



General Assembly Conference

Workshop 2: Contribution of the National Networks

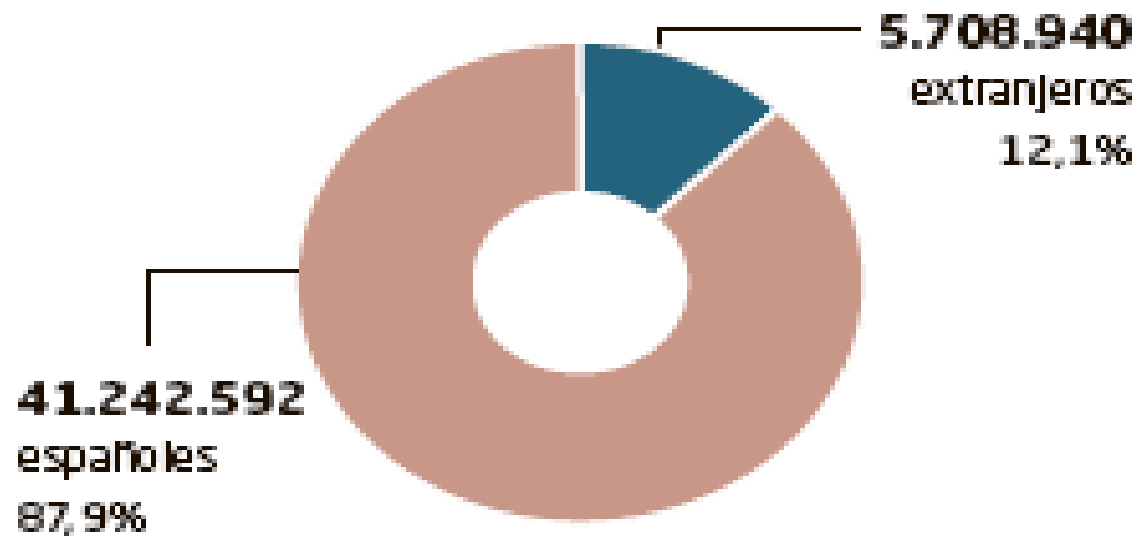
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Contents

- ❑ Quantitative description of the immigration and emigration in Spain.
- ❑ How has been addressed the immigrant integration in Spain; The economic crisis; a step back.
- ❑ The government role in the different territory level, the third sector entities role.
- ❑ Foreign legislation.
- ❑ EAPN-ES role.

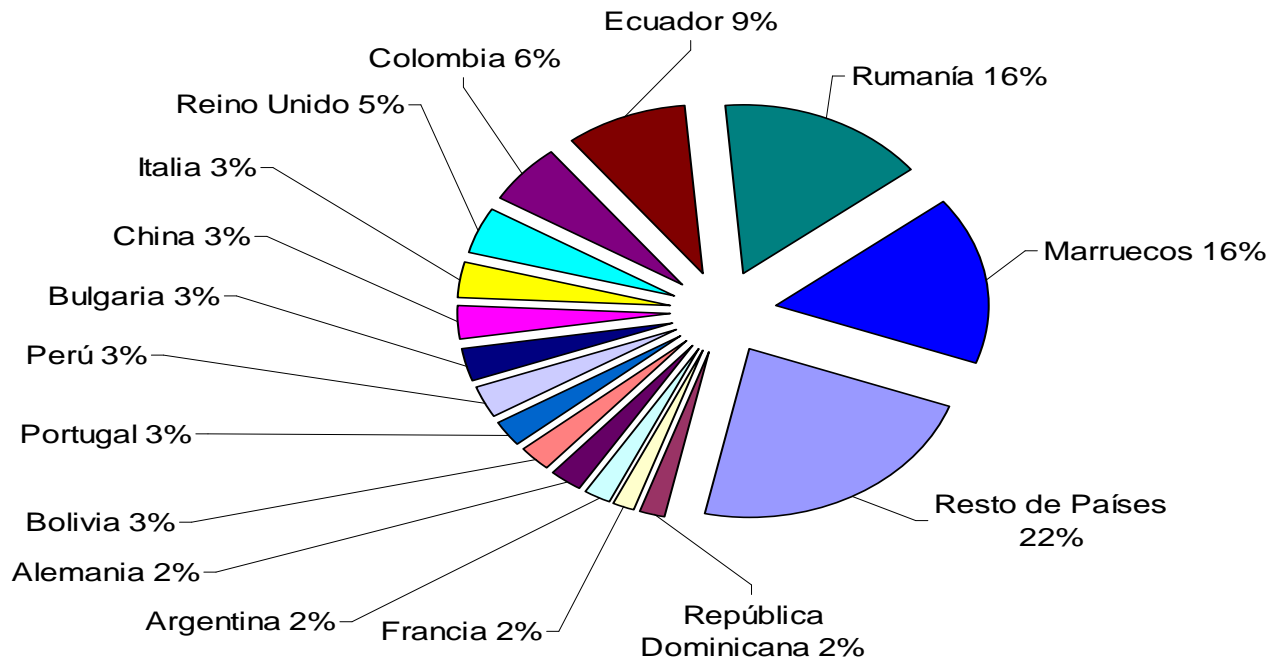
■ La población inmigrante en España

TOTAL: 46.951.532 personas



Of the foreign
population,
3.362.425
come from
third countries

Foreign nationals with a certificate of registration or residence card. Main nationalities. 31/03/2010



