

# INTERACT – RESEARCHING THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS' INTEGRATION AS A THREE-WAY PROCESS - IMMIGRANTS, COUNTRIES OF EMIGRATION AND COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRATION AS ACTORS OF INTEGRATION

Co-financed by the European Union

## *Country Report* *Integration policies in Spain*

**Francesco Pasetti**

INTERACT Research Report 2014/30



**INTERACT**  
**Researching Third Country Nationals' Integration as a Three-way Process -**  
**Immigrants, Countries of Emigration and Countries of Immigration as Actors of**  
**Integration**

**Research Report**  
**Country Report**  
**INTERACT RR2014/30**

**Country Report – Integration policies in Spain**

**Francesco Pasetti**

Researcher / PhD Candidate at GRITIM-Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona

© 2014, European University Institute  
Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies

This text may be downloaded only for personal research purposes. Any additional reproduction for other purposes, whether in hard copies or electronically, requires the consent of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies.

Requests should be addressed to [mpc@eui.eu](mailto:mpc@eui.eu)

If cited or quoted, reference should be made as follows:

Francesco Pasetti, Country Report – Integration Policies in Spain, INTERACT RR 2014/30, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, San Domenico di Fiesole (FI): European University Institute, 2014.

THE VIEWS EXPRESSED IN THIS PUBLICATION CANNOT IN ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE REGARDED AS THE OFFICIAL POSITION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

European University Institute  
Badia Fiesolana  
I – 50014 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI)  
Italy

<http://www.eui.eu/RSCAS/Publications/>  
<http://interact-project.eu/publications/>  
<http://cadmus.eui.eu>

## **INTERACT - Researching Third Country Nationals' Integration as a Three-way Process - Immigrants, Countries of Emigration and Countries of Immigration as Actors of Integration**

Around 25 million persons born in a third country (TCNs) are currently living in the European Union (EU), representing 5% of its total population. Integrating immigrants, i.e. allowing them to participate in the host society at the same level as natives, is an active, not a passive, process that involves two parties, the host society and the immigrants, working together to build a cohesive society.

Policy-making on integration is commonly regarded as primarily a matter of concern for the receiving state, with general disregard for the role of the sending state. However, migrants belong to two places: first, where they come and second, where they now live. While integration takes place in the latter, migrants maintain a variety of links with the former. New means of communication facilitating contact between migrants and their homes, globalisation bringing greater cultural diversity to host countries, and nation-building in source countries seeing expatriate nationals as a strategic resource have all transformed the way migrants interact with their home country.

INTERACT project looks at the ways governments and non-governmental institutions in origin countries, including the media, make transnational bonds a reality, and have developed tools that operate economically (to boost financial transfers and investments); culturally (to maintain or revive cultural heritage); politically (to expand the constituency); legally (to support their rights).

INTERACT project explores several important questions: To what extent do policies pursued by EU member states to integrate immigrants, and policies pursued by governments and non-state actors in origin countries regarding expatriates, complement or contradict each other? What effective contribution do they make to the successful integration of migrants and what obstacles do they put in their way?

A considerable amount of high-quality research on the integration of migrants has been produced in the EU. Building on existing research to investigate the impact of origin countries on the integration of migrants in the host country remains to be done.

INTERACT is co-financed by the European Union and is implemented by a consortium built by CEDEM, UPF and MPI Europe.

*For more information:*

INTERACT

Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (EUI)

Villa Malafasca

Via Boccaccio 151

50133 Florence

Italy

Tel: +39 055 46 85 817/892

Fax: + 39 055 46 85 755

Email: [mpc@eui.eu](mailto:mpc@eui.eu)

**Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies**

<http://www.eui.eu/RSCAS/>

## **Abstract**

It is only since the beginning of the XXI century, with Law 4/2000, that integration has been incorporated into political and social debates in Spain; still, the current institutional framework took place almost a decade later with Law 2/2009. This legal measure introduced a framework of multi-level governance of migration based on cooperation among central administration institutions, local governments and civil society. The integration model established by Spanish policymakers presents itself as diversified and responsive to the different dimensions related to integration. The main focus is on the areas of reception, education and employment, with employment representing the destination of most financial allocations. The main political tool is represented by the *Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration* (PECI), whose action is complemented by other measures addressing specific immigrant communities. The PECI proved to be a fruitful tool for integration and social cohesion, especially taking into account the context of the economic crisis and the intense growth of migration inflow that characterized this period of implementation.

**Key words:** immigration, integration, integration policies, Spain

## Table of contents

1. Introduction .....	7
2. Integration on the political agenda: public debate and target groups .....	8
3. Integration policies in Spain: framework, measures and targets .....	9
4. The multi-level governance of integration in Spain: central administration, local actors and civil society.....	13
5. Concluding remarks about the implementation of the integration framework in Spain.....	18
Bibliography .....	20
Normative references cited in the report .....	20
Annex A. PECE II, 2011-2014: Objectives and lines of action .....	21
Annex B. Bilateral Agreements on Dual Citizenship.....	24
Annex C. Multilateral and Bilateral Agreements on Social Security.....	25
Annex D. Bilateral Agreements on Reciprocal Participation in Municipal Elections .....	27





## 1. Introduction

The integration of immigrants represents a crucial issue in the agenda of Spanish policymakers. This is related to the size that the phenomenon of immigration has assumed over the last decade. At the beginning of 2013, more than 6.5 million of the people residing in Spain were born abroad; that is, about the 14% of the whole population. The great majority come from non-EU countries: almost 2 million come from South America and more than 1 million from Africa. The main immigrant communities come from Romania, Morocco and Ecuador (see Table 1).

**Table 1. Top 10 immigrant communities residing in Spain (2013)**

<i>Country of origin</i>	<i>Total amount</i>	<i>Percentage of the foreign-born population</i>	<i>Percentage of the total population</i>
Romania	801,412	12.1%	1.7%
Morocco	777,603	11.7%	1.6%
Ecuador	456,233	6.9%	1.0%
United Kingdom	385,588	5.8%	0.8%
Colombia	370,823	5.6%	0.8%
Argentina	271,149	4.1%	0.6%
Germany	236,031	3.6%	0.5%
France	221,925	3.3%	0.5%
Peru	195,488	2.9%	0.4%
Bolivia	185,194	2.8%	0.4%

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)

The entire population of immigrants born in INTERACT Non-EU Priority Countries amounts to almost 2 million. The following table (Table 2) sketches the dimensions of these communities.

**Table 2. Immigrants in Spain who were born in INTERACT Non-EU Priority Countries (2013)**

<i>Country of origin</i>	<i>Total amount</i>	<i>Percentage of the foreign-born population</i>	<i>Percentage of the total population</i>
Algeria	63,306	1.0%	0.1%
Belarus	4,002	0.1%	0.0%
Brazil	125,883	1.9%	0.3%
China	170,677	2.6%	0.4%
Ecuador	456,233	6.9%	1.0%
India	39,774	0.6%	0.1%
Lebanon	3,250	0.0%	0.0%
Moldova	17,843	0.3%	0.0%
Morocco	777,603	11.7%	1.6%
Pakistan	79,320	1.2%	0.2%
Philippines	42,022	0.6%	0.1%
Russia	72,672	1.1%	0.2%
Syria	5,553	0.1%	0.0%
Tunisia	2,810	0.0%	0.0%
Turkey	4,063	0.1%	0.0%
Ukraine	86,697	1.3%	0.2%

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)

Policies dealing with the inclusion of immigrants into Spanish society originated from a specific concept of integration held by national legislators, which conceived it as an ongoing and mutual process of adaptation on both the part of the immigrant population and that of the host society. The Organic Law 4/2000<sup>1</sup> is the first legal measure that introduced immigrant integration into the political agenda in Spain.

