

Alliance

AUTORITÉS LOCALES
SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE POUR UNE
AUTRE GOUVERNANCE DES
Migrations

PANORAMAS OF ALLIANCES BETWEEN LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY :

BARCELONE

The Migration Alliance is a project founded and run by :



OCU
ORGANISATION
POUR UNE CITOYENNETÉ
UNIVERSELLE



ANVITA
ASSOCIATION NATIONALE
DES VILLES ET TERRITOIRES ACCUEILLANTS



PREAMBLE

For an unconditional welcome and universal citizenship

Towards a common base of territories

The Alliance Migrations¹ aims at a local and global change of course to get out of the dramatic impasse in which the current policies of non-reception lock us. To do so, it works on a French, European and international scale to encourage and promote concrete alternatives led by local authorities in conjunction with civil society in terms of dignified reception, citizenship and respect for fundamental rights.

By relying on inspiring territories, the Alliance Migrations wishes to weave a red thread around 4 main objectives:

- The promotion of alternative policies carried out by the territories
- The multiplication of good practices and cooperation between territories
- The anchoring of the Alliance's project in the field: proof by action!
- In the long term, the support of a common plea for another governance of migrations

This project was initiated in 5 pilot cities: Lisbon, Barcelona, Palermo, Grenoble and Montreuil, where volunteers took part in actions led by local actors and carried out a 5-month analysis.

The work of the volunteers of the Alliance Migrations provides us with an overview of the issues surrounding migration in each of these territories and examples of "good practices" carried out by local authorities in conjunction with civil society. These examples allow us to highlight points of attention, recommendations and prospects for joint projects to strengthen practices in favour of reception and citizenship locally and to build on these concrete alternatives to bring about a change of direction in migration policies.

¹ « L'Alliance Migrations », alliance entre autorités locales et sociétés civiles pour une autre gouvernance des Migrations, est une dynamique portée par l'Association Nationale des Villes et territoires Accueillants (ANVITA) et l'Organisation pour une Citoyenneté Universelle (O.C.U., composée d'Emmaüs International, du CCFD-Terre Solidaire, du Mouvement Utopia et du réseau latino-américain Espacio Sin Fronteras).

BARCELONA

This panorama was produced and written by Paula Mendez, on a voluntary mission within the framework of the Migration Alliance, from October 2020 to March 2021. The mission was supervised by Casa da Gente, in collaboration with the city of Barcelona.

May 2021

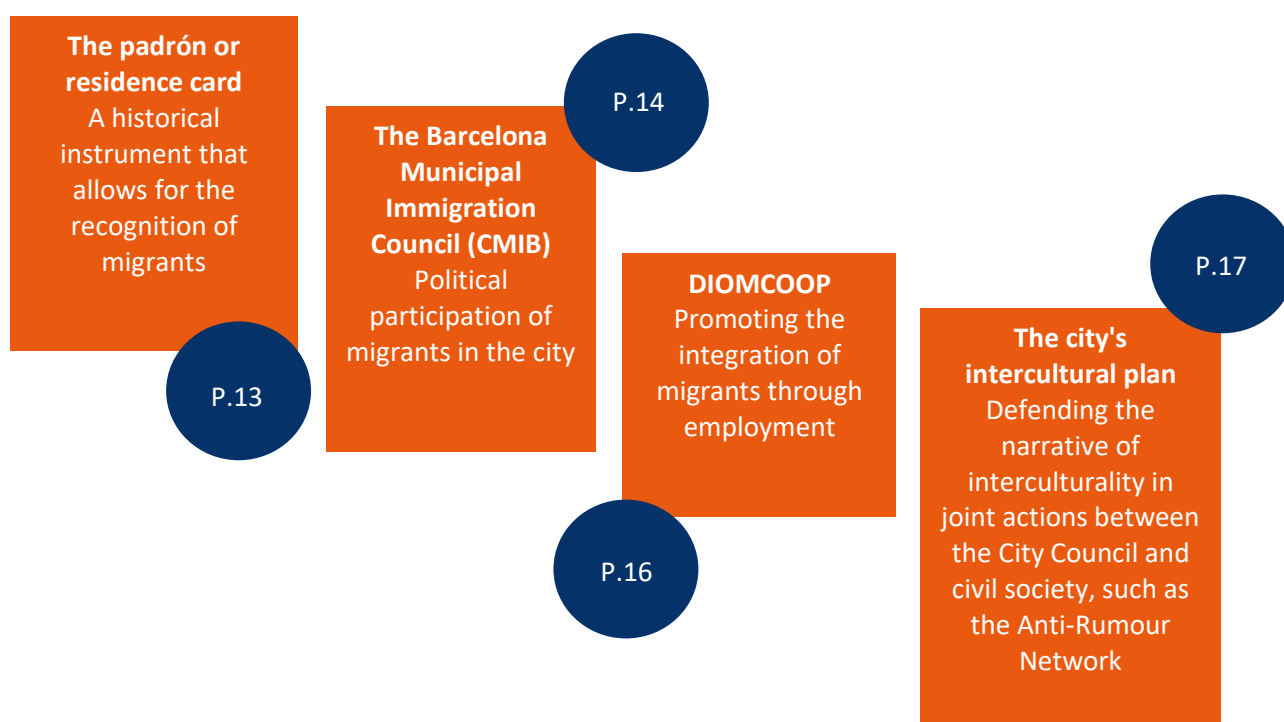


Source: Paula Mendez, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	5
I) Barcelona, a crossroads of populations in the heart of Catalonia	6
A crossroads, a mosaic of populations	6
From a land of exile to a land of welcome	6
Migration policies at the heart of the conflict of competences between Spain and Catalonia	7
II) A city with a dynamic local democracy, driving alternatives at local, national and European level, for a New Citizenship	8
Migrant struggles at the heart of a dynamic, organised and convergent civil society that reflects on local government	9
From City of Refuge to New Citizenship: changing views on migration policy in Barcelona	10
Barcelona as a voice for alternatives: mobilisations and messages from the city	12
ANNEXES	21
BIBLIOGRAPHY	25

INSPIRING PRACTICES HIGHLIGHTED



Introduction

The Alliance Migrations project was born in 2019 from the joint work of two organisations: the Organisation for Universal Citizenship (OCU) and the National Association of Welcoming Cities and Territories (ANVITA), themselves partners and network with associations in Europe such as Red Sin Fronteras. This document is the result of several months of volunteer work in Barcelona, which aimed to study and identify inspiring practices for the reception and integration of migrants in cities, with the aim of enhancing local initiatives and placing the role of municipalities at the centre of the reflection for an alternative governance of migration.

1) Barcelona, a crossroads of populations in the heart of Catalonia

A crossroads, a mosaic of populations

Barcelona is a city in the autonomous community of Catalonia, located on the Mediterranean coast near the French border. It is the second most populous city in Spain after Madrid, with 1,636,762 million inhabitants in 2019 (INE, 2019). It has a port off the Mediterranean Sea, an airport (El Prat), the main gateway for irregular immigration from Latin America along with Madrid-Barajas airport, and an extensive rail network that supports this vibrant cultural pluralism. In fact, there are 179 nationalities in Barcelona, with a foreign population of 21.6% in 2019, compared to 4.9% in 2001 (Idescat). In recent years, migration from outside the EU has increased significantly compared to migration within the EU². In 2020, the countries with the most residents in Barcelona are Italy, France, Colombia, China, Venezuela, Honduras, Pakistan and Peru (Barcelona City Council, 2020). Also, Spain is the only country in the European Union to have borders with Africa, which directly impacts its geopolitical context and explains its particular links with Morocco on the migration issue.

Barcelona is also the capital of Catalonia, which is divided into twelve cantons and five provinces³. The Metropolitan Area of Barcelona is made up of 36 municipalities/communes. The city of Barcelona has a decentralised political and administrative organisation that divides its territory into ten districts, which have decision-making capacity and economic management of facilities and services, and these are subdivided into seventy-three neighbourhoods.

² In 2016, the intra-EU population in Barcelona was 31% while the extra-EU population was 63.9% (Idescat, 2016).

