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The Urban Lab of Europe !

The B-MINCOME project Journal N° 3

Project led by the city of Barcelona



**URBAN
POVERTY**



The B-MINCOME project

The **B-MINCOME** project will tackle poverty and social inequality concentrated in nine neighbourhoods in the north-eastern part of the city. The area has a disengaged population with low income, high unemployment and early school leaving rates. Through the deployment of participation and empowerment activities and the design of randomised controlled trials, the project will test the impact of different typologies of Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI). Ethnographic research will help to understand motivations, values, and narratives of the target groups but also to gain insight on how they experience the change of receiving GMI, and its subsequent impact. The findings will be used to prototype different models of GMI (including a system for a local digital currency) and to define and implement modular services (health, education, employment) along with empowerment initiatives for the different categories of recipients. Beyond the formal partnership, the project brings together a large group of stakeholders including municipal institutes for education and social services, the metropolitan and regional governments as well as the Chamber of Commerce.

Partnership

- Ajuntament de Barcelona
- The Young Foundation - Think Thank
- IVALUA. Catalan Institute of Public Policy Evaluation - Research centre
- Autonomous University of Barcelona. IGOP. Institute of Governance and Public Policies - University
- UPC. Polytechnic University of Catalonia - University
- NOVA. Center for Social Innovation - NGO

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1. Executive Summary

The average unemployment rate in the European Union (EU) was 7.1% in April 2018¹ and although this is said to be the best rate since 2008 crisis, countries such as Spain are still ranking high on unemployment: Spain (14,9% in September 2018)². In the case of Catalunya the unemployment rate fell from 11.39% to 10.63% in the third quarter of 2018 which means that Catalunya is leading in the fall of unemployment in Spain also thanks to Barcelona, the most thriving city in the region, where the average of unemployment is sensibly lower, compared to the national average, ranking 8,48 %. However, the city is still very divided with some neighbourhoods steadily remaining pockets of poverties where the level of unemployment reaches or supersedes the national rate. The area of Eix Besos where BMINCOME EU UIA pilot is implemented, is among the most deprived.

The challenge faced by the Municipality of Barcelona, as for many other European cities, is to make sure that such socio-economic disparities, more soaring and visible in certain neighbourhoods, are addressed and dealt in a way that they do not reproduce themselves in other parts of town. For this reason, the Municipality of Barcelona has implemented a series of actions city-wide fighting social inequalities to which BMINCOME is contributing to for the above mentioned areas.

The BMINCOME pilot which combines guaranteed minimum income as Municipal Inclusion Support (SMI) with active social and employment inclusion policies in ten neighbourhoods of the Eix Besòs³ is at its second year of implementation. The active social policies are four: Policy 1: Training programme and Employment Plans; Policy 2: Promoting the Social, Solidarity and Cooperative Economy; Policy 3 Housing grants and subsidies for renting out rooms and Policy 4 Community participation.

Policy 1 is advancing full speed, and showing positive outcomes proving trainings and a year contract to 130 people former long term unemployed⁴, through neighbourhood based projects. The length of these contracts signed with the participation of Barcelona Activa, the public organisation responsible for boosting economic policies and local development, has allowed to regularise the status of 22 undocumented migrants with the collaboration of SAIER (Service Centre For Immigrants, Emigrants And Refugees) and other organisations. The success of this approach lays in the capacity to design, manage and implement 22 small scale projects of training for skills and jobs opportunities measured on the needs of the neighbourhoods. These results from a peer-to-peer and collaborative governance system, linking the Department of Strategy and Innovation at Barcelona City Council's Area of Social Rights together Barcelona Activa, Consorci

¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/8939932/3-31052018-AP-EN.pdf/a5d2c7ec-01c3-4cf8-ba33-a2ccadd91b93>

² <https://datosmacro.expansion.com/paro>

³ Ciutat Meridiana, Vallbona, Torre Baró, Roquetes, Trinitat Nova, Trinitat Vella, Baró de Viver, Bon Pastor, Verneda-La Pau and Besòs-Maresme

d'Educació de Barcelona, NGOs and others Municipality department.

The policy is divided into six thematic axis, within which there are the 22 projects (called lots) managed by contracted NGO. The thematic axis are: (a) Refurbishment and maintenance; b) environment and sustainability; c) promotion of economic activity and trade; d) Leisure, dynamism and coexistence; e) Nutrition f) Nutrition and community health. The Axis are selected by the municipality as key for the socio-economic development of the neighbourhoods located in the 3 districts of Eix Besos.

