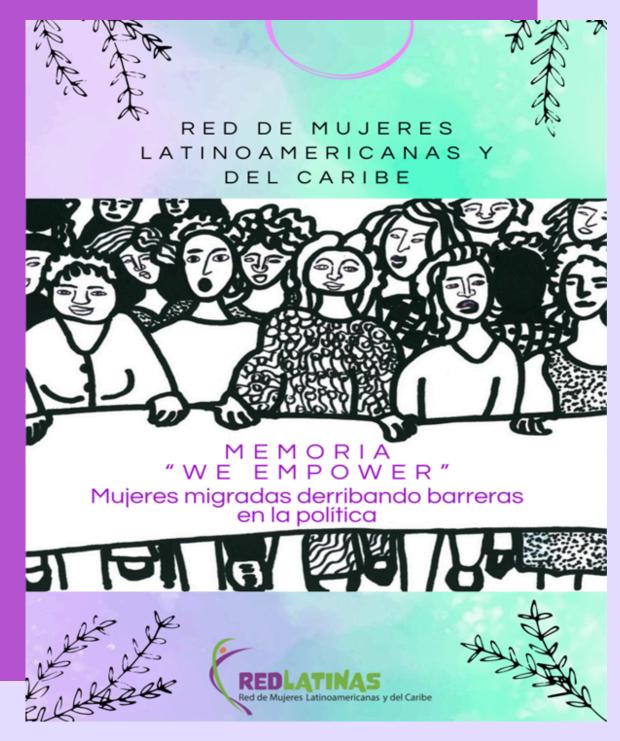
## WE-EMPOWER

#### **TRANSNATIONAL TRAINING REPORT**

Madrid, Spain | February 29 - 1 March 2024





Co-funded by the European Union

## **The WE-EMPOWER Project**

WE-EMPOWER is a 2.5 year transnational collaboration that aims at empowering migrant women, including gender non-conforming persons, to actively participate in civic and democratic life in Europe. Commencing in April 2022, the project unites seven women-led and migrant women-led organisations across Europe with a shared mission to protect migrant women's rights. It is co-funded by the European Union's ERASMUS+ programme.



PROMOTING POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF MIGRANT WOMEN IN EUROPE

Key outcomes of WE-EMPOWER include a study and a survey on migrant women's democratic participation in several European countries, an online toolkit and resource kit, and a treasure box of educational materials to promote engagement. Activities to achieve these results include international trainings, project meetings, and multiplier events, both in-person and online, designed to disseminate our findings and tools widely.

#### **WE-EMPOWER Partner Organisations**



#### **Supporting Organisations for this event**



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Photos of people that are recognizable are taken with explicit consent by the participants including speakers during events organized in the context of the WE-EMPOWER project. Consent has been given before or at the beginning of the event that is pictured.

## **1. Introduction**

Within the framework of the "WE-EMPOWER" project, the third transnational training (29 February - 1 March 2024) was organised by Red Latinas (Red de Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe) in Madrid, Spain. The meeting, titled, "We Empower: Migrant Women Breaking Down Barriers in Politics," aimed to achieve the following objectives:

- Provide a space for reflection and exchange of experiences among European members of WIDE+ and the WE-EMPOWER project;
- Share work methodologies, such as the Red Latinas' Political School, and facilitate training in digital tools such as Moodle, enabling participatory educational course design;
- Present the main results of the WE-EMPOWER project to organisations within the Red Latinas' network in Spain, as well as to media and political agents;
- Utilize the participation of all members of the Red Latinas to organise a general assembly, evaluate the network's political actions in 2023, and plan future actions for 2024.

In total 65 people participated in person in the training and related events, mostly migrant women that are members of Red Latinas. More participated in the online parts. There were close to 20 international representatives from project partners. This report summarizes the transnational training, in particular the workshop on digital participation tools, the public event to present the project outcomes, and a visit to the Empowerment Center for Domestic Workers, managed by SEDOAC, a member association of Red Latinas. The annexes include dissemination posters, and links to photographs and videos of all activities.



