

LLP-ERASMUS

Intensive Programme

**Internet advanced promotional tools application for increasing awareness
of social exclusions movement**

Social exclusion of homeless people in Spain

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Introduction

The term of "homeless people" has been recently used to designate "passers-by" people. Originally, in the 70's, it was used to name some growing population of people, usually men, who look for a job in all cities.

In the 80's, in a context of successive economic crises, a problem of chronic unemployment emerged in Spain. In general, the least skilled and most vulnerable collectives of the society suffered these circumstances to a greatest extent. Therefore, "passers-by" people began to suffer exclusion of the labor market, involving loss of a stable home, housing, family ... In the end, when the mechanisms of social solidarity and family are weakened, the individual is alone in the street, which entails feelings of loneliness, frustration, isolation, despair...

The European Observatory of the homeless determines that homeless people are:

«All those who cannot maintain or access to a suitable, permanent accommodation and to provide a stable coexistence framework, either for economic reasons or other barriers, either because of personal difficulty for an autonomous life».

This definition extends to individuals and collective groups, including divorced/separated people whose address is assigned to the spouse, people with mental illnesses, drug addicts, passing-by squatters, immigrants, etc.

Homeless people or transients represent a social problem found in all societies and historical moments. It is estimated that between 1991 and 1992 more than two and a half million people in the European Union were "homeless". Moreover, although excluded from these figures, it was estimated that at least five million people were in this situation. In Spain, the last study on the matter was conducted in 1999. Since a previous study in 1985, major demographic, economic, legal and cultural changes have took place in our country, which has caused an impact on the social situation of these groups.

It is clear that in the last two decades we have witnessed a significant increase in the population of this group. The study of this group is given by the growing presence of homeless people on our streets and shelters.

We can differentiate four grades of indigent people:

- Homeless (sleeping outdoors or without shelter).
- Homeless (living in institutions or as guests of charities).
- Insecure and dangerous housing.
- Households lower or below established standards.

An eviction, loss of employment, illness, lack of necessary support... may lead to a situation of homeless, devoid of all people. For this reason there are elderly people who have suffered an eviction, adult that after a marital separation lost any reference point, and increasingly more often young unemployed, foreigners and above all young people and children living in the street pushed by extreme poverty or the disintegration of their families.

It is difficult to find any news that makes reference to the causes of homelessness, to not be alone any violent act or of any death in the media.

As in the case of passers-by, the collective of the homeless is a profound break with society, lack of links which are liable to these individuals with their families, friends, neighbors... This implies that their way towards the inclusion needs long time and work, as well as support continued, especially in those cases in which the transient or homeless has lived for years without a home, without a routine, without stable relations...

In Spain there are a total of 668 care centres, which have various benefits: dining, accommodation, closet, laundry, pre-labor training, search for employment, occupational workshops, psychological care... But only the 5'5 % of such centres carried out street work, which continues to be revealing about the importance attached to the work done outside the own centres.

We see that in general attention is given to pedestrians and homeless is basic and rarely is a work that goes beyond immediate needs (eating, sleeping, shelter...). Before a collective which, because of their characteristics, presents a high risk of social exclusion work should begin in the place in which they live, i.e. in the streets. Here come into play professionals who, as the street educator, to be able to show proximity and trust to help those who decide to leave the streets and also to reduce the problems caused by this style of nomadic and unstable life.



1. Level and structure of homeless people exclusion

In Spain there are hardly official studies about this group features. The number of homeless people in Spain, depending on the source of information consulted, can fluctuate between 20.000 and 30.000 people, and between 5.000 and 9.000 people in some regions like Madrid and Catalunya.

A survey about the homeless people in Spain (EPSH) made by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) in 2005 reveals the following results:

GENERAL DATA ON LEVELS AND STRUCTURE OF HOMELESS PEOPLE IN SPAIN

- **82,7% of the homeless people are male.**
- **The average age in this group is 37,9 years old and their average income is 302 €/month.**
- **46% of the homeless people have children, though only the tenth part live with them.**
- **30% of the homeless people are teetotal and have never consumed drugs.**
- **37,5% have no own accommodation since more than three years ago.**
- **Half of the homeless population are searching for a job.**
- **51,8% are Spanish and the 48,2% are foreigners.**

Once this information has been analyzed, we need go further into this study.