Still, the current institutional framework took place almost a decade later, with Law 2/2009 (Title IV, reforming Law 4/2000). This legal measure introduced a framework of multi-level governance of migration based on cooperation between central administration institutions, local governments and civil society. Here, the main political tool is represented by the *Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration*, whose second version ends in 2014. Its action is complemented by other measures addressing specific immigrant communities.

The following pages attempt to sketch the main features of the Spanish institutional framework for immigrant integration: the first section describes integration as an issue on the agenda of Spanish policymakers; the second one reviews the main legal and administrative measures in force; while the third one focuses on the actors involved in the policymaking process (from the preliminary phase of policy formulation to the final stage of policy implementation). Finally, some concluding remarks about assessments of the policy framework are provided. Special attention is given to the integration of immigrants coming from INTERACT Non-EU Priority Countries.

## 2. Integration on the political agenda: public debate and target groups

It is only since the beginning of the XXI century, with Law 4/2000, that integration has been incorporated into political and social debates in Spain (Araujo 2010). For the first time, in the elections that followed the law's approval, immigration was identified as a crucial issue by all political parties in their programs (Sanchez-Montijano 2008). From then on, immigration, and particularly immigrant integration, has increasingly been in the limelight of the political agenda (Zapata-Barrero *et al.* 2008).<sup>2</sup> Results from an ongoing study corroborate this evidence:<sup>3</sup> in recent years immigration has become a permanent feature of the political parties' agendas, and issues related to integration have increased their salience. The literature attributes this fact to two main factors.

- **Demographic change.** Immigration in Spain is a recent phenomenon that has developed very intensively, making Spain one of the biggest immigration countries in the world. According to the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the number of foreign residents increased from 900,000 in 2000 (2.2% of the population) to 4.9 million in 2010 (10.3% of the population).

- **Public opinion and media coverage.** Since the turn of the century, a series of social and media events/conflicts have occurred that have led policy-makers to (re)consider immigration as a matter of crucial interest for the entire Spanish society (Sanchez-Montijano 2008).<sup>4</sup>

Still, it is worth noticing a crucial distinction between the public discourse held by politicians and the so called policy-discourse, which refers to the discourse contained in laws, policies and other written documents that are issued. While the latter points to the immigrant community as a whole, charging regional and local governments with the task of identifying concrete immigrant groups at risk of social

---

<sup>1</sup> See "Bibliography, Normative references cited in the Report", that includes relevant normative references reported in the texts (in parenthesis).

<sup>2</sup> Zapata Barrero, González and Sánchez-Montijano (2008) provide evidence of this grounded in a discourse analysis of parliamentary debates that took place between 1996 and 2006.

<sup>3</sup> The report refers to the study "Monitoring xenophobic political discourses: a pilot study in Catalonia", funded by the Open Society Fund to Counter Xenophobia and conducted by GRITIM-UPF in 2013.

<sup>4</sup> For an overview of such events drawing the attention of public opinion and media, see Sánchez-Montijano (2008).

exclusion, the political discourse is focused on specific communities that are considered particularly problematic in terms of integration (Zapata-Barrero and Garcés-Mascareñas 2012):

- **Latin Americans**, particularly with regard to issues of youth violence and street gangs;
- **Muslims**, concerning conflicts around mosques, education and dress code;
- **Romanians**, especially in matters related to the Gypsy community.

### 3. Integration policies in Spain: framework, measures and targets

The **Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration** (henceforth PECEI, from the Spanish acronym) represents the core tool for integration utilized by Spanish legislators. Two plans have been issued so far: one for the period 2007-2010 (PECEI I) and another for the period 2011-2014 (PECEI II). The latter organized policy tools in the area of integration according to 11 areas of intervention including: reception; employment and economic development; education; health; social services and inclusion; mobility and development; peaceful coexistence; equal treatment and combating discrimination; gender; participation and civic education; children, youth and families.<sup>5</sup>

Looking at the budget allocation, it is possible to get a sense of the kind of integration focus held by national policymakers (Table 3). Areas of education, employment and economic development, and reception constitute nearly 80% of the expected budget.

**Table 3. Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration 2011-2014: Expected Budget.**

<i>Area of Action</i>	<i>Expected (€)</i>	<i>Expected (%)</i>
Education	563,263,761	43.9%
Employment and Economic Development	244,101,868	19.0%
Reception	205,993,160	16.0%
Social Services and Inclusion	71,917,360	5.6%
Health	57,121,379	4.4%
Children, Youth and Families	47,873,474	3.7%
Mobility and Development	31,174,318	2.4%
Participation and Civic Education	18,820,500	1.5%
Peaceful Coexistence	18,360,800	1.4%
Equal Treatment and Combating Discrimination	14,607,853	1.1%
Gender	11,101,103	0.9%

Source: Ministry of Employment and Social Security, PECEI II.

Turning to previous data concerning the executed budget of PECEI I gives one a precise idea of its priorities. This plan allocated more than the 80% of the expected budget to the same areas for the period 2007-2010 (see Table 4). The area of employment stands out as the primary target of the executed budget: most of the funding for integration actions which comes from the general state administration, local authorities and private sector, has been dedicated to this aim (34.3% of the executed budget).

<sup>5</sup> In particular, areas of action are divided in two groups: i) specific areas (reception, employment and economic development, education, health, social services and inclusion, mobility and development) and cross-cutting areas: (peaceful co-existence, equal treatment and combating discrimination, children, youth and families; gender; participation and civic education). Annex A offers a translated summary of PECEI II objectives and lines of action.

**Table 4. Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration 2007-2010:  
Expected and Executed Budget**

<i>Area of Action</i>	<i>Estimated (€)</i>	<i>Expected (%)</i>	<i>Executed (€)</i>	<i>Executed (%)</i>	<i>Efficiency (%)</i>
Reception	463,885,622	23.1%	412,395,583	17.8%	88.9%
Education	836,551,635	41.7%	687,799,608	29.7%	82.2%
Employment	207,095,600	10.3%	796,006,622	34.3%	384.4%
Housing	32,269,228	1.6%	13,693,224	0.6%	42.4%
Health	71,772,202	3.6%	56,434,380	2.4%	78.6%
Social Services	80,483,650	4.0%	79,684,399	3.4%	99.0%
Children and Youth	101,036,136	5.0%	94,705,517	4.1%	93.7%
Equal Treatment	36,205,050	1.8%	16,367,407	0.7%	45.2%
Women	33,733,220	1.7%	36,658,821	1.6%	108.7%
Participation	30,717,757	1.5%	36,710,287	1.6%	119.5%
Awareness raising	54,497,166	2.7%	42,761,524	1.8%	78.5%
Co-development	56,769,824	2.8%	46,502,419	2.0%	81.9%
Total	2,005,017,090	100.0%	2,319,719,796	100.0%	115.7%

Source: Ministry of Employment and Social Security, PECCI II.

This framework establishes the basis for the implementation of specific measures deployed at regional and local levels. The following are some outstanding examples.

#### **Language courses**

- Program for Language Teaching (*Programa de actuación sobre la enseñanza de las lenguas*), which aims to foster and increase the number of local programs teaching Spanish language to immigrants.
- Elective Spanish language courses for immigrants, administered by local governments and associations (e.g. courses offered by the Council of Salamanca;<sup>6</sup> courses offered by Rueca Asociación, Madrid).<sup>7</sup>
- The Ministry of Education, with the help of Cervantes Institutes, provides specific courses for professionals to learn to teach Spanish language to immigrants (e.g. redELE,<sup>8</sup> services provided by Cervantes Institute).<sup>9</sup>
- In addition, it is worth mentioning the Centre for Attention to Cultural Diversity in Education (*Centro de Recursos para la Atención a la Diversidad Cultural en Educaciónis*, CREADE), under the Ministry of Education, which aims to provide information and counseling for intercultural education.

