implementation of the Hotspot Approach has been causing on the part of the local societies. By refusing to set up or repurpose non-temporary structures (buildings), two consecutive Greek governments have been trying to use the "crisis" card as something that calls for urgent,

4

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temporary measures and in doing so, the government officials give an unspoken promise that this whole issue will soon come to an end. Secondly, setting up temporary structures **reinforces a form of segregation of the refugee population from the rest of the local population.** The infrastructural contradictions exhibited in the RICs as spaces that are securitized - fenced with barbed wires, guarded by the police - which have nevertheless been proven extremely dangerous for the lives and the mental and physical well-being of the migrant population enhances this form of segregation.

The implementation of the Hotspot Approach has increased intransparency at the level of the Greek state, blurring responsibilities and accountabilities. This is especially evident in the role of the Greek Army that has been carrying on beyond crisis situations, as it still functions as a financial manager for the RICs, in charge of the maintenance of the physical infrastructure of the Centers, as well as the public tenders procurement for such services like food. Lastly, **the introduction of Hotspot Approach has increased the role of the IOs and NGOs in migration management.** When it comes to the IOs, UNHCR and IOM, they have been strengthening and intensifying their collaboration with the state actors not only as integral parts of the Reception and Identification Centers' management or as substitutes for any protection/humanitarian actions, but also as trainers of the Greek state public employees, via capacity building workshops, interagency working group meetings and so on. When it comes to the NGOs in some cases they essentially substitute the state in core functions, such as emergency response and medical support at points of arrivals; shelter and non-food items allocations; legal and psychosocial support; providing access to non-formal education and so on.

Core Findings of the Case Study in Italy with respect to the Implementation of the Hotspot Approach

The implementation of the approach in Italy has affected previous procedures for non-national population management *neither despite nor inside, but in addition to* the national bureaucracies responsible for managing migration. The roll-out of the Hotspot Approach provided for the concomitant involvement and structured interaction of national, supra-national, non-governmental and private actors in the coordinated management of newly arrived third-country nationals' data, their bodies, and lives within, throughout, and out of the European polity. **As a result of the introduction of the Hotspot Approach, a new and complex infrastructure consisting of physical, digital, and procedural nodes emerged, whose activation often already starts at sea, right after Search And Rescue (SAR) procedures.** It gets completed at landing docks or in dedicated facilities proximate to southern Italy's ports. The coordination of a number of national, EU, supra-national and non-governmental actors - as well as the procedures they are entrusted with - within, beyond, and without actual hotspot facilities - has the ultimate aim of overall guaranteeing the attribution of biometric identities to newly disembarked persons, and accordingly registering them into internationally intraoperative systems for data management as either "irregular migrants" or "asylum/protection seekers". Italian Standard Operating Procedures' core objective is achieved when newly arrived persons' "biometric samples" are collected by police authorities with the support of Frontex screeners and fingerprinters. **This process, which is misleadingly referred to as "identification", in**

5

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reality accounts for identity attribution to newly disembarked persons. A record is created by forensic police and Frontex personnel by storing these persons' biometric reference (i.e. the digital representation of a biometric characteristic of each individual) for the purpose of subsequent comparisons. This biometric reference is then associated with the personal information retrieved from each person to be enrolled in internationally intraoperative systems. This has little to do with ascertaining identity. The Hotspot Approach thus routinized the multilevel turn in the governance of third-country nationals' border crossing. It ended up **systematizing the prioritization of policing logics underlying practices of border patrolling to the actual reception of shipwrecked persons, and the subsequent protection of potential asylum seekers.** Protection activities in the very first reception phase have been postponed to the phase *after* registration. Therefore, **our research has shown that official documents recurrent reference to the Hotspot Approach aim of assuring newly arrived persons' safety upon landing and providing them with all the necessary information on protection options is misleading.** The standardization of procedures underlying the implementation of the Hotspot Approach, regardless of the physical context in which they are implemented, have resulted in prioritizing policing over protection. The initial screening of disembarking persons conducted in Italian hotspot, which is also called "triage", is actually centered on very specific pre-identification activities, whose key objective is the disaggregation of so-called "mixed migration flows" while biometrically enrolling third-country nationals into internationally and EU-integrated biometric systems. **The introduced Hotspot procedures are replicable across different spaces and have resulted in flexible, and volatile spatialities of border management/control.** The cooperation of a wide variety of public, private, state and non-state, national and supra-national actors in the implementation of the Hotspot Approach has turned the whole infrastructure space resulting into an opportunity **for each of these actors to increase their presence and role in the management of migration while discharging their accountability for it.**

Core Findings of the Case Study in Tunisia with respect to the Implications beyond Europe

Tunisia's post-revolutionary phase did not inaugurate blatant discontinuities with respect to the previous regime's coercive approach to irregular immigration. Ben 'Ali regime's fall, nevertheless, paved the way for the increased involvement of intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations to which the humanitarian management of sub-Saharan migration was largely delegated by National authorities and subcontracted by EU's international cooperation instruments. Since late 2015, EU financing instruments targeting Tunisia have not just implied a generic externalization of the EU border regime through international cooperation. Indeed, in parallel with the implementation of the Hotspot Approach in both Italy and Greece, EU cooperation strategies in the country specifically externalized the multilevel governance of migration management.

