

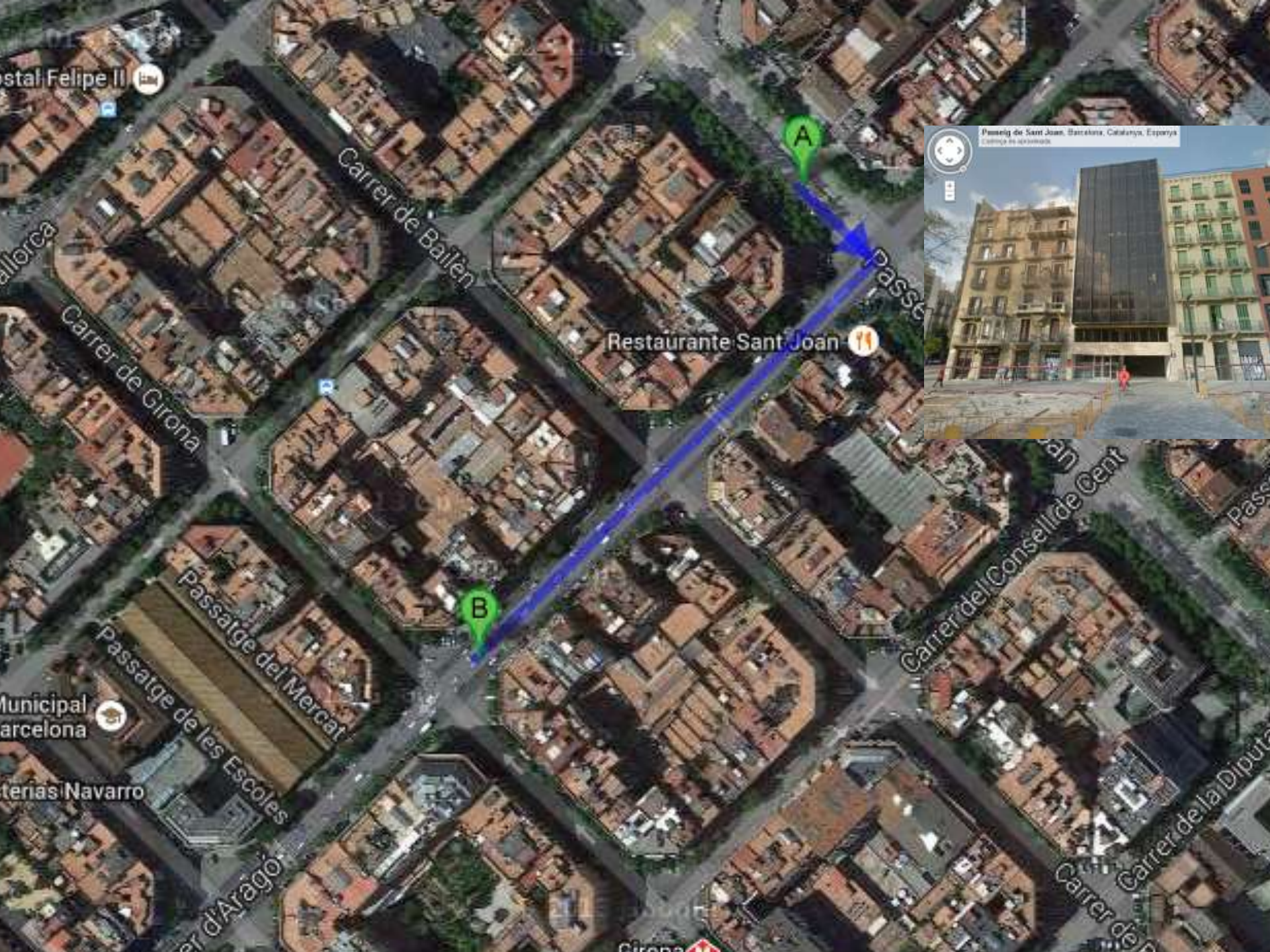


**Ajuntament
de Barcelona**



City Responses to Irregular Migrants

16 – 17 October 2014, Barcelona, Spain





City responses to Irregular Migrants Plan

16 – 17 Octobre 2014.

Barcelona



Barcelona City Experience

By Ramon Sanahuja

Director of Immigration and Interculturality
Municipality of Barcelona

B

C



BARCELONA:

City Population: 1,65 million. Metropolitan area of **4 million**

Foreign population: 282.178 (2012) 17,4% . 23% (with foreign background)

Official Language: **Catalan** and Spanish International migration is very recent in the last 12 years. Flow has stopped in the last two years because of economic situation.

