GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA — MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA, INNOVACIÓN Y UNIVERSIDADES

CSIC — CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

UNHCR — The UN Refugee Agency

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS ARRIVING IN SPAIN

JANUARY 2019

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KEY FIGURES

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE IN 2017

28,300
refugees and migrants arrived to Spain in 2017
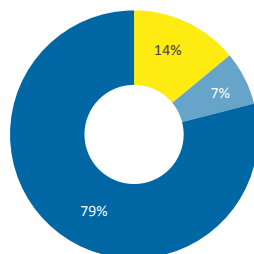
Demographics of arrivals

78% arrived by sea

22% crossed land borders to Ceuta and Melilla

101% increase in arrivals compared with 2016

92% reached Spain from Morocco

Age and gender of arrivals:

14%
7%
79%

■ Women ■ Men ■ Children

Main nationalities:
Moroccan (19%), Algerian (18%), Guinean (14%), Ivoirian (13%), Gambian (10%), Syrian (8%), Cameroonian (3%) and Malian (2%)

87% of all arrivals are aged under 30 years

Population interviewed

70% are single, 26% have children

11% reported having a chronic medical condition

30% arrived to Spain with someone they knew in their country of origin

77% completed primary school, 15% completed tertiary education

12% were under 18 when they left their country of origin

Main sectors of pre-departure occupations: small-scale trade (15%), domestic (11%), construction (9%)

Reasons for leaving

Conflict/war: Syrians (98%),

Sexual/gender orientation discrimination or persecution: Moroccans (25%)

Fear of harm for political reasons: Moroccans (15%), Ivoirians (13%), Guineans (13%), Gambians (10%), Syrians (7%)

Family disputes: Ivoirians (27%), Guineans (27%), Algerians (21%), Moroccans (19%)

Fleeing forced marriage: Ivoirians (17%), Guineans (17%)

Main routes and seeking asylum

23% have applied for asylum, 21% plan to seek asylum, 34% have no intention to seek asylum, 22% don't know

50% took longer than **10 months** on the route from leaving their country

Main routes to Spain (by nationality of respondent):
Algeria - Spain (60%)

Cote d'Ivoire - Mali - Algeria - Morocco - Spain (31%)

The Gambia - Senegal - Mauritania - Morocco - Spain (34%)

Guinea - Mali - Algeria - Morocco - Spain (54%)

Mali - Algeria - Morocco - Spain (41%)

Morocco - Spain (100%)

Syria - Algeria - Morocco - Spain (18%)

Abuse on the route

3 in 5 respondents reported experiencing some form of abuse on the route

48% of people that travelled through Morocco reported experiencing abuse in the country (especially in the areas close to Ceuta and Melilla) including physical violence and being forcibly moved by authorities to areas in southern Morocco

40% cases of reported abuse involved physical abuse

3% reported **sexual abuse or exploitation** on the route (10% of female respondents)

**Police or security forces** were identified as **perpetrators in 53%** of abuse cases

People who were **minors when they left their country** were **more vulnerable to abuse** on the route.

INTRODUCTION

In 2017, 28,300 refugees and migrants arrived to Spain by the Western Mediterranean route.[1] 78 per cent arrived by sea, and 22 per cent crossed by land routes to the Spanish North African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla.[2] Government figures for 2017 indicated that 87 per cent of these arrivals came from eight countries: Morocco (19 per cent), Algeria (18 per cent), Guinea (14 per cent), Côte d'Ivoire (13 per cent), Gambia (10 per cent), Syria (8 per cent), Cameroon (3 per cent), and Mali (2 per cent). Based on Government data, 86 per cent of arrivals to Spain through the Western Mediterranean route were adults (8 per cent female; 92 per cent male) and 14 per cent were children.[3] At least two-thirds of the children who arrived in 2017 were unaccompanied or separated (just over 2,400).[4]

While more than half of the arrivals from Sub-Saharan African countries arrived by sea to the Spanish mainland, Syrians arrived almost exclusively by land to Melilla (97 per cent), during the period covered by the profiling exercise. In addition, roughly half of Moroccans and Algerians arrived by sea to the Spanish mainland, with the remaining arrivals roughly divided between Ceuta and Melilla.
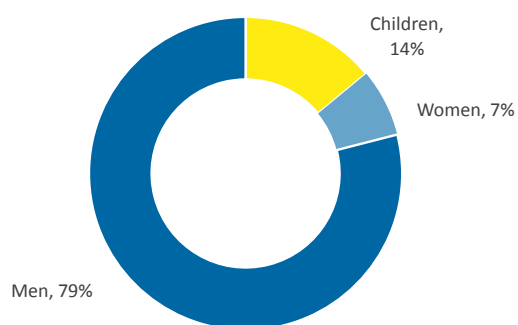
Figure 1: Monthly refugee and migrant arrivals via Western Mediterranean route [6]
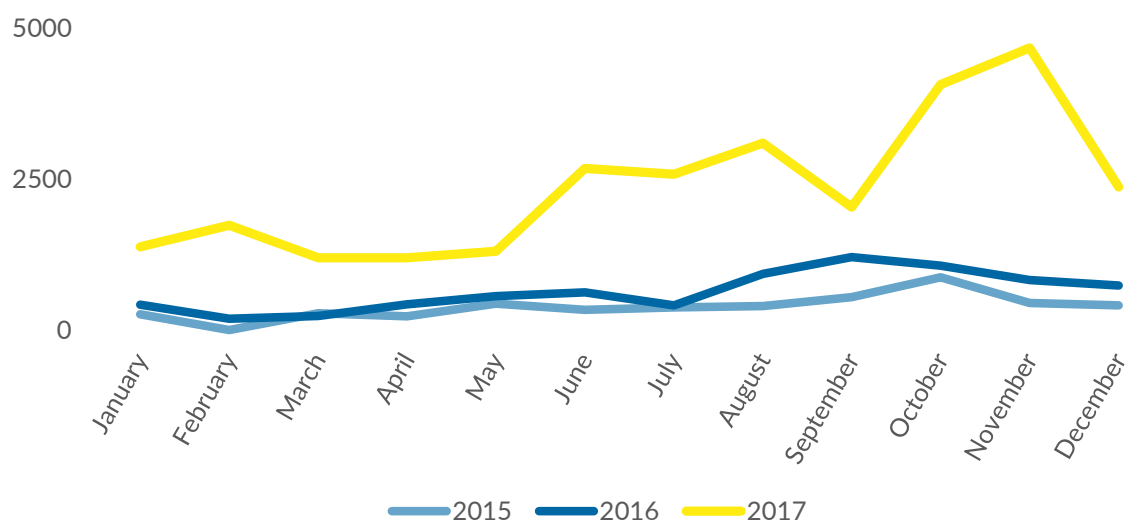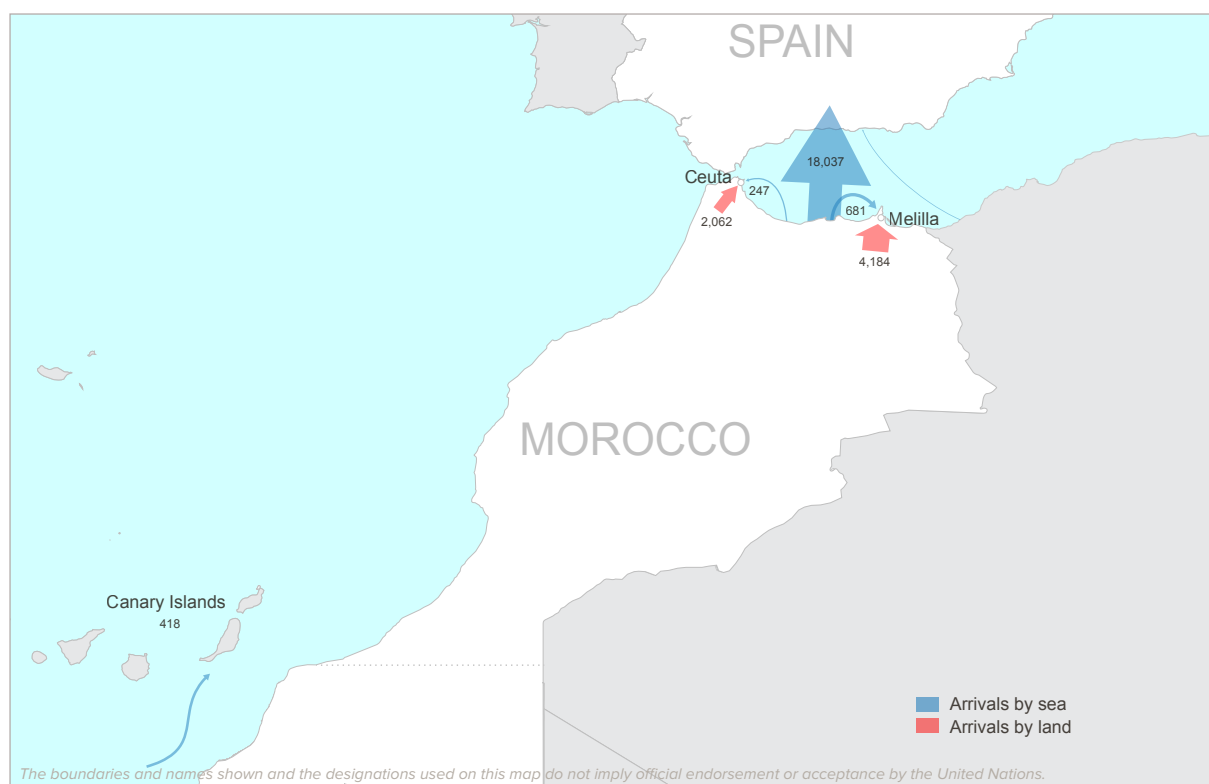
By the end of 2017, 30,445 people had applied for asylum in Spain; 36 per cent were from Africa or the Middle East,[*] largely arriving through the Western Mediterranean route. The rest were mainly from Central or Latin America (51 per cent), or Eastern Europe (9 per cent), mostly arriving by air and land.[5]

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[*] This includes 19% or 5,715 first-time asylum applications from the Middle East (particularly Syrians and Palestinians), 9% or 2,600 applications by West Africans (particularly Guineans and Ivorians) and 6% or 1,965 first-time asylum applications by North Africans (particularly Algerians and Moroccans). Decisions on first time applications were overwhelmingly positive for applicants from the Middle East and East Africa (92% of 3,615 and 100% of 90 decisions respectively were positive), but most commonly were rejections for North and West Africans (just 6% of 1,405 and 4% of 810 decisions respectively were positive). Data from Eurostat, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database.

Figure 2: Arrivals by Western Mediterranean route

Children, 14%

Women, 7%

Men, 79%

Map 1: Arrivals via Western Mediterranean route in 2017

SPAIN

Ceuta
247
2,062

18,037

681
Melilla
4,184

MOROCCO

Canary Islands
418

Arrivals by sea
Arrivals by land

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

PROFILING OBJECTIVES

While a significant number of analyses and data collection activities have been conducted on sea arrivals through the Eastern and Central Mediterranean routes (from Turkey to Greece; and North Africa to Italy), information on arrivals via the Western Mediterranean route to Spain is more limited. This includes the Spanish coasts, as well as the Canary Islands, and the land and sea crossings into the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. Given the increased numbers arriving in Spain in 2017, this profiling exercise was conducted to address a need for up-to-date information on the profile of persons arriving to Spain through this route,[*] including information on the demographic characteristics, socio-economic background, motivations for departure, routes taken, and exposure to protection risks along the journey.

It is important to note that the profiling exercise does not constitute an assessment of international protection needs of the respondents or arrivals in general.

The names attributed to photos included in the report have been changed.

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[*] The profiling addresses only arrivals to Spanish coasts and the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, and does not include arrivals of refugees and migrants by air and other land routes.

Syrian man from Kobane plays with his children out of the Temporary Reception center (CETI) in Melilla. Photo by: Sergi Camara

METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

The profiling exercise was conducted in partnership by UNHCR and Agencia Estatal Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC).[*] The Government of Spain facilitated access to reception centres run by the Government and non-Government organisations and to detention centres in the mainland. Reception centre staff and the National Police were instrumental in facilitating access to refugees and migrants for the interviews. The initial findings were reviewed through a collaborative analysis workshop involving UNHCR and CSIC staff conducted on 20 December 2017.

The profiling exercise represents one of the largest data collection exercises conducted by a humanitarian organisation in Spain. The information gathered will be useful in informing appropriate responses in countries of origin, transit, and destination.

The study employed structured individual interviews covering a range of protection related issues. The population interviewed consisted of adult refugees and migrants who arrived by sea to the Spanish mainland and islands between 1 September 2017 and 31 December 2017, and to Melilla and Ceuta by land and sea between 1 August 2017 and 30 November 2017. The profiling was only designed for and conducted with adults.

Between October and December 2017 a total of 1,002 interviews were carried out: 498 interviews in 24 humanitarian reception facilities across 13 mainland provinces; 102 interviews in five Foreigner Detention Centres (CIEs);[**] and 402 interviews in the Temporary Reception Centres (CETIs) in Ceuta (165 interviews) and Melilla (237 interviews). Sometimes individuals who had entered Spain through Ceuta or Melilla were interviewed in CIEs or Humanitarian Reception Centers on the mainland, where they had been transferred. These interviews were counted as belonging to the Ceuta and Melilla sub-samples respectively, since the sampling design is based on place of arrival.

Participants in Ceuta and Melilla were selected through quota sampling[***] to ensure adequate national

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[*] CSIC (Spanish National Research Council) is Spain's largest public research institute and plays a key role in developing scientific and technological policy in Spain and worldwide. CSIC has worked extensively on international migration and refugee issues.

[**] Interviews were conducted in these detention centres in order to ensure that the sample of interviews was sufficiently diversified. Most Algerians and Moroccans are taken to these detention centres, two of the largest groups of origin in arrivals during the fieldwork. In these centres, while Interviewees were alone with the interviewers, the conditions varied substantially from centre to centre.

[***] Directors from CETIs provided aggregated statistics on the gender and nationality of the migrants and refugees residing at the time in the two CETIs. From these, the corresponding quotas of numbers of interviews to be realized were calculated.

and gender representation. Participants in the Humanitarian Reception Centres on the Spanish mainland were selected through a multi-stage cluster sampling approach[*] to ensure the inclusion of centres run by a variety of organisations from regions across the country. Given that refugees and migrants are randomly assigned to centres across the mainland, selection of the sample was done by identifying specific centres and then inviting all people meeting the criteria to participate (with very high rates of participation). Participants in the detention centres were invited to participate following an information session, with varying rates of participation by centre and nationality. The research team worked to ensure adequate coverage of nationalities and both genders in the sample selection.

One of the main challenges faced was the lack of comprehensive information on arrivals disaggregated by place and date of arrival, type of reception facility, nationality, age, and gender.[**] Additional challenges included the high rate of people leaving Humanitarian Reception facilities within a few days or weeks of arrival and a lack of clarity about when people in Temporary Reception Centres in Ceuta and Melilla would be transferred to the mainland (with the period spent in the enclaves varying by site and nationality). Due to these challenges and the diversity of the population, weightings were not applied to the samples.

It should be noted that as a result of the limited information for a proper sampling design and limited access to detention centres, arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, people coming from Guinea, and female arrivals[***] tend to be over-represented in the overall sample, while Algerians, Moroccans and people in mainland detention facilities tend to be under-represented.

The interviews were conducted by a team of nine enumerators (three male; six female) in Arabic, Bambara, English, French, Mandigue, Sarakole, and Spanish. The questionnaire (see Annex B) was conducted using mobile data collection devices. The average duration of the interviews was approximately 30 minutes.

The sample size allows for the estimation of significant results at a 95 per cent confidence level with a five-point margin of error for the adult sea arrivals to the Spanish mainland. The confidence level for the adult land and sea arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla is less, allowing for an estimation of significant results at a 95 per cent confidence level with a seven-point margin of error. The sample size by nationality allows for the estimation of significant results at a 90 per cent confidence level with varying margins of error by the most common nationalities including Morocco (11 points), Algeria (8 points), Guinea (4 points), Côte d'Ivoire (7 points), Gambia (11 points), Syria (8 points), and Mali (4 points).

As with all self-reported information, there is the potential for bias in the answers provided due to imperfect or partial knowledge (e.g. the names of towns and cities along the route are based on those names respondents were aware of at the time and that they recalled during the interview). To mitigate this, all information collected was strictly anonymous, and respondents were informed that the answers they provided would have no impact on their asylum request or assistance received. Conducting the data collection through a partner organisation (CSIC) also provided greater neutrality and independence from UNHCR.

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[*] The multi-stage cluster sampling approach involved the creation of different clusters of Humanitarian Centers, defined according to their geographical location across the country, the size of the centers and the gender of their residents (there were a few centers only for women). Then, one or more clusters were chosen at random and everyone within the chosen cluster was sampled.

[**] It should be noted that official statistics with the full breakdown of arrivals by nationality and site were not available for November and December. For the population in Ceuta and Melilla (the sample selection of which included only August to November), the population for November was estimated to be the average of the monthly arrivals from August to September.

[***] Females were 12 per cent of the sample compared with 8 per cent of all arrivals. This is largely due to the relatively low number of interviews conducted in detention centres (with predominantly male respondents).

BACKGROUND AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

In line with Government figures for 2017, which indicate that the majority of arrivals to Spain by the Western Mediterranean route came from eight countries,[7] the nationalities of the sample of respondents of the profile exercise were broadly consistent with those arriving by this route in 2017. Eighty per cent of respondents came from those same eight countries:[*] Guinea (25 per cent), Côte d'Ivoire (13 per cent), Algeria (10 per cent), Syria (10 per cent), Mali (9 per cent), Gambia (5 per cent), and Morocco (5 per cent), and Cameroon (3 per cent). In addition, there were 3 per cent each from Senegal, and Yemen. The remaining 11 per cent came from 26 countries including Guinea Bissau, Palestinian, Liberia, Sierra Leona, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Ghana, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tunisia, and Bangladesh.

The profiling exercise findings indicate that 85 per cent of adult arrivals were aged between 18 and 30 years, with 74 per cent of females and 86 per cent of males falling within this age range. Moreover, 12 per cent of all respondents were under 18 years old when they embarked on the journey. This rate was higher among Guineans (20 per cent) and Syrians (22 per cent). Furthermore, the proportion of females was higher among Syrian (43 per cent) and Ivoirian (25 per cent) arrivals when compared to other nationalities.