Tunisian governance of migration, both in terms of preventing Tunisian nationals' irregular departures to Europe and in terms of managing the increasing numbers of irregular border crossings from Libya, proved directly and indirectly affected by the logics underlying the functioning of EU hotspots as infrastructure spaces of sorting out. **The nationality criterion**

came to inform sorting out mechanisms while also engendering a differentiated spatiality of irregular migration management also in Tunisia.

There is a strong connection between the reconfiguration of EU border regime infrastructure after the introduction of the Hotspot Approach, and the subsequent rewiring of Tunisian border management within this very infrastructure, resulting from the EU's externalization strategies experimented with from 2015 on. **Due to the Italian Hotspot Approach easing of return procedures, Enfidha Airport became one of the ultimate nodes of Italian hotspot infrastructure space.** In this system, the EU successfully expunge those deemed as undeserving of protection from its territory on the sole basis of the nationality criterion, and without even giving them the opportunity to actually access protection. Those organizing so-called irregular crossings did not passively accept the EU sponsored increase in interceptions performed by Tunisian authorities. They started instead resorting to smaller boats of less than 12 meters, which would not be detectable by radars. Tunisian nationals have come to understand the ratio underlying newly arrived persons' categorization and biometric enrollment in Italian hotspots. Since they now know protection is generally provided only to persons identified as vulnerable, crossings are increasingly organized boarding minors, entire families with young children, and even pregnant women so as to increase chances not to be returned to Enfidha right after identification.

Arrivals of non-Tunisian nationals through the Libya-Tunisian frontier are managed by national security forces operating national detention centres for irregular migrants, but also by UNHCR and IOM. The two organizations, in partnership with local and international NGOs, respectively operate reception centres for asylum seekers and reception centers for so-called "irregular migrants". The latter were opened in Medenine and, later on, also in Jarjis. South-eastern Tunisia - and particularly the maritime and border frontier between Libya and Tunisia - became the privileged sites for the enforcement of EU strategies of multilevel migration management. There, the humanitarian policing of the border added to security-oriented State policies. As a result of renewed and reinforced cooperation targeting the fight against irregular migration both to and from Tunisia, its national migration management became more internationalized. **The two designated international organizations of the Hotspot Approach, UNHCR and IOM, became strongly involved in the national migration management alongside the south-eastern border of Tunisia, together with their local partner NGOs and the Tunisian Red Crescent.** Tunisian NGOs and the Red Crescent became more involved and incorporated into a more internationalized migration management of irregular arrivals from the Libyan border. Acting as *traits d'union* between national actors and international organizations entrusted with the management of irregular mobilities in the country, they increasingly contributed to implement and accordingly normalize spatial and procedural sorting out of migrants irregularly entering the Tunisian territory. **This resulted in ultimately replicating in southern Tunisia the same logics underlying the implementation of the Hotspot Approach in Europe.** The ratio informing Tunisian National Guard authorities' decision to resort to measures that restrict personal freedom against irregular sub-Saharan immigrants is aleatory. It seems to respond to Tunisian authorities' need to resort to force and repression anytime humanitarian interventions promoted by international and nongovernmental organizations prove not to be functional to the goal of discipline and control those deemed "unwanted" or "undeserving" of protection.