<sup>6</sup> Available on: <http://www.integralocal.es/index.php?accion=detalleGeneral&seccion=64&tipo=4&id=1684> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

<sup>7</sup> Available on: <http://www.integralocal.es/index.php?accion=detalleGeneral&seccion=64&tipo=4&id=1668> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

<sup>8</sup> Available on: <http://www.mecd.gob.es/redele/Estudiar-espa-ol-como-lengua-extranjera-en-Espa-a.html> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

<sup>9</sup> Available on: [http://cvc.cervantes.es/ensenanza/biblioteca\\_ele/inmigracion/default.htm](http://cvc.cervantes.es/ensenanza/biblioteca_ele/inmigracion/default.htm) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

## Civic courses

- Civics courses for primary and secondary education (compulsory). Since the school year 2007-2008, the subject of “Education for Citizenship and Human Rights” (*Educación para la Ciudadanía y los Derechos Humanos*)<sup>10</sup> has been introduced into the national curricula.
- Preparatory civics courses for the fulfilment of the Report on Integration Efforts (*Informe de esfuerzo de integración*) and the Report proving “social ties” (*Informe de arraigo*). For instance, the region of Madrid established the compulsory course “Know your Laws”.<sup>11</sup>
- Elective courses administered by local governments and associations.

## Diversity enforcement

There is a wide set of diversity enforcement tools deployed at the national, regional and local levels. With regard to the national level, it is worth mentioning specific programs established by the PECE II: i) Program for Diversity Management in Companies (*Programa de Gestión de la diversidad en la empresa*); ii) Program for the Promotion of Intercultural Co-existence in Neighbourhoods (*Plan Barrios*); iii) Training Program on Diversity Management for Civil Servants (*Programa de Formación del Empleado Público en Gestión de la Diversidad*); iv) Training Program on Intercultural Intervention for the Tertiary Sector (*Programa de Capacitación del Tercer Sector en intervención comunitaria intercultural*). At regional and local levels, some programs can be chosen as examples: the Program Equal Arena II, implemented by the government of the Andalusia,<sup>12</sup> and the Madrid Plan for Social and Intercultural Coexistence (*II Plan Madrid de Convivencia Social e Intercultural*).<sup>13</sup>

The national framework does not include specific pre-departure tools for migrants. However, the Spanish state can rely on a network of national language schools in foreign countries (under the authority of the Ministry of Education), which consists of different centres that serve both Spanish and foreign citizens (Royal Decree 1027/1993).<sup>14</sup>

With regard to the scope of integration measures, policy tools implemented at national levels are generally directed toward the entire immigrant population according to guidelines set by the Strategic Plan. However, this general framework is complemented by multilateral and bilateral agreements with other countries which have a crucial impact on the integration of some of the immigrant communities living in Spain. These measures pertain to specific issues including: dual citizenship, social rights, political rights, culture and education.

---

<sup>10</sup> Starting from the school year 2013/2014, this course will be replaced by a course on Constitutional and Civic Education.

<sup>11</sup> Available on: [http://www.madrid.org/cs/Satellite?cid=1142678533984&idPaginaAsociada=1142678533984&language=es&pagename=PortalInmigrante%2FPagina%2FINMI\\_pintarContenidoFinal](http://www.madrid.org/cs/Satellite?cid=1142678533984&idPaginaAsociada=1142678533984&language=es&pagename=PortalInmigrante%2FPagina%2FINMI_pintarContenidoFinal) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

<sup>12</sup> Available on: <http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/organismos/igualdadsaludypolicassociales/areas/inclusion/migraciones/paginas/equal-arena.html> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

<sup>13</sup> Available on: <http://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/Inmigracion/EspInformativos/MadridConvive/Present/Ficheros/II%20Plan%20Madrid%2009%20WEB.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

<sup>14</sup> Available on: [www.mecd.gob.es/educacion-mecd/areas-educacion/actividad-internacional/oficinas-centros-exterior/centros-docentes.html](http://www.mecd.gob.es/educacion-mecd/areas-educacion/actividad-internacional/oficinas-centros-exterior/centros-docentes.html) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

## Dual citizenship

Dual citizenship is accepted from Latin American countries including Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru. (Annex B for legal references).

## Portability of Social Rights

There are numerous international agreements that the Spanish government has signed with other states on the portability of social rights (see Annex C for legal references).

- Latin American Multilateral Agreement on Social Security signed by Spain in 2011 along with Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay, Portugal, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.
- Bilateral agreements that Spain has signed with: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Japan, México, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Russia, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, the US and Venezuela.

## Political rights

Agreements on reciprocal participation in municipal elections were signed by the Spanish government with Bolivia, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Iceland, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea and Trinidad de Tobago (Annex D for legal references).

## Culture and language

On 3 October 2012, on the basis of previous bilateral agreements, the governments of Spain and Morocco ratified a Strategic Partnership Agreement on Culture, Education and Sports, establishing cooperation between Spain and Morocco (Convention from 3 December 2012) Among measures implemented, this agreement established: i) the teaching of Spanish language as an elective subject in the educational system of Morocco and ii) a Program for teaching Arabic language and Moroccan culture in Spain (*Plan De Programa De Lengua Árabe Y Cultura Marroquí*).

The following table (Table 5) tries to sketch such measures, paying special attention to INTERACT Non-EU Priority countries.

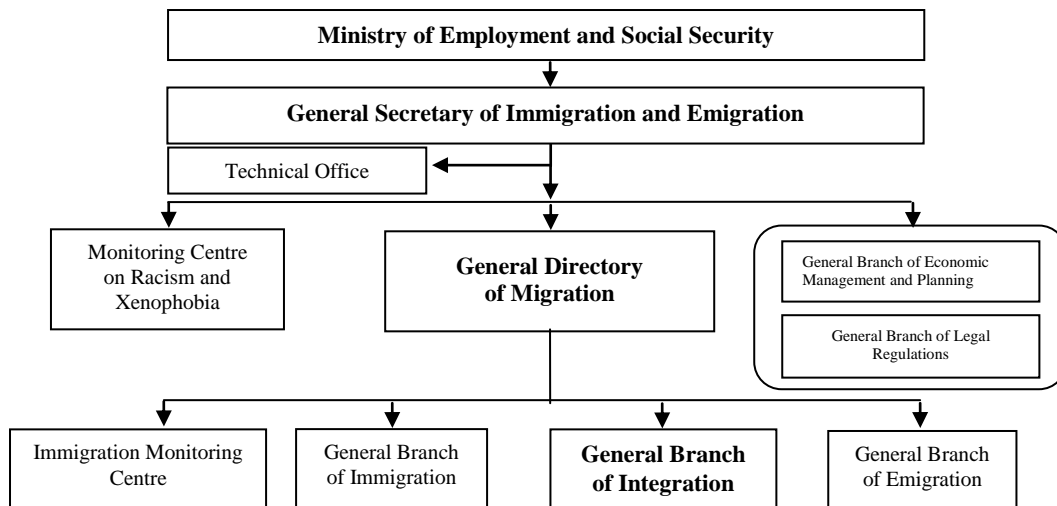
**Table 5. Integration Policies Addressing Specific Immigrant Communities.**

<i>INTERACT Non-EU Priority countries</i>	<i>Dual Citizenship</i>	<i>Social rights</i>	<i>Political rights</i>	<i>Language &amp; Culture</i>
<i>Algeria</i>				
<i>Belarus</i>				
<i>Brazil</i>		X		
<i>China</i>				
<i>Ecuador</i>	X	X	X	
<i>India</i>				
<i>Lebanon</i>				
<i>Moldova</i>				
<i>Morocco</i>		X		X
<i>Pakistan</i>				
<i>Philippines</i>		X		
<i>Russia</i>		X		
<i>Syria</i>				
<i>Tunisia</i>		X		
<i>Turkey</i>				
<i>Ukraine</i>		X		

#### 4. The multi-level governance of integration in Spain: central administration, local actors and civil society

The main institution responsible for the management and implementation of the Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration is the General Secretary of Immigration and Emigration. Its actions are implemented through the General Directory of Migration and particularly by the General Branch of Integration (Royal Decree 1600/2004; Royal Decree 777/2011).