Nearly half the respondents identified their ethnicity either as Arab (25 per cent)[**] or Fula/Pular (23 per cent).[***] Other commonly identified ethnicities were Soninke (8 per cent),[****] Malinke (6 per cent),[*****] Susu (3 per cent),[******] Doula (3 per cent) and Berber (2 per cent). [*******] Two-thirds of respondents spoke French while 19 per cent spoke Arabic. Eleven per cent of respondents from Sub-Saharan Africa could only speak

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* By nationality, the proportions of respondents in the survey is roughly equivalent to the proportion of each of these nationalities arriving in 2017, with slight underrepresentation of Moroccans and Algerians.

** 71 per cent of Algerians, 73 per cent of Moroccans and 86 per cent of Syrians

*** 71 per cent of Guineans

**** 62 per cent of Malians

***** 20 per cent of Gambians; 14 per cent of Ivoirians; 8 per cent of Guineans

****** 11 per cent of Guineans

******* 25 per cent of Moroccans and 15 per cent of Algerians

Figure 3: Nationalities by location of arrival in 2017 [9]

Morocco
Algeria
Côte d'Ivoire
Guinea Conakry
Gambia
Syrian Arab Rep.
Cameroon
Other (Unknown Subsaharan)
Burkina Faso
Guinea Bissau
Mali
Mauritania
Palestinian
Tunisia
Yemen
Lebanon
Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Bangladesh

Spanish mainland
Melilla
Ceuta
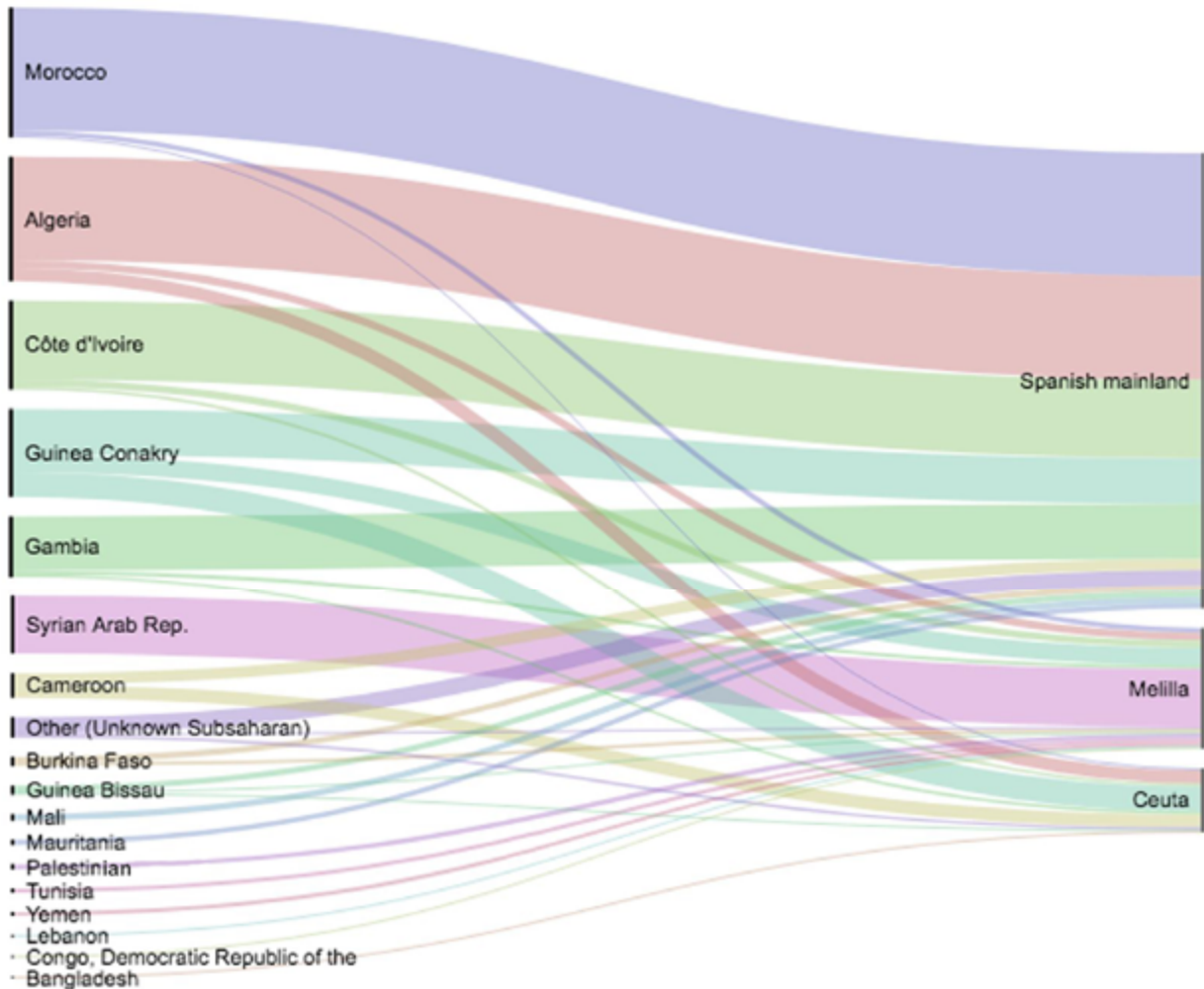
Figure 4: Gender of arrivals 2017 [10]

	Male	Female
Algeria	87%	13%
Côte d'Ivoire	75%	25%
Gambia	98%	2%
Guinea	96%	4%
Mali	99%	1%
Morocco	83%	17%
Syria	57%	43%
Total	86%	14%

■ Male   ■ Female
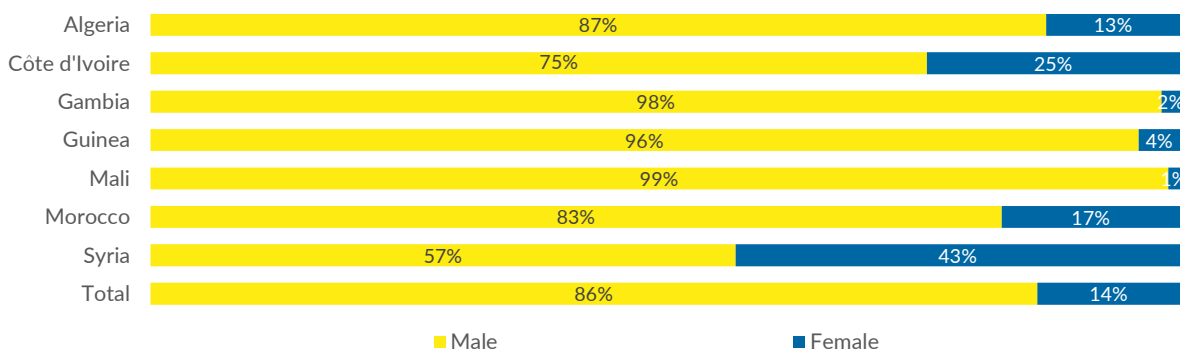
African languages. Further, respondents overwhelmingly identified as coming from the most common religion in their country of origin, with less than 10 per cent coming from minority religions.

The majority of Ivoirians and Gambians came from the largest city in their country of origin, most Algerians came from a variety of large urban centres in the north of the country, and Guineans came from a spread of regions across the country. By contrast, Syrians, Moroccans and Malians tended to come from several specific regions within the country: Syrians were more likely to come from Aleppo, Idleb and Hama,[8] and

Figure 5: Age and gender of respondents

Age	Female	Male
18-20	22%	35%
21-25	23%	31%
26-30	29%	20%
31-50	22%	14%
51-70	4%	1%

■ Female ■ Male
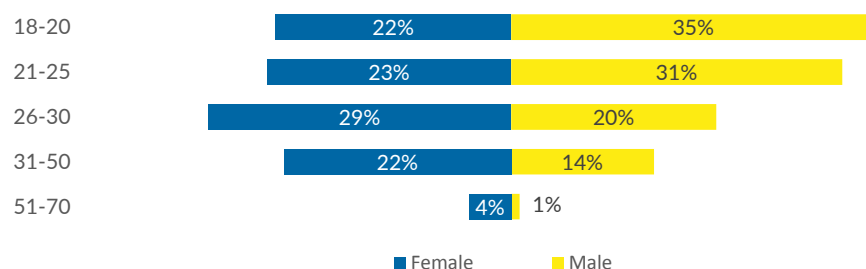
Moroccans from Tangier-Tetouan, while Malians predominantly come from Kayes region.

The majority of people profiled were single (70 per cent), while 28 per cent were married or had a long-term partner, and 3 per cent were separated or divorced. Women were nearly three times as likely to be married or have a long term partner (52 per cent) compared with men (19 per cent), and were also more likely to be travelling with their partner (28 percent, compared with 4 percent among men). Approximately 5 per cent of female respondents did not know whether their partner was still alive.[*] Only 4 per cent of all respondents had a partner already living in Europe.[**] Two per cent of respondents, mostly from Morocco, identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex (LGBTI).
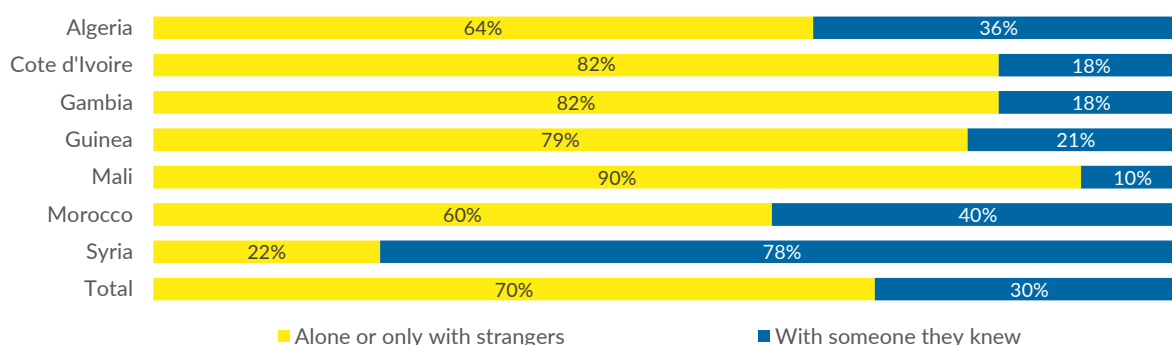
Some 52 per cent of female and 22 per cent of male respondents stated that they have children. Of those, 67 per cent of women with children mentioned that their child was travelling with them, compared with only 14 per cent of men with children. Younger respondents were more likely to have travelled alone while nearly all respondents aged 60 years and above were travelling with family members. Almost 60 per cent of those who were under 18 years old when they started their journey were unaccompanied children. Syrians (78 per cent) and Malians (60 per cent) were more likely to be travelling with people they knew beforehand than the other nationalities (53 percent).

One in five female respondents was pregnant or lactating at the time of the interview, 11 per cent of respondents reported having a chronic medical condition, while an additional 7 per cent reported that they had developed an acute medical condition in the previous two weeks. For both there was no significant variation by gender.

Figure 6: Travel with others (at time of arrival)

Country	Alone or only with strangers	With someone they knew
Algeria	64%	36%
Cote d'Ivoire	82%	18%
Gambia	82%	18%
Guinea	79%	21%
Mali	90%	10%
Morocco	60%	40%
Syria	22%	78%
Total	70%	30%

■ Alone or only with strangers ■ With someone they knew

[*] All male respondents asked the same question knew whether or not their partner was still alive

[**] Respondents were asked only whether their partner or children were already living in Europe. 27% of respondents reported having children, with just 2% reporting having children that were adults at the time of the interview. Respondents reported that no children were already living in Europe. Instead, most respondents' children were reported to have remained in respondents' country of origin (75%) or were with the respondent in Spain (25%)

Map 2: Region of origin - Malians

MAURITANIA

MALI

NIGER

Kayes
71%

Koulikoro 4%

Mopti 1%

Ségou 1%

Bamako
15%

BURKINA FASO

Sikasso 1%
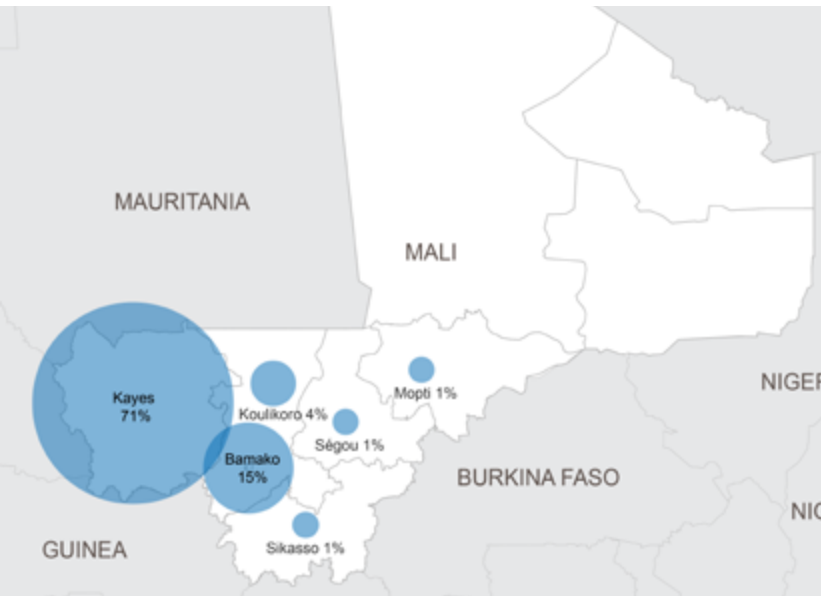
GUINEA

Map 3: Region of origin - Moroccans

SPAIN

Tangier-
Tetouan
53%

Taza-
Al Hoceima-
Taounate
18%

Grand
Casablanca
4%

Rabat Salé
Zemmour
2%

Oriental
4%

Chaouia-
Ouardigha
2%

Fès-
Boulemane
4%

Tadla-Azilal
2%

Marrakech-
Tensift-El Haouz
4%

MOROCCO

Meknès-
Tafilalet
2%

Souss-
Massa-Drâa
2%
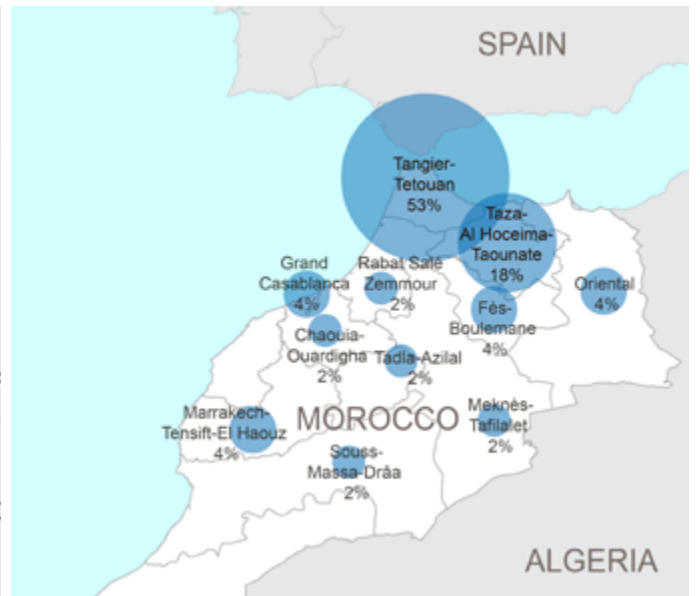
ALGERIA

Map 4: Region of origin - Syrians

TURKEY

Al-Hasakah 2%

Aleppo
35%

Raqqa
1%

Idlib
12%

Latakia 2%

Hama
14%

Deir
ez-Zor
3%

SYRIA

Homs
12%

LEBANON

IRAQ

Damascus
16%

Daraa
3%

ISRAEL

JORDAN
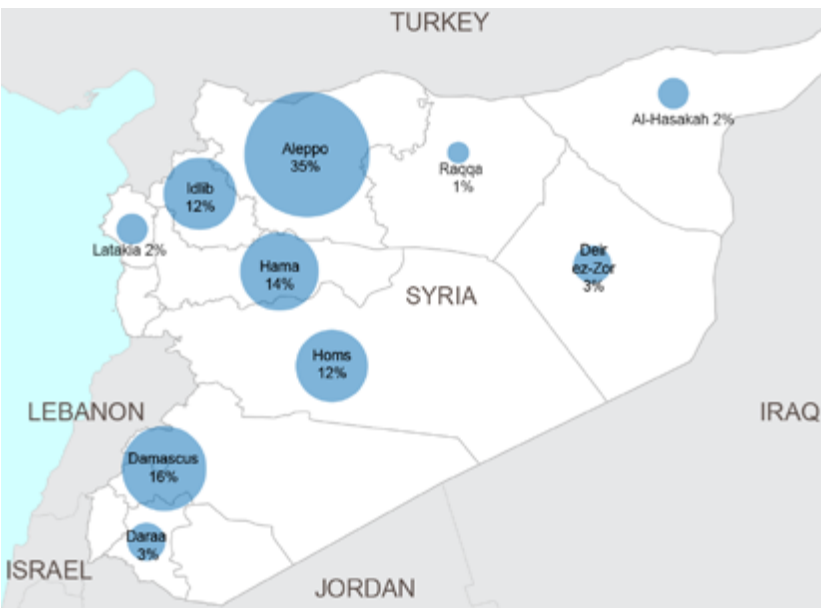
Map 5: Region of origin - Guineans

GUINEA
BISSAU

MALI

Boke
5%

Labe
8%

GUINEA

Kindia
9%

Mamou
22%

Kankan 4%

Faranah 2%

Conakry
40%

SIERRA LEONE

Nzerekore 3%
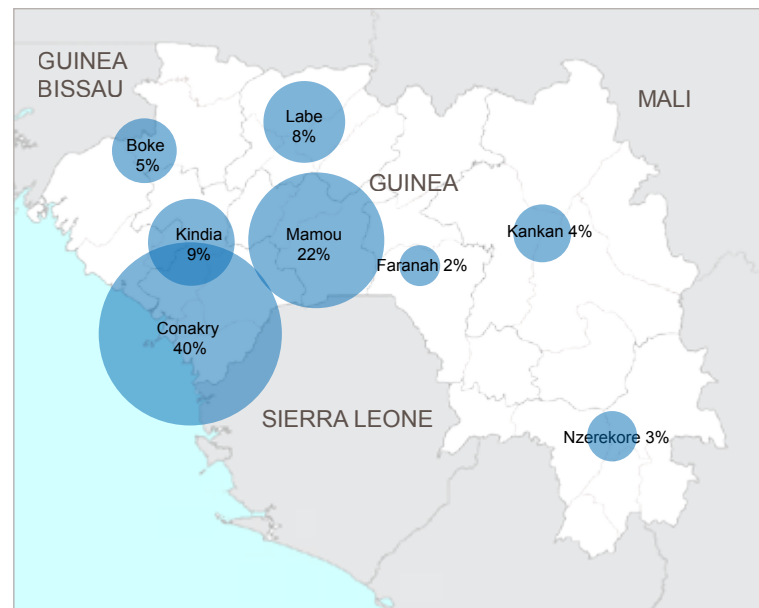
Map 6: Region of origin - Algerians

