

WELCOME TO SPAIN

AN INFO-GUIDE
FOR MIGRANTS
AND REFUGEES

¡NINGUNA PERSONA
ES ILEGAL!

► NOVEMBER 2018

ENGLISH

WELCOME

INTRODUCTION

DEAR TRAVELLERS,

We are people from many different countries in Europe and beyond. We are part of the network welcome2europe. Some of us have experiences of travelling to and through Europe. Others have supported migrants and refugees to obtain access to their basic social rights for years.

We fight together for freedom of movement for everybody and we believe that all human beings are equal and should have the same rights. Therefore, we have built up a solidary network. This guide is for refugees and migrants who arrive in Spain. We want to give you information that might be helpful when you arrive in different places in Spain. For example, it is good to know that the situation is different if you arrive in Ceuta or Melilla to if you arrive in mainland

Spain. We want to give you an overview of the options available and hints about how to get through difficulties.

We have also recommended you trusted contacts in Spain where you can go to get advice about the different situations you might be in. There are several ways to get a residence permit in Spain. Whatever your personal decision will be, we would like to inform you that there are even ways of regularisation which are not available in other European countries such as the so called « Arraigo Social » (☞ [chap. 7 : Residency in Spain](#)).

In general we would like to support you to get to your destination and to get your right to stay. We welcome you to Europe and wish you much power in your ongoing future!

www.w2eu.info 

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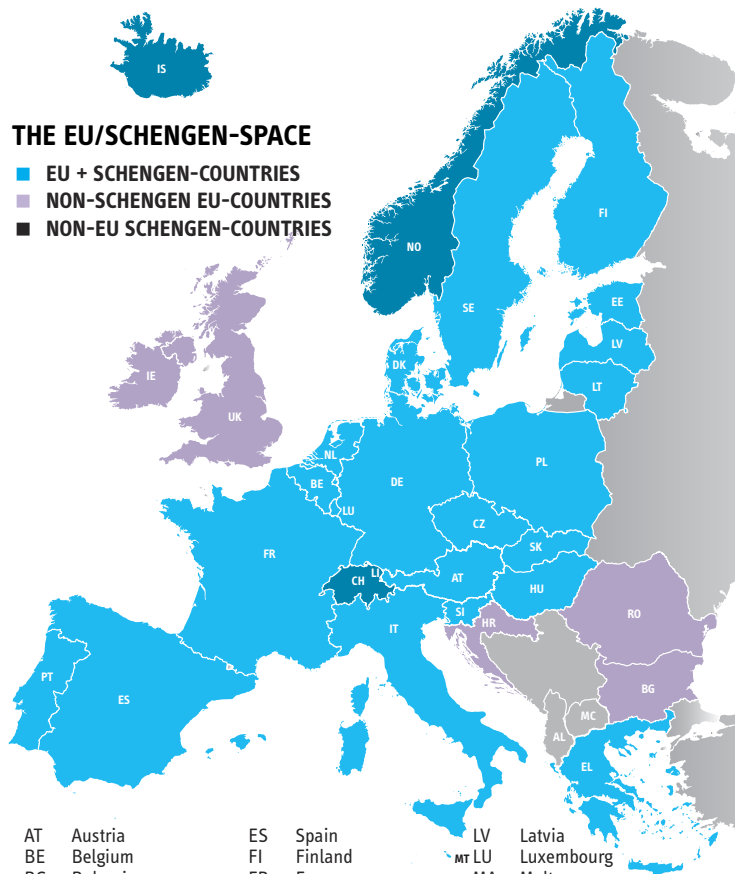
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THE EU/SCHENGEN-SPACE

- EU + SCHENGEN-COUNTRIES
- NON-SCHENGEN EU-COUNTRIES
- NON-EU SCHENGEN-COUNTRIES



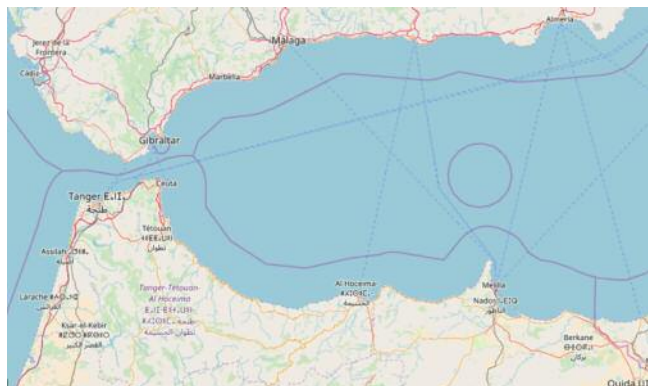
AT	Austria	ES	Spain	LV	Latvia
BE	Belgium	FI	Finland	LU	Luxembourg
BG	Bulgaria	FR	France	MA	Malta
CH	Switzerland	HR	Croatia	NE	Netherlands
CY	Cyprus	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
CZ	Czech Republic	IE	Ireland	PL	Poland
DE	Germany	IS	Iceland	PT	Portugal
DK	Denmark	IT	Italy	SE	Sweden
EE	Estonia	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
EL	Greece	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia



Spain is divided in 17 Autonomous Communities and two Autonomous Cities (Ceuta y Melilla). Each autonomous community is subdivided in provinces. Normally the provinces bare the name of their capitals.

Geographical Map of Spain, Northern Morocco and the Canary Islands





1 SITUATION AT THE BORDER

1.1 WHAT TO DO WHEN ENTERING SPAIN?

When you arrive in Spain, whether by land or by sea, it is very important to get away from the border, and make sure that as many people as possible are made aware that you are there, especially the media. If you are injured or ill, make sure to inform the authorities and other people present, as this is one of the main reasons you might not be pushed back.

ATTENTION

The Spanish authorities are always looking for people involved in human smuggling (☞ [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)). If they suspect that you are involved with smuggling (this could just be because they have seen you driving a boat) they might detain you, and you might have to serve a prison sentence.

1.2 YOUR RIGHTS AT THE BORDER

► The moment you touch Spanish ground or enter Spanish territorial waters, you can not be immediately returned. The authorities have to register your entry in writing and give you the opportunity to claim asylum.


► Medical assistance: If when you arrive to Spain you have problems with your health, you have to be taken to a hospital, and thus you cannot be returned. If you are, despite what we have mentioned above, returned to Morocco after you have entered Spanish territory, this is a “devolución en caliente”. Even though these immediate returns are completely illegal, they continue to occur. In 1.1 we have given some advice on how to avoid them.

REMEMBER

You don't have to sign anything you did not fully understand. You have the right to the assistance of a translator and a lawyer at any moment.

1.3 WHAT TO DO IF THEY PUSH YOU BACK TO MOROCCO


If it was an illegal pushback, contact human rights organisations in Morocco in order to document the push-back. You can for example get in contact with

 **Asociación Manos Solidarias**
 (« ass.n Mains Solidaires »)
 Av. Kitane, n° 57, Tétouan
 Hay Moulay El Hassan
 Tél. +212539717798

You can find contacts in other cities here:

 **w2eu.info/**
morocco.en.html

If you are taken to a prison in Morocco, you have the right to make a phone call. Contact a person close to you, a trusted lawyer or the Association Manos Solidarias on their emergency number:

 **l'Association Manos Solidarias**
 au numéro d'urgence :
 +212662779065.



They have medical and legal assistance and can inform you about your options.


1.4 READMISSION AGREEMENTS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

At the moment, Spain has readmission agreements with several African countries. For now, the agreements which are most relevant to your situation in Spain are the ones with Morocco, Algeria, Senegal, Nigeria and Mauritania. These agreements mean that a person who has declared herself to be from one of these countries, or who has been identified as such, can be deported even if they do not have a passport or any other paper identifying them as citizen of this country. However, everyone has the right to demand international protection in Spain or in the EU and you can fight for this

with the help of a lawyer and support from solidarity structures.

1.5 WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF DETENTION AT THE BORDER

If you arrive directly at the “Pe-nínsula” (Spanish mainland ) [chap. 13 : Glossary](#), it is possible that the police will detain you and take you directly to a CIE (Immigration Detention Center ) [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)) in order to try to deport you. If they send you to a CIE it does not mean that they will be able to deport you. You still have

the right to claim asylum and they can only detain you for 60 days. You can read more about what to do when you are detained here: ( [chap. 10 : Detention and Deportation](#))



REMEMBER

If you enter Spain by sea, bring the number of the Alarm Phone and get informed about the safety advice here:



[w2eu.info/
morocco.en/articles/
morocco-sea.en.html](http://w2eu.info/morocco.en/articles/morocco-sea.en.html).

2 HOW DID YOU ARRIVE?

2.1 VIA CEUTA OR MELILLA

Ceuta and Melilla are Spanish cities on Moroccan territory – the only two land borders between Europe and the African continent. They are part of Spain, but they are not part of the Schengen area (☞ [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)). Therefore, when you arrive to Ceuta or Melilla you have still not arrived in the European zone of free movement and you have to await the permission to go to mainland Spain (the “laisser passer”) in order to continue your journey. During your stay in Ceuta or Melilla you will be accommodated in a CETI (centre for temporary stay for migrants ☞ [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)) where a room is normally shared by ten people, and where you can only go out every day until 11pm.

ATTENTION

Lately, there have been push backs (immediate deportation) of bigger groups back to Morocco after having crossed the fence to Ceuta or Melilla. These deportations took place after having been registered in the CETI. Only people who asked for asylum and declared themselves to be minors haven't been pushed back. Before entering Ceuta or Melilla inform yourself if currently there are these kind of push backs and whom they are deporting.

The situation of migrants in Ceuta and Melilla is notably different from the situation in the rest of Spain in many regards:

2.1.1. Asylum

At the moment, people applying for asylum in Ceuta have to stay in the city until a decision has been made about their asylum application. These decisions take, depending on the case and country of origin, between six months and two years. During that time you will not be able to leave the city. Therefore, most people chose to

wait for their *laissez passer* and apply for asylum once they arrive in mainland Spain. However, asking for asylum can be means of protection for people who are in immediate risk of deportation.

The decision by the authorities not to allow asylum seekers in Ceuta to move freely in Spain is illegal. All legal appeals against this decision have been won, but they also take a long time to win.

In Ceuta it is not possible to apply for asylum at the border. In Melilla this is an option. However, the Moroccan authorities do not let people who look SubSaharan get close to the office, which means that this is only accessible for people from other parts of the world, such as people from Arab countries. Since this system has been in use, the office has not received a single asylum application from a Sub-Saharan person.

2.1.2. Minors

A person registered in Ceuta or Melilla as a unaccompanied foreign minor (MENA) has to stay in the city until they turn 18. The condi-

tions in the center, access to education and work, and the possibility of getting permanent documents are a lot worse than in the rest of Spain and other European countries.


2.1.3. Papers in Ceuta and Melilla

In Ceuta and Melilla you cannot get the civil registration (☞ chap. 3.1. : *Empadronamiento*) but your registration in the CETI counts as proof of your stay in Spain. This means that the time before you can apply for regularization starts when you are in the CETI (☞ chap. 7.1. : *Regularisation*). In Ceuta and Melilla you are not given a N.I.E. (identification number for foreigners ☞ chap. 3.3.1. : *N.I.E.*), your identification number is the registration number from the CETI written on your card.

ATTENTION

Keep the exit paper from the CETI and the paper that the police gave you upon your registration safe, as well as any other paper you receive once you arrive in Spain.


2.1.4. Laisser-passer

In general, everyone is assigned a number when they arrive to Ceuta or Melilla, and the departures to Mainland Spain (“Península”  [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)) follow the order of these numbers. If many people enter, the process to get to mainland Spain may go faster, but there are also other political factors that can either speed up or slow down the process.

