

English for social integration and services

ANEXO PARA ANDALUCÍA





Anexo para Andalucía



Social policies

The Department for Social Inclusion, Youth, Families and Equality

The Junta de Andalucía, based in Sevilla, is the collegiate body that heads the political, executive and administrative powers in the region of Andalusia, Spain. The Department for Social Inclusion, Youth, Families and Equality is responsible for all social services related matters, including older people's services, telecare, migration, unaccompanied children and drug addictions.

Among others, it develops the following functions:

- The development and follow-up of Community Social Services.
- The elaboration and supervision of policies for social inclusion in Andalusia.
- The coordination and execution of interventions in Areas in Need of Social Transformation.
- The follow-up and coordination of Funds and Programmes of Community Social Action of the European Union.
- The management of actions related to social policies addressed to Roma Community in Andalusia.
- The assistance to returnees and seasonal workers and their families.
- The coordination of the Programme of Solidarity for the eradication of marginality and inequality in Andalusia.
- The promotion of associationism and social volunteering in Andalusia.
- The promotion and social integration of immigrants residing in Andalusian territory.
- The elaboration and directorship of Andalusian Plan about Drugs and Addictions.
- The coordination of the actions in the field of drugs and addictions, and the development of specific programmes for prevention, assistance and social re-insertion.
- The authorisation of Care Centres for drug dependents.
- The promotion of associationism of relatives and affected by drugs and other addictions.

Adapted from: <https://www.esn-eu.org/members/regional-government-andalucia-department-equality-conciliation-and-social-policies> and <https://movingproject.eu/junta-de-andalucia-about.html>

Services for senior people

Junta de Andalucía regional government telecare

Teleassistance or telecare are the common names for services where a person carries a pendant or bracelet with a button to call for help if needed and other varying monitoring systems and personal alarms in the home or street. The service aims to provide peace of mind and promote independent living.

Private teleassistance operators are common in Spain, however for people on pensions, low incomes or unable to afford expensive systems there are two inexpensive operators available from the Red Cross and, in Andalusia, from the regional government. Solutions can also normally be offered to those who only have a mobile phone and not a landline.

For people with an assessed disability or a care need, free teleassistance may be possible via the local council social services department, although it can take some time to be assessed and is subject to certain criteria.

Applications for telecare can be made online or often with the assistance of the local town hall social services department.

If you have any question about Andalusia Telecare Service (or you wish to apply for it) or questions on any benefit of the Tarjeta Sesentaycinco there is a free telephone number from the Junta de Andalucía regional government which can also take calls in English: (0034) 900200165.

Please note, that this telecare service is currently only offered in Spanish and is available only to residents of Andalusia (including Malaga, the Costa del Sol, Almería and other areas).

As well as the small monthly fee for Teleassistance from the Junta de Andalucía, the same service is also normally offered free of charge nationwide in Spain as the most basic level of support as part of the national government's social care services for dependency, (even for those under 65 who qualify), once an application is made by town-hall-based social workers, however this process can take some time.

Adapted from: Support in Spain <http://supportinspain.info>

Tarjeta Sesentaycinco

Junta de Andalucía regional government telecare, a major regional scheme in Andalusia, provides access to a 24-hour helpline by pressing a button on a pendant worn on your neck. It does not just help with emergencies, but also provides easier access to advice on health services and sends out reminders of when to take medicines.

The service is available at very low cost (currently around 11 euros a month maximum) to anyone registered on a local town hall census roll, whatever their nationality, and who is in possession of an Andalusian pensioners' card for the over 65s: Tarjeta Sesentaycinco, which is easily applied for free of charge.

The card, issued by the Junta de Andalucía, is free, gives access to a series of discounts and services and is valid for five years.

There are two levels; basic level for those over 65 and also gold level for seniors with particularly low incomes.

The main discounts for those over 65 who have the card are:

- Telecare / teleassistance at a minimum monthly fee.
- Half price on buses subsidised by the Junta de Andalucía that link towns.
- Glasses with 30 to 55 % discount.
- Hearing aids with 30 to 35 % discount.
- Various discounts in hotels, cinemas, sporting events, attractions (see here for list of discounts in Spanish).
- Access to a legal guidance service (generally in Spanish) available in certain day centres for the elderly run by the regional government.
- Access to a subsidised lunch service available at select regional government day centres for seniors (and an additional 50 % discount if you have the gold card level).