Algiers
16%

Tizi
Ouzou
4%

Mostagnaem
19%

Chlef
9%

Oran
19%

Relizane
10%

Tiaret
6%

Ayn
Temûshent
2%

ALGERIA
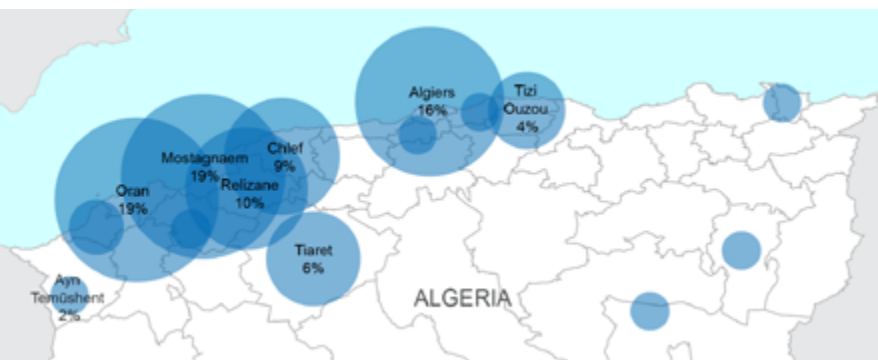
Map 7: Region of origin - Côte d'Ivoire

Denguélé
2%

Savanes
2%

Woroba
6%

Vallée du
Bandama
4%

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Montagnes
8%

Sassandra-
Marahoué
5%

Yamoussoukro
1%

Comoé
3%

Gôh-Djiboua
4%

Bas-Sassandra
3%

Abidjian
48%
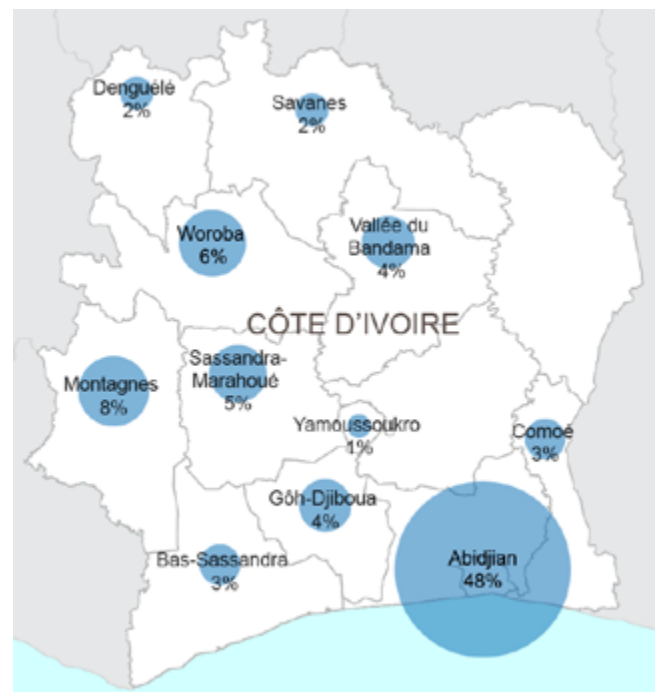
Map 8: Region of origin - The Gambia

GAMBIA

North Bank 2%

Central River 5%

Banjul
53%

Lower River 2%

Western
20%
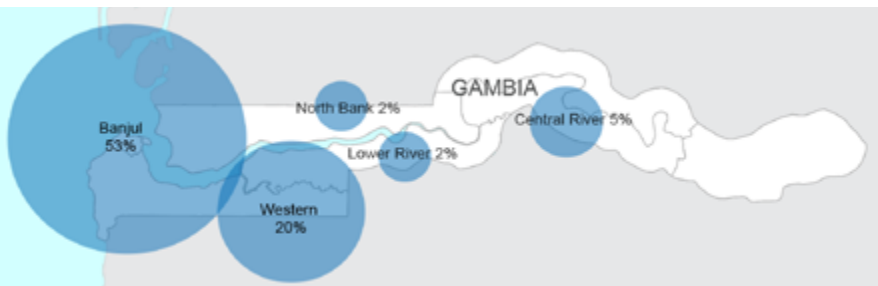
Some respondents did not specify a region of origin including 14 per cent of Ivoirians, 18 per cent of Gambians and 7 per cent of Guineans

Figure 7: Marital status

Married/engaged/long term partner, 28%

Single, 70%

Separated or divorced, 3%
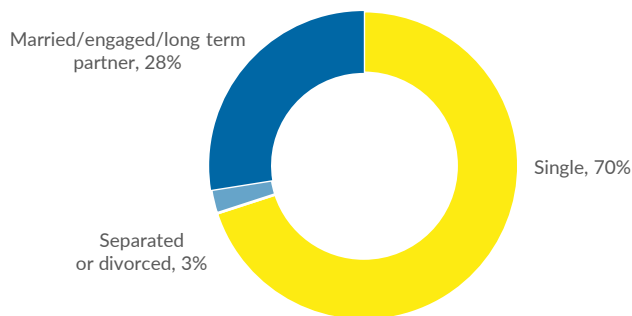
> *"During my first attempt to go from Libya to Italy, I was kidnapped twice. First in Agadez: I was only released after my family paid €300 . The second time I was kidnapped was in Libya. They sold me as a slave to a Senegalese person. After that I tried to come to Spain"*
>
> 22-year-old Guinean male

Education and Occupation background

The majority of respondents had completed at least primary school (86 per cent) before embarking on the journey to Spain. This included 65 per cent that had completed some form of post-primary education and

IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

Upon departure from the country in which respondents had spent most of their lives, 81% of those interviewed reported having a passport or national identification card. When interviewed, just under half of the respondents had a national passport. However, this varied significantly by nationality from Syrians (97 per cent) and Moroccans (75 percent) to Ivoirians (39 per cent) and Guineans (21 per cent). Of those who had a passport, most (60 per cent) did not have their passport with them when interviewed.

Figure 8: Languages spoken

Language	Percentage
French	65%
Arabic	31%
Pulaar	20%
English	13%
Bambara	10%
Malinke	9%
Susu	8%
Soninke	8%
Wolof	6%
Spanish	3%
Mandinga	2%
Dioula	2%
Tamazight	2%
Other	22%
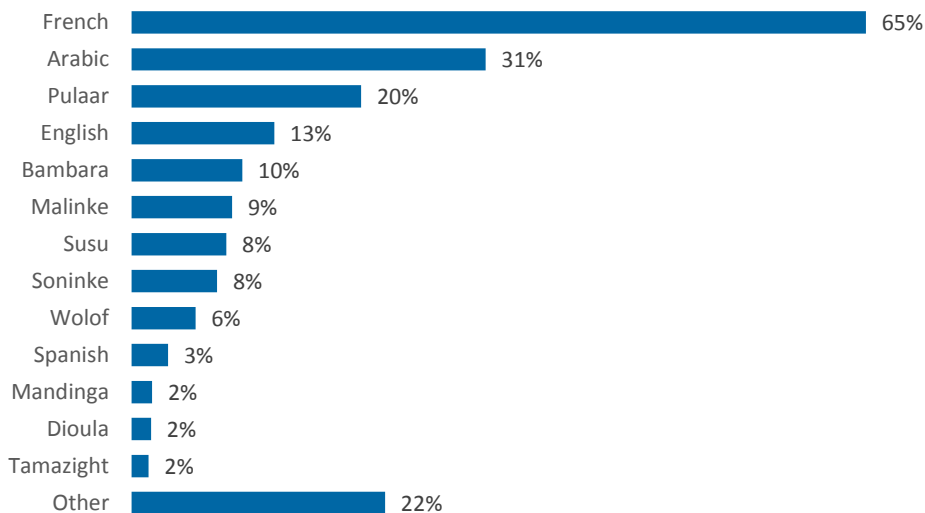
8 per cent had completed tertiary education. The level of education was typically lower among Gambian, Ivoirian and Malian respondents and higher among Algerian, Moroccan, Guinean and Syrian respondents.

One-third of respondents mentioned that they had never worked before leaving for Spain, which may be explained by the young age of many respondents at the time of departure (42 per cent were below 21 years old). The most frequently cited occupations for both men and women were small-scale trade, construction, agriculture/fishery, trade, crafts, and transportation.

Figure 9: Education before departure

Country	None	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary	Tertiary	Madrassa/Koranic School
Algeria	4%	19%	46%	20%	10%	
Côte d'Ivoire	29%	23%	25%	10%	4%	10%
Gambia	13%	23%	13%	16%	4%	32%
Guinea	8%	18%	34%	27%	8%	5%
Mali	24%	23%	11%	14%		26%
Morocco	19%	19%	25%	17%	17%	2%
Syria	11%	24%	39%	12%	15%	
Total	14%	21%	30%	18%	8%	9%

Figure 10: Occupation before departure

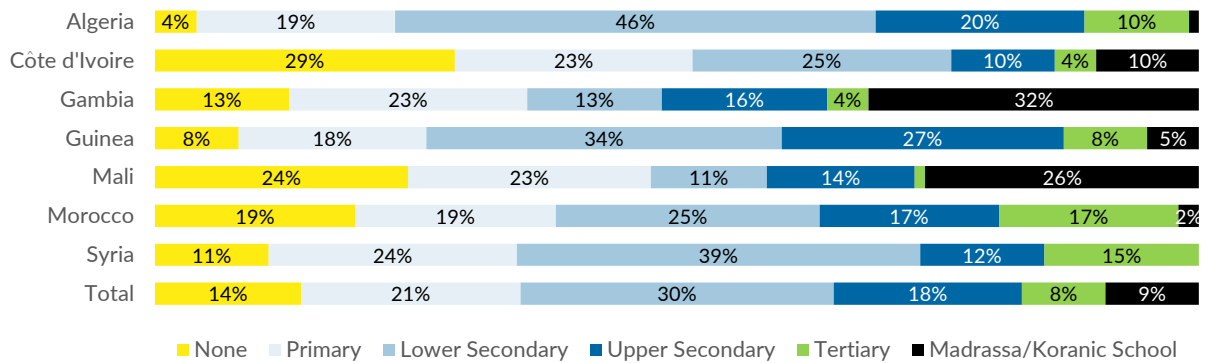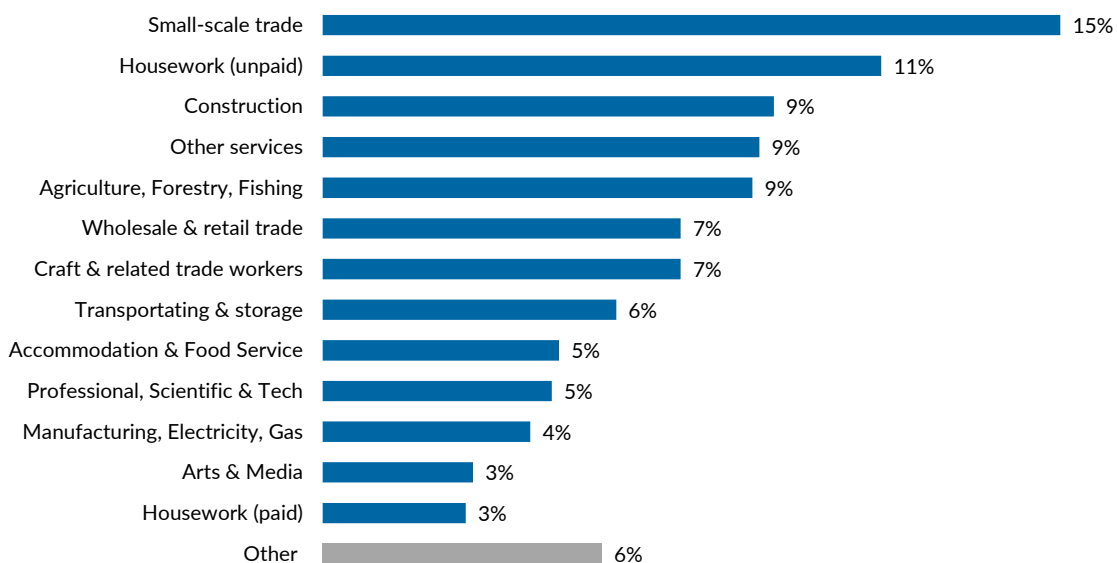| Occupation	Percentage
Small-scale trade	15%
Housework (unpaid)	11%
Construction	9%
Other services	9%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9%
Wholesale & retail trade	7%
Craft & related trade workers	7%
Transportating & storage	6%
Accommodation & Food Service	5%
Professional, Scientific & Tech	5%
Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas	4%
Arts & Media	3%
Housework (paid)	3%
Other	6%

MOTIVATIONS FOR DEPARTURE *

The reasons respondents gave for leaving their country of origin often involved multiple factors with very different and complex circumstances. While 39 per cent of respondents mentioned that their motivations were solely economic,** the rest provided other, or additional, reasons for leaving.*** The most commonly cited non-economic reasons were war/conflict (18 per cent of respondents), family disputes (17 per cent) –which frequently overlapped with issues such as ethnic discrimination, forced marriage or domestic violence– and fear of harm for political reasons (8 per cent).****

Variations across the nationalities and profiles of respondents were noted in the reasons provided for leaving, for example women were more likely to provide reasons for leaving that were not solely economic (78 per cent versus 55 per cent for male respondents). All Syrians cited the conflict as one of the main reasons for departure;***** a reason also frequently cited by Yemenis. Syrian respondents mentioned a range of additional reasons as well, including military service evasion (12 per cent), fear of forced recruitment (9 per cent), fear of harm for political reasons (7 per cent), and sexual and gender-based violence (2 per cent).

Twenty-five per cent of Moroccan respondents, all male, stated that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender was one of their main reasons for leaving, and several of these respondents also stated family disputes and a fear of imprisonment. Other commonly cited reasons for leaving were family

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* When asked about the reasons why they left the country of origin ("What were the reasons you left this country?"), respondents were not provided with a pre-defined list of answers. Instead, respondents answered in their own words and in an open manner, telling their stories, frequently with a high level of detail. Interviewers were trained to identify and check all the reasons mentioned against a list of possible categories.

** These also included limited access to basic goods (such as food, accommodation, hygiene) and services (such as schooling, healthcare or transportation); the search for educational and economic opportunities abroad.

*** These included: conflict/war; discrimination/persecution (based on ethnicity; religion; sexual orientation/gender identity; other); fear of harm for political reasons; election violence; sexual/gender-based violence; military service evasion; fear of forced recruitment; fear of prosecution/imprisonment; fear of imprisonment for common crimes; fear of death penalty; victim of trafficking/fear of traffickers; female genital mutilation; domestic violence; fleeing forced marriage; forced work; ex-combatant; disputes within family; wish to reunify with family abroad; expelled by the authorities; lack of documentation; orphan; sent by family; generalized corruption; natural disasters/ climate change.

**** The profiling exercise is not a refugee status determination process. The results should not be considered as indicative of whether or not an individual of any nationality would qualify for refugee status.

***** With the exception of one Syrian who mentioned that he left Syria to study abroad but has been unable to return due to the subsequent outbreak of conflict.

Figure 11: Motivations for departure[*]

*Respondents could provide more than one response

Motivation	TOTAL	SYRIA	MOROCCO	MALI	IVORY COAST	GUINEA	THE GAMBIA	ALGERIA
Conflict/war	–	98%	–	7%	7%	8%	7%	–
Election violence	–	–	–	–	7%	6%	12%	–
Fear of forced recruitment	–	9%	2%	2%	6%	2%	2%	3%
Fear of harm for political reasons	–	7%	15%	–	13%	11%	10%	–
Ethnic discrimination or persecution	–	3%	4%	1%	3%	16%	2%	4%
Religious discrimination or persecution	–	2%	4%	–	3%	2%	–	3%
Fear of prosecution/imprisonment	–	4%	19%	–	5%	2%	–	8%
Threat to individual	–	–	2%	–	2%	2%	–	10%
Sexual/gender orientation discrimination or persecution	–	–	25%	–	–	–	–	2%
Sexual/gender-based violence	–	2%	–	–	1%	–	–	2%
Female genital mutilation	–	–	–	1%	5%	1%	–	–
Fleeing forced marriage	–	–	–	–	17%	3%	–	–
Family disputes	–	–	19%	1%	27%	29%	5%	21%
Domestic violence	–	–	2%	1%	5%	5%	2%	3%
Orphaned	–	–	–	4%	6%	10%	5%	–
Family reunification	–	3%	6%	2%	–	–	7%	7%
Economic reasons/work opportunities	–	7%	52%	90%	45%	47%	83%	71%
Limited access to food, accommodation, hygiene	–	6%	13%	7%	10%	7%	12%	7%
Limited access to school, health care, transportation	–	5%	10%	8%	3%	13%	2%	5%
Education (higher levels)	–	1%	2%	–	2%	7%	5%	3%
Other (specify)	–	1%	10%	2%	14%	16%	10%	5%

disputes (19 per cent), fear of prosecution or imprisonment (19 per cent) and a fear of harm for political reasons (15 per cent)—some of whom stated that they had been expelled by the authorities.

Among the 47 per cent of Algerians citing other reasons, the most common of these reasons was family disputes (21 per cent of all Algerian respondents), followed by fear of unfair prosecution or imprisonment (8 per cent) and individual persecution (7 per cent). However, a variety of other reasons were also cited, including ethnic-based discrimination or persecution (four per cent), religious-based discrimination or persecution (three per cent), domestic violence (three per cent), fear of forced recruitment (three per cent), or discrimination due to sexual orientation or gender identity (two per cent).

Both Ivoirians and Guineans, cited family disputes at relatively high rates as being among their reasons for leaving (27 per cent and 29 per cent respectively). 17 per cent of Ivorians (2% of male respondents; 60% of female respondents) mentioned escaping forced marriage, some of whom also referred to female genital mutilation (5 per cent of all or 20 per cent of female respondents) and domestic violence (5 percent overall; 3 per cent of male and 10 per cent of female respondents) as factors in this. Meanwhile, 23 per cent of Ivoirians referred to fear of harm for political reasons, electoral violence, or conflict (and often a combination of these factors).

