

1. EXISTING PROBLEMS AND CITY ANALYSIS

In the last decade, it can be observed that immigration has massively grown. Record-breaking numbers of migrants are moving across international borders, fleeing conflict, persecution, poverty and other life-threatening situations. It is also due to labour and skill shortages and demographic changes, which makes make people to seek better opportunities elsewhere.

The large displacement of populations has broader implications for the social, economic and political landscape. But society must be prepared to be welcoming, instead of stablishing discrimination and prejudices. Each country's Governments need to deal with it, managing diversity and facilitating integration for these collectives.

In the case of Roquetas de Mar, a municipality in the province of Almeria within the Andalucia region of Spain, its population has significantly grown since 1990s. This is due to the so call "Plastic Sea", the most important intensive agricultural environment on the planet, whose human structures can be observed from space. The city has in agriculture and tourism its main economic engines, concentrating with its 22 km of coast a third of the hotel supply of the province. Its population has multiplied by 2.5 in the last 20 years thanks mainly to the massive arrival of immigrants, coming from a large part of Eastern Europe and the Southern Mediterranean, alluvial population that has radically changed the composition of a city in that 104 nationalities coexist, and that it is the eleventh youngest in Andalusia, with an average age of 35.5 years.

The territory in which it is located, with one of the highest rates of insolation in Europe and deeply arid, is nevertheless on an important aquifer that is nourished by the waters of the southern slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Sun, temperature, and water have made possible the development of the two main economic activities. In contrast to the image of a municipality marked by the action of man (anthropized), it has important areas of environmental value: its coastal waters contain one of the most important posidonia meadows in the Mediterranean, and in the area of Punta Entinas, in an inverse route to that followed by many of its inhabitants, many species of birds stop to migrate to Africa.



The economic crisis that began in 2008 has shown the limits of the development model based on the construction and consumption of resources and has highlighted the tensions between tourism and agriculture. The wealth generated has not been distributed equally over the territory or over people, luxury hotels in the beach area coexist with neighbourhoods with insufficient public endowments in which the most vulnerable sectors of its population are concentrated. Roquetas de Mar, is today at a crossroads, where the development model on which it has been based has reached its limit and has found important bottlenecks: connectivity, depletion of natural resources (soil and water), capacity limit of infrastructure, and risk of problems of social cohesion.

The future of Roquetas de Mar involves eliminating the differences in urban quality existing in its territory, ensuring that the generated wealth is spread throughout it, preserving the values that made the preceding development possible, ensuring the compatibility and sustainability of tourism and agriculture and reorient its economic base towards sustainable and more value-added models, intensive in knowledge.

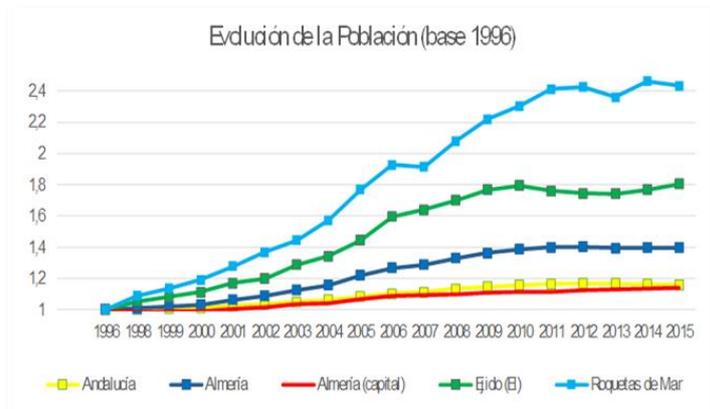


In terms of population, Roquetas de Mar has experienced a very rapid growth in little more than 20 years, and this has gone from the 37,237 inhabitants who had in 1996 to the 97,100 that the city had on January

1, 2018 (150% increase). This dynamic is common to all of the Poniente Almeriense, a functional unit of which Roquetas de Mar is a part, and contrasts with the relative stagnation of Almería city, which constitutes the administrative center of the province, and which in the same period has exceeded 170,503 to 194,203 inhabitants (increase of 13.9%).

Although this demographic growth is common to all of Almería, it has manifested itself particularly strongly in Roquetas de Mar. This rapid growth shows the uniqueness of the rock reality that although responds to broader trends has specificities of a dynamic of its own. The comparison with the municipalities of Almería Ciudad, and El Ejido, allows us to analyse these trends in more detail.

Only 18,337 residents (20.23% of the population) were born in the municipality. This is an extremely



low percentage for the province of Almería, which counts with a high degree of municipal alloctonia (40.62%), and very close to that of the other large city of Poniente, El Ejido (20.29%), which is has been exposed to very similar population dynamics. The most important contingent of the population of Roquetas de Mar is composed of those born in another municipality of the Province, which reaches 29.48%, again a percentage very similar to that of El Ejido (32.85%). This fact tells us about the attractiveness of the Poniente Almeriense, which is the first destination of intraprovincial migrations ahead of the capital (in Almería city there are 20,829 non-born Almería citizens in the capital, compared to 27,352 in Roquetas de Mar El Ejido. joint form).