Mainly arrival of irregular migrants not asylum seekers and refugees.

Ranking of foreign nationalities (2012):

1. Pakistan 23.281
2. Italy 22.909
3. China 15.875
4. Ecuador 15.511
5. Bolivia 14.145
6. Morocco 13.674

Context of Economic crisis and Budget cuts Unemployment rate:

18%(2012), 6%(2007)

35% (among migrants)



BARCELONA:

Mayor of Barcelona, Xavier Trias:

It does not make sense that persons are left in the streets of Barcelona by the State without any document, jeopardizing their future and the cohesion of the city. Every body should at least have a temporary resident permit.



BARCELONA: Strategy for irregular residents

PADRON (Local administrative register).

- **Local register for all residents** (Spanish, communitarians and third country nationals)
- **Administrative register.** Regulated by the Basic Law of Local Administration. (art 14, 15 and 16).
- Every body has the **duty to register.**
- Registering gives the status of being a **Neighbour**
- 11 places tot register, it is a live daily register
- **Active policy of registering**
- **Registering for non fix residents : 3.500** registered under this situation.



BARCELONA: Strategy for irregular residents

PADRON (Local administrative register).

Requirements:

- identification card (Passport)
- Need for a specific address.





BARCELONA: Strategy for irregular residents

Positive aspects of Padron:

- It is protected (police has no general access, only restricted). **Trust.**
- The city knows the real number of residents every day: **Planification!**
- Gives everybody a **Status of neighbourhood.**
- Enables irregulars to demonstrate living in Spain since a specific date with a public register: Important for regularization procedures.
- Gives Neighbours **access to all local services (sports, public facilities, libraries schools, free language, emergency social services and health)**
- Not access to social benefits like pensions and not access to Official Training courses financed by EU.
- Irregulars **have access to the public Catalan service.** First year (primary care and emergencies) from the second year full access. It is an access only for the Catalan Public system (depends on the regional Government).



BARCELONA: Strategy for irregular residents

SAIER

- Service for Immigrants Emigrants and refugees.
- Hub service for migrants residents:
- One Stop Shop that offers:
 - Legal advice (for free by professionals)
 - Information of the city, and access to services
 - Refugees and asylum seekers
 - Social emergencies
 - Homologation and convalidation of degrees





BARCELONA: Strategy for irregular residents

SAIER

- 10.000 people attended in 2013
- 40 people work at the SAIER
- Budget of 1.2 million euros
- 50% in irregular situation: main demand legal advice.

Hosting NGO network

- Network of 120 NG=s that we collaborate in delivering information to migrants, specially irregular migrants.



BARCELONA: Strategy for irregular residents

- The Irregular today it is probably the future regular!
- Avoid segregation!
- Start working for inclusion and social cohesion from moment 0!
- Public opinion it is not as negative as in other places in Europe

Challenge:

- Multilevel governance.
- Economic situation 19% unemployment.
- Finance: Barcelona does not receive any finance from the State or European Union.



Unauthorised Settlements Plan

Office for the Unauthorised Settlements Plan



01

Introduction

B

C



Context and initial situation

- **The crisis has a greater impact** on immigrants. Their rate of unemployment is almost double the average (Data from 1st quarter 2014: 19.3% of Spain's native population and 37.43% of its foreign population. Source: INE, EPA).
 - A high **number of** abandoned **industrial land sites and buildings**, especially in the Sant Martí district.
 - **State-ordered transfers of people of sub-Saharan origin from the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla in irregular administrative situations.** The number of officially transfers communicated since November 2005 comes to 2,758.
 - Strong **pressure from residents associations**, a strong **media presence** and lots of attention from all the mass media.
 - A significant number of people living off such activities as **collecting scrap metal** and **street hawking** around the city.
-



Context

- **Collecting scrap metal** is an informal activity that brings its itinerant collectors a minimum income, the only source of income for 75% of these collectors and which ranges from €10-15/day (40%) to €5-10/day (27%).
- **The city's offer of traditional social inclusion services is not usually accepted** by most of the residents living in settlements.
- There had been a **large settlement in C/ Puigcerdà** since 2010, comprising various industrial buildings and housing some 120 people. It was one of the main centres for unauthorised scrap metal handling and storage.