**Figure 1. Organigram of General Secretary of Immigration and Emigration (Ministry of Employment and Social Security)**



Source: Ministry of Employment and Social Security, available on: <http://www.empleo.gob.es/es/organizacion/inmigracion/index.htm> [Accessed 30 October 2013]

That said, all the different phases of the integration process are managed according to a model of multi-level governance that includes: the general public administration, regional governments (*Comunidades Autonomas*), local entities (town and city councils) and civil society (trade unions, employer organizations, Spanish NGOs and immigrant associations). According to the PECE II, actors involved in each phase are as follows.

#### Design and Planning of Integration Policy

a) The initial consultation phase involves the collaboration of professionals from the different public administrations, business and trade unions, NGOs, immigrant associations and academics.

b) The drafting phase involves the following Ministries: Employment and Social Security; Education; Health, Social Services and Equality; the Interior; Justice; Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Finance and Public Administration. With these, there are some consultative bodies that take part in this phase, namely: the Forum for the Social Integration of the Immigrant (*Foro para la Integración Social de los Inmigrantes*; Royal Decree 1600/2004; Royal Decree 438/2008), the Inter-ministerial Commission on Aliens (*Comisión Interministerial de Extranjería*; Royal Decree 1946/2000), the Council for the Promotion of Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination (*Consejo para la Promoción de la Igualdad de Trato y No Discriminación por Origen Racial o Étnico*; Royal Decree 1262/2007; Royal Decree 1044/2009; Orden IGD/3338/2009).

#### Funding

For the period 2011-2014, the general state administration allocated an initial budget of 1,284,335,576 €, jointly provided by the following ministries: Employment and Social Security; Health, Social Services and Equality; Education; Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

This budget was managed through different financing instruments, of which the main one is represented by the Immigrant Reception and Integration Support Fund (*Fondo de Apoyo a la Acogida y la Integración de los Inmigrantes así como al refuerzo educativo*; Res. 24/III/2009).<sup>15</sup> Financial resources provided by the General State Administration are complemented by others coming from European funds (Table 6), regional governments and local entities.

**Table 6. PECE II (2011-2014) General Budget Including European Funds Contributions**

	2011 (€)	2012 (€)	2013 (€)	2014 (€)	Total (€)
<b>GSA</b> <sup>16</sup>	385,778,897	334,190,619	282,602,341	281,763,719	1,284,335,576
<b>ESF</b>	2,155,853	12,532,648	6,451,753	5,133,135	26,273,390
<b>IF</b>	8,907,754	18,204,917	21,265,203	9,992,800	58,370,675
<b>ERF</b>	936,117	1,377,087	1,556,393	539,200	4,408,798
<b>ER</b>	2,155,853	12,532,648	6,451,753	5,133,135	26,273,390
<b>Total</b>	399,934,475	378,837,921	318,327,444	302,561,990	1,399,661,831

Source: Ministry of Employment and Social Security, PECE II

### Governance and Implementation

The management and implementation of integration measures are the direct responsibility of the General Secretary of Immigration and Emigration through the General Branch of Integration, which is complemented and supported by the actions of:

- regional governments, which promote and manage programs within both their own jurisdiction and that of local governments;
- town and city councils, which deal with the implementation of specific programs and the signing of agreements and contracts with NGOs and immigrant associations;
- Spanish NGOs and immigrant associations, which manage specific programs directed towards local communities.

The cooperation among these different levels of governance is backed by three entities:

- Inter-ministerial Commission on Aliens, in charge of coordinating different departments and the General State Administration;
- Sectoral Conference on Immigration (*Conferencia Sectorial de Inmigración*; Law 30/1992), aimed at coordinating actions and competencies of the general administration and regional governments;
- Forum for the Social Integration of Immigrants, which represents the main channel of participation for NGOs and associations in the governance of integration policies.

### Evaluation

Integration measures are subject to monitoring and evaluation processes performed by: the Inter-ministerial Commission on Aliens, the Forum for the Social Integration of Immigrants, the Permanent Observatory on Immigration (*Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración*; Royal Decree 345/2001;

<sup>15</sup> It is important to note that drastic budget cuts reduced the Integration Fund to 66 million in 2011 (Ministry of Labour and Immigration, General Budget 2011) and to nothing in 2012 (Ministry of Employment and Social Security, General Budget 2012).

<sup>16</sup> GSA = Contribution of General State Administration; ESF = Contribution of European Social Fund; IF = Contribution of European Fund for the Integration of Third-country Nationals; ERF = Contribution of European Refugee Fund; ER = Contribution of European Return Fund.



Royal Decree 343/2012), and the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (*Observatorio Español del Racismo y la Xenofobia*; Law 4/2000).

Regional governments participate in the funding of the Immigrant Reception and Integration Support Fund (30% for the period 2007-2011). They are in charge of issuing reports necessary for permit renewals, such as: i) the Report on Integration Efforts (*Informe de esfuerzo de integración*), ii) the Report Proving “Social Ties” (*Informe de arraigo*), iii) the Report on Suitable Housing (*Informe sobre vivienda adecuada*), and iv) the Report on Minors’ Schooling (*Informe de escolarización de menores*)<sup>17</sup> (Law 4/2000; Royal Decree 557/2011). Regional governments promote and manage programs within both their jurisdictions and those of local governments. In this regard, it is worth mentioning the main tools implemented by the Andalusian and Catalan Governments, two regions that have always been in the forefront of immigrant integration:

- Comprehensive Plan for the Gipsy Community Living in Andalusia (*Plan Integral para la Comunidad Gitana de Andalucía*, PICGA)<sup>18</sup>, which points to the integration of Gipsy Community residing in the region.
- “Catalunya-Magrib” Program,<sup>19</sup> structured within the Regional Plan on Citizenship and Immigration 2009-2012 (*Pla de Ciutadania i Immigració 2009-2012*), which is aimed at the integration of Moroccan immigrants living in Catalonia.

Town and city councils deal with the implementation of specific programs and stipulate agreements and contracts with NGOs and immigrant associations. During 2010, local municipalities implemented 928 programs aimed at promoting integration. These were subsidized through two calls for grants: one was charged to the annual budget of the General Branch of Integration and the other was co-funded by the European Integration Fund (EIF). At the end of 2011, Integra Local web portal<sup>20</sup> contained 2,305 projects on the integration of immigrants, 731 of which were arranged by local entities (EMN Report, 2011:78).

In this regard, it is worth mentioning the main tools implemented by the Councils of Madrid and Barcelona, which are the municipalities with the highest number of immigrant residents:

- City Council of Barcelona (2012-2015): Work Plan for Immigration (*Pla de treball d’Immigració*)<sup>21</sup> and Plan for “Interculturality” (*Pla Interculturalitat*);<sup>22</sup> which are both aimed at diversity management, social inclusion and intercultural coexistence of the immigrant population in the city of Barcelona.

<sup>17</sup> Regional Governments can delegate to the Town and City Council the responsibility of issuing a report proving “social ties” (ii), and a report on suitable housing (iii).

