

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT).

www.icmpd.org/MC2CM

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, copied or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission of the copyright owners.

This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union (EU) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The content of this publication is the sole responsibility of the authors and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the EU or SDC.

Co-funded by the European Union



Co-funded by
Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

Implemented by



MEDITERRANEAN CITY-TO-CITY MIGRATION

CITY MIGRATION PROFILE

MADRID

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This document is a synthesis of the City of Madrid Profile and Priority Paper drafted in the framework of the Mediterranean City-to-City Migration Project. The project aims at contributing to improved migration governance at city level in a network of cities in Europe and the Southern Mediterranean region. More information is available at www.icmpd.org/MC2CM.

GENERAL OVERVIEW (2017)	
Political and administrative context	Madrid is the capital of the Kingdom of Spain and of the Region of Madrid. It is composed of 21 districts, divided in 129 neighborhoods. It is run by the Mayor of Madrid who leads the government of the City of Madrid with support from City Councilors
Population	3 207 846
Share in national population	6.8%
Foreign residents	405 233
Foreigners as a proportion of the city population	12,6%

MIGRATION PATTERNS

As 1 July 2017, the number of foreign residents in the City of Madrid was 405,233. This represents just under 13 % of the overall population. The population of Madrid that was born in another country is 20.5% (657,432).

Immigration to the City of Madrid has been decreasing significantly in the past six years. Between 2011 and 2016, the number of foreigners has decreased by almost 30%. This decrease in net migration is the result of migrants returning to countries or origin or moving to other countries (mainly within the European Union) in great part due to the economic crisis. As well, a number of foreigners have become naturalised and are thus no longer counted as foreigners in municipal statistics.

Between 2000 and 2010 the most important influxes of immigration were from Latin America (Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia and Paraguay) and, increasingly, from Romania, Morocco and China. After 2012 the wave of immigration from Latin America came to a halt and started decreasing substantially. Inflows of Romanian and Moroccan immigrants also decreased. The exception has been immigration from China, with a constant increase during last 5 years.

Asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection are a small share of the foreign population. In 2017, just under 4 000 persons applied for asylum in the region of Madrid. Additionally, the number of the reception places of refugees in the Madrid region is 2.000, many of which (around 900) are found in the city of Madrid.

MIGRANT POPULATION

As of 2017, the main countries of origin of the foreign population in Madrid were from Romania (11.4%), China (9%), Ecuador (6%), Morocco (5.3%), Dominican Republic (4.3%), Colombia (4.8%), Paraguay (4.4%), Bolivia (3.8%), Italy (4.2%), Peru (3.9%), Venezuela (3.8%) and Philippines (3%). Among these, those from the region of Latin America and the Caribbean represent the largest share of migrants with 41%, followed by those from the European Union (16%) and Asia and Australasia (15%).

There is on average a 15 % greater prevalence of women among migrant population (ratio 115). The feminisation of migration has occurred in part due to the integration of Spanish women into the labour market and need for domestic workers to fill this gap. However, the average represents a varied picture across migrant groups according to place of origin. Female representation among migrant population is greater among persons from Latin America and the Caribbean, the 'new' European Union and OECD (30%, 24% and 27% respectively more female than male migrants from those regions). On the other hand, there is a higher prevalence of male than female migrants from Africa (72.9%), the EU-15 (89%), Asia and Australasia (99.6%).

LOCAL MIGRATION POLICY

Migration is the responsibility of the Equity, Social Rights and Employment Department of the Local Government of Madrid City Council.

Madrid has opted for an intercultural integration approach and alternative models such as multiculturalism or pro-assimilation. The aim is to make the situation of foreigners the same as other citizens in accessing resources, exercising their rights and complying with existing obligations.

Foreigners from outside the EU need only register at the municipality to get access to services.

There are three key principles to the municipal approach:

- **universal access** to services such as healthcare or education
- **active integration of migrants** not only through reception facilities but also in by adopting measures to ensure language skills, information, labour integration, legal assistance and the access to public services
- **intercultural living together** with dedicated mechanisms for citizen participation. In this sense, round-table discussions by districts and the Madrid Forum on Dialogue and Coexistence have been set up.