Demographic features

The aided population is composed of the 82,7% of men and the 17,3% of women, what shows a notable growth of male population into this phenomenon.

By age, most of the homeless population (42,8% of the total) are between 30 and 44 years old, followed by the age range between 18 and 29 years old (29,9%) and the ones who are from 45 to 64 years old (24,6%). The older than 65 years old ones are a minority (2,8%).

The average age of the homeless people is 37,9 years old.

According to the nationality, the 51,8% are Spanish and the 48,2% are foreigners.

Family situation and background

In accordance with the considered categories in order to study the family situation, only the 17,4% of the people keep a steady relationship (married or engaged/unmarried couple). Amongst the other 82,6%, the majority group are the singles (56,1%) and the rest have had a partner and they currently are alone.

As regards the descendants, the 46% of the homeless population have children, though only the tenth part live with them.

The more common situations experienced before the 18's were the lack of money (40,6%) and the death of a member of the family unity (39,9%). Besides, the 6,5% of the population had their father and/or mother in prison and the 8,2% suffered from housing eviction.

Accommodation

70,2% of the homeless people spend every night in the same place.

44,5% of the homeless population have used the collective accommodation services, 16,6% have slept in flats or houses and finally, 22,5% sleep in public spaces and 15% in fortune accommodation.

Working situation

In relation to the working situation, 11,8 % of the total of the homeless people have a job, the 75,7% are unemployed and the rest 12,5% are non-working.

Between the unemployed, 49,6% are looking for a job, so it is deduced that a big part of this population hope to improve their life conditions.

Income

As regards the main source of income, 19,9% of the homeless people live on their wages, 7,4% on the sale of valuables and the services benefits, 14,2% live by begging and other 16,4% live on the family and friends. 17,5% live on the public welfare benefits and the rest have not any income. The monthly average income is 302 €/month.

Education

As regards finished studies, 64,8% of the population have reached a secondary school level, 15,3% primary studies or less and 13,2% high studies (University graduates or not). 6,7% of the people state they are uneducated.

Health

66,9% of the homeless people group have a health care card.

15,6% give evidence of having bad or very bad health, whereas 52,7% testify to have good or very good health.

30% of the homeless population are teetotal and have never consumed drugs. 10% with a high or excessive alcohol consumption.

As regards the drugs, 41,5% of the total have ever consumed any drugs.

Justice relations

Since they are homeless, 41,9% of the people have been insulted or threatened, the 40,3% have been robbed, and 3,5% have suffer from sexual assault.

As for their crime connections, 47,6% of the total have ever been reported or arrested.

2. Causes and consequences of homeless people exclusion

There are many reasons to explain these individual situations: mental diseases, broken families, alcohol or drugs addictions, adaptations difficulties after having fulfilled prison sentences or emigrants who are facing a society that does not bother about them. Furthermore, there are societies with high ratings of unemployment and working precariousness.

Homeless people are socially rootless and they are part of the widest concept of social exclusion, which can not simply be reduced to the lack of accommodation. Some of the causes of this situation can be:

- **Structural:** The way that the insufficiency of the housing policy and the employment, the permanent unemployment, the education system crisis, the academic failure, the massive migrations, the savage urbanization processes, the leadership of the social values based on consumption, the competitiveness and lack of solidarity are translated into a greater individualism, disillusion and selfishness.
- **Personal:** If this fact is joined to the decision-making, there is a progressive fragility of the person, that many times reach a situation of total abandon.
- **Economic system:** The difficulties for having access to the labour market, the incorporation of new technologies and the exploitation of the manpower have increased the prices and conditions of the labour market and have left many people aside becoming permanent unemployed; at an old age, little professional qualifications and without good prospects.
- **Unemployment:** Unemployment, underemployment, bad remunerated work and the business difficulties represent the main cause of poverty. Unemployment and

underemployment can be owed to the decrease of the jobs, though also to the lack of adaptation of the jobs offered and the workers qualifications.