The following personal factors can also affect your chances of leaving Ceuta or Melilla:

- ▶ If you are a citizen of one of the countries which have readmission agreements with Spain. Generally Moroccans and Algerians do not get the “laisser passer” unless they are families or seen as especially vulnerable.
- ▶ Sometimes Spain blocks the departures of a certain nationality for a while, when they are negotiating new agreements with the country in question, or if they want to stop the migration flow from this specific country. This has pre-

viously been successfully protested by organised groups of migrants, demanding the right to leave to the mainland.

- ▶ If you are involved in a legal process in Ceuta and Melilla you normally have to stay until the case is resolved.
- ▶ If you have been sanctioned because of inappropriate behavior inside or outside the CETI, your departure may be delayed.
- ▶ If you are registered in the Spanish or European system as previously having received an expulsion order (“orden de expulsión”  [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)), it is very difficult to leave Ceuta or Melilla, as they will try to deport you. Furthermore it is very difficult to escape deportation in these small towns.

For all the above-mentioned reasons, the time you might spend in Ceuta or Melilla varies a lot, but you should expect to be there for at least two months.

 **REMEMBER**

Do not let the time you spend in Ceuta or Melilla be wasted. You can use this time to learn Spanish and make connections with people in Spain and Europe. Ask for solidaric associations, such as Elín in Ceuta (☞ chap. 12 : Contacts). Everything you learn here will help you in your future life in Europe.

When you receive your “laisser passer” and leave to mainland Spain, you will enter the same system as everyone arriving directly to the mainland (☞ chap. 2.2.2. Étapes suivantes en Espagne continentale).

2.2 TO THE COASTS OF MAINLAND SPAIN

2.2.1. Arrival by sea

In the following we will explain to you the procedure applied when you arrive at the Spanish coastline by boat/toy from Morocco.

Rescue

There are several actors that can be involved in the search and res-

cue operations organized by the Spanish authorities, including: Salvamento Marítimo (the Spanish Sea Rescue Organization), the maritime service of the Guardia Civil I (☞ chap. 13 : Glossary) and Frontex, the European Agency for border control. Don't be surprised if when you are being rescued there's Guardia Civil or police present. During the rescue operation it's very important to follow the instructions of the crew members to make sure everyone is safe. Normally, they save children first, women second and men afterwards.

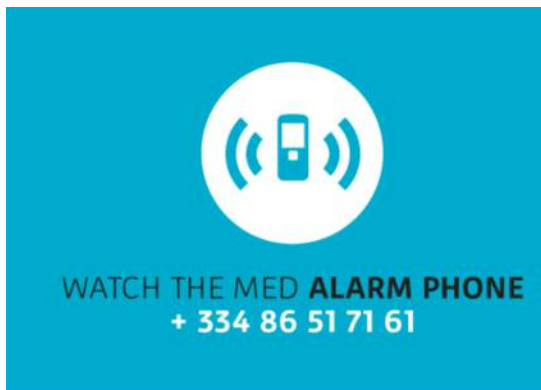
 **REMEMBER**

If your boat is in distress you can contact the Alarm Phone organization so they can call for authorities to save you.

Reception and Assistance

After being rescued you will be transferred to a Spanish port. This might take several days. At the port, you will receive basic humanitarian assistance before you are taken to the police department to be identified. Up until the moment

- IF YOU HAVE FAMILY AND FRIENDS WHO MAKE THE DANGEROUS JOURNEY BY BOAT, THIS NUMBER CAN BE USEFUL TO THEM:**



ALARMPHONE

WWW.WATCHTHEMED.NET

THIS IS NOT A RESCUE NUMBER! But an ALARM NUMBER to support rescue!

DISTRESS AT SEA

1. Call coast guard for rescue.
2. Call our Alarm Phone.
We inform & watch the coast guard.
3. If you are not quickly rescued, we inform media & politics to make pressure.

(DANGER OF) PUSHBACK

1. Call our Alarm Phone.
2. We try to intervene, we witness & document.
3. We inform media & politics to make pressure.

If possible, call in English or French | wtm-alarm-phone01@antira.info

of your identification you are under the custody of the Guardia Civil. Don't worry if they ask you to hand in your mobile phone, charger, money, etc. and to put it in a plastic bag. You will be able to recover everything once your identification is finished. At the port, and after the Guardia Civil gives permission, the Red Cross (Spanish: "Cruz Roja") will act: They will provide you with humanitarian assistance (a blanket, dry clothes and some food) and medical care (they will do a short examination of your state of health, attend any recent injuries and send pregnant women, or severe cases, to the hospital). At the port, you should also find the UNHCR (United Nation's High Commissioner for Refugees). They wear a blue jacket, with "ACNUR" written in white letters on the back. If you are thinking about asking for asylum they can inform you about how and where to do it.


REMEMBER

If you are a minor it is very important to say it right away in order to protect your rights.

Identification:

You will be identified by the National Police, normally at the Police Department. For the identification they will take your fingerprints, a photograph and personal data. If there are doubts that you are really underage, they will do an age test by measuring your bones.

REMEMBER


The whole process, from the moment you arrive at the port until your identification by the police, mustn't take more than 72 hours. At the end of this time they must hand your belongings back to you and hand you a paper with your identification number, the N.I.E. ( [chap. 3.4.1. Le N.I.E.](#)).

ATTENTION

During the whole process you have the right to be accompanied by an interpreter and a lawyer who will inform you about your options and about the possibility to ask for asylum. Don't sign any document you don't fully understand.

Transfer

After your identification is finished there are several possibilities:


A. You remain in detention and they send you to a CIE (Immigration Detention Center) and try to deport you. Read about your rights and options in this situation here:  [chap. 10.2. : CIE](#)

B. Your detention ends and

B1. If you are a minor you will be send to a center for unaccompanied minors where you can live. At the centres are social workers who can help you with your next steps.



B2. For adults there are temporary reception centres all over Spain where you will be sent and where you can stay 3-5 days. Afterwards the organization running the centre normally pays you for a bus ticket to another Spanish City.

B3. Unfortunately, it is also possible that after identification the Police will release you without any further place to go and you will be left in

the street. If this happens to you, make contact immediately with support structures for migrants in order to find a place to stay ( [chap. 12 : Contacts](#)).

2.2.2. Further steps on Mainland Spain

In the past, people who arrived in Mainland Spain would be accommodated by an NGO (Non Governmental Organization, Spanish: ONG) who would facilitate humanitarian programs for up to three months. However, lately not everyone has had this chance. If you are not accommodated, but left in the street, you should immediately contact friends or a local migrants' support group in order to inform them about your situation and find accommodation.

The NGO/ONG that hosts you is supposed to provide Spanish lessons and information about your options in Spain. They can also help you to manage your civil registration empadronamiento ( [chap. 3.1 : Empadronamiento](#)), your tarjeta sanitaria ( [chap. 3.2 : Health card](#)) and some can even help

you process your passport (☞ [chap. 3.3.2. : Passport](#)). If you apply for asylum, one month after your arrival, you have the right to stay in an accommodation center whilst your application is being processed. These programs last for at least 12 months, and the only way to be allowed in, is if you are a refugee or asylum seeker. If you are granted asylum you can continue in the program. If you are denied asylum, or if your process is still ongoing, when the time you were granted is over, you will have to leave the program.

Sometimes the NGOs do not fulfill their responsibility and leave you in the streets. Make sure **BEFORE** the day you have to leave your accommodation that you have somewhere else to go. If you apply for asylum more than one month after your arrival, you will not have a right to further accommodation.

REMEMBER

Being in close contact with the people working with the NGO can open many doors for you. Talk to

them whenever you have the chance!

ATTENTION

If you leave the NGO voluntarily, your right to be accommodated by a state program is not guaranteed any more. If you have been in Spain previously and had your fingerprints taken, you might not be accepted in any program.

2.2.3. Going to another city

If you are sent to a small village, or a city where you do not want to stay, contact the people working with your NGO, and try to arrange to move to another place for your three months stay. This way you can stay within the state accommodation program. It is worth insisting that you really want to learn Spanish, so that if there are no courses in the village you are sent to, you can ask to be sent to the closest city with Spanish courses. If you decide to leave the NGO voluntarily, some NGOs will pay for your to another city or give you some money to travel to another city (**ONLY** cities in Spain, they

will not pay transport for you to leave the country). Be aware: this does not mean that another NGO will accommodate you in the city you arrive in!

2.3 FROM ANOTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRY

If you have arrived in Spain from another EU country and you do not want to claim asylum, you are likely to join the regime of undocumented migrants in Spain. (☞ chap. 6 : life without papers) and you can try to get a residence permit (☞ chap. 7 : residence permit in Spain). You do not automatically have the right to be accommodated by an NGO (Spanish: ONG ☞ chap. 13 : Glossary), but you can contact solidarity organisations around you to find out what options you have (☞ chap. 12 : Contacts) You can also claim asylum. According to European law, known as the Dublin system, you have to apply for asylum in the country where you entered the EU. Actually, this law is not often applied in Spain,

but if it is applied to you, then read more here ☞ chap. 9 : Dublin.

ATTENTION

Having a residence permit in another EU country protects you from being deported to your country of origin, but it does not automatically give you a residence permit in Spain. For this you need a European residence permit (☞ chap. 13 : Glossary).

2.4 BY FLIGHT / WITH A VISA

If you are thinking of applying for a visa, or need to renew your current visa, you can find information about this here (only in Spanish):

 www.bit.ly/20QxWl0

You can find official information about the different types of visa here:

 www.bit.ly/2jiD7E1

You can find official information about the different types of visa

here: (☞ [chap. 6 : Life without papers](#)). You will then have the option to claim asylum (☞ [chap. 4 : Asylum application in Spain](#)) or to stay wit-

hout papers, trying to get regularization (☞ [chap. 7 : residence in Spain](#)).

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO DO NOW?

STAY IN SPAIN

- ▶ **Apply for asylum in Spain** (☞ [chap. 4, page 29](#))
- ▶ **Declaring yourself underaged** (☞ [chap. 5, page 34](#))
- ▶ **Stay in Spain without papers** (☞ [chap. 6, page 36](#))
- ▶ **Apply for legal residence in Spain** (☞ [chap. 7, page 40](#))

GO TO ANOTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRY (☞ [chap. 8, page 43](#))

3 BASICS OF LIVING IN SPAIN

3.1 EMPADRONAMIENTO (CIVIL REGISTRATION)

Empadronamiento is the Spanish word for the process of registering yourself as an official resident of a city or town. Anyone can apply for empadronamiento, whether or not they have Spanish nationality, and you don't need any kind of permission. It's advisable to register for empadronamiento because it allows you to access some social services and the public health system, depending on the region of Spain you are living in. Furthermore, in the future it will allow you to demonstrate how long you've been in Spain and this can help you to get residence or work permits. For the application you have to go to the City Hall (« Ayuntamiento ») [chap. 13 : Glossary](#). In general you need your passport to get registered, but there

are people who are registered without a passport, so even if you don't have a passport it's worth trying.



REMEMBER

It's advisable that you give your real address, but you can also give another address (of a friend for example) as long as you give a valid address where you can receive mail. It is possible to apply for empadronamiento giving the address of a hostel, a shack, associations, caravans, vans, etc. It's permitted and recognised by the law, although it may seem strange at first. If you are in such a situation go to Social Services so that they can authorise your application. If you are staying with a NGO (Spanish: ONG) [chap. 13 : Glossary](#) ask them to make your empadronamiento with the address of the NGO. Sometimes you need to insist so that they will do this.



ATTENTION

You're obliged to renew your empadronamiento every two years: **REMEMBER THAT IF YOU DON'T**

RENEW IT YOU WILL LOSE THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE TIME YOU HAVE BEEN IN SPAIN (and a record of the time you have been here is fundamental when applying for future residency documents).