7

Core Findings of the architectural analysis with regard to the built environment

Even though the implementation of the Hotspot Approach engendered a new kind of infrastructure space, this space was grafted on existing military sites and/or sites that were already used for migration management. **Intransparent Intentions, Unaccountable Designers:** The role of designers (engineers, site planners, and humanitarian technicians) often remains unclear and unaccountable, and few documents exist that make their motivations and rationale transparent. Like most of the humanitarian and migration infrastructure (refugee camps, detention centers, reception centers, etc) the hotspots are rather the result of specific types of expertise, in correspondence with a range of technical and institutional actors (both state and non-state). In the Greek case, refugee camp planning expertise has been key to their design, whereas in Italy logistical expertise of operations is more central. This humanitarian design of the hotspot facilities belies its intention, which is primarily oriented to the registration of migrants and border security. **Infrastructure design prioritizes security over care:** Based on our field observations, satellite images, and official plans, our architectural survey shows that hotspot facilities are designed to prioritize security (multiple types and layers of fencing, guard posts, towers, perimeter roads, detention and other containment areas) over the provision of care (lighting, electricity, water, and sanitation in detention areas). The Greek hotspot facilities most harrowingly fail in meeting basic needs of care (shelter, food, water and electricity). Despite being designed as closed facilities, most are open by practice – except for the areas where arrivals are detained until they get processed, as well as areas where rejected asylum seekers await their deportation. The Italian hotspot facilities provide slightly better basic care but similarly prioritize registration and border security. **The design of the hotspot registration areas embodies the logic and violence of filtering:** The spatial layout of registration areas in the Greek and Italian hotspot facilities shows two different ways in which groups of people are being “sorted out.” In Greece, the procedure takes the form of a courtyard, whereas in Italy, it takes the form of a queue or assembly line. This difference mirrors the national implementation of the hotspot: in Italy, the SOPs lead to migrants being channeled through linear spaces, whereas in Greece, migrants are subjected to containment in a single space. **The hotspots embody a logistical logic of migration management, leading to an architecture of mobility, temporarity, and adaptability:** The logics and practices of design and planning are not based on human-centered design but are derived from the logistics industry. The standardization of operations, the logic of detachment from local conditions or realities, and the military logic of mobilization to the frontline, these logics can be seen in the resulting built environments of the hotspot facilities. Exemplary here is the standardised container box (ISO BOX), designed for moving goods and transportation globally. The use of prefabricated elements conveys intentional impermanence and flexibility, even though the hotspot policy seems to be here to stay.

Summary indicating whether the results obtained correspond to those expected at the beginning of the research

The obtained results correspond to many of the expectations at the beginning of the research. We started out with the proposition that infrastructural assistance is not merely support but a form of enforcement and enactment of EU migration policy goals. Our research shows that the introduction of the Hotspot Approach has led to substantive transformation in the very places where it was implemented, leading to the disciplining and alteration of national migration management. We conceptualize the novel feature of the Hotspot Approach as extrastatecraft (as developed by Easterling) which refers to the coalescence of multiple actors in the process of migration management in which the accountability and power is diluted. The power of the infrastructural approach of the Hotspot Approach is the complexity and intransparency of a migration management system that involves public and private, state and nonstate, international, supranational and national actors. This intransparency facilitates violence and violations of fundamental rights of arriving persons who remain at the discretionary power of supranational and national actors during a processes of identity attribution, registration and fingerprinting. In the course of our research we have refined our assumption with regard to relations between states, citizens and non-citizens focussing explicitly in the process of filtering in the hotspots, which first groups and sorts deserving migrants from undeserving, who in the second step are then filtered out of the procedure by deportations.

Overall, both in Greece, Italy but also Tunisia, we can see not only an intensification of previous policies but also the creation of new spatial zones such a two-tier buffer zone in the Aegean (see core finding Greece below) or the internationalization of migration management at the Libyan-Tunisian Border. The comparison both within and across Greece and Italy revealed that on the one hand, the enforcement of the Hotspot Approach has led to repeatable formulas yet their implementation on the ground greatly varies from place to place. In that regard, the differences between the various implementations are larger than we assumed and point to the discrepancy of official policy and implementation.

Practical application of results

In terms of practical application of the results, our study points to existing deficiencies that are systematic and structural. Because of these structural deficiencies, it would hardly be productive to make specific suggestions for the improvement of the implementation of the Hotspot Approach. Our only recommendation is the immediate suspension of the Hotspot Approach and any similar policies that systematically undermine the rights of refugees, as agreed in the Geneva convention. More broadly, we recommend the immediate suspension of migration management policies that rest on the collective criminalization and punishment of so-called irregular migrants. The necropolitical infrastructure activated by the Hotspot Approach contributes to the dehumanization of persons, who do not have the possibility of entering the EU in legal and safe ways. The subordination of human rights to border security, the criminalisation of migration and the erosion of asylum rights continue to be outcomes of political decisions despite ongoing critiques. The only sensible recommendation we can offer

is a fundamental rethinking of border and migration management instead of making piecemeal improvements of an inherently violent and dehumanizing system.

Questions that merit further exploration

Despite the rich insights that we obtained from our study the complexity of the topic requires further research. Three aspects are here critical: for one, our study focused with regard to infrastructure on procedures and built environment. In the follow up research, a stronger focus on the digital infrastructure is necessary, as we could not study this aspect systematically in the project duration. Second, we consciously focused on institutional actors in our interviews and did not conduct interviews with migrants in order to avoid their further traumatization and subjugation to further interrogations. In the context of detention, traumatization and outright dehumanization, otherwise laudable efforts to reveal migrant perspectives require further thinking and ethical considerations on behalf of researchers about what research on migration can and should entail. More innovative approaches on how to actively involve migrants themselves into the research may be one prospect. Finally, as we had to reduce the scope of the project for security reasons - which turned out to be a wise decision also regarding the workload - another question relates to the extensions of the Hotspot Approach. A comparative analysis on the implications of the Hotspot Approach for Turkey, Libya and Tunisia would be very insightful to understand the regional dimension of European migration management.