Adapted from: Support in Spain <http://supportinspain.info>

Inclusion and exclusion

Alborada: Early Warning System for Children with Developmental Disorders

The quality of services offered to young children with developmental challenges can significantly improve with early intervention. Therefore, an online portal has been created in Andalusia, Spain, to promote this. The Early Warning Information System for children with developmental problems aged 0 to 6 came around in 2011.

In this project, there are three primary types of information in the system structure, including general information about the family, data regarding the child's issue or health condition, and data regarding the child's socioeconomic status and schooling.

The system includes information regarding the sorts of interventions offered, their intensity, the professionals and resources engaged, as well as an assessment of the child's level of disability and disability. Each child's file also contains details on the preschool or school they attend, the kind of assistance and social benefits they get, whether they are in foster care and information about their legal guardian. Each file has a case manager assigned to it, and anyone with access to the system may be able to identify who that case manager is and where they work.

As the system develops, professionals who use it are periodically trained. All professionals can access the profiles that each professional creates in the system, where they can keep track of their work with the kids and receive updates when the system changes.

This project was created as it became apparent that an information system was required to help determine the quantity of early childhood care services in Andalusia and their real coverage, as well as risk factors, causes and types of disability in the region's child population. The system should also assist in keeping track of the current early intervention resources, both public and private, that are funded by the regional government, as well as their service menu and level of intervention intensity. Last but not least, the information system would function as a means to guarantee continuity of treatment between health services and early intervention centres.

Adapted from: <https://www.esn-eu.org/practices/alborada-early-warning-system-children-developmental-disorders>

Andalusian Public Foundation for Social Integration of the People with Mental Disorders (FAISEM)

People with severe mental disorders are a group characterised by the need for care, over long periods of time, in significant and diverse areas of their social, personal and family functioning. These difficulties may be accompanied by varying degrees of disability and dependence.

Today, there is a high degree of professional consensus as to the interventions which should be available and which are effective for the individual with serious mental illness and his or her family. This requires a co-ordinated set of interventions in the areas of health and social support which guarantee his or her permanence in the community and respect in his or her consideration as a citizen.

In Andalusia, the care of these people is carried out through the health and social services which are community based and orientated. There is also a specific network of social support programmes – complementary to both the health services and the general social and employment services, – managed by the Andalusian Public Foundation for Social Integration of the People with Mental disorders.

At the request of the Andalusian Parliament, FAISEM was created in 1993 with the following characteristics:

- FAISEM was born with the responsibility of supporting public services through the Department of Health, Social Services and Employment of the regional government of Andalusia.
- Financing, through the general budgets of the Andalusian Autonomous community.
- As an instrument of the intersectoral policy of the Andalusian Administration, its goal is the development and management of resources to provide social support for individuals with disabilities derived from serious mental illness.
- A structure and functioning following efficiency and quality criteria, and including the participation of professionals, family, users and other social bodies.
- A model of services supported by co-ordination with the general health and social service networks.

The aim of the organization is to provide social support for individuals with serious mental illness and to assure them a set of services in coordination with Service of the Department of Sports, Education, the mental health services and social services networks.

Ever since its creation, FAISEM has been consolidating a network of resources for social backing that serves 10.000 people with disabilities due to suffering a serious mental disorder, within residential resources, social enterprises, social clubs, work shops, day care centres, programs for attention of homeless people and those within jails and sports programs, in which a total of 1.059 people carry out professional activity, 73 % are women and 27% are men.

FAISEM's action is aimed at the development of a program of sport activities in the region of Andalusia with the support of local government, at national and European levels.

The principal lines of action of FAISEM are as follows:

- The **residential programme** provides accommodation with varying degrees of support in:
 - 170 apartments («supervised housing») with a total of 696 places.
 - 53 sheltered homes with a total of 932 places.
 - Home support programmes used by 275 individuals.
 - Arrangements with 30 residential homes with a total of 44 places.