3.2 LA TARJETA SANITARIA (PUBLIC HEALTH CARD)

Once you are registered (empadronado), you can apply for a Public Health Card. This card gives you access to the general public health system in Spain (Emergencies, general medicine, specialists). Whether you can get a health card without having asked for asylum or obtained a residence permit depends on the Spanish federal community (“comunidad”) where you are registered. If you can’t get a card, get in contact with a local support organization (☞ [chap. 12 : Contacts](#)).


3.3 EDUCATION IN SPAIN

There are several ways to get training (professional and formal education) in Spain. If you are registered (empadronado) you can try to enrol for the secondary education for adults (fee free). After one or two years you can obtain the ESO/ESPA title (general secondary education) and after one or two years more the “Bachillerato”, the title you need to access University. The Universities in Spain have quite high fees, but once you have obtained a residence permit you can apply for scholarships and other financial support.

If you are with an NGO, ask (and insist!) for professional training and language courses. There’s a big variety of courses the NGO can facilitate (and pay for). You can also find language courses, support for jobseekers and other professional courses and workshops at other institutions like the labour unions. Search for more information at the social centres (Centros Cívicos) in your neighbourhood.

3.4 PAPERS, PAPERS

3.4.1 The N.I.E. (Identification Number for Foreigners)

The N.I.E. (Identification number for foreigners) is the identification number assigned to each foreigner once they are registered in Spain (with the exception of Ceuta and Melilla  chap. 2.1 : Par Ceuta et Melilla). If you don't have a N.I.E., or don't know what yours is, get in contact with a local NGO or support structure. During your stay in Spain, the N.I.E. serves as identification for all institutions.



ATTENTION

Once you leave Spain, the number is not valid anymore.

3.4.2. The Passport

3.4.2.1. What do I need a passport for?

For some formal procedures in Spain it's necessary to have a passport. Most importantly:

A. For Civil Registry (Empadronamiento)

B. When asking for legal residence

C. When receiving official diplomas and titles from professional or academic training

D. When getting married

3.4.2.2. How can I obtain my passport?

In practice, there are two ways of obtaining your passport once in Spain: by getting it sent from your country of origin (or from where ever you left on your way to Europe), or by applying for a new passport at the embassy of your country in Madrid.



ATTENTION

For nationals of some countries, such as Guinea Conakry, it's difficult to obtain a passport at the embassy because they issue passports only on very rare occasions. If that is the case for you and you have a passport in your home coun-

try it helps a lot to have it sent to Spain.

3.4.2.3. When should I NOT have a passport?

Don't ever walk with your passport in the street when you don't have a residence permit. If the police take your passport from you it is a lot easier for them to deport you. It's particularly important not to travel or cross to other European countries with your passport, as there are a lot of police controls

on public transport and at the borders.

If you have to travel and you need your passport at your destination it's recommended to leave your passport behind with a person you trust and have it sent once you arrive.



ATTENTION

Don't try to enter Spain irregularly with your passport on you. Once you have arrived contact someone to send it to you.

4 APPLY FOR ASYLUM IN SPAIN

There exist two types of international protection in Spain: asylum and subsidiary protection. When you apply for asylum you automatically apply for both types, and the state will decide which one you are granted.

Asylum is the protection granted to refugees. According to the law, anyone who is outside of their country and has a well-founded fear of facing persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, belonging to a certain social group or political opinion, fit the criteria for this type of protection.

Subsidiary protection is granted to people who do not meet the requirements for asylum but would be at serious risk of suffering severe injury (death penalty, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or serious threat to life and integrity in armed conflicts).

There also exists protection for humanitarian reasons, which can

be granted for other reasons than those mentioned above.

4.1 HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO APPLY FOR ASYLUM (PROCEDURE)

In Spain you can apply for asylum in the asylum and refugee offices or at a police station of the national police. You can also apply in airports and CIEs (detention centers [☞ chap. 13 : Glossary](#)) in case they want to deport you. Applying for asylum at the border is only possible in Melilla, and only under certain circumstances. For more information, see [☞ chap. 2.1. Par Ceuta et Melilla](#). When you ask for asylum you are given an appointment with the police for your first interview. This interview counts as the start date of your asylum application. During the waiting time until your first interview (which can last up to several months) the paper you are given with the date of the interview can protect you against detention and attempts to deport you, so keep it safe and keep it on you at all times.

One month after your first interview the authorities will decide if you can continue the process. It is very important to prepare your story well before your first interview (see chapter how to prepare). If you get a positive answer you are issued your first "red card" ("Tarjeta Roja"). If you get a positive answer you are issued your first "red card" ("Tarjeta Roja» ☞ [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)) your document as an asylum seeker. If you get a negative answer, you have one month to appeal this decision to a judge.

REMEMBER

If you have handed in your passport the Asylum Office will confiscate it during the procedure. If the decision is negative they will hand it back to you and you have 15 days to leave the country. If you don't leave within these 15 days you will be staying irregularly.

4.2 YOUR RIGHTS AS AN ASYLUM SEEKER

As an asylum seeker you have the right to: not be deported during

the time your application is handled, free legal assistance and translation, carry the Tarjeta Roja (red card) as documentation, and the right that the authorities of your country are not told that you are in Spain. With the red card you have the right to health care, Spanish courses and vocational training. You have to renew your card every six months. After six months (the first time you get it renewed) you get the right to work, and you can look for work as "cuenta ajena" (being employed) or "cuenta propia" (self-employed) (☞ [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)).

REMEMBER

It is very important that you insist on being given some vocational training or labour preparation before you get your permission to work in order to have better options when finding jobs.

4.3 HOW TO PREPARE YOUR PERSONAL STORY AND YOUR INTERVIEW

There will be several interviews with the police in which you will need to tell your story. This will then be used to decide whether to grant you the right to protection by the Spanish state. The credibility of your story is of crucial importance for the success of your application. You have to tell your story with lots of details and with exact dates of any events that caused you to leave your country. You will also have to speak about what happened during your journey to Spain.

4.3.1. Relevant things for your application

The following things qualify as reasons for granting asylum: personal persecution (attacks or threats to you personally because you belong to a certain political, ethnic or religious group, or because of your sexuality), armed conflict, or diseases and illnesses that cannot be treated in your home country

ATTENTION

Poverty or general lack of freedom are not reasons enough to get asylum

4.3.2. Valid evidence

Make sure your story is supported by any evidence. This will make it much more credible in the eyes of the authorities. This evidence can consist of:

- ▶ photographs of situations and/or places that appear in your story
- ▶ Letters, emails or messages from Facebook or WhatsApp that support your story
- ▶ Newspaper articles about events that are part of your story, or ones that you are mentioned in (e.g. of terrorist attacks, political resistance etc)

During the investigation of your case you will have to go to several interviews. It is very important that your story is coherent and exactly the same every time, without contradictions, since the po-

lice will write down every declaration. You should write down your story in as much detail as possible and study it many times until it is all clear in your memory. Do this before your first interview, to make sure that you don't forget anything or accidentally give you wrong dates etc.

4.4 THE POSSIBLE OUTCOMES OF YOUR ASYLUM APPLICATION AND WHAT DO THESE MEAN

4.4.1. Positive decision


If you are granted asylum or humanitarian protection, you have the right to get legal identification documents from Spain. These are a residency card and a N.I.E. (identification number for foreigners [☞ chap. 3.4.1 : N.I.E.](#)). These will give the right to live and work le-

gally in Spain. This residency needs to be renewed every five years. You can also apply for a travel document, which gives you the right to travel in all the countries of the world, except for your country of origin. There is also a possibility you will be granted humanitarian protection for exceptional circumstances. This will need to be renewed every year.


4.4.2. Negative decision

If you get a negative decision in your asylum application, contact your lawyer immediately. You have one month to legally appeal this decision. If you have been through all the asylum process and the decision is still negative, you can apply for asylum a second time. If that it is again denied you can try to get your residence on the grounds of arraigo ([☞ chap. 7 : Residency in Spain](#))

5 **DECLARING YOURSELF FOR UNACCOMPANIED UNDERAGED: THE PROCESS FOR UNDER 18 YEAR OLDS**

The situation for underaged migrants (Spanish: MENA  [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)) is very different in terms of access to residency, health care and education. The state is automatically responsible for all unaccompanied under 18 year olds, until they come of age. Until your 18th birthday you will have legal residence and you can't be deported to another country.

ATTENTION

The situation of underaged migrants is different in Ceuta and Melilla. See  [chap. 2.1 : Ceuta et Melilla](#).

5.1 **DETERMINING YOUR AGE**

When you declare yourself to be underage it is possible that the

authorities have doubts about the truth of your age. They can demand an x-ray to determine the age of your bones. The result will count as your official age in the future, even if it's wrong.

ATTENTION

If you are able to prove your age with documents such as a passport or a birth certificate, you might not have to do the bone test.

5.2 **HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES**

When a person declares herself to be an unaccompanied minor, or when his/her age is determined by the test, they will be sent to a reception centre for minors. The state has to look after minors until they turn 18, including full health care. After this, it is sometimes possible for people to stay in the centre or special apartments, especially if their behaviour has been exemplary until then, or if they are still in education (academic or professional).

5.3 EDUCATION

All under 16 year olds in Spain have the right to free education within the state education system. If you or your underage child is not given this possibility, you can legally enforce this right. Young people between 16 and 18 years old have the same right to subsidies and financial assistance for studying as their Spanish peers. At this stages, Spanish social and youth workers can help you to access further education.

REMEMBER

Studying in official education system is one of the main reasons (along with a work contract) to renew your residence permit after your 18th birthday.

5.4 DOCUMENTS FOR UNDERAGE PEOPLE

As an underage person in the Spanish state you have the right to a renewable residence permit of one year. As an unaccompanied minor

living in a centre you can apply for Spanish Nationality after 2 years (you need to be 16 or younger when you enter the centre to do this). However, this is not possible in Ceuta and Melilla. Ask the social workers/lawyers around you if this is an option for you

ATTENTION

You need to plan for the renewal of your residence permit before your 18th birthday (by securing a place to study or getting a work contract). Once your residence permit has expired it is very difficult to get it back.

ATTENTION

The „comunidad autonoma“ where you were hosted in a reception centre for minors, is the one responsible for you. However, if you move to another „comunidad autonoma“ and introduce yourself to the authorities there they might take responsibility for you. Sometimes they might send you back to the „comunidad autonoma“ you first lived in, but this is unusual.

6 LIFE WITHOUT LEGAL STATUS

Without a Spanish residence permit, you don't have the right to housing or economic assistance by the state. However, you do have the right to basic social services, such as health care, education of your children and protection in case of violence or discrimination. There are also several organisations that support people without legal status and they can help you to find a place to sleep. Try to find the ones the ones in your city (☞ [chap. 12 : Contacts](#)).

ATTENTION

It is very important to do the civil registration (empadronamiento) in the place you want to stay, in order to gain the right to social services, such as a card for health care services.

FOR WOMEN

If you are a victim of gender violence (☞ [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)), you have the right to be protected, no matter what your immigration status is. In this case you should contact organisations that support migrant women (☞ [chap. 12 : Contacts for women](#)). There are also special governmental services for women, organised in “women's institutions” (Spanish: Instituto de la Mujer). You can find these in most cities and towns.

6.1 ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE


In Spain, every person has the right to emergency health care (accidents or diseases that require immediate care), no matter what their legal status is. You can always go to the accidents and emergencies wards (Urgencias) of any hospital, and they have an obligation to take care of you. In practice, whether you receive care and what kind of care it is, depends on the staff of

the hospital and on your ability to demand your rights in Spanish. This is why it is always a good idea to go to the hospital with a friend who speaks Spanish well. If you are under 18, or if you are pregnant (during your pregnancy, during childbirth and care after the birth) you have full rights to regular Spanish health care, including gynecologists and psychologists etc.

