



Case Study: Testing of the toolkit and elaboration of individual life-projects, Spain

3.1. Testing of the toolkit and elaboration of individual life-projects.

The group of unaccompanied migrant minors has different characteristics and needs, being different in origin, culture, language and family situation, as well as individual aspects. Although generally there are two reasons for which they have migrated. In some cases it was their own choice, but in many others, the families themselves make the decision, even by financing the costs of the trip, in the hope that the minor could help them financially in the future.

For some of the children in care, the intention to migrate is driven by a clearly defined migration project, based on improving the quality of life for themselves and their families. In other cases, we observe a change of that migration project, by which minors arrive in Spanish territory, expecting protection as a minor and thus have their basic needs met.

Not forgetting the individualities of each minor, there are certain common characteristics most of them share: They are in a situation of distress, without family in our country; some of them are in vulnerable situations without any documentation; there are differences in cultural practices and customs; and many have a low level of education, due to early withdrawal from the school system.

The use of needs assessment and family tracing tool will be adapted to the specific characteristics of minors who are in our centres, in order to design individualised intervention plans that aim to achieve the following objectives:

- Providing a context and an educational process that promotes the development of the minors, in terms of needs, deficits and specific conflicts presented.
- Safeguarding the basic rights of the children in care, offering activities, educational resources and training that promotes integration through processes tailored to their situation.





- Facilitating the full inclusion and integration of children into their usual relationship environment, in most cases to prepare them for emancipation.

3.2. Implementation of programmes directed to the integration and the social inclusion of minors.

The intervention with unaccompanied migrant minors, in general, intends to encompass individual and social intervention. At the individual level it aims to develop the intellectual, cognitive, affective, emotional, physical and health aspects, as well as eventually enhance the minors' capabilities related to resilience. It also aims to promote family, school and work integration and adaptation to the protection centre.

For a comprehensive development it's necessary to include a component in preparation for the future, favouring autonomy. This will be reached through different programmes, workshops and activities that are included into the educational general plan for the minors. Below there is a description of the four main programme components.

SOCIAL SKILLS WORKSHOP

The module has 3 different areas that allow the minor to develop, step by step, specific social skills. The areas are:

- Social skills area.
- Communication area.
- Assertiveness area.

BASIC HABITS FOR AUTONOMY

The contents of this action for unaccompanied migrant minors are:

- Personal care.
- Room cleaning.
- Shared room cleaning.





- Eating and dining room.
- Social interaction.
- Home management.
- Time management.
- Most common domestic accidents.
- Family responsibility.
- Documentation.

JOB HUNTING WORKSHOP

The following activities are developed with the minors:

- Job search training.
- Teaching new technologies for job search.
- Coordination with job-seeker services.
- Information about health, hygiene and work risk prevention.
- Labour mediation.
- Support to companies for contract management.
- Most-demanded job sectors' identification.
- Support to the job-seeking process.

LIFE SKILLS PROGRAMME

The module is divided into 4 areas:

- Time management area.
- Decision making area.
- Information area.





3.3. Creation of a local network with organizations, institutions and other stakeholders.

According to the needs of the minors who are part of our protection centres, one of the aspects to be promoted is the institutional area. The objective is to facilitate and enhance collaboration and coordination of the centre with the public authorities as well as with the various agencies which contribute to the provision of services to minors. Below there is a description of the activities developed by the minors within the local environment.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES NETWORK

The minors learnt how to get to the library, how to use it, how to become a member, different activities to be done, like studying, reading, etc. Once a month they had a compulsory activity at the library.

UCAM BASKETBALL TEAM

The minors went to watch basketball matches of UCAM basketball team, which is part of the most important national basketball league (ACB league). The objectives were promoting sport support and enjoying a healthy leisure time.

REAL MURCIA FOOTBALL TEAM

The minors went to watch football matches of Real Murcia Football Team, one of the historical football clubs in Spain. The objectives were promoting sport support and enjoying a healthy leisure time. Also the minors visited the team museum and facilities.

NUEVA VANGUARDIA FOOTBALL TEAM and SANGONERA LA VERDE FOOTBALL TEAM

Training at different regional non-professional football teams in Murcia. The objectives were encouraging team work, acquiring healthy habits and promoting physical development.





UNIVERSITY OF MURCIA

The minors participated in a workshop on digital identity, whose lecturer was a university professor of the Educational Department. The objective was to learn about good practices on social networks.

SECONDARY SCHOOL FLORIDABLANCA and SECONDARY SCHOOL MARIANO BAQUERO

The minors attend compulsory secondary education at a centre in Murcia. There is a close collaboration between the educational centre and the residential home with regards to information, teaching materials and transport.

LOCAL SPORT FACILITIES

The minors went to the public local facilities several days a week, such as swimming pool and sports hall.

CALASPARRA YOUTH HOSTEL

Often the minors participated in activities at Calasparra Youth Hostel, such as trekking, adventure sports, and other cultural and touristic resources of the region.

