

## ANNEX 5 – Final SI-Handler Report Template



Warsaw, 21/04/2026

**FINAL SIR REPORT**  
**Log Number: 10560/2025**  
**SI-Handler: Fundamental Rights Office**

**Key Points**

**Incident reported:** The Fundamental Rights Office received information that on 03/04/2025, the Hellenic Coast Guard's vessel intercepted, at a close distance from the Lesvos shore, a migrant boat with 31 people onboard. The Hellenic Coast Guard vessel's crew then allegedly threatened or hit the migrants with the stick and circled the migrant boat twice at a close distance, which may have caused the collapse of the bottom of the boat and caused a subsequent shipwreck. The Hellenic Coast guard then proceeded to rescue the surviving migrants from the shipwreck, rescuing 23, and launched a search and rescue (SAR) operation for the eight missing migrants. The SAR operation involved Frontex assets, which resulted in the recovery of eight bodies. The Fundamental Rights Office launched a SIR procedure in order to clarify the actions of the Hellenic Coast Guard and whether these actions caused the shipwreck and death of migrants, as well as alleged use of violence against the migrants.

**Party allegedly involved in the incident:** Hellenic Coast Guard officers (participants of JO Greece 2025).

**Possible violation of fundamental rights enquired:**

- Right to life (Article 2 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union) - VIOLATION LIKELY
- Prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment (Article 4 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union) - VIOLATION UNCLEAR

**Conclusion and impact:** The Fundamental Rights Office assessed available evidence, consisting mainly of second-hand testimonies of the migrants involved. It gave due consideration to the statements by the Greek authorities, denying any wrongdoing, and considered also the outcomes of the judicial inquiry into the incident, concluded in March 2026 before the Lesvos criminal court.

The Office believes that the Hellenic Coast Guard's vessel has circled around the migrant boat, at close distance, two times, prior to its sinking. The Office cannot determine exactly to what extent the shipwreck was caused by these manoeuvres or whether they had no effect on the actual sinking. It is convinced, however, that such manoeuvres as described by the migrants, and the waves they cause/increase, do have the potential to damage a fragile migrant boat, and as such to endanger the lives of people in it. Therefore, the Office concludes that the dangerous manoeuvres performed by the Hellenic Coast Guard likely violated the migrants' right to life, by putting their lives in danger.

The Fundamental Rights Office found no shortcomings in the conduct of the search and rescue activities following the shipwreck. While considering the migrants' claims about the use of the stick as credible, the Office concluded it was unclear whether these actions were necessary and proportionate, and as such, whether they amount to a violation the prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment.

**Greece:** [REDACTED] Reporting tools

**Description of the event - Timeline**

Reporting tools x2

On 04/04/2025, the Fundamental Rights Office received a report [REDACTED] Lesvos Island, which summarizes [REDACTED] with a migrant involved in an incident on the previous day. The migrant alleged the following:

- On 03/04/2025, [REDACTED] Sensitive operational information [Note. All times referenced in the present SIR are in local time, UTC+3. Note Ends.], a group of approximately 30 Syrian and Afghan migrants in an inflatable rubber boat set sail towards Lesvos from Behram, Türkiye. The boat was punctured and leaked air, and the migrants on board had to pump air to continue sailing.

Sensitive operational information, reporting tools, human resources

- [REDACTED] the migrant boat was reaching the Lesvos shore, having already passed some lights visible on the island. [Note. According to the reporting [REDACTED] the migrants [REDACTED] on 04/04/2025 gave different estimates regarding the distance to the shore, ranging from 10 to 50 metres, but all agreed they were nearly on the shore. Note Ends.]. The migrant boat was intercepted by the patrol boat, which blocked their way to the shore.
- The patrol boat had the search light aimed at the migrants, reportedly one of the three crew members brandished a “harpoon”, and the crew ordered the migrants to head back to Türkiye. The migrants complied with these orders and turned the boat with the engine switched off. Their boat stayed adrift while offshore currents navigated it away from the shore.
- The patrol boat stayed in approximately 10-20 metres distance from the migrant boat. Seven minutes after the initial interception it circled the inflatable migrant boat twice at a 15 metres distance, causing waves. It added to the already rough sea conditions and increased the boat's vertical motion, which made the wooden floor of the inflatable boat to collapse. As a result, all the migrants fell into the water.
- The patrol boat began immediate rescue by throwing lifebuoys in the water. Eventually 23 migrants were pulled out onto the patrol boat and taken to the shore. Eight persons drowned.