 **REMEMBER**

If you manage to get the Spanish health card (tarjeta sanitaria) you can access the general health care system just as any Spanish citizen.

6.2 ACCESS TO EDUCATION

It is possible to study in Spain even if you are over 18 and without legal status. If you have done your civil registration (empadronamiento), you can sign up for language courses, for official state education or for professional training. It is not easy but it can be done! For more information look at  [chap. 3.3: Education in Spain](#).


 **ATTENTION**

You can study without legal status, but to actually get your degree, you will need a passport.

 **REMEMBER**

To get a degree or a professional diploma from a European Union country is very important for your future in Europe, since degrees and diplomas from other countries are often not recognised. Keep all your diplomas and other documentation about courses you have done in a safe place, they will help you a lot when applying for your residence permit.

6.3 WORK

If you don't have the red card of an asylum seeker (« Tarjeta Roja »  [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)), you are not allowed to legally work, until you get your residence permit. You can still work, but you will be an undocumented worker.

There are a lot of job offers for undocumented workers in Spain, especially in the agricultural and

catering sectors. You have less protection when you work without a contract. You might be cheated or your rights might not be respected. Remember that even if you don't have legal papers, you can still demand your rights as a worker. For this reason it is very important that you save and keep anything that can be used as evidence, such as bills, photos, checks etc. It is also good to keep the contacts of people who can testify that you have been working and have the right to your salary. It is also a good idea to get in touch with the trade unions in your city, as for example the Union of Ambulant Sellers (Sindicato Popular de Vendedores Ambulantes) or the workers unions SOC/SAT, CNT, CCOO.

6.4 WHEN YOU ARE ASKED TO SHOW YOUR DOCUMENTS

Even if you have done your civil registration (empadronamiento), and have your health card and a valid passport, technically your status is still irregular. This means

that if the police ask to see your papers, they might detain you. There are some things you can do to try to avoid being detained:

- ▶ Show them all the papers that you have:
 - ▶ All the applications you have made and that are still in process. This is very important, because showing that you are in the middle of a legal process of applying for residence permit or asylum can keep you from being deported.
 - ▶ Your civil registration document (empadronamiento) or other proof of address, such as a subletting contract, a lease, or a rental bill that you have paid.
- ▶ Documents that show you form part of an association or NGO
- ▶ Do not challenge the police, don't let them provoke you, stay calm
- ▶ Don't speak a lot, only answer the questions you are asked and try to speak in Spanish

7 RESIDENCY IN SPAIN

If you are already in Spain, apart from applying for asylum, there are two principle way of obtaining a residence permit. These are

A. Arraigo (“Roots”)

B. Family ties

7.1 “ROOTS” (ARRAIGO)

The legislation about foreigners in Spain recognizes the right of the people who can demonstrate some level of integration in Spain, to legalize their situation. This can work for you if you have already been here for a while, if you speak the language, have been working, have friends from here and speak the language. The first thing you need is proof of your civil registration (empadronamiento), preferably from the very be-

ginning of your arrival to Mainland Spain (👉 [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)).

There are three different kinds of arraigo:

- ▶ Arraigo Social - “social roots”
- ▶ Arraigo Laboral - “working roots”
- ▶ Arraigo Familiar - “family roots”

It is not easy to fulfil all the requirements for Arraigo Familiar and Arraigo Laboral. If you think they could be applicable to your case, especially if you have been working here for a long time or you have children born in Spain, here is more information:

🔗 w2eu.info/spain/gen/articles/spain-regularization.en.html

Here you have the information of the most widely used one, Arraigo Social:

What do you need in order to apply for Arraigo Social:

- ▶ You need to have proof that you have lived in Spain for at least three years and one day
- ▶ You don't have a criminal record
- ▶ You have a confirmed job offer for at least one year (precontrato)
- ▶ You have a passport, valid for at least 3 years
- ▶ You need to show that you are integrated in Spain. Your local council ("Ayuntamiento" - [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)) can give you a document called « Informe de Inserción Social ».



ATTENTION

You need to save and keep all the documents that can be used as evidence of your integration in Spain, such as Spanish classes, sports activities, belonging to an association (you should insist them giving such documents to verify

your participation in any activities). Also any documents that show your family relation with Spanish residents (birth and marriage certificates).



FOR WOMEN

Being a victim of trafficking ([chap. 13 : Glossary](#)) of women can also be a valid reason for obtaining a residence permit. In order to do this, you need to press official charges with the police and give information about your exploiters to the police. The police need to confirm that you are indeed a victim of human trafficking. There are organisations that support women in these situations. You can get in touch with them if you don't want to speak to the police.

7.2 FAMILY TIES


7.2.1. Marriage, Domestic Partnership

Getting married with an EU citizen

If you get married to an EU citizen, you can obtain an European Residence Card, the permit that all European citizens in Spain have. It is a residence permit that allows you to work, and you only have to renew it every 5 years. You need to do all the paperwork for getting married in the civil registry of a council where at least one of the couple has been registered for a minimum of two years.

Domestic partnership (Pareja de Hecho)

In Spain there is a recognised partnership, similar to a marriage, but with less bureaucracy. You can read more about the requirements for marriage or domestic partnership here

 w2eu.info/spain/en/articles/spain-regularization.en.html

ATTENTION

If you get married to a person who has a residence permit but no European nationality, this will not help you get a status. But if your partner gets Spanish nationality, this will give the same rights as explained above.

7.2.2. Having children born in Spain

Children born in Spain to foreign nationals have the same nationality and rights as their parents. If the country of origin of the parents doesn't have a legal possibility for getting the nationality for the children, it is possible to apply for Spanish nationality for the child, in the council where the parents are registered.

REMEMBER

The parents of children who were born in Spain and have been living for one year with legal residence, can apply for the Spanish nationality for their children. This can also ensure the legal residence of their parents.

8 GOING TO ANOTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRY

8.1 INNER EUROPEAN BORDERS

Officially, you cannot get permission to travel in Europe until you have the residence permit in Spain or another European country. Even if you apply for asylum or the red card, it doesn't give you the right to go out of Spain legally. But the Schengen area (☞ [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)) means that the borders between the EU member states are open and you can pass without being controlled.

REMEMBER

If you are staying with a reception NGO it's possible that they will pay for you to move to another city in Spain. If you want to travel outside of Spain they can pay for the ticket for a city near the border (for example Barcelona or Bilbao).

ATTENTION

If you are registered exiting Spain and you are staying in another European country you lose your right to stay with a Spanish NGO.

8.2 BORDER WITH FRANCE

Currently, there have been re-established controls at the border between Spain and France, especially in public transport (busses and trains). Not so much in private cars. If the French police detain you after you have crossed the border to France, they will try to return you to Spain. At the moment, in most cases they just bring you to the Spanish side and leave you there, but sometimes they hand you to the Spanish Police who will analyse your situation.

If you have never been arrested before in Spain, the police will open an expulsion order (orden de devolución ☞ [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)). If you already have an expulsion order, they might send you to a CIE (Immigration Detention Center ☞ [chap. 10.2 : Centres de détention](#)).

). In these cases contact a lawyer immediately. Another possibility is that the Spanish Police sends you to a Detention Center (CRA) in France. In these centres there should be a support organization like the CIMADE present to help you. In spite of this a lot of people continue to cross the border, though some have to try several times to achieve it.

8.3 THE SITUATION IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

If you don't have a Spanish residence permit you will be regarded as undocumented when you arrive in another European country. You

should try to contact a local organisation that helps migrants to check out your options. In every country there are different laws and rights for migrants. You can check your options for different countries before leaving Spain with the spanish organisations or here

 www.w2eu.info

If you want to apply for asylum in another European country, you can, whether or not you have applied for asylum in Spain but they will probably apply the Dublin agreement and try to deport you to Spain.

9 DUBLIN

9.1 WHAT IS THE DUBLIN AGREEMENT AND HOW DOES IT WORK

According to the Dublin agreement, people have to apply for asylum in the country where they first entered Europe. If you travel from Spain to another EU country and apply for asylum there, you will probably be threatened with deportation to Spain under the Dublin agreement. Being threatened with a Dublin deportation doesn't have to mean that you will definitely be deported. There are a lot of people who have resisted the threat of deportation and who have, in the end, applied for asylum in their chosen country. It's important to look for support networks that will help you to resist the Dublin agreement. You can find many groups and contacts from many countries at:



www.w2eu.info

REMEMBER

You can't be deported by the Dublin agreement if you can show:

- you are underage
- ▶ you have close relatives in the country where you are (spouse, parents or underage children)
- ▶ you have serious health issues and you cannot be treated in the country you will be deported to.

According to the Dublin agreement, you cannot be deported back to Spain if you haven't applied for asylum for 12 months since you have arrived in Spain, because then Spain is not responsible for your application.

ATTENTION

Sometimes the authorities will take your fingerprints without asking to register you as asylum seeker. Even if you don't claim asylum this still means that Spain is responsible for your asylum application. If you claim asylum in another country they will likely try to deport you to Spain.

9.2 YOU HAVE BEEN DEPORTED TO SPAIN BY THE DUBLIN AGREEMENT. WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Usually, once you have left the Spanish social welfare system it's difficult to get back in. You should consult a lawyer who can inform you of the current status of your asylum procedure. With her/his help you can fight to get back into the social welfare system. If you never applied for asylum the first time you were in Spain you can apply for asylum to get a legal status (☞ [chap. 4 : Apply for Asylum in Spain](#)). If your application is refused you can appeal this decision, but this must be done within 30 days. If that appeal is also refused you can apply for asylum a second time with the help of your lawyer.



REMEMBER

If after your return to Spain you can't get back in to the Spanish welfare system you can contact with València és refugi



info@valenciaesrefugi.org
tél. : 0034-657789133

They work explicitly with people who have fallen out of the official aid system.




ATTENTION

Don't forget your civil registration! (☞ [chap. 3.1. Empadronamiento](#)) and make sure that you are still registered because it will help you with other forms of legalization.

10 DETENTION AND DEPORTATION

10.1 DETENTION

In case you are arrested by the police you have the following rights:

- A.** The right to be informed of the reasons for your detention.
- B.** The right to call a lawyer, a friend or family. These friends can also be a local organisation to inform them about your detention.
- C.** The right to an interpreter if you don't speak Spanish very well.
- D.** The right to a lawyer: usually you will be assigned a free lawyer (*abogado de oficio*) if you don't have the resources to hire a private lawyer. Ask these lawyers if they are in the system of free lawyers. The support organisations also have free lawyers. Contact them because they have a lot of experience in migration law.
- E.** The right to health care if you are sick or injured.
- F.** The right to remain silent. You have the right to wait to make statement until you are in court because the police can use this statement against you.
- G.** The right to “habeas corpus”, which means that they have to bring you to court as soon as possible. You should only use this right if you have been illegally arrested or in case you have been badly treated by the police during your detention.
- H.** The right to not be kept in the police station for more than 72 hours. Before this time or when the 72 hours are up, they have to set you free or start a court case against you. (or deport you, see  [chap. 10.3 : Expulsion](#))

 **ATTENTION**

Time flies. Your lawyer has 48 hours from your arrest to present arguments against your detention or deportation. For this your lawyer needs to know:

A. If you have already applied for asylum, if you want to apply and the reasons why you want this.

B. Information about your current situation in Spain (registration, work, etc)

C. If you have family in Spain with legal status or children who go to school.

D. If you belong to an association and have done some education in Spain.

It is best to have all these documents always ready so you can show this to your lawyer in case you are arrested. It is recommended to keep a folder with the documents (or copies) with family or friends and inform your lawyer about this so they can get in touch with them.

 **FOR WOMEN**

It is very important to inform your lawyer if you are pregnant. If you trust them you should inform them if you are a victim of gender based violence (- (👉 chap. 13 : Glossary) or human trafficking (👉 chap. 13 : Glossary) because this can protect you against deportation.