Among Guineans, 29 per cent stated that family disputes were one of the main reasons behind their decision to leave, often combined with other factors including loss of parents (10 per cent), domestic violence (5 per cent), escaping forced marriage (3 per cent) or female genital mutilation (1 per cent). Further, 16 per cent of Guineans mentioned that they left due to ethnic discrimination or persecution, a reason cited more often by respondents from the Nzerekore region, a region that has witnessed ethnic violence in the past.[11]

SEEKING ASYLUM

When asked about their intention to apply for asylum, 23 per cent of respondents were already in the asylum procedure in Spain, 21 per cent were considering applying for asylum, 34 per cent had no plans to seek asylum in Spain or elsewhere, and 22 per cent did not know if they would. Of those who were considering applying, two-thirds were considering applying in Spain, with the remaining third intending to apply elsewhere in Europe. Moroccans and Algerians overwhelmingly reported that they were considering applying for asylum in Spain, while Guineans were the most likely to report they were considering applying elsewhere (48 per cent), mainly in France.

Among respondents who only reported economic reasons for leaving their countries of origin, nine per cent had applied for asylum while half declared they had no intention to seek asylum. Intention to seek asylum was cited more commonly among respondents who mentioned other reasons for leaving: one third of these respondents had already applied for asylum at the time of the interview; however, one quarter did not intend to apply for asylum.

For each nationality, there was little difference between the asylum-seeking intentions of males and females. Those with tertiary education were more likely to have applied for asylum compared with those with lower levels of education (55 per cent and 22 per cent respectively).
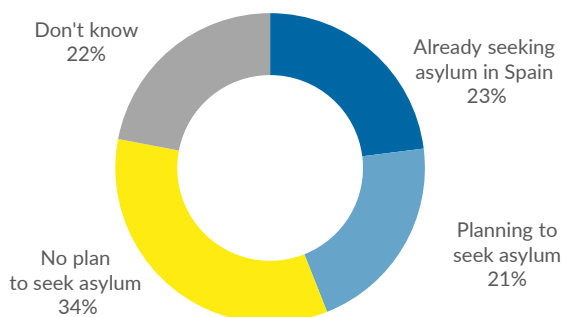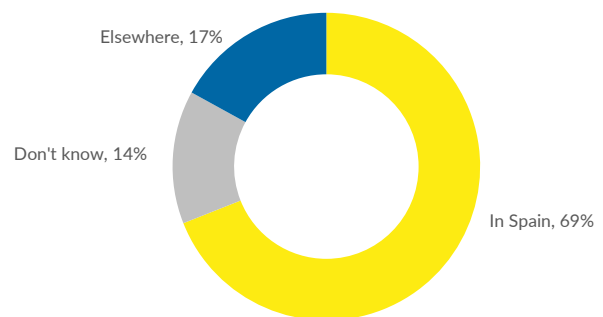
Figure 12: Intention to seek asylum

Don't know
22%

Already seeking
asylum in Spain
23%

No plan
to seek asylum
34%

Planning to
seek asylum
21%

Figure 13: Country where intending to seek asylum

Elsewhere, 17%

Don't know, 14%

In Spain, 69%

Syrians and Moroccans were the most likely to already have submitted an asylum application (at 88 and 63 percent respectively). The figure of Moroccan asylum-seekers is likely to be an over-estimation due to the under-sampling of detention centres, where numbers of Moroccan arrivals are higher, and their asylum applications tend to be typically lower. A high proportion of Malians (59 per cent) — many of whom reportedly left Mali solely for economic reasons – indicated that they did not intend to apply for asylum.

Among the respondents who stated that they did not know whether they would apply for asylum, some explained that they did not understand the concept of asylum; others felt that they needed more time to decide or that they needed more information about the process; and some – in Melilla and in detention centres – were uncertain whether they had already applied for asylum or not. Several of these respondents further explained that these situations were due to a lack of interpreters, poor understanding of the process and inaccurate information provided to them. Understanding of the asylum process does not differ significantly across different nationalities, language groups or by gender, although it does vary by type of facility where the interview was conducted (see below).

In Melilla, 60 per cent of those who participated in the exercise had already applied for asylum. Although a large number of Syrians were interviewed from this location, the asylum application rates among other nationalities in Melilla were also higher than average. In contrast, the asylum application rates in Ceuta (13 per cent) and Humanitarian Centres in mainland Spain (11 per cent) were significantly lower than in Melilla. Several respondents in Ceuta explained that they wanted to wait until they were transferred to the mainland before applying. A widespread belief is that applying in Ceuta and Melilla would result in delays in the transfer to the Spanish mainland. One 30-year-old respondent commented that he would not apply for asylum in Melilla because others who had applied stayed three months or more in the CETI, considerably longer than those that did not apply and when they were transferred to mainland Spain, they were not provided with any support.
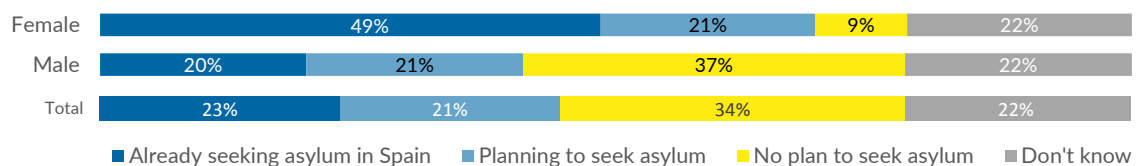
Figure 14: Intention to seek asylum by gender

	Already seeking asylum in Spain	Planning to seek asylum	No plan to seek asylum	Don't know
Female	49%	21%	9%	22%
Male	20%	21%	37%	22%
Total	23%	21%	34%	22%

Figure 15: Intention to seek asylum by country of origin

	Already seeking asylum in Spain	Planning to seek asylum	No plan to seek asylum	Don't know	Prefer not to say
Algeria	25%		2%		
Côte d'Ivoire	6%	29%	35%	29%	
Gambia	4%	29%	34%	34%	
Guinea	5%	31%	34%	30%	
Mali	%	10%	59%	30%	
Morocco	63%	6%	25%	6%	
Syria	88%		7%	2%	
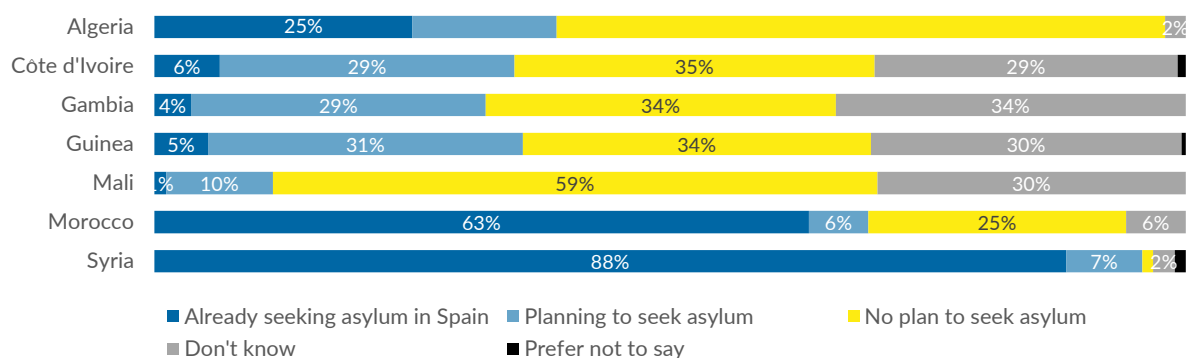
Figure 16: Intention to seek asylum by education level

	Sought asylum in Spain	Planning to seek asylum in Spain	No plan to seek asylum	Don't know
Primary or Less	18%	22%	36%	24%
Secondary	24%	22%	32%	22%
Tertiary	55%	17%	16%	13%
Madrassa	2%	22%	54%	22%
Total	23%	21%	34%	22%

■ Sought asylum in Spain   ■ Planning to seek asylum in Spain
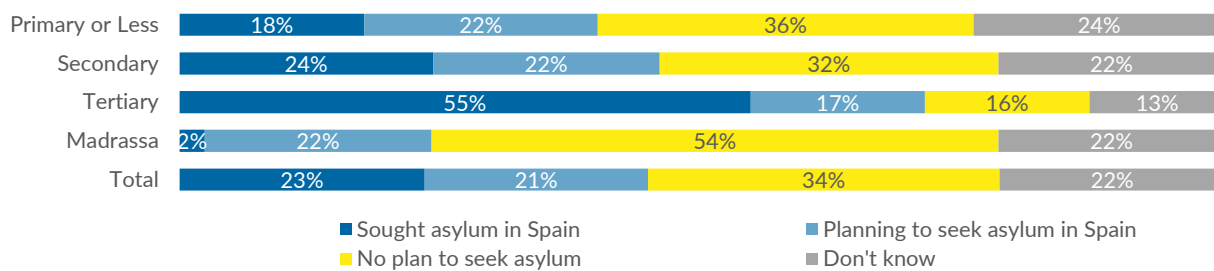■ No plan to seek asylum   ■ Don't know

Syrian family in Melilla receives with joy the news for the authorisation to be transferred to mainland. Photo by: José Palazón

THE ROUTE

"We tried to go from Libya to Europe but the militias took our money and brought us back to Libya. After that experience, my husband and I decided to come to Europe through Spain instead."

23-year-old Syrian woman

Ninety-two per cent of those interviewed reached Spain through Morocco, while 7 per cent came directly from Algeria (mainly Algerians) and 1 per cent travelled directly from Senegal to the Canary Islands.

Other countries that respondents commonly transited through included Mali (37 per cent), Niger (13 per cent), and Mauritania (12 per cent). A significant proportion flew directly to Morocco from their country of origin, including 40 per cent of Malians and 25 per cent of Ivoirians. On average, Malians that flew to Morocco took five months to travel to Spain compared with 18 months for those who travelled overland. Syrians had the most diverse routes, roughly split in four categories: 27 per cent travelled directly from Syria to Algeria or Morocco; 33 per cent had first gone to Lebanon, 23 per cent went first to Turkey; and the remaining 17 per cent started their journeys in different Middle Eastern countries. Most Syrians had commenced their journeys several years ago, departing from Syria most commonly between 2012 and 2014. Only one respondent had left Syria during 2017.   Of the Syrians for whom Turkey was their first country of transit after Syria, 61 per cent stayed for less than 3 months. By contrast, Syrians first arriving in Lebanon comprised two groups, with 47 per cent reporting having spent less than 3 months there, while 44% had spent at least one year there.

Only five per cent of respondents reported having been in Libya on the route, most of whom were Syrian. Most (54 per cent) had spent less than 3 months in Libya, while 25 per cent reporting having spent at least one year there. Some respondents added that they had considered going to Italy through Libya, but decided instead to travel to Spain. The main reasons given for changing their route was their understanding that the Libya route was closed. Three people had previously embarked on sea voyages to Italy from Libya but were intercepted or rescued by the Libyan Coast Guard and returned to Libya. Several Syrians and Yemenis emphasised that Europe was the only option left for them due to border closures, limiting their access to other countries in the Middle East.

Duration

About half of the people interviewed took less than a year between leaving their country of origin and arriving in Spain (52 per cent), while 48 per cent took more than a year, including 20 per cent that took more than three years. Factors that influenced the duration of the journey included long-term stays for various reasons such as studies, work, attempts to settle in other African or Middle Eastern countries, the availability and cost of transport, the need to work to finance onward movement, involuntary detention,

Map 9: Specific transit cities and towns mentioned by respondents*
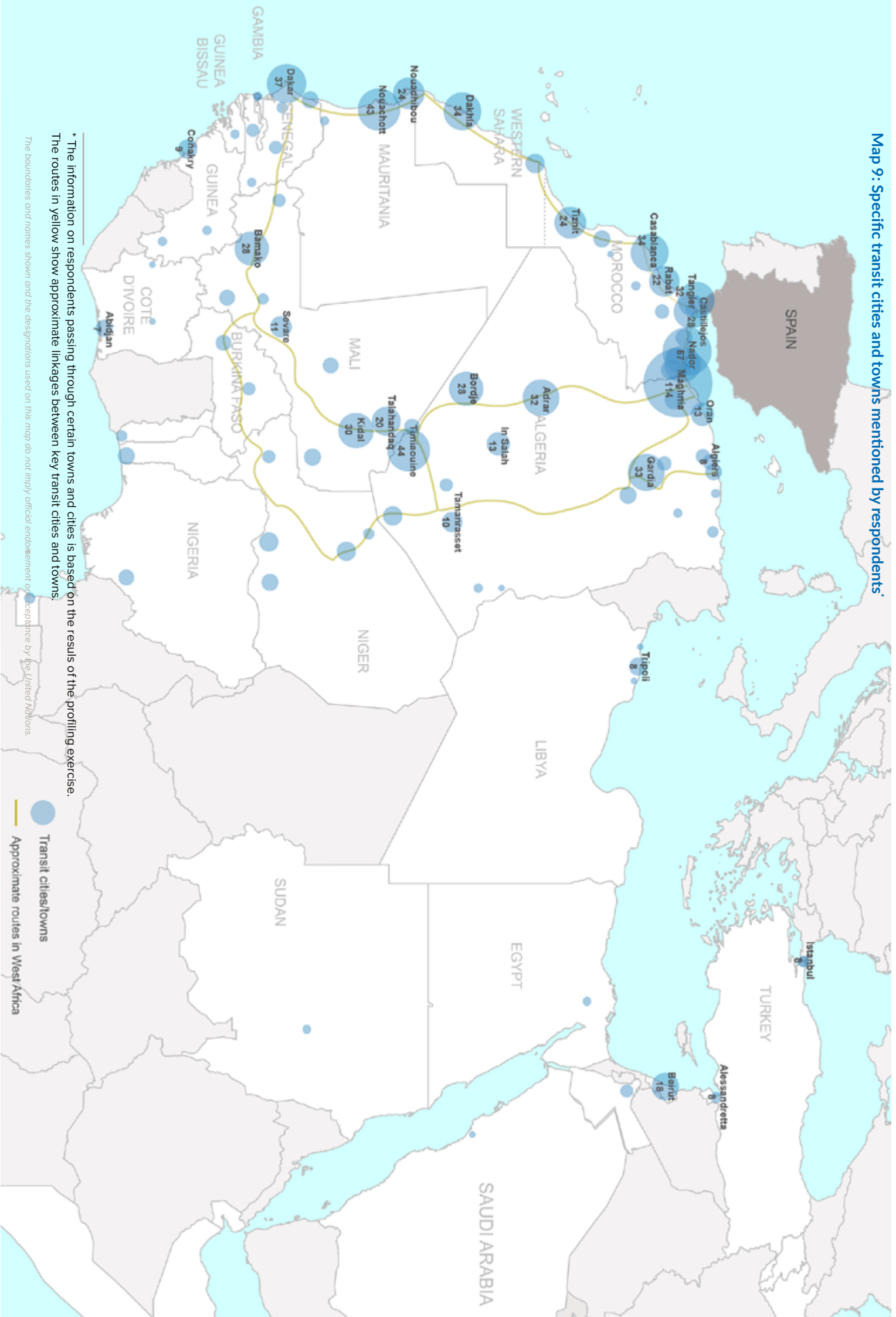
* The information on respondents passing through certain towns and cities is based on the resuls of the profiling exercise.

The routes in yellow show approximate linkages between key transit cities and towns.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Transit cities/towns

Approximate routes in West Africa

SPAIN

TURKEY

Istanbul
8

Alessandretta
8

Beirut
18

EGYPT

LIBYA

SAUDI ARABIA

SUDAN

NIGER

NIGERIA

MALI

MAURITANIA

WESTERN SAHARA

MOROCCO

ALGERIA

BURKINA FASO

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

GUINEA

GUINEA BISSAU

GAMBIA

SENEGAL

Tripoli
8

Tamanrasset
10

Gardia
33

Algiers
8

In Salah
13

Adrar
32

Bordje
28

Timiaouine
44

Kidal
30

Talhandaaq
20

Sevaro
11

Bamako
28

Abidjan
7

Conakry
9

Dakar
37

Nouadhibou
24

Nouacheott
43

Dakhla
34

Tiznit
24

Casablanca
34

Rabat
22

Tangier
32

Castillejos
28

Nador
67

Maghnia
114

Oran
13

and forced movement. While on the route, 28 per cent of respondents stayed in at least one country for more than a year, most commonly in Morocco and Algeria. Most were from Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Syria and Mali.

Organisation of journey

Of the 323 respondents that volunteered additional information about how they organised their journey, 20 per cent purchased a "full package" trip to Spain. This involved paying someone to organise all aspects of the trip to Spain, including accommodation, travel, and other facilitation. This was common among Algerians (21 per cent), Moroccans (17 per cent) and Senegalese (17 per cent). Journeys organised as a full package were typically more than twice as fast as other journeys (12 months versus 28 months), and also cheaper (€1,800 on average versus €3,900 for trips organized leg-by-leg). Some respondents mentioned that the cost of the journey varied based on the profile of the person and the resources they were assumed to have at their disposal.