Information regarding past and expected publications and other activities

The Project Coordinator has published one peer reviewed article (“Die Hotspots als infrastruktureller Raum im europäischen Kampf gegen Migration“, 2020) and one essay (Die Tödlichste Grenze, 2020) directly on the research topic. Furthermore she edited a miniseries with contributions of the project members (Cupers, Fyssa, Pagano) on the situation of the refugees in the pandemic (Eurozine Miniseries, “The Limits of Protection”). This miniseries got translated into three language and was widely circulated. The project team also co-authored a conferences paper that was presented at the 7th European Workshop in International Studies. Further panel proposals that were accepted at the IMISCOE conference and Royal Society of Geography were cancelled or postponed due to Covid 19 pandemic. In the Annex to this summary (p. 11-22) we list all the activities of the project member. Our further publication plan consists of one co-authored peer reviewed journal article and one co-authored book. The first will be based on the working paper while the manuscript for the book has also substantially been prepared – both to be concluded and submitted this year.



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Annex: Detailed List of Publications, Presentations and Other Activities of all Project members

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Articles	<p>Ayata, B. (2020). Die Hotspots als infrastruktureller Raum im europäischen Kampf gegen Migration. <i>Arch+. Zeitschrift für Architektur und Urbanismus</i>, 228-235.</p> <p>Ayata, B. (2020). Die tödlichste Grenze. <i>Kulturaustausch-Zeitschrift für internationale Perspektiven</i>, 2, 66-69. Retrieved from https://www.zeitschrift-kulturaustausch.de/de/archiv?tx_amkulturaustausch_pi1%5Baid%5D=3802&tx_amkulturaustausch_pi1%5Bview%5D=ARTICLE&cHash=caaf8426f52cf9463a2d7bcabf9c48cd</p> <p>Ayata, B. (2020). Introduction: The limits of protection, prevention and care: A miniseries on refugees in the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Eurozine Magazine</i>. Retrieved from https://www.eurozine.com/the-limits-of-protection-prevention-and-care/</p> <p>Ayata, B. & Fyssa, A. (2020). Politics of abandonment: Refugees on Greek islands during the coronavirus crisis. <i>Eurozine Magazine</i>, 14.4.2020. Retrieved from https://www.eurozine.com/politics-of-abandonment/</p> <p>Ayata, B. (2020). Mülteciler salgında kasten feda ediliyor (Turkish translation of <i>The limits of protection, prevention and care: A miniseries on refugees in the COVID-19 pandemic</i>). <i>Gazete Duvar</i>. Retrieved from https://www.gazeteduvar.com.tr/dunya-forum/2020/04/10/multeciler-salginda-kasten-feda-ediliyor/</p> <p>Ayata, B. (2020). I limiti della protezione, della prevenzione e della cura (Italian translation of <i>The limits of protection, prevention and care: A miniseries on refugees in the COVID-19 pandemic</i>). <i>Q Code Mag</i>. Retrieved from https://www.qcodemag.it/indice/interventi/i-limiti-della-protezione-della-prevenzione-e-della-cura/</p>
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	<p>Ayata, B. (2020). Πρόσφυγες και Πολίτες εν μέσω της πανδημίας COVID-19. Πρόληψη, μέριμνα και προστασία (Greek translation of <i>The limits of protection, prevention and care: A miniseries on refugees in the COVID-19 pandemic</i>). <i>ThePressProject</i>. Retrieved from https://thepressproject.gr/prosfyges-ke-polites-en-meso-tis-pandimias-covid-19-prolipsi-merimna-ke-prostasia/</p> <p>Ayata, B. & Fyssa, A. (2020). Terk etme siyaseti. (Turkish translation of <i>Politics of abandonment: Refugees on Greek islands during the coronavirus crisis</i>). <i>Gazete Duvar</i>. Retrieved from https://www.gazeteduvar.com.tr/dunya-forum/2020/04/19/terk-etme-siyaseti/</p> <p>Ayata, B. & Fyssa, A. (2020). La politica dell'abbandono (Italian translation of <i>Politics of abandonment: Refugees on Greek islands during the coronavirus crisis</i>). <i>Q Code Mag</i>. Retrieved from https://www.qcodemag.it/indice/interventi/la-politica-dellabbandono/</p> <p>Ayata, B. & Fyssa, A. (2020). Η πολιτική της εγκατάλειψης (Greek translation of <i>Politics of abandonment: Refugees on Greek islands during the coronavirus crisis</i>). <i>ThePressProject</i>. Retrieved from https://thepressproject.gr/i-politiki-tis-egkatalipsis/</p> <p>Ayata, B. & Fyssa, A. (2020). Η πολιτική της εγκατάλειψης, (Republication of Greek translation of <i>Politics of abandonment: Refugees on Greek islands during the coronavirus crisis</i>) <i>Xekinima</i>, 06 May 2020.</p> <p>Ayata, B. (2020). "Der Siegeszug des Heimatbegriffs gefährdet die europäische Demokratie" <i>Der Tagesspiegel</i>, 25 October 2019. Retrieved from https://www.tagesspiegel.de/kultur/geht-es-um-grundwerte-oder-rassismus-der-siegeszug-des-heimatbegriffs-gefaehrdet-die-europaeische-demokratie/25152490.html</p>
