

Spain

1. Key Information

Roma population	
Estimate in National Roma Integration Strategy	Approximately 750 000
Council of Europe Estimates	Approximately 725 000 (data from 2012) i.e. 1.63% of the population

2. National Roma Integration Strategy – 2012 assessment by the European Commission

	Key elements and Strengths	Identified Gaps
Education	<p>Overall sound and accurate depiction (supported by data) of the problems faced by Roma communities which inspire ambitious policies.</p> <p>Goal of increasing the proportion of Roma girls and boys that have attended pre-school prior to their compulsory schooling and increasing school completion of Roma girls and boys in Primary Education.</p> <p>Reduction of absenteeism in Primary Education.</p> <p>Increase of completion of Compulsory Secondary Education and increase in academic success of Roma pupils.</p> <p>Reduction of illiteracy.</p>	Difficulties with defining adapted and relevant indicators are acknowledged and addressed as problems to be solved.

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Employment	<p>Improvement of access to normalised employment and reduction of job precariousness among the Roma.</p> <p>Improvement of professional qualifications of Roma.</p>	<p>There are no quantified allocations of funding for employment measures. The specific situation of Roma women and non-Spanish Roma, as regards employment, could be further developed in the strategy.</p> <p>Given the decline in target indicators concerning employment in recent years measures targeting Roma (especially youth) unemployment should be a priority.</p>
Health	<p>Improvement of Roma health and reduction of social inequalities in healthcare through interventions in the adult population and among children.</p> <p>Target on very concrete situations (i.e. traffic accidents, obesity, smoking etc. with a specific focus on Roma women.</p>	<p>There are no quantified allocations of funding for health measures.</p>
Housing	<p>Clear short and mid-term reachable objectives, mainly on two aspects: eradication of slums and sub-standard housing; improvement of accommodation quality for Roma.</p>	<p>More specific actions remain to be determined, as does a detailed budget and target on specific micro-regions. In particular those autonomous communities and urban areas where marginalised Roma still live in slums (e.g. Galicia). The use of the structural funds to support the planning and implementation of social housing integrated approaches could be more clearly considered as a feasible option.</p>
Structural requirements and Funding	<p>Consultation on the strategy has taken place at horizontal level with the relevant Ministries and with autonomous communities, the Federation of Municipalities and Provinces, and civil society organisations.</p> <p>Strong political will to further improve collaboration among the</p>	<p>Spain is not one of the 12 countries that have indicated the allocation of funding from national budget/EU or other sources for Roma inclusion policy measures in their strategies.</p> <p>The strategy should better identify funding per measure by prioritizing investments, particularly in view of the deep financial crisis that has</p>

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	<p>various decision-making levels, especially as regards a coordinated effort to make better use of EU Funds.</p> <p>Balance between universal and targeted policies and the reliance on mid- and long-term indicators and goals.</p> <p>Boosting the use of the ERDF funds in accordance with the possibilities offered by Article 7.2 of its regulations (reconstruction of housing and eradication of segregated settlements).</p> <p>The involvement of social agents and partners (Roma organizations and the Social Third Sector) is foreseen.</p>	<p>triggered cuts in the budget at national and local levels. Education, employment and health opportunities for Roma population in rural areas could be further enhanced by the Spanish Rural Development Programmes.</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be set at programme and project level in order to better follow-up and identify outputs of interventions on the ground.</p>
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3. Progress in implementing the National Roma Integration Strategy (European Commission 2013 report)

Involving local and Regional Authorities	Working closely with civil society	Allocating financial resources	Monitoring and evaluation	Measures to fight discrimination	Measures to enable the National Roma Contact Points to work efficiently						
Dialogue Set Up		Dialogue with Civil Society at National Level		Addressing all four key areas (education, employment, health, housing) when allocating financial resources		Mapping of the situation of Roma		Enforcing anti-discrimination legislation at local level		Enforcing anti-discrimination legislation at local level	
Supporting the exchange of experience and cooperation among local authorities		Involvement of civil society and Roma at local level		Territorial approach when allocating financial resources		Monitoring the results and impacts of the national strategy		Raising awareness (including in public administrations)		Coordination between central and local government	

Allocation of resources to local and regional authorities		Financial support for developing the capacity of civil society		Involvement of local/regional authorities and civil society in planning the use of EU funds		Identification of areas with extremely poor Roma communities		Increasing awareness among Roma of their rights		Involvement of the National Roma Contact Points in planning the use of EU funds	
						Involvement of stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation		Tackling multiple forms of discrimination against Roma women			
						Cooperation with National Statistical Offices					
						Planned regular reporting and evaluation					