 **REMEMBER**

It is very important to know the full name and telephone number of your lawyer so you can contact them immediately and that they know your number and full name too. It is important to have a lawyer you trust, so try to find a free lawyer with the support organisations before there is an emergency.

10.2 **DETENTION CENTERS (CIES)**

The CIES are detention centers where they keep people without papers to finish the deportation procedure. The maximum time you can be kept in a CIE is 60 days. If they have

not deported you within this time they have to set you free and cannot arrest you again. There are many reasons that can prevent your deportation during these 60 days. like::

- ▶ You don't have a passport and your country doesn't accept people without papers.
- ▶ Asking for asylum. You can apply for asylum any time in the CIE. Talk to your lawyer to ask when to apply.
- ▶ During the first 48 hours your lawyer presents documents that stop/postpone your deportation.
- ▶ You are suffering from a recognised disease/handicap (physical or mental) that prevents your deportation.

It is very important that people close to you and your lawyer are informed that you are in the CIE from the first moment, so they are able to support you. If you don't have a lawyer, you have the right

to get a lawyer for free to defend you.

Your family can visit you in the CIE and you have access to a public phone (you will need cash for that). You should find out about the support organisations in the CIE, who can help you to protect your rights.

There are several organisations all over Spain who are fighting a campaign against the CIEs (APDHA, SOS Racismo, CIEs NO, SJME and others). If you think you, or a friend of yours might be sent to a CIE you can contact them to get information and support. You can also join the struggle.

REMEMBER

It is illegal to keep you in a CIE for more than 60 days during your whole stay in Spain. This means that if you get arrested one time for 40 days, the next time they can keep you in a CIE for no more than 20 days. This doesn't mean that the authorities won't try to keep you longer. Fight for your rights!

10.3 DEPORTATION

If you are being deported, even if you manage to stay in Spain, you should know that you will be forbidden to enter Spain or another European country again for a period of three to five years (extendable to ten years in special cases). This will make it difficult to obtain a legal status in the near future. If you are arrested for not having papers, usually you will get a fine. Deportation is reserved for the most serious cases. You will always have the right to a legal appeal against the decision to deport you. This must be done within two months of the decision to deport you and you should do it, in any case, with the help of your lawyer. Even if you received your deportation order (see [chap. 13 : Glossary](#)) a long time ago, it might still be valid. During the time you have a valid deportation order the police can come at any moment to arrest and deport you. Even though the usual way to arrest you is at a control in the street or on public trans-

portation, they can also come to your house or send you an order to come to the police station (“for a personal matter or your papers”). In the last case, you should inform somebody you trust that you are going to the police station. Tell her/him that if you are not back in one or two hours that you might have been arrested. There is a special procedure called “expulsión express” (express deportation). If yours is an express deportation you might only be in the police station for a few hours before they deport you. It is important that your lawyer has the tools to defend you, therefore you should have all your documentation with somebody you trust, see [chap. : Dé-tention](#)). If they try to deport you directly from the police station, they have to do it within 72 hours, if not they have to send you to court to approve your detention in the CIE or let you go free.



REMEMBER

In Spain the term “Expulsión” is used to officially refer to deportation.

11 RECLAIM YOUR RIGHTS!

- ▶ Insist on receiving your papers and access to services (health insurance, education, etc). Often, the authorities will try to deny you this or the bureaucratic process takes a long time. Don't worry, you will get them. Try to find help!
- ▶ You can appeal every legal decision and any denial of your applications within one or two months, with the help of a lawyer.
- ▶ Even if you don't have any papers, you have the right to free expression and freedom of assembly. Join a migrant organisation or solidarity association to reclaim your rights and fight for a better situation for migrants in Spain.
- ▶ If you experience any situation of discrimination or aggression, even from the police, file a complaint with the help of solidarity organisations.

12 CONTACTS

In this chapter you will find contacts of organizations/associations all over Spain that can support you. If you don't find one in your city look for one that is close to you or call the national organizations. If no one picks up the phone, try again later. Some organizations only work during the morning hours, most of them have a pause between 14h and 17h and they don't usually work on weekends.

REMEMBER

This is just a selection of contacts. You can find the complete list on

 www.w2eu.info

in the “Contacts” session. If you have any doubts, or you know any contact that is not on our list, please write us to

 w2eu_info@yahoo.com

REMEMBER

In several regions of the Spanish state, especially in Catalunya, The Basque Country and Galicia, there are diverse cultural identities and languages, and political struggles for autonomy and independence. It's important to be aware and sensitive to this, since it is very important to a big part of the population.

NATIONAL CONTACTS

IN CASE OF EMERG:112:
this number is valid for any kind of emergency. Use it in case of: medical emergencies (ambulance), fire etc. (firemen) or if you want the police to come. You can call this number always, even if you don't have any money on your phone.

There are some Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) present all over Spain. You can find out if they

have an office close to you on their websites . If you can't find the information online, you can also ask people around you as these organizations are quite well-known

ACCEM

Accommodation, legal/ sociale, assistance, courses

 www.accem.es/

Offices


 [www.accem.es/
organizacion/](http://www.accem.es/organizacion/)

CEAR

Accommodation, legal assistance, especially for asylum seekers

 www.cear.es/

Offices

 [www.cear.es/donde-
estamos/](http://www.cear.es/donde-estamos/)

Cruz Roja

Accommodation, especially for asylum seekers


 www.cruzroja.es

CEPAIM

Accommodation, legal/ social assistance, courses

 cepaim.org


Offices

 [cepaim.org/
fundacion/centros-cepaim/](http://cepaim.org/fundacion/centros-cepaim/)

MPDL (Movimiento por la Paz)

Accommodation, legal/ social assistance, courses

 www.mpdl.org

 [www.mpdl.org/
nuestra-ong/equipo/sedes](http://www.mpdl.org/nuestra-ong/equipo/sedes)

Red Acoge

Legal/ social assistance, courses

 www.redacoge.org

for women :

Programa Onna Adoratrices

Assistance for victims of human trafficking or forced prostitution

 +34 693231533

 info@onnadoratrices.org

Spanish cities on the African continent

Ceuta

Asociación Elín

Spanish classes, general information, fight for your rights, intercultural activities

- 📍 Calle Las Adoratrices s/n, 51002 Ceuta
- ☎ +34 956521476

Centro San Antonio

Spanish classes, leisure activities

- 📍 Carr. Red Permanente, 60-64, devant le centre sportif "Santa Amelia", 51004 Ceuta
- ☎ +34 856 205 578
- ☎ +34 608 280 235

Melilla

Asociación GEUM DODOU

Spanish classes

- 📍 Calle Ibáñez Marín 19, Melilla

Melilla Acoge

Legal and social advice, sanitary assistance, professional training

- 📍 Plaza de las Victorias 6. 52005 Melilla/ Calle Cataluña 57. 52006 Melilla
- ☎ 952670893/ 952672850
- ✉ melilla@acoge.org
- 🕒 9h00 à 14h00/ de 16h00 à 20h00

Southern Spain

Algeciras-Tarifa-Barbate

Plataforma Estrecho

- ☎ +34-602660753

Cadiz

APDHA (Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de Andalucía)

Information, defense of human rights

- 📍 Calle Barbate, 62, 1°C, 11012
- ☎ 956 22 85 11
- ✉ cadiz@apdha.org
- 🌐 apdhacadiz.wordpress.com/ es-la.facebook.com/apdha.cadiz.1

Centro social “Padre Cuceyra”

Social work, food, showers, hair-dressing

☰ Av : Agustín Bálsamo S/N

📞 +34 956-668-555

🕒 Monday to Friday : 9h00-14h00

Comité Anti-sida – Campo de Gibraltar

☰ C/ Gregorio Marañón S/N

📞 +34 956-634-828

🕒 Monday to Friday 9h00-14h00, Social work, breakfast (9h00-10h30)

Jerez de la Frontera**Red de Acogida a Inmigrantes de Jerez**

Support at appointments, Spanish classes

☰ Edificio Sindicatos, plaza del Arenal, 20 - bajo - 11402 Jerez de la Frontera.

📞 Aurore +34-659748529 (french)

📞 Manuel +34-640760935 (english)

Ceain

Social assistance, legal advice, support at appointments

☰ C/Vicario 16, 11403 Jerez de la frontera

📞 +34-956349585

Albergue

Accommodation

☰ C / Cantarería 2, 11404 Jerez de la Frontera

📞 +34-956305091

Algeciras**Algeciras Acoge**

general information, legal advice, Spanish classes

☰ C/ Sevilla, 35 Bajo. 11201 Algeciras

📞 +34 956 63 40 03

+34 956 63 33 98

✉ algeciras@acoge.org

Cear

Asylum, accommodation

☰ Paseo de la conferencia 9, edificio las olas, bajo, 11207 Algeciras

📞 +34-956560946

For women :

Fundación Cruz Blanca

Support for sex workers, support for women in vulnerable situations

- 📍 Paseo de la Conferencia, no 7
- 📞 +34 956-603-490
- 🕒 Opening hours continue (24h/24)

Malaga

Asociación Marroquí

Legal and social advice, courses, formation for women, labour orientation

- 📍 Calle Jinetes, n° 5, 29012 Málaga
- 📞 +34 952.21.89.87
- ✉️ aem_malaga@yahoo.es

Accem

Legal advice

- 📍 Oficina de Atención al Refugiado, 1st floor c/ Cuarteles 33
- 📞 +34952 22 40 76

Liga Malagueña

Legal advice about residency documents..

- 📍 C/ Cruz Verde 20
- 📞 +34952210911
- 🕒 Opening hours du lundi au jeudi : 8h-14h30, mardi et jeudi : 16h-19h30.

La casa invisible

It's a self organised social-cultural center,



- 📍 c/Nosquera 11 29008 Malaga
- 🕒 the yard opens daily 9h-22h30. Ask there for “bienvenidos refugiados”
- 🌐 www.lainvisible.net/

Centro Arrabal

- 📍 c/ Sevilla 8, 29009 Málaga
- 📞 952 300 500
- 🕒 Opening-hours: Monday-Friday: 9h-14h, Monday-Thursday:16-19h Monday and Friday morning they offer support for writing CVs. Make an appointment before.

Hermana de la Inmaculada

Support finding work, mainly for women in the domestic service area.

-  c/ la Victoria 72, 74
-  Opening hours Monday to Friday : 10h-12h30 et 18h30-20h30.

Granada**Granada Acoge**

general information, legal advice, support to get a health card, Spanish classes

-  Calle Portería Santa Paula (no number), 18001 Granada
-  +34 958 200 836
+34 958 800 428
-  granada@acoge.org
-  Monday to Friday 9h-14h/17h-19h, vendredi 9h-14h



Asociación Inlayapas

Support with labour issues, professional training

-  Calle Portería Santa Paula (no number), 3rd floor, 18001 Granada
-  +34 958282929
+34 638570784
-  inlayapas@hotmail.es
-  Monday to Friday 10h-13h et du lundi au jeudi 16h30-18h30



Bureau for migrants at the City Hall (SAI) del Ayuntamiento de Granada

Information on legal and bureaucratic procedures

-  c/ Santa Rosalía n° 6, rez-de-chaussée
-  +34 958180047

For women:**Fundación Amaranta**

Support for sex workers and victims of human trafficking, psychological support for families

-  +34 646887625
-  granada@fundaciónamaranta.org

Motril

Support number to accompany and orientate:

- +34-637228214
- +34-631440134

Acoge Motril

Spanish Class, support in issuing medical cards, support finding a job

- Camino de las Cañas, 56
- Monday to Friday de 11h à 13h. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 5pm-7pm.