Reporting tools, human resources

In addition to the written report, [REDACTED] on 08/04/2025, confirming the above statements.

Several articles were published in the Greek media, providing information about the victims and the rescue operation<sup>1</sup>:

- As of the late morning of 03/04/2025, the number of victims was seven, including children. The searches continued in the area of Skala Sykamias for one missing person with the use of helicopters and patrol boats. Survivors were taken to the port of Petra by the Hellenic Coast Guard.
- The pictures of the migrant boat taken at different times, including soon after the shipwreck, showed a partly deflated but floating boat with no bottom, with an outboard engine attached to the transom.
- In one of the pictures, wooden desks, possibly parts of the original migrant boat's floor were stacked on the trunk of a Hellenic Coast Guard pickup truck stationed on the beach. According to the article they were found by the Hellenic Coast Guard at the Kagia Korakas beach, along with migrants' bags.

Reporting tools

[REDACTED] provide the same information: Sensitive operational information x4, technical equipment x4

- On 03/04/2025, [REDACTED] the Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG) coastal patrol boat (CPB) [REDACTED] received information from land observatories regarding a suspicious target heading towards the Greek coasts at the sea area north of Lesvos Island.
- The HCG asset immediately headed towards the aforementioned sea area and [REDACTED] detected a not-under-command rubber boat in position [REDACTED] (approximately 1.5 km from the shore).
- [REDACTED], while the CPB approached the rubber boat, it was observed that the bottom of the rubber boat had been detached and several migrants had already fallen overboard. Immediately a SAR operation was launched.
- By [REDACTED] 23 migrants were rescued by [REDACTED] (with the support of [REDACTED] that had been dispatched to the area) and were consequently transferred safely to Petra's port.
- According to migrants' statements one of them was identified as the handler/facilitator and was arrested. Furthermore, the migrants stated that eight more were missing.
- Seven bodies were gradually recovered from the sea. The SAR operation was still ongoing with search for the one missing person. HCG maritime assets, [REDACTED] and private fishing vessels have been engaged in the SAR operation.

Same version of the events was also contained in the press release of the Hellenic Coast Guard on 03/04/2025.

The Fundamental Rights Office reviewed available reporting about the SAR operation carried out throughout 03/04/2025. Mission reports of the involved Frontex and co-financed assets ([REDACTED])

[REDACTED] state: Technical equipment

<sup>1</sup> Lesvos: Boat carrying 31 migrants capsizes in Skala Sykamias, 03/04/2025, [https://www.ertnews.gr/perifereiakoi-stathmoi/voreio\\_aigaio/lesvos-anatropi-lemvou-me-31-metanastes-sti-skala-sykamias-entopistikan-epta-nekroi-synelifthi-o-feromenos-os-diakinitis/](https://www.ertnews.gr/perifereiakoi-stathmoi/voreio_aigaio/lesvos-anatropi-lemvou-me-31-metanastes-sti-skala-sykamias-entopistikan-epta-nekroi-synelifthi-o-feromenos-os-diakinitis/);

Technical equipment x2, sensitive operational information x2, reporting tools

- Search and rescue operation was carried out north of Lesvos, in areas of Sykamias and Korakas.
- The co-financed [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] a body was recovered from the sea [REDACTED]

On 14/04/2025, the Fundamental Rights Office launched a SIR 10560/2025 Cat. 1 and 3, in order to clarify the contradictory accounts of events leading to the shipwreck - [REDACTED] and as told by the migrants. Particularly the allegations that the Hellenic Coast Guard caused the shipwreck by dangerous manoeuvres while trying to turn the migrants away from the proximity of the Lesvos shores - which may have violated the migrants' right to life and/or constituted prohibited inhuman and degrading treatment.

