

# Spain Arrivals Dashboard

January - October 2016

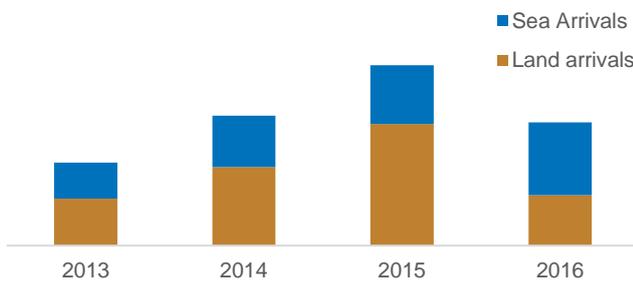
## Key Figures

**11,109** arrivals to Spain

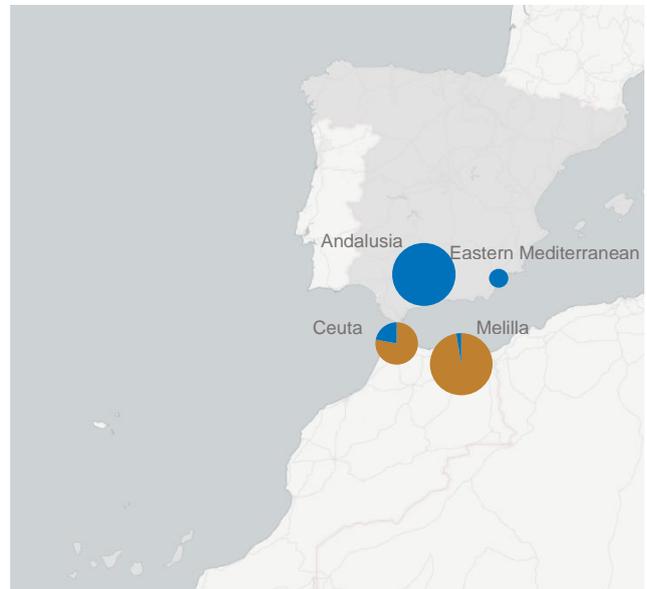
**4,553** land arrivals

**6,556** sea arrivals

## Arrivals to Spain | 2013- Oct 2016

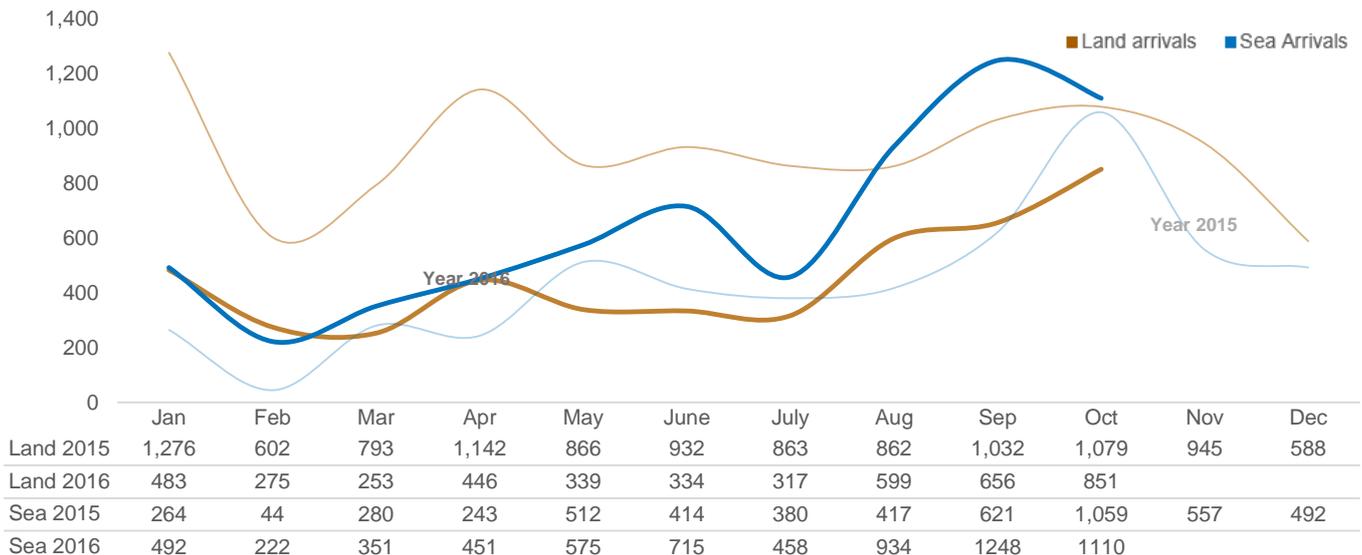


## Arrivals to Spain by location | Jan- Oct 2016



Between 1 January and 31 October 2016, 11,109 refugees and migrants entered Spain: 6,556 (60%) arrived by sea while 4,553 (40%) arrived by land to the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. Total sea arrivals, including those to the Canary Islands and the enclaves, have increased by 55% compared to same period of last year. Arrivals to the mainland mainly reached the Andalusian Coast, having departed from Morocco and Algeria: they have increased by 75% (5,024 people arrived in January-October 2016, while 2,874 people arrived during same period of last year).

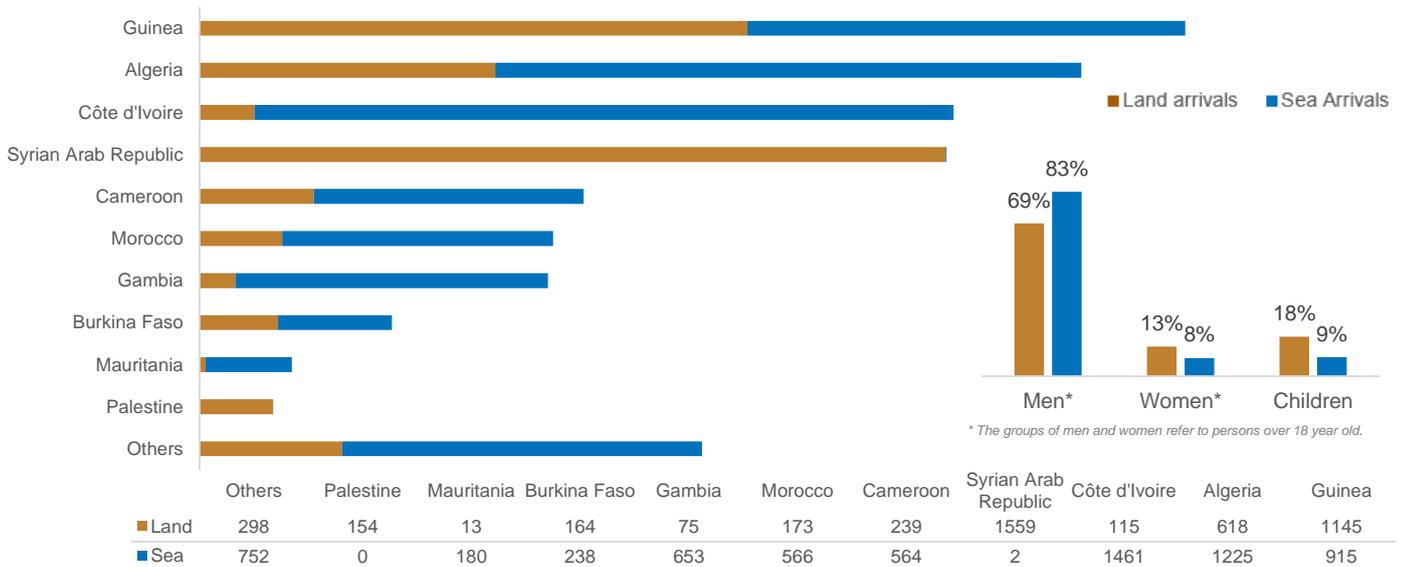
## Sea and land arrivals to Spain | 2015-2016



During the first ten months of 2016, total land arrivals to Spain have decreased by 50% compared to the same period of 2015. However, an increasing trend of arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla has been observed in the last months, with 851 persons registered in October 2016 (the highest number since November 2015) and 230 people entering Ceuta in just one day on 30 October. Reception conditions remain a concern to UNHCR in both enclaves due to overcrowding and inadequacy of premises particularly to accommodate families. Furthermore, the law does not provide for time limits with regard to reception in the enclaves, nor does it set out prioritization criteria for transfers to the mainland. The time asylum-seekers spend in reception facilities in Ceuta and Melilla can thus range from three weeks to three months or more.

Arrival figures for Spain are provided by Spanish Ministry of Interior and Spanish Police. Figures are subject to future adjustment and should not be considered final.