FOREIGN POPULATION

Foreigners are both in El Ejido and Roquetas de Mar, the next group by numerical importance, with 28.37% in Roquetas de Mar, and 30.06% in El Ejido. In this group, the distribution by sex has very different patterns, in the rest, in which men and women have approximately equal percentages. Foreigners residing in Roquetas and El Ejido are mostly men (59% in El Ejido, and 54% in Roquetas de Mar), responding to a model of economic immigration, in which males are the first to arrive, and only one Once settled, the arrival of women takes place.

The group with less numerical importance are the non-Andalusian Spaniards, who account for 8.73% in Roquetas de Mar, a percentage that doubles that of the neighbour El Ejido (4.23%) and which indicates the residential attractiveness of Roquetas de Mar. In this contingent we can surely differentiate two groups: retirees and professionals from other parts of the country attracted by the economic dynamism of the area.

2. THE URBACT PROGRAMME AND ARRIVAL CITIES PROJECT

URBACT PROGRAMME

URBACT III is the European exchange and learning programme that promotes sustainable and integrated urban development, in accordance with the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy. Funded jointly For the European Commission and the 28 Member States plus 2 partner States (Norway and Switzerland), URBACT facilitates European cities working together to develop effective and sustainable solutions for the main challenges they face. URBACT seeks to promote integrated and sustainable urban development through three objectives:

- Facilitating the exchange of experiences and knowledge among policy makers, decision makers and local government professionals.
- Disseminating good practices and what has been learned in these exchanges to guarantee the transfer of knowledge.
- Helping policy makers and local government professionals (including the authorities in charge of the management of operational programs) to define and implement Action Plans for sustainable urban development.

The programme achieves these objectives by creating thematic networks focused on different urban problems. Approved by means of calls for proposals, each of these networks has between 8 and 10 partners from at least 3 States. The members can be cities, regional authorities, national authorities or universities and research centers. All URBACT projects are based on two main instruments, the Local Support Groups, and the Integrated Action Plans.

WHAT IS A URBACT LOCAL SUPPORT GROUP?

The URBACT Local Support Groups are a fundamental pillar of the URBACT program. Each partner city of an URBACT network must create a GALU in which all the interested parties of the city meet in relation to

the political issues that they wish to address. These stakeholders should be able to actively participate in the development and implementation of local urban development policies.

The URBACT Local Support Groups are the vehicle through which integrated and participatory approaches to urban policies are developed. By bringing together several partners to collaborate on a specific topic and share their experiences on a transnational scale, the Local Support Group guarantees a more rigorous and innovative result, which leads to the co-production of an Integrated Action Plan.

The experience also reinforces the ability of professionals and stakeholders to design and implement sustainable solutions to successfully overcome the challenges that arise in the future.

WHAT IS A LOCAL INTEGRATED ACTION PLAN?

A Local Integrated Action Plan (LIP) is a strategic document in which needs are identified, problems and opportunities are analysed and sustainable and viable solutions are proposed. All partner cities of an URBACT network must have their own PAI (IAP), which can have several formats. The Integrated Action Plan is, above all, a concrete and useful tool for the city to solve a local problem or improve a specific situation in the locality. In the context of URBACT, the Integrated Action Plan is the result of the participatory process of the Local Support Group. It contains a roadmap and a detailed plan, which includes information on deadlines, timing and funding, so that the city can meet the challenge posed by the URBACT network in question.

ARRIVAL CITIES PROJECT

The Arrival Cities Project - Cities of Arrival is a project funded by the URBACT III program in which the City Council of Roquetas de Mar has participated during 2016 and 2018. Its objective is to improve the formulation of public policies on immigration, in cities that are the first point of arrival of non-EU citizens to the European Union.

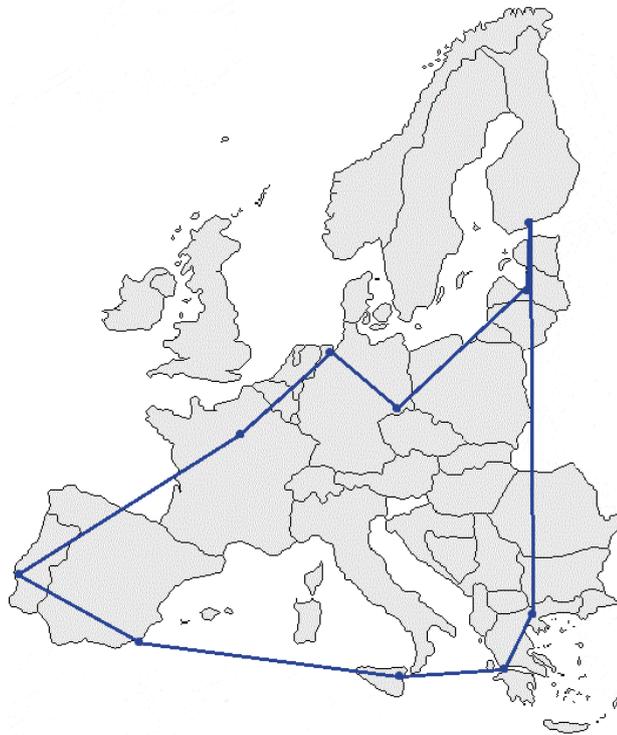
To deal with this situation, the project aims to foster migrants' social inclusion sharing good practices between project partners, in order to facilitate local authorities facing the challenges and problems described above. In particular, the project has the objective of exchange practices on the following topics: effective use of migrant human capital; access to key services such as housing, health and education; fight against xenophobia; encourage the involvement of the private sector; e-Inclusion (use of the new technologies).