1. Escenari



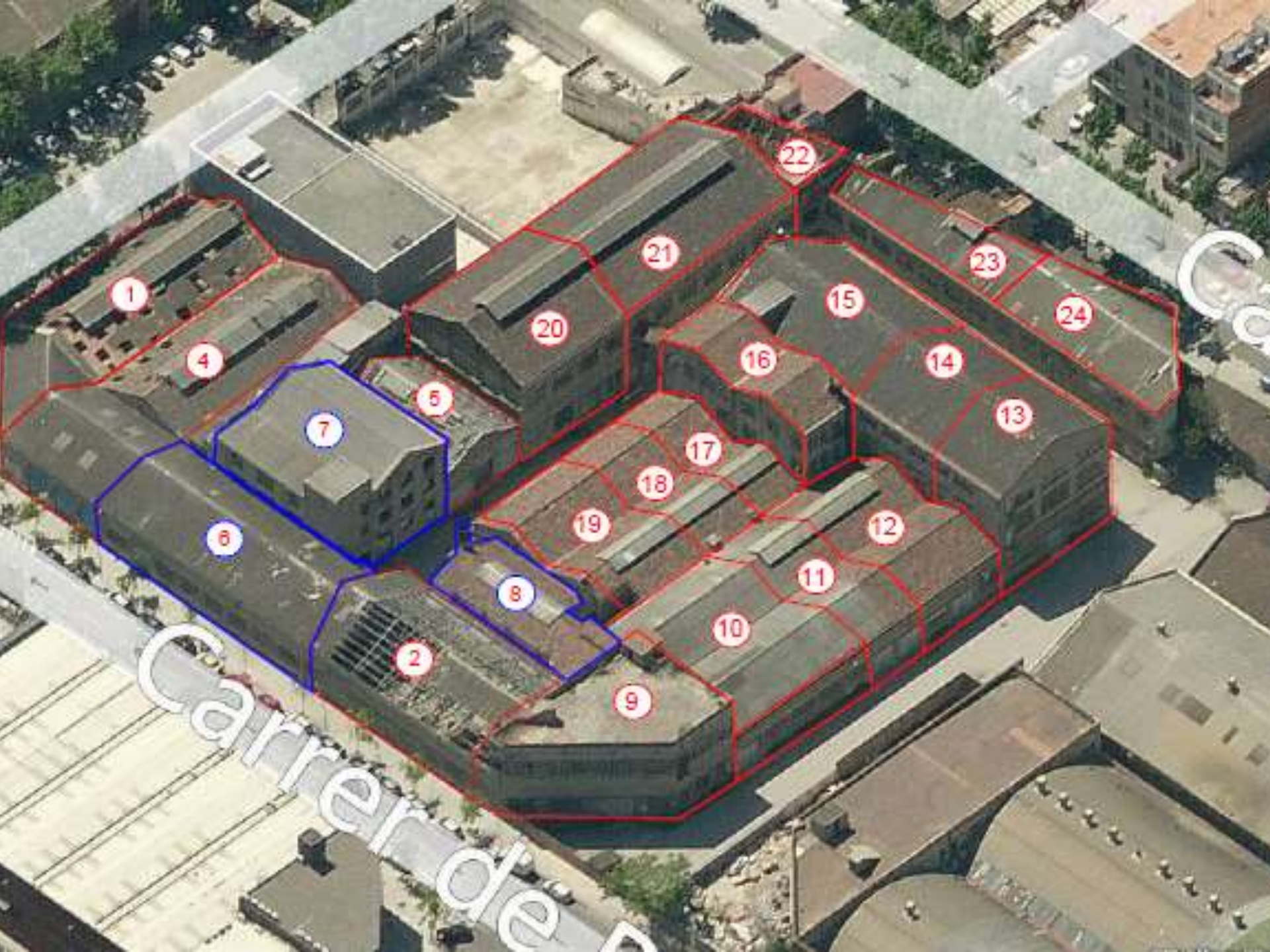




Definition of settlement

Occupation of spaces, public or private, in premises (factories or abandoned buildings) or on land sites, with poor housing structures (shacks, caravans, lorries) that are maintained over time and used as a place of **continuous residence** by a number of people (groups or families).

