

Uvodnik

Migracije so način življenja.

Zbrana dvojezična besedila so izšla iz aktivnosti kolektiva Infokolpa preteklih nekaj let. Obravnavajo izseke z balkanske migracijske poti, ki se razteza čez Balkanski polotok, obenem pa naslavlja izzive inkluzije v Sloveniji in preiskujejo razmere v državi izvora Maroku.

Infokolpa izvira iz bojov za svobodo gibanja v zdaj že porušeni Avtonomni tovarni Rog v Ljubljani, predvsem iz prostora Second Home, ki se je nahajal v stavbi v jugovzhodnem delu tovarne in deloval kot karavanseraj, ki je ljudem na poti po odprtju balkanskega migracijskega koridorja leta 2015 ponujal zatočišče, hrano, oblačila in tudi družbenopolitično podporo.

Infokolpa je med letoma 2018 in 2022, v obdobju intenzivnih nezakonitih vračanj na slovensko-hrvaški meji, podrobneje spremljala dogajanje na meji (*border monitoring*).

Od pomladi 2022 upravlja skupnostni prostor Info-office v Ljubljani. Name-njen je ljudem na poti, prosilcem za mednarodno zaščito, beguncem, tujim delavcem, mednarodnim študentom ter lokalnim in mednarodnim aktivistom. Nudi infrastrukturo za skupnostne dejavnosti, skupščine, delavnice, predavanja, druženje, igro, distribucijo humanitarne pomoči ter podporo pri postopkih v zvezi z mednarodno zaščito, delom, bivanjem, iskanjem stanovanj, združitvijo družin ipd.

Zbrana besedila so plod tega dogajanja.

Da v osrčju migracijskih poti ostajajo ljudje, poudarja uvodni esej *Razgaljeni na meji – hladne meje, še hladnejša srca* iranskega političnega begunca in blogerja Siyavasha Shahabija, ki deluje v Grčiji. Njegova prvoosebna pripoved je kritika mejnega režima, ki izhaja iz položaja ujetih na mejah, v begunskih taboriščih, administrativnih labirintih in nenazadnje mrežah tihotapcev.

Tokratni dosje *V iskanju »dostojanstva in normalnega življenja«* je rezultat skupščin in participativnih predavanj s prosilci za mednarodno zaščito, predvsem s tistimi, ki prihajajo iz Maroka, ki ga Slovenija smatra kot varno državo izvora. V letih 2023 in 2024 Maročani tvorijo najštevilčnejšo skupino prosilcev za medna-

rodno zaščito v Sloveniji in so tudi najpogostejši obiskovalci Info-officea.

Slovenija ostaja tranzitna država: večina jo prečka in nadaljuje proti osrednji in zahodni Evropi. Podrobnejši pregled dogajanja opravijo avtorji članka *Razvoj razmer na balkanski poti – Slovenija*, ki izpostavljajo, da je v letih 2023 in 2024 Slovenija zabeležila eno najvišjih števil neregularnih prehodov mej od zaprtja balkanskega koridorja leta 2015. Povečano število je privedlo do prezasedenosti azilnih centrov, sprožilo negativne odzive lokalnega prebivalstva – ter obenem pokazalo, da kljub tehnologijam in praksam nadzora balkanska migracijska pot živi.

Barbara Beznec v članku *Meje v gibanju – od fizičnih meja do sociotehničnih režimov* pokaže, kako se množi razdeljevalna moč sodobnega mejnega režima, ki ga opredeli s procesi deteritorializacije, privatizacije, eksternalizacije in digitalizacije. Vendar pa izpostavi tudi alternativne tokove, ki se tem trendom zoperstavljajo. Med njimi subjektivnost in solidarnostne prakse tistih, ki potujejo po migracijskih poteh, kakor tudi napore lokalnih in transnacionalnih solidarnostnih in aktivističnih kolektivov in mrež.