This project was selected in the first call of the program in the period 2014-2020 in which a hundred applications were submitted and 21 projects were selected, grouping a total of 104 cities, of which 13 were Spanish.

The City Council has been part of the hard core of this project, along with five other European cities: Amadora (Portugal), Messina (Italy), Thessaloniki (Greece), Riga (Latvia) and Vaanta (Finland). In the second phase of the project to these cities were added Patras (Greece), Oldenburg and Dresden (Germany) and Val de Mare (France).

The "Arrival Cities" project is the continuation of the City Council's commitment to cooperation at European level to improve its policies and provide services to citizens, which in the field of immigration has taken place, since 1996, through of initiatives such as participation in the Horizon, Integra, Equal, PECL or in the Observatory of Racism and Xenophobia (OBARAXE), Awareness Strategies for Citizenship and Integration or Local Awareness Plans.

The culmination of this process was the participation in the working sessions of the European Agency of Fundamental Rights (FRA) for the Project "Connecting rights: a joined-up governance approach to fundamental rights implementation" that took place in Vienna (2010), and Utrecht (2011). Finally, the program was selected as Good Practice by said agency in the Manual "Joint governance for the implementation of fundamental rights" addressed to local, regional and national governments, as well as to the citizens of the European Union.



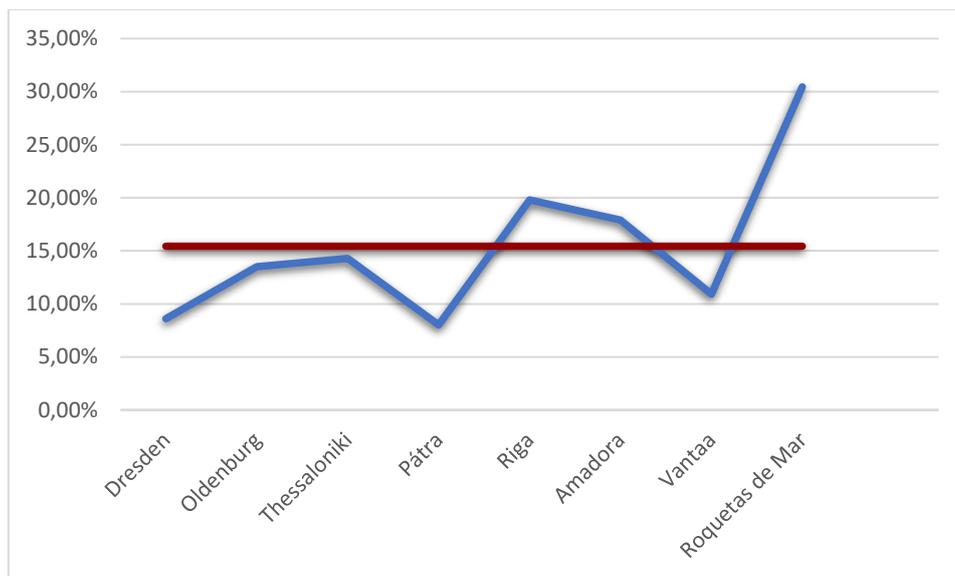
EUROPEAN COMPARATIVE

It is rather important to make a comparison between Roquetas de Mar and the other European cities participating in the project, in relation to the available and comparable data, extracted from the URBAN AUDIT - EUROSTAT. To do this, we analyse in terms of foreign population rates, the cities participating in the project. project in recent years.

During the period 2010-2016, the average of foreign inhabitants in all the comparison cities is between 10% and 20%, while Roquetas de Mar stands out above all with an average of 30.45%, being the city with the highest percentage during all the years of the period, even being the smallest population. As we have already seen, the rate of foreign population of Roquetas de Mar has been around 30% in the period 2010-

2016, being able to observe a negative trend, since the foreign population suffers a decrease of 2000 foreigners in six years.