**Information collected - Contributors/Entities consulted - Follow-up**

Reporting tools, technical equipment, human resources

The Fundamental Rights Office initially reviewed the following sources of information, mentioned above:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

In addition to information mentioned above, the Fundamental Rights Office: Reporting tools

1. Reviewed additional written testimony of the migrant [REDACTED] whose report formed the basis of the present SIR.

This additional submission included the following detailed information about the interception and shipwreck. Technical equipment x2

Detailed description of the intervening HCG vessel: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] When the migrant was shown the picture of [REDACTED], he confirmed that this was likely the vessel involved.

On the first contact, the patrol vessel used neither audio signals nor sirens. The boat used two lights: one steady and one movable spotlight used to illuminate the inflatable migrant boat. Upon detection, the patrol boat stopped about 10 meters away and remained within 20 meters from the migrant boat throughout the incident, including the escort away from the shore and the rescue following the shipwreck.

The patrol vessel initially approached the inflatable migrant boat from the front (interjecting itself between the migrant boat and the shore). The crew members ordered the migrants to head to Türkiye, and one of them was brandishing a *harpoon* [Note. Possibly a reference to the mooring stick, used by HCG crews. Note Ends.]. The inflatable boat turned around, complying with the orders. When the inflatable boat pointed in the other direction, the motor was turned off. The inflatable boat stayed adrift while offshore currents navigated it away from the shore.

Seven minutes after the interception, the patrol vessel circled the inflatable boat twice at a 15 meters distance. These actions created additional waves which, combined with already rough sea conditions, increased the boat's vertical motion and caused the wooden floor of the inflatable boat to collapse.

2. Organized a follow-up interview with the reporting migrant, who, however, in the end changed his mind and refused to be interviewed.

After agreeing to be directly interviewed by the Fundamental Rights Office, the reporting migrant on 30/04/2025 communicated to the Office his doubts about the investigations into the incident and refused to proceed with the interview. [Note. The migrant [REDACTED] accused by the Greek

Personal data

[REDACTED]

Reporting tools

authorities of steering the migrant boat and was later charged with smuggling and causing the shipwreck, remaining in custody for extended period of time. This case concluded before the Criminal Court in Lesvos with the migrant's acquittal in March 2026. Note Ends.].

**3. Reviewed** [REDACTED] Reporting tools, human resources, personal data

This interview was carried out on 04/04/2025 by a different [REDACTED] and with a different [REDACTED] migrant than the one who initially reported about the incident. The interviewee however confirmed the main details of the shipwreck, as already presented above, while reporting a slightly different sequence of events. Specifically, according to this migrant:

- The migrant boat was a bad quality six-meter-long grey rubber dinghy, with wooden floor, and 30 HP engine. On departure from Türkiye, [REDACTED], there were 31 Afghan migrants on board, including a skipper, who allegedly was assigned by a people smuggler to steer the boat (he for the journey paid less than others). Sensitive operational information
- [REDACTED] when they almost reached Lesvos, the boat was intercepted by the Hellenic Coast Guard. While HCG vessel was approaching, it made manoeuvres around their boat and ordered them to stop.
- This approach by the HCG vessel caused waves. The interviewee reported that on one of the waves the wooden floor of their rubber dinghy collapsed, and migrants started falling into the sea.
- The HCG crew immediately started rescue activities. The interviewee said he was trying to help as well but being a non-swimmer, he couldn't do much. In the chaotic situation the migrants started drowning, because not all of them had life vests and they didn't know how to swim.
- After all people in the water were rescued by the Hellenic Coast Guard, he heard that eight migrants drowned or were missing.

**4. Interacted with the national officials of the two Frontex CPBs involved in the SAR operation.** Technical equipment x2

[REDACTED] (on 17/04/2025) and [REDACTED] (on 28/04/2025) national authorities, respectively, confirmed that their patrol boats were asked on 04/04/2025 to support search and rescue as described above, within the *defined search area: Skala Sikamineas - Korakas*. None of the Frontex assets found any of the missing migrants. The respective national authorities or the crews had no additional information about the incident.