By contrast, the main reasons people organised their journey on a "step-by-step" basis included a lack of awareness of other options, insufficient funds up-front, the need to improvise after fleeing due to insecurity, and a lack of trust of smugglers, or a lack of contacts with smugglers. The crossing between Morocco and Spain was the section where people most heavily relied on smugglers.[*]
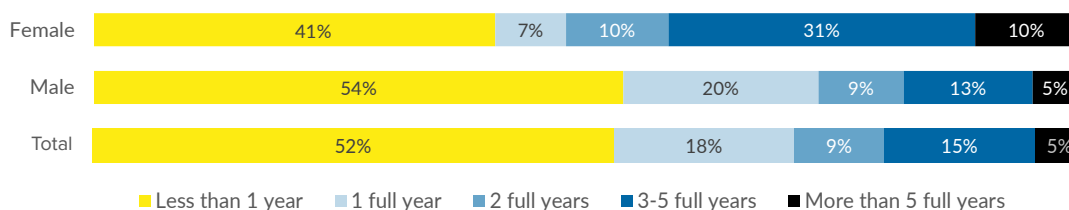
Figure 17: Duration of the journey

	Less than 1 year	1 full year	2 full years	3-5 full years	More than 5 full years
Female	41%	7%	10%	31%	10%
Male	54%	20%	9%	13%	5%
Total	52%	18%	9%	15%	5%

Figure 18: Main routes - Algerians

% by route used

- Algeria → Spain: 60%
- Algeria → Morocco: 40%

Figure 19: Main routes - Ivoirians

% by route used

- Cote D'Ivoire → Mali → Algeria → Morocco → Spain: 31%
- Cote D'Ivoire → Mali → Mauritania → Morocco: 7%
- Cote D'Ivoire → Mali → Other: 20%
- Cote D'Ivoire → Morocco: 24%
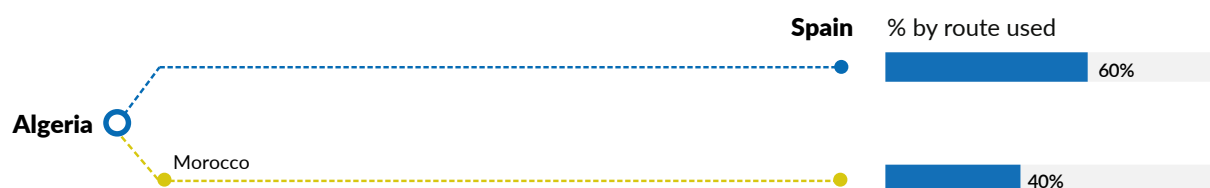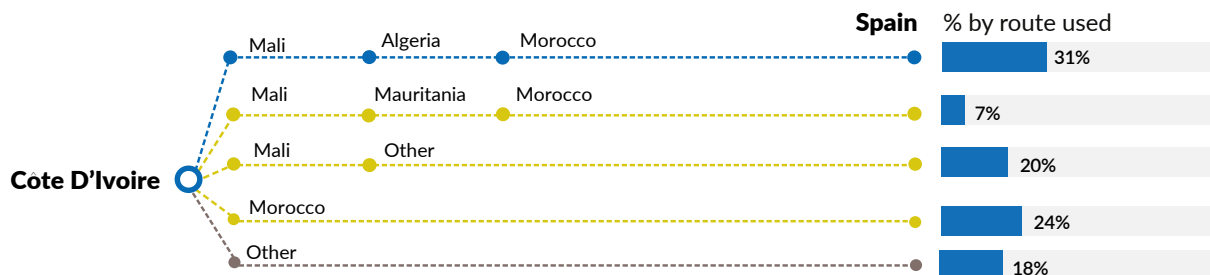- Cote D'Ivoire → Other: 18%

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* It should be noted that travel to Morocco from several North and West African countries is relatively easy as they benefit from visa free travel to Morocco. This includes Algeria, Tunisia, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Ghana.

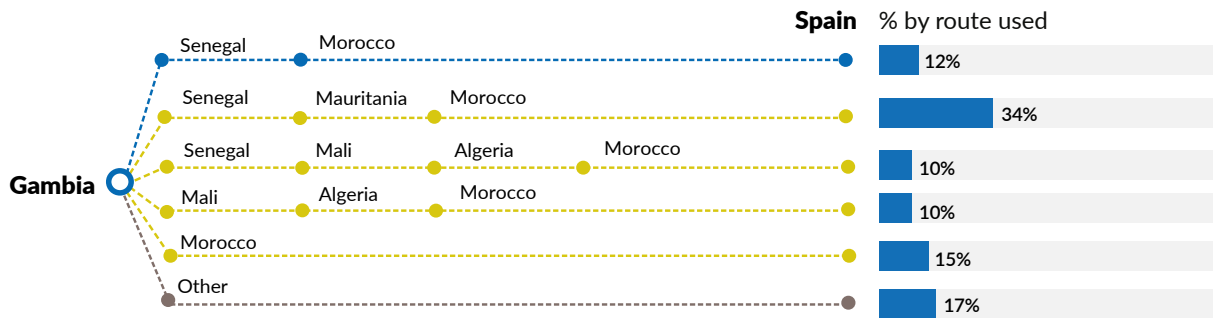## Figure 20: Main routes - Gambians

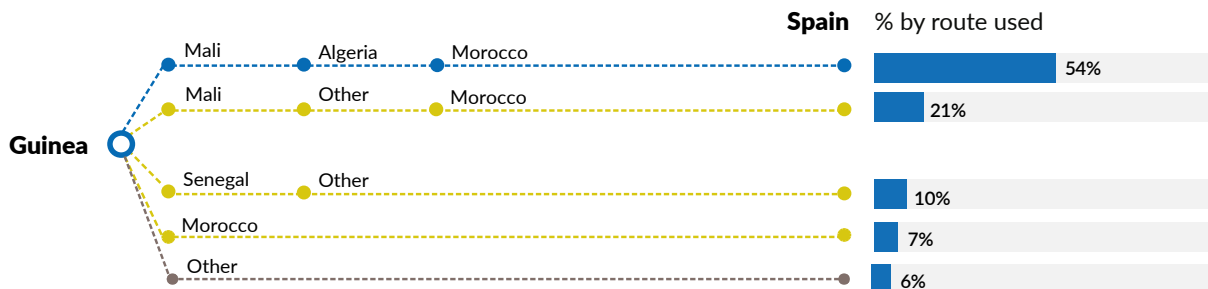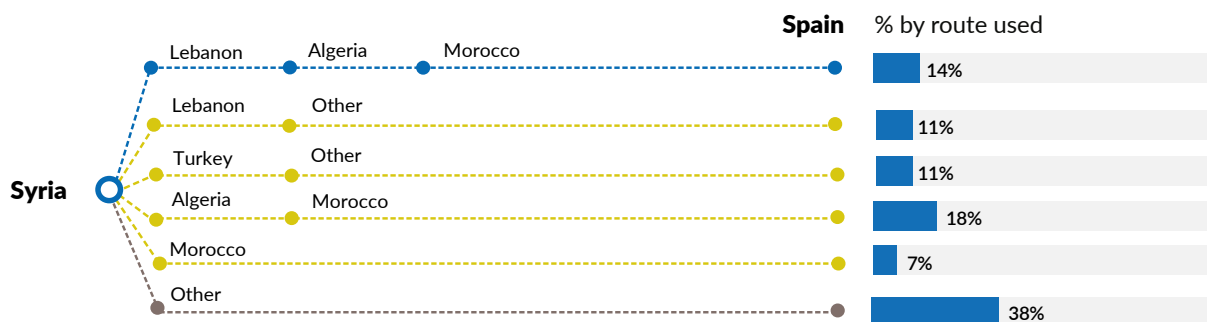| Route	% by route used
Senegal → Morocco	12%
Senegal → Mauritania → Morocco	34%
Senegal → Mali → Algeria → Morocco	10%
Mali → Algeria → Morocco	10%
Morocco	15%
Other	17%

Figure 21: Main routes - Guineans

Route	% by route used
Mali → Algeria → Morocco	54%
Mali → Other → Morocco	21%
Senegal → Other	10%
Morocco	7%
Other	6%

Figure 22: Main routes - Malians

Route	% by route used
Morocco	40%
Algeria → Morocco	41%
Mauritania → Morocco	7%
Other	11%

Figure 23: Main routes - Syrians

| Route	% by route used
Lebanon → Algeria → Morocco	14%
Lebanon → Other	11%
Turkey → Other	11%
Algeria → Morocco	18%
Morocco	7%
Other	38%

REPORTS OF ABUSE ON THE ROUTE *

Fifty-eight per cent of respondents reported that they had experienced abuse on the route. This rate was similar for both male and female respondents. Younger respondents, especially between 18 and 20 years old were more likely to have experienced abuse on the route. Those who were children when they left were also more likely to experience abuse on the route (73 per cent versus 55 percent for those who were adults at the time of departure). People from Cameroon, Guinea-Bissau, and Guinea were more likely to report abuse while Algerians, Moroccans, Gambians and Malians were the least likely to do so.[**] The prevalence of reports of abuse was higher among persons who left their countries for reasons that were not solely economic (64 per cent versus 45 per cent among persons leaving solely for economic reasons).
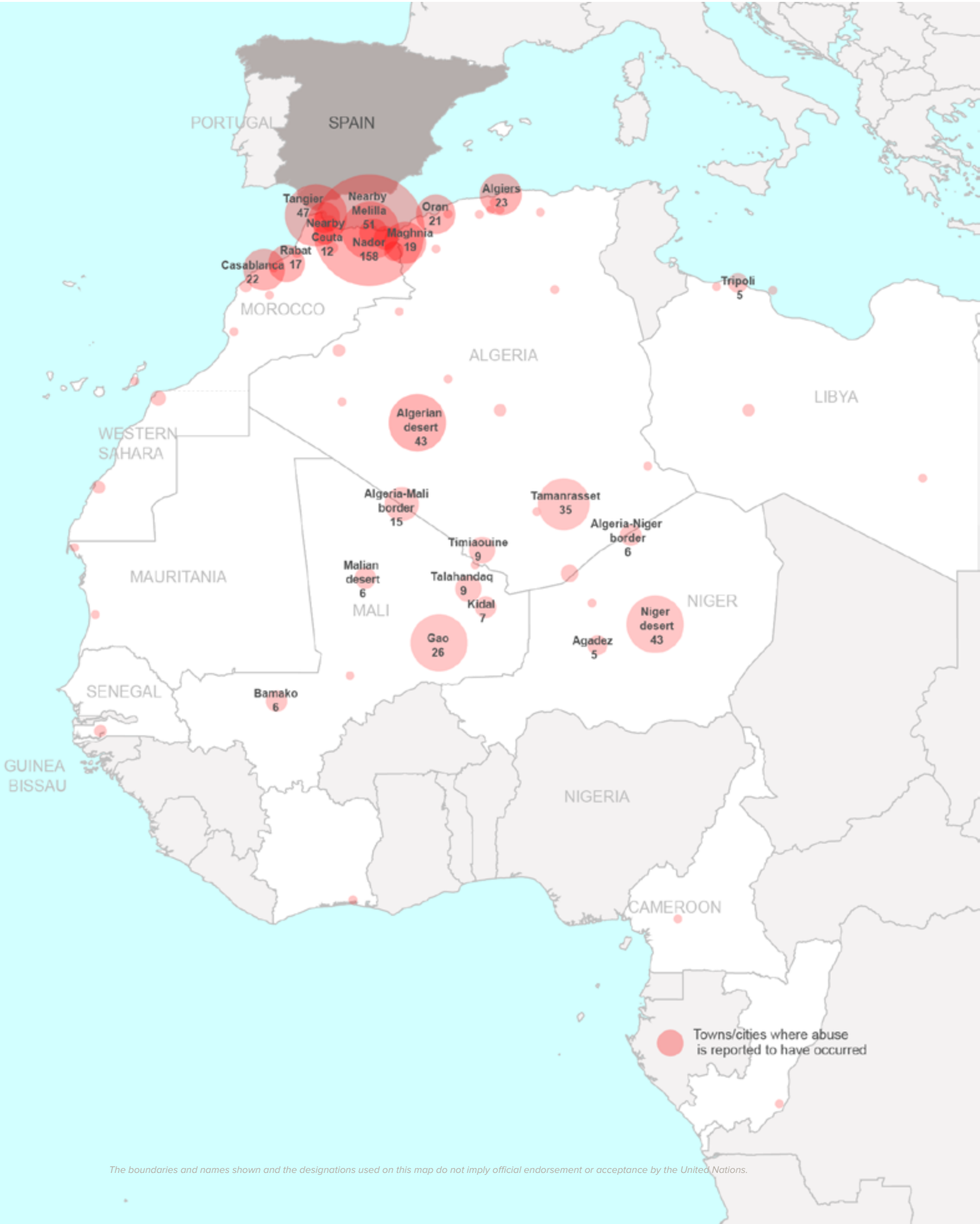
Figure 24: Abuse on the route

Did not report experiencing abuse
41%

Prefer not to say 1%
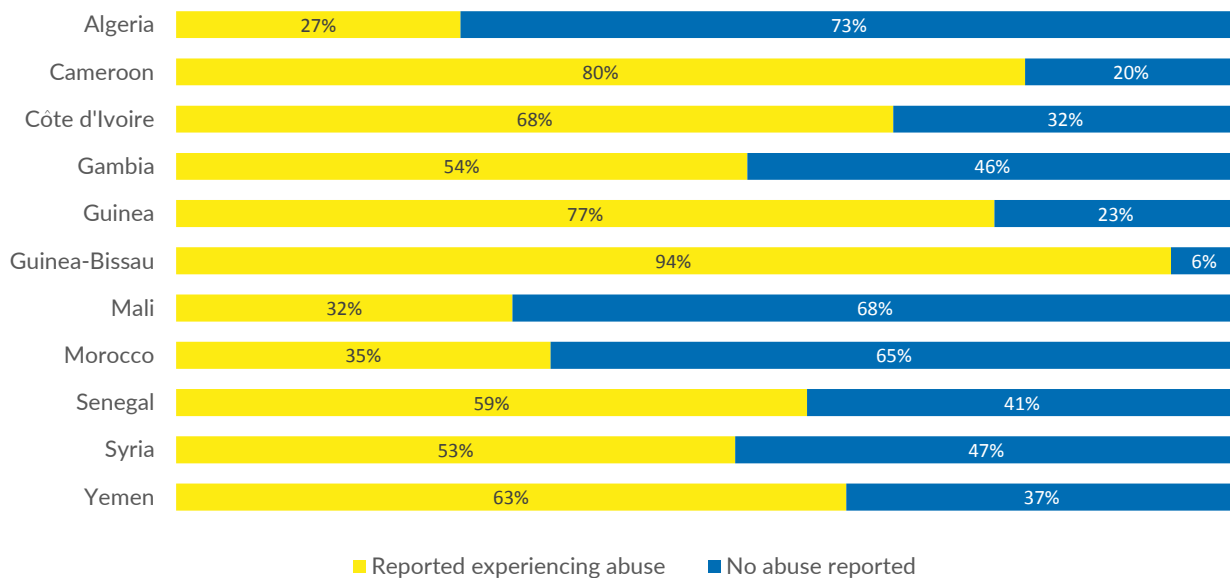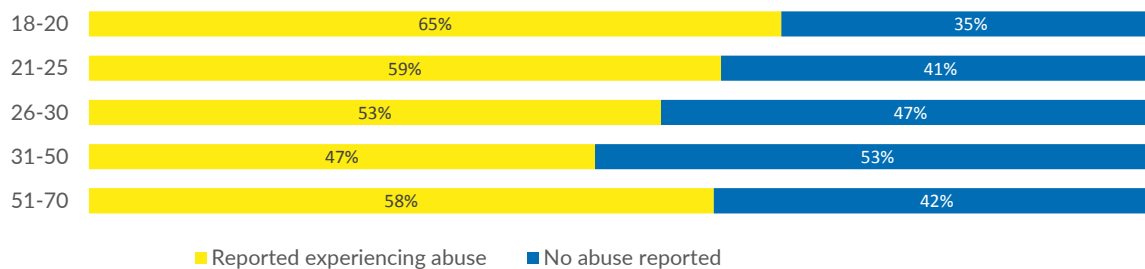
Reported experiencing abuse
58%

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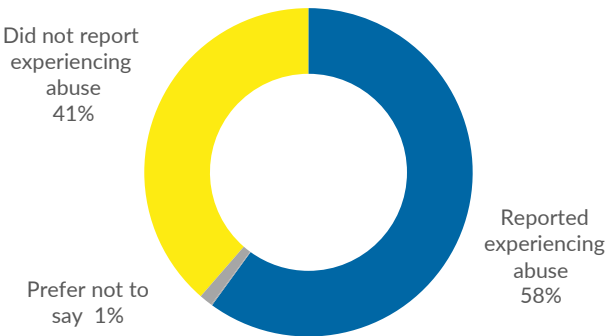
* Respondents described their experiences (for up to three episodes) in their own words, and interviewers registered all applicable categories from the list provided. The question was: "Having in mind all these places where you have been and that you consider part of the journey that brought you to Spain… did you experience any violence, mistreatment, or other forms of abuse in any of these countries?" The categories include: physical abuse/violence; shooting/threat of shooting; labour exploitation; kept at a certain location against your will; forced to give blood or organs against your will; sexual abuse and exploitation (such as sexual favours in return for help/assistance); sold into slavery; forced separation from family; forced movement to another location; discrimination; extortion/corruption; psychosocial abuse (threat of physical assault, humiliation, intimidation; insults); deprived of water; deprived of food

** For Moroccans and Algerians this is likely due to respondents being legally entitled to be present in their countries and having travelled less far, they have been exposed to fewer risks compared to e.g. some West African countries. Nevertheless, more than one-third of Algerians still reported one or more incidents of abuse.

Map 10: Specific locations where abuse occurred

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

Tangier
47

Nearby
Melilla
51

Algiers
23

Nearby
Ceuta
12

Oran
21

Rabat 12

Nador
158

Maghnia
19

Casablanca
22

MOROCCO

Tripoli
5

ALGERIA

LIBYA

WESTERN
SAHARA

Algerian
desert
43

Algeria-Mali
border
15

Tamanrasset
35

Algeria-Niger
border
6

MAURITANIA

Timiaouine
9

Malian
desert
6

Talahandaq
9

MALI

Kidal
7

NIGER

Gao
26

Agadez
5

Niger
desert
43

SENEGAL

Bamako
6

GUINEA
BISSAU

NIGERIA

CAMEROON

Towns/cities where abuse
is reported to have occurred

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Figure 25: Abuse by country of origin

Country	Reported experiencing abuse	No abuse reported
Algeria	27%	73%
Cameroon	80%	20%
Côte d'Ivoire	68%	32%
Gambia	54%	46%
Guinea	77%	23%
Guinea-Bissau	94%	6%
Mali	32%	68%
Morocco	35%	65%
Senegal	59%	41%
Syria	53%	47%
Yemen	63%	37%

■ Reported experiencing abuse   ■ No abuse reported

Figure 26: Reported abuse by age of respondent

Age	Reported experiencing abuse	No abuse reported
18-20	65%	35%
21-25	59%	41%
26-30	53%	47%
31-50	47%	53%
51-70	58%	42%

■ Reported experiencing abuse   ■ No abuse reported

Nearly all of those who experienced abuse provided detail on their experience (97 per cent). In total, 563 respondents recounted 941 incidents of abuse.[*] A quarter of the cases of abuse occurred at border crossings (25 per cent) while one per cent occurred during sea crossings. In addition, 48 per cent of cases occurred in a specific town or settlement, 19 per cent occurred while travelling between settlements and 6 per cent occurred in an unspecified place. Between one half and one third of those who transited through Morocco, Algeria and Libya experienced abuse while they were in the country (52 per cent, 41 per cent and 38 per cent respectively). All nationality groups reported experiencing abuse in both countries, with similar prevalence to that noted above. This was lower in Mali (27 per cent).