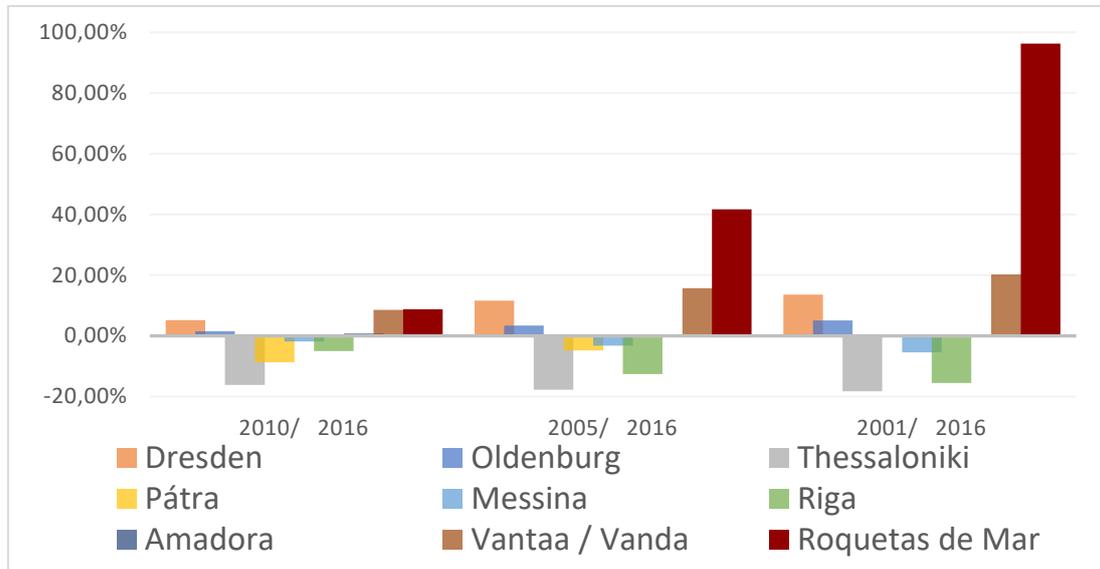
Graphic 1 Average foreign population 2010-2016



Source: AUDIT URBANO – EUROSTAT.

If we were to divide the cities according to its trend of foreign population rate, we could observe three groups. A first group to which would belong the cities of Vantaa / Vanda and Dresden whose tendency is positive. On the other hand, we find the negative trend in cities such as Riga or Roquetas de Mar. And, finally, a third group in which the trend has been stable, in this group would include Thessaloniki, Pátra and Amadora.

Graphic 3: Comparison rates of foreigners between 2001 and 2016



Source: AUDIT URBANO – EUROSTAT.

Looking at the last 15 years, Roquetas de Mar stands out above all others, with an almost 100% increase in its number of foreigners. Vantaa with 20% is the second city with the largest number of foreigners compared to 2001. It is also worth noticing the negative tendencies suffered by Thessaloniki and Riga. If we look at the differences in 10 years, Roquetas continues to be the one with the highest contrast, as Vantaa suffers a slight increase, the negative tendencies of Thessaloniki and Riga remain. With regards to the last 6 years, there are no major alterations, highlighting the negative trend that persists in cities such as Thessaloniki and Riga, as well as a slight increase in Roquetas de Mar and Vantaa.

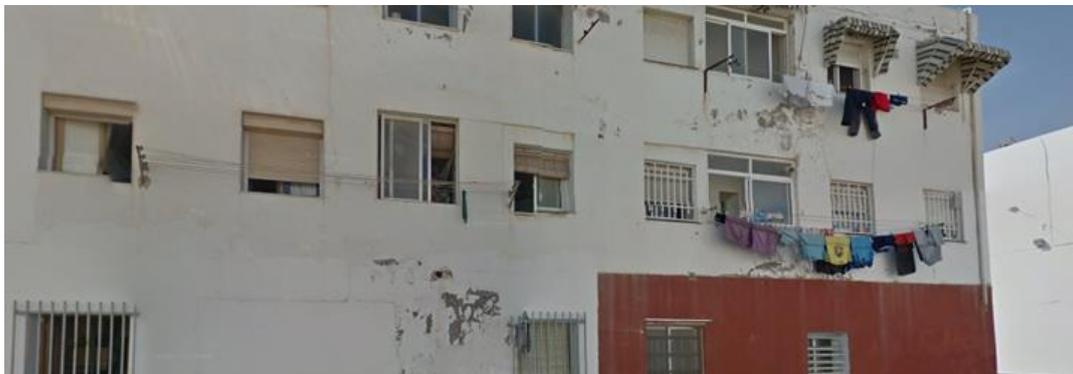
3. ACTION PLAN

There is a 30.19% of the population born abroad in Roquetas de Mar. It is a population of very diverse origins, more than 100 different nationalities. In a city where only just over 20% of its residents are born, those who are called "immigrants" must face added difficulties: the lack of knowledge of the language, the remoteness of families, and administrative conditions, which make this group is especially vulnerable to social exclusion.

In comparative terms it can be considered that the situation of immigrants in Roquetas de Mar is slightly better than that of other municipalities in the West: unlike foreigners and foreign-born, it indicates that

a significant volume has achieved sufficient roots to get Spanish nationality. The composition by sex, indicates that Roquetas is a destination in which family grouping is possible, and it is a permanent establishment.

