

# Summary

## **Integration and interculturalism: study of migratory journeys and subjective integration amongst the non-Community foreign population in the city of Barcelona**

Sarai Samper, Raquel Moreno

Work began in 2008 to draw up a Municipal Plan for Interculturalism in Barcelona by commissioning a statistical study aimed at answering four questions about integration and the social relations that immigrants establish in our city:

1. How have social and economic conditions changed for foreign residents in the city over the last few years?
2. What degree of socio-cultural integration have immigrants in Barcelona attained?
3. To what degree do immigrants identify with and consider themselves subjectively satisfied by the city of Barcelona?
4. And, finally, what links exist between immigrants' economic, socio-cultural and subjective integration?

## **Interculturalism. Definition, specificity and dimensions**

Carlos Giménez

This article comprises a summary of the author's works on interculturalism with relation to migrant and indigenous contexts since 1989 under the Autonomous University of Madrid's Migration and Multiculturalism Programme. The first section outlines the beginnings of this intellectual exercise through research into immigration and discussions of intercultural education and of how the intercultural perspective matured notably through the debate on multiculturalism and interculturalism in which the author took part as a consultant in Guatemala. The second section deals with the conceptual grounds for the intercultural approach, and includes works published since 1996.

Interculturalism, as a model for managing cultural diversity, should be fostered within society as a whole, embracing all types of society, whatever their nature or degree of cultural diversity. As occurs with all regulatory and evaluative focuses on society, the intercultural approach can only be consolidated through a critical process of debate. The author points particularly in this case to the acritical stance predominantly adopted in Europe in this regard, whilst arguing that interculturalism should be seen as a new form of cultural pluralism, which replaces as a critical complement that which preceded multiculturalism. This new version of the text forms part of the author's cooperation with Barcelona City Council as a member of the

Advisory Committee for the process of drawing up the Municipal Plan for Interculturalism.

## **From the multi-racial city to the multi-raced city: culture and practice in interculturalism**

Amaia Izaola, Imanol Zubero

This article takes as its starting point the structurally diversified nature of modern cities. Agreeing with Bauman, the authors consider that the cities are places full of unknown people (strangers to each other) who live in close proximity to one another. They also note that the diversity of our cities has increased enormously due to the phenomenon of migration. In response to this intensification in the diversity of identities and lifestyles, there is a need to practice multiculturalism. Multiculturalism goes beyond mere recognition of the plurality to be found in our cities or promoting peaceful co-existence amongst different social groups. On the contrary, it entails a proactive attitude, creating and proposing new opportunities to enable urban life to flourish and manifest itself in all its diversity, exuberant and agonistic. We need to benefit from urban spaces in which different individuals and groups come together in order to promote practices of intercultural coexistence based on recognising what unites us, not what separates us.

## **Drafting policies to accommodate cultural diversity in the city of Barcelona**

Ricard Zapata

Barcelona has always been home to a diversified society. This diversity has been increased in recent years by the arrival of people from the European Union and as a result of contemporary migrations. These phenomena have generated new dynamics related to new classes of diversity, such as language, religion, culture and place of origin, added to those that already existed: gender, age, education and socio-economic standing. These new situations of diversity require political intervention in order to manage their dynamics, their relations and, especially, to help bring into being a context that provides opportunities for all cultural expressions.

Within the framework of European Year of Intercultural Dialogue, the measures carried out by Barcelona City Council's Institute of Culture included putting forward a proposal to the Interdisciplinary Research Group on Immigration for a study to-

wards drafting a policy to accommodate diversity, to be included in Barcelona City Council's cultural policy agenda.

### **Intercultural co-existence in the urban public space**

**Mikel Aramburu**

The issue of the public space is gaining in importance in public opinion and political agendas today. This is the result changes in both social uses and regulations applied by municipal authorities in response to an increase—partly objective, partly perceived—in conflicts in such spaces.

The urban public space, particularly in the large cities, has always been subject to tensions and conflicts between different functions and stakeholders with different uses and interests. However, the consensus and understanding that, *grosso modo*, operated until recently in regulating co-existence in urban spaces has dissolved now to a large extent, to the extent that harmony in the public space is being confronted by a series of ever more complex challenges. Growing socio-cultural heterogeneity affects the policies that are brought to bear in the public space, as they can no longer simply seek to meet mass demand, aimed at large, supposedly homogeneous groups, but must juggle with diverse, at times contradictory demands whilst at the same time seeking to preserve the qualities that go to define the concept of the public space: equality in conditions of access and enjoyment of such spaces.

This article discusses co-existence in the urban public space is a society marked by countless social, cultural and identity divisions. Starting with a conceptual discussion of the implications of speaking about intercultural co-existence, it then goes on to examine the transformations that have occurred in forms concerning sociability and use of the urban space in contemporary western societies before focusing on different keys for interpretation (materialist, culturalist and constructivist) of conflict in the urban public.