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Lectures	<p> <i>“Die Türkei: Drehscheibe der Migration”</i>, online lecture at the lecture series <i>“Die Türkei am Scheideweg?”</i>, organized by Volkshochschule Zürich, 8 February 2021. </p> <p> <i>“Flucht & Grenzen: Realität von Flüchtlingen in Griechenland”</i>, lecture, Literaturhaus Basel, 27 January 2021. </p> <p> <i>“Doing Research on Migration Management in the Mediterranean Borderscape”</i>, guest lecture at the University of Tennessee, Research Seminar of Dr. Roger Begrich, 24 September 2020. </p> <p> <i>“The War against Migration in the Mediterranean: Infrastructures, Policies, and Practices of the EU Border Regime”</i>, lecture, Faculty of Economics of the University of Coimbra, 18 Dezember 2020. </p> <p> Lecture at the 7th Basel Conference in Migration <i>“Maghreb, Migration und Mittelmeer: Die Flüchtlingsbewegung als Schicksalsfrage für Europa und Nordafrika”</i>, GGG-Migration, Basel, 9 September 2020. </p> <p> Lecture at the event <i>“Blick zurück nach vorn: Fünf Jahre Sommer 2015 – Agenda für eine Neuordnung des Fluchtsystems”</i>, Berliner Institut für empirische Integrations- und Migrationsforschung, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, 4 September 2020. </p> <p> <i>“Die Grenze als Krise, die Krise als Grenze: Europas Umgang mit Geflüchteten während der Corona-Pandemie”</i>, lecture at DAI Heidelberg – Das Haus der Kulturen, 12 July 2020. </p> <p> <i>“Migration als Grenzfall europäischer Demokratie? Die Umsetzung der EU-Agenda für Migration in Griechenland und Italien”</i>, lecture at the lecture series <i>“Die Entführung Europas”</i>, Leipzig University of Applied Sciences (HTWK Leipzig), Leipzig, 29 January 2020. </p> <p> <i>“Wege aus der Migrationskrise – Zwischen Theorie und Praxis”</i>, lecture and discussion, organized by foraus - Forum Aussenpolitik, Unternehmen Mitte, Basel, 11 June 2019. </p> <p> <i>“European Border Regime: Past, present, future challenges“</i>, guest lecture at the lecture series <i>“Changing Societies”</i>, University of Basel, 3 April 2019. </p>
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<p>Conferences (Presentation or Organisation)</p>	<p>Chair of the Panel <i>“Black Migration and Infrastructural Violence”</i> at the international conference <i>“The Coloniality of Infrastructure Eurafrican Legacies”</i>, Urban Studies, University of Basel, 12-15 January 2021.</p> <p><i>“The politics of abandonment”</i>, lecture (with Artemis Fyssa) at the panel <i>“Latitude on Air: Unsettling Power Relations”</i> curated by Diana McCarty (reboot.fm), Elena Agudio (SAVVY Contemporary) and Marc-André Schmachtel, Judith Schulde, Nepomuk Zettl, Georg Milz (Goethe-Institut), 6 June 2020.</p> <p>Panel chair und discussant of the panel <i>“Managing Surveillance”</i> at the international conference <i>“No country for anthropologists? Contemporary ethnographic research in the Middle East”</i>, University of Zurich, 2-3 November 2018.</p> <p><i>“Erosion of Law through illegal migration control: A critical assessment of the EU-Turkey refugee cooperation”</i>, lecture at the conference <i>“Abschaffung des Rechts? Vierter Kongress der deutschsprachigen Rechtssoziologie-Vereinigungen”</i>, Basel, 13 September 2018.</p>
<p>Workshops (Presentation or Organisation)</p>	<p><i>“The EU Hotspot Approach as Infrastructure Space: Migration Management in the Mediterranean Borderscape”</i>, paper presentation (with Kenny Cupers, Chiara Pagano, Artemis Fyssa and Alaa Dia) at the Workshop <i>„Contested Connections: Infrastructures, Capitalism and Geopolitics“</i>, 7th European Workshops in International Studies (EWIS), 3 July 2020.</p> <p><i>“Transnational Infrastructures, the State and the Making of In/Security”</i>, lecture at the workshop <i>“Infrastructure and Territory”</i>, organized by the Arnold Bergstraesser Institut (ABI), University of Freiburg and the Urban Studies Department, University of Basel, 25 March 2019.</p> <p>Co-organization of the Kick-Off Workshop Research Project <i>“Infrastructure Space and the Future of Migration Management: The EU Hotspots in the Mediterranean Borderscape”</i>, Department of Social Sciences, University of Basel, 10 December 2018.</p>
<p>Courses/Seminars/Seminars contribution</p>	<p><i>“European Migration Policy in the Mediterranean Borderscape”</i>, seminar, University of Basel, spring semester 2019.</p> <p><i>“Turkey and the European Union”</i>, seminar, University of Graz, winter semester 2020/21.</p> <p><i>“The EU Border Regime in Southern Europe after 2015”</i>, seminar, University of Graz, winter semester 2020/21.</p>