# 2. Training in Digital Tools for Political Participation: Moodle

The workshop took place over two days in two sessions during the transnational training on February 29 and March 1. It was conducted by **Albert Batiste**, a programmer and free software expert, and founder of the digital consulting firm Buenaventura.

On the first day, Batiste began by contextualizing digital participation tools. He explained that these tools, collectively, are software designed to enable collaboration and interaction among different people and organisations, facilitating teamwork, sharing, debating, task management, and decision-making in a virtual space. He noted that his team only use software tools where data privacy and information security are protected. He recommended tailoring tool usage to each organisation's needs and objectives to enhance communication, organise work schedules, manage tasks, and expedite decision-making, all at an affordable cost. Batiste then introduced the Moodle platform, a free, open-source learning management system that can be downloaded and customised. He outlined three types of users:

- Administrator: Has full permissions to create and manage courses, and assign roles to participants.
- **Teacher:** Creates and manages course content, resources, and activities, fostering participation and interaction within the educational community, and has access to the grading system.
- Student: Registers online to participate in activities and utilize the available pedagogical tools.

Batiste demonstrated the installation process of Moodle, highlighting that it can be downloaded from the web or accessed via MoodleCloud or Moodle Hosting. He explained the registration and enrollment process, where administrators and teachers register users, with an option for email self-registration.

The administrator is responsible for configuring the main page, installing plugins and themes, and managing users and roles. They can delegate course management roles to others for course creation and editing. To create courses, the platform provides a form where mandatory fields are completed, and content can be uploaded once users are registered. The "editing mode" and the TinyMCE editor allow for content formatting, and the insertion of images, links, videos, and audio.

Batiste detailed common configurations for resources and activities, which include various study tools in different formats, such as text areas, media, external links, videos, images, folders, and files. Activities include lesson content design, tasks, workshops, chats, forums, questionnaires, and the BigBlueButton tool for real-time interactions like webinars. He also covered the definition of task delivery, feedback, notifications, grading, and activity completion conditions.

Grades track participants' learning progress and are visible to each user. Each resource on Moodle is accompanied by a guide explaining the steps for each resource or activity. The platform also provides assistance, access to content, and participant contact information.

The session concluded with practical application opportunities, including tasks and questionnaires. Batiste presented an explanatory video, accessible at <u>this link</u>, and provided additional resources for participants.



Prior to the workshop, extensive promotion was carried out on social media to invite members of associations within Red Latinas. An invitation, along with a registration form and instructions, was sent out to enable interested participants to register on the specially set up Moodle platform. The workshop took place in a hybrid format and garnered the participation of **78 people via Zoom** belonging to the Red Latinas network while **18 individual members from WIDE**+ joined inperson. The training was conducted with simultaneous Spanish-English translation provided by the Zenobia cooperative.

## **3. Moodle in Action: The Case of Red Latinas**

On the second day (1 March), participants had the opportunity to put the Moodle tool into practice. This followed an example that demonstrated how members of the Red Latinas use Moodle, including a workshop on researching gender violence among migrant women in Spain and designing a political argument on the topic.

As part of the workshop, the different axes of Red Latinas political advocacy were presented: the right to health, the right to migrate, the right to decent work, the right to sexual and reproductive health, the right to a dignified life, and the right to a life free from gender violence for migrant women. The Moodle modules then outline the process of designing investigative research as well as train members on how to collect data. The results of these investigations contribute to the development of training sessions on various topics for members whereby experts are invited to speak and share insights. Through this process of empowering women to learn how to research and gather information systematically on the experiences of migrant women, a collective political argument is developed and used to defend the rights of migrant women in political participation spaces and forums, and to present before public authorities.

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Definir las violencias/Define violence			
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To support these activities, Moodle resources such as participation forums, questionnaires, wikis, glossaries, and collaborative text writing were utilised, allowing participants to learn their practical applications.

Attendees of the in-person training were provided with catering on both days, including morning and afternoon coffee breaks and lunch. The catering was supplied by a cooperative of migrant women, a collaborator of Red Latinas.