4. Contacts

Contact Points	
National Roma Contact Point	Ms. Salomé ADROHER BIOSCA Director General of Childhood and Family Services Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality Emails: sadroher@mssi.es
Managing Authorities for ESF (European Social Fund) funded projects	Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social Unidad Administradora del Fondo Social Europeo Tel. (34-91) 363 18 00 Fax: +34 (0)91 363 20 36 www.meyss.es/uafse
Managing Authorities for ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) funded projects	http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/manage/authority/authorities.cfm?lan=EN&pay=es

At Local and Regional Level	
EUROCITIES member city	Bilbao Gijon Madrid Malaga Murcia Seville Terrassa Metropolitan Area Zaragoza
Council of Europe - The European Alliance of Cities and Regions for Roma Inclusion	Participating cities: City of Barcelona City of El Prat de Llobregat City of Madrid City of Malaga City of Seville City of Valencia Municipality of Donostia-San Sebastián Municipality of Vigo

ROMED network (mediation for Roma)

25 mediators, 2 trainings

Contact:

Fundacion Esplai represented by Pedro AGUILERA CORTES
paguilera@esplai.org

Trainers

Humberto GARCIA
Demitrio GOMEZ

City of Almeria

The Roma population is the most important minority group in the City of Almería. Most of them are settled in one of the districts of the "URBAN" area, where they represent 45% of the total of the population.

The "URBAN" area corresponds to the historical city centre, where at present the Municipality of Almería is implementing an integrated initiative focused on the regeneration of the city centre. The project is funded by the ERDF. One of the priority axes within this project is the integration of socially excluded minority groups.

The challenges that the Roma population face are:

- Low educational attainment, especially among Roma women
- High levels of unemployment among Roma population
- Difficulties in the access to Housing
- Physical and Social exclusion

RomaNet – Integration of Roma population

City of Torrent

More than 50 thousand Roma live in the territory of "Comunidad Valenciana", 8% of the Spanish Roma community. Their social situation is diverse and the community is in the process of transformation. Many actions have already taken place in the field of integration, employment, education and the region has developed significantly but the quality of life of the Roma population does not mirror this development. The number of inhabitants of Torrent has increased in the last decades significantly mainly due to migration both from Spain and other countries.

The area called Barrio del Xenillet accumulates the highest number of Roma families and families at risk of exclusion. About ½ of the ROMA population in this

neighborhood does not have primary study; $\frac{1}{4}$ do have an important illiteracy rate. One of the main challenges is to overcome the fact that members of the Roma community don't accept new technologies.

The European Union together with the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Finance approved the project "URBAN TORRENT" within the Plan "URBAN Initiative" financed by the ERDF and the Municipality of Torrent. The neighbourhood of Xenillet starts to see the first results of this ambitious URBAN project with a budget of 15 million € and Torrent will bring in the partnership its experience with integrated urban development projects.

Fundamental Rights Agency Country Report:

<http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2012/situation-roma-11-eu-member-states-survey-results-glance>

5. Examples

Example of ESF project relevant for children and Roma inclusion

Project Name	"When I grow up I want to be..."
Area of activity:	Roma, young people, education and training, social inclusion
Project duration:	October 2010 - May 2011 (first phase)
ESF contribution:	€ 61 324 (first phase)
Total budget:	€ 393 658
Participants:	1 100 (first phase)
Country:	Spain

Organisation:	Fundación Secretariado Gitano
Contact	<p>Benjamin Cabaleiro Fundación Secretariado Gitano C/Ahijones, s/n 28018 Madrid www.gitanos.org/demayorquieroser, 0034 91 422 09 68</p>
Project Description	<p>The Roma community has made important progress over the last thirty years in Spain. For example, 94% of Roma children start school at the compulsory age or earlier. However, the majority of them drop out of school before completing secondary education. The “When I grow up I want to be...” campaign addresses this problem by making Roma youth, their families and the educational community aware of the importance of young Roma completing their studies.</p> <p>For the first phase, the main target group of the campaign was Roma families with children between the ages of 7 and 10. A workshop bus with a photographic studio travelled through 38 Spanish cities visiting Roma neighbourhoods, allowing the children to create photomontages reflecting their dream jobs. They then brought this art home with the message, “Whatever your dream may be, finish secondary school”.</p> <p>A new phase of the campaign, planned for autumn 2012, encourages teenage Roma between the ages of 12 and 16 to finish secondary education.</p> <p>Project manager, Benjamin Cabaleiro notes, “The bus was visited by 2 800 children and their families. We are proud that the campaign was selected twice as a good European practice and we believe it can be easily transferred to other realities.”</p>