Almería

CEPAIM

Information for refugees and migrants, reception centers, international protection-processes

- Avenida del Largo Caballero 52, Almería 950 271 575
- C/ Padre Luque 11, 2º, Almería +34-950 271 575

SAT/SOC

Legal advice and political support

- c/Jorge Guillén,1,Bajo, in front of Carrefour, Almería.
- +34-950170038
- +34-63727513

Médicos del Mundo

First Aid, medical healthcare

- C/Juan de la Encina, 2, Almería, +34-950 25 24 32.

CODENAF (Association pour la coopération au développement avec l'Afrique du Nord)

Advice, Spanish classes, support with labour issues for women :

- C/ San Antón, 4, Almería
- +34-950273195
- codenafalmeria@codenaf.org

Cruz Roja Almería

Legal consultation, humanitarian aid, labor orientation

- Asamblea Provincial C/Nicolás Salmeron, 28, 04002
- +34-950257367

For women:**Asociación de Cooperación e Investigación de Mujeres y Niños Inmigrantes**

Legal consultation, training, orientation for women and children

☒ General Luque, 7, 1.º 5.ª,
Almería

☎ +34-669 329 209

✉ ejbari@mixmail.com

Mujeres en Zona de Conflicto

Legal and psychological assistance, support with labour issues, social assistance for women and children

☒ C/ Séneca 6, 04001 Almería

☎ +34 950 100 546

✉ almeria@mzc.es

For LGBTI**COLEGA Asociación Colectivo de Lesbianas, Gays, Bisexuales y Transexuales de Almería**

Legal, psychological and informative consultation for LGBTI people.

☒ Local 1, Ctra. Sierra
Alhamilla, 54, 04007 Almería

☎ +34-950 65 00 09

For minors**Asociación Innova**

Information about education and labour for minors from 16 to 18 who are in the system of protection of minors and for people over 18 who have been in the system of protection of minors.

☒ C/Fuente de los Molinos,
127, Almería

☎ +34-950 22 79 84.

El Ejido**SAT/SOC**

Consultation about legal situation, political support

☒ c/Toledo, 50, El Ejido

☎ +34-950484558

+34-61718551.

CEPAIM

Reception, information for refugees and migrants, reception centers, international protection-processes

☒ Paraje Soto Molinero, 1,
Hoya Bojar (Las Norias), El
Ejido

☎ +34-677 467 492

Nijar

SAT/SOC

Consultation about your legal situation, political support

- Travesía Bojares s/n en San Isidro, Nijar
- +34-638223967

CEPAIM

Reception, information for refugees and migrants, reception centers, international protection-processes

- Calle Pantano, 2, Nijar
- +34-687 102 184

Roquetas de Mar

Cruz Roja Roquetas de Mar (Área Migrantes y Refugiados)

Legal consultation for the asylum process, clothes, food

- Avd. Roquetas de Mar, 106, Roquetas de Mar,
- +34-950322912
- roquetas@cruzroja.es

CEPAIM

Reception, information for refugees and migrants, reception centers, international protection-processes

- Paseo de los Baños, 65, Roquetas de Mar,
- +34-950 321 880

Ville de Huelva

For women

MZC (Mujeres en zona de conflicto)

Legal/Psychological advice, support finding a job, assistance for women with children

- C/ Cartaya, 1 Bajo 21002 Huelva
- +34 959 251 396
- huelva@mzc.es

Asisti Cuenca Minera

Support for legal issues/sanitary assistance/searching for accommodation

- C/ La Huerta N° 8, 21660 Minas De Ríotinto, Huelva
- +34 615834477
- asistictm@gmail.com / fb: Asisti Cuenca Minera

Sévilla**ODS (Oficina de Derechos Sociales) Asociación Socio – Cultural Barrios**

Legal, social and labour advice

📍 Plaza de Pumarejo, 3 (Centro Vecinal Pumarejo)

📞 +34-658 647 986

✉️ ods.sevilla.ods@gmail.com

🌐 ods-sevilla.org/

🕒 Monday and Wednesday
10:00 to 14:00h

Asociación Sevilla Acoge

Social and legal services and advice for migrants (information on accommodation). Spanish language courses. Special attention to minors and women.

📍 Avda. Cristo de la Expiración, s/n (Bajos del Puente del Cachorro) 41001 Sevilla, Bus C3, C4, 6.

📞 +34-954902960

CODENAF Sevilla (Cooperación y Desarrollo con el Norte de Africa)

📞 +34 954903541.

📍 Sánchez Pizjuán, 9, local sótano. Sevilla, 41009

✉️ codenaf@codenaf.org

🌐 www.codenaf.org

🕒 They provide legal advice Tuesdays and Wednesdays afternoon. Only with appointment.

Asociación Claver

Social services and advice, courses, information about accommodation

📍 Av. Eduardo Dato, 20, 41018 Sevilla

📞 +34 954 93 21 79

Espacios Berakah




Accommodation (when transferred from other organisations), spanish classes, intercultural activities

📍 Calle Cervantes, nº 7
41003 Sevilla

✉️ espaciosberakah@gmail.com

Movimiento por la Paz (M.P.D.L.)

Accommodation and advice.

-  c/Imagen 6, quatrième étage, côté droit. Bus : 10, 11, 12, 15, 24, 27, 32, B2.
-  +34 954 22 21 34
-  Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 10:00 – 13:00

Centro de ayuda al refugiado (C.E.A.R)

Assistance in obtaining administrative resources for refugees and asylum seekers

-  Calle San Jorge 7, casa 2.
41010 Sevilla / Calle Relator, 6
41002 Sevilla / Avenida de Hytasa 10, 41006 Sevilla
-  +34 954 61 91 64

MAD África



Fight for your rights, participation in society, political actions

-  C/Antonio Susillo 28-30
41002. Sevilla
-  +34 954 905 867
-  madafrica@madafrica.es

For women






MZC (Mujeres en zona de conflicto)

Legal/Social/Psychological assistance, assistance for women with children

-  C/ Manuel Villalobos,23
41009 Sevilla
-  +34 954 563 543
-  sevilla@mzc.es

Centro Alba

Social assistance, information on work issues, assistance for sex workers, assistance for women with childrens.

-  C/ Relator número 33, 41002 Sevilla
-  +34 954 901 283
-  +34 618 305 529
-  centroalalba@centroalalba.org
-  Monday-Thursday 10:00-14:00/16:30-20:30; Friday 10:00-14:00

Villa Teresita - Sevilla

Sanitary and social assistance to women in situation of prostitution or human trafficking

☎ +34 95 492 39 51, 605 094 074
✉ villateresitasevilla@yahoo.es

Asociación Mujeres entre Mundos

Professional training and empowerment for women

✉ C/ Sebastián Llano, 28.
41.015 Sevilla
☎ +34 954 379932
✉ mujeresentremundos@hotmail.com
🕒 Monday-Friday 9:00-14:00

Work**C.C.O.O.(Comisiones Obreras)**

Trade union which offers specialized legal and employment advice for immigrants.

✉ C/ Trajano 1. A, Sevilla
☎ +34 954 222 997.
🕒 Monday and Wednesday 9:00 – 14:00 and 16:30 – 19:00,
Tuesday and Thursday 7:30 – 15:00, Friday 7:30 – 14:30.

U.S.O. (Unión Sindical Obrera)

Support for obtaining and renewing residence permits, working permits, visas, etc.

✉ C/ Maria Coronel, 34 Sevilla.
Bus 10, 11, 12 ,15.
☎ +34 954293017.
🕒 Tuesdays and Thursdays
from 10:45 – 13:00. Numbers
in order of arrival, from 9:30

Asociación de Empleadxs del Hogar de Sevilla

Fighting for the rights of domestic workers

📍 @Empleadashogarsevilla
✉ empleadasdelhogarsevilla@gmail.com

Cordoba**For women****MZC (Mujeres en zona de conflicto)**

Legal/Psychological advice, support finding work, assistance for women with children

✉ Calle San Pablo, nº 9 · 14002
Córdoba
☎ +34 957 082 000
✉ contactoweb@mzc.es


Murcia

Murcia Acoge

Temporary accommodation, legal advice, support finding a job, Spanish classes

 Calle Alberto Sevilla N° 1,
Bloque 1, Esc. 5. C.P. 30011,
Murcia


 +34 968271652

 murcia.acoge.murcia@
redacoge.org


Cartagena

Murcia Acoge

General information, legal advice

 Avda. Nueva Cartagena, 68 –
bajo 7. 30310, Cartagena

 +34 968505301

 murcia.acoge.cartagena@
redacoge.org

Centre d' Espagne


Valencia

València és refugi

Support for migrants who are outside of the state funded support program


 Valènciaésrefugi.org

 info@valenciaesrefugi.org

 +34-657789133, Ana (english,
farsi, pachtou, arabe,
+34-684413173, Lucia (french,
arab)

Valencia Acoge

Legal and social advice, temporary accommodation and help to find accommodation, professional training

 C/San Juan Bosco 10, 46019
Valencia

 +3496 366 01 68

 valencia.acull@redacoge.org

Badajoz

For women

MZC (Mujeres en zona de conflicto)





Legal/Psychological advice, support finding a job, assistance for women with children

-  C/Fernán Pérez, 2 Bajo
06400 Don Benito, Badajoz
-  +34 924 090 890
-  extremadura@mzc.es

Cáceres

ADHEX (Asociación de Derechos Humanos de Extremadura)

Legal and social advice

-  Calle Amberes 10, 5b
10005 Cáceres
-  +34 927629370
-  adhex@centroderechoshumanos.com
-  Monday to Friday de 8h00 à 15h00 uniquement sur rendez-vous

For women

Mujeres en zona de conflictos)



victims of gender-based violence

-  C/General Margallo,9. Bajo
10003 Cáceres
-  +34 927 707 905
-  caceres@mzc.es

Puebla de Obando

ADHEX (Asociación de Derechos Humanos de Extremadura)



Legal and social advice, please make appointment via phone

-  +34 924109655
-  adhcx@centroderechoshumanos.com

Madrid

Information, legal advice and general support

Asociación de Sin Papeles de Madrid

-  C/ Olivar 47, Lavapiés (at the place of The Association Mboloy Moy Dole)
-  Legal advice for migrants every Thursday from 20:30 to 21:30.

ACCEM

Legal advice for refugees. Ask for an appointment

📍 Plaza Santa María Soledad
Torres Acosta 2, 28004
Madrid

📞 +34-915 31 23 12

La Merced Migraciones

Legal advice for refugees and migrants, professional training

📍 C/ Bocángel 2, 28028 Madrid

📞 +34-913 55 55 50

San Carlos Borromeo

Church supporting migrants

📍 C/ Peironcelly, 2 (28053
MADRID)

📞 +34-914778578
+34-676058347

✉️ sancarlos@laborromeo.org

🌐 www.sancarlosborromeo.
org/index.php?sec=inicio

C.E.A.R. (Comisión española de ayuda al refugiado)

Legal advice for migrants and refugees. Ask for an appointment.