- **Lack of accommodation:** The housing plans, housing estates and huge buildings can get the impression that there are not homeless people and there is always a decent home for each of the persons and families who live in the whole Spanish country. In our country, in addition, the right to housing is fundamental part of the Constitution. However, there are hundred of thousands people, buried in social alienation, who lack of the least chance of having access to decent housing.
- **Personal and family ties:** They do not keep a regular relationship with their near or far family other they have broken any family relation. It can be owed to the death of one or several relatives, a family fight, the distance from them, an addiction, a mental or physical disease, etc.
- **Break-up of social ties:** The homeless people (before or after becoming it) can lose their friends or have institutional difficulties (problems with the law or the police). This fact can lead to a gradual process or a sudden break-up due to the fact that their friends turned away from them not accepting their situation.

The **consequences** of living in an unadequate home are numerous: promiscuity, more vulnerability to diseases, sleeping and resting problems, difficulties for the children to do their homework, fire risk, family conflicts, less social interaction... Frequently, the healthiness systems are not enough; there is not drinking water or electricity. The lack of housing increases these problems and in the most of the cases it implies the exclusion.

The lack of housing also normally involves the marginalization of a wide range of administrative services and, some cases, of social benefits. Being often illiterate persons, the “homeless” have not any guidance services about the possible administrative proceedings which are required for renewing official documents, getting financial or medical support or moving within the labour market. They don’t know the public and private enterprises for the homeless and unemployed. The physical health of the ones who lack of accommodation is especially weak and it depends a lot on the weather. Many homeless people, especially in the

industrialized countries, look for shelter in the drugs or the alcohol, what just perpetuate their poverty. Every human has the right to housing and this right must be guaranteed.

3. Government role in preventing homeless people exclusion

European actions concentrate on three main goals: accommodation, support and prevention of future homelessness.

The first step is preventing future homelessness; the goal is that people never become homeless, and the way is providing safety, appropriated long- term accommodation like shelters and soup kitchens, and to maintain people that exiting form correctional and statutory care, giving them healthy facilities and long- term accommodation. Finally, breaking the cycle of homelessness, that is to say, people that have been homeless don't become homeless again. The way is increasing social housing and develops the relationship between the government, non- profit organizations and business.

Homeless represent the more extreme social exclusion case in our society. In Spain 10.000 people live literally in the streets. To achieve a solution is necessary that the Public Administrations work in a coordinated way, promoting cooperation for mobilizing new additional social resources and solutions related with the access and maintenance the housing. All of the regulations in this area are enforced by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Equality and actually they are working in some interesting policies. But there is not something new, since a lot of years ago our authorities have been creating new projects to solve this situation, for example *1“LABORA PROJECT” in 1998/1999.

The current financial crisis in Europe and especially in Spain has again caused an increased of the poverty and social exclusion. In the recent years have been an increased of unemployed rate and also the people who live below the poverty threshold (specifically, a fifth of the population is below the threshold of poverty, just 19.9%)*2.

**ILABORA PROJECT: The project targets homeless people who are in two phases. Some are at an early stage of rootlessness, and others are in advanced stage of marginalization, in total are 70 beneficiaries. Refers to develop a model with different methods or process for training, social inclusion and integration into de labor market for marginalized groups.*

**2 Source: National Institute of Statistics.*

In Spain this situation is worst because the high proportion of self-employment, as well as the importance of house ownership.

For this reason, Spanish principal goal is to reduce the poverty and social exclusion by 1.400.000- 1.500.000 (between 2009 and 2019). It is closely linked with the goal of raising employment rate and also the education. In this way, we are increasing per capita income and a decrease in this poverty group as well as the poverty child group.

Our government action plan is contracted in the employment and the education. The first one act on the active population and the second one affect to the future possibilities for child and young people in respect to improve their formation and future employment.

There are some important measures and legal actions underlying this endeavour. For example, “National Plan for Social Inclusion (2011- 2013), Action plan for Gypsy Population Development (2010- 2012) and Strategic Plan for Children and Adolescents (2010- 2013)”.