This Journal respond to the question of explaining the structure of Active Social Policy 1 while narrating, as personal account, the implementation on the ground. In the first part, the Journal report four diaries based on the encounters with social workers and beneficiaries of three of the six thematic axis. The second part will focus on describing the Active Social Policy 1 structure, the processes and actors involved in the design and implementation, and its current state of advancement. Some considerations will constitute the closing remarks.

⁴ Data from interviews to Pere Sala Medico, Policy 1 team Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, October 2018

2. Active policy 1.

Meeting the projects

2.1 Skills and jobs about healthy nutrition in San Marti district

The policy 1 thematic axis on nutrition is about guaranteeing the coverage of nutritional and nutritional needs for vulnerable people with access difficulties (households, the elderly, children, etc.) by supporting the resources in the territory in the distribution of food and meals, home deliveries, awareness raising activities and socialization workshops.

The thematic axis covers the areas of Sant Andreu and Sant Marti, with foreseen 5 beneficiaries per area and it is managed by the Fundació Futura

A meeting at neighbourhood center in the district of San Marti means arriving to a part of town, outside the tourist beaten tracks of Barcelona. The center is located on a long road, Passeig de la Verneda: on one side multi-storey residential bricks buildings and on the other side a long wall with scratched murals hiding the railway-line cutting the residential area from the Poligono Industrial de Montsolis. We are in Trajana: housing, greeneries, a deserted playground, large parking lots, silent roads and the neighbourhood center still closed. Too early. My appointment is with Fundació Futur, the NGO contracted by the Municipality to manage the Policy 1 Thematic Axis Nutrition in the districts of Sant Andreu and San Marti.

While waiting for the social workers to arrive, I happen to drop by at the local bar at the corner.

Luis is the owner, showing proudly behind the counter the poster of his 8 year old son as the boxer, the “rocky gitano”. The neighbourhood is inhabited by gitanos families who lived in this



area for generations. Two regular customers say that they are a strong and tied community united by the evangelist church down the road where they pray 2 hours a day because “we love Christ”.



The center is now open and there I meet R. and L. working in the healthy food social policy axis in the neighbourhood of San Marti, together with Elisabet and Christina social workers of the NGO Fundacio Futur⁵. This Axis is meant to train and employ 5 people in San Marti and the same amount in San Andreu. The San Marti, in reality has only three out of five beneficiaries (two others may join on a later stage), among which R. and L.. They are both strong and lively women, both mother of three, both long time residents in San Marti where they spent the last years as unemployed. A family-run business that made them working in the past vending clothes at the open air market did not suffice to feed the whole family anymore. "People do not buy clothes anymore at the market, they prefer chains shops, it is cheaper". R and L are gitanos, they speak at

home a language they would never dare to speak to gagè, "we need to keep it secret so you will not understand us".

R and L have been selected among the participants to BMINCOME to join policy1. L. joined the training from the beginning since Spring 2018. The training was about learning the basic of healthy nutrition, the meaning of proteins, enzymes and what it means having a balanced and healthy diet. In parallel the participants have classes of Castelliano and Catalan, when appropriate, informatics and sometime basics of mathematics.

R. received a letter at home from the Municipality of Barcelona inviting her family to join a neighbourhood meeting where BMINCOME was first introduced to the local population.

⁵ <https://www.futur.cat>



Social workers known to her, encourage R. to join the project and so she did.

L. has access to BMINCOME with the option Conditioned, namely with the obligation to attend to at least 80% of the training time, and R. with the option “Non conditioned”, namely with no obligation for participation; despite that she remarks that even if not obliged by the “non-conditioned” option she really wants to follow everything is offered “ it is a unique opportunity offered to me”.

“it is the first time for us to work, outside our families, and we enjoy this job very much, we want to continue”; R and L as part of the BMINCOME, they receive a SMI and have one year contract with Barcelona Active to conduct campaigns or work in refectories in the neighbourhood in the civic centers (Casals), in the neighbourhood centers of the municipalities and other public structures.

The workshop teaching about healthy food is in the Casal Infantil El Drac a neighbourhood center for kids and their family. R and L prepare the food, mostly fruit, and invited the kids in, who will cut, eat and have a small class on why fruits is good for their development. Other participants to the Active Social policy 1 on nutrition will work with elderly in the neighbourhoods.

The training will grant R. and L. a certificate of participation; they have now a full time job of 8 hours, 5 days a week including the training hours for a year.

“We like really like this job and we want to continue. It gave us the illusion of imagining to work like this for the future, but what would happen at the end of the project?”.