- The **day support program** offering care in:
 - 79 occupational workshops, with a total of 2.060 places.
 - 30 day centre, with a total of 1.140 places.
 - Leisure and free time, providing opportunities for re-socialisation through: 46 social clubs (1.755 users) and a programme of holidays and sports activities (254 individuals).
- The **labour or employment programme** which develops professional training and employment support activities, some of which are carried out through the company IDEAM, S.A. basically:
 - 8 services of employment guidance and support, attended 1.745 persons for employment and delivery of individuals and providing 1.265 contracts (638 on the open market).
 - 9 Social Firms (Idema group) providing employment to 666 individuals, 349 of whom have mental health problems.

IDEMA Social Firm	Province	Activity
Proilabal	Almeria	Residential support, graphic arts, gardening and home delivery
Gesser, SL	Cadiz	Dog kennels, gardening and home delivery
Azahara Sur, SL	Cordoba	Carpentry and home delivery
Ajardinamientos Nevadas, SL	Granada	Gardening and home delivery
Indesur, SL	Huelva	Cleaning and home delivery
Grupo de Empresas Sociales, SL	Jaen	Graphic arts, restoration, cleaning and home delivery
Multiser, SL	Malaga	Gardening, car park surveillance, catering, cleaning and home delivery
Jardines y Parques, SL	Malaga	Gardening, cleaning and washing special vehicle
Prozaimut, SL	Seville	Computing, telecommunications, restoration, catering, cleaning and home delivery
Servilia, SL	Seville	Hotel and catering

- **Guardianship**, promoting and supporting the development of institutions with guardians on a provincial level, attended by a total of 1.607 individuals.
- In addition to **various training, research and cooperation national and international activities**.
- **Support programme for homeless** (129 people) **and imprisoned people with severe mental health disorders** (114).
- **Support Andalusian Federation of Relatives of People with Mental Disorders** (FEAFES-ANDALUCIA) **and Andalusian Federation of Associations of Users of Mental Health** (En Primera persona Federation).

- **Programme SPORT** offering care in:

- Sports activities are programmed in each one of the provinces through programs directly managed by FAISEM.
- Provincial championships are carried out and activities addressed for people cared for in the residential program of FAISEM and in the social clubs.
- Regional and national Football Championships are held in which people participate coming from all the Andalusian provinces. The sports activity is matched by cultural events, recreational events, round tables with the presence of sports professionals and users, volunteers, etc.
- In all the activities programmed participation of the local entities is made possible in the organization and are carried out in community contexts.

Adapted from: <https://www.faisem.es/en/>

Interculturality

Gypsies, among Andalusia's greatest assets

Romany travellers first arrived in Andalusia in 1462, and the occasion is celebrated all over the region on November 22 with the Andalusian Gypsy Day

Tony Bryant

Friday, 18 November 2022

Gypsies all over Andalusia will celebrate Día del Pueblo Gitano Andaluz on Tuesday 22 November, a day that marks the arrival in Andalusia in 1462 of the first groups of Romany travellers. Since then, the Gypsies in Andalusia have integrated into society more so than in any other area in Europe.

The occasion, which was first recognised by the Andalusian government in 1996, highlights the huge contribution Gypsies have made to the culture and history of Andalusia, especially their flamenco, which was declared a world heritage treasure by Unesco in 2010. The day is also used as an opportunity to alleviate the many prejudices they have faced over the years: many events are organised to combat the stereotypes that have made them one of the most misunderstood races.

Gypsies' origins can be traced to the modern state of Rajasthan, the largest state in the republic of India. The migration from India started approximately one thousand years ago, via the Iranian Plateau, although the reason for their diaspora has remained a mystery. The Roma travelled from India through Persia and Armenia, and from there the mass departure divided. Some went on to Europe, while another wave went to northern Africa and on to Iberia.

The arrival in Jaen in 1462 of around 100 of this strange and misunderstood race was met with a mixture of fear, intrigue and fascination, although they were said to have been relatively well received. This event was recorded by the governor of Jaen, Miguel Lucas de Iranzo, the first Andalusian, according to documented sources, to welcome them.

The first band were followed by more and soon the race from "little Egypt", which is from where Gypsies believed they had descended, began to appear all over the region.