³ Catalonia is one of the 17 autonomous communities that make up the Spanish state. It has its own government, the Generalitat, and its own parliament, of which Barcelona is the seat.

From a land of exile to a land of welcome

During the Spanish Civil War, between 1936 and 1939, Barcelona, the last city to fall into Franco's hands, was a land of welcome and resistance for Spanish exiles. When, in 1939, Franco's troops finally invaded Catalonia, it became the main point of departure for half a million republican political refugees fleeing the dictatorship across the Pyrenees to France, where they were parked in camps by the French. The exile of the Catalans is a significant episode in the history of Catalonia and the memory of exile can explain the current attitude of Catalonia towards refugees. (Barcelona City Council, 2016).

Catalonia's past has been a land of emigration and exile rather than immigration and, until then, it was not characterised by a tradition of reception. It is only since the 2000s that people from outside the EU have been arriving in Catalonia, which has had the effect of rejuvenating the population and providing an important workforce in the region, particularly in the tourism, domestic work and home care sectors (Velez, 2011). In 2008, the population of foreign origin represented 15% of the population in Catalonia: 36% of migrants in Catalonia come from South America, 30% from Europe and 25% from Africa (Idescat, 2008). Thus, it can be seen that the migrant population from outside the EU comes mainly from former colonies (Peru, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Philippines, Guinea, etc.) and works in very precarious jobs in the informal economy (street vendors, sex workers) and in the tertiary sector (home care, maids and domestic work).

Migration policies at the heart of the conflict of competences between Spain and Catalonia

Spain has long been a country of emigration, and it was not until the 1980s that the phenomenon of intra-community and then extra-community immigration began to emerge in a very small minority. However, the first immigration law was passed in 1985, six months before the entry of the European Union, when the very idea that this issue required government intervention did not exist in Spanish society. Indeed, the 1985 law was the result of external pressure, rather than a direct response to internal concerns (E. Carrillo y L. Delgado; 1998; A. López Sala: 2005). With the approval of this law and the entry into the European Union, irregular immigration became a national priority and border control took on a new importance with, for example, the development of the Ulises Programme in the Strait of Gibraltar, the establishment of the SIVE (Intensive External Vigilance System) in the Straits of Gibraltar and the Canary Islands, the construction and raising of borders in the cities of Ceuta and Melilla and the tightening of sanctions against human trafficking. For his part, the former Socialist President, Felipe González, is the one who will institutionalise the deprivation of liberty without judicial control for irregular foreigners, allowing them to be locked up pending deportation in Internment Centres for Strangers (CIE). The control of flows and the fight against irregular immigration are priority objectives in the new Spanish policy (Ioé, 2001). The safeguarding of migratory interests and conditioned or limited access provisions are becoming one of Spain's functions and commitments with its Community partners and one of the strategic objectives of its policy. Border control is also adapted to the labour needs of the Spanish labour market and some measures promote the hiring of annual and seasonal quotas (A. Izquierdo, 2004).

For its part, Catalonia, marked by the historical memory of exile and the importance of trade unionist and libertarian currents, has always had a more progressive stance on social and political

issues and, in particular, on migration. Moreover, its independence demands have made it an autonomous community with a special status that grants it, among other things, exclusive competences in the field of initial reception. In fact, the new Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia (nEAC) approved in 2006 gave it its own powers. Article 138 of the nEAC recognises a new competence: 'the Generalitat⁴ has exclusive competence in the field of initial reception, including social, health and guidance policies'. Since 2005, the State has allocated a budget to the Autonomous Communities for the implementation of policies for the social integration of immigrants. Through this, the municipalities also have competences in this area, as article 84.2.m assigns to local bodies 'the competence of the municipalities in the regulation and provision of personal care services, public social services of primary assistance and the implementation of reception policies' (Official State Bulletin, 2010)⁵. The Local Administration, by delegation of the Generalitat, is presented as the entity able to provide services in the Legislative Decree 2/2003, of 28 April, which approves the Municipal and Local Regime Law of Catalonia (LMRLC) according to which:

“ The Administration of the Generalitat may delegate competences to local entities and assign to them the management of services specific to that Administration, in accordance with the nature and characteristics of the local entities or generally providing for the exercise of those competences that preferably correspond to the authorities closest to the citizens”

General Council of Barcelona, n.d.

Thus, the Generalitat can delegate the management of initial reception services to the municipalities, while retaining the competences related to coordination, control and financial transfer (Catalan General Council, n.d.). On the other hand, the Generalitat is competent to participate in State decisions on immigration, particularly in relation to Catalonia, especially in the determination of the quota of foreign workers (Solé, C., & Parella, S., 2008). Furthermore, since 2018, Catalonia is supposed to be competent to organise the reception of refugees, at least in terms of health, social and educational matters, and the Supreme Court has confirmed the transfer of competences and rejected the Spanish state's appeals; in fact, negotiations on the transfer of financial resources that should accompany this competence are still underway and no agreement has been reached (Vila, 2018).

Furthermore, certain aspects concerning the integration of migrants also fall under regional competence. In this respect, the Generalitat launched its first Integration Plan in 1993, followed by five other plans, the latest of which, the 'Citizenship and Migration Plan' 2017-2020.

⁴ It is the executive body of Catalonia under its Statute of Autonomy which came into force in 2006.

⁵ The municipalities provide the following initial reception services: 1. Information services on a) immigration: empadronamiento, asylum, refuge, regularisation, legal assistance in cases of expulsion, b) social services: especially on basic social services, emergency financial aid, mediation services for access to housing, c) the labour market: support in the search for work, information on the equivalence of diplomas and on training centres, d) citizen participation: information on associations, entities and other existing participation networks in the city. 2) Referral to health, education and employment services. 3. Assistance in administrative procedures with public administrations, 5. translation and/or interpreting services, 6. mediation and interpreting (Official State Bulletin, 2010). These provisions are included in the Reception of Immigrants Act.

The central idea of this plan is the equality of rights and opportunities between foreign and Catalan residents. In this way, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family oversees employment activation and social inclusion policies in Catalonia by managing the Catalan Employment Services (SOC), which design, implement and finance labour market orientation programmes, vocational training programmes and entrepreneurship workshops that are available to migrants with a work permit. The Generalitat's General Secretariat for Migration, which oversees integration programmes for migrants in Catalonia, has a budget that comes from both regional funds (Generalitat) and European Social Funds (ESF). The Secretariat of the Generalitat contributes 20% of its budget to the municipal reception mechanism and, more specifically, to the reception policies for migrants in Barcelona, with the rest allocated to the rest of the Catalan region (OECD, 2018). As for the municipality of Barcelona, like Madrid, it has a special regime. Indeed, the Barcelona Charter of 1998 defines the competences, the organisation of the municipality and its financial system. The most important competences have been attributed to the local authority and some are shared with the regional level. In Barcelona, municipal competences include urban planning, public transport, social services, education, health, social housing and culture (OECD, 2018).

For all these reasons, Catalonia, and Barcelona in particular, has stood up to the Spanish state and taken up the issue of migration through the negotiation of competences, among other things, in order to demonstrate its disagreement with national and, more indirectly, European policies, which have made Spain the border guard of Europe, and to try to act locally to address these issues.

II) A city with a dynamic local democracy, driving alternatives at local, national and European level, for a New Citizenship

Migrant struggles at the heart of a dynamic, organised and convergent civil society that reflects on local government

Barcelona is a highly politically organised local area, where civil society is firmly rooted and has an important voice in the city. The city's cultural pluralism allows a multitude of intertwined struggles to emerge, including the right to housing. Indeed, this is a main demand in Barcelona, especially since the 2008 crisis, when many inhabitants were evicted from their homes due to property speculation. As a result of these multiple evictions, the neighbourhood has become increasingly organised and coordinated, through its consolidation into neighbourhood unions. This situation directly affects the most precarious populations and therefore migrant populations, who find themselves at the heart of these struggles, particularly in squats organised between neighbours. In addition to representing emergency solutions, these occupied spaces also constitute modes of action between migrant associations and collectives, among others, where a connection is created between various networks in struggle that allows for greater solidarity and visibility. These links between neighbours and the migrant population are forged spontaneously and make it possible to combine and make many demands. Moreover, the issuing of a residence card by the Town Hall, whatever the administrative situation, grants the status of resident and therefore a recognition as a neighbour, a reasoning that allows for social and political cohesion between the different populations that make up the territory.