An important issue is also a group of **measures to ensure access to housing or decent housing to prevent the homeless**. For example “The State Housing Plan and Rehabilitation (2009-2012)”; is the main tool to facilitate access to housing, people with low incomes, by subsidizing mortgage loans and grants for the payment of rent. Also a modification on “Sustainable Economy Law” was made to reduce the VAT, also is trying to make 10.000 annual appearances to favor slums, to improve living conditions, safety, accessibility and energy efficiency of homes.

To achieve this goal we need a cooperation between The Autonomous Community, the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces, the social partners and the Third Sector of Social Action.

In conclusion, we can say that the most important actions to prevent the homeless people exclusion are firstly, promote the technical cooperation initiative with the government (General, Regional and Local), to design intervention strategies aimed at the homeless based on Spanish and European best practices. Secondly, establishing reception and integration policies and programs in centers which develop activities of social support, social and employment insertion in collaboration with NGO's. And finally, to establish Subsidy programs for the establishment of multidisciplinary teams of social care in the streets.

4. Institutions and their actions

RAIS Foundation (Network of Labour integration

support): Born in Madrid in 1998 and is a group of professional from different areas of social, staff, volunteers are who promote this creation with the aim of promoting the integration of people excluded or at risk of exclusion, developing programs and projects in Madrid, specifically targeting the homeless and people immigrants at risk of social exclusion.



Their scale of activity is national and local, Madrid Community (Madrid, Móstoles, San Sebastián de los Reyes and Alcobendas), Valencia, Murcia, Andalucía (Sevilla) and País Vasco (San Sebastián and Bilbao). This one through RAIS Euskadi Association.

They have a lot of different programs to help homeless, one of them is “El rincón de encuentro (The Corner of Meeting)”; is a place where the homeless can find a friendly space to spend time with other people recovering the capacity of relationship and conversation.

Another program is “Trabajo de Calle (street work)”; professionals teams from RAIS take to the streets of Móstoles, San Sebastián de los Reyes, Alcobendas, Valencia, Murcia, Sevilla, Bilbao y Donosti, to meet people who live there, listen, talk, offer support and motivate them to do small improvements in their lifestyle.

Finally, “ Programa de alojamiento (Accommodation program)”; they have temporal houses for homeless. In this way they try to develop the abilities and capacities for coexistence and domestic organization.

There are more programs like “ Programa de Activación (activation program)”, “Programa de Empleo (Employment program)”, “ Programa de inmigrantes (Immigrant Program)”

FACIAM “Federation of Associations of centers for the integration and support of marginalized”. This organization provides assistance to homeless with shelters and soup kitchen, and also they are implementing new services complementaries by the way to give solutions more specialized.



Their goals are to achieve an autonomy and a reintegration of this kind of people. Their methods are providing employment and accommodation and they specially work in Madrid.

They are working in a lot of different campaigns involving the homeless. For example, one which we think that is very useful and interesting is “Campaign of homeless eradication”; they support that nobody should sleep on the streets. We live in a developed Europe and it is unacceptable that people who are forced to compromise their safety, health and dignity for sleeping on the street.

Other campaigns to help homeless people is “The homeless day”; this day faces the society with the daily drama that thousands of people have in our country. It is a serious structural problem, which involves a change of mentality.

Foundation “Caritas Española”.

‘Caritas Spain’ develops an important role in promoting social support and social groups in precarious situations and social exclusion. They are standing for justice. They support campaigns for national and international policies that will improve the living conditions of the poor in developing countries. They have around 6.000 caritas in Spain and also they are in other 200 countries and areas (International Caritas).



They have a program of social development, which involves incapacity people, homeless, immigrants, elderly people, woman discrimination, young and child poverty.

On the other hand, they have an emergency department for underdeveloped countries like, Côte d'Ivoire, Sudan, Dominican Republic of Congo, Africa and Libia.

Other program is the International Coperation, which Europe is included and is focusing on poorest countries, profunding in institutional projects and supporting the most vulnerable groups.

FEANTSA “The European Federation of National Organizations Working with the Homeless”.

This is a group of non- profit organizations which participate in or contribute to the fight against homelessness in Europe. It is the only major European network that focuses exclusively on homelessness at European level.



They work in 30 different countries, including UE Member States.

Most of FEANTSA’s members are national or regional organizations of service providers that support homeless people with a wide range of services, including housing, health, employment and social support. They often work in close co-cooperation with public authorities, social housing providers and other relevant actors.