2.2 Training on Refurbishment in San Marti

The policy 1 thematic axis on “Adjustment” is divided into two main areas about a) arrangement and maintenance of facilities, public spaces and private spaces for public use, and more in general premises of neighbourhood based associations. b) Arrangement tasks (painting and rehabilitation works) of common spaces of neighboring communities in the framework of interventions in favor of improving coexistence and local security and the creation of quality community relationships

The work into axis “Adjustment” covers the areas of Sant Andreu, Nou Barris and Sant Marti, managed by three local NGO namely APRISE CAT EI, Formació i Treball, Fundació Privada, Trinijova with foreseen 41 beneficiaries.

“It all started when we have been contacted by phone and by letter, informing us about Bincome”:

This was the first step for four beneficiaries of the training and job managed by the NGO Trinijova in San Marti.

I have met them at the end of their working day in a centre for elderly people located in a tranquil dead end road in San Marti. They had spent their day doing repainting work of the living room and the entrance of the Casal de Gent Joan Maragall.





The classes in painting and refurbishment, maintenance, security against risks at work, informatics et al. took their initial training time for a period of 3 months. The initial training programme is delivered by the Consorcio de Education de Barcelona and this is preparatory to the 1 year working contract of 7,30 h per day, 5 days a week, in the frame of BMINCOME with Barcelona Activa. After the basic training with the Consorcio, the Foundation Trinijova is in charge of providing and managing further training and support. “ For example, Trinijova in charge to cover two technical modules in painting e.g. for anti-humidity and anti-slip. At the same time it delivers or suggests additional training, according to individual needs, in what we call transversal knowledge such as working in team, security, family economies and planning,

language, communication,” Narcis Miranda, head of Trinijova.

“I joined the project because I simply need and want to work! ... but some people did not because at the beginning they did not trust the project not really understanding what was it about.”

The workers come from different paths of life. Born in Spain, Guinea Equatorial et al. with a past as workers in construction sites, as vigilantes or active in informal economies: all four have in common a residence permit in Barcelona, and years of unemployment.

“With this project my whole family benefits: I am father of 5 children, we are gitanos travellers and we have been living 7/8 years here in Spain, in the past in Turkey, some others years in Romania, France etc. My wife is Russian and at home we

⁶ “Sin papeles”, residence status is irregular, as they do neither possess a residence permit nor the papers that would provide them with the possibility of obtaining it. [...] In Spain most migrants register officially in the Padron municipal (municipal registration office) with an address, in spite of not being in possession of a residence or a working permit. As such, de facto residence is provable, and it might even be held that thereby people obtain a certain degree of “status” in the form of an officially documented relationship with the State. Sril, as long as somebody is not in possession of a state issued residence or work permit, his/her situation remains precarious and s/he lives in limbo.” Jüssen, L. (2017). Migration Citizenship Labour: Latin American World-Makers Resisting Crisis in Madrid. Springer.

speak many languages, but we were sin papeles⁶ (undocumented) in Spain. I was collecting metal in the trash to make ends meet at home. I am not afraid to say it. With this project my status in Spain has been regularised, and now it is all easier: I have a proper contract, health security, my children are regularised and beside training for the job I have classes in Catalan and Castilian to improve my language”.⁷

Other beneficiaries have been unemployed for three-four years, and the classes help them to learn new or improve their previous knowledge. Once a month they have practice in different neighbourhood centres. It is the NGO, in collaboration with Barcelona Activa,

the Department of Strategy and Innovation at Barcelona City Council’s Area of Social Rights and the local administration at district level to suggest the places such as libraries, centre of elderly, municipal premises where the workers in Policy 1 can exercise their practices.

For many BMINCOME is a project, but for those on the ground, it means an opportunity for a new start. The four workers of Foundation TriniJova feel privileged to be part of BIMINCOME and they are already thinking ahead after the end of their contract: “ one year contract is good but you cannot plan with it. May be we can continue to work together as small group or may be not”.

2.3 How BMINCOME links training and jobs with regularisation of undocumented migrants

At the centre of the Fundació Formació i Treball, I am meeting seven BMINCOME beneficiaries with Laura Pinebart and her two colleagues working at the NGO Fundació Formació i Treball⁸. Together with NGO TriniJove, and APRISE CAT Elm The FUndacio, Formaciò i Trebalò are contracted by the Municipality of Barcelona and Barcelona Activa in the BMINCOME for the axis on Refurbishment. Laura is managing the training and job in Policy 1 for painting maintenance, repair works and coexistence in the Besos area.