<sup>18</sup> Available on: <http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/organismos/igualdadsaludypoliticassociales/areas/inclusion/comunidad-gitana/paginas/picga.html> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

<sup>19</sup> Available on: <http://www20.gencat.cat/portal/site/bsf/menuitem.cb7c44c1c72cf6b43f6c8910b0c0e1a0/?vgnnextoid=34f8c0a63ca55210VgnVCM1000008d0c1e0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=34f8c0a63ca55210VgnVCM1000008d0c1e0aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=default> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

<sup>20</sup> Integra Local is a web portal developed by the General Branch of Integration in collaboration with Carlos III University of Madrid. This portal brings together information about activities, initiatives and programs for immigrant integration which are administered by local entities and associations. See: <http://explotacion.mtin.gob.es/integralocal/inicio.action> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

<sup>21</sup> Available on: [http://w110.bcn.cat/Ajuntament/Continguts/NOVA%20ESTRUCTURA/Home/govern\\_ciutat/L'acci%C3%B3%20de%20Govern/Plans%20i%20projectes/QV%20pla\\_immigracio\\_ca.pdf](http://w110.bcn.cat/Ajuntament/Continguts/NOVA%20ESTRUCTURA/Home/govern_ciutat/L'acci%C3%B3%20de%20Govern/Plans%20i%20projectes/QV%20pla_immigracio_ca.pdf) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

<sup>22</sup> Available on: [http://www.bcn.cat/novaciutadania/pdf/ca/dialeg/programes/Pla\\_BCN\\_Interculturalitat\\_ca.pdf](http://www.bcn.cat/novaciutadania/pdf/ca/dialeg/programes/Pla_BCN_Interculturalitat_ca.pdf) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

• City Council of Madrid (2011-2015): Project for Fostering Intercultural Co-existence (*Proyecto para la el fomento de la convivencia intercultural*), Project for Informing, Training and Providing Legal Assistance to the Immigrant Population (*Proyecto Informacion, formacion y atencion juridica a la poblacion inmigrantes*).<sup>23</sup> Both these projects, along with other actions, aim to foster immigrant integration into the local community.<sup>24</sup>

Along with regional and local actors, a remarkable role in the governance of integration is played by civil society: employer organizations, trade unions, Spanish NGOs and associations, and immigrant NGOs and associations.

Beyond implementing regional and local policies, social actors articulate their own projects and supply a wide set of services: “judicial support, reception facilities, language training, employment services, health care, children’s after-school programs, adult education and home rental intermediation” (Bruquetas-Callejo *et al.* 2008: 25).

During the implementation of the PECE I, 2007-2010, non-state actors realized 1,082 projects aimed at immigrant integration, for a total budget of 110,995,587 €. Such actions are usually funded by different resources (subsidies provided by central states, regional and local governments, grants related to European funds), among which the most important one are:

- Integration Grants (*Subvenciones y Medidas de Integración*);
- Subsidies for the Integration and Voluntary Return of Immigrants (*Subvenciones para la integración y el retorno voluntario de inmigrantes*);
- Subsidies for Institutions and Organizations Providing Humanitarian Assistance to Immigrants (*Subvenciones a Entidades y Organizaciones que Realizan Actuaciones de Atención Humanitaria a Personas Inmigrantes*)<sup>25</sup>.

Measures administered by social actors are framed within the PECE, according to a model of integration in which interests of the different stakeholders come together. In this regard it is worth mentioning the organizational structure of the Forum for the Social Integration of Immigrants, which includes representatives of all social actors.

### **Spanish NGOs / Associations**

- Cruz Roja Española
- Consorcio de Entidades para la Acción Integral con Inmigrantes (CEPAIM)
- Caritas Española
- Asociación Comisión Católica de Migración (ACCEM)
- Red Acoge
- Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad (MPDL)

---

<sup>23</sup> More information about these projects available on:  
[http://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/Calidad/Observatorio\\_Ciudad/03\\_SG\\_Operativa/Ficheros/POg2011-2015/InfSegPOG.pdf](http://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/Calidad/Observatorio_Ciudad/03_SG_Operativa/Ficheros/POg2011-2015/InfSegPOG.pdf) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

<sup>24</sup> During the period 2009 and 2012, a comprehensive plan for integration has been deployed: II Madrid Plan for Social and Intercultural Cohesion. Available on:  
<http://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/Inmigracion/EspInformativos/MadridConvive/Present/Ficheros/II%20Plan%20Madrid%2009%20WEB.pdf> [20 October 2014].

<sup>25</sup> More information about these three-fold measures is available on:  
<http://extranjeros.empleo.gob.es/es/Subvenciones/index.html> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

### **Trade Unions**

- Unión General de Trabajadores (UGT)
- Comisiones Obreras (CC.OO.)

### **Employer organizations**

- Confederación Española de Organizaciones Empresariales (CEOE)
- Confederación Española de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa (CEPYME)

### **Immigrant NGOs / Associations**

- Asociación de Trabajadores e Inmigrantes Marroquíes en España (ATIME)
- América-España Solidaridad y Cooperación (AESCO)
- Asociación de Cooperación Bolivia-España (ACOBEB)
- Asociación de Ciudadanos Peruanos en España (ARI-PERU)
- Asociación Socio-Cultural Ibn Batuta (ASCIB)
- Asociación Rumiñahui - Hispano Ecuatoriana para la colaboración al desarrollo
- Asociación de Chinos de España (ACHE)
- Asociación de Inmigrantes Búlgaros en España (AIBE BALCAN)
- Federación de Asociaciones de Inmigrantes Rumanos en España (FEDROM)
- Federación Nacional de Asociaciones de Ecuatorianos en España (FENADEE)

Immigration NGOs and Associations deserve a special mention. They represent a wide and fragmented set of organizations which perform their actions at the national, regional and local level, focusing on specific immigrant communities. As pointed out by the literature, their actions are relatively recent: most of them were created in the second half of the last decade. These actors implement a wide range of activities, among which the most common include (Aparicio-Gomez, Tornos-Cubillo, 2010):

- Maintaining and disseminating of the culture of origin
- Providing services to specific groups
- Fostering integration of foreign national collectives
- Encouraging political activities
- Offering recreational activities

In this regard, Table 7 provides a brief resume of the main actions targeting INTERACT immigrant communities which are deployed by immigrant organizations operating at national level (active in 2013).

**Table 7. Immigrant Associations Targeting Specific Communities at the National Level**

	<b>Entity</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<b>Algeria</b>		
<b>Belarus</b>		
<b>Brazil</b>	Núcleo de Entidades Brasil España (NEBE) <a href="http://nebemadrid.wordpress.com/">http://nebemadrid.wordpress.com/</a>	Legal advice; Cultural activities; Educational training; Health orientation Job and business counseling; Social counseling
<b>China</b>	Asociación de Chinos en España (ACHE) <a href="https://twitter.com/AsociacionACHE">https://twitter.com/AsociacionACHE</a>	Legal counseling; Cultural activities; Job and business counseling; Measures for immigrant integration
<b>Ecuador</b>	Federación Nacional de Asociaciones de Ecuatorianos en España (FENADEE) <a href="http://www.fenadee.es/home.html">http://www.fenadee.es/home.html</a>	Legal counseling; Cultural activities; Measures for immigrant inclusion in the host society
<b>India</b>		
<b>Lebanon</b>		
<b>Moldova</b>		
<b>Morocco</b>	Asociación De Trabajadores Inmigrantes Marroquíes En España (ATIME) <a href="http://www.rasinet.org/atime.htm">http://www.rasinet.org/atime.htm</a>	Legal advice; Health orientation; Housing Job counseling; Social counseling
<b>Pakistan</b>		
<b>Philippines</b>		
<b>Russia</b>		
<b>Syria</b>		
<b>Tunisia</b>		
<b>Turkey</b>	Asociación Hispano Turca <a href="http://ahit.es/">http://ahit.es/</a>	Cultural activities; Job and business counseling; Seminars fostering political participation; Specific tools addressing women and children
<b>Ukraine</b>		

## 5. Concluding remarks about the implementation of the integration framework in Spain<sup>26</sup>

The integration model established by Spanish policymakers presents itself as diversified and responsive to the different dimensions related to integration. The main focus is on areas of reception, education and employment, with employment representing the destination of most financial allocations. This is in line with the wide-ranging intent pursued by national policymakers: the consolidation of a model of immigration based on “legal, orderly and job market-related migration” (as mandated by the Law 2/2009 and the by the Royal Decree 557/2011).