In Morocco, the highest rates of reported abuse took place in the regions surrounding Melilla (42 per cent of cases), and Ceuta (5 per cent of cases) including the border crossings and Tangier (10 per cent of cases). These allegations often referred to police harassment and forced relocation to other places in Morocco, typically by national authorities arresting people close to Melilla and Ceuta, and moving them by bus to areas close to the Mauritanian or Algerian borders. Abuse at the border fences was reported to often involve violence and shooting. High rates of abuse in Tamanrasset, Algeria were reported, typically involving some combination of kidnapping, extortion, forced labour, physical violence and shooting.[**] The

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* These numbers are an underestimation given the respondents who refused to answer further questions about mistreatment; 40 respondents who answered that they did not suffer mistreatment provided indications throughout the interview to the contrary; and the fact that incidents reported frequently formed a complex succession of abusive experiences

** 14% of all respondents that reported abuse in Algeria (33 of 241 respondents) mentioned Tamanrasset. 25 respondents stated that smugglers, security forces or others had physically abused or threatened to shoot them (12, 5 and 8 respondents respectively). The remainder (8 respondents) highlighted labour exploitation, extortion and psychosocial abuse by persons unknown to them.

Figure 27: Types of abuse

Type of abuse	Reported experiencing 1 time	Reported experiencing 2 times	Reported experiencing 3 times
Physical abuse/violence	240	115	38
Emotional/psychological abuse	233	83	16
Discrimination	159	39	6
Shooting (or threat of)	127	45	16
Forced movement	154	15	1
Detained	118	36	3
Extortion	111	37	4
Deprived of food	105	26	1
Deprived of water	98	21	1
Labour exploitation	92	16	
Sexual abuse	31	3	
Sexual exploitation	20	3	
Sold into slavery	13		
Forced separation from family	10		
Imprisonment	4	3	
Other	182	32	6

border between Morocco and Algeria close to Maghnia was described as being particularly dangerous with many respondents experiencing violence by security forces and being abandoned by smugglers.[*] In Mali, the western transit hubs of Gao, Kidal and areas close to the border with Algeria were frequently cited in reports of abuse, particularly physical violence, kidnapping, psychosocial abuse and deprivation of food and water due to the desert conditions. Many reported being assaulted and/or kidnapped to extort money, and when they could not pay they were forced to work.

Most of the reported cases involved more than one type of abuse. Of all the respondents interviewed, 39 per cent mentioned that they had experienced physical abuse or violence on the route. Other frequently cited types of abuse included psychosocial abuse (33 per cent of all respondents), discrimination (20 per cent), shooting or threat of shooting (19 per cent), kidnapping (16 per cent), and forced movement (17 per cent) which regularly involved being left in the desert and in other potentially life-threatening situations (17 per cent). Reports of kidnapping were often combined with extortion or being held for ransom, sexual abuse, or labour exploitation. Two per cent of respondents saw a family member or friend die on the route, in most cases as a direct result of violence by smugglers, security forces, and/or kidnappers.

Three per cent of respondents reported that they were sexually abused (33 respondents[**]) on the route, 1 per cent were sold into slavery (14 respondents[***]) and 11 per cent experienced labour exploitation (108 respondents[****]).

---

[*] 6% of all respondents that reported abuse in Algeria (15 of 241 respondents) highlighted Maghnia. 10 respondents stated that smugglers or security forces had physically abused or threatened to shoot them (6 and 4 respondents respectively). The remainder (5 respondents) highlighted extortion and psychosocial abuse by smugglers.

[**] The reported incidents of sexual abuse were most commonly perpetrated by smugglers, security forces and persons unknown (12, 10 and 13 respondents respectively). 18 incidents occurred in Morocco, most commonly in or near Nador (7 incidents in total).

[***] The reported incidents of being sold into slavery were most commonly perpetrated by smugglers or persons unknown to the respondents (8 and 6 respondents respectively). 5 incidents occurred at the Mali-Algerian border near Talahandaq, which was the most commonly reported location.

[****] Incidents of labour exploitation were most commonly reported to be perpetrated by smuggler, security forces and persons unknown (33, 24 and 51 respondents respectively). Incidents were most commonly reported (25 in total) to occur in the border region between Mali and Algeria and Tamanrasset in Algeria.

The proportion of females that suffered sexual abuse was higher than among males (10 per cent vs. 2 per cent). It is notable that 20 male respondents reported experiencing sexual abuse including four who identified themselves as homosexual or transgender. Two of the women that suffered sexual abuse on the route were pregnant or lactating at the time of the interview.

The most frequently cited perpetrators of abuse were identified as being police or security forces (52 per cent of reported abuse cases), followed by unknown individuals or common criminals (23 per cent), and smugglers (21 per cent). Respondents frequently mentioned that more than one type of perpetrator was involved in a particular incident of abuse, such as smugglers working together with police at border crossings.

In Spain, 23 respondents (2 per cent) reported one or more incidents of abuse; most commonly psychological (10 incidents) or physical abuse (8 incidents) and were reported to have been perpetrated most commonly by security forces (5 incidents).

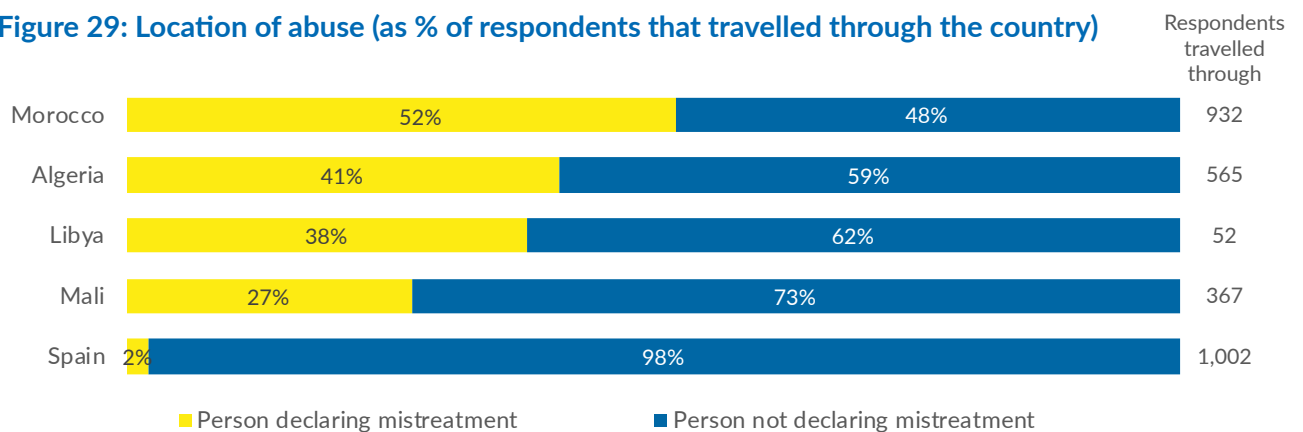### Figure 28: Perpetrators of abuse

Perpetrator	Count
Police or security forces	491
Unknown individuals	219
Smugglers	197
Persons assisting	130
Host community	63
Government	40
Armed groups	33
Other	96
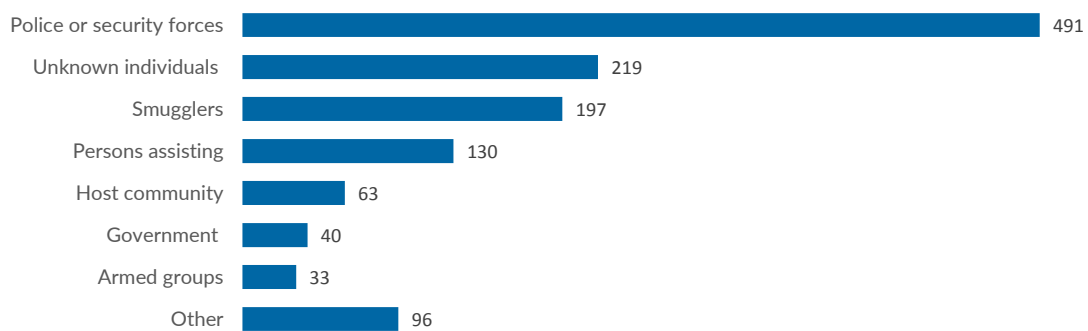
Figure 29: Location of abuse (as % of respondents that travelled through the country)

Country	Person declaring mistreatment	Person not declaring mistreatment	Respondents travelled through
Morocco	52%	48%	932
Algeria	41%	59%	565
Libya	38%	62%	52
Mali	27%	73%	367
Spain	2%	98%	1,002

■ Person declaring mistreatment   ■ Person not declaring mistreatment

CONCLUSION

The vast majority of people arriving to Spain by the Western Mediterranean route originate from a small number of countries: Morocco, Algeria, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Syria, Cameroon and Mali. The profile of these nationalities varied significantly in terms of demographics, reasons for leaving and intentions relating to seeking asylum once arriving in Spain. Arrivals were typically young men, with the exception of Syrians where 15 per cent were women, often travelling with other family members. That 11 per cent of respondents from Sub-Saharan Africa only speak African languages has implications for how information is communicated after they arrive in Spain, which is supported by respondent reports that adequate translation and interpretation was not always available (including in French).

The reasons given for leaving their country of origin suggest that people across different nationalities arriving via the Western Mediterranean route include profiles with international protection needs. Respondents that referred only to economic reasons for leaving their country of origin were also significantly less likely to apply for asylum compared with those who mentioned reasons that were not solely economic. At the time of the interviews, approximately one quarter of the respondents had already applied for asylum in Spain, especially Syrians based in Melilla. However, the findings also indicate that not all respondents had a strong understanding of the meaning of asylum and asylum procedures.

Most respondents reached Spanish territory from Morocco (92 per cent) with many transiting through Algeria and Mali beforehand. The journey to Spain was typically dangerous with nearly two-thirds reporting that they experienced abuse on the route (58 per cent). The highest proportions of abuse were reported to have occurred in Morocco and Algeria followed by Mali. The perpetrators were reportedly most commonly police or security forces, unknown individuals or common criminals and smugglers. This abuse often took the form of physical violence, psychosocial abuse, and kidnapping. In addition, 4 per cent of respondents reported sexual abuse on the route (especially among females). Of note, was the finding that 12 per cent of all respondents were under 18 when they left their country of origin; further, this group was also more likely to experience abuse on the route. Prevalence of reporting on abuse by individuals claiming to leave their country of origin for reasons that were not solely economic may indicate heightened levels of vulnerability to abuse and exploitation by those potentially in need of international protection along the route.

The findings of this exercise underscore the need for research that focuses on specific nationalities, types of facilities and locations of arrival to Spain. This report and the underlying dataset contribute to a stronger evidence base that can guide the programmes and policies of Governments, UNHCR, and other humanitarian organisations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ANNEX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

****
METADATA
****

Who is conducting this survey:
- **(M1)** _____

(M2) ID interview: *(INITIALS.NUMBER)* __ - ___

(M3) Date: __ / __ / __

(M4) What is the location of interview:
a) *Spanish mainland or islands* →
- **(M4.1) Province**_____
- **(M4.2) Municipality**_____

b) *Ceuta*

(M5) Start time: __ : __

c) *Melilla*

(M5) Type of centre:
a) *CETI*
b) *Reception centre in mainland*
c) *CIE*
d) *Hostel*
e) *Police station*
f) *Other (specify):*
_____

(M6) Name of the centre: _____

****
PRESENTATION
****

Read/explain respondent before each interview

Hi, how are you? Let me introduce myself: I am _____ and I am working for a Spanish research institute (CSIC / Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, or in English, the Spanish National Research Council). We are working to collect information to help UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees) better understand the situation of persons leaving their countries and arriving to the Spanish coasts/Ceuta and Melilla. For that, we would like to talk with persons who have arrived to Spanish coasts/Ceuta and Melilla since August (and up until the end of November) and we would like to invite you to participate in the study. It's important that you know that you do not have any duty to accept: you can decide now whether you want to participate or not. We understand your situation is probably not easy, so we want to hear about it, but we respect the wish not to do so. Before making a decision, please let me explain a bit more exactly what we are doing:

✓ The interview takes 15-20 minutes. We ask about yourself and your trip (e.g. where are you from, what is your occupation, why and how you have come to Spain and what problems you have faced on the way), but you can always skip any question you don't want to answer
✓ We will not ask nor register your name or any personal data that might identify you, so your answers will be anonymous. Your answers and anything that we discuss is strictly confidential. I will never share anything of our conversation with the authorities, the personnel of this centre, other persons you may be travelling with or anyone else – other than the coordinators of the study, who do not know who you are.
✓ The information provided goes directly to a database, which the coordinators of the study will use to produce statistics to describe the overall situation of persons arriving to Spanish coasts/Ceuta and Melilla. This information should help UNHCR to better understand how to assist persons, not only as they arrive in Spain, but also in the other countries where you have been before.
✓ This is not a registration nor an application for asylum. We have no relationship with any local or international authorities, nor the direction and personnel of this centre, or any organization providing assistance. So your participation will not affect your administrative situation or the assistance or treatment received.
✓ You can decline to participate and that is absolutely fine.

(P1) Are you willing to respond to some questions?

a. Yes b. No

> *If NO:*
> **"Thank you anyway for having talked to me, we very much respect your wish not to discuss further. We assure you this will also remain confidential and it will not impact you in any manner. Thank you very much, and I wish you all the best"**

(P2) Which languages do you speak in which you feel comfortable speaking? (Prompt EN, FR, AR**)**

- ☑ Arabic→ **Which dialect?**
  _____
  (EUROPEAN LANGUAGES)
  - ☑ English
  - ☑ French
  - ☑ Spanish
  - ☑ Italian
  - ☑ Portuguese
  (MIDDLE EAST)
  - ☑ Kurdish
  (NORTH AFRICA)
  - ☑ Tamazight / (Bereber)

  (WEST AFRICA)

- ☑ Pulaar
- ☑ Malinké
- ☑ Bambara
- ☑ Wólof
- ☑ Soninké
- ☑ Mandinga
(EAST AFRICA)
- ☑ Suajili
(HORN OF AFRICA)
- ☑ Tigrinya

- ☑ Other (specify): _____

****
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA
****

01. How old are you? *[If only date of birth, please calculate]*
- **Age:** ___   *[<18 → not eligible]*

02. When did you arrive to Spanish territory? (*If has been in Spanish territory several times, refer to the last one***)**
- **Year:** ____ **Month:** ____

02.1. (DO NOT READ) Did this person arrive on Spanish territory between 1 AUG and 30 NOV 2017?
(Enumerator to fill)
  - a) *Yes*
  - b) *No [→ not eligible]*
  - c) *Doesn't know [→ not eligible]*
  - d) *Prefers not to say [→ not eligible]*

03. Where did you arrive exactly?
- a) Spanish mainland or islands →
  - **03.1 Province**_____
  - **03.2 Municipality**_____
- b) Ceuta
- c) Melilla
- d) Doesn't know → Details provided:_____
- e) Prefers not to say

04. How did you arrive on Spanish territory?
- ☑ SEA: Wooden boat → 04.1
- ☑ SEA: Inflatable boat with engine → 04.1
- ☑ SEA: Inflatable boat without engine → 04.1

  → 04.1 Approximately, how many people departed on this boat? ____

- ☑ SEA: Jet ski
- ☑ SEA: Windsurf board
- ☑ SEA: Swimming

- ☑ LAND: On foot, through the fence
- ☑ LAND: On foot, through border crossing point
- ☑ LAND: Vehicle (truck, car…)

- ☑ AIRPORT *[→ not eligible]*
- ☑ Other sea (Specify): _____
- ☑ Other land (Specify): _____
  [→ not eligible if mainland]
- f) Doesn't know *[→ not eligible]*
- g) Prefers not to say *[→ not eligible]*

If 1 or more eligibility criteria not met, interview should end and show this message:
"Thank you for your participation and collaboration. In your case the interview has been shorter than 15-20 minutes, but it will also help us better understand who is arriving to Spanish coasts/Ceuta/Melilla after leaving their countries. Thank you very much"

****
SOCIODEMOGRAPHICS & FAMILY
****

1. [OBS] Sex (Enumerator to fill)
- a) *Female*
- b) *Male*

2. What is your country of birth? (Do NOT prompt) _____
- a) Doesn't know → Details provided:_____
- b) Prefers not to say

3. What is your nationality or nationalities? (multiple answer)
- ☑ **1:** _____
- ☑ **2:** _____
- ☑ **3:** _____
- ☑ **4:** _____

- a) None (Stateless) → q5
- b) Doesn't know → Details provided:_____ →q5
- c) Prefers not to say → q5

4. Do you have a passport of this/these nationalities?

NATIONALITY 1
a) Yes, with me
b) Yes, but not with me (e.g. left at home)
c) No

NATIONALITY 2
a) Yes, with me
b) Yes, but not with me (e.g. left at home)
c) No

NATIONALITY 3
a) Yes, with me
b) Yes, but not with me (e.g. left at home)
c) No

NATIONALITY 4
a) Yes, with me
b) Yes, but not with me (e.g. left at home)
c) No

5. What is the country where you have spent most of your life? _____

6. Please specify region: _____
a) Doesn't know → Details provided: _____
b) Prefers not to say

6.1 What town/city? _____

7. What is your ethnicity? _____
a) None
b) Doesn't know
c) Prefers not to say

8. What is your religion (if you have any)? (Do NOT prompt)
a) None
b) MUSLIM
c) MUSLIM: other (specify): _____
d) CHRISTIAN
e) CHRISTIAN: Catholic
f) CHRISTIAN: Protestant
g) CHRISTIAN: Orthodox
h) CHRISTIAN: other (specify): _____
i) JEW
j) BUDDHIST
k) ANIMIST
l) OTHER (specify): _____
m) Doesn't know
n) Prefers not to say

9. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (Do NOT prompt)
a) 1. None
b) 2. Primary
c) 3. Middle school / Lower Secondary
d) 4. High school/ Vocational
e) 5. Tertiary (Bachelors/Masters)
f) 6. Postgraduate (PhD/PostDoc)
g) 7. Madrassa/Islamic/Koranic school
h) Don't know
i) Prefer not to say

10. What is your main area of occupation? (Do NOT prompt)
a) Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Mining
b) Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water, waste management
c) Construction
d) Armed forces/ police/security
e) Information and communication.
f) Financial and insurance activities,
g) Real estate activities, administrative and support service activities
h) Wholesale and retail trade
i) Small-scale trade
j) Transportation and storage
k) Accommodation and food service activities
l) Craft and related trade workers
m) Education
n) Health
o) Professional, scientific and technical activities
p) Arts and media
q) Sex worker
r) Domestic worker (not own house)
s) Student → q12
t) Housework (own house) → q12
u) No profession → q12
v) 96. Other (specify) _____ _____
w) Don't know → q12
x) Prefer not to say → q12