In addition to the general situation of the immigrant community, there are pockets of poverty that are also territorialized. Areas in which there are high percentages of foreigners are also deficient in terms of urbanization, with deficit of equipment and buildings of low quality, which brings greater risk of social exclusion.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES

<p>Community focus</p>	<p>It is based on the importance of community structures for carrying out interventions, considering that inclusion processes should refer to the usual environment of the people. Preventive and promotional interventions will be promoted to face the problems and challenges of intercultural citizen coexistence.</p>
<p>Gender Perspective</p>	<p>Different realities that affect women and men in relation to their opportunities, needs and expectations are contemplated. It seeks to address the conflicts arising from the asymmetric relationships that overlap the division by gender, seeking to overcome them and promoting equality</p>
<p>Empowerment/ autonomy/</p>	<p>It assumes a development model that is based on the use of resources (strengths and opportunities) existing in the territory as a factor of change.</p>

endogenous development	We act on the basis that the communities themselves must determine their future, protagonists and owners of the process of social inclusion
Integral and participatory approach	It is understood that the different dimensions of people's lives should be analysed and treated with a systemic approach, with the cooperation and networking of the different departments of public administrations and private entities.
Solidarity and equity	The goal of this Integration Plan is greater social cohesion in the municipality, through the application of actions and measures in a preferential manner to the most vulnerable individuals and groups, in order to achieve real and effective equality of opportunities among residents in Roquetas de Mar.
Enhancement of interculturality	Human diversity is an inherent concept of humanity, which is associated with social identity as a value, the process of existing globalization and migratory flows. This human diversity is a value to be preserved, promoting the coexistence of ethnic, cultural, religious or linguistically different communities.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

According to the 6 previous guiding principles, a STRATEGY based on 10 Specific Objectives is proposed, articulated in 5 action axes that are detailed below.

LINE OF ACTION	Objective	Measures
ACTORS	A01 Ensure public services access (social, educational, health, employment)	M01, M02
	A02 Strengthen immigrant associations, articulate their work in the Network and through them increase the citizen participation of the group.	M03
	A03 Continue with the networking of public entities, and ensure international connections	M01
COMMUNITIES	C01 Eliminate mind-sets that hinder integration, working both with natives and immigrants	M02, M03, M05, M09

	C02 Encourage interaction between immigrants and natives through sport, cultural and leisure activities.	M04, M05
CHALLENGES	D01 Ensure participation in the educational area and prevent school failure.	M02, M06, M07
	D02 Fight against marginalization and residential segregation by avoiding ghettoization	M03, M04
	D03 Remove language and cultural barriers and prevent the digital gap	M06, M07
	D04 Work on double discrimination, and the special vulnerability and integration difficulties that affect women	M03, M04, M07
OPPORTUNITIES	O01 Promote the value of multiculturalism and diversity as an asset	M05, M08
	O02 Use of knowledge and connections of immigrant groups for the generation of economic activity.	M08

MEASURES

Action line 1	Map of Assets for Inclusion (RED for Inclusion)
Action line 2	Training Program for Agents related to Immigration
Action line 3	Training Programs for Immigrant Associations (Formation of Trainers)
Action line 4	COMMUNITY INTERVENTION Plan in the 200 Homes
Action line 5	Forum for intercultural LIVING
Action line 6	EDUCATIONAL REINFORCEMENT Program - SOS TEENAGERS
Action line 7	EMPOWERMENT Programs - INTEGRATION
Action line 8	Days of CELEBRATION OF THE MULTICULTURALITY
Action line 9	Multicultural Education and Awareness Campaigns

ACTION LINE 1: MAP OF ASSETS FOR INCLUSION (RED FOR INCLUSION)

Goals

This activity is considered as the central axis around which to coordinate the network activity of all the agents working on immigration matters. In addition to identifying and valuing assets, it is intended to serve as an instrument to coordinate activities.

Although it could be considered as part of the Community Intervention Plan, it is included in its own right, as it is not limited exclusively to the territory of the 200 Homes (the entire territory of Roquetas de Mar, and even neighboring municipalities).

Brief Description

Stage 1: Identification and training of KEY INFORMANTS.

Stage 2: Field work in the Community

Stage 3: Visibility in the web 3.0.

Stage 4: Dissemination of the results.

Stage 5: Continuous update / Dynamization

Budget

- expenses related to the development and maintenance of web tools that should support the project.
- expenses of the personnel dedicated to the animation, with the objective that there is clear delimitation of functions.

Incorporation of international experiences:

The starting point for this activity is the *Asset Based Community Development*, a methodology of community work in application since the 90s of the last century.

ACTION LINE 2: TRAINING PROGRAM FOR AGENTS RELATED TO IMMIGRATION

Goals

Provide all workers with public services (and others) that work with immigration tools / techniques to carry out their work

Brief Description

At least bi-monthly training activities aimed at the following groups (depending on the theme)

- Social Services workers of the city council
- employees of agents who work with immigrants
- all municipal workers

Examples of topics to which the training activities could refer are the following:

- Cultural Diversity and public function
- Intercultural communication

These activities go beyond mere awareness activities M09

Budget

6 annual training activities are planned with different duration / format / extension.

Incorporation of international experiences:

A good starting point can be the FORINTER project: TRAINING IN INTERCULTURALITY that has made an identification of good practices in this matter (maybe a little old).

ACTION LINE 3: TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATIONS (FORMATION OF TRAINERS)

Goals

Provide all the "leaders" of the different communities of immigrants residing in Roquetas with information - tools, on key aspects related to their integration

Brief Description

- A. Training of trainers
- B. Cascade training

The determination of the topics of interest linked to SPANISH COURSES.