## **4. Public Event: Migrant Women Breaking Down Breaking Down Barriers in Politics**

The public event took place on Friday morning in two roundtables in which the findings that were uncovered by the WE-EMPOWER project were presented and discussed in the context of migrant women's barriers and opportunities to participate in democratic and political processes in Spain.

The event began with a presentation by **Silvia Carrizo**, president of Red Latinas, who thanked the network, European project partners, and members associations for their attendance and participation. She explained that the Red Latinas comprises 14 associations led by migrant women, spread across different autonomous communities in Spain.

Carrizo highlighted the importance of the network strengthening alliances with European networks such as WIDE+ and participating in European funded projects. She noted that the collaboration has amplified Red Latinas' political advocacy work in Europe and emphasized the value of connecting with other feminist migrant associations and learning from their experiences. Lastly, she outlined that the WE-EMPOWER project has significantly advanced political advocacy efforts of the network by providing a deeper understanding of the participation barriers faced by migrant women in Spain, which would be discussed further in the presentation.

In Carrizo's words:

Today we will hear many voices about the political participation of the organizations present. And to speak of participation is to speak of democratic quality, with rigor of justice and rights, it is necessary to reaffirm that this government of Spain, the most progressive in history, must facilitate the processes of administrative regularization of migrants. Otherwise, it will continue to be a great deficit of democratic quality. The political participation of migrant women implies the recognition of human, social, and political rights...

The bilateral agreements that Spain has, contemplated in the Electoral and Social Security Law, are not correct policies. The fair thing would be to legislate

a right to vote, based on years of residence, without distinction of national origin. That would surely contribute to improving the democratic quality in this country. And also, it would allow us to show a difference concerning the functioning of other countries, which may be dictatorships or failed democracies.

We want the right to vote of migrants residing in Spain to be recognized in all elections and at all levels. It is not enough to recognize the right to residence of migrants, but rather to recognize full citizenship. This represents a paradigm shift in understanding democracy, which involves other ways of relating and understanding democratic power, which leads to another way of exercising citizenship.



What is truly revolutionary is having the conviction and courage to exercise a policy, whose goal, from praxis, is that all people have the same rights. And this leads to the regularization of all people, more than 150,000 girls and boys who not only do not have political rights but also do not have equal opportunities in this country.

## First Round Table: "Migrant women breaking down barriers in politics in Europe"

#### Speakers:

- Cristina Reyna, Women in Development Europe + (WIDE+) Belgium
- Nancy Contreras, Gender and Development in Practice (GADIP) Sweden
- Silvia Dumitrache, ADRI Association Italy
- Catherine Abon, Filipino Migrant Women (GABRIELA) Germany
- Q&A and Open Debate

#### Cristina Reyna, Women in Development Europe+ (WIDE+) - Belgium

Originally from Colombia, **Cristina Reyna** shared that she migrated over 20 years ago, first to Belgium and now resides in Holland. She further shared that she is an active member of the feminist movement. She has been associated with WIDE+ for a while and currently serves on the organisation's governing bodies.

Reyna presented the history of WIDE+, zooming in on its ongoing work to bring migrant feminists together. In its most recent effort, WIDE+ has launched several thematic working groups in 2016, following a European feminist meeting in Brussels. One of these working groups and a very active one has been the gender and migration working group.

Reyna explained that the thematic groups are organised to enable ownership by the partners, with each association able to propose and lead initiatives. The WIDE+ secretariat provides support primarily for administrative and facilitation matters, as resources are limited. While many activities are voluntary, some groups secure funding for their projects.

The vision of WIDE+ includes:

- Contributing to more equal and Inclusive societies across Europe: By putting feminism from an intersectional approach on the political agenda.
- Promoting feminist spaces and alliances:
   Supporting groups and individuals eager to join feminist spaces and build connections.



WIDE+ employs several strategies:

- Training for Feminist Activism: Providing education and resources to support feminist activities.
- Conducting Research: Investigating relevant topics to inform and enhance advocacy efforts.
- Advocacy: Engaging in advocacy work to expand debates and influence policies across Europe.
- **Building Activist Networks:** Strengthening the European feminist network by creating and supporting activist groups from various sectors.