Furthermore, as regards the organisation of migrant populations in Barcelona, who are often undocumented and work in very precarious jobs, they have come to carry a great deal of weight in the city's social movements, as many of them have formed unions. In this respect, the *Sindicat des Travailleurs Ambulants* was created in 2015, mainly composed of Senegalese street vendors who, thanks to crowdfunding, have now created their own brand of clothing sold in their shop in the Raval district.⁶ As for the chambermaids, mainly South American, they also formed a union in 2016 to denounce their working conditions and became known as "Las Kellys". Sex workers, mostly migrant and LGBTQI+, have also consolidated into a union called "OTRAS". Another important organisation is the Union of Women Domestic and Care Workers or *Sindillar*, the first independent union of domestic workers created in 2011. It organises actions and events and offers legal support to migrant women. Finally, there is the Union of Women Domestic Helpers of undocumented migrant workers who have formed a collective to lead these struggles. During the pandemic, they support isolated women (their slogan: "Y a nosotras, quien nos cuida? Quién cuida a las cuidadoras?")⁷, distribute food thanks to donations and provide support and legal aid to undocumented people. They carry out their actions from *El Espacio del Inmigrante* and the *Tankada Migra*⁸, two occupied places in Barcelona. These examples show us how important and active feminist and LGBT struggles are in Barcelona. Indeed, the pandemic has exploded the care sector and it is women who are the main guarantors. For several years now, there has also been a feminisation of migration and poverty, which makes the issue of gender transversal and indispensable to the subject of migration (Barcelona City Council, 2018). For this reason, the associative and organisational field is now permeated with these issues and it is interesting to see how the struggles come together, allowing their complexity and intrinsic links to be highlighted.

Finally, the city of Barcelona is characterised by its organisation of networks and platforms on migration issues. A number of self-help and reception networks are present in the neighbourhoods and are coordinated -especially during the pandemic- and offer, among other things, food and basic necessities distributions. As for the platforms themselves, their objective is to have a political impact by denouncing national and European migration policies. For example, there is "Tanquem el Cies", a platform that works for the closure of the CIES. For its part, "Stop Mare Mortum" is connected to national NGOs and denounces the deaths in the Mediterranean. These platforms, due to their size, allow coordinated actions with the national territory.

From City of Refuge to New Citizenship: changing views on migration policy in Barcelona

It was in May 2015, when Ada Colau, renowned social activist and founder of PAH (Platform of Victims of Mortgage Credit) won the municipal elections and became mayor, that a discourse of opposition to national policies was heard from Barcelona. In 2015, the City Council launched the "Barcelona, Ciutat Refugi" plan, conceived as a citizen space to channel urban solidarity and carry out coordinated actions to achieve its implementation (Barcelona Ciutat Refugi, n.d.). The plan is a reaction to the restrictive policies taken against refugees by the Spanish government. Indeed, despite the commitment to receive 17,313 refugees, following the European relocation scheme in 2015, Spain only receives 1,910 (Sánchez y Sánchez, 2017). The policy pursued by the new mayor is thus in line with the many forms of solidarity already expressed by civil society. Before the launch of Barcelona City of

⁶ Shop recently relocated by the City Council outside the Raval

⁷ "Who takes care of those who take care?"

⁸ These premises were evicted in January 2021

Refuge, Ada Colau wrote a letter to Mariano Rajoy, the Spanish president at the time, stressing her desire to welcome more refugees and emphasising the role that representative institutions should play: 'As institutions, we must rise to the occasion in the face of the wave of solidarity. This is not charity. It is an obligation' (Colau, 2015). The strategy of the city of refuge has consisted of strengthening the SAIER (Service of Attention to Immigrants, Emigrants and Refugees)⁹, accommodation through the Nausica programme¹⁰, working on awareness and education, facilitating integration through the neighbourhood document -or residence card- and continuing international cooperation.

In September 2015, Ada Colau, together with other mayors from European countries, including Anne Hidalgo, mayor of Paris, Spyros Galinos, mayor of Lesbos and Giusi Nicolini, mayor of Lampedusa, wrote an open letter entitled "We, the cities of Europe", in which they highlighted the contrast between the desire for solidarity of citizens and the lack of willingness of States: "We, the European cities, are prepared to become places of refuge and to receive these migrants. States give asylum, but cities give shelter' (Colau et al., 2015). The idea of creating a network of refugee cities was also initiated by Spain and was illustrated by the cooperation between two cities: Barcelona and Madrid, with 25 other cities in Spain joining the network (Agustín, Ó. G., & Jørgensen, M. B., 2019).

In summary, in 2015, Barcelona declared itself a refuge city in reaction to state policies and in solidarity with other European cities engaged and directly affected by these issues. In this sense, the city of refuge is born in an emergency, as a dissident position in the Spanish state and in the European Union. This positioning has led to the development of various policies that concretely support the claim to be a city of refuge. Currently, the city of Barcelona is trying to move towards a new vision of migration and reception by launching the Barcelona Intercultural Plan 2021-2030. The aim of this Plan is to put in place long-term policies for a truly intercultural city, i.e. one that is not limited to reception issues, but that takes into account the cultural pluralism of the territory and the people who make it up, whether they are migrants or members of minority communities. Its approach is based on the long term, for a city that places all its residents on the same level. This vision makes it possible to switch from an emergency and 'reaction' model to a more sustainable model of integration of the different populations that make up the territory. In this sense, the padron is an instrument that can be used to recognise the populations of the territory, and this is how Barcelona acts by choosing to consider its inhabitants as neighbours. The term neighbour allows us to take into account the interrelation of the inhabitants on a collective level, in a given territory. It is thanks to these semantic shifts, from city of refuge to intercultural city, from migrants to neighbours and New Citizenship, that it is possible to see the change that is taking place in city policies and to reconsider the notion of city of refuge.

⁹ Only composed and managed by specialised entities and associations and coordinated by the City Council

¹⁰ Nausica includes six months of temporary accommodation in municipality-owned flats managed by NGOs, integrated individual support (professional, legal, medical and social support, educational guidance, language learning and cultural activities) as well as the provision of living expenses during the programme. Nausica is fully funded by the municipality with a budget of €1,135,098 between 2016 and 2017 (€293,173 in 2016 and €949,277 in 2017). A set of standards prioritises vulnerable applicants (e.g. families, pregnant persons, victims of violence and discrimination, illness, elderly, etc.). Collaboration with experienced NGO partners has made the municipality aware of the specific needs of LGBTI asylum seekers and the local government has reserved one of these accommodation facilities for these people (OECD, 2018).

Barcelona as a voice for alternatives: mobilisations and messages from the city

Barcelona is an active and organised city, which is why its voice is heard at national level, as it is often a force for initiative. In this respect, some Barcelona-based organisations have taken on a national dimension, such as "Las Kellys" and the "Otras" trade union. At the regional level, Catalan platforms have also expanded to the national level and joined forces with other movements, as in the case of "Stop Mare Mortum". The Catalan Coordination "Obrim Fronteras" has also participated in the drafting of the Proposal for a Non-Law (PNL) of the national campaign #RegularizacionYa (Cope, 2020)¹¹. The Barcelona and Catalan territory is therefore connected to different struggles on a national level. On the city side, the Municipal Immigration Council of Barcelona (CMIB) recently published a statement based on a survey to denounce the difficulties of making appointments for the padron since the pandemic for migrant people, who find themselves in critical situations of loss of employment, rights and access to services. In addition, for several years, the CMIB has been demanding that municipal voting be a right for foreign residents (Barcelona City Council, n.d.). Barcelona is also the headquarters of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), an organisation that aims to bring the voice of cities and local governments to the forefront through cooperation at the international level in order to bring local autonomy and democracy to life. This vision is closely linked to the municipalist approach, of which Barcelona and its governing party (Barcelona en Comu) are strong advocates. Thus, the place of UCLG in Barcelona is significant and makes sense given the political direction of the city. Barcelona's links with the cities of Europe are therefore multiple and as such, it is part of several networks: Solidarity Cities, Intercultural Cities Network, EuroCities, From The Sea To the City, the International Network of Refugee Cities. Finally, the competences conferred on Catalonia give it significant weight in national negotiations and for all these reasons, Catalonia, and Barcelona in particular, is characterised by its demand drive which makes it influential at national, European and even international level.