Vendar pa migracije družbam ne zastavljajo le vprašanj o svobodi gibanja, temveč tudi glede inkluzije in zagotavljanja enake obravnave. Kaja Gajšek in Aigul Hakimova v članku *Vprašanje primernih stanovanj v Sloveniji s poudarkom na migrantih* izpostavita stanovanjsko problematiko, ki se zaradi odsotnosti nacionalnih stanovanjskih strategij in politik zastruje. Posebej najemniki in migranti se soočajo s številnimi stanovanjskimi problemi, vključno z visokimi najemnami in tekočimi stroški, slabimi bivanjskimi pogoji in splošno nestabilnostjo ter diskriminacijo pri dostopu do primerne stanovanja.

Infokolpa je tudi sopodpisnica javne pobude in peticije za izboljšanje programov učenja slovenskega jezika za tujce, ki opozarja na težave, s katerimi se soočajo migranti pri učenju slovenskega jezika in vključevanja v družbo.

Splošnejše analize se loteva esej *Refleksija o migracijah* Maročana Ahmeda Bouladena, ki je prepotoval balkansko migracijsko pot. Poudarja dolgo zgodovino in raznolikost migracijskih dejavnikov, na katere vplivajo tudi neokolonialna razmerja moči, ki poglobljajo globalne neenakosti.

Prevodni besedili maroškega revolucionarja Mehdiya Ben Barke, učitelja matematike, sopodpisnika razglasitve maroške neodvisnosti in predsednika pripravljalnega odbora trikontinentalne konference, sta poročili, ki ju je leta 1960 pripravil za konferenci v Tunisu in Bejrutu. Menimo, da gre za prve prevode njegovih tekstov v slovenščino. Izbor avtorja izhaja iz Infokolpinega spomladanskega bralnega krožka (2024), na katerem smo pod težo genocida v Gazi brali še Torkila Lauesena, Ho Chi Minha, Martina Luthra Kinga ml. in druge.

Ben Barka je v nepojasnjenih okoliščinah izginil leta 1965 v Parizu. Leta 1956 se je maroška kraljevina osamosvojila. Vendar pa pogoji neodvisnosti niso odpravili gospodarskih in političnih neenakosti, značilnih za kolonialne dinamike moči, o čemer je govoril tudi Ben Barka. V politično situacijo, ki je zaznamovala Maroko sredi prejšnjega stoletja v času osvobodilnih gibanj v Afriki, se poglobi intervju z maroškim politologom Abdelkbirjem Sahirjem, ki živi v Sloveniji. Sahir opiše življenje in delo revolucionarja – čigar prezgodnja smrt, »politični zločin«, je zaznamovala razvoj levih politik v poosamosvojitvenem Maroku, obenem pa negativno vplivala na globalno protiimperialistično gibanje.

Zbrana besedila kolektiva Infokolpa poudarjajo, da so migracije predvsem človeške zgodbe, zaznamovane z iskanjem dostojanstva in svobode. Kljub izzivom, ki jih prinaša letos sprejeti evropski pakt o migracijah in azilu, kolektiv še naprej gradi prostor solidarnosti, opozarja na sistemske krivice in spodbuja prizadevanja za pravičnejšo in bolj vključujočo družbo.

Introduction

Migrating is a way of life.

The bilingual texts, in English and Slovenian, stem from the Infokolpa collective's activities over the past few years. They address excerpts from the Balkan migration route, which stretches across the Balkan Peninsula. They also examine the challenges of inclusion in Slovenia and investigate the situation in Morocco, a frequent country of origin.

Infokolpa has its roots in the struggles for freedom of movement at the now demolished Rog Autonomous Factory in Ljubljana, in particular in the space Second Home, which was located in a building in the south-eastern part of the factory and functioned as a caravanserai offering shelter, food, clothing and socio-political support to people on the move after the opening of the Balkan migration corridor in 2015.

Between 2018 and 2022, during the intense period of pushbacks at the Slovenian-Croatian border, Infokolpa conducted comprehensive border monitoring, calling attention to illegal border practices of the Slovenian state and others.

From 2022 onward, Infokolpa manages the Info-office community space in Ljubljana. It is intended for individuals in transit, applicants for international protection, refugees, foreign workers, international students, and local and international activists. It provides infrastructure for various community activities, including assemblies, workshops, lectures, social events, and the distribution of humanitarian aid. Additionally, it offers support for procedures related to international protection, work, residence, housing, family reunification, etc.

The texts are a consequence of these efforts.