Media contributions	<p> <i>“Jetzt steht eine Grundsatzfrage auf dem Spiel”</i>, Bilgin Ayata interviewed by Tobias Müller, Deutsches Theater, “Sonntagsgespräch», DT Heimspiel Blogs, 21 April 2020. Retrieved from https://www.deutschestheater.de/programm/aktuelles/dt-heimspiel-blog-sonntagsgespraech/ </p> <p> <i>“Führen wir gerade einen Krieg gegen Flüchtlinge?”</i>, written by Anja Conzett and Amir Ali, based on an interview with Artemis Fyssa & Bilgin Ayata I, Republik, 16 March 2020. Retrieved from https://www.republik.ch/2020/03/16/fuehren-wir-gerade-einen-krieg-gegen-fluechtlinge </p>
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Prof. Dr. Kenny Cupers

Articles	<p>Cupers, K. (2020). Die Gespenster Eurafrikas. <i>Arch+. Zeitschrift für Architektur und Urbanismus</i>, 29–39.</p> <p>Cupers, K. (2020). Contagion and Containment: Curtailing the Freedom of Movement in Times of Coronavirus. <i>Eurozine Magazine</i>. Retrieved from https://www.eurozine.com/contagion-and-containment/</p> <p>Cupers, K. (2020). Contenimento e contagio (Italian translation of <i>Contagion and Containment: Curtailing the Freedom of Movement in Times of Coronavirus</i>). <i>Q Code Mag</i>. Retrieved from https://www.qcodemag.it/indice/interventi/contenimento-e-contagio/</p> <p>Cupers, K. (2020). Εξάπλωση του ιού και υποχρεωτικός εγκλεισμός (Greek translation of <i>Contagion and Containment: Curtailing the Freedom of Movement in Times of Coronavirus</i>). <i>ThePressProject</i>. Retrieved from https://thepressproject.gr/exaplosi-tou-iou-ke-yPOCHREOTIKOS-EGKLISMOS/</p> <p>Cupers, K., Oldfield, S., Herz, M., Nkula-Wenz, L., & Distretti, E. (2020). Urban Studies at the University of Basel. <i>GeoAgenda</i>, 1, 15-17.</p>
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Lectures	<p>“<i>Colonial Traditions at the EU Border</i>”, lecture at the Symposium: „Sicherheitspolitik anders denken: Interdisziplinarität und Wissenstransfer in der Sicherheitspolitik“, University of Zurich, 21 November 2019.</p>
Conferences (Presentation or Organisation)	<p>Organization of the international conference “<i>Coloniality of Infrastructure: Eurafrikan Legacies</i>”, Urban Studies, University of Basel, January 12-15 January 2021.</p> <p>Welcome and Introduction to the Panel “Eurafrica as infrastructural project” at the international conference “<i>Coloniality of Infrastructure: Eurafrikan Legacies</i>”, Urban Studies, University of Basel, January 12-15 January 2021.</p>
Workshops (Presentation or Organisation)	<p>“<i>The EU Hotspot Approach as Infrastructure Space: Migration Management in the Mediterranean Borderscape</i>”, paper presentation (with Bilgin Ayata, Chiara Pagano, Artemis Fyssa and Alaa Dia) at the Workshop „Contested Connections: Infrastructures, Capitalism and Geopolitics“, 7th European Workshops in International Studies (EWIS), 3 July 2020.</p> <p>“<i>Transnational Infrastructures, the State and the Making of In/Security</i>”, lecture at the workshop “Infrastructure and Territory”, organized by the Arnold Bergstraesser Institut (ABI), University of Freiburg and the Urban Studies Department, University of Basel, 25 March 2019.</p> <p>Co-organization of the Kick-Off Workshop Research Project “<i>Infrastructure Space and the Future of Migration Management: The EU Hotspots in the Mediterranean Borderscape</i>”, Department of Social Sciences, University of Basel, 10 December 2018.</p>
Courses/seminars, Seminar contributions	<p>“<i>Migration Infrastructure</i>”, winter school (one week block course), University of Basel, February 2019.</p> <p>“<i>Theory in Urban Studies</i>”, seminar, University of Basel, fall 2020.</p>

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 twitter: [@csees](https://twitter.com/csees)