The total number of beneficiaries to this lot 11 of the foreseen 14 with a contract of 1 year until September/October 2019. They are of different

ages: the oldest mid-thirties and the youngest just turned eighteen.

All are men, except one. Coming from Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Spain, their life stories bringing them to BMINCOME are the most disparate. Some had no previous working experience, few worked in the construction sector or in agriculture and others in the black market such as manteros (street vendors so called for their practice of spreading goods on cloth sheets the can easily be folded into a makeshift bag)⁹. Y. comes from Gambia and he has been living in Spain for the last 4 years. He arrived illegally and spent his first years at CEPAIM¹⁰ a Spain- wide foundation with a centre in Barcelona.

⁷ the interviewee speaks already very good Spanish and helps me to understand his story translating into different languages.

⁸ The mission of the Foundation is to facilitate access to the labor market of people at risk of social exclusion while managing and dignifying the delivery of essential products to families with low economic resources.

<https://www.formacioitreball.org>

⁹ <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/09/02/world/europe/spain-street-vendors-migrants.html>

¹⁰ CEPAIM is a foundation with several centres all over Spain. The Cepaim promotes “a model of an inclusive and intercultural society that facilitates full access to citizenship rights of the most vulnerable people in our society and, especially, of migrants, developing policies to combat any form of social exclusion and collaborating in the development of the local territories and the countries of origin of the migrants”. The Center in Barcelona CEPAIM provides several services such as temporary accommodation, support to victims of discrimination and violence, mediation. cultural activities and training. For more see <http://cepaim.org/fundacion/centros-cepaim/barcelona/>

M., from Ghana, reached Barcelona in 2010, after several trainings in the culinary and agricultural sector, he had hard time to find a job. When he finally got a job in the outskirts of Barcelona picking olives, it took him sometime to find out that this contract was a false one. The stories of many of these beneficiaries are often expedients and strategies in juggling between precarious jobs with short term contracts, trainings -that despite the good intentions are not leading to a proper working positions-, informal economies and black market.

All of them in this project, except two people were undocumented migrants, Sans Papeles¹¹: Spain's immigration management policy is based on a visa system¹², except in cases of immigrants coming from countries with which Spain has bilateral agreements or from European Union Member States¹³.

They all registered their domicile in Barcelona but they do not have a permit to work; and if they do not have a job they are not entitled to be regularised long term, namely to exit the precarious condition of being an undocumented



¹¹ see notes on Send papeles Jüssen, L. (2017). Migration Citizenship Labour: Latin American World-Makers Resisting Crisis in Madrid. Springer.

¹² [Organic Law on the Rights and Freedoms of Foreigners in Spain and their Social Integration 4/2000]. Ley Orgánica 4/2000, de 11 de enero, sobre Derechos y Libertades de los Extranjeros en España y su Integración Social (LODLE), Boletín Oficial del Estado (B.O.E), Jan. 12, 2000, as amended by Organic Law 2/2009, <http://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2000-544>.

¹³ The LODLE establishes a visa requirement to enter and stay for an intended purpose in the country, which is classified according to the following types of visas: transit; short-stay; residence; residence and work; seasonal residence and work; and study and research. <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/citizenship-pathways/spain.php>

migrant. In this catch-22 logic, the contract with BMINCOME offers a solution. Usually contract with Barcelona Activa in similar cases are of a maximum of 6 months, and according to the Spanish law this would not be sufficient to fulfil the criteria for regularisation. Instead within the frame of BMINCOME the contract can be extended to one year for 40 h a week and with this option the procedures for regularisation can be fulfilled.

BMINCOME in accordance with the Department of Planning and Innovation of the Social Rights Area of the City of Barcelona, the SAIER (Service Centre For Immigrants, Emigrants And Refugees)¹⁴ and Barcelona Activa¹⁵ succeed to the regularise the status of all undocumented migrants joining the EU UIA Pilot. Because of this, “ the opportunity given by BMINCOME project is a treasure”, Laura Pinebart.

Due to the time needed to fulfil the procedural steps for regularisation, the beneficiaries joined the training in batches of 3-4 people at time starting from September this year, slightly later than the other lots of the Active Social Policy 1. At the moment, three positions to join the project are still open, since the foreseen number of participants for this lot is 14.