Created in 2007, the Madrid Forum on Dialogue and Coexistence is composed of 68 members who represent migrant associations, support agencies and other social organisations working in the city of Madrid. The plenary session, which is the top decision-making body of the Forum, meets at least once per quarter.

Madrid has also taken measures to facilitate social participation and to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. In this regard, the Anti-Discrimination Agency and the Legal Assistance Group Against Racism were launched in 2008. The Service of Legal Guidance on Immigration Matters and Racism, Xenophobia, Homophobia and Transphobia Cases provides free legal assistance for racism and xenophobia cases and criminal proceedings related to racism for people registered as residents in Madrid.

Consultation with local stakeholders including interviews and a focus group held within the Madrid Forum on Dialogue and Coexistence in September 2017 in the framework of the MC2CM project, led to the identification of four priorities for integration policies in the city:

1. **Protecting migrant population from discrimination and exclusion**
2. **Access of refugees to appropriate living conditions**
3. **Diversity management**
4. **Promoting intercultural citizenship**

Migration governance stakeholders at local level		
Ministries	The High Council on Migration Policy	A collegiate body chaired by the head of the Secretary of State for Migration of the Ministry of Employment and Social Security. It is composed of designated representatives from ministerial departments, the Autonomous Communities (regions) and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces. It is responsible for coordinating the actions of Public Administrations which have competence in integration of migrants

Interregional	Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (Federación Española de Municipios y Provincias, FEMP)	State-level partnership of local bodies which group together city, provincial and island councils. A total of 7 324 partners that together represent more than 90% of Spanish local governments. Main tasks are to represent and defend of the general interests of local entities
	Sectoral Conference on Immigration	Platform to promote and facilitate cooperation and dialogue between central government and regional and local authorities for policy coherence. Setting up the basis and common criteria related to the social and integration policies to be developed for migrant communities
Region of Madrid	Observatory of Immigration	Gathers main studies and publications related to the evolution of immigration in the region of Madrid. Elaborates studies and opinion surveys on the process of integration of the foreigners in the region
City of Madrid (Entities under Equity, Social Rights and Employment Department)	Independent Employment Agency (Agencia para el Empleo)	The Madrid Employment Agency has the purpose of managing municipal employment policies, including orientation and training of workers and unemployed and the promotion of stable and quality employment for all
	Municipal Housing and Land Enterprise of Madrid (Empresa Municipal de Vivienda y Suelo de Madrid, EMVS)	A public enterprise funded by the municipal government that develops the housing policy of the City of Madrid. Since its inception, 30 years ago, it has provided residents access to decent housing adapted, adapting these to new demands
	Mixed Company Mercado Central de Abastos de Madrid, S.A. (MERCAMADRID)	A distribution, marketing, processing and logistics platform for fresh food in the Region of Madrid

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) active in the area of migration and integration in the city*	
Bar Association of Madrid (Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid)	Since 2008, offers a specific service for migrants of through the Legal Advice Service of Immigration (SOGEM), which is financed by the municipality
The Spanish Red Cross (Asamblea de Madrid de Cruz Roja Española)	Humanitarian institution of voluntary basic and public interest. Carried out programmes in the field of reception and integration as well as for refugees as well and humanitarian aid
Hijas de la Caridad de San Vicente de Paúl, provincia de Santa Luisa de Marillac	Catholic NGO providing services to the poor
Mercedarios Provincia de Castilla Comunidad de Madrid	Catholic NGO specialising in interventions for migrants and minors
Spanish Refugee Aid Commission	Refugee aid NGO
Spanish Catholic Commission of Migration Association	NGO specialising in intervention with vulnerable groups such as migrants, refugees and people at risk of social exclusion
La Rueda, Cultural and Social Association	Aims to improve the quality of life of most vulnerable populations. The work of the association is focused on educational intervention, promoting youth as agents of social change and labour competences and developing of professional skills

* Here listed are CSOs with agreements or public contracts to manage municipal resources

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Coordination and cooperation at municipal level

Madrid seeks to achieve coordinated action between its entities operating at municipal level.