Articles	<p>Pagano, C. (2020). From national threat to oblivion: Erasing migrants from public discourse in Italy during COVID-19. <i>Eurozine</i>. Retrieved from https://www.eurozine.com/from-national-threat-to-oblivion/</p> <p>Pagano, C. (2020). ‘Ulusal tehdit’ten unutuluşa: İtalya’da sığınmacıların durumu. (Turkish translation of <i>From national threat to oblivion: Erasing migrants from public discourse in Italy during COVID-19</i>). <i>Gazete Duvar</i>. Retrieved from https://www.gazeteduvar.com.tr/dunya-forum/2020/04/11/ulusal-tehditten-unutulusa-italyada-siginmacilarin-durumu/</p> <p>Pagano, C. (2020). Da ‘minaccia nazionale’ al dimenticatoio (Italian translation of <i>From national threat to oblivion: Erasing migrants from public discourse in Italy during COVID-19</i>). <i>Q Code Mag</i>. Retrieved from https://www.qcodemag.it/indice/interventi/da-minaccia-nazionale-al-dimenticatoio/</p> <p>Pagano, C. (2020). Μετανάστες στην Ιταλία τον καιρό της πανδημίας: από την εθνική απειλή στην εθνική λήθη (Greek translation of <i>From national threat to oblivion: Erasing migrants from public discourse in Italy during COVID-19</i>). <i>ThePressProject</i>. Retrieved from https://thepressproject.gr/metanastes-stin-pandimia-i-ethniki-apili-pou-egine-ethniki-lithi/</p>
Lectures	<p>“<i>Le strategie di esternalizzazione europee in Nord Africa e la transizione libica post- 2011</i>” [EU Externalization Strategies in North Africa and post-2011 Libyan transition], lecture at Pavia’s headquarter of EU Federalist Group’s Youth Section, February 2020.</p>
Conferences (Presentation or Organisation)	<p>“<i>The role of temporariness in structuring mobility patterns and institutional responses at the Tunisian-Libyan frontier (2011 to the present)</i>”, paper presentation (online) at the VIII National Conference of the Italian Society for Applied Anthropology “FARE (IN) TEMPO Cosa dicono gli antropologi sulla società dell’incertezza” as part of Panel No. 6 “(Re)thinking, Acting, and Inhabiting the Border-Temporality Nexus”. Organized by Chiara Brambilla, Dipartimento di Scienze Umane e Sociali, Università degli Studi di Bergamo and</p>

	<p>Alessandro Monsutti, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva. 3-6 December 2020.</p>
<p>Workshops (Presentation or Organisation)</p>	<p><i>“The EU Hotspot Approach as Infrastructure Space: Migration Management in the Mediterranean Borderscape”</i>, paper presentation (with Bilgin Ayata, Kenny Cupers, Artemis Fyssa and Alaa Dia) at the Workshop „Contested Connections: Infrastructures, Capitalism and Geopolitics“, 7th European Workshops in International Studies (EWIS), 3 July 2020.</p> <p><i>“Dinamiche locali e attori internazionali nella Tunisia post-2011: contenimento dei flussi migratori ed elaborazione di una normativa sul diritto d'asilo”</i> [<i>Local Dynamics and International Actors in post-2011 Tunisia: between containment of migratory flows and the drafting of an asylum law</i>], presentation as part of the workshop “Mobilità e contenimento dei migranti tra Africa e Mediterraneo: esternalizzazione, detenzione e deportazione”, Department of Political and Social Sciences, University of Pavia, 4 June 2019.</p> <p>Co-organization of the Kick-Off Workshop Research Project <i>“Infrastructure Space and the Future of Migration Management: The EU Hotspots in the Mediterranean Borderscape”</i>, Department of Social Sciences, University of Basel, 10 December 2018.</p>
<p>Courses/seminars, Seminar contributions</p>	<p><i>“Bordering, border making and border crossing in the history and politics of Africa and Asia”</i>, one-week seminar series (10 hours), African and Asian Studies, University of Pavia, summer 2020.</p>