Currently, WIDE+ is working on a project examining how computer algorithms influence personnel selection, particularly affecting the hiring of migrant women. The goal is to raise European awareness about the importance of auditing these algorithms.

Additionally, projects are underway or implemented on gender and climate change, feminist activism in Europe. Reyna outlined that the WE-EMPOWER project consists of a consortium of seven organisations and has held transnational gatherings in Belgium, Serbia, and Spain. It aims to strengthen ties and learn from participatory experiences. The project also seeks to build a comprehensive toolbox with all produced materials, making them useful for all participating entities and adaptable to various contexts. She further notes of the briefing papers (and one in-depth study in Spain) that have been facilitated under the framework of WE-EMPOWER in Germany, Denmark, Serbia, Italy, and at a European level on the topic of migrant women's political participation.

#### Nancy Contreras, Gender and Development in Practice (GADIP) - Sweden

**Nancy Contreras** began her presentation by introducing GADIP, an association founded in 2007 to facilitate dialogue between academia and feminist activists on gender issues. Established as a non-profit organisation in 2012, GADIP expanded its efforts by collaborating with other organisations, serving as an umbrella for diverse social and political expressions. The association covers a wide range of topics, including:

- The situation of women in India, Mexico, Latin America, Nigeria, and other African countries;
- · Challenges to women's rights;
- · Conferences, webinars, seminars, and workshops on socio-economic issues;
- · Projects concerning transgender people in Mexico and Sweden;
- The Istanbul Convention against Violence against women and domestic violence;
- Topics related to sexual diversity.

She presented the transnational training events organised as part of the WE-EMPOWER project and the national activities. As part of the WE-EMPOWER project, GADIP organised the "Gender Backlash 3" Conference in 2022, which focused on including transgender people in the feminist movement. The conference featured contributions from Ireland and Argentina, highlighting legislative achievements related to abortion rights in those countries. This event demonstrated the power of collective feminist advocacy and underscored the importance of expanding communication channels for demands.

Additionally in the context of the WE-EMPOWER project, GADIP hosted a webinar titled "Women's Voices", which showcased participatory experiences involving women from Somalia and Afghanistan. A meeting was also held with SEDOAC, a member of Red Latinas, which shared its political advocacy work for the rights of migrant domestic workers in Spain.

#### **Study Circles in Sweden**

As part of the WE-EMPOWER project, two groups of women in different cities were formed using the "study circles" methodology as part of adult or popular education. Political representatives from their cities were invited to participate as well. The study circles aimed to help migrant women understand the local context through providing and discussing essential information.



For example, the group of Somali women, who had been living in Sweden for 4-5 years, discussed their experiences of culture shock. This group overall expressed a strong desire to learn and actively participate, providing insights and suggestions on integration within public services, including the Swedish education system and social services. Their concerns were driven by fears that social workers might "take their children away". The presence of municipal representatives was positively received, helping to demystify these concerns.

The sessions emphasized the importance of communication with schools and addressing issues such as sexual education and reproductive health. The other study circle focused on women with babies and covered topics related to women's rights. To ensure effective communication, a Somali interpreter was available throughout the sessions.

#### Silvia Dumitrache, A.D.R.I. Association - Italy

Of Romanian origin and residing in Milan for over 20 years, **Silvia Dumitrache** has been actively engaged in political advocacy concerning the impact of migrant women on Romanian families. She is a founding member of the Association of Romanian Women in Italy (ADRI), established in 2007, and is also a member of the Romanian Women's Lobby (ROWL), which represents the Romanian community within the European Women's Lobby (EWL). In her presentation, Dumitrache explains her decision to form A.D.R.I. and provides an overview of its goals and objectives. She emphasizes that it is the only organisation in Italy exclusively for Romanian women, despite the presence of over 1 million Romanians in the country. She highlights the study conducted by A.D.R.I. in collaboration with WIDE+ on the political participation of migrant women in Italy as part of the WE-EMPOWER project. One of the key findings is that migrant women aren't represented in the Italian Parliament.