FEANTSA works in a constant dialogue with the European institutions and national and regional governments and is always doing research to improve the homeless conditions and to understand their situation. In summary, is an intermediate between the public organizations, government and homeless.

They have different specific strategies for each country or region with inspiring guidelines and original measures.

IRLAND	A strategy to Address Adult Homelessness in Ireland, 2008- 2013: eliminating long-term occupation of emergency homeless facilities, eliminating the need to sleep rough; and preventing the occurrence of homelessness as far as possible
ENGLAND	Sustainable communities, a strategy to combat homelessness: preventing homelessness, providing support for vulnerable people, tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness, helping more people move away from rough sleeping and providing more settled homes.
WALES	10 Years Homelessness plan (2009-02019): preventing homelessness wherever possible, working across organizational and policy boundaries, placing the service user at the centre of service delivery, ensuring social inclusion and equality of access to services and making the best use of resources

FEANTSA involves much more countries and regions like Poland, Portugal, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Scotland...

There is a Campaign, “No Homeless” by Caritas España, FACIAM and FEANTSA. Every year prepared a campaign with the slogan “WE ARE ALL CITIZIENS. HOMELESS NO”.



There are other smaller organizations that are just concentrated in Spain:

FEAFES (The Federation of Associations of Families and Person with Mental Illness of Galicia) denounces the lack of the resources of mentally ill homeless. ‘Galicia feafes’ wishes to state that homeless people with mental disorder has one of the most radical cases of the rights violations socials.



Foundation “Haz lo Posible” (<http://hazloposible.org/>):

On their web site where you can register and help people that need it. This organization is a non-profit association and they work in innovate ways to promote interaction and society participation in charitable causes using new technologies.



Foundation “San Martin de Porres”. Since 1969, this organization has tried to stimulate promotion and development of actions in favor of the marginalized group of people homeless, and in general the population lacks financial resources to survive by itself. It establishes centers host integration projects and any other way that allow autonomy and social integration of the collective.



5. Other activities against homeless people exclusion



This hostel is designed for people who lack economic resources, providing the following services for free:

- (a) **Dining room:** this service is provided at 12: 30 and 20: 00 hours.
- (b) **Night accommodation:** users have remained at the hostel four nights minimum and in some cases of fifteen to twenty days, in special cases the stay of passers-by has expanded according to their needs (illness, work,..).
- (c) **Sharing of clothing:** all Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays (during business hours 9: 00 h to 20: 00 pm except holidays), hostel opens its doors to families of Gypsy ethnic group and other family groups or needy individuals to provide them with clothing, footwear, toys.
- (d) **Shower service:** is a high demand service as a complement to the service of shower shared toilet and personal hygiene supplies (blade razors, SOAP,...). As a complement to clothes weekly sharing mentioned above, in this service is distributed clean clothes who so wish. The showers service is provided every Saturday of the year.
- (e) **Information and advice service:** within our institution have a social worker and two social educators, who performed various tasks for the reception and registration of new users, guidance and advice, management and processing. In order to achieve a sociolaboral insertion as complete as possible in future.
- (f) **Housing inclusion:** now from the hostel - Homeless refuge is carrying out a project of sociolaboral insertion consisting of a flat close to our institution which has seven seats to those people who already have a job but have not yet perceived the first salary, which do not have sufficient resources to be able to pay the cost of housing. The stay in this housing is provided on a temporary basis and stay in it will depend on the particular situation of each

case, which will be a study and follow-up by the social worker. The creation of this service has estimated essential for one sociolaboral insertion of our population user given the current difficulties in access to the labour market, that seeks to provide a stable environment of coexistence to those people who are already in the final phase of integration in a working environment.

(g) Psychological care. Tuesdays and Fridays from 16.00 h to 20: 00 h care and individual intervention, by appointment. Fridays from 16: 00 to 20: 00 are self-help workshops, appointment.

(h) Legal attention. Fridays from 10: 30 h to 12: 30 pm appointment.

(i) Hairdressing service. Wednesday at 11: 30 pm, by appointment.