Alaa Dia

Articles	Plans and Visuals on the Greek hotspots' part of "Ayata, B. (2020). Die Hotspots als infrastruktureller Raum im europäischen Kampf gegen Migration. <i>Arch+. Zeitschrift für Architektur und Urbanismus</i> , 228-235."
Conferences (Presentation or Organisation)	Abstract accepted in at RGS-IBG Annual International Conference, 2020. " <i>Liminal infrastructures and migration management: A Comparative Analysis of the Hotspots in Greece</i> " (co-authored), 2020.
Workshops (Presentation or Organisation)	<p>"<i>The EU Hotspot Approach as Infrastructure Space: Migration Management in the Mediterranean Borderscape</i>", paper presentation (with Bilgin Ayata, Kenny Cupers, Chiara Pagano and Artemis Fyssa) at the Workshop „Contested Connections: Infrastructures, Capitalism and Geopolitics“, 7th European Workshops in International Studies (EWIS), 3 July 2020.</p> <p>Presentation at "Data analysis Workshop", University of Basel, 22 January 2020.</p> <p>Co-organization of the Kick-Off Workshop Research Project "<i>Infrastructure Space and the Future of Migration Management: The EU Hotspots in the Mediterranean Borderscape</i>", Department of Social Sciences, University of Basel, 10 December 2018.</p> <p>"Studying Infrastructure Across Disciplines", workshop, University of Freiburg and the Urban Studies Department, University of Basel, 2018.</p>
Courses/seminars, Seminar contributions	" <i>Mapping the Greek Hotspot</i> ", seminar contribution (with Artemis Fyssa) at the winter school "Migration Infrastructure", (one week block course), University of Basel, February 2019.
Research Grants	<i>Die Freiwillige Akademische Gesellschaft (FAG)</i> . A supportive grant for PhD student at university of Basel.

Artemis Fyssa

Articles	<p>Ayata, B. & Fyssa, A. (2020). Politics of abandonment: Refugees on Greek islands during the coronavirus crisis. <i>Eurozine Magazine</i>, 14.4.2020. Retrieved from https://www.eurozine.com/politics-of-abandonment/</p> <p>Ayata, B. & Fyssa, A. (2020). Terk etme siyaseti. (Turkish translation of <i>Politics of abandonment: Refugees on Greek islands during the coronavirus crisis</i>). <i>Gazete Duvar</i>. Retrieved from https://www.gazeteduvar.com.tr/dunya-forum/2020/04/19/terk-etme-siyaseti/</p> <p>Ayata, B. & Fyssa, A. (2020). La politica dell'abbandono (Italian translation of <i>Politics of abandonment: Refugees on Greek islands during the coronavirus crisis</i>). <i>Q Code Mag</i>. Retrieved from https://www.qcodemag.it/indice/interventi/la-politica-dellabbandono/</p> <p>Ayata, B. & Fyssa, A. (2020). Η πολιτική της εγκατάλειψης (Greek translation of <i>Politics of abandonment: Refugees on Greek islands during the coronavirus crisis</i>). <i>ThePressProject</i>. Retrieved from https://thepressproject.gr/i-politiki-tis-egkatalipsis/</p> <p>Ayata, B. & Fyssa, A. (2020). Η πολιτική της εγκατάλειψης, (Republication of Greek translation of <i>Politics of abandonment: Refugees on Greek islands during the coronavirus crisis</i>) <i>Xekinima</i>, 06 May 2020.</p>
Lectures	<p>Lecture regarding the fire in Moria, in conjunction with the current pandemic measures and consequences in the Greek hotspots, Urban Studies Department, University of Basel, 9 September 2020.</p> <p>“<i>The politics of abandonment</i>”, lecture (with Bilgin Ayata) at the panel “Latitude on Air: Unsettling Power Relations” curated by Diana McCarty (reboot.fm), Elena Agudio (SAVVY Contemporary) and Marc-André Schmachtel, Judith Schulte, Nepomuk Zettl, Georg Milz (Goethe-Institut), 6 June 2020.</p>
Conferences (Presentation or Organisation)	<p>“<i>The hotspot approach in the Greek context: exploring issues of infrastructure & governance</i>”, online presentation at the “Interdisciplinary Laboratory for Black Sea and Mediterranean Studies (ILABSEM)” Conference, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, 30-31 October 2020.</p>

<p>Workshops (Presentation or Organisation)</p>	<p> <i>“The EU Hotspot Approach as Infrastructure Space: Migration Management in the Mediterranean Borderscape”</i>, paper presentation (with Bilgin Ayata, Kenny Cupers, Chiara Pagano and Alaa Dia) at the Workshop „Contested Connections: Infrastructures, Capitalism and Geopolitics“, 7th European Workshops in International Studies (EWIS), 3 July 2020. Presentation at “Data analysis Workshop”, University of Basel, 22 January 2020. Co-organization of the Kick-Off Workshop Research Project <i>“Infrastructure Space and the Future of Migration Management: The EU Hotspots in the Mediterranean Borderscape”</i>, Department of Social Sciences, University of Basel, 10 December 2018. </p>
<p>Courses/seminars, Seminar contributions</p>	<p> <i>“Mapping the Greek Hotspot”</i>, seminar contribution (with Alaa Dia) at the winter school “Migration Infrastructure”, (one week block course), University of Basel, February 2019. </p>
<p>Media Contributions</p>	<p> <i>“Führen wir gerade einen Krieg gegen Flüchtlinge?”</i>, written by Anja Conzett and Amir Ali, based on an interview with Artemis Fyssa & Bilgin Ayata I, Republik, 16 March 2020. Retrieved from https://www.republik.ch/2020/03/16/fuehren-wir-gerade-einen-krieg-gegen-fluechtlinge </p>