The Subsidy Strategic Plan 2016-2018 establishes a framework for co-operation between the Madrid City Council and a number of non-governmental organisations as well as the Bar Association of Madrid. The Municipal Information and Guidance Office for the Integration of Migrants (Oficina Municipal de Información y Orientación para la Integración de Población Inmigrante) provides comprehensible information on registration, health card, residency, family reunification, regularisation and information on aliens as well as schooling, nationality and recognition of qualifications.

Coordination and cooperation with regional and national levels

Six ministries are involved in coordinating national migration policies and actions. The High Council on Migration Policy coordinates actions of public bodies in the field of migrant integration. This council is a collegiate body chaired by the head of the Secretary of State for Migration of the Ministry of Employment and Social Security and which is composed of those representatives designated by the ministerial departments, the Autonomous Communities and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

Cooperation on migration governance between regional and municipal level in Madrid is particularly operative. Recently, the City of Madrid has worked alongside national and regional governments to set out specific interventions to improve the living conditions of the population of Cañada Real Galiana where 7,283 people live in a total of 2,537 buildings.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Madrid City Council engages in several international networks, partnerships and initiatives. Among these are the most relevant ones related for migrant integration

include UCLG, the Observatories Network for the Participatory Development, the International Association for Intercultural Education, the Network of European Cities, Xarxa FP, International Coalition of Cities Against Racism, Eurocities and the Global Network of Friendly Cities with Elderly People.

PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION

In the last Coexistence Survey run by the Madrid local council in 2009, the public perception of migration proved to be quite positive, particularly in comparison with other Mediterranean countries. Since then, the 2015 Survey on Social and Intercultural Coexistence in Territories with High Diversity reveals that there is general acceptance towards the migrant population and a large sector of citizenship declares not to have any suspicion toward ethnic or religious minorities. However, a nuance view suggests that a concept of first and second class citizenship arises.

The rather positive outlook among Spanish population towards migration has been reinforced by further research.