The occupation or overcrowding of flats or houses can never be regarded as a settlement.



















mossos d'esquadra





**emergències
socials**

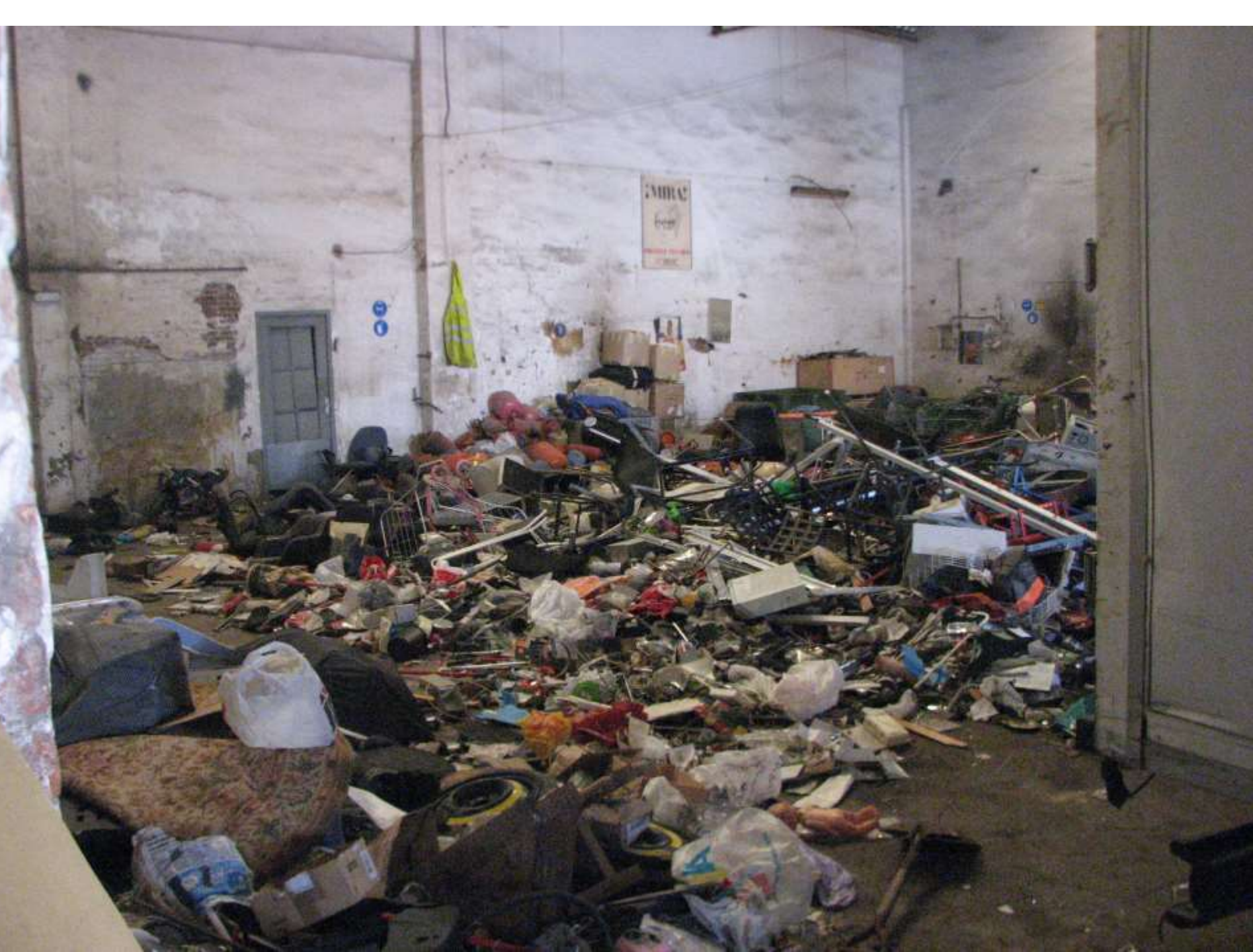




Risks inherent in settlements

- Risk of collapsing
- Fire hazard
- Risk of electrocution
- Risk of explosion
- Environmental and health hazard
- Problems of coexistence with local residents
- Environmental hazards etc.
- Water leakages, lack of emergency exits, stairs, beams and ceilings in poor conditions, accumulation of inflammable items, lack of lighting, presence of animals, lack of ventilation have all been detected























02

The OPAI's mission, aims and tasks



Mission

To manage the **phenomenon** of settlements in the city, offering **alternatives to the vulnerable people** living in them, to give them decent living conditions and **fight against social exclusion**, irrespective of their origins and legal status.