Persecuted race

However, Gypsies soon became viewed with revulsion, and countries all over Europe began to introduce laws to forbid them entry, making them one of the most persecuted races in modern times.

The problem of what to do with the Gypsies of Spain caused the authorities much concern and so laws were introduced to try to force them to settle into Spanish society.

The first anti-Gypsy law was passed in Spain in 1499 by the Catholic Monarchs, Isabella and Ferdinand, in which they were given sixty days to stop their nomadic lifestyle and settle down and offer themselves as servants. These laws were constantly updated for nearly 300 years and included the prohibition of the wearing of Gypsy attire and the use of their language: they were also banned from working at fairs, dealing with livestock and from performing their colourful music and dance.

By 1610, the expulsion of the Moriscos had begun and it was decided that this would also be a wise approach to the Gypsy problem, but by the time the expulsion was complete, the idea had been abandoned, despite strong opposition. The forced settlement of Gypsies became the official policy adopted by the Spanish authorities.

The final law concerning Spanish Gypsies was drawn up by King Charles III in 1783 and it was this law that was to eventually give the Gypsies some freedom. It stated that they could enter into any form of

work they desired and could live wherever they wanted. They were to become equal to the other citizens in an attempt to dispose of their identity, and anyone who refused to abandon the Gypsy lifestyle would be branded with a hot iron, while repeat offenders would be put to death.

Of course, none of these laws had the desired effect, because one of the Gypsies' traits was, and still is in some areas, to ignore the authorities and continue to live on the fringes of society.

Today, it is estimated that around 750,000 Gypsies live in Spain, and more than half of them are in Andalusia. There are around 24,000 living in the province of Malaga, 12,000 of whom reside in the city.

In recent decades, there has been a significant improvement in the lifestyles of Andalusian Gypsies, and they now have access to social protection systems, public housing, health, education and employment systems.

Their regional day is undoubtedly one of the most important institutional acts in Spanish history. Social entities all over the region that fight for the inclusion and equality of the Gypsy people hold events and activities to mark the day.

These include educational programmes that highlight some of the hallmarks that have achieved worldwide acclaim, while stressing the importance of valuing the vast contribution that the Gypsy people have made to Andalusian society.

Adapted from: <https://www.surinenglish.com/lifestyle/gypsies-among-andalucias-20221118095341-ntvo.html>

ATAL Classrooms: Promoting interculturality and the integration of immigrant pupils

The region of Andalusia, in Spain, is running several programmes that aim to improve the level of integration of migrants in its schools. Within this autonomous community alone there are 13 227 migrant children enrolled in the education system. The majority of migrant pupils are of primary school age, closely followed by secondary school age. Higher education is not mandatory and therefore many students leave school to begin working, so the number of migrants enrolled at this stage is lower.

One of these school integration programmes is the ATAL Classroom: an initiative that supports foreign students with learning Spanish as quickly as possible in order to be able to attend regular schooling in Spanish. It started as a pilot project, and has been so successful that a number of schools elsewhere have now joined in. In the province of Sevilla, for example, there are already nine teachers teaching Spanish to migrants via the ATAL Classroom initiative. In addition to being run in schools this programme is also available to children that live in the refugee centre in Seville. The centre offers its resident asylum seekers integration and family-centred support from the moment they arrive in the country.

It takes migrant students different lengths of time to learn Spanish, depending on their country of origin. For those coming from Latin American countries, integration in Spanish schools is a much faster process than for those whose mother tongue is Chinese or Arabic, for example. Most of the foreign students in Spain come from Morocco and speak Arabic, and therefore find it particularly difficult to integrate within the school system in Spain. According to the teachers of the ATAL Classrooms, learning Spanish will ensure that they have a good foundation for full integration.

ATAL Classrooms also serve another objective: the promotion of interculturality. Children from many different backgrounds share both a classroom and the common objective of learning a new language, and are offered a safe environment in which to share their experiences. Teachers receive specific training in order to be ready to teach these mixed groups of migrant students.

Adapted from: https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/atal-classrooms-promoting-interculturality-and-integration-immigrant-pupils_en



ALTAMAR

www.altamar.es