**5. Contacted the Greek authorities on 03/07/2025 and received answer on 31/07/2025.** Technical equipment x2

The Fundamental Rights Office inquired about details of the incident, namely about: the location of the interception, the exact state of the migrant boat at the time of the interception, about the communication between the crew [REDACTED] and the migrants during the incident, the causes of the shipwreck, about the manoeuvres and other actions by the crew of [REDACTED], and about the conduct of the SAR operation. Technical equipment, reporting tools

In their reply, the Greek authorities shared the Hellenic Coast Guard press release, pointed out that all relevant information had already been reported to Frontex through relevant [REDACTED], [REDACTED]. They added the following information, based on the [REDACTED]

- *at the time of the incident, the prevailing weather conditions in the area were winds of 5-6 Beaufort,*
- *upon the approaching of the HCG CPB, water ingress was observed in the rubber boat due to the detachment of the floorboards, a SAR operation was immediately launched,*
- *the self-built inflatable boat was transported damaged to the port of Mytilene in order to be seized.*

The authorities denied the allegations in the case and informed that an official administrative investigation was being conducted regarding the incident by the competent services of the Hellenic Coast Guard.

**6. Reviewed publicly available information about the proceedings regarding the case before the Greek court.**

In March 2026, the Fundamental Rights Office was made aware about reporting in the Greek media<sup>2</sup> that Criminal Appeals Court on Lesvos acquitted the migrant accused on people smuggling and causing the shipwreck on 03/04/2025. [Note. The accused migrant was the same migrant whose initial report provided to Frontex [REDACTED] led to the launching of this SIR. Note Ends.]. Human resources

<sup>2</sup> Afghan man accused of being refugee smuggler acquitted, 06/03/2026, [https://www.efsyn.gr/ellada/dikaiomata/503204\\_athoothike-o-afganos-poy-katigorithike-os-diakinitis-prosfygon#goog\\_rewarded](https://www.efsyn.gr/ellada/dikaiomata/503204_athoothike-o-afganos-poy-katigorithike-os-diakinitis-prosfygon#goog_rewarded);

According to the available information, the Court acknowledges that the actions of the Hellenic Coast Guard contributed to the shipwreck, without providing specific details how. The matter will be subject of subsequent proceedings already initiated before the Greek courts, following a complaint submitted by the survivors and families of the victims against the crew of HCG CPB 602.

The Office did not have direct access to the decision of the Court in Lesvos. Based on the reporting in the media, it included, among others, the following:

- The court reviewed written statements by the members of the crew of the HCG CPB 602, who claimed to have only arrived after the shipwreck and proceeded to the rescue immediately.
- The court reviewed a number of sworn statements collected from the survivors of the shipwreck. According to them, the HCG CPB 602 approached the migrant boat a few hundred meters from the shore and the crew began to beat them with poles.
- Then, the CPB began to circle the overcrowded migrant boat in order to prevent them from sailing towards the shore. However, the high water, combined with the hard weather conditions prevailing in the area and with winds blowing at 5-6 Beaufort, turned the inflatable boat into a walnut shell, resulting in the floor collapsing and the people drowning.
- The court accepted that the defendant was blackmailed into becoming the driver of the migrant boat under the threat of the real traffickers who, as witnesses confirmed, went so far as to put a knife to the throat of his young daughter.

## Assessment

The Fundamental Rights Office assessed the two violations of fundamental rights alleged in the present SIR that required answering the following questions:

- **Right to life:** Did the Hellenic Coast Guard crew onboard t <sup>Technical equipment</sup> contribute to the death of eight migrants by either (a) causing or contributing to the shipwreck, and/or (b) by conducting the search and rescue operation deficiently?
- **Inhuman and degrading treatment:** Did the Hellenic Coast Guard crew used sticks, *poles*, or a *harpoon*? If so, was the use of this equipment proportional to the pursued legitimate aim?

This section's structure follows these main themes, after first discussing the availability and reliability of evidence.

### 1. Availability and credibility of evidence

The Fundamental Rights Office was not able to interview direct participants of the events described in the SIR. It only had access to second-hand information from the migrants. On the other hand, such information was gathered from a considerable number of individuals, who presented detailed information:

- Several migrants were initially <sup>Reporting tools x2, human resources x3</sup> immediately after the incident;
- One migrant was <sup>Reporting tools x2, human resources x3</sup>, and the Frontex <sup>Reporting tools x2, human resources x3</sup> conducting the interview later followed up to ask additional questions, under the instruction of the Fundamental Rights Office;
- Another migrant was <sup>Reporting tools x2, human resources x3</sup> by a different Frontex <sup>Reporting tools x2, human resources x3</sup>;
- Immediately after the incident, unspecified migrant testimonies were reported in the Greek media;
- The Lesvos Court, per reports in the media, based its decision on sworn statements by the survivors.