Aims of the Plan

- To offer **inclusive alternatives** to the settlements' vulnerable members: social and educational resources, and others to find work.
 - To ensure the **dignity and safety** of these people.
 - **To prevent** social **conflict**.
 - **To make** the various **authorities** involved **jointly responsible** for offering comprehensive solutions.
 - To avoid the occupation of more spaces in order to **reduce the phenomenon**.
 - **To centralise** all the **information** on the phenomenon of settlements.
-



Tasks of the OPAI

- **To coordinate** and monitor the work of the various **social operators** working on the ground, by unifying social monitoring and response criteria.
- **To attend to the social needs** of vulnerable people living in the settlements, by managing temporary accommodation, training, job placement and legal advice resources.
- **To manage and promote legal tools** that enable the work ordered to be carried out.
- To act as an **observatory of the phenomenon**, by drawing up indicators on the situation of settlements in the city, which show the work involved in the Plan's implementation and its impact.
- **To inform** the City Council districts and departments of the Unauthorised Settlements Plan.



03

Resources allocated

B

C



RESOURCES

- **Temporary residential** resources: people have been given accommodation in 8 **flats** managed by various organisations (Red Cross, ACISI-CEPAIM, Mambré Foundation and Initiatives Solidàries Foundation), social and private **boarding houses**, and through **mediation** programmes for housing access with associations (Bayt al-Thaqafa and ACISI-CEPAIM).

267 people have been given shelter since January 2013.

110 people were in accommodation on 20 July 2014.

- **Legal advice** resources: people have been helped through the legal process **by SAIER and specialist lawyers**.

118 people have been attended to since January 2013.



Resources

-
- **Personal and professional skills acquisition and training** resources: courses have been given in several specialities by various organisations (Norai, Trinijove, Ared Foundation, Benallar Foundation, Biciclot, Intermedia Foundation):
 - Hotel management: 600 hours
 - Industrial manufacturing: 611 hours
 - Assistant warehouse worker: 310 hours
 - Organic gardening and farming: 160 hours
 - Bicycle mechanics: 300 hours
 - Empowerment and inclusion: 308 hours

96 people have been trained on these courses since January 2013.

- **Literacy and language** resources: Catalan, Spanish and literacy courses have been taught through the CNL and other organisations.

55 people were following these courses on 1 July 2014.



RESOURCES

- **Job placement** resources: collaboration agreements have been entered into with several placement companies and with other companies, helping users to find work:
 - Formació i Treball Foundation.
 - Trinijove Foundation.
 - FEICAT (Catalan Federation of Placement Companies). Public presentation pending.
 - Incorpora (La Caixa Foundation).
 - BCN Activa

34 people have joined the labour market since 1 January 2013.



Resources

- **Detection and mediation** resources provided by municipal services and associations (Red Cross and ACRS-Catalan Association of Senegalese Residents).
- Municipal resources for **social monitoring**: SIS (Social Inclusion Service), SASPI (Itinerant Population Care Service) and SAIER (Care Service for Immigrants, Emigrants and Refugees).
- Self-employment resource: a new initiative that is currently being presented is the **Scrap Metal Cooperative** , to create self-employment.