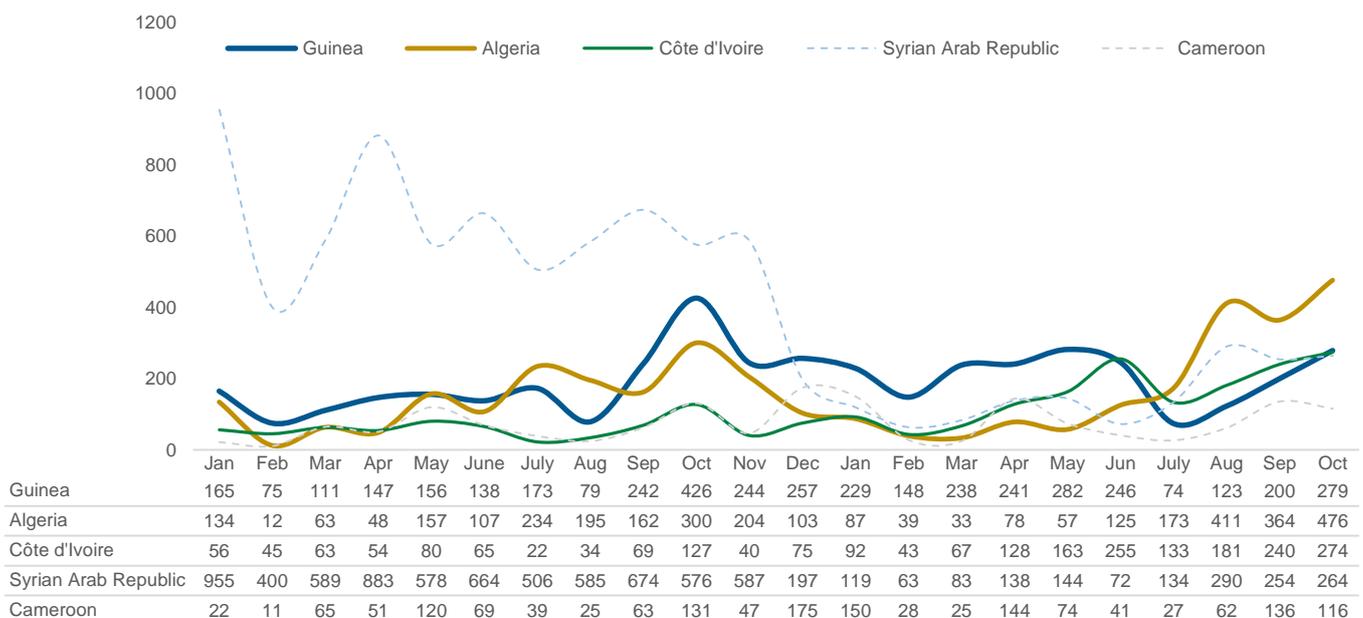
### Top ten nationalities of arrivals to Spain | Jan – Oct 2016



Most **sea arrivals** reach the Andalusian shores and mainly originate from sub-Saharan African countries (over 70%) Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Cameroon, Guinea and Algeria (14%). While the majority of sea arrivals are men (80%), the number of women and Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) is on the increase. New arrivals include persons fleeing violence or persecution and women fleeing Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and UASC. Since summer 2016, UNHCR staff is present in the coastal area from Almeria to Tarifa (Cádiz).

Between January and October 2016, 65% of **land arrivals** reached Melilla and 35% reached Ceuta. Most arrivals by land are Syrians and Palestinians fleeing the Syrian conflict: over 1,700 people arrived, mainly families (42% children, 24% women and 34% men). Despite the ongoing difficulties for people originating from sub-Saharan African countries to access Spain via Melilla and Ceuta, some 2,500 arrived either irregularly or by jumping the fence between Morocco and the enclaves. Access to territory via the enclaves continues to be particularly difficult for women and children from sub-Saharan countries.

### Top five nationalities of arrivals to Spain - Monthly trends | Jan 2015 – Oct 2016



Between 1 January 2015 and 31 October 2016, the five most common nationalities of sea and land arrivals to Spain were Syrians (8,755; 32%), Guineans (4,175; 15%), Algerians (3,562; 3%) and Cameroonians (1,621; 6%). Between August and October 2016, over 800 Syrians (mainly families) have entered Spain through the land border between Morocco and the Spanish enclave of Melilla: the western Mediterranean route has thus become the second most frequently used EU entry point for Syrians, after the eastern Mediterranean route.