The Office considers these sources as having differentiated reliability. It attributes high credibility to the statements received by the Frontex officers, which have been extremely detailed and accurate in describing verifiable facts. As the statements collected by the Greek court were sworn testimonies, they can be relied on as well. Some inconsistencies are noted - and are to be expected. For example, different migrants differ in their account of:

- The appointment of the skipper by the smugglers - with one account claiming that skipper was compensated by lower fee for the journey, while others claim that he was coerced to assume the role;
- Migrants provide different information about the distance from the shore at the moment of the interception - with ranges between several meters up to several hundred meters or a kilometre;
- The exact sequence of events preceding the shipwreck - some migrants note the communication and the attempt by the migrants to turn the migrant boat away (notably, this is claimed by the migrant who was steering the migrant boat), while others describe that the intervening HCG vessel started immediately circling and making large waves;

- Some migrants do not mention that the HCG crew used sticks, while others describe attempts to hit them, hit the engine or overall to turn the migrant boat away.

Reporting tools

Regarding the Greek authorities reporting, the Office notes its consistency - throughout the reports: [REDACTED] press releases as well as in the statements for the Court in Lesbos: the Hellenic Coast Guard officers have consistently stated that at the moment the CPB [REDACTED] reached the migrant boat, approximately 1 kilometre from the shore, said boat was already being swamped with the bottom collapsed, and was sinking. The CPB then proceeded to declare the SAR operation and started the rescue activities.

Technical equipment

The Office notes internal consistency and coherence across all the migrant accounts it had knowledge of, even if in some details they differ. It equally notes consistent reporting by the Hellenic Coast Guard. The two sets of evidence however irreconcilably contradict each other regarding the absence/presence of any violent or threatening interaction with the migrants, and/or any circling and manoeuvres leading to the shipwreck.

## 2. Right to life: causes of the shipwreck

The Fundamental Rights Office notes that the sea has - at the night of the incident - been rough, and that the migrants themselves have acknowledged the poor state of their boat - which was already leaking at the departure. As well, the skipper was an amateur driver, randomly appointed by the smugglers. There is no dispute about the lack of life-saving equipment in the migrant boat.

Under different circumstances, these factors alone could have caused the shipwreck and led to the drowning of the eight victims. The Hellenic Coast Guard implies that these were the causes, and the crew had no share in the shipwreck.

The Fundamental Rights Office however considers the version of events provided by the migrants interviewed by Frontex, as truthful. The migrants have provided verifiable information about certain aspects of the incident. The two detailed testimonies agree in all the aspects described event. At the same time, none of the Afghan migrants had previous maritime experience (as also clear from the terminology they used in their reports). The high level of consistency among them when they describe the circling manoeuvres that preceded the collapse of the boat's bottom, is therefore less likely to be fabricated or accidental. The testimony of the alleged skipper is in this context particularly valuable as he was the one charged with the safe operation of the boat. Technical equipment x4

The Office also notes that the Hellenic Coast Guard has been alleged in a number of SIRs, for example SIR 10463/2024, and even shown on video materials, to deploy circling manoeuvres to deter migrant boats. As such, the Office believes the CPB [REDACTED] has indeed circled around the migrant boat, at close distance, two times, prior to its sinking. The Office cannot determine exactly to what extent the shipwreck was caused by these manoeuvres or whether they had no effect on the actual sinking. **It is convinced, however, that such manoeuvres as described by the migrants, and the waves they cause/increase, do have the potential to damage a fragile migrant boat, and as such to endanger the lives of people in it. As such, the Fundamental Rights Office considers that the dangerous manoeuvres performed by the crew of CPB [REDACTED] likely violated the migrants' right to life, by putting their lives in danger.**

## 3. Right to life: conduct of the search and rescue

With regard to the conduct of the search and rescue operation, there are in fact no alleged deficiencies in this case. The migrants have all described the immediate assistance from the CPB [REDACTED] crew following the shipwreck, and none of the blame for the eight deaths has been attributed to the Hellenic Coast Guard by them. Similarly, no such issues have been raised in connection with the search for the missing migrants. **As such, the Fundamental Rights Office finds no shortcomings in the conduct of the search and rescue activities following the shipwreck.**

## 4. Inhuman and degrading treatment: use of sticks/poles/harpoon against migrants

Many of the migrants whose statements were reviewed for the purposes of this investigation, when referring to the first contact between the migrant boat and the intercepting CPB [REDACTED], mentioned that the crew used a *harpoon* or a *pole*. To the migrants, the operation of this stick appeared threatening. Some of them mentioned explicitly that the crew tried to hit them with it. Media articles published shortly after the incident mentioned in some cases that the crew attempted to disable the engine of the migrant boat and could have used the mooring stick to that end.