Budget

3 annual training activities) It is necessary to consider that in addition, of the activities directly oriented to Trainers, it is necessary to provide assistance for the transmission of the acquired knowledge. (TRAINING IN CASCADE)

Incorporation of international experiences:

Peer-to-peer Education (Peer Education is a community intervention tool with a long history successfully used primarily in the field of public health. There is abundant literature on how to articulate it to be effective.

ACTION LINE 4: COMMUNITY INTERVENTION PLAN IN THE 200 HOMES

Goals

Acting specifically on the Roquetas de Mar Area where there is a greater concentration of people at risk of exclusion, with a concentration of immigrants, problems linked to prostitution, drugs, etc.

Brief Description

To have a multidisciplinary team of workers specialized in social work that complement the individual approach applied by the Social Services of the acting administrations with a work based on the community approach.

Budget

- 4 people dedicated to community social work.
- 1 place that serves as a base
- Incorporation of international experiences

ACTION LINE 5: FORUM FOR INTERCULTURAL LIVING

Goals

Arrange in the center of Roquetas a multifunctional space where they can carry out actions promoted by the City Council and the associative fabric of the city, complementary to existing facilities, with emphasis on YOUNG PEOPLE - AND IMMIGRANTS

Brief Description

- Acquisition and adaptation of a space
- Provision of furniture, computer equipment)
- Space management and animation

Budget

- Acquisition and adaptation of space
- Provision of furniture, computer equipment)

Management and animation of the space - connection with EVS - other funding sources

Incorporation of international experiences:

REPAIR Coffee – Oldenburg

Youth Social Centre – Oldenburg

ACTION LINE 6: EDUCATIONAL REINFORCEMENT PROGRAM - SOS TEENAGERS

Goals

Work in connection with the educational system for the prevention of ABSENTEEISM, and SCHOOL FAILURE

Brief Description

Extension - limited PROJECT IN PROGRESS

Incorporation of COACHING system

Incorporation of international experiences:

Inspiration in COACHING system - IBIS

ACTION 7: EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMS – INTEGRATION

Goals

Provide tools to immigrants that facilitate their integration

Brief Description

Training programs aimed specifically at the immigrant community (people outside the compulsory training period), on aspects such as computer literacy

Budget

Complementary to SPANISH COURSES - build on existing

Days of CELEBRATION OF THE MULTICULTURALITY

Goals

To value the existing cultural diversity in the municipality, not as a negative element, but as an asset on which to build.

Incorporate into the Roquette identity the diversity of the population that shapes it

Brief Description

1 Annual Conference on the visibility of cultural diversity

ACTION 8: MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

Goals

To avoid divisions between communities

Brief Description

Annual activity plan aimed to the whole population, with a strong focus on the youth.

Incorporation of international experiences:

DRAFTING PROCESS

RM City Council has been more than a year working on the development of the Local Action Plan according to the described methodology, and will be fully developed by May 2018, date on which it will begin its execution. For the development of this document, the City Council has combined two aspects:

- Creation of a Local Support Group in which the "stakeholders" related to the problem are included. This GAL; It has met periodically since November 2015 and has already been working for 10 sessions. Works monitoring can be done on the website of the Town Hall of RM, in the section dedicated to European Projects.
- Joint work between cities to learn from each other. The Local Action Plan will be subject to review and improvement thanks to the assistance of an Expert financed by the Commission, and to the Peer to Peer Review work among the Participating Cities.

The components of the Local Support Group are the following:

RM City Council

- City Administration Councillor
- Citizenship Services Councillor
- Head of the Social Services Delegation
- Citizenship Services Consultant
- European Projects Coordinator
- Social Worker - Community Social Services
- Intercultural mediator – Municipal Office for Immigration
- Social Educator – Social Services

Junta de Andalucía – Education

- Head of the Guidance Team

Andalusian Health Service

- Head of Social Services – Western District
- Social Worker – Health Center
- Social Worker – Mental Health Area

Andalusian Labour Service

- Territorial Director - Western District

Red Cross

- Head of Projects

CEPAIM Foundation

- Head of Local Center

In addition to the GAL, an Immigration Forum has been created, exclusively composed of the immigrant collective, which will make proposals for action to be included in the Local Action Plan.

INTERVENTIONAL REGIONAL STRATEGY IN DISADVANTAGED AREAS IN ANDALUSIA

The regional government of Andalusia, in the scenario of the Strategic Objective of the European Social Funds 9.1.1. is executing the Andalusian Regional Strategy of Cohesion and Social Integrity (ERACIS), which with a 150-million-euro finance in the 2018-2022 period will involve 62 municipalities in Andalusia. The methodology of execution of the ERACIS, demands an intense cooperation with local entities, it's based on a participatory approach very close to the one followed in the design and execution of this integrated plan of action, and requires the existence of a Local Commission of Community Impulse. Given the proximity of objectives and axis coordination of performances will be looked for among those carried out in the Plan of Action of the ERACIS mentioned to Roquetas de Mar. The complementarities between the ERACIS and the Municipal Plan of Integration of Roquetas de Mar are evident, as it results of analysis of its axis of performance and their specific objectives, which are detailed in the following:

Economic development	Increase the level of employability of residents in the areas, especially among women and people in situation of exclusion
	Dispose of an instrument of intervention regarding specific employment in unfavoured areas.
	Adapt active politics of employment to the specific needs of people in situation of exclusion or in risk of being it.
	Increase the number of businesses located in unfavoured areas.
	Increase the number of businesses which participate in the development of the areas, fostering social responsibility.
	Generate and recruit a tutored labour market
	Support appropriate ways of Exchange for poverty environments
	Improve the knowledge of the socioeconomic reality of the area
Foster cooperative, social and supportive economy.	
Public politics for social cohesion	Increase educative level and success
	Reduction of the digital breach
	Improve sexual and reproductive health
	Decrease health risks in the population with drug addiction.
	Boost the protection factors and decrease the factors of risk related to drug dependence and addictions.
	Increase the number of housing in adequate conditions of habitability, reducing the number of substandard housing.
	Make public roads reachable.
	Remove architectural barriers to housing access.

	<p>Increase the number of houses with a normalised situation in terms of its occupation.</p> <p>Guarantee the access to the supply of basic services such as sewage, lighting, water, rubbish collection and public cleaning.</p> <p>Increase the number of professionals in centres of community social services.</p> <p>Foster the inclusive leisure and sportive activities.</p> <p>Decrease de number of evictions.</p> <p>Increase the knowledge of population in different cultures present in the unfavoured areas.</p> <p>Improve the reconciliation of the personal, familiar and labour life of the population.</p> <p>Improve the adaption of professional intervention to people and social collectives with specific characteristics such as gipsy ethnic or immigrant population.</p> <p>Increase the number of cultural events and creative activities and the neighbourhood involvement in them.</p> <p>Increase the spaces of encounter and coexistence</p> <p>Attention to homeless</p> <p>Develop itineraries of social labour inclusion</p> <p>Enhance the adaptation of the economic features to the needs that are pretended to satisfy, especially the ones aimed to family units with dependent minors</p> <p>Increase the level of bonding to economic features of the services with the active politics of employment</p>
Habitat and cohabitation improvement	<p>Increase the number of sport, cultural and social equipment</p> <p>Increase the number of green areas</p> <p>Facilitate urban mobility</p> <p>Improve public common spaces</p> <p>Boost and consolidate neighbouring communities</p> <p>Improve the resolution of alternative disputes to violence</p> <p>Reinforce surveillance and control of crimes, as well as un-civic behaviours.</p> <p>Develop collaboration and mutual helping instruments between social agents involved</p> <p>Increase the population knowledge of the different cultures present in unfavoured areas</p> <p>Create or increase spaces of encounter between residents of areas for participation in the design, develop and evaluation of the local plan of intervention in unfavoured areas</p>

	<p>Improve and articulate the coordination the different Public Administration that takes part in the areas</p> <p>Improve and articulate the coordination and comprehensive work among the different administrations and private entities</p> <p>Increase the number of people residents in the areas participating in the different spaces of the framework of this Project</p> <p>Support the associative network</p>
<p>Innovation and development in the social communitarian intervention and working in a collaborative network</p>	<p>Improve the image of the area in social media</p> <p>Transform the image of the municipality in the area</p> <p>Foster the innovation in social services in terms of community development</p> <p>Improve the training and recycling of the professionals implicated in performances of community development</p> <p>Adapt the strategies of social intervention to the situations, needs and potentialities present in the population of the area</p> <p>Improve the adaptation of the professional intervention to people and collectives with specific characteristics such as gipsy ethnicity or immigrant population</p> <p>Create spaces of multidisciplinary work</p> <p>Impulse the participation of the University in the approach to the academic ambience.</p> <p>Include performances to carry out by the social initiative in the local plans of intervention</p> <p>Enable the continuity and specialization of professionals in situation of risk, networking and collaborative jobs, health related, education, social services, etc.</p>

ELABORATION PROCEDURE

The IAP-Roquetas de Mar has been the result of a participatory process led by the LSG (Local Support Group) that brings together the main agents working in the territory of Roquetas de Mar giving response to the specific problem of immigration. Through the participation in the different international meetings of its members, transnational knowledge transfer has been articulated. In addition, of this small group, it has been wanted to directly involve the immigrant group, through its associations, through two informative days, and two participative days. In order to ensure the commitment and sustainability of the initiative, two days of dissemination have been organized.

LOCAL SUPPORT GROUP

The LSG has been formed by a network of entities with competences to address aspects of the new policies related to the objective of the project. It is a group characterized by its plurality, representativeness and capacity to develop the Integrated Action Plan. Many of the participating entities had already established cooperation dynamics within the framework of the Immigration and Health Commission of Poniente Almeriense. Its mission has been to identify the main problems, work on a diagnosis of them and define different strategies and lines of action for their implementation. They have composed the GAL, the following people Since its establishment in the Local Support Group, it has held a total of 16 work meetings, with the call and agenda, and minutes of the session.



INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES

According to the work methodology of URBACT, one of the singularities of the Integrated Action Plan of Roquetas is that it incorporates good practices identified in other European cities, which have been accessed through the participation of some of the components of the Support Group. Local in the 5 international meetings that have taken place during the execution of the project.

To ensure maximum use of these experiences, the connection between the international meeting and the Local Support Group meetings has been based on:

- Previous meeting, in which the DISCUSSION DOCUMENT was discussed and commented, which for each meeting has been prepared by the Expert Assigned to the project by the URBACT program (Haroon Saad).
- Later meeting, in which the participants in the exchange have explained their vision of the trip, and the lessons learned. The REPORTS of each meeting prepared by the URBACT expert have also been disseminated.

In addition to the participation in international meetings, the contributions received by the University of Dresden in the study visit that was organized in Roquetas de Mar have contributed to the international exchange of experiences. It has allowed us to obtain an external vision of the Integrated Action Plan.



**1st International Meeting:
COMMUNITY COHESION**

Dresden (Alemania)

21-23 de septiembre 2017

CASE STUDIES PRESENTED:

- Citizen Dialogues.
Dresden (DE)
- Different People. Different
Experience. One Latvia.
Riga (LV)
- Shared Table and R3
Community Meals.
Vantaa (FI)
- Park of Educational Activities.
Patras (EL)
- Vocabulons
Val De Marne (FR)



**2nd International Meeting:
INTEGRATION IN THE LABOR
MARKET**

Vantaa (Finlandia)

24-27 de Enero 2017

CASE STUDIES PRESENTED:

- Neighbourhood Mothers
Project, Nicehearts
Vantaa (FI)
- Coaching for Integration,
Vantaa (FI)
- Pro:connect- Integration
through Education and Work.
Oldenburg (DE)
- The Office of Support for
Employment and
Entrepreneurship (OSEE),
Amadora (PT)
- Internship and Training
Programme for Women,



**3rd International Meeting:
WELCOME SERVICES**

Tesalónica (Grecia)

23-26 de Mayo 2017

CASE STUDIES PRESENTED:

- REACT
Thessaloniki (EL)
- Health Commission
Roquetas De Mar (ES)
- The National Network of
SPRAR- Experience of
Messina (IT)
- . Socio-Economic Inclusion of
Asylum Seekers and
Refugees, Riga (LV)
- Reception Services for
Unaccompanied Minors,
Dresden (DE)



**4th International Meeting:
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES**

Oldenburg (Alemania)

12-17 de septiembre 2018

CASE STUDIES PRESENTED:

- Action oriented second language Learning and Repair Café
Oldenburg (DE)
- IBIS Tutoring
Oldenburg (DE)
- Open Schools-Open Yards: Linking Non-Formal Education to Community Building and Formal Education.
Thessaloniki (EL)
- Welcome Class
Amadora (PT)
- Learning Spanish Language and Culture,
Roquetas de Mar (ES)



**5º Encuentro Internacional:
PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA**

Val de Marne (Francia)

16-19 de enero 2018

CASE STUDIES PRESENTED:

- "Ciudadania Participativa"
Amadora (PT)
- Foro de Inmigración
Roquetas de Mar -ES
- Bringing Immigrants to the Polls
Vantaa (FI)
- The Migrants Integration Council
Thessaloniki (EL)



CITIZEN PARTICIPATION DAYS

In addition to the representativeness of the different entities integrated in the Local Support Group, the broader participation of the target group of the Integrated Action Plan has been produced through a Dissemination Day and two Participatory Forums.

Photos of the Day of Diffusion - Presentation - at the Start of the Project



The First Participatory Forum took place on March 24, 2017 and was structured in two parts. During the first one, the provisional SWOT analysis produced by the LAG was presented to all the participants and their different items were discussed. There was a lively debate that allowed to reformulate, complement or specify the initial analysis.

During the second part of the meeting, the participants were divided into four working groups where specific topics were discussed. Each group was assigned a moderator in charge of making sure the debate went forward, and a rapporteur to take notes on the conclusions. At the end of the session, the different groups were back together and the work of the individual groups was put in common. The Second Participatory Forum took place on June 3, 2017 and was structured again in two parts. Based on the results of the previous session, this second meeting focused on the proposal phase, presenting the lines of action outlined by the LAG in plenary session and holding an open discussion on them.

During the second part of the meeting, the participants were divided into four working groups and different examples of good practices implemented in other European cities were analysed how these could be integrated in Roquetas de Mar. Each group was assigned a moderator in charge of making sure the debate went forward, and a rapporteur to take notes on the conclusions. The results of the individual tables were shared at the end of the session.



PRESENTATION OF THE INTEGRATED ACTION PLAN

The result of the work has been the subject of two different presentations. The first presentation was addressed to the citizens of Roquetas de Mar, and took place on April 10, 2018 at the Castle. This day served to evaluate the work done and find the connection between the work carried out so far and those that will be necessary for the implementation of the Municipal Integration Plan and the ERACIS. The joint presentation of the results of the project took place in Brussels, in the Committee of the Regions on April 26, with the will to incorporate the lessons learned in the European cohesion policy.