When the training starts, the beneficiaries are required to join for full 4 days a training on Risks prevention; afterwards they are guided by the Fundació Formació i Treball to join two different modules: one on risk at work, and a technical training on repair, painting and maintenance. Monthly, there is an additional training of 6 hours

with the Consorci d’Educació of Barcelona. At the end of the training, the beneficiaries will receive a certificate of attendance, but there is no clarity about the validity of the certificate to apply for in different contests and environments¹⁶. For the practical work during the BMINCOME contract - as for all the other lots of the Policy 1- it is the district level administration who signals the places where the labour of the trainees may be needed in the neighbourhood, usually in open public spaces and in publicly owned premises such as *centro civicos*¹⁷ and libraries.

Beside training during the contract time, it is responsibility of the Fundació Formació i Treball also to keep the documentation of assistance generated in the process, to relate to local administrations, to provide additional training hours (3 hours per week starting from November 2018 about competences, working abilities etc). Ad hoc coaching for each person, through individual interviews and tutorials involving entrepreneurs and other entities are organised to expose the beneficiaries to different stakeholders who may be crucial for their future jobs opportunities and as such to facilitate the access into the job market. This is an integral part of the approach to make sure that people -completing their contract-time within BMINCOME,- are prepared to enter ordinary job market: “each beneficiary has an individual itinerary which needs to be supported. The scope is to mobilise beneficiaries to the point that,when the project is finished- they know what to do in their future”,Laura Pinerbart, Fundació Formació i Treball.

¹⁴ <http://www.bcn.cat/novaciudadania/arees/en/saier/saier.html>

¹⁵ <http://www.barcelonactiva.cat/barcelonactiva/cat/>

¹⁶ All the interviewees in all the project of various thematic axis, have no clear information about the certificates of competencies acquired in the training of BMINCOME, as well as for the validity of the skills recognition in the open job market.

¹⁷ <http://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/centrescivics/es>

2.4 Re-booting local markets in Nou Barris: promotion of economic activity and trade

The policy 1 thematic axis on “Promotion of economic activity and trade” is about home delivery of commodity products and the reinforcement of the neighbourhood based economy of proximity.

The work into axis “Promotion of economic activity and trade” covers the areas of Sant Andreu, Nou Barris and Sant Marti, managed by two local NGOs namely Fundació Para Manel and TEB Solucions SCL with foreseen 15 beneficiaries.

“There are few cities in the world with a municipal market network like Barcelona’s: 39 food markets and 4 non-food markets, spread out in a strategic fashion. There is not one neighbourhood in the city without a market, a market which, moreover, is a faithful reflection of the area surrounding it.”¹⁸

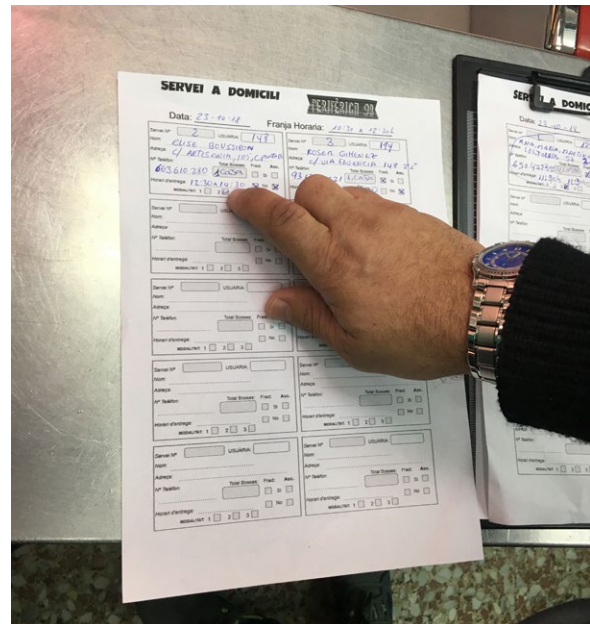
The municipal markets in Barcelona are the heart of the social and economic life in the neighbourhoods. However, consumers habits have changed: supermarket chains have took over in Barcelona as everywhere else, and the municipal markets are not competitive in terms of prices and service offered. Despite that, the Municipal Market Plan of the Ayuntamiento de Barcelona has helped to renew the premises of the Municipal markets strengthening their

peculiarities of being centrally located, easy reachable for all population and competitive in selling fresh and local produces.

The Mercado de Monserrat where the BMINCOME project axis on promotion of local trade and employment is implemented, is located in Nou Barris at the crossing of big roads, in a two storey large building with lower level small shops and the grocery market

Here the NGO Fundació Oara Manel, rooted in the neighbourhoods of Roqueta and Verduns for years, is in charge of promoting employment among BMINCOME beneficiaries, with a project that encourages the consumption of fresh and local products and promotes community participation of families in the neighbourhood.