The opening essay *Stripped by the Border – Cold Borders, Colder Hearts* by the Iranian political refugee and blogger Siyavash Shahabi, based in Greece, reinforces the notion that individuals continue to be at the core of migration routes. His first-person account offers a critique of the border regime based on the experiences of those trapped at the borders, in refugee camps, smuggling networks

and administrative labyrinths.

The dossier *In Pursuit of “Dignity and a Normal Life”* documents a series of assemblies and participatory lectures conducted with applicants for international protection, focusing on individuals who arrived from Morocco, which Slovenia deems a safe country of origin. In 2023 and 2024, Moroccans constituted the largest group of applicants for international protection in Slovenia and were also the most frequent visitors to the Info-office.

Slovenia continues to be a transit country: most traversing the Balkan route subsequently proceed to Central and Western Europe. A more detailed overview is provided by the authors of the article *Recent Developments on the Balkan Route – Slovenia*, who highlight that in 2023 and 2024, Slovenia recorded one of the highest numbers of irregular border crossings since the closure of the Balkan corridor in 2015. The rise in numbers has resulted in overcrowding in asylum centres and elicited adverse responses from the local population. However, it has also shown that despite the increasing use of technologies and practices of control, the Balkan migration route remains active.

In her article, *Borders on the Move—From Physical Lines to Sociotechnical Regimes*, Barbara Bezec demonstrates how the divisive influence of the contemporary border regime is multiplying. She defines the phenomenon through an examination of four key processes: deterritorialisation, privatisation, externalisation, and digitalisation. However, she also draws attention to alternative currents that challenge these trends. These include the subjectivity and solidarity practices of those traversing migratory routes and the efforts of local and transnational solidarity and activist collectives and networks.

Migration does not only pose questions on freedom of movement but also inclusion and ensuring equal treatment. In their article, *The Issue of Adequate Housing in Slovenia with a Focus on Migrants*, Kaja Gajšek and Aigul Hakimova identify the housing problem as a significant challenge, particularly in the absence of national housing strategies and policies. Tenants and migrants are particularly vulnerable to various housing-related challenges, including high rental costs and associated expenses, inadequate living standards, and a lack of stability and access to suitable housing.

Furthermore, Infokolpa is a co-signatory of the public initiative and petition to improve Slovenian language learning programmes for foreigners. This initiative highlights the challenges faced by migrants in learning the Slovenian language and their inclusion into the wider society.

In his essay, *Reflections on Migration*, Ahmed Bouladen, a Moroccan who has traversed the Balkan migration route, draws attention to the lengthy history and multifaceted nature of migration drivers shaped by neo-colonial power re-

lations that serve to deepen global inequalities.

The two texts by the Moroccan revolutionary Mehdi Ben Barka, a mathematics teacher, co-signatory of the Proclamation of Independence of Morocco and chairman of the preparatory committee of the Tricontinental Conference, are reports he prepared for conferences in Tunis and Beirut in 1960. We believe these are the first translations of his texts into the Slovenian language. He was selected for Infokolpa's spring reading circle (2024), where, in the context of the ongoing genocide in Gaza, we also read works by Torkil Lauesen, Ho Chi Minh, Martin Luther King Jr. and others.

Ben Barka disappeared in 1965 in Paris under unexplained circumstances. In 1956, the Moroccan monarchy gained its independence. However, as pointed out by Ben Barka, its conditions did not end the economic and political inequalities inherent in colonial power dynamics. The interview with Abdelkbir Sahir, a Moroccan political scientist based in Slovenia, explores the political context that shaped Morocco during the mid-twentieth century, particularly the dynamics surrounding African liberation movements. Sahir provides an account of the life and work of the revolutionary, whose premature death, characterised as a 'political crime', precipitated the evolution of left-wing politics in post-independence Morocco while simultaneously exerting a detrimental influence on the global anti-imperialist movement.

Infokolpa's collected texts try to demonstrate that migration is a complex phenomenon comprising a multitude of human stories marked by the search for dignity and freedom. Despite the challenges the new European Pact on Migration and Asylum brings, the collective persists in establishing spaces of solidarity, drawing attention to systemic injustices and promoting a fairer and more inclusive society.