Dumitrache also references a project called Gloria, which addresses human rights within Italian politics and democracy. A.D.R.I. has organised various seminars for this project, including a recent one with the Green Party. She concludes her presentation by acknowledging the significant contributions of the migrant population to the Italian economy and society. Despite this, Dumitrache believes their contributions are often overlooked and encourages migrant women to raise their voices and feel empowered, using the hashtag "#MakeNoise" to amplify their demands across Europe.

#### Catherine Abon, GABRIELA Germany - Germany

The Gabriela Association of Germany is part of the Gabriela International Federation of Philippine Women, a collective formed by the Filipino diaspora and allies who adhere to Gabriela's principles. Established as a political party in the Philippines 2003, Gabriela has been active in Congress, originating from grassroots activism to demand rights and promote various marches.



**Catherine Abon** explains their motivation for collaborating within the WE-EMPOWER project. In Germany, migrant voting rights are inaccessible since German or EU citizenship is required to vote.

Their contribution to the project have been to reflect on mental health challenges, providing a two-session workshop. Migrant women's mental health challenges are exacerbated by language barriers. Speaking one's native language is crucial, especially when discussing sensitive topics like mental health. Gabriela aims to continue to address these issues and build confidence among migrant women. Gabriela is contributing to the dissemination aspect of the project by adding podcasts about migrant women's political participation in Germany. They have also self-assessment mental health resources available for download on their website. The WE-EMPOWER project has helped raise awareness of Gabriela's work, especially among Filipino women in Spain. The name Gabriela honors Gabriela Silang, a key activist in the Filipino fight against Spanish colonization.

Abon stresses the need for continued mutual support, transnational learning, and resource-sharing. It is vital to sustain and enrich the participatory spaces we have created and learn from the challenges we face.

#### **Q&A and Open Debate**

The plenary debate after the first roundtable discussion opened a space for many more voices to reflect on emerging issues coming from the presentations. Many praised the event's organisation and the opportunity to hear diverse experiences that enhance efforts to empower migrant women.

Some voiced concerns about the European Migration Pact and stressed the need to work locally with a global perspective. They asked how countries are addressing the significant rights limitations imposed on migrants.

Another issue identified was the integration and exclusion of migrant youth in Europe. Attendees emphasized the need to encourage migrant youth to engage in democratic processes and form strategic European alliances. Training migrant women for political roles was also discussed, with acknowledgment of the diverse barriers faced by women from various backgrounds, such as Muslim or Black women.

The discussion also highlighted the importance of mental health and care in general in the diaspora, particularly regarding identity and belonging in foreign territories. A participant noted that a recent bill in Spain addresses migrant families, particularly protecting migrant minors and regularizing their status. This legislative change aims to tackle stereotypes and mental health issues related to undocumented status and "migratory mourning."

Catherine Abon mentioned upcoming political advocacy actions in Germany on April 28, "World Day for Workers' Health," aiming to build a coalition for a petition to political representatives. Meanwhile, Nancy Contreras noted that while Syrian women in Sweden quickly adapted and learned the language, Somali women face more significant barriers, including job difficulties and literacy issues. Silvia Dumitrache highlighted the loneliness many migrant women feel and the importance of solidarity and collective support. She expressed concern about the "Italian syndrome," a form of depression linked to migration and invisibility. She stressed the need for meeting and exchange spaces to foster unity and make politicians listen.

Martha Salazar appreciated the focus on mutual care among migrant women as a starting point for political activism. She distinguished between personal and collective care, advocating for collective care as a form of politicization.

## Second Round Table: "Migrant women breaking down barriers in politics in Spain"

Speakers:

- *Silvina Monteros Obelar,* presentation of results of the study on the political participation of migrant women in Spain (Red Latinas)
- Carolina Elías Espinosa, councilor of the Más Madrid Municipal Group in the Madrid City
   Council
- **Carlos Mora Almudí**, General Director of Migrations of the Ministry of Employment and Social Security.
- Q&A and Open Debate

#### Silvina Monteros Obelar, Red Latinas - Spain

Before her presentation, **Silvina Monteros Obelar** invited the audience to explore the website created by Red Latinas for WE-EMPOWER, where users can access all produced materials in Spanish: <u>https://weempower.my.canva.site/</u>. English versions are on the WIDE+ website.