<sup>26</sup> This section provides evidence about the implementation of the PECE I for the period 2007-2010. "The information gathered is contained in the second Plan, PECE II, and is grounded in an evaluation process which involves all institutional and social actors.

The PECE I has contributed to the advancement of Spanish migration policy in the area of integration, giving a definite boost to policies of cooperation, agreement and co-responsibility amongst all the different administrations. This model of multilevel governance was led by the General Branch of Integration, which managed 46.5% of the total executed budget.

Financial resources provided by the general state administration were complemented by other resources coming from European Funds, regional governments and local entities. In this regard, the role played by the Immigrant Reception and Integration Support Fund, as core financial instrument, should be pointed out.

The overall efficacy of the PECE is estimated to be equal to 70.2% in terms of goals and measures fully accomplished. Another 24.5% was only partially implemented; and a residual 5.3% was not implemented (see Table 8).

**Table 8. Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration 2007-2010 (PECE I): Efficacy**

<i>Area of Action</i>	<i>Goal (G) / Programs (P) / Measures (M)</i>	<i>Total achievement</i>	<i>Partial achievement</i>
Reception	2 (G) / 6 (P) / 26 (M)	64.0%	36.0%
Education	7 (G) / 18 (P) / 56 (M)	72.0%	28.0%
Employment	7 (G) / 18 (P) / 57 (M)	72.0%	22.0%
Housing	4 (G) / 9 (P) / 20 (M)	44.0%	56.0%
Health	3 (G) / 11 (P) / 33 (M)	64.0%	36.0%
Social Services	3 (G) / 9 (P) / 22 (M)	66.7%	0.0%
Children and Youth	3 (G) / 8 (P) / 32 (M)	75.0%	0.0%
Equal Treatment	3 (G) / 8 (P) / 23 (M)	75.0%	12.5%
Women	3 (G) / 6 (P) / 24 (M)	50.0%	34.0%
Participation	3 (G) / 8 (P) / 21 (M)	100.0%	0.0%
Awareness rising	3 (G) / 8 (P) / 23 (M)	100.0%	0.0%
Co-development	3 (G) / 8 (P) / 27 (M)	33.4%	33.3%

Source: Ministry of Employment and Social Security, PECE II

The PECE I represented a crucial and fruitful tool for integration and social cohesion, in particular if we take into account the context of economic crisis and the intense growth of migration inflow that characterized the period of implementation. During these years, despite cuts affecting all residents, the government maintained and even enhanced long-term commitments to economic, family, and societal integration of immigrants.

## Bibliography

- Aparicio Gomez, R. and A. Tornos Cubillos 2010. *Las asociaciones de inmigrantes en España. Una visión de conjunto*. Madrid: Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración, Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales.
- Araujo, S. G. 2010. *Family Migration Policies in Spain*. NODE Policy Report. Vienna: BMWF/ICMPD.
- Bruquetas-Callejo, M. *et al.* 2008. Immigration and Integration Policymaking in Spain. IMISCOE Working Paper, 21. Available on: <http://dare.uva.nl/document/2/61781> [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Sanchez-Montijano, E. 2008. La politización de la inmigración en España. In: R. Zapata-Barrero, E. Gonzalez and E. Sanchez-Montijano (eds.), *El discurso político en torno a la inmigración en España y en la UE*, Madrid: Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración, Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales, pp. 81-116.
- Zapata-Barrero, R., and B. Garcés-Mascareñas 2012. Chapter 9: Spain. In R. Zapata-Barrero and A. Triandafyllidou (eds.), *Addressing tolerance and diversity discourses in Europe. A Comparative Overview of 16 European Countries*, Barcelona: CIDOB. Barcelona Centre for International Affairs, pp. 231-248.
- Zapata-Barrero, R., E. Gonzalez, and E. Sanchez-Montijano 2008. *El discurso político en torno a la inmigración en España y en la UE*. Madrid: Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración, Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales.
- Zapata-Barrero, R., and N. de Witte 2010. Muslims in Spain: Blurring past and present Moors. In: A. Triandafyllidou (ed.), *Muslims in 21<sup>st</sup> century Europe: structural and cultural perspectives*, London: Routledge, pp. 181-198.

## Normative references cited in the Report

- Ley 30/1992, de 26 de Noviembre. Available on: <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1992-26318> [Accessed 30 October 2014].
- Ley Orgánica 4/2000 de 12 de Enero. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2000-544> [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Ley Orgánica 2/2009, de 11 de Diciembre. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2009-19949> [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Real Decreto 1027/1993, de 25 de Junio. Available on: [www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1993-20613](http://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1993-20613) [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Real Decreto 1946/2000, de 1 de Diciembre. Available on: [https://www.boe.es/diario\\_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2000-21828](https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2000-21828) [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Real Decreto 345/2001, de 4 de Abril. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2001/04/06/pdfs/A12999-13000.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Real Decreto 1600/2004, de 2 de Julio. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2004/07/03/pdfs/A24657-24669.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Real Decreto 1262/2007, de 21 de Septiembre. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2007/10/03/pdfs/A40190-40195.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

- Real Decreto 438/2008, de 14 de Abril. Available on:  
<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2008/04/16/pdfs/A20010-20017.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Real Decreto 1044/2009, de 29 de Junio. Available on:  
<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2009/07/23/pdfs/BOE-A-2009-12210.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Real Decreto 557/2011, de 20 de Abril. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2011-7703> [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Real Decreto 777/2011, de 3 de Junio. Available on:  
<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2011/06/04/pdfs/BOE-A-2011-9737.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Real Decreto 343/2012, de 10 de Febrero. Available on: [www.boe.es/boe/dias/2012/02/11/pdfs/BOE-A-2012-2079.pdf](http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2012/02/11/pdfs/BOE-A-2012-2079.pdf) [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Orden IGD/3338/2009, de 26 de Octubre. Available on:  
[http://www.boe.es/diario\\_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2009-20007](http://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2009-20007) [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Resolución de 24 de Marzo de 2009. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2009/04/16/pdfs/BOE-A-2009-6406.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].
- Convenio del 3 de Octubre de 2012. Available on: [http://www.boe.es/diario\\_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2013-8379](http://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2013-8379) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

## **Annex A. PECCI II, 2011-2014: Objectives and lines of action**

### **RECEPTION**

OBJ. 1. To provide immigrants the tools they need to attain the autonomy required to access goods and services, exercise their rights and perform their duties in equal conditions to those of the autochthonous population.

- Programs introducing immigrants into the host society
- Comprehensive reception projects for specific groups (e.g. asylum seekers, family migrants, immigrants living in rural areas)
- Plan for the promotion of language teaching

OBJ. 2. To sustain the State Network of Comprehensive Reception Services throughout Spain (*Red Estatal de Dispositivos de Acogida Integral*), aimed at meeting the needs of persons who need special assistance

- Extension and improvement of current reception services for immigrants in vulnerable situations, as well as for those who need special assistance (e.g. asylum seekers, refugees)

### **EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

OBJ.1. To promote economic activity in order to generate job opportunities at a local scale.

