Refugees’ Crisis in Spain

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UNHCR Data
# SPAIN Weekly snapshot - Week 47 (19 - 25 Nov 2018)

The charts below are based on figures from the Ministry of Interior and UNHCR estimates. All figures are provisional and subject to change.

## Sea and land arrivals in week 47

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Change (%)</th>
<th>Dif. 2017</th>
<th>Arrivals as of 25 Nov 2018</th>
<th>Arrivals as of 25 Nov 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Sea and Land</strong></td>
<td>57,378</td>
<td>+128%</td>
<td>+9%</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>1,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sea</strong></td>
<td>51,158</td>
<td>+163%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1077</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land (Ceuta &amp; Melilla)</strong></td>
<td>6,220</td>
<td>+9%</td>
<td></td>
<td>114</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Arrivals as of 25 Nov 2018**: 57,378
- **Arrivals as of 25 Nov 2017**: 1,191
- **Avg. daily arrivals Week 47**: 170
- **Avg. weekly arrivals in Nov so far**: 1,119
- **Avg. daily arrivals Week 47**: 154
- **Avg. weekly arrivals in Nov so far**: 973

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1. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Sea and land arrivals during the last five weeks

Arrivals per month

Most common nationalities, Jan-Oct 2018

Demographic breakdown, Jan-Oct 2018

JNCHR / November 27 2018
Source: UNHCR Spain data portal
Proportion of arrivals is based on UNHCR estimates from data collected in the field.
Based on figures from the Spanish Ministry of Interior and UNHCR estimates.
Number of refugees submitted for resettlement by country in Europe

Number of individuals submitted for resettlement in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>18,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>10,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>4,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>4,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes
Source: rsq.unhcr.org
Resettlement submissions globally in 2018 total 58,312 (January to September), including the 25,089 (43%) submitted to the 19 European countries highlighted on the map. The map includes Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)). The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Spain is the most welcoming EU country for refugees, survey finds

A Pew Research Center study of 18 nations says that 86% of Spaniards believe people fleeing violence and war should be accepted in the country.
More than half of the people surveyed in Hungary opposed accepting refugees

Outside the EU, Mexico, Canada and Australia were the most welcoming countries

Besides listing its own demands, the Spanish government has added a list of requests from Morocco

Commission sources suggested there will be a positive response to the request, without providing details of the aid that might be extended. Spain is asking for money from the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, which has set aside €3.1 billion for the 2014-2020 period for assistance to migrants and refugees.

Spain last received funds on July 2, when the EU sent €25.6 million to improve the migrant reception system in Ceuta and Melilla, two Spanish cities located on the northern coast of Africa that have recently seen a spike in arrivals from Morocco. The funds were also aimed at enhancing return strategies.
KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Germany: In August, Germany has signed agreements with Spain and Greece to return previously registered asylum-seekers.

Austria: On 26 August, the Federal Government decided to bar access for young asylum-seekers to apprenticeships in Austria.

Italy: UNHCR and IOM national offices released a joint press release on 23 August urging the Italian government to allow refugees and migrants rescued on board the Italian coastal ship Diciotti to disembark.

Greece: The situation is alarming on Lesvos' Moria, where 7,000 people are living in dreadful conditions at a RIC intended for 2,000.

Cyprus: Arrivals increased during August, with reportedly 7 boats reaching Cyprus, including one directly from Syria, within a period of three weeks.

Includes Serbia and Kosovo ([66]S/RES/1244 (1999)). The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
The Dublin Regulation
Reform of the EU Asylum System

Parliament is fighting for a well-functioning system based on **solidarity**

**What are the Dublin rules?**

The Dublin regulation determines which EU country is responsible for processing applications for international protection.

The country in which an asylum seeker first arrives **will be automatically** responsible for processing the asylum application.
Reform of the EU Asylum System

The Parliament’s position

- The country in which an asylum seeker first arrives would no longer be automatically responsible for processing the asylum application.
- Asylum seekers with a “genuine link” to a particular EU country should be transferred there.
- Those without a genuine link to an EU country should be shared fairly among all member states.
- Countries refusing to participate in the transfer of asylum seekers could lose EU funds.
- Security measures should be stepped up and all asylum seekers must be registered upon arrival with their fingerprints checked against relevant EU databases.
- Provisions on minors should be strengthened and family reunification procedures accelerated.
One of the solutions.....

Integration
Definition

“A dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States”

It includes reference to the importance of employment, education, civic and community participation and of cultural and religious diversity.

The EU Common Basic Principles, adopted in 2004
Integration is directly correlated to acceptance of asylum applications
Integration

- When they arrive in the EU, they are **stripped of their dignity** and face Europe’s inability to adopt humanitarian migration policies.
- Refugees try to reclaim their careers.
- Refugees are **unemployed** and, often, **overqualified** people.
Integration

The success or failure of integration has large economic, social, and political implications.

**Risks in case of failure**

- **Economic**: High and long-term unemployment, employment below skill level
- **Social**: Pressure on social cohesion due to migration concerns
- **Political**: Changed political decisions in response to perceived negative impact of migrants

**Opportunities in case of success**

- **Economic**: GDP contribution of up to €60 billion to €70 billion annually by 2025
- **Social**: Demographic boost driven by age structure and fertility rate of refugees
Integration

Committed funds...

- ~€12.3 billion for EU fund for asylum, migration and integration (2014-2020 period)
- ~€7.2 billion for migration and integration in 2016 in Sweden
- ~€12.7 billion for admission and integration of refugees and asylum seekers in 2017 in Germany

...to improve Europe's asylum procedures...
Countries should allocate their resources wisely to develop a system that allows fast decisions on asylum requests, optimal integration support for those who stay, and effective repatriation of those who are not granted asylum.

...and develop holistic integration measures
Success integration requires early, effective and long-term measures that tackle four areas of integration simultaneously.
Our Survey

1. Approximately how many refugee doctors are there in your country?

2. What process do refugee doctors need to go through, in order to register and work as doctors?

3. Are there any special initiatives to help refugee doctors in your country? If so, please give details.
Issues arising from results

- Poor data collection on refugee doctor numbers
- Most countries do not collect data on the professional status of asylum seekers on arrival
- Once in the country, refugee doctors may be difficult to locate
- Distinguishing refugee doctors from “overseas doctors”, i.e. non-EU
- Language course provision and examination is hugely variable between countries
- Very few initiatives to help this group of doctors
- Difficulty in getting jobs/discrimination post registration
The reality.....
Conclusions

Asylum-seekers want what most of us want:

► to feel safe,
► to be on the right side of the law,
► to work,
► to be surrounded by their loved ones and
► to see a better future for their children
If Europe can work collectively to provide those building blocks for a better life, it will turn, what has so far been a crisis, into an opportunity.
... let’s build a Europe worth to be proud of
Thank you