

IO₃ VAMOS TRAINING COURSE

Expert in migrants' labour and social inclusion



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Unit 1 - The Destination Country: cultural aspects, social norms and behaviors

Unit 2 - Rights, duties and opportunities for migrant people

Unit 3 – Access and use of local Basic Services

Unit 4 – Access and use of local Essential Services: Health, Education and Work

Unit 5 – Focus on Intercultural dialogue and social relations

MODULE 5 Social Context Of Intervention



Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work

As citizens we have essential services for all



Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work



ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE LEGISLATION GOVERNING SOME SPECIFIC AREAS: HEALTH, EDUCATION AND LABOUR. RIGHTS OF MIGRANT PERSONS ON THE ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES



MAPPING OF HEALTH SERVICES.
MAPPING OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.
MAPPING OF LABOUR SERVICES.



Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work

By the end of this Unit you should

01

Be aware of the essential rights in destination countries

02

Be aware of the essential services for newcomers in destination countries

03

Understand how to access to essential services in the destination countries

**UNIT 4
GOALS**

Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work

UNIT 4 WARM UP!

Think for few minutes

Try to reflect about the essential services you have known

- ❖ think about schools, hospitals, job centres. Have you ever been there?

Watch these two videos:

- 1) Right to health
- 2) Article 26: The Right to Education



Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work

Background:

In this training unit we introduce the concept of "essential" services for citizens and therefore also for migrants and foreigners living in a European country, which are: health services, education services, employment services (and therefore, indirectly, for personal autonomy, housing autonomy, etc.).

Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work

These services take up the issue of citizens' rights and are added to the "basic services" that, as we have seen in the previous unit, serve for a social and "humanitarian" support of a migrant when he/she arrives in a new country.

The basic idea of essential services is that every human being needs medical care and education as stated in international standards, charters and conventions.

Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work

As you have seen from the previous unit in Europe, both European citizens, foreigners and irregular migrants have fundamental rights that the context in which they live gives them. The three main areas are: health, with hospitals and first aid for all; school and training, especially for minors in schools; work, or rather support in finding a job (career guidance services).



Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work

Actually, there are also other rights, such as the right to housing, to have autonomy in living. The problem is that it is very difficult to support these rights with public money, both for resident citizens and foreigners. This often leads to social unrest or conflicts and very often to discrimination, including racial discrimination or hate speech.

Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work

Local Essential Services:

I
T

Health: access to health system (general practitioner, pediatrician, medical analyzes, hospitalization, surgical operations, life-saving medicines, etc.)

Education: public schools (primary, secondary, university)

Labour: employment centers (publics), employment agencies (privates)

G
B

Health: access to full national health service.
Education: public schools (primary and secondary – compulsory between 5 – 16 years), University accessible after 3 consecutive years of secondary education or as an International student (cost!) or via scholarship (limited)
Labour: No right to work in UK whilst in asylum process.

Health: access to health system (general practitioner, pediatrician, medical analyzes, hospitalization, surgical operations, life-saving medicines, etc.)

Formal Education: public schools (primary, secondary, university). Non-Formal Education: Public Institute (I.E.K)

Labour: employment centers (public), employment agencies (private)

E
S

Health: access to health system (general practitioner, pediatrician, medical analyzes, hospitalization, surgical operations, life-saving medicines, etc.)

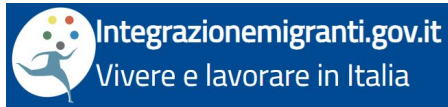
Formal Education: public schools (primary, secondary, university). Non-Formal Education: Public Institute (I.E.K)

Labour: employment centers (public), employment agencies (private)

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R

Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work

Information regarding these essential services can also be found using websites dedicated to these topics (for Italy):



<https://integrazionemigranti.gov.it/it-it/>



<https://stranieriinitalia.it/>



<https://www.jumamap.it/it/minori/>



Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work

A taste of Legislation in partner countries (Health):

I
T

Regular migrants: they must inscribe to the National Health System and then they can benefit of all sanitary services.

Irregular migrants: they have access to urgent and essential hospital care, urgent and essential outpatient care, urgent care, essential care.

G
B

All people in the asylum process have access to the national health service.

If asylum is denied England and Wales provide urgents and essential hospital care, Scotland provides full care and access to GP as normal throughout.

Regular migrants: they must inscribe to the National Health System and then they can benefit of all sanitary services.

Irregular migrants: they have access to urgent and essential hospital care, urgent and essential outpatient care, urgent care, essential care

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Regular migrants: they must inscribe to the National Health System and then they can benefit of all sanitary services.

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Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work

SEE SOME EXAMPLES....

A

If a migrant falls ill, he/she has the right to be treated in any EU country. The right to be treated should also be free of charge if the person does not have the financial capacity to pay for it. What are the real norms in the destination country? What must a newcomer do to have access to the health system? What problems did you find? How would you resolve them?

B

Education is also a right of every person. Compulsory education, precisely because it is a right, can be free in all the EU states. What must a newcomer do to have access to the education system? What problems did you find? How would you resolve them? Education is a right as well as a duty. For this reason, a minor is obliged to follow an education path in the destination country up to a certain age, which can change according to the laws of the different states.

Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work

SEE SOME EXAMPLES....

C

All the destination countries has specific services for the job research. Do they really work? What suggestions would you give to a newcomer who is looking for a job?

D

The right to health is a right of every person who stays in an EU state. Thus, a migrant, has the right to be treated in the country where he/she lives even if he/she is irregular. What are the real rules in the destination country? How can an irregular migrant be treated?

E

The right to education is also a right of every person. Therefore, a migrant has the right to be able to use the educational services of the country in which he/she is staying even if he/she is irregular. What are the real rules in the destination country?

Unit 4 – Access and use of local essential Services: Health, Education and Work

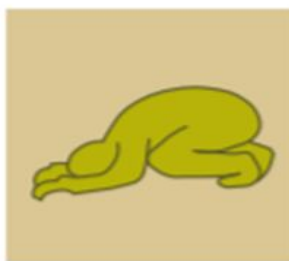
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MODULE 5

SOCIAL CONTEXT OF INTERVENTION

We are a different world:



difference

Thanks!