- Improvement of immigrant knowledge of the socioeconomic reality of the host country and related opportunities
- Promotion of entrepreneurship development at a local scale

OBJ.2. To promote job stability, training, and match immigrant workers' skills to the Spanish labor market's needs and opportunities.

- Active employment measures: training, recruitment and promotion of information and guidance
- Improvement of job placement channels and opportunities

OBJ.3. To reduce job insecurity and labor market segmentation.

- Improvement of working conditions and fight against illegal recruitment and labor exploitation
- Plans for job quality improvements (i.e. occupational safety and professional skills)

OBJ.4. To ensure equal treatment and combat racism and discrimination in the labor market and in the job place.

- Promotion of diversity management and fight against racism in the job market

### **EDUCATION**

OBJ.1 To ensure immigrant pupils' student access to obligatory education under equal conditions

- Reduction of segregation in school (orientation activities and information campaigns)
- Improvement of access, maintenance and promotion of immigrant students in the educational system
- Prevention of truancy in school
- Implementation of educational reception and integration programs in schools
- Promotion of an inclusive-school model with regard to access and student body integration

OBJ.2. To promote success at Primary Education, High School and University, reducing inequalities between immigrant and native students.

- Information, orientation, and introduction of the immigrant population in the Spanish educational system
- Educational support
- Promotion of immigrant pupils' access to early childhood education
- Promotion of pupils' access to and continued participation in post-obligatory education, in order to support equal opportunities
- Improvement within a range of vocational training, adapting it to the needs of adult immigrants

OBJ.3. To adapt and strengthen the capacity of schools and school communities to become areas of social and intercultural coexistence.

- Promotion of intercultural coexistence
- Fostering participation of education community
- Learning host society languages
- Conservation of languages and cultures of origin

OBJ.4. To promote the integration of the school in its territorial and community environment.

- Strengthening local network linked to schools
- Fostering community activities in schools

OBJ.5. To contribute to students' civic education in order to prevent racism and xenophobia, according to a model of intercultural coexistence grounded on human rights.

- Promotion of intercultural civic education
- Articulation of a strategy to fight against racism in school

OBJ.6. To strengthen the plurality of actors participating in the educational system.

- Creation and diffusion of specific tools
- Strengthening capacities of educational community
- Improvement of procedures to recognize and validate professional qualifications and academic degrees

## **HEALTH**

OBJ.1. To guarantee immigrants' right to health protection.

- Removal of barriers to healthcare system access
- Promotion of public health in diversity contexts

OBJ.2. To improve governance and practices of hospitals and health centres in diversity contexts.

- Fostering of training programs for healthcare personnel to serve foreign people
- Development of diversity management practices in the healthcare system
- Improvement of information system, governance and knowledge

## **SOCIAL SERVICES AND INCLUSION**

OBJ.1. To ensure the access and use of public services to the entire citizenry under equal conditions.

- Adaptation and strengthening of the Public Social Services System to diversity contexts
- Institutional coordination and management of information on vulnerability, inclusion and diversity

OBJ.2. To increase social inclusion of the population living in diversity contexts and at risk of exclusion.

- Promotion of equal opportunity in diversity contexts

## **MOBILITY AND DEVELOPMENT**

OBJ.1. To value the human, economic and social resources related to transnational links generated by migration.

- Transnational strategies to promote social and economic development and to fight against poverty in contexts of migration
- Supporting programs for transnational families
- Fostering transnational links in key areas: new technologies, voluntary work and youth

OBJ.2. To reinforce transnational relations as a frame and tool to boost human development.

- Promotion of collaboration between Public Administration and associations for the realization of transnational plans and actions

OBJ.3. To effectively manage circular migration

- Support and promotion of programs and successful experiences in circular migration
- Support for temporary workers

OBJ.4. To enhance the management of return migration, understood as voluntary option within the migration cycle.

- Support return of immigrants
- Specific programs for high-skilled and young immigrants
- Promotion and efficient utilization of former residents' links to Spain



## **PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE**

- OBJ.1. To develop a comprehensive policy for intercultural coexistence
  - Identification, enhancement and support of existing spaces
  - Transformation of mere co-living spaces in places of intercultural coexistence
  - Prevention and control of circumstances and situations of hostility
- OBJ.2. To comprehensively address coexistence dimensions through coordinated actions.
  - Creation of a place for positive interaction
  - Promotion of respect and tolerance
  - Fostering knowledge of and compliance with rules and regulations in diversity contexts
- OBJ.3. To extend the model of intercultural coexistence as a transversal approach in public policies aimed at social inclusion.
  - Knowledge and learning of successful experiences with intercultural coexistence
  - Transversal adoption of intercultural coexistence approach
  - Provision of specific tool for transversal adoption of intercultural coexistence approach
- OBJ.4. To develop a “plan for intercultural coexistence in local spaces” (Neighborhoods Plan).
  - Learning from successful experiences of local coexistence
  - Ideation and design of Neighborhoods Plan
  - Implementation of programs and projects
  - Diffusion and adjustment of the Plan for local coexistence (Plan de Convivencia local)
  - Support for intermediation programs to fight against discrimination in the housing market

## **EQUAL TREATMENT AND COMBATING DISCRIMINATION**

- OBJ.1. To promote the adoption and implementation of a Comprehensive National Strategy to fight against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and others forms of intolerance.
  - Provision of strategic analysis and knowledge management
  - Identification of key-elements related to of the processes of discrimination and intolerance
  - Regulations review and adjustment
  - Coordination among institutional and social actors
- OBJ.2. To prevent all forms of discrimination and to provide wide-ranging assistance to victims of racial or ethnic discrimination, in order to ensure equal opportunities and the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms.
  - Prevent discrimination
  - Support and provide comprehensive assistance to victims of discrimination
  - Implementation of new tools for the promotion of equal treatment and non-discrimination
  - Design and implementation of partnership network and coordination among social actors
- OBJ.3. To empower and involve social actors, civil servants and professionals in the area of non-discrimination and equal treatment.
  - Communication actions
  - Involvement of social and economic actors
- OBJ.4. To include doctrine and practices of equal treatment and non-discrimination in all public policies.
  - Inclusion of equal treatment and non-discrimination standards in Public Administration
  - Empowerment and involvement of civil servants in the subjects of non-discrimination and equal treatment

## **CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES**

- OBJ.1. To promote the development of parental skills in diversity contexts.
  - Guidance and training for mothers and fathers to support positive practices in their respective roles
  - Support for one-parent families
  - Prevention of and attention to family conflicts
- OBJ.2. To reduce vulnerability, poverty and risk of social exclusion of children and youth in diversity contexts.
  - Social protection and guarantee of rights for un-accompanied minors
  - Special measures to support children and youth at risk or in situations of poverty
- OBJ.3. To promote children’s and youth’s participation living in diversity contexts.
  - Support associations
  - Improvement of mechanism of participation
- OBJ.4. To favor the participation of minors and youth of immigrant origin in children’s and youth programs.
  - Incorporation of the intercultural approach in children’s and youth programs

## **GENDER**

OBJ.1. To include a gender perspective in all phases of migratory policies

- Knowledge and research on immigration, gender, and intercultural coexistence
- Spaces for transfer of knowledge, tools and good practices
- Actions for immigrants women's empowerment

OBJ.2. To guarantee protection for female victims of violence or human rights violations and to establish prevention as the core driver of action.

- Programs to combat gender violence
- Programs to combat other kinds of violence against women
- Comprehensive action to fight against human trafficking

## **PARTICIPATION AND CIVIC EDUCATION**

OBJ.1. To promote active citizen participation through a model that accounts for and includes the immigrant population.