SKIP IF NO OCCUPATION / HOUSEWORK / STUDENT / DK (DOESN'T KNOW) / DA (DOESN'T ANSWER)

11. When was the last time you worked on this area?
- **Year:** ____ **Month:** ____
  a) Never worked in this area → q12
  b) Doesn't know → q12
  c) Prefers not say → q12

11.2 In what country was this? _____
Doesn't know
Prefers not to say

18. With whom have you arrived on Spanish territory: did you arrive alone, or with some family or friends? [Do NOT prompt]

- ☑ Alone
- ☑ Partner/spouse/fiancée
- ☑ Your children (under 18 years)
- ☑ Your children (over 18 years)
- ☑ Other children (under 18 years) in your charge

- ☑ With other relatives of yours→ q18.1 **How many elderly (60 years and over) among these?** (If no elders then write 0) ____
- ☑ With friends
- ☑ Only with strangers
- ☑ Other (specify): _____
- ☑ Doesn't know
- ☑ Prefers not to say

IF FEMALE

19. Are you pregnant and/or lactating? (Do NOT prompt)

- a) Pregnant
- b) Lactating
- c) Pregnant and lactating

- a) Neither
- b) Don't know
- **c) Prefer not to say**

20. Do you currently have some medical condition? (PROMPT)

- a) No
- b) Yes (chronic)
- c) Yes (acute, developed in last two weeks)

- d) Don't know
- e) Prefer not to say

****

START OF ROUTE

****

22. When did you last leave {country where spent most of his/her life}?

- **Month:** _____   Year: _____   Doesn't know   Prefers not to say

23. With whom did you leave: did you leave alone, or with some family or friends? (Do NOT prompt)

- ☑ Alone
- ☑ Partner/spouse/fiancée
- ☑ Your children (under 18 years)
- ☑ Your children (over 18 years)
- ☑ Other children (under 18 years) in your charge

- ☑ With other relatives of yours→ q23.1 **How many elders among these?** (If no elders then write 0) ____
- ☑ With friends
- ☑ Only with strangers
- ☑ Other (specify): _____
- ☑ Doesn't know
- ☑ Prefers not to say

24. Did you have at that moment any of the following documents from (country where you lived the longest)? *(PROMPT)*

- ☑ National identification card
- ☑ Passport of this country
- ☑ Refugee document
- ☑ Temporary residency
- ☑ Permanent residency
- ☑ Study permit

- ☑ Work permit
- ☑ None of the above
- ☑ 96. Other (specify): _____
- ☑ Don't know
- ☑ Prefer not to say

25. What were the reasons you left this country (the last time)? (Do NOT prompt)

- (VIOLENCE)
  - ☑ Conflict-War
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution – ethnicity
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution – religion
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution – sexual orientation/gender identity
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution based on other reasons
    → **Please specify reason for discrimination:** _____
  - ☑ Fear of harm for political reasons
  - ☑ Election violence
  - ☑ Sexual/gender-based violence
- (FEAR)
  - ☑ Military service evasion
  - ☑ Fear of forced recruitment
  - ☑ Fear of prosecution/imprisonment
  - ☑ Fear of imprisonment for common crimes
  - ☑ Fear of death penalty
- (GENDER)
  - ☑ Victim of trafficking/fear of traffickers

- ☑ Female genital mutilation
- (LIVING CONDITIONS)
  - ☑ Limited access to school, health care, transportation
  - ☑ Limited access to food, accommodation, hygiene
  - ☑ Education (higher levels)
  - ☑ Economic reasons/work opportunities
- (FAMILY)
  - ☑ Domestic violence
  - ☑ Fleeing forced marriage
  - ☑ Disputes within family
  - ☑ Sent by family
  - ☑ Reunify with family abroad
- (OTHER)
  - ☑ Natural disasters / Climate change
  - ☑ Expelled
  - ☑ Lack of documentation
  - ☑ Other (specify):_____
  - ☑ Don't know
  - ☑ Prefer not to say

18. With whom have you arrived on Spanish territory: did you arrive alone, or with some family or friends? [Do NOT prompt]

- ☑ Alone
- ☑ Partner/spouse/fiancée
- ☑ Your children (under 18 years)
- ☑ Your children (over 18 years)
- ☑ Other children (under 18 years) in your charge
- ☑ With other relatives of yours→ q18.1 **How many elderly (60 years and over) among these?** (If no elders then write 0) ____
- ☑ With friends
- ☑ Only with strangers
- ☑ Other (specify): _____
- ☑ Doesn't know
- ☑ Prefers not to say

19. Are you pregnant and/or lactating? (Do NOT prompt)

- a) Pregnant
- b) Lactating
- c) Pregnant and lactating
- a) Neither
- b) Don't know
- **c)** Prefer not to say

20. Do you currently have some medical condition? (PROMPT)

- a) No
- b) Yes (chronic)
- c) Yes (acute, developed in last two weeks)
- d) Don't know
- **e)** Prefer not to say

```
**********************
     START OF ROUTE
**********************
```

22. When did you last leave {country where spent most of his/her life}?

- **Month:** _____ Year: _____ Doesn't know Prefers not to say

23. With whom did you leave: did you leave alone, or with some family or friends? (Do NOT prompt)

- ☑ Alone
- ☑ Partner/spouse/fiancée
- ☑ Your children (under 18 years)
- ☑ Your children (over 18 years)
- ☑ Other children (under 18 years) in your charge
- ☑ With other relatives of yours→ q23.1 **How many elders among these?** (If no elders then write 0) ____
- ☑ With friends
- ☑ Only with strangers
- ☑ Other (specify): _____
- ☑ Doesn't know
- ☑ Prefers not to say

24. Did you have at that moment any of the following documents from (country where you lived the longest)**?** *(PROMPT)*

- ☑ National identification card
- ☑ Passport of this country
- ☑ Refugee document
- ☑ Temporary residency
- ☑ Permanent residency
- ☑ Study permit
- ☑ Work permit
- ☑ None of the above
- ☑ 96. Other (specify): _____
- ☑ Don't know
- ☑ Prefer not to say

25. What were the reasons you left this country (the last time)? (Do NOT prompt)

- (VIOLENCE)
  - ☑ Conflict-War
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution – ethnicity
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution – religion
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution – sexual orientation/gender identity
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution based on other reasons
    → **Please specify reason for discrimination:**
    _____
  - ☑ Fear of harm for political reasons
  - ☑ Election violence
  - ☑ Sexual/gender-based violence
- (FEAR)
  - ☑ Military service evasion
  - ☑ Fear of forced recruitment
  - ☑ Fear of prosecution/imprisonment
  - ☑ Fear of imprisonment for common crimes
  - ☑ Fear of death penalty
- (GENDER)
  - ☑ Victim of trafficking/fear of traffickers
  - ☑ Female genital mutilation
- (LIVING CONDITIONS)
  - ☑ Limited access to school, health care, transportation
  - ☑ Limited access to food, accommodation, hygiene
  - ☑ Education (higher levels)
  - ☑ Economic reasons/work opportunities
- (FAMILY)
  - ☑ Domestic violence
  - ☑ Fleeing forced marriage
  - ☑ Disputes within family
  - ☑ Sent by family
  - ☑ Reunify with family abroad
- (OTHER)
  - ☑ Natural disasters / Climate change
  - ☑ Expelled
  - ☑ Lack of documentation
  - ☑ Other (specify):_____
  - ☑ Don't know
  - ☑ Prefer not to say

26. Where did you intend to go to live in that moment? *[Do NOT prompt]*

a) None → q28
b) Somewhere safe → q28

c) Elsewhere in the same country
d) Europe in general
e) Americas in general
f) North Africa in general
g) Middle East in general
h) Sub-Saharan Africa in general
i) Asia in general

j) Other country --> **What country?**
_____
_____
_____

k) Other (specify) _____

l) Doesn't know → q28
m) Prefers not to say → q28

IF A DESTINATION CHOSEN (q26 = c-i)

27. What was the main reason you chose this destination? (do NOT prompt)

(ROUTE)
a) Closest country
b) Easier place to access in EU
c) Safer place to access in EU
d) Closure/difficulty of other routes

(ACCESS TO / OPPORTUNITIES)
e) Easier/quicker access to asylum
f) Access to relocation/ resettlement
g) Health care opportunities
h) Social benefits
i) Education opportunities
j) Economic opportunities
k) Opportunities for family reunification
l) Reputation of safety and respect for human rights

(NETWORKS / FAMILY PRESENCE)
m) Family presence in destination
n) Diaspora presence

(OTHER)
o) Relatives chose for me
p) Other people (not related) chose for me
q) Language
r) 96. Other (specify): _____
s) Don't know
t) Prefer not to say

27.1 What were the other reasons you chose this destination? (multiple)

(ROUTE)
☑ Closest country
☑ Easier place to access in EU
☑ Safer place to access in EU
☑ Closure/difficulty of other routes

(ACCESS TO / OPPORTUNITIES)
☑ Easier/quicker access to asylum
☑ Access to relocation/ resettlement
☑ Health care opportunities
☑ Social benefits
☑ Education opportunities
☑ Economic opportunities
☑ Opportunities for family reunification
☑ Reputation of safety and respect for human rights

(NETWORKS / FAMILY PRESENCE)
☑ Family presence in destination
☑ Diaspora presence

(OTHER)
☑ Relatives chose for me
☑ Other people (not related) chose for me
☑ Language
☑ 96. Other (specify): _____
☑ Don't know
☑ Prefer not to say

****

Prior displacement

****

28. Prior to this time, had you ever been forced to flee the place where you were living? (Do NOT prompt)

a) Yes
b) No
c) Prefer not to say

IF YES

29. How many times? ___

30. Where did you go: did you stay within the country or did you go to some other country/ies?

a) Stayed within same country → q32
b) Went abroad

c) Both
d) Prefers not to say → q32

IF ABROAD

31. To what countries? (multiple answer) _____

32. What were the reasons you were forced to flee on that/those prior displacement(s)? (Do NOT prompt)

- (VIOLENCE)
  - ☑ Conflict-War
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution – ethnicity
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution – religion
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution – sexual orientation/gender identity
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution based on other reasons → **Please specify reason for discrimination**: _____
  - ☑ Fear of harm for political reasons
  - ☑ Sexual/gender-based violence
  - ☑ Election violence
- (FEAR)
  - ☑ Military service evasion
  - ☑ Fear of forced recruitment
  - ☑ Fear of prosecution/imprisonment
  - ☑ Fear of imprisonment for common crimes
  - ☑ Fear of death penalty
- (GENDER)
  - ☑ Victim of trafficking/fear of traffickers
  - ☑ Female genital mutilation

- (LIVING CONDITIONS)
  - ☑ Limited access to school, health care, transportation
  - ☑ Limited access to food, accommodation, hygiene
  - ☑ Education (higher levels)
  - ☑ Economic reasons/work opportunities
- (FAMILY)
  - ☑ Domestic violence
  - ☑ Fleeing forced marriage
  - ☑ Disputes within family
  - ☑ Sent by family
  - ☑ Reunify with family abroad
- (OTHER)
  - ☑ Natural disasters / Climate change
  - ☑ Expelled
  - ☑ Lack of documentation
  - ☑ Other (specify):_____
  - ☑ Don't know
  - ☑ Prefer not to say

****
COUNTRIES IN THE ROUTE
****

33. After you left {country where spent most life} **in** {date of departure in q23}**… What was the next country that you went to or pass through?** *[Do NOT prompt]* _____

    IF Spain

    34.1. Was this the last time you arrived to Spain/now?
- a) Yes → q41
- b) No → q34

    IF another country → q34

****
1ST Country in Route: _____
****

34. What were the main cities/towns you passed through in (country)? *(multiple)*_____
_____

35. How long did you stay in (country)? *[Do NOT prompt]*
- a) Less than 1 day
- b) 1 day to 1 month (<1 month)
- c) 1 month to three months (<3 months)
- d) 3 months to 6 months (<6 months)
- e) 6 months to 1 year (<1 year) → **q36**
- f) 1 year to two years (<2 years) → **q36**
- g) More than two years → **q36**
- h) Doesn't know
- i) Prefers not to say

> **35.1 (DO NOT READ) Was this country mentioned as intended destination?**
> **a) Yes → q36**
> **b) No → q40**

****
36. Did you have at that time any of the following documents from (country)? *(PROMPT)*
- ☑ National identification card
- ☑ Passport of this country
- ☑ Refugee document
- ☑ Temporary residency
- ☑ Permanent residency
- ☑ Study permit
- ☑ Work permit
- ☑ None of the above
- ☑ 96. Other (specify): _____
- ☑ Don't know
- ☑ Prefer not to say

37. What were the reasons you left this country?

- (VIOLENCE)
  - ☑ Conflict-War
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution – ethnicity
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution – religion
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution – sexual orientation/gender identity
  - ☑ Discrimination/persecution based on other reasons → **Please specify reason for discrimination**: _____
  - ☑ Fear of harm for political reasons
  - ☑ Sexual/gender-based violence
  - ☑ Election violence
- (FEAR)
  - ☑ Military service evasion
  - ☑ Fear of forced recruitment
  - ☑ Fear of prosecution/imprisonment
  - ☑ Fear of imprisonment for common crimes
  - ☑ Fear of death penalty
- (GENDER)
  - ☑ Victim of trafficking/fear of traffickers
  - ☑ Female genital mutilation

- (LIVING CONDITIONS)
  - ☑ Limited access to school, health care, transportation
  - ☑ Limited access to food, accommodation, hygiene
  - ☑ Education (higher levels)
  - ☑ Economic reasons/work opportunities
- (FAMILY)
  - ☑ Domestic violence
  - ☑ Fleeing forced marriage
  - ☑ Disputes within family
  - ☑ Sent by family
  - ☑ Reunify with family abroad
- (OTHER)
  - ☑ Natural disasters / Climate change
  - ☑ Expelled
  - ☑ Lack of documentation
  - ☑ Other (specify):_____
  - ☑ Don't know
  - ☑ Prefer not to say

38. Where did you intend to go to live in that moment? *[Do NOT prompt]*

a) Same as previously mentioned→ q40

b) None → q40
c) Somewhere safe→ q40

d) Elsewhere in the same country
e) Europe
f) Americas
g) Middle East and North Africa

h) Sub-Saharan Africa
i) Asia
j) Other country --> **What country/ies?**
   _____
k) Other (specify) → _____
   _____

l) Doesn't know → q40
m) Prefers not to say→ q40

IF A DESTINATION CHOSEN (q39 = d-j)

39. What was the main reason you chose this destination? (do NOT prompt)

(ROUTE)
a) Closest country
b) Easier place to access in EU
c) Safer place to access in EU
d) Closure/difficulty of other routes

(ACCESS TO / OPPORTUNITIES)
e) Easier/quicker access to asylum
f) Access to relocation/ resettlement
g) Health care opportunities
h) Social benefits
i) Education opportunities
j) Economic opportunities
k) Opportunities for family reunification

l) Reputation of safety and respect for human rights

(NETWORKS / FAMILY PRESENCE)
m) Family presence in destination
n) Diaspora presence

(OTHER)
o) Relatives chose for me
p) Other people (not related) chose for me
q) Language
r) 96. Other (specify): _____
s) Don't know
t) Prefer not to say

39.1 What were the other reasons you chose this destination? (multiple)

(ROUTE)
- ☑ Closest country
- ☑ Easier place to access in EU
- ☑ Safer place to access in EU
- ☑ Closure/difficulty of other routes

(ACCESS TO / OPPORTUNITIES)
- ☑ Easier/quicker access to asylum
- ☑ Access to relocation/ resettlement
- ☑ Health care opportunities
- ☑ Social benefits
- ☑ Education opportunities
- ☑ Economic opportunities
- ☑ Opportunities for family reunification

- ☑ Reputation of safety and respect for human rights

(NETWORKS / FAMILY PRESENCE)
- ☑ Family presence in destination
- ☑ Diaspora presence

(OTHER)
- ☑ Relatives chose for me
- ☑ Other people (not related) chose for me
- ☑ Language
- ☑ 96. Other (specify): _____
- ☑
- ☑ Don't know
- ☑ Prefer not to say

****

40. What was the next country that you went to or pass through? _____

IF Spain

40.1. Was this the last time you arrived to Spain/now?
- a) Yes → q42
- b) No → **q34 in extra sheets for # Country in Route**

IF another country → **q34 in extra sheets for # Country in Route**

IF EXTRA SHEETS USED, please specify route here after the interview:
_____

****
CURRENT STOP IN SPAIN
****

41. (DO NOT READ) Has Spain been mentioned as intended destination?
a) No   b) Yes → q43

42. What are the main reasons you chose to come to Spain? (do NOT prompt)

(ROUTE)
- ☑ Closest country
- ☑ Easier place to access in EU
- ☑ Safer place to access in EU
- ☑ Closure/difficulty of other routes

(ACCESS TO / OPPORTUNITIES)
- ☑ Easier/quicker access to asylum
- ☑ Access to relocation/ resettlement
- ☑ Health care opportunities
- ☑ Social benefits
- ☑ Education opportunities
- ☑ Economic opportunities
- ☑ Opportunities for family reunification

- ☑ Reputation of safety and respect for human rights

(NETWORKS / FAMILY PRESENCE)
- ☑ Family presence in destination
- ☑ Diaspora presence

(OTHER)
- ☑ Relatives chose for me
- ☑ Other people (not related) chose for me
- ☑ Language
- ☑ 96. Other (specify): _____
- ☑
- ☑ Don't know
- ☑ Prefer not to say

43. (DO NOT ASK IF ALREADY MENTIONED) And now, in the current situation, what do you intend to do? (Would you like to stay in Spain or would you like to go somewhere else?) (do NOT prompt)

- a) Same as previously mentioned →q45
- b) Remain in Spain
- c) Go to another European country → **What country?**_____ _____
- d) Go to another country: (multiple) → **What country?** (multiple) _____ _____
- e) Other (specify): _____ _____ → q45
- f) I do not know → q45
- g) I do not want to answer → q45

IF PICKED A DESTINATION (q43 = a-d)

44. What is the main reason for wanting to go to this country/remain in Spain?

(ROUTE)
- a) Closest country
- b) Easier place to access in EU
- c) Safer place to access in EU
- d) Closure/difficulty of other routes