Fuente: Elaboración propia con datos estadísticos de la Secretaría de Estado de Inmigración e Emigración. España

- There is a tendency of stagnation or reduction of the immigrant population. In 2009 the Non-EU foreigners in Spain have been greatly reduced, 13.020 people compared to annual increases of recent decades (INE).
- Despite this reduction, there are still many people that have decided to stay and official sources estimate that there are 800,000 undocumented- probably more -Anyway, the same sources as 200,000 people living in Spain without papers, more than the previous year (2008)

Is there many spaniards that migrate to other countries?

- ✓ According to the INE: 1.471.691 of spaniards live outside SPAIN (official data)
- ✓ Is important, show the evolution...:
 - In 2008: 36.399 spaniards have increased the census in foreign countries.
 - In 2009: 74.814 spaniards have travel to other countries.
 - In the months of January-February 2010: 12.602 people, that implies a annual increase of 6%.
- ✓ Causes
 - Economic crisis
 - Internationalization of companies
 - Offers of International Organizations

- ✓ People who come out of Spain have a profile of young, university or with titles, who want to work/specialize in other European countries or the USA.
- ✓ Except Spanish people who move temporarily to France for the harvest.

How have been addressed the integration of immigrants in Spain; the economic crisis: a regression

1. It is very hard to say, the degree of integration, being, as we know, a complex process, difficult to define and therefore even harder to assess, involving a variety of personal factors in the immigrant himself and barriers are in their destination country, in this case Spain. Spanish society has been receptive to immigration especially in good economic times.

In any case, we find ourselves in a turning point with the arrival of the economic crisis. We are alert: IMMIGRANTS HAVE PASSED OF BEING PEOPLE THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE GROWING OF THE PIB TO BEING THE CRISIS SCAPEGOAT.

The government role in the different territory levels; the third sector entities role

- ✓ An important aspect to highlight is the almost absence of social conflicts in the past years and even less racist ones, despite the big number of people that came from different countries to join the spanish society.
- ✓ Nowadays, in a general way, we find an important deterioration of the situation of immigrants that have been affected bay the crisis: the job destruction in the services and construction domain, the jobs they mainly exercised.

The government role in the different territory levels; the third sector entities role

Therefore, we can find the lights and shadows in the immigration politics:

Strengths:

From public Administration in the three levels: **national, regional and local, from certain “Social Works”, banks and particularly the Third Sector, different measures have been driven:**

- Creation of a State Office of emigration and immigration
- Existed for years a Forum for the social integration os immigrants with representatives of:
 - State Administration
 - Autonomic government
 - Local Administration
 - Business Organisations
 - The Unions
 - The immigrant support NGOs and NGOs
 - Immigrants NGOs

The government role in the different territory levels; the third sector entities role

Some reports from the State Forum

- ✓ Rapport sur la situation de l'intégration sociale des immigrants et des réfugiés 2009
 - ✓ Monographs:
 - Local roots
 - Family reunion
 - Employment
 - The violence against immigrant women base gender
 - Asylum
- ✓ Report on the situation of social integration of immigrants and refugees in 2009
 - Monographs:
 - The coexistence in neighborhoods
 - The integration of foreign students at school.2008
- ✓ Report on the measures proposed in the Integrated Plan of Action against Trafficking of Human Beings for sexual exploitation.

The government role in the different territory levels; the third sector entities role

- ✓ Report of the Forum for the social integration of immigrants into the bill regulating the right of asylum and subsidiary protection.
- ✓ In this context, it has created a **Plan of citizenship and immigration** document which is a good program of work agreed with a large number of entities. This plan has not been developed as expected.
- ✓ The regional and local governments have also set up integration plans and forums as the state, but in almost all cases with an even lower effectiveness than the state.

The government role in the different territory levels; the third sector entities role

- ✓ Some fundamental rights are consolidated: The immigrants with passports (in some regions has been exempted from him, even) have had the opportunity to enroll in the towns where they lived (census). This register gives the right to health care and compulsory education for immigrants and their children (with or without paper, except the passport). This right has been an essential element not to be missed.
- ✓ The general social services at local level have been opened transversely to the immigrant population. Depending of the region, with some limitations. However, it was difficult to collect a minimum income

The government role in the different territory levels; the third sector entities role

- ✓ From the third sector, both general entities and those that are specifically aimed at integrating immigrants, offer services of first reception, training, employment integration and Promotion of Participation.
- ✓ There were campaigns of political participation (Country Living here Vote here)
- ✓ Immigrants have joined the organizations of support and have created their own organizations.
- ✓ It took into account the feminization of migration, the needs of young unaccompanied children
- ✓ Awareness Campaigns: Working with the Media to show a true picture of migration and immigrants
- ✓ Were related to projects of development cooperation and codéveloppement