### **The resident foreign population in Barcelona. Evolution and characteristics**

**Javier Asensio, Cristina CárceI**

This article presents the main figures relating to the population of people of foreign nationality resident in Barcelona. Using statistics from the municipal census, the first section surveys the evolution of the migrant population, breaking these figures

down by district. The second section then compares the population pyramids for the years 2001 and 2008 with regard to the resident population of both Spanish and foreign nationality, whilst the third focuses on data relating to the different nationalities. Finally, figures are presented on the evolution of the foreign population by district and nationality, closing with data describing certain characteristics of the foreign population (composition of households, births and marriages, education systems and unemployed population).

### **Barcelona, immigration and sports cultures: a study to determine criteria for sports intervention and promotion**

**Martí Niubó, Bruno Avelar**

The City of Barcelona's Strategic Sports Plan stresses the need to facilitate and promote physical and sporting activity amongst the entire population, considering such opportunities as generating quality of life and health, as well as models for citizen participation and social integration.

In recent years, the arrival of immigrant collectives with very different characteristics has presented a challenge to existing municipal sports promotion policy. With the aim of clarifying this situation and preparing the ground for future intervention, the Barcelona Institute for Sport launched the study "Barcelona, Immigration and Sports Cultures: a study to determine criteria for sports intervention and promotion", which was drawn up over the 2006-2008 period using a participatory research methodology, working with immigrants and associations.

The article begins by presenting the reality of immigration in Barcelona, with specific attention to sporting practices amongst this population group (taking into account sporting habits and barriers and demands pointed out by the immigrant population immigrant with regard to such activity). Finally, consideration is given to the principles for a policy to promote sport in Barcelona.

### **Promoting contraception amongst local and immigrant women in Barcelona: intermediate analysis of the SIRIAN project**

**Elia Diez**

Reproductive health indicators in Barcelona have changed as a result of the considerable migratory influx in recent years. Rates

of voluntary abortion and teenage pregnancy are considerably higher amongst immigrant women.

The SIRIAN project was set up to combat social inequalities in health linked to cultural diversity through specific intervention. Its objectives are to increase use of reproductive health services and knowledge about contraception amongst women resident in two neighbourhoods in the city. The scheme, launched in 2006, is based on individual interviews at health or social service centres or in the home, conducted by trained nurses.

The interviewees receive advice, information about contraception, safe sex and access to methods, sexual and reproductive health centres and specially designed material. Before the intervention, needs assessment is carried out through twelve focus groups in the community. This assessment is based on a controlled random trial.

This preliminary needs assessment enables identification of the principal characteristics, tastes and requirements amongst the different communities demanding access to information and care with regard to sexual and reproductive health. The intermediary results obtained from the study show a significant increase in knowledge about emergency contraceptive methods, with no difference between local and immigrant women.

### **Intercultural Mediation at Barcelona City Council**

Lola Rodríguez Muriel, Cesc Mas, Fatiha Rabehi, Ismael Clavero, Mohamed El Mouaouid, Mohamed Essalhi, Yu-Chin Li, Carlos Jaén

This article introduces the Intercultural Mediation Service, part of Barcelona City Council Social Services. It begins by explaining the origins of the service, the principles that inspire it and its main operational characteristics.

There follows an analysis of intercultural mediation under Social Services, including the establishment and promotion of facilities where different parties in terms of origins, values and beliefs can meet, listen to each other, enter into dialogue and reach understanding.

Finally, the article presents a series of reflections on the future of mediation as a key discipline in managing multicultural situations, placing the accent on mediation as a differentiated, much broader resource than conventional language translation and interpreting.

### **The Religious Affairs Office: religious diversity and social cohesion**

Cristina Monteys

Religious diversity is a complex phenomenon that Barcelona City Council approaches from a lay perspective, with the accent on civil rights. The Religious Affairs Office is a service that works to safeguard the right to religious freedom (and its practical manifestation, freedom of worship) through three basic lines of action: relations with religious communities, advice and support for municipal bodies over issues connected to religion and the promotion of religious freedom. The Office intervenes in cases where these rights may have been infringed, as well as launching initiatives aimed at raising knowledge and awareness about the different religions in the city and fostering the integration of all religious communities.

### **Municipal education action in Barcelona, in favour of interculturalism and social cohesion**

Marleny Colmenares

The mission of the City Education Project (PEC) is to construct an integrated education network, informing about everything relevant to education in the city and make this information accessible, setting trends in educational action, coordinating and promoting educational processes to optimise resources through institutional cooperation, fostering cohesion amongst educational territories at different levels, detecting new problems and seeking ways of resolving them.