The market is a practical solution for acquiring groceries but also for social exchange especially for elderly people with reduced mobility and at risk of isolation. Within the BMINCOME, the Fundació launches a home delivery service for those in need, limited to the neighborhoods of Les Roquetes, Verdum and La Prosperitat. Customers can register their name and address at a desk which bears the label of the Municipality of Barcelona, BMINCOME and UIA, located at the entrance of the market.

They will get a card with an ID number and a paper where they can record the number of groceries bags purchased at the stalls in the market. The bags are located into large boxes, loaded into a small electric van and delivered at home.

In this manner, people especially elderly with reduced mobility can still use the premises of the market to do their daily shopping without the burden of carrying heavy bags and in exchange the market reinforce its function of socio-economic magnet in the neighbourhood. Indeed, it is not only about easing the accessibility to the market but also a matter of encourage people

capacity to perform tiny social acts of conviviality, meeting other people in the neighbourhood and exchanging few words with the workers delivering the groceries at home.

BMINCOME beneficiaries are trained to organise and deliver in detail all the steps of this service. The promotion of economic activity and trade managed by Para Manel is supposed to train and employ 5 people, however by October 2018 only 4 have signed the contract, of which one person out of four resigned (the resigning person had a “conditioned option” to access the SMI).The beneficiaries come from Uruguay, Morocco, Colombia. As for other lots of Policy 1, beneficiaries go through a period of 3 months of basic training done by the Consorici d’Educaciò, followed up by the contract with Barcelona Activa which started this lot in June 2018 and terminates in June 2019. During this period, the beneficiaries, take part to a training not only concerning their job, but also in language classes, basic mathematics and informatics, since some of them do not have a school degree.

The contract with Barcelona Activa foresees that the beneficiaries work from Monday to Friday 8

hours. However, especially for this lot it is difficult to fulfil these criteria, because Saturday morning is the day when the market has the highest number of customers which could benefit from the service of home delivery. The rules of the contract establish that any extra hour of labour outside the Monday to Friday scheme should be calculated twice, and this creates issues both for the workers and the total amount of working hours to be distributed during the one year contract.

Due to the type of work there are peak hours where the manpower is mostly needed and other moments in which the 8h shift is even too long.

According to the interviewees from the Foundation Para Manel the practice of implementing this thematic axis shows that there is a potential mismatch in the employment timing and procedures of the current beneficiaries which are currently 3 instead of the foreseen 5: on one side they are available 8 hours per day but the 8 hours are not fully used at least not all filled with pressing tasks; on the other side, there are moments in which the delivery of the goods, -because of the peak hours purchase in the market-, requires more manpower than the actual 3 beneficiaries

to the point to the point that the social worker, actually employed to do coaching and support the BMICNOME beneficiaries in their apprenticeship, is obliged to help in the delivery of goods to ensure the fulfilment of the service's duties.

The foundation managing this lot has the vision of promoting this pilot toward a long term plan for the neighbourhood considering the success that the project is demonstrating through the customers affiliations. The proposal is to root this project in the market establishing some sort of partnership between the private vendors, the customers, the Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, and social workers from NGO, in order to secure enough funding for the sustainability of the home delivery service. However, it would not be possible to hire all the current beneficiaries with a full time contract which would be too expensive for the service currently provided. It is possible now only through the BMINCOME pilot bring the costs of beneficiaries employment. Considering the success of this project, which could be easily disseminated in other parts of town, the BMINCOME pilot offers the test to adjust the service learning from this practice.



3. Social Active Policy 1:

3.1 Purpose and structure

The purpose of policy 1 is to train and hire BMINCOME SMI beneficiaries in projects of collective interest in and for the areas of Eix Besos. The beneficiaries are trained and contracted to perform:

- a) painting, rehabilitation, and maintenance works of public and private spaces for public use in the neighbourhoods covered by Bmincome, including premises such as civic centers, children and elderly centers, neighbourhood facilities. (Area of Adjustment and maintenance)
- b) advice to small businesses and industrial workshops, communities of proximities and associations about energy efficiency, savings and supply management.
- c) Domestic distribution of produces to most vulnerable people and support to local economies
- d) Promotion of public spaces through educational and sports leisure activities and socio-educational support to families; community facilitation in proximity of neighborhood facilities (civic centers, neighborhood centres e.g. casals, etc.) to improve accessibility, participatory dynamics, coexistence and quality of the relations among neighbours.
- e) support to food distribution, elaboration of culinary products, home-delivery, and awareness raising activities to learn about healthy food directly to vulnerable families, elderly and young people;
- f) Support to the communities with aged (and / or sick) people with reduced mobility who live in buildings with accessibility difficulties. The support is meant to ease the access to public space and avoid isolation; Dynamisation through specific community activities in the neighborhood, such as accompaniment to in proximity spaces: market, park, services, etc. or in parts of the city where relational or community activities are carried out. Support and mentoring for people with mental disorders and their families with methodologies of community intervention