- Support for immigrant associations and fostering of their interactions with the autochthonous population
- Improvement of structures and capacities of immigrant associations
- Creation and reinforcement of collaboration networks
- Use of new technologies to create networks

OBJ.2. To promote political participation of immigrant population.

- Extension and improvement of formal institutions for consultation and representation
- Extension of the foreign population's right to vote in local elections

OBJ.3. To improve public perception of immigration and diversity.

- Deepening the treatment of diversity in public communication
- Coordination of awareness raising activities

OBJ.4. To reinforce democratic values and inclusive practices

- Dissemination of democratic values in diversity contexts

## **Annex B. Bilateral Agreements on Dual Citizenship**

Convenio de doble Nacionalidad con Chile del 24 de Mayo de 1958. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/datos/pdfs/BOE/1958/273/A09872-09874.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de doble Nacionalidad con Perú del 16 de Mayo de 1959. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1960/04/19/pdfs/A05072-05073.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Protocolo Adicional entre el Reino de España y la República del Perú modificando el Convenio de Doble Nacionalidad de 16 de mayo de 1959. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2000/08/16/pdfs/A29149-29149.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de doble Nacionalidad con Paraguay del 25 de Junio de 1959. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1960/04/19/pdfs/A05073-05074.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de doble Nacionalidad con Nicaragua del 25 de Julio de 1961. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1962/05/02/pdfs/A05836-05837.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014]

Convenio de doble Nacionalidad con Bolivia del 12 de Octubre de 1961. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1964/04/14/pdfs/A04655-04656.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de doble Nacionalidad con Costa Rica del 8 de Junio de 1964. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1965/06/25/pdfs/A08984-08985.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014]

Convenio de doble Nacionalidad con Ecuador del 4 de Mayo de 1964. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1965/01/13/pdfs/A00679-00680.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Protocolo modificadorio del Convenio de doble nacionalidad entre la República del Ecuador y el Reino de España de 4 de marzo de 1964, hecho en Quito el 25 de agosto de 1995. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2000/08/16/pdfs/A29149-29149.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de doble Nacionalidad con Honduras del 15 de Junio de 1966. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1967/05/18/pdfs/A06639-06640.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de doble Nacionalidad con Republica Dominicana del 15 Marzo de 1968. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1969/02/08/pdfs/A01943-01944.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de doble Nacionalidad con Argentina del 14 de Abril de 1969. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1971/10/02/pdfs/A15918-15919.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de doble Nacionalidad con Colombia del 27 Junio de 1979. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1980/11/29/pdfs/A26452-26453.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Corrección de erratas del Instrumento de 7 de mayo de 1980 de Ratificación del Convenio de Nacionalidad entre España y Colombia, hecho en Madrid el 27 de junio de 1979. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1981/02/06/pdfs/A02732-02732.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014]

### **Annex C. Multilateral and Bilateral Agreements on Social Security**

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y el Reino de Marruecos, de 8 de Noviembre de 1979, modificado por el Protocolo adicional al convenio de 27 de Enero de 1998. Available on: [www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095138&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095138&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y los Estados Unidos de América, de 30 de Septiembre de 1986. Available on: [www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095136&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095136&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y Canadá, de 10 de Noviembre de 1986. Available on: [www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095133&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095133&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre España y Venezuela, de 12 de Mayo de 1988. Available on: [www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095147&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095147&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y la República Federativa de Brasil, de 16 de Mayo de 1991. Available on: [www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095132&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095132&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y la Federación de Rusia, de 11 de Abril de 1994. Available on: [www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095143&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095143&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, de 25 de Abril de 1994. Available on: [www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095139&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095139&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y Ucrania, de 7 de Octubre de 1996. Available on: [www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/095145?ssSourceNodeId=1139#2](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/095145?ssSourceNodeId=1139#2) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y la República Argentina de 28 de Enero de 1997. Available on : [www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/095130?ssSourceNodeId=1139#2](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/095130?ssSourceNodeId=1139#2) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y la República de Chile, de 28 de Enero de 1997. Available on:  
[www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095134&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095134&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y la República Oriental del Uruguay, de 1 de Diciembre de 1997. Available on:  
[www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095146&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095146&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y la República del Paraguay, de 24 de Junio de 1998. Available on:  
[www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095140&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095140&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y la República de Túnez, de 26 de Febrero de 2001. Available on:  
[www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095144&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095144&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y el Principado de Andorra, de 9 de Noviembre de 2001. Available on :  
[www.seg-Social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095129&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-Social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095129&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y Australia de 31 de Enero de 2002 . Available on:  
[www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095131&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095131&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y la República de Filipinas de 12 de Noviembre de 2002. Available on:  
[www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095137&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095137&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y la República del Perú, de 16 de Junio de 2003. Available on:  
[www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095141&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095141&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y la República Dominicana, de 1 de Julio de 2004. Available on:  
[www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095142&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095142&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y la Republica de Colombia de 6 de Septiembre de 2005. Available on:  
[www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=100512&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=100512&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio Multilateral Iberoamericano de Seguridad Social, de 10 de noviembre de 2007. Available on: [www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=147177&C1=1001&C2=2013#documentoP](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=147177&C1=1001&C2=2013#documentoP) DF [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y Japón, de 12 de Noviembre de 2008. Available on: [www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=123282&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=123282&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y la República del Ecuador, de 4 de Diciembre de 2009. Available on: [www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095135&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=095135&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Convenio de Seguridad Social entre el Reino de España y la República de Corea de 14 de Julio de 2011. Available on: [www.seg-social.es/Internet\\_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=176170&C1=1001&C2=2013](http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/Normativa/index.htm?dDocName=176170&C1=1001&C2=2013) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

#### **Annex D. Bilateral Agreements on Reciprocal Participation in Municipal Elections**

Acuerdo entre el Reino de España y el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia de 15 de Septiembre de 2009. Available on: [http://www.boe.es/diario\\_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2009-19836](http://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2009-19836) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Acuerdo entre el Reino de España y la República de Cabo Verde de 8 de Abril de 2009. Available on: [https://www.boe.es/diario\\_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2011-646](https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2011-646) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Acuerdo entre el Reino de España y la República de Chile de 12 de Mayo de 2009. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2010/02/09/pdfs/BOE-A-2010-2092.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Acuerdo entre el Reino de España y la República de Colombia de 5 de Febrero de 2009. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2010/01/21/pdfs/BOE-A-2010-925.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Acuerdo entre el Reino de España y la República de Corea de 16 de Noviembre de 2010. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2011/07/06/pdfs/BOE-A-2011-11609.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Acuerdo entre el Reino de España y la República de Ecuador de 25 de Febrero de 2009. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2010/01/05/pdfs/BOE-A-2010-199.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Acuerdo entre el Reino de España y la República de Islandia de 31 de Marzo de 2009. Available on: [http://www.boe.es/diario\\_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2010-19331](http://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2010-19331) [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Acuerdo entre el Reino de España y el Estado de Noruega de 6 de Febrero de 1990. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1991/06/27/pdfs/A21310-21310.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Acuerdo entre el Reino de España y la República de Paraguay de 13 de Mayo de 2009. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2010/06/21/pdfs/BOE-A-2010-9770.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Acuerdo entre el Reino de España y la República de Perú de 6 de Febrero de 2009. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2010/05/19/pdfs/BOE-A-2010-8028.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].

Acuerdo entre el Reino de España y la República de Trinidad y Tobago de 17 de Febrero de 2009. Available on: <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2011/12/02/pdfs/BOE-A-2011-18911.pdf> [Accessed 20 October 2014].