¹¹ This is a text (PNL) written by the Coordination Obrim Fronteras (COF) and Regularizacion Ya for the unconditional regularisation of all undocumented migrants in Spain, which was presented during the first confinement taking the model of Portugal, but which was rejected in the Spanish Congress. Since then, the movement has grown and the demands are still relevant.

Inspiring practices of local authority/civil society collaboration towards a New Citizenship policy

The padrón (neighbourhood document or residence card), a historical instrument that allows for the recognition of migrants

In Spain there is the padron, also known as the residence card or neighbourhood document, an instrument that was originally used for the purpose of census of the population of a municipality. Although the municipal padron exists in the national territory, it has depended on the municipal administration since the 19th century, which is responsible for its management, creation and maintenance. Today, it has become an essential element of the Spanish statistical system, both in the register of flows and in the population census and in the statistical visibility of the population of diverse origin (Idescat, 2021). Furthermore, the data collected through this procedure is of great importance and use to the public authorities in the urban planning of the city, since it allows them to know the population living in the territory and thus to adapt infrastructures and services (personal communication, Torres D., 2021). In short, the padron is an instrument that allows the definition of public policies through knowledge of the population to which they are directed (Aguado i Cudolà, V., 2003).

The padron is obtained from the Oficina de Atención Ciudadana (City Care Office) by registering in the city's registry. This is a right, but also a duty, as the law does not require legal residence, except for living in the Spanish territory. The padron is obligatory for all residents who were born outside the municipality in which they live. For an intra-EU resident, the renewal of the padron is done every 5 years, while for an extra-EU resident it is done every 2 years (personal communication, Auraujo M., 2020). This document allows proof of residence in Spain to be obtained in order to begin the process of regularising family reunification or social anchorage, and is therefore a key element in the legal, administrative and social status of migrants (Domingo, 2010). In fact, the padron allows for recognition as a neighbour and therefore a social existence that favours a certain social cohesion between the inhabitants of a city.

The 2000 law incorporates unprecedented provisions: the possibility that registration in the padron serves as a mechanism for accessing rights such as health with the Tarjeta Sanitaria Individual (TSI)¹² and primary education for minors (Bouvier, 2020). In this way, the management of the padron depends very much on the political will of the municipality, which can make it more restrictive or, on the contrary, more inclusive (personal communication, Torres D., 2021). For example, Barcelona seized its competence to facilitate access to the padron in 2016, when it authorised the empadronamiento without a fixed abode and introduced two new ways of obtaining it (Zarauz, 2007). The first is to show proof of social anchorage in the city through a document that certifies this, such as a library card. The second applies to people who live in a dwelling but for some reason do not have a lease contract. In this case, an agent of the town hall goes to the home to certify residence in that dwelling (personal communication, Trias J., 2021). This demand was also included in the CMIB's 2014 communiqué 'Las 67 propuestas del Consejo Municipal de Inmigración', in which it was stated that the obtaining of the

¹² Individual health card

padron should be facilitated through a series of measures that could be easily applied within the legal framework in force (LaVanguardia, 2016).

Today, the work of the Barcelona City Council is to encourage neighbouring municipalities to also make access to the padron more flexible. Indeed, many homeless people from neighbouring municipalities (for example, two metro stops away from the centre of Barcelona is Hospital de Llobregat) travel to Barcelona in order to obtain the padron. According to Julia Trias (2021), it is a matter of the other municipalities applying the law, which requires the compulsory empadronamiento of every neighbour of a municipality.

However, it should be noted that undocumented migrants living in precarious conditions may encounter several difficulties in applying for a padron. For example, some landlords require the payment of a monthly sum of money, in addition to the rent, in order to authorise domiciliation in their accommodation. In addition, getting an appointment for the padron is difficult, especially since the pandemic. In this context, some people have turned it into a business and dedicate themselves to finding appointments and selling them to people in need. Also, obtaining the padron depends very much on the staff working in these offices, who sometimes, due to a lack of knowledge and training, refuse to issue the padron to homeless people or ask for additional documents or do not properly inform users about the different options for obtaining the padron. Finally, the padron data is in theory only managed by the municipality and therefore the municipal police do not have access to it according to the data protection law. However, declaring that one lives in an occupied dwelling can also mean that one is exposed to the possibility that this data may be misused for law enforcement purposes, which is why some people prefer not to apply for the padron, which puts them in a more precarious situation (Rodriguez M., 2020). Therefore, one recommendation could be to encourage and promote territorial solidarity so that some municipal services that are more 'flexible' in accessing the padron are not saturated.

La Political participation of migrants in the city: the example of the Municipal Immigration Council of Barcelona (CMIB)

In 1997, Barcelona City Council created the Barcelona Municipal Immigration Board (CMIB), a consultative, proposal and participation body. It is the main interlocutor of the City Council. The City Council created this participation body as its own competence, as one of the mechanisms necessary to make Barcelona a plural and inclusive city for immigrants, ethnic minorities and, in general, for all cultures (Barcelona City Council, 2020). This body was created with the aim of fulfilling the mandates of article 9.2 of the Spanish Constitution and article 43.1 of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, which mentions in article 9.2:

“It is the responsibility of the public authorities to promote the conditions for the freedom and equality of the individual and the groups he/she is part of to be real and effective; to remove the obstacles that prevent its fulfilment and to facilitate the participation of all citizens in public, economic, cultural and social life.”

Barcelona City Council, 2020

And in Article 43.1:

“Public authorities should promote social participation in the design, delivery and evaluation of public policies, as well as individual and associative participation in civic, social, cultural, economic and political spheres, with respect for pluralism, free will and autonomy.”

Barcelona City Council, 2020

This Council is composed of immigrant entities and associations -about sixty- (personal communication, Araneda R., 2021), social actors, municipal political groups, a president (the current elected representative for Citizenship Rights, Marc Serra), two vice-presidents (one from a migrant entity and the other, the Commissioner for Intercultural Dialogue), trade unions and neighbourhood associations, an expert, as well as municipal officials and technicians (Barcelona City Council, n.d.). The people who sit on the Council are volunteers (personal communication, Araneda R., 2021). In order to join the Council, certain conditions must be met. For example, there is a limited amount of seats for receiving entities, to privilege the voice of migrant entities in the Council. As far as trade unions are concerned, two can sit on it (currently: UGT and the Workers' Commission). As for the expert, he/she is elected. The entities in general should not be affiliated to any political party (personal communication, Araneda R., 2021). Political parties in the Municipal Council can be represented with only one person from the party. Finally, with regard to migrant entities that wish to join the Council, they have to present their candidacy to the Permanent Commission (the entities to the management) and if the candidacy is approved, it goes to the plenary session where it is confirmed or rejected, but in general, it is quite easy to join this Council once the migrant entity has been in existence for at least three years (personal communication, Bonomi J., 2021).

Going back to the origin of the CMIB, it should be noted that the model of "councils" is common in Barcelona. As such, there is the Council for Sports, Culture, Youth, Women, LGBT people etc. Originally, the Immigration Council was an informal platform that brought together several entities to support Latin American exiles fleeing dictatorships. Between the 1980s and 1990s, the Council's activity was more informal, and it was from the 2000s onwards that more and more entities joined it to form the CMIB officially. This body is linked to the other councils through a representative who participates in each council of the city (personal communication, Araneda R., 2021).