The Fundamental Rights Office observes that use of the mooring stick or other tools to all these ends - to intimidate, to hit migrants as well as to damage and disable the engine - have been well documented in the previous SIRs.

The Greek authorities' reply does include a generic statement that *the officers of the HCG undertake the necessary and proportional measures in accordance with the international safety standards at sea having as priority to aid any person in possible distress taking into consideration the risks involved. Moreover, the alleged practices do not correspond to the operational procedures of the Hellenic Coast Guard, nor does it reflect the procedures followed for the management of incidents involving third country nationals in the area of its jurisdiction.* The Greek authorities in their submissions to the Office however ignored the specific allegations regarding the beating, or threatening with the use of the stick, implicitly denying them.

The Office notes that in maritime practice, there are scenarios where the use of force, including of the stick against the migrants, or against the engine, may be justified and proportional to the pursued legitimate and legal aim (for instance where such aims to saving lives). The Greek authorities have missed the opportunity to explain in detail what such legitimate and legal aim could have been in this specific instance.

**The Office considers the migrants' claims about the use of the stick as credible. However, without knowing the objectives that the operation of the stick may have had pursued, the Office is not in the position to assess whether these actions were necessary and proportionate, and as such finds it unclear whether the use of the stick violated the prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment.**

#### 5. Effective investigation Technical equipment

The Fundamental Rights Office received with satisfaction the assurance that the incident has been investigated administratively by the Hellenic Coast Guard. It also notes the acquittal of the migrant charged with human smuggling and causing a shipwreck by the Court on Lesbos. Equally, it understands that the allegations against the crew of CPB [REDACTED] may be investigated in a separate judicial proceedings based on the complaint of the survivors and victims' families. The Office would appreciate being informed by the Greek authorities of all the pending and concluded investigations.

### Final conclusion - Proposals - Lessons learned

The Fundamental Rights Office assessed available evidence, consisting mainly of second-hand testimonies of the migrants involved. It gave due consideration to the statements by the Greek authorities and considered also the outcomes of the judicial inquiry into the incident, concluded in March 2026 before the Lesbos criminal court. On this basis, the Fundamental Rights Office considers it established that on 03/04/2025, the Hellenic Coast Guard's CPB [REDACTED] intercepted, at a close distance from the Lesbos shore, a migrant boat with 31 people onboard, and:

- performed actions involving a mooring stick or another similar tool towards the migrants or migrant boat, which they perceived as threatening;
- circled the migrant boat twice at a close distance, which may have contributed to the collapse of the migrant boat's bottom, and the shipwreck;
- proceeded to rescue the surviving migrants from the shipwreck, and launched a search operation for the eight missing migrants, whose bodies were later recovered dead.

These actions, namely the conduct of the dangerous manoeuvres, have likely violated the migrants' right to life. Violation of the prohibition on inhuman and degrading treatment through the operation of the stick is unclear.

Against this backdrop, the Fundamental Rights Office recommends:

#### **To the Greek authorities:**

1. To communicate in a detailed manner and reply to the questions of the Fundamental Rights Office, particularly those relating to cases analysed in the framework of Serious Incident Reporting.
2. To adopt a firm policy and enforce firm sanctions against Hellenic officials found involved, either directly or indirectly, in fundamental rights violations at all levels of the hierarchy.
3. To initiate robust and diligent investigations into all allegations of collective expulsions.

#### **To Frontex:**

1. To increase its presence and be more actively involved in activities including border surveillance, detection, interception of migrant boats, search and rescue operations at sea and on land, and detection and apprehension of migrants on land in the Frontex operational areas where migratory pressure is high and where alleged violations of fundamental rights are reported.