# Migrant Reception Communities in Spanish context **Integration Policies, Initiatives and Gaps**

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Judit Onsès-Segarra Presenting

Universitat de Barcelona (UB)

Sara Carrasco-Segovia

Universitat de Barcelona (UB)

Maria Domingo-Coscollola Presenting

Universitat Internacional de Catalunya (UIC)













## Presentation

# Migrant Children and Communities in a Transforming Europe



#### The project is funded by



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## **Main Goal**

To stimulate the inclusion of diverse groups of migrant children by adopting a child-centred approach to their integration at the educational and policy level



Image source: https://ied.eu/project-updates/intercultural-mentoring-education/

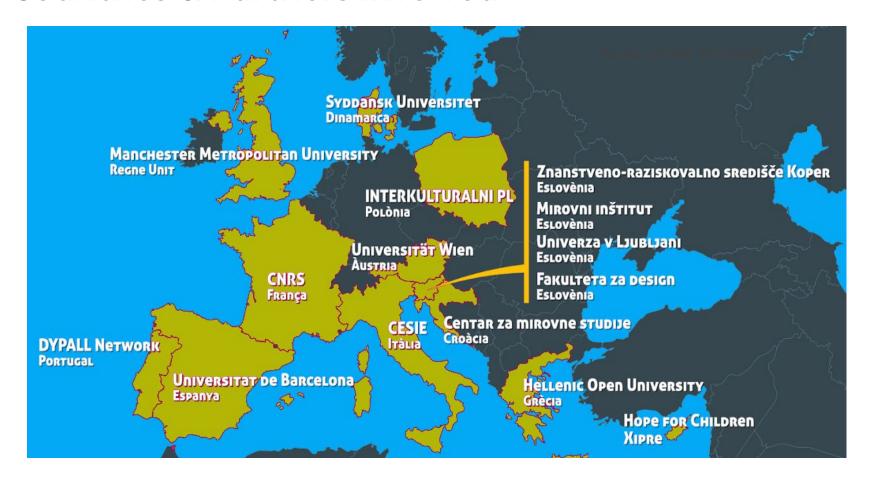
## **Main Questions**

- How to enhance the capacity of teachers and teaching staff to manage diversity.
- What could be the recommendations on child-centered integration policies.

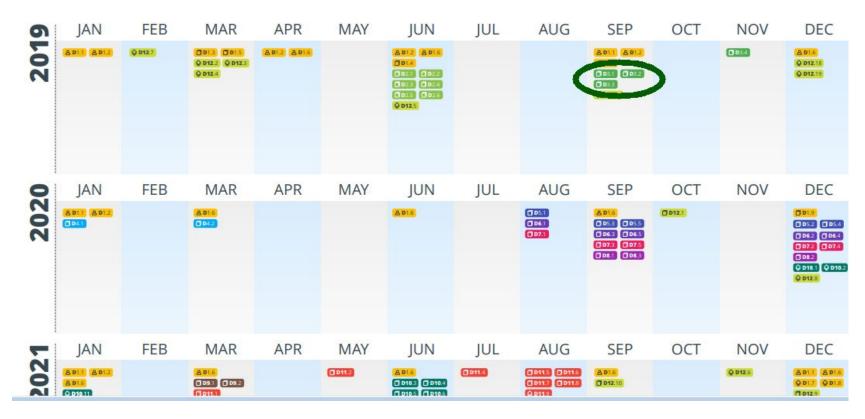
(Clemence, Riggs, and Augoustinos, 2014; Doomernik, and Bruquetas-Callejo, 2016; Mügge and van der Haar, 2016; Newbigging and Thomas, 2011; Penninx and Garcés-Mascareñas, 2016; Rudiger and Spencer, 2003; Tubergen, 2006)



## **Countries & Partners involved**



## **Duration & WP**



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# Focus of the presentation

Research done during WP3 in Spain by Esbrina research group



# WP3. Reception Communities (Spain)

WP3 is grounded in a position that the context of host societies is one of the most important characteristics affecting integration processes and provides an important way to understand the experiences of migrant groups in a certain country.

# **Objectives**

Reception Communities

#### **ANALYSE**

national integration policies

good practices

initiatives

topical challenges

#### **IDENTIFY**

stakeholders' needs

gaps in national programmes and researches

elements to readiness for change

Integration of Migrant Children

# Methodology

Analysis of national datasets

data on migration

gaps in data

Interviews with stakeholders

14 interviews

officials
policy-makers
social workers
NGO representatives

Media, political and public discourses

main debates

changes of public attitudes

representations of migrants

# Methodology

Semi-structured interviews

60-90 min.

Anonymity

- Policies and practices
- Children's needs
- Readiness for change

## Outcomes: policies and practices

 Spanish policies (copied from the European ones) are made under a security and control approach, instead of a more social one

- There is no clear government position. Ambiguity in its policies (e.g. rescue ships permits to dock; Proderai)

There are national policies that protect children up to the age of 18. Since then,
 there is a legal gap that makes it difficult to obtain the nationality (from passport to ID card)

## Outcomes: policies and practices

- The country is not only facing diversification of newly arrived children (with/out family), but also 'migrant' population that Spain already has ('2nd and 3rd generation')

 Governments and councils have difficulties to adapt its policies to changes in migration (e.g. convert 'reception classroom' to linguistic support). Spain is dealing with migration since 1992

- Good practices and policies depend on some schools and councils. There is a lack of state policies and a disarticulation between social integration and educational policies

## Outcomes: children's needs

- School segregation is a non-solved problem

- There is a lack of empathy. Migrant children are treated for their shortcomings rather than for their potentialities

- Be recognized as subjects with rights and obligations. Do not make their rights dependent on the condition of their parents

## Outcomes: children's needs

 We should not only talk about integration, but about belonging (economical, emotional and symbolic dimensions). They need to belong to the community in which they are, as well as, to different social networks

- They need love and care. They feel that they are not welcome and nobody cares about their future

- They need to feel that not only are they the future, but the present too

# Outcomes: readiness for change

- There is a need of assessment in policies and practices

- Teachers and social workers are not well prepared for dealing with migrant children. We need to know and look at 'the other'

- Migration needs to be introduced into school curricula

 There is a need for collaboration between Academy and NGO, municipalities, schools, etc.

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