The function of this body today is to issue proposals and statements with the aim of having a social, cultural and political impact. In principle, it is also a consultative body and the City Council must present its public policies to it, especially if they are related to migration, so that their voice is taken into account in the development and implementation of policies (personal communication, Bonomi J., 2021). The Council's work consists of issuing documents to improve the situation of migrant people in the city and, for example, in the CMIB's action plan for 2016-2019, the following objectives are included: 1. the achievement of full citizenship, which can be achieved through the implementation of the 67 proposals to improve the position of migrants in legislation, 2. interculturality, 3. the promotion and support of migrant associations, 4. the internal functioning of the Council (OECD, 2018). To this end, various working groups make up the CMIB, such as the Working Group dedicated to the dignity of care work, to diverse participation, or to communication. Since 2008, the CMIB has set up an emergency committee in order to be able to react quickly to current issues. Thus, a regulation has been established to allow a group of at least five entities to be convened in less than 24 hours for the drafting and distribution of a document (personal communication, Bonomi J., 2021).

In this respect, one of the current requests of the CMIB is to reactivate the XESAJE¹³, which theoretically should be the case in the new Intercultural Plan of the city (personal communication, Bonomi J., 2021). Also, CMIB members participate in other city networks, such as the Barcelona Anti-Smoking Network (personal communication, Araneda R., 2021). Some of the CMIB's proposals have been implemented or have inspired the municipality, for example, obtaining the right to a homeless person, a demand that was part of the CMIB's 67 proposals for the modification of the 'Ley de extranjería'. In this sense, the Council worked with the municipality to make it possible.

Thus, the political impact of the CMIB depends largely on the receptivity of the local authorities (personal communication, Bonomi J., 2021). Depending on the party in power, it may be given more or less importance. For example, the fact that host entities such as Caritas have been allowed to join the CMIB may have had an impact on the unequal voice of smaller migrant entities in the council. Moreover, the time of the meetings may influence the more or less voluntary participation of the migrant entities: if they take place during the day, only the entities with means and members will be able to participate, thus mainly the trade unions and the host entities (personal communication, Bonomi J., 2021). Moreover, the plenary meetings held with the municipality do not necessarily allow migrant entities to express themselves due to the poor distribution of speaking time. Currently, this issue has been put on the table to better moderate the speaking time of the entities and local authorities. Also, the digitalisation of tools in the functioning of the CMIB makes it difficult for migrant entities to participate as they do not have the necessary equipment and knowledge. These new tools can reduce participation and turn the CMIB into a body managed only by the most important structures. On the other hand, the majority of the entities that make up the CMIB are Latin American, and the African and Asian communities have little or no representation. Several entities are also inactive in the CMIB (personal communication, Bonomi J., 2021). Indeed, the representativeness of the entities that make up the CMIB is limited: few migrant people know about the CMIB and feel represented in it (personal communication, Torres D., 2021).

The reflection currently underway concerns the possibility of moving towards a transversality that already exists in some of the city's bodies. For example, many migrant people are present in the Feminism and LGBT Council. Furthermore, the theme of the CMIB's work in 2020 was domestic work and care, a theme that particularly affects migrant women (personal communication, Trias J., 2021). The idea could be that of maintaining this space but that it could be more representative of reality and that its members could also integrate with other Councils in the city (personal communication, Torres D., 2021). Regarding the drafting of documents, collaboration and co-production could be improved to promote participation, which is currently low for some entities. With regard to the lack of training and resources of some entities and associations, the City Council could provide technicians who could guide and train smaller structures and thus increase their power of action and participation (personal communication, Bonomi J., 2021).

DIOMCOOP : Promoting the integration of migrants through employment

¹³ Since 2007, the reception and support network for migrants (XESAJE) has been uniting the municipality, the neighbourhood, migrant and reception associations and NGOs. These actors contribute to the integration of migrants through language courses, legal support, employment guidance, and the provision of cultural and social activities. The municipality coordinated and subsidised this network. For example, Spanish and Catalan language courses were facilitated by the city council through the 'language coordination', which is a network of 50 NGOs (OECD, 2018).

Barcelona Activa¹⁴, the City's Local Development Agency, offers professional training and support to develop entrepreneurship projects in the Social and Solidarity Economy. One of the significant projects that Barcelona Activa and Barcelona City Council are carrying out for migrants is DIOMCOOP. This is a cooperative of fifteen migrants of sub-Saharan origin, former street vendors, created in 2017, dedicated to the sale and creation of products from their country of origin (clothing, accessories, etc.). The format of the cooperative organisation is based on a new model of socio-economic intervention, focused on the promotion of the Social and Solidarity Economy. The will being to contribute to social cohesion and integration of migrant people through employment. The project has been subsidised since 2018 by the Barcelona City Council, which assures that it will be viable from 2022 onwards (Subirana, 2020).

The city's intercultural plan: defending the narrative of interculturality in joint actions between the City Council and civil society, for example the Anti-Rumour Network

Ten years have passed since Barcelona City Council declared its commitment to interculturality with the creation of the Barcelona 2010 Intercultural Plan. The aim was to define a strategic framework for integrating the intercultural perspective into municipal policies. Today, the reality of the city has changed and therefore the new plan aims to reflect and adapt to current needs. Barcelona City Council has started a process of revision and updating to specify the strategic lines for the future of intercultural policies through the new Barcelona Intercultural Plan 2021-2030, promoted by the Commissioner for Intercultural Dialogue and Religious Pluralism, Department of Culture, Education, Science and Community (Barcelona City Council, 2020).

One of the phases of the process has been the elaboration of a diagnosis through a joint reflection between the different municipal spheres for the promotion of transversality and territorialisation, but also, with civil society, with the aim of identifying the main challenges and priorities of the city. The process, which began last October, involved professionals from the different municipal areas and districts, as well as people who, due to their experience and professional background, have in-depth knowledge of interculturality, the associative network and civil society in Barcelona. Specifically, group sessions and small group interviews were held with experts from different sectors. The interviews covered topics such as intercultural policies, culture, intersectionality, youth, multilingualism, health and anti-racism. The different contributions allowed to broaden the diagnosis, to highlight limits or challenges, good practices and improvements, and to put on the table concrete proposals for the application of the intercultural perspective in Barcelona (Barcelona City Council, 2020).

Barcelona City Council has invested 1.9 million euros in this plan, which commits to adopting an intercultural approach in policies through five axes: equality, recognition of diversity, dialogue and

¹⁴ Although it has no competences in employment activation, in 1986 the municipality created the complementary agency Barcelona Activa to foster economic development and strengthen employment and entrepreneurship in order to transform Barcelona into a knowledge city in the context of a tense socio-economic climate, unemployment and economic restructuring (OECD, 2010b). Under the supervision of this area, Barcelona Activa has developed several employment programmes, including a start-up incubator, business support programmes (e.g. access to finance), workshops to promote employment through the employment hub (Porta 22) as well as training programmes and linking the unemployed with private companies. Barcelona Activa is 100% owned by the municipality, but some programmes are funded by the Generalitat, the EU and the municipality, while others are solely dependent on the municipality. The latter are available to all residents, regardless of their legal status. The national government also collaborates with Barcelona Activa on visas and permits for entrepreneurs and highly skilled migrants. a, together with start-ups, identifies new employment needs or gaps and informs the national authorities (OECD, 2018).

participation, governance. In this plan, particular emphasis is placed on governance, so that realistic indicators can be devised and a real monitoring capacity can be implemented by the different departments of the City Council (personal communication, Torres D., 2021). This new plan has four strategic objectives: to create and promote spaces for dialogue and intercultural relations, to raise awareness and knowledge of the cultural diversity present in the city, to generate opportunities for the construction of intercultural projects and actions and to develop action plans in the different municipal spheres (Fernandez, 2019). es (SAIER), the Orientation and Accompaniment Service for Immigrants (SOAPI), the New Families programme, the Nausica programme, to facilitate coordination between these different structures and to continue to urge the State to provide funding for immigrant and refugee reception policies from European funds, an objective that is currently not being met (Barcelona City Council, 2018). Among other measures of the intercultural programme, hours of training in interculturality are planned for entities, associations and different municipal departments. However, intercultural training depends very much on the political commitment of the actors, as they are not compulsory, only voluntary people participate. For example, the district of Ciudad Vella¹⁵ is committed to training all the staff of the district, but this is highly dependent on political will. Another challenge is to be able to adapt this training to all audiences, as the same training cannot be given to an urban planner, a cultural manager etc. This plan is also working in this direction, to try to adapt training to different profiles (personal communication, Torres D., 2021).