She then presented the Study Red Latinas carried out as part of the WE-EMPOWER project. The study investigates and analyzes the political participation rights of migrant women in Spain, particularly their right to vote, and identify obstacles they face in participating in democratic life. Through a quantitative survey conducted and previous research with Alianza por la Solidaridad, the study builds a political agenda based on both quantitative and qualitative research to influence political forums and address identified barriers.

#### Methodology:

- Regulatory Analysis: Review of Spanish Electoral Law.
- Statistical Analysis: Examined voter statistics segregated by nationality from municipal, regional, and state elections.
- **Survey:** An online questionnaire was completed by 1,351 participants, including Spanish nationals, residents without nationality, and undocumented individuals. It covered knowledge of voting laws, social and political participation, and voting behaviour.
- **Qualitative Research:** Previous research completed in collaboration with Alianza por la Solidaridad was included with focus groups and interviews.

#### Campaign for Voting Rights:

Following the research, the Spanish government called municipal and general elections, in which the latter moved to June 2023 a few months after the publication of the Study. Red Latinas developed a campaign to promote migrant voting rights, analyzing political party platforms and disseminating information through infographics available at <a href="https://redlatinas.es/campanas/">https://redlatinas.es/campanas/</a>.

#### Analysis on Participation:

The research includes a broad analysis of participation rights from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In Spain, migrants face restrictions: only EU citizens and nationals from 13 countries with bilateral agreements can vote, and only in municipal elections without the right to be elected.

#### Key Findings:

- Impact of Politics: 82% of naturalised individuals believe politics significantly impacts their lives. However, 24% of those without voting rights feel politics does not concern them.
- Voter Participation: 30% of eligible voters attempted to vote, but 25% were unaware of their right. This indicates insufficient outreach regarding foreign suffrage.
- Information Sources: 58% learned about voting from official sources (government letters), while 16% learned from family and 11% from other sources. Some did not receive the official letters.
- **Community Engagement:** Associative and community participation is low. Barriers include job insecurity, long working hours, and racism.

#### **Demands:**

- Expedite administrative regularisation for those in irregular situations.
- Review and improve electoral laws and socio-labor conditions for migrant women to enhance their participation in political and democratic life.

#### Carolina Elías Espinosa, Councillor in Madrid City Council - Madrid

**Carolina Elías Espinosa**, originally from El Salvador, has a background of extensive participation in her home country. A trained lawyer and dedicated activist, she has fought against injustices in El Salvador. She moved to Spain to pursue a master's degree in Gender Equality at the Complutense University. However, upon her arrival, she faced discrimination as a racialized woman and found her academic qualifications and skills overlooked.

Elías Espinosa noted that she was left with no choice but to work in domestic and caregiving roles. Seeking solidarity, she connected with women's organisations, including the Latin American and Caribbean Women's Network, where she actively participated and grew politically. Her involvement in shaping the Network's political agenda paved the way for her to become a Councillor in Madrid.

Elías Espinosa highlighted several obstacles that migrant women face in participating in political life, particularly the mismatch between working hours and the timing of training and activism activities in Spain. This barrier is especially challenging for domestic workers and those in the service sector, where most migrant women are employed. To address this, she emphasized the need to create participation times and spaces that accommodate work and family life. Additionally, racism remains a significant obstacle, as migrant women are often viewed through a paternalistic lens filled with prejudices, further distancing them from participatory spaces.



Elías Espinosa stresses that migrant women must overcome these barriers as they navigate participatory spaces. To engage in partisan politics, they first need to break through obstacles in informal spaces, which is why few reach formal political arenas. Currently, primarily left-wing parties are creating spaces for migrant and racialized women to participate. However, even within these spaces, migrant women must be cautious of being used to enhance the party's image as tolerant and diverse.

Furthermore, to be part of election lists, migrants must be naturalized, a process that is not straightforward in Spain. She concluded by stressing the importance of remaining vigilant and continuing the fight to reach political decision-making spaces.