(j) other activities: along the lines of previous exercises have Treaty that in their hostel of homeless not only provide an activity of a medical nature, but a whole range of additional services that assist in the socio-labour integration of passers-by including a range of recreational activities.

ASSOCIACIÓ RAUXA.

A group of friends tried to know the reality of the homeless, conducting field work and contacting with private and public institutions. A specific bibliographical study was also completed. Then one could conclude that dependence on alcohol was one of the health problems of increased incidence in this population.

This situation produces a project of integral treatment of alcoholism with the primary objective of reintegrating these people in society, through the attainment of total abstinence to drugs and addictive behaviour, as well as achieving a change in lifestyle and in those cases in which this is not feasible to at least reduce the damage.

The *Associació Rauxa* is created to palliate the serious situation of the chronic indigents without home, primarily alcoholic, that form the call Fourth World of our industrialized society. Develops a project of integral treatment of alcoholism with different phases to achieve the reintegration of these people.

The overall objectives of the Association are:

- Palliate the situation of the indigents without home, primarily alcoholic.
- Develop a project of integral treatment of alcoholism and other addictions in 5 phases.
- Achieve total reintegration with complete abstinence to drugs and addictive behaviour and lifestyle change.

In order to achieve these objectives an integral treatment of alcoholism has been offered by applying different strategies at each stage are being launched in successive times:

- In Van: motivation strategies, key is the presence of alcoholic rehabilitated. It usually acts in the vicinity of a train station, and also in any other area of the city, with the same results.
- In the therapeutic community: apply dissuasive strategies (Antabus and bless), exposure, motivational and cognitive-behaviour of adhesion (individual and group therapy).
- Both flats and the phase of labor reintegration: coping and problem-solving strategies.

The project consists of the following phases:

- **First:** Rauxa van, with six bunks and blankets to spend the night. Phase of motivation to convince the alcoholic homeless of the need for treatment of alcoholism. Interpersonal relationship with the volunteers of the Association, some, alcoholic rehabilitated, little by little obtaining changes that will determine the decision making and the beginning of the second phase. It has attended more than 600 people.
- **Second:** Urban therapeutic community (hostel Rauxa) and smoking, consists of the real beginning of the treatment of alcoholism in a socio-health resource of 18 beds in

the city of Barcelona. Practice detoxification, addiction and rehabilitation. Approximately the average stay is 8 months, moving to the third stage people prepared for the same.

- **Third:** Therapeutic floors Rauxa, require that the patients distinguish well the signs or symptoms of destabilization of the disease. They require different degrees of protection. There are 7 floors.
- **4Th:** Of labor reintegration, is offered to those patients that they need to develop or to renew the labor habits in a protective atmosphere without alcohol. Two cooperatives that are unified from April 2001 have been created and it has been launched a social dining room *La Terrasseta* where 154 daily dinners are provided to indigent persons, made by patients in rehabilitation.
- **Fifth:** high with total abstinence to drugs and addictive behaviour and lifestyle change.

6. Characteristic of “Cáritas Diocesana de León”.



<http://caritasdeleon.org/>

Cáritas Diocesana de León, is the official body of the Catholic Church instituted to promote, coordinate, guide the charitable and social action in this diocese. This Diocesan Agency is integrated in the Pastoral of the diocese and Confederate member of Caritas Regional Castilla y León, and Caritas Española. It acts with the free initiative and own responsibility and enjoys full autonomy in the administration of their assets and resources, within the norms laid down in the general and particular canonical legislation.

Caritas is not in any way one NGO nor a simple organization of Christian ideology. Caritas is much more, is an integral part of the Church and, therefore, participant in its evangelizing mission, in order to promote the fraternity and show the love of Christ, convinced in his words *"I was hungry and you gave me to eat..." "How many times do these things one of my brothers more small, have done me to my"* (Mt.25)

Only Caritas finds its place among the poor and excluded from the Earth, denouncing and fighting against injustice and defending dignity and human rights of the latter.

In order to carry out this mission Caritas develops a series of fundamental tasks:

- reception and assistance to every person who is in need
- promotion and social integration, which is intended to facilitate the development of personal abilities according to achieve personal independence.
- social transformation, complaint and encouragement of the public commitment of Christians and of society as a whole.