The government role in the different territory levels; the third sector entities role

Difficulties of integration:

- ✓ Immigrants have been one of the most affected groups by the economic crisis and now are further from integration. Most were employed in two sectors, construction and services, where many jobs have been destroyed.
- ✓ An exponential increase in unemployment. In March 2010, the unemployment rate was 18.1% in the native population, **while among immigrants has reached 30.71% (EPA May 2010)**
- ✓ Loss of work leads to the loss of documentation: unemployment for irregular immigrants means much more than the loss of employment.
- ✓ Difficulties have a legal residence.
- ✓ Difficulties in paying mortgages. Homeless. The difficulties of access to social housing.
- ✓ The lack of family or social networks
- ✓ Changing attitudes in the society

The government role in the different territory levels; the third sector entities role

- ✓ The immigrants are victims of the economy
- ✓ Trafficking persons (associated with prostitution in the case of women).
- ✓ Immigrants are more likely to suffer racist and xenophobic attitudes.
- ✓ Affective disorders that lead to greater destabilization, family roles. ... The needs of immigrants with or without papers have changed, with more requests for basic needs, including payment for food and supplies (electricity, water, etc.,) ...
- ✓ Social services and NGOs are saturated
- ✓ The corporate entities have, paradoxically, fewer resources. For now can meet the basic needs: housing, food, psychosocial support ... **IMPORTANCE OF NETWORKING.**

Is there any new laws, regulations or practices that promote or hinder integration?

Reform (Law 2 / 2009 of 11 December 2009), involved positive aspects:

- ✓ The recognition of certain rights:
 - Law Association
 - Right of assembly
 - Law Demonstration
 - Right to organize (so with or without documentation)
- ✓ The coverage of legal residence for women who are victims of domestic violence (with conviction)

Along with other negative ones in the field of rights and liberties:

- ✓ Detention of up to 60 days (before 40)
- ✓ Account illegal immigration as a crime and financial penalties for illegal employment, among others, was justified by the adaptation to EU legislation.
- ✓ Limits on regrouping family ancestors (Pending Regulations)

Actions taken by Spanish EAPN to facilitate the integration of immigrants

EAPN-ES has address in a very active way, the social disadvantage in which many immigrants find themselves in Spain, it has designed a specific strategy in this area.

EAPN-ES does not develop, as such, a direct intervention with immigrants, similar to the work approach with other groups in the exclusion.

Actions taken by Spanish EAPN to facilitate the integration of immigrants

Internal actions

The starting point of this strategy was the "**Seminar on the relations of social organizations of the third sector and Immigration**"

It was decided in the conclusions:

- ✓ Emphasize the fact of being a network, participate in joint development activities beyond information and coordination, being part of the project.
- ✓ A common position of the Network to the phenomenon of immigration. The positions should not be taken for the mere fact of being a migrant, but in response to a fundamental reality: the violation of individual rights, anticipating the causes of these violations and showing its consequences.

Actions taken by Spanish EAPN to facilitate the integration of immigrants

- ✓ In the management of cultural diversity, the approach proposed by all entities was the intercultural approach, as the appropriate method for defining the management of the existing cultural diversity.
- ✓ Integration should be aware that this is a two way process (if not more), complex, dynamic, and requires at this time mediation and cultural negotiation.
- ✓ Since the principles of normalization, citizenship, equal rights, diversity, identity, participation and empowerment, has been promoted the work of the intercultural approach understood as the opposite of assimilation . The proposed method has been the governance.

In this seminar different entities, especially entities that work across the state who are members of the “Forum for the Social Integration of Immigrants”, an Advisory Body under the Ministry of Labor and Immigration, together or in groups have held several formal and informal meetings in particular taking a stand against the plans for a new Aliens Act, which finally came into effect in December 2009

The Executive Committee received a group of them so they can present their position before the law.

Actions taken by Spanish EAPN to facilitate the integration of immigrants

EAPN-ES has created and disseminated a number of specific documents on the situation of immigrants in Spain, documents intended to help clarify the links between migration and poverty, highlighting the experiences of immigrants;

Key documents:

✓Proposals paper to implement the national policy and European recommendations for the operation of EAPN, trying to ensure a continuous process of participation of representatives of immigrants within the network. This document is in favor of social inclusion, using participation in the fight against racism and discrimination

Actions taken by Spanish EAPN to facilitate the integration of immigrants

Extern strategy

- ✓ Establishment of a large issue of discrimination against immigrants in the document presented to the Senate of Spain in the Network Appearance in this House.
- ✓ Document EAPN about the bill on the Aliens Act, approved by all entities involved in the EAPN-ES.
- ✓ The dissemination of these documents and others on the Network website.
- ✓ Participation in events such as the International Social Forums on Migration. Keeping the town of Rivas-Vaciamadrid.
- ✓ Papers in Conference organized by the regional networks and entities who work throughout the state.