N





04

User Profiles

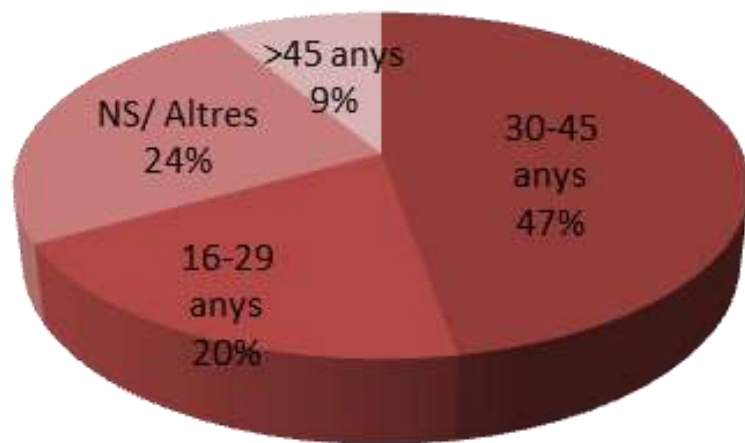
B

C

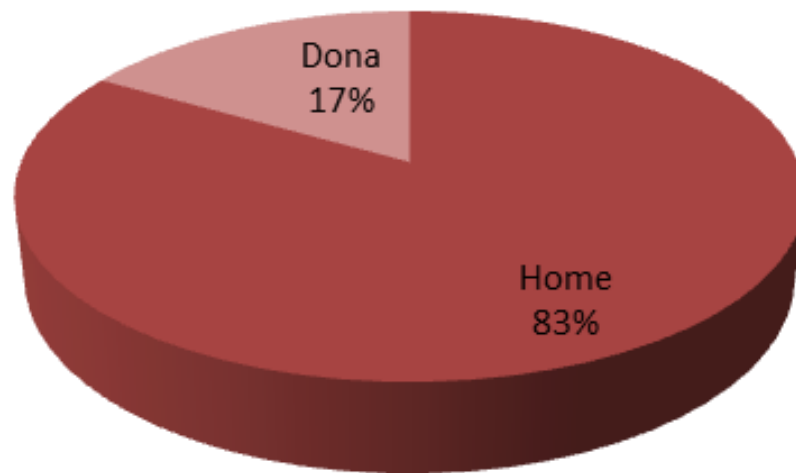


User Profiles

Age



Sex



Total: 570 people



**Click to change the text style of
the template**



05

Management indicators

B

C



Management indicators

Accumulated data (January 13 - July 14)

Indicator	Total nº
PAI users	570
Users referred to residential resources	267
Users referred to training and placement resources	142
Users placed in the labour market	34
Users referred to legal advice resources	118
Users returned to country of origin	9
Individuals with status legalised by offer of work	11 (+ 20 in process)



Management indicators

Current picture (20 July 2014)

Indicator	Total nº
Active PAI users	189
Users with accommodation through residential resources	110
Users of training and placement resources	48
Users in work	30
Users of legal advice resources	26



Management indicators

Settlement where people attended to from 1 January 2013 to 20 July 2014 come from.

Indicator	Total nº
Puigcerdà	431
Paraguay	44
Fluvià	12
Pere IV	11
Zamora	7
Àlaba	4
Other	61
Total	570



Management indicators

Change in the **number of settlements and people in settlements** in the city:

Profile	Nº Settlements	Nº people
1 October 2012	62	735
20 July 2014	48	464
Difference	-14	-271
%	-22.5%	- 36.8%

Most people living in settlement are **Spanish and Portuguese itinerant travelers** living in caravans.



06

Budget

B

C



Budget for 2013

<u>Item</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Expenditure on residential resources.....	€869,268.23
Expenditure on training and job placement resources.....	€154,646.59
Expenditure on human resources.....	€106,746.67
Expenditure on financial help and social mediation.....	€41,837.66
Total budget for 2013:	€1,172,499.15



Forecast budget for 2014

<u>Item</u>	<u>Forecast expenditure</u>
Expenditure on residential resources.....	€1,094,374.16
Expenditure on training and job placement resources.....	€530,004.50
Expenditure on human resources.....	€127,097.69
Expenditure on financial help, social mediation and other items.....	€101,483.75
Total budget forecast for 2014:	€1,852,960.10



07

Appraisal

B

C



Appraisal

- The Plan has fulfilled the Mayor's pledge to attend to all people in vulnerable situations living at the C/ Puigcerdà settlement.
 - Comprehensive approach (legal advice, accommodation, training and work).
 - Specialisation, flexibility and ad hoc responses.
 - Many types of resources, along with municipal services and associations, have been mobilised to provide a response to this social situation.
 - The C/ Puigcerdà settlement has been taken down, in response to requests from the vulnerable people living there.
 - The number of **people living in settlements** in Barcelona has been **reduced by 36.8%**.
-



Balance sheet

- The budget allocation has been adapted to the needs of the moment and will be maintained in line with those needs as long as necessary: a year later there are still 46 people accommodated in boarding houses.
- 570 people have been attended to and 34 people have found work. Decent solutions have been found for a significant number of people.
- **Administrative irregularities of users make it very hard to find solutions and opportunities.** 17 individuals have had their status legalised and a further 20 are being processed with job offers.
- Lack of funding from the Spanish State and the EU for managing migratory flows and administrative irregularities of people that the State transfers.



**Ajuntament
de Barcelona**

B