📍 Avenida de Asturias 33,
Bajo, 28029 Madrid

📞 +34-91 555 06 98

Fundación CEPAIM

Legal advice for refugees and migrants

📍 Calle Nicolás Morales, 11,
28019 Madrid

📞 +34-915 98 51 56

Pueblos Unidos

Legal advice for refugees and migrants

📍 Calle Geranios, 30, 28029
Madrid

📞 +34-917 32 06 91

Mundo en Movimiento

🌐 mundoenmovimiento.org/

Interactive website with a complete guide of resources for immigrants in Madrid (currently in construction)

SOS Racismo Madrid

Office for information and complaints (ask for an appointment)

📍 C/ Lavapiés n° 13, Madrid


📞 +34-91 559 29 06

🌐 www.sosracismomadrid.es

Karibu


Reception, legal assistance, labour orientation, food and clothes


 c/ Santa Engracia 140

 +34-9155 31873

Accommodation


Samour Social


 Carrera de san Francisco 10

 +34-914802020

Accommodation, social assistance

Centro Social La Ingobernable


 C/ Gobernador 39, 28014 Madrid

 Wednesday at 8 p.m. assembly of the “Welcome Refugees Solidarity Network”


Red Solidaria de Acogida (Welcome Refugees Solidarity Network)

 bienvenidarefugiadx@gmail.com

 Red de Acogida Solidaria Twitter: @RSAcogida

 Wednesday at 8 p.m. assembly at Centro Social La Ingobernable

Canal Refugiadx

 +34 722 339 745

(Helena et Juan)

 www.facebook.com/CanalRefugiadx/


Wednesday at 8 p.m. assembly at Centro Social La Ingobernable

For women :

Mujeres en zona de conflicto

Legal and psychological advice, job searching, social assistance for women with children

 Callejón de Murcia, 06 local 28017 Madrid

 +34 91 831 6419

 madrid@mzc.es


For LGBTIQ :

KifKif

For LGBTIQ people: Legal consultation, reception, support in the asylum process, Spanish-classes

 C/ Esparteros 1, 3º Puerta 5 , 28012 – Madrid

 Monday to Friday de 9h00 à 14h00 et de 16h00 à 19h00


 +34-915 211 174.

 comunicacion@kifkif.info


For minors :


Fundación Raíces

 C/ Las Pedroñeras 41, 28043
Madrid

 +34-91 388 30 76

legal advice :

 +34- 91 388 27 70

 [www.fundacionraices.org/
?page_id=61](http://www.fundacionraices.org/?page_id=61)

Defending the rights of unaccompanied minors, accompanying minors, helping with asylum applications

Burgos

Burgos Acoge

 Avda. Castilla y León, 34,
09006 Burgos

 +34 947 232303

 burgos.acoge@redacoge.org


Legal advice, general information, temporary accommodation, Spanish classes, professional training

Northern Spain

Barcelona


Information, legal advice and general support

El espacio del Inmigrante

 Carrer d'Agustí Duran i
Sanpere, 1, 08001 Barcelona

 einmigrante@gmail.com

Space to meet, debate and cooperate

 Assembly: Tuesday 20h

Legal advice: Wed. from 20h on and Friday from 17h on.

Medical assistance: Friday from 20h on

Psychological assistance:


Friday from 20h on

Punt de suport de persones migrants




Support at appointments, information for people on the move

 [bcn.migrantsupport@
gmail.com](mailto:bcn.migrantsupport@gmail.com)

 [puntsuportmigrants.
wordpress.com/](http://puntsuportmigrants.wordpress.com/)




 [www.facebook.com/
bcn.puntsuportmigrants/?ti=as](http://www.facebook.com/bcn.puntsuportmigrants/?ti=as)

Cepaim

-  C/Aragó 281 2-2, 08009
Barcelona
-  +34-934 87 38 16
-  du lundi au jeudi : 09h00-
14h00



Accommodation, asylum

Servicio de Atención a los Inmigrantes, Extranjeros y Refugiados (SAIER)



-  Avinguda Paral·lel, 202,
Metro : Espanya (L3).
-  +34-93 256 27 00
-  www.educacio.novaciudadania.bcn.cat/es/servicio-de-atención-a-los-inmigrantes-extranjeros-y-refugiados_4786

City council service: First social support no matter the administrative situation, legal advice (also for documents), specific support for asylum seekers, professional training and language courses

Comissió Catalana d'Ajuda al Refugiat-CCAR

- www.ccar.cat
 -  c/ Junta del comerç 26,
baixos, 08001 Barcelona.
 -  +34-93 301 25 39
- first arrival support, legal advice, training and job support, interpreters service. Advocacy for asylum seekers rights



Cruz Roja Barcelona

-  Carrer de Joan d'Àustria, 118-
120, 08018 Barcelona
 -  +34 933 00 65 65
- Accommodation, asylum

Fundació Migrastudium

- www.migrastudium.org
 -  C/ Palau, 3, 08002 Barcelona
 -  +34 934 120 934
- Support for inmates in the Closed Immigration Centre (CIE) of Barcelona, clothes, Spanish classes

Comunidad de Sant'Egidio

- Courses de langues et autres services
-  Calle Hospital 140, 08001
Barcelona,
-  +34-934 41 81 23

Accommodation et besoins élémentaires

Kasa de la muntanya - Associació d'Amics del Reciclatge

Temporary accommodation and support in collective coexistence, especially to women, children and people who suffer from persecution because of their sexual orientation or identity. Space squatted in 1989 as community housing..

- ✉ Avda Santuari de Sant Josep de la Muntanya 31-35, CP 08024, Barcelona.
- ☎ +34-67907807
+34-605951012
(SMS, Whatsapp et Telegram).
- ✉ kmuntanya@riseup.net

Centro de urgencias y emergencias sociales de Barcelona (CUESB)

Service médical, food, accommodation d'urgence

- ✉ Carrer de la Llacuna, 25, 08005 Barcelona.
- ☎ +34-900 703 030
- 🕒 Opening hours continue (24h/24)

Arrels Fundació

Accommodation for people in the street

- ✉ Carrer de la Riereta, 24, 08001 Barcelona.
- ☎ +34-934 41 29 90

Social kitchens (food for free):

Comedor social "La Terrasetta"

- ✉ C/ Fraternitat, 40, 08012 Barcelona, Gràcia
- 🕒 Only dinner.

Comedor Social Paral.lel

- ✉ Avenida Paral·lel, 97*LB, 08004 Barcelona, Sants-Montjuïc
- 🕒 Only lunch.




Comedor Social Navas

- ✉ Avenida Meridiana, 238*240, 08027 Barcelona, Sant Andreu
- 🕒 Only lunch.


Comedor Social "Cor de Maria"

- ✉ Calle Grassot, 28*32, 08025 Barcelona
- 🕒 Only lunch.

For women**Mujeres Pa'lante****L'Hospitalet de Llobregat - Collblanc**




-  C/ Creu Roja, 8. Local.,
-  +34-93 263 3765
-  Monday to Friday : 11h-14h / 17h-20h

Sant Andreu

- C/ Cuba 2-6, 1er piso, oficina 2B.,
-  +34-93 312 2168
- With appointment

Barcelone

legal advice, psychological advice, support with labour issues, professional training

-  C/ Villarroel 10, bajos
Barcelone.
-  +34-93 106 7222
- +34-653 367 983
-  Monday to Friday : 10h-14h / 17h-20h




AOMICAT

Information, professional training.
Only with appointment.

-  Calle Rocafort 242 Bis piso 1
Despacho D-11
-  +34 931630442
-  aomicat@hotmail.com
-  Facebook : Asociación
Mujeres Migrantes en
Cataluña

t.i.c.t.a.c


Information talks, workshops,
psychological and social
support

-  C/Santa Dorotea 9* [M L3 –
pl. España], 08004 –
Barcelona
-  www.intervenciones
decoloniales.org/
-  tallerintervenciones
criticas@ gmail.com
-  Ask for timetable via mail:
tallerintervencionescriticas@
gmail.com

For minors :

Dirección General de Atención a la Infancia y la Adolescencia (DGAIA) (mineurs non accompagnés)

Public service for unaccompanied minors

 Avenida Paralelo 52, 08001
Barcelona

 +34-934 83 10 00


EUSKADI - PAYS BASQUE


Bilbao

Ongi Etorri

Legal consultation, information about resources, cultural activities


 C/ Pelota 2, bajo

 bizkaiaongieterrierrefu
xiatuak@gmail.com

 Monday to Friday de 11h30 à 13h30, et du lundi au jeudi de 18h à 20h

SMUS (Service Municipale d'Urgences sociales)

 C/ Uribitarte 11, bajo

 +34-944701460

 Monday-friday:
9-13h et 16-20h

Accommodation, food and other social services


For women :

Proyecto Maitesuma - Adoratrices

Social assistance for women in vulnerable situations

 Calle Monte Arno n°5 -
48007- Bilbao


 +34 944731920

 maitesumabilbao@
adoratrices.com

Donostia / San Sebastián

Red Ciudadana de Acogida

Support for migrants in transit to other European countries, information on public resources, temporary accommodation, useful information for the journey

 Gaztetxe Txantxarreka Paseo
Heriz, 22 San Sebastián
(Barrio del Antiguo).

SOS Racismo

Information and legal consultation, information about the journey, contacts to support groups and -places

 C/ Duque de Mandas 36.
Donostia San Sebastián.

 +34-943 321811.


 www.mugak.eu

Cruz Roja San Sebastián

Accommodation center, hosts people passing through the city. Maximum stay 3 days, 5 days in case of special vulnerability. A person can be hosted again after one month. Cruz Roja also offers: clothes, showers, food, urgent medical assistance

 Avda. Ategorrieta, 10, 20013
San Sebastián.

 +34-943 22 22 22


 [www.cruzroja.es/
principal/web/provincial-
gipuzkoa/donde-estamos](http://www.cruzroja.es/principal/web/provincial-gipuzkoa/donde-estamos)

 Paseo de Mons 3. Donostia /
San Sebastián,

 +34-943 32 64 80


Cáritas


Accommodation center with 25 beds, social kitchen (breakfast, lunch, dinner), hygiene and medical assistance, laundry


 [www.direktorioa.net/
vers.php?ie=853&is=576](http://www.direktorioa.net/vers.php?ie=853&is=576)

Errenteria**SOS Racismo**

General information, legal advice, useful information for the journey, contact to support structures

 Calle Pablo Iglesias 11, 2^o
piso.


 +34-658749756

 [irun@cruzroja.es /
Irun.sociales@cruzroja.es](mailto:irun@cruzroja.es)

Centro Municipal de Acogida Social “Gaztelutxo”

Accommodation for people passing through the city. Maximum stay 3 days. A person can be hosted again after one month. General information, food and hygiene

 Calle Miguel de Alduncin, 20

 +34- 943 51 18 03


 inclusion@emaus.com

Irun

Gaztetxe Lakaxita


Support for migrants in transit to other European countries, information on public resources, temporary accommodation, useful information for the journey


 Calle Anaka Kalea 20

 +34-688812330

Cruz Roja Irún

Accommodation, maximum stay 3 days. A person can be hosted again after one month. General information, food and hygiene

 Avenida Euskal Herria 14 - local 1 y 2

 +34-943621162


 Irun.sociales@cruzroja.es

Zumaia

For women:

Malen Etxea

 San Telmo Kalea, 24, 20750 Zumaia

 +34 943 576095, +34 653 729 117
+34 688 641 917

 contacto@malenetxea.org

Asturies

No Borders Asturias Ensin Muries


Support with appointments

 ensinmuries@gmail.com


Oviedo

Acoge Asturias


Legal and social assistance

 C/ Oscura, 3, 1º Dcha., 33009 Oviedo

Whatsapp : +34 691584228

 +34-985203992

 asacoge@gmail.com

 Monday - Thursday 16h30 – 20h00

A Coruña

A Coruña


Phone the number 010 for information about the city and its offerings. WIFI open and for free in all municipal libraries.

