



### Flight to exile · MALAGA (Spain) · 1939 · Robert Capa

Around 50,000 Spaniards crossed the border into France in flight from the Civil war conflict. Although many did manage to return in the 1940's, it is estimated that 220,000 people remained in permanent exile.

From the very beginning the exiled Spanish were an economic and political problem for France. No plan had been envisaged to accommodate the influx generated in the early months of 1939. Moreover a large part of the french population objected to the arrival of the Spanish seeing them as politically dangerous and a burden on society. For these motives France encouraged repatriation to Spain as well as secondary migration.



### On the way to the refugee camp · MALI · 1984 · Sebastião Salgado

A famine starved boy has just crossed the great desert. He has lost everything- his home and his family. All he has left is a tattered shirt, his guitar and his dog. But he walks on steadily towards the refugee camp. He is a survivor. He knows that from now on things will be better. His stance is firm. He knows where he's going. There is still hope.



### Fleeing the war · TIGRE (Ethiopia) · 1985 · Sebastião Salgado

Sebastião Salgado (Brazil, 1944) trained as an economist but he became one of the greatest ever social documentary photographers. For 40 years he has travelled the five continents capturing with his lens the most remote and inhospitable places on the planet and penetrating wild and virgin territories. Although his photography shows us a spectacular beauty; it also reveals the most devastating and cruel realities of the human condition, just how terrible we are as a species and how the history of humans is a history of war.

*The Salt of the Earth* is a video that begins with an amazing, crammed full with humans image of Sierra Pelada, the largest gold- mine in the heart of Brazil.

*Salt of the Earth* continues with stills of the long and severe droughts in Africa in the 1980's where Salgado worked alongside Doctors without borders.

Famines, droughts, refugee camps, living skeletons in Mali and Ethiopia, emigrants to Costa de Mar in search of work...



### Afghanistan, during a visit by Mairead Maguire and Ann Patterson, supporting peace volunteers at "Our Journey to Peace"

· NGO · 2012 · © Peace People, Belfast, Northern Ireland



### Zaatari Refugee Camp (Jordan) · 2013 · US State Department

Zaatari is the second largest refugee camp in the world. It is situated in Jordan. It was inaugurated on 28th July, 2012 to accommodate Syrians fleeing the violence of the civil war that broke out in 2011. Zaatari is gradually evolving into a permanent settlement. The latest figures (17th November, 2015 ) from UNHCR, number 79,140 refugees living in the camp.



#### Syrians fleeing the war · TURKEY · 2014 · [www.nacion.com](http://www.nacion.com)

In June 2014, the Turkish deputy prime minister, Besir Atalay, announced that 1,050,000 Syrians had crossed the border into Turkey. Only 218,000 (less than a quarter) were living in the 22 official refugee camps set up by the government where they can access food, medical attention and education.

So the majority of the refugees find themselves in a kind of legal limbo situation. They cannot be deported because they have escaped from a war torn country, but they don't have a work permit to earn their living in a dignified way or a right to study and forge themselves a future.



#### Rescates en LESBOS (Greece) · 2015 · Proactiva Open Arms · (c) Santi Palacios, España

Proactiva Open Arms is a non governmental organisation from Badalona (Barcelona, Spain) which carries out sea rescue for refugees arriving in Europe who are fleeing conflicts, poverty and persecution. It evolved from a maritime life saving and rescue enterprise operating off the Spanish coastline.

This switch came about after seeing photographs of drowned children on beaches. We thought 'Why are they dying with nobody to help them?'

On land POA also has the support of a team of psychologists specialising in trauma who assists the rescue team at all stages.



#### MOSUL (Iraq) · 29/octubre/ 2016 · [http://www.nacion.com/mundo/medio-orient/Mosul-resistencia-Islamico-ONU-preparada\\_9\\_1593330657.html](http://www.nacion.com/mundo/medio-orient/Mosul-resistencia-Islamico-ONU-preparada_9_1593330657.html)

Every day, territories controlled by the Jihadists of the Islamic State have been reclaimed by the Iraqi forces. More than 1,000,000 civilians trapped inside Mosul cannot leave the city, others have been forced to abandon their homes in villages and towns nearby to have them used as 'human shields' near to ISIS bases.



#### The fence in MELILLA (Spain) · 2016 · (c) José Palazón, Spain

This image, captured by the activist José Palazón has become a symbol of the inequality between Europe and Africa. It reflects the enormous economic and social divergence that exists between the two worlds.

According to the photographer it 'illustrates exactly the common problem of not wishing to see what is going on. The official press are using words like "invasion", "a mass of blacks" "the blacks" as if they are not people. We are already used to witnessing hundreds dying in the Mediterranean... In this photo all of that is present, it's as if they aren't human beings and what is happening to them is normal,' We see here a golf course that has cost 5 million euros of public money, 3.4 million came from municipal coffers with the aim of promoting and maintaining the brand new sports facilities. The rest, nearly 2 million came mostly from European funds and was used for construction. Now that it is built it is costing 700,000 a year paid for by municipal budgets.



#### Refugee camp · CALAIS (Francia) · March 2016 · Javier Sánchez Monedero, España

Immigrants began to regroup in Calais, around the middle of the nineties. The 'Jungle' of Calais was a camp that was not recognised as such by the French government. None of the large organisations could work there. (Doctors without Borders, Red Cross).

More than 9,000 immigrants and refugees lived there from, Sudan, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Pakistan, Kurdistan, Iraq, Syria... all with a dream to reach the United Kingdom. They were supported by volunteers often from Britain and Ireland.

The British and the French governments dismantled the camp and built a wall costing 2.7 million euros, finished in December, 2016. The refugees have been related in more than 450 centres, the largest of which is in the south of France, far from their dream journey.