The Ninth Barcelona City Education Project Seminar, which focuses on the theme of “Education, interculturalism and social cohesion”, takes place as part of celebrations for European Year of Intercultural Dialogue, in which our city is a partner. The chosen theme is linked to the objective that “Barcelona is and will be in future a cultural melting-pot”, a statement from the declaration approved last year at the PEC plenary meeting on “Civil commitment to education at the service of social cohesion”. This article reviews the agreements reached by the education community in its commitment to the Barcelona City Education Project through a participatory process.

### From the Diablers del Carmel to Foc

Jaume Quiles

This article explains the growth of the group Els Diablers del Carmel, active in the revival, consolidation, creation and development of the culture of fire. These “Devils” seek to promote participation in popular culture by the populace in general, as well as by certain collectives. Over the years, then, other groups have joined in this movement: children, young people and, more recently, immigrants from the T’ls tukem percussion group. In this case, it was a question of bringing in new members from a group already in existence. The final result is the consolidation of a new collective with its own personality, one that has been enriched by forging links with and gaining insight into new and different realities.

### Language training for immigrants at Barcelona Centre for Linguistic Normalisation: learning about the environment

Assumpta Escolà, Jordi Font, Toni Mataix, Gemma Teixidó

Barcelona Centre for Linguistic Normalisation develops a language training plan providing, at basic levels, a model for teaching the use of Catalan, enabling pupils to learn about their environment and become integrated into the city as they undertake instrumental learning of the Catalan language. This education project takes place in the frame of programmes to extend the use of Catalan promoted by the Consortium for Linguistic Normalisation.

In order to achieve the objectives established for this education project, five strategic elements are formulated: values generated by the teaching project; new teaching materials; courses adapted to specific groups; provision of complementary activities; and participation in the “language volunteer” programme.

### The Shere Rom Project: educational facilities for using the new technologies in community development

José Luis Lalueza, Isabel Crespo, M. Jose Luque

The Shere Rom Project in Barcelona is an initiative aimed at developing intergenerational and intercultural educational communities that promote collaborative learning practices supported by the use of information and communication technologies. The resulting facilities enable children from the community to

complete tasks or create short digital narratives in cooperation with university students. In its original design, the initiative was developed through cooperation with a Gypsy association, focusing on encouraging members of this social group to take part as project managers. But this has not made it a project exclusively for Gypsies; rather, it has adopted a decidedly intercultural approach (Crespo, Lalueza, Sanchez & Portell, 2005; Lalueza, Crespo, Bria, Sánchez & Luque, 2005).

In this article, we describe two of the project practice communities, set up through an agreement with the Autonomous University of Barcelona, Barcelona Municipal Council for the Participation of Gypsy People and the Gypsy associations in two of the city’s neighbourhoods: Gràcia and Bon Pastor. In the first, the activities take place at the premises of Gràcia Gypsy Union outside school times, whilst in the second the venue is the Bernat de Boil State School, and the activities go ahead during normal school times, forming part of the curriculum, with participation by teachers. It is the same model, but one whose flexibility enables it to be adapted to very different environments.

### The right to indifference

Victòria Camps

From multiculturalism we have moved on to speak of interculturalism, a more integrating concept. In any case, the new concept continues to emphasise that integration or cohesion is needed for cultures, not people.

In this article, the question is whether this is the best way of advancing towards greater equality of opportunity. What most discriminate are economic and social differences, and economic and social criteria, more than cultural ones, are those that can help us to combat discrimination. The goal should be to create universal conditions in which everyone has the same rights, rather than group differentiation. That is why the right to indifference rather than the right to be different is promoted.

### The Municipal Plan for Interculturalism: why now?

Dani de Torres

Within the framework of European Year of Intercultural Dialogue, we launched the process of drawing up a Municipal Plan for Interculturalism with the aim of including the principal of interculturalism as a fundamental variable in establishing

municipal policy as a whole. Education, culture, security, town planning, trade etc; all these spheres need to take increasing diversity into account, and the challenges this poses, making a clear criterion in policy that it should facilitate positive contact and interaction amongst citizens.

### **What is an intercultural city?**

**Ramin Jahanbegloo**

In countries where they have been predominant, assimilationist and multiculturalist models of integration have been sources of intolerance, deepening divisions and even provoking violent conflict. Democratic integration policy is faced by the challenge of promoting authentic intercultural dialogue, one based on symmetrical interaction by social groups from different religious and cultural contexts that recognise each other as equals. Intercultural cities are those in which all ethnocultural groups accept responsibility for adapting their systems of social behaviour to those of other communities. The success of the intercultural city also depends on its capacity to benefit from the strong points of each group. Finally, rather than focusing on differences, the intercultural city concentrates on what the different cultures can do together in the shared space. If properly managed, cultural diversity can be a source of innovation, creativity and initiative, a positive force to generate new resources and energy for the development of cities like the Barcelona of the 21st century.