Information, legal advice and general support:

Ecos do Sur

Legal consultation, labour-orientation, Spanish classes, support with medical healthcare, support for mothers, support for victims of human trafficking

 Avenida Finisterre 109, 15004


 +34-881 965 692

 ong@ecosdosur.org

Ecos do Sur


Legal consultation, labour-orientation, Spanish classes, support with medical healthcare, support for mothers, support for victims of human trafficking

 Avenida Finisterre 109, 15004

 +34-881 965 692

Viraventos

Support for mothers, education, labour-orientation, professional training

 +34-881 88 94 60


 info@viraventos.org

www.viraventos.org

SOS Racismo

Legal consultation, reporting racial discrimination


 C/ Alcalde Lens 34, 1°C,
15010


 +34-881 963 797/ 698 163 742

 info@sosracismogalicia.org

UAMI (service municipal):

Legal consultation, labour orientation

 Plaza de nuestra Señora s/n
piso 3°, 15007

 34-981 184 377


+34-981 189 867

 uami@coruna.es

Ecodesarroiio Gaia

Legal consultation, labour orientation

 C/ Antonio Pereira, 15007

 +34-629 81 75 81

 [ecodesarrollogaia@](mailto:ecodesarrollogaia@ecodesarrollogaia.org)

ecodesarrollogaia.org

 ecodesarroiogaia.org/

Accommodation and basic needs:

Centro de baja exigencia Abeiro

Showers, food, urgent accommodation, clothes, laundry

📍 Plaza Luis Rodríguez Lago
s/n 15002

📞 +34-981 184 200

Padres Rubinos

Showers, food, urgent accommodation, clothes, laundry

📍 Ronda de Outeiro 325, 15011

📞 +34-981 90 11 22

🌐 www.padrerubinos.org/

For women:

Fundación Mujeres

Labour-support, consultation, information about labour rights, support for care-workers.

📍 Avenida de onelos 121, 1º,
15009

📞 +34-981 294 097

✉️ galicia@
fundacionmujeres.es

🌐 www.fundacionmujeres.es

Santiago de Compostela

Médicos del Mundo

Support to get the health card (access to public health care)

📍 C/ Galeras, 13, 15705

📞 +34-981 57 81 82

✉️ galicia@
medicosdelmundo.org

Fundación Ronsel

labour & legal advice

📍 Calle Galeras, nº 13. 1ª
planta, oficina 8, 15705

📞 +34-881 087 241

✉️ santiago@
fundacionronsel.org

🌐 www.fundacionronsel.org

Cáritas


Support for labour issues

📍 C/ Rúa da Carreira do Conde,
14, 15701

📞 +34-981 55 44 33

Cruz Roja

 Avenida de Lugo, 42, 15703

 +34-981 58 69 69


 santiago@cruzroja.es


Support for labour issues

Ourense**Juan Soñador - Teranga**

Professional training, support for labour issues, social orientation

 C/ Peña Trevinca, 8 – Baixo./
32005 Ourense

 +34-988 511 674

 +34- 636 964 509


 terangaou@

fundacionjuans.org

Xeracción

Migrants' self organization, women

 Moratín N° 2 de Ourense

 +34-988613822


+34-698131032

 xeraccion.com/calle

 info@xeraccion.com

La Asociación de Inmigrantes Senegaleses de Ourense (Aiso)

 Rúa Calpurnia Abana, 1/

 +34-988 04 43 65

 www.facebook.com/
aisourense/

 aisourense@gmail.com/

Asociación Personas Venezolanas Alma Llanera

 www.facebook.com/
groups/15720148178/

Cruz Roja Ourense

 Díaz de la Banda, 40, CP.
32004

 +34-988 222 484

 ourense@cruzroja.es

 www.cruzvermella.org

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GLOSSARY

▶ **AYUNTAMIENTO** **(TOWN HALL/LOCAL COUNCIL)**

Is the administration of a city or municipality. You have to go here for all civil registration matters, especially for the empadronamiento (registration of your address).

▶ **CENTRO CÍVICO**

These are social centres in the different neighbourhoods where you can find free services like cultural events, courses, etc. and where you can get information on the services your neighbourhood offers.

▶ **CETI**

There are two CETI (Centro de Estancia Temporal de Inmigrantes/ temporary holding centre for immigrants) in Spain. One is in Ceuta and one in Melilla. They are state run 'reception' centres where adult

immigrants (+18) live until they can leave the city.

▶ **CIE**

The CIEs (Centros de Interamamiento de Extranjeros / internment centres for foreign nationals) are closed centres, like a prison, where the state detains immigrants in order to deport them

▶ **CUENTA AJENA**

(Employment): cuenta ajena is a type of work. It is to work for a boss or a company with a contract of employment.

▶ **CUENTA PROPIA**

(Employment): cuenta ajena is a type of work. It is to work for a boss or a company with a contract of employment.

▶ **EURODAC**

Eurodac is the European database of the fingerprints of people who have entered Spanish soil. If someone is fingerprinted in one country, the information is also available in all the other European states.

▶ EXTRANJERIA

The Extranjería deals with all the legal matters of foreign nationals. So, you have to go to their offices in order to receive almost all of your papers (The identity card of an asylum seeker – tarjeta roja, residency permit, work permit etc).

▶ GUARDIA CIVIL

(Civil Guard): The Guardia Civil is a nationwide force with police-like authority. Importantly, they are in charge of border control.

▶ LAISSER-PASSER

A Laisser passer is permission to cross the border when you haven't got the legal documents which give you permission to cross. In Spain they are mostly used in Ceuta and Melilla so you can leave those cities.

▶ MENA

(Menores extranjeros no acompañados) are foreign national minors (under 18) who arrived in Spain without their parents or other legal guardians.

▶ N.I.E.:

The N.I.E. (Número de Identificación para Extranjeros) is the identification number for foreign nationals in Spain. You receive it when you are registered.

▶ ONG

ONGs (Organizaciones No-Gubernamentales) are non-governmental organisations. In Spain they are in charge of a large amount of the social welfare of immigrants. Some of the biggest are, e.g., the Cruz Roja (Red Cross) and CEAR.

▶ ORDEN DE DEVOLUCION

An immigrant receives an Orden de Devolución (a return order) when they have entered Spain in an irregular manner (without papers).

▶ ORDEN DE EXPULSION

(Expulsion Order): When you get into a police control and you don't "have papers" it's possible that you get an expulsion order. While this paper is valid authorities can try to deport you to your home country.

▶ PENINSULA

When in Spain someone speaks of the "Península" (peninsular) they refer to the part of the European continent that is Spain, in other words Spain without Ceuta, Melilla, and the islands.

▶ PERMISO DE RESIDENCIA EUROPEA

(European Residency Permit): After five years of legal residence in Spain you can apply for the European Residence Permit. This permit will allow you to live and work also in other countries inside the European Union.

▶ PROTECCIÓN SUBSIDIARIA

(subsidiary protection): Protección Subsidiaria is a form of international protection different from asylum. If in response to your asylum claim you receive Protección Subsidiaria you also receive residency, but it has to be renewed.

▶ PROTECCIÓN HUMANITARIA

(Humanitarian Protection): Protección Humanitaria It is not officially a form of international pro-

tection. It means that for humanitarian reasons you cannot be deported to your country and they grant you residency for one year. But when the situation changes in your country, you can be deported.

▶ SCHENGEN

the Schengen area is the area of free movement of the European Union. It is made up of 26 states: the member states of the European Union (except for the United Kingdom, Cyprus, Croatia, Bulgaria and Romania) as well as Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. It should mean that the borders between states which are signatories to the Schengen agreement are open. Nevertheless, recently they have put up arbitrary controls on their borders to control the movement of nationals from countries outside of the European Union.

▶ TARJETA ROJA

(Red Card): The Tarjeta Roja is the document which identifies you as an asylum seeker in Spain. With

it you can travel within Spanish territory (except for Ceuta and Melilla!) but you cannot cross the border to other countries.

▶ **TARJETA SANITARIA**

(Health Card): With this card you can access public health services like every Spaniard. But to receive it it is necessary to empadron yourself (to register your address with the Ayuntamiento). Actually, in any of the Spanish regions (Comunidades) it is not possible to receive a Tarjeta Sanitaria without a residency permit, but it can change at any moment, so try anyway.

▶ **TRAFICO DE PERSONAS**

(People smuggling): the act of moving people across borders illegally for money. It is a criminal act and can be punished with prison time of some years.

▶ **TRATA DE PERSONAS**

(People Trafficking): the act of moving people against their will, by coercion or violence. Someone who is a victim of trafficking has the right of protection in Spain and in Europe so that they can escape from the traffickers' network

▶ **VIOLENCIA DE GÉNERO**

(Gender violence): violence done by men against women because she is a woman. It can be physical, sexual or psychological violence. It is also used in the context of marriage and the family and every woman can report it and seek help.

14 COMMUNICATION IN SPANISH

Greeting and introducing yourself : Saludar y presentarse

Hi: **Hola**

Good morning: **Buenos días**

Good afternoon: **Buenas tardes**

Goodbye: **Adiós**

See you later: **Hasta luego**

How are you? - I'm fine: **¿Que tal? - Bien**

Yes: **si**

No: **no**

Thank you: **Gracias**

You're welcome: **De nada**

Please: **Por favor**

Excuse me: **Perdón**

My name is...: **Me llamo...**

My surname is...: **Mi apellido es...**

I'm from...: **Soy de...**

I'm... years old: **Tengo... años.**

Family : familia

Mother/Father: **Madre/Padre**

Son/Daughter: **Hijo/hija**

Husband/Wife: **Esposo/Esposa**

Brother/Sister: **Hermano/Hermana**

Uncle/Aunt: **Tio/Tia**

Grandfather/Grandmother: **Abuelo/Abuela**

Cousin: **Primo/Prima**

I want to call my...: **Quiero llamar a mi...**

Useful phrases / Frases útiles

I don't understand: **No entiendo**I don't know: **No sé**I don't speak spanish: **No hablo español**Do you speak (french, english, arabic, ...)? **¿Habla (francés, inglés, árabe, ...)?**I need a translator: **Necesito una traductora**I need a lawyer: **Necesito una abogada**Can I make a call?: **Puedo hacer una llamada?**I want to sleep: **Quiero dormir**I want to eat: **Quiero comer**I want to have a shower: **Quiero ducharme**Where are the toilets, please?: **¿Dónde está el baño, por favor?**Can I have some water, please?: **Agua, por favor.**I have no money: **No tengo dinero**How much is (the ticket): **¿Cuanto cuesta (el billete)?****Emergencies and Health /
Emergencias y Salud**Help!: **¡Socorro!**I need help: **Necesito ayuda**I'm scared: **Tengo miedo**I need a doctor: **Necesito una doctora**Ambulance: **Ambulancia**I am hurt: **Estoy herida**I am sick: **Estoy enferma**It hurts here: **Me duele aquí**I can't breath: **No puedo respirar**A lot of blood: **Mucha sangre**

I am pregnant: **Estoy embarazada**

**Clothes and important objects /
Ropas y cosas importantes**

Shoes: **zapatos**

Trousers: **pantalones**

T-shirt: **camiseta**

Coat: **Abrigo**

Socks: **Calcetines**

Underwear: **Bragas**

Bra: **Sujetador**

Hat: **Gorro**

Scarf: **Bufanda**

Sleeping bag: **Saco de dormir**

Bed: **Cama**

Sheets: **Sábanas**

Soap: **Jabón**

Toothbrush: **Cepillo de dientes**

Toothpaste: **Pasta de dientes**

Mobile: **Móvil**

Battery: **Batería**

Charger: **Cargador**

Wire: **Cable**

Computer: **Ordenador**

Wifi (Internet): **Wifi (Internet)**

**Directions and important places /
Direcciones y sitios importantes**

Where is...?: **¿Dónde está...?**

Where is the bus/train station?
**¿Dónde está la estación de auto-
buses/trenes?**

Far: **Lejos**

Near: **Cerca**

Right: **Derecha**

Left: **Izquierda**

Train: **Tren**

North: **Norte**

Car: **Coche**

South: **Sur**

Bus: **Autobús**

East: **Este**

Boat: **Barco**

West: **Oeste**

Documentation / Documentación

Outside: **Fuera**

I have: **Tengo**

Inside: **Dentro**

I don't have: **No tengo**

Hospital: **Hospital**

National Identity Card: **D.N.I. (Documento Nacional de Identificación)**

Police station: **Comisaría**

Airport: **Aeropuerto**

Foreign national identification number: **N.I.E. (Número de Identificación de Extranjeros)**

Port: **Puerto**