In addition, existing mechanisms will be reactivated, such as the Xarxa d'Acollida (XESAJE), which is the reception and support network for migrants, created in 2007 and whose aim is to work in a coordinated way to promote equal opportunities, conviviality and social cohesion based on the support and joint work of member entities in the territory. Its aim is to ensure that immigrants gradually acquire the social means necessary to develop independently in the city¹⁶.

Thus, as mentioned, the objectives of this plan are illustrated by concrete actions. In this respect, one of the strategies used for the first intercultural plan in 2010 was the deployment of the "Anti-Rumour Strategy", which will now be upgraded in the new plan. During the elaboration of this strategy, several entities and organisations that had participated in the creation of the intercultural plan were convened. The genesis of the name "anti-rumour" came about as a result of several consultations and surveys among the population on what they considered to be the main barriers that prevented people from having positive interactions. The majority of the responses related to themes of subjectivity, prejudice and stereotyping. After noting and confirming that the majority of people did not directly identify with racism, it was decided that the term "rumour" was the one that could affect a majority of the population. Indeed, everyone has been associated and affected in some way by a rumour or rumours. Rumours are an everyday and human thing that are present in all ideologies, families and social groups. This approach does not pretend to replace anti-discrimination struggles, except that it is presented as a complementary approach that focuses on prevention and the desire to reach a majority of the population so that they take part in this process of reflection and become aware of these problems (personal communication, Torres D., 2021).

Thus, more generally, the anti-rumour strategy aims to build a counter-narrative to the rumours about migrants and to bring out a positive discourse on diversity. The municipality also organises workshops to enable witnesses of discriminatory attitudes to intervene. For example,

¹⁵ The district that receives the most migrant population

¹⁶ La Xarxa de Acollida is a network that is part of the Citizens' Agreement for an Inclusive Barcelona

following the terrorist attacks in Barcelona on 17 August 2017, the programme intensified its communication and awareness-raising on the subject in order to curb the increase in rumours and discriminatory messages on social networks targeting ethnic and religious affiliations. Anchored in an intercultural perspective, in 2017 the municipality launched a plan to combat Islamophobia with the aim of presenting Islamophobia as a form of discrimination, counteracting the dissemination of negative images about Islam, normalising religious diversity and strengthening mechanisms against this form of discrimination. 55,000 and was designed with the participation of academics, anti-racism NGOs, Muslim organisations and residents. The municipality decided to take action against Islamophobia as a phenomenon of stereotypical discourse and discrimination against Muslim residents (or perceived Muslim residents). The plan consists of a set of short-term (e.g. awareness-raising campaigns, inclusion of Islamophobia as a form of discrimination in the municipal police directive), medium-term (school workshops on stereotypes of Islam and religious diversity, support to Muslim organisations for the creation of the 'Day against Islamophobia') and long-term (e.g. the creation of a hate crime observatory, a guide for municipal workers, etc.) measures (OECD, 2018).

Similarly, from 2010 to 2016, 3,000 anti-reporting officers were trained in Barcelona (public administration staff, members of non-governmental associations, private companies and citizens) (OECD, 2018). The rumour control agents were initially volunteers who wanted to get involved in this issue and who underwent training to become rumour control agents. The problem was that many people came for training and sometimes never returned. In the end, it was decided to train targeted people according to the issues that are going on in the city at a given time in order to have a real impact, for example, if it is a question of intervening in an emergency on an educational issue, the idea is to be able to find and train people who work in this area. The objective of this training is that each actor can intervene in his or her field. For example, some NGO members have incorporated this training into specific actions or have included it in the organisation (personal communication, Torres D., 2021). The module provides elements to counteract the most common stereotypes against migrants, and those trained become trainers themselves and can intervene in everyday life when these discussions arise. In short, it is a tool that everyone can make their own and so the anti-stereotyping strategy has been exported to other municipalities such as Belice, Sabadell etc. and other countries such as Portugal.

In Barcelona, the network has replaced the anti-rumour strategy. About thirty entities are the most active in this network. The City Council has outsourced the network, so it is independent. For any initiative or proposal, it is necessary to go through the network, which makes the dynamics less participative. The City Council provides spaces, means and tools so that the entities can take over and propose initiatives, such as workshops, memory routes, etc. (personal communication, Trias J.). (personal communication, Trias J., 2021)

Thus, the Anti-Smoking Network of the city of Barcelona constitutes a collaborative space made up of different entities with the aim of:

“ To dismantle rumours and stereotypes that impair cohabitation; to prevent the spread of new rumours and the creation of stereotypes, prejudices and discriminatory attitudes; to facilitate positive interaction in the relationship between people who belong to different communities in order to foster a context of non propagation of rumours”

The Anti-Smoking Network is organised around four commissions: training, communication, territory and strategy and dynamisation, which meet monthly and in plenary. The strategy commission meets quarterly with municipal politicians.

In summary, the new intercultural plan of the city of Barcelona attempts to shift the approach from a diverse, multicultural city to an intercultural city. This paradigm shift allows for more comprehensive public policies on cultural diversity and not only on reception. In fact, the intercultural approach makes it possible to integrate and incorporate, in addition to migrant populations, people born in the city but who come from other cultural contexts, such as the children of immigrants and the historical diversities of minority peoples such as the Gypsy people (Barcelona City Council, n.d.).

The 2010 Intercultural Plan was the reference for this new plan. This plan was very innovative because it involved the different departments of the City Council in a transversal way in its elaboration. Its weakness, however, lay in its operational and evaluation aspects, although it did allow for a new approach and strategy to be devised. In fact, despite changes in government, this strategic "umbrella" has been maintained, due to the fact that the plan represented a year's worth of work to build a political consensus among all the parties that made up the municipal council. As a result, the plan was not used as an electoral battle, as the incoming government had also participated in the development of the plan. Also, the plan was subsidised by the Council of Europe, so it was a cost to get rid of it. In this sense, in order to think about the sustainability of the policies, it is necessary to consolidate them at the internal level (entities, political parties, museums, libraries...) but also, to find an international/European recognition (personal communication, Torres D., 2021).

Thus, the intercultural programme shows the will to establish a dialogue between civil society and the City Council and to involve it in the implementation of concrete actions for the improvement of the social cohesion of the city by understanding the migratory issues beyond the reception and for a real integration in the dynamics of the city.

Annexes

ANNEXE 1. Historical elements of migration in Spain

Spain has long been an exporter of settlers, peasants and workers. The great flows of emigration to Latin America and Europe were concentrated in the first half of the 20th century and in the years following the Second World War (2020) respectively. In contemporary Spain and until the 1950s, Spanish society could be described as agrarian and emigrant. In the 1980s, Europeans and especially pensioners gradually settled in the coastal areas with a strong residential tourism. As far as extra-community migration is concerned, it develops in different periods (Valero and Coca, 2014):

- **1975-1985:** In 1975, only 165,289 people of diverse origins resided in Spain, a figure that had risen to 241,975 by 1985 (INE, 2013). In 1975, only 165,289 people of diverse origins resided in Spain, a figure that rose to 241,975 in 1985 (INE, 2013). Most of them settled in Madrid and Barcelona.
- **1985-1995:** Spain is beginning to emerge as a receiving country, with the migrant presence doubling from 241,975 to 499,773 (INE, 2013).
- **1995-2007:** Migrant populations represent 8.5% of the population (INE, 2013). The Autonomous Communities where their presence is greatest are: Murcia, Valencia, Canarias and Andalucía.
- **2006-2009:** the global financial crisis and restrictive EU policies are reducing the inflow of migrants.
- **Since 1990,** In the last few years, there has been an explosion in Latin American migration, which has been the largest population in Spain. Initially, this migration was due to political issues of escape from dictatorships (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Cuba), by populations with a high level of education. Until the mid-1990s, Argentinians were the most present, but in the second half of the 1990s, Dominicans and Peruvians became the majority, especially due to the migration of women who dedicated themselves to domestic work in Spain. In 2001, Colombians and Ecuadorians were the main groups present.
- **In the 90's,** the arrival of immigrants from Africa is beginning to grow and is becoming the second largest group outside the EU after Latinos. Moroccans represented $\frac{3}{4}$ of African residents in Spain in 2013, ahead of Algerians and Senegalese. Most of them settled in Andalusia, where there is a great need for labour in agricultural work and construction sites.
- **In 2003,** the Eastern European countries are forming a new migratory group. Romanians are the main population entering the country.
- **In the 80's,** Filipinos arrive in Spain, mainly women who dedicate themselves to domestic work. At the end of the 20th century, China changed its migration policy and made it easier to leave the country. From 2005 onwards, the Chinese group becomes the most numerous Asian group. The intensive arrival of Pakistanis since 2002 has moved the Filipino group to third place.
- Finally, groups from Oceania and North America are not very numerous and occupy highly skilled positions, especially in large companies and multinationals (Valero and Coca, 2014).