#### Carlos Mora Almudí, Ministry of Employment and Social Security - Madrid

**Carlos Mora Almudí**, general director of migration at the ministry of employment and social Security, started his presentation to reiterate that the Secretary of State for Migration seeks to include migrants through the development of inclusive public policies. These policies encompass participation in trade unions, political parties, and associations.

In Spain, migrants, including those who are undocumented, have the right to associate, assemble, and demonstrate. The Secretariat has established the Forum of Migrant Associations, which actively contributes to proposals that directly impact migrants. Additionally, the Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE) has been created to research and monitor hate crimes, including those on social networks. Last year, the Ministry made five complaints directly to the Prosecutor's Office. In such cases, the Administration acts ex officio, so victims do not need to report the crimes themselves.

Mora Almudí concluded that migration is complex and generates diverse needs among migrants. The current legislature has focused on addressing these needs by supporting labour integration processes, coordinating various agents, and uniting services and institutions. Another crucial issue is the specific situation faced by migrant women, which requires public policies to be gendersensitive and pursue equality.

Administrative obstacles must be reduced according to Mora Almudi. This includes the elimination of barriers leading to a simplified process with procedures for the documentary regularisation of undocumented migrants. Furthermore, access to the digital services of public administrations should be facilitated and files resolved as quickly as possible. Mora Almudí concluded that promoting migrant participation and improving public policies in this regard is essential.

#### **Q&A and Open Debate**

The presentations led to a lively debate. One echoes the need to streamline administrative procedures for the document regularisation of migrants and refugees. It was mentioned that many people flee their countries due to gender violence, armed conflicts, and wars, only to find the doors closed in Spain when seeking asylum. Currently, many cannot secure an appointment with the asylum office to submit their documentation, with deadlines fast approaching, thereby excluding them from making requests.

It was also noted that communication with public administration is nearly impossible as everything must be done online, with no available contact phone numbers, which creates risks for deportation. There are also barriers to requesting residence authorisation through roots and renewing permits. It was questioned how can the integration of migrants be intended if they cannot even access a residence permit?

Another attendee noted that around half a million people in Spain are undocumented. The RegularizaciónYa platform has been established, and a Bill has been presented for the Government to approve an extraordinary regularisation for these individuals. It is necessary to increase economic resources to expand the immigration offices, as they are overwhelmed and not making appointments.

It was further noted that a decolonial perspective is essential in developing and designing public policies that directly affect the migrant population. Many laws and public policies are formulated with a colonial and racist logic. Institutions should be created to monitor and evaluate public policies through a decolonial lens.

Another attendee pointed out the unfavourable context with the rise of the extreme right in many European political spaces and the tightening of migration controls, as exemplified by the European Migration Pact. This situation necessitates that migrant groups be part of public policy decisionmaking processes.

After the debate concluded, all attendees were invited to watch the performance "La Sed" by the Association of Women Artists and Craftswomen (MAAE), a member of the Latina Network.

In terms or attracting attendees to the event, extensive promotion was conducted on social media, inviting people to participate in-person. Along with the invitation, a Google registration form was sent out. The annex contains the posters and brochures used for dissemination. Additionally, the programme and instructions on how to access the meeting space were shared in advance.

The event took place at La Corrala, a cultural space provided by the Autonomous University of Barcelona, chosen for its central location in Madrid and its accessibility. Attendees from other countries received information on how to reach and access other points of interest in Madrid. Catering was provided throughout the day. To facilitate participation from European members, the event featured simultaneous translation services in Spanish-English by the Zenobia cooperative.

## 5. Performance "La Sed", Association of Women Artists and Craftswomen in Spain MAAE

Following the roundtable discussions, participants to the event were invited to join members of the MAAE Association to explore the milestones of feminist struggles among migrant women through the performance "La Sed".

In a context marked by advances in women's rights, thanks to tireless feminist efforts, five migrant women artists in Spain reflect on the milestones achieved and raise persistent questions about equality before the law. Through an interdisciplinary performance, each woman contributes from her generational perspective, promoting the idea that the achievements obtained should not become exclusive privileges. They delve into questions such as: "What happens when we all experience thirst?" and "Where does our voice reside?". Through this performance, they seek to broaden perceptions around gender equality and advocate for the law to address future needs and struggles, such as access to water.