MIGRANTS' ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

	Education and vocational training	Employment and entrepreneurship	Social affairs	Protection against discrimination	Housing	Political participation and inclusion in local decision-making processes
Competence	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly	Partly
Implementation instrument	Educational and Vocational Training Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madrid Employment Agency Trade and Entrepreneurship Office Punto de Atención al Emprendedor Centre for the Attention for the Entrepreneur 	The Municipal Information and Orientation Offices for Immigrant Integration are information points to promote migrants' social integration in Madrid based on social and intercultural coexistence. They are directly managed by <i>La Rueda Association</i> within the District Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and Orientation Municipal Office for the Integration of Immigrants Municipal Service of Legal Orientation on Immigration Issues and for Racism, Xenophobia, Homophobia and Transphobia Cases 	Municipal Company for Housing and Land Use	Madrid Forum for Dialogue and Coexistence is an electoral council of immigration, attached to the family and social services division
Policies and projects relevant to migrants' integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Municipal programme Socio-educational and Employment Support for Teenagers (ASPA) brings a set of educational, training, counselling, prevention of violence and employment support actions that are aimed at compensating the personal, family and social deficits of young people who are at risk The Municipal Service of translation of texts and telephone interpretation facilitates the translation of texts and interpretation by telephone in at least nine foreign languages The Social Community Centre Casino de la Reina implements the Algarabía Project provides basic Spanish learning and culture Residence San Ildefonso is a boarding school for 75 minors from families with socio-economic problems, including many immigrant children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service for Orientation and Labour Insertion of Immigrants acts as a labour market mediator between job seekers and businesses through training activities and working group sessions, as well as individualised counselling, trainings and working group activities. A valid residence and work permits are required to access these services Migrant entrepreneurs could access all legal and administrative information required to establish an enterprise and/or start up initiative in both the Trade and Entrepreneurship Office as well as the Centre for the Attention for the Entrepreneur Programme of Socio-labour Intervention with High-Risk Families which, through integral intervention, allows support activities for labour and social inclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The service Madrid free of health exclusion where immigrants in an irregular situation have access to detailed information about how and where they could get a complete medical service, through what is called Non-insured Foreign Resident as well as an Identification Code for the patient The Municipal Program of Attention to Homeless People and, in particular, its Municipal Campaign against the Cold which aims at reinforcing the social and sanitary services during the winter months for homeless living in the city Municipal Social Services, specifically the Samur Social Health Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Madrid Diversity Management Unit is the unit of the Municipal Police that oversees incidents and hate crimes, as well as attending to the victims The Service of Intercultural Coexistence in Barrios is a municipal entity managed by La Rueda Association that provides mediation and conflict resolution Information and legal counselling is provided by the Counselling Service for the Attention of Hate Crime Victims The legal assistance group against racism and xenophobia, created by the Service of Legal Guidance in the Field of Immigration and in Cases of Racism, Xenophobia, Homophobia and Transphobia. Legal support programmes and monitoring is provided by CSOs such as the quarterly news bulletin 'Equality, Diversity and Non-Discrimination' by Accem NGO or the Observatory for Hate Crimes against Homeless People (Hatento) by the Rais Foundation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mortgage Intermediary Service for individuals and families who have difficulties with their mortgage payments and are at risk of losing their residence This is complemented by the General Community Social Services that deals with housing issues through social services Programme of Socio-labour Intervention with High-Risk Families covers possible guidance on judicial procedures related to unpaid income, mortgage executions and crimes of usurpation Socio-Educational Intervention Service to accompany people in the Housing Integration in the Marconi Neighbourhood and in Other Areas in the Villaverde District by the Raices Foundation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Madrid Forum for Dialogue and Coexistence acts as an interlocutor vis-à-vis the city Council, making proposals in related areas to the municipal Council The Platform All Equal, All Citizens formed by more than 40 organisations, asking for the suppression of all the legal obstacles that hinder access to the active and passive suffrage of immigrants and not to limit this right to certain agreements of reciprocity between countries
Migrants' access	The access to the general education system for immigrants in the city of Madrid is free and compulsory up to the age of 16, irrespective of their residence status and all minors are expected and supported to attend and participate in education services	Access to these services are open to legally-residing migrants in equal conditions as Spanish citizens	Municipal registration (empadronamiento) plays a key role for migrants' access to services either directed at the population at large or those designed specifically for the migrant community such as the foreigners' identity card, work permit healthcare, and others	Legal support programs and monitoring includes foreign beneficiaries, independently of their residency status or legal situation	Access to these services are open to legally-residing migrants in equal conditions as Spanish citizens but no specific programmes exist for them. Monitoring includes foreign beneficiaries	Foreign nationals fulfilling certain conditions have the right to vote in local elections. This includes nationals of countries of the European Union and nationals of countries with which Spain has signed agreements: Bolivia, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Korea, Ecuador, Iceland, Norway, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago
Comments	Madrid city have only competencies on education to collaborate with the educational authorities (the Autonomous Community of Madrid) in the financial support for families in vulnerable situations through loans and grants and holiday schools to facilitate the conciliation	Non-EU foreign workers who want to register as professionally self-employed must be older than 16 years and fulfil a series of administrative requirements such as authorisation of temporary residence and work. However, certain obstacles for the concession of these have been pointed out by organisations	Access to the Spanish General Health System was subject to very relevant changes, since 2012. In 2015, the city has compensated for a gap in medical assistance for all migrants by going beyond national provisions and offering migrants in irregular situation access beyond emergency health centres.	According to CSOs, in 2015 most reported cases of conflicts and racist attacks in the city involved public and private security forces. They have been documented as institutional racism which is supposed to be one of the main areas of concern in Madrid, especially in relation with possible situations of racial profiling and degrading and discriminatory treatment in the Aluche Centre for the internment for foreigners (CIE)	In Madrid, rental housing continues to be scarce and expensive, leading to residential exclusion. Immigrants' economic situation on arrival, receiving low wages and the high cost of rentals, complicate the access to decent housing and contribute to subleasing during the early years of stay	