ANNEXE 2. Presentation of the local authority

The mayor of Barcelona is Ada Colau of the Barcelona en Comú Party. The political parties represented in the City Council (from most to least represented) are: Barcelona en Comú (Podemos), ERC (social democracy), PSC (socialists), Junts Per Catalunya (centre), Ciutadans (right), PP (far right), Barcelona Pel Canvi (right).

The municipal organisation is organised by the politician, who defines the strategy for the city, and the executive, which is responsible for carrying out the objectives through the implementation of concrete policies.

Structures that provide the policy

The City Council is the highest political body representing the citizens. It is composed of 41 elected representatives and is chaired by the mayor. It controls the other branches of government. The Plenary is competent to approve the municipal programme of action and to vote on the municipal budget. The City Council meets once a month in ordinary session and is organised in plenary and committee mode. The Municipal Council Committees are responsible for dealing with specific issues. The Municipal Plenary is made up of elected representatives from different political parties in proportion to their seats and is responsible for creating these commissions.

On the one hand, there are the permanent commissions, which last for the entire term of office and meet monthly, and on the other hand, the special commissions, which last for the time it takes to carry out the work for which they have been created.

The municipal political groups must be composed of at least two elected representatives and include the elected representatives of the same electoral list that has obtained seats. Each municipal group is represented by a spokesperson who acts on behalf of the group. The mayor is the chairperson and representative of the municipal group. She is responsible for the direction of the Government and the Municipal Administration and for convening and chairing the sessions of the Plenary of the Municipal Council and the Government Commission. It also appoints the deputies of the City Council and the elected members of the government team and manages the executive municipal administration. It is also in charge of the economic management in accordance with the voted budget.

The executive structure is responsible for carrying out the directives of the Government and the City Council.

The head of the executive is the municipal manager who coordinates the different levels of management, as well as the 10 district managers, who ensure the daily municipal management in the 73 districts of the city. The manager supervises the instrumental entities of the City Council, which manage the different issues in a specific way. The executive structure is organised in directorates, under the control of the municipal manager.

The Government Commission is the executive body of the City Council and is made up of the Mayor as president, the deputies and the elected representatives appointed by the Mayor. The functions are those set out in the Municipal Charter, by the Mayor or another municipal body.

The District Councils: Barcelona is divided into ten Districts with the aim of decentralising management and establishing a close relationship with the citizens. The representative body of each

of them is the District Councils, as well as the elected representative or the District President (Barcelona City Council, 2020).

ANNEXE 3. Fields of action of the City

Housing

- The city of Barcelona has a primary social assistance network formed by the city's social service centres (CSS), which work with the social organisations, institutions and associations in their area. In the case of foreigners who have recently arrived in the city (within the last year), who do not yet have a fixed residence in a neighbourhood, or who are homeless and undocumented, social assistance is provided by SAIER (Service d'Assistance aux Immigrants, Emigrants, Réfugiés).
- The Programa Nausica launched by the city of Barcelona provides accommodation for refugees.
- The city of Barcelona has three First Reception Centres for emergency accommodation in the districts of Nou Barris, Sant Gervasi, Zona Franca.

Family reunification

- The Municipal New Family Programme is aimed at all non-EU foreigners living in Barcelona who are in the process of family reunification. The service is provided by professionals assigned to each municipal district and offers: guidance and individualised social support for families, legal advice, guidance and support for minors and young people who have been reunited to facilitate their access to the education and leisure system in Barcelona, support for groups before and after the reunification process and specialised workshops for reunited women.

Health

- In Catalonia, access to the public health system is guaranteed to all, regardless of their administrative situation. The individual health insurance card (TSI) is the document that allows access to the services of the public health system. To obtain it, you must go to the Primary Health Care Centre corresponding to your place of residence and provide the documentation required according to your situation (empadronamiento, DNI, NIE or passport).

Education

- Catalonia has two official languages: Catalan and Spanish, which coexist in a bilingual situation. Learning the local languages is the first step towards social and professional integration in the city. In Barcelona there are several places to learn or improve your knowledge of Catalan and Spanish: SAIER, the CNL (Consortium for Linguistic Standardisation), the organisations and services of the Language Coordinator, schools for adults and public libraries.
- SOAPI (Service d'Orientation et d'Accompagnement pour Personnes Immigrés) offers orientation, information, legal assistance, language learning and help for socio-professional integration.
- The Schools for Adults offer language courses, basic training and test preparation. All the offer and resources can be found on the website of the Barcelona Education Consortium/Students and Families/Access to Studies/Adult Education.
- Validation consists of the official recognition of the equivalence (in level, content, duration, timetable, etc.) between completed foreign studies and a Spanish degree. For non-university validation, the Education Consortium of Barcelona is competent. For university validation, the Delegation of the

Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, Department of the High Inspectorate of Education of Catalonia, should be contacted. Advice on validation can also be obtained from the SAIER (Barcelona City Council, 2020).

Culture/Sport

- The Barcelona City Library Network: these libraries offer services such as the loan of books, reading at home, access to the Internet and Wi-Fi, specialised collections, reading clubs or specific courses given in the multimedia areas. They also have equipment and activities for learning Catalan and Spanish, as well as cultural activities.
- Civic Centres: continuous programming of cultural activities, workshops, information about the neighbourhood, access to the Internet, etc.
- Neighbourhood centres: meeting places in Barcelona's neighbourhoods, where issues of interest to local residents are discussed and where it is possible to take part in cultural and other leisure activities.
- Associations: Barcelona has an extensive network of socio-cultural, sports and leisure organisations. Information at www.bcn.cat in the local public offices.

Professional training/employment

- If the person has a work or residence permit, to look for a job or take a professional training course, it is possible to contact the public employment services in Barcelona Activa (offers programmes and services to improve access to employment), the SAIER, the network of organisations that offer support for socio-professional integration, and the adult schools.
- The Employment Service of Catalonia (SOC) has a network of employment offices and self-service points (PAS): job search, professional orientation, training courses, unemployment registration, etc.
- The Socio-professional Integration Network of Barcelona is made up of organisations oriented towards the socio-professional integration of people in situations of exclusion and the most vulnerable communities.

Legal

- SOAPI and SAIER are the organisations that can offer legal support. SAIER is a municipal service and works jointly with associations, NGOs and trade unions such as AMIC-UGT, CITE, CPNL, Red Cross, ICAB.
- The MigraStudium Foundation, in conjunction with the Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, also offers legal support services.
- For information on obtaining a residence or work permit, or for other legal advice useful to foreigners, there are free legal advice services offered by the City Council, or the network of social organisations for legal advice for foreigners (XESAJE).

Children, youth

- The Information and Advice Centre for Young People (CIAJ): advice on employment, tourism and international mobility.
- Barcelona Youth Information Points (PIJ): advice on housing, work, academic training, tourism, health, leisure, etc. This network brings together youth information and advice centres, youth information points and resource centres for youth associations. The PIJs are located in secondary schools and are aimed at students aged between 12 and 16.
- Youth Employment Office (Generalitat de Catalunya): a service for young people aged between 16 and 24. It offers advice and support to young people who are not studying or working, with the aim of integrating them into a process of orientation and/or professional integration.

Advocacy/awareness raising

- The BCN Interculturality programme, in collaboration with organisations of the BCN Anti-Rumour Network, is a proposal for intercultural living together. It is a tool for anti-rumour and intercultural action in the city. The catalogue contains various proposals for awareness-raising and civic education activities aimed at dismantling rumours, prejudices and stereotypes about cultural diversity and promoting living together and social cohesion (Barcelona City Council, 2019).