This policy is planned to include 150 people between 25 and 60 years (registered in work offices as job seekers) and selected from the B-MINCOME project. Any member of the household in working age, of legal age and unemployed, is a potential beneficiary of the Policy 1 employment plan¹⁹. The potential beneficiary will declare his/her basic occupational characteristics to be able to link them to the thematic axis.

¹⁹ If there is more than one candidate for household, the election will be randomized so that there is at least a work program for each of the 150 families.

3.2 Phases

This policy has the following phases:

a) Phase 1 Perception of SMI and professional training

The beneficiaries of BMINCOME receive the SMI Suport Municipal d'Inclusió - Municipal Inclusion Support (since Novembre 2017) and start their professional training (Approx. 400 Hours) in collaboration with the Consorci d'Educació (3 months).

The Consortium will prepare and offer, based on the personal profiles, programs that will allow you to obtain a professional certification / accreditation based on the 6 thematic axis proposed.

b) Phase 2: Beginning of the occupational projects

After the initial training, the beneficiaries with the support of the contracted NGO for each thematic axis will start the phase of occupational projects. This phase is covered with the collaboration of Barcelona Activa, companies and social entities (12 months).

c) Phase 3: Training for job placement

Training for job placement (only 1 month) that overlaps with the perception of the unemployment benefit (4 months)

d) Phase 4: Perception of the SMIC (5 months)

In the final phase, the active policy is not operational and the SMI is activated

3.3 Management & implementation

This active policy is implemented through the collaboration among several actors many of which ambove mentioned namely the Department of Strategy and Innovation at Barcelona City Council's Area of Social Rights, Barcelona Activa and Consorci d'Educació of Barcelona²⁰, in collaboration with the Municipal administrations at District level, the NGOs and local other associative entities.

The Department of Strategy and Innovation launched an open tender to identify the projects and entities able to manage and implement the Integrated Contracts Projects in the territories.

Initially the tender is based on selecting the NGO based on their experience and competencies; once selected they are involved in a series of round tables with the District, the team of Policy 1

within the Municipality of Barcelona to cooperate in the design, management and implementation of the projects. Knowing the neighbourhoods from their daily practices, the experience of NGO is valued in the negotiation with all the public actors: NGOs can make proposals which will be discussed with the above mentioned actors on a regular basis. This process of mutual exchange, which goes on all along the duration of the pilot, guarantees that both the training and jobs provided by the projects are really responding to the needs of people involved and fitting the realities of the neighbourhoods.

In conclusion, the bidding projects have been determined jointly with Barcelona Activa, the Districts and in an open consultation with third sector entities. The Ngo's involved in the

²⁰ <https://www.edubcn.cat/ca/>

delivery of the policy 1 are 16 and covers 22 lots/ projects distributed in the various 6 thematic axis: 5 projects each for the axis of adjustment,

environment and conviviality; 2 projects on nutrition, 2 on nutrition and health; and 3 in promotion of economic activities.

3.4 State of the art

The state of the art of the policy in October 2018 sees the signature of 130 working contracts with Barcelona Activa in the frame of BMINCOME. By the end of November 2018, it is expected that the number of beneficiaries in Policy 1 should reach the quota 133. However, this amount is below the foreseen 150 by the Plan of BMICNOME pilot. The contractual process with the beneficiaries has requested more assistance than initially planned. Pere Sala Mèdico of the team Policy 1 of the Department of Strategy and Innovation at Barcelona City Council's Area of Social Rights recounts that there have been several phases of contractual agreements at least once a month from June 2018 until November 2018. Each time the Department of Strategy and Innovation, with the aids of local social workers, had been taking care of each potential beneficiary, responding to questions about the programme, clarifying the course of actions of the projects in Policy 1 and making sure that people who signed the contract for 1 year were fully aware of the commitment expected. Despite the selection of a sufficient number of people able to join the BMINCOME

pilot (plus additional reserves), it is during the implementation phase that the individual hindrances in joining the pilot became evident. It is through the ethnographic analysis IGOP and the interviews done by the Young foundation that will be possibly disclosed some of the reasons why people decided not to partake in the pilot. It might have been caused by "fear of something new, fear of being controlled by the public administration, fear of limiting submerged economies, albeit precarious and illegal, but constituting an important economic source of living for many" Pere Mèdico.