The participants in this performance, all members of the Association of Migrant Women Artists and Craftswomen (MAAE), are **Rosalía Polo, Mariela Kohn, Lilian Pallares, Ana Mar Serpa, and Galina Rodríguez**.



## 6. Visiting the Empowerment Center for Domestic & Care Workers - CETHYC

After the afternoon training session (1 March), a group of participants interested in visiting the Domestic Workers Empowerment Centre, managed by SEDOAC (Active Domestic Service), a member of the Latinas Network, was organised. SEDOAC colleagues recounted the creation of the Centre, initiated by the domestic workers themselves, and how it gained the support of the Madrid City Council in 2018. At that time, the council was governed by Manuela Carmena, representing the political party AHORA MADRID, formed after the 11M demonstrations. The support included the transfer of a large premises, a social housing building, and financial aid. However, with the end of Carmena's mandate, the support ceased, and the Centre faced serious difficulties. A phase of self-management began, and during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Centre had to close. The centre-right political party, PP, won the elections in Madrid, increasing pressure for the Centre to shut down.

The situation of migrant domestic workers in Spain is extremely precarious. Edith Espinosa, a member of SEDOAC and the RegularizaciónYa platform, explained to the delegation the difficulties these women face in administrative, labour, social, family, and residential spheres. In addition to low salaries, the lack of formal hiring, and poor working conditions, a significant problem is the exponential increase in rent prices across Spain. This forces many to accept live-in positions or rent rooms for themselves and their families. Attendees asked various questions to better understand the situation and shared their experiences of working with domestic workers in their respective countries. It was a highly positive space for mutual learning and understanding.







## **Annex 1: Event Poster**



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## Annex 2: WE-EMPOWER Transnational Meeting Programme

29 February 2024 - Project Meeting & Training Session 1				
Time	Activity	Participation		
10:00	Welcome	WE-EMPOWER Team		
10:00 - 11:30	Project Meeting	Consortium Partners		
11:30 -12:00	Coffee Break - Catering in La Corrala	Consortium Partners		
12:00 - 13:30	Project Meeting	Consortium Partners		
13:30	Lunch - Catering in La Corrala	All		
15:00 - 17:30	Moodle Training (Green & Blue Room)	WE-EMPOWER Team & Red Latina Members		
17:30	Coffee Break - Catering in La Corrala	All		
1 March 2024 - Public Event & Training Session 2				
10:00	Welcome	All		
10:15 - 12:00	Roundtable: Presentation of the WE- EMPOWER Project	Consortium Partners		
12:00-12:15	Coffee Break - Catering in La Corrala	All		
12:15 - 13:45	Roundtable: Migrant Women Breaking Down Barriers in Politics	Red Latinas & Invited Speakers		
13:45	Performance - MAAE from Red Latinas	All		
14:00	Lunch - Catering in La Corrala	All		
15:30 - 17:00	Moodle Training (Green & Blue Room)	WE-EMPOWER Team & Red Latina Members		
17:00 - 17:30	Coffee Break - Catering in La Corrala	WE-EMPOWER Team & Red Latina Members		
17:30	Field Visit to Domestic Workers Empowerment Center (CETHYC)	WE-EMPOWER Team & Red Latina Members		

## Annex 3: Photos of Activities & Recording of Public Event

"WE EMPOWER" Mujeres migradas derribando barreras en la política



Video collage of photographs taken throughout the two days, including the WE-EMPOWER project meeting, the Moodle training, the public event, and cultural and educational activities. https://youtu.be/ZVCHIY39bVw?si=OrMYtzhzYOPcxNuP

#### JORNADA PRESENTACIÓN DE RESULTADOS DEL PROYECTO "WE EMPOWER"



Video recording of the livestreamed public event: "Migrant Women Breaking Down Barriers in Politics". <u>https://www.youtube.com/live/ESan5S1U5yE?si=lcdQ4Zu9\_Z8t9mT-</u>