Political participation/residential citizenship

- Empadronamiento-residency card
- The Barcelona Municipal Immigration Council (CMIB) is a consultative and participatory body of Barcelona City Council, composed of immigrant and host entities and associations, social actors, municipal political groups and observers. It was created in 1997 (Barcelona City Council, 2020).
- Some non-EU citizens, whose countries have signed a reciprocity agreement with Spain, can vote in municipal elections. These are Bolivia, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, New Zealand and South Korea. To be eligible to vote, you must be registered with the padron and have been a resident for 5 years (2019).

Bibliography

Aguado i Cudolà, V. (2003). Hacia una nueva población municipal: el padrón como instrumento para la realización de políticas públicas y para el ejercicio de derechos de españoles y extranjeros.

Agustín, Ó. G., & Jørgensen, M. B. (2019). Ciudades solidarias y cosmopolitismo desde abajo. Barcelona como ciudad refugio. vol 17.

Bouvier, J. (2020). *L'engagement des villes-refuges européennes envers les droits humains comme opportunité pour le droit international*. Université Laval. 72 p.

Bulletin Officiel de l'Etat. (2010). Accés <https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2010/BOE-A-2010-9107-consolidado.pdf>

Carrillo, E. & Delgado., L. (1998). El entorno, los instrumentos y la evolución de la política de inmigración en España (1985-1996). *Papeles de trabajo del Instituto Universitario Ortega y Gasset*.

Colau, A., Hidalgo A., Spyros, G. (2015). We, the cities of Europe. *Ada Colau Blog*. Accés <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/alcaldesa/en/blog/we-cities-europe>

Colau, A. (2015). Carta a Rajoy. *Ajuntament de Barcelona*. Accés <http://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/alcaldesa/ca/blog/carta-rajoy>

Conseil Général Catalan. s.d. Accés https://www.diba.cat/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=04dcf2d9-4249-4f03-aaa9-459cabcc5db9&groupId=1295730

Conseil Municipal d'Immigration de Barcelone. (2014). *Las 67 propuestas del CMIB*. Accés https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/dretsidiversitat/sites/default/files/67.propuestas.CMIB_0.pdf

Domingo, A., & Sabater, A. (2010). El empadronamiento de la población extranjera en los municipios catalanes de 2004 a 2008. *Scripta Nova. Revista Electrónica de Geografía y Ciencias Sociales*, 14(34).

Fernández, A. (2019). Colau destina 1,8 millones a fomentar la interculturalidad y combatir rumores. *Metrópoli Abierta*. Accés https://www.metropoliabierta.com/el-pulso-de-la-ciudad/colau-millones-interculturalidad-rumores_18894_102.html

Generalitat. (2014). Accés https://web.gencat.cat/es/generalitat/estatut/estatut1979/titol_primer/

Idescat. (2018). *La inmigración, ahora y aquí*. Accés <https://www.idescat.cat/serveis/biblioteca/docs/cat/immigracio08es.pdf>

Idescat. (2021). *Padrón municipal de habitantes*. Accés <https://www.idescat.cat/pub/?id=pmh&lang=es>

Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas. (2019).

Ioé, C. (2001). Política migratoria española en el marco europeo. *Studi emigrazione*, 144, 855-868.

Izquierdo, A. (2004). Cambios en la inmigración a resultas de la política restrictiva del gobierno español. *CCIS*. 1-34.

López Sala, A. (2005). Matters of State? Immigration Policy-making in Spain as a new political domain. *Migration: European Journal of International Migration and Ethnic Relations*, nº 43. pp. 35-49.

Mairie de Barcelone. (2020). Los residentes de nacionalidad extranjera representan 21.6% de la Población de Barcelona, un máximo en la historia reciente de la ciudad. https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/relacionsinternacionalsicooperacio/es/noticia/record-de-habitantes-en-barcelona-1-663-530-personas-3_975259

_____ (2016).

Los refugiados forman parte de nuestra identidad. Accés

https://ciutatrefugi.barcelona/es/noticia/infobarcelonaeslos-refugiados-forman-parte-de-nuestra-identidad_387993

_____ s.d. Impulsamos la interculturalidad. Accés

<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/dretsidiversitat/es/barcelona-ciudad-diversa/impulsamos-la-interculturalidad>

- _____. (2018). Accès https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/novaciudadania/sites/default/files/documents/1_pla_immigracio_i_ciudadania.pdf
- _____. s.d. Accès https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/dretsidiversitat/sites/default/files/DI-plena-dret-a-vot_1.pdf
- _____. (2020). Accès <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/consell-municipal-immigracio/es/quienes-somos>
- _____. (2020). Accès https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/bcnacciointercultural/es/noticia/el-proceso-participativo-por-la-elaboracion-del-nuevo-plan-de-interculturalidad-de-la-ciudad-llega-a-su-fin_1019860
- Máxima, J. (2020). *Imperio Español*. Accès <https://www.caracteristicas.co/imperio-espanol/>.
- OCDE (2018), *Working Together for Local Integration of Migrants and Refugees*, Éditions OCDE, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264085350-en>.
- OCDE (2018), « Responses to migrant integration in Barcelona », dans *Working Together for Local Integration of Migrants and Refugees in Barcelona*, Éditions OCDE, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264304062-6-en>.
- Rodriguez, M. (2020). Empadronamiento sin domicilio fijo, el negocio de un derecho que los ayuntamientos se niegan de conocer. *El Salto Diario*. Accès <https://www.elsaltodiario.com/migracion/empadronamiento-sin-domicilio-fijo-negocio-derecho-ayuntamientos-se-niegan-reconocer>
- Sánchez G. & Sánchez R. (2017). España, entre los Estados que más han incumplido su cuota de refugiados junto a los países del Este. *El Diario*. Accès https://www.eldiario.es/desalambre/espana-incumplido-cuota-refugiados-paises_1_3168858.html
- s.n. (2020). El Congreso rechaza una regularización total de los migrantes, defendida por ERC. *Líderes*. Accès https://www.cope.es/actualidad/noticias/congreso-rechaza-una-regularizacion-total-migrantes-defendida-por-erc-20200922_907081
- s.n. (2018). Los extranjeros en Cataluña podrán votar en las municipales de 2019. *SingularInfo*. Accès <https://singularinfo.opennemas.com/articulo/comunicados/extranjeros-cataluna-pueden-votar-municipales-2019/20181021223748004573.html>
- s.n. (2016). Barcelona facilitará el empadronamiento sin domicilio fijo a vecinos que carezcan de un hogar estable. *La Vanguardia*. Accès <https://www.lavanguardia.com/local/barcelona/20161219/412732511652/barcelona-empadronamiento-sin-domicilio-fijo.html>
- Solé, C., & Parella, S. (2008). El modelo de gestión de las migraciones en Cataluña: ¿una «vía catalana» de integración?». *Política y sociedad*, 45(1), 85-101.
- Subirana, J. (2020). El Ayuntamiento dice que la cooperativa de ex manteros será viable. *MetropoliAbierta*.
- Valero-Matas, J. A., Coca, J. R., & Valero-Oteo, I. (2014). Análisis de la inmigración en España y la crisis económica. *Papeles de población*. 20(80). pp. 9-45.
- Vélez, R. S. (2011). El impacto social de la crisis: el papel del mundo local en la integración de la inmigración: estudio de caso de Barcelona. *Anuario CIDOB de la Inmigración*. pp. 76-103.
- Vila N. (2018). El Suprem obliga l'Estat a traspasar a la Generalitat l'acollida dels refugiats. *Ara*. Accès https://www.ara.cat/societat/Generalitat-sera-responsable-acollida-refugiats-Suprem-ordena-traspas-competencies-Estat-immigracio_0_2121388043.html
- Zarauz, J. (2007). *Incidencia del padrón municipal en el ejercicio de los derechos de las personas extranjeras en situación irregular* p. 131.

Alliance
Migrations

Alliance
Migrations

More information

<https://alliance-migrations.fr>

<https://o-c-u.org>

<https://anvita.fr>