The number of 133 includes also people that have not been initially selected by BMINCOME. Once exhausted the number of initially selected individuals in BIMICOME²¹, the Department of Strategy and Innovation counts on the collaboration with neighbouring departments and programmes operating in the Municipality of Barcelona e.g. SAIER²² and LABORA²³ which could suggest individuals who may meet BMINCOME criteria for participation.

²¹ see the selection phase end of 2017, reported in the UIA Journal 2

²² SAIER <http://www.bcn.cat/novaciudadania/arees/en/saier/saier.html>

²³ LABORA http://w110.bcn.cat/portal/site/ServeisSocials/menuitem.931633495bcd6167b4f7b4f7a2ef8a0c/indexf723.html?vgnextoid=c51d-96b0aa819410VgnVCM1000001947900aRCRD&vgnextchannel=c51d96b0aa819410VgnVCM1000001947900aRCRD&lang=es_ES

4. Conclusion

The Active Social Policy presented in this journal is the first of the four active policies brought forward by the BMINCOME pilot. This policy is concerned with the provision of training and jobs to long term unemployed, recipient of welfare support, who had registered their domicile in Barcelona for at least the past two years²⁴.

The policy is designed with the collaboration of local agencies, organisations and public administration departments which are concerned with social policies in Barcelona and more specifically with the target areas of the pilot in the north east part called Eix Besos. The regular collaboration among the actors guarantees a continued exchange which allows to design, monitor and adjust the implementation of actions on the ground all along the duration of the Bmincome project. Trainings are provided initially by the Consorci d'educació and further on by the NGOs in charge of the project assigned. The collaboration with the district administrations, ensures the listing of jobs opportunities and placement of working activities, to be assigned to BMINCOME beneficiaries, in public spaces and public structures of the municipalities such as libraries, elderly and youth centers, refectories, and public buildings.

The Active Social Policy 1, which launched 22 projects in 5 thematic areas managed by 16 NGO, is at full speed and sees by October 2018 the employment of 130 participants, among which 22 former undocumented migrants which could

regularise their Status in Spain thanks to the BMINCOME project.

All the beneficiaries encountered are fully engaged and committed in the projects they have been assigned to, and benefit both from training and working opportunities.

Despite the training is oriented towards empowering the capacities of workers to enter independently ordinary job market after the completion of the project and 1 year contract within BMINCOME, one of the major preoccupation for beneficiaries is however what happens after the completion of the Pilot. There are several options which can be considered:

- a) workers can find a job in a similar sector they have been trained on in the ordinary job market also profiting from the networking established along the programme;
- b) the workers can create independent cooperatives or small companies with the support of public administration to secure the provision of services to the neighbourhood as delineated in policy 1: in this case the linkages with other policies could be further encouraged, especially with the policy 2 about creation of social cooperatives.
- c) new funding (possibly private and public) can be provided to continue the projects, under the coordination of the public sector, as they have been established in policy 1, towards a self sustaining economy

²⁴ For the full list of criteria concerning the participation BMINCOME, please consult previous EU UIA journal available online <https://www.uia-initiative.eu/en/city/barcelona>

The project is showing its best in succeeding to regularise the status of undocumented migrants providing training and jobs opportunities, some of them arrived in Spain as minors, residing in Spain over 2 years. The collaboration with SAEIR (Service Centre For Immigrants, Emigrants And Refugees) and Barcelona Activa has been crucial to the achievement of this result which is of great interest for other European cities in providing good practice example as such in policies of integration of migrants and refugees.

The regularisation of migrants, the new jobs opportunities neighbourhood-based which take care of common public goods, the strong linkages created by the tight-nit collaboration among the stakeholders and the public structures respond in practice to the challenge of realising social cohesion on the ground.

Despite the excellent coordination among the districts for the distribution of jobs, challenges ahead are the actual capacities of districts to provide duties and tasks for all people contracted in BMICNOME. As an interviewee said for the project on refurbishment “ we have to make sure that we have jobs for all and diversified enough, since if provide only painting, 11 workers may paint too much!”.

Last but not least, the frame of BMICNOME foresee the employment of 150 people and so far the lowest number of contracted restrict the opportunity to benefit in full of the BMICNOME pilot. Hopefully the distances between the actual number and the foreseen one can be shortened in the course of project development.

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