SOCIAL ACTION

They have a very clear mission:

- Be at the service of impoverished persons,
- Promoting justice and charity that the eradication of poverty is not only work for the poor, but to create conditions that make it possible to get out of that State.

Their identity marks an intervention model confluence of four key dimensions:

- Reception and assistance of those people who need help,
- Human promotion launching initiatives and programs to solve the problems of the collective in risk and social vulnerability.
- The awareness of the whole community.
- And the exercise of the claim prophetic, so let us all a model of society which respects the dignity and the fundamental rights of all men.

Programs to develop:

Reception and primary care, Drug addictions, Training and employment, children, immigrants, intervention in the prison environment, women, international Cooperation.

Passers-by and homeless:

Given the characteristics of this group, the task to develop is often health care and provision of services, task that we try to provide educational and abandonment of marginal patterns.

And the actions involved are:

- Reception and primary care: aid in food, pharmacy, documentation, etc.
- Rural hostels: Two hostels run by the parish Caritas of Cistierna and la Robla.

Institutional campaign 2011-2012

During the last three years, Caritas has proposed to citizenship and to the Christian community, through institutional campaigns, an invitation to live and practice a set of values to make possible a future society, a renewed society more just and fraternal, solidarity and closer to the reality of those living in poverty and exclusion. Announce and propose these values in order to live a more evangelical life style human, leads us to give more concrete and committed steps. "Live simply for the others can simply live" is the motto of this new awareness campaign he wants, above all, to appeal to our personal and social commitment as members of a global community, the human family. Let's reflect together on the need for a new model of development and economy that puts the good of human beings, respecting the environment and working for the Millennium development goals as a centre.

Nobody homeless 2011

Cáritas Española, with the collaboration of FACIAM, the fePsh (Federation of institutions of support to the homeless) and la Xarxa d'atenció to Persones sense llar; We promote the campaign of persons homeless in its nineteenth Edition this year will be held on 27 November 2011, with the slogan "all are citizens." "NOBODY HOME". Within the framework launched in 2010 the campaign "Nobody home" 2010-2015, which along with FEANTSA Europe (Federation European of national organizations working with the homeless), dozens of social entities of the European Union, working with the slogan "Ending the homelessness is possible".

It is vital to safeguard the rights of homeless people. It is a necessity, not a luxury, and is not a matter of "rights of the majority" against the "rights of the few". The way a country treats the weakest reflects its approach to human rights.

THERE ARE RIGHTS, NOT GIFTS

THEY ARE FOR ALL, NOT ONLY MINE

At any time (with or without crisis), everywhere.

Caritas crisis 2010

Since 2008, Cáritas Española has carried out the campaign "Caritas ante la Crisis" as a response to the serious situation of crisis which is affecting many families in our country and in particular to the most vulnerable and at risk of exclusion.

2010 EUROPEAN YEAR OF COMBATING POVERTY

Poverty, it acts.

The European Union has proclaimed this year - the European year of struggle against poverty. One out of six Europeans, 84 million citizens, are poor or at risk of exclusion. Therefore this should not be a commemorative year, instead it should be regarded as a year of commitment and action. All that we want is a more human, juster and more mutually supportive Europe, much at stake. The occasion is certainly crucial, because this year also defines and approves the policy strategy, UE2020, that will govern the European Union for the next 10 years. Together we can help make Europe more social, juster and more supportive. Cohesion and social inclusion must be a priority for the whole Union: Governments, social organizations and citizens. Therefore, Caritas from Caritas Europe to the Diocesan Caritas offers: against poverty, act!

Conclusions

- We have been able to verify that the Spanish government is conscious of this problem and faces with aids and reforms towards without ceiling and to all those organizations,
- Similarly, it is certain that all the aids and resources dedicated by the government are few, because in even continuous Spain being a high number of people in this sector of the population, something that in the century in that we are is unacceptable and it would be necessary to eradicate.
- The Spanish organizations are many and try hard to avoid this cruel

reality, but the certain thing is that we must be aware of these phenomena and disinterestedly cooperate with these unfortunate ones.

- The NGOs dedicated to this group should be more known
- Raise public awareness about the problem of this group

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