(ACCESS TO / OPPORTUNITIES)
- e) Easier/quicker access to asylum
- f) Access to relocation/ resettlement
- u) Health care opportunities
- v) Social benefits
- w) Education opportunities
- x) Economic opportunities
- y) Opportunities for family reunification

- g) Reputation of safety and respect for human rights

(NETWORKS / FAMILY PRESENCE)
- h) Family presence in destination
- i) Diaspora presence

(OTHER)
- j) Relatives chose for me
- k) Other people (not related) chose for me
- l) Language
- m) 96. Other (specify): _____
- n) Don't know
- o) Prefer not to say

44.1 What were the other reasons you chose this destination? (multiple)

(ROUTE)
- ☑ Closest country
- ☑ Easier place to access in EU
- ☑ Safer place to access in EU
- ☑ Closure/difficulty of other routes

(ACCESS TO / OPPORTUNITIES)
- ☑ Easier/quicker access to asylum
- ☑ Access to relocation/ resettlement
- ☑ Health care opportunities
- ☑ Social benefits
- ☑ Education opportunities
- ☑ Economic opportunities
- ☑ Opportunities for family reunification
- ☑ Reputation of safety and respect for human rights

(NETWORKS / FAMILY PRESENCE)
- ☑ Family presence in destination
- ☑ Diaspora presence

(OTHER)
- ☑ Relatives chose for me
- ☑ Other people (not related) chose for me
- ☑ Language
- ☑ 96. Other (specify): _____
- ☑
- ☑ Don't know
- ☑ Prefer not to say

****

ASYLUM

****

45. **Have you ever stayed at a camp for refugees or a camp for internally displaced persons run by the Government, United Nations or other humanitarian organisations before arriving in Spain?**
    a) Yes → **In which country/ies?** _____
    b) No
    c) Don't know
    d) Prefer not to say

46. **Did you ever try seeking asylum before arriving in Spain?** (Do NOT prompt)
    a) No → q51
    b) Yes
    c) Don't know → q51
    d) Prefer not to say → q51

    IF YES
47. **How many times? ___**
48. **In what country?**

    COUNTRY 1: _____
    49. **What was the result?** (Do NOT prompt)
        a) Rejected
        b) Granted
        c) Result is/was still pending
        d) 96. Other (specify): _____
        e) Don't know
        f) Prefer not to say

    50. **Did you experience any particular challenges in applying for asylum?** (Do NOT prompt)
        a) No challenges
        b) Process took too long
        c) Did not understand asylum process
        d) Did not have the correct documents
        e) Asked for bribes/corruption
        f) 96. Other (specify) : _____
        g) Don't know
        h) Prefer not to say

    COUNTRY 2: _____
    What was the result? (Do NOT prompt)
        a) Rejected
        b) Granted
        c) Result is/was still pending
        d) 96. Other (specify): _____
        e) Don't know
        f) Prefer not to say

    Did you experience any particular challenges in applying for asylum? (Do NOT prompt)
        a) No challenges
        b) Process took too long
        c) Did not understand asylum process
        d) Did not have the correct documents
        e) Asked for bribes/corruption
        f) 96. Other (specify) : _____
        g) Don't know
        h) Prefer not to say

    COUNTRY 3: _____
    What was the result? (Do NOT prompt)
        a) Rejected
        b) Granted
        c) Result is/was still pending
        d) 96. Other (specify): _____
        e) Don't know
        f) Prefer not to say

    Did you experience any particular challenges in applying for asylum? (Do NOT prompt)
        a) No challenges
        b) Process took too long
        c) Did not understand asylum process
        d) Did not have the correct documents
        e) Asked for bribes/corruption
        f) 96. Other (specify) : _____

g) Don't know
h) Prefer not to say

51. And now, in the current situation, have you sought or do you intend to seek asylum (now or in the future)? (Do NOT prompt)
a) Yes, I have sought asylum in Spain → q51.1
b) Yes, I am considering seeking asylum → q51.2
c) No → q52
d) Don't know → q52
e) Prefer not to say → q52

IF HAS SOUGHT ASYLUM IN SPAIN
51.1 Have the authorities already registered your asylum claim?
a) Yes
b) No → Details provided:_____
c) Doesn't know → Details provided:_____
d) Prefers not to say

IF CONSIDERING
51.2 In Spain or somewhere else?
a) In Spain
b) Elsewhere
c) Doesn't know
d) Prefers not to say

****
ABOUT THE ROUTE
****

52. Having in mind all these places where you have been and that you consider part of the journey that brought you to Spain... Were you forced to move from/go to some of these places against your will? (Do NOT prompt)
a) Yes → **52.1 In how many countries did this happen?** _____ → q53
b) No → q55
c) Don't know → q55
d) Prefer not to say → q55

COUNTRY 1
53. What country where you moved from? (Do NOT prompt)_____
        Doesn't know, Prefers not to say

53.1 Where were you moved into? (If within same country, pick "Other" and specify)
_____
_____

54. How many times did this happen? ___

55. Who forced you? (multiple answer)
☑ Persons on the move
☑ Trip organisers/smugglers
☑ Security forces/police
☑ Government authorities
☑ Persons providing assistance

☑ 96. Other (specify) →
_____
☑ Don't know
☑ Prefer not to say
☑ Not applicable → _____

COUNTRY 2
What country where you moved from? (Do NOT prompt)_____
        Doesn't know
        Prefers not to say

Where were you moved into? (If within same country, pick "Other" and specify)
_____
_____

How many times did this happen? ___
Who forced you? (multiple answer)
☑ Persons on the move
☑ Trip organisers/smugglers
☑ Security forces/police
☑ Government authorities
☑ Persons providing assistance

☑ 96. Other (specify) → _____
☑ Don't know
☑ Prefer not to say
☑ Not applicable → _____

COUNTRY 3
What country where you moved from? (Do NOT prompt)_____
        Doesn't know
        Prefers not to say

Where were you moved into? (If within same country, pick "Other" and specify)
_____
_____
_____

How many times did this happen? ___
Who forced you? (multiple answer)
☑ Persons on the move
☑ Trip organisers/smugglers
☑ Security forces/police
☑ Government authorities
☑ Persons providing assistance

☑ 96. Other (specify) → _____
☑ Don't know
☑ Prefer not to say

☑ Not applicable → _____

56. Having in mind all these places where you have been and that you consider part of the journey that brought you to Spain... Did you experience any violence, mistreatment, or other forms of abuse in any of these countries? (Do NOT prompt)

    a) Yes → q55.1
    b) No → q55.2
    c) Don't know→ q55.2
    d) Prefer not to say→ q55.2

IF YES

56.1 Can I ask you more about these experiences?
Remember that you are able to stop at any time or not answer a question if you prefer not to. I remind you that this information will be kept confidential and your name will not be taken.

    a) Yes
    b) No → Any details provided so far:
    _____
    _____ → q74

IF NO, DK, DA
    56.2 Any details provided so far:
    _____
    _____

    → q74

****

Country with worst experience

****

IF YES

57. What was the place on your route where you experienced the most violence, mistreatment, or abuse? (do NOT prompt)

☑ Settlement/city/town → q58
☑ Border crossing → q58.3
☑ On sea route → q58.4
☑ On land route → q58.4

    a) None in particular → q59, 61
    b) Don't know → q59, 61
    c) Prefer not to say→ q59, 61

IF SETTLEMENT
58. 58.1, 58.2 Would you mind telling me the name of the city/town where this occurred? (do NOT prompt)
(Interviewer: write down country first, then specific place)
_____ DK, DA

IF BORDER CROSSING
58.3. Would you mind telling me what countries was the border-crossing between? (Maximum 3 countries. Do NOT prompt)_____
Doesn't know, Prefers not to say

IF SEA OR LAND ROUTE
58.4. Would you mind telling me the countries from which you left and that you arrived to in this trip? (Max two countries. Do NOT prompt)_____
Doesn't know, Prefers not to say

58.5 (DO NOT READ) Introduce any other details provided about ports or cities in the route, starting with 1st one:
_____

---

59. How long did you stay in this place/border crossing/route? (In days) _____

60. If that is ok, can you tell me what type of mistreatment or abuse did you suffer in this place? (do NOT prompt)

(VIOLENCE)
☑ Physical abuse/violence
☑ Shooting/threat of shooting
☑ Sexual abuse
(FORCED TO)
☑ Forced separation from family
☑ Forced to perform work against your will
☑ Kept at a certain location against your will
☑ Forced to give blood or organs against your will
☑ Forced movement to another location
(OTHER MISTREATMENT)
☑ Discrimination
☑ Worked without getting the expected payment
☑ Sexual exploitation (such as sexual favours in return for help/assistance)

☑ Extortion/corruption
☑ Emotional abuse (threat of physical assault, humiliation, intimidation; insults)
(BASIC NEEDS)
☑ Deprived of water
☑ Deprived of food
(OTHER)
☑ Robbery/theft
☑ Shipwreck
☑ Death of a family member
☑ 96. Other (specify): _____
_____
☑ Don't know
☑ Prefer not to say

61. If that is ok, could you tell me who mistreated you in this/these manner(s)? (do NOT prompt)

☑ Trip organizers/smugglers
☑ Security forces/police
☑ Other local authorities
☑ UNHCR personnel
☑ Other persons providing assistance
☑ Persons from host community
☑ Family member(s)

☑ Non-related persons also on the move
☑ Unknown individuals

☑ 96. Other (specify) : _____
☑ Don't know
☑ Prefer not to say

****

2nd Country with worst experience

****

62. Was there a second place where you experienced mistreatment? (do NOT prompt)

a) Yes
b) No → q74

c) Don't know → q74
d) Prefer not to say → q74

63. Where was this? (do NOT prompt)

☑ Settlement/city/town → q64
☑ Border crossing → q64.3
☑ On sea route → q64.4
☑ On land route → q64.4

a) Don't know → q65, 67 → q74 (NO 2ND COUNTRY)
b) Prefer not to say → q65, 67 → q74 (NO 2ND COUNTRY

IF SETTLEMENT

64. 64.1, 64.2 Would you mind telling me the name of the city/town where this occurred? (do NOT prompt)
*(Interviewer: write down country first, then specific place)*_____
Doesn't know, Prefers not to say

IF BORDER CROSSING

64.3. Would you mind telling me what countries was the border-crossing between? (Maximum 3 countries. Do NOT prompt)_____
Doesn't know, Prefers not to say

IF SEA OR LAND ROUTE

64.4. Would you mind telling me the countries from which you left and that you arrived to in this trip? (Max 3 countries. Do NOT prompt)_____
Doesn't know, Prefers not to say

64.5 (DO NOT READ) Introduce any other details provided about ports or cities in the route, starting with 1st one:
_____

---

65. How long did you stay in this place/border crossing/route? (In days) _____

66. If that is ok, can you tell me what type of mistreatment or abuse did you suffer in this place? (do NOT prompt)

(VIOLENCE)
☑ Physical abuse/violence
☑ Shooting/threat of shooting
☑ Sexual abuse
(FORCED TO)
☑ Forced separation from family
☑ Forced to perform work against your will
☑ Kept at a certain location against your will
☑ Forced to give blood or organs against your will
☑ Forced movement to another location
(OTHER MISTREATMENT)
☑ Discrimination
☑ Worked without getting the expected payment
☑ Sexual exploitation (such as sexual favours in return for help/assistance)

☑ Extortion/corruption
☑ Emotional abuse (threat of physical assault, humiliation, intimidation; insults)
(BASIC NEEDS)
☑ Deprived of water
☑ Deprived of food
(OTHER)
☑ Robbery/theft
☑ Shipwreck
☑ Death of a family member
☑ 96. Other (specify): _____
_____
☑ Don't know
☑ Prefer not to say

67. If that is ok, could you tell me who mistreated you in this/these manner(s)? (do NOT prompt)

☑ Trip organizers/smugglers

☑ Security forces/police
☑ Other local authorities

☑ UNHCR personnel
☑ Other persons providing assistance

☑ Persons from host community

☑ Family member(s)
☑ Non-related persons also on the move
☑ Unknown individuals

☑ 96. Other (specify) :
_____
_____
☑ Don't know
☑ Prefer not to say

****

3rd Country with worst experience

****

68. Was there a third place where you experienced mistreatment? (do NOT prompt)

a) Yes
b) No → q74

c) Don't know → q74
d) Prefer not to say → q74

69. Where was this? (do NOT prompt)

☑ Settlement/city/town → q70
☑ Border crossing → q70.3
☑ On sea route → q70.4
☑ On land route → q70.4

a) Don't know → q71
b) Prefer not to say → q71

IF SETTLEMENT

70. **70.1, 70.2 Would you mind telling me the name of the city/town where this occurred?** (do NOT prompt)
*(Interviewer: write down country first, then specific place)*_____
    Doesn't know, Prefers not to say

IF BORDER CROSSING

70.3. Would you mind telling me what countries was the border-crossing between? (Maximum 3 countries. Do NOT prompt)_____
Doesn't know, Prefers not to say

IF SEA OR LAND ROUTE

70.4. Would you mind telling me the countries from which you left and that you arrived to in this trip? (Max 3 countries. Do NOT prompt)_____
    Doesn't know, Prefers not to say

70.5 (DO NOT READ) Introduce any other details provided about ports or cities in the route, starting with 1st one:
_____

---

71. **How long did you stay in this place/border crossing/route?** (In days) _____

72. **If that is ok, can you tell me what type of mistreatment or abuse did you suffer in this place?** (do NOT prompt)

(VIOLENCE)
- ☑ Physical abuse/violence
- ☑ Shooting/threat of shooting
- ☑ Sexual abuse
(FORCED TO)
- ☑ Forced separation from family
- ☑ Forced to perform work against your will
- ☑ Kept at a certain location against your will
- ☑ Forced to give blood or organs against your will
- ☑ Forced movement to another location
(OTHER MISTREATMENT)
- ☑ Discrimination
- ☑ Worked without getting the expected payment
- ☑ Sexual exploitation (such as sexual favours in return for help/assistance)

- ☑ Extortion/corruption
- ☑ Emotional abuse (threat of physical assault, humiliation, intimidation; insults)
(BASIC NEEDS)
- ☑ Deprived of water
- ☑ Deprived of food
(OTHER)
- ☑ Robbery/theft
- ☑ Shipwreck
- ☑ Death of a family member
- ☑ 96. Other (specify): _____
_____
- ☑ Don't know
- ☑ Prefer not to say

73. **If that is ok, could you tell me who mistreated you in this/these manner(s)?** (do NOT prompt)
- ☑ Trip organizers/smugglers
- ☑ Security forces/police
- ☑ Other local authorities
- ☑ UNHCR personnel
- ☑ Other persons providing assistance

- ☑ Persons from host community
- ☑ Family member(s)
- ☑ Non-related persons also on the move
- ☑ Unknown individuals
- ☑ 96. Other (specify) : _____
- ☑ Don't know
- ☑ Prefer not to say

****
ENDING THE INTERVIEW
****

74. **Do you have any recommendations that you would like to pass on to UNHCR or for other people currently considering leaving their countries on the same route?** (do NOT prompt)
  a) No
  b) Yes → _____
_____
_____

75. **We have now ended the interview. Do you have some questions or comments you would like to make before we finalize?**
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Thank you very much for your contribution. The answers you have provided will help us better understand the situation of persons arriving to Spanish coasts/Ceuta and Melilla, in order to be able to provide a better assistance. As I said before, remain assured all the information you gave me will remain anonymous and confidential. I wish you all the best.

End time: __ : ___

(enumerator to fill)

76. **[OBS] Specific needs:**
   a) No
   b) Physically disabled
   c) Mentally disabled
   d) Mentally and physically disabled
   e) Don't know
   f) Prefer not to say

   75.1 Any relevant details (specify): _____

77. **Did the person mention having witnessed deaths during the route?:**
   a) No
   b) Yes → Please specify: _____

78. **Did the person provide information on whether the route was organized?:**
   a) No information provided
   b) Yes – It was organized as a full-package
   c) Yes – It was organized leg-by-leg
   d) Yes – It was organized in some part(s) only → Which part? _____

   IF YES
   79.1 Did the person provide information on why was it organized this way?
   a) No
   b) Yes → Please specify: _____

79. **Did the person provide information on the cost of the route/trip to Spain?:**
   ☑ No information provided
   ☑ Yes, total cost → _____
   ☑ Yes, cost paid at beginning → _____
   ☑ Yes, remaining debts → _____
   ☑ Yes, non-remaining debts → _____

80. **Interviewer's comments on interview contents:** [please, note any complementary information on the contents already registered]
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

81. **Was an interpreter used in this interview?**
   a) No → q82.3
   b) Yes → q82.1

   IF INTERPRETER
   81.1 Which interpreter?_____

   81.2 How do you evaluate the degree of understanding and communication between the interpreter?
   a) They seemed to understand each other sufficiently well
   b) There were some communication problems (please explain in notes)
   b) Not that fluent (communication not so good, but sufficient for basic information in interview)
   c) Not fluent at all, the interview was seriously impaired by language issues

   81.3 Which (main) language was used during the interview (by the respondent)? _____
   81.4 Was the respondent fluent in this language?
   a) Yes (sufficient for good communication)

ANNEX II: ENDNOTES

1	UNHCR. 11 January 2018. Mediterranean Situation: Spain. Available at: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean/location/5226.
2	UNHCR. 12 February 2018. Europe Monthly Update – 2017 Recap. Available at: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/61936.
3	UNHCR. 16 February 2018. Refugee and Migrant Arrivals to Europe in 2017. Available at: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/62023. P.2
4	UNHCR. 02 May 2018. Refugee and migrant children in Europe: overview 2017. Available at: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/63435 . P.1.
5	Eurostat. 30 March 2018. Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex annual aggregated data. Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database.
6	 UNHCR. 11 January 2018. Italy: Sea Arrivals Dashboard – January to December 2017. Available at: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/61547.
7	In this report, specific analysis is included for seven of these countries; Cameroon is not included due to the relatively low number of arrivals in the period covered. Cameroonians represented 5 per cent of the arrivals from January to July, but only 1.8 per cent between August and December. See: UNHCR. 16 February 2018. Refugee and Migrant Arrivals to Europe in 2017. Available at: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/62023. P.2.
8	UNOCHA. 2018. Humanitarian Needs Overview – Syria. Available at: https://hno-syria.org/#sector-needs
9	Nationality data is estimated by UNHCR based on MoI data.
10	Demographic data is based on UNHCR estimates.
11	Al Jazeera. 25 July 2013. Scores killed in Guinea ethnic violence. Available at:
 https://www.aljazeera.com/news/africa/2013/07/2013724201430758730.html